

关节镜下肩袖损伤缝合技术研究进展

张广瑞¹, 刘嘉鑫¹, 周建平¹, 吴定¹, 张明涛¹, 安丽萍², 韵向东¹

(1. 兰州大学第二医院骨科, 甘肃 兰州 730030; 2. 甘肃省骨关节疾病研究重点实验室, 甘肃 兰州 730030)

【摘要】 关节镜下肩袖修补术已非常普遍。许多单排锚钉、双排锚钉和经骨隧道修复技术应用于临床, 但肩袖修复的最佳方法仍不清楚。生物力学研究证明相比于单排, 双排锚钉修复的力度更强, 而单排锚钉中的巨大肩袖缝合技术和改良 Mason-Allen 缝合技术力学性能最佳。临床研究显示双排锚钉修复能改善肩袖愈合率, 但各种缝合技术的预后功能评分无明显差异。经骨隧道技术力学性能优异, 能改善局部微环境, 诱导腱骨愈合, 适用于中小型的撕裂及骨质疏松患者。对各种技术的生物力学性能、临床疗效、操作难度和患者情况等因素的探讨, 笔者认为肩袖缝合技术, 应依据术者的技术和患者的条件, 遵循操作简便、快速、创伤小、固定牢靠、实用的原则, 个体化治疗。

【关键词】 关节镜; 回旋套损伤; 缝合技术; 综述

中图分类号: R684.7

DOI: 10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2021.02.013

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



Suture technique for rotator cuff tears' repair under arthroscopic ZHANG Guang-ru, LIU Jia-xin, ZHOU Jian-ping, WU Ding, ZHANG Ming-tao, AN Li-ping, and YUN Xiang-dong*. *Department of Orthopaedics, Lanzhou University Second Hospital, Lanzhou 730030, Gansu, China

ABSTRACT Shoulder arthroscopic as a conventional method usually is applied to repair rotator cuff tears. In clinical, plenty single-row, double-row and transosseous tunnels suture technique are performed, but the ideal suture technique for rotator cuff repair is not found. Compared with single-row, double-row has better strength in biomechanics property. As the two best suture technique among the single-row, massive cuff stitch and modified Mason-Allen suture have the strongest biomechanics property. Clinical trials indicate that double-row could improve healing rates, but there are no significant difference in clinical outcome functional scores. Transosseous tunnel techniques possess a better bio-mechanic property, which could improve regional micro-environment and induce tendon-bone healing. Transosseous tunnel techniques are better for small to media size rotator cuff tears and osteoporosis patient. The author suggest that optimal rotator cuff repair technique should performed according to skill of performer and individual of patient by analysing bio-mechanic properties, clinical outcome, operative complexity and patient situation. The technique should follow simple opertaion, rapid, less trauma, stable fixation and utility to perform.

KEYWORDS Arthroscopes; Rotator cuff injuries; Suture technique; Review

肩袖损伤是常见疾病, 普遍采用关节镜下带线锚钉修补。一般通过增加锚钉数量和改变缝合技术的方式修补肩袖, 促进腱骨愈合, 恢复关节功能^[1-2]。现有研究显示, 修补后的肩袖生物力学性能和临床效果明显改善^[2-4], 但各种缝合方法的预后评分无明显差异^[5]。肩袖修复技术包括: 单排锚钉修复(single-row, SR)技术和双排锚钉修复(double-row, DR)技术和经骨隧道修复(transosseous tunnels, TOT)技术^[3,6]。影响肩袖愈合的因素较多, 如修复技术、撕裂程度、肌腱质量等。尽管诸多学者做了大量研究, 但肩袖修补的最佳技术仍不清楚。因此, 本文拟从肩袖

修复技术入手, 分析生物力学和临床疗效的差异, 探讨不同肩袖修补技术的适应证。

1 单排锚钉修复技术

单排锚钉修复技术是指在肱骨大结节足印区合适位置(内侧或外侧^[7])置入锚钉, 缝线固定肌腱, 锚钉沿软骨缘前后依次排列。依据缝线穿肌腱路径和打结方式的不同, 可分为: 简单缝合(simple suture, SS)^[3], 水平褥式缝合(horizontal mattress suture, HMS)^[3], 改良 Mason-Allen 缝合(modified Mason-Allen suture, MMAS)^[3], 止裂缝合(rip-stop suture, RS)^[3], 巨大肩袖缝合(massive cuff suture, MCS)^[8], 改良巨大肩袖缝合^[9](modified massive cuff suture, MMCS)。

简单缝合(图 1)是指缝线由关节侧向滑囊侧穿出, 并与另一端打结固定。水平褥式缝合(图 2)是指缝线两端均由关节侧向滑囊侧穿过后打结固定, 进针点距肩袖残端至少 1 cm。改良 Mason-Allen 缝合

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金地区科学基金项目(编号: 81560361)
Fund program: Developed Regions of National Nature Science Foundation of China (No. 81560361)
通讯作者: 韵向东 E-mail: xiangdongyun@126.com
Corresponding author: YUN Xiang-dong E-mail: xiangdongyun@126.com

(图 3) 使用带双线锚钉先行水平褥式缝合打结固定, 后将简单缝合在“水平环”偏内 1~2 mm 呈“骑跨”样缝合固定。止裂缝合(图 4)和巨大肩袖缝合(图 5)相似, 首先独立缝线在撕裂缘行侧侧缝合, 锚钉尾线绕过侧侧缝合(水平环)打结固定。区别为前者是带单线锚钉而后者是带双线锚钉。改良巨大肩袖缝合(图 6)是在足印区内侧置入锚钉, 先在距残端 10~15 mm 处行水平褥式缝合, 后偏内侧依次穿过“水平环”和骨隧道, 打结固定。

单排锚钉技术修复肩袖损伤的研究较多。在生物力学方面, 单排巨大肩袖缝合与改良 Mason-Allen 缝合技术性能优异, 并且巨大肩袖缝合可以增加接触面积, 分散压力。Simmer 等^[10]分析了简单缝合、巨大肩袖缝合和止裂缝合 3 种单排修复技术, 认为后两种缝合技术能增加足印区接触面积, 使应力均匀分布。Wlk 等^[11]发现巨大肩袖缝合与改良 Mason-Allen 缝合技术等效, 且均优于简单缝合和水平褥式缝合。Sileo 等^[12]比较了巨大肩袖缝合和改良巨大肩袖缝合, 发现两者在缝线撕脱率方面差异无统计学

意义。临床研究发现, 褥式缝合比简单缝合效果好。Ko 等^[13]对 78 例患者分别行简单缝合和褥式缝合, 结果显示冈上肌全层中度撕裂(1.5~3 cm), 两种修补技术的预后评分和疗效比较无明显差异。

因此, 在单排锚钉技术修复肩袖时, 要考虑肩袖撕裂程度、缝合技术的难度和术者操作技能等因素。首先, 生物力学研究显示巨大肩袖缝合技术和改良 Mason-Allen 缝合技术力学强度最佳, 但也有造成缝线切割肌腱的风险, 并且该技术稍复杂, 初学者操作时会损伤周围组织。其次, 单排技术修复肩袖后的预后功能评分和临床疗效无明显差异, 所以小到中等(<3 cm)的肩袖撕裂, 尽可能选择操作简单、省时的单排锚钉简单缝合, 能最大程度缩短手术和麻醉时间, 消除潜在风险, 对高龄患者尤为重要。最后, 带双线锚钉可充分利用足印区, 分散缝线应力, 减少再撕裂, 保证修复效果, 且费用较低。

2 双排锚钉修复技术

双排锚钉修复技术是指在肱骨大结节足印区及外侧适当位置, 分别置入两排带线锚钉, 采用不同缝



图 1 简单缝合^[3] 图 2 水平褥式缝合^[3] 图 3 改良 Mason-Allen 缝合^[3]
 Fig.1 Simple suture Fig.2 Horizontal mattress suture Fig.3 Modified Mason-Allen suture

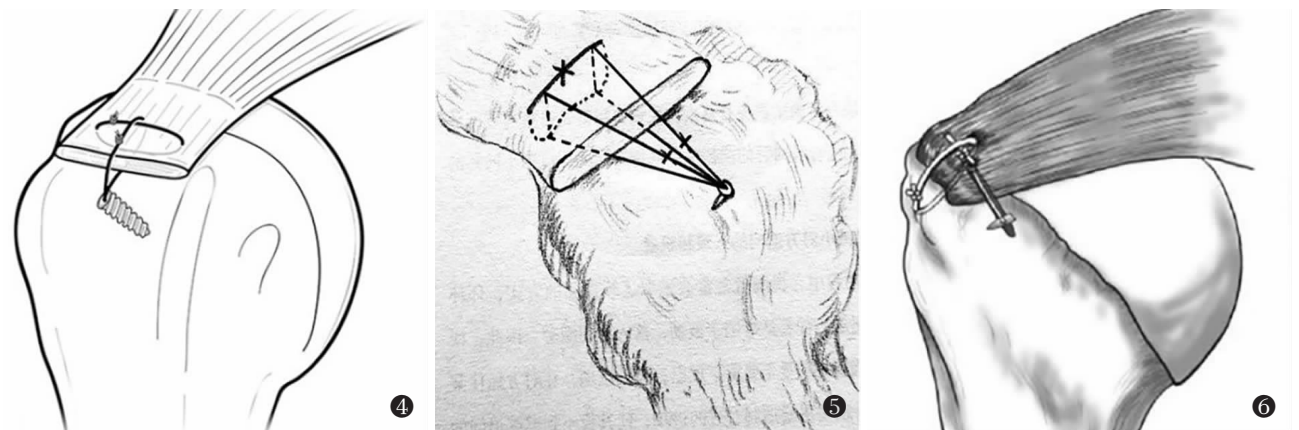


图 4 止裂缝合^[3] 图 5 巨大肩袖缝合^[8] 图 6 改良巨大肩袖缝合^[9]
 Fig.4 Rip-stop suture Fig.5 Massive cuff suture Fig.6 Modified Massive cuff suture

合方法打结固定肩袖。首先置入位于软骨缘的内排锚钉,缝合并打结固定肌腱,然后在足印区外侧置入外排锚钉固定缝线。依据缝线穿肌腱路径和打结方式的不同,可分为:经典双排缝合^[3](classic double-row suture,CDRS),有结双排缝合^[3](knotted transosseous equivalent,KTE),无结双排缝合^[3](knotless transosseous equivalent,NKTE),双排改良 Mason-Allen 缝合^[14](double-row modified Mason-Allen suture,DRMMAS)以及双排跨桥缝合^[15](double-row cross-bridge suture,DCBS)。

经典双排缝合(图 7)是指在软骨缘置入内排锚钉,行水平褥式缝合肩袖,然后在大结节外侧置入外排锚钉,以简单缝合固定肩袖。有结双排缝合(图 8)和无结双排缝合(图 9)统称缝线桥技术(suture-bridge technique,SBT),区别在于内排锚钉的缝线穿肌腱后是否打结。双排改良 Mason-Allen 缝合(图 10)是置入的内排锚钉行水平褥式缝合,外排锚钉的缝线分别呈“骑跨”样绕过水平环,打结固定。双排跨桥缝合(图 11)的操作复杂,首先在软骨缘置入 2 枚单线内排锚钉,行水平褥式缝合,后在大结节外侧置

入 2 枚带双线锚钉,外排锚钉的两条缝线分别绕过同侧及对侧“水平环”后打结固定。

在双排锚钉技术修复肩袖的研究中,生物力学试验表明缝线桥技术修复肩袖具有优势,因为该方法修复的肩袖愈合效果较好^[16],能达到坚强固定,并且缝线张力分布均匀^[17]。有研究^[14,18]发现双排改良 Mason-Allen 缝合与缝线桥技术具有相同的疗效。Lin 等^[19]发现相比于缝线桥技术,经典双排技术能增加足印区的接触面积,承受更大的应力。临床研究发现,双排锚钉各种缝合方法间比较无明显差异。Kim 等^[20]对肩袖撕裂在 1~4 cm 的患者,采用 2 种不同的双排缝合技术,发现肩袖愈合评分和再撕裂率方面比较无明显差异。Kim 等^[21]比较了 2 种缝合桥技术,结果发现功能评分比较无差异,仅 MRI 证实无结缝合桥术后再撕裂率较低。缝合桥技术有时简称“双排技术”,容易与经典双排技术混淆,但两者具体操作上区别较大,初学者需特别注意。

单排和双排修复技术的疗效比较一直是学者们关注的焦点并做了大量工作,但结果不一致^[22]。也有研究^[23]发现双排修复后肩袖的愈合率高,而大多数

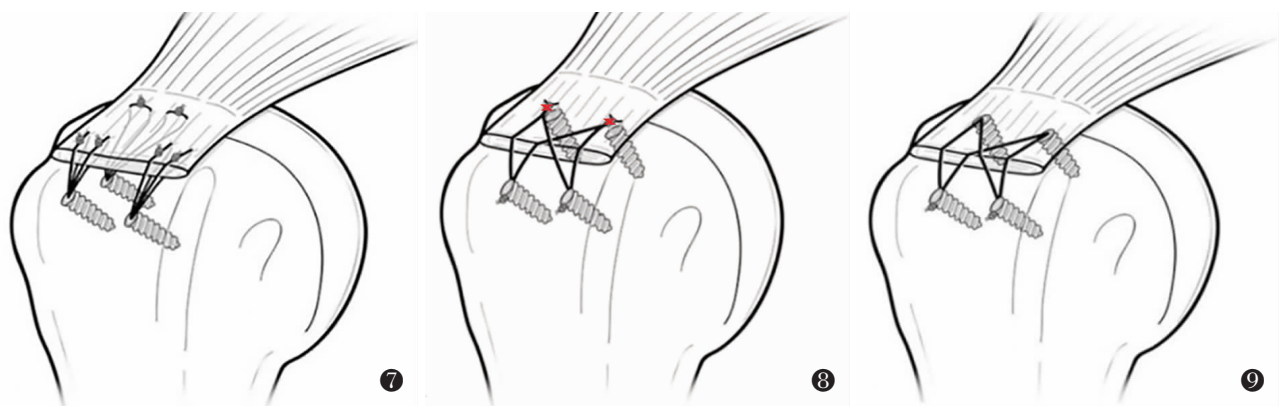


图 7 经典双排缝合^[3] 图 8 有结双排缝合^[3] 图 9 无结双排缝合^[3]
 Fig.7 Classic double suture Fig.8 Knotted transosseous equivalent Fig.9 Knotless transosseous equivalent

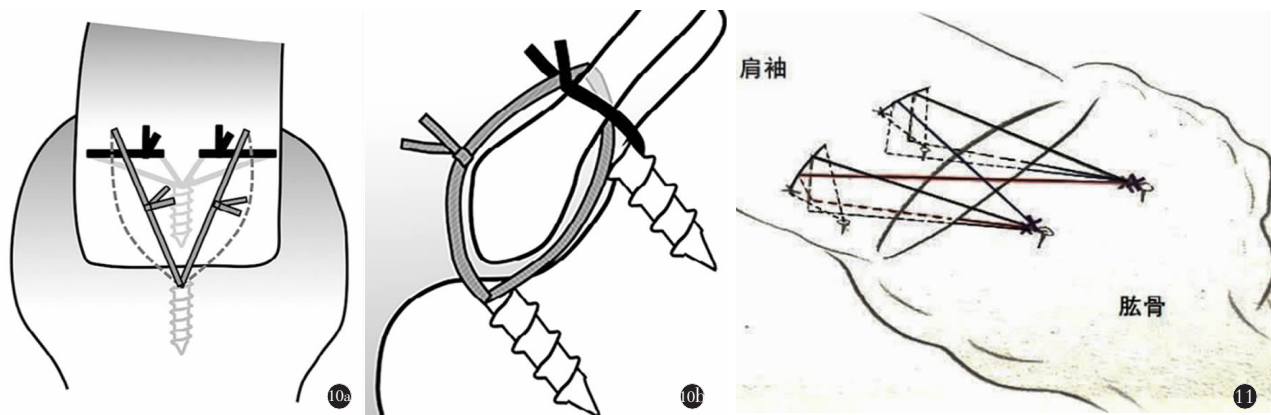


图 10 双排改良 Mason-Allen 缝合^[14] 图 11 双排跨桥缝合^[15]
 Fig.10 Double-row modified Mason-Allen suture Fig.11 Double-row cross-bridge suture

临床研究显示,单排和双排肩袖修复技术的预后功能评分比较无明显差异。Gerhardt 等^[24]和 Shin 等^[25]认为单排改良 Mason-Allen 缝合与双排缝线桥在临床愈后和生物力学方面比较无明显差异。从撕裂程度上看,小到中等(2~4 cm)的肩袖撕裂,单排和双排技术在临床疗效评分和再撕裂率方面比较无明显差异^[22]。双排锚钉技术修复大的肩袖撕裂,临床疗效明显优于单排技术。Park 等^[26]和 Ma 等^[27]的研究显示双排锚钉修复大的肩袖撕裂(>3 cm),术后关节功能评分和关节外展外旋的力量明显优于单排。因此,要根据撕裂的大小选择肩袖修补方式。小到中等程度的撕裂,选择单排锚钉技术;而中到大的肩袖撕裂,选择双排锚钉的缝线桥技术。

3 经骨隧道修复技术

经骨隧道修复技术是在足印区由内侧向大结节方向制作平行骨隧道,将肩袖残端与骨隧道缝合固定。依据缝合和固定方式的不同,分为骨隧道技术(transosseous tunnel)和骨隧道内技术(into-tunnel)^[28]。骨隧道技术(图 12)是指缝合肌腱后,缝线穿过骨隧道打结固定,肌腱与足印区接触而不进入骨隧道内。骨隧道内技术是指将肌腱经缝线固定后拉入骨隧道,在大结节侧隧道口缝线打结固定。

经骨隧道修复技术创伤大,操作技术复杂,主要针对置入后锚钉松动、拔脱等问题,其生物力学性能优异。Tashjian 等^[29]分析了骨隧道技术和单排简单缝合,发现两者无明显差异。寇景浩等^[30]认为相比于改良 Mason-Allen 技术,骨隧道修补技术的愈合效率更高。Salata 等^[31]比较了缝线桥技术和骨隧道技术的零时生物力学性能,发现骨隧道技术修补的肩袖,其拉断载荷明显降低。在对比隧道内固定技术(into-tunnel)和隧道外固定(onto-surface)技术的研究中,前者肌腱组织主要为新生的纤维软骨,部分肌腱纤维直接与骨连接,而后者仅有少量纤维软骨增生,骨表面连接的肌腱纤维很少,并且前者肌腱的极限载荷和刚度明显优于后者。其原因可能是骨隧道修复技术中和术后康复过程中,机械刺激和骨髓间充质干细胞及细胞因子的释放和分化,改善周围微环境,

诱导腱骨愈合。对小到中型肩袖撕裂的骨质疏松患者来说,该技术能解决锚钉置入后易拔脱的问题,是一种新颖的治疗手段,但还需更多的临床试验长期随访研究。

4 总结

使修复后的肩袖达到解剖愈合,恢复关节功能是治疗的关键。目前,学者们对各种肩袖修复技术进行了生物力学试验和临床试验,结果呈现多样性。具体来说,单排锚钉的巨大肩袖缝合技术和改良 Mason-Allen 缝合技术生物力学性能较好,但修复中小型撕裂(<3 cm)、弹性较好的肩袖时,可选择单排简单缝合技术,因为前者操作复杂、难度大,而简单缝合技术锚钉置入方便、缝合简单、学习曲线短,适宜初学者和基层医院开展。双排锚钉技术总体优于单排,其中双排缝线桥技术对大的肩袖撕裂(>3 cm)疗效较好,修补后的肩袖能承受较大的负荷,并且腱骨接触面积增加,有利于愈合。双排缝线桥技术难度增加,对弹性差和回缩严重的肩袖修复后再撕裂风险高。再者,骨质疏松患者肩袖修补是一个非常棘手的问题,锚钉拔脱风险极高,常需要置入多枚锚钉以增加锚定力,经骨隧道修补技术或者在患者进行手术前的功能锻炼时,补充钙剂,以降低拔钉风险。但经骨隧道技术难度较高,对术者的素质要求高,一方面是操作复杂、创伤大;另一方面骨质疏松患者年龄较大,暴露于全麻状态和控制性降压时间过长,重要脏器缺血和再灌注损伤风险增加。总之,肩袖腱骨愈合(解剖愈合)是多因素共同参与的结果,除缝合技术外,还需考虑损伤的性质和大小、肌腱回缩程度和脂肪浸润程度等因素的影响。

参考文献

- [1] Owens BD, Algeri J, Liang V, et, al. Rotator cuff tendon tissue cut-through comparison between 2 high-tensile strength sutures[J]. J Shoulder Elbow Surg, 2019, 28(10): 1897-1902.
- [2] Buckup J, Smolen D, Hess F, et, al. The arthroscopic triple-row modified suture bridge technique for rotator cuff repair: functional outcome and repair integrity[J]. J Shoulder Elbow Surg, 2019, S1058-2746(19): 30425.
- [3] Bishop ME, Macleod R, Tjoumakaris FP, et, al. Biomechanical and

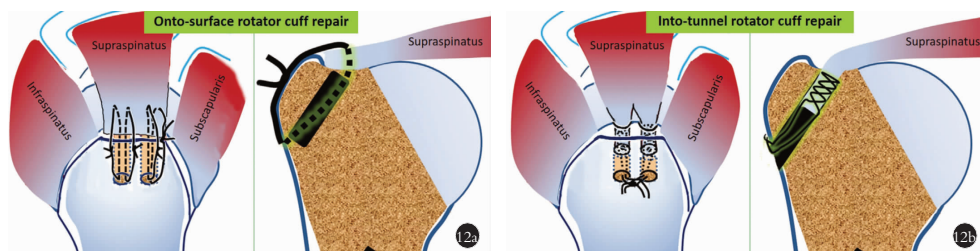


图 12 骨隧道技术^[28] 12a. 骨隧道外固定技术^[29] 12b. 骨隧道内技术^[28]

Fig. 12 Transosseous tunnel technique 12a. Fixation tendon end onto transosseous tunnel surface 12b. Fixation tendon end into transosseous tunnel

- clinical comparison of suture techniques in arthroscopic rotator cuff repair[J]. *JBJS Rev*, 2017, 5(11): e3.
- [4] 周晓波, 梁军波, 陈忠义. 关节镜下 3 种方式修补肩袖损伤的疗效分析[J]. *中国骨伤*, 2017, 30(8): 689–694.
ZHOU XB, LIANG JB, CHEN ZY. Comparison of therapeutic effects of three repair methods for rotator cuff tears under arthroscopy [J]. *Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma*, 2017, 30(8): 689–694. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [5] Hohmann E, Knig A, Kat CJ, et al. Single-versus double-row repair for full-thickness rotator cuff tears using suture anchors. A systematic review and meta-analysis of basic biomechanical studies[J]. *Eur J Orthop Surg Traumatol*, 2018, 28(5): 859–868.
- [6] Roth KM, Warth RJ, Lee JT, et al. Arthroscopic single-row versus double-row repair for full-thickness posterosuperior rotator cuff tears: a critical analysis review[J]. *JBJS Rev*, 2014, 2(7): 70–74.
- [7] Russo R, Cautiero F, Giudice G, et al. Arthroscopic repair of rotator cuff tears using absorbable anchors with a single-row technique[J]. *J Orthop Surg (Hong Kong)*, 2010, 18(3): 332–337.
- [8] Ma CB, Comerford L, Wilson J, et al. Biomechanical evaluation of arthroscopic rotator cuff repairs: double-row compared with single-row fixation[J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2006, 88(2): 403–410.
- [9] Gotoh M, Mitsui Y, Yoshimitsu K, et al. The modified massive cuff stitch: functional and structural outcome in massive cuff tears[J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2013, 8: 26.
- [10] Simmer Filho J, Voss A, Pauzenberger L, et al. Footprint coverage comparison between knotted and knotless techniques in a single-row rotator cuff repair: biomechanical analysis[J]. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2019, 20(1): 123.
- [11] Wilk MV, Abdelkafy A, Hexel M, et al. Biomechanical evaluation of suture-tendon interface and tissue holding of three suture configurations in torn and degenerated versus intact human rotator cuffs[J]. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc*, 2015, 23(2): 386–392.
- [12] Sileo MJ, Ruotolo CR, Nelson CO, et al. A biomechanical comparison of the modified Mason–Allen stitch and massive cuff stitch in vitro[J]. *Arthroscopy*, 2007, 23(3): 235–240.
- [13] Ko SH, Lee CC, Friedman D, et al. Arthroscopic single-row supraspinatus tendon repair with a modified mattress locking stitch: a prospective, randomized controlled comparison with a simple stitch[J]. *Arthroscopy*, 2008, 24(9): 1005–1012.
- [14] Lee KW, Yang DS, Lee GS, et al. Clinical outcomes and repair integrity after arthroscopic full-thickness rotator cuff repair: suture-bridge versus double-row modified Mason–Allen technique[J]. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg* 2018, 27(11): 1953–1959.
- [15] Esquivel AO, Duncan DD, Dobrasevic N, et al. Load to failure and stiffness: anchor placement and suture pattern effects on load to failure in rotator cuff repairs[J]. *Orthop J Sports Med*, 2015, 3(4): 2325967115579052.
- [16] Fei W, Guo W. A biomechanical and histological comparison of the suture bridge and conventional double-row techniques of the repair of full-thickness rotator cuff tears in a rabbit model[J]. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2015, 16: 148.
- [17] Fukuhara T, Mihata T, Jun BJ, et al. Bridging suture makes consistent and secure fixation in double-row rotator cuff repair[J]. *J Orthop Sci*, 2017, 22(5): 852–857.
- [18] Jung SW, Kim DH, Kang SH, et al. Arthroscopic modified Mason–Allen technique for large U-or L-shaped rotator cuff tears[J]. *Knee Surgery Sports Traumatol Arthrosc*, 2017, 25(7): 2129–2137.
- [19] Lin CL, Yeh ML, Su FC, et al. Different suture anchor fixation techniques affect contact properties in humeral greater tuberosity fracture: a biomechanical study[J]. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2019, 20(1): 26.
- [20] Kim KC, Shin HD, Lee WY, et al. Repair integrity and functional outcome after arthroscopic rotator cuff repair: double-row versus suture-bridge technique[J]. *Am J Sports Med*, 2012, 40(2): 294–299.
- [21] Kim KC, Shin HD, Cha SM, et al. Comparison of repair integrity and functional outcomes for 3 arthroscopic suture bridge rotator cuff repair techniques[J]. *Am J Sports Med*, 2013, 41(2): 271–277.
- [22] Koh KH, Kang KC, Lim TK, et al. Prospective randomized clinical trial of single-versus double-row suture anchor repair in 2-to 4-cm rotator cuff tears: clinical and magnetic resonance imaging results[J]. *Arthroscopy*, 2011, 27(4): 453–462.
- [23] Gartsman GM, Drake G, Edwards TB, et al. Ultrasound evaluation of arthroscopic full-thickness supraspinatus rotator cuff repair: single-row versus double-row suture bridge (transosseous equivalent) fixation. Results of a prospective, randomized study[J]. *J Shoulder Elbow Surg*, 2013, 22(11): 1480–1487.
- [24] Gerhardt C, Hug K, Pauly S, et al. Arthroscopic single-row modified Mason–Allen repair versus double-row suture bridge reconstruction for supraspinatus tendon tears: a matched-pair analysis[J]. *Am J Sports Med*, 2012, 40(12): 2777–2785.
- [25] Shin SJ, Kook SH, Rao N, et al. Clinical outcomes of modified mason–allen single-row repair for bursal-sided partial-thickness rotator cuff tears: comparison with the double-row suture-bridge technique[J]. *Am J Sports Med*, 2015, 43(8): 1976–1982.
- [26] Park JY, Lhee SH, Choi JH, et al. Comparison of the clinical outcomes of single- and double-row repairs in rotator cuff tears[J]. *Am J Sports Med*, 2008, 36(7): 1310–1316.
- [27] Ma HL, Chiang ER, Wu HT, et al. Clinical outcome and imaging of arthroscopic single-row and double-row rotator cuff repair: a prospective randomized trial[J]. *Arthroscopy*, 2012, 28(1): 16–24.
- [28] LI X, SHEN P, SU W, et al. Into-tunnel repair versus onto-surface repair for rotator cuff tears in a rabbit model[J]. *Am J Sports Med*, 2018, 46(7): 1711–1719.
- [29] Tashjian RZ, Levanthal E, Spenciner DB, et al. Initial fixation strength of massive rotator cuff tears: in vitro comparison of single-row suture anchor and transosseous tunnel constructs[J]. *Arthroscopy*, 2007, 23(7): 710–716.
- [30] 寇景浩, 蒲劲松, 蒋成, 等. 穿骨道缝线桥技术与改良 Mason–Allen 技术修复单侧肩袖损伤模型[J]. *中国组织工程研究*, 2019, 23(35): 5605–5610.
KOU JH, PU JS, JIANG C, et al. Transosseous suture bridge technique versus modified Mason–Allen technique repairs unilateral rotator cuff tears in rabbits[J]. *Zhongguo Zu Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu*, 2019, 23(35): 5605–5610. Chinese.
- [31] Salata MJ, Sherman SL, Lin EC, et al. Biomechanical evaluation of transosseous rotator cuff repair: do anchors really matter[J]. *Am J Sports Med*, 2013, 41(2): 283–290.