

膝关节镜下髌骨周围去神经化治疗髌股关节炎膝前痛的治疗效果及与软骨退变程度的相关性

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摘要 目的 探讨膝关节镜下髌骨周围去神经化治疗髌股关节炎膝前痛的临床治疗效果,及其与软骨退变程度的相关性。**方法** 将 104 例髌股关节炎膝前痛患者随机分为联合组和对照组,各 52 例。对照组采用膝关节镜下关节清理术,联合组在此基础上联合髌骨周围去神经化治疗,术后随访 6 个月。比较两组患者 WOMAC 评分、膝关节功能恢复情况,并分析不同软骨退变程度的 WOMAC 评分变化。**结果** 术后 6 个月,联合组疼痛、晨僵及关节功能 WOMAC 评分均显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$);术后 6 个月,两组步行距离评分、活动范围评分显著升高,但联合组显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$);与术前比较,I ~ III 级患者术后 6 个月 WOMAC 总评分明显降低($P < 0.05$),而 IV 级患者术前、术后 6 个月 WOMAC 总评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论膝关节镜下关节清理联合髌骨周围去神经化治疗髌股关节炎膝前痛,可有效缓解疼痛症状,促进膝关节功能的恢复,尤其适用于 I ~ III 级软骨退变患者。

关键词 髌股关节炎 膝前痛 膝关节镜 去神经化 软骨退变

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Clinical Effect of Arthroscopic Circumpatellar Denervation in Anterior Knee Pain of Patellofemoral Osteoarthritis and its Correlation with Cartilage Degeneration. Liu Mingdong, Liu Guotai, Tong Jie. Department of Orthopedics, The Affiliated Hospital of Shaoxing University, Zhejiang 312000, China

Abstract Objective To explore clinical effect of arthroscopic circumpatellar denervation in anterior knee pain of patellofemoral osteoarthritis and its correlation with cartilage degeneration. **Methods** Totally 104 patients with anterior knee pain of patellofemoral osteoarthritis were randomly divided into two groups. Patients in control group ($n = 52$) were treated with arthroscopic debridement, and those in combined group ($n = 52$) were treated with arthroscopic debridement plus circumpatellar denervation. All the patients were followed-up for 6 months. The WOMAC scores, knee function recovery were compared between two groups, and the changes of WOMAC score among different degrees of cartilage degeneration were analyzed. **Results** The WOMAC score of pain, morning stiffness and joint function were significantly improved in combined group than those in control group at 6 months after surgery ($P < 0.05$). At 6 months after surgery, the score of range of activity and walking distance in both groups were all increased, and combined group had more remarkable increase than that of control group ($P < 0.05$). Compared with before surgery, the total WOMAC score in patients with grade I ~ III at 6 months after surgery significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$), while there was no significant difference in patients with grade IV level between before surgery and 6 months after surgery ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Arthroscopic debridement plus circumpatellar denervation for anterior knee pain of patellofemoral osteoarthritis can effectively relieve pain symptom, promote the recovery of knee joint function, especially suitable for patients with cartilage degeneration of I ~ III.

Key words Patellofemoral osteoarthritis; Anterior knee pain; Arthroscope; Circumpatellar denervation; Cartilage degeneration

髌股关节炎 (patellofemoral osteoarthritis, PFOA) 是膝前疼痛的主要病因,尤以中老年人群高发,多由下肢力线异常诱发髌骨及关节面软骨磨损、硬化及骨赘形成所致。髌股关节相关问题及其处理方式一直是该领域研究的热点^[1,2]。目前,临幊上仍以药物、外侧支持带松解及中医理疗等非手术保守治疗为

主,虽可一定程度缓解疼痛症状,但长期效果有限,且中止治疗后极易复发^[3]。近年来,随着微创技术的进步和 PFOA 病因认识的不断深入,膝关节镜下关节清理和髌骨周围去神经化以其创伤小、术后恢复快等优势,已逐渐替代了膝关节开放式手术,但其对不同病变程度患者的疗效仍缺乏相关研究报道^[4]。本研究对髌股关节炎膝前痛患者采用关节镜下关节腔清理联合髌骨周围去神经化,并与单纯关节腔清理比

较,旨在比较两种术式的疗效,对不同软骨退变程度患者的术后改善情况,现报道如下。

资料与方法

1. 一般资料:收集2013年1月~2015年12月期间笔者医院骨科收治PFOA膝前痛患者,共104例。入选标准:符合《骨关节炎诊治指南(草案)》中的诊断标准^[5],并经临床检查、X线、CT或MRI检查确诊;经保守治疗效果不佳,疼痛症状加重;排除膝内翻或外翻大于15度及其他严重畸形,合并心肝肾功能

障碍者。本研究经笔者医院伦理委员会批准(批准号:D1680),患者均知情同意。其中男性58例,女性46例;患者年龄47~79岁,平均年龄58.1±5.9岁;病程5个月~11年;左侧49例,右侧55例;Outerbridge法软骨退变分级:I级31例,II级39例,III级29例,IV级5例;将患者按照随机数字表法分为对照组、联合组,各52例。两组患者年龄、性别、病程及软骨退变程度等基本资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表1)。

表1 两组基本资料比较

组别	n	年龄(岁)	性别(男性/女性)	病程(年)	软骨退变程度			
					I级	II级	III级	IV级
联合组	52	57.7±5.6	31/21	5.3±2.6	17	17	16	2
对照组	52	58.3±6.0	27/25	5.0±2.3	14	22	13	3
t		0.53	0.62	0.63		1.44		
P		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05			>0.05	

2. 方法:(1)对照组:采用关节镜下清理术,连续硬脊膜外阻滞麻醉或全麻,选择膝眼睛内外侧入路。首先,插入关节镜行全面检查,了解髌骨轨迹及关节软骨的退变程度并分级。注入一定量生理盐水进行关节灌洗,摘除游离体和软骨瓣,清除疼痛部位退变或碎裂的半月板软骨和软骨间脂肪组织,修整软骨边缘,尽量保留正常半月板;增生的骨赘、骨膜采用刨削清理或射频止血,严重的软骨退变(III~IV级)的采用微骨折术、钻孔术或软骨成形术。若合并外侧支持带紧张,则给予部分松解治疗。(2)联合组:在对照组关节镜下关节腔清理的基础上,分别在髌骨下缘前外侧、前内侧、髌上外侧取小切口作为工作通道,应用等离子体手术系统,在距髌骨关节面周围区域3~4mm处由外侧、髌尖、髌内侧、髌底电切去除髌骨关节面的神经支配,深度为2~3mm,达到去神经化。

3. 术后处理:术后常规进行抗凝治疗,未给予镇痛治疗,术后若膝关节积液明显则行关节穿刺抽液,再加压包扎。术后麻醉恢复后即可开始肌肉舒缩活动,术后第1天行股四头肌等长收缩锻炼,术后2天内通过CPM机辅助屈膝运动,术后3天鼓励患者下地活动。

4. 观察指标:记录两组患者手术时间、术中出血量、术后住院时间;分别于术前、术后6个月进行骨性关节炎指数评分(WOMAC)评分,评估膝关节疼痛、僵硬及关节功能,其中疼痛0~28分,晨僵0~8分,关节功能0~68分,评分越高,提示病情越重^[6]。分

析不同软骨退变程度患者手术前后WOMAC评分变化,采用步行距离评分、活动范围评分评价手术前后膝关节功能恢复情况,评分越高,提示功能恢复越好^[7]。

5. 统计学方法:采用SPSS 18.0统计软件包对研究数据进行分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,比较采用t检验或方差分析,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1. 两组术中及术后情况比较:两组手术时间、术中出血量、术后住院时间比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表2)。

表2 两组术中及术后情况比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	n	手术时间(min)	术中出血量(ml)	术后住院(天)
治疗组	52	94.8±18.4	16.3±4.4	12.6±1.8
对照组	52	91.5±16.2	15.5±4.1	13.1±2.2
t		0.97	1.06	1.20
P		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

2. 两组手术前后WOMAC评分比较:术前,两组WOMAC各维度评分差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);术后6个月,两组疼痛、晨僵及关节功能均较术前明显降低,而联合组各维度评分均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表3)。

3. 两组手术前后膝关节功能比较:术前,两组步行距离评分、活动范围评分差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);术后6个月,联合组步行距离评分、活动

表 3 两组手术前后 WOMAC 评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	分层	疼痛	晨僵	关节功能
联合组	52	术前	12.73 ± 2.65	5.53 ± 1.73	48.24 ± 8.49
		术后 6 个月	5.40 ± 1.45 *#	2.79 ± 1.04 *#	30.07 ± 3.95 *#
对照组	52	术前	12.58 ± 2.56	5.36 ± 1.76	47.35 ± 7.66
		术后 6 个月	9.45 ± 1.59 *	4.19 ± 1.58 *	39.52 ± 3.68 *

与对照组比较, * $P < 0.05$; 与治疗前比较, # $P < 0.05$

范围评分均较术前显著改善,且明显优于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表 4)。

表 4 两组手术前后膝关节功能比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	分层	步行距离评分	活动范围评分
联合组	52	术前	15.03 ± 1.42	12.31 ± 1.36
		术后 6 个月	19.38 ± 2.48 *#	19.13 ± 1.66 *#
对照组	52	术前	14.85 ± 1.37	12.37 ± 1.62
		术后 6 个月	16.81 ± 2.65 *	16.17 ± 1.76 *

与对照组比较, * $P < 0.05$; 与治疗前比较, # $P < 0.05$

4. 联合组不同软骨退变程度患者 WOMAC 总评分比较:与术前比较, I ~ III 级患者术后 6 个月 WOMAC 总评分明显降低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),而 IV 级患者术前、术后 6 个月 WOMAC 总评分比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表 5)。

表 5 联合组不同软骨退变程度患者 WOMAC 总评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

软骨分级	n	术前	术后 6 个月	t	P
I 级	31	48.59 ± 4.26	33.44 ± 3.05	8.57	< 0.05
II 级	39	57.07 ± 5.28	41.37 ± 4.24	5.18	< 0.05
III 级	29	63.74 ± 5.54	50.41 ± 4.44	4.04	< 0.05
IV 级	5	71.35 ± 5.15	69.04 ± 6.75	0.51	> 0.05
F		6.30	7.11		
P		< 0.05	< 0.05		

5. 并发症: 随访期间,两组均未见血管、神经损伤、无深静脉血栓等手术相关并发症。

讨 论

现研究认为,髌股关节的损伤或退变、先天畸形所致髌骨运动轨迹的改变、关节对位不良是诱发髌股关节炎膝前疼痛的最重要因素^[8]。髌骨周围神经末梢极为丰富,软骨下方神经末梢的裸露在高应力作用下也可以引起膝疼痛。同时,患者多合并髌骨外侧支持带紧张和骨质增生,从而引起关节外侧面压力增高进一步导致髌骨关节软骨退变^[9]。膝关节镜治疗可清理增生退变的骨膜及骨碎屑,修复半月板,清除炎性积液,虽然未能彻底改变髌股关节炎的病理进程,

但一定程度上抑制或延缓了其退行性变,有利于改善关节功能,但其对疼痛症状的缓解作用并不十分令人满意^[10]。

局部去神经化术是通过选择性切断慢性疼痛处的传入神经,阻断疼痛反射弧达到止痛的目的,现已广泛应用于全膝关节置换术(TKA)中,而髌周去神经化对于治疗膝前痛是否有积极的作用仍不明确。van Jonbergen 等^[11]对不置换髌骨的 TKA 术患者术后随访 1 年发现,髌周去神经化可有效降低膝前痛的发生率,且有助于使 WOMAC 量表获得更好评分。本研究基于上述理论,将髌骨周围去神经化应用于髌骨关节炎膝前痛,结果显示,术后 6 个月,联合组疼痛、晨僵及关节功能的 WOMAC 评分均显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$),步行距离评分、活动范围评分显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$),说明去神经化切断髌骨部分神经支配,有助于阻断髌骨关节的痛觉神经传导,从而更有效缓解疼痛,并进一步促进关节功能的改善。

由于支配髌骨的血管多位于髌骨浅层,操作简单易行,故对髌骨周围电切去神经化对血供破坏的影响有限。本研究中均未见血管、神经损伤、深静脉血栓等手术相关并发症。肖春苟^[12]对兔膝关节去神经化,术后 16 周发现,显微镜下关节软骨厚度并未明显改变,由此认为膝关节神经支对关节软骨组织结构无明显影响,局部去神经化术治疗存在可行性。进一步分析发现,局部去神经化对不同软骨退变程度患者的疗效存在明显差异, I ~ III 级退变患者术后 6 个月 WOMAC 总评分改善最为明显,而 IV 级退变患者的疗效则不理想。因此,对于软骨退变程度较重、膝关节功能较差的患者,关节镜下清理术、髌骨周围去神经化均不应作为其首选治疗方案,应尽早选择 TKA 等更进一步的外科治疗。

综上所述,膝关节镜下关节清理联合髌骨周围去神经化治疗髌骨关节炎膝前痛安全有效,且与髌骨关节软骨的退变程度密切相关,尤其适用于 I ~ III 级退变患者,可有效缓解疼痛症状,促进膝关节功能的恢复,但其远期疗效及对关节软骨是否存在潜在性的危害有待于进一步研究证实。

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超声造影在卵巢肿块诊断中的应用价值

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摘要 目的 探讨超声造影在卵巢肿块诊断中的应用价值。**方法** 对常规超声检查发现卵巢肿块但性质难以鉴别的患者94例行超声造影检查并绘制时间 – 强度曲线(TIC), 分析比较不同肿块的造影剂灌注特点及TIC参数的差异。**结果** 卵巢肿块的超声造影灌注特点及TIC参数存在差异。良性组的AT、TPP晚于恶性组, PI低于恶性组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$) ; 良性肿瘤组的AT、TPP晚于恶性组, PI低于恶性组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$) ; 非肿瘤性病变组的TPP晚于恶性组, PI低于恶性组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$) ; 非肿瘤性病变组的AT早于良性肿瘤组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$) 。**结论** 不同性质的卵巢肿块的超声造影灌注特点及TIC参数不同, 超声造影有助于卵巢良恶性肿块的诊断及鉴别诊断。特别是对常规超声表现复杂、难以定性的卵巢肿块, 超声造影同样具有重要的临床应用价值。

关键词 卵巢肿块 超声造影 时间 – 强度曲线**中图分类号** R445.1**文献标识码** A**DOI** 10.11969/j.issn.1673-548X.2017.04.041

Application of Contrast – enhanced Ultrasound in the Diagnosis of Ovarian Masses Shang Xiaojie, Sun QiuHong. Central Hospital of Zibo, Shandong 255000, China

Abstract Objective To investigate the application value of contrast – enhanced ultrasound in the diagnosis of ovarian masses.

Methods Ninety – four patients with ovarian masses were observed and undetermined by conventional ultrasound examinations who were underwent contrast – enhanced ultrasound examinations and were made the time – intensity curve. By analyzing the perfusion characteristics and the quantitative parameters of time – intensity curve, we compared the difference of different masses. **Results** The perfusion characteristics and the quantitative parameters of the time – intensity curve were different. The arrival time and the time to peak intensity of benign masses were later than those of malignant tumors. The peak intensity of benign masses was lower than that of malignant tumors. There was a significant difference between the two groups. The arrival time and the time to peak intensity of benign tumors were later than those of malignant tumors. The peak intensity of benign tumors was lower than that of malignant tumors. There was a significant difference between the two groups. The time to peak intensity of non – tumorous lesions was later than that of malignant tumors. The peak intensity of non – tumorous lesions was lower than that of malignant tumors. There was a significant difference between the two groups. The arrival time of non – tumorous lesions was earlier than that of benign tumors. There was a significant difference between the two groups.

Conclusion The perfusion characteristics and the quantitative parameters that draw from the time – intensity curve of different masses are different. Contrast – enhanced ultrasound is contributive to the diagnosis and the differential diagnosis of different masses. Contrast – en-