

The Study of Changes of Basement Membrane in Gingivae of Adult Periodontitis

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Abstract

The major components of basement membrane including laminin and type IV collagen were studied by immunohistochemistry in 20 gingival specimens from patients with moderate to severe adult periodontitis and 10 normal gingival specimens combining with electron microscopic and PAS analysis. The results showed that laminin and type IV collagen were both present and stained with a continuous liner pattern in oral sulcular epithelium of the normal gingivae, while the pocket epithelial alterations of the periodontitis occurred, which included thinning, interruption, partial or complete absence of basement membrane involving one or more rete pegs and fragmentations. All these alterations may play an important role in the pathogenesis of adult periodontitis.

Key words: immunohistochemistry basement membrane laminin type IV collagen periodontitis

眶内及颞下窝木质异物一例

聂钦平

患者,女,20岁,右眼部被树枝刺伤伴同侧面部肿胀并张口困难1月。患者在田间跌倒时,右眼部被树枝刺伤,当即昏苏迷,1h后苏醒,感右眼肿胀痛及同侧头部剧痛,多次呕吐,伤口无明显出血。经抗炎、止痛治疗2d后疼痛减轻。第三天伤口开始流脓,右面部肿胀并张口困难。继续抗炎治疗1月疗效不佳,来我院就诊。检查见右下睑肿胀,其中部距睑缘0.5cm处见一瘻口,挤压眼睑有脓性分泌物流出。探瘻道深约3cm,无触及异物感觉。右面部肿胀,感觉迟钝,张口困难,开口度0.3cm。右眼球向下转动受限,向上及左右转动正常。眼球无明显压痛及外突,无复视,眼底正常。右眼视力1.2,左眼1.5。就诊当日在局麻下进行瘻道探查术,取出数片木质碎片。术后伤口不愈合,仍有脓性分泌物溢出。用庆大霉素及3%双氧水交替冲洗4周无好转,再次于局麻下探查瘻道。手术沿瘻道周围作柱形分离,在距皮肤约6cm处触及一异物。切除瘻道,露出一木质异物。清除异物周围肉芽组织,见异物嵌顿在眶下裂内,前端斜向下外刺入颞下窝,后端约1cm暴露在眶内,固定很紧。用止血钳拔出异物,见异物楔形,前端锐利,长4.5cm,宽1.0cm。术后

创口迅速愈合,症状消失,右侧面部感觉仍较左侧迟钝,开口度1cm。

讨论 有眶周穿通史及长期不愈合的感染伤口,用大剂量抗菌素治疗无效时应考虑到有眶内异物残留的可能。CT或MRI检查可准确反映眶内木质异物的位置及大小,有助于诊断和治疗。异物刺于眶下裂内,损伤眶下神经,可造成同侧面部感觉迟钝或麻木。由于眶下裂内无其他重要的神经和血管通过,本例异物虽大,但刺入时未损伤眼球和眼外肌,故对眼球的功能无明显损害。异物刺入颞下窝引起颞下间隙感染及并发颌面部多间隙感染,会导致张口困难,如感染向颅底和颅内扩散可引起严重并发症,因此彻底取出异物是治疗的关键,对长时间的外伤性瘻道进行手术探查时还应将瘻道一并切除。这既有助发现异物,同时也切除了病变组织。

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