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• 临床研究 •

# 牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染病原菌特点及相关危险因素分析

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**【摘要】** 目的 探析牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染病原菌分布特点及相关危险因素。方法 选取32例口腔科就诊的牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染患者为研究对象,同时选取40例牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复效果成功者为对照组。按照种植体修复时间手术前、手术后及手术后3个月三个时间节点收集患者临床相关资料,分析牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染的相关危险因素。对随访中疑似口腔感染患者,采集龈沟底部样本,进行培养分离,采用全自动细菌鉴定及药敏分析系统进行病原菌鉴定及厌氧菌的药敏试验。术后3个月随访时,采集患者静脉血离心处理后,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清中C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞介素6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平。结果 32例并发口腔感染患者中,共检出病原菌46株。厌氧菌共29株,主要为口腔链球菌、牙龈卟啉单胞菌,中间普雷沃菌。需氧菌12株。有益菌5株,包括血链球菌3株,小韦荣氏菌2株。29株厌氧菌药敏试验结果显示,对甲硝唑、红霉素、克林霉素的耐药率高于50%,分别为82.76%、68.97%、58.62%,对头孢曲松、万古霉素、四环素、米诺环素的耐药率低于20%,分别为13.79%、3.45%、6.90%、3.45%。32例并发感染患者血清CRP水平为(6.15 $\pm$ 1.01)mg/L,IL-6水平为(57.61 $\pm$ 16.35)pg/mL,TNF- $\alpha$ 水平为(7.13 $\pm$ 1.72)ng/mL,40例修复效果成功患者血清CRP水平为(2.48 $\pm$ 0.59)mg/L,IL-6水平为(5.28 $\pm$ 0.99)pg/mL,TNF- $\alpha$ 水平为(5.06 $\pm$ 1.05)ng/mL,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。对比两组患者临床资料进行单因素分析,年龄、缺牙时间、种植位置、种植体长度、种植体直径差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),吸烟嗜好、糖尿病、缺牙颗数、牙周病史、修复体材质差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。进一步进行二元Logistic回归分析显示,具有糖尿病、牙周病史是牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。结论 牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染患者,病原菌主要为厌氧菌,以口腔链球菌、牙龈卟啉单胞菌,中间普雷沃菌为主。厌氧菌对多种抗菌药物的耐药率较高,临床进行抗感染治疗时应根据患者病原菌培养及药敏试验结果选用合适的抗菌药物。糖尿病、牙周病史是牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染的独立危险因素。

**【关键词】** 牙列缺损;口腔种植修复;病原菌;危险因素

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## A study on the distribution characteristics and related risk factors of pathogenic bacteria in patients with dental implant repair complicated by oral infection

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To explore the distribution characteristics and related risk factors of pathogenic bacteria in patients with dental implant repair complicated by oral infections. **Methods** 32 patients with dental defects and concurrent oral infections who were treated in the Department of Stomatology were selected as the study subjects, while 40 patients with dental defects who achieved successful oral implant restoration were selected as the control group. The clinical data of patients at three time points before, after, and 3 months after the implantation repair were collected, and the risk factors of oral infection in patients with dental defects who had undergone oral implantation repair were analyzed. For patients suspected of oral infection during follow-up, samples were collected from the bottom of the gingival sulcus for cultivation and isolation. The pathogen identification and anaerobic bacterial drug sensitivity were tested by a fully automated bacterial identification and drug sensitivity analysis system. At a follow-up of 3 months after surgery, the patient's venous blood was collected and centrifuged. The levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), interleukin-6 (IL-6), and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) in the serum were detected by enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. **Results** Among 32 patients with concurrent oral infections, a total of 46 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected. There were a total of 29 strains of anaerobic bacteria, mainly including *Streptococcus oralis*, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, and *Prevotella*

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*intermedia*. There were 12 strains of aerobic bacteria. There were 5 strains of beneficial bacteria, including 3 strains of *streptococcus sanguis* and 2 strains of *Veillonella parvula*. The drug sensitivity test results of 29 anaerobic bacteria showed that the resistance rates to metronidazole, erythromycin, and clindamycin were over 50%, and 82.76%, 68.97%, and 58.62%, respectively. The resistance rates to ceftriaxone, vancomycin, tetracycline, and minocycline were less than 20%, and 13.79%, 3.45%, 6.90%, and 3.45%, respectively. The serum CRP level was  $(6.15 \pm 1.01)$  mg/L, the level of IL-6 was  $(57.61 \pm 16.35)$  pg/mL, and the level of TNF- $\alpha$  was  $(7.13 \pm 1.72)$  ng/mL in 32 patients with concurrent infections; The serum CRP level was  $(2.48 \pm 0.59)$  mg/L, IL-6 level is  $(5.28 \pm 0.99)$  pg/mL, the level TNF- $\alpha$  was  $(5.06 \pm 1.05)$  ng/mL in 40 patients with successful repair effect, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The clinical data of the two groups were compared for univariate analysis. The age, time of missing teeth, implant location, implant length, and implant diameter were not statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). The smoking habit, diabetes, number of missing teeth, periodontal history, and prosthesis material were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Further binary logistic regression analysis showed that diabetes and periodontal disease history were independent risk factors for dental implant repair complicated with oral infection in edentulous patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Patients with dental implant repair and concurrent oral infection were mainly caused by anaerobic bacteria, including *streptococcus*, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, and *Prevotella intermedia*. Anaerobic bacteria had a high resistance rate to various antibiotics, and appropriate antibiotics should be selected based on patient pathogen culture and drug sensitivity test results during clinical anti infection treatment. Diabetes and periodontal disease history were independent risk factors of dental infection in patients with dentition defect.

**【Key words】** dental defect; oral implant restoration; pathogenic bacteria; risk factors

牙列缺损患者多伴有牙颌骨畸形、生理结构改变、牙体组织受损等临床表现,可导致患者咀嚼功能减退,引起邻牙牙周牙体问题,造成患者咬合功能紊乱,对患者身心健康造成严重影响。随着口腔生物材料和口腔种植学的发展,口腔种植修复因其具有操作便携、固位稳定及外形美观等特点,已广泛用于临床,相关研究表明上颌后牙区种植修复 10 年成功率高达 90%<sup>[1]</sup>。口腔种植修复是牙列缺损患者的主要治疗方法,具有舒适、美观、咀嚼效率高等优点,可有效补充修复患者缺失牙列,固定效果好,备受口腔修复工作者及患者的青睐<sup>[2]</sup>。口腔种植修复因其治疗周期长、操作要求高及患者自身条件限制,术后并发症的发生率也相对较高,种植体周围细菌感染是常见并发症之一,种植体周围发生细菌感染后,患者会出现牙周软组织胀痛、红肿等,进而引起种植体松动、丧失等,最终导致手术失败<sup>[3-4]</sup>。因此,分析术后并发口腔感染患者的病原菌分布特点、耐药性监测及相关影响因素,对预防和控制术后并发感染尤为重要<sup>[5]</sup>。本研究分析 32 例口腔科就诊的牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染患者的临床资料,探析牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染病原菌分布特点及相关危险因素,结果报告如下。

## 材料与方 法

### 1 研究对象

选取 32 例于哈励逊国际和平医院口腔科就诊的牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染患者为本次研究对象。男性患者 20 例,女性患者 12 例,年龄 28 ~ 69( $42.62 \pm 7.55$ )岁。牙列缺损原因:外伤 14 例,牙

周病 12 例,牙体缺损 6 例。纳入标准:①临床资料完整;②经口腔 X 线确诊为牙列缺损者,于我院首次进行口腔种植修复治疗者;③口腔卫生条件良好。排除标准:①伴口腔内急性炎症者;②术前合并身体其他部位感染者;③合并骨骼系统性疾病者;④近 1 个月内服用抗菌药物、免疫调节剂或糖皮质激素等药物者;⑤凝血功能障碍;⑥合并精神类疾病者。同时选取 40 例牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复效果成功者为对照组,修复效果成功标准参照国际种植义齿专科医师学会提出的临床评价标准<sup>[6]</sup>。

### 2 资料搜集

按照种植体修复时间进行随访,包括手术前、手术后及手术后 3 个月三个时间节点,随访内容包括患者性别、年龄、牙列缺损原因、术后恢复情况、吸烟嗜好( $\geq 20$ 支/年为有吸烟嗜好)、糖尿病史、缺牙时间、缺牙颗数、牙周病史、种植位置、种植体长度、种植体直径、修复体材质等。

### 3 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

对随访中疑似口腔感染患者,采集龈沟底部样本。依据《全国临床检验操作规程》中鉴定程序,首先去除患者牙龈上的软垢和菌斑,采用无菌纸放入龈沟底部停留 10~15 s,进行标本采集,将采集标本置于无菌培养瓶中,立即送检。将采集的样本接种于巧克力平板中,放置于 5%CO<sub>2</sub> 中,37 °C 培养箱中培养 48 h,分离培养细菌。采用全自动细菌鉴定及药敏分析系统(VITEK Compact,法国梅里埃)进行病原菌鉴定及厌氧菌的药敏试验。

## 4 血清炎症因子水平

术后3个月随访时,于并发口腔感染患者及修复效果成功患者清晨空腹状态下,采集其静脉血3~5 mL,3 000 r/min(离心半径15 cm)离心10 min,取血清待检。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清中C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞介素6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平,检测试剂盒由上海科顺生物科技有限公司提供。

## 5 统计分析

采用SPSS 26.0统计学软件对本次研究中患者病原菌分布情况、耐药率、炎症因子水平、影响因素等数据进行统计分析,计数资料采用n(%)表示,组间对比采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,计量资料采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间对比采用 $t$ 检验,采用单因素及二元Logistic回归分析牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染的相关危险因素, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 结 果

### 1 牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染患者病原菌分布情况

32例并发细菌感染患者中,共检出病原菌46株。厌氧菌共29株(63.04%,29/46),其中口腔链球菌10株(21.74%,10/46),牙龈卟啉单胞菌7株(15.22%,7/46),中间普雷沃菌6株(13.04%,6/46),产黑色普雷沃菌3株(6.52%,3/46),具核酸杆菌2株(4.35%,2/46),福赛斯拟杆菌1株(2.17%,1/46)。需氧菌12株(26.09%,12/46)。有益菌5株(10.87%,5/46),包括血链球菌3株(6.52%,3/46),小韦荣氏菌2株(4.35%,2/46)。

### 2 厌氧菌耐药性分析

29株厌氧菌药敏试验结果显示,对甲硝唑、红霉素、克林霉素的耐药率较高,分别为82.76%、68.97%、58.62%,对头孢曲松、万古霉素、四环素、米诺环素的耐药率较低,分别为13.79%、3.45%、6.90%、3.45%。见表1。

### 3 患者炎症因子水平对牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复效果影响

32例并发感染患者血清CRP水平为(6.15 $\pm$ 1.01)mg/L,IL-6水平为(57.61 $\pm$ 16.35)pg/mL,TNF- $\alpha$ 水平为(7.13 $\pm$ 1.72)ng/mL,40例修复效果成功患者血清CRP水平为(2.48 $\pm$ 0.59)mg/L,IL-6水平为(5.28 $\pm$ 0.99)pg/mL,TNF- $\alpha$ 水平为(5.06 $\pm$ 1.05)ng/mL,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。见表2。

### 4 牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发感染相关危险因素分析

4.1 单因素分析 对比两组患者临床资料,进行单因素分析,结果显示:吸烟嗜好、糖尿病、缺牙颗数、牙周病史、修复体材质差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),年龄、缺牙时间、种植位置、种植体长度、种植体直径差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。见表3。

表1 厌氧菌耐药性分析

Table 1 Analysis of antibiotic resistance in anaerobic bacteria

抗菌药物 Antibiotics	耐药株数 No.	耐药率(%) Drug resistance rate
甲硝唑	24	82.76
青霉素	13	44.83
头孢曲松	4	13.79
红霉素	20	68.97
克林霉素	17	58.62
左氧氟沙星	12	41.38
环丙沙星	9	31.03
万古霉素	1	3.45
庆大霉素	13	44.83
四环素	2	6.90
米诺环素	1	3.45

表2 患者炎症因子水平对牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复效果影响( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 2 The influence of patient inflammatory factor levels on the effectiveness of dental implant restoration in patients with dental defects

指标 Index	感染组( $n=32$ ) Infection group	对照组( $n=40$ ) Control group	$t$	$P$
CRP(mg/L)	6.15 $\pm$ 1.01	2.48 $\pm$ 0.59	18.316	0.000
IL-6(pg/mL)	57.61 $\pm$ 16.35	5.28 $\pm$ 0.99	18.080	0.000
TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/mL)	7.13 $\pm$ 1.72	5.06 $\pm$ 1.05	5.991	0.000

表3 牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发感染单因素分析  
Table 3 Single factor analysis of concurrent infection in dental implant repair of patients with dental defects

相关因素 Factors	感染组 ( $n=32$ ) Infection group	对照组 ( $n=40$ ) Control group	$\chi^2$	$P$	
年龄(岁)	<60	20	25	0.000	1.000
	$\geq 60$	12	15		
吸烟嗜好	无	7	21	7.016	0.008
	有	25	19		
糖尿病	无	6	28	18.736	0.000
	有	28	12		
缺牙时间(年)	<2	19	32	3.661	0.056
	$\geq 2$	13	8		
缺牙颗数(个)	<3	10	22	4.061	0.044
	$\geq 3$	22	18		
牙周病史	无	8	29	16.057	0.000
	有	24	11		
种植位置	前牙区	18	24	0.103	0.748
	后牙区	14	16		
种植体长度(mm)	<10	5	8	0.230	0.632
	$\geq 10$	27	32		
种植体直径(mm)	<3.5	6	9	0.152	0.697
	$\geq 3.5$	26	31		
修复体材质	烤瓷冠	16	30	6.000	0.014
	全瓷冠	17	10		

4.2 多因素分析 以是否并发口腔感染为因变量,将



上述有统计学意义的单因素进一步进行二元 Logistic 回归分析,结果显示,具有糖尿病、牙周病史是牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 4。

表 4 牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发感染多因素分析  
Table 4 Multivariate analysis of concurrent infections in dental implant repair of patients with dental defects

相关因素 Factors	$\beta$	SE	Wald $\chi^2$ 值	P	OR	OR95%CI
糖尿病	1.918	0.665	8.324	0.004	6.807	(1.850~25.050)
牙周病史	1.793	0.668	7.215	0.007	6.008	(1.624~22.230)

## 讨 论

种植修复是通过在牙槽骨内植入人工材料制成的种植体,是目前临床上治疗牙列缺损的常用手段,Rieder 等研究发现,种植技术可有效修复牙齿缺失,具有良好的美学效果,是一种科学可行的选择<sup>[7]</sup>。但种植修复可导致一系列并发症发生,尤其是合并细菌感染对患者的恢复情况造成严重影响,了解种植体周围细菌感染的主要病原菌有助于临床医师进行疾病防控与诊治<sup>[8]</sup>。

本次研究中,32 例并发口腔感染患者共检出病原菌 46 株,包括厌氧菌 29 株,需氧菌 12 株,有益菌 5 株。厌氧菌主要包括口腔链球菌、牙龈卟啉单胞菌、中间普雷沃菌等。滕建平等<sup>[9]</sup> 研究结果显示,引起口腔种植体周围细菌感染的病原菌主要为口腔链球菌、牙龈卟啉单胞菌等厌氧菌。人体口腔环境是一个复杂的生物系统,内含有一种微生物,牙龈卟啉单胞菌是慢性牙周炎病变区域或活动部位最主要的优势菌之一,是目前公认的牙周致病菌<sup>[10]</sup>。

抗菌药物作为治疗细菌感染的有效方法,可以避免进行二次手术创伤、降低治疗费用,但目前病原菌对抗菌药物的耐药现象不容乐观,因此,临床上应根据病原菌耐药性合理选择抗菌药物,减少细菌耐药的产生<sup>[11]</sup>。本次研究对 29 株厌氧菌进行药敏试验,对甲硝唑、红霉素、克林霉素的耐药率较高,对头孢曲松、万古霉素、四环素、米诺环素的耐药率较低。与张俊超等<sup>[11]</sup> 研究结果相近。同时,由于种植体周围发生感染后,机体局部血液循环较差,抗菌药物浓度难以达到较佳程度,对治疗效果造成影响,因此可采用种植体周围袋局部给药的方式使用抗菌药物,尤其适用于甲硝唑服用后胃肠道反应强烈或因肝肾功能不全不宜口服抗生素的患者,可提供局部血药浓度,降低耐药菌的产生<sup>[12]</sup>。

本次研究对比并发感染与修复效果成功患者的血清 CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  水平,感染组患者显著高于对照组,血清 CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  水平对牙列缺损患者口腔

种植修复效果具有一定影响。CRP 作为一种自体蛋白,可参与全身炎症反应,对急性期炎症具有高度敏感性和非特异性,IL-6 是重要的促炎因子,可促进 CRP 的分泌诱导炎症反应,TNF- $\alpha$  为多功能炎性细胞因子,可激活 IL-6 等炎症因子的合成与释放,诱导加重炎症反应<sup>[13]</sup>。

本次研究对比两组患者临床资料,年龄、缺牙时间、种植位置、种植体长度、种植体直径对比差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),吸烟嗜好、糖尿病、缺牙颗数、牙周病史、修复体材质对比差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。进一步进行二元 Logistic 回归分析显示,具有糖尿病、牙周病史是牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ )。与刘晓东等<sup>[14]</sup> 研究结果相近。糖尿病患者由于白细胞吞噬功能和趋化功能缺陷,往往存在微循环障碍、骨代谢紊乱,具有更高的感染风险和更长的骨结合时间,容易引发多种并发症,临床上应积极控制糖尿病患者血糖水平,减少修复体并发症<sup>[15-18]</sup>。

综上所述,牙列缺损患者口腔种植修复并发口腔感染患者病原菌主要为口腔链球菌、牙龈卟啉单胞菌、中间普雷沃菌,对多种抗菌药物的耐药率较高。糖尿病、牙周病史是并发口腔感染的独立危险因素,临床上可针对相关影响因素进行预防干预,降低术后感染的发生。

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