3D 打印可摘局部义齿基托的临床应用

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【摘　要】：目的：　3D　3D
方法：　2020　4　2021　4　36
18　10　8　58-84　69.67 ± 7.81
9　9　58-82　68.5 ± 7.86　3D
结果：
P　0.05　3D　P　0.05
P　0.05　结论：3D

【关键词】：　3D

Clinical Application of 3D Printing Removable Partial Denture Base

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Abstract: Objective: To observe the difference between 3D printing removable partial denture base and wax lost casting removable partial denture base, and to explore the feasibility of 3D printing removable partial denture base. Methods: 36 patients with dentition loss who were treated in the outpatient department of Stomatology of Tangshan Hospital of traditional Chinese medicine from April 2020 to April 2021 were selected as the study subjects. The patients were divided into the study group and the control group by random number table method, with 18 patients in each group. In the study group, there were 10 males and 8 females, aged 58-84 years, with an average of (69.67 ± 7.81) years; In the control group, there were 9 males and 9 females, aged 58-82 years, with an average of (68.5 ± 7.86) years. Among them, the patients in the observation group were repaired with the 3D printed base model, and the patients in the control group were repaired with the traditional wax lost casting base model. To compare the fitting degree of denture base, the comfort degree of patients wearing and the accuracy of two kinds of removable dentures, as well as the recovery of masticatory function between the two groups. Results: compared with the control group, the comfort of wearing dentures in the study group was superior to that in the control group (P > 0.05); The accuracy of the removable denture base made by 3D printing was significantly higher than that of the control group, and the difference was statistically significant (P < 0.05); The recovery of masticatory function in the study group was significantly better than that in the control group (P < 0.05). Conclusion: 3D printing removable partial denture base has high accuracy and is worthy of clinical promotion.

Keywords: Prosthodontics; 3D printing; Denture; Base

2020　4　2021　4
36　3D

3D　“　”　1 资料与方法 [1]

1.1

3D　2020　4　2021　4
36

36 18
3D
10 8 58-84
69.67 ± 7.81 9 9 58-82
68.5 ± 7.86
2-3

P 0.05

1.2

3D 3Shape D700
AutoCAD 2016
CAD
3D

3
10

1.3

1

5 1

1.4

SPSS20.0
± $\overline{x} \pm s$ t
X^2 P 0.05

2 结果

2.1

18 10 8 58-84
69.67 ± 7.81 18 9 9
58-82 68.5 ± 7.86
P 0.05

1

		/	
	18	10/8	69.67 ± 7.81
	18	9/9	68.5 ± 7.86
t/χ^2		0.47	0.428
P		1	0.658

2.2

18 18 89.17%
87.41%
P 0.05
2

	n	%
	18	89.17%
	18	87.41%
P		0.20

2.2

91.21% 85.51%
P 0.01
3

	n	%
	18	91.21%
	18	85.51%
P		0.0001

2.3

1
4.2 ± 2.3
3.3 ± 0.8 P
0.05
4

	n	
	18	4.2 ± 2.3
	18	3.3 ± 0.8
P		0.001

3 讨论

[2]

1/3

[3] 3D

[4]

[5]

3D 3D

[6]

SLA

250 nm 400 nm

3D

[7]

3D

[8-9] 3D

3D

3D

3D

18

3D

Amal [10] 3D

[11] 3D

3D

Amal 3D

3D

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