

## 3D 打印在下颌骨异常 OSA 患者中的临床应用

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**摘要:** 目的:通过3D打印研究OSA患者的下颌骨异常表现,为术前诊断、手术设计提供理论依据。方法:采用3D打印技术制作24例已行上气道软组织手术的OSA患者下颌骨模型及24例正常人的下颌骨模型,测量下颌骨相关数据,统计分析两组测量指标的差异,并与AHI、LSaO<sub>2</sub>做Pearson线性相关分析。结果:OSA组与正常对照组数据比较下颌体夹角角度、下颌体长度、b线/a线比值差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),其中,a线/b线比值与AHI、LS-aO<sub>2</sub>相关性有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。结论:3D打印对OSA患者上颌骨结构异常评估具有重要参考价值。

**关键词:** 3D打印; OSA; 下颌骨

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## CLINICAL APPLICATION OF 3D PRINTING IN PATIENTS WITH OSA OF MANDIBLE ABNORMALITIES

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**Abstract:** **Objective:** 3D Printing was used to study the abnormal manifestations of the mandible of OSA patients, it will provide theoretical basis for preoperative diagnosis and surgical design. **Methods:** Mandibular models of 24 patients with OSA who had undergone the surgery of upper airway's soft tissue and 24 normal mandibular models were made by 3D Printing. Mandible-related data were measured, and the differences between the two groups of measurements were statistically analyzed, then did Pearson correlation analysis with apnea hypoventilation index (AHI); lowest oxygen saturation (LS-aO<sub>2</sub>). **Results:** The difference between the angle of mandibular body angle, the length of mandibular body, b-line, a-line / b-line ratio of OSA group and normal control group was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). The ratio of a-line /b-line with AHI, LSaO<sub>2</sub> have statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** 3D Printing has important reference value for the evaluation of maxillary structural abnormalities in OSA patients.

**Key words:** 3D printing; obstructive sleep apnea ;mandible

阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(obstructive sleep apnea, OSA)是指睡眠时上下气道阻塞引起的呼吸暂停和低通气,常伴有打鼾、血氧饱和度下降、白天嗜睡等症状。其病因复杂、个体性强,发病机制涉及结构异常、功能紊乱等诸多因素。常见的病因:遗传因素、肥胖、上气道及邻近组织结构性异常等,其中,OSA患者上气道结构异常包括:鼻腔阻塞;咽喉腔狭窄和阻塞;上、下颌骨骨性结构异常等因素<sup>[1]</sup>。部分OSA患者虽然行鼻中隔矫正术、腭咽成形术等上气道软

组织手术,但打鼾憋气等症状无明显改善,本研究通过3D打印技术对上述术后的OSA患者制作下颌骨模型,并进行测量并纪录,分别分析下颌骨测量有意义的指标与睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数(apnea-hypopnea index , AHI)、与低血氧症严重程度(LSaO<sub>2</sub>)的Pearson线性相关关系,研究OSA患者的下颌骨异常表现,为术前诊断、手术设计提供理论依据。

### 1 资料与方法

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### 1.1 临床资料

OSA组:收集2017-01~2019-01于我院就诊患者,多导睡眠监测(PSG)检查睡眠呼吸暂停低通气指数(apnea hypoventilation index, AHI)≥5次/h,最低血氧饱和度(LSaO<sub>2</sub>)<0.9<sup>[2]</sup>,确诊为OSA的24例成年患者(男性14例,女性10例)。纳入标准:(1)已进行过鼻部手术、腭咽层面手术、舌咽层面手术、悬雍垂腭咽成形术、软腭迁移术等其中一项或多项手术,并排除上气道软组织阻塞;(2)睡眠时打鼾伴憋气症状。排除标准:(1)伴有中枢性呼吸暂停患者;(2)伴有心、肺疾病,不能耐受手术的患者。

正常对照组:24例正常人(男性14例,女性10例)且行下颌骨薄层CT扫描。纳入标准:(1)经他人证实睡眠无打鼾、无憋气症状;(2)无鼻部、咽喉

部、下颌骨手术史;(3)无上气道狭窄史及上气道其他慢性疾病史;(4)Epworth嗜睡量表(epworth sleep scale, ESS)评分<8分<sup>[3]</sup>。本研究经内蒙古医科大学附属医院医学伦理委员会批准通过。

### 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 CT影像资料采集** 通过西门子128层螺旋CT扫描仪(层厚0.625 mm,螺距为1.0mm)扫描,对OSA患者的下颌骨平扫。将24例OSA组患者及24例正常对照组CT扫描结果以DICOM格式输出。

**1.2.2 下颌骨数字化三维重建** 将DICOM格式的下颌骨扫描数据导入Mimics 16.0软件,设置不同密度组织阈值,构建形态曲面,进行三维重建,将处理的下颌骨数据转成STL格式(见图1,2)。

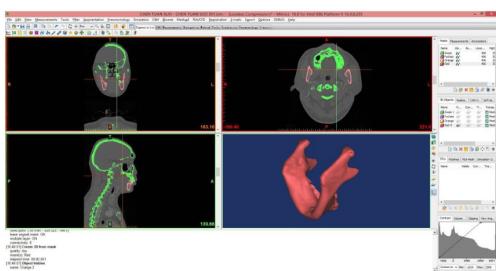


图1 三维重建数字模型  
Fig.1 3D Reconstruction digital model

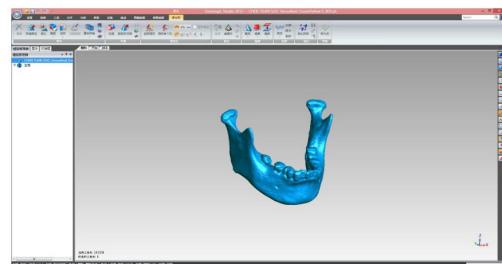


图2 三维模型修复  
Fig.2 3D model repair

**1.2.3 下颌骨解剖模型的制作** 将转成STL格式的下颌骨数据文件传输到Dimension Elite 3D打印机(Stratasys INC),采用1:1比例打印48例下颌骨模型,打印完毕后通过0.1mol/l的氢氧化钠溶液清理支撑材料,获得下颌骨实体树脂模型。

**1.2.4 数据测量** 数据测量工具使用北京安智盈科技有限公司生产的下颌骨量角器(精确度为0.01°)、直角规(精确度为0.01mm),采用人体骨骼测量方法测量<sup>[4]</sup>。每一模型由同一个人连续三次测量并记录,计算结果由均数±标准差表示,左、右两侧下颌支高度、下颌体长度、下颌角角度数据分别取

平均值表示。测量每个下颌骨模型9项指标:(1)下颌颈间宽:左右两侧颈点之间距离;(2)冠突间宽:左右两侧冠突之间距离;(3)颏间孔宽:左右两侧颏孔之间距离;(4)下颌支长度:髁突顶点至下颌角直线距离(测量左右两侧取均值);(5)下颌体长度:下颌角至颈点之间直线距离(测量左右两侧取均值);(6)下颌角角度(测量左右两侧取均值);(7)下颌体夹角:两侧下颌角尖端分别连线至颏隆凸下缘中点形成的夹角;(8)a线:下颌角内侧缘之间距离;(9)b线:下颌骨颏部内侧缘至a线的垂直距离,并计算a线/b线比值(见图3,4)。

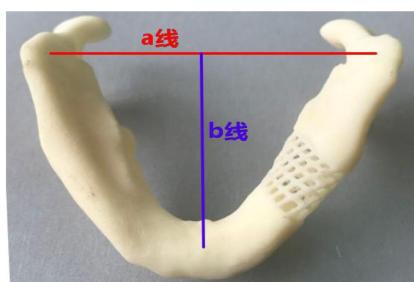
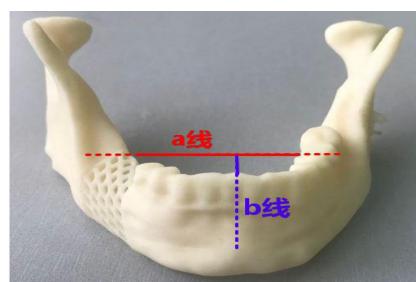


图3 (下颌骨下面观) 图4 (下颌骨正面观) 下颌角内侧缘之间距离(a线)和下颌骨颏部内侧缘至a线的垂直距离(b线)  
Fig.3 (Lower mandible view) Fig.4(Frontal view of mandible) distance between inner edges of mandibular angle(line a) and vertical distance from medial edge of mandible chin to line a (line b)



**1.2.5 统计学方法** 通过SPSS 20.0对数据进行统计分析,计量资料均以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,经正态性和方差齐性检验后选用两独立样本的t检验或秩和检验。测量有意义的指标与AHI、LSaO<sub>2</sub>相关性采用Pearson直线相关分析法,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 OSA组与正常对照组一般资料比较

OSA组平均年龄 $37.5 \pm 7.5$ 岁与正常对照组平

均年龄 $36.9 \pm 9.5$ 岁比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。OSA组身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)平均 $26.8 \pm 3.1\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ 与正常对照组平均BMI $23.1 \pm 2.8\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ 比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

### 2.2 OSA组与正常对照组分别比较

OSA组比正常对照组下颌体夹角角度大( $P<0.05$ )、下颌体长度短( $P<0.05$ )、b线短( $P<0.01$ )、a线/b线比值大( $P<0.05$ )。其余指标的差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )(见表1)。

表1 男性、女性OSA组与正常对照组各项测量数据比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Tab.1 Comparison of measurement data between male and female OSA group and normal control group

测量项目	男性			女性		
	OSA组	正常对照组	P	OSA组	正常对照组	P
下颌颈间宽(mm)	$119.08 \pm 5.01$	$119.56 \pm 4.99$	0.77	$114.85 \pm 5.00$	$114.55 \pm 4.10$	0.79
冠突间宽(mm)	$98.2 \pm 5.39$	$97.9 \pm 5.34$	0.65	$94.70 \pm 4.98$	$94.00 \pm 5.10$	0.55
颏间孔宽(mm)	$46.00 \pm 2.83$	$45.90 \pm 2.34$	0.73	$46.82 \pm 2.78$	$45.02 \pm 2.65$	0.35
下颌体夹角(°)	$81.96 \pm 7.43$	$72.9 \pm 8.23^*$	0.04*	$79.3 \pm 5.45$	$77.3 \pm 2.40$	0.03*
下颌支长度(mm)	$69.33 \pm 4.12$	$70.23 \pm 4.10$	0.58	$64.00 \pm 2.51$	$64.10 \pm 2.11$	0.83
下颌体长度(mm)	$81.15 \pm 4.36$	$84.06 \pm 4.36$	0.04*	$75.40 \pm 4.03$	$79.54 \pm 4.30$	0.03*
下颌角角度(°)	$120.01 \pm 3.81$	$120.64 \pm 3.78$	0.47	$118.08 \pm 3.01$	$117.98 \pm 3.99$	0.60
a线(mm)	$93.45 \pm 5.38$	$92.55 \pm 5.88$	0.15	$88.45 \pm 5.41$	$87.35 \pm 6.21$	0.32
b线(mm)	$46.72 \pm 3.23$	$56.43 \pm 3.64$	0.00**	$44.48 \pm 3.11$	$60.85 \pm 4.11$	0.00**
a线/b线比值	$2.00 \pm 0.44$	$1.64 \pm 0.30$	0.04*	$1.99 \pm 0.69$	$1.60 \pm 0.29$	0.02*

\*OSA组与正常对照组比较 $P<0.05$

\*\*OSA组与正常对照组比较 $P<0.01$

\*OSA group compared with normal control group  $P<0.05$

\*\*OSA group compared with normal control group  $P<0.01$

### 2.3 OSA组有意义指标与AHI、LSaO<sub>2</sub>相关性分析

a线/b线比值与AHI呈正相关( $r=0.970, P<0.001$ ),与LSaO<sub>2</sub>呈负相关( $r=-0.903, P<0.001$ )(见图

5,6)。下颌体夹角角度、下颌体长度、b线分别与AHI、LSaO<sub>2</sub>无关( $P>0.05$ )。

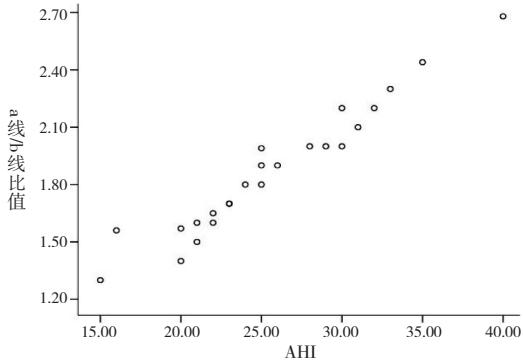


图5 a线/b线比值与AHI散点图

Fig.5 Ratio of line a and line b to all scatter plot

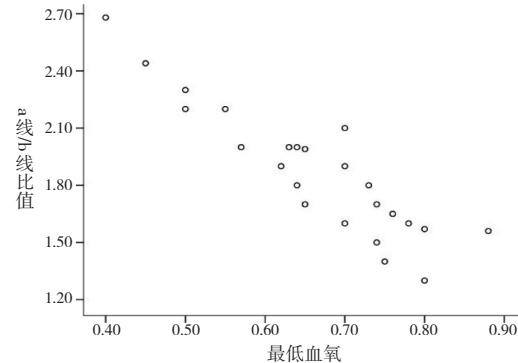


图6 a线/b线比值与LSaO2散点图

Fig.6 Ratio of line a and line b to LSaO2 scatter plot

## 3 讨论

OSA患者上气道结构异常包括上气道软组织

结构异常、上下颌骨骨性结构异常,其中颌骨骨性结构异常属于口腔正畸中的骨性Ⅱ类错合畸形<sup>[5]</sup>。骨性Ⅱ类错合畸形是因上下颌骨矢状向位置关系

的不协调造成,典型表现为上颌发育过度前突、下颌后缩、下颌发育不足后缩等<sup>[6]</sup>。骨性Ⅱ类错合畸形较正常人上气道狭窄,易引起打鼾、呼吸睡眠暂停等现象<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究数据显示OSA组比正常对照组下颌体夹角角度大、下颌体长度短、b线长,这些符合骨性Ⅱ类错合畸形下颌骨的典型表现。有研究发现部分婴幼儿OSA患者下颌骨的a线/b线比值比正常婴幼儿的大,并且随着年龄的增长,a线/b线比值相对稳定<sup>[8,9]</sup>。下颌骨a线/b线比值越大,AHI越大、LSaO<sub>2</sub>越低,即下颌骨骨性平面小,睡眠呼吸暂停症状越严重。通过本研究发现下颌骨异常是OSA患者上气道骨性结构异常的重要影响因素之一,这与纪雪霞等人<sup>[10]</sup>的研究结果相一致。

OSA可以引起高血压、糖尿病、心脑血管疾病等,且易导致睡眠结构紊乱、白天嗜睡、注意力不集中,如不及时治疗严重影响生活质量、导致患者重要脏器功能受损、增加死亡的风险。因部分OSA患者单纯进行上气道软组织手术不能改善患者的病情,从而出现各种上气道骨性结构异常的矫正手术。目前常用的颌骨手术有:双颌前徙术、下颌前徙术、颏前徙术。双颌前徙术虽然治疗效果好,但手术创伤比较大,并且上颌骨的矫正手术会导致脸型的改变<sup>[11,12]</sup>。下颌前徙术使下颌骨前移、舌后气道扩大,但会导致上下牙齿咬合关系发生改变<sup>[13]</sup>。颏前徙术相当于间接增加b线长度,改善舌根水平的气道狭窄,并且保持下颌骨形态基本正常,但此术式仅适用于下颌后缩、小下颌的患者<sup>[14,15]</sup>。每种手术方式都有各自的优势和局限性。从医学整形角度来看,上颌骨矫正手术易导致脸型明显改变,因此不能被患者接受,而下颌骨矫正手术属于微整形手术,因此易被患者接受。目前我们正在与多学科合作,运用3D打印技术进行下颌骨矫正,治疗OSA患者上气道骨性结构异常的临床研究:在3D打印实体树脂模型上进行设计改造截骨大小或修补材料的形态,通过逆向工程软件Mimics16.0,获得矫正后的下颌骨三维解剖数字模型,打印3D实体树脂模型后再进行数据测量和评估,必要时定制钛合金植介入,并通过3D实体树脂模型确定颏孔的位置及间宽,截骨时减少血管和神经的损伤。3D技术在矫正骨性Ⅱ类错合畸形的情况下改善通气,从而提高下颌骨手术的精准性,达到“改善颜面部美观”与“减轻打鼾缺氧症状”两大目标。

综上所述,下颌骨结构异常是OSA患者上气道骨性结构异常的重要影响因素之一。3D打印可以

制作个体化的患者下颌骨解剖模型,准确、清晰地还原下颌骨内侧面、外侧面的结构,为制定手术方案提供直观的演示,便于术前讨论以及更好的与患者沟通,3D打印技术为术前设计截骨大小、移位方向、植介入的形状提供实物模型,对制定个体化手术方案、降低手术风险有重要意义。

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