

Er:YAG激光能量对早期种植体周围炎的影响

张绍芳

郴州市第一人民医院北院口腔科,湖南 郴州 423000

【摘要】目的:研究不同参数Er:YAG激光能量照射对早期种植体周围炎(PI)的影响。**方法:**选择行种植修复出现早期PI患者108例为研究对象,采用随机数字法分为4组(各27例),A、B、C组分别用40、60、80 mJ的Er:YAG激光进行照射,1次/周,共治疗3次。对照组应用盐酸米诺环素治疗。治疗结束后第7、14、28和60天记录各组菌斑指数(PLI)、出血指数(BI)、探诊深度(PD)、骨缺损深度(DD);治疗前及治疗结束后第60天检测各组龈沟液中的白介素1 α (IL-1 α)、C-反应蛋白(CRP)、肿瘤坏死因子(TNF- α)水平变化;比较各组治疗总有效率。**结果:**A、B、C组治疗总有效率分别为88.89%(24/27)、96.30%(26/27)和92.59%(25/27),均高于对照组的59.26%(16/27)($P<0.05$);治疗期间PLI、BI值呈下降趋势,且PLI、BI在各组间不同时期之间的改善均有统计学差异($P<0.05$);在治疗后第60天与A组相比,B、C组改善显著($P<0.05$);治疗后第7天,B、C组及对照组BI表达优于A组($P<0.05$)。治疗后4组PD、DD表达均有显著差异($P<0.05$);在第14、28、60天时,B、C组BI表达优于A组和对照组($P<0.05$);DD在治疗后第60天各组间有显著差异($P<0.05$),且B、C组效果优于A组和对照组($P<0.05$);A、B、C组龈沟液中的IL-1 α 、CRP和TNF- α 水平均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),其中A、B、C组间IL-1 α 、CRP、TNF- α 水平表达有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。**结论:**在安全范围内应用60 mJ的Er:YAG激光治疗早期PI临床疗效好,值得推广应用。

【关键词】激光;早期种植体周围炎;盐酸米诺环素;龈沟液

【中图分类号】R781.4

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2022)07-0893-05

Therapeutic effects of Er:YAG laser energy on early peri-implant inflammation

ZHANG Shaofang

Department of Stomatology, North Hospital, the First People's Hospital of Chenzhou city, Chenzhou 423000, China

Abstract: Objective To study the therapeutic effects of Er: YAG laser irradiation of different energies on early peri-implant inflammation (PI). Methods A total of 108 patients with early PI after dental implantation were enrolled. According to random number table method, they were divided into 4 groups, with 27 cases in each group. Groups A, B and C were treated by 40, 60 and 80 mJ Er: YAG laser irradiation (once a week for 3 times), respectively. Control group was treated with minocycline hydrochloride. On the 7th, 14th, 28th and 60th days after the completion of treatment, plaque index (PLI), bleeding index (BI), probing depth (PD) and bone defect depth (DD) were recorded. Before the treatment and on the 60th day after the completion of treatment, the changes in the levels of interleukin 1 α (IL-1 α), C-reactive protein (CRP) and tumor necrosis factor α (TNF- α) in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) were detected. The total response rates of treatment in different groups were also compared. Results The total response rates in groups A, B and C were 88.89% (24/27), 96.30% (26/27) and 92.59% (25/27), respectively, higher than 59.26% (16/27) in control group ($P<0.05$). During treatment, PLI and BI were decreased, and they were improved differently in different periods among different groups ($P<0.05$). Compared with those in group A on the 60th day after the completion of treatment, PLI and BI in group B and group C were improved significantly ($P<0.05$). On the 7th day after the completion of treatment, BI in group B, group C and control group was lower than that in group A ($P<0.05$). The PD and DD in the 4 groups were significantly different after treatment ($P<0.05$). On the 14th, 28th and 60th days after the completion of treatment, PD in group B and group C was lower than that in group A and control group ($P<0.05$). On the 60th day after the completion of treatment, the differences in DD among different groups were statistically significant ($P<0.05$), and the DD in groups B and C was less than that in group A and control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of IL-1 α , CRP and TNF- α in GCF in groups A, B and C were significantly lower than those in control group ($P<0.05$), and there were statistical differences among groups A, B and C ($P<0.05$). Conclusion Within the safe range, 60 mJ Er:YAG laser has a good therapeutic efficacy in the treatment of early PI, worthy of popularizing.

Keywords: laser; early peri-implant inflammation; minocycline hydrochloride; gingival crevicular fluid

【收稿日期】2021-11-07

【基金项目】湖南省教育厅科学研究项目(19C1830)

【作者简介】张绍芳,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:口腔内科学,E-mail: ffbbk6328@163.com

前言

在临幊上影响患者种植牙远期疗效、导致种植体失败的主要原因是种植体周围炎(Peri-implant Inflammation, PI)^[1]。PI是指种植体上口腔卫生不洁,引起周围菌斑堆积,刺激机体产生炎症反应;若不及时治疗,病情极易发展加重甚至导致种植体松动、脱落^[2-3]。PI传统上采用药物治疗,其中盐酸米诺环素是常见的抗菌类药物,可治疗或预防厌氧菌引起的口腔感染^[4],但抗菌类药物可引起患者全身不良反应。激光医学在PI治疗中具有较好的杀菌抑菌、止血止痛、促进愈合等作用。既往研究中Er: YAG激光常与其它激光或疗法联合应用,Er: YAG激光能被所有含水的生物组织很好地吸收后直接气化,在非手术中有一定疗效^[5-6]。本研究旨在比较不同参数Er: YAG激光对早期PI患者的治疗效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2019年1月~2021年1月于郴州市第一人民医院行种植修复出现早期PI的患者108例为研究对象。纳入标准^[7]:①能在半年内完成治疗,种植体周袋深度≥4 mm;②植体无松动,X线示牙槽骨吸收≤1/4植体长度;③近6个月内未行PI治疗;④至少半年内未使用抗生素。排除标准:①合并中、晚期PI患者;②合并吸烟者、孕妇;③无法正常沟通、有精神障碍人员;④恶性肿瘤、严重心脑血管疾病、凝血功能障碍等病患;⑤合并药物过敏患者。采用随机数字法分为观察组(A、B、C组),分别接受40、60、80 mJ的Er: YAG激光照射,每组各27例患者;另27例患者作为对照组,采用盐酸米诺环素治疗。4组患者一般资料见表1。本研究已通过医院伦理委员会审查。

表1 4组患者一般资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of general data in 4 groups

| 组别 | n | 性别/例 | | 年龄/岁 | 体质质量指数/kg·m ⁻² | 颌位/例 | |
|--------------------|----|-------|----|-------------|---------------------------|-------|----|
| | | 男 | 女 | | | 上颌 | 下颌 |
| A组 | 27 | 15 | 12 | 42.16±12.89 | 21.68±3.57 | 11 | 16 |
| B组 | 27 | 13 | 14 | 41.97±13.13 | 22.34±4.45 | 15 | 12 |
| C组 | 27 | 16 | 11 | 42.25±12.01 | 21.89±3.61 | 13 | 14 |
| 对照组 | 27 | 12 | 15 | 41.26±13.55 | 22.47±3.45 | 12 | 15 |
| F/χ ² 值 | | 1.664 | | 0.033 | 0.260 | 1.300 | |
| P值 | | 0.645 | | 0.992 | 0.854 | 0.729 | |

1.2 方法

A、B、C组分别应用40、60、80 mJ的Er: YAG激光(上海博恩登特科技有限公司;程序:SP模式,水8,气4)垂直探入患者种植体周袋底(深度1 mm),近、远中、颊、舌提拉式照射60 s,每周治疗1次,共3次。对照组选用盐酸米诺环素,缓慢注入药物至患者口腔龈袋底,直至包裹植体还略微溢出,用药后30 min内不漱口、喝水和进食,每周治疗1次,共3次。于末次治疗后第7、14、28和60天复查。保证复查位点与基线位点相同。

1.3 检测指标

1.3.1 菌斑指数(Plaque Index, PLI)、出血指数(Bleeding Index, BI)、探诊深度(Probing Depth, PD)和骨缺损深度(Defect Depth, DD) 于末次治疗后第7、14、28和60天检测PLI、BI、PD和DD。PLI由菌斑显示剂染色范围确定,表面无菌斑计0分,表面轻划可见菌斑计1分,表面肉眼可见菌斑计2分,表面有大量软垢堆积计3分。种植体与健康牙均进行检测。BI用塑料牙周探针轻探入袋底,取出探针30 s后,观察出血程度,共5分;PD使用

塑料牙周探针,记录位点(近颊、远颊、近舌及远舌4个位点),以mm为单位,取平均值;DD即X线示植体螺纹上限至骨缺损底部的垂直距离。

1.3.2 炎症因子 在治疗前和末次治疗后第60天收集的龈沟液中加入200 μL PBS,振荡摇匀,1 500 r/min低温离心10 min后,取上清100 μL用酶联免疫吸附(ELISA)测定法进行白细胞介素(Interleukin-1α, IL-1α)、C-反应蛋白(C-Reactive Protein, CRP)和肿瘤坏死因子(Tumor Necrosis Factor-α, TNF-α)检测,检测试剂盒购自湖南丰晖生物科技有限公司。

1.4 临床疗效评价

显效:植体周无红肿、疼痛、溢脓及窦道;有效:植体周红肿、疼痛、溢脓及探出血均改善;一般:植体周红肿、疼痛、溢脓及探出血均无明显改善,但PLI、BI、PD有所改善;无效:达不到上述标准。总有效为显效、有效、一般之和^[8]。

1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS 22.0软件统计分析,计数资料用[例(%)]

表示,应用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以均数±标准差表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较应用SNK法。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组治疗后第60天疗效比较

4组间疗效比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$),B组总有效率最高(96.30%),但A、B、C组组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表2。

表2 各组治疗后第60天疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of therapeutic effect in different groups on the 60th day after the completion of treatment [cases (%)]

| 组别 | 临床疗效 | | | | 总有效 |
|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | 显效 | 有效 | 一般 | 无效 | |
| A组(n=27) | 9(33.33) | 10(37.04) | 5(18.52) | 3(11.11) | 24(88.89) |
| B组(n=27) | 10(37.04) | 8(29.63) | 8(29.63) | 1(3.70) | 26(96.30) |
| C组(n=27) | 8(29.63) | 11(40.74) | 6(22.22) | 2(7.41) | 25(92.59) |
| 对照组(n=27) | 5(18.52) | 7(25.93) | 6(22.22) | 9(33.33) | 18(66.67) |
| χ^2 值 | | | | | 13.466 |
| P值 | | | | | 0.004 |

2.2 各组PLI、BI比较

PLI、BI在各组间不同治疗时间的改善均有统计学差异,呈下降趋势($P<0.05$)。见表3、表4。

表3 不同时间PLI表达变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Changes of PLI at different time points (Mean±SD)

| 组别 | 治疗后不同时间/d | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 7 | 14 | 28 | 60 |
| A组(n=27) | 2.04±0.31 | 1.87±0.30 | 1.93±0.28 | 1.95±0.27 |
| B组(n=27) | 1.86±0.34 | 1.68±0.32 | 1.73±0.29 | 1.77±0.31 |
| C组(n=27) | 1.97±0.36 | 1.78±0.35 | 1.84±0.33 | 1.86±0.35 |
| 对照组(n=27) | 2.03±0.29 | 1.84±0.33 | 1.91±0.31 | 1.93±0.30 |
| $F_{\text{组间}}/P_{\text{组间}}$ | | 0.364/0.010 | | |
| $F_{\text{时间}}/P_{\text{时间}}$ | | 82.802/<0.0001 | | |
| $F_{\text{交互}}/P_{\text{交互}}$ | | 0.871/0.006 | | |

2.3 各组PD、DD表达比较

PD在各组间不同时期均有一定改善($P<0.05$)。治疗7 d后,B、C组及对照组优于A组($P<0.05$)。在第60天时,B、C组效果优于A组和对照组($P<0.05$)。DD在治疗60 d后,各组间具有统计学差异($P<0.05$),且B、C组效果优于A组和对照组($P<0.05$)。见表5、表6。

表4 不同时间BI表达变化($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Changes of BI at different time points (Mean±SD)

| 组别 | 治疗后不同时间/d | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 7 | 14 | 28 | 60 |
| A组(n=27) | 0.72±0.18 | 0.41±0.15 | 0.38±0.12 | 0.87±0.19 |
| B组(n=27) | 0.56±0.15 | 0.26±0.12 | 0.23±0.11 | 0.64±0.18 |
| C组(n=27) | 0.36±0.16 | 0.19±0.11 | 0.18±0.09 | 0.47±0.15 |
| 对照组(n=27) | 0.64±0.21 | 0.34±0.25 | 0.41±0.26 | 1.59±0.27 |
| $F_{\text{组间}}/P_{\text{组间}}$ | | 1.269/<0.001 | | |
| $F_{\text{时间}}/P_{\text{时间}}$ | | 94.023/<0.001 | | |
| $F_{\text{交互}}/P_{\text{交互}}$ | | 2.321/<0.001 | | |

表5 不同时间PD表达变化($mm, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 5 Changes of PD at different time points (mm, Mean±SD)

| 组别 | 治疗后不同时间/d | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 7 | 14 | 28 | 60 |
| A组(n=27) | 3.84±0.36 | 3.14±0.32 | 3.15±0.30 | 3.21±0.29 |
| B组(n=27) | 2.33±0.19 | 2.32±0.20 | 2.31±0.22 | 1.89±0.25 |
| C组(n=27) | 2.37±0.16 | 2.36±0.25 | 2.35±0.24 | 1.95±0.14 |
| 对照组(n=27) | 2.23±0.25 | 2.23±0.29 | 2.22±0.23 | 2.12±0.24 |
| $F_{\text{组间}}/P_{\text{组间}}$ | | 14.077/<0.001 | | |
| $F_{\text{时间}}/P_{\text{时间}}$ | | 74.146/<0.001 | | |
| $F_{\text{交互}}/P_{\text{交互}}$ | | 4.291/<0.001 | | |

表6 不同时间DD表达变化($mm, \bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 6 Changes of DD at different time points (mm, Mean±SD)

| 组别 | 治疗后不同时间/d | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 7 | 14 | 28 | 60 |
| A组(n=27) | 2.34±0.21 | 2.33±0.19 | 2.31±0.22 | 2.13±0.24 |
| B组(n=27) | 2.29±0.18 | 2.34±0.20 | 2.32±0.19 | 1.89±0.27 |
| C组(n=27) | 2.36±0.16 | 2.35±0.16 | 2.35±0.15 | 1.96±0.15 |
| 对照组(n=27) | 2.23±0.20 | 2.23±0.19 | 2.22±0.21 | 2.14±0.21 |
| $F_{\text{组间}}/P_{\text{组间}}$ | | 1.294/0.026 | | |
| $F_{\text{时间}}/P_{\text{时间}}$ | | 21.432/<0.001 | | |
| $F_{\text{交互}}/P_{\text{交互}}$ | | 5.434/<0.001 | | |

2.4 各组炎症细胞因子比较

治疗前4组龈沟液中的炎症细胞因子水平无统计学差异($P>0.05$);治疗后A、B、C组龈沟液中的IL-1 α 、CRP和TNF- α 水平平均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表7。

3 讨论

早期PI有多种临床体征和症状,局部诱发因素

表7 不同组患者炎症细胞因子表达比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 7 Comparison of the expressions of inflammatory cytokines in different groups (Mean \pm SD)

| 组别 | IL-1 α /ng \cdot mL $^{-1}$ | | CRP/ μ g \cdot mL $^{-1}$ | | TNF- α /ng \cdot mL $^{-1}$ | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 | 治疗前 | 治疗后 |
| A组(n=27) | 28.87 \pm 1.57 | 19.18 \pm 1.37 ^a | 3.32 \pm 0.61 | 2.11 \pm 0.35 ^a | 1.53 \pm 0.73 | 0.56 \pm 0.15 ^a |
| B组(n=27) | 29.04 \pm 1.23 | 16.39 \pm 1.84 ^a | 3.39 \pm 0.64 | 1.78 \pm 0.39 ^a | 1.52 \pm 0.82 | 0.31 \pm 0.12 ^a |
| C组(n=27) | 28.69 \pm 1.47 | 17.94 \pm 1.21 ^a | 3.35 \pm 0.62 | 1.96 \pm 0.44 ^a | 1.55 \pm 0.76 | 0.44 \pm 0.17 ^a |
| 对照组(n=27) | 29.17 \pm 1.36 | 21.04 \pm 1.45 | 3.28 \pm 0.66 | 2.23 \pm 0.41 | 1.54 \pm 0.77 | 0.83 \pm 0.18 |
| F值 | 0.587 | 47.315 | 0.146 | 6.416 | 0.008 | 54.000 |
| P值 | 0.625 | <0.001 | 0.932 | <0.001 | 0.999 | <0.001 |

a:与对照组比较, $P<0.05$

和全身改变因素均可影响其严重程度及病情进展^[9-10]。现如今人们发现激光治疗具有形成创伤面小、消炎作用、光热效应等优势,逐步开始应用于治疗PI。很多学者均指出Er:YAG激光作用于PI具有杀菌、消毒作用^[11-15]。本研究对早期PI患者选择不同参数的Er:YAG激光进行治疗,并观察其疗效,发现不同参数Er:YAG激光在临床治疗上存在一定差异,同Faggion^[16]的研究结果类似。可能是B、C组(参数为60、80 mJ)能量激光的热效应及离子冲击性增强,可有效去除牙根面牙结石,促进PI患者牙龈成纤维细胞增殖,有利于新生骨的形成^[17]。本研究中还发现治疗后第60天时,PLI、BI、DD较治疗第28天时的值有复发现象。有研究发现PI患者PLI表达与接受口腔健康宣教有相关性,其原因是与患者口腔卫生不重视、导致日常护理不到位,从而使得菌斑聚积,进一步导致疗效难以保持^[18]。Er:YAG激光作为一项非手术治疗,不仅能去除种植体表面的脂多糖等有毒物质,有一定的去污能力,促进牙周膜细胞的增殖与分化^[19-20],还可以照射治疗肉眼无法观察的细小的手术区域,从而使种植体周围细菌保持在较低水平^[21]。在安全范围内,参数为60 mJ的Er:YAG激光应用能促进患处部位血液循环,从而达到促进炎症消退的目的,临床应用上患者易于接受^[22]。进一步研究发现,激光能量参数为60 mJ,其总有效率高达96.30%,提示在早期PI且安全范围内运用激光治疗,可降低PI发病率,获得更好的种植效果。

【参考文献】

- [1] 高子龙,吕娟,朱友家.种植体周围炎的治疗[J].医学新知,2017,27(2):163-165.
Gao ZL, Lü J, Zhu YJ. Treatment of peri-implantitis [J]. New Medicine, 2017, 27(2): 163-165.
- [2] 薛昌越,谭洋,王亚静.口腔幽门螺杆菌感染与种植体周围炎及其临床指标的相关性分析[J].华中科技大学学报(医学版),2020,49(6):728-731.
- Xue CY, Tan Y, Wang YJ. Correlation analysis of oral *helicobacter pylori* infection with peri-implantitis and its clinical parameters[J]. Journal of Huazhong University of Science and Technology (Medical Edition), 2020, 49(6): 728-731.
- [3] Sculean A, Deppe H, Miron R, et al. Effectiveness of photodynamic therapy in the treatment of periodontal and peri-implant diseases[J]. Monogr Oral Sci, 2021, 29(1): 133-143.
- [4] 徐晓霞,李代庆,杨磊,等.盐酸米诺环素软膏联合甲硝唑凝胶局部应用对预防种植牙术后感染的临床疗效[J].中华医院感染学杂志,2018,28(15):2361-2364.
- Xu XX, Li DQ, Yang L, et al. Clinical efficacy of minocycline hydrochloride combined with metronidazole gel topical medication for prevention of postoperative infections of dental implants[J]. Chinese Journal of Nosocomiology, 2018, 28(15): 2361-2364.
- [5] 杨春山,徐巍,刘颖,等.种植体打磨抛光联合Er:YAG激光对种植体周围炎的长期临床疗效[J].口腔医学研究,2021,37(7):612-616.
Yang CS, Xu W, Liu Y, et al. Long-term clinical effect of implant polishing combined with Er:YAG laser on peri-implant inflammation [J]. Stomatological Research, 2021, 37(7): 612-616.
- [6] Aimetti M, Mariani GM, Ferrarotti F, et al. Adjunctive efficacy of diode laser in the treatment of peri-implant mucositis with mechanical therapy: a randomized clinical trial[J]. Clin Oral Implants Res, 2019, 30(5): 429-438.
- [7] 易辉,胡方育.闭式冲洗留置负压引流对口腔颌面部间隙感染患者疼痛程度及脓肿大小的影响[J].检验医学与临床,2017,14(6):863-865.
- Yi H, Hu FY. Effect of closed irrigation and indwelling negative pressure drainage on pain degree and abscess size in patients with oral and maxillofacial space infection[J]. Laboratory Medicine and Clinic, 2017, 14(6): 863-865.
- [8] 张丽丽,王远勤.Er:YAG激光治疗种植体周围炎短期疗效评估[J].现代医学,2018,46(4):395-398.
- Zhang LL, Wang YQ. Evaluation of short-term efficacy of Er:YAG laser in the treatment of peri-implant inflammation [J]. Modern Medicine, 2018, 46(4): 395-398.
- [9] Cordaro L, Di Torre Santo VM, Petricevic N, et al. Single unit attachments improve peri-implant soft tissue conditions in mandibular overdentures supported by four implants[J]. Clin Oral Implants Res, 2013, 24(5): 536-542.
- [10] Chapple IL, Mealey BL, Van Dyke TE, et al. Periodontal health and gingival diseases and conditions on an intact and a reduced periodontium: consensus report of workgroup 1 of the 2017 world workshop on the classification of periodontal and peri-implant diseases and conditions[J]. J Periodontol, 2018, 89(11): S74-S84.
- [11] Wang CW, Ashnagar S, Gianfilippo RD, et al. Laser-assisted regenerative surgical therapy for peri-implantitis: a randomized controlled clinical trial[J]. J Periodontol, 2021, 92(3): 378-388.
- [12] Larsen OI, Enersen M, Kristoffersen AK, et al. Antimicrobial effects of three different treatment modalities on dental implant surfaces[J]. J Oral Implantol, 2017, 43(6): 429-436.
- [13] 贾永娜,缑小蕊,姜丹丹,等.3种参数Er:YAG激光治疗早期种植体周围炎的临床疗效及细菌学分析[J].口腔医学研究,2020,36(5):

- 486-489.
- Jia YN, Gou XR, Jiang DD, et al. Clinical efficacy and bacteriological analysis on Er:YAG laser with three parameters in treatment of early peri-implantitis[J]. Stomatological Research, 2020, 36(5): 486-489.
- [14] Shang J, Gong K, Xu DP, et al. The Nd:YAG laser or combined with Er:YAG laser therapy for oral venous lakes [J]. Photobiomodul Photomed Laser Surg, 2020, 38(4): 244-248.
- [15] Li S, Gao C, Song R, et al. Er: YAG MOPA system based on a polarization-multiplexing 4-pass structure[J]. Opt Express, 2020, 28 (10): 15424-15431.
- [16] Faggion CM. Laser therapy as an adjunct treatment for peri-implant mucositis and peri-implantitis provides no extra benefit for most clinical outcomes[J]. J Evid-Based Dent PR, 2019, 19(2): 203-206.
- [17] Talebi-Ardakani MR, Torshabi M, Karami E, et al. *In vitro* study of Er: YAG and Er, Cr:YSGG laser irradiation on human gingival fibroblast cell line[J]. Acta Med Iran, 2016, 54(4): 251-255.
- [18] 柯正建, 黄诗言, 徐舒豪, 等. 个体化口腔健康宣教对无托槽隐形矫治青少年患者口腔卫生状况的影响[J]. 国际口腔医学杂志, 2018, 45(5): 534-538.
- Ke ZJ, Huang SY, Xu SH, et al. Effect of individual oral health education on the oral hygiene status of adolescents with invisible aligners [J]. International Journal of Stomatology, 2018, 45(5): 534-538.
- [19] 刘敏, 彭彬. 两种功率PIPS-Er:YAG激光对根管内玷污层去除效果的比较研究[J]. 口腔医学研究, 2018, 34(10): 1067-1071.
- Liu M, Peng B. Comparison of photon-initiated photoacoustic streaming with two kinds of power settings on removal of smear layer[J]. Stomatological Research, 2018, 34(10): 1067-1071.
- [20] 贾永娜, 姜丹丹, 缪小蕊, 等. 不同能量Er:YAG激光治疗早期种植体周围炎的临床研究[J]. 应用激光, 2020, 40(3): 564-569.
- Jia YN, Jiang DD, Gou XR, et al. Clinical study with different energy of Er:YAG laser in the treatment of early peri-implantitis[J]. Applied Laser, 2020, 40(3): 564-569.
- [21] Clem D, Gunsolley JC. Peri-implantitis treatment using Er:YAG laser and bone grafting. a prospective consecutive case series evaluation: 1 year posttherapy[J]. Int J Periodontics Restorative Dent, 2019, 39 (4): 479-489.
- [22] 李秋实, 柳淑杰, 张一迪, 等. Er:YAG激光对牙本质超微结构作用的电镜观察[J]. 红外与激光工程, 2018, 47(9): 135-140.
- Li QS, Liu SJ, Zhang YD, et al. Effect of Er: YAG laser on ultrastructure of dentin by scanning electron microscopy[J]. Infrared and Laser Engineering, 2018, 47(9): 135-140.

(编辑:黄开颜)