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Objective: To conduct a systemic review for guidance regarding the application of templates in mandibular reconstruction with vascularised iliac flaps.

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Results: Eight studies were included. The data analysis showed that the accuracy of operations with templates was higher than that of conventional surgery. The mean deviation was between 0.70 and 3.72 mm. The operational time was shortened to 314.4 minutes and the graft ischemic time was reduced to 15.6 to 26.8 minutes. Application of functional or specifically designed templates can improve the accuracy and shorten surgical time.

Conclusion: Templates can increase the accuracy and efficiency of mandibular reconstruction with vascularised iliac flaps, which will benefit patients’ prognosis and subsequent functional restoration. Further studies should be conducted into application of templates to improve the accuracy of reconstructions.

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The mandible accounts for the lower third of the maxillofacial region and plays an important role in maintaining face shape and function. However, factors such as inflammation, trauma and tumours lead to mandibular defects, which not only affect chewing and speaking but also have negative impacts on social life and mental health due to changes in appearance. Mandibular reconstruction is therefore crucial to improving patients’ quality of life.

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1 Department of Oral and Maxillofacial-Head & Neck Oncology, Shanghai Ninth People’s Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine; College of Stomatology, Shanghai Jiao Tong University; National Centre for Stomatology; National Clinical Research Centre for Oral Diseases; Shanghai Key Laboratory of Stomatology, Shanghai, P.R. China.

Corresponding author: Dr Tong JI, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial-Head & Neck Oncology, Shanghai Ninth People’s Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, College of Stomatology, #639 Zhizaoju Road, Shanghai 200011, P.R. China. Tel: 86 21 23271699; Fax: 86 21 63135412. Email: jitetong70@hotmail.com

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fibula is the first choice for repairing the mandible, and is superior to the ilium due to its long pedicle length and adequate skin paddle, which are characteristics that the ilium lacks. In some cases, however, especially for patients who do not need an extra long pedicle or who already have enough soft tissue, the ilium offers irreplaceable advantages. Compared with the fibula, the shape and contour of the iliac bone are more likely to match the curve of the mandible and it is rich in bone mass. It contains a generous cancellous and dense cortex of bone with an abundant blood supply, which is beneficial to dental repair after surgery. Thus, under the premise of meeting the indications, considering the balance of function and aesthetics of the donor and recipient regions, a vascularised iliac flap is a good choice for reconstruction of mandibular defects.

From computer-aided navigation technology and surgical templates to recent virtual reality, augmented reality and mixed reality technology, an increasing number of high-tech techniques are being used in mandibular reconstruction. In recent years, virtual surgery and 3D templates have been widely used in clinical practice. Surgeons use virtual surgery technology to design the operation plan and then apply it during surgery through the template. Many studies have reported that templates can improve the accuracy of mandibular reconstruction, but there is a lack of systematic clarification and analysis. As such, we systematically reviewed the research status and accuracy of templates in mandibular reconstruction with vascularised iliac flaps.

Operation process
The preoperative computed tomography (CT) scan of the maxillofacial and bilateral iliac regions is introduced into the 3D reconstruction software in DICOM format to form the 3D reconstruction model. The parts that do not relate to the surgery are removed and the lesion model is established. According to the region where the lesion is located, an osteotomy line is designed to simulate mandibular resection. For the fibula flap, a jig is made for guidance by taking a piece of bone that fits a straight line, which would put the plate in direct opposition to the bony surface. However, the iliac crest used for mandibular reconstruction has various curves in different patients, so it is difficult to use the aforementioned jig. Instead, we use the mirror function to duplicate the opposite mandible, fit the ilium to the defect and then adjust its position according to the occlusal relationship of the healthy side. Templates are designed based on the virtual surgery plan (VSP) and then printed into 3D models. Prior to the operation, the titanium plate is pre-bent according to the reconstruction model of the mandible to fit the morphology of the mandible on the reconstructed side. Thus, surgeons do not need to bend the titanium plate during surgery and only have to make small adjustments, which saves time.

After fully exposing the lesion area during surgery, the mandibular resection template is used to assist in the removal of part of the mandible. The reduction template can then help to restore the original position of the free mandibular blocks on both sides. The artery and vein are separated for vascular anastomosis. At the same time, according to the VSP, the vascular pedicle is separated, and the graft is cut with the help of transplant cutting templates. The size and shape of the graft are adjusted in advance according to the in-situ moulding templates. After the vascular pedicle is cut, it is anastomosed with the maxillofacial vessels. The bones from the donor and recipient areas will then be fixed with titanium plates and nails.

Materials and methods
To perform a systematic literature analysis, we referred to PubMed, EMBASE and the Cochrane Library and searched for keywords including computer-assisted, computerised, 3D, CAD, CAM, virtual, template, plate, guide, mandibular, mandible, ilium and iliac.

Studies were included if they met the following criteria:
• mandibular reconstruction;
• use of the vascularised iliac flap as a source of transplantation;
• use of templates in surgery;
• measurement data in the results.

The exclusion criteria included animal experiments, use of a fibula flap, inability to extract relevant data, and reviews, meetings, case reports, etc.

Results
The search strategy identified 354 articles in total, including 175 in PubMed, 13 in Cochrane Library and 166 in EMBASE. After removal of duplicate references, 248 articles remained. Based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 17 articles met the requirements by referring to the title and abstract. After full-text reading, nine articles were excluded, three of which did not mention the measurement of accuracy, five did not use templates, and one used a fibula flap. Finally, eight studies and 149 cases were included for further analysis. The specific literature search process is shown in Fig 1.
Five articles designated control groups, and three of these (a randomised prospective clinical study\(^9\) and two retrospective analyses\(^{10,11}\)) compared the conventional surgical method with template-assisted operation. Three of the eight studies were retrospective analyses of mandibular reconstruction with templates, which were observational studies without a control group\(^{12-14}\). One article compared the accuracy of functional templates\(^15\), while another compared simple templates with complex templates\(^16\). Both were retrospective analyses. Table 1 provides full details of the included studies\(^9-16\).

In the included studies, 55 cases used the traditional operation method; thus, the reconstruction relied only on the experience of doctors without any computer-aided technology. The remaining 94 cases were completed with the aid of templates. According to the classification of mandibular defects set out by Jewer et al\(^8\), there were 123 cases of L-type defects, five cases of H-type defects and one case of LC-type defects, while 20 cases were unclear. All template-assisted operations used the reconstruction model to pre-bend the titanium plate needed in the surgery (Table 1).

SurgiCase CMF (Materialise, Leuven, Belgium), ProPlan CMF (Materialise), 3matic-Software (Materialise), Geomagic Studio (3D Systems, Rock Hill, SC, USA) and Mimics (Materialise) are commonly used software for preoperative template design. The programs used for measuring accuracy in the present study were Geomagic and Mimics (Table 2)\(^9-16\).

For the type of template, a mandibular resection template and a transplant cutting template were used in all eight studies. Five applied a reduction template to restore the relative position of free mandibular blocks at both ends after osteotomy\(^{12-16}\). In four articles, an in-situ moulding template was used to adjust the shape of the grafts in the donor area after harvesting the iliac bone and before cutting the vascular pedicle so that it could match with the broken end of the mandible, achieving a good repair effect\(^{10,13,15,16}\) (Table 2).

Different methods were used to evaluate the accuracy of mandibular reconstruction. In one study, patients were asked to appraise the aesthetic situation of their appearance using a visual analogue scale\(^9\). Another article compared the displacement of the mandibular mid-
line, the height of the alveoli and the gap between the grafts and mandibular blocks by measuring the postoperative panoramic radiograph. Five studies imported CT data into Geomagic or Mimics and integrated preoperative design with a postoperative 3D model. The evaluation indices included the position of the osteotomy line and condyle, the curve of the lower edge of the mandible, the volume of the graft and the overall deviation before and after the operation. Two studies imported postoperative data into Mimics, comparing the differences in distance between condyles and mandibular angles and the deviation of the midpoint of the mandible to that of the condylar connection before and after surgery (Table 2).

The mean deviation using templates was 0.70 to 3.72 mm before and after the operation, while that for traditional operations was approximately 2.45 to 5.50 mm.Comparatively, the accuracy of reconstruction with templates was higher. Among 64 patients who used reduction templates, the deviation before and after the operation was 0.70 to 2.70 mm. For the 30 cases without reduction templates, the deviation was 1.30 to 3.72 mm. Reduction templates can increase accuracy.

A total of five studies compared the operation time. The mean surgical time for the conventional operation method was 525.2 minutes. After using templates, it was reduced to 314.4 minutes. Two studies compared the ischemic time from cutting the vascular pedicle of the graft to vascular anastomosis. After using templates, the ischemic time was reduced by 15.6 minutes to 26.8 minutes compared with the conventional operation method. Microspheres can be classified as microcarriers or microcapsules according to their different cell-laden delivery applications. Microcarriers are usually preformed into large amounts of tiny particles, then cells are loaded on their surfaces. On the contrary, microcapsules are prepared by mixing crosslinkable polymers with cells to encapsulate cells within them.

### Table 1  Data of the included studies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Conventional reconstruction (n = 55)</th>
<th>Template-assisted reconstruction (n = 94)</th>
<th>Defect type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modaber et al\textsuperscript{9}</td>
<td>Prospective cohort study</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayoub et al\textsuperscript{10}</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhang et al\textsuperscript{11}</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shu et al\textsuperscript{12}</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5 L, 3 H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li et al\textsuperscript{13}</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2 L, 2 H, 1 LC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zheng et al\textsuperscript{14}</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lu et al\textsuperscript{15}</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>20: 10 with and 10 without in-situ moulding templates</td>
<td>20 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zhao et al\textsuperscript{16}</td>
<td>Retrospective cohort study</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>27: 13 simple and 14 complicated templates</td>
<td>27 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H, L and LC refer to the type of mandibular defect according to the classification by Jewer et al\textsuperscript{8}; NR, not reported.

### Table 2  Data relating to templates used in the surgery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Mandibular resection template</th>
<th>Transplant cutting template</th>
<th>Reduction template</th>
<th>In-situ moulding template</th>
<th>VSP software</th>
<th>Measurement software</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modaber et al\textsuperscript{9}</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>SurgiCase CMF</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayoub et al\textsuperscript{10}</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>ProPlan CMF, 3matic-Software</td>
<td>Geomagic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zhang et al\textsuperscript{11}</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shu et al\textsuperscript{12}</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mimics</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li et al\textsuperscript{13}</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mimics, Proplan CMF, Geomagic Studio</td>
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<td>Zheng et al\textsuperscript{14}</td>
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<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mimics</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Indicates that a specific type of template was used in the study. NR, not reported.
Discussion

For patients with mandibular defects, establishing how to better restore the integrity of their morphology and function is a major challenge. The optimal outcome of mandibular reconstruction is to make the midline axis symmetrical between the affected side and the healthy side\(^7\). To achieve this, the morphology of the healthy side is used by the mirror function as a reference for the reconstruction of the affected side. The accuracy of mandibular reconstruction refers to the difference between the shape of the mandible after the operation and the preoperative design. The smaller the deviation between the postoperative effect and the preoperative design, the higher the accuracy of mandibular reconstruction will be\(^8\). The accuracy of mandibular reconstruction could affect patients’ appearance and occlusal relationship, as well as the subsequent functional restoration, such as oral dental rehabilitation and the suitable relationship between the temporomandibular joint and disc. Thus, the improvement in accuracy could not only improve the effectiveness of mandibular reconstruction but also benefit functional restoration. Many steps in the process of mandibular reconstruction affect its accuracy, particularly determining the range of osteotomy, adjusting the size and shape of the grafts and splicing and fixing the position of the mandible and grafts. It is difficult to achieve accurate results by relying solely on preoperative CT scans and doctors’ experience. The application of computer technology in medical treatment can not only let doctors discuss and determine the surgical plan through virtual surgery but also produce templates through 3D printing technology to transform the VSP into an operation\(^9\).

Fibula flaps are more widely used to reconstruct mandibles, but in some cases, vascularised iliac flaps are a good choice for mandibular reconstruction because of the advantages they offer in terms of shape and characteristics. Studies on the use of templates to repair mandibles with vascularised iliac flaps are currently limited; thus, this review aimed to compare the accuracy of this repair pattern and related evaluation methods. Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) are more scientific and rigorous; however, compared with drug interventions, RCTs are difficult to achieve in surgical interventions, and there are many related interferences. Therefore, no RCTs were included in our retrieval results, most of which are observational retrospective analyses. In addition, there is no uniform standard for evaluation of accuracy, and diverse methods were used in the different articles, so a meta-analysis could not be conducted.

In the eight studies included, three kinds of accuracy evaluation criteria were used: consulting the VAS score awarded by patients, measuring the panoramic radiograph and analysing 3D reconstruction models. The present authors believe that although patient feedback is very important, it is greatly influenced by subjective factors; directly based on the analysis of two-dimensional images, it will be affected by factors such as overlapping and blurring of images. The application of 3D reconstruction software for measurement is more objective and can be comprehensively evaluated in 3D scenarios, so this method of accuracy analysis is more reliable. The measurement indices using 3D reconstruction software can be divided into two categories. The first is importing CT data into Geomagic and comparing the overall or partial differences by fusing the 3D reconstruction models before and after surgery. The second is using Mimics to measure the distance between the points and compare the differences before and after surgery. The most important anatomical landmarks include the condyle, mandibular angle, chin and the curve of the lower edge of the mandible.

The type of mandibular defect also affects the accuracy of mandibular reconstruction. According to the classification set out by Jewer et al\(^8\), four cases of LC-type defects made it difficult to form the chin because they crossed the middle line of the mandible and eight cases of H-type defects were less effective than L-type defects because they did not retain the condyle. Different types of defects are suitable for various reconstruction methods and different numbers of bone blocks. Thus, when evaluating accuracy, the impact of the types of mandibular defects should also be considered fully\(^16\). Although most of the eight articles included L-type defects, six cases involved chin or condylar defects; however, the accuracy of different types of defects was not discussed separately in the included articles, which could lead to deviation in our analysis.

When examining whether application of templates can improve the accuracy of mandibular reconstruction, studies that created traditional operation groups are more convincing than simple observation studies. Three of the included studies compared the reconstruction effect of the traditional operation method with that of using templates. By importing CT data before and after surgery into the software for 3D reconstruction and measurement, it was determined that the accuracy of template-assisted surgery was significantly higher than that of traditional surgery. Modabber et al\(^9\) and Ayoub et al\(^10\) compared the difference between the number of grafts harvested during the operation and that needed for actual reconstruction. They found that the length of
the grafts was 16.8 and 25.3 mm, respectively, which was longer than actual requirements, while the amount of bone harvested by the templates was basically consistent with the demands. Ghasemi et al\textsuperscript{20} pointed out that there is a correlation between the amount of osteotomy in the donor area and postoperative complications. Unnecessary graft harvesting should therefore be minimised during surgery. The precise preoperative design and the assistance of templates can help osteotomy and transplantation processes to become more accurate.

In addition to templates, the use of computer-aided navigation technology in surgery is also common. Zheng et al\textsuperscript{21} reported that the minimum deviation before and after surgery was up to 1.8 mm but was still higher than 0.7 mm when using templates. This indicates that preoperative virtual surgery with templates could achieve a better reconstruction effect.

The common templates are mandible resection and transplant cutting templates. These two kinds of osteotomy templates can indicate the osteotomy process in donor and recipient areas. They can not only help to resect the diseased tissues accurately but also reduce the complications caused by excessive osteotomy in the donor areas\textsuperscript{22}. After using osteotomy templates, the accuracy of surgery can be improved from a minimum of 5.5 mm to a maximum of 1.3 mm. In addition, many functional templates are used in mandibular reconstruction. Usually, after mandibular osteotomy, the free mandibular blocks at both ends will be pulled by muscles so their relative position will alter, which makes mandibular reconstruction difficult. In one study, surgeons used a titanium plate to play a role in reduction\textsuperscript{22}. It is pre-bent according to the reconstruction model to assist with reduction of the mandible, fixing the position of the mandible and graft according to the curve of the titanium plate; however, this method will cause a series of errors due to the displacement and deformation of the titanium plate. A reduction template can guide restoration of the mandible and graft during the operation to improve accuracy.

A total of 64 cases used a reduction template during surgery. The minimum deviation before and after the operation was 0.7 mm. Lu et al\textsuperscript{15} compared the operation methods with and without in-situ moulding templates and found that using these templates to adjust the grinding of the graft in the donor area before cutting the vascular pedicle can improve accuracy, reduce graft ischemic time and shorten patients’ hospital stay. On the basis of a simple template, Zho et al\textsuperscript{16} added a specific design, for example locating holes on the template to accurately guide the repositioning of the titanium plates and bone blocks and to reserve a path for reducing bone loss when sawing. Compared with a simple template, a complex template with a specific design has higher reconstruction accuracy and shorter surgical time. These results suggest that functional templates and modified templates with specific designs can improve the efficiency and accuracy of surgery\textsuperscript{23}. Thus, when designing templates, in addition to conventional osteotomy templates, some functional templates and an improved design can be added as required to simplify the operation steps and improve accuracy.

Application of templates simplifies the surgical procedure to a certain extent and reduces surgical time. However, Ayoub et al\textsuperscript{10} pointed out that the total surgical time with 3D templates did not change greatly compared with traditional surgery. Although templates can improve efficiency, the process of fixing various templates during surgery increases the surgical time\textsuperscript{24}. At the same time, Modabber et al\textsuperscript{9}, Ayoub et al\textsuperscript{10} and Lu et al\textsuperscript{18} pointed out that the ischemic time from cutting off the vascular pedicle of grafts to vascular anastomosis was reduced significantly after using in-situ moulding templates\textsuperscript{25}. The shorter the ischemic time, the higher the success rate of transplantation\textsuperscript{26}. Thus, templates, especially functional templates, play an important role in improving the prognosis of mandibular reconstruction and reducing complications.

However, application of templates causes some problems that may affect the accuracy of mandibular reconstruction. For example, it often takes a long time for the templates designed preoperatively to be delivered from the manufacturer to the hospital, and this will cause some tumours to grow quickly enough to exceed the range of osteotomies designed by the osteotomy template, resulting in the series of templates being unable to be used during surgery. In the process of positioning templates, ensuring their uniqueness is also a challenge that affects accuracy. In addition, the immediate repair effect will change during the process of patients’ recovery. The influencing factors include changes in bone, muscle and soft tissue. Thus, personalised template designs should be generated that fully consider patients’ actual situation; on the other hand, continuous improvements should be made to the design of templates, that is, making inaccurate template designs delicate, realising that the development and application of functional templates can improve accuracy, simplify operation steps and reduce surgical time.

**Conclusion**

Compared with conventional surgery, implementing preoperative VSPs with templates to present surgical plans during surgery can improve the accuracy of using
vascularised iliac flaps to repair the mandible and reduce surgical time. In addition, functional templates used to shape grafts before cutting the vascular pedicle could reduce ischemic time and postoperative complications. Many factors can affect the accuracy of the operation, so when designing templates, improvements should be made constantly to improve the prognosis of mandibular reconstruction.

Conflicts of interest
The authors declare no conflicts of interest related to this study.

Author contribution
Dr Ting Wei LU performed the systematic analysis and wrote the article; Drs Tong JI and Wan Tao CHEN revised the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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