

· 基础研究 ·

针刀干预对膝骨关节炎兔股四头肌肌腱拉伸力学的影响

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【摘要】 目的: 观察针刀干预对膝骨关节炎(KOA)兔行为学、形态学及拉伸力学的影响, 探讨针刀治疗 KOA 的生物力学效应。方法: 24 只新西兰雄兔随机分为 4 组: 正常组、模型组、电针组、针刀组, 每组各 6 只。模型组以改良 Videman 左后肢伸直位固定制动固定 6 周建立兔 KOA 模型。电针组电针左侧梁丘、血海、内膝眼、外膝眼, 每周 3 次, 治疗 3 周。针刀组以针刀松解左侧股四头肌肌腱, 每周 1 次, 治疗 3 周。分别于造模措施解除 1 周后和治疗结束 1 周后应用 Lequesne MG 膝关节评估法进行行为学检测, 治疗结束 1 周后进行 HE 染色和力学测试。结果: 行为学治疗前观察显示: 在局部疼痛、步态反应、关节活动和关节肿胀方面, 正常组与模型组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 而模型组、电针组和针刀组之间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后结果显示: 与正常组相比, 模型组、电针组和针刀组在局部疼痛、步态反应、关节活动和关节肿胀上差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 在局部疼痛上, 电针组较模型组降低, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 针刀组与模型组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 电针组和针刀组之间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 在步态改变上, 模型组与电针组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 针刀组与模型组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 在关节活动度方面, 电针组、针刀组与模型组相比, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 在关节肿胀上, 电针组和针刀组分别与模型组比较, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$), 而电针组和针刀组之间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。力学方面: 与空白组相比, 模型组的极限载荷显著降低($P<0.01$), 电针组极限载荷有下降趋势($P>0.05$), 针刀组极限载荷有上升趋势($P>0.05$); 与模型组比较, 电针组极限载荷升高($P<0.05$), 针刀组极限载荷显著升高($P<0.01$); 与电针组相比, 针刀组极限载荷有上升趋势($P>0.05$)。与空白组比较, 模型组的最大位移显著降低($P<0.01$), 电针组和针刀组最大位移均有下降趋势($P>0.05$), 与模型组比较, 电针组最大位移有升高趋势($P>0.05$), 针刀组最大位移显著升高($P<0.05$), 与电针组相比, 针刀组最大位移有上升趋势($P>0.05$)。在刚度方面各组数据间均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论: 针刀干预可使行为学及形态学发生明显改变, 可显著改善股四头肌肌腱拉伸力学特性, 并发挥其生物力学效应从而达到治疗 KOA 的目的。

【关键词】 骨关节炎, 膝; 针刀; 股四头肌肌腱; 动物实验

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Effect of needle knife intervention on tensile mechanics of femoral quadriceps tendon in rabbits with knee osteoarthritis

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effects of acupotomy intervention on the behavior, morphology and tensile mechanics of knee osteoarthritis (KOA) rabbits, and to explore the biomechanical effects of acupotomy on KOA. **Methods:** Twenty-four New Zealand male rabbits were randomly divided into four groups: normal group, model group, electroacupuncture group and needle-knife group, with 6 rabbits in each group. In each model group, rabbit KOA model was established by fixing Videman's left hind limb in straight position for 6 weeks. In the electroacupuncture group, rats were treated left on *Liang Qiu* (梁丘), *Xue Hai* (血海), *Nei Xi Yan* (内膝眼) and *Wai Xi Yan* (外膝眼) 3 times a week for 3 weeks. In the acupotomology group, the left quadriceps femoris tendon was released with acupotomology, and the treatment was once a week for 3 weeks. Behavioral tests were performed using Lequesne MG knee joint evaluation method one week after the end of modeling and one week after the end of treatment, and HE staining and mechanical tests were performed one week after the end of treatment. **Results:** Behavioral observation before treatment showed that there were significant differences in local pain, gait response, joint

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activity and joint swelling between the normal group and the model group ($P<0.05$), while there was no significant difference among the model group, electro-acupuncture group and needle-knife group ($P>0.05$). After treatment, the results showed that there were significant differences in local pain, gait response, joint activity and joint swelling among model group, electro-acupuncture group and needle-knife group compared with normal group ($P<0.05$); In local pain, the electro-acupuncture group was lower than the model group, and there was no significant difference ($P>0.05$); there was significant difference between needle-knife group and model group ($P<0.05$); there was no significant difference between electro-acupuncture group and needle-knife group ($P>0.05$). In gait change, there was significant difference between model group and electro-acupuncture group ($P<0.05$); there was no significant difference between needle-knife group and model group ($P>0.05$). In joint activity, there was significant difference between electro-acupuncture group and model group ($P<0.05$). In joint swelling, compared with model group, there was significant difference on electro-acupuncture group and electro-knife group ($P<0.01$), but there was no significant difference between the electro-acupuncture group and the needle-knife group ($P>0.05$). Mechanics: Compared with the blank group, the ultimate load of the model group decreased significantly ($P<0.01$), the ultimate load of the electro-acupuncture group decreased ($P>0.05$), and the ultimate load of the needle-knife group increased ($P>0.05$). Compared with the model group, the ultimate load of the electro-acupuncture group increased significantly ($P<0.05$), and the ultimate load of the needle-knife group increased significantly ($P<0.01$). Compared with the electro-acupuncture group, the ultimate load of the needle-knife group increased ($P>0.05$). Compared with the blank group, the maximum displacement of the model group decreased significantly ($P<0.01$), and the maximum displacement of the electro-acupuncture group and the needle-knife group decreased ($P>0.05$). Compared with the model group, the maximum displacement of the electro-acupuncture group increased ($P>0.05$), and the maximum displacement of the needle-knife group increased significantly ($P<0.05$). Compared with the electro-acupuncture group, the maximum displacement of the needle-knife group increased ($P>0.05$). There was no significant difference in stiffness among groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Acupotomy intervention can significantly change the behavior and morphology, significantly improve the mechanical properties of quadriceps femoris tendon stretch, and exert its biomechanical effects to achieve the purpose of treating KOA.

KEYWORDS Osteoarthritis, knee; Needle-knife; Quadriceps tendon; Animal experimentation

膝骨关节炎(knee osteoarthritis, KOA)是一种慢性退行性骨关节病,以膝关节疼痛为主要临床症状,严重时可出现活动受限,甚则影响生活质量,该病也是老年人致残主要原因。现代医学认为,膝骨关节炎的发生与年龄呈正相关,由于外伤、肥胖、过度使用,导致膝关节力学平衡受到破坏,进而使膝关节周围发生软组织挛缩、粘连,组织间水肿,形成无菌性炎症^[1]。前期研究^[2]已经证实,KOA 模型兔膝周韧带粘连变性,其力学特性遭到破坏造成膝关节力学失衡加速软骨退变,针刀松解可通过提高韧带力学特性,有效缓解软骨退变。而股四头肌是惟一的伸膝关节肌群,在维持膝关节力学平衡中至关重要。针刀治疗可通过改善股四头肌肌腱力学特性,恢复力学性能,重新分布力量,从而重塑膝关节内部的应力平衡,从而达到治疗膝骨关节炎的目的。本研究通过针刀干预膝骨关节炎兔股四头肌肌腱,观察其力学变化,分析探讨针刀治疗膝骨关节炎的力学机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物与方法

健康雄性 6 月龄新西兰大白兔 24 只 [DH201601958], 体重(2.5±3.0) kg, 由北京科宇动物养殖中心提供, 中国中医科学院中药研究所大动物实验室饲养, 微生物学检测合格, SPF 级清洁饲养。单笼饲养, 自由摄食饮水, 标准饲料。室温 23~25 °C,

湿度 60%, 紫外线定期消毒。按随机数字表将家兔分为正常组、模型组、电针组、针刀组 4 组, 每组 6 只。除正常组外, 其余 3 组均造模。

1.2 设备和试剂

树脂绷带(15 cm×180 cm, 珠海丽珠医用生物材料有限公司);一次性针刀(0.3 mm×20 mm, 北京卓越华友医疗器械有限公司);一次性无菌针灸针(0.2 mm×13 mm 环球牌毫针, 苏州针灸用品有限公司);HANS 穴位神经刺激仪(LH202H 型, 北京华卫产业开发公司);激光测量仪(奥林巴斯公司, 日本);Bose Electro Force 3300 疲劳试验机(BOSE 公司, 美国);Tissue-TEK VIP6 生物组织脱水机(日本樱花公司);Tissue-TEK TEC 生物组织包埋机(日本樱花公司);Leica RM2235 组织切片机(德国莱卡公司);Leica HI1210 换片仪(德国莱卡公司);Leica HI1220 烤片仪(德国莱卡公司);Leica ST5020 自动染色机(德国莱卡公司);Leica CV5030 自动封片仪(德国莱卡公司);Olympus BX53 显微镜(美国奥林帕斯公司)。

1.3 造模方法

采用改良后 Videman 法^[3]即左后肢伸直位固定制动法:除正常组外,另 3 组动物于造模前禁食 10~16 h, 以 3% 戊巴比妥钠溶液按 30 mg/kg 剂量耳缘静脉注射麻醉,剪去左后肢踝关节以上兔毛,牵拉使其处于完全伸直位,树脂绷带经 65~85 °C 热水浸泡

软化后,从腹股沟到趾头固定(膝关节伸 180°,踝关节背屈 60°),留出足趾观察血供,树脂外以高分子绷带固定,继用医用纱布包裹,加以制动并保持其透气性,以防止兔撕咬,共制动 6 周。如果足趾有坏死、发黑、浮肿等情况出现,应立刻拆除高分子及树脂绷带,待肿胀消退后再重新固定。若树脂松动或脱落应及时重新固定。在整个造模过程中,若出现足底溃烂、咬伤、骨折、皮肤感染、腹泻等情况,均予以剔除。

1.4 干预措施

正常组:正常饲养。模型组:造模后不做干预治疗。电针组:造模后 1 周,进行电针治疗。取左侧梁丘、血海、内膝眼及外膝眼消毒后进行常规针刺,以电针仪分别连接内膝眼和外膝眼、梁丘和血海,疏密波,频率 2/100 Hz,强度 3 mA,每 20 min。隔天治疗 1 次,1 周治疗 3 次,共治疗 3 周。

针刀组:造模后 1 周,在兔膝关节针刀进针部位,以龙胆紫定位,常规备皮、消毒,然后刺入针刀,出针并按压片刻止血。每周 1 次,共 3 次。各进针点具体操作如下:(1)股内、外侧肌腱止点进针点操作:分别松解股内、外侧肌肌腱延续处,针刀刀刃平行于肌腱,刀体与皮肤切面垂直刺入,向肌腱与骨连接方向进行松解,出刀并加压片刻。(2)股直肌肌腱止点进针点操作:松解髌骨上缘即股直肌肌腱移行处,针刀刀刃平行于肌腱,刀体与皮肤切面垂直刺入,向肌腱与骨连接方向进行松解,出刀并加压片刻。

1.5 观察项目与方法

1.5.1 Lequesne MG 膝关节评估级别 参照 Gold-brg VM 用 Lequesne MG 的膝关节临床评估指数计分并统计结果。(1)局部疼痛刺激反应,用手指或棉签接触或挤压患处,按刺激反应程度不同分为 4 级:①无异常疼痛反应;②患肢收缩;③患肢收缩、痉挛,伴轻度全身反应,如周身颤抖、回头舔吮等;④患肢收缩剧烈、痉挛、全身颤抖、乱窜、挣扎。(2)步态,按患肢行走、奔跑时的步态分为 4 级:①患肢无跛行,跑动正常,蹬地有力;②患肢奔跑时轻度跛行,蹬地有力;③患肢参与行走,但跛行明显;④患肢不能参与行走,不能触地、蹬地。(3)关节活动范围,按患肢膝关节活动范围分为 4 级(伸直为 0°):①90°以上;②(0°~45°)~(0°~90°);③(0°~15°)~(0°~45°);④0°~15°。(4)关节肿胀,按膝关节肿胀程度分为 3 级。①无肿胀,骨性标记清楚可见;②轻度肿胀,骨性标记变浅;③骨性标记消失。

1.5.2 HE 染色 肌腱涂片自然干燥后浸润苏木素染液染色 5~10 min;流水冲洗;盐酸乙醇分色数秒(根据涂片染蓝色的深浅确定时间);自来水浸泡返蓝 5 min;伊红染液染色 3 min;流水冲洗;干燥,封

片,镜检。观察肌纤维形态、大小、断裂情况。

1.5.3 拉伸测试 各组动物在治疗结束 1 周后,以空气栓塞法处死进行取材。取患侧后肢股四头肌肌腱,并剔除腱旁组织,将股四头肌肌腱标本用生理盐水浸湿的纱布包裹,置于密封袋内密封,-20 ℃冰箱保存,于测试前 1 d,将股四头肌肌腱标本由-20 ℃冰箱转移至 4 ℃冰箱中解冻。测试当天采用游标卡尺测量肌腱的长度、宽度,采用激光测厚仪测量肌腱的厚度,每条肌腱的长度、宽度、厚度均测量 3 次,取平均值。利用特制防滑脱夹具安装在 Bose Electro Force 3300 疲劳试验机的夹头内,标本外部以生理盐水润湿的纱布包裹。拉伸实验以 5 mm/min 的速度施加应力,达到最大载荷,直至将试件拉断,实验结束后计算出试样的极限载荷、最大位移和刚度。

1.6 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行统计学分析,定量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,拉伸数据得出每个试件的载荷-位移曲线,从中找出试件的极限载荷、最大位移数据,拟合出试件的刚度。两两数据的比较采用单因素方差分析,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 行为学

治疗前显示:在局部疼痛、步态反应、关节活动和关节肿胀方面,正常组与模型组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),而模型组、电针组和针刀组之间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 1。治疗后结果显示:与正常组相比,模型组、电针组和针刀组在局部疼痛、步态反应、关节活动和关节肿胀上,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 1;在局部疼痛上,电针组较模型组降低,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),针刀组与模型组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),电针组和针刀组之间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);在步态改变上,模型组与电针组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);针刀组与模型组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);在关节活动度方面,与模型组相比,电针组与针刀组差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);在关节肿胀上,与模型组相比,电针组和针刀组与模型组比较,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$),而电针组和针刀组之间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.2 形态学

HE 染色。正常组纤维组织波浪状排列,排列规则有序,成纤维细胞少,形态细长呈长梭形,未见水肿及炎细胞浸润,组织内衬单层上皮,细胞整齐,未见变性及脱落(见图 1)。

模型组纤维组织排列紊乱,无序,纵横交错,成纤维细胞略粗呈短梭形,可见胶原沉积,玻璃样变。

表 1 KOA 模型兔治疗前后各组行为学评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Tab.1 Comparison of behavioral scores of KOA model rabbits in each group before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

| 组别 | 样本数(只) | 治疗前 | | | | 治疗后 | | | |
|-----|--------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | 局部疼痛 | 步态改变 | 关节活动 | 关节肿胀 | 局部疼痛 | 步态改变 | 关节活动 | 关节肿胀 |
| 正常组 | 6 | 0±0 | 0±0 | 0±0 | 0±0 | 0±0 | 0±0 | 0±0 | 0±0 |
| 模型组 | 6 | 2.50±0.53* | 2.40±0.70* | 2.20±0.79* | 1.80±0.63** | 0.90±0.57* | 0.20±0.63* | 1.50±0.70* | 1.60±0.52** |
| 电针组 | 6 | 2.30±0.48** | 2.40±0.52** | 2.10±0.57** | 2.10±0.32* | 0.50±0.53* | 0.80±0.79** | 0.40±0.52** | 0.70±0.67** |
| 针刀组 | 6 | 2.10±0.32** | 2.00±0.48** | 2.20±0.42** | 2.00±0.47* | 0.40±0.52** | 0.70±0.48* | 0.80±0.63** | 0.40±0.52** |
| F 值 | - | 88.309 | 69.882 | 41.911 | 54.415 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| P 值 | - | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

注:治疗前:与正常组比, **P<0.01, *P<0.05;与模型组比, **P<0.01, #P<0.05。局部疼痛:模型组*t=-15.00, P=0.00;电针组*t=15.057, P=0.00;针刀组*t=-21, P=0.00;电针组*t=0.885, P=0.260;针刀组*t=2.058, P=0.028。步态改变:模型组*t=-10.854, P=0.000;电针组*t=-14.697, P=0.000;电针组*t=-14.697, P=0.000;针刀组*t=1.809, P=0.047。关节活动:模型组*t=-8.820, P=0.000;电针组*t=-11.699, P=0.000;针刀组*t=-16.500, P=0.000;电针组*t=0.325, P=0.749;针刀组*t=0.000, P=1.000。关节肿胀:模型组**t=-9.00, P=0.000;电针组*t=-21, P=0.000;针刀组*t=-13.416, P=0.000。治疗后:与正常组比, **P<0.01, *P<0.05;与模型组比, **P<0.01, #P<0.05。局部疼痛:模型组*t=-5.014, P=0.000;电针组*t=-3.00, P=0.008;针刀组*t=-2.449, P=0.025;针刀组*t=2.060, P=0.054。步态改变:模型组*t=-1.000, P=0.030;电针组*t=-3.027, P=0.003;针刀组*t=-4.583, P=0.000;电针组*t=-1.887, P=0.022;关节活动:模型组*t=-6.708, P=0.000;电针组*t=-2.449, P=0.025;针刀组*t=-3.280, P=0.004;电针组*t=3.973, P=0.000;针刀组*t=2.588, P=0.003;关节肿胀:模型组*t=-9.798, P=0.000;电针组*t=-3.280, P=0.000;针刀组*t=-2.449, P=0.008

Note: Before treatment: Compared with the normal group, **P<0.01, *P<0.05; Compared with the model group, **P<0.01, #P<0.05. Local pain: Model group *t=-15.00, P=0.00; electro-acupuncture group, *t=15.057, P=0.00; needle-knife group, *t=-21, P=0.00; electro-acupuncture group, *t=0.885, P=0.260; needle-knife group, *t=2.058, P=0.028. Gait changes: Model group, *t=-10.854, P=0.000; electro-acupuncture group, *t=-14.697, P=0.000; electro-acupuncture group, *t=-14.697, P=0.000; needle knife group, *t=1.809, P=0.047. Joint activity: Model group, *t=-8.820, P=0.000; electro-acupuncture group, *t=-11.699, P=0.000; needle-knife group, *t=-16.500, P=0.000; electro-acupuncture group, *t=0.325, P=0.749; needle-knife group, *t=0.000, P=1.000. Joint swelling: Model group, **t=-9.00, P=0.000; electro-acupuncture group, *t=-21, P=0.000; needle knife group, *t=-13.416, P=0.000. After treatment: Compared with the normal group, **P<0.01, *P<0.05; compared with the model group, **P<0.01, #P<0.05. Local pain: Model group, *t=-5.014, P=0.000; Electro-acupuncture group, *t=-3.00, P=0.008; Acupotomy group, *t=-2.449, P=0.025; Acupotomy group, *t=2.060, P=0.054. Gait changes: Model group, *t=-1.000, P=0.030; electro-acupuncture group, *t=-3.027, P=0.003; needle-knife group, *t=-4.583, P=0.000; electro-acupuncture group *t=-1.887, P=0.022; Joint activity: Model group, *t=-6.708, P=0.000; electro-acupuncture group, *t=-2.449, P=0.025; needle-knife group, *t=-3.280, P=0.004; electro-acupuncture group, *t=3.973, P=0.000; needle-knife group, *t=2.588, P=0.003; Joint swelling: Model group, *t=-9.798, P=0.000; Electroacupuncture group, *t=-3.280, P=0.000; Acupotomy group, *t=-2.449, P=0.008

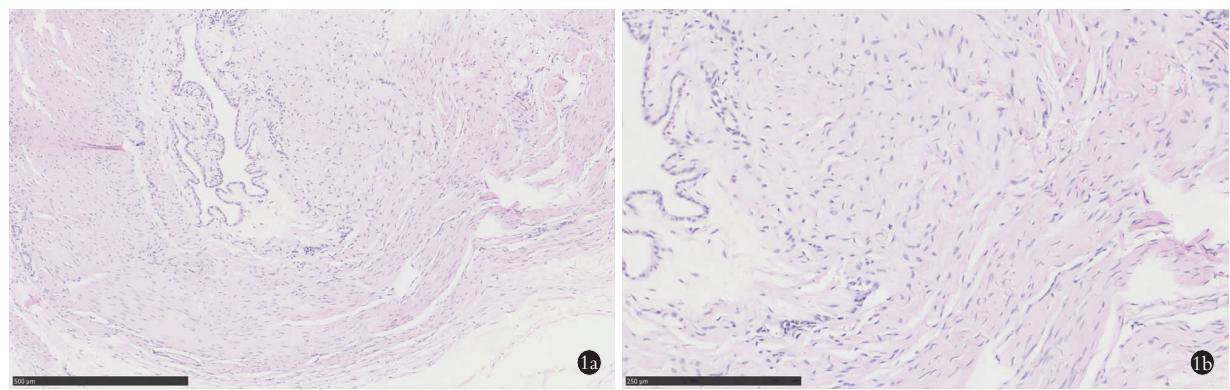


图 1 正常组纤维组织(HE×40) 纤维组织波浪状排列, 排列规则有序, 成纤维细胞少, 形状细长

Fig.1 Fiber group in normal group (HE×40) Fibrous tissue arranged in a wavy and orderly manner with fewer fibroblasts and slender morphology

间质水肿明显, 血管增生、扩张, 炎性炎细胞浸润; 组织内衬上皮变性、坏死、脱落(见图 2)。

电针组纤维组织排列较为有序, 有轻度增生, 局部可见玻璃样变性, 成纤维细胞多见, 呈长梭形, 间质水肿不明显, 未见明显的血管增生, 内衬上皮排列轻度不规则, 变性比较多见, 未见明显脱落及坏死

(见图 3)。

针刀组纤维组织排列较为有序, 增生并不明显, 呈轻度的不规则, 未见玻璃样变性, 成纤维细胞少见且呈长梭形, 间质轻度水肿, 血管增生不明显; 内衬上皮细胞排列较规整, 轻度变性, 未见脱落及坏死(见图 4)。

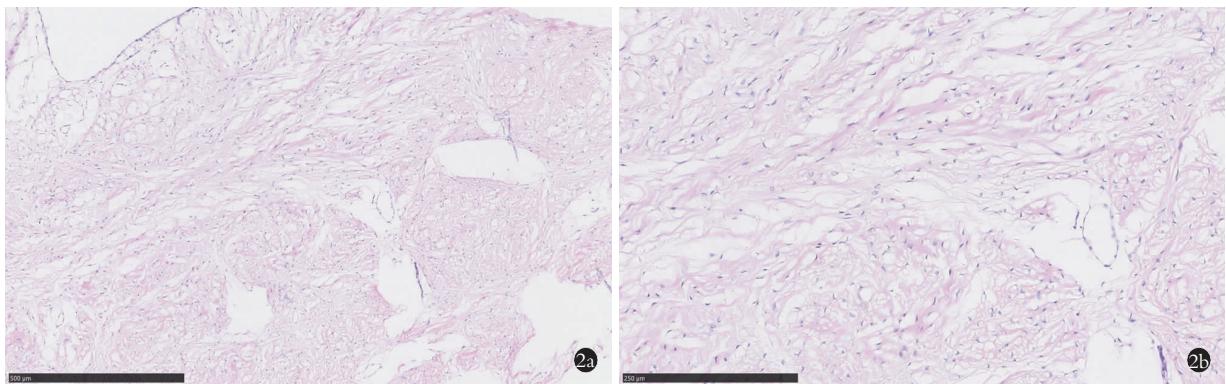


图 2 模型组纤维组织(HE×40) 纤维组织排列紊乱无序,纵横交错,成纤维细胞略粗呈短梭形

Fig.2 Fiber tissue in model group (HE×40) Fibrous tissue arranged disorderly and crisscrossed, and fibroblasts were slightly coarser in a short spindle-shaped

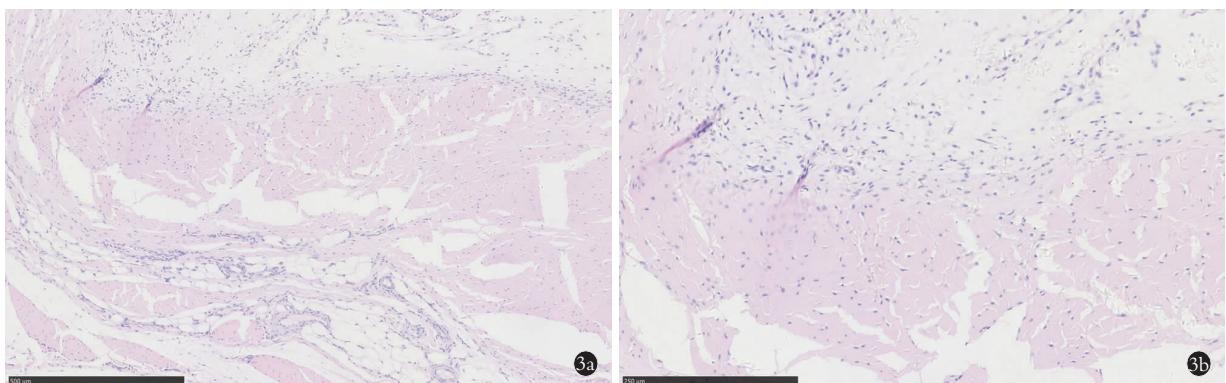


图 3 电针组纤维组织(HE×40) 纤维组织排列有序,局部可见玻璃样变,成纤维细胞呈长梭形

Fig.3 Fiber tissue of electro-acupuncture group (HE×40) Fibrous tissue arranged orderly and slightly proliferated with vitreous degeneration and long spindle-shaped fibroblasts

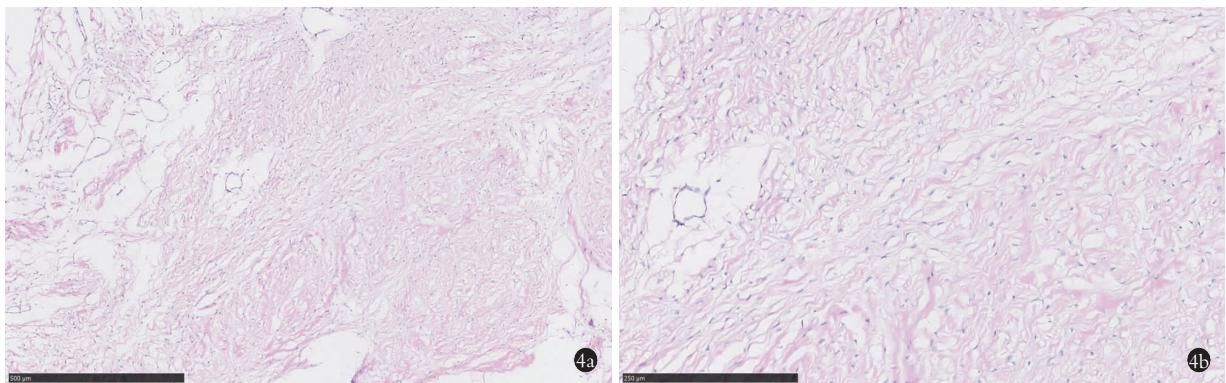


图 4 针刀组组纤维组织(HE×40) 纤维组织排列有序,增生不明显,呈轻度不规则,成纤维细胞少,呈长梭形

Fig.4 Fiber tissue in needle knife group (HE×40) Fibrous tissue arranged in an orderly manner, and the proliferation was not obvious and slightly irregular, and the fibroblasts were few and long spindle-shaped

2.3 股四头肌肌腱力学拉伸实验结果(见表 2)

与空白组相比,模型组的极限载荷显著降低($P<0.01$),电针组极限载荷有下降趋势($P>0.05$),针刀组极限载荷有上升趋势($P>0.05$);与模型组比较,电针组极限载荷升高($P<0.05$),针刀组极限载荷显著升高($P<0.01$);与电针组相比,针刀组极限载荷有上升

趋势($P>0.05$)。与空白组比较,模型组的最大位移显著降低($P<0.01$),电针组和针刀组最大位移均有下降趋势($P>0.05$),与模型组比较,电针组最大位移有升高趋势($P>0.05$),针刀组最大位移显著升高($P<0.05$),与电针组相比,针刀组最大位移有上升趋势($P>0.05$)。在刚度方面各组数据间差异均无统计学

表 2 股四头肌肌腱极限载荷、最大位移、刚度比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Tab.2 Comparison of ultimate load, the maximal displacement and stiffness of femoral quadriceps tendon ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 组别 | 样本数 (只) | 极限载荷 (N) | 最大位移 (mm) | 刚度 (N/mm) |
|-----|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 正常组 | 6 | 13.74±4.59 | 22.86±13.67 | 0.9928±0.0017 |
| 模型组 | 6 | 6.63±2.45** | 5.56±2.90** | 0.9903±0.0036 |
| 电针组 | 6 | 11.04±2.84* | 13.16±4.95 | 0.9840±0.0282 |
| 针刀组 | 6 | 13.79±3.60## | 20.02±12.93* | 0.9917±0.0055 |
| F 值 | - | 5.651 | 3.709 | 0.441 |
| P 值 | - | 0.006 | 0.002 | 0.727 |

注:与正常组比, ** $P<0.01$, * $P<0.05$;与模型组比, ## $P<0.01$, # $P<0.05$ 。极限载荷:模型组 ** $t=3.334$, $P=0.002$;电针组 * $t=1.220$, $P=0.194$;针刀组 ## $t=-4.025$, $P=0.002$;最大位移:模型组 ** $t=3.301$, $P=0.006$;针刀组 * $t=-2.683$, $P=0.019$

Note: Compared with the normal group, ** $P<0.01$, * $P<0.05$; Compared with the model group, limit load: Model group, ** $t=3.334$, $P=0.002$; In EA group, * $t=1.220$, $P=0.194$; The needle knife group, ## $t=-4.025$, $P=0.002$; Maximum displacement: Model group, ** $t=3.301$, $P=0.006$; Needle knife group, * $t=-2.683$, $P=0.019$

意义($P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

3.1 改善生物力学在治疗 KOA 中的意义

导致 KOA 发生的病理因素复杂多样,包括年龄、性别、体重、气候等,其中膝关节力学失衡是 KOA 的主要病因之一。膝关节是一个承担机械负荷的复杂结构。生理情况下,膝关节处于力学平衡状态,保证了关节运动产生的机械力均匀分布在软骨面上。任何原因导致的膝关节力学失衡,都会造成关节应力异常,从而导致软骨退变,诱发 KOA^[4-5]。膝关节是人体下肢的中枢关节,其稳定性依赖于自身屈伸和下肢肌肉力量,对机体平衡和小腿活动功能具有重要意义。而膝骨关节炎患者膝部表现出紊乱的负荷,导致肢体关节载荷应力分布失衡,与正常人相比,该病患者因疼痛在触地瞬间和支撑体位时会下意识地使关节不完全伸展从而减小膝部压力,缓解不适感^[6]。

3.2 力学因素在治疗 KOA 进程中的相关性研究

研究发现,针刀干预可以明显改善髌韧带的生物力学特性,激发髌韧带的拉伸、蠕变、应力松弛特性的恢复,维护膝关节的平衡与稳定^[7]。针刀干预能改善关节软骨退变,促进关节软骨修复,并能提高股四头肌的收缩性能。周帅等^[8]研究发现针刀能够改善膝骨关节炎兔胫骨前肌疲劳程度,调整胫骨前肌肌腱生物力学行为,恢复膝关节力学平衡。股四头肌

肌腱是膝关节生物力学结构的重要组成部分,而生物力学因素在 KOA 的发病过程中发挥了重要作用,影响着 KOA 的疾病进程。而且膝关节周围软组织的力学变化会使膝关节面受力不均,导致关节软骨以及软骨下骨的变,产生骨赘,进一步加重 KOA^[9]。

膝关节周围肌群众多,主动肌和拮抗肌之间的协调运动,以及肌群内部肌肉之间的协同运动可以将肌肉收缩产生的机械力平均分散在关节的受力面上,防止了局部应力过高造成的软骨磨损^[10]。股四头肌是唯一的伸膝关节肌群,在维持膝关节力学平衡中至关重要。Thomas 的研究发现,在 KOA 发生之前已出现股四头肌肌力下降,表现为肌腹横截面积减少^[11-12]。股四头肌的肌力下降是导致肌群内部不同肌肉间非协调运动及软骨损伤的重要原因。如 Pan 和 Saikat 的研究证实,在 KOA 患者中,股外侧肌与股内侧肌肌腹横截面积及神经肌电比值均升高,并观察到软骨组织结构受损^[13-14]。以上提示股四头肌是维持膝关节力学平衡的重要肌群之一,其肌力下降可导致膝关节力学失衡,关节内应力分布异常,造成软骨退变。同时,肌力的下降会损伤肌腱的功能,表现为肌腱刚度、弹性模量等生物力学性能降低,胶原排列紊乱^[15]。肌腱刚度即抵抗变形的能力下降后,不能有效防止关节的松弛,出现关节不稳^[16]。正常情况下,肌腱具有自我修复能力,但 KOA 患者膝周肌腱在长期的劳损中自我修复能力下降,最终会形成粘连、瘢痕等改变,出现疼痛或肿胀,抑制关节活动,进一步加重 KOA。

3.3 本研究意义及展望

本实验采用改良后 Videman 法,即左后肢伸直位固定制动法制备膝骨关节炎模型,改变了膝关节的力学轴线,使得关节面负重减低,造成关节软骨所承受的力上升,而膝关节周围的肌腱、韧带等软组织在长期牵拉的情况下无法收缩,从而发生痉挛、粘连与增生,这又减弱了膝关节的稳定性,而这些因素都是发生膝骨关节炎的最初病理变化。HE 结果显示:造模后肌腱纤维组织排列紊乱,无序,纵横交错,成纤维细胞略粗呈短梭形,间质水肿明显,血管增生、扩张,经过电针和针刀干预治疗后间质水肿有所改善,未见血管增生和扩张,证明电针和针刀治疗效果显著;行为学结果显示治疗后,电针组和针刀组在局部疼痛、步态改变、关节活动和关节肿胀上与正常组相比都有显著性差异,说明两种干预方法都有效果。拉伸力学数据结果显示:模型组和正常组相比,极限载荷、最大位移显著降低,证明模型复制成功,KOA 会使股四头肌肌腱拉伸力学发生改变,表现为极限载荷、最大位移下降;而电针组、针刀组与模型组相

比,极限载荷和最大位移都显著升高,证明电针和针刀治疗效果显著,针刀组极限载荷和最大位移升高趋势高于电针组,说明针刀组治疗效果优于电针组。

综上,针刀通过对股四头肌肌腱痉挛粘连的松解,有效改善了股四头肌肌腱的生物力学特性。由此认为,针刀松解法通过对膝关节周围软组织的切割与剥离,能够达到松解膝关节周围软组织的粘连与挛缩,从而激发股四头肌肌腱发挥自我修复的功能,促进股四头肌肌腱生物力学特性的改善与恢复,并且,通过与电针对比可以发现,针刀松解法对于促进膝骨关节炎股四头肌肌腱生物力学恢复的疗效明显优于电针干预,值得持续研究与推广。

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