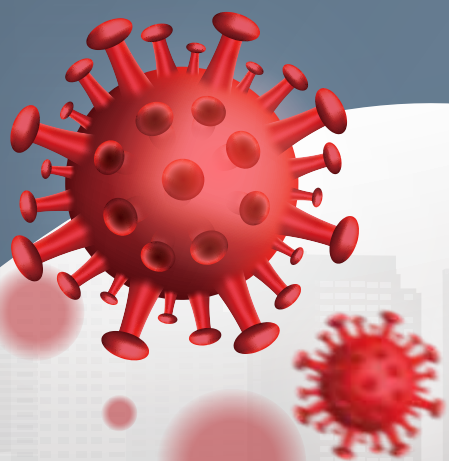


# 外賓演講



# 疫情時代泰國牙醫的實驗室與臨床訓練及未來趨勢

## Laboratory and Clinical Training in Pandemic Age in Thailand and Future Trends

Dr Suchit Poolthong

Faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand



Online teaching has been implemented since students are not able to gather at schools, however, laboratory and clinical trainings are not possible to be conducted online. In this presentation, managements of laboratory and clinical training in Thailand

including obstacles and problems solving will be demonstrated. Guidelines and standard procedures for clinical training in dental schools in Thailand will be presented. Future trends for laboratory and clinical training in dental schools will be discussed.

## 原力補骨

### Osteoblastic Bone Augmentation

鄭名地 (Jeng, Ming-Dih)  
亞東紀念醫院牙科部



植牙常常會有遇到需要補骨的情形，但許多患者常常有經濟上的考量，骨粉加再生膜的成本很高，使用骨粉加再生膜補骨的價格很難降下來，過去遇到這些經濟困難的患者，常常會改用自體骨移植，只是要多花半小時的手術時間取骨，但這個時間成本比較可以自行吸收，為患者提供一個比較經濟的選擇，而且自體骨補骨的效果比較好，等待骨生成的時間也可以縮短。最大的缺點是病人術後太過痛苦。

隨著科技的進展我們稍做改善，配合骨組織工程的技術，原地取骨，原處培養，發展出來的原力補骨，有著自體骨的特性，又不用另外取骨，等待骨生成的時間也與自體骨相同，但不需骨粉再生膜，成本可以大大地降低，而且不用另外取骨，減少患者的痛苦，發展已有五年的經驗，如果臨床條件許可，會是補骨的最佳選擇。

## 敏感性牙齒之成因、預防與治療

### Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Sensitive Teeth

姜昱至 (Yu-Chih Chiang)  
台大醫院牙科部



Sensitive teeth are a common oral disease in the world. Mild ones can cause chewing troubles, and severe ones can cause social disturbances. But the most troublesome is that it is often easily confused with other diseases. Some teeth with only dentin hypersensitivity may cause invasive procedures such as tooth extraction or root canal treatment due to incorrect diagnosis. And some may be delayed

treatment due to misdiagnosis of cracked teeth or dental caries. Therefore, we need to explore the causes of sensitive teeth, so that we can make further diagnosis. With the correct diagnosis, we can arrange the correct treatment. This lecture will present clinical examples to explain the causes of sensitive teeth, hoping to prevention tips and appropriate treatment for both dentists and patients.

## 肌功能矯正裝置之最佳應用

### The Application of Myofunctional Appliances

高嘉澤 (Chia Tze Kqo)  
中山醫學大學附設醫院齒顎矯正科



由於齒列骨頭生長可以於個體有生長能力下進行修飾，因此，機功能矯正就好比是在進行齒列的雕塑工作，牙醫師可以藉此幫助患者早期解決齒列咬合不正的問題。矯正治療對早期兒童分類上可以區分為預防性治療與阻斷性治療，由字意上其處理目的不外是預防與阻絕可能造成齒顎咬合不正之原因，除正確診斷病因外，許多臨床上常用之裝置如空間維持器、空間獲得裝置、舌擋、唇擋、功能性矯正裝置等等都是常被應用的裝置。台灣近年引進由 PU 或 PVC 等材質做成之肌功能矯正裝置（如 MRC trainer、EF、MOT、PREORTHO 等），其理論與基礎不外是改善患者軟組織之調整、呼吸道問題之解決、口腔習慣之糾正，合併加上裝置之長時間正

確配戴來達到功效。細觀其設計與治療理論，其實與最早功能性矯正觀念一致，只是除裝置製作不同外，特別著重對於使用者之合作性（compliance），另外加入對兒童更人性化之鼓勵、學習與推動來達成其治療目標。

近年，由於網路資訊發達，患者常會主動要求使用此機功能矯正裝置，因此，除矯正醫師外，一般開業醫師或是兒童牙科醫師使用此裝置頻率大增。因此，針對此類患者對象通常是兒童，牙醫師究竟於何種情況下是使用最佳時機，或是如何正確使用等，本次講者將以矯正專科醫師立場來加以闡述此機功能矯正。

# 人工植牙的咬合考量

## Principles of Occlusion in Implant Dentistry

Liang Lin Seow



Occlusal harmony is one of the main determinants for successfully prosthodontic rehabilitation. For implant prosthodontics, occlusal overload may lead to devastating outcomes such as implant biomechanical failures, marginal bone loss, fracture of resin/ceramic, loosening or fracture of abutment screws, or even complete loss of osseointegration. An appreciation of the intricacy of implant occlusion would allow clinicians to take

a more preventive approach when performing implant treatment planning, as avoidance of implant overloading helps to ensure the long-term stability of implant-supported prostheses. This lecture aims to present the occlusal scheme for implant prostheses, clinical parameters of occlusion on dental implant rehabilitation, the impact on the surrounding peri-implant tissues, and the impacts of occlusal overload on implants.

## What's Occlusion? -Reconsideration Based on Biomechanics, Physiology-

佐佐木 啓一 (Keiichi SASAKI)  
Invited Lecture



What pictures do you image when you see or hear the word of "occlusion"?

In dentistry, "occlusion" has been the most difficult and comprehensive term to understand and to use. Occlusion as a general noun of simply means the act of blocking, or an obstruction in a pipe or tube. For a blood vessel, occlusion is closure or blockage of a blood vessel. In an analogous way, for a mouth, occlusion generally means closure or blockage of a mouth by upper and lower teeth.

However, the word of "occlusion" brings us various images, which may not be the same for each dentist. Even in dentistry, the original definition of occlusion is not complicated. Occlusion shows the situation when the mouth is occluded by the upper and lower dental arches. Inevitably the situation is associated with the contacts of upper and lower teeth, which is called as occlusal contacts. Thus, the situation of occlusion and occlusal contacts are obviously

influenced by diversified range of factors, such as intermaxillary relation, shape of teeth and dental arches, mandibular movement, function of TMJ and muscles, etc. These factors influence each other, then have close relevance with masticatory performance and other functions involving grinding and clenching. Such relationships complicate our comprehension of "occlusion".

On the other hand, occlusal contacts between the upper and lower teeth including prostheses are loading parts in biomechanics of the stomatognathic system. During oral functions, occlusal loads and TMJ loads are consistently generated, which may be related to the functional performance and onsets of various diseases like as periodontitis, complications of implants, and TMD. Science of "occlusion" is an important field for dentistry. For the further understanding of the occlusion, reconsideration based on biomechanics may be essential.

## 顳顎關節骨性關節炎：使用錐狀射束電腦斷層掃描診斷，其臨床特徵及保守性治療

### Temporomandibular Joint Osteoarthritis: Diagnosed with Cone Beam Computed Tomography, Clinical Features, and Conservative Management.

張志麟 (Chih-Ling Chang)  
新光醫院牙科部

Clinical symptoms and signs of temporomandibular joint osteoarthritis (TMJ OA) include joint pain, mouth-opening limitations, clicking and crepitus sounds, and most critically joint deformity that can be recognized through radiographic imaging. It causes bony changes in the TMJ like flattening, sclerosis, formation of osteophytes, erosion, resorption of the condylar head, erosion of the mandibular fossa and reduced joint space. Destruction of the TMJ condyle can lead to malocclusion and facial deformity, mainly retrognathia accompanied by anterior open bite, increased overjet and facial asymmetry. Cone beam computed tomography

(CBCT) images and clinical records of TMJ OA patients who sought treatment at the dental department of Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su memorial hospital from Jan 2016 to July 2021 were reviewed. A total of 355 patients (311 females and 44 males) were collected and more than 18 months after conservative management 98 patients (91 females and 8 males) who had taken follow-up CBCTs. Assessment of clinical and radiographic data focusing on long-term longitudinal bone change could offer a more accurate picture that may assist the selection of appropriate intervention methods and treatment timing were beneficial on the prognosis of TMJ osteoarthritis.



## Management of Hard & Soft Tissue Defects in the Esthetic Zone

BACH LE, DDS, MD, FICD



Various techniques have been described for reconstruction of the compromised alveolar ridge prior to implant placement. These include soft tissue grafts (CTG, FGG), guided bone regeneration (GBR), autogenous onlay block grafting, titanium mesh techniques, distraction osteogenesis, and interpositional osteotomy. While many techniques offer excellent results in some situations few can be said to guarantee success. Many questions remain on which methods yield the most predictable results for dental implant placement. The aim of this lecture is to critically evaluate the current evidence to determine the predictability of various augmentation techniques for alveolar ridge defects for implant placement. A series of cases have been gathered to illustrate risk

assessment and predictable management of various critical size defects ranging from moderate to severe defects.

### Objectives:

- Describe the anatomic basis and principles of soft and hard tissue grafting for implant site development.
- Know guidelines and indications for various graft techniques.
- Apply practical methods of handling the vertically deficient ridge
- Describe a simple diagnostic parameter to assess the risks involved in the treatment of each individual patient.

## New Aspects in the Diagnosis of Periodontitis

西原 達次 (Tatsuji Nishihara, D.D.S., Ph.D.)

Chairman and President  
Kyushu Dental University



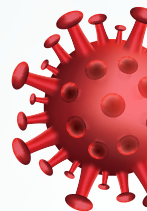
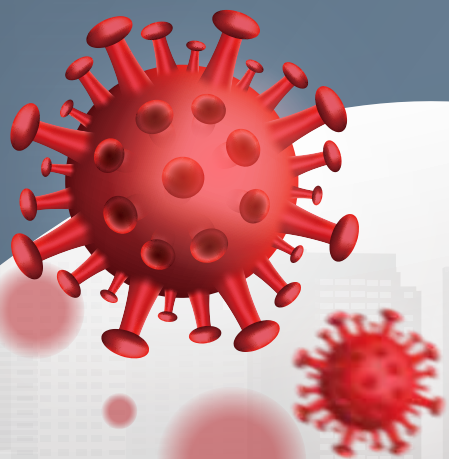
According to the WHO, the proportion of a society's population that is comprised of persons age 65 or older is called the "aging rate". Japan now has an aging rate of 26%, and is categorized as a super-aged society. The aging of society is by no means limited to Japan and other developed countries including Taiwan.

It is well known that periodontopathic bacteria in biofilm can act as the reservoirs for medically important pathogens that cause systemic disorders. Unknown virulence factors of periodontopathic bacteria may induce not only periodontal diseases but also general disorders, such as systemic infectious diseases, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, diabetes mellitus, adverse pregnancy outcomes, and

osteoporosis. Increased knowledge of the virulence factors of periodontopathic bacteria may provide insights into the mechanisms by which they cause systemic disorders.

Many dentists desire a development of new diagnostic methods in dentistry, especially periodontal diseases. We have reported that the new methods based on bio-microsensing technology appear to be useful in a clinical examination of periodontitis for the diagnosis, treatment, and estimation of future risks on physical condition. I would like to discuss on the notable conclusion about "Periodontal medicine" and its new diagnostic methods for the prevention and treatment which are developed in our laboratory.

# 專題演講



## 植體掉入鼻竇之判定及解決方案

### Dental implant migration into sinus cavities and sinus perforation treatment & classifications

陳俊龍 (Leon Chen)  
里昂哈佛仁愛牙醫診所



鼻竇補骨與植入植體的領域日新月異地發展。最近美國牙科學會 (ADA) 的調查指出每年植牙的數量快速且持續的增加。雖然許多研究都告訴我們鼻竇植牙的成功率總體來說超過 91%，但是植體掉入鼻竇仍然是常見的併發症。這種現象的主因雖然可能只是因為植牙的數量越來越多，但最近文獻中

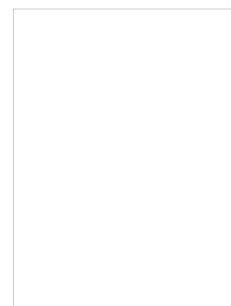
有關於牙科植體掉入鼻竇的研究卻非常少。牙科植牙掉入鼻竇主要有二種形式，會跟醫師分享如何成功取出掉入的植體，並如何在此成功植牙。另外，鼻竇植牙也可能在失敗後產生鼻竇問題，依嚴重度主要分成五種不同的分類，並提供不同種類的解決方案。

## 疫情中牙醫學的臨床、教育與研究

### The COVID-19 Pandemic and Dentistry: Clinical Practice, Education and Research

龍萱 (Hsuan Lung)

高雄長庚紀念醫院牙科部 Department of Dentistry, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital



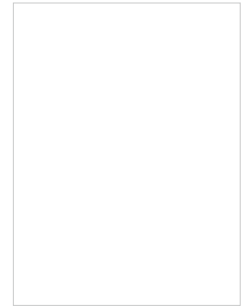
2020 年，COVID-19 的疫情衝擊全球健康及經濟，大幅影響人類生活，許多日常活動被迫調整型態、延期，甚至暫停，學術活動也在疫情影響之下，少了以往互相往來、交流的機會。許多國家經歷了鎖國、封城、隔離，公司實施在家辦公的政策，學校僅開放遠距、線上教學；對於學術機構，也導致聘雇職缺削減、實驗室研究中斷、以及國際學生流動大幅減少等。

雖然在台灣只要配戴口罩並維持社交距離，就可以進出公共場所，搭乘大眾運輸工具、聚餐、如常地工作、上學、參與藝文盛會等，甚至參加媽祖遶境與看球賽。但由於各國都採取各種邊境管理防疫政策，加上全球各種生活面向進入疫後新型態（new normal），在國際交流與學術合作深受影響。此次內容將說明疫情對於牙醫學的臨床、教育與研究的影響。

## 數位咬合器的發展近況以及臨床應用

### The history and evolution of the digital articulator: how does it benefit our dental work?

陳司瀚 (Chen, Szu-Han)  
國立台灣大學附設醫院新竹台大分院



咬合器的發展十分悠久，是我們進行膺復治療中經常使用的工具，能協助我們製作補綴物並於臨床裝戴前進行驗證。在現今假牙製程逐漸數位化的

時代，本演講內容將探討虛擬咬合器以及下顎動態紀錄近年來的發展，以及融入新技術及概念的「咬合器」，如何擴展更多牙科治療的可能性

## 當今數位化工具參與贗復流程成功的關鍵 Successful ways in restoration with digital devices

游傑名 (Yu Chieh Ming)  
財團法人新光吳火獅紀念醫院牙科部



隨著科技的進步，數位化工具方便了牙科許多流程，但同樣是使用數位掃描，為什麼每個個案的牙冠密貼度都不同？

為什麼同樣是微笑設計，轉移到每個病人口內的差異與電腦中所見卻非常的不同？

為什麼同樣是數位手術導引板進行植牙，有的超級準確有的卻歪到離譜？

傳統流程與數位流程各自的利弊要如何互相補足？

了解各種輔助數位工具在操作中的問題，減少誤差形成，加快臨床速度預計在這次演講中——跟大家剖析了解。

## 數位賡復流程於雙重冠活動義齒製作之應用

### Application of digital prosthetic workflow for fabricating telescopic denture

陳永崇 (Yung-Chung Chen)  
成功大學牙醫學系暨口腔醫學研究所



牙科補綴物不管是在數位製程或是材料上，在近幾年來皆有突飛猛進的發展，數位製程在固定式牙科補綴物的應用已臻成熟，不論是材料性質、密合度或是美觀上，都能有不錯的表現。也有不少牙

醫界同仁已經開始將數位製程拓展到活動義齒的製作上，此次演講將分享關於應用數位賡復流程於雙重冠活動義齒製作之相關細節。



## 保存初心 - 都卜勒的牙髓診斷 Laser Doppler for Pulp Diagnosis

李惠娜 (Lee, Hui-Na)

高雄醫學大學附設中和紀念醫院牙髓病暨牙體復形科



利用都卜勒血流影像儀作為非侵犯性的方式偵測牙齒血流，突破傳統敏感性測試的困境，結合臨床和 X 光片的檢查，可有效率地評估牙髓活性：提供準確的診斷訊息，避免不必要的根管治療。在臨

床上利用都卜勒的牙髓診斷，導入人工智慧判讀，藉由科技發展可使療程更為精緻，進而邁入跨領域與數位化治療世代。

## 根尖病變的鑑別診斷

### Differentiation Diagnosis of Periapical Lesions

紀智文 (Chi, Chih-Wen)  
國立台灣大學醫學院附設醫院新竹分院



牙髓經外傷或深度齲齒感染等原因產生發炎，其發炎及感染狀況會進一步延伸至牙齒根尖組織，造成臨床患者主觀與客觀的不適。因此如何明確的診斷與判斷牙齒根尖發炎案例，為安排進一步治療

的首要課題。本次分享將以組織學為依據，合併臨床症狀及現有診斷工具進行分析與討論，提出針對牙齒根尖病變之診斷與治療計畫脈絡，提供您在臨床操作上之指引。

## 根管治療後的牙齒好發斷裂之因素及機轉 Effects of Root Canal Treatment Procedures on the Strength of Teeth

郭祉吟 (Chih-Yin Kuo)  
奇美醫院



根管治療後的牙齒在臨床上常常被發現斷裂，很多人都認為是因為治療後牙齒結構變脆，真的是這樣嗎？研究報告指出讓牙齒容易斷裂的原因有很多，臨床上只聚焦在根管治療會忽略其他重要因素。

本次專題內容中，從研究報告中整理並探討根管治療過程前牙齒本身條件造成的易斷裂因素、根管治療中對牙齒結構強度弱化的影響及治療後造成牙齒斷裂的診斷關鍵。

## 虛擬顯微鏡應用於口腔病理實驗教學 - 高雄醫學大學牙醫系之經驗

### Application of virtual microscopy in the teaching of the oral pathology laboratory course-an experience in Department of Dentistry of Kaohsiung Medical University



陳玉昆 (Yuk-Kwan Chen)  
高雄醫學大學 牙醫學系

The aim of this presentation is to share the experience of establishing a virtual microscope and telepathology system for the oral and maxillofacial pathology laboratory course in Department of Dentistry, Kaohsiung Medical University. A virtual microscopic system has been used to generate digitized microscopic slides, which are placed on an image server that is available online. The students are able to select a teaching slide record, view at magnifications comparable with those of a conventional microscope, and navigate to any area on the matching virtual slide image that is stored on the image server database. Before class, the students can review the findings of the virtual teaching slides at any time or any place via broadband internet by using

the instructions available on our website. During class, students report and discuss the histological findings of the virtual teaching slides with tutors who evaluate, test, and make constructive comments on the presentations in a web-based computer classroom. After class, students can revise the histological findings of the microscopic virtual slides available on the server. Conclusions. Virtual microscopy has many advantages over real microscopy in oral and maxillofacial pathology education. Furthermore, telepathology could also be applied in other pathological services, such as intraoperative frozen sections, routine surgical pathology, and subspecialty consultation especially during the pandemic infection of Covid-19 virus.

## 數位病理切片與醫療影像應用於口腔病理教學

### Application of virtual slides and images in oral pathology teaching

張玉芳 (Yu Fong Chang)  
台灣大學牙醫學系及臺大醫院牙科部



Virtual microscopy has been used for teaching general and oral pathology laboratory course for more than 10 years. The learning experience of an oral pathology laboratory course using either the virtual microscopy with digitalized virtual slides (virtual slide learning) or real microscopy using traditional glass

slides (glass slide learning) among dental students will be shared first. The experience using clinical images to train our post-graduate year (PGY) training resident to be familiar with mucosal diseases will be shared in the second portion of this presentation.

## 齒顎矯正數位化於跨科協同牙科治療的應用 Application of Digital orthodontics in interdisciplinary dental treatment

賴向華 (Eddie Hsiang-Hua Lai)  
國立臺灣大學牙醫學系



隨著口內 3D 掃描機、CBCT 以及 3D 列印等數位牙科技術興起，除了提升齒顎矯正療程的精確度和效率，更讓針對個別患者完全客製化設計規劃的治療方案得以實現，讓患者口腔內部實際情況，透過電腦模擬並以立體方式呈現，同時進行矯正裝置及治療的設計，省略了傳統矯正印模、翻模、排牙、寄送齒模等繁複程序。定義問題的本質，根據患者

的具體需求和期待設計治療策略。與患者討論治療方案並提出包括治療方法及先後順序之過程，借此提供患者最大治療效益的計畫。當然正確的診斷永遠都是最重要的第一步，從治療一開始就設定好包括主訴等目標，並繼續關注包括口腔健康、咬合功能及長期穩定等目標，直到治療結束。

# 後疫情時代對牙科感染管制應有的認識與態度

## The knowledge and attitude towards dental infection control in the post-COVID-19 pandemic

鄭信忠 (Hsin-Chung Cheng)

臺北醫學大學口腔醫學院

College of Oral Medicine, Taipei Medical University

Department of Dentistry, Taipei Medical University Hospital



自從 2019 年底中國武漢爆發新冠病毒肺炎後，隨即蔓延全世界大流行，目前全球疫情持續嚴峻，已進入第二、三波大流行，台灣疫情相對穩定，但絕不能掉以輕心，仍須嚴謹依照中央防治中心對疫情的指揮，配合行事。

據諸多研究指出，新冠病毒（COVID-19）的傳播途徑多為飛沫及接觸，對以「口腔」為職業場所且常需使用會引起飛沫氣霧器械的牙醫師而言，是屬於高危險的族群，因此，面對此一「新興傳染性疾病」，更需格外留意及謹慎，尤其是後疫情下，牙醫師應有的態度及作為，本報告將分三部份報告：

1. 基礎篇：認識病毒及其流行病學、臨床症狀、臨床診斷、在牙科門診可能傳播途徑…
2. 後疫情下之感染管制基本概念及原則：介紹標準防範措施（standard precautions）及在特殊傳染病疫情下，增加基於傳播途徑的預防措施（transmission-based precautions），又稱附加預防措施（additional precautions）。

3. 後疫情下之牙科感染管制執行重點：包括嚴格評估應診牙科患者、加強員工自主管理及手部衛生、疫苗注射、視疫情選擇個人防護裝備、降低牙科飛沫氣霧感染措施（牙科治療前漱口、強力吸引裝置、rubber dam 隔離、診間空氣濾淨消毒及通風、牙科管路用水汙染管控、口腔診室治療台分布與隔離、手動式機械取代噴濺式器械…）、使用防回吸牙科手機機頭、環境設施清潔與消毒…

防疫的理論基礎是科學的，防疫的行動須有愛的元素，疫情的發生將改變人類作為，面對 COVID-19 的威脅需要謙卑以對，傳染病是有形的需靠科學解決，疾病背後的人性是充滿恐懼、殘忍、害怕及矛盾，需靠愛的支持與包容才能化解，雖然台灣疫情控制得當，但在「後疫情」階段，牙醫同仁們更應藉著病毒了解及各項前瞻性防範措施，安全看診，安心工作，保護病人，保障自己，造福群倫。

## 齒顎矯正於跨科治療的考量

### What orthodontics can do in the multidisciplinary dental treatment

柯雯青 (Ellen Wen-Ching Ko)  
長庚醫院牙科部顫顏齒顎矯正科



It has increasing demands for adult patients with complicated dentofacial problems that could not be solved by one single dental specialty alone. The problems might come from dental crowding, tooth decay, reduced periodontal support, tooth migration by old extractions, deep bite and bite collapse due to prolonged tooth missing. The three-dimensional dentofacial deformities and malocclusion could aggravate the complexity of the treatment strategies. Among all the dental specialties, orthodontic treatment might take a longer treatment duration. It is essential to develop a treatment protocol that has an effective working scheme among different dental specialties. Patient's apprehension and compliance is also a key to success among this team work. The role

of the orthodontist could be the hub of the treatment team. The orthodontic plan should be considered prior to other dental specialties. The overall treatment outcomes could be enhanced by providing harmonize jaw bone relation, establishing functional occlusion and level occlusal curve. The missing dental space and dental extraction could be managed properly either by close, reduce or regain for ultimate functional and esthetic solutions. The well coordination of treatment sequence relies on the apprehension of the working tempo in different dental specialties. The treatment limitations should be predicted in some mutilated dentition with poor dental health. The realistic treatment goal is preservation rather than perfection in adult patients with comprehensive dental problems.



## 馴服小童、收服家長，展現專業的一面 How to Earn the TRUST.

王靖玫 (Wang, Ching-Mei)  
凱悅牙醫診所

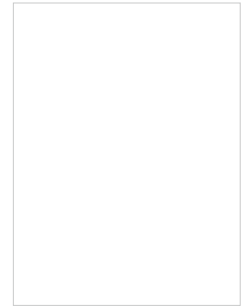


小病患是診間的燙手山芋？痛痛哭哭孩走進診間時，是不是大家都在害怕，醫師、小朋友與家長，全緊張成一團，我們要如何幫助急性疼痛又不願配合的孩子？兒童牙科門診與一般成人牙科門診有哪

裡不一樣？讓我們用 **Total patient care** 的概念，給小病患最完善的照顧，不僅樹立專業醫師形象，同時減少無謂治療，並且創造最大價值。

## 換牙面面觀 - 以科學證據回應家長的疑難雜症 To Solve The Problems During Mixed Dentition With Scientific Evidence

陳冠倫 (Chen Kuan Lun)  
新竹馬偕紀念醫院牙科



「醫師，這個多生牙需不需要現在處理？」「小孩下排門牙長出來了，乳牙還沒掉，未來會不會長歪？」「小孩一邊大白齒長出來了，但另一邊都還沒看到？」「學校發檢查單說要做窩溝封填，現在可以做了嗎？」混合齒列所遇到的問題琳瑯滿目，

也是家長帶小孩至醫療院所求診的主要原因，而我們面對家長，更需要用科學證據來抵擋家長的攻勢，收服他們！本堂會跟大家分享家長對於混合齒列小孩常見的疑問及相關治療方式。

## 顯微輔助牙周第一階段治療

### Magnification & power driven device assisted periodontal phase I treatment

王建興 (Wang, chien-hsing)  
振興醫療財團法人振興醫院



介紹與比較不同超音波器械於牙周第一階段治療的應用，以及如何搭配放大設備來輔助治療。

## 隧道穿通術治療牙齦萎縮的秘訣與心法

### Tips & tricks for treatment of gingival recessions with tunnel technique

王松蕙 (Sung-Hui Wang)

茁越牙醫診所

衛福部雙和醫院

隨著現今大家越來越追求微創手術，除了希望術後迅速恢復之外，也期待手術的效果和美觀都能發揮到淋漓盡致。因此在治療牙齦退縮的術式選擇方面，微創治療的隧道穿通術已經成為顯學，只要操作得宜，病患滿意度及手術成功率都相當高。然而隧道穿通術由於在有限的視野及空間中操作，需要具備一定的手術技巧，否則可能反而帶來不如預

期的結果。這場演講將會和大家分享以隧道穿通術治療牙齦退縮區域的心法及秘訣，掌握這些關鍵的技巧將能大大提升術後成功率，並且加速手術流程，熟練之後不但是治療牙齦退縮，將同樣的技巧應用於假牙缺牙脊的軟組織重建或植體的軟組織增進都能得到同樣令人滿意的結果。

## 前牙關縫 樹脂或貼片 請選擇！ Black triangle buster\_Composite resin vs. Veneer.

陳宇江 (Chen, Yu-Chiang)  
絕美牙醫、敦南上境



- The assessment of papilla fill
- Black triangle management, using composite resin
  - Isolation
  - Matrix selection
  - Composite selection
  - Layering?
  - Finish
  - Polish

## 疫情當前橡皮障，不只保護病患，也保護你我。

### Isolation from A to Z.

施柏聖 (Shih Po Sheng)

耀美牙醫

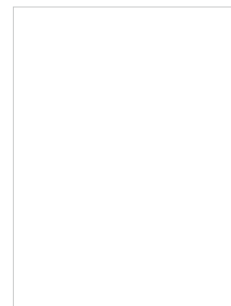


從前橡皮障是為了保護病患與提升治療品質，沒想到疫情肆虐之下，反而變成阻擋飛沫傳染的一大利器。

如何快速有效率的完成 one quadrant 的 isolation？如何解決各種 isolation 困難？施醫師將在演講中，與大家分享各式 isolation 的小技巧，帮助大家解決各式難題。

## 前牙關縫 樹脂或貼片 請選擇！ Black triangle buster\_Composite resin vs. Veneer.

施柏聖 (Shih Po Sheng)  
耀美牙醫、晶采牙醫



**Black triangle** 黑三角是病患最容易抱怨的美學缺陷，原因可能來自牙齒型態、牙周病或矯正等因素。

如何漂亮的消除 **Black triangle** 一直是牙科美學上的一大挑戰，多年來我們不斷嘗試用各種方法，將這縫隙關起來，牙周手術、樹脂填補、陶瓷鑲復，每項術式各有其極限，使用單一方法處理黑三角，難以達到完美的結果。

這次要與大家分享三角形牙齒型態併矯正過後出現黑三角的案例，這案例中合併了牙周手術、OD

和 **Veneer**，才能達到自然美觀的成果。

而在使用貼片關縫時，**Margin** 要放哪裡？牙齒怎麼 **Prep?** **soft tissue** 會長到哪裡？**Mini wing or Adeptive luting?** 會不會貼片黏上去病患才說不滿意呢？

為了解決以上這些問題，是否能夠在製作貼片之前，就先“預覽”成果？

這次的演講，我將跟各位分享如何藉由調整 **emergence profile**，解決以上問題。

## 智齒斷、捨、離

### Give the wisdom tooth away.

吳和泰 (Wu, Ho-Tai)  
和毅牙醫診所



A third molar, commonly called wisdom tooth, is one of the three molars per quadrant of the human dentition. We will discuss the topics in three different ways. Including, how to remove the wisdom safely

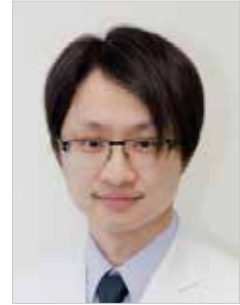
and efficiently. And, to aware the potential risk or unpredictable accident during the medical care. Finally, we discuss the timing of transferring for further intensive care.



## 拔牙常見併發症之預防與處理

### Prevention and management of common complications in dental extractions

黃暘凱 (Yang-Kai, Huang)  
旭森口腔外科牙醫診所



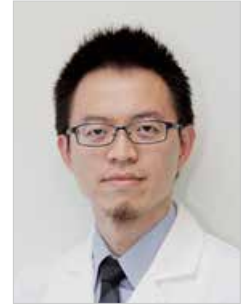
Dental extractions are a commonly performed surgical procedure for dentists. There are numerous factors that determine difficulties related to extractions, including root morphology and proximity to anatomical structures, depth of impaction, peri-operative bleeding, associated pathology, dense bone quality and systemic conditions. Complication rates from dental extraction range from 4.6% to 30.9% with an average of approximately 10%. The incidence of

these complications varies with surgeon experience, patient age, and depth of impaction. Several factors are known to increase the risk of complications and these include increased age, female gender, presence of pericoronitis, poor oral hygiene, smoking, depth of impaction, and surgeon inexperience. Here are a comprehensive review of the common peri- and postoperative complications associated with dental extraction procedures and their management.

## 數位 3D 列印技術應用於自體齒移植術 Autotransplantation with 3-D Print Technique

顏明良 (Ming-Liang, Yen)

台北醫學大學附設醫院牙科部口腔顎面外科



牙齒自體移植是缺牙後重建咬合功能的選項之一，傳統上牙齒自體移植最常遇見的問題是在手術過程中移植齒暴露在口腔外面時間過久，讓手術成功率下降。在數位 3D 列印技術發展越來越成熟的

時代，可以在操作牙齒自體移植手術前利用數位影像列印出移植齒的複製品，作為手術中修整的模板，這樣可以大幅度減少移植齒普露在口腔外面的時間，增加手術成功率。

## 齒顎矯正用暫時錨定裝置植入方因應數位化及後疫情的改變

### Progress in implantation of temporary anchor devices for orthodontics in response to digitalization and post-epidemic changes

章浩宏 (Hao-Hueng Chang)

台灣大學牙醫學系台大醫院牙科部口腔顎面外科



後疫情時代，為了降低傳染的風險，牙醫學臨床治療方面，藉由數位科技縮短治療的期間，增強治療的效果及穩定性，較諸以往有更大的需求，齒顎矯正用骨釘與骨板等暫時錨定裝置的發展，對於矯正治療的有相當程度的幫助，無論對於矯正治療可行範圍的擴張或縮短矯正治療的時間等，都有莫大的助益，對於影響齒顎矯正用暫時錨定裝置的預後因素，亦能有好的掌握，惟手術定位多需考施術者的經驗判斷，偶有誤擊牙根或造成周圍組織損傷的疑慮；本次演講，將介紹齒顎矯正用暫時錨定裝置的臨床應用之發展，進一步介紹近年來，因應數位牙醫學及疫後的牙醫學轉型，此等暫時錨定裝置配合精準的導引支架、導航定位模式等的發展現況，初步的研究亦呈現合併精準的導引支架，對於骨釘的植入有一定程度的助益，數位化的技術引入，對於疫後齒顎矯正用暫時錨定裝置將可以達到增強治療的效果及穩定性的效果

In the post-epidemic era, digital technology is used to shorten the treatment period and enhance the effectiveness and stability of the treatment. Therefore it can reduce the risk of cross-contamination of

Covid-19 in dental clinics. As a result, there is a greater demand than before. Using a temporary anchorage device (TAD) for orthodontics is more popular since TAD has to widen the scope and save time in orthodontic treatment. The prognostic factors of the TAD have been well evaluated. However, the proper device position is technique-sensitive and requires the operator's experience. Sometimes problems arose due to screw hitting the tooth's root or causing damage to the surrounding tissue. TAD for orthodontics will be present in this lecture. The development of the clinical application of the device is also mentioned. In recent years, in response to the transformation of digital dentistry and post-epidemic dentistry, these TADs cooperate with the development of precise guide stents, navigation and positioning modes, etc., and preliminary research shall also be shown. It is noted that the combined positional guide is helpful to the implantation of TAD to a specific circumference. Therefore, digital technology can benefit the clinical outcome of the TAD for orthodontics in the post-epidemic era.

# 1：隱形矯正器在 3 度空間牙齒移動的探討

## 2：專利申請 簡述

### 1: 3 Dimensional Discussion of Orthodontic Teeth Movement in Aligner Orthodontics

### 2: How to Apply for a Patent

張維真 (Wei-Cheng Chang)  
東興牙醫診所 (Dong Shin Dental Clinic)

第一部分：

隱形矯正 (Clear Aligner Treatment 以下簡稱 CAT) 是一種新型矯正裝置，藉由文獻回顧，我們可以得到一些結論：

1. CAT 用於治療沒有生長潛力 (成人) 而且呈現中度擁擠 (< 6 mm) 不需要拔牙的案例所花費的時間比傳統矯正器少
2. 頰側擴弓及使用 IPR 是使用 CAT 來解決中度擁擠 (< 6 mm) 的有效方法
3. CAT 用於擴弓，在上顎可達到電腦規劃的 72%，在下顎可達到電腦規劃的 87.7%
4. 在上顎大白齒後移方面，CAT 的表現極為優秀，可以使大白齒後移 2-3 mm

5. 旋轉牙齒 (rotation) 在牙冠為圓型的牙齒如犬齒，小白齒是比較難達成的 (特別在下顎小白齒)

6. Intrude 也是 CAT 比較難達成的牙齒移動方式。深咬的改善主要來自下顎門牙的唇傾

7. 在拔牙 (第一小白齒) 的案例，大白齒的支抗控制 (Anchorage Control) 及門牙角度控制仍和電腦規劃有差距

第二部分：

介紹專利的申請流程、何謂發明專利、新型專利。

## 植牙手術的數位天地

### Digital Workflow for Implant Dentistry-Surgical Procedure

林敬偉 (Jim Lin)  
貝爾牙醫診所



過去 10 年來，科技應用在牙醫學，從基礎教學，臨床診斷，治療輔助，鑲復物製作到學術研究方式，都有了巨大的影響與改變。今日，醫師除了是治療流程的執行者，也應該思考如何將腦子裡的“設計具現化”以利於團隊溝通，提高效率，減少

錯誤，達到數位化的價值。這堂課後，期待與會的醫師，能對 **Guided Surgery** 的完整流程，數位技工所的溝通方式，手術器械的種類與差異，以及可能發生的問題有所了解。

## 疫情後的牙科感管二三事

### Tips of Dental Settings during the Covid-19 Response

楊文甫 (Yang, Wen-Fu)

協群牙醫診所

中華民國牙醫全聯會牙醫門診醫療服務審查執行會



自 2019 年底開始報導武漢地區的感冒肺炎，到隔年三月 WHO 承認的世界大流行，乃至於台灣守了一年的邊境破功，於 2021 年 5/19 宣佈全面進入三級警戒。Covid-19

對醫療行為及牙科門診模式的衝擊是幾十年來未曾見過的。身為牙醫師的我們，該如何面對今後可能需要長期防範的疫情？讓我們先從疾管署公告的“牙科因應 COVID-19 感染管制措施指引”講起 ....

## 牙周病與嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎的關係與防護 The Relationship and the Protection Issues Between Periodontal Disease and COVID-19

黃良吉 (Huang Liang Gie)  
臺中榮民總醫院



新型冠狀病毒 (SARS-CoV-2 Virus) 對人類的影響重大，一開始認為病毒存活與傳播條件與 2002-2003 年的 SARS 類似：氣溫可以降低其危害至消失、病人發燒才具有傳染力。但經過一年半的時間，實

則不然。面對 SARS-CoV-2 Virus 的影響，在牙周病學與新型冠狀肺炎之間的關係有必要深入了解，以及後疫情時代預防院內感染、牙醫師該如何因應以保護醫療人員以及病人的安全，是刻不容緩的議題。

## 植牙前停看聽

### Consideration before implant therapy

鄭嘉琰 (CHIA-JUNG CHENG)  
戴德森醫療財團法人嘉義基督教醫院



隨著牙醫學的發展，植牙已成為一般牙醫師必備且常用的治療選項，然而，植牙後牙周或齶復上的併發症卻也越來越常見且棘手，回到治療的起

源，在植牙甚至拔牙前是否有我們可以採取的治療選項，讓醫病雙方都可以享有更良好的生活品質。



# 看到根尖病灶就要根管治療嗎？ 淺談臨床常見牙髓病相關根尖病灶之迷思 Common Myths of the Periapical Lesions due to Pulpal Disease

張添皓 (Tien-Hao Chang)

國立臺灣大學臨床牙醫研究所；臺大醫院牙科部兼任主治醫師；  
新竹臺大分院生醫醫院專任主治醫師



我們日常工作中很常面對的問題是：這顆牙齒到底要不要根管治療？也常心中有疑問，病人的疼痛、與腫膿包，都是與根管治療有關嗎？或在拍張X光片看到一些黑影、或是怪怪的影像後；非常猶豫到底是不是光靠根管治療就可以解決的呢？

這次短短時間中我以牙髓病醫師的角度出發跟您簡單地整理與分享，在您打算對這些有根尖病灶的牙齒動手根管治療前，我們需要稍微停一下、鑑別診斷問題的可能來源，漸少看到黑影或是根尖病灶就開槍的窘境！

## 牙科 3D 列印的近期發展趨勢

### Recent development dental 3D printing

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3D 列印這幾年在牙科界已經非常普遍，需多診所，醫院甚至學校單位，紛紛購入樹脂 3D 列印機開始使用，但是常常所購入的機器使用上並不符合當初購買的目的。這一次的演講，會將講解 3D 列

印的發展趨勢，在牙科上的原理，材料與應用，將所有的細節，徹底說明解釋，帶領大家進入到 3D 列印的世界。

## 性別與口腔健康：為何牙醫師須瞭解性別議題？

### Gender and Oral Health: Why Dentists Need to Know Sex and Gender?

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本國自民國 94 年底通過「行政院各部會推動性別主流化實施計畫」以來便積極推動公部門性別主流化，試圖將性別平等價值融入政府施政，並引導人民從生活或工作經驗中察覺性別議題，從各個領域展開推動性別平等行動。此次講授者接受牙科醫療領域學會的邀請，期待共同討論將性別平等議題更為緊密地融入口腔健康醫療照護業務的範圍。

現今牙醫領域已變得多樣化和更多女性的參與，本演講目標在引領聽眾認識牙科醫療健康照護領域業務中的性別變動，引發說明為何牙醫師和相

關健康照護人員應該對性生理和社會性別有更大的興趣，認識牙科醫療照護領域中可能存在的性別差異、性別刻板印象，究竟性別如何影響口腔健康、衛生習慣的態度和行為，性別和牙科求診間之關係，牙科醫療領域之性別分工與決策參與等。期待藉由演講能鼓勵牙科健康醫療照護人員檢視其性別意識，提升性別敏感度，能將性別觀點應用於業務規劃與推動，共同努力完善性別平等各項臨床實務和教育行政工作，提升國家競爭力，創造性別平等和幸福永續的臺灣社會。

## 後疫情時代特殊需求者口腔醫學科的因應與轉型

### The Management of Dental Practices in the Post-COVID 19 Era: Focus on Oral Health Care Hospitals or Clinics for People with Special Needs

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自 2019 以來，COVID-19 肆虐，造成全球的重大災害，不論在社會活動、經濟發展及民眾健康上等，均形成嚴重的影響。特別的是，SARS-CoV-2 容易產生變異，延宕至今，疫情仍一波波的高漲。在疫情瀰漫下，牙科治療原本就屬於高風險工作，但面對高危險族群眾多的特殊需求者，特殊需求者口腔醫學科之牙科治療則可謂是雪上加霜。面對這股未見盡頭的巨浪，如何因應以求生存，是醫師與病

人均需面對的課題。因此，在面對疫情，甚或是疫情之後，牙科治療已難以恢復成原先的模式，因應這些改變，首先，我們必須了解 SARS-CoV-2，從病毒的特性及其感染路徑，尋求預防的方法。再者，安全的治療根源於妥善防護，其中包含設備及時間的成本。如何調整成本增加與營運收支間的平衡，也是必須面對的新困境。本演講將從公衛、醫療及醫務管理各層面分別進行討論。

## 線上教學平台對大學部學生的學習影響－以到宅牙醫與吞嚥障礙課程四年經驗為例

### The impact of online lectures on the undergraduate dental student's learning effects-4 years' experience in domiciliary dentistry and dysphagia courses

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2020 年因 COVID-19 疫情的關係，世界各國因疫情嚴重度不同，各級學校對上課型態因應的方式也不同，但最主要仍以視訊或線上課程為最常見的形式。許多國際學術會議也都改為線上會議形式，許多線上付費課程，也在這波疫情中，如雨後春筍般的出現。在疫情尚未獲得有效控制之前，“online lecture”或“webinar”仍然是部份疫情嚴重國家中，主要的授課方式。中山醫學大學牙醫學系自 2017

年起，於四年級上學期開設「到宅牙醫醫療」與「吞嚥障礙」兩門課程，目前皆為必修各一學分。開設之初即積極於校方提供之線上課程平台「中山沐課」系統建置線上課程資料，包含課程講義、課堂錄影、補充資料與影片等。本次演講即分享這兩門課實施四年來，以合併線上與實體課程的教學心得，以及學生對教學方式的回饋，提供相關領域學者在後疫情時代教學參考。