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• 基础研究 •

髓腔固位冠不同修复材料和厚度对应力分布的影响

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【摘要】 目的 使用有限元方法分析不同修复材料和颌面空间厚度对髓腔固位冠修复根管治疗后磨牙应力分布的影响。**方法** 建立下颌第一磨牙牙体缺损髓腔固位冠修复有限元模型, 采用4种不同修复材料: 2种树脂基陶瓷 (Lava Ultimate、Vita Enamic); 1种二硅酸锂陶瓷 (IPS e.max CAD); 1种氧化锆陶瓷 (Cercon), 并设计4种颌面空间厚度: 1、2、3、4 mm。在颌面垂直和倾斜两方向分别加载 600 N 模拟最大咬合力, 使用有限元软件 ANSYS 10.0 分析应力分布。**结果** 垂直加载分析显示, 冠部应力 1 mm-Cercon 组 (211.30 MPa) 最高, 4 mm-Lava Ultimate 组 (11.56 MPa) 最低; 牙本质应力 3 mm-Lava Ultimate 组 (38.84 MPa) 最高, 1 mm-Cercon 组 (11.68 MPa) 最低。牙周膜和周围牙槽骨中的应力变化很小。倾斜加载分析显示, 冠部应力 1 mm-Cercon 组 (78.73 MPa) 最高, 1 mm-Lava Ultimate 组 (35.51 MPa) 最低; 牙本质应力 1 mm-Cercon 颈部组 (41.63 MPa) 最高, 4 mm-Cercon 冠部组 (10.81 MPa) 最低。倾斜加载时水门汀和颈部牙本质的应力集中较垂直加载高。**结论** 随着髓腔固位冠弹性模量增加, 冠修复体的应力呈现上升趋势, 牙体中的应力呈现下降趋势; 随着冠厚度增加, 冠修复体的应力呈现下降趋势。

【关键词】 髓腔固位冠; 厚度; 氧化锆; 树脂基陶瓷; 二硅酸锂陶瓷; 氧化锆陶瓷; 有限元方法; 应力分布

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the effects of different restorations and the thickness of the occlusal space on the stress distribution of endodontically treated molars with endocrowns. **Methods** The finite element model of the restoration of the first mandibular molar was created, and four different endocrown materials were used including two resin based ceramics (Lava Ultimate, Vita Enamic), one lithium disilicate ceramic (IPS e.max CAD) and one zirconia ceramics (Cercon), and four kinds of surface space thickness were designed: 1 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm and 4 mm. A total of 600 N was loaded to simulate the maximum bite force in the vertical and inclined directions, and the finite element software ANSYS 10.0 was used to analyze the stress distribution. **Results** The vertical loading analysis showed that the crown stress of the 1 mm-Cercon group was the highest at 211.30 MPa, and that of the 4 mm-Lava Ultimate group was the lowest at 11.56 MPa; the highest dentin stress was 38.84 MPa in the 3 mm-Lava Ultimate group, and the lowest was 11.68 MPa in 1 mm-Cercon group. The stress in the periodontal ligament and alveolar bone had little change. The inclined loading analysis showed that the crown stress of the 1 mm-Cercon group was the highest at 78.73 MPa and that of the 1

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mm-Lava Ultimate group was the lowest at 35.51 MPa; the highest dentin stress was 41.63 MPa in the 1 mm-Cercon cervical group, and the lowest was 10.81 MPa in the 4 mm-Cercon coronal group. The stress concentration of cement and cervical dentin under inclined loading was higher than that under vertical loading. **Conclusion** The results of finite element analysis show that the elastic modulus of the endocrown increases, the stress of the crown restoration shows an upward trend, and the stress in the tooth shows a downward trend. With increasing crown thickness, the stress of the crown prosthesis decreased.

【Key words】 endocrown; thickness; zirconia; resin based ceramics; lithium disilicate ceramics; zirconia ceramics; finite element method; stress distribution

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【Competing interests】 The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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临床上根管治疗后磨牙(endodontically treated molar, ETM)多采用单一的全冠保护设计,将患者牙体大量磨除后取得相应固位和抗力形态^[1],如果剩余牙体组织不足则辅以桩核进行修复。随着CAD/CAM、口腔粘接技术,以及全瓷、树脂基陶瓷^[2]等牙科材料的发展,磨除牙体组织较少的髓腔固位冠修复技术^[3-5]在修复ETM中成为热点。然而关于髓腔固位冠的殆面空间厚度和固位体形态等的设计还未能检索到相关文献。本研究旨在使用有限元方法分析4种不同修复材料和4种殆面空间厚度对髓腔固位冠修复ETM应力分布的影响。

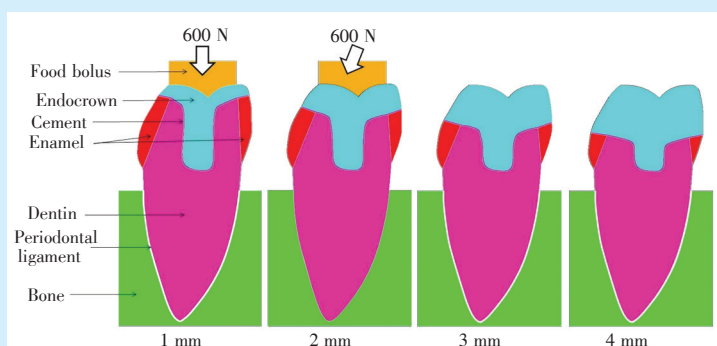
1 材料与方法

1.1 建立二维有限元模型

根据《中国人牙体测量和统计资料表》数据^[6]建立近远中向的二维下颌第一磨牙桩核修复模型(图

1)。模型牙体全长20.5 mm,牙冠殆龈距7.6 mm,根长12.9 mm,冠颊舌径10.5 mm,颈颊舌径8.6 mm,牙槽骨位置为釉牙骨质界下2.0 mm。分别建立髓腔固位冠、牙釉质、牙本质、牙槽骨、牙周膜和水门汀结构的有限元模型。设计4种不同修复材料,即树脂基陶瓷(Lava Ultimate, 3M, 美国; Vita Enamic, Vita, 德国)、二硅酸锂陶瓷(IPS e.max CAD, Ivoclar-Vivadent, 列支敦士登)和氧化锆陶瓷(Cercon, Dentsply, 美国),以及4种殆面空间厚度(1、2、3、4 mm),将实验分为16个组。

髓腔固位形保持 $2^{\circ} \sim 5^{\circ}$ 聚合角。使用树脂类水门汀,厚度设定为0.1 mm。牙周膜厚度设定为0.2 mm。牙槽骨设定为力学性质良好的2类骨。主要用于冠部修复体应力分布观察,不设计根管系统。假设修复体和牙体所有界面间完全粘接。



From left to right, endocrown models with different thicknesses from 1 mm to 4 mm were designed, and the vertical and oblique loading directions are illustrated

Figure 1 Finite element model and the loading diagram

图1 有限元模型及加载示意图

1.2 材料性质,边界条件及加载载荷

表1中列出有限元分析实验所用的材料和组织性质^[7-10]。分析中的材料均被假设为等方、同质和线弹性的材料。应用有限元分析软件ANSYS

10.0(ANSYS, 美国)在计算机上划分二维4节点的四边形结构单元(PLANE42),共有单元44 788个,节点45 224个,单元边界的平均长度为0.05 mm。将牙槽骨底部节点的水平和垂直方向自由度进行

刚性约束,并使用两种载荷条件进行加载,如图1所示,分别为在下颌第一磨牙食团上殆龈向垂直加载,以及和牙体长轴成30°倾斜加载,载荷量均为600 N静态加载,模拟最大咬合力^[7]。使用AN-SYS 10.0分析此髓腔固位冠修复体和牙体的应力分布,评估最大主应力。

表1 材料和组织性质

Table 1 Material and tissue properties

	Young's modulus (GPa)	Poisson ratio
Lava Ultimate	12.70	0.45
Vita Enamic	37.80	0.24
IPS e.max CAD	95.00	0.25
Cercon	205.20	0.24
Resinous cement	7.50	0.30
Enamel	84.10	0.33
Dentin	18.60	0.32
Periodontal ligament	0.15×10 ⁻³	0.45
Cortical bone	10.40	0.34
Food bolus	3.41×10 ⁻³	0.10

2 结果

最大主应力有限元分析结果如表2和表3所示,图2和图3分别显示垂直和倾斜加载最大主应力云图。垂直加载冠部应力分析显示,1 mm-Cercon组(211.30 MPa)最高,4 mm-Lava Ultimate组(11.56 MPa)最低;水门汀应力分析显示,1 mm-Cercon组(18.73 MPa)最高,4 mm-Vita Enamic组(8.39 MPa)最低;牙釉质应力分析显示,3 mm-Lava Ultimate组(62.28 MPa)最高,1 mm-Cercon组(23.34 MPa)最低;牙本质应力分析显示,3 mm-Lava Ultimate组(38.84 MPa)最高,1 mm-Cercon组(11.68 MPa)最低。牙周膜和周围牙槽骨中的应力变化很小。

随着弹性模量增加,各厚度组中冠修复体的应力呈现上升趋势,牙体中的应力呈现下降趋势(图2);各材料随着冠厚度增加,冠修复体的应力呈现下降趋势。IPS e.max CAD组和Cercon组从1 mm到2 mm,冠修复体的应力分别降低114%和133%,Lava Ultimate组变化不明显。

表2 垂直方向加载最大主应力值

Table 2 Maximum principal stress value loaded in the vertical direction

	Endocrown	Cement	Enamel	Dentin	Periodontal ligament	Bone
1 mm-Lava Ultimate	12.61	12.69	42.19	24.22	3.25	8.98
1 mm-Vita Enamic	35.82	9.98	32.29	15.23	3.24	8.03
1 mm-IPS e.max CAD	116.63	14.41	27.35	12.47	3.22	7.60
1 mm-Cercon	211.30	18.73	23.34	11.68	3.22	7.39
2 mm-Lava Ultimate	12.83	17.71	60.57	38.25	3.25	9.03
2 mm-Vita Enamic	23.52	10.77	42.28	24.96	3.24	8.06
2 mm-IPS e.max CAD	54.56	13.98	33.73	19.30	3.24	7.63
2 mm-Cercon	90.53	17.97	28.53	16.06	3.23	7.43
3 mm-Lava Ultimate	11.94	17.91	62.28	38.84	3.25	8.95
3 mm-Vita Enamic	20.98	10.56	42.64	24.89	3.24	7.99
3 mm-IPS e.max CAD	39.14	13.71	34.69	19.93	3.24	7.59
3 mm-Cercon	57.35	17.45	30.37	17.43	3.23	7.40
4 mm-Lava Ultimate	11.56	16.98	54.26	27.46	3.25	8.92
4 mm-Vita Enamic	18.62	8.39	36.81	15.21	3.24	7.98
4 mm-IPS e.max CAD	35.06	12.37	30.22	12.69	3.22	7.61
4 mm-Cercon	46.13	15.79	26.80	12.25	3.22	7.45

倾斜加载应力分析结果显示与垂直加载具有类似趋势,在水门汀、颈部牙本质、牙周膜和牙槽骨中的应力集中较垂直加载高。由于倾斜应力造成牙体颊舌侧应力分布差异较大,表3中将牙釉质颊侧和舌侧,以及牙本质冠部和颈部分别列出,以便比较。冠部应力分析显示1 mm-Cercon组(78.73 MPa)最高,1 mm-Lava Ultimate组(35.51 MPa)最

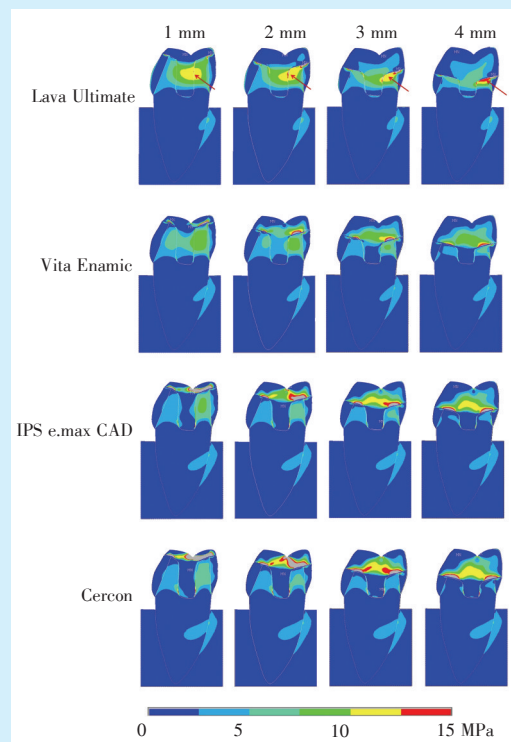
低;水门汀应力分析显示,1 mm-Cercon组(21.03 MPa)最高,4 mm-Cercon组(12.53 MPa)最低;牙釉质应力分析显示,3 mm-Lava Ultimate颊侧组(28.93 MPa)最高,2 mm-Cercon颊侧组(6.43 MPa)最低;牙本质应力分析显示,1 mm-Cercon颈部组(41.63 MPa)最高,4 mm-Cercon冠部组(10.81 MPa)最低。牙周膜和周围牙槽骨中的应力变化很小。

表3 倾斜方向加载最大主应力值

Table 3 Maximum principal stress value loaded in the inclined direction

MPa

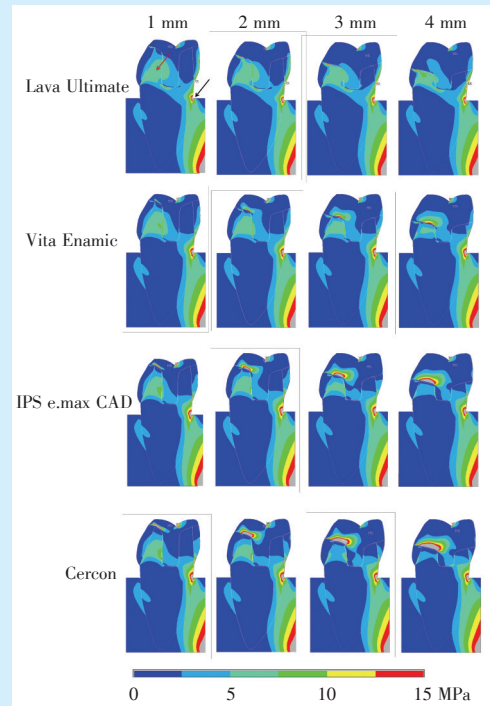
	Endocrown	Cement	Enamel (Buccal)	Enamel (Lingual)	Dentin (Coronal)	Dentin (Cervical)	Periodontal ligament	Bone
1 mm-Lava Ultimate	35.51	12.22	16.62	25.88	15.96	35.20	8.55	21.06
1 mm-Vita Enamic	44.98	16.00	8.30	25.02	12.59	39.19	8.54	20.71
1 mm-IPS e.max CAD	60.83	19.07	7.47	25.89	14.32	40.86	8.54	20.67
1 mm-Cercon	78.73	21.03	7.23	26.24	15.79	41.63	8.52	20.48
2 mm-Lava Ultimate	35.94	13.92	26.71	20.59	16.46	35.25	8.57	20.68
2 mm-Vita Enamic	37.75	15.69	13.75	17.96	12.07	39.25	8.55	20.44
2 mm-IPS e.max CAD	45.67	18.18	9.12	17.38	13.33	40.77	8.54	20.35
2 mm-Cercon	62.21	19.46	6.43	17.15	14.14	41.41	8.51	20.14
3 mm-Lava Ultimate	37.52	14.22	28.93	28.72	16.46	35.53	8.57	21.03
3 mm-Vita Enamic	39.08	14.87	16.92	23.76	11.65	39.37	8.56	21.01
3 mm-IPS e.max CAD	47.56	16.38	12.80	21.53	11.36	40.68	8.55	20.67
3 mm-Cercon	64.45	16.69	10.26	20.28	11.28	41.17	8.52	20.55
4 mm-Lava Ultimate	37.37	14.20	27.14	18.90	16.99	35.78	8.59	20.86
4 mm-Vita Enamic	40.57	13.00	16.06	11.78	11.17	39.34	8.54	20.73
4 mm-IPS e.max CAD	43.76	13.16	11.98	10.17	10.94	40.40	8.54	20.53
4 mm-Cercon	58.12	12.53	9.44	9.54	10.81	40.75	8.51	20.45



Different colors represent different stress ranges. From 1 mm to 4 mm, with increasing crown thickness, the peak stress of the crowns decreased. From top to bottom, with the increase in the elastic modulus of the endocrown, the stress of crown restoration showed an upward trend while the stress of the tooth showed a downward trend. The arrow indicates that the stress of the lava ultimate group was concentrated in the tooth tissue.

Figure 2 Distribution of the maximum principal stress of each group loaded in the vertical direction

图2 垂直方向加载最大主应力的分布云图



Different colors represent the different stress ranges. The stress concentration of cement and cervical dentin under inclined loading was higher than that under vertical loading. From the top to the bottom, with the increase in the elastic modulus of the pulp retention crown, the stress of crown restoration showed an upward trend while the stress of the tooth showed a downward trend. Red and black arrows indicate the stress concentration areas of the crown and neck dentin, respectively.

Figure 3 Distribution of the maximum principal stress of each group loaded in the inclined direction

图3 倾斜方向加载各组最大主应力的分布云图

倾斜加载时水门汀和颈部牙本质的应力集中较垂直加载高。随着髓腔固位冠弹性模量增加,冠修复体的应力呈现上升趋势,牙体中的应力呈现下降趋势。

3 讨论

虽然下颌第一磨牙髓腔固位冠本身是三维结构,但其主要特点在近远中向的二维模型中可以反映。二维平面有限元模型与三维立体模型比较,在结构完整性方面有不足,但在网格划分上有优势,并且建模快速简单,相对误差小,易于发现问题本质^[11]。本研究使用的树脂基陶瓷,二硅酸锂陶瓷和氧化锆陶瓷为目前临床上制作髓腔固位冠常用的修复材料^[12],其各有不同的材料学性能,其中 Lava Ultimate 和 Vita Enamic 是两种制备工艺不同的树脂基陶瓷^[2],力学性能有差异,因此纳入实验进行比较。

实验设计在殆面到髓室底可利用总长度 6 mm 不变的范围内,改变髓腔固位冠殆面厚度和固位长度的比例进行测试,综合考虑材料强度要求厚度不低于 1 mm,以及固位体高度不少于 2 mm 这两个因素,设计了 1~4 mm 的 4 种殆面空间厚度,这与 Tribst 等^[8]的髓腔固位冠有限元研究一致。磨牙髓腔固位冠有多种设计形式^[13],如延长边缘包绕或部分覆盖邻面及颊舌侧牙体,本研究选择只覆盖殆面的设计为了让厚度这一因素更单纯,与全冠修复相区别,许多相关研究也采用这种设计^[4]。有限元分析载荷条件为静态加载 600 N,目的是评价在最大咬合力情况下修复体,水门汀以及牙体牙周组织的应力分布情况。

本实验中髓腔固位冠越薄,修复体中应力集中程度越高。根据李杰森等^[14]对种植体冠修复的研究结果,树脂基陶瓷 Vita Enamic 和二硅酸锂陶瓷 IPS e.max CAD 随着冠厚度增加,冠修复体的应力呈现上升趋势,这与本研究天然基牙的结果相反。主要原因是种植修复的内核为弹性模量较高的钛合金基台(120 GPa),与天然牙本质(18.4 GPa)在材料学上有很大不同。Vita Enamic(37.8 GPa)和 IPS e.max CAD(95 GPa)的弹性模量介于钛合金和牙本质之间,相对于种植冠修复而言,相当于“软壳硬核”,而相对于天然牙则是“硬壳软核”,因此产生了相反的趋势。Lava Ultimate 的弹性模量与牙体接近,因此几种厚度冠修复体中应力变化不明显。

水门汀中的应力变化受弹性模量影响,弹性模量越高水门汀中应力越高,此外还受泊松比影响较大,Lava Ultimate 的泊松比为 0.45,受力后横向变形约为其他材料(0.25)的 2 倍,因此如图 2 中箭头指示的牙体黄色部分所示,在嵌入部分的牙体和水门汀中产生较大的集中应力。本研究主要讨论食团从殆面垂直加载,当食团作用于倾斜的牙尖斜面时,是垂直和侧向力共同作用的受力形式,Dal 等^[7]研究认为这和临床情况较为接近。后牙受到倾斜力对于水门汀的剪切应力疲劳、修复体的脱离以及牙体折裂有很大影响,有限元分析结果表明倾斜加载水门汀以及牙颈部的应力集中较垂直加载高,在临床工作中对髓腔固位冠的牙尖斜度进行适当调整,避免过大的侧向力作用导致修复体脱落。林珍香等^[5]使用倾斜加载的实测实验,比较了二硅酸锂陶瓷和氧化锆髓腔固位冠的殆面厚度设计对抗折性能的影响,结果表明相同厚度条件下强度和弹性模量较高的氧化锆较二硅酸锂陶瓷有更高的抗折力。本研究中结果表明虽然氧化锆的应力集中较二硅酸锂高,但氧化锆强度也更高,因此在实测实验中有更高的抗折力。倾斜力条件时牙周膜和牙槽骨中的应力集中约为垂直受力的 2.5~3 倍,主要考虑倾斜荷载条件下应力集中区域向牙周部分转移,但不同弹性模量材料的区别不大,修复材料对应力分布的影响主要在冠部。

本有限元研究表明,同一厚度中髓腔固位冠材料的弹性模量越高,修复体的应力集中程度越高,而牙体的应力集中越低。即弹性模量高的修复体更有利于保护基牙,但修复体更容易被破坏。因此从材料力学的角度来说,使用高强度的氧化锆材料有利于提高整体抗折力。但临床上氧化锆的粘接较其他材料困难,由于静态有限元分析中对各界面设置完全粘接,修复体脱落的情况没有体现。临床上需要综合考虑患者殆力情况,牙体本身缺损形态,材料加工,粘接难易等因素,对修复材料和设计进行合理选择^[9,15]。从 1~4 mm 的数据看,加大牙体预备量,修复体厚度增加提高了修复体抗力形,也造成牙体抗力形的下降。因此,在一定范围内磨除牙体,保证牙体和修复体抗力形的平衡关系,是获得成功修复的力学基础。

4 小结

本研究中应用有限元模型在静态荷载条件

下,分析不同全瓷修复材料和厚度设计在髓腔固位冠的应力分布情况。基于本实验研究结果,随着髓腔固位冠弹性模量增加,冠修复体的应力呈现上升趋势,牙体中的应力呈现下降趋势。各材料随着冠厚度增加,冠修复体的应力呈现下降趋势。倾斜加载时水门汀和颈部牙本质的应力集中较垂直加载高。临床上需要综合考虑患者咬力,牙体缺损形态,冠修复材料的力学特性、加工特点、粘接难易等因素进行合理选择和牙体预备。

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