## 摘要

## 上颌快速扩弓联合前方牵引对骨性Ⅲ类均角患者 颌面部软、硬组织变化的影响

#### 目的:

采用面部三维扫描仪与头颅定位侧位片分析上颌快速扩弓联合前方牵引早期矫形治疗对生长发育期骨性III类均角错**殆**畸形患者的颌骨、牙齿及软组织变化的影响。

#### 方法:

选取自2021年5月至2022年5月就诊于吉林大学口腔医院正畸科的骨性III类错**殆**畸形患者,按纳入标准共选择32例患者为研究对象,年龄为8~10岁(平均9.15±1.43岁),所有患者均进行两周快速扩弓,每周前六天每天扩弓一次,每次1/4圈(0.25mm),每周第七天收缩一次(0.25mm),第二周重复扩缩,扩弓治疗同期进行前方牵引,矫治时间平均为6.28±0.55个月,矫治后显著改善了患者的前牙反**殆**和软组织侧貌,治疗结束标准为:头颅定位侧位片分析显示上下颌骨发育基本协调,前牙覆盖适当过矫正。

治疗前(T0)、后(T1)拍摄头颅定位侧位片(Lateral cephalometric radiographs, LCRs)及三维面部扫描,将LCRs导入Dolphin软件,采用Steiner分析法与Coben分析法联合测量分析牙颌面结构指标。面部扫描模型采用手持式彩色三维扫描仪(卢森堡Artec 3D集团Space Spider)于治疗前(T0)、三个月(T')、治疗后(T1)进行面部扫描。数据保存为STL格式文件,导入Geomagic Wrap 和 Geomagic Control X 软件进行定点、测量并收集数据。并将治疗前、中、后面扫模型通过前额部进行重叠以分析标记点在三维方向的移动。同时于治疗三个月(T')增拍面部三维扫描以记录中期软组织变化。测得的数据采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析,使用配对样本t检验或非参数检验比较治疗前后颌面部软、硬组织变化。

#### 结果:

- $1.治疗前后头颅定位侧位片分析显示,代表上颌生长发育的测量项目显著增大。SNA、ANB、NA-AP、Wits 值分别增大 <math>3.41^\circ$ 、 $3.47^\circ$ 、 $6.89^\circ$ 和 3.89mm,以上测量指标的改变均有统计学意义( $P{<}0.01$ );A点向前下移动,其中矢状向前移 3.72mm( $P{<}0.01$ ),垂直向向下移动 1.19mm( $P{<}0.01$ )。通过 Coben 分析法可知上颌骨长度、深度均显著增大( $P{<}0.01$ ),而下颌改变量无统计学差异( $P{>}0.05$ )。
- 2.矫治后患者面部高度增大,S-Go(后面高)、N-Me(前面高)、Sn'-Me'(软组织面下高)均增大(P<0.05),但 Go-Po(下颌体)、Ar-Go(下颌支)长度未见明显改变,且 FMA、S-Go/N-Me(后/前面高比)改变量无统计学意义(P>0.05),表明治疗对下颌生长方向无影响;上颌切牙轻度唇倾 3.61°(P<0.05),下颌切牙舌倾 2.77°(P<0.01)。同时,矫治后上下唇与审美平面的距离得到显著改善,上唇位置由于上颌骨矢状向生长及上前牙唇倾而前移 1.31mm(P<0.01)。
- 3.软组织分析显示,上颌快速扩弓对颌面部宽度改变主要表现在鼻部宽度的增大 0.78mm(P<0.01),两侧鼻孔基本呈对称增宽,左侧增大 0.24mm(P<0.01),右侧增大 0.25mm(P<0.01);治疗前后额鼻角、鼻唇角、颏唇角的变化无统计学差异(P>0.05),软组织侧貌的改善主要归因于面凸角的减小(P<0.01)和上下唇角的增大(P<0.01);治疗三个月软组织分析显示,面凸角和上下唇角改变量约占治疗前后改变量 70%;
- 4.标记点三维向分析表明仅有鼻部软组织标记点发生宽度向改变,表明扩弓可引起鼻宽度增大,鼻底、上唇基部标记点由于上颌的生长发育而在矢状向显著前移,而下颌软组织标记点因面高增加及反**殆**解除而向后下移动。

#### 结论:

- 1.上颌快速扩弓联合前方牵引矫形治疗对上颌骨发育不足的骨性Ⅲ类错**殆** 畸形患者有显著的治疗效果。
- 2.头颅定位侧位片分析可见治疗后上颌骨向前下移动,而下颌骨及下颌平面 无明显改变。

3.三维软组织表现为上下唇角的增大、面凸角减小,进而有效改善面型。治 疗中期可观察到显著效果,有利于对预后及依从性评估。

## 关键词:

骨性III类错**殆**,前方牵引,上颌快速扩弓,三维面部扫描,软组织改善

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软、硬组织变化的影响

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#### **Abstract**

Evaluation of dentoskeletal and soft tissue changes in class III patients treated with rapid maxillary expander and face mask

#### **Objective:**

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of rapid maxillary expansion (RME) and face mask (FM) therapy on the skeletal, dental, and soft tissue of the prepubertal patients with normodivergent skeletal Class III malocclusion using a three-dimensional facial scanner and lateral cephalometric radiographs.

#### **Methods:**

A total of 32 patients with skeletal class III malocclusion, aged 8 to 10 years (9.15±1.43 years on average), who were treated in the Orthodontics Department of the Stomatological Hospital of Jilin University from May 2021 to May 2022, were selected as the study subjects according to the inclusion criteria. All patients were treated with maxillary rapid expansion for two weeks, the expander was turned up 0.25mm/day in the first six days of each week and closed 0.25mm in the seventh day of the week and repeated expansion in the second week. Forward traction was performed during the expansion treatment. The average correction time was 6.28±0.55 months, which significantly improved the patient's anterior crossbite (occlusion) and soft tissue profile. Before treatment (T0) and after treatment (T1), the head positioning lateral films (LCRs) and 3D photographs were taken, and the LCRs were imported into Dolphin software to measure and analyze the dental and maxillofacial structural indicators. 3D photographs were scanned by a hand-held color 3D scanner (Space Spider of Luxembourg Artec 3D Group) to perform face scanning before treatment (T0), three months later(T') and after treatment (T1). The data is saved in Standard Template Library (STL). Import STL format digital model data into

Geomagic Control X software for fixed point, measurement and data collection. The model was overlapped through the forehead before, during and after the treatment to analyze the movement of the marker point in the three-dimensional direction. After three months of treatment (T '), additional three-dimensional facial scans were taken to record the mid-term soft tissue changes. The measured data were statistically analyzed with SPSS 26.0. Using paired sample t-test to compare the changes of soft and skeletal tissues of maxillofacial region before and after treatment.

#### **Results:**

1.Analysis of lateral radiographs before and after treatment showed that the measured items representing maxillary growth and development increased significantly. SNA, ANB, NA-AP and Wits increased by 3.41 °(P<0.01), 3.47 °(P<0.01), 6.89 °(P<0.01) and 3.89 mm (P<0.01) respectively; Point A moves forward and down, with sagittal moving forward 3.72 mm (P<0.01) and vertical moving downward 1.19 mm (P<0.01) Coben analysis showed that the length and depth of the maxillary were significantly increased (P<0.05) , while the changes of mandibular was not obvious (P>0.05).

2.After correction, the facial height of the patients increased, and S-Go , N-Me, Sn '- Me' increased (P<0.05), but the length of Go-Po (mandibular body) and Ar-Go (mandibular branch) did not change significantly, and the changes of FMA, S-Go/N-Me were not statistically significant  $(P \!>\! 0.05)$  , indicating that the treatment had no effect on the growth direction of the mandible; The labial inclination of maxillary incisors increased by  $3.61^{\circ}$   $(P \!<\! 0.05)$  , and the lingual inclination of mandibular incisors decreased by  $2.77^{\circ}$   $(P \!<\! 0.01)$  . At the same time, the relationship between the upper and lower lips and the E-line was significantly improved after the correction. The upper lip position moved  $1.31 \, \mathrm{mm}$  forward due to the sagittal growth of the maxilla and the lip inclination of the upper anterior teeth  $(P \!<\! 0.01)$  .

3. The soft tissue analysis showed that the change of the width of the maxillofacial region caused by rapid maxillary expansion was mainly manifested in

the increase of 0.78 mm (P < 0.01); The bilateral nostrils were basically symmetrically widened, with 0.24mm increase on the left side (P < 0.01) and 0.25mm increase on the right side (P < 0.01); The improvement of soft tissue profile was mainly attributed to the reduction of facial convex angle (P < 0.01) and the increase of upper and lower lip angles (P < 0.01); The soft tissue analysis after three months of treatment showed that the change of convex angle of face and upper and lower lip angles accounted for about 70% of the change before and after treatment.

4. Three-dimensional analysis of the marker points showed that only the soft tissue marker points of the nose changed in width, indicating that the expansion of the arch could cause the nasal width to increase; The marker points at the base of the nose and upper lip move significantly forward in the sagittal direction due to the growth and development of the upper jaw, while the marker points of the soft tissue of the lower jaw move backward and downward due to the increase of the face height and the treatment of the cross bite.

#### **Conclusions:**

- 1. The treatment of rapid maxillary expansion combined with anterior traction has a significant therapeutic effect on skeletal class III patients with maxillary hypoplasia.
- 2. The lateral radiograph analysis showed that the maxilla moved forward and down after treatment, while the mandible and mandibular plane did not change significantly.
- 3.Three-dimensional soft tissue is characterized by an increase in the upper and lower lip angles and a decrease in the convex angle of the face. Significant effects can be observed in the middle stage of treatment.

#### **Keyword:**

Skeletal Class III malocclusion, Maxillary protraction, rapid maxillary expansion, three-dimensional (3D) photograph, soft tissue change

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## 缩略词表

英文缩写	英文全称	中文全称
BMI	body mass index	身体质量指数
CBCT	Cone-Beam Computed Tomography	锥形束计算机断层扫描技术
RME/FM	Rapid maxillary expansion and	前方牵引联合快速扩弓治疗
KIVIE/FIVI	facemask protocol	則刀牟引妖百伏巫() 与伯()
Alt-RAMEC	alternate rapid maxillary expansion	上颌交替快速扩缩矫治
	and constriction	上映义皆伏述》组附和
CVMS	Cervical vertebral maturation stage	颈椎骨成熟度分期

## 第1章 绪论

### 1.1 研究背景

## 1.1.1 骨性Ⅲ类错船的早期矫治

骨性 III 类错**殆**是混合牙列期和恒牙列早期较为常见的一种发育性错**殆**畸形, 研究显示III类错**殆**畸形的平均患病率约为 7.04%,而不同人群患病率不同,东南 亚国家患病率最高为 15.8%<sup>□</sup>。 骨性 III 类错**殆**畸形作为一种多基因遗传病受遗传 与环境的双重影响,因此其病因也较为复杂,儿童早期即表现前牙反**殆**者多具有 明显的家族遗传倾向。同时前牙反**殆**也可能是 Down 综合征、颅骨-锁骨发育不 全综合征等单基因遗传综合征的临床表现之一,某些先天性疾病例如唇腭裂、先 天性上颌前牙缺失等导致上颌骨发育受限亦可造成前牙或全牙列反**殆**。乳牙期及 替牙期局部障碍是导致III类错**殆**畸形形成的重要原因之一,例如上颌乳前牙因龋 病、创伤等原因早失致使上颌前部牙槽骨缺少功能刺激而发育不全、乳尖牙磨耗 不足形成早接触而迫使下颌行使咬合功能时前伸、多数乳磨牙早失引起下颌功能 性前移位等。吐舌习惯、咬上唇、下颌前伸习惯等功能性因素破坏牙列建哈时三 维向肌功能平衡而表现为前牙反**殆**。除以上原因之外,腺样体肥大、慢性扁桃体 炎等呼吸道疾病可能引起生长发育期儿童呼吸障碍,为保持呼吸道通畅患者多前 伸下颌或张口呼吸,导致下颌前突,前牙反**殆**。骨性 III 类错**殆**通常由以上多因 素共同导致而成,因此临床工作中鉴别并消除病因不仅对错**殆**畸形的发展起阻断 作用,而且有利于上颌颌骨关系的稳定。

骨性III类错**殆**从儿童生长发育早期开始形成,由颅底、上颌及下颌三维向生长发育不协调引起,并可能随着年龄的增长而加重,常常表现为前牙反**殆**、磨牙近中关系、面中部凹陷等<sup>[2]</sup>。根据错**殆**畸形病因与临床表现通常将骨性 III 类错**殆** 

分为上颌发育不足、下颌发育过度或两者兼具三种类型,上颌骨矢状向发育不足使得下颌相对上颌更为前突,面中部发育不足引起侧貌呈现凹面型,面部美学的缺陷可能会影响患者的心理健康,导致造成严重的心理和精神障碍<sup>158</sup>。因此,骨性III类错**殆**应尽早进行矫治干预,如何改善患者容貌的同时降低成年后手术的可能性成为众多正畸医生最为关注的焦点<sup>168</sup>。临床治疗中可采取多类型的矫治器治疗骨性III类错**殆**,例如上颌**殆**垫双曲舌簧矫治器、功能性矫治器III型(Frankel III,FR-III)、上颌前方牵引器、头帽颏兜、骨支抗式上颌前方牵引等。研究显示近30%到40%的患者表现出一定程度的上颌发育不足,因此促进上颌生长发育成为临床治疗的重点<sup>158</sup>,由于上颌前方牵引器可主动施加矫形力作用于上颌骨,治疗效果更为高效稳定,同时可联合上颌快速扩弓器从三维方向协调上下颌生长发育,为生长创造更有利的环境,改善咬合关系和面部美观,并避免或降低未来正畸和外科治疗的难度,因而广泛引用于临床工作中<sup>160</sup>188。

## 1.1.2 上颌前方牵引矫治器的临床应用

上颌骨的生长方式主要包括骨缝处骨质沉积和骨表面增生吸收改建两种方式。上颌骨通过骨缝中结缔组织将颅颌面骨固定,其中包括:翼腭缝、颧上颌缝、颧颞缝、额颌缝,同时骨缝的组织学特点允许机械应力传递和改建。骨缝的功能随着年龄而变化,青春期骨缝改建最为活跃;在成年期,主要用于分散颅骨传递的应力。任何施加到骨骼上的力都会以机械应力的形式传递,增加骨缝细胞的合成代谢率及诱导成骨的基因和转录因子的活性。动物实验显示,颅颌面骨缝中功能性基质具有高度血管化的特点,施加矫形力可使骨缝中纤维结缔组织重塑并形成次级生长中心。骨缝内纤维的拉伸刺激其连接处的骨沉积,反之导致骨吸收,这种组织学变化与正畸牙移动时牙周组织的变化相似,奠定了上颌发育不足矫形治疗的生物学基础。

由于患者个体生长发育时间阶段存在较大差异,因此治疗时机的选择是上颌前方牵引矫形治疗成功的关键,何时进行矫形治疗才能利用上颌骨缝快速改建能力产生事半功倍的矫治效果成为临床医生关注的问题。Lee 等学者对比不同牙列阶段骨性III类儿童采用上颌前方牵引矫形治疗效果,研究显示虽然乳牙列患者矫治效果较替牙列患者矫治效果更为显著,但矫治后复发率较高,因此认为替牙列

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