

自体牙移植的适应证及应用研究进展

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[摘要] 自体牙移植是修复缺失牙的一种手术方法,虽然适应证选择较严格,但是随着自体牙移植技术的不断发展,越来越多的研究在一定程度上拓展了自体牙移植以往的适应证。本文总结了近年来报道的有关自体牙移植的各类临床适应证及研究进展,包括自体牙移植的优点,受区伴有炎症时行即刻自体移植,人工材料在受区骨量不足的移植病例中的应用,自体牙移植在各种口腔疾病中的应用以及不同类型自体牙的移植等,旨在为临床提供参考。

[关键词] 自体牙移植;适应证;研究进展

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Research progress on indications and applications of autogenous teeth transplantation AILIMAIERDAN Ainiwaer, WANG Ling. [Outpatient Department of Oral Surgery, First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University(Affiliated Stomatological Hospital); Research Institute of Stomatology of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Wulumuqi 830054, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China]

[Summary] Autogenous teeth transplantation (ATT) is a surgical method for repairing missing teeth. Although the selection of indications for ATT is strict, with continuous development of technique in oral surgery, more and more researches have expanded the indications of ATT. This article discussed research progress in application and clinical indications of ATT reported in recent years, including ATT as an alternative to dental implants, immediate ATT into recipient sites with inflammation, application of artificial materials in cases with insufficient bone mass, the application of autogenous tooth transplantation in various oral diseases and the transplantation of different types of autogenous teeth, aiming at providing reference for clinical practice.

[Key words] Autogenous teeth transplantation; Indications; Research progress

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自体牙移植是一种将牙从原来位置移植到同体内另一个位置的手术过程。与其他传统修复方法相比,自体牙移植具有众多优势如有牙周韧带(*periodontal ligament, PDL*)、本体感觉、温度传导,可以维持或促进缺牙区牙槽骨的形成和继续发育,后期还可以进行正畸治疗,尤其适用于儿童或青春期患者。研究表明^[1-3],牙移植的成功率高达 92%~95.4%。随着对牙周微环境的研究愈来愈深入和微创手术技术的不断发展,自体牙移植的成功率有所提高,但国内口腔医师及患者目前对自体牙移植的认识较浅,自

体牙移植技术并没有得到临床医师应有的认可^[4]。影响牙移植成功率的因素有很多^[5],包括 PDL 的完整性、供牙体外时间、微创手术、患者年龄、供体牙位置、根管治疗时机、抗菌药物的使用^[6]等,其中用微创手术来保护牙周膜和缩短体外时间是牙移植成功的关键^[7-9]。自体牙移植最常见的适应证为将无功能的第三磨牙移植至缺失或因严重破坏无法保留的第一磨牙或第二磨牙的位置。然而,越来越多的研究表明,牙移植的适应证比上述要广泛得多,本文就近年来在各类情况下行自体牙移植术及其应用进展进行综述。

1 自体牙移植的优点

当有牙列缺损时,种植或固定义齿修复是目前首选的修复方式;然而,从患者角度来看,尤其是在

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中低收入国家^[10-11],高昂的费用和较长的治疗周期在一定程度上影响了种植牙的广泛开展。此外,种植牙不适用于青春期及儿童患者。由于种植牙不能随着颌骨的发育而生长^[12],在年轻患者中可能存在咬合不良、与邻牙形成牙间隙等问题,从而影响美观和功能。许多研究^[13-15]表明,种植牙的10年生存率为90%~94.6%。在正确选择适应证时,自体牙移植在功能、美观、成本和时间上都比种植牙有优势^[2-3,16-17]。由于自体牙有牙周韧带,具有诱导牙槽骨生长的潜力^[7,18-21],还可提供重要的本体感觉和温度传导^[1,22-23],即使有颌骨缺损,其牙周韧带也可以实现骨再生^[24-27]。由于自体牙移植可以减缓骨吸收,即使后期移植牙失败,也不会影响后期种植修复甚至可以为种植修复提供骨组织^[28-30]。此外,与种植牙相比,自体牙具有天然的牙冠形态、正常的牙龈乳头、自然的牙颜色,与邻牙和谐共存等优势,更重要的是术后可以进行正畸治疗^[3-5,7,31-32],故可用于颌面部正在发育的儿童或青少年^[31]。因此,与种植体相比,正确选择适应证时,自体牙移植是一种更节省时间的修复方法^[33],其愈合较快,功能恢复所需时间短,在有合适供牙的情况下,应优先于其他治疗。

2 自体牙移植在局部及全身性疾病中的应用

2.1 自体牙即刻移植在受区伴有慢性炎症及囊肿病例中的应用

绝大多数学者认为,为提高自体牙移植的成功率,供牙和受牙部位应无炎症及感染,如果受牙区因炎症导致骨质缺损较多,应该在拔除患牙2~4周后(待充足的上皮组织覆盖牙槽窝表面),再行二期移植^[34-36]。然而,已有研究^[37-41]表明,即使受区存在炎症甚至囊肿,通过适当处理,也可即刻行自体牙移植。Al-Khanati等^[37]最近报道46牙为无法保留的慢性根尖周炎的患者,拔除46患牙后即刻移植18牙,随访2年后预后良好。他们认为,手术成功的关键是对受区进行彻底的清创和冲洗。Keranmu等^[38]将因患有慢性根尖周炎无法保留第一或第二磨牙的患者随机分为浓缩生长因子(concentrated growth factor, CGF)组和对照组,将其各自的第三磨牙分别移植至有或无CGF的受区,CGF组大部分患者的根尖炎症在术后3个月内完全愈合,明显快于对照组,表明患有慢性根尖周病变的受区应用CGF可加速牙槽骨再生和炎症愈合,缩短炎症区骨愈合时间,提高自体

牙移植的成功率。Erdem等^[39]将12例患有根尖周病变的下颌第一或第二磨牙拔除后对牙槽窝进行刮除,并即刻移植第三磨牙。1年后,所有移植牙功能均正常,咬合良好,无临床或影像学病理征象。艾力麦尔旦等^[40]将42例受区伴炎症并无法保留的第一或第二磨牙患者随机分为CGF组和对照组(每组21例),受区牙槽窝刮净炎症组织后,将各自第三磨牙移植至受区,术后24个月CGF组成功率100%,对照组中1例发生牙根外吸收,成功率为95.24%。Akiyama等^[41]报道36牙患有慢性根尖周囊肿的病例,术中拔除患牙并切除根尖囊肿后即刻移植第三磨牙,术后9个月X线片显示囊肿消失,骨愈合良好。这些研究表明,受区伴有慢性根尖炎症并非自体牙移植的绝对禁忌证,可以通过适当处理炎症后行自体牙移植。

2.2 伴全身疾病或综合征的患者行自体牙移植

有学者^[36,42-43]认为,系统性疾病如甲状腺功能亢进、钙质沉着症、戈谢病和Paget病等内分泌紊乱疾病患者不适合做牙移植。他们认为,未被良好控制的全身性疾病可能引发术中突发不良事件、术后导致牙根吸收、骨愈合及局部血运障碍,预后不良。因此,该类患者应避免进行自体牙移植^[44]。但具有系统性疾病或吸烟患者不能行自体牙移植,缺乏证据和研究支持。临幊上,种植牙比移植牙应用更广泛^[45],多数研究在修复系统性疾病患者的缺失牙时倾向于应用种植修复,而此类患者行自体牙移植的研究较少见。Alhabshi等^[46]报道患有I型或II型糖尿病的患者自体牙移植,随访2年,移植牙有牙髓活力并且有正常的咬合功能。Yoshino等^[47]发现,吸烟对自体牙移植5年和10年生存率的影响不显著。Muto等^[48]也报道1例61岁有11年糖尿病史的女性患者,该患者16牙槽骨严重吸收,26牙根折断,无法保留,16、26牙根距上颌窦底极近且窦底黏膜增厚无法行种植修复,遂将患者38、48牙分别移植至16、26牙位位置,随访2年余愈合良好。以上报道提示,在具有系统性疾病的条件下,牙移植的成功率有必要进一步研究。

3 自体牙移植可以替代不同类型的缺牙

3.1 前磨牙移植至前牙

牙撕脱是指由于意外事故导致的牙完全脱离牙槽窝,是一种严重的创伤性牙损伤(traumatic tooth

injury,TDI)。一些TDI的长期预后不佳,在较严重的损伤中,受损的牙甚至可能需要拔除^[49]。制定这些损伤前牙的治疗计划会有一定难度,因为修复儿童缺牙的治疗方案有限,行自体牙移植或行正畸治疗才能在生长期间用天然牙代替严重创伤或撕脱的前牙^[17,50-51]。如果存在牙列拥挤,需要拔牙后才能进行正畸治疗时,自体牙移植可作为一种有效的治疗选择。Kvint等^[52]报告的案例中,24颗前磨牙移植到上颌切牙区域的成功率为100%。Mendoza-Mendoza等^[53]报告12例患者,将前磨牙移植到上颌前牙,移植后随访14年,成功率为80%。Czochrowska等^[54]报道撕脱外伤导致21牙脱落的应用,其将正在发育的44牙移植至21牙位置,术后随访8年3个月,该移植牙功能和美观良好。Plakwicz等^[55]将11例患者的前磨牙移植至中切牙区,术后牙龈健康、探针深度正常,X线片显示所有移植牙牙根发育及根尖孔闭合。对于儿童和青春期患者,若有可以作为供体的前磨牙,则移植前磨牙以替代撕脱或严重创伤的前牙能够恢复美观、咀嚼及发音等重要功能。若TDI患者存在合适的供牙,可选择行自体牙移植。

3.2 多生牙、乳牙移植至恒牙

临幊上自体牙移植常见的供体牙主要有前磨牙或第三磨牙。近年来,随着学者们的不断探索,除第三磨牙或前磨牙以外的牙也有报道可行自体牙移植,并且均有良好的长期生存率和成功率。Dharmani等^[56]和Tirali等^[57]报道多生牙替代形态异常的中切牙的案例,随访2年,移植牙功能良好。此外,Tschammler等^[58]报道14颗7~13岁患者的乳尖牙移植至恒前牙,其中4颗移植到天然存在的牙槽窝中,10颗移植到人工预备的牙槽窝中,14例移植牙的总生存率为87%。Sönmez等^[59]报道将8岁儿童的63牙移植至因外伤导致脱落的21牙位置,随访24个月移植牙愈合良好。因此,在没有适合供体牙可以选择时,乳牙或多生牙移植可作为一种临时措施,恢复功能、维持缺牙间隙,并促进牙槽骨的生长。

4 自体牙移植在不同口腔疾病中的应用

4.1 自体牙移植在牙发育不良及先天性缺牙修复治疗中的应用

牙发育不良是一种罕见的发育障碍,其特征是牙本质和牙釉质低矿化和发育不全,主要涉及乳牙和恒牙^[60],通常影响一个象限的牙。局部牙发育不良

一般只影响牙体硬组织而不影响牙槽骨,但严重者需要拔除患牙,而早期拔牙会导致牙槽骨广泛吸收,在未受影响象限有合适供牙的情况下,自体牙移植是一种可行的治疗选择^[61]。Ziegler等^[62]分2次手术将15和25牙移植至局部发育不良的41和42牙位,后期联合正畸治疗。治疗结束后,该患者的牙建立了良好的咬合关系。先天性缺牙患者除了影响美观外,可能影响咬合关系、牙周组织,还可出现牙槽骨生长不足、咀嚼能力下降、发音不清等问题^[63]。先天性缺牙会留下一个或多个无牙间隙,这些间隙通常可通过正畸治疗予以关闭,或在成年后行修复治疗^[63]。此外,若有合适的供牙,这类患者也可以考虑自体牙移植^[12]。Szemraj-Folmer等^[64]报道1例8岁女孩不对称多发颌骨畸形伴2颗牙先天缺失,通过移植45和14牙至26和21牙之间的人工牙槽窝中,随访6年牙根继续发育,移植牙愈合良好。此病例移植2颗发育中的前磨牙替换缺失牙,说明移植牙牙根的发育避免了牙槽骨吸收。综上,自体牙移植可以替换局部发育不良的牙,还可以恢复或维持因先天缺牙导致的缺牙间隙。该技术不仅扩展了传统的修复方法,而且给患者提供了可行的治疗选择,尤其是儿童和青少年患者。

4.2 通过自体牙移植维持缺牙间隙

当牙列缺损时,缺失牙的相邻牙会倾斜、对骀牙会伸长,严重影响骀曲线,从而导致咬合异常、食物嵌塞、颞下颌关节紊乱等一系列问题。因此,当牙缺失时,维持缺牙间隙至关重要。有研究^[65]报道自体牙移植可用于维持缺牙间隙。尽管在大多数情况下,自体牙移植可作为一种可预测的能够长期生存的治疗方法,但移植牙可能会因为强直、牙根吸收等原因部分或完全失败。但即使最终失败,移植牙也可以暂时维持缺牙间隙,保护牙槽骨,且不影响随后的修复治疗^[66],尤其在年轻患者中。Plakwicz等^[55]用CBCT测量发育中的前磨牙移植至上颌前牙后牙槽骨的状态,结果显示,成功的自体前磨牙移植可取代缺失的中切牙、保留上颌前牙的牙槽骨并维持上前牙该有的间隙。Sönmez等^[59]报道1例8岁儿童因外伤导致21牙脱落,将患者63牙移植至21牙位置,随访24个月愈合良好,不仅修复了缺失牙而且维持了缺牙间隙,为后期的修复提供了良好的条件。传统的修复方法因无法随颌骨的生长而发育,因此不适合儿童或青少年患者,然而自体牙移植不影响患者的颌

骨生长,因此自体牙移植技术为正在发育中的儿童提供了可靠的治疗方法,值得在临幊上推广。

4.3 埋伏牙自体移植联合正畸治疗

埋伏牙是无法正常萌出到口腔内,埋伏阻生于上下颌骨内的牙,较常见于第三磨牙、尖牙和前磨牙。尖牙是口腔中牙根最长的牙,位于牙弓曲线转折处,对于支撑口角、保持微笑和保护牙周组织具有重要意义^[67]。尖牙阻生的发生率仅次于第三磨牙,并且女性发病率是男性的2倍^[68-69],此外,尖牙埋伏的发生率较高,在0.9%~2.2%之间。在大多数情况下,埋伏牙可通过手术暴露并通过正畸牵引^[70-71];但在某些情况下,由于埋伏牙的位置比较深,通过手术暴露和随后的正畸牵引重新调整埋伏牙的位置非常困难,还会明显增加治疗时间和费用^[72]。在这种情况下,如果患者拒绝采用正畸治疗,则自体牙移植可作为一种治疗手段^[18,36]。Zufía等^[73]报道上颌埋伏尖牙联合牙周引导组织再生(GTR)、牙周引导骨再生(GBR)和正畸治疗的自体牙移植病例,4年后,移植的尖牙功能和美观效果良好。根据 Grisar等^[74]的研究,上颌埋伏尖牙的自体移植在移植后随访的21年内愈合良好。Yu等^[75]将不适合正畸牵引的10颗埋伏尖牙,采用自体牙移植手术、引导骨再生和正畸治疗相结合的方法进行治疗,术后平均随访7.1年,影像学检查显示,7颗移植牙形成连续的牙周膜间隙、2颗移植牙部分形成牙周膜间隙、1颗移植牙无牙周膜间隙并伴有替代根吸,表明埋伏牙移植结合引导骨再生和正畸治疗可以达到良好的临床效果。关于正畸治疗的开始时间目前尚无定论,Tsukiboshi等^[33]、周宏志等^[76]认为,正畸治疗可在术后1个月开始,Bauss等^[77]则建议在术后3~6个月进行正畸治疗,Paulsen等^[32]提出移植后6个月是合适的,Czochrowska等^[78]在移植后6~9个月开始正畸调整,也达到了较好的临床效果。综上,正畸治疗结合自体牙移植可以同时解决牙移动和缺牙等问题,这不仅解决了口腔情况较复杂的患者的诊疗需求,也给临幊医师提供了更广阔治疗方法和思路。

4.4 自体牙即刻移植修复上颌窦穿孔

上颌后牙拔除术,特别是拔除上颌第一磨牙时,可能出现上颌窦穿孔^[79],这时可通过转移瓣如腭瓣旋转和颊推进黏膜瓣关闭穿孔部位。虽然这些方法能成功关闭穿孔,但后期还需对缺失部位进行修复治疗。基于此类情况,假如口内存在合适的供牙,可通

过牙移植在关闭穿孔的同时修复缺失牙^[80-84]。Nagori等^[81]报道在拔除22岁女性患者的26牙后,搔刮牙槽窝时上颌窦出现约5mm大小的穿孔,因此即刻移植18牙至26牙位置,术后患者无症状,牙愈合良好,X线片显示牙根形成连续的牙周膜间隙。Kitagawa等^[82]报道1例患者拔除患有慢性根尖肉芽肿的26牙、刮出根尖炎症时26牙3个牙根均与上颌窦相通,即刻将28牙移植至26牙位置。术后2年复查CT显示窦腔清晰、窦底有新骨形成、根尖无病变,3年后随访患牙功能良好。Melillo等^[83]发现,由于移植牙有牙周韧带的再生潜力,自体牙移植不仅可以关闭上颌窦穿孔,还可提升牙周韧带的再生能力。Assad等^[84]将20例自体第三磨牙移植至上颌窦穿孔的第一或第二磨牙位置,1年后临幊和影像学评估显示,上颌第三磨牙自体移植成功率90%,关闭上颌窦穿孔的成功率为95%。因此,若患者符合自体牙移植的适应证,移植牙不仅可以修复缺失牙,还可以关闭穿孔的上颌窦,这给临幊医师提供了简单可靠的修复上颌窦穿孔的治疗方法,也快速修复了患者的缺失牙,缩短了治疗周期。

4.5 自体牙移植在牙槽突裂患者中的应用

唇裂、牙槽突裂和腭裂常与错殆畸形及咬合异常有关^[85-87],裂区可导致牙发育障碍,包括阻生牙、多生牙、过小牙和牙缺失^[86-87]。牙槽突裂影响最多的是上颌侧切牙^[86],其治疗方案不仅包括骨成形术,还包括缺失牙修复,此类病例若有合适的供牙并且条件允许,可以通过自体牙移植修复。Aizenbud等^[88]将不完全发育的下颌前磨牙移植至用于牙槽突裂患者植骨的髂骨上,所有患者的移植牙均无牙根吸收或其他并发症。长期临床随访结果显示,患者面部美观,咬合关系改善,不需进行其他修复治疗。Schaaf等^[89]报道唇裂伴牙槽突裂儿童,其移植1颗异位的切牙至新预备的牙槽窝中,随访2年,牙仍在移植位上并发挥功能。Waldon等^[90]报道皮-罗综合征伴唇腭裂患者的23牙移植至无法保留的21牙位置,2年后,移植牙功能正常,牙周组织健康。Luvizuto等^[91]报告骨量不足的腭裂患者,采用髂骨自体骨移植及骨增量方法,对腭裂部位进行自体牙移植,后期行正畸治疗,5年后移植牙美观且功能良好。

4.6 自体牙移植在颌骨重建后修复缺失牙中的应用

颌骨病変,如慢性感染、骨坏死和肿瘤等通常需要节段性切除颌骨^[92],颌骨切除术会导致严重功能

缺损,需要康复治疗,治疗目的包括颌骨不连续缺损重建(通常通过髂骨、腓骨、桡骨等自体骨移植)和咀嚼功能恢复^[92-93],因此,若有合适的供牙存在,可通过自体牙移植进行颌骨和咬合重建。Landes 等^[94]报道1例14岁男性患儿,切除复发性黏液瘤,对缺损的下颌骨通过游离自体髂骨块重建,5个月后,将3颗第三磨牙移植至植骨区,随访30个月,2颗移植牙存活。Friedrich 等^[95]报道上颌复发性牙源性黏液瘤病例,上颌骨部分切除术后行髂骨移植骨重建,2个月后将患者的上颌第三磨牙移植到第二前磨牙和第一磨牙区,移植牙存活3年。Mensink 等^[96]报道成釉细胞瘤患者用血管化腓骨重建切除的下颌骨并同期自体移植2颗上颌第二前磨牙,术后临床及影像学检查显示,2颗前磨牙愈合良好、无牙周袋形成。因此,当有合适的受牙及供牙时,通过自体牙移植修复因颌骨缺损导致的牙缺损,是一种可行的治疗选择。

5 扩展自体牙移植的应用

5.1 自体牙及牙槽骨整体移植

Krasny 等^[97-99]介绍一种新的牙移植技术,即“en-block 技术”。这种手术技术将牙及牙槽骨取出,牙槽骨中包括供体牙,将其作为一个整体移植到受区。提出这种方法是为了保护牙周韧带和牙槽骨,使移植牙的血运重建和生长延续。报道2例在女性患者的下颌骨保留尖牙的整体移植,结果牙的生理性活动正常,美观和功能良好^[99]。此外还报道整体移植23颗牙,平均随访34.3个月,81%的移植牙根尖孔闭合,愈合良好^[97]。该技术不仅重建了牙髓的血运还保留了牙周韧带,而且与普通的自体牙移植相比,对移植牙的创伤更小。当埋伏阻生牙位置较深,传统正畸牵引失败时,可通过该技术尽量保留患牙,该技术给患者和医师提供了更多的治疗选择。

5.2 自体牙移植诱导骨再生

自体牙移植术后,牙周膜能够诱导牙槽骨再生^[7,54]。有研究^[54]表明,移植自体未成熟前磨牙以替换年轻患者严重创伤的上颌中切牙,移植后牙槽骨完全再生,可能与牙周韧带的骨诱导潜力直接相关^[7]。Czochrowska 等^[54]报道1例7岁患者移植44牙至因外伤脱落的21牙位置,随访8年牙槽骨完全再生。Hirzeler 等^[100]报道1例45岁女性患者的36牙缺失、37牙深龋及Ⅲ度根分叉病变、38部分骨阻生,拔除37、38牙,将38牙移植至36牙位置,因颊舌侧骨

板缺失导致颊舌根完全暴露,遂使用2个聚四氟乙烯屏障覆盖暴露的颊舌根,术后10周新的牙龈覆盖牙根表面、松动度I度、牙槽骨再生,随访1年移植牙无炎症、松动度仍I度,影像片显示牙根无吸收、有连续的牙周膜间隙。Waikakul 等^[101]报道2例严重牙槽骨缺损的自体牙移植病例,在不使用骨移植植物的情况下,移植牙成功诱导骨再生,随访12年移植牙愈合良好。Plakwicz 等^[55]随访11例行自体前磨牙移植至中切牙的患者,术后CBCT测量移植和对照部位牙槽骨的厚度、宽度和高度,结果显示,移植前磨牙与正常前磨牙牙槽骨的厚度、宽度、高度的平均值相当。Waldon 等^[90]也提供了另一个类似案例,在牙损伤3年后,采用自体未成熟下颌前磨牙移植治疗下颌牙根吸收的恒中切牙,术后观察到前磨牙牙根持续发育,这与移植牙的牙槽骨再生和完全萌出有关。综上,自体移植牙不仅可以修复缺失牙,还可诱导受区骨再生,与种植牙有着鲜明的区别。

5.3 人工材料在受区骨量不足的移植病例中的应用

以往研究^[102-103]显示,导致自体牙移植失败的主要原因有牙根吸收、牙周炎、根尖周炎、龋坏和创伤。移植第三磨牙过程中,若受区牙槽窝狭窄,不足以容纳供牙时,一般需要人工预备牙槽窝,这时可能导致受区颊侧骨板缺损,从而使牙周组织完整性遭到破坏,进一步导致牙病理性活动,甚至失败^[103]。侯锐等^[104]报道,采用海奥口腔修复膜复合骨填充材料修复第三磨牙移植至第二磨牙后的骨缺损,术后该骨填充材料能够提高伴有骨缺损的移植牙的术后即刻稳定性。Mozzati 等^[45]将65颗牙随机分为人工预备牙槽窝+GBR组、人工预备牙槽窝组和新鲜牙槽窝即刻移植对照组,术后平均随访9.9年,存活率分别为95.2%、80.0%和93.1%,说明GBR可提高延期移植的成功率。侯锐等^[105]统计分析300例自体第三磨牙移植,其中111例使用GBR技术,总体存留率为96.67%。Imazato 等^[106]报道第三磨牙移植至下颌第一磨牙为颊侧牙槽骨板中度至广泛骨缺损的病例,分为对照组、GTR组和自体骨移植组,术后4~20个月再行二期手术,观察愈合情况,在GTR组和自体骨移植组,术前缺失的牙槽骨板再生,最初暴露的根被新生骨覆盖,表明GTR和自体骨移植都有利于自体移植缺损部位的骨再生,有助于保留空间,阻止牙龈结缔组织与牙周韧带接触。综上,若受区骨量不足,牙槽窝内植入人工材料可促进移植牙牙周组织的愈

合,获得移植牙良好的初期稳定性,进一步提高手术成功率。

5.4 冷冻保存牙的移植

Temmerman 等^[107]发现,冷冻保存牙不会影响人牙周韧带细胞的活力及其增殖和分化能力。Angermair 等^[108]的体外研究表明,冷冻保存对离体牙的物理性质无显著影响。Abedini 等^[109]为评估长期冷冻保存对 PDL 和牙髓组织的影响,通过程序冷冻结合磁场冷冻(称为 Cells Alive System“CAS”)方法将牙冷冻 5 年,使用新鲜拔除牙的 PDL 组织进行培养,比较 2 组 I 型胶原、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)等浓度以及血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的表达,结果表明,使用 CAS 冷冻机长期冷冻保存不会影响 PDL 细胞的生长速度和特性。Kaku 等^[110]将 CAS 低温保存 6 年的前磨牙移植至第一磨牙位置,术后随访 3 年,该移植牙牙周组织和骨再生良好、无炎症或替代根吸收。Lee 等^[111]的研究结果表明,冷冻保存牙可以维持牙髓干细胞的生长潜力、表面标志物和分化能力。Osathanon 的系统综述^[112]也强调了冷冻保存供牙在自体移植中的潜在临床应用,冷冻保存牙的自体移植作为一种有潜力的修复方式,需要更多的研究和探索。

6 同种异体移植

同种异体牙移植是指与受体基因不相同的来自同一物种的牙移植。1594 年 Para 报道一位公主为了恢复微笑,购买了他人健康的牙移植于口腔中。一直到 18 世纪下叶,牙移植术仅仅施术于贵族或特别富裕的人,而且都是在人与人之间进行异体牙移植。Cohen 等^[113]报道 1 例 58 岁患者的 26 牙折裂,拔除 26 牙后,将另一例 17 岁患者的 18 牙移植至该患者 26 牙位置,随访 8 年同种异体牙功能正常,牙龈健康,探针深度为 1~2 mm,无牙髓活力,X 线片显示牙根强直。Pai 等^[114]报道因外伤缺失 11 牙的男性患者,3 天后,从一例女性患者拔除 1 颗中切牙进行异体移植,术后移植牙的根尖周和牙周愈合良好。Özel 等^[115]报道有心跳的脑死亡患者的面部异体移植,包括带 7 颗牙的上颌骨、鼻部和上唇,随访 2 年半,移植植物未见异常。Ramly 等^[116]报道 2 例严重颌面部损伤患者移植同种异体面部、上下颌和牙,移植成功。这些病例证实,同种异体移植在无法达到自体重建的情况下,可作为重建的治疗方式。但是,由于同种

异体牙移植的供体和受体是 2 个不同的个体,所以存在伦理问题,以及免疫排斥、交叉感染、强直、牙根吸收或牙脱落风险^[113,117~118]。此外,与免疫抑制治疗相关的机会性感染、全身毒性和代谢并发症也会带来额外风险^[116]。因此,同种异体移植需要伦理、术中术后交叉感染等多方面的考虑和更加广泛的研究。

综上所述,随着口腔外科技的不断发展和更加完善,自体牙移植在除了传统常规适应证以外的上述各类情况下的应用不断拓展,也得到了较好的临床效果,为口腔医师提供了更多更广更新的临床思路。但是自体牙移植在上述情况下的应用尚需严格把握适应证,同时还需进行更多的研究予以支持和论证。

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