

## · 临床研究 ·

# 髓芯减压植骨术治疗不同坏死病灶位置股骨头坏死的疗效分析

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**【摘要】目的:** 分析髓芯减压植骨保髓手术对不同坏死病灶位置早期股骨头坏死(osteonecrosis of the femoral head, ONFH)的临床疗效。**方法:** 回顾分析 2017 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月骨循环协会(Association Research Circulation Osseous, ARCO)Ⅱ期 ONFH 患者 105 例,男 71 例,女 34 例,年龄( $55.20 \pm 10.98$ )岁,病程( $15.91 \pm 9.85$ )个月。所有患者按日本骨坏死研究会(Japanese Investigation Committee, JIC)分型分为 4 组:A 型 17 例,B 型 26 例,C1 型 33 例,C2 型 29 例。所有患者行髓芯减压植骨术,术前及术后 3、6、12、24 个月随访时采用视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)、Harris 髋关节评分,复查 X 线片观察 2 年内股骨头塌陷情况。**结果:** 105 例患者手术成功获得随访,时间( $24.45 \pm 2.75$ )个月,无手术并发症发生。Harris 评分在术前及术后 3、6 个月时各组间比较差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),在术后 12、24 个月时各组间比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ ),各组术前及术后各时间点间 Harris 评分比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。VAS 在术前及术后 3、6 个月时各组间比较差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),在术后 12、24 个月时各组间比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ ),各组术前及术后各时间点间的 VAS 比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。4 组患者在术前、术后 3、6 个月时均未发生股骨头塌陷;术后 12 个月 C 组发生股骨头塌陷 3 例,C2 组发生 4 例( $P > 0.05$ );术后 24 个月 B 组发生股骨头塌陷 1 例,C1 组发生 6 例,C2 组发生 8 例( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:** 髓芯减压植骨术可提高股骨头坏死保髓疗效,而股骨头坏死保髓疗效与骨坏死病灶位置密切相关,临床治疗中应考虑到病灶位置对保髓疗效的影响,以更好的在术前制定保髓方案。

**【关键词】** 股骨头坏死; 髓芯减压术; 植骨术; 塌陷

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**Clinical study on core decompression in treating osteonecrosis of the femoral head of the necrotic bone-in different site**  
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**ABSTRACT Objective** To analyze the clinical effect of decompression and bone grafting on osteonecrosis of the femoral head (ONFH) at different sites of necrotic lesions. **Methods** A total of 105 patients with ARCO Ⅱ stage ONFH admitted from January 2017 to December 2018 were retrospectively analyzed. There were 71 males and 34 females, with an average age of ( $55.20 \pm 10.98$ ) years old. The mean course of all patients was ( $15.91 \pm 9.85$ ) months. According to Japanese Investigation Committee (JIC) classification, all patients were divided into 4 types: 17 cases of type A, 26 cases of type B, 33 cases of type C1 and 29 cases of type C2. All four groups were treated with decompression of the pulp core and bone grafting. Visual analogue scale (VAS) and Harris hip joint score were used before and at 3, 6, 12, and 24 months after the operation, and the collapse of the femoral head was observed by X-ray examination within 2 years. **Results** All 105 patients were successful on operation without complications, and the mean follow-up duration was ( $24.45 \pm 2.75$ ) months. Harris score showed that there was no statistical difference among four groups before surgery and 3, 6 months after surgery ( $P > 0.05$ ); at 12 and 24 months after surgery, there were significant differences among all groups ( $P < 0.01$ ). There were significant differences in intragroup Harris scores at preoperative and postoperative time points among four groups ( $P < 0.01$ ). VAS showed that there was no statistical difference among four groups before and

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3,6 months after surgery ( $P>0.05$ ); at 12 and 24 months after surgery, there were significant differences among all groups ( $P<0.01$ ). There were significant differences in VAS at preoperative and postoperative time points among four groups ( $P<0.01$ ). None of the patients in four groups had femoral head collapse before and 3,6 months after surgery. At 12 months after operation, there were 3 cases of femoral head collapse in group C and 4 cases in group C2 ( $P>0.05$ ); At 24 months after operation, 1 case of femoral head collapse occurred in group B, 6 cases in group C1 and 8 cases in group C2 ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Core decompression and bone grafting can improve the effect of ONFH and hip preservation. The effect of hip preservation for ONFH is closely related to the location of the osteonecrosis lesion, so the influence of the location of lesion on the effect of hip preservation should be considered in clinical treatment, so as to make better preoperative hip preservation plan.

**KEYWORDS** Femoral head necrosis; Core decompression; Bone grafting; Collapse

股骨头坏死是骨科领域的常见病、疑难病之一<sup>[1]</sup>。在股骨头坏死未塌陷时采用积极有效的保髋治疗方法,可有效避免股骨头塌陷、延缓关节置换时间<sup>[2]</sup>。前期采用髓芯减压植骨术治疗早期股骨头坏死,可有效延缓坏死股骨头塌陷,降低关节置换率<sup>[3-4]</sup>。研究表明骨病灶位置与股骨头塌陷率密切相关<sup>[5-6]</sup>,但其与保髋疗效的关系鲜有报道。因此回顾性分析2017年1月至2018年12月期间接受髓芯减压植骨术保髋治疗的ARCOII期股骨头坏死患者,对比不同坏死病灶位置股骨头坏死术后疗效,明确坏死病灶位置对于股骨头坏死保髋疗效的影响,以更为准确的指导股骨头坏死临床治疗,总结如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 病例选择

纳入标准:符合股骨头坏死(Osteonecrosis of the Femoral Head,ONFH)诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>且属骨循环协会(Association Research Circulation Osseous,ARCO)分期<sup>[8]</sup>Ⅱ期(未塌陷期)的患者;病因为非创伤性股骨头坏死患者;所有患者均接受髓芯减压植骨术治疗者;资料齐全,有随访24个月及以上资料者。排除标准:创伤性股骨头坏死患者;髋关节存在骨肿瘤、炎症性病变、骨结核等疾病者;资料不全或接受其他疗法无法判定疗效者。

### 1.2 临床资料

西安交通大学附属红会医院骨坏死与关节重建

病区2017年1月至2018年12月收治符合ONFH诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>且属于ARCO分期<sup>[8]</sup>Ⅱ期患者共105例,男71例,女34例;年龄(55.20±10.98)岁;病程(15.91±9.85)个月;BMI(2.59±4.93)kg/m<sup>2</sup>。按照股骨头坏死致病因素<sup>[9]</sup>:酒精性44例、激素性27例、特发性34例。按坏死灶位置日本骨坏死研究会(Japanese Investigation Committee,JIC)分型<sup>[5]</sup>分为:A型17例位于负重区内侧1/3者为;B型26例位于超出负重区内侧1/3且小于2/3;C1型33例位于超出负重区内侧2/3但坏死边界在髓臼内;C2型29例坏死边界超出髓臼外缘。4组患者基线资料比较差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性,见表1。本研究已通过西安交通大学附属红会医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:202203002),且所有患者已签署知情同意书。

### 1.3 治疗方法

所有患者均在全麻下行髓芯减压植骨术,手术时间(57.5±11.2)min,全身麻醉,患者取仰卧位,术区常规消毒铺巾。选择髂嵴切口长约5cm,逐层切开皮肤,皮下组织,暴露髂嵴,使用骨刀切取出大小约2cm×2cm×3cm的髂骨,以咬骨钳咬碎后生理盐水洗净备用;再沿股骨大转子顶点下2cm用导针沿颈干方向进行穿刺到达坏死部位,使用空心环钻扩孔后,用刮勺刮除坏死组织,装上植骨器,将所取出的自体骨组织联合人工骨4包打压植入坏死区域,

表1 各组股骨头坏死患者的基线资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of baseline data of patients with femoral head necrosis in each group

组别	例数	年龄 (x±s)/岁	性别/例		BMI (x±s)/(kg·m <sup>-2</sup> )	病程 (x±s)/月	致病原因/例			随访时间 (x±s)/月
			男	女			酒精性	激素性	特发性	
A组	17	49.4±9.9	11	6	22.05±4.49	12.76±9.79	7	5	5	24.47±1.94
B组	26	52.5±8.9	17	9	23.94±5.45	18.31±9.79	12	5	9	24.03±2.81
C1组	33	58.8±10.4	22	11	22.05±4.71	13.61±8.97	12	9	12	24.30±3.08
C2组	29	56.8±12.4	21	8	22.36±4.84	18.24±10.95	13	8	8	24.97±2.81
检验值		F=1.08		$\chi^2=0.44$		F=0.91		F=2.30		$\chi^2=0.22$
P值		0.31		0.93		0.44		0.08		0.89
										0.65

注:按照JIC分型分为4组,其中A组为A型,B组为B型,C1组为C1型,C2组为C2型。下同

将坏死区域完全填充,术中使用 C 形臂 X 线透视确定植骨充分后退出植骨器,将剩余骨组织填充通道,冲洗,逐层缝合伤口<sup>[10]</sup>。手术均由同一高年资主任医师完成。术后密切观察患者下肢感觉及运动情况,术后 1 d 复查 DR,所有患者均卧床休息 1 个月,在床进行直腿抬高、踝泵、股四头肌等长等功能锻炼,术后 3~6 个月使用助步器部分负重锻炼,6 个月后正常负重。典型病例影像资料见图 1。

#### 1.4 观察项目与方法

分别在术前,术后 3、6、12、24 个月来院复查时,根据患者术前及术后髋关节正位 X 线片结果评定股骨头塌陷情况。依据 HARRIS<sup>[11]</sup>制定的评分标准(Harris 评分),从疼痛、畸形、功能、关节活动 4 个项目评价术前及术后的髋关节功能。依据视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)<sup>[12]</sup>对患者术前及术后的疼痛程度进行评分。

#### 1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 26.0 软件对数据进行统计学分析,定量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,多个时间点的比较采用重复测量方差分析,定性资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

### 2 结果

105 例患者手术成功获得随访,时间(24.45±2.75)个月,无手术并发症发生。4 组患者 Harris 评分结果见表 2,术前及术后 3、6 个月各组间比较差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),术后 12、24 个月各组间疼痛、功能、总分比较差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ );

4 组患者术前和术后各时间点 Harris 评分增长有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。

各组患者术前及术后各时间点 VAS 结果见表 3,术前、术后 3、6 个月各组间比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );术后 12、24 个月各组间比较,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ );4 组患者术前及术后各时间点间 VAS 降低有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。

各组患者术前及术后各时间点股骨头塌陷情况:术前、术后 3、6 个月时均未发生股骨头塌陷;术后 12 个月 C1 组发生塌陷 3 例,C2 组发生塌陷 4 例,差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=1.95, P=0.26 > 0.05$ );术后 24 个月 B 组发生塌陷 1 例,C1 组发生塌陷 6 例,C2 组发生塌陷 8 例,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=3.45, P=0.02 < 0.05$ )。

### 3 讨论

股骨头坏死为骨科领域的难治性疾病之一,股骨头死早期进行保髋治疗对于避免股骨头塌陷,延缓关节置换手术时间具有重要的临床意义<sup>[13]</sup>。ARCO 分期作为判断股骨头坏死发展程度的分期被广泛认可,多项指南与专家共识中明确指出,当疾病处于 ARCO II 期也就是股骨头未塌陷时,采用植骨术进行保髋治疗临床疗效明确<sup>[14]</sup>。前期采用髓芯减压植骨术治疗 ARCO II 期股骨头坏死可明显提高股骨头坏死保髋疗效,降低股骨头塌陷风险<sup>[3~4]</sup>。多项临床研究也表明,髓芯减压联合植骨术可以为坏死区域提供支撑的同时还可以促进坏死区域的修复并降低骨折风险<sup>[15]</sup>。JIC 分型作为根据骨坏死病灶位置判断疾病塌陷风险的分型,被广泛认可。有研究结果显示



图 1 患者,女,27岁,左髋疼痛 3 个月,诊断为左侧股骨头坏死 ARCO 分期 II 期 1a. 术前左侧股骨头正位 X 线片 1b. 术后 6 个月正位 X 线片示股骨头未塌陷 1c. 术后 12 个月正位 X 线片显示股骨头未塌陷 1d. 术后 2 年正位 X 线片示股骨头未塌陷

**Fig.1** A 27-year-old female patient had left hip pain for 3 months and was diagnosed as left necrosis of the femoral head, ARCO stage II 1a. Preoperative AP X-ray of the left femoral head 1b. AP X-ray at 6 months after surgery showed no collapse of the femoral head 1c. AP X-ray at 12 months after surgery showed no collapse of the femoral head 1d. AP X-ray at 2 years after surgery showed no collapse of the femoral head



表 3 各组股骨头坏死患者手术前后 VAS 比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Tab.3 Comparison of VAS of patients with femoral head necrosis in each group before and after operation( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

单位:分

组别	例数	术前	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月	术后 12 个月	术后 24 个月	F 值	P 值
A 组	17	5.8±1.0	4.3±0.8	3.1±0.4	2.2±0.5	0.7±0.7	74.31	0.00
B 组	26	6.0±1.0	4.5±0.8	3.3±0.6	2.3±0.6	0.9±0.7	110.66	0.00
C1 组	33	5.9±0.9	4.5±1.0	3.4±0.5	2.5±0.5	2.4±0.5	125.67	0.00
C2 组	29	6.1±0.9	4.7±0.9	3.6±0.6	2.7±0.6	2.6±0.7	106.95	0.00
F 值		0.27	0.66	0.79	3.73	51.50		
P 值		0.85	0.58	0.68	0.01	0.00		

芯减压植骨可有效降低股骨头内压力、促进局部血液循环,从而有效缓解股骨头坏死临床症状<sup>[16]</sup>。笔者保髓方案中患者髓芯减压植骨术后 1 个月内免负重,6 个月内部分负重,此阶段病灶区域不会因过度负重而增加坏死股骨头负重,导致症状加重,当患者完全负重后,股骨头内部因骨坏死病灶位置的不同而影响到股骨头稳定性,进而造成治疗效果的差异。本研究中股骨头坏死病灶位于负重区内侧 1/3 为 A 型治疗效果最佳且术后 2 年内无塌陷,病灶位置中央偏内侧的 B 型其次,病灶位置超出负重区内侧 2/3 但坏死边界在髓臼内的 C1 型和坏死边界超出髓臼外缘为 C2 型治疗效果最差,且 C1、C2 型的塌陷率明显高于负重区内侧偏内侧的 A、B 型。由此可知,髓芯减压植骨术治疗处于未塌陷期的股骨头坏死的治疗效果与骨坏死病灶位置密切相关。先前有研究表明骨坏死的病灶位置与塌陷率和疼痛均密切相关<sup>[17]</sup>,这与坏死病灶位置在负重区内侧时,其软骨下骨的完整程度更高,股骨头在负重状态下有更高的稳定性,患者疼痛和股骨头塌陷率相应降低有关<sup>[18~20]</sup>。

综上所述,髓芯减压植骨术治疗 ARCO II 期股骨头坏死保髓疗效确切,但骨坏死病灶位置对股骨头保髓疗效长远稳定性有不同程度影响。股坏死病灶位置处于负重区内侧保髓疗效优于负重区外侧。因此建议对于早期股骨头坏死的保髓治疗中,应充分考虑病灶位置对疗效的影响,以更好的在术前制定保髓方案。

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## · 综述 ·

## 股骨颈骨折对局部血供的损伤及评估——解剖基础及其临床运用进展

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**【摘要】** 股骨颈骨折内固定的稳定性可在很大程度上通过手术技巧及内固定排布和植入骨替代物等方法获得, 但当前医疗技术水平尚无法完全逆转骨折产生的血供损伤。因此, 在围手术期, 全面评估股骨颈骨折后局部残余血供以避免医源性损伤成为了目前研究的热点。关于股骨颈骨外层面血供的解剖研究相对成熟, 其运用主要涉及旋股内侧动脉和支持带动脉的评估, 但不同损伤程度的预后需要进一步探索。当前, 临幊上尚无法直接观察到骨面的滋养孔, 但可根据其分布的密集次序、进行合理的术前规划, 尽可能保护残存血供, 以避免后续股骨头坏死的发生。而骨内血供的解剖基础及临幊研究主要聚焦于头颈结合区, 以探究股骨头坏死的机制。但关于股骨颈的其它区域骨内血管分布及交联机制仍需要进一步探究。此外, 后续研究可根据骨外血管走行、滋养孔分布及骨内血管网的特征建立完善的基于三层次结构综合的血供评估体系, 用于辅助股骨颈骨折的治疗。

**【关键词】** 股骨颈骨折; 解剖; 血管; 滋养孔

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### Assessment of the local blood supply when femoral neck fracture occurs: advances in the anatomy research and its clinical application

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**ABSTRACT** The stability of internal fixation of femoral neck fractures can be obtained through surgical techniques, the configuration of screws and bone grafting, etc. However, the blood supply injury caused by fractures could not be completely

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