

## ·临床报道·

## 颌面骨折治疗中应用不同内固定材料的效果比较

黄 豆 刘伟龙 贾雯昊 刘 磊

(口腔疾病研究国家重点实验室, 国家口腔疾病临床医学研究中心,  
四川大学华西口腔医院创伤整形外科, 成都 610041)

**【摘要】目的** 本研究旨在比较国产和进口的钛及钛合金内固定材料在颌面部骨折治疗中的中长期并发症。**方法** 观察 2007 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月间收治的 2 238 例采用钛及钛合金材料进行内固定的颌面部骨折患者的中长期并发症进行, 其中使用国产钛合金内固定材料共 1 326 例, 使用进口钛合金内固定材料共 912 例。干预因素为钛及钛合金内固定材料的产地, 观察指标为中长期并发症的发生率及构成比, 包括感染、植入物松动外露、疼痛不适、干扰其他治疗等, 其他观察指标包括二次手术取出率等。采用 SPSS 19.0 软件进行统计学分析。**结果** 国产组与进口组的并发症发生率分别为 5.51% 和 5.92%, 两者差别无统计学意义 ( $P=0.710$ )。两组最主要的并发症为感染, 其他依次为疼痛不适、妨碍其他治疗和植入物松动外露, 各并发症的构成比在两组中无统计学差异 ( $P=0.519$ )。国产组二次手术取出率为 7.47%, 进口组二次手术取出率为 7.79%, 差别无统计学意义 ( $P=0.798$ )。对国产组和进口组的年龄、性别、骨折部位、材料类型及骨折类型等的比较结果显示差异均无统计学意义。**结论** 国产和进口钛及钛合金颌面部内固定材料在中长期并发症方面无明显差别, 为降低医疗费用及患者负担, 在临床工作中应首选国产内固定材料。

**【关键词】** 钛及钛合金植入物 颌面骨折 内固定 中长期并发症

DOI : 10.11752/j.kqcl.2022.02.15

## Comparison of the effect of different internal fixation materials in the treatment of maxillofacial fractures

Huang Dou Liu Weilong Jia Wenhao Liu Lei

(State Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases &amp; National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases &amp; Dept. of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, West China Hospital of Stomatology, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041)

**【Abstract】Objective** The study was aimed to observe and compare the medium and long term complications between the domestic and imported titanium alloy implants in the treatment of maxillofacial fracture. **Methods** We retrospectively analyzed a total of 2 238 cases of maxillofacial fractures treated with titanium alloy implants from January 2007 to December 2016. Among them, 1 326 cases of maxillofacial fractures were treated with domestic titanium alloy internal fixation materials, and 912 cases were treated with imported fixation materials. The primary predictor variable was the producing place of the implants. The outcome variables were the rate and constituent ratio of complications, such as infection, loosening, fracture and exposure of implants, interference with other treatment, pain and discomfort. Other observation indicators were the rate of secondary surgical removal, etc. All statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS 19.0 statistical software. **Results** The

基金项目: 国家863计划课题 (编号: 2011AA030107)

通信作者: 刘磊, Email: drliulei@163.com