

有限元法测量犬下颌牵张成骨时非牵张侧骨位移

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【摘要】目的:运用犬下颌单侧不全截骨牵张成骨有限元模型,计算下颌骨在牵张过程中非牵张侧各标志点的位移状况。**方法:**在Dell Precision™670工作站上,运用Mimics、Magics和MARC2003软件建立犬下颌单侧不全截骨牵张成骨的有限元模型,并模拟犬下颌单侧不全截骨牵张成骨,观察当滑动骨块未被牵开和被牵开时非牵张侧关节、下颌角、喙突及牙齿等6个标志点的受力及位移状况。**结果:**下颌滑动骨块未被牵开时,非牵张侧不受应力的影响,在牵张侧第五臼齿、髁状突前斜面前缘中点和髁状突后斜面后缘中点所受应力较大,并且前两点所受最大主应力为压应力、后缘中点为拉应力;各标志点在空间X、Y、Z三轴位移不明显;模拟滑动骨块在截骨线处被牵开(即下颌骨滑动骨块受到牵张力后移动)1 mm,此时下颌骨的非牵张侧的上述特定标志点在空间三轴的位移明显增加。**结论:**在行右侧牵引时,从右侧看非牵张侧下颌骨有矢状平面上以髁突顶点(横嵴中点)为中心的逆时针旋转趋势,而在冠状平面上则表现为向牵张侧的近似平行的移动。

【关键词】牵张成骨; 单侧不全截骨; 非牵张侧; 有限元

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Measuring displacements of non-distraction side during the distraction osteogenesis for canine mandible by finite element method

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Abstract: Objective To calculate displacement of marked points in the non-distraction side during the distraction osteogenesis for canine mandible by analyzing a finite element model of distraction osteogenesis with unilateral incomplete osteotomy. **Methods** Based on the working station of Dell Precision™670, the Mimics, Magics and MARC 2003 software, were applied to build the finite element model of distraction osteogenesis with unilateral incomplete osteotomy. And when the sliding bone was distracted with or without a distance, the stress status and displacement of six marked points, non-distraction joint, mandibular angle, coracoid process, teeth and so on, were observed. **Results** When the bone was distracted without a distance, there were no stress effects in the side of non-distraction. In the side of distraction, the fifth molar, anterior edge midpoint of condyle anterior incline were under greater stress, mainly press stress, while the posterior edge midpoint of condyle posterior incline was also under greater stress, mainly pull stress. Displacements of marked points were not obvious in 3 dimensions (x, y, z axis). When the bone was distracted with a distance of 1 mm, displacements of marked points in the non-distraction side of canine mandible were obvious in 3 dimensions. **Conclusion** When the right is distracted, observing from the right side can find that the mandible at the non-distraction side has the trend of contrarotation round the transverse ridge midpoint of condyle process on the plane of sagittal, whereas the mandible moves approximately in parallel to the distraction side on the plane of coronary.

Key words: distraction osteogenesis; unilateral incomplete osteotomy; non-distraction side; finite element

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前言

牵张成骨是一种利用骨痂愈合机制产生新骨的内源性组织工程学技术。随着近几年来大量基础和临床研究的深入,牵张成骨在颅颌面整形、肿瘤术后重建、牙槽骨内种植修复等方面展现了广阔的应用前景,已成为国内外口腔颌面外科领域研究热点之一。本研究主要探讨在犬下颌单侧不全截骨牵张过程中,受牵张力的作用和骨延长的影响后,非牵张侧下颌骨的关节、下颌骨体、下颌角、喙突和牙齿等会发生哪些改变,即探讨这些部位发生了怎样的位移。

1 材料和方法

在 Dell Precision™670 工作站上,运用 Mimics、Magics 和 MARC2003 软件建立犬下颌单侧不全截骨牵张成骨的有限元模型^[1]。在模型上限制下颌关节横嵴的运动,于截骨线两侧各 0.5 mm 处的骨块的中心模拟实际牵张器施加一个大小相等方向相反的 12 N 的力,通过施加载荷的办法使滑动骨块(传送盘骨段)与下颌基骨产生相对位移。犬下颌骨弹性模量和泊松比分别取 10.3 GPa 和 0.3,假设犬下颌骨均为各向同性、均匀连续的线弹性材料;重建钛板的弹性模量和泊松比分别取 110 GPa 和 0.34,假设其为各向同性、均匀连续的线弹性材料^[2]。有限元模型模拟不完全截骨牵张成骨(截骨处剩 1 mm 舌侧皮质骨),即连接处骨质剩余最小宽度而不发生断裂(骨折)时,观察下颌骨一些特定标志点所受最大主应力。然后在有限元模型上模拟牵张成骨骨块移动:当下颌骨滑动骨块移动 1 mm 时,观察下颌骨的牵张侧和非牵张侧一些特定标志点在空间三个轴上的位移情况。所选标志点为:犬下颌骨左右两侧的①尖牙(牙尖)、②第五臼齿(最高牙尖点)、③下颌角点、④喙突(顶点)、⑤髁状突后斜面后缘中点、⑥髁状突前斜面前缘中点(图 1)。

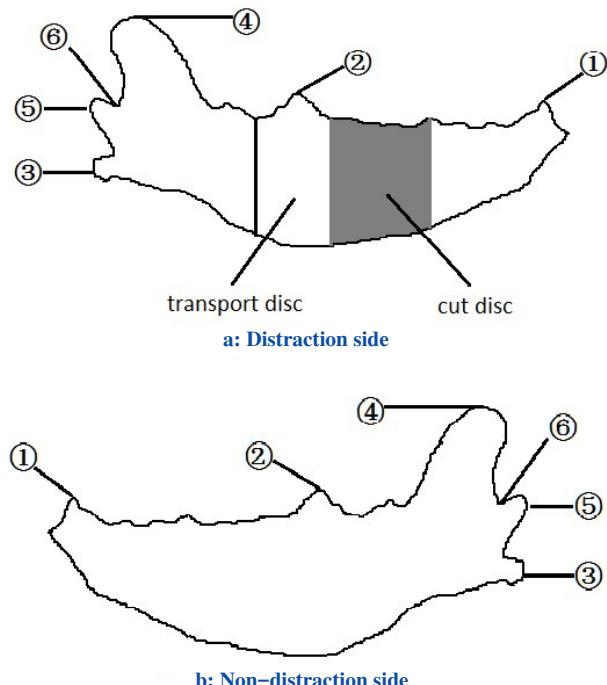


图 1 犬下颌骨各标志点示意图

Fig.1 Marked points of canine mandible

①Canine; ②Second premolar; ③Mandibular angle; ④Coracoid;
⑤Posterior joint point; ⑥Anterior joint point

2 结果

当连接骨片的剩余宽度是 1 mm 时,在受牵张力的情况下截骨处剩余骨所受应力最接近下颌皮质骨的极限抗拉强度,这时在截骨线两侧各 0.5 mm 处的骨块的中心模拟实际牵张器施加一个大小相等方向相反的 12 N 的力,下颌骨的非牵张侧一些特定标志点所受最大主应力如表 1,结果显示:非牵张侧不受应力影响;而在牵张侧第五臼齿、髁状突前斜面前缘中点和髁状突后斜面后缘中点所受应力较大,并且前两点所受最大主应力为压应力、后缘中点为拉应力。在此基础上,在受牵张力的情况下模拟滑动骨块在截骨线处被牵开(即滑动骨块受到牵张力后移动)1 mm,此时下颌骨的非牵张侧一些特定标志点在空间三轴的位移情况,见表 2。

表 1 犬下颌不完全截骨牵张成骨当连接骨片剩 1 mm 时犬非牵张侧各标志点所受应力

Tab.1 Stress of marked points in non-distraction side when the bone had a distance of 1 mm in the distraction osteogenesis with unilateral incomplete osteotomy

Marked points	Number	Largest stress (MPa)	Von mises stress (MPa)
①Canine	1293	0	0
②Second premolar	1405	0	0
③Mandibular angle	3032	0	0
④Coracoid	1411	0	0
⑤Posterior joint point	2536	0	0
⑥Anterior joint point	2324	0	0

表2 不完全截骨牵张成骨滑动骨块移动1 mm时犬非牵张侧各标志点的三轴位移(mm)

Tab.2 Displacements of marked points in non-distraction side at 3 dimensions when the bone was distracted with a distance of 1 mm in distraction osteogenesis with unilateral incomplete osteotomy (mm)

Marked points	Number	X(mm)	Y(mm)	Z(mm)
①Canine	1294	-1.171	0.5564	2.4310
②Second premolar	7380	-1.3200	-0.3862	0.8481
③Mandibular angle	7374	0.0512	-0.4244	0.1226
④Coracoid	7365	-0.3052	0.6022	0.1106
⑤Posterior joint point	7659	0.0349	-0.1993	0.0671
⑥Anterior joint point	7737	-0.0178	-0.0305	0.0523

3 讨论

Guerrero等^[3]于1990年将牵张成骨技术应用于下颌骨,之后随着新式牵张器的研制及新理论的研究深入,牵张成骨已成为颌面外科医生治疗肿瘤术后、外伤造成的下颌骨缺损的重要手段^[4]。有学者在研究中发现骨膜对于新骨生成起了决定作用,舌侧骨膜保留的完整,有利于生成的新骨在骨膜血供下以膜内成骨方式成骨^[5-7]。周宏志等^[8]在牵张成骨的动物实验中也发现保留犬下颌骨舌侧部分骨皮质,其成骨形状、质量好于完全截骨组,更有利于后期修复。在动物实验的基础上我们运用有限元的方法,对这一问题也做了深入研究。

为了继续完善应用牵张器进行不完全截骨牵张成骨重建下颌骨节段缺失的研究,探讨牵张过程中非牵张侧下颌骨整体受力后位移的情况。Wittkampf等^[9]做实验测定比格犬下颌骨体矩形截骨。类似地,我们建立了模拟牵张过程的有限元模型,在截骨线两侧各0.5 mm处的骨块的中心模拟实际牵张器,施加一个大小相等方向相反的12 N的力。我们发现当截骨处剩1 mm舌侧皮质骨时,在受牵张力的情况下截骨处剩余骨所受应力最接近下颌皮质骨的极限抗拉强度。观察了此时下颌骨一些特定标志点所受最大主应力(表1)。在每侧下颌骨各对称性地选择了6个标志点进行观察,6个点综合考虑,可以判断受力是否均匀,变形是否对称,更为重要的是,我们还想通过这种受力和变形推测下颌髁状突区域的应力变化。结果显示,在非牵张侧不受应力的影响;牵张侧第五臼齿、髁状突前斜面前缘中点所受最大主应力为压应力,髁状突后斜面后缘中点为拉应力。

在颌骨牵引过程中,常有牵引器固定臂螺钉自骨块穿脱、固定臂或方向结折断^[10-11]、牵引方向偏差^[12]、牵引区意外骨折(有时达9.4%^[13])以及失明等^[14]严重并

发症发生。本研究在有限元模型上模拟牵张成骨拉开1 mm,在行右侧牵引时,从右侧看下颌骨在矢状平面上和冠状平面上都有以髁突顶点(横嵴中点)为中心的逆时针旋转趋势;右侧(非牵张侧)下颌骨有些标志点在内外(左右或X轴)方向上,下颌角点、髁状突后斜面后缘中点的运动趋势是向着牵引侧下颌骨运动;在前后(Y轴)方向上,第五臼齿、髁状突前斜面前缘中点的运动趋势是向前,但运动幅度较喙突、下颌角小很多,似乎也不会影响前后运动的整体趋势。所以非牵张侧的结论是:在行右侧牵引时,从右侧看,在矢状平面上有以髁突顶点(横嵴中点)为中心的逆时针旋转趋势,而在冠状平面上则表现为向牵张侧的近似平行的移动。

有限元模拟计算的结果需要进一步与动物体内或离体实验相结合,互相验证并深入研究。王晓霞等^[15]认为单侧下颌骨牵张成骨可引起恒河猴的颞下颌关节解剖位置变化及组织形态较轻微的退行性变,但远期这些变化可以得到逐步修复。我们最终目的是想把对生物力学因素的考虑纳入到牵张成骨手术患者的术前设计中,希望由此建立一套适合临床患者颌骨牵张成骨力学分析的方法,以期为颌面牵张成骨手术方案的制定、选择合适的牵引器、施加合适的牵引力等提供重要的参考资料,使镍钛牵引器弹力牵张成骨成为一种简便易行的下颌骨重建技术。

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