

• 专题研究:数智口腔 •

单侧颞下颌关节不可复性盘前移位与下颌偏斜的相关性研究

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨单侧颞下颌关节不可复性盘前移位(anterior disc displacement without reduction, ADDWoR)患者下颌偏斜发生率及影像特征, 并分析影响下颌偏斜的相关因素。方法: 回顾性纳入2020年4月—2023年12月于南京医科大学附属口腔医院口腔颌面外科就诊的210例单侧ADDWoR患者, 按是否有下颌偏斜分为偏斜组和对照组, 通过锥形束CT(cone beam computed tomography, CBCT)分析下颌骨形态与位置特征, 通过磁共振成像评估关节盘特点, 采用多因素Logistic回归分析影响下颌偏斜的相关因素。结果: 210例患者中偏斜组104例, 年龄为18.0(13.0, 34.3)岁, 对照组106例, 年龄为27.0(15.0, 54.0)岁。偏斜组表现为患侧下颌骨升支高度及体部长度均显著小于健侧, 下颌整体向患侧后上方旋转, 即患侧前/后间隙比值、健侧外间隙、健侧上间隙增大, 患侧外间隙、健侧前/后间隙比值缩小; 偏斜组关节盘长度更短且与髁突顶距离更远。青少年偏斜组除了下颌骨形态和位置的变化外, 关节盘位置也发生明显改变, 但成年人偏斜组关节盘形态和位置无明显变化。多因素Logistic回归分析显示, 下颌骨位置(患侧前/后间隙比值、患侧外间隙、健侧前/后间隙比值、健侧上间隙)及下颌骨形态(下颌升支高度差、下颌体部长度差)是下颌偏斜的独立影响因素(P 均 < 0.05)。结论: 单侧ADDWoR相关下颌偏斜与下颌骨形态及位置改变密切相关, 患侧下颌骨矢状向长度缩短及下颌整体向患侧后上方旋转可能是下颌偏斜的主要原因, 青少年ADDWoR患者更易出现下颌骨形态、位置及关节盘状态的显著变化。

[关键词] 下颌骨; 磁共振成像; 锥形束CT; 颞下颌关节紊乱病; 下颌偏斜

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A study on the correlation between unilateral temporomandibular joint anterior disc displacement without reduction and mandibular deviation

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the incidence and radiographic characteristics of mandibular deviation in patients with unilateral anterior disc displacement without reduction (ADDWoR) of the temporomandibular joint, and to analyze the related factors influencing mandibular deviation. **Methods:** This retrospective study enrolled 210 patients with unilateral ADDWoR who visited the department of oral and maxillofacial surgery, the Affiliated Stomatological Hospital of Nanjing Medical University between April 2020 and December 2023, which were divided into a deviation group and a control group based on whether there was mandibular deviation. Cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT) was used to analyze mandibular morphology and positional characteristics, while magnetic resonance imaging assessed disc features. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was employed to identify factors associated with mandibular deviation. **Results:** Among the 210 patients, 104 were assigned to the deviation group [median age 18.0 (13.0, 34.3) years] and 106 to the control group [median age 27.0 (15.0, 54.0) years]. The deviation group demonstrated significantly reduced ramus height and body length on the affected side compared to the unaffected side, with the entire mandible exhibiting posterior-superior rotation

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toward the affected side. This rotation pattern manifested as an increased ratio of anterior to posterior space on the affected side, increased lateral and superior spaces on the unaffected side, while showing decreased lateral spaces on the affected side and a reduced ratio of anterior to posterior space on the unaffected side. The articular disc in the deviation group was shorter in length and positioned farther from the condylar apex. In adolescent patients with deviation, besides mandibular morphological and positional changes, significant alterations in disc position were observed, whereas adult patients showed no remarkable changes in disc morphology or position. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that mandibular positional parameters (including the ratio of anterior to posterior space on the affected side, lateral space on the affected side, the ratio of anterior to posterior space on the unaffected side, and superior space on the unaffected side) and mandibular morphological characteristics (ramus height discrepancy and mandibular body length discrepancy) were independent influencing factors of mandibular deviation (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The mandibular deviation associated with unilateral ADDWoR is closely related to changes in mandibular morphology and position. Sagittal shortening of the affected side and posterior-superior rotation of the entire mandible toward the affected side may be the primary contributing factors to mandibular deviation. Adolescent patients with ADDWoR are more prone to significant alterations in mandibular morphology, positional relationship, and disc status.

[Key words] mandible; magnetic resonance imaging; cone beam computed tomography; temporomandibular disorders; mandibular deviation

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颞下颌关节紊乱病(temporomandibular disorder, TMD)是指累及颞下颌关节和/或咀嚼肌,具有一些共同临床症状如疼痛、弹响、张口受限等一组疾病的总称^[1]。TMD是口腔临床第4大常见疾病,包括咀嚼肌疼痛类疾病、关节盘移位为主的结构紊乱类疾病以及关节退行性疾病等,其中尤以关节盘前移位最为常见,主要分为两大类:可复性盘前移位(anterior disc displacement with reduction, ADDWR)和不可复性盘前移位(anterior disc displacement without reduction, ADDWoR)。据报道,ADDWoR的患病率约为35.7%^[2],青少年时期发生ADDWoR且未得到有效治疗时,可诱发牙颌面畸形,如下颌偏斜畸形或下颌后缩畸形^[3-5],目前对于单侧ADDWoR与下颌偏斜的相关研究鲜有报道。

本研究通过大样本结合锥形束CT(cone beam computed tomography, CBCT)与磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)评价单侧ADDWoR中下颌偏斜的发生率,详细描述伴有下颌偏斜的单侧ADDWoR的三维空间变化特征,进一步按年龄和病程分层分析,发现青少年ADDWoR患者更易发生显著的骨形态与关节盘位置变化。这一发现强调了发育阶段的特异性病理特征,为青少年TMD的早期干预提供了新的证据基础,具有重要临床意义。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

选取2020年4月—2023年12月因TMD就诊于

南京医科大学附属口腔医院口腔颌面外科的患者。纳入标准:①MRI诊断为单侧ADDWoR;②治疗前CBCT、MRI数据完整者。排除标准:①有颅颌面外伤史、手术史、关节治疗史如注射或颌垫;②有单侧髁突发育不全或增生、髁突骨瘤病史;③存在明显的髁突骨质破坏、骨赘或骨关节炎病史;④正畸、正颌治疗史;⑤有可能影响颅颌面生长发育的系统性疾病史。按照纳入和排除标准,本研究纳入患者210例,其中男75例(35.7%),女135例(64.3%),年龄为20.0(14.0, 50.0)岁(10~75岁)。本研究为回顾性研究,通过南京医科大学附属口腔医院伦理委员会批准(PJ2024-111-001),所有患者已知晓本研究内容并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集与分组

根据下颌偏移距离(mandibular shift distance, MS)是否超过2 mm,将入组的单侧ADDWoR患者分为两组:偏斜组($MS > 2$ mm)与对照组($MS \leq 2$ mm)^[2],纳入发病年龄、病程、下颌骨形态、下颌骨位置及关节盘状态5个因素构建多因素Logistic回归方程进行分析^[3,6]。发病年龄定义为影像检查时的生理年龄减去病程,按发病年龄分为 ≤ 20 岁组和 > 20 岁组、按病程分为 ≤ 12 个月组和 > 12 个月组,分析不同组别下颌偏斜发生率及下颌偏斜的影像学特征。

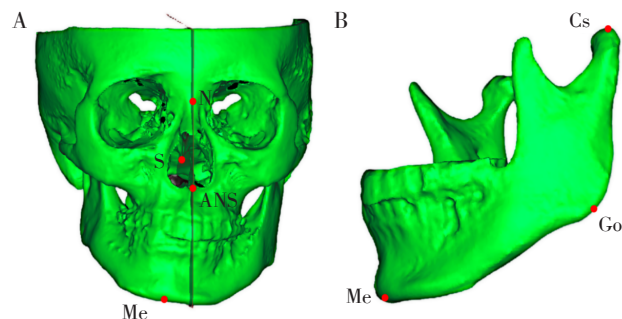
1.2.2 头颅CT三维重建

将210例患者的头颅CBCT原始数据以医学数字影像和通讯(digital imaging and communication in

medicine, DICOM)格式导入 ProPlan CMF 3.0 软件 (Materialise 公司, 比利时)。所有 CBCT 扫描均采用口腔颌面部专用 CBCT 设备 (NewTom/NTVgiEVO, 主要技术参数: 电压 110 kV, 电流 7.2 mA, 扫描时间 3.6 s, 体素尺寸 0.3 mm)。扫描过程中, 患者取站立位, 于牙尖交错位下闭口不动, 调整患者头位使眶耳平面与地平面平行, 颅面部的正中矢状面始终与地平面垂直, 固定患者头部, 通过光标定位系统确定患者头位正确, 拍摄患者颅颌面 CBCT 影像。确保研究中所有影像资料均处于相同的照射条件。在软件中, 设定灰度阈值为 500 用于重建三维头颅图像。

1.2.3 下颌骨形态测量

选取鼻根点 (nasion, N)、前鼻嵴点 (anterior nasal spine, ANS)、蝶鞍点 (sella, S) 定义正中矢状面。在三维头颅图像上定点: 髁突最上点 (condylion, Cs); 下颌角点 (gonion, Go); 颏下点 (menton, Me)。定义 Me 至正中矢状面的距离为 MS, Cs 至 Go 的距离为下颌升支高度, Me 至 Go 的距离为下颌体部长度 (图 1)。



A: The frontal view of the maxilla and mandible. B: The lateral view of the mandible.

图 1 下颌骨形态测量示意图

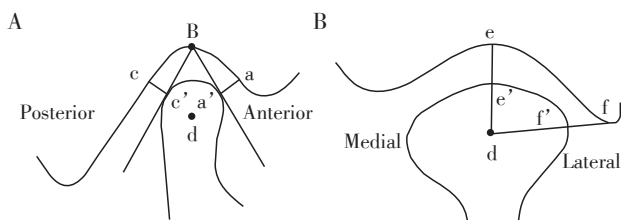
Figure 1 Schematic diagram of mandibular morphological measurements

1.2.4 下颌骨位置测量

分别在轴位面、冠状面、矢状面和 3D 视图上定位 TMJ, 在髁突轴位上逐层扫描, 确定髁突最大横截面。此截面上髁突的最大直径定义为内外径, 取其中点, 向外内径作一垂线, 形成前后径。以中点所在的矢状面及冠状面作为测量界面。参考文献 [7] 的方法测量矢状面关节前、后间隙, 参考舒凯翔 [8] 描述的方法测量冠状面关节外、上间隙 (图 2)。

1.2.5 MRI 检查方法

使用 3.0T 核磁 (GE Discovery MR750 3.0T) 和颞下颌关节专用表面线圈扫描获得 MRI 影像。颞下颌关节 MRI 扫描序列如下: 闭口斜矢状位质子密度



A: Median oblique sagittal plane. B: Median oblique coronal plane. d: central point of the maximum cross-section of the condyle; aa': anterior joint space; cc': posterior joint space; ee': superior joint space; ff': lateral joint space.

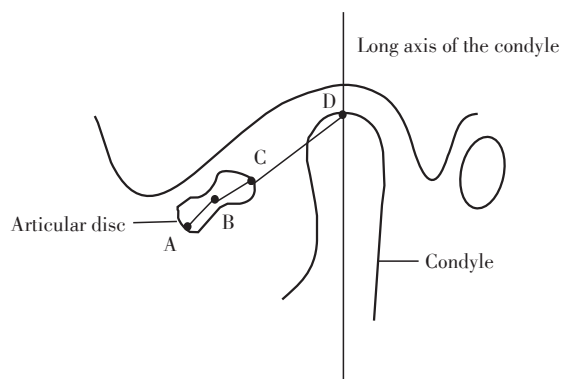
图 2 下颌骨位置测量示意图

Figure 2 Schematic diagram of mandibular positional measurements

加权像 (proton density weighted imaging, PDWI) 序列和快速自旋回波脂肪抑制 T2 加权成像 (fast spin echo T2 weighted imaging with fat saturation, FSE T2WI-FS) 序列; 闭口斜冠状位 PDWI 序列; 张口带辅助开口固定装置斜矢状位 PDWI 序列。

1.2.6 关节盘状态测量

每种扫描序列每侧关节有 9 张扫描图片, 选择从外侧到内侧最中间的 (第 5 张) 髁突截面积最大的图像进行观察和测量。患侧关节盘长度及位置测量参考文献 [9], 在闭口位 T2 加权像序列进行测量, 关节盘长度为中间带中点到盘最前缘距离与中间带中点到盘最后缘距离之和, 关节盘位置为盘后带后缘中点到长轴与髁突上表面交点的长度 (图 3)。



A: anterior border of the articular disc; B: midpoint of the intermediate zone of the articular disc; C: posterior border of the articular disc; D: intersection point between the condylar long axis and the superior condylar surface.

图 3 关节盘状态测量示意图

Figure 3 Schematic diagram of articular disc status measurements

1.3 统计学方法

所有指标定点、测量均由同一医师完成, 每个样本在不同时间点重复测量 2 次, 间隔 1 周以上。为

了检验测量结果的一致性,随机选取100例患者的两次测量结果计算组内相关系数(intraclass correlation coefficient, ICC),得出 $ICC > 0.9$,表明一致性良好,最终所有测量值取两次结果的平均值。采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计学分析,符合正态分布的计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验。不符合正态分布的计量资料用中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,组间比较采用Mann-whitney U 检验。分类变量组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,为筛选多因素Logistic回归的自变量,首先对可能的影响因素(包括性别、发病年龄、病程、下颌骨位置及形态参数、关节盘状态参数等)进行单因素分析。将单因素分析中 $P < 0.05$ 的变量纳入最终的多因素二元Logistic回归模型,以进一步识别下颌偏斜的独立影响因素。双侧 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 单侧ADDWoR下颌偏斜的一般资料

本研究纳入210例ADDWoR患者,下颌偏斜患者(偏斜组)占49.5%(104/210),年龄18.0(13.0, 34.3)岁;无下颌偏斜患者(对照组)占50.5%(106/210),年龄27.0(15.0, 54.0)岁。偏斜患者按性别分组分析,性别分布差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.234, P=0.267$);按发病年龄分组分析,年龄分布差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.890, P=0.027$);按病程分组分析,病程分布差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=6.211, P=0.013$,表1)。以上结果提示发病年龄 ≤ 20 岁、病程 > 12 个月的单侧ADDWoR易伴随出现下颌偏斜。

2.2 单侧ADDWoR下颌偏斜的影像学特征

结果显示偏斜组与对照组下颌骨位置参数差

异有统计学意义,具体表现为,偏斜组患侧前/后间隙比值、健侧外间隙、健侧上间隙增大;患侧外间隙、健侧前/后间隙比值缩小,以上结果提示伴有下颌偏斜的单侧ADDWoR患者,下颌骨位置变化主要表现为下颌骨整体向患侧后上方移位(表2,图4);在下颌骨形态方面,偏斜组与对照组下颌升支高度差($Z=-6.670, P < 0.001$)和下颌体部长度差($t=5.147, P < 0.001$)差异具有统计学意义,即偏斜组患侧下颌升支高度降低,下颌体部长度减小;在关节盘状态方面,偏斜组与对照组在关节盘位置($Z=-2.021, P=0.043$)和关节盘长度($Z=-2.877, P=0.004$)差异有统计学意义,即偏斜组关节盘长度更短,距离髁突更远(表2)。

青少年患者(≤ 20 岁组)偏斜组与对照组相比,除关节盘长度和患侧上间隙以外,其余指标差异均有统计学意义;成人患者(> 20 岁组)除患侧外间隙、患侧上间隙、健侧外间隙、关节盘位置和长度以外,两组其余指标差异均有统计学意义。上述结果表明,青少年单侧ADDWoR下颌偏斜患者的下颌骨升支高度降低,体部长度减小,下颌骨整体向患侧后上方旋转,且伴随关节盘离髁突顶更远;而成人患者主要表现为下颌骨升支高度降低,体部长度减小,下颌骨整体向患侧后移,关节盘状态稳定,无明显变化。

2.3 Logistic回归分析影响下颌偏斜的相关因素

结果显示,下颌骨位置及下颌骨形态与下颌偏斜显著相关($P < 0.05$)。其中,下颌骨位置指标患侧前/后间隙比值($OR=2.462, 95\%CI: 1.379\sim 4.395, P=0.002$)、患侧外间隙($OR=0.321, 95\%CI: 0.187\sim 0.552, P < 0.001$)、健侧前/后间隙比值($OR=0.307, 95\%CI: 0.132\sim 0.714, P=0.006$)及健侧上间隙($OR=3.088, 95\%CI: 1.821\sim 5.237, P < 0.001$)差异有统计学意义;下颌骨形态指标下颌升支高度差($OR=0.670, 95\%CI: 0.561\sim 0.780, P < 0.001$)、下颌体部长度差($OR=0.701, 95\%CI: 0.552\sim 0.891, P=0.004$)差异有统计学意义(表3)。上述结果表明,单侧ADDWoR与下颌偏斜存在显著关联,这种关联可能源于下颌骨位置和下颌骨形态的共同作用,即下颌骨整体向患侧后上方旋转和患侧下颌骨矢状向长度减小可能是下颌偏斜的主要影响因素。

3 讨论

近年来ADDWoR与牙颌面畸形的关系备受关注,目前关于单侧ADDWoR与下颌偏斜的关系以及伴有下颌偏斜ADDWoR的特征性影像学表现未见

表1 单侧ADDWoR患者的一般特征分析

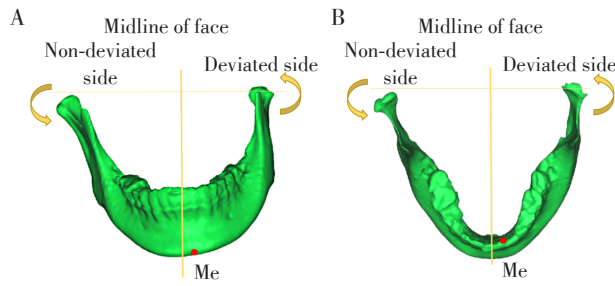
Table 1 Analysis of general characteristics in patients with unilateral ADDWoR [n(%)]

Variable	Control group (n=106)	Deviation group (n=104)	χ^2	P
Sex			1.234	0.267
Male	34(32.1)	41(39.4)		
Female	72(67.9)	63(60.6)		
Age			4.890	0.027
≤ 20 years	46(43.4)	61(58.7)		
> 20 years	60(56.6)	43(41.3)		
Duration			6.211	0.013
≤ 12 months	88(83.0)	71(68.3)		
> 12 months	18(17.0)	33(31.7)		

表2 单侧ADDWoR患者的影像学分析
Table 2 Imaging analysis of patients with unilateral ADDWoR

Variable	All patients		Z	P
	Control group(n=106)	Deviation group(n=104)		
Mandibular position[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]				
Affected anterior/posterior ^a	1.32(0.88, 1.81)	1.70(1.18, 2.49)	-3.956	<0.001
Affected lateral	2.75(2.29, 3.55)	2.60(2.10, 3.05)	-2.388	0.017
Affected superior	2.75(2.15, 3.55)	2.93(2.46, 3.69)	-0.796	0.426
Unaffected anterior/posterior ^b	1.22(0.83, 1.68)	0.77(0.61, 1.06)	-5.354	<0.001
Unaffected lateral	2.60(2.05, 3.30)	3.10(2.60, 3.95)	-3.874	<0.001
Unaffected superior	2.85(2.24, 3.30)	3.50(2.86, 4.00)	-5.327	<0.001
Mandibular morphology[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]				
Difference in ramus height	-0.90(-2.50, 0.75)	-3.60(-6.75, -1.83)	-6.670	<0.001
Difference in body length	0.15(-1.21, 1.35)	-1.23(-2.60, 0.36)	5.147	<0.001
Articular disc condition[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]				
Position	6.13(4.76, 7.15)	6.55(5.13, 7.68)	-2.021	0.043
Length	9.73(8.60, 11.43)	8.95(7.55, 10.33)	-2.877	0.004
Variable	Adolescent patients		Z	P
	Control group(n=46)	Deviation group(n=61)		
Mandibular position[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]				
Affected anterior/posterior ^a	1.29(0.99, 1.60)	1.69(1.28, 2.59)	-3.486	<0.001
Affected lateral	2.85(2.49, 3.71)	2.60(2.15, 3.10)	-2.332	0.020
Affected superior	2.55(2.05, 3.26)	2.90(2.45, 3.45)	-1.272	0.204
Unaffected anterior/posterior ^b	1.12(0.78, 1.55)	0.75(0.54, 0.92)	-4.009	<0.001
Unaffected lateral	2.63(2.05, 3.30)	3.35(2.95, 4.20)	-4.224	<0.001
Unaffected superior	2.58(1.84, 2.95)	3.30(2.65, 4.00)	-4.598	<0.001
Mandibular morphology[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]				
Difference in ramus height	-1.48(-3.39, 0.06)	-5.05(-7.90, -2.52)	-4.764	<0.001
Difference in body length	0.22(-1.21, 1.71)	-1.25(-2.70, -0.02)	4.463	<0.001
Articular disc condition[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]				
Position	5.80(3.68, 6.80)	6.30(5.35, 7.75)	-2.779	0.005
Length	10.21(8.45, 11.97)	9.90(8.20, 11.55)	-0.507	0.612
Variable	Adult patients		Z/t	P
	Control group(n=60)	Deviation group(n=43)		
Mandibular position(mm)				
Affected anterior/posterior ^a [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.36(0.86, 1.87)	1.71(1.04, 2.30)	-2.237	0.025
Affected lateral[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.70(2.20, 3.43)	2.35(2.05, 3.00)	-1.492	0.136
Affected superior[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.00(2.21, 3.89)	2.95(2.50, 3.75)	-0.164	0.870
Unaffected anterior/posterior ^b [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.27(0.90, 1.95)	0.87(0.65, 1.42)	-3.150	0.002
Unaffected lateral($\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.71 \pm 0.85	2.88 \pm 1.03	-0.843	0.401
Unaffected superior[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	3.03(2.45, 3.55)	3.65(3.15, 4.05)	-3.629	<0.001
Mandibular morphology[mm, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]				
Difference in ramus height	-0.68(-2.20, 1.24)	-2.95(-5.60, -0.50)	4.555	<0.001
Difference in body length	-0.08(-1.28, 1.17)	-0.90(-2.60, 0.65)	2.615	0.010
Articular disc condition(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)				
Position	6.48 \pm 2.05	6.76 \pm 2.18	-0.670	0.504
Length	9.53 \pm 2.46	9.19 \pm 1.64	0.861	0.391

a: the ratio of the anterior to posterior space on the affected side; b: the ratio of the anterior to posterior space on the unaffected side.



A: Frontal view of the mandible. B: Axial view of the mandible.

图4 单侧ADDWoR伴有下颌偏斜的下颌骨位置变化示意图
Figure 4 Schematic diagram of mandibular positional changes in unilateral ADDWoR with mandibular deviation

表3 影响偏斜畸形相关因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果

Table 3 Results of multivariate logistic regression analysis on factors associated with deviation deformity

Variable	P	OR(95%CI)
Age		
≤20 years	-	1.000
>20 years	0.118	0.488(0.199-1.201)
Duration		
≤12 months	-	1.000
>12 months	0.167	0.447(0.143-1.402)
Mandibular position		
Affected anterior/posterior ^a	0.002	2.462(1.379-4.395)
Affected lateral	<0.001	0.321(0.187-0.552)
Unaffected anterior/posterior ^b	0.006	0.307(0.132-0.714)
Unaffected lateral	0.478	1.210(0.714-2.051)
Unaffected superior	<0.001	3.088(1.821-5.237)
Mandibular morphology		
Difference in ramus height	<0.001	0.670(0.561-0.780)
Difference in body length	0.004	0.701(0.552-0.891)
Articular disc condition		
Position	0.594	1.065(0.845-1.343)
Length	0.425	0.916(0.738-1.137)

a: the ratio of the anterior to posterior space on the affected side;

b: the ratio of the anterior to posterior space on the unaffected side.

报道。本研究结果显示,青少年下颌偏斜发生率显著高于成人(57.0% vs. 41.7%),病程>12个月组中下颌偏斜发生率显著高于≤12个月组(64.7% vs. 44.7%)。这一发现与现有研究结论相互印证:关节盘前移位不仅会引发患侧关节退行性改变,更会抑制髁突的正常生长^[6,10]。一项对青少年ADDWoR进行了长达3.7年的随访观察结果显示,ADDWoR患者的下颌升支高度和体部长度均小于正常受试者^[11],动物模型的研究也显示了类似的结果^[12-13]。关节盘作

为纤维软骨,具有缓冲分散应力的作用。Cui等^[14]研究指出,炎症相关的胶原纤维破坏可通过激活NF-κB信号通路促进颞下颌关节盘移位,进而影响关节结构与功能。当关节盘前移位后,髁突表面压力过大可导致软骨细胞凋亡或阻碍软骨内骨形成^[10,15]。值得注意的是,Sivaraj等^[16]发现间充质基质细胞来源的骨吸收细胞在发育性骨化和骨折愈合过程中参与软骨吸收,提示在力学异常及炎症微环境下,类似细胞可能参与髁突软骨的破坏与改建过程。需要强调的是,一旦处于生长发育期的关节盘发生移位,其影响远超出单纯的骨吸收,更会严重干扰下颌骨的正常生长发育^[17]。

本研究结果显示伴有下颌偏斜的单侧ADDWoR患者,其下颌骨及关节盘都发生了改变,下颌骨位置变化主要表现为下颌骨整体向患侧后上方旋转,下颌骨形态变化主要表现为患侧矢状向长度明显小于健侧,关节盘状态变化主要表现为患侧关节盘长度缩短且更远离髁突顶,这与以往研究结果一致^[17-18]。Logistic回归分析结果进一步说明下颌骨位置及形态变化可能是影响下颌偏斜的重要因素。以上结果提示,单侧ADDWoR相关的下颌偏斜是一个多因素参与的变化过程,包括下颌骨三维空间位置改变、形态学重塑以及关节盘-髁突关系异常等多种可能机制,这一认识为临床精准诊断和治疗策略的制定提供了新的理论依据。

青少年因颞下颌关节ADDWoR引发的颌面发育异常问题受到广泛关注,本研究结果显示,与成人不同,伴有下颌偏斜的青少年ADDWoR不仅表现出下颌骨位置和形态的变化,更重要的是关节盘位置会发生显著改变,即关节盘移位后短期内关节盘会远离髁突顶,关节盘位置变化的差异反映了不同年龄组患者关节盘组织适应改建能力的显著差别。青少年患者处于生长发育期,组织改建能力强、适应性反应快,与临床上观察到的青少年患者张口受限时间较短、但病程进展迅速的现象相吻合。相反,成人患者组织改建能力较弱,虽然临床症状(如张口受限)持续时间较长,但病程进展相对缓慢,关节盘位置变化较小,这种影像学表现与临床特征的对应关系进一步验证了年龄因素对疾病发展的影响。由此提示临床医生应重视青少年ADDWoR的早期诊断和干预,应当充分认识到不同年龄组患者的疾病特点,制定个性化的治疗方案。

目前针对青少年ADDWoR伴有下颌偏斜的治疗方案仍存在争议。现有研究表明,不同治疗方式

的选择应基于患者的具体病因、病程及畸形程度进行个体化考量。章智宇等^[19]通过MRI评估证实, 颞下颌关节盘复位缝合术后能有效促进髁突骨再生, 进一步从形态学上支持了手术干预对下颌骨结构重建的积极影响。在此基础上, Dong等^[20]、Liu等^[21]的研究对比了保守治疗(包括非甾体抗炎药、关节穿刺术及张口训练)与关节盘复位手术的疗效, 发现虽然两种方法均能改善症状并促进髁突重建, 但手术组在髁突再生高度和体积方面更具优势。Ding等^[22]的研究对比了咬合垫治疗组患者治疗前后的髁突骨体积、表面积、形态学指数及髁突高度, 发现以上参数均无显著变化, 提示咬合垫治疗仅能防止骨吸收而非促进骨再生。而Liu等^[23]对55例青少年单侧ADDWoR患者的关节镜复位治疗显示, 术后12个月下颌偏移距离减小1.00~1.15 mm, 提示早期关节盘复位可有效纠正下颌偏斜。Zhu等^[24]、Shen等^[25]研究进一步证实, 关节盘复位手术联合功能矫治器治疗相比单纯盘复位术可显著改善髁突再生高度和下颌偏斜程度。基于现有证据和本研究的发现, 建议对单侧ADDWoR伴有下颌偏斜患者采取阶梯式治疗方案。首先应通过临床检查和影像学评估明确病因及病程阶段: 对于早期、轻度的关节盘位置改变, 可考虑采用咬合垫治疗或单纯关节盘复位手术; 若已出现明显的下颌骨形态改变, 则建议采用关节盘复位手术联合咬合垫的综合治疗。特别强调的是, 青少年患者处于生长发育期, 早期干预可充分利用其生长潜力进行矫正, 因此建议对青少年ADDWoR患者根据“早诊断、早干预”原则, 通过多学科协作制定最优的治疗方案, 临床效果评价时除了关注临床症状的改善, 更应该关注髁突是否能够正常发育, 是否能够纠正或缓解已存在的牙颌面畸形。

本研究存在一定局限性。第一, 作为一项回顾性横断面研究, 其设计仅能揭示单侧ADDWoR与下颌偏斜之间的统计学关系, 而无法验证其因果关系, 未来还需通过前瞻性、多中心的纵向队列研究进一步阐明二者的时序关系。第二, 尽管本研究采用内部对照设计强化了组间可比性, 有助于识别下颌偏斜的相关特征, 但该结论主要适用于ADDWoR患者群体内部, 若推广至健康人群或其他病因导致的下颌偏斜则需谨慎。后续可将偏斜组与健康对照组或其他病因组进行对比以进一步验证其特异性。第三, 虽然本研究已排除晚期关节退变病例, 但关节盘前移位本身可能诱发早期髁突骨改建, 这

类形态变化可能影响测量参数, 构成潜在混杂干扰。未来可采用更精确的影像学手段来量化早期骨改建, 从而区分盘移位与骨改建对下颌骨位置的不同影响。第四, 本研究部分数据依赖患者的回顾性自述(如症状初发时间、病程长短), 可能存在回忆偏倚, 由于TMD的进展常呈间歇性特点, 患者对早期症状的记忆可能不准确, 导致发病年龄和病程的评估存在误差。此外, 部分患者可能在症状加重后才就医, 记录的病程短于实际病程, 影响结果的可靠性。后期需探索与病程相关的客观指标(如关节盘退变程度、骨改建标志物等), 减少主观指标的影响。

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吉澳梅设计研究方案及确定研究方法, 并且负责论文撰写; 蒋砚青、韩振、刘阳进行资料分析、数据处理, 并对统计结果进行解释; 郭松松、徐荣耀、江宏兵负责文章审阅及修订; 张平提供研究方向, 负责论文最终稿的修订、论文质量控制及审校。

Author's Contributions:

Ji Aomei designed the study and determined the research methodology, and was responsible for manuscript drafting; JIANG Yanqing, HAN Zhen, and LIU Yang performed data analysis and processing, and interpreted the statistical results; GUO Songsong, XU Rongyao, and JIANG Hongbing were responsible for manuscript review and revision; ZHANG Ping provided the research direction, and was responsible for the final revision of the manuscript, quality control, and proofreading.

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