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Expression of cytokines and effects of tripholide on it in asthmatic guinea pigs*

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Abstract Objective: To explore the role of cytokines GM-CSF, IL-8, TNF-α in the occurrence of airway inflammation and effects of tripholide on cytokine expression after asthma. Methods: Guinea pigs were randomized into three groups: ① Asthmatic group (AG); ② Asthmatic and tripholide-treated group (ATTG); ③ The control group (CG). The model of asthma was established with ovalbumin serosolization. The expression of GM-CSF mRNA in airway and pulmonary tissues was detected with dot blot hybridization and the contents of IL-8 and TNF-α in the plasma were determined with ELISA. Results: The expression of GM-CSG mRNA in airway and pulmonary tissues and content of TNF-α in the plasma were significantly higher in AG than in ATTG and CG. As for the content of IL-8 in the plasma, no remarkable difference was found among the three groups. Conclusion: The increase of the production of the cytokines might play an important role in the occurrence of airway inflammation after asthma and tripholide is of potential value for anti-inflammatory therapy in asthma.

Key words asthma; cytokine; tripholide; guinea pig

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干髓牙折裂后全冠修复疗效观察

Clinical observation of coronal restoration for fractured teeth after pulp mummified treatment

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干髓牙术后一旦发生完全折裂,以往常规拔除,但多数病人拒绝。因此,近3年来对此种情况,我们采用全冠修复,观察52例,获得良好效果,报道如下。

1 一般资料

52例共63只牙,男41例,女11例。年龄22岁~51岁。干髓术后至牙折时间6个月至3年。牙折后至治疗时间3 d~18 d。折裂部位及方向: 63只牙均为冠折,其中纵折48只,横折15只。折裂原因: 食硬物或咬砂粒、小石子致牙折32例(44只牙);义齿支托过高及创伤性咬 致牙折裂20例(22只牙)。X线片根尖骨质吸收20只牙具中伴牙龈瘘管9只牙。63只牙中,重做干髓术43只,根管治疗20只。牙位见附表。

附表 63只牙的牙位分布

牙位	4		4		4	4	5		5	5	5	6		6	6	6	7		7	7	7
牙数	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	6	4	5	5					

方法: 患牙拍X线片,发现根尖区骨质吸收,牙周膜改变或临床检查牙龈有瘘管者,则行根管治疗;根类正常者仍按干髓术处理。用500号裂钻围绕牙颈部制备宽1 mm、深0.5 mm环形沟槽,用3%双氧水清洗隐裂及牙周后,取32号结扎钢丝在沟槽

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膜是没有细胞的。真皮鞘成纤维细胞从组织中迁出的时间都较长,约 10 d,形态上是典型的成纤维型细胞,没有明显的凝集生长倾向和形成多层细胞团的能力。而胶原酶消化也具有很大优点,容易直接获得大量的细胞。

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A more efficient method for isolation and culture of human scalp dermal papilla cells*

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Abstract Objective: To seek a new method for isolation and culture of human scalp dermal papilla cells. Methods: After the dermal sheath of lower part of hair follicles was entirely digested with collagenase D into free dermal papillae, the isolated dermal sheath cells were cultured in DMEM medium. Results: This method of digestion markedly reduced work load, raised culture success rate and improved cell adhesion and growth. Conclusion: The method of digestion is a simple, quick and efficient method for isolation and culture of human scalp dermal papilla cells.

Key words papilla cell; dermal sheath cell; culture

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内绕 2周,将牙片结扎固定。然后进行常规牙髓治疗。最后按全冠要求准备牙体,调磨过高过徒之牙尖,降低 面减少 力;取模后完成金属全冠修复。

2 结果

52例 63只牙术后随访 8个月至 3年,戴冠后无症状,能正常咀嚼,疗效为优良, 40只牙,占 63.5%;戴冠后因疼痛复诊 1~3次,经抗炎、镇痛、封闭、磨改调整咬 后,症状消失,咀嚼功能恢复正常,疗效为良好, 21只牙,占 33.3%。戴冠后根尖炎反复发作,疼痛,不能咀嚼,拔除患牙, 2只,占 3.2%。原根尖骨质吸收 20只牙,戴冠后 6个月至 2年, X线片检查根尖病变缩小 13只牙;原牙龈瘘管 9只牙治疗后全部愈合。本组干髓牙折裂后全冠修复成功率 96.8%,失败率 3.2%。

3 讨论

全冠修复法处理干髓术后牙折的评价:一般认为牙干髓术后折裂应拔除[1],但我们初步的临床实践表明,折裂牙经钢丝环扎、牙髓治疗加金属冠修复,大多数患牙能被保存并恢复咀嚼功能。本组 52例 63只牙处理后随访 8个月至 3年。经临床及 X线综合观察,成功率 96.8%,高于文献 [2]报道,疗效甚为满意。本法不需特殊设备,操作简单易行,效果可靠,便于推广。

影响疗效的因素:杜绝口腔细菌污染至关重要。牙折裂后根周通过裂隙与口腔相通,细菌经此侵入可能造成感染。但只要封闭裂隙及清除髓腔感染灶,就可避免牙周组织感染,即使原有感染,了能恢复。保持折裂牙片稳定不移位,既能保证成功的牙髓治疗及修复效果,又可避免咬 时复裂,导致治疗失败。适应症及治疗方式选择对疗效影响有一定意义,根尖有骨吸收者,根管治疗处理牙髓较干髓术效果可靠。

注意事项:裂牙片的复位、固定及牙髓处理是治疗中 3个关键。折裂牙片复位项准确,钢丝结扎紧贴牙面,环绕 2周,结应扭紧,防止咬时复裂。牙髓治疗后,应确切降低 面,减少咬 力,避免创伤,促进根尖病变愈合。治疗前常规 X线片检查根尖,以利选择适应症、牙髓处理方式和判断预后。全冠修复质量也是重要环节。要求颈部与牙体贴合,邻接关系良好, 面勿存在高点。

关键词 牙髓治疗;牙折;修复

中图法分类号 R783

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