•经验交流•

钻孔减压治疗塌陷期股骨头坏死的临床观察

魏民,王志刚,刘玉杰,李众利 (中国人民解放军总医院骨科,北京 100853)

【摘要】 目的: 探讨钻孔减压治疗塌陷期股骨头坏死的临床疗效并作生存分析。方法: 收集自 2006 年 3 月至 2009 年 2 月期间治疗的 22 例双侧股骨头坏死病例,其中男 20 例,女 2 例;平均年龄 38.4 岁(24~52 岁)。所有病例一侧为 Ficat II 期或 II 期。采用钻孔减压进行治疗,平均随访 5.4 年(1~8 年)。以严重的髋关节疼痛(VAS≥7分)、髋关节功能障碍(Harris 评分≤70分)、X 线显示病变进展到 Ficat IV 期以及髋关节置换作为终点进行生存分析。结果:以严重的髋关节疼痛为终点,Ficat III 期最终有 13 例 VAS<7分,而 Ficat II 期或 II 期有 18 例(P>0.05);以髋关节功能障碍为终点,Ficat III 期最终有 6 例 Harris 评分>70分,而 Ficat I 期或 II 期组有 18 例(P<0.05);以 X 线显示病变进展到 Ficat IV 期为终点,Ficat III 期最终有 2 例未进展到 Ficat IV 期,而 Ficat I 期或 II 期组有 18 例 (P<0.05);以 就关节置换为终点,Ficat III 期最终有 13 例未行髋关节置换,而 Ficat I 期或 II 期有 18 例(P>0.05)。结论:钻孔减压可以有效地延缓 Ficat III 期的病情发展,降低关节置换的比例。

【关键词】 股骨头坏死; 减压术,外科; 髋关节

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2015.06.019

Drilling decompression for femoral head necrosis at collapse stage WEI Min, WANG Zhi-gang, LIU Yu-jie, and LI Zhong-li. General Hospital of PLA, Beijing 100853, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore clinical effects of drilling decompression for femoral head necrosis at collapse stage. **Methods**: Totally 22 patients with femoral head necrosis on both side were analyzed from March 2006 to February 2009. Among them, there were 20 males and 2 females aged from 24 to 52 years old with an average of 38.4 years old. All patients were Ficat \blacksquare on one side and Ficat \blacksquare or \blacksquare on another side. Drilling decompression were performed on all patients. The average followed-up period was 5.4 years (ranged, 1 to 8 years). The endpoint of severe pain (VAS ≥ 7), severe dysfunction (Harris ≤ 70), radiographic progression on Ficat \blacksquare and total hip arhtroplasty (THA) was used for survivorship analysis. **Results**: Severe pain as an endpoint, 13 cases were survived on Ficat \blacksquare and 18 cases on Ficat \blacksquare or \blacksquare (P<0.05). Radiographic progression on Ficat \blacksquare and 18 on Ficat \blacksquare or \blacksquare (\blacksquare 0.05). The as an endpoint, 13 cases were survived on Ficat \blacksquare 1 and 18 on Ficat \blacksquare 2 or \blacksquare 3 (\blacksquare 4 as an endpoint, 13 cases were survived on Ficat \blacksquare 4 and 18 on Ficat \blacksquare 5 or \blacksquare 6 (\blacksquare 1 and 18 cases on Ficat \blacksquare 9 treated with drilling decompression could prolong progression of disease, decrease percentage of THA.

KEYWORDS Femoral head necrosis; Decompression, surgical; Hip joint

Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2015, 28(6): 562-566 www.zggszz.com

股骨头坏死是临床常见疾病,如不能有效控制可导致髋关节功能障碍,最终只能进行关节置换[1-2]。目前治疗股骨头坏死的方法很多,其中髓芯减压术作为治疗股骨头坏死的有效方法已存在多年[3-6]。笔者采用细针多孔道扇形减压治疗早期股骨头坏死,可准确地进行骨内减压,从而有效减轻疼痛;并且对髋关节力学强度影响小,可有效预防股骨头塌陷[7-9]。但是,减压术对塌陷期股骨头坏死的临床效果仍存在不确定性。本研究选取我科 2006 年3 月至 2009 年 2 月采用钻孔减压治疗的股骨头坏

死 Ficat Ⅲ期病例,按其临床效果进行生存分析。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

所有病例一侧为 Ficat Ⅲ期,另一侧为 Ficat Ⅰ期 或 Ⅱ期,共 22 例。其中男 20 例,女 2 例;平均年龄 38.4 岁(24~52 岁)。发病诱因中,酒精型 15 例,激素型 7 例。激素致病的病例在手术前均已停用激素。

1.2 治疗方法

硬膜外麻醉后患者平卧于可透视骨科牵引床上,双下肢牵引维持位置,用双管球 X 线透视结合术前影像学检查定位坏死区,在股骨大粗隆下 2 cm 处选取 1 个进针点,以直径 3 mm 克氏针多方向(一般 3~5 个方向)扇形钻入骨坏死区,在硬化带可感觉

通讯作者:魏民 E-mail:weim301gk@sina.com Corresponding author:WEI Min E-mail:weim301gk@sina.com 到骨质坚硬,注意避免穿过股骨头软骨面。术后患者保护性部分负重活动至少6周。

1.3 观察指标与方法

采用可视模拟评分(VAS)评估患髋疼痛程度^[10],总分10分,0分表示没有疼痛,10分表示最严重的疼痛。采用 Harris 评分评价患髋功能^[11],总分100分,包括疼痛程度(44分)、行走能力(33分)、生活能力(14分)、关节畸形和活动度(9分)。X线结合MRI 判定 Ficat 分期^[12], I 期为 X 线正常但 MRI 有坏死改变;Ⅲ期为 X 线出现坏死改变;Ⅲ期出现股骨头塌陷;Ⅳ期则出现关节退变和间隙狭窄。设定 4个生存终点,分别为严重的髋关节疼痛(VAS≥7分)、髋关节功能障碍(Harris 评分≤70分)、X 线显示病变进展到 Ficat IV期及髋关节置换。以最后 1 次检测或髋关节置换作为随访终点,平均随访时间 5.4 年(1~8年)。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 19.0 软件, Kaplan-Meier 法计算患者

股骨头生存率及绘制生存曲线,生存率比较采用Log-rank 检验。以 P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

22 例中 2 例失访,失访时间分别为 2 年和 5 年,其余 20 例随访时间为 1~8 年,平均 5.4 年。随 访资料见表 1,典型病例 X 线片见图 1-2。

以严重的髋关节疼痛(VAS \geqslant 7分)为终点(图 3),Ficat II 期组最终有 13 例 VAS<7 分,而 Ficat I 期或 II 期组有 18 例,两组差异无统计学意义(χ^2 =2.879,P=0.090)。Ficat II 期组 VAS \geqslant 7 分的平均时间为 1.5 年(0.5~2.5 年),Ficat I 期或 II 期组 VAS \geqslant 7 分的平均时间为 1.9 年(1~3 年)。

以髋关节功能障碍(Harris 评分 \leq 70 分)为终点(图 4), Ficat III期组最终有 6 例 Harris 评分>70 分, 而 Ficat II 期或 II 期组有 18 例, Ficat II 期或 II 期组优于 Ficat III期组(χ^2 =13.101, P=0.000)。 Ficat III期组 Harris 评分 \leq 70 分的平均时间为 1.9 年(0.5~3.5 年), Ficat II 期或 II 期组 Harris 评分 \leq 70 分的平均时间

表 1 股骨头坏死患者 22 例病情进展到各个设定的生存终点的时间(年)

Tab.1 Time of progressive disease to survive time of 22 patients with femoral head necrosis(year)

患者	FicatⅢ期侧				Ficat I 期或Ⅱ期侧			
	VAS≥7分	Harris 评分≤70 分	Ficat IV期	THA	VAS≥7分	Harris 评分≤70 分	Ficat IV期	THA
1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8
3	7	4	3	7	7	7	7	7
4	7	7	3	7	7	7	7	7
5	7	7	4	7	7	7	7	7
6	2.5	2	2	3	7	7	7	7
7	2	1.5	1.5	2	7	7	7	7
8	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	7
9	1	0.5	0.5	2	2	1.5	1.5	2
10	2	1.5	1.5	2.5	7	7	7	7
11*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
12	7	2.5	2.5	7	7	7	7	7
13	7	7	2	7	7	7	7	7
14	1	1	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
15	6	2.5	2.5	6	6	6	6	6
16	6	1.5	1.5	6	6	6	6	6
17	1.5	1	1	3	3	2.5	2.5	3
18*	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
19	6	3.5	3	6	6	6	6	6
20	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5
21	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
22	5	2	2	5	5	5	5	5

注:*代表失访病例

Note: * represent patient lost follow-up

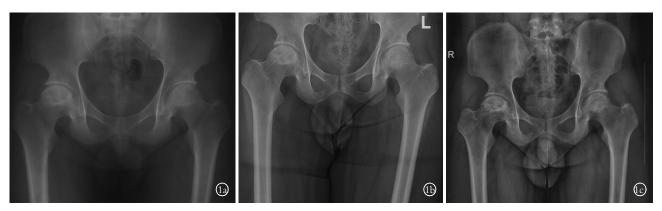


图 1 患者,男,37 岁,股骨头坏死钻孔减压 1a. 术前 X 线片示双侧股骨头坏死,右侧为 Ficat III 期,左侧为 Ficat III 期 1b. 股骨头钻孔减压术后 X 线片 1c. 术后 6 年随访 X 线片显示双侧股骨头坏死灶未进一步进展

Fig.1 Male, 37-year-old, femoral head necrosis treated with drilling decompression 1a. Preoperative X-ray showed femoral head necrosis on both side, the right side was on Ficat II stage, the left side was on Ficat II stage 1b. X-ray after drilling decompression 1c. Postoperative X-ray at 6 years showed no progress of femoral head necrosis on both side



图 2 患者,男,33 岁,股骨头坏死钻孔减压 2a. 术前 X 线片示双侧股骨头坏死,左侧为 Ficat III 期,右侧为 Ficat III 期 2b. 股骨头钻孔减压术后 X 线片 2c. 术后 S 年随访 X 线片示双侧股骨头坏死灶未进一步进展

Fig.2 Male, 33-year-old, femoral head necrosis treated with drilling decompression 2a. Preoperative X-ray showed femoral head necrosis on both side, the left side was on Ficat II stage, the right side was on Ficat II stage 2b. X-ray after drilling decompression 2c. Postoperative X-ray at 5 years showed no progress of double femoral head necrosis on both side

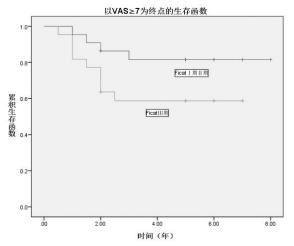


图 3 钻孔减压治疗股骨头坏死后以严重的髋关节疼痛(VAS≥7分)为终点的生存分析曲线

 $\label{eq:Fig.3} \textbf{Fig.3} \quad \text{Survivorship curve of drilling decompression for femoral head} \\ \text{necrosis when severe pain} (VAS {\geqslant} 7 \text{ scores}) \\ \text{was used for endpoint}$

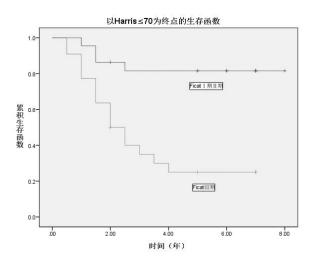


图 4 钻孔减压治疗股骨头坏死后以髋关节功能障碍(Harris 评分≤70分)为终点的生存分析曲线

Fig.4 Survivorship curve of drilling decompression for femoral head necrosis when severe dysfunction(Harris ≤ 70 scores) was used for endpoint

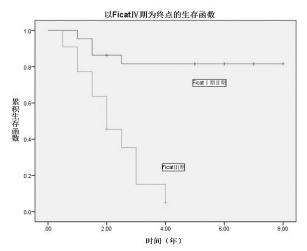


图 5 钻孔减压治疗股骨头坏死后以 X 线显示病变进展到 $Ficat\ IV$ 期为终点的生存分析曲线

Fig.5 Survivorship curve of drilling decompression for femoral head necrosis when radiographic progression on Ficat IV was used for endpoint

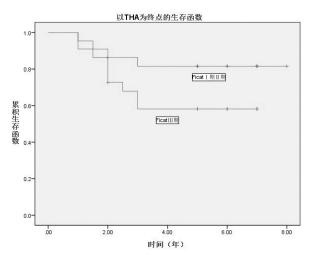


图 6 钻孔减压治疗股骨头坏死后以髋关节置换为终点的生存分析曲线

Fig.6 Survivorship curve of drilling decompression for femoral head necrosis when total hip arhtroplasty (THA) was used for endpoint

为 1.6 年(1~2.5 年)。

以 X 线显示病变进展到 Ficat IV期为终点(图 5), Ficat III 期组最终有 2 例未进展到 Ficat IV期,而 Ficat I 期或 II 期组有 18 例,Ficat I 期或 II 期组优于 Ficat III 期组(χ^2 =22.983,P=0.000)。 Ficat III 期组进展到 Ficat IV期的平均时间为 2.1 年(0.5~4 年),Ficat I 期或 II 期组进展到 Ficat IV期的平均时间为 1.6 年(1~2.5 年)。

以髋关节置换为终点 (图 6), Ficat III 期组最终有 13 例未行髋关节置换,而 Ficat II 期或 II 期组有 18 例, 两组差异无统计学意义 (χ^2 =2.577, P=0.108)。 Ficat III 期组进行髋关节置换的平均时间为 2 年

(0.5~3 年), Ficat I 期或 II 期组进行髋关节置换的平均时间为 1.9 年(1~3 年)。

3 讨论

3.1 钻孔减压治疗股骨头坏死的临床疗效

股骨头坏死由多种因素致病[13-15]。如果未经治疗将在 1~2 年内发生股骨头塌陷和骨关节炎,有超过半数患者在 3 年内进行关节置换^[16-17]。髓心减压是股骨头坏死的保头手术^[3-6],通过降低骨内高压,排出坏死组织,刺激减压孔周围的血管形成,增强坏死骨的爬行替代,使坏死灶得以消除。笔者将髓心减压改良为钻孔减压,即细针多孔道扇形减压,既可以有效进行减压又不影响股骨头内部的力学支撑结构;而且,粗隆下的进针点为单一孔道,有效地避免了粗隆下骨折的发生^[18]。

尽管减压术的临床效果尚有争议[19],但多数学者认为其与股骨头坏死的分期相关[6-8]。Mont 等[20]回顾分析了 1996 年以前的 42 篇文献,共 1 206 髋行减压术,819 髋行非手术治疗,结果显示非手术治疗的总有效率仅为 23%,而减压术的总有效率达到65%;而对塌陷前期的病例非手术治疗的有效率为35%,减压术的有效率为71%。有学者[21]将 1992-2007 年的 15 篇文献与 1992 年以前的 23 篇文献进行了比较,发现减压术的有效率得到了提高,尤其是对塌陷前期的病例。本组病例采用自身对照评价钻孔减压对股骨头坏死塌陷前期(Ficat Ⅰ期或 Ⅱ期)和塌陷期(Ficat Ⅲ期)的不同效果,结果显示塌陷前期的治疗效果优于塌陷期。

3.2 钻孔减压治疗 Ficat Ⅲ期股骨头坏死的生存分析不同评价标准也可能对临床结果造成影响。多数临床研究是以影像学分期进展或最终关节置换作为生存终点[^{22-23]}。本组病例以 VAS≥7分、Harris评分≤70分、X线显示病变进展到 Ficat Ⅳ期和髋关节置换作为生存终点,对钻孔减压的临床疗效进行评价,显示出不同的结果。

Ficat Ⅲ期中有 91%的病例(20/22)进展到 Ficat Ⅳ期,有 73%的病例(16/22)的 Harris 评分最终低于 70 分,结果提示减压术并不能停止或逆转 Ficat Ⅲ期的病情发展,因此患者的 X 线表现和 Harris 评分均持续加重。但是,仅有 41%的病例(9/22)VAS 评分最终超过 7 分并行关节置换,可见减压术可以有效地延缓 Ficat Ⅲ期的病情发展,使患者可以更好地耐受病变造成的疼痛,进而可以降低关节置换的比例。

由于本组双侧股骨头坏死 (一侧为 Ficat Ⅲ期, 另一侧为 Ficat Ⅰ期或 Ⅱ期)的病例数量较少,因此 可能会对结果产生一定影响。由于医学伦理的原因, 本组病例并没有非手术的对照组,仅对 Ficat Ⅲ期和 Ficat I 期 II 期的临床结果进行了比较。文献报道减压术的效果可能与股骨头坏死病灶的大小相关^[24],由于本组病例数量较少,因此未再进一步分层。

综上所述,钻孔减压可以有效地延缓 Ficat Ⅲ期的病情发展,降低关节置换的比例。

参考文献

- [1] Axe JM, Pull JO, Smith E. Total hip arthroplasty as treatment for avascular necrosis secondary to slipped capital femoral epiphysis in a pre-teen[J]. Del Med J, 2013, 85(8):237–240.
- [2] Wang TI, Hung SH, Su YP, et al. Noncemented total hip arthroplasty for osteonecrosis of the femoral head in elderly patients[J]. Orthopedics, 2013, 36(3); e271-275.
- [3] Abrisham SM, Hajiesmaeili MR, Soleimani H, et al. Efficacy of core decompression of femoral head to treat avascular necrosis in intravenous drug users[J]. Acta Med Iran, 2013, 51(4):250-253.
- [4] Karimi-Mobarake M, Nemati A, Kheradmand A, et al. Comparison of total hip arthroplasty and core decompression in avascular necrosis of the femoral head after taking temgesic and norgesic [J]. Addict Health, 2012, 4(3-4):117-121.
- [5] Peled E, Bejar J, Barak M, et al. Core decompression and alendronate treatment of the osteonecrotic rat femoral head; computer-assisted analysis [J]. Int J Exp Pathol, 2013, 94(3); 212–216.
- [6] 曹斌,刘永辉,王颖,等. 微创减压加打压植骨治疗股骨头坏死的临床应用研究[J]. 中国骨伤,2010,23(2):111-113.
 Cao B, Liu YH, Wang Y, et al. Clinical application of minimally invasive core decompression combined with impaction bone grafting to the treatment of femoral head necrosis[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma,2010,23(2):111-113. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [7] Al Omran A. Multiple drilling compared with standard core decompression for avascular necrosis of the femoral head in sickle cell disease patients [J]. Arch Orthop Trauma Surg, 2013, 133(5):609–613.
- [8] 于学忠,刘玉杰,张伯勋,等.多孔髓芯减压并关节清理治疗早期股骨头缺血性坏死[J]. 军医进修学院学报,2007,28(2):90-91.
 - Yu XZ, Liu YJ, Zhang BX, et al. Clinical evaluation of core decompression of femoral head assisted with arthroscopy debridement for avascular necrosis of femoral head[J]. Jun Yi Jin Xiu Xue Yuan Xue Bao, 2007, 28(2):90–91. Chinese.
- [9] Miont AM, Ragland PS, Etienne G. Core decompression of the femoral head for osteonecrosis using percutaneous multiple small-diameter drilling[J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 2004, (429):131–138.
- [10] Gangji V, Rooze M, De Maertelaer V, et al. Inefficacy of the cementation of femoral head collapse in glucocorticoid-induced osteonecrosis [J]. Int Orthop, 2009, 33(3);639-642.
- [11] Linclau L, Dokter G, Debois JM, et al. The influence of radiation

- therapy on the Harris hip score in cementless total hip arthroplasty [J]. Acta Orthop Belg, 1995, 61(1); 48–52.
- [12] Ficat RP. Idiopathic bone necrosis of the femoral head; early diagnosis and treatment [J]. J Bone Joint Surg Br, 1985,67(1):3-9.
- [13] Fukushima W, Yamamoto T, Takahashi S, et al. The effect of alcohol intake and the use of oral corticosteroids on the risk of idiopathic osteonecrosis of thefemoral head; a case-control study in Japan[J]. Bone Joint J, 2013, 95(3); 320–325.
- [14] Wang XS, Zhuang QY, Weng XS, et al. Etiological and clinical analysis of osteonecrosis of the femoral head in Chinese patients [J]. Chin Med J (Engl.), 2013, 126(2):290–295.
- [15] Erken HY, Ofluoglu O, Aktas M, et al. Effect of pentoxifylline on histopathological changes in steroid-induced osteonecrosis of femoral head; experimental study in chicken [J]. Int Orthop, 2012, 36(7):1523-1528.
- [16] Aaron RK, Lennox D, Bunce GE, et al. The conservative treatment of osteonecrosis of the femoral head. A comparison of core decompression and pulsing electromagnetic fields [J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 1989, 249(12):209-218.
- [17] Stulberg BN, Davis AW, Bauer TW, et al. Osteonecrosis of the femoral head; a prospective randomized treatment protocol[J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 1991, 268:140–151.
- [18] Song WS, Yoo JJ, Kim YM, et al. Results of multiple drilling compared with those of conventional methods of core decompression [J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 2006, 454:139-146.
- [19] Neumayr LD, Aguilar C, Earles AN, et al. Physical therapy alone compared with core decompression and physical therapy for femoral head osteonecrosis in sickle cell disease. Results of a multicenter study at a mean of three years after treatment[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 2006, 88(12):2573-2582.
- [20] Mont MA, Carbone JL, Fairbank AC. Core decompression versus nonoperative management for osteonecrosis of the femoral head[J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 1996, 324(2):169–178.
- [21] Marker DR, Seyler TM, Ulrich SD, et al. Do modern techniques improve core decompression outcomes for hip osteonecrosis [J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 2008, 466(5):1093-1103.
- [22] Elmal N, Ertem K, Karakaplan M, et al. Vascular pedicled iliac bone grafting is effective in patients with an early stage of femoral head avascularnecrosis[J]. Eklem Hastalik Cerrahisi, 2014, 25 (1):2-7.
- [23] Iorio R, Healy WL, Abramowitz AJ, et al. Clinical outcome and survivorship analysis of core decompression for early osteonecrosis of the femoral head[J]. J Arthroplasty, 1998, 13(1):34–41.
- [24] Mazieres B, Marin F, Chiron P, et al. Influence of the volume of osteonecrosis on the outcome of core decompression of the femoral head[J]. Ann Rheum Dis, 1997, 56(12):747-750.

(收稿日期:2014-10-01 本文编辑:连智华)