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· 临床医学 ·

单髁关节置换术与全膝关节置换术治疗单间室骨关节炎的近期疗效比较

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[摘要] 目的: 比较单髁关节置换术(UKA)与全膝关节置换术(TKA)治疗单间室骨关节炎的近期疗效。方法: 单间室骨关节炎患者 24 例, 8 例行 UKA, 16 例行 TKA。比较 2 组患者术前及末次随访时的疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)和关节美国特种外科医院评分(HSS)。结果: 除 TKA 组 1 例患者因膝关节感染行假体取出, 关节框置术, 随访期间 2 组均未出现感染、假体松动、关节翻修、下肢静脉血栓形成等并发症。所有患者术后 VAS 评分及 HSS 评分均较术前明显改善($P < 0.01$)。末次随访时, TKA 患者术后疼痛缓解 VAS 评分优于 UKA 患者($P < 0.05$), HSS 评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论: UKA 和 TKA 治疗单间室骨关节炎的近期疗效相当, UKA 术后并发症相对较少, TKA 术后疼痛缓解则更为明显。

[关键词] 骨关节炎; 单髁关节置换术; 全膝关节置换术

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Comparison of the short - term effect of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty and total knee replacement in the treatment of unicompartmental osteoarthritis

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[Abstract] Objective: To compare the short-term effects of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty (UKA) and total knee replacement (TKA) in the treatment of unicompartmental osteoarthritis. Methods: Among 24 patients with unicompartmental osteoarthritis, 8 cases and 16 cases were treated with UKA and TKA, respectively. The VAS and HSS scores before operation and the end of following up between two groups were compared. Results: The prosthesis of 1 case in TKA group was taken out because of infection. No infection, loosening of the prosthesis, joint renovation and lower extremity venous thrombosis during the following up period in two groups were found. The VAS and HSS scores in all cases were significantly improved after operation ($P < 0.01$). At the end of following up, the VAS score of postoperative pain relief in TKA patient was better than that in UKA patient ($P < 0.05$), the difference of HSS score between two groups was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). Conclusions: The short-term effects of UKA and TKA in the treatment of unicompartmental osteoarthritis are similar. The postoperative complication of UKA is little, and the postoperative pain relief of TKA patients is more obvious.

[Key words] compartmental osteoarthritis; unicompartmental knee arthroplasty; total knee arthroplasty

膝单间室骨关节炎的治疗既往多采用全膝关节置换术(TKA)。近年文献^[1]报道显示, 单髁关节置换术(UKA)治疗单间室骨关节炎的数量正逐步上升。UKA创伤小, 保留交叉韧带, 维持了膝关节正

常的生物力学和较高水平的活动能力, 理论上具有明显的优势。2012~2013 年, 我科采用 UKA 治疗单间室骨关节炎患者 8 例, 与同期行 TKA 的 16 例患者进行比较, 现作报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 单间室骨关节炎患者 24 例, 其中

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8例行UKA治疗(UKA组),16例行TKA治疗(TKA组)。UKA组男3例,女5例;年龄57~72岁;病程9~45个月。TKA组男4例,女12例;年龄56~77岁;病程8~47个月。24例患者术前均有不同程度的膝关节疼痛和功能障碍,均行保守治疗无效。术前均行X线检查,明确存在单间室骨关节炎。2组患者性别、年龄和病程均具有可比性。纳入标准:(1)年龄>55岁;(2)体质量<90 kg;(3)均为单间室骨关节炎;(4)术前膝关节活动度>90°,内翻畸形<10°,外翻畸形<5°,屈曲挛缩<10°;(5)髌股关节无病变或病变轻微;(6)前交叉韧带完整。排除标准:(1)重体力劳动患者;(2)2或3个间室的骨关节炎症状;(3)存在严重骨质疏松;(4)感染性关节炎及类风湿性关节炎和强直髋。

1.2 手术方法 取仰卧位,大腿根部捆绑止血带,取膝髌旁内侧入路,切开关节囊。UKA组按膝关节负重位下Ahlback分级程度进行截骨,矫正下肢力线。TKA组采取等量截骨并适当松解软组织恢复力线。髌骨均未做置换。对于假体使用,严格按照产品说明书进行,假体各组件均行骨水泥固定。2组患者均于术后当天即行股四头肌主动收缩练习,

第2天开始适度屈膝功能锻炼,术后第3天下床部分负重活动,术后2周负重行走。术后48 h复查血常规了解血红蛋白情况。

1.5 随访指标 出院后通过门诊定期进行随访,3~4次/年,严密观察并发症发生情况。术前及末次随访时分别采用疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)和关节美国特种外科医院评分(HSS)评估2组患者疼痛及膝关节功能状况。

1.6 统计学方法 采用t检验。

2 结果

所有患者均获随访,平均随访26个月,随访期间除TKA组1例膝关节感染行假体取出,关节框置术,2组均未出现感染、假体松动、关节翻修、下肢静脉血栓形成等并发症(见图1、2)。2组患者术前VAS及HSS评分差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),2组患者术后VAS和HSS评分均较术前明显改善($P < 0.01$)。末次随访时,TKA组患者VAS评分优于UKA组($P < 0.05$),HSS评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)(见表1)。



图1 UKA组患者,女,63岁,左膝内侧间室病变(1A、1B为术前膝关节正侧位X线片,1C、1D为术后膝关节正侧位X线片)
图2 TKA组患者,男,61岁,右膝内侧间室病变(2A、2B为术前膝关节正侧位X线片,2C、2D为术后膝关节正侧位X线片)

3 讨论

骨性关节炎是困扰老年人日常生活常见的疾病之一,对于重度患者,需行人工关节置换术。正确选择单髁关节置换的适应证是保证良好疗效的前提,但关于适应证的选择,临床并未达成共识。Carr

等^[1]报道的适应证包括:可矫正的内翻畸形,前交叉韧带正常,外侧关节间室无退变,髌股关节正常。本研究中,我们对单髁关节置换适应证的选择较之更为严格,除上述标准外,还包括:年龄>55岁;体质量<90 kg;术前膝关节活动度>90°,内翻畸形<10°,外翻畸形<5°,屈曲挛缩<10°。结果表明,

表 1 2 组患者术前及末次随访时 VAS 和 HSS 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$; 分)

| 分组 | n | VAS 评分 | | | | HSS 评分 | | | |
|-----|----|-------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|----------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | 术前 | 末次随访($\bar{d} \pm s_d$) | t | P | 术前 | 末次随访($\bar{d} \pm s_d$) | t | P |
| UKA | 8 | 6.36 ± 1.48 | -3.19 ± 1.18 | 7.65 | <0.01 | 60 ± 3.5 | 20 ± 3.31 | 17.09 | <0.01 |
| TKA | 16 | 6.19 ± 1.64 | -4.32 ± 1.33 | 12.99 | <0.01 | 61 ± 4.5 | 24 ± 3.55 | 27.04 | <0.01 |
| t | — | 0.25 | 2.21 | — | — | 0.55 | 2.66 | — | — |
| P | — | >0.05 | <0.05 | — | — | >0.05 | >0.05 | — | — |

UKA 组和 TKA 组均获得良好疗效,术后 VAS 评分及 HSS 评分均较术前明显改善($P < 0.01$)。

近年来,随着 UKA 在设计上的不断改进和发展,UKA 治疗单间室骨性关节炎被更多地应用于临床^[2-3]。UKA 仅对内侧病变间室进行表面置换,切口小,不翻转髌骨,保留了交叉韧带,维持了膝关节正常的生物力学,术后具有较高水平的活动能力和本体感觉,恢复快,术后功能好,住院时间短,费用相对低^[4-6]。有报道^[4,7] UKA 可取得良好的长期治疗效果,假体 10 年生存率 85% ~ 95%,20 年生存率 80% ~ 90%。Sun 等^[8]研究结果显示,UKA 术后患者膝关节功能评分明显高于 TKA,且较 TKA 拥有更好的末次随访膝关节活动度。本研究中,随访时间较短,TKA 组 VAS 评分优于 UKA 组,但 2 组间 HSS 评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

临床工作中,TKA 严重并发症包括感染、心脑血管意外、下肢深静脉血栓、肺栓塞,甚至可导致死亡^[9]。而 UKA 严重并发症发生率较 TKA 低^[10],Yang 等^[11]对 UKA 和 TKA 进行队列研究发现,50 膝 TKA 中 1 例发生下肢深静脉血栓并肺栓塞,而 UKA 无下肢深静脉血栓发生。本研究中,仅 TKA 组 1 例因假体感染行假体取出,关节松置术,余均未出现感染、下肢静脉血栓等并发症。此外,Weale 等^[12]认为 UKA 术后翻修率较高,5 年内翻修率明显高于 TKA 组,但 Newman 等^[6]研究报道了 15 年的随访结果,显示 2 种手术方式翻修率相当。本研究中 UKA 组未出现术后翻修,考虑可能是由于随访时间太短。

综上所述,UKA 和 TKA 治疗单间室骨关节炎的近期疗效相当,UKA 术后并发症相对较少,TKA 患者术后疼痛缓解更为明显。

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