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# 北海道医療大学歯学雑誌

# 第38卷 第2号 令和元年12月

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〔招待総説〕

### リハビリテーションにおける補綴的発音補助装置の有効性

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## Effectiveness of Prosthetic Speech Aid Appliances in Rehabilitation

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Key words: 口唇口蓋裂, 悪性腫瘍術後, 運動障害性構音障害, 補綴的発音補助装置, リハビリテーション

#### Abstract

Prosthetic speech aid appliances (speech aid appliances) have been applied for patients with speech and swallowing disorder caused by cleft lip and palate, malignant tumors (tongue and pharyngeal cancer) and stroke (dysarthria). Speech aid appliances are divided into several types according to supplemented portion, for example, velopharyngeal prosthesis (speech bulb, palatal lift prosthesis and so on, tongue prosthesis (palatal augmentation prosthesis) and so on. It is clarified that these prosthetic devices are effective

#### はじめに

口腔疾患により、あるいは口腔疾患治療後に、形態や 機能の異常や変化に伴い、言語障害や摂食嚥下障害が出 現することがあり、それらに対して、外科的治療、補綴 的発音補助装置(以下発音補助装置)を用いた治療(以 下補綴的治療)、言語治療が行われる(道ら、2016)、補 綴的治療はこれまで種々の口腔疾患に適用され、重要な 役割を果たしている。

今回は主として、口唇口蓋裂,悪性腫瘍術後および運 動障害性構音障害を取り上げ、言語障害の特徴からみた 発音補助装置の適応と有効性について概説する.構音障 害だけでなく、共鳴の異常も補綴的治療の対象に含まれ るので、本稿では、広義の言語障害という用語を用い た.

最後に、歯科医師と言語聴覚士との連携の必要性につ

for improvement of speech and swallowing function.

In prosthetic treatment, the cooperation is needed between dentists and speech language hearing therapist (ST). However, unfortunately the number of dentists who make these prosthesis is not many in Japan. In an aging society, it is considered that prosthetic treatment will play an important role. It is greatly expected that the number of dentists who make prosthesis will increase.

いて触れる.

#### 日本語の音の仕組み

口腔疾患に伴うあるいは口腔疾患治療後に生じる言語 障害を理解するためには、日本語音声学の知識が必要で あるので、日本語の音の仕組みを簡単に紹介する.詳細 については成書を参考にされたい(斎藤, 2006).

日本語には5つの母音([a, i, u, e, o])と20の子音が ある.子音は音を作る場所(構音位置),音を作る方法 (構音方法)および声帯振動の有無により分類されてい る(表1).

日本語では、鼻音は [m](マ行音)、 [n](ナ行音)の みで、それ以外の音はすべて口腔から呼気を流出して産 生する音(口音)である.そのため、鼻咽腔閉鎖機能不 全があると、すべての口音で呼気が鼻孔から流出し、構 音が不明瞭となる.また、舌音([t, k, s, ts, r] など舌と

構音位置 構音方法	有声・ 無声	両唇音	歯茎音	歯茎硬口蓋音	硬口蓋音	軟口蓋音	声門音
破裂音	無声	р	t			k	
	有声	b	d			g	
摩擦音	無声	Φ	S	ç	ç		h
破擦音	無声		ts	tc			
	有声		dz	dz			
弾き音	有声		r				
鼻音	有声	m	n				
接近音	有声	W			j		

表1 日本語の子音

無声:声帯振動を伴わない

有声:声帯振動を伴う

口蓋の接触により産生される音)は、日本語100音節の うち79音である。そのため、舌のボリュームと可動性の 低下した舌切除患者では、舌音の産生が困難となり、発 話明瞭度が低下する。

#### 補綴的発音補助装置の分類

補綴的発音補助装置は、補填する部位により分類され る(表2). さらに、鼻咽腔部補綴は、その形態により 挙上子型: 軟口蓋挙上装置(Palatal Lift Prosthesis; PLP), バルブ型: バルブ型スピーチエイド、栓塞子 型: 軟口蓋栓塞子に分類される. PLPは軟口蓋の長さは 十分であるが、動きが不良な症例に、バルブ型スピーチ エイドは軟口蓋が短いあるいは咽頭腔が大きい症例に、 軟口蓋栓塞子は軟口蓋が欠損している症例に適応とな

表2 補綴的発音補助装置の分類

顏面補綴:顎補綴(上顎,下顎)	
口蓋補綴:口蓋閉鎖床,床副子	
鼻咽腔部補綴	
バルブ型:バルブ型スピーチエイド	
挙上子型:軟口蓋挙上装置(PLP,パラタルリフト)	
栓塞子型:軟口蓋栓塞子	
舌接触補助床 (PAP)	
歯の補綴	
顎位の矯正装置	

る.

適用する発音補助装置は,疾患あるいは機能障害に応 じて選択する(表3).

#### 機能障害別の評価方法

発音補助装置装着前後の評価方法について,機能別に 概説する.

1) 鼻咽腔閉鎖機能

鼻咽腔閉鎖機能検査には、機器を用いない検査と機器 を用いる検査がある。

機器を用いない検査には、口腔視診(軟口蓋の長さ・ [a] 発声時の挙上・口蓋咽頭間距離・咽頭側壁の動 き),発話の聴覚的評価(開鼻声・呼気鼻漏出による子 音の歪みの有無と程度の評価),ブローイング検査 (ラッパなどを吹くハードブローイング検査とコップに 入れた水をストローで泡立てるソフトブローイング検 査)がある.言語聴覚士が臨床で用いている検査に、鼻 咽腔閉鎖機能検査(言語臨床用)がある(日本コミュニ ケーション障害学会口蓋裂言語委員会,2007).

機器を用いる検査には,側方頭部X線規格写真検査 (口蓋咽頭間距離の測定),鼻咽腔内視鏡検査(軟口蓋・ 咽頭側壁運動の直接的観察),超音波診断検査(咽頭側

疾患	機能障害	発音補助装置の種類
口唇口蓋裂	鼻咽腔閉鎖不全	鼻咽腔部補綴
	口腔・鼻腔遮断不全 (口蓋瘻孔)	口蓋閉鎖床
粘膜下口蓋裂・		
先天性鼻咽腔閉鎖不全症	鼻咽腔閉鎖不全	鼻咽腔部補綴
悪性腫瘍術後		
舌・口底切除	舌運動障害	舌接触補助床 (PAP)
中咽頭切除	鼻咽腔閉鎖不全	鼻咽腔部補綴
上顎切除	口腔・鼻腔遮断不全	顎義歯
下顎切除	顎の偏位	顎義歯
運動障害性構音障害	鼻咽腔閉鎖不全	鼻咽腔部補綴
	舌運動隨害	舌接触補肋床 (PAP)

表3 疾患別機能別の補綴的発音補助装置

壁運動の観察), ナゾメータによる検査(開鼻声値の測定)などがある.

鼻咽腔閉鎖機能の判定は,単一の検査では信頼性のあ る結果が得られないので,複数の検査を組み合わせて総 合的に行う.

#### 2) 構音機能

構音機能の検査には、産生された音を直接評価する聴 覚的評価(構音検査,発話明瞭度検査),構音時の構音 操作の観察(口唇・舌・下顎などの視診,パラトグラ フィによる舌と口蓋の接触位置と範囲の観察(今井 ら,2000),音響分析がある.

臨床で用いられている構音検査に,新版構音検査(今 井ら,2010)があり,言語聴覚士が実施する.発話明瞭 度検査は,患者に接する機会のない一般成人に録音した 患者の発話を聴取してもらい実施する.発話明瞭度検査 には,音節明瞭度検査,単語明瞭度検査,文章明瞭度検 査,会話明瞭度検査がある.

表4は会話明瞭度の評価基準で,悪性腫瘍術後や運動 障害性構音障害の評価に用いられている(田口,1966).

表4 会話明瞭度(5段階評価)

会話明瞭度	1	良く分かる	
会話明瞭度	2	時々分からないことばがある	
会話明瞭度	3	話題を知って聞いていれば分かる程度	
会話明瞭度	4	時々分かることばがある	
会話明瞭度	5	全く分からない	

3) その他の機能

発音補助装置装着による改善の指標として,評価する 機能に応じて,発声持続時間・呼気持続時間,反復運動 能力(Oral diadochokinesis),発話速度などを測定す る.個々の検査法については,成書を参照されたい(廣 瀬ら,2001).

#### 疾患別発音補助装置による治療の適応と効果

1) 口唇口蓋裂

近年,初回口蓋形成術の成績向上に伴い,術後に鼻咽 腔閉鎖機能不全を呈する症例は減少しているが,残念な ことに術後に鼻咽腔閉鎖機能不全を呈する症例が存在す る場合がある.そのような症例あるいは粘膜下口蓋裂や 先天性鼻咽腔閉鎖不全症に対して,鼻咽腔部補綴を装着 して,鼻咽腔閉鎖機能の改善を図る.

鼻咽腔部補綴の適用基準は、軟口蓋の短い(Short palate:短軟口蓋)症例や咽頭腔が深い症例(Deep pharynx:深咽頭)には、バルブ型スピーチエイドが、軟口 蓋の長さは十分であるが動きが不良(軟口蓋麻痺)の症 例には軟口蓋挙上装置が適用となる. 口蓋裂術後患者に 対する補綴的治療に関しては, その有効性が明らかと なっており,補綴的治療により鼻咽腔閉鎖機能が改善さ れた症例は,その後の咽頭弁移植術などの外科的治療の 成績も良好である(山下ら,1998). 口唇口蓋裂におけ る補綴的治療は,一時的な処置と考えられ, 顎発育が終 了した時点で外科的治療に移行するのが一般的である. なかには,補綴的治療と言語治療(機能訓練,構音訓 練)を組み合わせた治療を行うことにより,鼻咽腔閉鎖 機能の賦活化が生じ,補綴物を撤去しても良好な鼻咽腔 閉鎖機能が保たれ,手術を行わなくてすむ症例が存在す る.

2) 舌·口底, 中咽頭切除

切除された器官により,術後機能障害が異なるので, 機能障害に応じた発音補助装置を選択する.

(1) 舌·口底切除例

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舌切除例では、皮弁や筋皮弁による再建手術を行って も、切除範囲が大きくなるに従い、術後の構音障害の程 度も重度になり、発話明瞭度が低下する.切除範囲が舌 可動部半側切除までは、前腕皮弁などの柔軟な皮弁で再 建すれば構音障害は軽度で、日常会話には支障のない発 話が得られる.舌亜全摘以上の広範囲切除になると、再 建を行っても明瞭度は著しく低下し、日常のコミュニ ケーションが制限される場合が多い(道ら, 2016).

舌は構音者として重要な器官であり,舌と口蓋の接触 により産生される日本語音は多い(表1). 術後は舌の ボリュームと可動性の低下に起因する舌運動障害によ り,これらの音が障害される.

構音位置別では、軟口蓋音 [k, g]の明瞭度が低下 し、母音・口唇音 [p, b]・声門音 [h] に異聴される傾 向を示す、構音方法別では、摩擦音 [s]の明瞭度は比 較的保たれるが、破裂音・破擦音 [t, k, ts, dz]の明瞭 度が低下し、摩擦音に異聴される傾向を示す、破裂音は 舌が口蓋に接触し、声道を閉鎖するだけでなく、閉鎖後 の素早い呼気の開放が必要な音であるため、舌切除患者 では障害されることが多い.

経時的変化については, 術直後は明瞭度が低下する が, 徐々に改善がみられ, 術後6か月から1年で安定 し, その後はほぼプラトーに達する. 術後1年以上経過 すると, 明瞭度の値には大きな変化はみられないが, 術 後の変化した口腔内への適応が進むため, 自覚的な構音 障害が減少する場合もある.

歯あるいは下顎の欠損,義歯装着の有無,義歯の安定 性,流涎の有無も発話明瞭度に影響を与える要因であ 4

る.

#### ②舌接触補助床による治療の効果

舌切除後の構音障害に対しては,舌接触補助床 (Palatal Augmentation Prosthesis, PAP)が適用される. PAPは,舌部分切除から舌(亜)全摘まで,種々の切除 範囲の症例に適用でき,PAPを装着した状態でリハビリ テーションを行うとより効果的である(今井ら,1992; 今井ら,1995;山下ら,2011,武井,2019).不適応症 例は,無歯顎症例を含めた義歯床の維持が不十分な症 例,全身状態不良の症例である.PAPは,義歯床を厚く 盛り上げた形態で,ボリュームと可動性が低下した舌が 口蓋に接触しやすくした補綴物で,術後の口腔形態(舌 のボリューム・可動性)に応じて床の厚さや形が異な る.写真1はPAPの1例である.

PAPの装着により改善される音は,義歯床上に構音位 置がある音で,舌と口蓋の接触範囲が拡大することに よって,構音が改善する.特に歯茎音(舌先音)での改 善が顕著である.歯茎音(舌先音)のなかで,破裂音の [t],[d]は,舌と口蓋の十分な接触と同時に素早い呼 気の開放が必要であるため,摩擦音[s]に比べると改



写真1 舌接触補助床 (PAP)(舌切除例)

善率は小さい.軟口蓋音(奥舌音)[k,g]は構音位置が 義歯床上にないため改善が難しいが,義歯床の後縁を延 長して構音位置を形成する工夫によって改善がみられる 場合もある(今井ら,1992).

また,母音に関しては,補綴物装着により声道形態が 変化することにより,共鳴が改善し,その結果として, 発話明瞭度が上昇する.発話明瞭度以外にも,発話速度 や反復運動能力にも改善が得られる.

PAPの形態は,原則として残存する舌の機能を最大限 に活用するように決定される.まず構音検査や発話明瞭 度検査を行い,改善すべき音を決定する.その音の構音 位置に基づき,すなわち歯茎音(舌先音)は義歯床の前 方部,軟口蓋音(奥舌音)は義歯床の後方部を盛り上げ る.

作製過程では、PAP装着により聴覚印象が改善されて いるかを確認する.また、スタティックパラトグラフィ を行い、舌と口蓋の接触位置と範囲を確認する.PAPは 就寝時以外使用するものであるため、嚥下時に違和感が ないように調整する.完成後は定期的に構音の評価を行 い、舌運動機能の改善に合わせて義歯床を削合し、徐々 に床を薄くしていく.

PAPは構音障害の改善だけでなく,摂食嚥下障害の治療にも適用され,PAP装着により口腔期における食塊の 移送が改善し,口腔内残留が減少したことが明らかに なっている(有岡ら,2005;古屋,2019).また,舌切 除例だけでなく,運動障害性構音障害患者に対してPAP を適用したところ,構音障害および摂食嚥下障害に有効 であったと報告されている(菊谷ら,2000;安崎ら, 2006).

PAPに関しては、日本老年歯科医学会と日本補綴歯科 学会が作成した舌接触補助床(PAP)の診療ガイドライ ンがあり、Mindsで閲覧することができる.

(2) 中咽頭切除

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軟口蓋あるいは咽頭側壁の欠損に伴い,鼻咽腔閉鎖機 能不全が出現し,それに起因する開鼻声や呼気鼻漏出に よる子音の歪み(鼻音化)が特徴である.構音障害の重 症度は,軟口蓋,咽頭側壁の切除範囲に比例し,重度の 場合,バ行音がマ行音に,ダ行音がナ行音に聴取され る.

中咽頭切除の場合,種々の範囲で舌根部の切除を伴う ことがあり,軟口蓋音 [k,g] に構音障害が出現するこ とがある.

近年は,前腕皮弁や腹直筋皮弁による即時再建術を併 用することが多くなり,軟口蓋半側切除までは発音補助 装置を併用することなく,日常会話に支障のない鼻咽腔 閉鎖機能が得られる.軟口蓋亜全摘以上の広範囲切除例 になると,再建後も十分な鼻咽腔閉鎖機能が得られず, 開鼻声や子音の鼻音化が残存することがある. ②鼻咽腔部補綴による治療の効果

術後の鼻咽腔部の形態と機能に合わせて、バルブ型ス ピーチエイド, PLP, 軟口蓋栓塞子の鼻咽腔部補綴を適 用し,鼻咽腔閉鎖機能不全の改善を図る(写真2).鼻 咽腔閉鎖機能の改善の結果,鼻音化していた口音の構音 が改善し,発話明瞭度が上昇する(今井ら,1995;藤田 ら,2002).

舌根部に切除範囲が及ぶ症例では,義歯床の後縁を盛 り上げPAPの形態を付与した補綴物を作製し,舌音の改 善を図る(写真2右). 口唇口蓋裂や粘膜下口蓋裂・先 天性鼻咽腔閉鎖不全症患者と異なり,中咽頭切除例では 欠損が大きく,完全な鼻咽腔閉鎖機能を得ることが難し い場合がある.そのような場合は,日常生活に必要な程 度の鼻咽腔閉鎖機能の獲得と会話明瞭度改善を治療目標 とする.具体的には, [b, d, dz] などの有声音が正常音 声に近く聴取されることを改善の指標とする.

3)運動障害性構音障害

(1)発話障害の特徴

運動障害性構音障害(dysarthria)は、「大脳皮質の運動中枢から末梢効果器の筋系のいずれかの病変による構 音器官の運動障害で起きる構音(発声と調音,韻律<プ ロソディ>異常の種類(タイプ)に対する総称であ る.)」と定義されている(廣瀬ら,2001).脳血管障害 後やパーキンソン病,脊髄小脳変性症,筋萎縮性側索硬 化症など種々の神経疾患により発現する.

運動障害性構音障害は、弛緩性構音障害、痙性構音障 害、失調性構音障害、運動低下性構音障害、運動過多性 構音障害、混合性構音障害、一側性上位運動ニューロン に分類される.これらのサブタイプのうち、歯科領域で 治療対象となるのは、主に鼻咽腔閉鎖機能不全を伴うタ イプの、弛緩性構音障害、痙性構音障害、混合性構音障 害である.混合性構音障害には筋萎縮性側素硬化症 (ALS)が含まれる.このように、鼻咽腔閉鎖不全は、 運動障害性構音障害において発現頻度の高い機能障害で

ある.

発話障害の特徴は,発話メカニズムのどの部分が障害 されているかにより異なり,呼吸,声,共鳴,構音,プ ロソディと発話の各側面にわたり,重症度も様々である (廣瀬ら, 2001).

(2) 補綴的発音補助装置による治療と効果

歯科領域で行う治療は、鼻咽腔閉鎖機能不全に対する 鼻咽腔部補綴の作製である。全身状態に問題のある患者 が多く、口唇口蓋裂と違い、咽頭弁移植術などの外科的 治療は適応ではなく、補綴的治療が第一選択となる。軟 口蓋の長さには問題がないため、軟口蓋挙上装置 (PLP)が適用となる(写真3).

PLP装着により, 言語面では, 鼻咽腔閉鎖機能が改善 することにより, 共鳴・構音が明瞭になるだけでなく, 発声持続時間・呼気持続時間の延長, 反復運動能力も向 上する(道ら, 1988). 本邦以外でも, 運動障害性構音



バルブ型スピーチエイド

軟口蓋栓塞子



写真3 軟口蓋挙上装置 (PLP) (運動障害性構音障害)

障害における鼻咽腔閉鎖不全に対する補綴的治療は,エ ビデンスがあることが明らかとなっている(Academy of Neurologic Communication Disorders and Sciences, 2001).

運動障害性構音障害患者の舌運動障害に対して, PAP を適用したところ,発話明瞭度が改善した,また,摂食 嚥下障害に適用したところ,食塊の口腔内残留が減少し たとの報告がある(菊谷ら,2000;安崎ら,2006).こ れらの報告から,これまでは運動障害構音障害患者への 発音補助装置の適用は,鼻咽腔部補綴のPLPが中心で あったが,今後,舌運動障害や摂食嚥下障害に対する PAPの適用例が増えることが期待される.

#### 補綴的治療におけるチーム医療

言語障害に対する補綴的治療は、歯科医師と言語聴覚 士(ST)の連携で行われる.多くの場合、患者の評価 結果から、STが発音補助装置の必要性を判断し、リハ 医を通じて補綴物作製が依頼される.

補綴的治療におけるSTの役割は,①装置製作時の歯 科医師との連携(同席し聴覚印象を確認しながら作製す るのが望ましい)②装置の有効性を評価し,客観的デー タに基づき,歯科医師にフィードバックすること③装置 完成後に,代償的構音操作の習得,新しい口腔内への適 応の促進,装着前に生じた構音の悪習慣の除去,を目的 とした言語訓練の実施である(今井,2007).

#### 今後の課題

補綴的治療は,様々な口腔疾患および術後後遺症によ る言語障害だけでなく摂食嚥下障害を含めた機能障害の 治療法として,重要な役割を担っている(道ら,2016; 菊谷,2019).しかし,STの立場からみると,補綴的治 療が有効な手段であると判断しても,補級物作製を依頼 する歯科医師を探すのに難渋するという現状がある(植 田ら,2010).関連する学会や地域の歯科医師会のホー ムページ等に,機能補助装置を作製できる歯科医師のリ ストの掲載を検討して頂けると大変有難い.

また,「ことばが鼻にぬける」「舌がんの手術をしたあ と話しにくい」「飲み込みや発音がしにくくなってきた」 などの訴えのある患者がいれば,是非STに声をかけて 頂けると幸いである.

最後に、歯科医療と言語聴覚士の連携が、言語障害や 摂食嚥下障害を持つ多くの患者のQOLの向上に繋がる ことを切に希望する.

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Mark Marunick & Nicolas Tselios : The efficacy of palatal



#### [Review]

### Dentin Phosphophoryn and its Possibilities in Regenerative Dentistry : A Review

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Key words : extracellular matrix proteins, dentin phosphophoryn, dentinogenesis, dental pulp capping

#### Abstract

Clinical performance of current dental pulp capping agents remains questionable. This has led to researches in search for a novel dental material that possesses better biocompatibility as well as induces new dentin formation within shorter period than the materials used at present. Dentin phosphophoryn is an extracellular matrix protein (ECM), which is cleaved product of the parent gene, dentin sialophosphoprotein. Recent researches in the tissue engineering field have been utiliz-

#### Introduction

For decades, calcium hydroxide had been used as the standard material for vital pulp therapy, as it induces reparative dentin formation in damaged teeth (Figure 1) (Freeman et al. 1994). But studies had been conducted evaluating its long-term functions and results state calcium hydroxide to be unpredictable and varying in performance in long term. Specific disadvantages of this material include incompatibility to biological tissues, lack of close adaptation to dental tissue (tunnel defect formation) and controversial cytotoxic effect by formation of permanent necrotic tissue (Ba-Hattab et al., 2016; Accorinte et al., 2008; Andelin et al., 2003).



Figure 1 : The standard direct pulp capping materials available at present for clinical use.

ing the scope of variable ECM proteins to regenerate dentin from odontoblasts. This review focuses on dentin phosphophoryn as well as its characteristic domain RGD and discusses their role in inducing signals toward odontogenic cell differentiation and consequent formation of dentin with better quality and biocompatibility than calcium hydroxide, standard pulp capping agent or in shorter time period than mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA).

Thus, clinical success rate of vital pulp therapy using calcium hydroxide is not satisfactory to the clinicians. In 1999, Mineral Trioxide Aggregate (MTA) was introduced in clinical dentistry and applauded for its superior biocompatibility and excellent sealing property (Bortoluzzi et al., 2006; Tawil et al., 2015). However, there has been concerns regarding its toxic chemical components like aluminum and selenium, difficult handling characteristics and absence of any known solvent for this material (Bansal et al., 2019). The high cost is a barrier to using MTA for general population. So, the ongoing search continues to develop the ideal material. A significant number of research are being conducted to experiment with different extracellular matrix proteins (ECM) and establish their roles to induce dentin regeneration. This review discusses the role of dentin phosphophoryn, an ECM protein and its possible role to effectively induce dentin regeneration with significant quality. In addition, the specific domain of the protein structure responsible for eliciting new dentin-like structure formation is discussed.

#### Methodology

A review of the literature was performed by using electronic and hand-searching methods regarding the ECM protein called dentin phosphophoryn and its scopes and possibilities on the regeneration of dentin. Both *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies were selected from January 1995 to September 2019.

#### ECM proteins in tissue engineering

Extracellular matrix (ECM) proteins are a topic of focus in the field of tissue engineering recently. ECM constitutes the non-cellular component of tissues and is composed of structural and functional proteins (Frantz et al., 2010). At present, a number of tissue engineering studies have been conducted to replicate the composition of ECM and reported to achieve desired cellular behavior and direct towards lineage specific cell differentiation to facilitate regeneration of tissues such as bone and dental pulp tissues (Ravindran et al., 2011; Ravindran et al., 2013(2)). There have been reports of a number of functional ECM proteins that have significant roles in the formation of mineralized tissue; bone and dentin (Saito et al., 2004; Iohara et al., 2004; Six et al., 2002; Gericke et al., 2010; Six et al., 2007).

#### The biochemical function of dentin-forming cells

Dentin is a complex mineralized tissue formed by odontoblasts. The main function is to form mineralized matrix by the secretion of different collagenous and non-collagenous proteins (Table 1) (Linde et al., 1989).

Similar to bone-forming cells, osteoblasts, odontoblasts also produce endocrine hormones named fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) and osteocalcin (Yoshiko et al., 2007). However, the response of osteoblasts and odontoblasts to these growth factors are different. For example, osteoblasts express transcription factor, Runx2 when stimulated by treatment with BMP/TGF- $\beta$  super-family of proteins. But the

<ul> <li>inorgani</li> </ul>	c component	69%	-	- 1
• organic o	component	20%		
	Collagen		90	%
	Dentin Phosphophor	yn (DPP)	5-6	%
	Others		4-5	%
	DMP-1, OPN, BSP, ME	EPE, DSP, BGP,		
	PG, Growth Factors, L	ipids, etc.		
<ul> <li>water</li> </ul>		11 %		



same response is elicited by odontoblasts when treated with FGFs (Balint et al., 2003).

#### **Dentin Phosphophoryn**

Dentin phosphoprotein, also known as phosphophoryn (DPP) is the most abundant non-collagenous protein in dentin matrix (Butler et al., 1997). It is predominantly expressed in odontoblasts (Suzuki et al., 2009). DPP belongs to a small integrin binding ligand, N-linked glycoproteins (SIB-LING) family. The SIBLING protein family includes six proteins (Table 2) (Fisher et al., 2003) :

DSPP is comprised of two distinct domains, sialylated dentin sialoprotein (DSP) and phosphorylated DPP (Fisher et al., 2003). There are reports that DPP is highly acidic due the large quantity of amino acid components such as Aspartic acid and phosphorylated Serine. It is negatively charged, elucidated by its isoelectric point 1.1 (Ravindran et al., 2013 (1)). One distinct characteristic of all SIBLING family glycoproteins, including DPP is the presence of the integrin binding tripeptide Arg-Gly-Asp known as the RGD motif (D'Souza et al., 1991). In the amino acid sequence of DPP, the RGD motif is at position 26 from N-terminal and the repeating sequence of (aspartic acid- phosphoserine- phosphoserine)<sub>n</sub> as its characteristic domains (George et al., 1996). This N-terminal remains a domain that has not yet been studied as extensively as other domains of DPP.

#### **RGD** Peptide

Arginyl-glycyl-aspartic acid (RGD) peptides was firstly discovered as a specific part of the amino acid sequence of an ECM protein named fibronectin. Since then, RGD is the most common peptide motif responsible for cell adhesion to the extracellular matrix, as it acts as the recognition site for cell surface receptors. Though a significant number of extracellular matrix proteins have RGD as their cell recognition site, cells can recognize each sequence individually. This is explained by the presence of specific integrins, each one of which is capable of recognizing only a single RGDcontaining sequence (Ruoslahti et al., 1987).

Dentin sialophosphoprotein (DSPP)				
Osteopontin (OPN)				
Bone sialoprotein (BSP)				
Dentin matrix protein 1 (DMP-1)				
Enamelin (ENAM)				
Matrix estracellular phosphoglycoprotein (MEPE)				

Table 2: The six proteins of SIBLING glycoprotein family

### Role of dentin phosphophoryn on dentin regeneration

The primary function of DPP in the matrix is to initiate nucleation of hydroxyapatite crystals (George and Hao, 2005). In a study (Saito et al., 1998), the role of phosphoprotein in mineral induction of dentin was investigated. As a portion of phosphoprotein is bound to collagen, experiments were performed with insoluble dentin collagen. Phosphoproteins were immobilized to collagen in metastable calcium phosphate solution and results showed that phosphoproteins induced the formation of crystalline structure. Moreover, when 90% of the phosphate was removed from the solution, dentin did not induce mineralization. A significant number of studies have concluded the role of DPP to induce the formation and growth of hydroxyapatite crystals of enamel (Saito et al., 2000, He et al., 2005), due to the presence of abundant negatively charged regions. This property enables DPP to bind effectively to calcium ions of hydroxyapatite crystals (Ravindran et al., 2013(1)). A study particularly found the high potential of DPP to nucleate hydroxyapatite when its covalently cross-linked on collagen fibrils (Saito et al., 2000). Moreover, DPP has been shown to act as marker of differentiation of pulp cells into odontoblasts (Wei et al., 2007). There has been reports that DPP possesses signaling functions that can initiate lineage-specific differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells (Sfeir et al., 2011). In addition to cell differentiation and calcification, DPP in the ECM can mediate cell adhesion and migration by initiating integrinmediated signaling on the surface of pulp cells via its RGD motif in vitro (Yasuda et al., 2008).

### Dentin phosphophoryn on dentin regeneration in vitro

During the initial years of research investigating the role of DPP on dental tissues, experiment was conducted by immobilizing DPP to type-I collagen fibrils and it was reported that DPP induced hydroxyapatite formation, indicating its major role in dentin calcification (Figure 2) (Saito et al., 2000). Later there was one report using human dental pulp cells and the possible contribution of DPP (as well as its RGD domain) on the migration of these cells, indicating its role in early-stage reparative dentin formation (Yasuda et al., 2008). Human dental pulp cells were cultured on DPP, DPP-RGD, DPP-RAD and fibronectin-treated tissue culture polystyrene dishes and cell migration and proliferation was assessed. Results showed that DPP induced pulp cell migration in a concentration- dependent manner. It further stated DPP-RGD peptide also promoted cellular migration (Yasuda et al., 2008). Another study observed the role of DPP on the differentiation of odontoblasts. In this experiment, DPP at different concentrations were experimented on rat dental papilla-derived cell line, MDPC-23 cells. Cell morphology, proliferation, differentiation and calcification were measured. To check the effect of DPP toward odontogenic cell differentiation and calcification, odontogenesis-related mRNA gene expressions were observed. Results showed significant increase in DMP-1 gene expression and increased expressions of alkaline phosphatase (ALPase), runt-related transcription factor-2 (Runx-2), bone sialoprotein (BSP), osteocalcin (OCN), osteopontin (OPN) and type-I collagen (Polan et al., 2014). As it had been reported in vitro that overexpression of DMP-1 promotes mesenchymal cell differentiation into odontoblast-like cells (Narayanan et al. 2001), and DMP-1 initiates the binding of Ca2+ to early stage mineral deposition, it was concluded that DPP is a signaling molecule involved in dentin formation (Polan et al., 2014). ALPase activity test was performed to check the odontogenic lineage of cell differentiation at protein level and whether DPP had a role in it. DPP induced high ALPase activity in different concentrations. In Alizarin red staining test, stronger stain was observed when cells were cultured in dishes that were treated with DPP. Quantitatively, number of stained nodules were significantly higher in DPP as compared to the control group. From the gene expression test re-



**Figure 2 :** Mineral induction on collagen fibrils immobilized with dentin phosphophoryn *in vitro* C : type I collagen fibrils, Arrow head : mineral crystal

sults, it was suggested that DPP might bind integrin receptors on the surface of MDPC-23 cells via its RGD motif.

In a recent study, the effect of dentin phosphophorynderived RGD peptides on odontoblast differentiation and mineralization was experimented. Tissue culture polystyrene dishes were treated with RGD-1 (SESDNNSSSRGDASYN SDES), RGD-2 (ANSESDNNSSSRGDA) and RGD-3 (SRG DASYNSDESKD) and rat dental papilla call line, MDPC-23 cells were cultured onto them. Based on the results of a previous study (Yasuda et al., 2005) that reported RGD-1, RGD -2 and RGD-3 stimulated human mesenchymal stem cells to differentiate into osteoblasts, these specific peptides were selected for this study. Cell morphology, proliferation, differentiation and calcification were measured. ALP activity was measured to determine the presence of odontogenic lineage cell differentiation at early stage. All the RGD groups had significantly higher ALP activity than the control. Odontogenic gene mRNA expressions were assessed by conducting conventional and real-time RT-PCR, and the result stated high mRNA expressions of DMP-1 and ALP in certain RGD groups compared to the controls. To evaluate the effect of RGD on mineralization of cells, alizarin red staining was done. The RGD groups exhibited strong staining for mineralized matrix, compared to the negligible stain of the control (Tang and Saito, 2016).

### Dentin phosphophoryn on dentin regeneration in vivo

For an *in vivo* study, DPP was crosslinked on type-I atelocollagen fibrils and applied on exposed vital pulp of porcine molar teeth. It was reported that the rate of reparative dentin forma-tion was significantly higher in DPP-col group compared to the control group at 1st and 2nd weeks. The reparative dentin in experimental group also had significantly higher compactness, the exposed pulp was completely covered by reparative dentin by 3rd week (Figure 3). Also, tunnel defects were not present in DPP-col group. Thus, it was concluded that DPP promote reparative dentin formation with better quality than standard calcium hydroxide *in vivo* (Koike et al., 2014).

# Dentin phosphophoryn and dental anomalies and diseases

Studies show that mutations in the dentin sialophosphoprotein (DSPP) gene cause severe dentin anomalies e.g. dentinogenesis imperfecta and dentin dysplasia, characterized by hypomineralized thin dentin with poor functionality (Kim and Simmer, 2007). Absence of DSPP gene expression is correlated with dentinogenesis imperfecta type II (Kim et al. 2004) and type III (Sreenath et al. 2003). DSPP- knockout mice were experimented in a study and reported that absence of DSPP gene renders them susceptible to periodontal disease (Gibson et al., 2013).

#### Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest associated with the manuscript.

#### Conclusion

It has been reported in clinical studies that the success rate of direct pulp capping with calcium hydroxide that has been used conventionally is approximately 60%, even though it has been considered the standard therapy (Mejare, 2003). The clinical failures of direct pulp capping have led to the search for new therapeutic agents. After its approval from FDA in 1998, mineral trioxide aggregate (MTA) was found to be an excellent pulp-capping agent because of its high biocompatibility (Bortoluzzi et al., 2006, Tawil et al., 2015). However, MTA-induced dentin bridge formation has been reported to be slower compared to calcium hydroxide (Accorinte et al., 2008). In an ideal clinical case, exposed pulp should be closed by the complete bridge of good quality dentin in a short period. The process of dentinogenesis involves complex interactions among various factors, both inside and outside the cells. If extracellular stimulation can



**Figure 3 :** Reparative dentin formation by dentin phosphophoryncollagen composite at 3-week in rat R : reparative dentin, D : dentin, P : pulp

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be directed to direct pulp capping agents, it will be pivotal for differentiation of exposed pulp cells into odontoblasts and thus initiate dentin formation. In order to get the desired result, the stimulant molecule should possess mineralizing potential. In recent years, studies are being conducted with specific focus on the potential of bioactive agents such as dentin extracellular matrix molecules, for example, bone morphogenic proteins BMP-2; BMP-4; and BMP-7 (osteogenic protein-1: OP-1), dentin matrix protein-1 (DMP-1), matrix extracellular phospho-glycoprotein (MEPE), bone sialoprotein (BSP), and so forth enamel matrix derivative, stem cells (Saito et al., 2004, Iohara et al., 2004, Six et al., 2002, Gericke et al., 2010, Six et al., 2007). The dentin extracellular matrix molecules are promising materials because of their involvement in dentinogenesis during the development of teeth (Ravindran et al., 2013). Therefore, they can bring out the potential of stem cells or progenitor cells located within the pulp to the maximum, to proliferate and differentiate into odontoblast-like cells and consequently produce the extracellular matrix, which will eventually undergo mineralization. From the studies discussed in the review, it is evident that DPP can be considered as a novel direct pulp capping agent. However, many aspects of this protein and its microstructure have yet to be studied before it can be applied for clinical use. Studies experimenting with the RGD domain of DPP found that RGD promotes rapid cell attachment (Tang and Saito, 2016) and initial cell attachment is established as an effective indicator for matrix mineralization (Harbes and Healy, 2005). Hence, if RGD peptides can be included in pulp capping materials, this can preferentially recruit odontoblasts and induce faster wound healing in exposed pulp tissue.

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#### [Review]

# Tight junction proteins, claudin and occludin in pathological conditions and aging of skin and oral mucosa : A review

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Key words : tight junction, junctional proteins, claudin, occludin

#### Abstract

The epithelium is the first line of defense against noxious environmental stimuli through different barrier mechanisms. These barrier mechanisms are maintained by various junctions that can be broadly classified into tight junctions (TJ), gap junctions and adherence junctions. TJ is the most important epithelial barrier system and forms a continuous, circumferential belt like structures at the apical compartment of epithelial sheets. The junctional proteins of TJ play a major role in holding epithelial cells together. The integral junctional proteins of TJ are claudin and occludin. Claudin and occludin have been shown to alter in various diseases of skin and oral mucosa. Also, their alteration with aging has been demonstrated to cause poor epithelial barrier function. Although, various studies have been focused on

#### Introduction

The epithelium is the first line of defense against noxious environmental stimuli through different barrier mechanisms. These barrier mechanisms are maintained by various junctions that can be broadly classified into tight junctions (TJ), gap junctions and adherence junctions (Dokladny et al., 2016). TJ acts as an occluding junction that seals the adjacent epithelial cells and prevent the paracellular passage of small solutes and molecules. Adherence junctions are calcium dependent attachment plaques which connects cell–cell or cell – matrix via actin and intermediate filaments to strengthen the cytoskeleton. Gap junctions are composed of connexin proteins involved in connecting cells and create claudin and occludin, the findings are dispersed. In this review, we summarize the altered expression of the TJ proteins, claudin and occludin, in different pathological conditions including carcinoma of skin and oral mucosa. Also, we summarize the changes in these proteins with aging in both skin and oral mucosa. The findings of our review suggest that the altered expression, not alone downregulation or upregulation of these proteins are responsible for causing various epithelial barrier related skin and oral diseases. The role of these proteins is crucial in the invasion and metastasis of various carcinomas. The understanding of altered expression of these proteins is important in pathogenesis of various age related diseases.

channels to transport small molecules and ions between the cells (Balda & Matter, 2008).

TJ is the most important epithelial barrier system, and forms the continuous and circumferential belt like structures at the apical compartment of epithelial sheets. This protein complex is composed of integral membrane proteins that constitute TJ strands, cytoplasmic proteins and cytoskeletal proteins. It also has roles in maintaining cellular polarity, cell differentiation and signal transduction (Gonzalez–Mariscal et al., 2003)

The junctional proteins of TJ play a major role in holding epithelial cells together (Buckley & Turner, 2018). Claudin, occludin and junctional adhesion molecules (JAM) are the integral junctional proteins of TJ (Chiba et al., 2008). Claudin and occludin are the backbone in forming TJ strands, whereas JAM is not essential to TJ formation in epithelial cells but involved in various biologic processes like inflammatory reactions and tumorigenesis (Reglero–Real et al., 2016).

Claudin and occludin have been shown to alter in various diseases of skin and oral mucosa. Their alterations with aging have been demonstrated to cause poor epithelial barrier function (Saitoh et al., 2009). Although various studies have been focused on claudin and occludin, the results so far are controversial. In this review, we summarize the altered expression of claudin and occludin in different pathological conditions, carcinoma and aging of skin and oral mucosa.

# Role of TJ proteins in barrier mechanism and its regulation

TJ is the apical component of cell membrane in polarized epithelium and endothelium, which is involved in the cellcell interactions at the lateral domains (Bauer et al., 2014). Claudin, a 20-27kDa membrane protein, is composed of 27 members expressed in TJ of epithelial cells including skin and oral mucosa (Günzel & Fromm, 2013) . Claudin is also transmembrane protein which is composed of two intracellular N and C segment and two extracellular loops. The first loop, with high content of tyrosine and glycine residues, is responsible for paracellular charge selectivity. The second loop, the carboxy terminal domain, rich in serine, threonine and tyrosine residues is a target for a number of proteins and tyrosine kinases, and acts as a co-receptor for bacterial toxins (Weber, 2008). Paracellular flux is regulated by pore pathway allowing passage to small ions and macromolecules, or leaky pathway which allows larger molecules to pass through (Capaldo & Nusrat, 2009). Claudin-1, -3, -5, -11 and -19 are considered as the sealing components, and claudin -2, -10, -15 and -17 are considered as the channel forming components of TJ (Bauer et al., 2014). Occludin, a 60kDa protein, has four transmembrane domains, three cytoplasmic domains (long COOH terminal, short NH<sub>2</sub> terminal domains and short intracellular turn), and two extracellular loops (Förster, 2008). The C-terminal of the occludin plays an essential role in paracellular channel formation, and Nterminal is essential for TJ barrier functions and extracellular loops helps to retain occludin to TJ strands (Cummins., 2012). The C-terminal half of the occludin also binds with peripheral membrane proteins like zona occludens (ZO) and

comprises ZO-1, -2 and -3. ZO proteins interact directly with most of the transmembrane proteins including occludin and claudin and acts as a scaffold which allows numerous protein–protein interactions and a cross linker between cytoplasmic proteins and actin based cytoskeleton (Pummi et al., 2001).

The structures of TJ is dynamic and is regulated by various protein phosphorylation and dephosphorylation in response to signaling molecules which determine the compositional and functional integrity of TJ proteins. The disruption of TJ is caused by the activation of various signaling proteins such as MAPKs, Rho GTPase signaling mechanisms and protease activator receptor in response to different noxious stimuli such as oxidative stress, inflammatory mediators, growth factors (Enjoji et al., 2014). It has been shown that the expression of claudin was increased and TJ assembly was enhanced by the inhibition of PP2A (McCole, 2013). The expression of specific genes, which are important for epithelial differentiation and morphogenesis, is activated by the subsequent translocation into the nucleus (Gottardi et al., 1996) and are responsible for cellular differentiation, actin cytoskeleton regulation and TJ functions remodulation (Matter & Balda, 2007).

#### TJ protein in healthy skin and oral mucosa

Skin is composed of several layers. Stratum corneum, the uppermost layer mainly composed of keratinocytes, is the first line of barrier to the environmental insults such as allergen, microbiome, irritants and pollutants. Once the barrier function of stratum corneum is compromised, the next barrier is performed by TJ proteins, mainly claudin and occludin, in the stratum granulosum layer (Brandner et al., 2015). Oral mucosa is classified as keratinized or non-keratinized tissue. The stratum corneum is absent from nonkeratinized tissue. In gingiva, the oral epithelium is keratinized, sulcular epithelium is predominantly non-keratinized and junctional epithelium is non-keratinized (Caffesse et al., 1977). The role of TJ proteins becomes more critical in the non-keratinized oral tissue including sulcular epithelium and junctional epithelium. This might be a cause that sulcular epithelium and junctional epithelium are especially affected in periodontal diseases.

# Claudin and Occludin in different pathological conditions of skin and oral mucosa

The altered expression of claudin and occludin are mostly observed in various pathological conditions of skin depending on the severity of the disease, bacterial concentration and epidermal differentiation (Table 1). Increased expression of occludin and decreased expression of claudin–1 and 7 are observed in the early or late stages of psoriasis with more prominent effects in later (Brandner, 2002; Kirschner et al., 2009). The expression of claudin–1, 2 and 3 are downregulated in atopic dermatitis facilitating entry of pathogen through epidermis, however compensatory mechanism to maintain barrier integrity leads to the overexpression of claudin–4 (Guttman et al. 2006). It is reported that TJ proteins are altered in human epidermal keratinocytes during

different bacterial infections. A study showed that the increased expression of TJ proteins as a rescue mechanism was observed by the exposure of Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus epidermidis to epithelial cell for 3 hours, while the significantly decreased expression was observed by the exposure for 7-10 hours due to the loss of transepithelial resistance (TER). No alteration of TJ proteins is observed in the epithelial barrier by the exposure at the concentration of  $< 10^4$  bacteria/ml for 5 hours, while downregulated expression of claudin-1, 4 and 7 is observed by increasing bacterial load up to the concentration of 106 bacteria/ml (Ohnemus et al., 2008). Hailey-Hailey disease and Darrier's disease are autosomal dominant skin diseases where alteration of TJ proteins is associated with epidermal differentiation and calcium gradient. In both, increased expression of claudin-1, 4 and occludin is observed with the

Table 1: Altered expression of Claudin and Occludin in various skin diseases; TJ, Tight Junction; NISCH, Neonatal ichthyosis-sclerosing cholangitis.

Pathological condition (Skin)	Proteins	Explained Impact	References
A. In Vitro study			
Bacterial ( <i>S.aureus</i> & <i>S.epididermis</i> ) infection			
<ul> <li>i) Early–3hrs of infection</li> <li>Late–7.5 hrs of infection</li> <li>ii) 10<sup>4</sup>/ml bacteria–5hr</li> <li>10<sup>6</sup>/ml bacteria–5hr</li> </ul>	Early– Claudin–4 ↑, Occludin ↑ Late– Claudin–4 ↓, Occludin ↓ Claudin–1, 4,Occludin–No change Claudin–1,–4,Occludin ↓	Early rise of TJ proteins may be due to rescue mechanism during bacteria–keratinocyte interaction. Dyslocalization of TJ proteins occurred after bacteria invade the epidermis.	(Ohnemus et al., 2008)
B. In Vivo study			
Psoriasis vulgaris (Early stage)	Occludin $\uparrow$ Claudin-1 $\downarrow$ , -7 $\downarrow$	<ol> <li>Broader expression of occludin and claudin is to keep barrier functions results in thicker epidermal layer.</li> <li>Further loss of claudin is a consequence of various stim- uli like batterial infections loading to immediate the TK.</li> </ol>	(Brandner, 2002; Watson et al., 2007; (Kirschner et al. 2000)
PSOFIASIS (Plaque type)	Claudin $\downarrow$ , $-7 \downarrow$	barrier functions.	ai., 2009)
Atopic Dermatitis	Claudin $-1 \downarrow , -2 \downarrow , -3 \downarrow ,$ Claudin $-1 \downarrow$ (lesional area) Claudin $-4 \uparrow$ (non-lesional area)	<ol> <li>Decreased Claudin-1,23 enhance the penetration of environmental antigens leading to greater allergen sensitization.</li> <li>Increased Claudin-4 is a compensatory mechanism to maintain stratum corneum barrier integrity.</li> </ol>	(Guttman et al., 2006 ; De Benedetto et al., 2011)
Impetigo Contagiosa	Occludin ↑ Claudin–1↓	Early rise of TJ proteins may be due to rescue mechanism. Downregulation of TJ proteins occurred after bacteria in- vade the epidermis.	(Ohnemus et al., 2008)
Hailey–Hailey disease i) Low calcium	Claudin−1 ↓ i) Claudin−4,Occludin ↓	Acantholytic process alters the dynamics of TJ proteins. Altered expression of TJ may be due to aberrant epidermal differentiation and calcium concentration.	(Raiko et al., 2009 ; Raiko et al., 2012)
ii) High calcium	ii) Claudin–4,Occludin †	Alteration in statum granulogum lover loads TI section to	
Ichthyosis Syndrome		relocalize to stratum spinosum which results in hyperkera- totic lesion.	(Pummi et al., 2001)
Darrier's Disease	Claudin−1 ↓	Acantholytic process alters the dynamics of TJ proteins which highlight the importance of intercellular calcium in TJ regulation.	(Raiko et al., 2009 ; Raiko et al., 2012)
NISCH syndrome	Claudin–1↓ Claudin–2↑	Decreased Claudin-1 increases the paracellular permeability due to poor anchoring among the claudin in epithelial cells. The relative overexpression of claudin-2 in the patient liver is due to compensatory mechanism.	(Hadj-Rabia et al., 2004)
Mouse-model	Claudin-1 knockout	Died immediately after birth due to transepidermal water loss and skin dehydration.	(Furuse et al., 2002)

low calcium concentration while significant downregulations were observed by increasing calcium gradient and epidermal differentiation (Raiko et al., 2012).

In experimental models of periodontitis, the expression of TJ proteins depends on the duration or the grade of periodontitis, bacterial concentration and apical or basolateral exposure *in vitro*. The expression of claudin–4, 15 is upregulated in case of biofilm challenge and minimally inflamed gingival epithelium for 24 hour (Guo et al., 2017) while claudin–4, 15 and occludin is downregulated in pocket epithelium. These suggest that the expression of TJ proteins is decreased by the chronicity of diseases. *Porphyromonas gingivalis* (*Pg*) along with its virulence factors is one of the major etiologic agents in the pathogenesis and progression of periodontal disease. Significant upregulation of claudin–4 is shown by the exposure of *Pg* to gingival epithelial cell for 4 hours, with no effect on claudin–1 and occludin. In contrast, the expression of claudin–4, 15 and occludin –4, 15 and occludin is

downregulated by the exposure of Pg Lipopolysachharide (Pg LPS) for 4 hours. Also, claudin-1 is upregulated by the exposure of Pg to gingival epithelial cells after 4 hours while is significantly downregulated by the chronic exposure of LPS for 3 weeks. Pg is an opportunistic pathogen which relies on fermentation of amino acids for metabolic energy and tends to grow in nutritional environment forming subgingival plaque. Subsequent changes in the local environment which may be host related factor or symbiotic pathogens can differentially regulate its virulence factors. LPS is the most potent endotoxin which exerts its effect through activation of Toll like receptor 4 (TLR4) (Tada et al., 2013). The studies have shown to activate TLR4 after 6 hours of LPS exposure to oral epithelial cells. Based on the above results, we can hypothesize the pathogenesis of Pg in two ways. In the early stage of infection, epithelial cells, which are the first line of immune defense, respond strongly to Pgmediated low grade inflammation. At later stage, virulence

**Table 2**: Altered expression of Claudin and Occludin in various oral pathological conditions; TJ, Tight Junction; Pg, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*; LPS, Lipopolysaccharide; FHHNC, Familial hypomagnesaemia with hypercalciuria and nephrocalcinosis; TER, Transepithelial Electrical Resistance.

Pathological condition (Oral)	Proteins	Explained Impact	References
A. In Vitro study			
24 hour Biofilm challenge	Claudin−4 ↑	24hr challenge with biofilm without 'red complex' bac- teria shows upregulation of Claudin–4 which may not deliberate any biological relevance.	(Guo et al., 2018)
<i>Pg</i> and <i>Pg LPS</i> induced alteration of TJ–4hr	i) $Pg$ 4hr- Claudin-4 $\uparrow$ , Claudin-15 $\downarrow$ ; $Pg$ 72hr- Claudin-1 $\uparrow$ ii) $Pg$ LPS 4hr- Claudin-4 $\downarrow$ , Claudin-15 $\downarrow$ , Occludin $\downarrow$ , Claudin-1 $\uparrow$	Early upregulation of TJ proteins is due to compensa- tory mechanism for barrier protection. Chronic exposure of pathogen altered the immune de- fence mechanism and hence alter TJ expression result- ing in epithelial disruption.	(Guo et al., 2018 ; Tada et al., 2019)
Pg induced epithelial disruption i) >10° bacteria/ml , 2–4hr– Basolateral exposure– ↓ TER ii) >10° bacteria/ml, 2–4hr– Apical exposure– ↑ TER	i) Occludin↓ ii) Occludin↑	Decreased TER observed between 2–4 hour– Bacterial pathogen exposed from basolateral surface are more sus- ceptible for epithelial disruption. Increase in TER observed up to 24hours and decreased between 24–48 hour– Apical exposure of bacterial pathogen require more time to induce epithelial disrup- tions.	(Katz et al., 2000)
<i>T.denticola</i> induced TJ protein alteration i) 10 <sup>4</sup> –6hr–Basolateral ii) 10 <sup>4</sup> –6hr–Apical	i) Claudin−1↓, Occludin−↓ ii) No change in expression	Basolateral surfaces are more susceptible than apical surfaces to the effects of $T.denticola$ and threshold of bacteria is required to alter epithelial barrier proteins.	(Kikuchi et al., 2018)
<ul><li>i) Minimal gingival</li><li>inflammation</li><li>ii) Pocket epithelium</li></ul>	i) Claudin–4 ↑, Claudin 15 ↑, Occludin– ↑ ii) Claudin–4– ↓, Claudin– 15 ↓, Occludin– ↓	Ligation of CD24 facilitates increase expression of TJ proteins that mediate epithelial barrier functions as a protective mechanism against periodontal pathogens.	(Ye et al., 2014)
B. In Vivo study			
Chronic LPS challenge periodontitis–3wks	Claudin−1 ↓	Disruption of barrier functions and initiation of peri- odontal diseases	(Fujita et al., 2010)
Periodontitis in HIV patients–5 days treatment of oral epithelial cells with HIV–tat and gp120	Claudin-1 $\downarrow$ ,-3 $\downarrow$ ,-4 $\downarrow$ , Occludin- $\downarrow$	Activated immune cells produce larger amount of pro- inflammatory cytokines which disrupt epithelial barriers, facilitates secondary invasion to human papilloma virus.	(Tugizov, 2016)
Enamel defects Amelogenesis Imperfecta in patients with FHHNC	Claudin–3 ↓ ,16 ↓ ,19– ↓	<ol> <li>Hypoplastic and hypomineralised tooth.</li> <li>Enamel loss, easily breakable enamel with underlying dentin exposure in molars, and decreased mineralization in continuously growing lower incisors in patients with FHHNC.</li> </ol>	(Bardet et al., 2016)

factor like LPS activates TLR4 leading to series of inflammatory cascade resulting in tissue destruction (Kocgozlu et al., 2009).

By the exposure of Treponema denticola (*Td*) at a concentration of  $>10^{9}$  bacteria/ml for 2–4 hours, transepithelial electrical resistance (TER) is decreased in the basolateral area, while is increased in the apical area (Katz et al., 2000). At concentration of 10<sup>4</sup> bacteria/ml for 6 hours, TER is significantly decreased in the basolateral area, while no change is observed in the apical area. At concentration of 10<sup>2</sup> bacteria/ml for 16 hours, Claudin–1 is decreased in both apical and basolateral area (Kikuchi et al., 2018). These signify that the disruption of epithelial junctional proteins is caused by the critical threshold of bacterial load and exposure duration.

Claudin and occludin maintains barrier integrity from the

early development of tooth germs when ameloblast and odontoblast differentiates (João & Arana-Chavez, 2004). Familial hypomagnesaemia with hypercalciuria and nephrocalcinosis (FHHNC) is a rare kidney disease caused by the mutation of claudin-16 and -19. These patients show severe enamel defects, which are similar to amelogenesis imperfecta with impaired TJ structure and enamel matrix deposition. The loss of claudin-16 results in the modification of environmental factors such as pH, impairment of the processing of enamel matrix proteins and disturbance of enamel formation, in the patients with FHHNC and in the Cldn16-1mice (Bardet et al., 2016). Claudin-3 and -19 deficiency in patients with FHHNC presented hypoplastic or hypomineralised enamel in both secretory and maturational stages (Bardet et al., 2017). These highlights the importance of claudin and occludin from early stages of tooth development

**Table 3**: Altered expression of Claudin and Occludin in various skin cancer; TJ, Tight Junction; DMBA, Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene;TPA, Tetradecanoyl-phorbol-13-acetate.

Cancer (Skin)	Proteins	Explained Impact	References
A. In Vitro study			
DMBA/TPA induced skin Papilloma	Claudin– $1 \downarrow , 6 \downarrow , 11 \downarrow , 12 \downarrow , 18$ $\downarrow$ (in cell membrane)	Translocalization of claudin away from cell membrane may suggest endocytosis leading claudin retention in cytoplasmic vesicles which may lead to altered cell polarity and barrier.	(Arabzadeh et al., 2007)
B. In Vivo study			
Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) Well–differentiated (early stage/low grade)	Claudin−1↑ Claudin−11↓ Claudin−4↑ Occludin↑	Increased claudin–1 facilitates invasive potential Loss of claudin is a biomarker for tumor progression Claudin–4 and occludin are concentrated around cancer–pearl which indicates the presence of TJ is not for barrier function rather than	(Ouban et al., 2012; Nissinen et al., 2017; Morita et al., 2004)
SCC Less-differentiated (late stage/high grade)	Claudin−1↓ Claudin−7↑ Claudin−11↑ Occludin↓	<ul> <li>their relation to keratinization.</li> <li>May express other pathogenetic mechanism to regulate invasion.</li> <li>Expression of Claudin–7 is late event in epidermal neoplastic process.</li> <li>Expression of claudin–11 is associated with progression of tumor to invasive stage.</li> <li>Downregulated occludin decrease cell–cell adhesion, altered epidermal differentiation ad adhesion hermosterial.</li> </ul>	(Ouban et al., 2012 ; Hintsala et al., 2013 ; Rachow et al., 2013 ; Nissinen et al., 2017)
Merkel Cell Carcinoma	Claudin-3,4↑, Occludin↑ Claudin-5-Mild expression	The increased expression may signify TJ may play role in self- isolation of tumor from environment. Expression of claudin–5 in certain areas signifies the formation of vessels within tumor mass	(Haass et al., 2003)
Metastatic melanoma	Claudin−1 ↑ Claudin−1 ↓	Expression of claudin increases MMP-2 activity thereby increasing melanoma cell motility. Claudin-1 produced by melanocytes may not assemble with TJ structures	(Cohn et al., 2005; Leotlela et al., 2007)
Precursor tumors of SCC			
Atopic keratosis	Claudin−1↓ Claudin−2↑	Diminish TJ barrier functions. Overexpression of Claudin-2 is associated with leakage of barrier.	(Hintsala et al., 2013; Rachow et al., 2013)
	Claudin–4 ↑	Alteration of Claudin-4 is induced by UV radiation	
Bowen's diseases	Claudin−1, Claudin−4 & Occludin↑ (in keratinized part)	TJ-associated molecules altered in relation to keratinization (individual cell keratinization).	(Morita et al., 2004)
Ankyloblepharon– Ectodermal Dysplasia Clefting (AEC)	Claudin−1 ↓	Claudin-1 may be a transcriptional target of p63 gene, which has un- dergone mutation in AEC patients, so its downregulated expression causes skin fragility.	(Lopardo et al., 2008)

in creating suitable environment for enamel deposition and maturation by their role as barrier maintaining proteins.

# Claudin and occludin in cancer of skin and oral cavity

Cell to cell interaction is important phenomenon in maintaining tissue integrity and homeostasis. The loss of cell–cell adhesion is considered as the initiation in the process of invasion and metastasis in carcinoma. The altered expression of TJ proteins can increase epithelial permeability, loss of contact inhibition, polarity and abnormal signaling leading to inhibition or activation of various growths signaling mechanism. Although the exact mechanism of altered TJ proteins in cancer is still unclear, the involvement can be confirmed by the deregulated expressions with migration, invasion and metastasis of cancer in tissue specific manner (Martin & Jiang, 2009). The bewildering expressions of TJ proteins in various cancers are due to solitary or synergistic actions of above mechanisms.

The alterations of claudin and occludin in dysplasia and cancer in skin and oral tissues are shown in Table 3 and Table 4 respectively. The expression patterns of TJ proteins might have some correlation with the type of tumor grade, site or keratinization.

As ultraviolet (UV) radiation is the major risk factor for benign and malignant lesion of skin, the effect of UV radiation on TJ proteins may also precede the conditions. The

downregulation of claudin-1 and upregulation of claudin-2 and -4 are shown in the precursor tumors such as atopic keratosis, and it resulted in diminished TJ barrier function which is a typical feature of dysplastic lesion (Hintsala et al., 2013). The expression of claudin-1, -4 and occludin is altered in Bowen's disease (Morita et al., 2004). Claudin-1 is upregulated in the early stage of cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC) and is downregulated in advanced stage (Sappayatosok & Phattarataratip, 2015). Claudin-4 and occludin are upregulated in well differentiated cSCC, while their concentrated expression is observed around the keratin pearl instead of cell-cell border (Morita et al., 2011). Claudin-4 expression is increased in keratinized portion of SCC whereas downregulated in non-keratinized part (Vicente et al., 2015). The expression of claudin-7 and -11 is upregulated in undifferentiated cutaneous SCC, and is more significantly upregulated in the later event in epidermal neoplastic process (Hintsala et al 2013; Nissinen et al., 2018). The decreased expression of occludin is shown in other carcinoma derived from non-keratinized epithelia such as hepatic carcinoma, gastric carcinoma, breast carcinoma and endometrial carcinoma (Sawada et al., 2003). This indicates that TJ proteins might be related to keratinization.

Furthermore, the summary of TJ proteins in other skin carcinoma such as malignant melanoma (MM) and merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) have been studied. Loss of Claudin–1 in metastatic MM (MMM) as compared to benign melano-

Cancer (Oral)	Proteins	Explained Impact	References
OSCC- Early stage	Claudin−1↓ Claudin−4,−7↑, Occludin−↓	May involve other regulating factors than claudin to increase invasive potential. Claudin overexpression result in enhanced cell adhesion and de- creased tumor aggressiveness. Upregulation may interfere with TJ in- teractions and signaling cascades	(Joãoj & Arana–Chavez, 2004 ; De Vicente et al., 2015 ; Sappayatosok & Phattarataratip, 2015)
OSCC- Late stage	Claudin–1 ↑ Claudin–4 ↓ Claudin–7 ↓	Claudin-1 enhances tumor invasion by degradation of extracellular matrix deposition. Claudin-4 play a role in maintaining the architecture of cell nests and keratin pearls, however downregulation is accompanied with decrease e-cadherin expression which enhance migration, invasiveness and metastasis Loss of Claudin-7 directly promote neoplastic process due to destruction of TJ	(Joãoj & Arana-Chavez, 2004; Oku et al., 2006; El-Bolok, 2011; De Vicente et al., 2015; Sappayatosok & Phatta- rataratip, 2015)
KCOT-lining epithelium	Claudin $-1$ † , $-3$ ↓ Claudin $-4$ † Claudin $-7$ †	Increased in an attempt to maintain cell–cell attachments at the sites of cystic degeneration. Over expression of Claudin–4 in keratinocytes surface may be associ- ated with abnormal TJs formation. May play a role in the formation of Rushton hyaline bodies.	(Siar & Abbas, 2013)
KCOT- Vascular epithelium	Claudin-5- mild to moderate	Claudin-5 is the only claudin member expressed in endothelium. Subcellular localization of Claudin-7 in lining epithelium may result in formation of Rushton hyaline bodies.	(Siar & Abbas, 2013)
Mild Oral Epithelial Dysplasia	Claudin−1↓	Staining intensity increasing with high grade of tumor may suggest the involvement of claudin-1 in progression of dysplasia	(Kwon, 2013 ; Carvalho et al., 2010)

 Table 4 : Altered expression of Claudin and Occludin in various oral diseases ; TJ, Tight Junction ; OSCC, Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma ; KCOT ; Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumour

cytic nevi may be due to failure of claudin produced by melanocytes cells to assemble with TJ structures (Cohn et al., 2005). In experimentally induced skin papilloma of mice with 7, 12–dimethylbenz (a) anathracene, the downregulated expression of claudin–1, -6, -11, -12, -18 is observed. The downregulation of TJ proteins may be due to the involvement of transcriptional factors silencing the expression of

claudin (Arabzadeh & Turksen., 2007).

The expression of claudin and occludin depends on the histopathological grade of cancer. Claudin-1, -4 and -7 are the major TJ proteins altered in oral cancer. In mild epithelial dysplasia and early stage of Oral SCC (OSCC), the expression of claudin-1 is downregulated, thereby leading to the disorganization of epithelial cancer cells. The low expression of claudin-1 may be a predictor of disease recurrence and poor prognosis. The increased expression of claudin-1 with cancer progression enhances the invasive potential with degradation of extracellular matrix. Claudin-4 and -7 are upregulated in the early stages of OSCC and are downregulated in the late stages. The upregulation in the early stages interferes with TJ functioning and signaling whereas the downregulation in the late stages is accompanied with the destruction of TJ structure enhancing migration, invasion and metastasis. The expression of TJ proteins in the lining epithelium of keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT) is found to be associated with keratinization. The concentrated presence of claudin-1, -3, -4 is found in the area of keratin pearls. The increased expression of claudin-1 is associated with compensatory mechanism to maintain barrier integrity. The increased expression of claudin-4 and -7 is found to be associated with their role in Rushton hyaline body formation. The loss of claudin-3 caused the altered barrier formation and the loss of cell polarity which simulate the biological behavior of KCOT. Claudin-5 is only observed in the vascular lining of KCOT. Claudin-5 is the only protein of claudin family expressed in the endothelium. Similarly the upregulation of claudin-1 in the invasive ductal breast, cervical and colorectal carcinoma, and the downregulation of claudin-4 and -7 in the invasive esophageal and prostrate carcinoma are observed. Also the downregulation of claudin-1 in other invasive carcinomas such as hepatocellular and prostate carcinoma is observed.

The role of claudin and occludin in tumorigenesis is complicated. The impaired cell-cell contacts leading to series of changes with its reduced expression are clearly understandable, but the overexpression of certain proteins in many metastatic lesions creates paradigm that how stabilizing proteins enhances cell motility of tumor cells. The alteration of TJ functions is caused by either underexpression or overexpression of TJ proteins. The transcriptional regulator should be taken into consideration. Decreased expression leading to cell detachment process is understandable but increased expression of claudins are often observed in tumor cells. The enhanced expression may also be an initial step which disturbs the balance of TJ in the cells and is associated with proliferation, invasion and metastasis of the tumor cells. The expression of TJ proteins for carcinomas are not consistent. These may be due to multifactorial complex where TJ performs barrier function, cellular signaling and differentiation. These may act through specific pathway to potentiate or protect tumorigenesis.

#### TJ proteins in skin and oral mucosa with aging

Aging is a progressive decline in the physiological function leading to onset of organ specific functional deterioration. The clinical presentation of aged skin exhibit hypo-/ hyper-pigmented lesions, wrinkle scaly appearances or pallor fragility. Some studies have attributed these changes to the change of thickness in the stratum corneum composition and basement membrane (Farage et al., 2013), while another study highlighted the role of TJ (Bhattacharyya & Thomas, 2004). The intrinsic factor for aging changes is due to the continuous physiological remodeling of tissues which was generated by some stresses over time period (Quan & Fisher, 2015). The accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) causing stress to cells is led by the extrinsic factors such as UV radiation, pollution, smoking, hypoxia, or poor nutrition. These oxidative stresses may lead to the posttranslation mostly including phosphorylation at serine and threonine residues, and may result in altering the phosphorylation pattern and the barrier integrity.

Few Studies have been reported regarding the expression and regulation of TJ proteins in skin and oral mucosa with physiological and experimental models of aging skin. In a study, no significant alteration of TJ proteins in human young or intrinsically aged epidermis is confirmed even though the decreased expression is confirmed in rodent epidermis (Althubaiti., 2012). However, the changes in barrier functions and TEWL are noted in physiologically aged skin. This might be due to the various signaling pathway associated with TJ proteins. In an experimental model of aging skin, claudin-1 is downregulated, and claudin-7 and -12are upregulated in the photoaged skin as compared to the photoprotected skin (Althubaiti, 2012). The UV radiation may change TJ protein levels by ROS mediated signaling associated with degradation of MMP or directly affecting the genes at the transcriptional level. The barrier disruption is caused by the downregulation of claudin-1 and upregulation of claudin-7 and -12. The wrinkled skin with increased TEWL caused by the downregulation of claudin-1 is observed in the aging mice (Parrish., 2017). These changes are accompanied by the marked downregulation of claudin-1. The epidermal barrier disruption is shown by the claudin-1 knockdown aged mice with atopic dermatitis as compared to claudin<sup>+/+</sup>mice (Tokumasu et al., 2017). Normal morphological phenotype is shown by the transgenic mice overexpressing an epidermal targeted claudin-6 at a young age, while severe dermatitis associated skin barrier function is shown by a high sensitivity for epidermal injury with aging (Troy et al., 2009).

In aging mice, Claudin-2, -3, -4 and -5 are downregulated in the kidney epithelium and pancreas. Claudin-1 is upregulated in the liver and kidney and claudin-7 is upregulated in the pancreas (D'Souza et al., 2009). Although the exact mechanism and regulation of their expression in aging tissue are still not clear, these are considered as the effect on TJ functionality which is responsible for some of the aging related changes.

#### Conclusion

TJ proteins, including mainly claudin and occludin, plays a major role in maintaining epithelial integrity. The altered expression, of these proteins are responsible for skin and oral diseases. The role of these proteins in various carcinomas is crucial in the invasion and metastasis. The understanding of altered expression of these proteins in the age– related diseases is important and studies are limited. Further research is needed to be focused on this aspect.

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#### 〔原著〕

## 新規組織透明化技術による歯および歯周組織の立体構造解析

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# Visualization of the three-dimensional structures of teeth and periodontal tissues with new tissue clearing technology

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Key words : tissue clearing, confocal microscopy, hard tissue

#### Abstract

Tissue clearing techniques are useful for visualizing the three-dimensional structure of many kinds of tissue, while the application of tissue-clearing techniques in dental research remains limited. In this study, we developed a method for clearing hard tissue including bones and teeth using a new clearing reagent, LUCID, and analyzed threedimensional structures with confocal laser microscopy. We first examined the necessity for decalcification in clearing the mandible and parietal bone of GFP mice, and found that the mandible bone and parietal bone was cleared sufficiently without decalcification. However, uncleared parts remained in the incisors and molars, and the uncleared regions were larger in the undecalcified samples. The LUCID reagent does not contain components for decolorization, and the color of red blood cells remained in the dental pulp. Confocal laser scanning microscopy showed particularly strong GFP fluorescence in the periodontal ligament. In the molars and incisors, fluorescence was observed throughout the dental pulp except in the enamel. Higher magnification images showed tubular structures extending from the pulp toward the surface in incisors. Lacunaes were clearly ob-

#### 緒言

組織透明化技術は、組織サンプルの光学的特性を変化

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served in the parietal bone, and the fluorescence of osteocytes present in the bone was confirmed. Osteocyte processes could be clearly visualized by fluorescence images. Next, we observed the calcification of the parietal bone and femur of ddy mice to which calcein (CL) and alizarin red (AR) deposited in the calcified part had been administered at intervals of two days. These samples were cleared without decalcification, and showed CL and AL layers at the surface and bone marrow in the parietal bone, and a layer of AR and CL at the distal end of the femur. Observations of the fine structure of the femur, which cannot be brought into close contact with the cover glass surface, was achieved by using a water immersion lens having a large focal length and numerical aperture. The tissue clearing technique enables three-dimensional observation of samples without slicing. The present study shows that tissue clearing makes it possible to analyze the three-dimensional structure and calcification process of hard tissue by using both hard tissue clearing technology and confocal laser scanning microscopy.

させて,組織の深部構造を観察するための技術である. 生体組織を透明化する試みは100年以上も前からなされ ているが,共焦点レーザーなどの新しい検出技術によっ て組織や臓器の複雑な三次元構造を細胞レベルで解析す る技術として注目されている. 個体を三次元的に観察す る技術としては、コンピュータートモグラフィー (CT)や磁気共鳴イメージング (MRI), Positron Emission Tomography (PET)など様々な手法が開発されてき た. これらの技術は生体観察が可能であるといった長所 があるが、細胞レベルの解像度での解析が原理的に困難 である.また臓器をスライス切片にし、観察後に三次元 再構築を行う手法であれば臓器を一細胞解像度で包括的 に観察することができる.しかしこの手法は多大な時間 と手間を必要とするため、複数のサンプルを比較検討す る事は難しい.組織透明化技術は、組織を薄切すること なく観察し、その三次元構造を容易に解析することを可 能にする革新的技術として注目されている.

組織透明化においては、光散乱の減少が重要である. 組織サンプルの主要な構成要素は、タンパク質、脂質、 水であり、それらの屈折率の違いが光散乱の原因の1つ となっている(今井,2015;茂田ら、2017).従って、 組織透明化の過程には、組織から屈折率の高い脂質の除 去や、屈折率の低い水を高屈折率の溶媒に置換する過程 が含まれる.2011年にScaleが開発されて以来(Hama et al.,2011),CUBIC(Kubota et al.,2017;Susaki et al., 2014;Tainaka et al.,2014)やCLARITY(Chung et al., 2013)等の様々な透明化法が開発され、中枢神経系の研 究を中心に様々な軟組織の透明化に応用されている.こ れらの軟組織と異なり、骨の主成分はコラーゲンなどの タンパク質と無機物であるリン酸カルシウムであるた め、最適な透明化には軟組織とは異なる技術が必要にな る.

近年,小野寺らは,新規透明化試薬LUCIDを使っ て,骨を含む様々な組織の透明化について報告した(小 野寺,2015).本研究では,LUCIDを使ってGFPマウス の下顎および頭頂骨を透明化し,歯と骨の観察を行っ た.またCalcein(CL)やAlizarin Red(AR)を動物に投 与すると,石灰化部位に蓄積することが知られている. この特徴を利用して,骨の形成過程を可視化する事がで きる.本研究では,未脱灰の頭頂骨および大腿骨を透明 化してCLやARの蛍光を指標にした骨形成過程の解析へ の有用性を検討した.

#### 材料と方法

#### 試薬

石灰化の検出用蛍光試薬としてCalcein (CL; Dojindo) とAlizarin Red (AR;和光純薬工業),透明化液 の作成用にチオジエタノール(和光純薬工業),グリセ ロール(和光純薬工業),スクロース(和光純薬工業), イオメロン400(エーザイ)を用いた.実験に用いた透 明化試薬LUCID1とLUCID2はニコンインステック社 から供与された.一部の実験ではLUCID1としてチオ ジエタノール:グリセロール:30%スクロース=20: 40:40の溶液,LUCID2としてチオジエタノール:グ リセロール:イオメロン400(ヨウ素含有量40%の非イ オン性有機ヨウ素化合物水溶液)=45:5:50の溶液を 使用した.

#### 実験動物

C57BL/6-Tg (CAG-EGFP) マウス (GFPマウス) およびddyマウスは三協ラボラトリー(札幌)から購入 した.GFPマウス (5-6週齢)に1g/kgのウレタンを 投与し,意識消失後に心臓を切開して放血死させ、下顎 骨,頭頂骨および大腿骨を摘出した.ddyマウス (5-6週齡)にCLを腹腔内投与(20mg/kg)し,その2日後 にARを腹腔内投与(40mg/kg)した.その翌日にGFPマ ウスと同様の方法で下顎骨,頭頂骨および大腿骨を摘出 した.動物実験は「北海道医療大学動物実験規定」に基 づき,「北海道医療大学長の承認を得て行った(承認番号: 第083号および135号).

#### サンプルの調製

マウスから組織を摘出し、生理食塩水で洗浄後に4% パラホルムアルデヒドで1-2日間固定した後、生理食 塩水中で4℃で保存した.一部のサンプルは、マイルド 脱灰液OSTEOSOFT(Sigma-Aldrich)の方法に従って 10%EDTA液に3日間に浸漬して脱灰した.組織透明化 はサンプルを4℃で一晩蒸留水に浸漬した後、LUCID 1に室温で1日浸漬した.その後、LUCID2に室温で 1日浸漬した後、新しいLUCID2に浸漬して室温・暗 所に保存した.

#### 共焦点レーザー顕微鏡観察

シリコンパテ(アズワン社製, AZP601)あるいは1 -5mmのBioplast(松風社製)をカバーガラスに接着し て作成した観察用チャンバーに透明化液(LUCID2) を満たし,その中に透明化した組織を入れ,さらにカ バーガラスを被せた.この透明化組織を含むチャンバー を共焦点レーザー顕微鏡システム(Nikon,C1)の倒立 顕微鏡にセットして観察を行った.GFP蛍光およびCL 蛍光の観察には488nmの励起光を用い,515nmのバンド パスフィルター(半値幅30nm)で蛍光を取得した.AR 蛍光の観察には542nmの励起光を用い,570nmのロング パスフィルターで蛍光を取得した.これらと同時に微分 干渉像を取得した.取得した画像の解析および三次元画 像の構築には、画像解析ソフトウェアNIC-Elements (Nikon)を用いた.使用したレンズとそれらの開口数

(NA), 焦点距離(WD) は下記のとおりである.

Nikon社製, Plan APO 2 x (NA = 0. 1, WD = 8. 5mm), Plan APO 4 x (NA = 0. 2, WD = 15. 7mm), Plan APO 10x (NA = 0. 45, WD = 4.0mm), Plan APO 20x (NA = 0. 75, WD = 1.0mm), Plan Apo LWD 25x (NA = 1. 10, WD = 2.0mm), Plan Apo TIRF 60x (NA = 1. 45, WD = 0. 22).

#### 結 果

1. 下顎の透明化

図1に未処理の下顎(図1A),未脱灰で透明化した 下顎(図1B),脱灰してから透明化した下顎(図1C) の外観を示す.脱灰処理をせずに透明化した下顎では, 下顎骨は脱灰した下顎と同等に透明化されたが,脱灰し たものと比較して切歯や臼歯に透明化されない部分が大 きく残存した.脱灰後に透明化した下顎骨はほぼ完全に 透明になり,背景の格子がはっきりと確認できた.臼歯 と切歯はかなり高い透明度を示したが,切歯や臼歯の中 心部に透明化されない部分が認められた.またLUCID は,へム等を脱色する成分を含まないため,歯髄に含ま れる血球が認められた(図1B, 1C).

脱灰後に透明化したGFPマウス下顎の共焦点レーザー 顕微鏡観察の結果を図2に示す.強いGFP蛍光が,歯と 歯槽骨の間に存在する歯根膜で認められた(図2A, 2 B, 2C). 臼歯部では,歯髄に強い蛍光が観察された (図2D, 2E, 2F). 切歯部では透過像によって歯髄か らエナメル象牙境に向かって伸びる象牙細管と思われる 構造が確認できた(図2G, 2H, 2I). また蛍光像か らこの細管状構造が歯髄から伸びる細胞性の突起を含む ことが確認された.外観からは切歯や臼歯の象牙質の透 過性が比較的低いが(図1C),象牙細管中の細胞が確 認できる程度の透明度であった(図2H).

#### 2. 頭頂骨の透明化

GFPマウスの未処理の頭頂骨(図3A)と未脱灰で透明化した頭頂骨(図3B)を比較すると,頭頂骨は脱灰をしなくても十分に透明化された.共焦点レーザー顕微鏡で観察すると,透過像によって骨小腔が明瞭に観察でき,その中に存在する骨細胞の蛍光が確認されたが(図3C,3D,3E),GFP蛍光で骨細胞の突起の観察は困難であった.NA=1.45の全反射顕微鏡(TIRF)用60倍レンズで観察すると,透過像および蛍光像で骨細胞の突起を明瞭に観察できた(図3F,3G,3H).

#### 3. CLやARによる石灰化の観察

図4はCLを投与し、その2日後にARを投与したddy マウスの頭頂骨の微分干渉像(図4A)と、その骨髄部 分を拡大して100 µm程度の深度から表面までを1µm間 隔で取得した微分干渉像と蛍光像である(図4B-G). それらの画像を重ねて三次元構造を構築した(図4 H).頭頂骨の表面にCLとALの層が観察され、また骨髄 では、CLの内側にARのラベリングが観察された.さら にこの透過像を含む三次元構造(図4H)から蛍光像を 抜き出す事によって、骨髄および骨表面の立体構造を明 瞭に観察する事ができた(図4I,4J,4K).図4Jと 4Kに示すように、先に投与したCLの緑ラベリングのよ り表層にARのラベリングが観察された.また骨髄では CLの内側にARのラベリングが観察された.これによ り、頭頂骨が表面や骨髄の内側に向かって成長する時間 経過を容易に解析できることが示された.

図5は同様にCLの投与2日後にARを投与し、その翌

10 mm



#### 図1 GFPマウス下顎の透明化

未処理の下顎(A),未脱灰で透明化処理した下顎(B),10%EDTAで脱灰後に透明化処理した下顎(C)の外観.矢印:不透明化領域の残存.

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**図2** 透明化した下顎のGFP蛍光 共焦点レーザー顕微鏡で観察した歯根部 (A-C), 臼歯 (D-F), 切歯 (G-H) の微分干渉像 (A, D, G) とGFP蛍光 (B, E, H), およびそれらのマージ画 像 (C, F, I). 観察にはPlan Apo 10x (A, B, D, E) とPlan Apo 20x (G, H) を 使用した. AB:歯槽骨, DP:歯髄, D:象牙質 (D).

日に固定したddyマウスの大腿骨である.大腿骨の遠位 端では、CLラベリングの領域の外側にARラベリングの 層がみられた(図5A).図5Bは大腿骨遠位端の骨端部 を拡大したものである.骨端部では肥大軟骨細胞層と思 われる部位に柱状のARラベリングが確認できた.

#### 考 察

本研究では新規透明化試薬であるLUCIDを使って、 歯を含む下顎、頭頂骨、大腿骨を透明化し、GFP蛍光を 使って硬組織の周囲の結合組織や硬組織内の細胞の観察 が可能であることを明らかにした.また頭頂骨において は、脱灰操作無しに透明化できることから、石灰化部に 沈着するCLやARを使った石灰化部の可視化にも利用で きることが示された.共焦点レーザー顕微鏡の使用に よって、切片を作成することなくサンプルの直接観察だ けで三次元構造の解析が可能であった.この技術を利用 し、2日間の間隔を空けて投与したCLとARの蛍光の三次 元構造から、頭頂骨や大腿骨の成長量を容易に計測する ことができることが示された.石灰化部に沈着する蛍光 色素には、今回用いたCL(Calcein Green)やAR (Red) に加えて, Calcein Blue, Calcein violetが知られて おり,これらを利用することによって,骨形成のより詳 細な解析が可能になると期待される.

硬組織を薄切せずに観察するこの方法では、微細構造 の観察に使用するレンズの選択が重要になる. 微細構造 の観察には、開口数が大きいレンズが必要である. 一般 的に用いられている40-100倍の油浸レンズは、開口数 が1.3-1.4で解像度は高いが焦点距離が0.2-0.3mmと 短い. 比較的変形し易い軟組織は、容易にカバーガラス 面に密着させることができるが、硬組織の場合は、カ バーガラスに接触する一部の領域しか観察ができない. 比較的変形し易く扁平な頭頂骨であれば、焦点距離の短 いレンズを使った観察が可能であるが、焦点距離を超え る深部の観察はできない点は注意が必要である. 一方、 焦点距離が1.0mmを越えるドライタイプのレンズを使 用すれば深部観察が可能であるが、開口数が0.7程度の レンズでは、微細構造の可視化が困難であった.

本研究では、これらの問題を解決する方法として25倍 水浸レンズPlan Apo LWD25x (NA = 1.10, WD = 2.0 mm)を使用した.水浸レンズは、本来はパッチクラン


**図3** GFPマウス頭頂骨の透明化 未処理の頭頂骨(A),未脱灰で透明化処理した頭頂骨(B)の外観. 骨表面から共焦点レーザー顕微鏡で観察した骨小腔と骨細胞(C-E)とその拡 大(F-H)の微分干渉像(C, F)とGFP蛍光(D, G),およびそれらのマージ 画像(E, H). 観察にはPlan Apo 20x(C, D)とPlan Apo 60x(F, G)を使用し た.

プなどの電気生理学的な解析に用いられるレンズであ る.開口数が比較的大きいが,ガラス電極を使用するた めに焦点距離が2mm程度に設計されている.特に,今 回用いたレンズは,開口数が1.1と大きく設計されてお り,通常のレンズより一回り大きいため,使用する場合 はステージを高くするアダプターが必要である.このレ ンズを用いることにより,関節部における石灰化の三次 元構造を高解像度で可視化が可能になった.

現在使われている組織透明化技術には、日本で開発さ れたScale (Hama et al., 2011;日置ら, 2017) やCUBIC (Susaki et al., 2014)に加えて、BABB (Dent et al.,

1989), 3 DISCO (Becker et al., 2012), SeeDB (Ke et al., 2013), CLARITY (Chung et al., 2013) やSWITCH (Murray et al., 2015) などの方法が知られている. Scale やCUBICには水溶性化合物が用いられており,比較的 簡便で蛍光タンパク質の褪色も少ないことが特徴である. 本研究で使用したLUCIDは,チオジエタノール,

グリセロール、スクロースを主成分とする透明化液であ る. 市販されているCUBICと比較すると短時間(2-3日)での透明化が可能であり、Triton等の界面活性剤 を使用しないため組織の膨潤などが起こり難い利点を有 する.

近年, BABB法を改変したmodified Murray's法や PEGASOS法を使って硬組織を透明化した研究が報告さ れている(Hong et al., 2019; Jing et al., 2019). これら の方法では有機溶媒を使用することで比較的高い透過性 を実現できる反面,サンプルの収縮,脱色による蛍光タ ンパク質の褪色,試薬の安全性などの欠点が指摘されて いる.またPEGASOS法では、20%EDTAによる脱灰が 必要であるため、CLやARを使った実験には不向きであ る.一方,水溶性の利点に加えて優れた脱色能を持つ CUBICでは,骨の透明化はできないと言われている が,実際にはある程度の透明化は可能である.近年,硬 組織透明化が注目され、様々な透明化法を比較した研究



**図4** ddyマウス頭頂骨のCalceinとAlizarin Redの蛍光

Calcein (CL) 投与2日後にAlizarin Red (AR) を投与し、その翌日に固定したddyマウスの頭頂骨の微分 干渉像(A). 頭頂骨の表面から約100µmの深部までの領域の微分干渉像と蛍光像を1µm間隔で取得した マージ画像(B-G)を使って三次元画像(H)を構築した.パネルB-Gは、パネルHの最上部から、10µm (B), 20µm (C), 30µm (D), 60µm (E), 75µm (F), 90µm (G) の部位の画像を示す. Hから微分干渉 像を消去した蛍光像(I)と、それを回転させて矢印の方向から見た三次元画像(I, J, K). 観察にはPlan Apo 10x (A) とPlan Apo TIRF 60x (B-F) を使用した. AB:骨髄



100 µm

図5 マウス大腿骨のCalceinとAlizarin Redの蛍光

Calcein (CL) 投与2日後にAlizarin Red (AR) を投与し、その翌日に固定したマウ スの大腿骨(FB)遠位端の表面から約1.5mmの深部までの領域の蛍光像を10µm間 隔で取得し、それらを使って構築した三次元画像(A). Aの白枠部分の表面から約 200µmの領域の蛍光像を5µm間隔で取得し、それらを使って構築した三次元画像 (B). 矢印:骨端部のARラベリング層, 矢頭:肥大軟骨細胞層と思われる柱状の ARラベリング. 観察にはPlan Apo 2 x (A) とPlan Apo LWD 25x (B) を使用し た.

(Berke et al., 2016) や総説(Jing et al., 2019)が発表されている. 硬組織の透明化は近年始まったばかりで, さらなる発展が期待される技術である. 目的に応じて適した透明化法および光学系を選択することが必要である.

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# 利益相反(COI)について

申告すべきCOI状態はない

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# Phylogenetic Study of Oral Veillonella Isolates from Saliva of Children in Hokkaido

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Key words : Oral Veillonella species ; Saliva ; Children ; Oral hygiene status ; One-step PCR ; Hokkaido

# Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyze the distribution and frequency of oral Veillonella species isolated from saliva of the children with different oral hygiene status in Hokkaido, also the phylogenetic study oral Veillonella species. The 18 children consisted of 10 males and 8 females, ranging from 4 to 13 years of children in age were divided into two groups. The first group (good oral hygiene) was composed of 9 children (3 males and 6 females) with the Simplified Oral Hygiene Index (OHI-S) scores of 0-1.2. The second group (moderate oral hygiene) was composed of 9 children (7 males and 2 females) with OHI-S scores of 1.3 -3.0. Veillonella isolates were identified at the species level using one-step PCR with species-specific primer sets. In addition, phylogenetic analysis based on 16S rRNA, rpoB and dnaK gene sequences for the unknown strains were used in this study. Our results indi-

### Introduction

The most common childhood oral infectious disease is dental caries caused by biofilm on the teeth and gums surface. It is estimated to occur five times more often than the second most common childhood illness, asthma (Peterson et al., 2013). Therefore, it is essential to understand more fully the mechanisms of cariogenic strain activity based on the biofilm formed by the microbial, which may be applied in the prevention and early diagnostics of dental caries in chilcated that V. rogosae and V. atypica were higher in good oral hygiene group. Meanwhile, V. dispar had been higher significantly as the oral hygiene status decreased. In contrast, the detection rates of V. parvula lower significantly in good oral hygiene group as the oral hygiene status decreased. Furthermore, phylogenetic analysis of 16S rRNA, rpoB and dnaK gene sequences of unknown strains from the saliva samples suggested novel species of the genus Veillonella in the oral cavity of children. In conclusion, the results of this study indicated that changes in number of some oral Veillonella species in the saliva of Hokkaido children could serve as an index for deteriorating oral hygiene status. In addition, the present study indicated the possibility of a number of novel Veillonella species in the oral cavity of the children.

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Oral biofilm have three–dimensional structures, consisting of bacterial species anchored to solid surfaces such as tooth enamel, tooth roots or dental implants (Zijnge et al., 2010). These biofilm also consist of proteins from the saliva (Huang et al., 2011). Saliva is recognized as pool of biological markers that consist of biochemical molecules, such as DNA, RNA and proteins, also the structure of microbiota (Zhang et al., 2016). Furthermore, saliva plays an important role in preventing the microbial imbalance and maintaining health in oral cavity (Mandel, 1989; Dawes et al., 2015).

It was reported that *Veillonella* species has a central role in oral biofilm formation as an early colonizer with *Streptococcus* species reported as initial colonizer for establishing multispecies oral biofilm communities (Periasamy & Kolenbrander 2010; Li et al., 2004; Kreth et al., 2005). Crielaard et al. (2011) demonstrated that the relative abundance of *Veillonella* species in saliva increased from deciduous to permanent dentition. Additionally, in the case of dental caries, oral *Veillonella* species has been found in the entire oral cavity, comprise as much as 10% of the bacterial community initially colonizing the enamel (Chalmers et al., 2008).

The genus Veillonella consists of small, strictly anaerobic, gram-negative cocci lacking flagella, spores, and capsules, and they are characterized by their ability to obtain energy from short-chain organic acids (Carlier, 2015; Delwiche et al., 1985). Currently, 14 species have been established in the genus Veillonella. From these species, only 7 species (V. atypica, V. denticariosi, V. dispar, V. parvula, V. rogosae, V. tobetsuensis and V. infantium) have been isolated from human oral cavities (Mashima et al., 2016; 2018). The main habitats of the oral Veillonella are tongue biofilm, dental biofilm, buccal mucosa, and saliva (Arif et al., 2008; Hughes et al., 1988; Mashima et al., 2016). Oral Veillonella has been found in severe early childhood caries (Kanasi et al., 2010), apical root canals (Baumgartener & Falkler, 1991), and dental tubules (Peters et al., 2001). Additionally, oral Veillonella are also predominantly found in saliva (Takeshita et al., 2009) and subgingival biofilm specimens (Heller et al., 2012) from patients with chronic periodontitis.

Many reports indicated that age, oral hygiene habits, diet and potentially socioeconomic status might influence the oral microbiota community structures (Haffajee et al., 2006; Tanwir et al., 2009; Belstrøm et al., 2014; Theodorea et al., 2017). In addition, the possibility of having country–, community–, or family–specific distribution and frequency of bacteria in oral biofilm associated with life style has been considered to affect the oral bacterial composition (Splieth et al., 2016; Belstrom et al., 2014). Hence, an understanding of the composition and ecological events that drive changes in biofilm composition, from good to poor oral hygiene status, is required to develop novel preventive strategies to promote oral health in children.

In this study, therefore, we analyzed the distribution and frequency of oral *Veillonella* species isolated from saliva of the children with different oral hygiene status in Hokkaido. Furthermore, this study seeks to report the phylogenetic position and diversity of the unknown *Veillonella* strains by phylogenetic analysis based on the 16S rRNA, *rpoB*, and *dnaK* gene sequences.

## Materials and Methods

#### Ethics Statement

The saliva samples used in this study was collected in Hospital of Health Sciences University of Hokkaido, Ainosato, Hokkaido, Japan conducted between 2016 and 2017. Prior to the experiment, the present study was submitted for evaluation and approved by the Ethics Committee of Health Sciences University of Hokkaido under process number 2016–015. Informed consent was taken from all the parents before the start of the study.

#### Subjects and Clinical Oral Examination

The 18 children consisted 10 males and 8 females, ranging in age from 4 to 13 years who came to the Department of Pediatric Dentistry and Preventive Dentistry, Hospital, Health Sciences University of Hokkaido, Ainosato, Japan were participant in this study. Children with a history of immunosuppression or systemic diseases (e.g. diabetes and HIV), or had any condition that would require antibiotics for monitoring or treatment procedures (e.g. heart conditions, joint replacements), or had mucosal lesions, previous chemotherapy, radiation therapy or medications that reduce saliva flow, and those under treatment with antimicrobials in the previous three months, were excluded from the study.

The subjects were evaluated by the Simplified Oral Hygiene Index (OHI–S) according to the criteria of Greene & Vermillion (1964) and divided into two groups. The first group (good oral hygiene) was composed of 9 children (3 males and 6 females) with OHI–S scores of 0–1.2. The second group (moderate oral hygiene) was composed of 9 children (7 males and 2 females) with OHI–S scores of 1.3–3.0.

# Sample Collection and Culture Condition

Stimulated saliva were collected by paraffin chewing for about 1 min. Subjects were asked to refrain from eating or having tooth cleansing for at least 2 hours before. These samples were obtained by collecting whole saliva in a sterile tube and were transported in an anaerobic box (HIRASAWA WORKS Inc., Tokyo, Japan), containing 80% N<sub>2</sub>, 10% CO<sub>2</sub>, and 10% H<sub>2</sub>. Samples were homogenized for 1 min with a BioMasher<sup>®</sup>II (Nippi, Incorporated Protein Engineering Office, Tokyo, Japan) to disperse the biofilm and were serially diluted 10–fold with sterile saline from  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-8}$ .

Aliquots of serial 10–fold dilutions (100 µL) were inoculated in two media agar : Bacto<sup>TM</sup> Brain Heart Infusion Agar (BHI, Difco Laboratories, MD, USA) supplemented with 5% (v/v) defibrinated sheep blood, hemin (10 µg/mL), menadione (5 µg/mL) (BHI Agar), and the selective medium, *Veillonella* agar (Rogosa et al., 1958). After inoculation, all media were incubated under anaerobic conditions, with 80% N<sub>2</sub>, 10% CO<sub>2</sub>, and 10% H<sub>2</sub>, at 37 °C ; *Veillonella* agar was incubated for 5 days, while BHI agar was incubated for 7 days.

The total number of bacteria in the samples was determined by counting the total number of colonies on BHI agar, while the number of *Veillonella* was determined by counting the total number of typical *Veillonella* colonies on *Veillonella* agar. Bacterial cells of typical *Veillonella* colonies were confirmed under a light microscopy after Gram staining.

### Bacterial Strains and DNA Extraction

Genomic DNA extracted from *V. atypica* ATCC 17744<sup>T</sup>, *V. denticariosi* JCM 15641<sup>T</sup>, *V. dispar* ATCC 17748<sup>T</sup>, *V. parvula* ATCC 10790<sup>T</sup>, *V. rogosae* JCM 15642<sup>T</sup>, and *V. to-betsuensis* ATCC BAA–2400<sup>T</sup> were used as positive control in PCR.

Genomic DNA was extracted from individual bacterial cells using an InstaGene Matrix Kit (Bio–Rad Laboratories, CA, USA). The DNA concentration was determined based on fluorescence using a Qubit<sup>®</sup> 3.0 Fluorometer (Invitrogen life technologies, MA, USA), according to the manufacturer's instructions.

### Protocol and Primers for PCR

For genus-level identification, the PCR protocol was based on the protocols described by Arif et al. (2008) and Beighton et al. (2008). The PCR products were subjected to electrophoresis in a 1.5% agarose gel. For species-level identification, the PCR protocol described by Mashima et al. (2016) was used. The PCR products were subjected to electrophoresis in a 3.0% agarose gel. After electrophoresis, the gels were stained with SYBR<sup>®</sup> Safe DNA gel stain (Invitrogen life technologies, MA, USA).

### DNA Sequencing and Phylogenetic Analysis

We isolated unknown strains, which showed PCR products with genus-specific primers, but not with the speciesspecific primers. Nine of these strains (S9-1, S13-5, S18-5, S19-4, S24-1, S25-4, S26-18, S28-9, and S31-2 were chosen to be representatives of all the unknown strains. Genomic DNA was extracted from individual bacterial cells isolated from the Veillonella agar using the InstaGene Matrix Kit (Bio-Rad Laboratories, California, USA), according to the manufacturer's instructions. Specific primers for the genus Veillonella (Kolenbrander & Moore, 1992; Beighton et al., 2008) were used for amplification and partial sequence analysis of rpoB and dnaK. The PCR products were sequenced using the ABI PRISM 310 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystem, CA, USA). The nucleotide sequences were aligned with each other and analyzed using SEQMAN II of the LASERGENE program (DNASTAR ver. 15.2, WI, USA). The MEGALIGN programs, including CLUSTAL W and NJPlot, were used to compare sequences and to reconstruct the evolutionary tree using the neighbor-joining method. The sequence similarity values were also determined with MEGALIGN in the LASERGENE program. The 16S rRNA, rpoB and dnaK partial sequences of the representative 9 strains were aligned against the sequences of the 14 established species retrieved from GenBank.

#### Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was examined using non-parametric Mann–Whitney U test with Bonferroni correction using IBM SPSS Statistic V.24.0. p < 0.05 was considered to evaluate the correlation between the number of oral *Veillonella* species and oral hygiene status.

# Results

The saliva samples yielded a high number of bacterial colonies on the BHI agar. The average number of colony–forming units (CFU/mL) ( $\pm$ SE) per sample was 9.7 ( $\pm$ 4.11) × 10<sup>7</sup> with a median of 5.7 × 10<sup>7</sup> in the good oral hygiene group (Table 1), and 5.03 ( $\pm$ 2.75) × 10<sup>8</sup> with a median of 1.6 × 10<sup>8</sup> in the moderate oral hygiene group (Table 2).

Typical *Veillonella* colonies in the saliva sample were also enumerated on the *Veillonella* agar. These colonies were opaque, grayish–white colonies of 2–4 mm in diameter, regular and slightly domed in shape with an entire edge. They were small, Gram–negative coccal cells, mainly exist-

**Table 1.** The CFU of all anaerobic bacteria on the BHI agar and *Veillonella* strains on *Veillonella* agar (detection limit < 0.1% of the total count). The total of *Veillonella* isolates identified by the *Veillonella* genus–specific PCR primer. Each species was expressed as a percentage of the number of isolates identified by one–step PCR with the species–specific primer sets for each subject (n = 9) from saliva of the good oral hygiene group.

Good oral hygiene with OHIs 0 – 1.2																	
Subject		Total number			Isolated Veillonella species												
Name	Age					A		All bacteria	Veillonella spp	Total number	V. atypica	V. denticariosi	V. dispar	V. parvula	V. rogosae	V. tobetsuensis	Unknown
		Sex	CFU/mL	CFU/mL	(100%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)					
G1	10	F	4.80E+07	1.50E+05	15	0	0	0	9 (60.0)	5 (33.3)	0	1 (6.7)					
G2	13	F	7.60E+07	3.00E+05	3	0	0	0	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	0	0					
G3	6	М	2.04E+08	5.00E+06	5	2 (40.0)	0	0	0	1 (20.0)	0	2 (40.0)					
G4	6	F	3.52E+08	1.20E+06	12	0	0	4 (33.3)	0	8 (66.7)	0	0					
G5	12	F	5.44E+07	7.00E+05	7	2 (28.6)	0	1 (14.3)	0	0	0	4 (57.1)					
G6	7	М	1.96E+07	1.70E+05	17	0	0	10 (58.8)	0	4 (23.5)	0	3 (17.7)					
G7	5	F	6.00E+07	1.80E+05	18	0	0	0	3 (16.7)	4 (22.2)	2 (11.1)	9 (50.0)					
G8	6	F	2.70E+07	2.00E+06	20	2 (10.0)	0	3 (15.0)	4 (20.0)	9 (45.0)	0	2 (10.0)					
G9	8	М	3.20E+07	1.70E+02	17	3 (17.6)	0	4 (23.5)	1 (5.9)	8 (47.1)	0	1 (5.9)					

**Table 2.** The CFU of all anaerobic bacteria on the BHI agar and *Veillonella* strains on *Veillonella* agar (detection limit < 0.1% of the total count). The total of *Veillonella* isolates identified by the *Veillonella* genus–specific PCR primer. Each species was expressed as a percentage of the number of isolates identified by one–step PCR with the species–specific primer sets for each subject (n = 9) from saliva of the moderate oral hygiene group.

	Moderate oral hygiene with OHIs 1.3 - 3.0																				
Subject		Total number				Is	olated Veillo	nella species													
Name	Age											All bacteria	Veillonella spp	Total number	V. atypica	V. denticariosi	V. dispar	V. parvula	V. rogosae	V. tobetsuensis	Unknown
		Sex	CFU/mL	CFU/mL	(100%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)									
M1	4	М	7.40E+08	1.60E+06	16	0	0	0	12 (75.0)	3 (18.8)	0	1 (6.3)									
M2	8	М	7.92E+08	1.30E+06	13	0	0	0	9 (69.2)	1 (7.7)	1 (7.7)	2 (15.4)									
M3	10	F	2.48E+08	6.00E+07	6	0	0	4 (66.7)	0	2 (33.3)	0	0									
M4	8	М	2.08E+08	2.00E+07	20	0	0	0	10 (50.0)	0	0	10 (50.0)									
M5	8	М	4.40E+07	1.60E+07	16	1 (6.3)	0	0	12 (75.0)	0	0	3 (18.8)									
M6	5	М	8.00E+07	1.50E+07	15	0	0	0	4 (26.7)	11 (73.3)	0	0									
M7	5	М	1.20E+06	1.90E+04	19	0	0	0	0	11 (57.9)	0	8 (42.1)									
M8	6	М	1.10E+08	2.00E+05	20	2 (10.0)	0	1 (5.0)	5 (25.0)	10 (50.0)	0	2 (10.0)									
M9	8	F	2.30E+09	1.50E+07	15	5 (33.3)	0	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	7 (46.7)	0	1 (6.7)									

ing as single cells, although some short chains were visible. The detection limit was < 0.1% of the total colony count. Oral *Veillonella* species were detected in all subjects from all oral hygiene groups (Tables 1 and 2).

The average number of colony-forming units (CFU/mL) ( $\pm$ SE) of *Veillonella* species per subject was 1.1 ( $\pm$ 0.60) × 10<sup>6</sup> with a median of 5.0 × 10<sup>5</sup> in the good oral hygiene group (Table 1), and 1.4 ( $\pm$ 1.00) × 10<sup>7</sup> with a median of 6.9 × 10<sup>6</sup> in the moderate oral hygiene group (Table 2).

From the good (9 subjects) and moderate (9 subjects) oral hygiene groups, 114 and 140 isolates, respectively, were identified as *Veillonella* species using PCR with the genus–specific primer set (254 isolates in total). Using the one–step PCR method with species–specific primer sets, 205 out of 254 isolates were identified as either *V. atypica*, *V. denticariosi*, *V. dispar*, *V. parvula*, *V. rogosae*, or *V. tobetsuensis* (Tables 1 and 2). Of the 114 isolates from the good oral

hygiene group, 9, 22, 18, 41, and 2 isolates were identified as *V. atypica*, *V. dispar*, *V. parvula*, *V. rogosae*, and *V. tobetsuensis*, respectively. In addition, 8, 6, 53, 45, and 1 isolates from the moderate oral hygiene group were identified as *V. atypica*, *V. dispar*, *V. parvula*, *V. rogosae*, and *V. tobetsuensis*, respectively. However, *V. denticariosi* was not detected in the both oral hygiene groups.

Figure 1 shows the ratio between the total number of each *Veillonella* species and the total number of *Veillonella* isolates in the good and moderate oral hygiene groups. *V. rogosae* was the predominant species detected in all groups. In addition, the number of *V. rogosae* higher in good oral hygiene groups than in moderate oral hygiene group, but not significant; its detection rates were 36.0% and 32.1% in the good and moderate oral hygiene groups, respectively (Fig. 1). Similarly, the detection rates of *V. atypica* was higher in good oral hygiene group than in moderate oral hygiene and hygiene groups.

group, but no significant difference ; its detection rates were 7.9% and 5.7% in the good and moderate oral hygiene groups, respectively (Fig. 1). Except, the ratio of *V. dispar* was higher significantly in good oral hygiene group than in moderate oral hygiene group as the oral hygiene status decreased ; its detection rates were 19.3% and 4.3% in the good and moderate oral hygiene groups, respectively (Fig. 1). In contrast, the detection rates of *V. parvula* lower significantly in good oral hygiene group than in moderate oral hygiene group as the oral hygiene group as the oral hygiene status decreased ; its detection rates of *V. parvula* lower significantly in good oral hygiene group than in moderate oral hygiene group as the oral hygiene status decreased ; its detection rates were 15.8% and 37.9% in the good and moderate oral hygiene groups, respectively (Fig. 1). *V. tobetsuensis* was detected in only two subjects of the good oral hygiene group (Fig. 1).

Among the 254 strains isolated in this study, 22 isolates from 7 subjects in the good oral hygiene group and 27 isolates from 7 subjects in the moderate oral hygiene group were not assigned to any oral *Veillonella* species (49 isolates in total). The number of unknown *Veillonella* isolates in the good and moderate oral hygiene groups were similar.

In the phylogenetic tree constructed using 16S rRNA gene sequences, the representative of 9 unknown strains formed distinct taxa with a robust bootstrap support (71.9%) against the 14 established *Veillonella* species (Fig. 2). The sequence similarity among these representative strains was 91.2 - 99.5%, and they were closely related to *V. dispar*.

In the phylogenetic tree constructed using the partial sequence of rpoB gene, the representative of 9 unknown strains formed distinct taxa with a robust bootstrap support (93.1%) against the 14 established *Veillonella* species (Fig. 3). Among the 9 unknown strains, strains S13–5 and S19–4 were found to be closely related to *V. infantium*, which has been suggested as a novel species in a previous study (Mashima et al., 2018)



In the phylogenetic tree constructed using the partial se-



**Figure 1.** Mean and standard deviation of percentages of *Veillonella* species isolated from all samples (n = 9) in the good oral hygiene group and moderate oral hygiene group (n = 9). Significant difference in detection rates of *V. parvula* and *V. dispar* isolates based on oral hygiene status (using the Kruskal–Wallis H–test post hoc Mann–Whitney U test with Bonferroni correction \* p < 0.05).



**Figure 2.** Neighbor–joining tree based on 16S rRNA gene sequences (1501–1562 nt) showing the relationship between the 9 unknown *Veillonella* strains and the type strains of the recognized members of the genus *Veillonella*. GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ accession numbers for 16S rRNA gene sequences are given for each strain. Bootstrap values are indicated at corresponding nodes.



Figure 3. Neighbor-joining tree based on rpoB gene sequences (604–657 nt) showing the relationship between the 9 unknown *Veillonella* strains and the type strains of the recognized members of the genus *Veillonella*. Bootstrap values are indicated at corresponding nodes.



**Figure 4.** Neighbor–joining tree based on *dnaK* gene sequences (548–640 nt) showing the relationship between the 9 unknown *Veillonella* strains and the type strains of the recognized members of the genus *Veillonella*. Bootstrap values are indicated at corresponding nodes.

quence of dnaK gene, the representative of 9 unknown strains formed distinct taxa with a robust bootstrap support (56.8%) against the 14 established *Veillonella* species (Fig. 4). Among the 9 unknown strains, strains S31–2 was found to be closely related to *V. infantium* with 98.4% of sequence similarity.

#### Discussion

As shown in Tables 1 and 2, the CFU count of all the bacteria, including the oral *Veillonella*, in saliva was associated with oral hygiene status. In fact, oral *Veillonella* species were twice more likely to be detected in a subject with moderate oral hygiene than in one with good oral hygiene.

In the previous study (Theodorea et al., 2017), we had investigated the distribution and frequency of oral *Veillonella* at the species level in saliva of children (107 Thai children; 51 males and 56 females; aged 7–15 years) based on oral hygiene status. We had detected *Veillonella* species in 101 out of the 107 subjects in the three oral hygiene groups; and the total number of *Veillonella* isolates was 1609 from the 101 subjects (Theodorea et al., 2017). Similar with the present study, *Veillonella* isolates in the saliva samples were

detected in almost all subjects from the good and moderate oral hygiene groups, and the total number of isolates was 254 from 18 subjects. However, Mashima et al. (2016) reported that, when oral *Veillonella* species were isolated from tongue biofilm, only 10 out of the 89 subjects (11.2 %) detected as *Veillonella* species. Thus, oral *Veillonella* species were easier to detect in the salivary specimen than that in tongue biofilm specimen. It has been suggested that the majority of salivary bacteria were washed off the tongue surface (Gibbons et al., 1964).

This study showed that *V. rogosae* was one of the predominant species in saliva samples from all oral hygiene groups of Japanese children. Similar with previous study, that *V. rogosae* was the predominant *Veillonella* species isolated from saliva of Thai children (Theodorea et al., 2017). Beighton et al. (2008) had investigated the predominant cultivable *Veillonella* species in tongue biofilm of healthy adults in the UK (11 subjects; gender and age were not reported), and found *V. rogosae* as one of the predominant species. Based on the results of previous studies and the present one, *V. rogosae* is the predominant species of oral *Veillonella* in the saliva and tongue microbiome. In this study, *V. denticariosi* was not isolated from the saliva samples of all oral hygiene groups. Mashima et al. (2016) and Beighton et al. (2008) also showed that *V. denticariosi* did not detect in any of the tongue biofilm specimens. Therefore, *V. denticariosi* might be the least common oral *Veillonella* species in the saliva and tongue microbiome. These observations revealed that the oral *Veillonella* species composition in the saliva were closely resembled that in the tongue biofilm.

The present study investigated the distribution and frequency of six oral *Veillonella* species in saliva samples stratified by oral hygiene status. Interestingly, we found that the number of *V. rogosae* in the saliva was higher in good oral hygiene group than in moderate oral hygiene group with the oral hygiene status decreased, but not significantly. Similarly, Arif et al. (2008) had detected *V. rogosae* only in the carious–free lesions of dental plaques. These data indicated that an oral cavity with good hygiene status might be a suitable environment for *V. rogosae*.

In addition, the number of V. atypica and V. dispar in the saliva were higher in good oral hygiene group than in moderate oral hygiene group as the oral hygiene status decreased. However, in our previous study (Theodorea et al., 2017) there was no significant difference between detection rates of V. atypica and V. dispar isolated from saliva of Thai children. Meanwhile, V. tobetsuensis was detected in only 2 subjects (Table 1 and 2). V. tobetsuensis was detected in one out of nine subjects (1.8%) of the good oral hygiene group and in one out of nine subjects (0.7%) of the moderate oral hygiene group (Tables 1 and 2). The ratio between the number of subjects with V. tobetsuensis was higher in good oral hygiene group as the oral hygiene status decreased. However, in our previous study (Theodorea et al., 2017), the ratio between the number of subjects with V. tobetsuensis and the total number of subjects of each group increased slightly with decreasing oral hygiene quality of Thai children. We therefore suggested that these differences between the studies were likely due to differences in geographical location, age, diet, lifestyle, and socioeconomic status, all of which might have roles in defining the composition of the oral Veillonella community. Therefore, further studies are needed to investigate the distribution and frequency of oral Veillonella species in the saliva of children in other countries.

The number of *V. parvula* in the saliva was lower significantly in good oral hygiene group than in moderate oral hygiene group as the oral hygiene status decreased. Interestingly, this data is consistent with our previous study (Theodorea et al., 2017), also *V. parvula* was frequently detected in active occlusal carious–lesions (Arif et al., 2008) and periodontal pockets (Mashima et al., 2015). These data suggested that a suitable environment for *V. parvula* was oral cavities with poor hygiene status. However, there are limited report about the roles of *V. parvula* in infectious oral diseases especially dental caries and periodontitis. Thus, it would be investigated in the future.

Out of the 254 isolates, 49 (19.3%) could not be assigned to any of the six known *Veillonella* species through onestep PCR with the species-specific primers, although they were confirmed as *Veillonella* species. Theodorea et al. (2017) had reported that 167 (10.3%) of the 1609 *Veillonella* isolates from saliva of the children could not be identified as any of the six known oral *Veillonella* species. These results indicated the presence of unknown *Veillonella* species in the human oral cavity.

In the phylogenetic analysis with 16S rRNA, rpoB and dnaK gene sequences, the 9 representative strains of the 49 unknown strains were compared to the 14 established Veillonella species (Mashima et al. 2018). The constructed phylogenetic tree revealed that these 9 strains formed distinct taxa within the established Veillonella species. Although two strains, S13-5 and S19-4 were found to be closely related to V. infantium based on the rpoB gene, and one strain was found to be closely related to V. infantium, the remaining strains were distinct from them and from the established Veillonella species based on dnaK gene. Thus, the phylogenetic analysis with partial rpoB and dnaK sequences suggested that these unknown Veillonella isolates were taxonomically heterogeneous and were likely novel Veillonella species (Fig. 3 and 4). However, biochemistry analysis will be needed to definitively establish a novel species in the genus Veillonella (Sato et al., 1997; Marchandin et al., 2003; Byun et al., 2007; Arif et al., 2008; Mashima et al., 2018).

### Conclusion

This report is the first to demonstrate that the distribution and frequency of the oral *Veillonella* species in saliva associated with oral hygiene status in Hokkaido children, as determined by a one-step PCR method using species-specific primer sets. The results of this study indicate that changes in number of some oral *Veillonella* species in the saliva might serve as one of the index for deteriorating oral hygiene status. These results may provide a useful indicator of oral hygiene status, which can prevent further deterioration. However, as described above, further studies of various country– and age–specific cohorts are needed, including differences in intra–oral cavity isolation sites, to explore the distribution and frequency of oral *Veillonella* species in the context of oral hygiene status. In addition, the distribution and frequency of oral *Veillonella* species isolated from saliva in other countries will be investigated in the near future.

In this study, phylogenetic analysis indicated novel oral *Veillonella* species in the oral cavity of children. This study showed a new perspective on oral biofilm communities in early stages of development, which be investigated by discovering the novel *Veillonella* species. In addition, these results may lead to a better understanding of the ecological succession and intricate relationships of bacteria associated with oral biofilm formation that cause many human oral infectious diseases.

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### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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# [Case Report]

# Osteoma of maxillary sinus : a case report and review of the literature

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Key words : caldwell-luc, maxillary sinus, osteoma

### Abstract

An osteoma is a common benign osteogenic tumor of the mature bone. Osteomas are occasionally found in the paranasal sinuses and maxillary sinus osteoma constitutes 5% of them. Most of the cases of osteoma are asymptomatic and found incidentally during other dental treatment procedures. Herein, we report a case of an osteoma in the left maxillary sinus of a 44-year-old Japanese woman. The osteoma was invisible in the panoramic radiogram but computed tomography images revealed a bony growth arising from the lateral wall of the left maxillary sinus. The lesion was excised via the Caldwell–Luc approach. On histopathological examina-

### Introduction

Osteomas are benign osteogenic lesions originating from compact or cancellous bone cells (Bodner et al., 1998) and are commonly seen in the craniofacial, mandibular, and nasal regions. Occasionally they can be found in the paranasal sinuses ; only 5% of the osteomas have been located in the maxillary sinus (Moretti et al., 2004 ; Verma et al., 2012). Most osteomas are asymptomatic and found incidentally by dental practitioners during routine imaging studies or other treatment procedures (Al – Sebeih & Desrosiers, 1998 ; Verma et al., 2012). Herein, we present a case of an osteoma that was incidentally discovered in the left maxillary sinus, and discuss its clinical and histopathological features cortical bone and other medullary components with intervening fibrofatty and hematopoietic marrow elements. The case was diagnosed as an osteoma of the maxillary sinus. A review of all cases of maxillary sinus osteomas published in English literature until now resulted in the identification of 81 cases. An analysis of the clinical characteristics, treatment procedures, and follow-up of all these cases revealed that the osteoma generally presented as a slow-growing mass with no recurrence.

tion, most of the tissue was composed of dense lamellar

along with the treatment strategies involved based on a review of the literature.

### Case presentation

A 44-year-old Japanese female presented at the Health Sciences University of Hokkaido Hospital with a chief complaint of pain and a feeling of pressure in the lower-left posterior region in the jaw for the past two months. She also complained of a clicking sound and locking while moving the lower jaw. A deviation in the facial asymmetry toward the right side was observed on extra-oral examinations (Fig.1a). Computed tomography (CT) images showed temporomandibular joint (TMJ) deformities on both sides. Fur-



**Figure 1.** Clinical and Radiological features of the patient. (a) Pre–operative image of the patient showing facial asymmetry due to TMJ disorder. (b) Axial view of the CT showing a hinge–like bony mass arising from the lateral wall of the left maxillary sinus. (c) Panoramic radiogram showing no changes in the left maxillary sinus.

thermore, a ridge–like high density mass, similar in density to normal cortical bone, was seen in the lateral wall of the left maxillary sinus (Fig.1b). Intra–oral examinations revealed swelling and tenderness around the mandibular left molar area. Radiographic examinations showed periapical radiolucency around the root of right mandibular first molar and left mandibular second molar (Fig.1c). A clinical diagnosis of osteoarthrosis of TMJ, maxillary sinus osteoma and periapical abscess was made. Based on the above diagnoses, Le Fort I and Caldwell–Luc procedures were performed for the osteoarthrosis of TMJ and the maxillary sinus mass, respectively, under general anesthesia. The resected mass was bony hard measuring  $1.1 \text{ cm} \times 1.0 \text{ cm} \times$ 0.7 cm and was mounted for histopathological examination.



Figure 2. Histological examination of the resected specimen. (a) Microscopic image demonstrating dense lamellar bone with abundant fibrous tissue characterized by a mature compact bone. (b) Magnified image showing multiple vital osteocytes which signifies healthy living bone tissue (hematoxylin–eosin stained).

The patient is doing well for 3 years after surgery and no recurrence of osteoma has been reported to date. Prior to the above surgery, the periapical abscesses of mandibular molars were endodontically treated.

Histopathological findings

Bony tissue was removed from the left maxillary sinus and histopathologically examined. Most of the tissue was composed of dense lamellar cortical bone and medullary components with intervening fibrofatty and hematopoietic marrow elements. Each bone lacuna was occupied by an osteocyte, and there was no evidence of malignancy in the samples (Fig.2). Based on these findings, the lesion was diagnosed as osteoma.

#### Discussion

Osteomas are benign, slow-growing lesions that arise due to the proliferation of cancellous or compact bone (Viswanatha, 2012). It is occasionally found in the paranasal sinuses, particularly, the ethmoidal and frontal sinuses. Less frequently, these lesions are found in the maxillary and sphenoid sinuses. Osteomas can be classified as central, peripheral, and extraskeletal (Bodner et al., 1998; Longo et al., 2001; Dalambiras et al., 2005), based on their relation to the attached bone. The central osteoma arises from the endosteal bone surface, whereas the peripheral osteoma originates from the periosteum attached to the cortical plate; the extraskeletal osteoma grows as a soft lesion in the vicinity of the muscles (Atallah & Jay, 1981; Bodner et al., 1998; Saratziotis & Emanuelli, 2014). The present case of maxillary sinus osteoma is a peripheral type. The pathogenesis of osteoma remains poorly understood. However, the three potential theories - traumatic, infectious, and embryological causes — are most commonly accepted (Atallah & Jay, 1981 ; Kashima et al., 2000 ; Boffano et al., 2012). The traumatic theory explains osteoma as a reactive osteogenic process that activates the abnormal development of the bone following minor trauma. The infectious theory suggests that chronic inflammation may induce bone turnover, which results in abnormal bone development. The embryonic theory suggests that osteoma formation might be due to the stimulation of the embryological remnants (Viswanatha, 2012). Together, these factors might generate an osteogenic process leading to the formation of the bone. In particular, the maxillary sinus is a susceptible area for trauma or infection via the maxillary teeth or the nasal cavity (Bodner et al., 1998; Moretti et al., 2004). The patient in this case report had no history of known trauma or infection in the concerned region; therefore, the cause of this condition may be attributed to embryological or developmental reasons. Multiple osteomas, mostly in skull bone can be related to Gardner's syndrome (Gardner & Plenk, 1952).

A total of 81 cases of maxillary sinus osteoma have been reported in the English literature to date (Table 1). Osteomas can affect the patient at any age, ranging from 9 to 74 years (mean age, 34.7 years). Most affected age is third decade of life (Table 1). Previous study has been reported that osteoma in maxillofacial area is more common in young adults (Sayan et al., 2002). A couple of other studies in maxillofa-

			1	,	1	U	
Authors	No.	Location	Age/Sex	Symptoms	Size (cm)	Treatment	Follow up
(Alexander et al., 2007)	3	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G
			43/F	Proptosis.			
(Atallah & Jay, 1981)	2	N/G	48/M	Deteriorating vision	N/G	Maxillectomy	N/G
		left MS		Pain and feeling of pressure over the left		<u> </u>	
(Avdin et al., 2016)	1	inferior portion	21/M	cheek	1.5x2.5	Caldwell-Luc approach	N/G
(Badran et al. 2018)	5	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G
(Badran et al., 2010)	5	N/G	N/G	NG	N/G		N/G
(Boffano et al., 2012)	4	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	All endoscopic procedure	N/G
(D		left MS,	20.24				
(Borumandi et al., 2013)	1	lateral wall	39/M	Asymptomatic	2.1	Caldwell-Luc approach	No recurrence (1 year)
(Buyuklu et al., 2011)	5	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G
						Endoscopic, Caldwell-Luc	
(Çelenk et al., 2012)	1	posterior wall	44/M	N/G	3.0	approach, septoplasty	No recurrence (4 years)
	1	N/G	50/M	N/G	2.3	Caldwell-Luc approach	No recurrence (6 months)
(Cokkeser et al., 2012)	1	left MS	27/M	Asymptomatic	0.5x0.3	N/G	N/G
		right MS,				Surgical removal by chisel	
(Curkovic, 1951)	1	fulfilled	29/F	Swelling include whole maxilla, zygomatica	N/G	and hammer	No recurrence (1 month)
(Dalambiras et al., 2005)	1	right MS	16/F	Asymptomatic	2.5x1.5	Intraoral approach	No recurrence (2 year)
		right MS		5 K		* *	
(Edmond et al., 2010)	1	posterior wall	38/F	Asymptomatic	2.0	Combined procedure	N/G
	-	left MS				F	
(Fabe 1949)	1	medial wall	61/M	Asymptomatic	N/G	No treatment	N/G
(1 abc, 1)+))		mediai wan	01/101	Mild pain right pagel obstruction and	100	Surgical removal using	100
(First et al. 2005)	1	right MS	15/M	bleeding altered facial sensation	N/G	surgical removal using	No recurrence (14 months)
(Fig. & Demin 1074)	1	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/G	N/C	N/C
(Fu & Perzin, 1974)	15	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G
(C 11 ( 1 2014)	1	bilateral MS,	(F.).	Edentulous in the upper jaw, discomfort in	1.0x0.5	N/C	N/C
(Gondak et al., 2014)	1	lateral wall	65/M	the posterior maxilia	each	N/G	N/G
(Jonathan et al.,2009)	4	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G
		left MS, involving					
		frontal and				Weber- Fergusson	
(Junior et al., 2008)	1	ethmoidal sinuses	16/M	Dacryocystitis and frontal mucocele	N/G	approach	No recurrence (2 years)
		right MS,				Surgical removal, sub-labial	
(Karmody, 1969)	1	anterior wall	52/M	Progressive swelling of right cheek	3.8x3.0	incision	N/G
(Koivunen et al., 1997)	3	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G
		right MS,		Proptosis of the right eye, pain and decreased			
(Miller et al., 1977)	1	superior wall	53/F	vision	1.8x1.7	N/G	N/G
		left MS,					
(Moretti et al., 2004)	1	anterior wall	24/F	Symptomatic, ipsilateral pain in the cheek	2.0x1.0	Caldwell-Luc approach	No recurrence (4 months)
(Park & Kim, 2006)	1	left MS	56/F	Asymptomatic	2.0x1.0	Caldwell-Luc approach	N/G
(Righini et al., 2009)	1	left MS	29/M	Symptomatic, MS distortion	N/G	Rouge-Denker technique	No recurrence (5 years)
		left MS.		• •		· · ·	
(Rocha et al., 2011)	1	anterior wall	18/F	N/G	3.5x3.0	Caldwell-Luc approach	No recurrence (1 year)
		left MS-4	$M-4 \cdot F-2$			TT TT	
(Samy & Mostafa, 1971)	6	right MS-2	Age : 9-35	Swelling, epistaxis, nasal symptoms	N/G	N/G	No recurrence (6 months)
		left MS		Symptomatic left sided eninbora and chronic		Surgical removal by cutting_	(0
(Saratziotis & Emanuelli, 2014)	1	medial wall	74/M	dacryocystitis	1.0	bur drill	N/G
(	-	right MS	N/G :				
(Savan et al. 2002)	1	anterior wall	F	N/G	N/G	N/G	N/G
(bayan et al., 2002)		unterior wait	20/M	Peth have abarrie manifilant simulate facial	100	100	100
(Strak et al. 2007)	2	N/G	51/F	pain postnasal drip	N/G	Combined procedure	N/G
(bleck et al., 2007)	2	1-6 MC	51/1	pani, postiasa unp	100	combined procedure	100
(Verbonessur et al. 1000)	1	floor of the sinus	22/M	Asymptomatic	2.0×4.0	Caldwell Lue approach	No requirements (2 months)
(varbolicoeur et al., 1990)	1		33/IVI	Asymptomatic	3.0x4.0	Caldweil-Ede approach	No recurrence (5 months)
(Verme et el. 2012)	1	left MS,	12/5	Displayment of the left our double vision		Endoscopic with Weber-	No or other
(verma et al., 2012)	1	upper part	1 <i>2</i> / <b>Г</b>	Displacement of the left eye, double vision		rergusson incision	ino recurrence (4 months)
(Viscoursethe et al. 2012)	1	Ieff MS,	25/M	Intermittant leading during store that 1.6. 1. 1	N/C	Caldwall Luc annual	N=
(viswanatha et al., 2012)	1	lateral wall	25/M	Intermittent localized pain over the left cheek	N/G	Caldwell-Luc approach	No recurrence (1 year)
		right MS,	10.04	Nasal discharge and headache, chronic	NG	F 1 .	N (1
	1	lateral wall	40/M	bilateral sinusitis	IN/G	Endoscopic	No recurrence (1 year)
(Woldenberg et al., 2005)	1	N/G	42/M	Asymptomatic	N/G	Caldwell-Luc approach	N/G
			N/G;	Symptomatic, local pressure - 2, pain - 2,		Endoscopic-2, Open-2	
(Wolf et al., 2019)	6	N/G	M-2, F-4	recurrent sinusitis - 3	N/G	Combined-2	N/G
		right MS,					
(Ziccardi et al. 1995)	1	posterior wall	23/M	∆ symptomatic	2 0x3 0	Tranezoid_shaped_osteotomy	N/G

Table 1: Summary of clinical characteristics of patients with maxillary sinus osteoma cases reported in English literature.

MS : maxillary sinus ; N/G : data not given ; M : male ; F : female

cial region have shown no sex predilection (Swanson et al., 1992; Bodner et al., 1998), whereas other studies have reported either male (Moretti et al., 2004; Verma et al., 2012) or female dominance (Kashima et al., 2000; Longo et al., 2001). No studies have shown the age and sex predominance of osteoma in maxillary sinus region only. The male to female ratio of maxillary sinus osteoma in our study is 1.47: 1 (Table 1). Among the 29 site–specific maxillary sinus osteomas identified in the current survey, 17 were located in the left maxillary sinus, 11 in the right maxillary si-

nus, and 1 was present bilaterally. Most of the maxillary sinus osteomas are asymptomatic (Moretti et al., 2004). The patient in this case report was also asymptomatic, and the osteoma was incidentally identified during CT imaging. The differential diagnosis of an osteoma on radiographic examination can include paraosteal osteosarcoma, osteochondroma, and ossified periosteal lipoma (Greenspan, 1993). The differentiation of an osteoma from a paraosteal osteosarcoma can prove the most challenging because both lesions appear as ivory–like masses attached to the surface of the bone on the

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radiograph. However, osteomas are well-circumscribed with distinct and homogeneous sclerotic borders, unlike osteosarcomas, which show decreased radiodensity at the periphery and are less homogenous than osteomas (Greenspan, 1993). The patient in the current study presented with a ridge-like bony mass arising from the lateral wall of the left maxillary sinus concomitant with features of an osteoma.

Some symptoms such as headache, facial pain (Saratziotis & Emanuelli, 2014), sinusitis, and facial asymmetry can occur (Fu & Perzin, 1974; Nielsen & Rosenberg, 2007). Ocular symptoms like proptosis, epiphora, and diplopia may occur if the lesion is located close to the orbit (Al–Sebeih & Desrosiers, 1998). Among the 38 cases with a clinical history in the current survey, 29 were symptomatic and mainly included swelling and pain in Table 1. The size of the osteoma ranged from 0.5 to 4.0 cm in its greatest dimension, and definitive treatment included excision of the lesion. The size of osteoma in this case was 1.1cm in its greatest dimension and was removed by surgical excision.

The histopathological features of the osteoma include a dense compact bone along with the absence of the Haversian system and an abnormal bone structure (McHugh et al., 2009). These can be classified into several variants based on the pattern of bone formation. The ivory pattern is characterized by the presence of dense lamellar bone with some fibrous stroma, while the mature pattern comprises of trabeculae of mature lamellar bone with copious fibrous stroma and an osteoblastic rim (Sayan et al., 2002 ; Larrea-Oyarbide et al., 2008). The mixed pattern shows features of both the ivory (cortical) and mature (sponge, trabecular) patterns (Dalambiras et al., 2005). Some cases of aggressive osteomas show osteoblastoma-like features and grow rapidly compared to other osteomas (Fu & Perzin, 1974; McHugh et al., 2009; Boffano et al., 2012). However, there are no reports showing the malignant transformation of an osteoma to date (Swanson et al., 1992; Kashima et al., 2000; Sayan et al., 2002). The case presented in this study was diagnosed as a mature osteoma due to the presence of an abnormal bone structure and abundant fibrous stroma with some fatty tissues and capillaries.

The only treatment for an osteoma is the surgical removal of the lesion along with the cortical bone. Surgical treatment is mandatory for symptomatic osteomas, which can cause facial disfigurement and loss or limitation of function (Al–Sebeih & Desrosiers, 1998). Several surgical approaches can be used for paranasal osteomas; the Caldwell-Luc procedure is most commonly performed in maxillary sinus. The endoscopic drill-out procedure is also used frequently for small lesions (Al-Sebeih & Desrosiers, 1998 ; Moretti et al., 2004). Asymptomatic lesions do not require intervention in most cases ; however, the patient should be under periodic follow-up (Eller & Sillers, 2006). Osteomas in the paranasal sinuses should be removed when they cover more than 50% of the inner sinus space (Koivunen et al., 1997). In the current report, although the osteoma was asymptomatic, it was removed using the Caldwell-Luc procedure together with the Le Fort I procedure for TMJ disorder correction under general anesthesia. The patient in our case study has not reported recurrence till date. Previous studies also have shown no cases of recurrences of maxillary sinus osteoma (Table 1).

# Conclusion

Herein, we have reported a rare case of an osteoma in the maxillary sinus and reviewed the literature for its clinical and histopathological findings.

# Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest associated with this case report.

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# Education :

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# 〔症例報告〕

# 導帯管による低位埋伏智歯が疑われた1例

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# A case of wisdom tooth of the mandible in which the low impaction is suspected to be caused by the gubernaculum tube.

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Key words: Impacted teeth (埋伏歯), Unerupted teeth (未萌出歯), Gubernacular canals (導帯管)

#### Abstract

In deep lying impacted teeth, the most common reason for the impaction is attributed to the presence of a lesion such as a tumor or a cyst. However, there are a few cases reported where there was no particular pathological cause. The gubernacular canal (GC) is a duct that connects the tooth follicle with the gingival mucosa and is characterized radiographically on CT images as a well defined low density area. It is claimed that this plays an important role in guiding the tooth during an eruption as GC contains a gubernacular cord (GCo) that is made of fibroblasts and connective tissue. This connective tissue leads the tooth germ to its proper position in the oral cavity. The absence of or any abnormality in the GC and GCo can lead to eruption disorders. Here, a case of an impacted lower wisdom tooth was presented at our department and it was thought that it is related to an abnormal GC. A38-year old female patient

visited our clinic complaining of pain in the lower right region of the jaw. During a radiographic examination, a Low –impacted wisdom tooth was identified in the left mandibular region where a radiolucent area surrounded the crown and this was thought to be the cause of the pain. Clinically, the patient was diagnosed with bilateral lower impacted wisdom teeth with a lower left mandibular lesion. The patient underwent tooth extraction and excision of the lesion under general anesthesia. The surgery was successful and the pain ceased. The histopathological report showed the presence of inflammatory granulation tissue, without evidence of a tumor or cystic tissue. We assumed that the reason for the impacted left molar could be due to inflammation of the GCo and the proliferation of fibroblasts obstructing the pathway of the eruption.

# 緒 言

埋伏歯となる原因は歯胚の位置異常,顎骨の発育不 全,乳歯早期脱落による萌出スペースの狭小化,歯根の 形成異常,発育異常と,囊胞や腫瘍により歯の萌出が困 難となることが知られている.臨床的に低位埋伏智歯は 手術に難渋することがあるものの,明らかな病変を伴わ ない低位埋伏歯も報告されている.

永久歯の萌出では歯胚と歯肉上皮を結ぶ導帯(Gubernacular cord, GCo)と言われる構造が関係し,導帯は歯 の萌出経路に沿って存在していることが報告されている

(Ferreira et al., 2013). この導帯を含んだ管腔を導帯管
 (Gubernacular canal, GC) と呼び,導帯管に異常がある
 と歯の萌出障害をきたす可能性があることが示唆されて
 いる(Koc et al., 2019). 今回我々は導帯管の発達が低
 位埋伏の原因と考えられた一例を経験したので報告す
 る.

#### 症 例

**患 者**:38歳,女性.

初診:2018年4月

主 訴:下顎右側智歯部の疼痛.

**既往歴**:子宮頸がん術後(2013年).

現病歴:以前から右側下顎部の疼痛を繰り返しその都度 自然消退していたので放置していた.その後2018年4月 上旬から同様の疼痛が出現し増悪してきたため,来院した.なお,パノラマエックス線にて下顎左側の低位埋伏 智歯を認めたため下顎左側智歯部の経過を聴取したところ,過去に何度か腫脹と疼痛を繰り返していたという.

# 現 症

全身所見:身長 162.5cm, 体重 52.8kg.

ロ腔外所見: 顔貌は左右対称で, 頸部リンパ節の腫大は 認めなかった. なお, 両側オトガイ神経支配領域の知覚 鈍麻は認めなかった.

ロ腔内所見:下顎右側智歯部相当の歯肉に発赤と腫脹を 認め,圧痛がみられた.また,下顎左側智歯部相当の歯 肉に軽度腫脹を認め,圧痛はなく,下顎左側第二大臼歯 遠心部に10mmのポケットを認めたが智歯の歯冠は触知 しなかった.なお,排膿は左右ともに認めなかった. エックス線画像所見:パノラマエックス線画像では下顎 右側智歯はやや遠心に傾斜していたがほぼ順正位に粘膜 下に埋伏しており,歯根と下顎管とは一定の距離を認め た.一方,下顎左側智歯は頬舌的に水平の骨性埋伏をし ており,隣在歯である同側下顎第二大臼歯遠心根直下か ら下顎下縁直上に歯冠咬合面を頬側に向けて頬舌的に水 平埋伏状態でみられた.歯冠と下顎管の交差を認めた. また,歯冠から歯槽頂部にかけて帯状の透過像を認め, その一部は下顎管と移行的に連続していた(図1).

CT画像では下顎右側智歯は遠心および頬側方向に傾





図1 パノラマエックス線写真とその拡大写真 下顎右側智歯はやや遠心に傾斜しているが順正位に みられる.一方,下顎左側智歯は同側第二大臼歯遠 心根直下から下顎下縁に直上に歯冠咬合面を頬側に 向け頬舌的に水平埋伏状態でみられる.さらに,歯 冠から歯槽頂部にかけて帯状の透過像を認め,その 一部は下顎管と移行的に連続している(矢頭). 斜して埋伏しており,根尖部と下顎管は骨に隔てられて いた.下顎左側智歯は頬側に歯冠を向け,水平埋伏状態 でみられ,舌側皮質骨の菲薄化を認めた.下顎管は下顎 左側智歯の舌側を走行し,歯冠により圧排・狭窄を認め た.また,歯冠部周囲には歯槽頂へ続く低密度領域が存 在した.なお,埋伏智歯歯根直上に下顎管は位置してい るが,一層の骨で隔てられていた(図2).

以上の所見から,下顎左側埋伏智歯について,非典型 的であるものの,含歯性嚢胞を伴っている可能性が疑わ れた.また,埋伏智歯が低位に位置していることから, エナメル上皮腫などの腫瘍性病変も疑った.

# 診断・経過

診 断:下顎右側埋伏智歯および智歯周囲炎,下顎左側 水平埋伏智歯および下顎骨腫瘍の疑い.

処置および経過:下顎右側智歯周囲炎に対し抗菌薬を投

与し消炎を行った. その後, 2018年8月に全身麻酔下に 下顎両側埋伏智歯抜歯術および下顎骨腫瘍摘出術を施行 した.

手術はまず,下顎右側智歯を抜歯し,続けて下顎左側 智歯の抜歯および腫瘍摘出術を施行した.

下顎右側智歯抜歯術は下顎右側第二大臼歯近心より切 開を加え,下顎右側智歯相当部に遠心切開を加えた.粘 膜骨膜弁を剥離翻転し,智歯歯冠部を明示した.歯冠部 周囲の骨を一層骨削し,抜去し,縫合を行った.

下顎左側智歯の抜歯術は口腔内より行った.下顎左側 第一大臼歯遠心隅角に縦切開,下顎左側第一大臼歯,第 二大臼歯に頬側歯肉溝切開及び左側下顎第二大臼歯に遠 心弧状切開を加え,粘膜骨膜弁を剥離翻転し,埋伏歯相 当部の頬側皮質骨の病変を明示し,歯槽骨頂部から歯冠 部まで存在した軟組織を剥離摘出した.軟組織と骨との 癒着はなく,剥離は容易であった(図3).さらに骨削



CT画像において,下顎右側智歯は遠心および頬側方向に傾斜して埋伏しており,根尖部と下顎管は骨に隔てられていた.一方,左側下顎智歯は頬側に歯冠を向け,水平に埋伏していた.歯冠部周囲には歯槽頂へ続く低密度領域(矢頭)が存在した.なお,埋伏智歯歯根尖直上に下顎管は位置しているが,一層の骨で隔てられていた.





図3:術中写真

左側下顎第一大臼歯遠心隅角に縦切開, 左側下顎第二大臼歯に遠心弧状切開を加え, 粘膜骨膜弁を剥離翻転し, 埋伏歯相当部の頬側皮質骨の削除を行った.

除を進め、下顎左側智歯の歯冠最大豊隆部を明示し,脱 臼を行い、智歯を抜去した.この際智歯と骨との癒着を 認めなかったが、下歯槽神経血管束の露出がみられた. 智歯抜去後、ドレーンを留置し、粘膜骨膜弁を復位・縫 合し、手術を終了した.

病理組織学的所見:下顎左側水平埋伏智歯の抜去ととも に充実性の軟組織を一塊として摘出したものについて, 病理組織学的に検討した.歯槽頂部歯肉の表層は錯角化 重層扁平上皮で覆われ,上皮下の大部分は線維性結合組 織からなり炎症性変化に乏しい組織であったが(図4) 智歯の歯冠周囲では,大部分が慢性炎症性細胞の浸潤を 伴った炎症性肉芽組織がみられ,一部では炎症性変化に 乏しい線維性結合組織と形質細胞を主体とした炎症性細 胞の軽度な浸潤を伴った肉芽組織を認めた.いずれの標 本からも腫瘍性の細胞は認めなかった.また,上皮成分 や嚢胞腔はみられず嚢胞性疾患も否定的であった(図 5).

# **病理組織学的診断**:炎症性肉芽組織

術後:軽度の左側オトガイ神経支配領域の知覚鈍麻を 認めたものの,自然経過で2か月後に知覚回復の傾向が みられた.術後1年3か月が経過した現在も良好に経過 している.

# 考 察

導帯管は永久歯の萌出に関連し、ほとんどの永久歯に 存在していると考えられている.Kocらによると、導帯 管は直径1~3mm程度の歯槽硬線に囲まれた管腔とし



図4:病理組織像1 (歯槽頂付近から切除した病理標本のH -E染色像)

下顎左側水平埋伏智歯の抜去とともに,充実性の軟組織を一 塊として摘出した.歯槽頂部歯肉の表層は錯角化重層扁平上 皮で覆われ,上皮下の大部分は線維性結合組織からなり炎症 性変化に乏しい組織となっていた(上:40×,下:100×).



図5:病理組織像2(歯冠周囲から摘出した病理標本のH-E 染色像)

歯冠周囲の標本は大部分が慢性炎症性細胞の浸潤を伴った炎 症性肉芽組織で(上),一部は炎症性変化に乏しい線維性結 合組織と形質細胞主体の炎症性細胞の軽度な浸潤を伴った肉 芽組織を認めた(下).いずれの標本からも腫瘍性病変や嚢 胞性病変の所見はみられなかった(上:100×,下:100×).

て認められ、その内部には線維性結合組織からなる導帯 が存在するとしている(Koc et al., 2019).また、安彦 らは歯胚と歯肉上皮の間に帯状に存在する線維芽細胞が 特異的にアポトーシスを生じていることを報告している

(Abiko et al., 1995). これらのことから導帯管は歯胚と 歯肉上皮を結び付け,その部分にアポトーシスをおこす ことで歯の萌出を促していると考えられる. 本症例で は,CT画像で下顎左側智歯の歯冠から歯槽頂歯肉に連 続する軟組織を含んだ帯状の管腔を認めた. この管腔は 嚢胞または腫瘍としての特徴を欠いており,導帯管を疑 う所見であった.

低位埋伏歯については,過去の報告で埋伏歯が根尖方 向に移動した例が報告されており,多くは炎症性肉芽組 織を伴った含歯性嚢胞や腫瘍性病変が原因となり,病変 の拡大・腫大に伴い埋伏歯の移動が生じていることを推 察している (Onodera et al., 2015).しかし,明らかな局 所的原因がない低位埋伏歯も存在しており,これらは歯 根膜の牽引力,導帯の断裂,歯胚の位置異常などの関与 が考えられている(Miyashita et al., 2006).また近年、 埋伏歯や萌出遅延歯に高い割合でGCが伴っていること が報告された.GCの開口部は通常,埋伏歯の咬合面か ら歯槽頂にかけて開口しており,開口部の位置異常や形 態異常は歯の埋伏や萌出異常に関連がみられた(Gaêta-Araujo, et al. 2019).

本症例では導帯管が疑われた管腔の直径は5~10mm であり、歯槽硬線の消失などを伴っていた. このことか ら構造の異常を伴った導帯管であることが示唆された. また、下顎左側智歯は初診時までに慢性的な炎症を繰り 返しており、病理組織像で非特異的な炎症性肉芽組織の 所見が得られたことから、線維性結合組織を主体とする 導帯に炎症性変化が加わった病態と矛盾しない所見で あった. 埋伏していた智歯は下顎管と同等の深さに埋伏 した低位埋伏智歯であり、埋伏歯の周囲には腫瘍性病変 や嚢胞性病変を認めなかったことから、その他の要因で 低位埋伏歯となったことが推察された. つまり, 導帯管 を構成する細胞が過剰増殖したことにより、智歯が埋伏 した可能性が考えられた. また, 歯胚の位置異常が萌出 に影響を与え、本症例では歯が頬舌的に水平位に位置し ていたことから、歯胚の位置異常があることも埋伏歯と なった原因として考慮する必要があることが示唆され た.

今後,同様の症例を集めて詳細な検討をする必要があ る.

# 結 語

今回我々は、智歯周囲炎を契機に発見され、導帯管と の関連が疑われた低位埋伏智歯の1例を経験したので報 告した.

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# 神経性疾患におけるPannexin,P2Y受容体の関与

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近年、中枢神経の信号処理に関する細胞として、神経 細胞だけでなく、神経細胞を取り囲むグリア細胞の機能 が注目されている。特に、グリア細胞のひとつであるア ストロサイトが、神経細胞の興奮性やシナプスの可塑性 の調節に積極的に関与していることが明らかになりつつ ある。アストロサイトは神経細胞とは異なり、電気的な シグナル伝達に直接関わらない非興奮性細胞であり、グ ルタミン酸やATPなどのグリオトランスミッターを介し て神経細胞や周囲のアストロサイトに影響を及ぼしてい る。特にアストロサイト同士の情報伝達には、ATPによ るP2Y受容体の活性化とそれによる小胞体からのCa<sup>2+</sup> 放出が関与すると考えられている。

てんかんや脳梗塞などの病態下では、損傷部位近傍の アストロサイトが細胞骨格タンパク質(GFAP)の顕著 な増大や細胞肥大化などの形態変化を伴う遺伝子発現変 動をおこし反応性アストロサイトへと分化する. てんか ん性海馬アストロサイトは、活動電位に依存しない一過 性のCa<sup>2+</sup>上昇を起こすことが知られており、このCa<sup>2+</sup>上 昇のピークに達する時間が通常の上昇パターン(fast transients; FT)に比べて遅い特徴的なパターン(slow transients; ST)が観察されると報告されている.

Wellmannらは、海馬スライスを用いた実験において アストロサイト自体が放出するプリン作動性シグナル が、他のアストロサイトのP2Y1受容体(P2Y1R) を活性化しST発生させることを報告している.この実 験では、キンドリングラット(脳に電気刺激装置を埋め 込み脳波の誘導を行い、けいれんを誘発させたラット) 群のST頻度が、コントロール群に比べ高く、Ca<sup>2+</sup>依存 的なアストロサイトの興奮が増加していることと、さら にP2Y1RアンタゴニストMRS2179が、キンドルラッ ト群のSTの頻度と割合を減少させることによってアス トロサイトのCa<sup>2+</sup>振動の持続時間を正常化させることを 確認した.

またWellmannらはパネキシン1へミチャネル(Panx1 HC)遮断はキンドリングラットのSTの割合と頻度を減 少させることを確認した.興味深いことにコントロール 群ではPanx1HC阻害によるCa<sup>2+</sup>シグナルに影響を与えな かったことから,ST発生にPanx1HCが関与するのはて んかん状態でのみであることが示唆される.またP2Y 1RおよびPanx1HC阻害実験では両者ともST頻度を減少 させ、キンドリング群のFT/STバランスを回復させる同 様のCa<sup>2+</sup>シグナルのパターンを示した.

これらの結果によりてんかん病態時にPanx1HCの過剰 発現がATP等のグリオトランスミッター放出を媒介しP 2Y1Rを活性化する可能性が高いことを示し,てんか ん等の病態はFT/STの不均衡が原因であると示唆した. しかし,Panx1HCを介したATPの放出とその調整の正確 なメカニズムは明らかとなっていない.また正常アスト ロサイトのST生成にPanx1HCまたはP2Y1Rの関与が薄 いため,てんかん組織がアストロサイトへ機能障害によ りどのようなシグナルを発してPanx1HCおよびP2Y1R に影響を与えているか,その関連性は検討を重ねていく 必要がある.

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# [最近のトピックス]

# 口腔乾燥症状改善薬「ピロカルピン」による唾液分泌亢進作用と細胞内Ca<sup>2+</sup>応答

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シェーグレン症候群や口腔がんの放射線治療患者で は、唾液腺腺房細胞の傷害によって唾液の減少が起こ り、口腔乾燥症が引き起こされる.その改善薬としてピ ロカルピン(商品名:サラジェン)やセビメリン(商品 名:エポザック、サリグレン)が現在臨床で用いられて いる.これらはムスカリン性アセチルコリン受容体 (mAChRs)アゴニストとして作用し、唾液分泌を亢進 する薬物として考えられている.しかしこれらの薬物は 完全アゴニストではなく、部分アゴニストであることは 意外に知られていない.部分アゴニストは受容体に作用 しアゴニスト活性を示すが、完全なアゴニストより作用 が弱い.また、このような化合物は受容体に結合するこ とで、生体内物質の結合を阻害するアンタゴニストとし ても作用する.

唾液腺における水・電解質分泌は,主に副交感神経終 末から放出されたAChによる腺房細胞のmAChRs活性化 を介した細胞内Ca<sup>2+</sup>濃度([Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub>)変化により調節され る.我々は,生きたラットの顎下腺の腺房細胞にCa<sup>2+</sup>バ イオセンサーを発現させ,顎下腺全体のCa<sup>2+</sup>応答を可視 化するIntravitalイメージング法を確立した.さらに微小 圧力センサーを用いた唾液分泌のリアルタイム測定や二 次元レーザー血流計を用いた血流動態のイメージングに より,唾液分泌と唾液腺細胞のCa<sup>2+</sup>応答との関係を現在 解析している.

これらの測定方法を用いて, ピロカルピンによる唾液 分泌におけるラット顎下腺のCa<sup>2+</sup>応答を調べたところ, 安静時の顎下腺全体の[Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub>(37 nM)からわずか10 nM程度の小さな[Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub>上昇で唾液分泌が起こることを 明らかにした(図1A).このCa<sup>2+</sup>応答と唾液分泌は完 全アゴニストのベタネコールと比べて小さかった.また ピロカルピンはベタネコールのCa<sup>2+</sup>応答と唾液分泌を部 分的に抑制した(図1).以上の結果から,ピロカルピ ンは部分アゴニストとして唾液腺細胞に作用し,わずかな[Ca<sup>2+</sup>]:上昇によって唾液分泌を起こすことが生きた動物で初めて確かめられた (Nezu, et al., 2015).

ピロカルピンは,部分アゴニストとして腺房細胞の mAChRs活性化を介した[Ca<sup>2+</sup>],上昇を起こす直接的な唾 液分泌亢進だけでなく,長期投与で唾液分泌が改善する 臨床成績が示されている.これはピロカルピンが唾液腺 細胞の遺伝子発現に影響し分泌機能を亢進する可能性を 示唆する興味深い知見である.ピロカルピンの作用機序 の解明により新たな口腔乾燥症状改善薬の創生へとつな がることが期待される.

### 参考文献

Nezu A, Morita T, Tojyo Y, Nagai T, Tanimura A. Exp Physiol. 100(6): 640–651, 2015.



図 1 ピロカルピンによる生きたラット顎下腺の細胞内Ca<sup>2+</sup>濃度 ([Ca<sup>2+</sup>],)上昇と唾液分泌.

ベタネコール (10 mg/kg, 腹腔内投与) およびピロカルピン (3 mg/kg, 腹腔内投与) による[Ca<sup>2+</sup>]。変化 (A) および最大唾液分泌速度 (B).(文献より改変)

# がん終末期の口臭に対する塩化亜鉛配合液体歯磨剤の使用

# 廣瀬 知二

伊東歯科口腔病院

がん終末期医療では口臭への対処に苦慮することが少 なくない.とくに口腔内のがん(口腔原発がん,他臓器 がんの口腔内転移)の増殖,壊死による臭気は患者自身 が不快なだけでなく部屋中が臭うため,家族や医療従事 者にとっても深刻な問題となる(図1).腫瘍部から出 血させないように,愛護的に口腔ケアを行う必要がある が,それだけでは口臭に十分な対処ができない.口腔内 のがんから発生する臭気はBacteroides sp.やPeptostreptococcus sp.などの嫌気性菌の感染が関与しているといわ れている.そのため,クリンダマイシン(ダラシンS<sup>®</sup>: ファイザー)やメトロニタゾール(フラジール<sup>®</sup>:塩野 義製薬)といった嫌気性菌に有効な抗菌薬が使用される ことがある(上野ら,2008).

筆者は、看護師による日々の口腔ケア、歯科衛生士に よる週1回の口腔衛生処置を実施したうえで塩化亜鉛配 合液体歯磨剤のスプレー(ハイザック®スプレー:ビー ブランド・メディコーデンタル)を1日3回使用するよ う指導して改善を図っている(図2).塩化亜鉛の消臭 メカニズムとしては、亜鉛イオンが口臭の原因物質であ るVSC (volatile sulfur compounds:揮発性硫化物)と結 合して非揮発性となること、含硫アミノ酸と結合して VSCの産生を抑制すること、および細菌の蛋白分解酵素 阻害により、唾液中の細胞成分の分解が抑制されてVSC の産生が抑えられることの3点が考えられている (Young et al., 2001).

口臭が持続する状態になると、患者は臭気による苦痛 に加えて、家族や周囲の人に迷惑をかけている、生理現 象をコントロールして生きている人間として、その能力 や尊厳を失っているという喪失感や絶望感を抱くことに なる.がん終末期の口臭対策は、症状緩和の重要な項目 の一つとして位置づけられるべきである.

#### 文献

上野尚雄,大田洋二郎. 口臭のメカニズムとケアの選 択. がん患者と対象療法 19:110-115, 2008. Young A, Jonski G, Rölla G, Wåler SM. Effects of metal salts on the oral production of volatile sulfur-containing compounds (VSC). J Clin Periodontol. 28 : 776–781, 2001.



図1:口腔外に進展した歯肉がんの患部. 腫瘍組織から発する臭気が病室内に立ち込める.



図2:終末期の口腔ケアに使用するスポンジと塩化亜鉛配合液体歯磨剤 (ハイザック<sup>®</sup>スプレー).

# 北海道医療大学歯学会会則(2017年3月4日現在)

### 第1章 総 則

(名 称)

第1条 本会は北海道医療大学歯学会(The Dental Society of Health Sciences University of Hokkaido) と称する.

(目 的)

第2条 本会は北海道医療大学歯学部(以下本学部と略 す)を中心に,会員相互の緊密な協力により, 学術研究の推進・専門技術の錬磨を計り,歯学 の進歩・発展に寄与するとともに,会員の親睦 を図ることを目的とする.

### 第2章 会 員

(会員)

- 第3条 本会は以下の会員よりなる.
  - 正会員 歯学の研究に従事し、本会の目的に賛同す る者、本学部教職員・大学院性・研究生・ 臨床研究生・歯科臨床研修医・卒業生およ び本学部元教育関係者で理事会の承認を得 た者。
  - 名誉会員
     本会の設立または発展に、特に功労のあった者で、常任理事会が推挙し、理事会、評
     議員会の議を経た者.なお、名誉会員には
     名誉会員証を送るほか会員の権利を保有し、年会費一切の費用を徴収しない。
  - 準会員 歯学教育・診療関係者で理事会の承認を得 た者。
  - 学生会員
     本学部専門課程の学生で理事会の承認を得た者.但し、学生会員は卒業後正会員に移行するものとする.
  - 5. 賛助会員 本会の目的および事業に賛同し,協力・支 持する個人・団体等で,理事会の承認を得 た者.
- (入 会)
- 第4条 本会に入会を希望する者は,所定の申し込み書 に必要事項を記入の上本会事務局に申し込むも のとする.
- (退 会)
- 第5条 会員で退会を希望する者は,速やかにその旨を 本会事務局に通知すること.ただし,納入済み の会費の返還は行わない.

(会員資格喪失)

- 第6条 会員は以下の事由により資格を喪失する.
  - 2年以上会費の未納.所在不明または連絡 のつかない者.

 本会の名誉に反する言動のあった者については、会長は理事会、評議員会の議を経て 退会を勧告または除名することがある。

(再入会)

第7条 会費未納により会員資格を喪失したものが再入 会を希望する場合,2年分の未納会費を納入後 入会手続きを取るものとする.

# 第3章 役員および運営

### (役員)

- 第8条 本会に以下の役員をおく.
   会長1名,専務理事1名,常任理事 若干名, 理事 若干名,監事2名,評議員 若干名及び常 任委員 若干名
  - 1. 会長は本学部教授の中より,理事会が推薦 し,評議員会の議を経てこれを決める. 会 長は本会を代表し,会務を総括する.
  - 専務理事は理事会の議を経て会長が委嘱する.
     専務理事は会務の運営処理を推進する.
  - 常任理事は理事の中より選出し、会長が委 嘱する.常任理事は常任理事会を組織し、 会務を分担し、執行する.分担する会務 は、庶務、会計、編集、企画、その他とす る.
  - 理事は本学部教授ならびに3名以上の理事の推薦を受け理事会の承認を得た者とする。理事は理事会を組織し役員の推薦など会務に関する重要事項を審議する。
  - 5. 監事は理事会の議を経て会長がこれを委嘱 する. 監事は会計およびその他の会務を監 査する. また必要に応じ,理事会に出席す る.
  - 評議員は本学部教授,准教授,専任講師で 構成するほか,会長の推薦により理事会の 承認を得た者とする.評議員は評議員会を 組織し,会長の諮問に応じて必要事項を審 議する.
  - 常任委員は理事会の議を経て、会長がこれ を委嘱する、常任委員は常任理事を補佐 し、会務の分掌処理にあたる。

(会議の成立条件)

第9条 理事会,評議員会は構成員の2分1以上の出席 (委任状を含む)をもって成立し,議事は出席 者の過半数によりこれを決する.

(任 期)

第10条 各役員の任期は2年を原則とする. ただし, 再 任を妨げない.

## 第4章 事 業

第11条 本会は第2条の目的を達成するために以下の事

- 業を行う.
- 総会は会長の招集により年1回学術大会を 開催し、会務等について報告する.また、 必要に応じ会長は臨時総会を開催すること がある.
- 2. 学術大会
   学術大会は年1回以上開催し、会員の研究
   発表、その他学術発展に関する行事も行う。
- 3. 学術講演会, 研修会
- 4. 会 誌
  - 本会は機関誌"北海道医療大学歯学雑誌 (The Dental Journal of Health Sciences University of Hokkaido)"を年2回発行し、会 員に配布する.会誌は逐次増刊することが 出来る.北海道医療大学歯学雑誌の投稿規 定ならびに論文査読規定については別に定 める.
- 5. 研究活動の奨励 詳細は内規に定める.
- 6.委員会 本会に委員会を置くことが出来る.委員会 は委員を持って組織する.構成,任務等必 要事項は別に定める.
- その他
   本会の目的達成に必要と認めた事業.

# 第5章 会 計

- (運営経費,会計)
- 第12条 本会の運営経費は会員の納入する会費,寄付金,その他の収入を持ってこれにあてる。
  - 1 各会員の会費は以下の通りとする.
    - イ正会員
    - 入会金 3,000円 年会費 5,000円 ロ 準会員
    - 年会費 3,000円 ハ 賛助会員 入会金 10,000円 年会費 30,000円 ただし新入会員(正会員, 賛助会員) で,会費3年以上を前納した者に対して は入会金を免除する. なお,事業の目的に応じ,臨時会費を徴 収することがある.
  - 2 本会の会計年度は1月1日より12月31日と する.

(会計報告)

第13条 本会の収支決算については,理事会,評議員会の承認を得て,総会において会員に報告しなければならない.

## 第6章 雑 則

(事務局)

第14条 本会の事務局は本学部内におく.

(会則の改廃)

- 第15条 この会則に定めるもののほか,本会則の実地に 必要な内規は理事会の議を経て別に定めるもの とする.
- 第16条 本会則の改廃は理事会,評議員会の承認を得 て,会長は会員に報告しなければならない.

# 則

1. 本会則は昭和61年8月1日より施行する.

附

- 2. 本会則は平成7年3月1日より施行する.
- 3. 本会則は平成8年4月1日より施行する.
- 4. 本会則は平成17年4月1日より施行する.
- 5. 本会則は平成27年4月1日より施行する.
- 6. 本会則は平成29年4月1日より施行する.

# 「北海道医療大学歯学雑誌」投稿規程(2019年12月1日現在)

### 1. 投稿資格

著者は,原則として共著者を含め,本会会員に限る. (臨時会員は除く)

- 2. 生命倫理への配慮
  - 臨床研究は、ヘルシンキ宣言の主旨にそったもので北海道医療大学の各学部・大学院研究科倫理委員会の承諾を得たものとする。
  - 2)人の遺伝子解析を含む場合は、本学の「ヒトゲム ・遺伝子解析研究の計画および実地に関する倫理 規程」に基づき、「ヒトゲノム・遺伝子解析研究 に関する倫理審査委員会」の審査を経て学長の許 可を得たものとする。
  - 動物実験は、「北海道医療大学動物実験規程 (Regulations for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals in Health Sciences University of Hokkaido)」に基づき、「北海道医療大学動物実験委 員会(Animal Ethics and Research Committee)の 審査を経て、北海道医療大学長の承認を得たもの とする。

なお、本学以外の研究機関で行われた研究について は、該研究機関等の倫理委員会等で承認を得たもの とする。

- 3. 利益相反(COI) について
  - 投稿する論文については、本学会の定める「研究等 の利益相反に関する指針」に基づき、投稿時に指定 の申告書を提出するとともに、利益相反の有無を本 文の最後もしくは謝辞の前に明記すること.企業な どの経済的、人的、専門的な利益相反がある場合は 企業名を記載する.ない場合は、「申告すべきCOI 状態はない」と文言を記す.

(詳しくは利益相反 (COI) に関する指針参照)

- 4. 論文の種類及び内容
  - 論文の種類は、原著論文(Original)、症例報告 (Clinical report)、総説(Review)、解説(Comment)、システマティックレビュー(Systematic review)、臨床統計、(Clinical statistical survey)と する。
  - 2) 論文の内容は、他の刊行物に未発表のものに限る.
  - 3)本誌はその他に、ミニレビュー、最近のトピックス、歯学情報、本学会講演抄録、学会関係記事、 学位論文などを掲載する。

# 5. 査読および採否

- 1) 投稿論文は、編集委員会および編集委員会の依頼 する専門家により査読される。
- 2) 採否については、査読の結果に基づき編集委員会 が決定する.

#### 6. 投稿論文の作成

- 1) 投稿論文は、投稿規程ならびに別に定める「投稿 の手引き」に準拠して作成すること.
- 2) 投稿論文は、表紙、論文指導責任者(corresponding author)、およびその連絡先(住所、電話番号, E-mailアドレス)、チェックリストシート、英文抄録(300語以内)、本文、表、図および図表説明文の順番にまとめる。
- 3) 投稿原稿は、2部(正1部、コピー1部)とす

る. また, 投稿原稿と著者プロフィールを電子ファイルにて編集長宛にe-mailで提出する.

- 4) 和文論文の本文については、原則として、緒論 (緒語)、方法(材料および方法)、結果、考察、 結論(結語)、謝辞(必要な場合のみ)、文献の順 に記載するものとする。
- 5) 英文論文の本文については, 原則として, Abstract (300語以内), Introduction, Materials and Methods, Result, Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgment (必要な場合のみ), Referencesの順 に記載するものとする.
- 6)投稿論文のヘッダーに右詰めで、名前、所属、さらに初稿なのか修正論文なのかがわかるように記載する。
- 7)投稿時,著者全員が編集委員会に当該論文の共著 者である旨の承諾許可をメールで送信するものと する.

# 7. 最近のトピックスの作成

- 1) 最近のトピックスは、投稿規程ならびに別に定め る「投稿の手引き」に準拠して作成すること.
- 2)最近のトピックスは、作成した文書ファイル (Microsoft Word)をe-mailでの添付文書として編 集委員会まで送付すること. メールアドレス:委員長宛
  - 件名:歯学雑誌,最近のトピックス
  - ファイル名:最近のトピックス,講座名, 著者名
- 3) 最近のトピックスは, 原則1トピックスにつき1 頁での掲載とする.
- 4)最近のトピックスは、全角文字1800字程度にまと めること、(参照文献リストを含む)、原稿に図・ 表を添える際は、以下の例に従って、片段サイズ の図・表1つにつき本文の文字数を500文字程度 に削減すること。
  - 例:本文のみ1800字程度
     (第28巻/第1号 35頁 参照)
     本文1300字程度+片段サイズの図・表
     1つ+図・表の説明文
     (第27巻/第1号 37頁 参照)
     本文800字程度+片段サイズの図・表
     2つ+それぞれの図・表の説明文
     (第27巻/第2号 109頁 参照)
     本文900字程度+両野サイズの図・志

本文800字程度 + 両段サイズの図・表 1 つ + 図・表の説明文

# 8. 投稿論文の校正

- 1) 投稿論文に対する著者校正は原則として1回とす る.
- 2)校正論文は、特別な事情がない限り一週間以内、 校正時間は48時間以内に返却するものとする.(返 却,連絡がない場合は、投稿を取り下げたものと 判断する).

### 9. 証明書等の発行

- 1) 投稿原稿の受付日は,編集委員会に到着した日付 とする.
- 2) 受理証明が必要な場合には、掲載が決定した後に

受理証明を発行する.

- 10. 別刷料
  - 1) 掲載頁は、刷り上り一人10頁程度とする.
  - 2) カラー頁は、無料とする.
  - 3)別刷料については、50部まで無料とし、これを超過 する場合(50部単位)には著者の実費負担とする.
- 11. 優秀論文賞

その年の本誌に掲載された原著論文の中から「最優 秀論文賞」(1編),「優秀論文賞」(2編)を選び表彰 する.

- 選考は編集委員会が行う.
- 12. 著作権の帰属 本誌に掲載された著作物の著作権は北海道医療大学
  - 患者のプライバシー保護ならびに研究倫理に関する指針(2014年2月26日)

北海道医療大学歯学雑誌に掲載される症例報告等を含 む臨床研究論文では、患者のプライバシーを保護するた め、以下の指針を遵守しなければならない、また、臨床 研究等においては、患者ならびに被験者の尊厳と人権に 配慮し、世界医師会によるヘルシンキ宣言と我が国が定 めた下記の指針ならびに法的規範を遵守しなければなら ない.

- 1. 患者のプライバシー保護に関する指針
  - 1)氏名,カルテ番号,入院番号,イニシャル等,患 者個人の特定が可能となる情報は記載しない.
  - 2)患者の住所は記載しない.ただし,疾患の発生場 所が病態等に影響する場合は、区域(県,市など) までに限定して記載する.
  - 3)診療日等の記載は、年月までとする.
  - 4)診療科名と他の情報を照合することで患者が特定 され得る場合,診療科名は記載しない.
  - 5)他施設でも診断・治療を受けている場合,その施 設名と所在地は記載しない.ただし,救急医療など で搬送元の記載が不可欠の場合は,この限りではな い.
  - 6) 顔写真には目隠しをする.
  - 7) 生検, 剖検, 画像情報などに含まれる番号等, 症 例を特定できる情報は削除する.
  - 8)以上の配慮をしても個人が特定される可能性のある場合は、発表に関する同意を患者本人(または遺族もしくは代理人、未成年者では保護者)から得る。
  - 前項の手続きが困難な場合は、筆頭著者または責 任著者(corresponding author)の所属する施設の倫 理委員会の承認を受ける.
- 2. 遵守すべき倫理指針等\*
  - 1)「臨床研究に関する倫理指針」(厚生労働省)(平成 20年7月31日改正)
  - 2)「疫学研究に関する倫理指針」(文部科学省・厚生 労働省)(平成25年4月1日改正)
  - 3)「ヒトゲノム・遺伝子解析研究に関する倫理指針」
     (文部科学省・厚生労働省・経済産業省)(平成25年 2月8日改正)

歯学会に帰属する.本会はこれら著作物の全部また は一部を,ネットワーク媒体を含む媒体に掲載・出 版することが出来る.ただし,論文の内容について は,著者がすべての責任を負う.

13. 著者のプロフィール(6. 投稿論文作成 3)参照) 巻末に著者のプロフィールを記すので,著者のスナ ップ写真と経歴を提出すること.

14. 原稿の送付および本誌に関する問い合わせ
 住所:〒061-0293 北海道石狩郡当別町金沢1757番地
 北海道医療大学歯学部・口腔生物学系・生理学分野
 北海道医療大学歯学雑誌編集委員会(委員長 石井久淑)
 Tel:0133-23-1239

e-mail: hisayosh@hoku-iryo-u.ac.jp

- 4)「遺伝子治療臨床研究に関する指針」(文部科学省・厚生労働省)(平成20年12月1日改正)
- 5)「ヒト幹細胞を用いる臨床研究に関する指針」(厚 生労働省)(平成25年10月1日改正)
- 「厚生労働科学研究における利益相反(Conflict of Interest: COI)の管理に関する指針」(平成20年3月 31日厚生科学課長決定)

\*なお,上記の指針等は,管轄官庁のHPに掲示されている最新版を参照すること.

#### チェックリスト 北海道医療大学歯学会雑誌

論文名

投稿原稿が「北海道医療大学歯学会雑誌投稿規程」および「投稿の手引き」に沿ったものであるか、 もう一度チェックしてください。

著者チェック	チェック項目	編集委員会 チェック
	患者のプライバシー保護に関する指針に沿っていますか?	
	関連する倫理指針等を遵守していますか?	
	文献の記載方法は「投稿の手引き」に沿っていますか?	
	原稿は2部(正1部、コピー1部)所定の封筒に入れま したか?	
	原稿の第一枚目には必要項目が記載されていますか?	
	和文論文には英文抄録(本文300語以内)とこれに対応する 和訳が添付されていますか?	
	英文論文には英文および和文抄録が添付されて いますか?	
	本文中の図や引用文献の番号とその内容は、図のファイルや 文献欄と合致していますか?	
	図、表、写真の大きさは、指示してありますか?	
	図、表、写真の表題および説明がありますか?	
	図、表、写真の挿入場所を本文原稿の右欄外に朱書き されてありますか?	
	著者および共著者は全員本学会会員ですか?	
	著者の写真と経歴は添付されていますか?	

	Signature	Print Name	Tel	e-ma	Dat
NO1					
NO2					
NO3					
NO4					
NO5					
NO6					
NO7					

# 「北海道医療大学歯学雑誌」投稿の手引き(2019年12月1日現在)

本誌の体裁を統一するために,「投稿の手引き」に準 拠して、ご執筆下さいますようお願い致します.

原稿はすべてA4版とし、下記の項目1)~7)のす べてを、2部提出して下さい.査読後、論文掲載が認め られた際には、論文原稿を収めたUSBメモリー(USBメ モリーは、印刷終了後にお返しします)をプリントした 最終原稿1部とともに提出して下さい.

- 1) 投稿原稿表紙
- 2) チェックリストシート
- 3) 英文抄録
- 4) 本文
- 5) 文献
- 6) 図. 表
- 7) 図表説明文
- 1. 投稿原稿表紙
- 表紙には以下の事項を和文および英文で記入する.
  - 1) 原稿の種類
  - 2)表題
  - 3) 著者名および所属
  - 4) 論文指導責任者 (corresponding author),
     およびその連絡先 (住所,電話番号, E -mailアドレス)
  - 5) キーワード (5 語以内)
  - 6) 別刷数(50部単位)
  - 7)連絡先(郵便番号,住所,電話番号,E -mail)
- 1) 表題
  - (1) 一般固有名詞として通用していない商品名は用いない.
- (2) 和文表題には、原則として略号以外の英文字を 用いない.別にスペースも含めて35字以内のラ ンニングタイトルを付ける.
- (3) 英文表題は和文表題の内容と一致させる. 文頭のみ大文字とし,他は小文字とする.また,別にスペースも含めて45字以内の英文ランニングタイトルを付ける.
- (4) 副題はできる限り用いない.ただし、必要な場合は次の例に準拠する. 続報、第2報などの表記は認めない.
- 2) 著者名および所属
- 氏名の英文表記では、姓は大文字、名は先頭の みを大文字とする(例:Akira YAMADA(山 田 昭)).
- (2) 著者の所属が2ヶ所以上の場合には,所属の著者に<sup>1), 2), 3)</sup>を付ける.
   論文指導責任者(corresponding author)及びその連絡先(住所,電話番号, E-mailアドレス)を明記する.
- キーワード
   5 語以内のキーワードを付ける.英文の場合は、キ ーワードの先頭のみを大文字とし、他は小文字とする(例: Impression materials, Bone morphogenetic proteins).

2. チェックリストシート

チェックリストの指示に従い,投稿原稿を確認する. 著者全員のサインを取り,連絡先を記載する.

- 3. 英文抄録
- 300語以内の英文抄録を付ける.
- 4. 本文
  - 1) 原稿はA4判用紙(縦) にワードプロセッサーな どによる横書きとする.書式は以下に従うこと.
  - Windows Microsoft Word 余白は上下 3 cm, 左右2.5 cm 文字は12ポイント 1 頁35文字×26行 行間を1.5行 句読点は「.」と「,」(全角)を用いる.英文 の場合は、半角文字を使用する。
  - · Macintosh Microsoft Word
    - 余白は上下3 cm, 左右2.5cm
      文字は12ポイント
      1頁30-35文字×22-25行
      行間を1.5行
      句読点は「.」と「,」(全角)を用いる.英文の
      場合は、半角文字を使用する.
  - 2) 原稿の下段中央にページ番号を記す.
  - 3)論文の原則的な構成は、緒論(緒言)、方法(材料および方法)、結果、考察(結果および考察)、 結論(結語)、謝辞、文献、図の説明、図表とする。
  - 4)見出しを用いるときは次の順に項目をたてる.
     3 → 3) → (3) → a → a) → (a)
  - 5) 文章は,専門用語を除いて,常用漢字,新かなづ かい,ひらがなは口語体とする.
  - 6)数字はアラビア数字とし、単位の記号はJIS・Z 8202およびZ8203に準じ、国際単位系(SI)を使用す るよう努める.また単位にピリオドをつけない.
     (例:GHz, MPa, kW, cm, mV, µm, nA, pF, mL, mmol, N (kgf), K, ℃, min)
  - 7)学術用語は,原則として「文部省学術用語集」に 準拠する.
  - 8)商品名,器械名などは、可能な限り一般化されている「カタカナ書き」とする、英文字で表す場合は、かしら文字のみ大文字にする。
  - 9) 外国の人名などの固有名詞は原則として原綴とする.
  - 10) 連続した数値は「,」でつなぎ,最後に単位をつ ける.(例:10,20,30℃)
  - 製造社の表記法は()内に会社名のみを記し, 社製および製作所,工業社製,株式会社などを入 れない.
     例:(型式名,製造会社名),(略号,製造会社名)
  - (X-3010, 日立) (EPMA, 日本電子) 12) 図表の挿入場所を本文右欄外に朱書きする.
- 12) 因我切裡八物所 2 平文山佩介に不音 2 9 3.
- 5. 文献
- 1) 文献リストは, アルファベット順(A, B…Z順) で作成する. また本文中の引用箇所に以下の体裁

- 例:単著者 (Izumi, 1999)(和泉, 1999), 2名 (Izumi & Ito, 1998)(和泉, 伊藤, 1998), 3名以上 (Izumi et al., 1970)(和泉ら, 1970), 2編以上 (Sato et al., 1988; Izumi, 1999)(佐藤ら, 1988;和泉, 1999)(Izumi, 1999a, b)
- ※「,」や「;」の様な記号は,日本文の場合は 全角,英文の場合は半角を使用する.
- 2) 文献として不適当なもの,例えば未公表のデータ や私信などは文献として引用しない.
- 3) 文献の著者または編集者が複数の場合にはet al., 他などとせず,その全部を記載する.
- 4) 著者名が欧字綴の場合は姓の後に名前の頭文字を つけ、また著者が複数の場合は最後の著者の前に &を入れる.
  - ※ 著者間の「and」は記号「&」を使用すること.
- 5) 文献の記載方法の基本は次のとおりとする.
- (1) 雑誌の場合
  - 著者名(複数の場合,氏名を「,」で区切 る.).表題-サブタイトル-.雑誌名 巻:引 用ページの始めと終わり,発行年.
    - 例: Izumi H, Ito Y, Sato M, Karita K & Iwatsuki N. The effects of inhalation anesthetics on the parasympathetic reflex vasodilatation in the lower lip and palate of the cat. Am J Physiol Regulatory Integrative Comp Physiol 273: R 168–R174, 1997.
- (2) 単行本の場合
  - i)章を参考にしたとき
    - 例: Weinstein L, Swartz MN. Pathologic properties of invading microorganisms.
    - In : Sodeman WA Jr, Sodeman WA, editors. Pathologic physiology: mechanisms of disease. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1974, p457–472.
  - ii)個人または複数の著者の場合
    - 例: Colson JH, Armour WJ. Sports injuries and their treatment. 2nd ed. London: S. Paul; 1986.
  - iii)編集者,監修者が著者の場合
    - 例: Diener HC, Wilkinson M, editors. Drug – induced headache. New York: Springer–Verlag; 1988.
  - iv)団体,組織が著者で,かつ出版社の場合
    - 例: Virginia Law Foundation. The medical and leagal implications of AIDS. Charlottesville: The Foundation; 1987.
  - v)会議録全体を参考にした場合
    - 例: Vivian VL, editor. Child abuse and neglect: a medical community response. Proceedings of the First AMA National Conference on

Child Abuse and Neglect; 1984 Mar 30-31; Chicago. Chicago: American Medical Association; 1985.

- (3) 分担執筆の場合 分担執筆者名:分担執筆の表題.書名 巻な ど,発行所名:発行年,引用ページの始めと終 わり
  - 例:山田早苗:橋義歯の力学-傾斜歯ブリッジの形成と設計について-.新臨床歯科 学講座3,医歯薬出版:1978,157-165
- (4) 翻訳書の場合
   著者(翻訳者):書名(原著書名).発行所名:
   発行年、引用ページの始めと終わり.
  - 例: Davidge RW(鈴木弘茂,井関孝善):セ ラミックスの強度と破壊(Mechanical behavior of ceramics).共立出版:1982, 34-55.
- 6. 🗵
  - 1) 用紙はA4版(縦)とし,1枚ずつ別葉にする.
  - 2) 各葉杖に,図の番号,著者名,片段あるいは両段 の指定,カラー印刷の有無を明記する.
  - 3)図の大きさは、片段か両段一杯になることがのぞ ましい。刷り上がりを想定して、図の大きさが片 段で横幅45-68 mm、両段で100-150 mmになる ように縮小コピーし、文字、記号の大きさ、線の 太さなどをチェックする、棒グラフなどのハッチ ングは識別可能なものにする。
  - 3回中の文字は、刷り上がりで本文とほぼ同じ10-13級(7-9ポイント)、線の太さは0.15-0.3 mmになるよう原図を作成する。
  - 5) 図や表はA4縦で作成する. ーページに一つの図 あるいは表とする. 図のタイトルや表の説明 (Figure legends) は図の印刷を希望する位置に記 載する. 図と表の挿入箇所は投稿論文中の右余白 に示すこと.
  - 6) 組図の原稿は、貼込み間隔や角度を正確にする.
  - 7)写真は、A4判の用紙に貼り、必要な文字、記号 などを記入する。写真の拡大率は、単位長さのバ ーで表す。
  - 8) 患者の顔や特徴ある身体の一部の写真を使用する 場合は、目隠し等により個人が特定できないよう に配慮するとともに、患者本人あるいは後見人か ら文書により許可を得ること。
  - 9)記号は中心の明確な○●□■◇◆などを使用する.
  - 10) 記号を使用する場合の凡例は、脚注に置かずに図 中に入れる.
- 7.表
  - 1) 罫線はできる限り入れない.
  - 2)標準偏差は、()もしくは±とし、信頼区間との混同を避けるために説明を入れる。
  - 3)表題が英文字の場合は書き出しのみを大文字にし、それ以後は小文字とする.しかし略号はこの限りではない.

 4)単位などの表記は同一言語に統一する.単位 (unit),平均(mean),標準偏差(SD)
 (例:)

Table1 Mechanical properties of specimen

Specimen	Tensile strength Mpa	Elongation %
А	500 (20)	10.2 (3.3)
В	300 (15)	5.4 (2.3)
		( ) : s

# 表1 試料の力学的性質

試料	引張強さ Mpa	伸び %
А	$500 \pm 20$	10.2±3.3
В	$300 \pm 15$	5. 4 ± 2. 3
		平均±標準偏差

# 8. その他

本規定ならびに「投稿の手引き」に規定されていな い事項については、編集委員会にお尋ね下さい. 投稿の手引き、投稿規定、チェックリストのファイ ルは、ホームページ(http://www.hoku-iryo-u.ac.jp/ ~dental-society/)からダウンロード出来ます.
北海道医療大学歯学会会員 各位

### 北海道医療大学歯学会第38回学術大会一般演題募集のご案内

第38回学術大会・2020年歯学会総会ならびに講演会を開催致します.

記

- 日時: 2020年3月14日(土) 午前10時 午後5時(予定)
- 会場: アスティ45 12階 北海道医療大学札幌サテライトキャンパス 札幌市中央区北4条西5丁目(電話:011-223-0205)
- 定例講演会: テーマは検討中
- 講師: Prof. Kung–Rock Kwon Dean School of Dentistry Kyung Hee University
- 特別講演会:「口腔ケアを考える(仮題)」
  - 講師: 竹川政範 旭川医科大学歯科口腔外科学講座教授 「周術期の口腔ケアの実践(仮題)」
  - 講師: 村松真澄 札幌市立大学看護学部看護学科准教授 「看護学部における口腔ケア教育(仮題)」

#### 演題・抄録申込み要領

申込み期限:2020年2月7日金 必着

- 抄録作成方法:**裏面の原稿作成要領を参照下さい**.
- 抄録提出先: クラウンブリッジ・インプラント補綴学分野
  - nakanisi@hoku-iryo-u.ac.jpに送信して下さい.
  - 原則として、同一講座・機関から2演題までとします.

発表者(共同研究者含む)はすべて北海道医療大学歯学会会員および準会員に限ります.

また、今年度のみの会員制度(5,000円)もあります.

#### 発表スライド提出期限と発表形式

提出期限: 2020年3月12日(木) 17時

発表スライドをCD-Rに保存し,事前にクラウン(仲西)までご持参下さい. 事前提出できない方は発表1時間前までに提出し,ご自身で試写確認して下さい. 発表補助(スライド進行係)を必要とされる方はご自身で手配をお願いします. 発表形式:口演10分[発表7分,質疑応答3分](予定)

発表には、会場PC(OS: Windows 10 Power Point 2010)を使用します. Mac PCにて発表をご希望の方はご自身でPCのご準備、手配をお願いします.

#### 北海道医療大学歯学会 抄録原稿作成要領

MS-Word形式(A4サイズ,明朝体,12p,余白上下左右30mm)で記載

- 1. 演題名
- 2. 発表者氏名:演者の前に〇印をつける.
- 3. 所属:発表者の所属が2つ以上の場合は、数字(<sup>1.2</sup>…)で所属を区別する.
- 4. 本文:一般発表の場合 【目的】, 【方法】, 【結果および考察】, 【結論】
- 5. 本文: 症例発表の場合 【目的】, 【症例】, 【結果および考察】 あるいは 【経過および考察】

行政との連携で・・・・・現状について
 ○福田敦史<sup>1</sup>, ・・・・、千葉逸朗<sup>2</sup>, 齊藤正人<sup>1</sup>
 <sup>1</sup>北海道医療大学歯学部口腔構造・機能発育学系小児歯科学分野,
 <sup>2</sup>保健衛生学分野
 【目的】・・・
 【方法】・・・
 【結果】・・・
 【結論】・・・

#### 注)利益相反(COI)の申告について

発表演題に関連して,企業や営利団体などから金銭などの提供を受けた場合や受ける予定がある場合には申告する必要があります.利益相反の有無を申告し(歯学会HP学会誌 利益相反申告書参照),発表時に利益相反の有無を述べて下さい.

\*今回(第38回学術大会)より,抄録募集要項はHPのみにて配信中.

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## 編集後記

令和元年を締めくくる本号も無事発刊に至りました.これもひとえに皆様からの精力的な研究・臨床成果をまとめた論文等の投稿並びにお忙しい中,論文の査読を快く引き受けていただいた先生方の賜物と衷心より感謝申し上げます.

さて、本号では歯学雑誌初の試みである本学他学部からの招待総説1編,総説2編,原著論文2編,症例報告2編 並びに最近のトピックス3編のバリエーション豊かな投稿をいただきました。巻頭のリハビリテーション科学部言語 聴覚療法学科の今井智子先生による招待総説では言語機能回復の現場からみた補綴治療の有用性について述べられて おり、臨場感あふれる多職種連携医療の実際に触れることができます。また、総説では、う蝕制御治療学分野のTubayesha先生から象牙質再生について、歯周歯内治療学分野のSarita先生からは上皮細胞間結合に関する最新の知見を 提供していただいております。原著論文は、薬理学分野の石田成美先生とインドネシア大学の微生物学講座のCitra先 生からの投稿です。石田先生からは硬組織透明化技術と共焦点レーザー顕微鏡を併用した新たな解析法について、 Citra先生からはバイオフィルム形成に密接に関連するVeillonella菌種の北海道における地域特異性について報告され ています。また、症例報告では、顎顔面口腔外科学分野の若林茉梨絵先生から導帯の炎症に起因する低位埋伏智歯症 例について、臨床口腔病理学分野のAriuntsetseg先生からは上顎洞に発生した骨腫に関して報告されています。さら に、薬理学分野の根津顕弘先生、歯科麻酔科学分野の郷賢治先生並びに伊東歯科口腔病院の廣瀬知二先生からは、基 礎研究手法、神経科学並びに終末期口臭対策に関連する最近のトピックスをそれぞれ紹介していただいております。 いずれも大変興味深い内容ですので、是非ご一読ください。

令和2年はオリンピックイヤーです.図らずも北海道開催となったマラソン競技は,北海道民にオリンピックの息 吹をさらに身近に感じさせてくれることでしょう.オリンピックマラソン開催記念誌(?)となる次号にむけて,歯 学雑誌のさらなる充実に努めて参りますので,今後ともご支援ご協力を賜りますようどうかよろしくお願いいたしま す.(石井 記)

次号(第39巻,第1号)の発行は2020年6月30日です. 投稿原稿募集の締め切りは2020年3月31日必着と致します.期日厳守の上,ご投稿をお願いします.本誌投稿 規定は,2019年第38巻,第2号の巻末をご参照ください.



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(アイウエオ順)



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