

DOI:10.13350/j.cjpb.230319

• 临床研究 •

口腔种植体周围细菌病原菌分布及影响因素分析^{*}吴晓沛¹,林维龙²,高燕飞^{1**}

(1. 张家口学院医学院,河北张家口 075000;2. 河北北方学院附属第一医院)

【摘要】 目的 分析口腔种植体周围细菌感染的临床特征、病原菌分布特点及影响因素。方法 选取 2018 年 1 月 1 日~2022 年 6 月 30 日河北北方学院附属第一医院口腔科接诊的种植牙患者 378 例,通过调阅电子病历或自制调查表,收集患者临床资料、病史及病原菌分布情况等。检测患者种植体周围健康状态,主要包括探诊深度、临床附着丧失、探诊出血指数。对口腔种植体周围细菌感染患者,采样前去除患者牙龈上的软垢及菌斑,采集种植体周围龈沟底部标本进行分离培养,采用全自动微生物分析仪进行病原菌鉴定。采集患者龈沟液样本,采用酶联免疫吸附试验法使用 IL-7A 水平试剂盒检测龈沟液样本 IL-7A 水平。绘制受试者工作特征曲线预测龈沟液 IL-17A 表达水平对种植体周围细菌感染的诊断价值,采用单因素及二元 Logistic 回归分析口腔种植体周围细菌感染的影响因素。结果 本次研究中 42 例患者口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染,感染率 11.11%。感染组患者与未感染组患者的平均年龄、种植体修复治疗时间对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),两组患者的探诊深度(PD)水平、临床附着丧失(CAL)水平、探诊出血(BOP)指数,感染组患者均高于未感染组患者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。共培养分离出病原菌 53 株,厌氧菌共计 38 株,需氧菌 15 株。厌氧菌主要为口腔链球菌(22.64%)、牙龈卟啉单胞菌(15.09%)。感染组患者的 IL-17A 表达水平高于未感染组患者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。以口腔种植体周围是否发生细菌感染为状态变量,以龈沟液 IL-17A 表达水平为检验变量绘制 ROC 曲线,龈沟液 IL-17A 表达水平预测口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.978。对比感染组患者与未感染组患者资料,进行单因素分析,性别、年龄、高血压病史、种植部位对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),慢性牙周炎史、糖尿病史、吸烟史、饮酒史、种植体周围牙槽骨情况对比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。将上述单因素分析中有统计学意义的因素纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析,有慢性牙周炎史、患糖尿病、有吸烟史、有饮酒史、种植体周围牙槽骨情况恶劣的患者口腔种植体周围更易发生细菌感染。结论 口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染可对患者的口腔健康状态造成影响,病原菌以厌氧菌为主。龈沟液 IL-17A 表达水平对种植体周围细菌感染具有预测价值。慢性牙周炎史、患糖尿病、有吸烟史、有饮酒史、种植体周围牙槽骨情况恶劣是口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染的影响因素。

【关键词】 口腔种植体;病原菌分布;细菌感染;影响因素**【中图分类号】** R378**【文献标识码】** A**【文章编号】** 1673-5234(2023)03-0342-04

[Journal of Pathogen Biology. 2023 Mar;18(3):342-345,350.]

Distribution of bacterial pathogens around oral implants and analysis of influencing factorsWU Xiao-pei¹, LIN Wei-long², GAO Yan-fei¹ (1. Zhangjiakou University Medical College, Zhangjiakou 075000, Hebei, China; 2. The First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University)^{***}

【Abstract】 **Objective** To analyze the clinical characteristics, pathogenic bacteria distribution and influencing factors of bacterial infection around oral implants. **Methods** 378 patients with dental implants were selected from the Department of Stomatology of the First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University from January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022. The clinical data, medical history and distribution of pathogenic bacteria of patients were collected by reading electronic medical records or self-made questionnaires. The health status of the patient around the implant was measured, mainly including the depth of probing, the loss of clinical attachment, and the bleeding index of probing. For patients with bacterial infection around oral implants, the soft scale and plaque on the gingiva of the patients were removed before sampling, and the samples at the bottom of the gingival sulcus around the implants were collected for isolation and culture, and the pathogenic bacteria were identified by automatic microbiological analyzer. The samples of patients' GCF were collected, and the level of IL-7A in GCF samples were detected by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The receiver operator characteristic(ROC) of the subjects was draw to predict the diagnostic value of the expression level of IL-17A in gingival crevicular fluid on the bacterial infection around the implant, and the influencing factors of bacterial infection

* 【基金项目】 张家口市科学技术局 2022 年市级科技计划自筹经费项目(No. 2221138D)。

** 【通讯作者】 高燕飞, E-mail: 41766112@qq.com

【作者简介】 吴晓沛(1989-),女,河北沧州人,医学硕士,讲师。主要从事口腔内科学、口腔修复学、口腔相关专业教学工作。

E-mail: dvcl6404@21cn.com

around the oral implant was analyzed by single factor and binary logistic regression. **Results** In this study, there were 42 patients with bacterial infection around oral implants, with an infection rate of 11.11%. There was no statistically significant difference between the average age of patients in the infected group and those in the non-infected group as well as the treatment time of implant repair ($P>0.05$). The probing depth (PD) level, clinical attachment loss (CAL) level and bleeding on prob (BOP) of patients in infected groups were higher than those in the non-infected group, with a statistically significant difference ($P<0.05$). A total of 53 strains of pathogenic bacteria, 38 strains of anaerobic bacteria, and 15 strains of aerobic bacteria were isolated. Anaerobic bacteria were mainly oral streptococcus (22.64%) and porphyromonas gingivalis (15.09%). The expression level of IL-17A in the infected group was higher than that in the non-infected group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The ROC curve was drawn with whether bacterial infection occurred around oral implants as the state variable and the expression level of IL-17A in gingival crevicular fluid as the test variable. The expression level of IL-17A in gingival crevicular fluid predicted the area under the ROC curve of bacterial infection around oral implants to be 0.978. The data of infected patients and uninfected patients were compared, and univariate analysis showed that there was no significant difference in gender, age, hypertension history, implant site ($P>0.05$), but there was significant difference in chronic periodontitis, diabetes history, smoking history, drinking history, and alveolar bone around the implant ($P<0.05$). The statistically significant factors in the above univariate analysis were included in the multivariate logistic regression analysis. Patients with chronic periodontitis, diabetes, smoking, drinking, and poor alveolar bone around the implant were more likely to have bacterial infection around the implant. **Conclusion** Bacterial infection around oral implants can affect the oral health of patients, and the pathogenic bacteria were mainly anaerobic bacteria. The expression level of IL-17A in gingival crevicular fluid has predictive value for bacterial infection around implants. Chronic periodontitis history, diabetes, smoking history, drinking history, poor alveolar bone condition around dental implants are the influencing factors of bacterial infection around dental implants.

【Key words】 Dental implants; Distribution of pathogenic bacteria; bacterial infection; influence factor

口腔种植术近年来已广泛用于临床,主要通过外科手术的方式将种植体植入人体缺牙部位的颌骨内,伤口愈合后在其上部安装假牙的治疗方式^[1-2]。口腔种植术具有操作简单、成功率高、创口小、稳定性和牢固性良好的特点,不适感和异物感轻,可以被广大患者所接受^[3-4]。口腔种植作为不断完善的修复性治疗方式,口腔种植体周围细菌感染会影响种植成败,细菌感染仍是口腔种植体的重点关注问题^[5]。口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染的影响因素多样化,细菌感染主要表现为种植体周围炎、种植体周围黏膜炎或黏膜增生等。

本次研究通过收集2018年1月1日~2022年6月30日于河北北方学院附属第一医院口腔科接诊的378例种植牙患者资料,分析口腔种植体周围细菌感染的临床特征、病原菌分布特点及影响因素,结果报告如下。

材料与方法

1 研究对象

选取2018年1月1日~2022年6月30日于河北北方学院附属第一医院口腔科接诊的种植牙患者378例。其中,男性患者226例(59.79%),女性患者152例(40.21%)。患者年龄25~73岁,平均年龄(56.73±5.12)岁。纳入标准:①临床资料完整,积极配合研究调查;②所有研究对象均行口腔种植术;③单一种植

体植人修复;④义齿植人时间≥2年,行使功能良好;⑤种植义齿无咬颌创伤;⑥参与研究前一个月内未使用抗生素或免疫抑制剂。排除标准:①手术前已合并感染者;②合并其他口腔疾病者;③患精神类疾病,依从性差者;④合并免疫功能障碍或血液系统等严重疾病者;⑤参与研究前一个月内使用激素类药物、抗菌药物、免疫抑制剂等。

2 资料采集

通过调阅电子病历或自制调查表,收集患者资料,包括性别、年龄、种植体周围牙槽骨情况、种植部位、种植体周围健康状态(探诊深度、临床附着丧失水平、探诊出血指数)、种植体修复治疗时间、慢性牙周炎病史、糖尿病病史、高血压病史、吸烟史、饮酒史、病原菌分布情况等。

3 种植体周围健康状态评价

检测患者牙周指数,取其平均值,主要包括探诊深度(probing depth, PD)、临床附着丧失(clinical attachment loss, CAL)、探诊出血(bleeding on probing, BOP)指数。牙龈无炎症出血计0分,颜色有炎症改变、探诊不出血计1分,探诊后点状出血计2分,探诊后沿牙龈缘线状出血计3分,出血溢出龈沟计4分,自动出血计5分。

4 病原菌鉴定

对口腔种植体周围细菌感染患者,采样前去除患

者牙龈上的软垢及菌斑,在干燥、隔湿条件下将无菌纸置于龈沟底部15 s,采集种植体周围龈沟底部标本置于无菌培养瓶内存放。然后将标本接种于巧克力培养基中,于37℃恒温环境中培养48 h,进行分离培养后,采用VITEK® 2COMPACT 30/60全自动微生物分析仪(法国梅里埃)进行病原菌鉴定。

5 龈沟液样本采集及检测

采用WhatmanⅢ滤纸条插入患者种植体周围龈沟内,停留1 min后(弃去带血滤纸条),置于清洁EP管内,加入Tris-HCl缓冲液(浓度0.1 mol/L)。震荡1 h,离心15 min(10 000 r/min),收集上清液,采用IL-17A水平试剂盒(武汉博士康生物工程有限公司)检测龈沟液样本IL-17A水平(酶联免疫吸附试验法)。

6 统计学方法

使用SPSS 26.0统计学软件,对本次研究数据进行统计分析。计数资料采用例、株(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料采用均数±标准差表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(Receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC)预测龈沟液IL-17A表达水平对种植体周围细菌感染的诊断价值。采用单因素及二元Logistic回归分析口腔种植体周围细菌感染的影响因素。

结 果

1 感染组与未感染组临床资料对比

378例参与本次研究的患者中,42例患者口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染,感染率11.11%。感染组患者平均年龄为(46.72±7.63)岁,种植体修复治疗时间为(4.64±2.06)月。未感染组患者平均年龄为(44.92±6.43)岁,种植体修复治疗时间为(4.25±1.94)月,两组患者差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。对比两组患者的探诊深度(PD)水平、临床附着丧失(CAL)水平、探诊出血指数(BOP),感染组患者均高于未感染组患者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)(表1)。

表1 感染组与未感染组临床资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between infected group and non-infected group

临床资料 Clinical data	感染组 (n=42)		非感染组 (n=336)		<i>P</i>
	Infection group	Non-infection group			
平均年龄(岁) Age (years)	46.72±7.63	44.92±6.43			>0.05
种植体修复治疗时间(月) Duration of treatment (months)	4.64±2.06	4.25±1.94			>0.05
探诊深度(mm) Probing depth (mm)	4.26±2.12	2.63±0.94			<0.05
临床附着丧失水平(mm) Clinical attachment loss (mm)	3.47±0.46	1.65±0.58			<0.05
探诊出血指数 BOP	1.46±0.23	0.65±0.17			<0.05

2 病原菌分布情况

42例口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染患者,共培养

分离出病原菌53株。厌氧菌共计38株(71.70%),其中口腔链球菌12株(22.64%),牙龈卟啉单胞菌8株(15.09%),产黑色素普雷沃菌6株(11.32%),中间普雷沃菌4株(7.55%),福赛斯拟杆菌3株(5.66%)和其他厌氧菌5株(9.43%)。需氧菌15株(28.30%)。

3 龈沟液IL-17A表达水平对种植体周围细菌感染预测价值

感染组患者IL-17A表达水平为(15.43±2.78)ng/L,未感染组患者IL-17A表达水平为(7.75±1.85)ng/L,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。以口腔种植体周围是否发生细菌感染为状态变量,以龈沟液IL-17A表达水平为检验变量绘制ROC曲线,结果显示,龈沟液IL-17A表达水平预测口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染的ROC曲线下面积为0.978(95% CI: 0.956~1.000)(图1)。

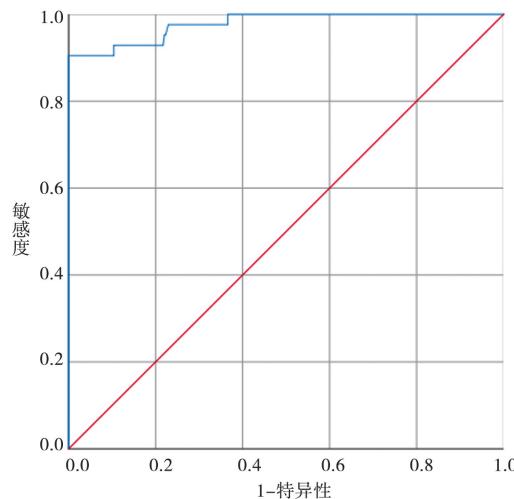


图1 龈沟液IL-17A表达水平预测口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染的ROC曲线图

Fig. 1 ROC curve of IL-17A expression level in gingival crevicular fluid predicting bacterial infection around oral implants

4 口腔种植体周围细菌感染影响因素分析

4.1 单因素分析 对比感染组患者与未感染组患者资料,进行单因素分析,结果显示,慢性牙周炎史、糖尿病史、吸烟史、饮酒史、种植体周围牙槽骨情况差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),性别、年龄、高血压病史、种植部位对比差异不具有统计学意义($P>0.05$)(表2)。

4.2 多因素分析 以口腔种植体周围是否发生细菌感染为因变量,将上述单因素分析中有统计学意义的因素作为自变量,纳入多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示,有慢性牙周炎史、患糖尿病、有吸烟史、有饮酒史、种植体周围牙槽骨情况恶劣的患者口腔种植体周围更易发生细菌感染($P<0.05$)(表3)。

表2 口腔种植体周围细菌感染影响单因素分析
Table 2 Single factor analysis of bacterial infection around oral implants

相关因素 Related factors	感染组 (n=42)		非感染组 (n=336)		χ^2	P
	Infection group	Non-infection group				
性别	男	25	201		0.001	0.970
	女	17	135			
年龄(岁)	≤60	27	250		1.952	0.162
	>60	15	86			
慢性牙周炎病史	无	10	241		38.422	0.000
	有	32	95			
糖尿病病史	无	9	235		38.396	0.000
	有	33	101			
高血压病史	无	20	175		0.298	0.585
	有	22	161			
吸烟史	无	14	94		25.568	0.000
	有	28	242			
饮酒史	无	16	219		11.643	0.001
	有	26	117			
种植体周围牙槽骨情况	恶劣	32	107		31.576	0.000
	良好	10	229			
种植部位	前牙区	24	202		0.138	0.711
	后牙区	18	134			

表3 口腔种植体周围细菌感染影响多因素分析
Table 3 Multi-factor analysis of bacterial infection around oral implants

相关因素 Related factors	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
慢性牙周炎病史	1.805	0.441	16.732	0.000	6.081	(2.561~14.441)
是否患糖尿病	1.76	0.452	15.177	0.000	5.814	(2.398~14.097)
吸烟史	1.761	0.431	16.707	0.000	5.82	(2.501~13.543)
饮酒史	1.227	0.424	8.366	0.004	3.411	(1.485~7.835)
种植体周围牙槽骨情况	-1.228	0.445	7.616	0.006	0.293	(0.122~0.701)

讨 论

种植体周围细菌感染是口腔种植治疗后常见并发症,种植体周围具有结构与天然牙齿的牙龈上皮和结缔组织相似,种植体周围发生细菌感染后,若不能及时进行有效控制,将导致种植体松动、脱落^[6-7]。目前研究认为,种植体周围发生细菌感染对种植体的治疗成功影响较大,种植体周围细菌感染的原发因素是种植体上的细菌微生物,关注口腔种植体周围的细菌感染情况具有重要的临床意义^[8-9]。

庄培尧等^[10]关于口腔种植体周围细菌感染研究发现,感染组与非感染组性别、年龄、种植体修复治疗时间、体质量指数比较差异均无统计学意义,感染组患者黏膜肿胀度、出血指数、探诊深度、附着丧失均较非感染组升高。本次研究中,感染组患者与未感染组患者的平均年龄、种植体修复治疗时间对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),两组患者的探诊深度水平、临床附着丧失水平、探诊出血指数,感染组患者均高于未感染

组患者,对比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与庄培尧等^[10]研究结果一致。口腔种植体周围感染可损害种植体周围软组织健康,通过患者种植体周围软组织健康状态指标,能够直观反映出患者口腔种植体周围炎症程度、牙周支持组织破坏水平、种植体存活等^[11]。

滕建平等^[12]关于口腔种植体周围细菌感染病原菌分布及影响因素和预防措施研究发现,41例口腔种植体周围细菌感染患者中,分离到病原菌52株,其中厌氧菌36株(69.23%),需氧菌16株(30.77%)。本次研究共培养分离出病原菌53株。71.70%为厌氧菌,以口腔链球菌(22.64%)、牙龈卟啉单胞菌(15.09%)及产黑色素普雷沃菌(11.32%)为主。种植体周围菌群的变化直观反映了种植牙周围的健康状况,尤其是牙龈卟啉单胞菌,可以引起牙龈炎症,因此,通过了解口腔种植体周围菌群分布情况,对临床对于种植体周围细菌感染的防治具有积极意义。

本研究通过分析感染组患者与未感染组患者的龈沟液IL-17A表达水平,对比差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。以口腔种植体周围是否发生细菌感染为状态变量,以龈沟液IL-17A表达水平为检验变量绘制ROC曲线,龈沟液IL-17A表达水平预测口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染的ROC曲线下面积为0.978。与徐乙娜等^[13]研究结果一致。感染组患者龈沟液IL-17A表达水平明显升高,可能由于种植体周围发生细菌感染后,可释放细菌脂多糖、内毒素等,激活多种信号通路,更利于IL-7A的表达,为病原菌繁殖创造更好的条件^[14]。

赵珺等^[15]关于口腔种植体周围细菌感染病原菌分布特点及细菌感染的危险因素研究发现,种植体周围牙槽骨不良、有慢性牙周炎病史、有吸烟史、合并糖尿病、饮酒史、口腔健康习惯不良是口腔种植体周围发生感染的危险因素。本次研究通过对比感染组患者与未感染组患者资料,进行单因素及多因素分析发现,有慢性牙周炎病史、患糖尿病、有吸烟史、有饮酒史、种植体周围牙槽骨情况恶劣的患者口腔种植体周围更易发生细菌感染($P<0.05$)。糖尿病患者由于白细胞吞噬功能和趋化功能缺陷,种植体周围对病原菌的抵抗力降低,容易引发感染,导致种植体失败。针对口腔种植体周围发生细菌感染的影响因素,临幊上应采取防治措施,例如劝说吸烟史患者积极戒烟,保持良好的口腔卫生习惯,减少种植体周围细菌感染的发生。

【参考文献】

- [1] Salim NA, Meyad FH, Al-Abdallah MM, et al. Knowledge and awareness of dental implants among Syrian refugees: a cross sectional study in Zaatari camp[J]. BMC Oral Health, 2021, 21(1):442-445.
(下转350页)

以将多种耐药基因整合于同一株病原菌中,介导耐药基因在染色体、质粒之间移动,导致多重耐药菌株的流行传播^[14-15]。

对比本次研究中68例感染多重耐药菌孕产妇与同期80例健康孕产妇的妊娠结局,感染多重耐药菌的孕产妇出现流产、早产、产前发热、产后发热、产后出血、会阴切口愈合不良、胎儿宫内窘迫的不良妊娠结局的占比高于未感染组孕产妇,对比差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。宋晶等^[10]研究发现,感染多重耐药菌产妇中,13.79%发生早产,10.34%发生流产,58.62%出现产时和产后发热。与本次研究结果一致。

【参考文献】

- [1] Park CW, Kim SM, Park JS, et al. Fetal, amniotic and maternal inflammatory responses in early stage of ascending intrauterine infection, inflammation restricted to choriodecidua, in preterm gestation[J]. J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med, 2014, 27(1):98-105.
- [2] Rwabizi D, Rulisa S, Findlater A, et al. Erratum to: maternal near miss and mortality due to postpartum infection: a cross-sectional analysis from Rwanda[J]. BMC Preg Childb, 2017, 17(1):173-176.
- [3] Serrao F, Andrea DV, Romagnoli C, et al. Intrauterine infection caused by herpes simplex virus type-1 in the setting of recurrent maternal infection[J]. J Obstet Gynaecol, 2016, 36(5):698-703.
- [4] Bilbo SD, Block CL, Bolton JL, et al. Beyond infection-maternal immune activation by environmental factors, microglial development, and relevance for autism spectrum disorders[J]. Exp Neurol, 2018, 299(1):241-251.
- [5] Buser GL, Mato S, Zhang AY, et al. Notes from the field: late-onset postpartum infection associated with multiple antibiotic resistance in *Escherichia coli* isolated from a woman with a history of cesarean birth[J]. Clin Infect Dis, 2019, 68(10):e30-e32.
- [6] 王红芳. 内分泌科患者多重耐药菌感染分析与管理对策[J]. 中医药管理杂志, 2019, 27(19):120-122.
- [7] Wang S, Zhao SY, Xiao SZ, et al. Antimicrobial resistance and molecular epidemiology of *Escherichia coli* causing bloodstream infections in three hospitals in Shanghai, China[J]. PloS one, 2016, 11(1):1477-1489.
- [8] 陈虹, 崔建娇. 产后感染病原菌耐药性及危险因素分析[J]. 中国病原生物学杂志, 2019, 14(2):220-225.
- [9] Someya H, Fujiwara H, Nagata K, et al. Thymosin beta 4 is associated with RUNX2 expression through the Smad and Akt signaling pathways in mouse dental epithelial cells[J]. Int J Mol Med, 2015, 35(5):1169-1178.
- [10] 宋晶, 陈奕. 产科29例多重耐药菌感染病例分析[J]. 中国妇产科临床杂志, 2019, 20(5):441-442.
- [11] Deborah BK. Puerperal infection of the genital tract: a clinical review[J]. J Mid Womens Health, 2014, 58(6):632-642.
- [12] 拓红晓, 孙翔. 某医院常见多重耐药菌感染的科室分布特点及其耐药性分析[J]. 临床医学, 2022, 42(2):39-41.
- [13] 姚勤. 产科住院孕妇医院内感染的现状调查及防治对策[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2021, 41(2):270-276.
- [14] Cavicchio L, Dono G, Giacomelli M, et al. Class 1 and class 2 integrons in avian pathogenic *Escherichia coli* from poultry in Italy[J]. Pouh Sci, 2015, 94(6):1202-1208.
- [15] Ishida Y, Ahmed AM, Mahfouz NB, et al. Molecular analysis of antimicrobial resistance in gram-negative bacteria isolated from Fish Farm in Egypt[J]. J Vet Med Sci, 2019, 72(6):727-734.

【收稿日期】 2022-10-20 【修回日期】 2023-01-05

(上接345页)

- [2] Anolik RA, Nelson JA, Rosen EB, et al. Immediate dental implant placement in the oncologic setting: A conceptual framework [J]. Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open, 2021, 9(9):3671-3675.
- [3] Horowitz RA. Current state of bone replacement grafting materials for dental implants [J]. Compend Contin Educ Dent, 2021, 42(8):466-467.
- [4] Koutouzis T, Gadalla H, Lundgren T. Bacterial Colonization of the Implant-Abutment Interface (IAI) of Dental Implants with a Sloped Marginal Design: An in-vitro Study[J]. Clin Implant Dent Relat Res, 2016, 18(1):161-167.
- [5] 俞诚波, 蔡敏秋. 口腔种植体周围细菌感染病原菌特点及影响因素分析[J]. 中国基层医药, 2020, 27(24):3039-3042.
- [6] Tatullo M, Marrelli M, Mastrangelo F, et al. Bone inflammation, bone infection and dental implants failure: Histological and cytological aspects related to cement excess[J]. J Bone Jt Infect, 2017, 2(2):84-89.
- [7] Toth A, Hasan I, Bouraue C, et al. The influence of implant body and thread design of mini dental implants on the loading of surrounding bone: a finite element analysis[J]. Biomedizinische Technik/biomedical Engineering, 2017, 62(4):393-405.
- [8] Cheng Y, Mei S, Kong X, et al. Long-term antibacterial activity of a composite coating on titanium for dental implant application [J].
- [9] Carinci F, Gaudio RM. Peri-implantitis and periodontitis: Use of bacteriological test in dental practice[J]. Forensic Med Anat Res, 2016, 1(3):50-56.
- [10] 庄培尧, 朱志敏, 张洪活. IL-7A水平及其基因多态性与口腔种植体周围细菌感染的关联[J]. 中华医院感染学杂志, 2022, 32(9):1351-1355.
- [11] 吴鹏, 高承志. 2型糖尿病患者慢性牙周炎和种植体周围炎的炎症基因表达[J]. 口腔医学研究, 2019, 35(9):854-857.
- [12] 滕建平, 应宝洪, 赵鹃. 口腔种植体周围细菌感染病原菌分布及影响因素和预防措施[J]. 中国预防医学杂志, 2019, 20(5):467-469.
- [13] 徐乙娜, 杨朝晖, 孔祥波, 等. 种植体周龈沟液IL-17A和IL-35水平检测及意义[J]. 口腔医学, 2016, 36(2):135-138.
- [14] Loughran ST, Power PA, Maguire PT, et al. Influenza infection directly alters innate IL-23 and IL-12p70 and subsequent IL-17A and IFN- α responses to pneumococcus in vitro in human monocytes[J]. PLoS One, 2018, 13(9):203-212.
- [15] 赵珺, 王莉蓉, 马文杰, 等. 口腔种植体周围细菌感染病原菌分布特点及细菌感染的危险因素分析[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2022, 5(20):895-899.

【收稿日期】 2022-10-28 【修回日期】 2023-01-11

onset infant group B *Streptococcus* infection associated with maternal consumption of capsules containing dehydrated placenta-Oregon, 2016[J]. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep, 2017, 66(25):677-679.

- [6] 王红芳. 内分泌科患者多重耐药菌感染分析与管理对策[J]. 中医药管理杂志, 2019, 27(19):120-122.
- [7] Wang S, Zhao SY, Xiao SZ, et al. Antimicrobial resistance and molecular epidemiology of *Escherichia coli* causing bloodstream infections in three hospitals in Shanghai, China[J]. PloS one, 2016, 11(1):1477-1489.
- [8] 陈虹, 崔建娇. 产后感染病原菌耐药性及危险因素分析[J]. 中国病原生物学杂志, 2019, 14(2):220-225.
- [9] Someya H, Fujiwara H, Nagata K, et al. Thymosin beta 4 is associated with RUNX2 expression through the Smad and Akt signaling pathways in mouse dental epithelial cells[J]. Int J Mol Med, 2015, 35(5):1169-1178.
- [10] 宋晶, 陈奕. 产科29例多重耐药菌感染病例分析[J]. 中国妇产科临床杂志, 2019, 20(5):441-442.
- [11] Deborah BK. Puerperal infection of the genital tract: a clinical review[J]. J Mid Womens Health, 2014, 58(6):632-642.
- [12] 拓红晓, 孙翔. 某医院常见多重耐药菌感染的科室分布特点及其耐药性分析[J]. 临床医学, 2022, 42(2):39-41.
- [13] 姚勤. 产科住院孕妇医院内感染的现状调查及防治对策[J]. 临床与病理杂志, 2021, 41(2):270-276.
- [14] Cavicchio L, Dono G, Giacomelli M, et al. Class 1 and class 2 integrons in avian pathogenic *Escherichia coli* from poultry in Italy[J]. Pouh Sci, 2015, 94(6):1202-1208.
- [15] Ishida Y, Ahmed AM, Mahfouz NB, et al. Molecular analysis of antimicrobial resistance in gram-negative bacteria isolated from Fish Farm in Egypt[J]. J Vet Med Sci, 2019, 72(6):727-734.

【收稿日期】 2022-10-20 【修回日期】 2023-01-05

J Biomater Appl, 2021, 35(6):643-654.

- [9] Carinci F, Gaudio RM. Peri-implantitis and periodontitis: Use of bacteriological test in dental practice[J]. Forensic Med Anat Res, 2016, 1(3):50-56.
- [10] 庄培尧, 朱志敏, 张洪活. IL-7A水平及其基因多态性与口腔种植体周围细菌感染的关联[J]. 中华医院感染学杂志, 2022, 32(9):1351-1355.
- [11] 吴鹏, 高承志. 2型糖尿病患者慢性牙周炎和种植体周围炎的炎症基因表达[J]. 口腔医学研究, 2019, 35(9):854-857.
- [12] 滕建平, 应宝洪, 赵鹃. 口腔种植体周围细菌感染病原菌分布及影响因素和预防措施[J]. 中国预防医学杂志, 2019, 20(5):467-469.
- [13] 徐乙娜, 杨朝晖, 孔祥波, 等. 种植体周龈沟液IL-17A和IL-35水平检测及意义[J]. 口腔医学, 2016, 36(2):135-138.
- [14] Loughran ST, Power PA, Maguire PT, et al. Influenza infection directly alters innate IL-23 and IL-12p70 and subsequent IL-17A and IFN- α responses to pneumococcus in vitro in human monocytes[J]. PLoS One, 2018, 13(9):203-212.
- [15] 赵珺, 王莉蓉, 马文杰, 等. 口腔种植体周围细菌感染病原菌分布特点及细菌感染的危险因素分析[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2022, 5(20):895-899.

【收稿日期】 2022-10-28 【修回日期】 2023-01-11