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不同剂量的多乐氟对学龄前儿童尿氟浓度的影响*

苏丽萍 袁杰[△] 牛玉梅 王春宇 张磊 徐晓雅 孙璐璐

(哈尔滨医科大学附属口腔医院口腔预防保健科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001)

摘要目的:观察儿童使用不同剂量的多乐氟氟化钠护齿剂(Duraphat)对其尿氟浓度的影响,为Duraphat应用于群防群治提供理论依据。**方法:**采用氟离子选择电极法,将53名3~4岁儿童按班别分成三组,分别使用0.2 mL及0.05 mL Duraphat涂布儿童牙齿,检测涂氟前和涂氟后1、2、3 d的尿氟浓度,并进行组内和组间比较。**结果:**各组使用Duraphat后尿氟浓度逐渐增加,涂氟后2 h开始与涂氟前比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),涂氟后3~4 h尿氟浓度达到高峰,至21 h后与涂氟前比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);3岁0.2 mL组与0.05 mL组在涂氟后2~4 h的尿氟浓度比较差异有显著性($P<0.05$),其他时间比较均无显著性差异($P>0.05$);0.05 mL 3岁组与4岁组比较尿氟浓度无明显差别($P>0.05$);3岁初次用氟组和4岁多次用氟组涂氟前尿氟无显著差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**儿童口腔局部用氟对其尿氟浓度有影响,随局部用氟剂量的增加而增加;年龄对儿童尿氟浓度无明显影响;Duraphat在体内无远期氟蓄积,在一定剂量内使用Duraphat可起到较好的防龋效果。

关键词:局部涂氟;尿氟;学龄前儿童**中图分类号:**R788 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)12-2293-06

Effects of Different Doses of Duraphat on Urinary Fluoride Concentrations of Preschoolers*

SU Li-ping, YUAN Jie[△], NIU Yu-mei, WANG Chun-yu, ZHANG Lei, XU Xiao-ya, SUN Lu-lu

(Department of preventive dentistry, College of Stomatology, Harbin Medical University, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the impact of topical fluoridization with different doses of Duraphat on urinary fluoride levels of preschoolers, and provide theoretical basis for the application of topical fluoridization with Duraphat on mass prevention and treatment. **Methods:** 53 children aged 3 and 4 years old were divided into 3 groups, 0.2 mL and 0.05 mL duraphat were varnished on their teeth respectively. The urinary fluoride concentration was accessed every day until the third day before and after varnishing. Fluoride concentration was determined with a potentiometric method using an ion selective electrode, comparisons were made within groups and among the groups. **Results:** The urinary fluoride levels gradually increased after using duraphat in different groups. Compared with the baseline, there were significant differences in the urinary fluoride level 2 h after topical fluoridization with Duraphat ($P<0.05$), which reached peak 3 to 4 h after topical fluoridization with Duraphat, no statistic difference was found 21 h after topical fluoridization with Duraphat($P>0.05$). The urinary fluoride levels of the groups aged 3 receiving 0.2 mL with 0.05 mL duraphat had significant differences 2 to 4 h after topical fluoridization with Duraphat($P<0.05$), but no significant difference was observed at other time points($P>0.05$). There was also no obvious significance in the urinary fluoride levels among the groups aged 3 and 4 years old receiving 0.05 mL duraphat($P>0.05$), the 3-years old used duraphat once while the 4-year old used several times ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Topical application of duraphat influenced the urinary fluoride level of children in a dose dependent manner. The age of children had no influence on the urinary fluoride. There was no fluoride retention in the body in the long term, topical fluoridization with certain dosage of Duraphat made the benefit on the caries prevention.

Key words: Topical fluoridization; Urinary fluoride; Pre-school children**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R788 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2015)12-2293-06

前言

局部用氟防龋是幼儿口腔保健的重要措施之一,含氟涂料已被广泛应用^[1]。目前,欧美国家普遍使用的是多乐氟氟化钠护齿剂(Duraphat),在治疗牙脱敏及防龋方面都有着极为显著的

效果^[2]。目前,国内对该制剂的应用逐渐增多,但其安全性尚有待于进一步证实。本研究通过测定和分析哈尔滨市某幼儿园的3~4岁儿童口腔局部使用Duraphat前后的尿氟水平,旨在明确Duraphat对儿童机体氟化物水平的影响,为儿童安全使用Duraphat提供理论依据。

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作者简介:苏丽萍(1987-),女,硕士,医师,研究方向:口腔预防保健,E-mail:sleeping9999@163.com

△通讯作者:袁杰,主任医师,硕士生导师,电话:18686893982,E-mail:yj3982@sina.com

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1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象

随机选取哈尔滨市某幼儿园小班、中班中,身体健康、牙列完整并取得儿童家长的知情同意的53名3~4岁儿童,按班别分成三组。A组(3岁初次参与涂氟项目)20人,涂布剂量为0.2 mL,涂布范围为全口;B组(3岁初次参与涂氟项目)为16人和C组(4岁曾两次参与涂氟项目)为17人,涂布剂量为0.05 mL,涂布范围为前牙。要求所有防龋对象在涂氟期间低氟饮食、不能使用其他含氟制剂。

1.2 材料

多乐氟氟化钠护齿剂(Duraphat)(美国高露洁-棕榄有限公司生产,含5%氟化钠,即2260ppm氟)。所用主要仪器包括:PXD-2型通用离子计;PF-1型氟离子选择性电极(上海伟业仪器厂)及232型饱和甘汞电极(上海精密科学仪器有限公司),JB-1型电磁搅拌器(上海雷磁新泾仪器有限公司)等。

1.3 涂布及收集方法

清洁牙齿:涂氟前嘱儿童刷牙,涂氟时配合使用棉签清每个牙面。隔湿:使用棉卷棉球干燥及隔湿牙面。涂布:将含氟涂料放入1mL注射器内,准确置0.2 mL,0.05 mL,置于前牙牙面,使用小毛刷涂于各个牙。注意事项:不要在空腹时在全牙列使用多乐氟氟化钠护齿剂;每个牙面均须涂布,避免涂到牙龈或粘膜上;牙龈出血或有口腔溃疡时禁止使用多乐氟;涂布后不需要吹干,因多乐氟在潮湿的环境下很快就会固化;涂擦后,嘱老师和家长监督儿童半小时内不要漱口、喝水及进食,4 h内不咀嚼硬物,当晚不刷牙。整个过程由专人操作。分别在涂氟前

24 h及涂氟后1 d、2 d、3 d跟踪采集尿液,每次留取尿液10 mL,并嘱家长帮助留取儿童涂氟当日睡前尿和次日晨尿10 mL,研究期间每日采集该幼儿园自来水10 mL,所有样品均放入尿管(聚乙烯)中盛装,编号并贴标签后送入哈尔滨医科大学地方病控制中心地氟病防治研究所。同时,记录每名儿童的年龄和体重。

1.4 检测方法

精确量取每名幼儿的尿液5 mL置于30 mL洁净小烧杯中,后加入5 mL总离子强度调节缓冲液(TISAB),使样品pH值在5.0~5.5,各放入一根磁力搅拌棒。将烧杯依次置磁力搅拌器上,插入氟电极及甘汞电极,开启搅拌器,按下读数开关,待读数稳定后,停止搅拌,于静止状态读取电位值(mV)。清洗电极后再测,直至测完。在氟标准曲线上查出该毫伏值相对应的氟浓度,即为尿样的氟浓度(mg/L)。

1.5 统计学方法

所有数据采用SPSS18.0统计软件处理,采用配对t检验方法比较各组涂氟前和涂氟后尿氟的变化,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组儿童涂氟前后尿氟水平的变化

各组使用Duraphat后尿氟浓度逐渐增加,涂氟后2 h起与涂氟前比较差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),涂氟后3~4 h尿氟浓度达到高峰,21 h后与涂氟前比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。C组在涂氟后27 h后尿氟含量出现波动,高于涂氟前,此后降为涂氟前水平(图1,表1)。

表1 各组涂氟前后各时间点的尿氟浓度比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L)

Table 1 Comparison of the urine fluoride concentration before fluoridate and at each time point after fluoridate of each group($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L)

Time point(h)	Group A	Group B	Group C
涂氟前(基线) Before varnished(baseline)	0.18± 0.10	0.14± 0.07	0.17± 0.08
涂氟后(2~3) After varnished(2~3)	1.73± 0.73*	0.67± 0.55*	0.58± 0.29*
涂氟后(3~4) After varnished(3~4)	2.16± 0.55*	0.76± 0.36*	0.74± 0.24*
涂氟后(4~5) After varnished(4~5)	1.57± 0.39*	0.72± 0.31*	0.61± 0.12*
涂氟后当晚睡前尿 Urinary fluoride of the day before bedtime of after varnished	1.40± 1.38*	0.58± 0.63*	0.38± 0.28*
涂氟后次日晨尿 Urinary fluoride of the next morning of after varnished	0.58± 0.45*	0.36± 0.19*	0.36± 0.20*
涂氟后(21~22) After varnished(21~22)	0.21± 0.13	0.24± 0.12	0.18± 0.08
涂氟后(22~23) After varnished(22~23)	0.20± 0.11	0.19± 0.24	0.15± 0.08
涂氟后(23~24) After varnished(23~24)	0.12± 0.08	0.16± 0.04	0.17± 0.05
涂氟后(26~27) After varnished(26~27)	0.13± 0.02	0.20± 0.11	0.19± 0.10
涂氟后(27~28) After varnished(27~28)	0.23± 0.06	0.21± 0.05	0.34± 0.15*

续表

涂氟后(45~46)	0.21± 0.09	0.27± 0.20	0.11± 0.02
After varnished(45~46)			
涂氟后(46~47)	0.12± 0.07	0.15± 0.13	0.16± 0.06
After varnished(46~47)			
涂氟后(47~48)	0.10± 0.03	0.16± 0.10	0.20± 0.09
After varnished(47~48)			
涂氟后(50~51)	0.11± 0.03	0.19± 0.11	0.18± 0.11
After varnished(50~51)			
涂氟后(51~52)	0.14± 0.05	0.12± 0.04	0.14± 0.04
After varnished(51~52)			

注: * 与涂氟前比较, P<0.05。

Note: *Compared with before fluoridated, P<0.05.

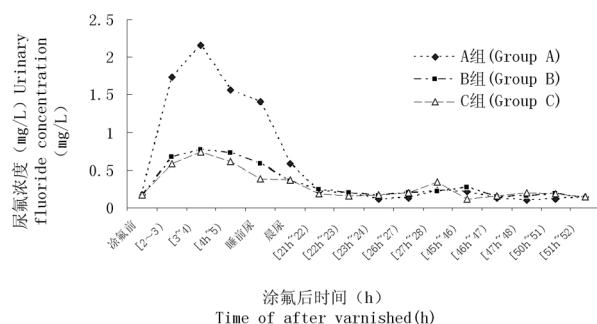


图 1 各组涂氟前后尿氟浓度随时间的变化

Fig.1 Changes of Urinary fluoride concentration with time before and after fluorideate of each group

2.2 不同剂量的氟及不同体重对儿童尿氟浓度的影响

C 组儿童的体重显著高于 B 组($P=0.029$), 而 A、B 组儿童的体重比较无统计学差异 ($P=0.705$); B 组与 C 组涂布 0.05mL Duraphat 后, 各时间点尿氟水平无显著差异 ($P>0.05$), 见表 2、3。A 组的尿氟浓度在涂氟后 2 h、3 h、4 h 均显著高于 B 组 ($P<0.05$), 在其他时间点, 两组的尿氟浓度比较无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$); B 组和 C 组在涂氟前后各时间点的尿氟浓度比较均无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$), 见图 1 和表 3。

2.3 氟在体内的吸收与排泄

各组的尿氟浓度在涂氟后第一个 12 h 与其余各时间点比较, 均有统计学差异 ($P<0.05$), 而其余各时间点的尿氟浓度比较无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$); 各组涂氟后第一个 12 h 的尿氟浓度与涂氟前比较均有统计学差异 ($P<0.05$), B 组在第二个 12 h 的尿氟浓度与涂氟前也有差异 ($P<0.05$), 见表 4。

表 2 各组儿童年龄和体重的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the age and weight between different groups

组别 Groups	年龄(岁) Age(year)	体重(kg) Weight(kg)	P
A	3-	14.83± 1.6	
B	3-	15.14± 1.32	0.705*
C	4-	16.14± 1.35	0.029**

注: * 与 A 组比较, ** 与 B 组比较。

Note: *Compared with group A, ** Compared with group B.

3 讨论

氟是人体健康所必需的 14 种微量元素之一, 也是人体组成成份之一。适量氟可维持机体正常生长代谢, 氟不足时易发生龋齿, 氟过多时则易产生急、慢性氟中毒甚至死亡。肾脏是排泄体内氟的主要途径, 由尿排泄的氟占总排泄量的 90% 左右, 故尿氟水平是监测氟摄入量(尤其是近期暴露)的最佳指标之一^[3]。儿童摄入氟后有大量的氟被机体吸收, 6 岁以下儿童的尿液可排出摄氟量的 50%^[4]。本研究采用氟离子选择电极法对使用 Duraphat 的 3~4 岁儿童涂氟前后的尿氟进行测定分析, 并设计相同年龄不同剂量组和相同剂量不同年龄组, 也比较了无用氟史儿童和有用氟史儿童涂氟前的尿氟浓度。在研究期间, 每日收集该幼儿园的饮用水, 测得水样中的氟浓度为 0.05~0.08, 属

于无氟水源(<0.3 ppm 氟)^[5], 因此可以忽略饮水对机体摄氟的影响。

多乐氟氟化钠护齿剂 (Duraphat) 是一种高浓度的含氟涂料, 1 mL 该制剂含有 50 mg 氟化钠, 即 22.6 mg 氟。Lucineide 等^[6]比较了不同氟化物产品如 1.23% 氟胶、Duraflur、Duraphat、Fluorniz、Fluorphat 等氟化物涂膜、Duofluorid 清漆、12% 氟化铵银和儿童含氟牙膏(500ppm)对防止离体乳牙龋损发展的作用, 结果显示防龋效果最好的为 Duraphat varnish, 最低的为含氟牙膏。张晓蓉等^[7]对 96 例 5~8 岁儿童进行防龋治疗, 实验组分别采用窝沟封闭术、窝沟封闭术联合 0.5% 多乐氟 (Duraphat), 对照组单纯行日常刷牙, 结果表明, 实验组龋齿发生率显著低于对照组, 窝沟封闭术联合 0.5% 多乐氟 (Duraphat) 组龋齿发生率显著低于窝沟封闭术组, 多乐氟能起到保护窝沟封闭的作用。

表 3 不同剂量的氟及不同体重对儿童尿氟浓度的影响

Table 3 Effect of different doses of urinary fluoride and different weight on the urine fluoride concentration

Time point(h)	Group A vs Group B		Group B vs Group C	
	t	P	t	P
涂氟前(基线) Before varnished(baseline)	1.29	0.206	-1.268	0.214 **
涂氟后(2~3) After varnished(2~3)	3.522	0.003*	0.492	0.628
涂氟后(3~4) After varnished(3~4)	5.909	0.000*	0.163	0.872
涂氟后(4~5) After varnished(4~5)	3.608	0.009*	0.667	0.526
涂氟后当晚睡前尿 Urinary fluoride of the day before bedtime of after varnished	1.905	0.071	1.115	0.275
涂氟后次日晨尿 Urinary fluoride of the next morning of after varnished	1.594	0.127	-0.01	0.992
涂氟后(21~22) After varnished(21~22)	-0.392	0.701	1.173	0.257
涂氟后(22~23) After varnished(22~23)	0.116	0.909	0.488	0.632
涂氟后(23~24) After varnished(23~24)	-1.126	0.279	-0.234	0.818
涂氟后(26~27) After varnished(26~27)	-1.967	0.082	0.263	0.795
涂氟后(27~28) After varnished(27~28)	0.59	0.568	-2.1	0.07
涂氟后(45~46) After varnished(45~46)	-0.695	0.505	2.125	0.076
涂氟后(46~47) After varnished(46~47)	-0.37	0.719	-0.333	0.743
涂氟后(47~48) After varnished(47~48)	-1.538	0.168	-0.854	0.41
涂氟后(50~51) After varnished(50~51)	-1.343	0.216	0.204	0.84
涂氟后(51~52) After varnished(51~52)	0.39	0.71	-1.152	0.267

注: *AB 组间比较有统计学差异($P<0.05$); ** 初次用氟组与多次用氟组涂氟前比较, 无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。Note: *AB There were significant differences between the two groups($P<0.05$); **There is no difference between Initial fluorine group and several former fluoride before the faluoridate($P>0.05$).

招顺秀等^[8]以 60 例正畸患者为研究对象, 试验组粘接托槽后每 3 个月在托槽周围牙面涂布多乐氟(Duraphat), 对照组粘接托槽后不做处理, 结果发现, 矫治前试验组与对照组牙釉质脱矿指数差异无统计学意义, 而矫治 6 个月和 12 个月时试验组的牙釉质脱矿指数均低于对照组。

一些研究认为氟的吸收是迅速和广泛的, 24 小时内大约有 50% 被吸收的氟结合到钙化组织中, 如牙、骨。Pessan 等^[9]在对 11 名居住在含氟水源地区和使用含氟牙膏的 4~7 岁儿童应用 Duraphat(约 4.52 mg 氟)后, 观察到尿氟水平大幅增高, 但在 24 h 内回落到基线水平。Olympio 等^[10]对 7 名 5 岁居住在含

氟水源地区的儿童使用 0.2 mL Duraphat, 观察其尿氟排泄的情况, 发现尿氟含量在涂氟后显著升高, 于 48 h 内回落到基线水平。本研究中, 各组在涂氟后尿氟含量明显升高, 在涂氟后 3 h 达到高峰, 在涂氟后 21 h 回落到基线水平, 这与 Pessan 及 Olympio 等的研究结果相似。给予相同剂量 Duraphat 后, 儿童尿氟浓度比较无统计学差别, 表明在涂布剂量相等时, 较小的年龄差距对尿氟浓度的影响可以忽略不计, 尿氟浓度与体重的关系不明显。此外, 无用氟史儿童和有用氟史儿童涂氟前尿氟含量比较无统计学差异, 表明 Duraphat 在体内无远期氟蓄积。

肾脏是排泄氟(由机体吸收但未被骨吸收)的主要器官, 排

表 4 各组在涂氟后以 12 h 为单位尿氟均值的比较 mg/L($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of the mean urinary fluoride of each group after fluoridate in the units of 12 h mg/L ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Time point(12 h)	Group A	Group B	Group C
涂氟前(基线) Before varnished(baseline)	0.18± 0.10	0.14± 0.07	0.17± 0.08
涂氟后 1 After varnished 1	1.55± 0.80* #	0.59± 0.52* #	0.53± 0.21** #
涂氟后 2 After varnished 2	0.22± 0.11	0.23± 0.12 #	0.21± 0.09
涂氟后 3 After varnished 3	0.18± 0.05	0.20± 0.09	0.24± 0.14
涂氟后 4 After varnished 4	0.15± 0.08	0.23± 0.16	0.17± 0.06
涂氟后 5 After varnished 5	0.12± 0.04	0.16± 0.09	0.15± 0.05

注: *P<0.05 涂氟后, 前 12 小时尿氟与后各 12 小时比较有显著差异; # P<0.05 涂氟前尿氟与涂氟后各 12h 时间段尿氟比较有显著差异。

Note: * P<0.05 After fluoridate, there was a significant difference of urine fluoride between the former 12 hours and each of the later 12 hours; # P<0.05 there was a significant difference of urine fluoride between before the fluoridate and each 12h urine after the fluoridate.

氟的速度相对较快,一般在摄入氟后的最初 4 小时最快^[1],在 12 h 内几乎完全排出,排泄峰值出现在摄氟后 1.5~3 h^[2],与本文出现的峰值相符。根据 3~4 岁儿童 24 小时的尿量为 0.3-1.0 L,可以估算儿童的尿氟排泄率,本研究中 3 岁初次参与涂氟项目且涂布剂量为 0.2 mL 者、3 岁初次参与涂氟项目且涂布剂量为 0.05 mL 者以及 4 岁曾两次参与涂氟项目且涂布剂量为 0.05 mL 者摄氟后 24 小时内的尿氟最大排泄率分别为 34%、52%、47%,均处在儿童尿氟排泄率的范围(32%~80%)内^[3,4]。氟的保留率与骨骼成熟度有关,氟的保留随年龄增长发生变化^[5]。Zohouri 等^[6]研究发现,儿童日总摄氟量与尿氟排泄率成负相关,本研究的结果也支持这一论点,表明摄氟量越多,则机体储存的氟也越多。本研究中,虽然 3 岁初次参与涂氟项目且涂布剂量为 0.05 mL 者尿氟浓度在涂氟后 12 h-24 h 与涂氟前也有差异,但在各组中,差异主要集中在 1 h-12 h,表明尿氟排泄在摄氟后 12 h 内排出量最多,牙齿在涂氟 12 小时内体内氟水平最高。因此,可以考虑在儿童涂氟后 12 小时内集中收集尿液,以减少对环境的污染。

吴晨等^[7]在使用 Duraphat varnish 涂布乳牙后发现在涂布剂量、涂布面积、涂布时间相同的情况下,缩短涂布周期能有效增加乳牙釉质表层下的氟含量;在涂布时间、涂布面积相同的情况下,釉质表层下的氟含量并不随涂布剂量的增加而增加。Seppä 等^[8]研究发现,Duraphat varnish 的有效性与氟的浓度不成比例,但和应用次数有关。Seppä 等^[9]在研究中发现每年使用 4 次 Duraphat varnish 的防龋效果明显好于每年使用 2 次。武洁等^[10]在研究不同浓度氟化钠涂膜对乳牙龋齿防龋效果中发现,1%氟化钠涂膜与 2%氟化钠防龋效果相当,推荐使用浓度较低的氟化钠涂膜用于乳牙龋齿的预防。这些研究结果提示我们在应用多乐氟时,减少涂布剂量、增加涂布次数可取得更好的防龋效果。本研究中,3 岁初次参与涂氟项目且涂布剂量为 0.2 mL 者和 3 岁初次参与涂氟项目且涂布剂量为 0.05 mL 者在涂氟后 2 h-3 h-4 h-的尿氟浓度有统计学差异,表明尿氟浓度与氟的摄入剂量呈正相关。此期也正是尿氟排泄的高峰期,不

同剂量的氟在涂布最初几小时可引起体内氟浓度明显不同,不能维持长时间的差异。高露洁公司要求的涂布剂量为乳牙列 0.25 mL,而本研究的涂布剂量均未超过高露洁所给的涂布剂量,故两组具体的防龋效果尚需进一步观察。

本研究结果表明,各组在涂氟前的尿氟浓度分别波动在 0.07-0.43 mg/L、0.07-0.38 mg/L、0.10-0.43 mg/L,涂氟后分别波动在 0.06-4.9 mg/L、0.06-2.49 mg/L、0.07-1.20 mg/L,波动范围较大,其中最大值出现在 3 岁初次参与涂氟项目且涂布剂量为 0.2 mL 者,尿氟浓度为 4.9 mg/L,根据尿氟浓度和水氟含量的换算关系^[21]及血氟浓度和水氟含量的关系^[22],可计算出该值对应的血氟浓度为 0.308 mg/L,远远高出正常情况下的血氟浓度 0.01-0.02 mg/L^[11],推测可能对机体造成一过性的代谢负荷。Mazze 等^[23]报道,当血氟浓度为 400 ng/ml 时,可产生尿最大渗透压的显著下降。据此,对于 0.2 mL 这个剂量是否会对机体造成损伤,还有待进一步研究。

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