

[DOI] 10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.12.001

· 专家论坛 ·

# 创伤性颞下颌关节强直发病机制研究新进展

胡开进, 马振, 王一名, 邓天阁

军事口腔医学国家重点实验室, 国家口腔疾病临床医学研究中心, 陕西省口腔疾病临床医学研究中心, 第四军医大学口腔医院颌面外科, 陕西 西安(710032)



【通信作者简介】 胡开进, 主任医师, 教授, 博士生导师; 任国际牙医学院院士, 中华口腔医学会牙及牙槽外科专业委员会主任委员, 中华口腔医学会颌面外科专业委员会副主任委员, 陕西省口腔医学会第二届颌面外科专业委员会主任委员; 国家自然科学基金及国家科技奖评审专家, 国家精品课程主讲教授; 全国高等学校国家卫生计生委“十三五”研究生规划教材《牙及牙槽外科学》主编, 全国高等学校“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材《口腔颌面外科学》编委, 国家卫生计生委住院医师规范化培训教材《口腔医学口腔颌面外科分册》编委, 《中国口腔颌面外科杂志》、《口腔疾病防治》等8本杂志编委; 主持和参与国家自然科学基金、军队科研基金及省部级研究课题15项, 发表教学和科研论文288篇, 其中SCI收录50余篇; 出版专著38部, 其中主编及主译专著19部; 获国家、省部级教学及科研奖励19项, 获国家专利16项。

【摘要】 创伤性颞下颌关节强直是指外伤引起的髁突与颞骨关节窝之间的纤维性或骨性融合, 可导致患者张口受限、咀嚼困难, 甚至阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征。当儿童或青少年发生创伤性颞下颌关节强直, 还会导致面部发育不对称、小颌畸形、咬合关系错乱等, 严重影响患者身心健康。该病一旦发生则治疗困难、易复发, 而且发病机制不清, 一直是口腔颌面外科研究的热点和难点。本文结合国内外最新的研究进展, 明确创伤性颞下颌关节强直的发病因素, 如髁突的损伤、关节盘的损伤或移位、关节窝的损伤以及翼外肌的类牵张成骨作用; 对“血肿机化”、“翼外肌类牵张成骨”等发病机制假说进行述评, 并结合相关细胞学和分子生物学研究阐述现阶段创伤性颞下颌关节强直的发病机制研究进展。

【关键词】 创伤; 颞下颌关节; 关节强直; 发病机制; 髁突; 关节盘; 关节窝; 翼外肌; 动物模型; 间充质干细胞; 巨噬细胞

【中图分类号】 R78 【文献标志码】 A 【文章编号】 2096-1456(2021)12-0793-08

【引用著录格式】 胡开进, 马振, 王一名, 等. 创伤性颞下颌关节强直发病机制研究新进展[J]. 口腔疾病防治, 2021, 29(12): 793-800. doi: 10.12016/j.issn.2096-1456.2021.12.001.

**New progress in the pathogenesis of traumatic temporomandibular joint ankylosis** HU Kaijin, MA Zhen, WANG Yiming, DENG Tiange. State Key Laboratory of Military Stomatology, National Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases, Shaanxi Clinical Research Center for Oral Diseases, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Stomatological Hospital, Air Force Medical University, Xi'an 710032, China

Corresponding author: HU Kaijin, Email: hukaijin2015@126.com, Tel: 86-29-84776102; DENG Tiange, Email: dtgysz@163.com, Tel: 86-29-84776102

【Abstract】 Traumatic temporomandibular joint ankylosis refers to fibrous or bony fusion between the condyle and the glenoid fossa. It can cause problems with mouth-opening limitations, mastication difficulties, obstructive sleep apnea



开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID)

【收稿日期】 2021-05-06; 【修回日期】 2021-06-15

【基金项目】 国家自然科学基金项目(81970954)

【通信作者】 胡开进, 教授, 博士, Email: hukaijin2015@126.com, Tel: 86-29-84776102; 邓天阁, 副教授, 博士, Email: dtgysz@163.com, Tel: 86-29-84776102

and hypopnea syndrome. When traumatic temporomandibular joint ankylosis occurs during childhood, it can cause facial asymmetry, micrognathia, and malocclusion, which significantly affect the physical and mental health. Once temporomandibular joint ankylosis occurs, it will be refractory and recurrent. The pathogenesis of temporomandibular joint ankylosis has not been completely elucidated and has always been a research hotspot in the oral and maxillofacial fields. In this paper, worldwide research was conducted, and the pathogenesis of traumatic temporomandibular joint ankylosis was clarified, such as "damage of condyle", "disc displacement or rupture", "damage to the glenoid fossa" and "lateral pterygoid muscle distraction". The relative pathogenesis hypotheses were summarized, such as "hematoma organization" and "lateral pterygoid muscle distraction osteogenesis". The related pathogenesis of traumatic temporomandibular joint ankylosis was discussed based on the latest cytology and molecular biology research.

**【Key words】** trauma; temporomandibular joint; ankylosis; pathogenesis; mandibular condyle; articular disc; glenoid fossa; lateral pterygoid muscle; animal model; mesenchymal stem cells; macrophages

**J Prev Treat Stomatol Dis, 2021, 29(12): 793-800.**

**【Competing interests】** The authors declare no competing interests.

This study was supported by the grants from National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 81970954).

颞下颌关节(temporomandibular joint, TMJ)是髁突、关节盘以及颞骨关节窝等结构组成的滑膜关节, TMJ活动频繁且承受咬合力,使其易患关节疾病<sup>[1]</sup>。颞下颌关节强直(temporomandibular joint ankylosis, TMJA)是一种严重的关节疾病,会导致关节内纤维性粘连或骨性粘连,影响下颌运动并且会造成面部畸形<sup>[2]</sup>。儿童发生髁突粉碎性骨折常引起TMJ广泛的骨粘连,若儿童发生髁突矢状骨折可引起髁突外侧与关节窝外侧发生部分骨粘连,内侧形成假关节,严重者还会引起错颌畸形<sup>[3]</sup>、面前突<sup>[4]</sup>、小颌畸形等并发症<sup>[5]</sup>,甚至会导致上呼吸道狭窄,最终引起阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(obstructive sleep apnea and hypopnea syndrome, OSAHS)<sup>[6]</sup>。创伤<sup>[7]</sup>、感染<sup>[8]</sup>、系统性疾病<sup>[9]</sup>以及其他原因<sup>[10]</sup>均可以导致TMJA,其中创伤因素约占90%<sup>[11]</sup>。创伤性TMJA发病机制复杂,治疗困难并且有一定复发率<sup>[12-15]</sup>,然而其发生机制未被真正揭示,动物模型研究各异<sup>[16-18]</sup>。本文就创伤性TMJA的发病机制进行阐述。

## 1 创伤性TMJA发生的相关因素

### 1.1 髁突的损伤

由于解剖结构和生物力学的特殊性,髁突在下颌骨受到外伤时容易发生骨折并伴随关节盘、关节窝的损伤<sup>[5, 19]</sup>。目前下颌髁突骨折的分类方法较多<sup>[20]</sup>,具有代表性的是根据髁突骨折线的部位分为:囊内骨折、髁突基底部骨折和髁突颈部骨折,囊内骨折又分为A型、B型和M型,分别代表骨折线通过髁突内极、骨折线从髁突关节面外1/3呈

矢状向延伸至髁突内侧和髁突粉碎性骨折。

创伤性TMJA好发于儿童。笔者比较儿童与成人TMJ形态发现,相比成人,儿童的关节窝浅,髁突活动度更大,并且儿童髁突纵轴倾斜角小,髁突颈最小横断面积/髁突最大横断面积比值大<sup>[3]</sup>。因此当TMJ受到下颌传递的外力时,成人易发生髁突颈部骨折,儿童则易发生髁突矢状骨折。He等<sup>[21]</sup>发现,40例TMJA中有25例是髁突矢状骨折引起的。笔者<sup>[22]</sup>在绵羊动物实验中造成髁突矢状骨折,术后12周后发现实验动物开口度较骨折前明显减小,CT检查显示髁突畸形严重,关节间隙模糊,大体解剖发现关节盘与髁突粘连,关节盘部分破损,关节窝有不同程度的虫蚀状骨吸收,有发展成TMJA的趋势。Wang等<sup>[16]</sup>研究表明,在绵羊髁突囊内骨折模型中,完整的髁突头部纤维层可以阻止TMJA发生。Ouyang等<sup>[23]</sup>在小鼠动物实验发现髁突软骨的破坏可以导致髁突病理性改变,而单纯的髁突颈部骨折无髁突软骨损伤不能促进髁突头部增生。这些研究说明,创伤性TMJA的发生与髁突的损伤关系密切<sup>[24]</sup>。

### 1.2 关节盘和关节窝的损伤

在临床病例中,不是所有髁突骨折均能够发展成TMJA<sup>[25]</sup>。Pihut等<sup>[26]</sup>发现关节盘移位会引起颞下颌关节紊乱症,导致疼痛等症状。Yan等<sup>[27]</sup>通过临床病例阐述了在髁突粉碎性骨折的治疗过程中,恢复关节盘位置可以有效避免髁突骨折患者继发TMJA。Wang等<sup>[28]</sup>发现切除绵羊关节盘合并关节纤维层损伤可导致创伤性TMJA。He等<sup>[29]</sup>通过影像学研究发现,关节强直均伴有关节盘的移

位,关节盘的存在可以阻止TMJA发生。He等<sup>[30]</sup>在临床病例中发现急性创伤可以导致关节盘的损伤移位,髁突失去关节盘的保护会发生骨吸收,在保守治疗后有部分患者会发生TMJA。Yan等<sup>[7]</sup>在绵羊动物实验中模拟髁突矢状骨折并切除大部分关节盘,仅关节窝严重损伤的绵羊发生了TMJ骨性强直。因此,关节盘和关节窝的损伤是发生创伤性TMJA的重要因素。

### 1.3 翼外肌的作用

笔者前期研究发现,在绵羊髁突骨折的动物模型中,保留了翼外肌功能侧的髁突形态改变更严重<sup>[31]</sup>。最近,笔者对绵羊髁突、关节盘以及关节窝进行复合损伤,结果发现仅有保留翼外肌功能侧的TMJ发生骨性强直,阻断翼外肌功能侧未发生骨性强直<sup>[2]</sup>。笔者在成年绵羊髁突矢状骨折的模型中分别采用保守治疗和切开复位内固定的手术治疗,12周后从影像学和大体解剖评价两种方法的疗效,经过手术复位的髁突愈合良好,关节盘完好并附着于髁突上,而保守治疗组髁突畸变,关节盘和关节窝有不同程度的破坏。成年患者若采用保守方法治疗髁突矢状骨折,在下颌生理运动过程中髁突内侧残端反复受翼外肌的牵拉力,会进一步破坏髁突形态,并损伤关节盘和关节窝<sup>[32]</sup>。因此,翼外肌的作用也是发生创伤性TMJA的重要因素。

### 1.4 下颌运动受限

Nanthini等<sup>[33]</sup>发现限制患者开口会影响TMJ的形态与功能。Miyamoto等<sup>[34]</sup>在绵羊动物实验中,摘除关节盘、破坏髁突以及关节窝表面并限制下颌运动,发现在TMJ创伤早期制动下颌可以促进关节强直,强直一旦开始形成,无论是否制动下颌强直均会发展。笔者收集30例4~8岁儿童髁突骨折的患者病例,用磨牙区咬合夹板使患儿保持微张口3~6个月,不仅没有1例发生关节强直,而且患儿的TMJ形态和口颌功能均恢复良好<sup>[19]</sup>,因此,在髁突骨折初期用殆垫或咬合夹板限制患儿下颌开口初期和闭口末期运动,可以最大限度阻断翼外肌对髁突的类牵张作用,进而阻止TMJA的发生。

## 2 创伤性TMJA的发病机制研究新进展

### 2.1 “囊内血肿机化”假说

儿童生长发育迅速,TMJ血运丰富,下颌骨受到创伤时发生髁突骨折,容易导致关节囊内血肿,因此临床TMJA常见于儿童<sup>[35]</sup>。髁突骨折导致的

TMJA仅占3.23%,可见不是所有的髁突骨折都能发展成TMJA<sup>[36]</sup>。研究证明单纯的关节腔内血肿无法引起TMJA<sup>[16]</sup>。临床上部分患者髁突骨折后数年甚至数十年才形成TMJA,而髁突骨折引起的血肿多在3个月内吸收。因此,髁突骨折伴血肿机化不是导致创伤性TMJA的唯一因素。

### 2.2 “囊外血肿机化”假说

Ferretti等<sup>[37]</sup>发现创伤性TMJA的骨性粘连区多位于髁突外侧和颞弓之间,提出关节囊外而非囊内的血肿机化导致了关节强直,他们认为髁突骨折后形成骨折间隙,血液充满间隙并渗到TMJ关节囊外,由于髁突骨折移位使其残端更接近颞骨关节窝,为形成关节窝骨桥提供了有利条件,当血肿进一步机化并骨化就会限制下颌活动,以上因素共同导致创伤性TMJA的发病。尽管这一假说较囊内血肿假说似乎更合理,但这一假说的发生条件是脱位型髁突骨折,并且该假说无法解释不伴有髁突移位的骨折类型也同样能够发生骨化粘连,进一步发展成创伤性TMJA。

### 2.3 “肥厚性骨不连”假说

Yan等<sup>[38]</sup>认为,创伤性TMJA的发生是由于髁突骨折后的“异常骨愈合”,他们认为TMJA的发生有三个必要条件:①关节发生骨性或者纤维性粘连使损伤后的髁突与关节窝接近甚至接触;②关节盘缺损或移位;③开放的关节骨髓腔。创伤后发生骨性TMJA经影像学可观察到骨性强直区有模糊的透射带,这个特征类似于长骨的肥厚性骨不连,并且患者的最大张口度和关节区钙化程度存在负相关。因此,Yan等<sup>[38]</sup>认为TMJ损伤为髁突和关节窝的骨愈合创造了微环境,即创造了骨性强直的发生条件。其次,开口运动受限加速了髁突和关节窝的骨愈合。这一假说较好地解释了TMJ在创伤后形成骨性强直的机制。

### 2.4 “翼外肌类牵张成骨”假说

笔者在总结了髁突矢状骨折的动物模型研究以及临床治疗的基础上,发现创伤性TMJA不但与TMJ复合损伤有关,而且与翼外肌的作用关系密切。翼外肌的上头起自蝶骨大翼的颞下面和颞下嵴,止于TMJ的关节囊前内面和关节盘前缘,翼外肌的下头起自翼外板的外侧面,与部分上头肌纤维一并止于髁突颈部翼肌窝。在关节盘脱位或损伤后,由于翼外肌在骨折愈合过程中的类牵张作用,新生骨球在骨折碎片和髁状突外侧残端之间过度生长,进一步破坏关节盘和上下关节面软骨,

使髁突与关节窝直接接触。据此,笔者首次提出“创伤性TMJA的翼外肌类牵张成骨假说”<sup>[39]</sup>。笔者的研究发现,在绵羊髁突骨折的动物模型中,翼外肌的存在可以影响髁突矢状骨折后的骨改建,即保留了翼外肌功能侧的骨折髁突形态改变更严重<sup>[31]</sup>。随后笔者在组织学<sup>[40]</sup>及影像学<sup>[2]</sup>研究中,证实了翼外肌可以促进骨折的髁突形成更多的新骨,有可能导致创伤性TMJA的发病。笔者<sup>[2]</sup>对绵羊髁突、关节盘以及关节窝进行复合损伤,结果发现仅有保留翼外肌功能侧的TMJ发生骨性强直,阻断翼外肌功能侧未发生骨性强直。大体解剖可见,阻断翼外肌功能侧髁突形态较正常髁突有改建但不明显;而保留翼外肌功能侧TMJ发生明显骨性强直,关节间隙变窄或者消失,髁突体积变大,下颌支与颅底间距缩短。Micro-CT可见髁突骨折区有大量成骨且新生骨小梁的方向与翼外肌收缩方向一致<sup>[41]</sup>,说明翼外肌具有类牵张成骨的作用。笔者得出结论,在升颌肌群作用下,髁突残端与关节窝可随着关节盘内移位而接近甚至直接接

触,随后在下颌生理性运动过程中进一步损伤,同时髁突内侧受翼外肌的类牵张成骨作用,髁突内外侧之间出现异常的骨愈合,最终与关节窝外侧、颧弓发生粘连并形成骨性强直。笔者的研究解释了翼外肌的类牵张成骨作用是形成创伤性TMJA的又一重要因素。笔者最新的研究将荧光金(fluorogold, FG)注射到SD鼠左侧翼外肌,术后7 d将SD鼠灌注、取脑、切片,经FG与兔抗神经元核抗原(neuron nuclear antigen, NeuN)免疫荧光双重标记,观察到在注射侧的三叉神经运动核神经元内可见大量的FG逆标神经元的胞体和树突,这些神经元不仅分布于支配闭口肌的三叉神经运动核的背外侧部,也分布于支配开口肌的三叉神经运动核的腹内侧部<sup>[42]</sup>。上述笔者以研究证明翼外肌在开闭口运动中频繁发挥作用,因此,在创伤性TMJA的发病过程中翼外肌频繁发挥类牵张成骨作用。综上所述,创伤性TMJA发病的重要因素包括髁突的损伤、关节盘的损伤或移位、关节窝的损伤以及翼外肌的类牵张成骨作用等(图1)。

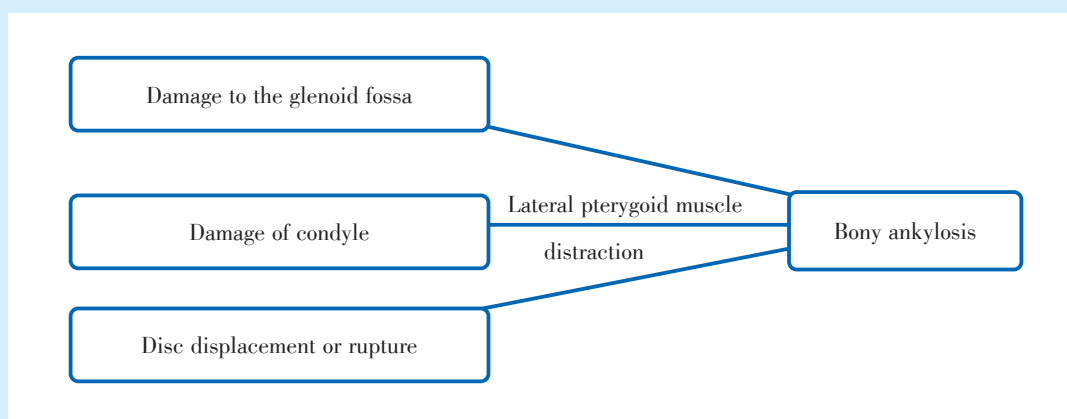


Figure 1 Pathogenesis of temporomandibular joint ankylosis

图1 颞下颌关节强直形成机制

## 2.5 创伤性TMJA的细胞学研究

2.5.1 间充质干细胞 创伤性TMJA的病理基础是关节内纤维性或骨性组织代替关节正常结构。Yan等<sup>[38,43]</sup>发现TMJA和过度骨愈合相似,而间充质干细胞(mesenchymal stem cells, MSCs)在骨形成和骨愈合中起到至关重要的作用<sup>[44]</sup>。骨髓来源的MSCs是一种多能细胞,可分化为成骨细胞、软骨细胞、成纤维细胞、肌细胞等,共同参与骨折的修复与重建<sup>[2,45]</sup>。He等<sup>[46]</sup>提出在骨折愈合期间,MSCs通过细胞因子和趋化因子富集到骨折部位促进关

节区形成骨性强直,例如骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic proteins, BMPs),转化生长因子- $\beta$  (transforming growth factor- $\beta$ , TGF- $\beta$ ),基质细胞衍生因子1(stromal cell-derived factor 1, SDF1)等。Kitaori等<sup>[47]</sup>和Shinohara等<sup>[48]</sup>发现抑制SDF1会降低MSCs的迁移能力并延缓骨折愈合,相反,SDF1的过表达可以增强MSCs的迁移和归巢能力,并加速骨折愈合。在创伤性TMJA中,髁突骨折常伴有颞骨关节窝的损伤,以及关节盘移位,导致受伤的髁突与关节窝之间失去屏障,在下颌的运动过程

中,损伤的髁突与关节窝不断接触从而引发异常骨愈合<sup>[40,49]</sup>。在此过程中,MSCs从髁突断端、骨髓、骨膜以及血管中游离出来进入关节间隙,然后分化为骨祖细胞和成骨细胞,最终形成强直骨块<sup>[50]</sup>。Yan等<sup>[43]</sup>指出,创伤性TMJA形成过程的病理机制与肥厚性骨不连骨痂形成的病理机制相似。Porto等<sup>[51]</sup>发现,在TMJA的鼠动物模型中,与应用植骨相比,应用MSCs在TMJ的受损区域诱导了更多的骨形成,引起了严重的骨性强直。以上研究表明,MSCs在髁突等骨折愈合过程中起重要作用。

**2.5.2 破骨细胞与巨噬细胞** 破骨细胞是骨折愈合过程中骨吸收和骨重建的关键细胞<sup>[52]</sup>,在临床治疗中,抑制破骨细胞功能可以有效治疗骨质疏松<sup>[53]</sup>、促进骨再生<sup>[54]</sup>等。组织蛋白酶K(cathepsin K, CTSK)是骨代谢的关键调控靶点,通过对破骨细胞数目和功能的影响发挥重要的骨吸收调控功能。在小鼠牙周炎模型中,抑制CTSK可以有效促进牙槽骨再生、减缓骨吸收<sup>[55]</sup>。研究表明,在TMJA形成的阶段破骨细胞的数量减少、分化能力减弱,提示破骨细胞缺乏可能参与了TMJA的骨量形成<sup>[46]</sup>。然而,破骨细胞缺失如何导致TMJA骨量形成的详细机制还需要进一步的研究<sup>[54]</sup>。

巨噬细胞是破骨细胞的前体细胞,存在于人类和动物骨折愈合的炎症阶段,它们在启动骨折修复过程中起着关键作用<sup>[56]</sup>。巨噬细胞清除病原微生物、细胞碎片和坏死组织,并诱导损伤后炎症因子的高表达,如白细胞介素1(interleukin-1, IL-1)、白细胞介素6(interleukin-6, IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$ (tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )等<sup>[57]</sup>。研究表明,从受伤时起减少巨噬细胞或减少巨噬细胞相关的炎症因子可能会影响骨折的愈合<sup>[58]</sup>。在TMJA的研究中,Zhao等<sup>[59]</sup>发现在新西兰兔TMJA动物模型早期,巨噬细胞的数量较多,有趣的是,一旦在TMJA动物模型手术时抑制巨噬细胞数量,可以减轻骨性强直的程度,并且软骨相关基因的表达也减少。上述研究表明巨噬细胞在启动骨折愈合和TMJA过程中具有重要作用,并且与骨形成密切相关。巨噬细胞主要分为M1型和M2型,目前尚未见巨噬细胞极化异常在TMJA发病中的研究。

## 2.6 创伤性TMJA的分子生物学研究

分子生物学研究提示创伤性TMJA间隙组织存在着持续过度的成骨能力。笔者课题组前期提

出创伤性TMJ骨性强直是髁突骨折后的异常成骨,导致髁突体积变大、形状不规则,在下颌的运动过程中进一步损伤关节盘、关节窝,进而发生关节强直。血管生成与成骨密切相关<sup>[49,60]</sup>。在创伤性TMJA进展中,血管生成可能参与了髁突骨折后的骨形成。血管生成可以促进骨折愈合,而血管生成不足则会导致萎缩性骨不连<sup>[46,61]</sup>。在创伤性TMJA的研究中,成骨和血管生成细胞因子,如骨形成蛋白4(bone morphogenetic protein 4, BMP-4)、骨形成蛋白7(bone morphogenetic protein 7, BMP-7)和血管生成素2(angiopoietin-2, Ang-2)的表达下调<sup>[62]</sup>。Yan等<sup>[63]</sup>和Zhang等<sup>[64]</sup>分析了TMJA动物标本,发现Wnt5a、 $\beta$ -catenin、淋巴细胞增强因子、RUNX2(runt-related transcription factor 2)等表达降低。Pilmane等<sup>[65]</sup>发现TMJA样本中转化生长因子- $\beta$ 1(transforming growth factor- $\beta$ 1, TGF- $\beta$ 1)和MSX2的表达增高导致了持续性骨形成。Liang等<sup>[49]</sup>和Zhang等<sup>[64]</sup>等发现,在绵羊TMJA的动物模型中,血管生成相关基因在骨性强直组中的表达高于纤维性强直组,例如缺氧诱导因子1 $\alpha$ (hypoxia-inducible factor-1 $\alpha$ , HIF-1 $\alpha$ )、血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)、血管生成素1(angiopoietin 1, ANG-1)、富含半胱氨酸的血管生成诱导剂61(cysteine-rich angiogenic inducer 61, CYR61)和基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinases, MMPs)等。这些结果提示创伤性TMJA骨痂形成中血管生成相关因子可能起重要作用。

笔者研究团队采用高通量测序分析了绵羊动物模型中离断翼外肌功能侧强直骨块与正常髁突,发现成骨相关基因如II型胶原纤维 $\alpha$ 1基因(collagen type II  $\alpha$  1 chain, COL2A1)、白细胞介素1 $\alpha$ (interleukin-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\alpha$ )、白细胞衍生趋化因子1(leukocyte cell derived chemotaxin 1, LECT1)和CD180等基因上调,比较保留翼外肌功能侧与离断翼外肌功能侧,发现脂联素(adiponectin, ADPN)、肌球蛋白轻链激酶(myosin light chain kinase, MYLK)、肌钙蛋白C1(troponin C1, TNNC1)和卡莱奎林1(calsequestrin 1, Casq1)等上调,LECT1和IL-1 $\alpha$ 以及CD180等下调,证实BMP7、LECT1等在翼外肌的类牵张成骨中起重要作用,与创伤性TMJA的发展密切相关<sup>[64]</sup>。

## 3 总结与展望

创伤性TMJA一旦发生会严重影响患者的生

活质量,其治疗在于切除强直骨球、恢复TMJ的解剖与功能<sup>[66]</sup>,但术后仍存在TMJA的复发问题。探索TMJA的发病机制以预防TMJA发生是解决此类疾病的根本途径。目前国内外关于创伤性TMJA的动物研究较多,但是不同的动物研究采用的建模方法各异,多数研究中仅在TMJ形成纤维性强直。骨性强直的动物研究多采用髁突、关节盘和关节窝的开放性复合损伤,但动物模型的开放性损伤与临床患者TMJ闭合性损伤不完全相同,动物模型也存在一定局限性。

综上所述,关于创伤性TMJA的研究重点仍是建立标准化、可重复性高、能够更好地模拟临床患者TMJ创伤微环境的动物模型。前期研究虽然已初步揭示了创伤性TMJA的发病机制,但这方面的探索尚处于初期,未来将更深入地从细胞学、分子生物学以及基因水平等方面探索创伤性TMJA的微观机制。

**[Author contributions]** Hu KJ, Deng TG wrote and revised the article; Ma Z, Wang YM collected the references. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

### 参考文献

- [1] Acri TM, Shin K, Seol D, et al. Tissue engineering for the temporomandibular joint[J]. *Adv Healthc Mater*, 2019, 8(2): e1801236. doi: 10.1002/adhm.201801236.
- [2] Deng TG, Liu CK, Wu LG, et al. Association between maximum mouth opening and area of bony fusion in simulated temporomandibular joint bony ankylosis[J]. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2020, 49(3): 369-376. doi: 10.1016/j.ijom.2019.06.030.
- [3] Meng F, Liu Y, Hu K, et al. A comparative study of the skeletal morphology of the temporo-mandibular joint of children and adults [J]. *J Postgrad Med*, 2008, 54(3): 191-194. doi: 10.4103/0022-3859.40960.
- [4] Chouinard AF, Kaban LB, Peacock ZS. Acquired abnormalities of the temporomandibular joint[J]. *Oral Maxillofac Surg Clin North Am*, 2018, 30(1): 83-96. doi: 10.1016/j.coms.2017.08.005.
- [5] Resnick CM. Temporomandibular joint reconstruction in the growing child[J]. *Oral Maxillofac Surg Clin North Am*, 2018, 30(1): 109-121. doi: 10.1016/j.coms.2017.08.006.
- [6] Agarwal B, Yadav P, Roychoudhury A, et al. Does bilateral gap arthroplasty increase the severity of obstructive sleep apnea in patients with temporomandibular joint ankylosis?[J]. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2021, 79(6): 1344. doi: 10.1016/j.joms.2021.01.015.
- [7] Yan YB, Zhang Y, Gan YH, et al. Surgical induction of TMJ bony ankylosis in growing sheep and the role of injury severity of the glenoid fossa on the development of bony ankylosis[J]. *J Craniomaxillofac Surg*, 2013, 41(6): 476-486. doi: 10.1016/j.jcms.2012.03.011.
- [8] De Roo N, Van Doorne L, Troch A, et al. Quantifying the outcome of surgical treatment of temporomandibular joint ankylosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *J Craniomaxillofac Surg*, 2016, 44(1): 6-15. doi: 10.1016/j.jcms.2015.08.019.
- [9] Bathi RJ, Taneja N, Parveen S. Rheumatoid arthritis of TMJ--a diagnostic dilemma?[J]. *Dent Update*, 2004, 31(3): 167-170. doi: 10.12968/denu.2004.31.3.167.
- [10] Galié M, Candotto V, Elia G, et al. Temporomandibular joint ankylosis after early mandibular distraction osteogenesis: a new syndrome?[J]. *J Craniofac Surg*, 2017, 28(5): 1185-1190. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0000000000003612.
- [11] Movahed R, Mercuri LG. Management of temporomandibular joint ankylosis[J]. *Oral Maxillofac Surg Clin North Am*, 2015, 27(1): 27-35. doi: 10.1016/j.coms.2014.09.003.
- [12] Valentini V, Vetrano S, Agrillo A, et al. Surgical treatment of TMJ ankylosis: our experience (60 cases)[J]. *J Craniofac Surg*, 2002, 13(1): 59-67. doi: 10.1097/00001665-200201000-00013.
- [13] Ma D, Zhang S, Pang C, et al. The Application of intraoperative computed tomography in surgical management of temporomandibular joint ankylosis[J]. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2021, 79(1): 90.e1-90.e7. doi: 10.1016/j.joms.2020.09.002.
- [14] Xia L, Zhang Y, An J, et al. Evaluating the remodeling of condyles reconstructed by transport distraction osteogenesis in the treatment of temporomandibular joint ankylosis[J]. *J Craniomaxillofac Surg*, 2020, 48(5): 494-500. doi: 10.1016/j.jcms.2020.03.004.
- [15] Xia L, He Y, An J, et al. Condyle-preserved arthroplasty versus costochondral grafting in paediatric temporomandibular joint ankylosis: a retrospective investigation[J]. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2019, 48(4): 526-533. doi: 10.1016/j.ijom.2018.07.018.
- [16] Wang HL, Zhang PP, Meng L, et al. Preserving the fibrous layer of the mandibular condyle reduces the risk of ankylosis in a sheep model of intracapsular condylar fracture[J]. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2018, 76(9): 1951.e1-e24. doi: 10.1016/j.joms.2018.05.018.
- [17] Tuncel U, Kostakoglu N, Turan A, et al. The use of temporalis muscle graft, fresh and cryopreserved amniotic membrane in preventing temporomandibular joint ankylosis after discectomy in rabbits[J]. *J Craniomaxillofac Surg*, 2014, 42(8): 1868-1876. doi: 10.1016/j.jcms.2014.07.005.
- [18] Zavodovskaya R, Vapniarsky N, Garcia T, et al. Intra- and extra-articular features of temporomandibular joint ankylosis in the cat (*felis catus*)[J]. *J Comp Pathol*, 2020, 175: 39-48. doi: 10.1016/j.jcpa.2019.12.006.
- [19] Liu CK, Meng FW, Tan XY, et al. Clinical and radiological outcomes after treatment of sagittal fracture of mandibular condyle (SFMC) by using occlusal splint in children[J]. *Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2014, 52(2): 144-148. doi: 10.1016/j.bjoms.2013.10.007.
- [20] Vincent AG, Ducic Y, Kellman R. Fractures of the mandibular condyle[J]. *Facial Plast Surg*, 2019, 35(6): 623-626. doi: 10.1055/s-0039-1700888.
- [21] He D, Ellis E, Zhang Y. Etiology of temporomandibular joint ankylosis secondary to condylar fractures: the role of concomitant mandibular fractures[J]. *J Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2008, 66(1): 77-84. doi: 10.1016/j.joms.2007.08.013.

- [22] 邓天阁, 王磊, 刘平, 等. 颞下颌关节强直动物模型中最大张口度与强直严重程度关系研究[J]. 中国实用口腔科杂志, 2020, 13(12): 730-737. doi: 10.19538/j.kq.2020.12.006.
- Deng TG, Wang L, Liu P, et al. Correlations between maximum mouth opening and severity of traumatic temporomandibular joint bone ankylosis in the sheep model[J]. Chin J Pract Stomatol, 2020, 13(12): 730-737. doi: 10.19538/j.kq.2020.12.006.
- [23] Ouyang N, Zhu X, Li H, et al. Effects of a single condylar neck fracture without condylar cartilage injury on traumatic heterotopic ossification around the temporomandibular joint in mice[J]. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol, 2018, 125(2): 120-125. doi: 10.1016/j.oooo.2017.10.008.
- [24] Anyanechi CE. Temporomandibular joint ankylosis caused by condylar fractures: a retrospective analysis of cases at an urban teaching hospital in Nigeria[J]. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg, 2015, 44(8): 1027-1033. doi: 10.1016/j.ijom.2015.05.003.
- [25] Marji FP, Anstadt E, Davit A, et al. Pediatric mandibular condylar fractures with concomitant cervical spine injury: a treatment protocol for prevention of temporomandibular joint ankylosis[J]. J Craniofac Surg, 2020, 31(3): e248 - e250. doi: 10.1097/SCS.000000000000178.
- [26] Pihut M, Gorecka M, Ceranowicz P, et al. The efficiency of anterior repositioning splints in the management of pain related to temporomandibular joint disc displacement with reduction[J]. Pain Res Manag, 2018: 9089286. doi: 10.1155/2018/9089286.
- [27] Yan G, Zhou Q, Yang M. A new method to reposition the displaced articular disc for a patient with comminuted condylar fracture[J]. J Craniofac Surg, 2019, 30(4): e373 - e376. doi: 10.1097/SCS.0000000000005384.
- [28] Wang HL, Liu H, Shen J, et al. Removal of the articular fibrous layers with discectomy leads to temporomandibular joint ankylosis [J]. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol, 2019, 127(5): 372 -380. doi: 10.1016/j.oooo.2018.12.002.
- [29] He D, Cai Y, Yang C. Analysis of temporomandibular joint ankylosis caused by condylar fracture in adults[J]. J Oral Maxillofac Surg, 2014, 72(4): 763.e1-9. doi: 10.1016/j.joms.2013.12.015.
- [30] He D, Yang X, Wang F, et al. Acute trauma induced disc displacement without reduction and its sequelae[J]. Sci Rep, 2016, 6: 32684. doi: 10.1038/srep32684.
- [31] Liu CK, Liu P, Meng FW, et al. The role of the lateral pterygoid muscle in the sagittal fracture of mandibular condyle (SFMC) healing process[J]. Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg, 2012, 50(4): 356-360. doi: 10.1016/j.bjoms.2011.05.015.
- [32] Meng FW, Hu KJ, Kong L, et al. Morphological evaluation of temporomandibular joint after open and closed treatment of type B discapsular condylar fractures in sheep[J]. Ann Anat, 2009, 191(3): 288-293. doi: 10.1016/j.aanat.2008.12.002.
- [33] Nanthini C, Sathasivasubramanian S, Arunan M. Temporomandibular joint changes in oral submucous fibrosis--a magnetic resonance imaging study[J]. J Clin Exp Dent, 2018, 10(7): e673-e680. doi: 10.4317/jced.54643.
- [34] Miyamoto H, Kurita K, Ogi N, et al. Effect of limited jaw motion on ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint in sheep[J]. Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg, 2000, 38(2): 148-153. doi: 10.1054/bjom.1999.0206.
- [35] Mohanty S, Kohli S, Dabas J, et al. Fate of the coronoid process after coronoidotomy and its effect on the interincisal opening: a clinical and radiologic assessment[J]. J Oral Maxillofac Surg, 2017, 75(6): 1263-1273. doi: 10.1016/j.joms.2017.01.012.
- [36] Zhu F, Zhi Y, Xu X, et al. Interpositional arthroplasty of post-traumatic temporomandibular joint ankylosis: a modified method[J]. J Craniofac Surg, 2021, 49(5): 373-380. doi: 10.1016/j.jcms.2021.01.032.
- [37] Ferretti C, Bryant R, Becker P, et al. Temporomandibular joint morphology following post-traumatic ankylosis in 26 patients[J]. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg, 2005, 34(4): 376-381. doi: 10.1016/j.ijom.2004.09.003.
- [38] Yan YB, Duan DH, Zhang Y, et al. The development of traumatic temporomandibular joint bony ankylosis: a course similar to the hypertrophic nonunion?[J]. Med Hypotheses, 2012, 78(2): 273 - 276. doi: 10.1016/j.mehy.2011.10.044.
- [39] Meng FW, Zhao JL, Hu KJ, et al. A new hypothesis of mechanisms of traumatic ankylosis of temporomandibular joint[J]. Med Hypotheses, 2009, 73(1): 92 - 93. doi: 10.1016/j.mehy.2009.01.024.
- [40] Wu D, Yang XJ, Cheng P, et al. The lateral pterygoid muscle affects reconstruction of the condyle in the sagittal fracture healing process: a histological study[J]. Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg, 2015, 44(8): 1010-1015. doi: 10.1016/j.ijom.2015.02.004.
- [41] Deng TG, Liu CK, Liu P, et al. Influence of the lateral pterygoid muscle on traumatic temporomandibular joint bony ankylosis[J]. BMC Oral Health, 2016, 16(1): 62. doi: 10.1186/s12903-016-0220-1.
- [42] 李国威, 刘昌奎, 刘平, 等. 大鼠三叉神经运动核-翼外肌投射通路的解剖学研究[J]. 中华口腔医学杂志, 2020, 55(4): 259-263. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112144-20191129-00427.
- Li GW, Liu CK, Liu P, et al. Anatomical study of rat trigeminal motor nucleus - lateral pterygoid muscle projection pathway[J]. Chin J Stomatol, 2020, 55(4): 259 - 263. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112144-20191129-00427.
- [43] Yan YB, Liang SX, Shen J, et al. Current concepts in the pathogenesis of traumatic temporomandibular joint ankylosis[J]. Head Face Med, 2014, 10: 35. doi: 10.1186/1746-160X-10-35.
- [44] Pajarinen J, Lin T, Gibon E, et al. Mesenchymal stem cell-macrophage crosstalk and bone healing[J]. Biomaterials, 2019, 196: 80-89. doi: 10.1016/j.biomaterials.2017.12.025.
- [45] Gibon E, Lu L, Goodman SB. Aging, inflammation, stem cells, and bone healing[J]. Stem Cell Res Ther, 2016, 7: 44. doi: 10.1186/s13287-016-0300-9.
- [46] He LH, Xiao E, Duan DH, et al. Osteoclast deficiency contributes to temporomandibular joint ankylosed bone mass formation[J]. J Dent Res, 2015, 94(10): 1392-1400. doi: 10.1177/0022034515599149.
- [47] Kitaori T, Ito H, Schwarz EM, et al. Stromal cell-derived factor 1/

- CXCR4 signaling is critical for the recruitment of mesenchymal stem cells to the fracture site during skeletal repair in a mouse model[J]. *Arthritis Rheum*, 2009, 60(3): 813-823. doi: 10.1002/art.24330.
- [48] Shinohara K, Greenfield S, Pan H, et al. Stromal cell-derived factor-1 and monocyte chemoattractant protein-3 improve recruitment of osteogenic cells into sites of musculoskeletal repair[J]. *J Orthop Res*, 2011, 29(7): 1064-1069. doi: 10.1002/jor.21374.
- [49] Liang SX, Wang HL, Zhang PP, et al. Differential regulation of blood vessel formation between traumatic temporomandibular joint fibrous ankylosis and bony ankylosis in a sheep model[J]. *J Craniofac Surg*, 2019, 47(11): 1739-1751. doi: 10.1016/j.jcms.2019.07.032.
- [50] Yahara Y, Ma X, Gracia L, et al. Monocyte/macrophage lineage cells from fetal erythromyeloid progenitors orchestrate bone remodeling and repair[J]. *Front Cell Dev Biol*, 2021, 9: 622035. doi: 10.3389/fcell.2021.622035.
- [51] Porto GG, Vasconcelos BC, Fraga SN, et al. Development of temporomandibular joint ankylosis in rats using stem cells and bone graft[J]. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2011, 40(12): 1414-1420. doi: 10.1016/j.ijom.2011.07.910.
- [52] Brylka LJ, Schinke T. Chemokines in physiological and pathological bone remodeling[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2019, 10: 2182. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2019.02182.
- [53] Huang K, Sun YQ, Chen XF, et al. Psoralen, a natural phytoestrogen, improves diaphyseal fracture healing in ovariectomized mice: a preliminary study[J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2021, 21(4): 368. doi: 10.3892/etm.2021.9799.
- [54] Gerstenfeld LC, Sacks DJ, Pelis M, et al. Comparison of effects of the bisphosphonate alendronate *versus* the RANKL inhibitor denosumab on murine fracture healing[J]. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2009, 24(2): 196-208. doi: 10.1359/jbmr.081113.
- [55] Chen W, Gao B, Hao L, et al. The silencing of cathepsin K used in gene therapy for periodontal disease reveals the role of cathepsin K in chronic infection and inflammation[J]. *J Periodontol Res*, 2016, 51(5): 647-660. doi: 10.1111/jre.12345.
- [56] Muire PJ, Mangum LH, Wenke JC. Time course of immune response and immunomodulation during normal and delayed healing of musculoskeletal wounds[J]. *Front Immunol*, 2020, 11: 1056. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2020.01056.
- [57] Wang X, Chen X, Lu L, et al. Alcoholism and osteoimmunology[J]. *Curr Med Chem*, 2021, 28(9): 1815-1828. doi: 10.2174/156720181666190514101303.
- [58] Xing Z, Lu C, Hu D, et al. Multiple roles for CCR2 during fracture healing[J]. *Dis Model Mech*, 2010, 3(7/8): 451-458. doi: 10.1242/dmm.003186.
- [59] Zhao L, Xiao E, He L, et al. Reducing macrophage numbers alleviates temporomandibular joint ankylosis[J]. *Cell Tissue Res*, 2020, 379(3): 521-536. doi: 10.1007/s00441-019-03087-7.
- [60] Jiang C, Luo P, Li X, et al. Nrf2/ARE is a key pathway for curcumin-mediated protection of TMJ chondrocytes from oxidative stress and inflammation[J]. *Cell Stress Chaperones*, 2020, 25(3): 395-406. doi: 10.1007/s12192-020-01079-z.
- [61] Robinson JL, Johnson PM, Kister K, et al. Estrogen signaling impacts temporomandibular joint and periodontal disease pathology[J]. *Odontology*, 2020, 108(2): 153-165. doi: 10.1007/s10266-019-00439-1.
- [62] Fajardo M, Liu CJ, Ego K. Levels of expression for BMP-7 and several BMP antagonists may play an integral role in a fracture nonunion: a pilot study[J]. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2009, 467(12): 3071-3078. doi: 10.1007/s11999-009-0981-9.
- [63] Yan YB, Li JM, Xiao E, et al. A pilot trial on the molecular pathophysiology of traumatic temporomandibular joint bony ankylosis in a sheep model. Part II: the differential gene expression among fibrous ankylosis, bony ankylosis and condylar fracture[J]. *J Craniofac Surg*, 2014, 42(2): e23-e28. doi: 10.1016/j.jcms.2013.04.008.
- [64] Zhang J, Sun X, Jia S, et al. The role of lateral pterygoid muscle in the traumatic temporomandibular joint ankylosis: a gene chip based analysis[J]. *Mol Med Rep*, 2019, 19(5): 4297-4305. doi: 10.3892/mmr.2019.10078.
- [65] Pilmane M, Skagers A. Growth factors, genes, bone proteins and apoptosis in the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) of children with ankylosis and during disease recurrence[J]. *Stomatologija*, 2011, 13(3): 96-101.
- [66] Meng FW, Liu YP, Hu KJ, et al. Use of a temporary screw for alignment and fixation of sagittal mandibular condylar fractures with lateral screws[J]. *Int J Oral Maxillofac Surg*, 2010, 39(6): 548-553. doi: 10.1016/j.ijom.2010.01.018.

(编辑 张琳,曾曙光)



官网



公众号