·临床报道·

垫底材料对深龋近髓磨牙充填后疼痛及术后敏感的影响

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【摘要】 **目的**　比较玻璃离子水门汀与流动树脂垫底对深龋近髓磨牙充填后的疼痛及术后敏感性。**方法**　120颗深龋近髓磨牙，随机分为对照组，玻璃离子水门汀组和流动树脂组，每组40颗患牙。对照组采用dycal护髓，玻璃离子水门汀组采用dycal护髓和玻璃离子水门汀垫底，流动树脂组采用dycal护髓和流动树脂垫底，酸蚀粘接后，3组上层均加压充填3M ESPE Filtek™ P60复合树脂。分别于修复后1天，1周，1个月，3个月采用疼痛程度标尺（Visual Analog scales，VAS）记录自觉疼痛程度，采用Ryge评价标准记录对压缩空气刺激的敏感性。**结果**　术后1天、1周、1个月和3个月，对照组与两个实验组之间自觉疼痛程度上差异有统计学意义（$P<0.05$），各观察期两实验组之间自觉疼痛程度差异无统计学意义（$P>0.05$）。术后1天和1周，3组之间的术后敏感发生率差异无统计学意义（$P>0.05$），术后1个月和3个月，玻璃离子水门汀组和流动树脂组与对照组之间差异有统计学意义（$P<0.05$），而玻璃离子组与流动树脂组之间差异没有统计学意义（$P>0.05$）。**结论**　在深龋近髓磨牙充填中，双垫底治疗可以降低术后疼痛以及敏感的发生，玻璃离子水门汀和流动树脂之间没有本质区别。

【关键词】 玻璃离子水门汀　流动树脂　深龋近髓　垫底　术后敏感性

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Effect of substrate on pain and sensitivity after filling of deep caries proximal pulp molars

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【**Abstract**】 **Objective**　To compare the pain and postoperative sensitivity of glass ionomer cement and flowable composite resin liner patients with deep caries proximal pulp molars. **Methods**　A total of 120 deep caries near pulp molars were randomly divided into the control group, glass ionomer cement group, and flowable composite resin group, with 40 teeth in each group. Dycal pith protector was used in the control group, Dycal pith protector and glass ionomer cement liner was used in the glass ionomer cement group, and Dycal pith protector and flowable composite resin liner were used in the flowable composite resin group. After acid etching and bonding, the upper layers of the three groups were pressurized and filled with 3M ESPE FiltekTMP60 composite resin. Visual Analog scales (VAS) were used to record the perceived degree of pain at 1 day, 1 week, 1 month, and 3 months after restoration, and the Ryge evaluation criterion was used to record the sensitivity to compressed air stimulation. **Results**　At 1 day, 1 week, 1 month, and 3 months after the operation, there was a significant difference in the degree of perceived pain between the control group and the two experimental groups ($P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in the degree of perceived pain between the two experimental groups in each observation period ($P>0.05$). The incidence of postoperative sensitivity between the three groups had no statistical difference ($P>0.05$) at 1 day and 1 week postoperatively. At 1 and 3 months postoperatively, there was a statistical difference in the

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