

玻璃离子水门汀的临床应用与展望

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【摘要】 玻璃离子水门汀(GIC)是一种传统牙科修复材料,因其良好的生物相容性、粘接性和氟释放性等优点,临床应用非常广泛,有巨大发展前景。本文归纳了GIC的化学成分、性质分类及优缺点,系统地总结了GIC的临床应用与注意事项,并对现阶段GIC存在的问题与相关改性研究进行了探讨,以期在未来GIC更好地发展和临床应用提供参考文献。

【关键词】 玻璃离子水门汀; 牙科材料; 粘固; 抗龋; 氟离子释放

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Clinical application and prospect of glass ionomer cements

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【Abstract】 As a conventional dental restorative material, glass ionomer cement (GIC) has been widely used in clinical practice because of its outstanding properties, such as biocompatibility, adhesion and fluoride release ability, and it has a great development prospect. In this review, the chemical composition, classification, advantages and disadvantages, and the clinical application of glass ionomer cement were systematically summarized. The existing problems and modification researches of GIC were discussed in order to provide a reference for its better development and clinical application.

【Key words】 Glass ionomer cement; Dental materials; Cementation; Anti-caries; Fluoride release

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随着口腔材料的不断发展和进步,玻璃离子水门汀(glass ionomer cement, GIC)由于其释氟性能、微吸水性、半透明性、生物相容性、可操作性及良好的牙体组织粘接性被广泛应用于充填修复、窝洞垫底及衬层、窝沟封闭、桩核制作、固定修复体的粘固及正畸托槽的粘接^[1]。在GIC的发展过程中,得益于配方的不断优化与改进,各种水门汀的性能得到显著提高,顺应了口腔临床迫切需求的趋势。然而,由于市售GIC的组成、固化模式和临床应用范围不尽相同,可能会对不熟悉产品特性的临床医生造成不便。因此,本文就GIC的临床应用与进展作一综述,总结GIC的性能特点,归纳使用过程中的注意事项,并对GIC存在的问题进行探讨,为临床医生提供参考。

一、玻璃离子水门汀的发展历史

GIC发明于20世纪60年代末。1975年,首个商业化GIC由Amalgamated Dental公司(登士柏德特瑞,德国)推出,商品名为ASPA——聚丙烯酸铝硅酸盐(aluminosilicate polyacrylate)的缩写^[2]。然而,在临床使用过程中,由于操作者的主观因素,粉液比通常难以控制,导致材料的机械性能及粘接性显著降低^[3]。于是1978年,该公司又推出了封装版本的GIC,以消除不同粉液比所造成的负面影响^[4]。尽管如此,因其易产生白垩色外观和裂缝^[5]、机械强度较低,且对牙颈部楔状缺损的粘接效果不理想^[6]等问题,GIC仍未被广泛接受。直至20世纪80年代,加入了甲基丙烯酸乙酯的树脂改性玻璃离子水门汀(resin modified glass ionomer cement, RMGIC)推出,其与牙本质的粘接强度明显增加,有效减少了微渗漏的发生,在美观方面也有不小的进步^[7],同时机械强度也得到了显著提高^[8]。

GIC从发明至今,成分和性能不断改进,因其具有良好的生物相容性、粘接性、美观性、可操作性及释氟性^[7,9-11],已广泛应用于临床^[1]。但是仍存在耐磨性差、机械强度低的问题。因此,许多研究人员尝试将纤维、金属、羟基磷灰石和生物活性玻璃等材料加入传统GIC以改善其力学性能。目前,较为成熟的改性GIC有树脂增强GIC和金属增强GIC。

等成分的多功能处理剂(G-Multi PRIMER,GC,日本)处理带环后,再用树脂水门汀(G-CEM ONE,GC,日本)进行粘接,可以获得更好的粘接性。

2. 牙体修复

(1)修复龋损:复合树脂和GIC是临床实践中使用最广泛的材料,尽管复合树脂具有良好的美学和机械性能,但修复技术相对于GIC的使用更为敏感,因为它涉及更多的操作步骤,再加上这种材料对水分的更高敏感性。因此,在橡皮障的使用不可行和(或)患者依从性有限的情况下,GIC是首选材料^[39]。传统GIC由于存在机械强度低和耐磨性差等缺点,一般仅适用于乳牙所有洞形和恒牙Ⅲ类、V类洞及小型I类洞修复^[38,40]。在乳磨牙Ⅱ类修复中,GIC与复合树脂的临床性能、边缘变色、边缘适应、修复体保留和修复材料磨损等大多数临床参数是相似的,而关于继发性龋病的发生,GIC修复体的临床表现明显优于复合树脂^[39]。在充填治疗学龄前儿童乳牙龋蚀方面,与使用光固化复合树脂相比,使用GIC作为充填材料,更有利于保证患儿治疗配合度,减少不良事件发生,保证填充成功率^[41]。此外,在修复治疗老年根面龋患者的过程中,GIC能够更好降低微渗漏,抑制修复操作之后的牙周炎反应,降低龈沟液的炎症因子水平^[42]。在恒磨牙邻面龋患者治疗中,银粉增强型GIC凝固后可持续释放氟离子、防止微渗漏的发生^[43],相比于银汞合金,更能改善患者牙周指数,促进牙体健康,且填充密合度较高,修复后并发症发生率低^[44]。树脂改性GIC被用于I类、Ⅱ类和Ⅲ类洞修复,主要用于V类洞的充填及乳牙脱落前的短期修复,还可用于固定修复前的窝洞充填修复,特别适用于乳牙龋治疗^[1,40]。长久以来,由微渗漏导致的牙体硬组织或牙髓问题在临床治疗中频繁发生。有研究提示,在乳牙修复中的微渗漏性能方面,新型卡波姆/氟磷灰石增强GIC表现优异^[45]。

(2)修复非龋性缺损:在复合树脂下使用GIC,即所谓的夹层修复技术充分利用了GIC与牙本质的良好粘接性、复合树脂与牙釉质的良好粘接性和高机械强度等优点,在非龋性牙颈部缺损修复中非常有效^[46]。GIC的应用既能与牙本质形成紧密的化学性结合,又能与复合树脂形成牢固的机械嵌合,与单纯复合树脂修复相比,夹层修复技术的边缘密合性显著增强^[28]。在为期3年的随机临床试验中,GIC和复合树脂相比,在恢复非龋性牙颈部缺损中的生存率差异没有统计学意义,由于GIC在初始和长期成本上均明显低于复合树脂,因此具有较高的成本效益^[47]。此外,与通用纳米树脂材料相比,玻璃离子表面更不利于牙龈卟啉单胞菌生物膜的形成,在牙周健康方面,玻璃离子更适用于龈下楔状缺损的充填治疗^[48]。

(3)非创伤性修复:非创伤性修复治疗(atraumatic restorative treatment, ART)技术不同于高速涡轮手机制备洞型,其很少需要局部麻醉仅使用手动器械且疼痛程度轻,儿童接受度高,因此被认为是治疗乳牙龋有效可行的方法^[49]。此外,ART在老年人修复龋洞治疗中也越来越受欢迎。在ART技术中,高黏度GIC可以安全地用于修复乳牙和恒后牙

的单面洞^[49,50]。其在乳牙I类和V类单面洞修复中1年后的成功率约为80%~95%,在恒牙I类和V类单面洞修复中2~3年后成功率约为90%^[51]。同时,ART治疗老年患者龋病5年后存活率与传统技术相当且具有可在非临床环境下进行等独特优势^[52]。在材料改性方面,Ratnayake等^[53]的研究表明,氯己定修饰的GIC在治疗老年人根龋1个月时具有更好的抗菌效果,且6个月内的存活率高于常规GIC修复体。

3. 洞衬垫底:在深窝洞中,通常建议在修复体下方使用GIC作为衬洞(≤0.5 mm厚)或垫底(≥0.5 mm厚),以保护牙髓^[54]。Ribeiro等^[55]所研究的传统和树脂改性GIC在V类洞中作为衬层使用时,不会引起术后敏感或持续性牙髓损伤,表明它们具有良好的生物相容性。以复合树脂进行充填时用GIC垫底的夹层修复术,对充填体的牢固程度和颜色协调优于以氢氧化钙作垫底^[56-57]。但当牙本质剩余厚度小于0.5 mm时,由于GIC对牙髓的轻微刺激性,应当用氢氧化钙水门汀衬洞垫底,以免对牙髓造成伤害。此外,由于成分与复合材料相似,与牙本质的粘接强度明显更高,树脂增强型GIC在夹层技术中比传统GIC更适用于垫底材料^[58]。

4. 桩核制作:与汞合金和复合材料一样,GIC也被用作桩核制作。由于GIC具有与牙齿结构化学黏附的特性,因此曾是首选的桩核制作材料^[59],而金属增强GIC的强度和耐磨性明显高于传统GIC,更具临床优势。值得注意的是,口腔中不同金属产生的电位差会对桩核制作材料的远期修复效果产生影响,因此,应避免使用不同类型的合金进行口腔修复治疗措施,以尽量减少GIC的溶解^[60]。树脂类粘接材料有较高的机械性能及即刻粘接强度等优点,但是由于其聚合后收缩大、在水环境下易发生降解等缺点,造成纤维桩的粘接耐久性较差^[61]。为了筛选更加持久的纤维桩粘接技术,研究发现虽然在即刻粘接强度方面,树脂改性GIC低于树脂水门汀,但经冷热-机械加载处理后,树脂水门汀的纤维桩粘接固位力明显下降,而树脂改性GIC的纤维桩粘接固位力则表现出增高趋势^[62]。在1年的随访观察期内,树脂改性GIC粘接纤维桩的成功率和存留率为100%,证明其在短期内粘固纤维桩是可靠的,且有理由推断随着时间的延长,树脂改性GIC粘接纤维桩可预期获得更好的粘接效果^[63]。

5. 窝沟封闭:GIC具有出色的释氟特性和直接封闭效果,是一种预防窝沟龋发生的可靠窝沟封闭剂^[64]。当比较两种封闭剂保护无龋恒牙情况时,合并优势比(OR:0.96, 95% CI:0.62~1.49;P=0.87)表明,GIC与目前的“金标准”酸蚀-冲洗类树脂基窝沟封闭剂一样有效地封闭点隙裂沟^[65]。Markovic等^[66]在长达13年的临床随访中观察到,使用GIC型窝沟封闭剂后,65%的新生恒磨牙窝沟面无龋损,效果较明显。此外,由于玻璃离子成本低,使用操作简便,更适合基层推广。

四、玻璃离子水门汀临床应用的注意事项

1. 调拌器械:在调拌GIC时应注意选用树脂调拌刀进行调和,金属调拌刀会导致调和物颜色变灰^[67]。且有研究表明,使用硅胶调拌板可能获得更高的抗压强度和更低的粗糙

(3)溶解性大:当GIC作为修复材料应用于口腔中时,难以避免地暴露于口腔的酸性环境中而发生溶解^[105]。在酸性环境中,GIC会发生酸蚀,其表面被部分溶解,交联阳离子被去除,导致表面硬度下降,耐磨性能降低。传统GIC溶解率较大,而树脂增强GIC由于树脂成分的存在,增强了其对酸溶解的抵抗性,使得溶解率大的问题有所改善^[105]。在一项关于GIC的溶解度研究数据显示,树脂改良型GIC [SL = (25.67 ± 0.54) μg/mm³]较传统GIC [SL = (154.83 ± 1.88) μg/mm³]更优^[106]。

(4)美学性能欠佳:GIC虽然具有一定的半透明度,但其美观性与复合树脂材料相比,仍有一定差距^[107]。因此口腔医生更倾向于将GIC的应用限制在乳牙、老年牙体修复及患者口腔卫生状况不佳需要大量氟化物释放的情况^[107]。由于树脂增强GIC粉剂和液剂中的单体折射指数相近,树脂增强GIC的半透明性能优于传统型GIC^[108]。为使修复体颜色与患者牙齿本身颜色更加匹配,生产商多会设计生产多种不同色号及不同透明度的产品以供挑选,以达到美观修复的目的。GC公司的富士II LC光固化树脂改良型GIC,具有多达10种的比色板(VITAPAN classical,德国)颜色,可以提供给临床更多的病例颜色的选择。

具体GIC的性能、临床应用与代表产品总结见表1。

六、玻璃离子水门汀的展望与总结

GIC是Wilson等^[13]在1971年发明的一种口腔修复材料。半个世纪以来,其各类优点已被充分阐明。与传统树脂相比,GIC在氟释放大、生物相容性、与牙齿硬组织间形成化学黏附等方面有诸多优势^[109],目前广泛应用于粘固、粘接正畸附件、牙体修复、窝沟封闭、桩核制作以及洞垫衬底等临床治疗,高黏度的GIC在ART技术中也发挥了巨大的作用^[90]。在短期的临床应用中,GIC多数呈现出令人满意的结果^[47,110],也有临床随访4年和6年的结果表明,GIC修复系统与微混合复合材料临床表现无明显差异且临床性能十分优秀^[111-112]。但更长期的临床评估仍较为缺乏,其耐久性和寿命的评估有待进一步验证,对于ART技术中GIC应用的探索也有待深入研究。

但另一方面,GIC较低的机械性能,如低断裂强度、韧性和高磨损率等局限性,限制了其作为应力承受区填充材料的广泛应用。在承重点如恒磨牙后腔修复中,GIC的应用较少或仅用于临时充填,在临床研究中,疲劳断裂也是导致GIC修复体损伤失败的主要原因^[113]。此外,尽管GIC具有释放氟离子的能力,但其释氟量并不足以抑制致龋细菌的生长,继发性龋齿仍有发生的可能^[114-115]。

因此,针对改善这些缺陷的改性研究成为现阶段的重点。改善粉剂和液剂的成分、调整粉液比、预处理操作和加入增强填料等手段有效提高了GIC的机械性能和抗菌性能。在机械性能方面,传统的方法是通过加入树脂单体和引发剂组分来获得树脂改性GIC,银、二氧化钛、氧化锌和铜等金属材料也被用于优化GIC的性能。近年来,羟基磷灰石由于其加入后引发的GIC凝固反应而被广泛用于提升其机械强度^[20]。随着纳米技术的应用^[116],纳米材料如镁橄榄石、蒙脱石粘土、纳米纤维、生物活性玻璃和纤维素纳米晶体等,包括纳米羟基磷灰石颗粒都取得了良好的优化效果^[117]。抗菌性能方面,主要通过添加抗菌化合物来提升其抗菌性,常用的包括氯己定、季铵盐和壳聚糖等抗菌剂及其聚合物^[115,118]。为兼顾机械性能和抗菌性能,很多研究将这两类增强填料结合起来加入GIC中,进一步探究最合适的组合、比例及粉末大小。但这些添加剂多数对GIC的生物相容性有影响,会引发细胞毒性、微渗漏和粘接不良等一系列问题^[119]。因此,改性研究的重点一方面在于继续探究最优的填料组合及纳米技术的开发,另一方面在于探索具有良好生物相容性的新型物质。如能开发出机械、抗菌性能优良且不会引发细胞毒性等不良反应的新一代改性GIC,将极大地拓展其临床应用。

此外,由于GIC品种、用途的多样使得临床医生的选择复杂化,近年来临床医生对GIC的应用效果高度关注。因此,很多临床试验对不同的应用情景下GIC与其他材料的使用效果进行了对比^[120-121]。本文主要总结了传统GIC、树脂改性GIC、复合树脂及树脂水门汀几种材料的性能及用途比较

表1 玻璃离子水门汀(GIC)的性能、临床应用与代表产品

分类	主要特点	临床应用	代表产品
I型	粘接性能良好;流动性好,薄膜厚度小;粘接牙面无须酸蚀	粘固、正畸附件粘接	富士I(GC,日本) Rely Luting 树脂加强型玻璃离子水门汀(3M,美国) Rely Luting 2 树脂加强型玻璃离子水门汀(3M,美国) Ketac Cem Easymix 速调灵(3M,美国) CX 粘接型玻璃离子水门汀(Shofu,日本) 美益汀粘接型玻璃离子水门汀(上海沪鸽医疗器械有限公司)
II型	氟释放性;防龋抑龋作用;有一定机械强度;无聚合收缩	乳牙窝洞充填、恒牙非承力区充填、恒牙暂时充填、桩核制作、ART技术、窝沟封闭、夹层修复技术等	富士II(GC,日本) Ketac Molar 玻璃离子水门汀(3M,美国) Ketac Universal 玻璃离子水门汀(3M,美国) FX-II 充填型玻璃离子水门汀(Shofu,日本) 美益汀充填型玻璃离子水门汀(上海沪鸽医疗器械有限公司)
III型	生物相容性;释放吸收生物活性离子,对牙髓刺激性小	洞衬垫底、窝沟封闭	富士VII(GC,日本) Vitrebond 光固化垫底用玻璃离子(3M,美国)

表2 玻璃离子水门汀(GIC)、复合树脂和树脂水门汀的区别

材料种类	性能	用途
传统 GIC	氟化物释放性能最佳;细胞毒性低;美学性能差	适用于易发龋患且对美学性能需求小者的牙齿修复,如老年人根面龋的修复
树脂改性 GIC	粘接性能好;溶解度降低;美学性能较好;机械性能提高;对水分的早期敏感性降低;牙髓刺激性小	受力不大的恒牙Ⅲ、Ⅴ类洞和楔状缺损的永久性充填修复;乳牙所有窝洞的充填修复;恒牙所有窝洞的暂时性或者短期充填修复
复合树脂	光引发聚合固化;力学性能好,质地坚韧不易折断;耐磨耗性能好;粘接性能差,需与粘接剂配合应用;与牙体线胀系数差距大,易发生微渗漏;有一定细胞毒性;技术敏感性高	较小Ⅲ、Ⅴ类洞修复;后牙中等至较大的Ⅰ、Ⅱ类洞缺损的修复,包括近远中洞的修复,特别是涉及咬合面尖、嵴的缺损;充填窝洞倒凹;用于修复深窝洞时,应当先行垫底保护牙髓
树脂水门汀	粘接性能好;机械性能佳;有细胞毒性与牙髓刺激性	粘接修复单冠及固定桥;瓷贴面及嵌体的粘固;纤维桩修复

(表2),可见树脂改性GIC的性能要显著优于传统GIC^[122],在抗龋、低刺激性、简化操作步骤等方面优于其他材料,但易磨损、耐久度不高的问题亟待解决^[39]。

综上所述,GIC独特的组成和性能使之成为口腔临床治疗的常用材料之一,但对其研究仍有待完善。目前与国外多品种、性能良好的GIC产品相比,国内的GIC产品品种较为单一、性能还有较大提高空间^[123],需要国内相关企业开拓创新以满足临床市场需求。如果能在颜色协调性、增加耐磨性与材料的抗溶解性方面有所突破,在保持原有优点基础上更好平衡美学与功能、进一步提高机械性能和抗菌性能、降低不良反应,使之能够应用于承担较大咬合力的后牙永久充填,必将极大增加GIC的临床应用适应证。这已成为GIC未来的发展方向。

GIC是非常有临床应用价值的口腔修复材料。本文通过对近年GIC相关的文献进行检索与整理,系统总结了GIC的化学成分、分类、临床应用、注意事项与优缺点,全面地介绍了GIC,以期能为其性能进一步完善和未来发展提供参考。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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