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Use of *in situ* PCR in detection of HBV-DNA in hepatic tissue

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the significance of *in situ* PCR (ISPCR) in detecting low-leveled HBV infection. Methods: ISPCR was used to detect hipatitis B virus DNA (HBV-DNA) in paraffin-embedded liver specimens and the results were compared with those of *in situ* hybridization (ISH). Results: HBV-DNA was positive in 50% (21/42) of the specimens detected with ISPCR, which was significantly higher than that detected with ISH ($P < 0.01$). The hybridized HBV-DNA was distributed in the cytoplasm of the hepatocytes and kupffer's cells in appearance of clusters or diffusion. Conclusion: ISPCR is more sensitive, specific and rapid in detecting HBV-DNA than ISH and it is especially suitable for studying the localization of HBV-DNA in the liver tissue of those patients in whom HBsAg is negative or anti-HBs is positive with low level of DNA replication. These suggest that ISPCR may play an important role in the study of the pathogenesis of HBV infection.

Key words *in situ* PCR; *in situ* hybridization; hepatitis B virus; DNA

磨牙残根的多钉桩核冠修复

Multi-post-nucleus-crown prosthesis in treatment of molar residual root

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磨牙残根为外科拔牙适应症。近年来,我院采用多钉桩核冠修复方法,保留患者磨牙残根,取得了较好的疗效。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

选择上下颌第一、二磨牙残根,要求髓室底完整,牢固,残根边缘嵴不低于龈缘,根管通畅无明显弯曲,根尖暗影≤ 2 mm,根分叉病变≤ Ⅰ°,共34例。其中上颌第一磨牙5例,下颌第一磨牙21例,下颌第二磨牙8例。

1.08~1.20 mm根管螺纹钉,0.75 mm自攻自断螺纹钉,0.9 mm自制不锈钢钉。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 术前准备 常规根管治疗,有根分叉病变者行龈下刮治术,调磨残根边缘尖锐脆弱的牙体组织。

1.2.2 固位钉的植入 固位钉的数目为充填根管数。本组上颌磨牙为3钉,下颌磨牙2~4钉。钉的直径应与根管粗细相适应,可适当扩大根管上半部份。根管螺纹钉上头呈方形或扁形。若无合适的固位钉,可选择粗细适应的不锈钢丝进行调磨,并形成凹凸不平的表面。钉深入牙根根长1/2~2/3,钉在根上高度低于拟恢复牙冠高度1 mm。钉应顺应牙根的方向,同时相互间形成一定的交角。调拌稀稠适度的磷酸锌粘固粉,将固位钉旋转粘入根管内。

1.2.3 桩核的制备 根据口内余牙大小选择较同名牙小1~2号与残根边缘匹配的带环成形牙冠。充填汞合金时,桩与桩间应严密充填,使合金与桩钉紧密结合。汞合金高度以覆盖桩顶端1 mm并较 面低1~1.5 mm为宜。颈部与残根边缘吻合。成形约10 min去除带环,即时修整外形,消除倒凹、悬突。

1.2.4 全冠保护 于桩核修复次日行全冠修复。

2 结果

34例患牙经6月至2年随访,2例因咀嚼硬物意外折断,冠桩分离,1例根折。其余自觉咀嚼功能良好,桩核冠无松动。

3 讨论

严格的病例选择是残根桩核冠修复成功的基础。残根桩核固位力的获得是成功的关键。而固位力的获得依靠两方面[1,2]。一是桩与根管间的固位力;一是桩与修复材料间的固位力。前者可充分利用牙根的长度,并力求桩与根管内壁的吻合。而修复材料与桩的固位则有赖于二者的紧密结合。多桩方向的不一致性以及桩体上部外形特殊性亦对充填体产生一定的约束力。修复体与对颌牙间良好的咬合关系是残根桩核冠维持长久疗效的必要保证。

关键词 残根;固位钉;桩核;全冠修复
中图法分类号 R781.4

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