

·临床研究·

弹性髓内针与自体骨髓血注射治疗儿童骨囊肿的疗效对比研究

张科学¹,丑小冰¹,李浩宇¹,陈继营²,柴伟²

(1.中国人民解放军总医院小儿外科,北京 100853; 2.中国人民解放军总医院骨科,北京 100853)

【摘要】目的:对比自体骨髓血注射与弹性髓内针支撑引流治疗儿童骨囊肿的临床疗效。方法:自2012年1月至2016年12月将收治的单纯性骨囊肿患儿56例分为2组,自体骨髓血注射组和弹性髓内针组。其中自体骨髓血注射组28例,男16例,女12例;年龄(7.7±1.9)岁;肱骨近端10例,股骨近端8例,胫骨近端6例,股骨干4例;采用多次自体骨髓血注射治疗。弹性髓内针组28例,男18例,女10例;年龄(7.5±2.2)岁;肱骨近端11例,股骨近端7例,胫骨近端5例,股骨干4例,股骨远端1例;采用弹性髓内针支撑引流治疗。术后采用Capanna骨囊肿评价标准评价治疗效果。结果:56例患儿均获得随访,其中弹性髓内针组随访时间17~35(25.6±4.2)个月,自体骨髓血注射组19~35(27.4±4.8)个月。按照Capanna的骨囊肿评价标准,弹性髓内针组27例治疗有效(25例治愈,2例愈合但残留部分病灶),1例复发,0例治疗无反应;自体骨髓血注射组中18例治疗有效(13例治愈,5例愈合但残留部分病灶),8例复发,2例治疗无反应;两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。通过对两组患儿中完全治愈病例,弹性髓内针组(25例)和自体骨髓血注射组(13例)随访计算整体治愈时间,弹性髓内针组患儿治愈时间(20.2±3.5)个月,自体骨髓血注射组治愈时间(27.7±4.9)个月,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:对于儿童骨囊肿的治疗,弹性髓内针治疗疗效优于自体骨髓血注射,并且治愈时间更短。

【关键词】 儿童; 骨囊肿; 注射; 骨髓

中图分类号:R681

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2019.12.009

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



Comparison of the efficacy between elastic intramedullary injection and autologous bone marrow blood injection in the treatment of bone cyst in children ZHANG Ke-xue, CHOU Xiao-bing, LI Hao-yu, CHEN Ji-ying, and CHAI Wei*. *

**Department of Orthopaedics, General Hospital of Chinese PLA, Beijing 100853, China*

ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of autogenous bone marrow injection and elastic intramedullary injection in the treatment of bone cyst in children. **Methods:** From January 2012 to December 2016, 56 children with simple bone cyst were divided into two groups: autogenous bone marrow blood injection group and elastic intramedullary needle group. There were 28 cases in the autogenous bone marrow blood injection group, 16 boys and 12 girls, aged (7.7±1.9) years old, 10 cases of proximal humerus, 8 cases of proximal femur, 6 cases of proximal tibia and 4 cases of femoral shaft. In the elastic intramedullary needle group, there were 28 cases, 18 boys and 10 girls, aged (7.5±2.2) years old, 11 cases of proximal humerus, 7 cases of proximal femur, 5 cases of proximal tibia, 4 cases of femoral shaft and 1 case of distal femur. The treatment effect was evaluated by Capanna standard. **Results:** All the patients were followed up, including 17 to 35(25.6±4.2) months in the elastic intramedullary needle group and 19 to 35(27.4±4.8) months in the autogenous marrow blood injection group. According to Capanna's evaluation standard of bone cyst, 27 patients in the elastic intramedullary needle group were treated effectively (25 patients cured, 2 patients healed but some remained lesions), 1 patient recurred, 0 patient had no response to treatment; 18 patients in the autogenous bone marrow blood injection group were treated effectively (13 patients cured, 5 patients healed but some remained lesions), 8 patients of cyst recurred, 2 patients had no response to treatment; the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P<0.01$). The overall cure time was calculated by the follow-up of 25 cases in the elastic intramedullary injection group and 13 cases in the autogenous marrow blood injection group. The cure time was (20.2±3.5) months in the elastic intramedullary injection group and (27.7±4.9) months in the autogenous marrow blood injection group. The difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** For the treatment of bone cyst in children, the therapeutic effect of elastic intramedullary needle is better than that of autogenous bone marrow blood injection, and the cure time is shorter.

KEYWORDS Child; Bone cysts; Injections; Bone marrow

通讯作者:柴伟 E-mail:15110245907@163.com

Corresponding author: CHAI Wei E-mail:15110245907@163.com

骨囊肿(unicameral bone cysts, UBC)是小儿骨科常见的肿瘤良性病变^[1],多发生在长骨干骺端,起病隐匿、病灶局限、复发率高。迄今为止,儿童 UBC 的病因和发病机制仍未探明。骨囊肿的治疗方法较多,包括病灶刮除后自体或异体骨植骨^[2-3]、激素类药物局部注射^[4]、自体骨髓血注射^[5-6]和髓内钉植入^[7-9]等。其中自体骨髓血注射和弹性髓内针植入两种方法应用范围较广,但临床对于自体骨髓血注射和单纯使用弹性髓内针治疗的方法的疗效对比研究罕见报道。本研究回顾性分析 2012 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月分别采用自体骨髓血注射和弹性髓内针治疗的 56 例儿童单纯骨囊肿患儿,临床疗效满意,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

1.1.1 纳入标准 患儿年龄 14 岁以下;经影像学评估,必要时行病理检查确诊为单纯性骨囊肿;入院前未进行其他方法治疗;能够按医嘱完成治疗及定期随访;向患者家属交代病情及治疗方案后患者监护人知晓并签署知情同意书。

1.1.2 排除标准 入院前采用其他方法治疗过;合并其他肿瘤性病变;不能配合治疗及长期随诊患儿;治疗过程中发生病理性骨折采用内外固定患儿。

1.2 临床资料

本组 56 例按照治疗方法不同分为两组,自体骨髓血注射组和弹性髓内针组。其中自体骨髓血注射组 28 例,男 16 例,女 12 例;年龄(7.7 ± 1.9)岁;病变部位,肱骨近端 10 例,股骨近端 8 例,胫骨近端 6 例,股骨干 4 例。弹性髓内针组 28 例,男 18 例,女 10 例;年龄(7.5 ± 2.2)岁;病变部位,肱骨近端 11 例,股骨近端 7 例,胫骨近端 5 例,股骨干 4 例,股骨远端 1 例。两组患儿术前年龄、性别、体重、身高等方面比较差异无统计学意义,有可比性(表 1)。全部患儿术前行 X 线检查,必要时加做 CT 或 MRI 检查,术后行 X 线检查随访。X 线诊断标准:单纯性骨囊肿的病灶呈现圆形、椭圆形低密度区,轻度膨胀,长轴多与骨干平行,内可见骨嵴分隔,囊肿边界清晰锐利,多

有薄壁硬化边缘,合并病理性骨折时可有骨碎片陷落征^[3]。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 弹性髓内针组 弹性髓内针组采用弹性髓内针支撑引流。具体操作:麻醉生效后,消毒术区,在透视机辅助下定位肢体一端穿刺入针点后切开皮肤及皮下组织,使用弯钳钝性分离至骨膜,使用骨锥进行骨皮质钻孔,将 2 根弹性髓内针分别导入,通过骨囊肿区域,抵达对侧干骺端。透视下证实弹性髓内针位置满意。

1.3.2 骨髓血注射组 采用多次自体骨髓血注射。具体手术操作:麻醉生效后,消毒术区,用骨髓穿刺针穿入骨囊肿腔内,拔出针芯,使囊肿内囊液流出后,从同侧髂骨髂嵴处进针抽取自体骨髓血注入骨囊肿内后拔出穿刺针。两组患儿术后均给予抗炎治疗,患肢行石膏或支具外固定,固定 6~8 周。对于上肢骨囊肿患儿鼓励早期下床活动;下肢骨囊肿患儿,为避免发生病理性骨折,鼓励早期在床上免负重活动,促进肌力恢复。

1.4 观察项目与方法

术后对所有患儿进行临床随访观察和影像学评估,对全部 56 例患儿的术前术后影像学资料、临床资料和治疗结果进行归纳总结,采用 Capanna 等^[10]骨囊肿评价标准评价骨囊肿治疗效果,评价由 2 名经验丰富临床医生进行双盲评定,当对同一患者存在评分异议时,第 3 位医生参与综合评定疗效。Capanna 标准:针对术后复查 X 线片进行评价:(1)治愈。囊肿的囊腔完全被新生骨质充填,其内未见骨囊肿残留。(2)愈合但是残留部分病灶。囊肿大部分被新生骨质填充,可见新生骨与周围囊壁骨质融合,骨皮质边缘硬化增厚,囊腔内仍残存小部分的透光区域。(3)复发。在囊肿初期可以看到明显的效果,但是随后随访发现原囊腔区域重新出现透光区域,囊肿周围骨皮质变薄。(4)治疗无反应。在 X 线片上观察囊肿无任何向好的改变,无任何愈合倾向。骨囊肿治疗有效例数=治愈例数+愈合但是残留部分病灶例数。治疗有效率=治疗有效例数/治疗病例总数。

表 1 两组骨囊肿患儿术前一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of general clinical data of patients with bone cyst between two groups

| 组别 | 例数 | 性别(例) | | 年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁) | 体质量 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg) | 身高 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm) | 囊肿部位(例) | | | | |
|----------|----|---------------|----|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|------|------|-----|------|
| | | 男 | 女 | | | | 肱骨近端 | 股骨近端 | 胫骨近端 | 股骨干 | 股骨远端 |
| 自体骨髓血注射组 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 7.7 ± 1.9 | 26.3 ± 5.4 | 120.8 ± 18.2 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 弹性髓内针组 | 28 | 18 | 10 | 7.5 ± 2.2 | 26.5 ± 6.6 | 121.9 ± 19.3 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 检验值 | | $\chi^2=0.54$ | | $t=0.53$ | $t=0.35$ | $t=0.62$ | $\chi^2=0.66$ | | | | |
| P 值 | | 0.51 | | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.59 | 0.42 | | | | |

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行统计学分析,定量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用成组设计定量资料 t 检验进行比较; 定性资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有患者获得随访,其中弹性髓内针组随访时间 17~35(25.6±4.2)个月,骨髓血注射组随访时间 19~35(27.4±4.8)个月。按照 Capanna 等^[10]的骨囊肿评价标准:弹性髓内针组 28 例中 25 例治疗有效(23 例治愈,2 例愈合但是残留部分病灶),2 例复发,1 例治疗无反应; 自体骨髓血注射组中 18 例治疗有效(13 例治愈,5 例愈合但是残留部分病灶),8 例囊肿复发,2 例治疗无反应; 两组比较差异有统计学意义, $\chi^2=4.9, P=0.03$ 。典型病例见图 1-2。

根据术后随访 X 线片判断,将治愈和愈合但是残留部分病灶归为对两种治疗方法有效,即有效病例=治愈病例+愈合但是残留部分病灶病例。弹性髓内针组与自体骨髓血注射组对于骨囊肿治疗效果有差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.9, P=0.03$)。通过对两组患儿中治愈病例,弹性髓内针组(25 例)和自体骨髓血注射组(13 例)随访治愈时间计算,弹性髓内针组患儿治愈时间(20.2±3.5)个月,骨髓血注射组治愈时间(27.7±4.9)个月,两者比较差异有统计学意义 ($t=8.173, P=0.00$)。

3 讨论

3.1 结合两种方法的治疗理念对疗效差异原因进行探讨

骨囊肿研究迄今为止已经 100 多年,但其发病机制和病因至今尚未探明。Chigira 等^[11]认为骨内静脉血管淤滞造成的囊内压升高引起骨干骺端积聚大量渗出液并导致干骺端的局限性骨坏死,这种恶性循环最终导致骨囊肿形成。自体骨髓血治疗骨囊肿理论在于^[5,12]通过自体骨髓血注射,向病变骨囊肿内部提供生长因子及间充质细胞,间充质细胞具有多种分化潜能,可向成骨系细胞分化,以期促进囊肿内部新骨质形成。自体骨髓血注射优点在于操作简单安全,单次治疗患儿痛苦小,骨髓血来源广等。其缺点在于远期治疗效果欠佳,复发率高,累积治疗费用高,需要多次手术导致治疗病程长,总体治疗痛苦大等。此项回顾性研究结果显示与自体骨髓血注射组相比,弹性髓内针治疗组治疗效果有显著性优势,其治愈周期更短。原因可能在于骨髓血注射虽然在局部提供了间充质细胞和相关的生长因子,但并不能消除造成骨囊肿形成的病理条件,病变骨形成的力学稳定性未获得提高,因此遗留高复发和再骨折的风险^[5]。而使用弹性髓内针植入目前认为治疗原理在于^[7]:(1)囊内减压并引流囊肿内的囊液,通过引流进而降低囊内压,同时也能够减少甚至去除妨碍愈合的不良因素,如前列腺素 2、溶酶体、毒性自由



图 1 患儿,男,12岁,左股骨近端骨囊肿,采用弹性髓内针治疗 **1a.**术前正位 X 线片可见股骨近端骨囊肿区域密度减低 **1b.**术后正位 X 线片可见囊肿内 2 枚弹性髓内针植入,弹性髓内针近端穿透近端骨皮质 **1c.**术后 4 个月正位 X 线片可见囊肿内新生骨痂形成 **1d.**术后 16 个月正位 X 线片可见髓内针植入,稳定性骨痂形成 **1e.**拔除弹性髓内针术后正位 X 线片示骨囊肿愈合好

Fig.1 Male, 12 years old, bone cyst in the proximal left femur treated with elastic intramedullary needle **1a.** The density of bone cyst area in the proximal femur could be seen on the preoperative X-ray film **1b.** Two elastic intramedullary needles were implanted in the cyst, and the proximal end of the elastic intramedullary needle penetrated the proximal cortex of bone **1c.** At 4 months postoperatively, the formation of new callus in the cyst could be seen on the positive X-ray film **1d.** At 16 months postoperatively, the X-ray showed intramedullary needle implantation and stable callus formation **1e.** X-ray showed that the bone cyst healed well after the removal of elastic intramedullary needle



图 2 患儿,男,11岁,右肱骨近端骨囊肿,采用自体骨髓血注射治疗 **2a.** 自体骨髓血治疗前正位X线片可见肱骨大片密度减低区 **2b.** 第2次自体骨髓血治疗前正位X线片可见囊肿内部少量新生骨痂形成 **2c.** 第3次自体骨髓血治疗前正位X线片可见囊肿内部分新生骨痂形成 **2d.** 第4次自体骨髓血治疗前正位X线片可见更多骨痂形成 **2e.** 第7次自体骨髓血治疗前正位X线片,可见骨痂在囊肿内部分割成多个囊腔 **2f.** 距第1次自体骨髓血注射术后42个月正位X线片示骨囊肿愈合好 **2g.** 第1次自体骨髓血注射术后56个月正位X线片示骨囊肿基本痊愈

Fig.2 Male, 11 years old, bone cyst of proximal right humerus treated with autogenous marrow blood injection **2a.** A large area of reduced density of the humerus could be seen on the X-ray film before the treatment of bone marrow blood **2b.** Before the second bone marrow blood treatment, a small amount of new callus was found in the cyst on the X-ray film **2c.** The formation of some new callus in cyst could be seen on X-ray film before the third bone marrow blood treatment **2d.** More callus formation could be seen on the X-ray film before the 4th bone marrow blood treatment **2e.** Before the 7th bone marrow blood treatment, the X-ray positive film showed that the callus was divided into multiple cysts inside the cyst **2f.** X-ray showed that the bone cyst healed well at 42 months after the first bone marrow blood injection **2g.** X-ray showed that the bone cyst was basically cured at 56 months after the first bone marrow blood injection

基、白介素-II 等。(2)在骨内部起到支撑作用。(3)促进新生骨围绕髓内针生长^[1]。许多学者也同样认为弹性髓内针是治疗单纯性骨囊肿患者的最佳治疗方式。Roposch 等^[7]对 32 例骨囊肿患者使用弹性髓内钉治疗,平均随访时间 105 个月,发现其治愈率高达 94%。de Sanctis 等^[13]随访了 47 例弹性髓内针治疗骨囊肿的患者,平均随访时间长达 11 年,发现其治疗成功率高达 100%。在治疗骨囊肿过程中,笔者将弹性髓内针针尖更接近长骨骺板,部分病例弹性髓内针甚至穿透干骺端骨皮质。弹性髓内针引流技术要点之一就是要尽可能多地穿透骨囊肿内壁。史立伟等^[1]以弹性髓内针治疗时髓内针仅穿透髓腔内部骨囊肿囊壁,而不穿透骨皮质,引流主要集中在骨髓腔内部,然而易受髓腔内部空间限制,引流存在一定局限性。笔者在治疗过程中将髓内针穿透囊壁并穿出骨皮质,将骨囊肿内囊液向骨髓腔内和外双向引流,从临床治疗观察发现,疗效较既往髓内针治疗方案

更佳。

3.2 两种治疗方法优势融合用于毗邻骺板骨囊肿的治疗

通过对比证实,对于儿童单纯性骨囊肿的治疗,弹性髓内针更值得推广。需要强调的是弹性髓内针的治疗也存在着一些并发症及风险。首先,因为多数的骨囊肿发病于长骨两端接近骺板位置,如果在弹性髓内针植入时操作不当容易损伤骺板,影响患儿的生长与发育。其次,单纯性骨囊肿发生的部位骨皮质菲薄,操作不慎时弹性髓内针植入过程中穿破骨皮质到达长骨外,损伤到周围的血管和神经。第三,弹性髓内针针尾部常会导致皮下激惹反应,导致局部炎性增生及皮肤破溃等并发症^[8,14]。因此,针对骨囊肿范围侵及骨骺周边,甚至侵及到骨骺骺板的患儿,笔者建议前期使用自体骨髓血注射,待骨囊肿愈合达到一定水平,囊肿内部存在一定新生骨痂后,再采用弹性髓内针支撑引流术。两种方法的结合集中

两者治疗优势^[15],对于儿童骨囊肿的治疗有很大的临床应用前景,相关研究亟待进一步探索。

参考文献

- [1] 史立伟,张立军,赵群,等.弹性髓内针支撑并引流治疗肱骨骨囊肿的疗效评价[J].中国骨与关节杂志,2015,4(10):748-752.
SHI LW,ZHANG LJ,ZHAO Q,et al. Evaluation of elastic intramedullary pin support and drainage for treatment of humeral bone cyst[J]. Zhongguo Gu Yu Guan Jie Za Zhi, 2015, 4(10): 748-752. Chinese.
- [2] Campanacci M,Capanna R,Picci P. Unicameral and aneurismal bone cysts[J]. Clin Orthop, 1986, 204(3):25-36.
- [3] 张炜剑,毛瑞君,黄峰,等.自体髂骨移植治疗髌骨动脉瘤性骨囊肿1例[J].中国骨与关节损伤杂志,2017,32(4):375.
ZHANG WJ,MAO RJ,HUANG F,et al. One case of patellar arteriovenous bone cyst treated with autogenous iliac bone graft [J]. Zhongguo Gu Yu Guan Jie Sun Shang Za Zhi, 2017, 32 (4):375. Chinese.
- [4] Scaglietti O,Marchetti PG,Bartolozzi P. The effects of methylprednisolone acetate in the treatment of bone cysts. Results of three years follow-up[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Br, 1979, 61(2):200-204.
- [5] Lokiec F,Ezra E,Khermosh O,et al. Simple bone cysts treated by percutaneous autologous marrow grafting. A preliminary report[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Br, 1996, 78(6):934-937.
- [6] 王恩波,廖伟,郭文力,等.自体骨髓注射治疗单纯性骨囊肿的影像学变化与临床意义[J].中华小儿外科杂志,2006,27(11):577-580.
WANG EB,LIAO W,GUO WL,et al. Imaging changes and clinical significance of autologous bone marrow injection in the treatment of simple bone cyst[J]. Zhonghua Xiao Er Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2006, 27 (11):577-580. Chinese.
- [7] Roposch A,Saraph V,Linhart WE. Flexible intramedullary nailing for the treatment of unicameral bone cysts in long bones[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 2000, 82 (10):1447-1453.
- [8] 雍明,楼跃.弹性髓内针留置引流治疗儿童单纯性骨囊肿的疗效分析[J].中国矫形外科杂志,2016,24 (21):2007-2009.
YONG M,LOU Y. Effect analysis of elastic intramedullary needle in the treatment of simple bone cyst in children[J]. Zhongguo Jiao Xing Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2016, 24 (21):2007-2009. Chinese.
- [9] 明小平,王小林,邵景范,等.应用弹性髓内钉治疗儿童长骨瘤样病变更病理性骨折[J].骨科,2016,7(3):176-180.
MING XP,WANG XL,SHAO JF,et al. The treatment of tumor-like lesion and pathological fractures in children long bone by elastic intramedullary nailing[J]. Gu Ke, 2016, 7(3):176-180. Chinese.
- [10] Capanna R,Dal Monte A,Gitelis S,et al. The natural history of unicameral bone cysts[J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 1982, 166 :204-211.
- [11] Chigira M,Maebara S,Arita S,et al. The aetiology and treatment of simple bone cysts[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Br, 1983, 65(5):633-637.
- [12] 聂少波,许瑞江,李浩宇,等.激素与骨髓血注射治疗孤立性骨囊肿[J].军医进修学院学报,2008,29(2):126-127.
NIE SB,XU RJ,LI HY,et al. Treated solitary bone cysts by steroid or autologous bone marrow injection[J]. Jun Yi Jin Xiu Xue Yuan Xue Bao, 2008, 29(2):126-127. Chinese.
- [13] de Sanctis N,Andreacchio A. Elastic stable intramedullary nailing is the best treatment of unicameral bone cysts of the long bones in children? Prospective long-term follow-up study[J]. J Pediatr Orthop, 2006, 26(4):520-525.
- [14] Neer CS 2nd,Francis KC,Marcove RC,et al. Treatment of unicameral bone cyst. A follow-up study of one hundred seventy-five cases[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 1966, 48 (4):731-745.
- [15] 张科学,丑小冰,李浩宇.自体骨髓血注射结合弹性髓内针治疗儿童长骨骨囊肿[J].中国骨伤,2019,32(5):475-478.
ZHANG KX,CHOU XB,LI HY. Treatment of long bone cyst in children by autologous bone marrow blood injection and elastic intramedullary needle[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2019, 32(5):475-478. Chinese with abstract in English.

(收稿日期:2019-10-07 本文编辑:李宜)