

# 载 NGF 纳米管促进种植体界面骨愈合的实验研究

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**摘要 目的** 研究载神经生长因子(nerve growth factor,NGF)纳米管对种植体界面骨愈合的影响。**方法** 将纯钛种植体制备纳米管结构,加载 NGF。选择健康成年比格犬 6 只,在拔牙即刻植入种植体(实验组植入载 NGF 纳米管种植体,对照组植入纳米管种植体,空白组植入未处理实验用种植体),随后于种植体近中制备骨缺损。术后 4 周和 8 周观察种植体情况,行碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase,ALP)检测、组织学观察和骨计量学分析。**结果** 种植体植入术后 4 周,ALP 活性明显高于术后 8 周,其中以实验组数值稍低。随着植入时间的延长,ALP 均降低,3 组降幅相近。组织学观察发现术后 4 周和 8 周实验组的种植体界面可见更多的新生骨质,且骨质矿化程度更高。对照组和空白组的新生骨量略少,矿化略低。术后 4 周各组种植体骨结合率分别为  $63.105\% \pm 5.236\%$ 、 $43.219\% \pm 3.305\%$  和  $32.312\% \pm 3.024\%$ ;术后 8 周分别为  $89.453\% \pm 6.315\%$ 、 $82.207\% \pm 5.183\%$  和  $85.367\% \pm 6.148\%$ 。**结论** 载 NGF 纳米管能够在种植体界面骨愈合早期有效改善新骨的质量,加速其沉积矿化,进而提高种植体骨结合率。

**关键词** NGF 纳米管 种植体 骨愈合

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**Experimental Study on NGF Loaded – nanotubes Promoting Bone Healing at Implant Interface.** Huang Feng, Xu Guochao, Jin Chenyi.

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**Abstract Objective** To study the effect of nerve growth factor (NGF) loaded – nanotubes on bone healing at implant interface.

**Methods** Titanium dioxide nanotubes were prepared on the surface of pure titanium implant by anodic oxidation, and later NGF was loaded on its surface. Six healthy adult beagle dogs were selected. The implants were implanted immediately after tooth extraction (the experimental group was implanted with NGF – nanotube implants, the control group was implanted with nanotube implants, and the blank group was implanted with untreated implants). The specimens were obtained at 4 and 8 weeks after operation, gross observation, alkaline phosphatase (ALP) detection, histological observation and bone morphometry analysis were performed. **Results** ALP activity at 4 weeks after operation was significantly higher than that at 8 weeks after operation, the value was slightly lower in the experimental group than that in the control group and blank group. As time went on, ALP activity decreased, and the decrease amplitude was similar in the three groups. Histological observation showed that there were more new bone at the implant interface in the experimental group at 4 and 8 weeks after operation, and the degree of mineralization was higher and the bone was denser. The osseointegration rates were  $63.105\% \pm 5.236\%$ ,  $43.219\% \pm 3.305\%$ ,  $32.312\% \pm 3.024\%$ , and  $89.453\% \pm 6.315\%$ ,  $82.207\% \pm 5.183\%$ ,  $85.367\% \pm 6.148\%$ , respectively. **Conclusion** NGF loaded – nanotubes can effectively improve the quality of new bone formation and accelerate the mineralization in the early stage of implant interface bone healing, so as to shorten the time and improve the osseointegration rate of implants, which has a good clinical application prospect.

**Key words** Nerve growth factor; Nanotube; Implant; Bone healing

种植牙是口腔临床比较常见的修复牙列缺损的方法,其成功有赖于良好的骨结合。目前,有很多的学者致力于骨结合的研究,如对植体表面改性,或应用生长因子等。然而,更合适的钛表面处理同时加载生长因子仍需进一步探索。纳米管表面能够显著增加成骨细胞的黏附力并与骨之间具有较强的结合力,

且能够作为一些生长因子、药物以及抗菌剂的缓释载体而发挥它们的功能<sup>[1~5]</sup>。近些年的研究认为 NGF 与骨和关节愈合相关<sup>[6~11]</sup>。但加载方法大多采用注射法、渗透泵或者外部载体加载法,操作上较为繁琐且存在感染风险。那么如何应用合适的植体表面改性来加载 NGF,保持其活性和作用非常重要。

本研究通过采用种植体表面制备的纳米管加载 NGF,建立比格犬的下颌种植模型,观察载 NGF 纳米管对种植体界面骨愈合的影响。

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## 材料与方法

1. 实验动物:选取由浙大实验动物中心提供的6只比格犬。雄性,8月龄,体质量10~13kg。其饲养及手术均遵循浙江大学《实验动物伦理管理条例》。

2. 制备纳米管结构,加载NGF并观察其释放情况:选择实验用纯钛种植体(浙江大学附属口腔医学院种植科提供)。植体消毒后,表面用400~2000目的砂纸进行抛光,并于超声震荡清洗,然后浸入0.5%氢氟酸溶液,进行阳极氧化。电压作用2h制备纳米管结构( $R = 30\text{nm}$ )。去离子水清洗,浸入鼠重组NGF溶液(浓度10mg/L,由北京舒泰神有限公司提供,国药准字S2060023,批号:20080101)。浸没时间设定24h,重复直到合适剂量的NGF均匀涂于表面。随后浸入pH7.4的磷酸盐缓冲液中。每天取浸提液-70°C进行保存。加入等量磷酸盐缓冲液,分析NGF释放情况。

3. 比格犬种植模型的建立与分组:比格犬于局部浸润麻醉下拔除双侧下颌第一、二前磨牙,同期植入种植体。于每颗前磨牙的远中拔牙窝植入种植体,在其近中制作 $3\text{mm} \times 3\text{mm} \times 3\text{mm}$ 的缺损,双侧各植人2颗。于每只比格犬的左侧下颌骨植人2颗载NGF纳米管种植体作为实验组(共12例)。右侧下颌骨各植人1颗纳米管种植体和1颗未处理实验用种植体,分别作为对照组和空白组(各6例)。术后予抗生素应用3天。分别于植人4周和8周取样。

4. 大体观察:种植术后每周观察种植体情况和比格犬状况。

5. ALP测定:术后4周和8周取部分新骨,夹碎。标记称重后,加入1.5ml 0.9%氯化钠溶液进行离心(4°C,10000r/min,R=5cm)。于分光光度计520nm处检测。计算公式: $\text{ALP}(\text{U/g 湿重}) = \frac{\text{测定管吸光度}}{\text{标准管吸光度}} \times \frac{\text{标准管含酚的量}}{\text{标本湿重}}$

6. 组织学观察:种植体植人4周和8周取样,用现配的4%甲醛溶液固定,梯度脱水后浸入甲基丙烯酸甲酯单体,包埋、切片、磨片。行亚甲基蓝-酸性品红法染色。

7. 骨计量学分析:置于40倍显微镜下,将每个磨片选取4处种植体界面,采集图像。计算出种植体骨结合率(bone contact ratio, BCR)<sup>[12,13]</sup>。种植体骨结合率 =  $\frac{\text{界面新生骨长度}}{\text{该界面的长度}} \times 100\%$ 。

8. 统计学方法:采用SPSS 13.0统计学软件对数据进行统计分析,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 结 果

1. 基本情况:实验的比格犬全部存活,术后创面愈合良好,未见红肿溢脓等。所有种植体均未脱落且稳定性良好。

2. ALP测定:术后4周实验组ALP活性略低,但差异无统计学意义。随着术后时间延长,ALP均降低。各组的ALP值降幅相近。术后8周,3组ALP活性均低于术后4周,成骨细胞的成骨能力趋于减弱,新骨已经开始矿化(表1)。

表1 术后4周和8周各组ALP活性检测

( $\text{U} \times 10^{-2}/\text{g 湿重}, \bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	4周	8周
实验组	$5.11 \pm 1.76$	$0.69 \pm 0.26$
对照组	$6.08 \pm 2.72$	$1.66 \pm 1.06$
空白组	$5.48 \pm 3.03$	$1.70 \pm 1.31$

3. 组织学观察:术后4周种植体表面可见散在分布的新生纤维组织,其间可见骨小梁结构。骨小梁联结成型,界面以骨性连接为主,新生骨以骨组织面向种植体表面进行生长。新生骨小梁(红粉色)表面存在许多类骨质(亮蓝色)。术后8周可见种植体界面大面积由新生骨质覆盖,新生骨出现明显矿化,其程度高于种植体植人4周时的表现。3组种植体界面的新骨均出现矿化,其中以实验组较明显,后两组新生骨略少且矿化也略低(图1)。

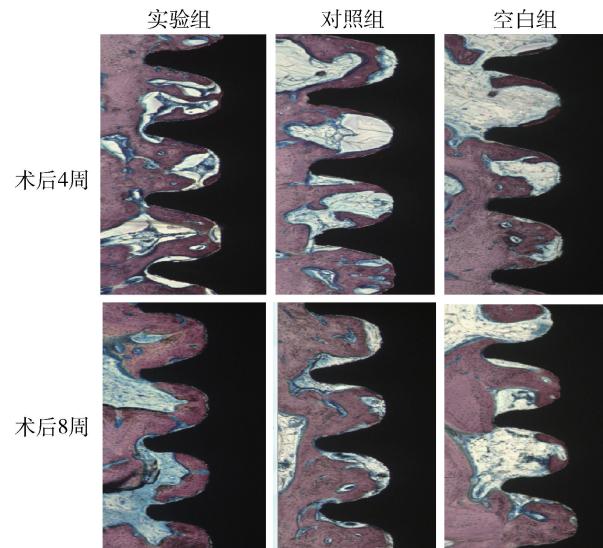


图1 各组种植-骨界面组织学观察  
亚甲基蓝-酸性品红,  $\times 40$

4. 种植体骨结合率:术后 4 周,种植体骨结合率实验组显著高于另两组( $P < 0.05$ )。术后 8 周,实验组略高于另两组( $P > 0.05$ ,表 2)。

表 2 术后 4 周和 8 周各组种植体骨结合率(%, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	4 周	8 周
实验组	$63.105 \pm 5.236^*$	$89.453 \pm 6.315$
对照组	$43.219 \pm 3.305^*$	$82.207 \pm 5.183$
空白组	$32.312 \pm 3.024$	$85.367 \pm 6.148$

与空白组比较,\* $P < 0.01$ ;与对照组比较,# $P < 0.01$

## 讨 论

即刻种植是指拔牙同期进行种植。目前它在口腔临床中已广泛应用。对于牙列缺损或牙列缺失的患者来说,即刻种植能够立即改善美观,帮助恢复发音和咀嚼功能,同时恢复面部形貌,是目前最佳的治疗方案。如何促进即刻种植的早期骨结合是研究者的关注点。研究发现种植体表面形貌的改变能够获得更好的早期骨结合,种植体表面的纳米管结构能够促进成骨细胞的成熟,从而促进骨结合<sup>[14~16]</sup>。此外,纳米管结构还能作为一些生物因子、药物和抗菌剂的缓释载体<sup>[1,5]</sup>。

NGF 能够刺激成骨相关细胞的成骨能力<sup>[17]</sup>。有研究者应用 NGF 后发现 ALP 含量升高,成骨细胞数量增加,成骨活性增强<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究中,随着植入时间延长,植体界面的骨发生变化,ALP 出现下降。说明在新骨沉积时,成骨细胞能力减弱。其中实验组 ALP 活性较对照组和空白组偏低,说明 NGF 促进了新生骨的矿化和成熟,缩短了骨愈合所需的时间。

NGF 能够促进骨生长。近年来研究表明,NGF 可通过改变成骨相关细胞的能力,促进成骨增强从而促进骨组织的愈合和种植体的骨结合<sup>[19~21]</sup>。骨结合中,新生血管非常关键。已有的研究认为 NGF 能促进新生血管形成,从而促进种植体的骨结合<sup>[22,23]</sup>。本研究组前期通过研究比格犬种植,也发现 NGF 能够促进早期骨结合。通过建立兔的种植模型,发现注射 NGF 能促进种植体四周新骨生成。日本研究者也通过研究发现,通过渗透泵载 NGF 的种植体不但能够促进下牙槽神经的功能再生,同时能够促进种植体的骨结合<sup>[24]</sup>。但不管是利用明胶海绵加载法、局部注射亦或是渗透泵法,操作上容易出现感染或者比较烦复。因而本实验中笔者利用种植体表面制备的纳米管加载 NGF,观察种植体界面的骨质情况。结果发现术后 4 周,界面以新生骨连接,其中种植体与新

骨的接触面积以实验组稍高。术后 8 周,各组新生骨出现矿化,其中实验组较明显。表明 NGF 能够促进种植体界面骨愈合,纳米管能够作为 NGF 很好的载体发挥其功能。

综上所述,载 NGF 纳米管结构能够促进种植体界面的早期骨愈合,促进新骨沉积矿化,缩短骨愈合时间,有利于种植体骨结合。

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## 颊侧多曲簧矫治器对牙齿作用力的实验研究

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**摘要 目的** 测量颊侧多曲簧矫治器对牙列各区段牙齿的作用力, 探讨施加在牙齿上的矫治力大小, 进而讨论矫治器的安全性。**方法** 实验室体外模拟颊侧多曲簧矫治器佩戴情境, 设计颊侧多曲簧矢状向打开2、4、6、8、10mm, 利用薄膜压力传感器测试系统, 分别测量中切牙、尖牙、磨牙区段牙齿在矫治器不同加力状态下的受力情况。**结果** 当颊侧多曲簧拉长2mm时, 左上磨牙受力最小为 $1.60 \pm 1.00\text{g}$ , 右上中切牙受力最大为 $4.44 \pm 2.72\text{g}$ ; 当颊侧多曲簧打开10mm时, 左下尖牙受力最小为 $4.66 \pm 1.33\text{g}$ , 右上中切牙受力最大为 $22.12 \pm 6.21\text{g}$ 。当多曲簧打开相同长度时, 中切牙区段牙齿受力最大。当颊侧多曲簧分别打开2、4、6、8、10mm时, 各区段牙齿受力均增加。**结论** 颊侧多曲簧矫治器对牙齿的作用力较小; 随着颊侧多曲簧矢状向打开长度增加, 矫治器对牙齿作用力增大; 为减少矫治器的牙性效应, 颊侧多曲簧矢状向单次打开长度应小于6mm。

**关键词** 安氏Ⅲ类错殆畸形 颊侧多曲簧矫治器 牙齿受力 薄膜压力传感器

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**Experimental Study on Forces Delivered by the Buccal Multiloop Appliance to the Tooth.** Shang Jiaming, Wang Peijun, Han Jingying, et al. Department of Orthodontics, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Heilongjiang 150000, China

**Abstract Objective** To measure forces of the appliance on teeth. Furthermore, the degree of orthodontic force dissipation on the dentition and the safety of the Buccal Multiloop Appliance were discussed. **Methods** The Buccal Multiloop Appliance was made and wore on the simulation tester and forces were measured in vitro using force sensor measurement system when the Buccal Multiloop Appliance was lengthened 2, 4, 6, 8, 10mm in sagittal direction. The force of incisor, canine and molar sections was measured. **Results** When the

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