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· 临床报道 ·

# 异位牙及多生牙并发上颌骨囊肿的临床分析

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**摘要:** **目的** 探讨异位牙及多生牙并发上颌骨囊肿的病因、症状、诊断及治疗。**方法** 回顾近5年天门市第一人民医院收治的6例异位牙及多生牙合并上颌骨囊肿的临床资料,并总结其诊治特点。**结果** 6例患者共有7颗异位牙和多生牙,均并发上颌骨囊肿,1颗左上尖牙异位至左鼻腔,1颗左上前磨牙异位至左眶底,1颗左上尖牙异位至左上颌窦泪前隐窝区域,1颗为左侧上颌窦底异位多生牙,3颗为右上颌骨前部多生牙。5例患者1次手术成功,1例患者初次手术仅处理囊肿,未处理异位牙,2个月后又出现口腔瘘,8个月后再次手术去除异位牙。3例患者鼻内镜下经鼻入路手术,2例患者采取Caldwell-Luc入路手术,1例鼻内镜结合Caldwell-Luc入路手术;2例患者Caldwell-Luc入路术后出现面部麻木感3个月后缓解。6例患者均无复发及其他并发症。**结论** 异位牙及多生牙并发上颌骨囊肿常表现为面部隆起,可首诊于耳鼻咽喉科,耳鼻咽喉科医生需重视,避免漏诊。术者需结合手术经验,根据牙齿的位置及囊肿累及范围,选择合理的手术入路;鼻内镜下经鼻入路较Caldwell-Luc入路损伤小,并发症发生率较低。

**关键词:** 上颌窦;异位牙;多生牙;上颌骨囊肿

**中图分类号:** R765.4

## Clinical analysis of maxillary cysts complicated by ectopic and supernumerary teeth

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**Abstract:** **Objective** To explore the etiology, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of ectopic teeth and supernumerary teeth complicated with maxillary cyst. **Methods** It was reviewed for the clinical material of 6 cases of ectopic teeth or supernumerary teeth with maxillary cysts treated by Tianmen First People's Hospital in the past 5 years. And the characteristics of diagnosis and treatment were summarized. **Results** There were 7 ectopic teeth and supernumerary teeth in 6 patients, all of which were complicated with maxillary cyst, 1 left upper canine was ectopic to left nasal cavity. In 6 patients, one left premolar was ectopic to left orbital floor, one left upper canine ectopic to left maxillary sinus lacrimal recess area. There was one ectopic supernumerary teeth in the left maxillary sinus floor, and three supernumerary teeth in the right maxillary front. Five patients were successfully operated on once. One patient was treated only the cyst, but not the ectopic tooth. Oral fistula of the patient occurred 2 months later, and the ectopic teeth were removed again 8 months later. Transnasal approach under nasal endoscope was performed in 3 patients. Two patients underwent Caldwell-Luc approach, and one underwent endoscopic sinus surgery combined with Caldwell-Luc approach and resolved after 3 months. Two patients developed facial numbness after Caldwell-Luc approach for 3 months, There was no recurrence or other complications in 6 patients. **Conclusions** Ectopic teeth and supernumerary teeth complicated with maxillary cyst often show facial protuberance. Such patients can be the first visit to the Otolaryngology, otolaryngologists need to pay great attention to avoid missed diagnosis. According to the position of the teeth and the extent of the cysts involved and the experience of surgery, a reasonable surgical approach was chosen. Compared with the Caldwell-Luc approach, the endoscopic transnasal approach has less injury and lower complication rate.

**Keywords:** Maxillary sinus; Ectopic teeth; Supernumerary teeth; Maxillary cyst

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牙齿整齐无缺少而额外生长者称为多生牙或额外牙。多生牙好发于上颌骨前部,并且在恒牙列及乳牙列中均可发生<sup>[1]</sup>。当患者牙列中有牙齿缺损,牙齿萌出到含牙区域以外的位置被成为为异位牙。异位牙和多生牙在牙弓区域常见,也可出现非牙齿区域,如下颌髁、冠突、眼眶、上腭、上颌窦、鼻腔、鼻中隔<sup>[2]</sup>。异位牙及多生牙通常最初不会引起任何症状,随着牙齿发育可能继发感染或形成牙源性囊肿<sup>[3]</sup>。随着囊肿体积增大,周边骨质逐渐被压迫吸收,可出现面部隆起、鼻面部胀痛,累及鼻或鼻窦可引起鼻塞、脓涕等鼻部相关症状<sup>[4]</sup>。现将我科近5年来收治的6例异位牙或多生牙并发上颌骨囊肿的病例做一回顾性研究和总结。此项研究经过了天门市第一人民医院伦理委员会的批准。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾2018年5月—2023年5月在我科因异位牙或多生牙并发上颌骨囊肿行手术治疗的病例6例,收集了有关患者年龄、性别、症状、影像学表现、牙齿位置、手术方法、并发症和结果的数据。其中男5例,女1例,年龄6~57岁,平均年龄40.2岁,病程3 d至20年。这6例患者均首诊于耳鼻咽喉科,5例有面部隆起;5例有鼻面部胀痛,3例有鼻塞,1例有脓涕,详见表1。所有患者术前均行鼻窦CT和/或锥形束CT。CT显示6例均表现为与牙齿有关的累及鼻底和/或上颌窦的上颌骨囊肿;例1左侧上尖牙异位至左侧鼻前庭皮肤及黏膜下,左第一前磨牙异位至上颌窦内眶底区域,并发上颌窦内囊肿并破坏上颌窦前壁(图1);例2左上尖牙异位至左上颌窦泪前隐窝区域,并发囊肿突破上颌窦前壁,

破坏下壁累及牙槽区,破坏内侧壁向鼻腔膨隆(图2)。例3左侧上颌窦底异位多生牙,并发囊肿破坏上颌窦后外侧壁、底壁、前壁,累及牙槽区(图3)。例4~6均为右上颌骨前部多生牙并发囊肿,均累及鼻底(图4)。5例术后病理诊断为含牙囊肿,1例为黏液囊肿。

### 1.2 手术方式

5例患者经过1次手术,1例经过两次手术。手术均在全麻下进行,例1鼻内镜下鼻前庭皮肤及黏膜切开取出左鼻腔异位上尖牙,下鼻道开窗切除左眼眶底异位第一前磨牙及上颌窦囊肿。例2首次手术Caldwell-Luc入路切除上颌骨囊肿,鼻内镜下开放左侧筛窦及额窦;8个月后再手术Caldwell-Luc入路拔除左上颌窦泪前隐窝区域异位左上尖牙。例3鼻内镜下鼻底及上颌窦内侧壁开窗去除左上颌窦底异位多生牙,并行摘除大部分囊肿。例4在鼻内镜下右鼻底开窗去除右上颌骨前部多生牙,并摘除囊肿。例5Caldwell-Luc入路切除右上颌骨前部多生牙及囊肿。例6鼻内镜结合下唇龈沟切口入路,去除右上颌骨前部多生牙,并摘除囊肿。

## 2 结果

例1术后1年下鼻道开窗口闭合,无鼻泪管损伤等并发症,随访近3年囊肿无复发。例2首次术后2个月出现口腔瘻,观察6个月仍然未愈合,术后8个月再次手术后唇龈沟切口愈合良好,咽部不适及口腔瘻症状消失,上颌窦腔及左侧筛窦额窦术腔黏膜上皮化良好,上颌窦经自然口扩大开口与鼻腔相通,随访3个月诉面部麻木感逐渐缓解,未诉鼻塞、脓涕等其他不适。例3术后10 d复查CT(图3c)囊腔经鼻底和上颌窦内侧壁与鼻腔相通,引

表1 6例异位牙及多生牙并发上颌骨囊肿的临床资料

序号	性别/ 年龄(岁)	症状	病程	牙齿及位置	手术方式	并发症	复发
例1	男/6	左面部隆起,左鼻面部胀痛	3 d	左鼻腔异位尖牙,左眶底异位第一前磨牙	鼻内镜经鼻及经下鼻道开窗	无	无
例2	男/28	左侧面部隆起、左鼻面部胀痛、鼻阻、脓涕	1个月	左上颌窦泪前隐窝异位尖牙	Caldwell-Luc入路 2次	口腔瘻6个月, 面部麻木3个月	无
例3	男/53	左侧面部隆起、鼻面部胀痛、鼻阻	20年	左上颌窦底异位多生牙	鼻内镜鼻底及上颌窦内侧壁开窗	无	无
例4	男/57	右面部隆起、鼻面部胀痛、鼻阻	半年	右上颌骨前部多生牙	鼻内镜鼻底开窗	无	无
例5	女/57	右鼻面部胀痛	2个月	右上颌骨前部多生牙	Caldwell-Luc入路	面部麻木3个月	无
例6	男/40	右面部隆起	3个月	右上颌骨前部多生牙	鼻内镜结合Caldwell-Luc入路	无	无

流通畅,术后1个月见囊肿黏膜上皮化良好,随访2年以上无鼻甲萎缩、坏死及面部麻木等不适。例4术后半年复查CT上颌骨前部囊腔体积明显变小,大部分骨化,残存囊腔仍然与鼻底相通(图4b),随访近4年无不适。例5术后出现面部麻木感3个月后缓解,随访3年以上无囊肿复发及其他不适。例6随访2年无复发及不适。

### 3 讨论

异位牙是指牙齿的位置异常,而多生牙或者额外牙则是指牙齿的数量异常;出现在上颌窦及鼻腔等含牙区域以外位置的牙齿称异位牙,如果伴有上列牙整齐而无牙齿缺损,这种异位牙也属于多生牙<sup>[5]</sup>。多生牙与异位牙的病因被认为是多因素的,可能的原因包括由于拥挤的牙列、持续的乳牙、鼻源性或牙源性感染、创伤、囊肿和发育障碍(如腭裂、遗传因素、高骨密度)<sup>[6-7]</sup>。阻生牙周围的囊肿经常将牙齿移位到异位<sup>[8]</sup>。Al-Ami等<sup>[9]</sup>报告了左上颌窦的异位第三磨牙患者,很可能是由于先前的面中部创伤或该区域的手术引起。Anthonappa等<sup>[10]</sup>认为多生牙的病因中有遗传成分是合乎逻辑的。Liu等<sup>[11]</sup>报道异位牙可在青春期后开始形成,是一个独立于正常牙齿发育的遗传调节和程序化过程。异位

牙和多生牙在牙弓区域常见,也可出现非牙齿区域,如下颌髁、冠突、眼眶、上腭、上颌窦、鼻腔、鼻中隔<sup>[2,12]</sup>。上颌骨异位牙的患病率最高为第三磨牙和尖牙,这些牙齿通常需要更多时间才能萌出,在争夺空间时更容易受到移位的影响<sup>[13-14]</sup>。多生牙在男性中比女性更常见,在恒牙中更普遍,更频繁的位于上颌骨前部区域<sup>[15]</sup>。最常见的呈圆锥形,通常位于上门牙之间,可以单侧或双边发生、单个或多个发生<sup>[16]</sup>。异位牙及多生牙最初通常不会引起任何症状,后期也可能继发牙源性囊肿<sup>[3]</sup>。囊肿通常进展缓慢,可能存在数年而不被发现,随着囊肿体积增大,周边骨质逐渐被压迫吸收,可出现面部隆起、面部肿胀、面部疼痛,当累及上颌窦时,可引起头痛、鼻塞、脓涕、鼻出血、溢泪等多种临床表现<sup>[8,17-18]</sup>。

全景X光片可以诊断高度不透射线的牙齿和周围的软组织反应。但是鼻窦CT三维重建能显示异位牙的形态、位置、周围组织受累情况及鼻窦病变。CT有助于鉴别异位牙与高密度病变,例如鼻石、钙化肿瘤、皮样囊肿以及真菌感染<sup>[19-20]</sup>。具有中央腔并密度相等于牙齿的结构,位于上颌窦内,可提示诊断,但是与典型的正常牙相比,异位牙有时可能具有异常形态<sup>[21]</sup>。锥形束CT通常用于牙科,与普通CT相比,其优势在于放射剂量明显较低,对多生牙或异位牙的三维定位提供更全面、更准确的诊

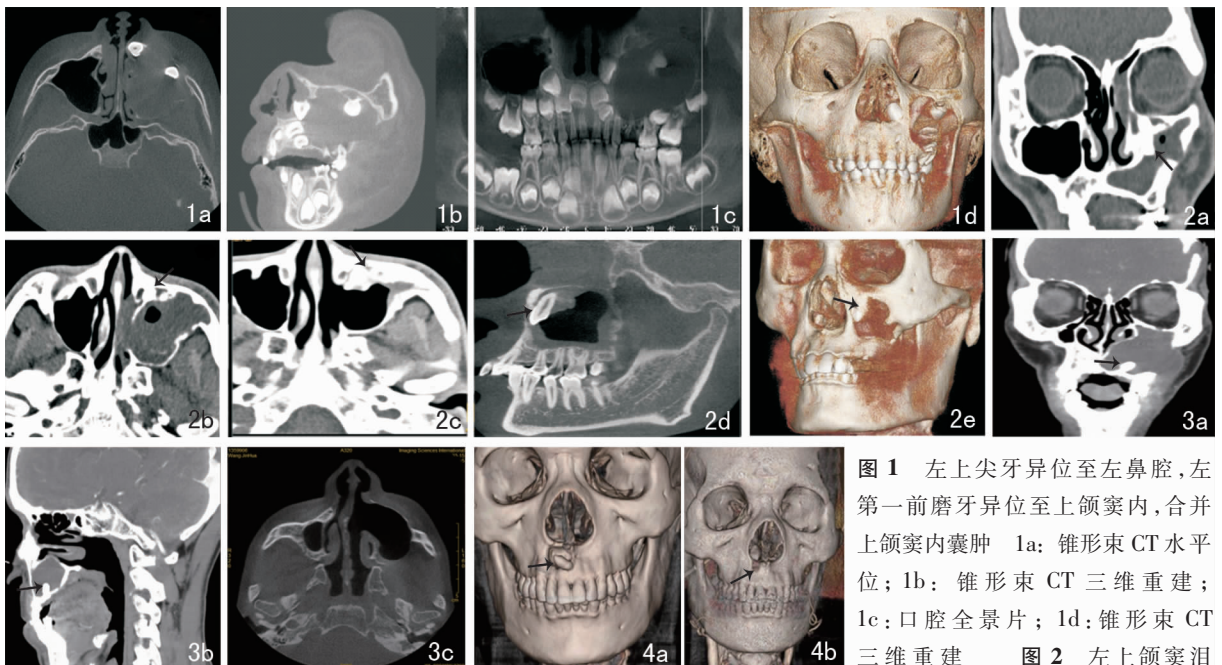


图1 左上尖牙异位至左鼻腔,左第一前磨牙异位至上颌窦内,合并上颌窦内囊肿 1a:锥形束CT水平位;1b:锥形束CT三维重建;1c:口腔全景片;1d:锥形束CT三维重建 图2 左上颌窦泪前隐窝异位尖牙(箭头所示)并发囊肿及鼻窦炎 2a:鼻窦CT冠状位;2b:鼻窦水平位;2c:7个月后再次手术前复查鼻窦CT水平位;2d:复查锥形束CT;2e:复查锥形束CT三维重建 图3 左上颌窦底异位多生牙(箭头所示)并发囊肿CT检查 3a:术前增强冠状位;3b:术前矢状位;3c:术后10d复查锥形束CT 图4 右上颌骨前部多生牙(箭头所示)并发囊肿且累及鼻底 4a:术前鼻窦CT三维重建;4b:术后半年复查CT显示囊腔明显缩小

断依据,具有空间分辨率高的优点<sup>[19]</sup>。本组1例上颌窦左侧泪前隐窝区域异位牙,鼻窦CT需仔细反复查阅才能考虑异位牙(图2a、b),锥形束CT能明确显示典型牙齿结构(图2d),该例首次手术前对鼻窦CT查阅不仔细导致异位牙漏诊。首诊于耳鼻咽喉科的上颌骨囊肿患者,需高度警惕有无合并牙源性病变;可常规行锥形束CT明确有无与囊肿相关的牙源性因素。

本组6例中5例病理类型是含牙囊肿,1例是黏液囊肿。含牙囊肿是上颌骨中第二多的牙源性囊肿,也是上颌骨发育性牙源性囊肿最常见的类型。含牙囊肿的发病机制尚不清楚,通常认为是牙囊发育的因素,牙冠和覆盖牙齿的上皮之间的液体积聚可导致牙囊扩张,并导致含牙囊肿的进展<sup>[22]</sup>。与异位牙有关的黏液囊肿临床上较少报道,具体病因不清。Lamb等<sup>[23]</sup>报道1例与黏液囊肿相关的上颌窦顶部第三磨牙的病例。

无症状异位牙或多生牙病例的首选治疗是密切观察,定期随访<sup>[24]</sup>。但是当异位牙位于上颌窦时,通常建议在症状出现之前清除上颌窦内异位牙<sup>[25]</sup>。当异位牙或多生牙合并囊肿、感染等伴随病变,无论患者是否有与牙齿相关的体征和症状,早期干预去除是首选的治疗方法<sup>[26]</sup>。多生牙多位于上颌骨前部,如继发囊肿较小及距离鼻底较远,通常需要唇龈沟切口入路手术<sup>[27]</sup>。当囊肿足够大,累及鼻底或邻近鼻底,可以行鼻内镜下鼻底开窗术清除多生牙并摘除囊肿;当囊肿累及上颌窦时需同时行下鼻道开窗。本组3例多生牙并发囊肿患者均累及鼻底,1例单纯唇龈沟切口入路术后出现面部麻木感3个月。

上颌窦异位牙并发囊肿主要手术方式为Caldwell-Luc手术、内镜联合Caldwell-Luc手术及鼻内镜手术。Caldwell-Luc手术是通过唇龈沟切口,切除上颌窦前壁骨质来拔出牙齿,它可以直接观察上颌窦,但与鼻内镜手术相比,有更多的并发症,包括面部肿胀、眶下神经损伤、神经痛、牙齿和牙龈疼痛麻木、口腔窦痿、牙齿变色、面部感觉异常<sup>[28-29]</sup>。将内镜检查联合经典的Caldwell-Luc技术,可最大限度减小上颌窦前壁的黏膜切口和骨开口<sup>[30]</sup>。它能观察到上颌窦内肉眼直视下无法观察的区域,同时比单独使用鼻内镜技术有更大的病变处理能力<sup>[31]</sup>。鼻内镜手术是一种微创手术,既能保留生理功能,又能最大限度地减少并发症<sup>[32]</sup>。入路选择取决于临床医生的经验,Caldwell-Luc手术是口腔外科医生从上颌窦拔出异位牙齿时最常用的技术,对于出现鼻窦

炎症状的患者,鼻内镜手术是首选<sup>[26]</sup>。从耳鼻咽喉科医生的角度来看,内镜和内镜联合辅助方法是最可取的,尤其是当有鼻内镜鼻窦手术经验的耳鼻咽喉科医生进行时<sup>[33]</sup>。位于上颌窦上部的异位牙最好通过中鼻道自然口扩大接近,而位于上颌窦后部或下部的异位牙可以通过下鼻道开窗术可能更好地进入,而不会损伤窦口鼻窦复合体<sup>[34]</sup>。当异位牙位于上颌窦前壁,可行鼻内镜泪前隐窝入路<sup>[35-36]</sup>。当异位牙位于上颌窦下壁、外壁、前壁时,也可行内镜结合Caldwell-Luc入路<sup>[30,37]</sup>。

上颌窦内异位牙并发囊肿可破坏上颌窦各壁,Caldwell-Luc入路手术通常需完整切除上颌窦内、外囊肿,以避免复发可能,损伤范围广。鼻内镜入路手术可以切除上颌窦内囊肿,剩余突破至上颌骨外部分经鼻窦及鼻引流通畅即可。上颌窦底紧邻上颌骨前磨牙及磨牙区,此区域囊肿的处理及牙齿的去除有造成口腔痿的风险,若囊肿内牙齿基底附着处骨质较少,可保留牙齿以避免拔除后形成口腔痿。异位牙或多生牙并发上颌骨囊肿可累及正常牙根尖组织,术前需与口腔科医生联系评估根尖情况,若合并根尖炎导致疼痛可以先行根管治疗,必要时术中可磨除部分根尖组织。

综上所述,异位牙或多生牙并发上颌骨囊肿常表现为面部隆起,累及鼻部可出现鼻塞、脓涕等症状,可首诊于耳鼻咽喉科,耳鼻咽喉科医生需重视,避免漏诊。锥形束CT能很好地区分异位牙与上颌骨骨质。术者需结合手术经验,根据牙齿的位置及囊肿累及范围,选择合理的手术入路;鼻内镜下经鼻入路较Caldwell-Luc入路损伤较小,并发症发生率较低。

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