

兔下颌前牙即刻种植后种植体周围炎动物模型的构建

虞颖娟, 明盼盼, 邱 憬*

(南京医科大学附属口腔医院种植科, 南京医科大学口腔疾病研究江苏省重点实验室, 江苏 南京 210029)

[摘要] **目的:**构建兔下颌前牙即刻种植后种植体周围炎动物模型。**方法:**选取12只健康雄性新西兰大白兔,麻醉后拔除兔下颌左侧前牙,在拔牙窝中即刻植入锥柱状纯钛种植体。待种植体植入8周后,随机选择3只实验兔处死,采用Micro-CT观察种植体骨结合状况。剩余实验兔随机分为3组:空白组不加刺激,对照组种植体周围注射磷酸盐缓冲溶液,实验组注射细菌内毒素溶液。加刺激2周后处死实验动物,取含种植体的下颌骨标本,采用Micro-CT观测骨量;取种植体周围牙龈标本,采用HE染色,观察牙龈组织病理学改变。**结果:**即刻种植8周后,种植体骨结合良好,牙龈健康。加刺激2周后,空白组和对照组牙龈健康呈粉红色,质地坚韧,种植体骨结合良好,种植体顶部骨组织无明显吸收,牙龈组织中见散在炎症细胞;实验组牙龈红肿,质地软,种植体顶部牙槽骨明显吸收,骨密度和骨体积分数显著降低,牙龈组织中见大量炎症细胞弥散性浸润。**结论:**种植体周围局部注射细菌内毒素可快速构建兔种植体周围炎原位动物模型。

[关键词] 兔;即刻种植;种植体周围炎;原位动物模型

[中图分类号] R782.12

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2017)11-1515-04

doi:10.7655/NYDXBNS20171135

Establishment of an experimental animal model of peri-implantitis after immediate implantation of mandibular anterior teeth in rabbits

Yu Yingjuan, Ming Panpan, Qiu Jing*

(Department of Oral Implantology, Jiangsu Key Laboratory of Oral Diseases of NJMU, Affiliated Hospital of Stomatology of NJMU, Nanjing 210029, China)

[Abstract] **Objective:** To establish an experimental animal model of peri-implantitis after immediate implantation of mandibular anterior teeth in rabbits. **Methods:** A total of 12 healthy male rabbits were anesthetized in the study. A tapered titanium implant was inserted immediately after removal of the left mandibular anterior tooth in each rabbit. Three rabbits were randomly selected and executed after 8 weeks of implantation. Micro-CT was used to evaluate the osseointegration. Then, the rest of animals were randomly divided into three groups. The blank group was not given stimulation, while the control group and the experimental group were injected phosphate buffer solution and *E.coli*-LPS solution around the implant respectively. After 2 weeks of stimulation, all rabbits were sacrificed to collect the mandible samples with implants and gingival tissues. Micro-CT was used to evaluate bone mass around implants, and hematoxylin and eosin staining was used to observe the histological changes of gingival tissues. **Results:** After 8 weeks of implantation, satisfactory osseointegration of implants were formed with healthy gums. After 2 weeks of stimulation, the blank and control groups showed pink tough gums with scattered inflammatory cells and good osseointegration of implants without bone resorptions. The experimental group showed red swollen gums with massive inflammatory cells and apparent bone resorptions on the top of implants with reduced bone mineral density and percent bone volume. **Conclusion:** An experimental animal model of peri-implantitis in rabbits could be established rapidly by local injections of *E.coli*-LPS solution around the implant.

[Key words]: rabbit; immediate implantation; peri-implantitis; animal model

[Acta Univ Med Nanjing, 2017, 37(11): 1515-1518, 1523]

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金(81472928);江苏省卫生计生委面上科研课题(H201641);江苏省青年医学人才项目(QNRC-2016850);江苏省“六大人才高峰”资助项目(2014-WSW-035);江苏省高校大学生创新计划项目(201310312020Z);江苏高校优势学科建设工程资助项目(2014-37)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: qiuqing@njmu.edu.cn

前牙区缺牙后的延期种植因3~6个月的缺牙周期,会给患者带来美观、发音和社交上的困扰。即刻种植技术可显著缩短缺牙周期,减缓牙槽骨吸收,有助于维持牙龈的自然形态,美学效果良好,该技术由此获得越来越多的临床应用。研究表明,虽然即刻种植的成功率与延期种植相似,但种植体的长期留存率仍需要更多临床验证。此外,即刻种植技术存在的一些问题亟待解决,如即刻种植后牙槽骨吸收的不稳定性,牙龈退缩风险,根尖周炎对种植位点的影响,以及种植体周围炎对种植体留存率的影响等,其中,种植体周围炎是导致种植失败的主要原因之一。

种植体周围炎是发生在骨性结合种植体周围组织的炎症,能使支持骨丧失,形成种植体周袋,从而导致种植义齿失败。目前,种植体周围炎的病因和发病机制尚未明确。对种植体周围炎的研究主要着眼于延期种植,而即刻种植后种植体周围炎的研究仍鲜有报道。为了进一步探索即刻种植后种植体周围炎的发生发展,阐明其成因和影响因素,构建更有针对性的动物模型尤为关键。本研究拟拔除新西兰大白兔下颌前牙,即刻植入匹配牙槽窝形态的锥柱状种植体,待骨结合完成后,通过局部注射细菌内毒素快速构建兔下颌前牙即刻种植后种植体周围炎动物模型。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

健康雄性清洁级新西兰大白兔13只, (1.5 ± 0.2)kg,由南京金陵种兔场提供。所有动物均单笼饲养,自由进食,适应性饲养1周后用于实验。

纯钛种植体(宝鸡盛辉钛业有限公司),大肠杆菌内毒素(Sigma公司,美国),注射用青霉素钠(哈尔滨制药集团),4%多聚甲醛溶液(南京博巧公司),超声清洗机(PS-20,深圳超艺达科技有限公司),Micro-CT (Skyscan 1176,Bruker公司,比利时),正置荧光显微镜(DM4000,Leica公司,德国)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 种植体制备

过量麻醉处死1只1.5 kg雄性新西兰大白兔,体外解剖兔下颌骨,拔除兔下颌前牙,熟悉兔下颌前牙区的解剖,兔下颌骨X线侧位片如图1所示。根据拔牙窝和前牙牙根形态,设计与牙槽窝形态相匹配的锥柱状骨水平种植体。种植体设计见图2,直径3.0~3.5 mm,高度8.0 mm,螺纹深度0.5 mm,螺纹间

距1.2 mm,无穿龈颈部。委托宝鸡盛辉钛业有限公司严格按照设计加工制作种植体。种植体表面不作特殊处理,双蒸水、无水乙醇、双蒸水依次超声荡洗10 min,高温高压消毒后烘干备用。

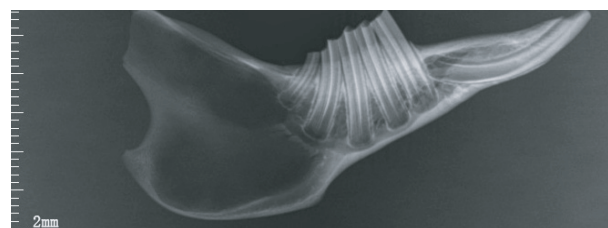


图 1 新西兰大白兔左下前牙拔除后的下颌骨X线侧位片

Figure 1 The lateral X-ray image of the mandible of a New Zealand rabbit after removal of left anterior tooth

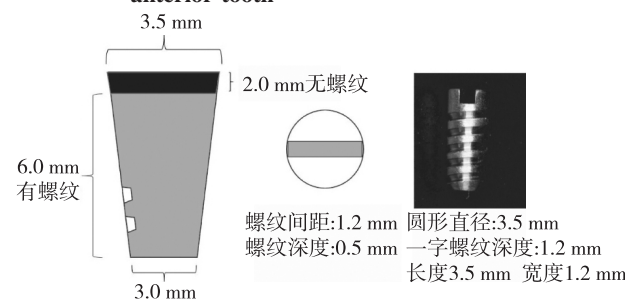
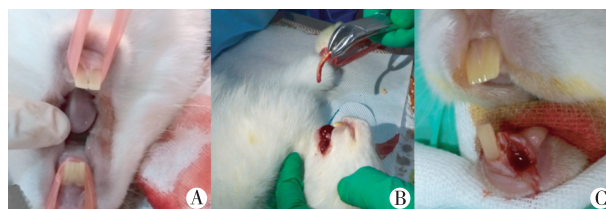


图 2 锥柱状种植体设计图和实物图

Figure 2 The blueprint and physical image of the tapered implant

1.2.2 手术操作

实验兔称重,10%水合氯醛2 mL/kg经耳缘静脉注射全身麻醉,角膜反射消失后取仰卧位固定于手术台。手术区消毒,铺无菌巾后,分离牙龈,使用乳牙钳拔除下颌左侧前牙(图3),搔刮冲洗牙槽窝,即刻旋入锥柱状纯钛种植体1枚,种植体顶部与舌侧牙槽嵴顶平齐,拉拢缝合牙龈。术后连续3 d肌注青霉素钠80万U/d,观察1周,喂软食,观察创口,待缝线自行脱落。每周常规调磨对颌牙,避免上颌牙过度生长导致咬合创伤。种植体植入8周后,随机处死3只新西兰大白兔,取下颌骨标本,拍摄Micro-CT观察种植体骨结合情况。



A:手术前;B:手术中拔除兔下颌前牙;C:手术后。

图 3 新西兰大白兔下颌前牙拔除手术照片

Figure 3 The photos of mandibular anterior tooth extraction of a New Zealand rabbit

1.2.3 诱导种植体周围炎

种植体植入8周后,将剩余的9只新西兰大白兔随机分为3组,每组3只,包括空白组、对照组和实验组。空白组不作处理,对照组于种植体舌侧注射磷酸盐缓冲溶液(PBS),实验组于种植体舌侧注射1 mg/mL大肠杆菌内毒素溶液,每2 d注射1次,每次100 μ L,连续注射2周。

1.2.4 标本的取材、观察和分析

种植体周围加刺激2周后,耳缘静脉注射过量10%水合氯醛处死所有实验兔,立即取下颌骨和牙龈标本。下颌骨标本经4%多聚甲醛固定72 h,PBS溶液浸泡12 h后,采用Micro-CT扫描种植体&骨组织标本,扫描层厚18 μ m。获得的CT影像数据通过CT Analyser (Version: 1.13.8.1)软件进行拟合计算,观察各组标本的种植体周围骨组织形态,测量种植体周围骨密度和骨体积分数。对动物实验中新鲜取下的牙龈标本,使用冷冻组织包埋剂封住,将其置于冰冻切片机上冷冻,制作5 μ m厚的冰冻切片。切片取回后室温放置30 min,4 $^{\circ}$ C丙酮固定15 min,烘干后PBS漂洗5 min \times 3次,常规HE染色。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件,对各组标本的种植体周围骨密度、骨体积分数进行方差齐性检验显示数据方差齐,进行单因素方差分析和SNK多重比较, $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般观察

所有实验兔均在即刻种植术后2 h内自然苏醒,且在1~2 d后可自主进食。术后实验兔精神状态良好,伤口愈合良好,无感染迹象,各组实验兔均存活至取标本时。种植体植入8周后,种植体周围牙龈黏膜呈粉红色,牙龈附着良好,无感染迹象(图4)。空白组牙龈健康,质地坚韧,对照组注射PBS 2周后,牙龈黏膜无明显异常。实验组注射大肠杆菌内毒素溶液 2 周后,牙龈红肿,质地松软,探诊出血。分离下颌骨并剥离软组织后发现对照组和空白组种植体完全包埋于骨组织内,无松动及骨吸收现象,而实验组种植体上方见牙槽骨吸收,种植体顶部暴露,但种植体无明显松动。

2.2 种植体周围骨组织Micro-CT观察

加刺激2周后,Micro-CT矢状截面图显示(图5),空白组和对照组的种植体被骨组织完整包绕,种植体与周围骨结合紧密,两者之间无放射性透射区,种植体周围未发现骨质疏松现象,种植体螺纹间的皮质骨与远



图 4 新西兰大白兔种植体植入8周后的牙龈照片

Figure 4 The photo of the gingival tissue after 8 weeks of implantation in a New Zealand rabbit

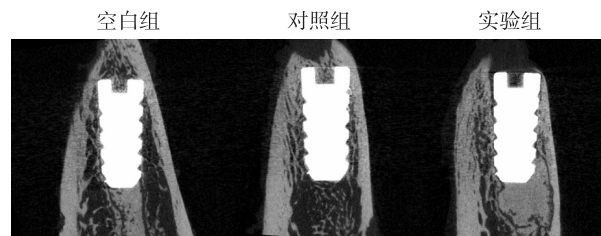


图 5 各组新西兰大白兔含种植体下颌骨标本的Micro-CT矢状截面图

Figure 5 Micro-CT sagittal images of mandible specimens containing implants of the New Zealand rabbits in different groups

离种植体-骨界面的皮质骨相比,骨密度未见差别。空白组和对照组的种植体顶部有新骨生成,以皮质骨为主,骨密度正常;实验组种植体大部分被骨组织包绕,牙槽骨吸收局限于种植体顶部新生成的牙槽骨和靠近注射点的舌侧牙槽骨,牙槽骨吸收至种植体顶,种植体与侧壁骨组织结合紧密,两者之间无放射性透射区,种植体螺纹间皮质骨骨密度正常。

以种植体顶部长方形螺丝孔为参照物,选择近注射位点处种植体正上方螺丝孔中的骨组织为分析对象,测量螺丝孔中的新骨形态学参数。与空白组和对照组相比,实验组的骨密度和骨体积分数均显著下降($P < 0.05$,图6)。

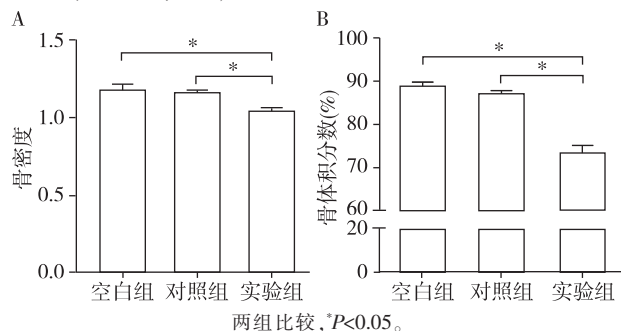


图 6 各组新西兰大白兔种植体顶部螺丝孔中骨组织的骨密度(A)和骨体积分数(B)分析结果

Figure 6 Statistical results of bone mineral density and percent bone volume of bone tissue in screw holes on the top of implant of the New Zealand rabbits in different groups

2.3 种植体周围牙龈组织的病理学改变

空白组和对照组的牙龈上皮钉突短而平,固有层见散在炎症细胞,胶原纤维交织呈网状;实验组牙龈上皮钉突伸长变粗,出现棘层增生,固有层见大量炎症细胞,呈弥散性浸润,胶原纤维大多变性或丧失,排列紊乱。与空白组和对照组相比,实验组牙龈组织呈明显炎症状态(图7)。

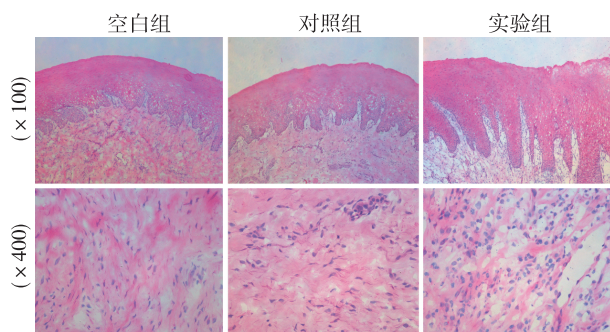


图7 各组新西兰大白兔的牙龈组织病理学观察(HE染色)

Figure 7 Histological observations of gingival tissues of the New Zealand rabbits in different groups (HE staining)

3 讨论

目前常见的种植体周围炎动物模型以犬、小型猪和非人灵长类动物为主^[8]。大体积实验动物的优势主要在于颌骨骨量充足,有利于种植体的植入,但存在价格昂贵、饲养周期长、样本量小的问题。小体积实验动物方便构建大样本量的动物模型,但颌骨缺乏足够的骨量,常用于构建异位种植动物模型,在非口腔牙槽骨位置,如兔的长骨^[9]、胫骨^[10]、小鼠的颅骨^[11]植入种植体。然而,与原位种植动物模型相比,异位种植动物模型一方面与真实口腔环境存在较大差异,难以准确研究口腔环境内唾液、细菌、软组织因素对种植的影响,另一方面异位骨结构不同于颌骨,存在骨质、骨量等差异^[12]。因此本研究选用新西兰大白兔作为实验动物,利用其体积小、价格低廉、饲养方便、手术耐受能力较强等优点^[13],意在构建兔原位种植体周围炎动物模型。

即刻种植研究模型主要有两种,一是利用动物新鲜拔牙创即刻行种植术^[14],二是在拔牙后愈合的牙槽嵴顶制备模拟骨缺损后行即刻种植^[15]。新西兰大白兔生理状态张口度约一横指,前牙区手术操作方便。同时,考虑到即刻种植主要应用于前牙美学区,本研究将种植体植入位点确定于前牙区。兔下颌骨侧位片所示,虽然下颌前牙临床冠和前磨牙之间有1段长约20 mm、高3~7 mm的无牙区,但下颌前牙牙根细长而弯曲,长度约为临床牙冠的3倍,手术完

整拔除埋入无牙区骨内的牙根较为困难。为了避免拔牙操作,易佳等^[16]选择在兔颌骨口内的无牙区直接备洞植入种植体,此法在预备种植窝洞时会破坏前牙牙根,植入的种植体与牙根直接接触,此段无法形成骨结合,与临床实际情况相差较大。为了避免这一点,本研究拟通过微创手术完整拔除下颌前牙后即刻植入种植体。由于兔牙槽窝骨壁较薄,种植窝洞预备过程中容易出现侧穿,而目前临床各类成品种植体尺寸相对过大,匹配度较低,因此本研究根据兔下颌前牙拔牙窝和牙根的体外解剖形态,参考即刻种植的临床设计原则,自主研发了适配的锥柱状骨水平种植体,包括调节种植体锥度、适应牙槽窝形态、放大螺纹间距、提高初期稳定性等。微创完整拔除兔下颌前牙后将种植体旋入牙槽窝,建立了原位即刻种植动物模型。种植8周后的Micro-CT结果显示,种植体与周围骨组织形成了良好的骨结合。因此,兔下颌前牙拔牙后的即刻种植方案具备可行性,并较好地模拟了临床种植情况,使后续实验结果更为客观可信。

以往种植体周围炎动物模型构建,如Golubovic^[17]、Pirih等^[18]的报道,常选用丝线栓扎法,即在种植体颈部结扎丝线,破坏牙龈袖口的封皮钉突伸长变粗,出现棘层增生,上皮结缔组织内炎症细胞呈弥散性浸润,牙龈处于炎症状态,且牙槽嵴顶出现明显骨吸收,该现象与早期种植体周围炎的临床表现一致,即早期骨吸收仅累及牙槽嵴顶,根方仍保持骨结合状态,种植体无松动。

综上所述,种植体周围局部注射细菌内毒素可快速构建兔种植体周围炎原位动物模型。该方法具有制模时间短、可重复性好等优点,能在一定程度上模拟口腔内种植体周围炎的发生发展,为该方面研究的进一步深入提供了新途径。

[参考文献]

- [1] Sammartino G, Marenzi G, Di Lauro AE, et al. Aesthetics in oral implantology: Biological, clinical, surgical, and prosthetic aspects[J]. *Implant Dent*, 2007, 16(1): 54-65.
- [2] Ortega-Martinez J, Perez-Pascual T, Mareque-Bueno S, et al. Immediate implants following tooth extraction. A systematic review[J]. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal*, 2012, 17(2): E251-E261
- [3] Lee CT, Chuang SK, Stoupe J. Survival analysis and other clinical outcomes of immediate implant placement in sites with periapical lesions: systematic review[J]. *Int J*

(下转第 1523 页)

- 28(4): 1110-1115
- [10] Cannizzaro G, Felice P, Minciarelli AF, et al. Early implant loading in the atrophic posterior maxilla: 1-stage lateral versus crestal sinus lift and 8 mm hydroxyapatite-coated implants. A 5-year randomized controlled trial[J]. Eur J Oral Implantol, 2013, 6(1): 13-25
- [11] 邓飞龙, 廖展彭, 吴少伟, 等. Bicon 短种植体临床效果 1-3 年回顾性研究[J]. 中华口腔医学杂志, 2013, 7(3): 236-239
- [12] 刘林娟, 朱志军, 沈 铭. 短种植体在骨量不足上颌后牙区的临床应用[J]. 口腔医学, 2015, 35(10): 850-853
- [13] Mendoza-Azpur G, Lau M, Valdivia E, et al. Assessment of marginal peri-implant bone-level short-length implants compared with standard implants supporting single crowns in a controlled clinical trial: 12-month follow-up [J]. Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent, 2016, 36(6): 791-795
- [14] Urdaneta RA, Rodriguez S, McNeil DC, et al. The effect of increased crown-to-implant ratio on single-tooth locking-taperimplants[J]. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants, 2010, 25(4): 729-743
- [15] Tutak M, Smektala T, Schneider K, et al. Short dental implants in reduced alveolar bone height: a review of the literature[J]. Med Sci Monit, 2013, 19: 1037-1042
- [16] Demiralp KO, Akbulut N, Kursun S, et al. Survival rate of short, locking taper implants with a plateau design: a 5-year retrospective study [J]. Biomed Res Int, 2015, 2015: 197451
- [17] Canullo L, Fedele GR, Iannello G, et al. Platform switching and marginal bone-level alterations: the results of a randomized-controlled trial [J]. Clin Oral Implants Res, 2010, 21(1): 115-121
- [收稿日期] 2017-03-07

(上接第 1518 页)

- Oral Maxillofac Implants, 2015, 30(2): 268-278
- [4] Chen ST, Buser D. Clinical and esthetic outcomes of implants placed in postextraction sites [J]. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants, 2009, 24(Suppl): 186-217
- [5] Lindeboom JA, Tjiook Y, Kroon FH. Immediate placement of implants in periapical infected sites: A prospective randomized study in 50 patients[J]. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod, 2006, 101(6): 705-710
- [6] Norowski J, Bumgardner JD. Biomaterial and antibiotic strategies for peri-implantitis[J]. J Biomed Mater Res B Appl Biomater, 2009, 88B(2): 530-543
- [7] Heitz-Mayfield LJ, Mombelli A. The therapy of peri-implantitis: a systematic review[J]. Int J Oral Maxillofac Implants, 2014, 29 Suppl(Supplement): 325-345
- [8] Schwarz F, Sculean A, Engebretson SP, et al. Animal models for peri-implant mucositis and peri-implantitis[J]. Periodontol 2000, 2015, 68(1): 168-181
- [9] Bakker AD, Schrooten J, Van CT, et al. Quantitative screening of engineered implants in a long bone defect model in rabbits [J]. Tissue Eng Part C Methods, 2008, 14(3): 251-260
- [10] Seong WJ, Grami S, Jeong SC, et al. Comparison of push-in versus pull-out tests on bone-implant interfaces of rabbit tibia dental implant healing model [J]. Clin Implant Dent Relat Res, 2013, 15(3): 460-469
- [11] Pirih FQ, Hiyari S, Leung HY, et al. A murine model of lipopolysaccharide-induced peri-implant mucositis and peri-implantitis[J]. J Oral Implantol, 2014, 41(5): 158-164
- [12] De Jong WC, Korfage JA, Langenbach G. Variations in habitual bone strains *in vivo*: long bone versus mandible [J]. J Struct Biol, 2010, 172(3): 311-318
- [13] Calasans-Maia MD, Monteiro ML, Ascoli FO, et al. The rabbit as an animal model for experimental surgery [J]. Acta Cirurgica Brasileira, 2009, 24(4): 325-328
- [14] Hsu KM, Choi BH, Ko CY, et al. Ridge alterations following immediate implant placement and the treatment of bone defects with Bio-Oss in an animal model [J]. Clin Implant Dent Relat Res, 2012, 14(5): 690-695
- [15] Caudill R, Lancaster D. Histologic analysis of the osseointegration of endosseous implants in simulated extraction sockets with and without e-PTFE barriers. Part II: Histomorphometric findings [J]. J Oral Implantol, 1993, 19(3): 209-215
- [16] 易 佳, 谭包生. 下颌骨种植体周围炎模型建立的动物实验研究[J]. 中国口腔种植学杂志, 2009, 14(2): 131
- [17] Golubovic V, Mihatovic I, Becker J, et al. Accuracy of cone-beam computed tomography to assess the configuration and extent of ligature-induced peri-implantitis defects. A pilot study [J]. Oral Maxillofac Surg, 2012, 16(4): 349-354
- [18] Pirih FQ, Hiyari S, Barroso A, et al. Ligature-induced peri-implantitis in mice [J]. J Periodontol Res, 2015, 50(4): 519-524
- [19] Goudouri OM, Kontonasaki E, Lohbauer UA. Antibacterial properties of metal and metalloids ions in chronic periodontitis and peri-implantitis therapy [J]. Acta Biomater, 2014, 10(8): 3795-3810
- [收稿日期] 2017-02-15