

# 煨烧骨成骨效应实验研究

解放军二六三医院(北京 101149)

宋进武 马贵骥\* 贾佑民\* 周凤泉 张根旺

**摘要** 作者采用取材丰富的家猪骨,经脱脂、脱蛋白、煨烧等工艺处理制成的煨烧骨(True bone Ceramic TBC)为植骨实验材料。将 TBC 植入兔背肌肌囊、胫骨洞型骨膜骨缺损、桡骨骨干的骨膜骨缺损(2.5cm)内。术后 2~16 周组织学观察表明:TBC 不引起组织排斥反应和炎症反应。TBC 网状孔隙内成骨活跃。荧光标记发现新生骨出现早、增加快、数量多。16 周 TBC 与桡骨二断端愈合者 16/30。

**关键词** 煨烧骨 成骨效应 家猪 实验研究

本文报告用煨烧骨移植于肌肉、洞型骨膜骨缺损、骨膜骨缺损三种动物模型,探讨其组织相容性和成骨效应,以期达到植骨的目的。

## 实验材料和方法

1. 煨烧骨的制备和灭菌:采用健康的成年家猪骨(雌雄不限)经脱脂、脱蛋白、煨烧等工艺制成的煨烧骨(True bone Ceramic, TBC),外观形状不变、色白。经 X 线衍射分析和扫描显微观察证实:TBC 是组成骨的主要成份羟基磷灰石(HA),纯度高,质量可靠,高密度的网状孔隙结构。测定 TBC 与人骨的钙磷比值基本相同(Ca/P=1.79)。根据动物模型设计将 TBC 制成相应的大小形状。经高压蒸气消毒备用。

2. 实验方法及分组:实验选择成年白色家兔 158 只,体健,雌雄不限,体重 2.5~3.0kg。采用异戊巴比妥钠腹腔麻醉,随机将动物分为 A、B、C 三组。

A 组:用家兔 18 只,无菌操作下,将 TBC 0.5×0.5×0.5cm<sup>3</sup> 小块植入家兔背肌肌囊内,术后 4、8、12 周处死动物各 6 只,常规取材,制片、染色、光镜下行组织学观察。

B 组:用家兔 40 只,无菌操作下,暴露出双侧胫骨的前面,并作成胫骨的洞型骨膜骨缺损,直径 2mm,各洞型缺损相距 1cm,深达髓腔,洞型缺损内分别植入 TBC 和致密的 HA 圆柱体(由北京 621 所提供)。术后 2、3、4、8 周各处死 10 只,行 X 线、组织学、荧光标记的观察,并行组织学的定量测量处理。C 组:用家兔 50 只,无菌操作下,作成双侧桡骨骨干的骨膜

骨缺损,长 2.5cm,一侧植入 TBC,一侧空置对照。另用家兔 50 只,作成如同上述的骨缺损模型,但一侧植入致密 HA,另一侧空置作为对照,术后 2、4、8、12、16 周行组织学观察。

## 实验结果

术后动物在普通的条件下饲养,9 只动物(B 组 3 只,C 组 6 只)因天气炎热,饲养不佳死亡。术后各组动物活动及进食正常。伤口无红肿渗液等反应,伤口一期愈合。

A 组:光镜组织学观察表明:TBC 内及其邻近组织中,虽未见幼稚间充质细胞的增殖、分化、无诱导成骨发生,但 TBC 不引起炎症反应,不引起组织排斥反应,并且见结缔组织及新生血管伸入 TBC 材料的孔隙网眼内,纤维与 TBC 呈直接界面结合,显示 TBC 具有良好的组织相容性(图 1)。

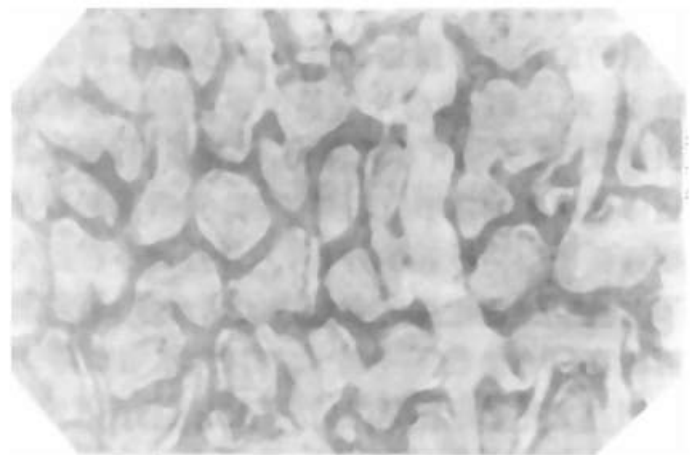


图 1 20×HE TBC 植入兔肌囊,术后 12 周,示结缔组织及新生血管生长材料空隙内,未见排斥反应。

B 组:X 线观察表明术后 2~4 周,植入 TBC 的实验组,TBC 与缺损区之间隙消失,TBC 的密度有所降低,而致密 HA 的对照组,

\*北京市创伤骨科研究所

术后 4~8 周腔隙逐渐消失, HA 本身密度无明显改变。组织学观察表明: TBC 组于术后 2~3 周可见新生骨, 术后 4 周 TBC 网状孔隙内新生骨数量明显增加, 其一面与 TBC 的小梁样结构邻贴, 呈直接连结; 一面覆以成排的成骨细胞, 生长活跃。术后 8 周, 全部标本缺损区的腔隙完全为新生骨充满, 而网状孔隙的小梁完全为新生骨覆盖。致密 HA 组, 新生骨虽可见于术后 2~3 周的骨膜皮质区, 但数量很少。髓腔内植入物周围于术后 4 周始见新生骨, 且增加缓慢, 成骨系来自骨膜皮质区, 沿植入物周围延伸生长, 成骨数量明显少于实验组。组织学定量测量处理表明: 实验组髓腔植入区成骨在 2、3、4、8 周, 其成骨量的均值均明显高于对照组, 经统计学处理二组的差异在 2、3、4、8 周均有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.01$ )。荧光标记的观察表明: 实验组与对照组相比其新生骨出现早、增加快、数量多。

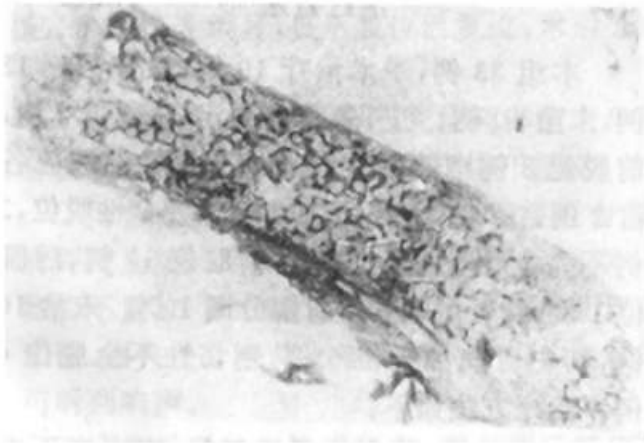


图 2 20×HE TBC 植入兔桡骨缺损区, 术后 8 周, 新生骨由桡骨二断端向缺损区中心延伸性生长, 使网隙内新生骨桥连在一起。

C 组: 组织学观察表明 TBC 植入区, 术后 2~8 周新生骨逐渐增加, 植入物的网状孔隙内充以富含新生血管的结缔组织和大量新生骨, 成骨活跃。新生骨由桡骨二端向缺损区中心延伸性生长, 使网隙内新生骨桥连在一起 (图 2)。16 周处死的动物中, TBC 与桡骨二断端愈合者 16/30。同体对照侧, 16 周时缺损仍在, 无一例骨性愈合。致密 HA 植入区, 术后 2~8 周成骨缓慢, 来自桡骨断端的新生骨包绕

HA, 逐渐向缺损区中心延伸生长, 其成骨速率及数量明显低于 TBC 组, 术后 12 周未见桥连, 术后 16 周达骨性愈合者仅为 2/30。

## 讨 论

1. 实验研究发现: TBC 的天然网状孔隙结构有利于传导成骨, 形成的大量新生骨与 TBC 呈直接地界面结合, 与致密的 HA 相比其新生骨出现早、增加快、数量多。

2. TBC 成骨机理探讨: TBC 可以彻底消除其抗原性, 同时保留了骨的形状、骨内的天然的相互连通的网状孔隙, 以及骨盐的支架结构。TBC 是组成骨的主要成份羟基磷灰石。TBC 有良好的组织相容性以及能引起丰富的生骨性能。同时由于 TBC 的独特结构和吸附作用, 而决定了 TBC 移植后骨床的血液即涌入其网状孔隙内, 之后骨床的细小血管和结缔组织开始逐渐延伸长入, 在 TBC 网状孔隙内建立起丰富的血液循环。因为血管周围有间充质细胞, 这样就构成了骨形成之基础。

实验研究发现 TBC 网状孔隙吸入的生理溶液相当本身重量的 1.07 倍, 因此用 TBC 填充时能大量吸附创区渗血渗液中的原始造血细胞、血浆蛋白、纤维结合素、血小板、以及其它骨诱导物质, 如骨形态发生蛋白 (BMP)、骨骼生长因子 (SGF)、骨衍生性生长因子 (BDGF)、转化生长因子 (TGF- $\beta$ )<sup>[1]</sup> 等。这些渗血渗液充满 TBC 网状孔隙, 其结果 TBC 内存有成骨潜力细胞和骨诱导物质, 因此 TBC 既可传导成骨又含有诱导成骨的潜力, 成为 TBC 能引起丰富生骨性能的一个重要原因。成骨效应实验研究证实 TBC 具有良好的孔隙率、孔径和一定的生物降解性能, 这些又构成了骨形成最佳的天然环境, 如在实验中发现 TBC 植入 2~8 周成骨活跃, 使网状孔隙内新生骨桥连在一起。

## 参考文献

1. 狄勤元, 等. 异体脱钙骨干骨法临床观察. 五届全军骨科学术会议论文汇编, 43.

## Abstract of Original Articles

### Experimental study on Zhuang Gu Su (ZGS) in promoting fracture healing

Xia Zhi-dao (夏志道)

Fang Shi-yuan (房世源) et al

*Institute of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing (100700)*

Standard fracture model was produced in Rabbits which were divided into three groups to study the effects of ZGS (abstracted from *Bombyx mori* L) and ZGS combined with injections of *Angelica sinensis* and *Lingusticum wallichii*, traditional herbs for treating the fracture. Through observation of body weight changes, the X-ray films, and the histomorphometric analysis of callus section, the results indicated that there were higher X-ray skating ( $P < 0.001$ ), more external callus and effective callus density, more osteoclast activity ( $0.01 < P < 0.05$ ) in ZGS group than the control. In the ZGS combined with promoting blood circulation and removing stasis group, the results showed early controlling of weight reducing in fractured animals ( $P < 0.01$ ) as compared with control, more higher X-ray film skating ( $P < 0.001$ ), mineralization callus density ( $0.01 < P < 0.05$ ), osteoclast activity observing surface ( $0.01 < P < 0.05$ ) and osteoclast index ( $P < 0.001$ ), and the section showed better callus remodeling.

**Key words** Zhuang Gu Su fracture healing rabbit experimental study

(Original article on page 7)

### Experimental study on forging bone in osteogenetic effect

Song Jin-wu (宋进武) et al

*No. 263 Hospital of PLA, Beijing (101149)*

Pig bone was developed into forging bone (true bone ceramic, TBC) through defatting, deproteinization and forging etc. techniques as experimental material in bone transplantation. TBC were transplanted into capsule of rabbit back muscles, hole defect (2.5cm) of tibial periosteal bone and radial shaft. The histological observation taken 2-16 weeks postoperatively indicated that no excessive phenomenon and inflammatory reaction was found. There was active osteogenesis in the reticular formation of TBC. New born bone earlier, quicker and enormous was discovered by fluorescence labelling method. Sixteen within thirty cases were found healed between two fracture ends of TBC and radius after sixteen weeks.

**Key Words** Forging bone osteogenetic effect pig experimental study

(Original article on page 10)

### Dislocation of steuno-clavicular joint

Li Shi-min (李世民)

Wang Lin-sen (王林森) et al

*Tianjin Hospital (300211)*

Thirty—three cases of dislocation of sterno—clavicular joint were reported. Among them, 10 cases were treated operatively; 13, conservatively; 10, without treatment. Within follow—up 20 cases, eight were operated. 5 were excellent and good; 10 belonged to excellent and good within 12 conservative treatment. The authors realized that the successive rate was higher in conservative treatment group in relieving symptoms and recovery of functions. Operative treatment is indicated under special condition.

**Key Words** Dislocation of sterno—clavicular joint close reduction operative reduction  
(Original article on page12)

### **Lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion treated with collagenase lysis**

Jin Xing(金星) Xi Cheng—po(席城坡)et al

*Orthopaedic Hospital of Shen yang, Liaoning(110044)*

Ninty cases of lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion were treated with domestic made collagenase lysis. The effective rate was 93%, the rate of excellent and good being 84%. The authors realized that the method has the advantage of less invasive, non—hemorrhagic and no interference to the spinal canal. So it is an effective therapeutic measure with proper indications and skillful technique.

**Key words** Collagenase lysis lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion  
(Original article on page15)

### **A basic study on communicating branch of L4,5 nerve root**

Liu Jian—shan(刘建丰), du Xin—ru(杜心如)et al

*Affiliated Hospital of Chengde Medical College, Hebei(067000)*

L4,5 nerve root and its communicating branch of 26 adult cadavers were observed. It is realized that the communicating branch of L4,5 nerve root is the anatomic basis of traction test of femoral nerve and scitica and Laseque's sign of the same side. The above signs are specification in protrusion of lumbar intervertebral disc of L4,5.

**Key Words** Nerve root of L4,5 communicating branch protrusion of lumbar intervertebral disc

(Original article on page30)