

·临床研究·

前交叉韧带保残重建术中保残策略病例对照研究

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【摘要】目的: 比较前交叉韧带保残重建与非保残重建、保留残端重建与保留残根重建的临床疗效。**方法:**自2014年3月至2017年12月采用自体腘绳肌腱单束重建前交叉韧带断裂患者204例,根据前交叉韧带重建方式不同分为保留残端重建组(A组)、保留残根重建组(B组)和清理残端残根的非保残重建组(C组)。A组76例,男37例,女39例,年龄16~43(28.80±5.41)岁,受伤至手术时间2~11(3.68±1.04)周,采用保留残端前交叉韧带重建术。B组64例,男39例,女25例,年龄18~41(28.42±5.60)岁,受伤至手术时间2~10(3.36±1.68)周,采用保留残根前交叉韧带重建术。C组64例,男37例,女27例,年龄18~43(29.10±6.11)岁,受伤至手术时间3~11(3.54±1.46)周,采用清理残端残根的非保残重建术。术前、术后24个月采用膝关节活动度(range of motion, ROM)观察膝关节屈伸活动范围。术前及术后6、12、24个月采用Lysholm评分和国际膝关节文献委员会(International Knee Documentation Committee, IKDC)评分评估膝关节功能。**结果:**所有患者术后伤口I期愈合,无血管、神经损伤及关节感染等并发症发生。所有患者获随访,A组随访24.00~45.96(35.52±14.40)个月,B组27.96~48.00(37.56±10.68)个月,C组24.00~66.00(37.08±13.44)个月,3组随访时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后6个月,A组Lysholm评分(82.52±5.24)分,IKDC评分(79.92±3.44)分,高于B组的(80.74±3.14)分和(78.21±4.63)分,且高于C组的(79.22±3.63)分和(76.63±3.80)分($P<0.05$);术后12个月,A组Lysholm评分(89.84±5.13)分,IKDC评分(87.90±3.93)分,高于B组的(85.74±6.04)分和(83.62±5.64),且高于C组的(82.83±3.43)分和(79.21±4.04)分($P<0.05$)。**结论:**前交叉韧带保残重建术与非保残重建术相比保留了前交叉韧带残端组织,有利于促进肌腱移植物愈合和重塑,加速关节功能恢复。保残重建术中妥善固定残端组织,恢复其张力,是影响术后疗效的关键因素。

【关键词】膝关节; 前交叉韧带重建; 病例对照研究

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Case-control study on remnant-preserving strategy for preservation and reconstruction of anterior cruciate ligament

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate and compare the clinical efficacies of remnant-preserving and remnant-non-preserving, remnant-non-preserving remnant segment preserving and remnant root preserving with anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction. **Methods:** From March 2014 to December 2017, 204 patients with anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injuries were treated by single-bundle ACL reconstruction with hamstring tendon autograft. According to the different methods of remnant preservation, the procedures were divided into remnant segment preserving group (A), remnant root preserving group (B), and remnant-non-preserving group (C). There were 37 males and 39 females in group A aged from 16 to 43 years old with an average of (28.80±5.41) years old. The time from injury to operation ranged from 2 to 11 weeks with an average of (3.68±1.04) weeks. In group B, there were 39 males and 25 females aged from 18 to 41 years old with an average of (28.42±5.60) years old. The time from injury to operation ranged from 2 to 10 weeks with an average of (3.36±1.68) weeks. In group C, there were 37 males and 27 females aged from 18 to 43 years old with an average of (29.10±6.11) years old. The time from injury to operation ranged from 3 to 11 weeks with an average of (3.54±1.46) weeks. The range of motion (ROM) of the knee was used to assess the range of extension and flexion of the knee at pre-operation and 24 months after operation. Lysholm score and the international knee documentation committee (IKDC) score were used to assess the knee function. The differences among three procedures were judged by comparing among the three groups at 6, 12 and 24 months postoperatively. **Results:** All incisions got a

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one stage healing, and no complications, such as vascular injury, nerve damage and articular infect or the like, occurred. All the patients were followed up, and the follow-up duration of group A ranged from 24.00 to 45.96 months with a mean of (35.52±14.40) months; the follow-up duration of group B ranged from 27.96 to 48.00 months with a mean of (37.56±10.68) month; and the follow-up duration of group C ranged from 24.00 to 66.00 months with a mean of (37.08±13.44) month. There were no significant differences in follow-up time among three groups ($P>0.05$). Six months after operation, Lysholm score 80.74±3.14 and IKDC score 79.92±3.44 in group A were higher than those in group B 80.74±3.14 and 78.21±4.63, and higher than those in group C 79.22±3.63 and 76.63±3.80 ($P<0.05$); 12 months after operation, Lysholm score 89.84±5.13 and IKDC score 87.90±3.93 in group A were higher than those in group B 85.74±6.04 and 83.62±5.64, and higher than those in group C 82.83±3.43 and 79.21±4.04 ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Compared with remnant-non-preserving group, the residual tissue of anterior cruciate ligament is preserved, which is conducive to promote the healing and remodeling of tendon graft and accelerate the recovery of joint function. Proper fixation of residual tissue and restoration of its tension are the key factors affecting the postoperative efficacy.

KEYWORDS Knee joint; Anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction; Case-control studies

研究报道前交叉韧带保残重建保留了原有韧带组织的血供和力学感受器,能加速肌腱移植物韧带化,有利于恢复膝关节功能及本体感觉^[1-3]。但也有报道保残重建保留的残端组织可与髌间窝撞击,形成 Cyclops 病变,改变膝关节受力分布,造成行走障碍和内侧间室早期退化^[4]。选择前交叉韧带保残重建还是非保残重建尚无统一意见。保留残端重建和保留残根重建哪种效果更好尚不明确。为此,笔者自 2014 年 3 月至 2017 年 12 月对收治的 204 例前交叉韧带断裂病例采用保留残端重建、保留残根重建和非保残重建手术,拟对不同前交叉韧带重建方式的临床疗效加以探讨。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

1.1.1 纳入标准 临床症状:膝关节疼痛、肿胀、交锁,跑步、上下楼梯、登山时膝关节不稳,股四头肌萎缩,患侧肢体无力。体征:Lachman 试验阳性、前抽屉试验和(或)轴移试验阳性;膝关节 MRI 提示前交叉韧带单束或双束断裂;无全身多发韧带松弛表现,Beighton 评分<4 分^[5];年龄<45 岁;无急性炎症性病变或慢性病变急性发作表现。

1.1.2 排除标准 合并后交叉韧带或侧副韧带损伤者;既往同侧膝前交叉韧带损伤重建术后翻修术;合并类风湿性关节炎或其他自身免疫性关节疾病者;智力障碍或其他原因不能严格遵医嘱检查和术后功能锻炼者。

1.2 临床资料

本组共纳入 204 例患者,根据治疗方法不同分为 3 组。保留前交叉韧带残端重建组(A 组)76 例,男 37 例,女 39 例;右膝 46 例,左膝 30 例;年龄 16~43 (28.80±5.41) 岁;运动损伤 48 例,交通事故伤 11 例,生活扭伤 13 例,其他损伤(跳木马)4 例;受伤至手术时间 2~11 (3.68±1.04) 周。保留前交叉韧带残根重建组(B 组)64 例,男 39 例,女 25 例;右膝

36 例,左膝 28 例;年龄 18~41 (28.42±5.60) 岁;运动损伤 39 例,交通事故伤 9 例,生活扭伤 11 例,其他损伤 5 例(跳木马 3 例,高处坠伤 2 例);受伤至手术时间 2~10 (3.36±1.68) 周。前交叉韧带非保残重建组(C 组)64 例,男 37 例,女 27 例;右膝 40 例,左膝 24 例;年龄 18~43 (29.10±6.11) 岁;运动损伤 38 例,交通事故伤 8 例,生活扭伤 15 例,其他损伤(高处坠伤)3 例;受伤至手术时间 3~11 (3.54±1.46) 周。3 组患者术前年龄、性别、侧别、致伤原因及受伤至手术时间等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义,具有可比性,见表 1。本研究已经医院伦理委员会批准,批准文号 S2021-018-07。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 保留残端重建组 (A 组) 采用腰麻或硬膜外麻醉,仰卧位,手术方式为保留残端的前交叉韧带单束保残重建,移植物选择自体腘绳肌腱。首先建立常规前内、前外入路,置入关节镜及操作器械,详细探查关节腔,清理或修复软骨及半月板损伤。随后于胫骨结节内侧 1.5 cm 处切一长约 3 cm 皮肤切口,分离皮下组织,探查找到腘绳肌腱,剔除肌肉组织,用 2-0 Ethibond 缝线(美国强生爱惜康公司)编织后 80 N 力预张备用。于胫骨髌间峰之间的凹陷处前交叉韧带(anterior cruciate ligament, ACL)残端附着处置入胫骨隧道定位器(美国 Smith-Nephew 公司),钻入导针,钻取与移植肌腱直径相同的胫骨隧道。经前内侧入路将股骨隧道定位器置于前交叉韧带股骨解剖止点中心钻入导针,使用与肌腱直径相同的钻头钻取股骨隧道。随后进行残端的处理。

长残端(>2 cm)悬吊固定重建:采用缝合钩穿过前交叉韧带残端的末端,引入缝线并打结固定,将其与肌腱移植物一起牵入股骨骨道,调整残端的张力,将其覆盖在肌腱移植物前面。股骨侧固定选择 Endobutton 补钢板(施乐辉公司)或 Rigidfix 横穿钉(强生公司)固定,胫骨侧选择界面螺钉(施乐辉公司)或

表 1 各组前交叉韧带损伤患者术前临床资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of preoperative clinical data of patients with anterior cruciate ligament injury in each group

组别	例数	年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	性别(例)		侧别(例)		致伤原因(例)				受伤至手术时间($\bar{x} \pm s$, 周)
			男	女	右侧	左侧	运动伤	交通伤	扭伤	其他损伤	
A 组	76	28.80±5.41	37	39	46	30	48	11	13	4	3.68±1.04
B 组	64	28.42±5.60	39	25	36	28	39	9	11	5	3.36±1.68
C 组	64	29.10±6.11	37	27	40	24	38	8	15	3	3.54±1.46
检验值		F=0.24		$\chi^2=2.33$		$\chi^2=0.55$			$\chi^2=1.71$		F=0.18
P 值		0.78		0.31		0.76			0.94		0.84

注:A 组,保留残端重建组;B 组,保留残根重建组;C 组,非保残重建组。下同

Note: Group A, remnant segment preserving; Group B, remnant root preserving group; Group C, remnant-non-preserving group. Follows the same

Rigidfix 横穿固定。缝线隧道外打结固定。

中残端(1~2 cm)捆扎固定重建法:将肌腱移植物牵入胫骨和股骨隧道固定好后,将残端间断缝合2~3 针捆扎固定在肌腱移植物上,使残端牢固地附着在肌腱移植物上。移植物两端固定方式同上。

术毕探查重建的前交叉韧带张力,屈伸膝关节,探查是否有髁间窝撞击。生理盐水冲洗后关节腔置引流管,缝合切口。

1.3.2 保留残根重建组(B 组) 麻醉、体位、手术入路和肌腱移植物同上。当前交叉韧带残存组织长度 0.5~1 cm 时,采用保留残根的前交叉韧带单束保残重建。首先进行关节腔探查,清理或修复软骨及半月板损伤,取自体腘绳肌腱并编制、预张备用。适当清理残根末端瘢痕组织,取残根中心为胫骨隧道定位点钻取移植物同直径的骨隧道,选择 ACL 股骨附着处解剖中心为股骨隧道定位点钻取股骨骨隧道。通过带孔导针引入牵引线,牵拉移植物经胫骨隧道穿过残根中心进入股骨隧道,固定肌腱移植物。固定方式及术毕处理同上。

1.3.3 非保残重建组(C 组) 麻醉、体位、手术入路和肌腱移植物同 1.3.1。本组采用去除残端残根的前交叉韧带单束非保残重建。首先进行关节腔探查、清理或修复软骨及半月板损伤,刨削刀清理前交叉韧带残端或残根。然后进行移植物制备、骨隧道钻取和移植物置入与固定同 1.3.1。探查移植肌腱张力良好,无髁间窝撞击,前抽屉试验和 Lachman 试验阴性。生理盐水冲洗关节腔并置引流管,缝合切口。

1.3.4 术后处理 3 组患者术后采取同样的处理措施,膝关节伸直位铰链支具固定 6~8 周。术后 12 h 即开始股四头肌等长收缩,术后 24~48 h 开始扶助行器下地进行活动,4 周内控制在 0°~90°,术后 8 周达到全范围活动度。术后 6 周开始部分负重行走,8 周完全负重行走。术后 3 个月以后逐渐开始练习慢跑、登高和跳跃,术后 6 个月恢复简单体育活动,

术后 10~12 个月恢复正常体育活动。

1.4 观察项目与方法

分别于术前、术后 24 个月采用膝关节活动度(range of motion, ROM) 观察膝关节屈伸活动范围。术前及术后 6、12、24 个月采用 Lysholm 评分^[6], Lysholm 评级^[6]和国际膝关节文献委员会(International Knee Documentation Committee, IKDC) 评分^[6]评估膝关节功能。Lysholm 评分系统包括:跛行 5 分, 支撑 5 分, 绞锁 15 分, 疼痛 25 分, 不稳 25 分, 肿胀 10 分, 上楼 10 分, 下蹲 5 分, 满分 100 分; 95~100 分为优, 84~94 分为良, 65~83 分为中, <65 分为差。IKDC 评分系统包括:疼痛 24 分, 肿胀 8 分, 绞锁 4 分, 不稳 4 分, 运动 4 分, 功能 36 分, 自我评价 20 分, 满分 100 分。

1.5 统计学处理

统计分析采用 SPSS 23.0 统计软件进行。定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,定性资料以频数表示。定性资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,定量资料比较采用单因素方差分析。术后 24 个月的 Lysholm 评分、IKDC 评分与术前比较采用自身配对 t 检验;不同时间点 3 组间 Lysholm 评分、IKDC 评分比较采用单因素方差分析,方差分析有统计学意义时进一步采用 LSD 法进行两组间比较。术后 24 个月 Lysholm 评分分级比较属于等级资料,统计方法采用 Kruskal-Wallis 检验。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

所有患者伤口 I 期愈合,无血管、神经损伤及关节感染等并发症。各组病例均获门诊或电话随访,A 组随访 24.00~45.96(35.52±14.40) 个月,B 组 27.96~48.00(37.56±10.68) 个月,C 组 24.00~66.00(37.08±13.44) 个月,3 组随访时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 2。术后 24 个月 3 组均无移植物失效病例,MRI 检查见移植物显影良好。

表 2 各组前交叉韧带损伤患者随访各项指标比较**Tab.2 Comparison of follow-up indexes of patients with anterior cruciate ligament injury in each group**

组别	例数	随访时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 月)	关节活动度($\bar{x} \pm s$, °)	
			术前	术后 24 个月
A 组	76	35.52±14.40	76.86±8.36	132.12±6.60 ^m
B 组	64	37.56±10.68	78.66±4.98	130.78±8.36 ⁿ
C 组	64	37.08±13.44	78.21±4.08	130.09±11.56 ^r
F 值		0.48	1.60	0.94
P 值		0.62	0.21	0.39

注:与术前相比,^m $t=45.23, P=0.00$;ⁿ $t=48.49, P=0.00$;^r $t=36.89, P=0.00$

Note: Compared with preoperative value, ^m $t=45.23, P=0.00$; ⁿ $t=48.49, P=0.00$; ^r $t=36.89, P=0.00$

2.2 关节活动度

A 组膝关节活动度由术前的(76.86±8.36)°恢复至术后 24 个月的(132.12±6.60)°,B 组由术前的(78.66±4.98)°恢复至术后 24 个月的(130.78±8.36)°,C 组由术前的(78.21±4.08)°恢复至术后 24 个月的(130.09±11.56)°,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。术后 24 个月 3 组关节活动度组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 关节功能评分

术后 6 个月,A 组 Lysholm 评分(82.52±5.24)分,

IKDC 评分(79.92±3.44)分,高于 B 组的(80.74±3.14)分和(78.21±4.63)分,且高于 C 组的(79.22±3.63)分和(76.63±3.80)分($P<0.05$),两两比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);术后 12 个月,A 组 Lysholm 评分(89.84±5.13)分,IKDC 评分(87.90±3.93)分,高于 B 组的(85.74±6.04)分和(83.62±5.64)分,且高于 C 组(82.83±3.43)分和(79.21±4.04)分($P<0.05$),两两比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);术后 24 个月,3 组患者 Lysholm 评分和 IKDC 评分组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 3-4。根据 Lysholm 评分,术后 24 个月 A 组优 56 例,良 18 例,中 2 例,优良率 97.36%;B 组优 47 例,良 11 例,中 6 例,优良率 90.63%;C 组优 42 例,良 14 例,中 8 例,优良率 87.5%,3 组间比较差异无统计学意义($H=1.89, P>0.05$)。典型病例见图 1-3。

3 讨论

3.1 前交叉韧带重建术式的选择问题

根据前交叉韧带残端的处理方式不同,前交叉韧带重建分为保残重建和非保残重建两种流派。前者主张术中保留前交叉韧带残存组织,而后者主张术中彻底清理前交叉韧带残存组织。多数学者认为保残重建比非保残重建能更好地恢复膝关节稳定性和本体感觉,临床效果更好^[7-10]。但是,也有学者报道保残重建并不比非保残重建效果更好,保留的残端

表 3 各组前交叉韧带重建术后不同时间 Lysholm 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)**Tab.3 Comparison of Lysholm score at different times after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction in each group($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)**

组别	例数	时间	跛行	支撑	绞锁	疼痛	不稳	肿胀	上楼	下蹲	总分
A 组	76	术前	2.90±1.21	2.12±1.14	11.04±3.62	10.00±0.43	10.81±2.03	7.62±2.00	5.61±2.82	2.21±1.03	53.63±6.80
		术后 6 个月	4.21±1.00	3.53±1.22	13.34±2.40	19.84±3.71	18.68±2.81	8.94±1.64	6.92±1.44	3.24±1.32	82.52±5.24
		术后 12 个月	4.34±1.12	3.90±1.53	14.16±1.42	21.64±2.73	21.61±2.71	9.02±0.09	8.00±2.14	4.13±1.02	89.84±5.13
		术后 24 个月	5.00±0.00	4.76±1.03	14.86±0.14	23.24±1.51	23.61±1.37	9.62±0.29	9.06±0.84	4.60±1.00	93.90±4.14 ^m
B 组	64	术前	2.52±1.31	2.30±1.00	9.53±2.21	10.51±1.04	10.00±2.12	6.91±1.50	6.12±1.40	2.00±0.62	52.61±7.82
		术后 6 个月	3.71±1.10	3.90±1.52	12.90±2.63	19.48±2.62	20.41±3.67	8.38±2.41	6.68±1.51	3.36±1.35	80.74±3.14
		术后 12 个月	4.31±1.00	3.93±1.05	13.61±2.32	21.52±2.64	20.66±3.51	9.14±1.47	6.82±1.71	3.94±1.18	85.74±6.04
		术后 24 个月	4.88±0.01	4.74±1.00	14.66±0.38	23.32±1.28	23.56±1.26	9.48±0.26	9.26±0.76	4.58±1.01	93.84±3.42 [▲]
C 组	64	术前	3.11±1.14	1.80±2.02	9.43±3.61	9.63±1.30	11.00±1.01	7.32±1.60	5.74±1.91	1.44±1.72	50.44±8.12
		术后 6 个月	3.60±1.12	3.67±1.25	12.06±1.97	19.39±2.47	18.49±3.71	8.27±2.35	6.56±1.64	3.26±1.39	79.22±3.63
		术后 12 个月	4.18±1.32	3.53±1.22	13.34±2.40	19.84±3.71	18.68±2.81	8.94±1.64	6.92±1.44	3.24±1.32	82.83±3.43
		术后 24 个月	4.74±0.14	4.24±1.43	14.16±0.62	23.28±1.34	23.47±1.17	9.27±0.69	9.00±0.88	4.49±1.41	93.32±3.81 [♦]

注:与术前相比,^m $t=44.25, P=0.00$;[▲] $t=38.74, P=0.00$;[♦] $t=36.72, P=0.00$ 。术后 6 个月 3 组间比较, $F=11.13, P=0.00$;两两比较:A 组与 B 组比较, $t=2.41, P=0.01$;A 组与 C 组比较, $t=4.28, P=0.00$;B 组与 C 组比较, $t=2.52, P=0.01$ 。术后 12 个月 3 组间比较, $F=35.31, P=0.00$;两两比较:A 组与 B 组比较, $t=2.23, P=0.02$;A 组与 C 组比较, $t=9.36, P=0.00$;B 组与 C 组比较, $t=3.36, P=0.00$ 。术后 24 个月 3 组比较, $F=0.48, P=0.62$

Note: Compared with preoperative score, ^m $t=44.25, P=0.00$;[▲] $t=38.74, P=0.00$;[♦] $t=36.72, P=0.00$. Comparison among three groups 6 months postoperatively, $F=11.13, P=0.00$; group A vs group B, $t=2.41, P=0.01$; group A vs group C, $t=4.28, P=0.00$; group B vs group C, $t=2.52, P=0.01$. Comparison among three groups 12 months postoperatively, $F=35.31, P=0.00$; group A vs group B, $t=2.23, P=0.02$; group A vs group C, $t=9.36, P=0.00$; group B vs group C, $t=3.36, P=0.00$. Comparison among three groups 24 months postoperatively, $F=0.48, P=0.62$

表 4 各组前交叉韧带重建术后不同时间 IKDC 评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Tab.4 Comparison of IKDC scores at different times after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction in each group ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	例数	时间	疼痛	肿胀	绞锁	不稳	运动	功能	自我评价	总分
A 组	76	术前	12.18±2.42	3.51±1.30	2.11±1.41	1.02±0.77	0.76±0.54	15.83±1.41	11.47±1.53	47.19±3.72
		术后 6 个月	18.84±3.12	4.76±2.02	2.65±1.10	2.25±0.13	2.06±0.24	20.55±3.97	16.29±2.13	79.92±3.44
		术后 12 个月	22.17±3.62	5.86±1.29	2.94±1.37	2.97±0.67	2.72±1.29	28.68±3.33	17.68±1.32	87.90±3.93
		术后 24 个月	23.26±1.05	7.26±0.24	3.14±1.01	3.31±0.27	3.46±0.09	31.86±4.04	18.26±1.40	92.82±3.14*
B 组	64	术前	11.09±1.83	3.29±1.35	2.19±1.16	1.20±0.57	0.68±0.41	14.73±1.58	10.97±1.63	45.71±5.04
		术后 6 个月	17.74±2.82	4.54±1.79	2.73±0.84	2.32±0.11	1.99±0.37	19.95±4.17	16.01±2.19	78.21±4.63
		术后 12 个月	20.88±3.55	5.52±1.66	2.86±1.91	2.91±0.51	2.55±1.35	27.14±2.54	17.44±1.28	83.62±5.64
		术后 24 个月	23.23±1.08	7.25±0.28	3.18±0.87	3.28±0.26	3.39±1.04	30.68±4.34	18.28±1.31	92.70±2.43**
C 组	64	术前	10.69±1.46	3.16±1.10	1.37±0.66	1.00±0.76	0.65±0.23	13.52±1.46	10.24±1.77	45.41±6.52
		术后 6 个月	18.04±2.94	4.46±2.12	2.39±1.23	2.28±0.21	1.96±0.48	19.25±3.67	15.99±2.47	76.63±3.80
		术后 12 个月	20.08±2.92	5.16±1.39	2.66±1.77	2.67±0.71	2.48±1.25	25.58±4.01	17.28±1.22	79.21±4.04
		术后 24 个月	23.13±0.98	7.13±0.67	3.16±1.00	3.26±0.21	3.43±1.11	31.67±3.97	18.36±1.19	92.31±2.83*

注:与术前相比, * $t=80.73, P=0.00$; ** $t=67.80, P=0.00$; * $t=53.01, P=0.00$ 。术后 6 个月 3 组间比较, $F=12.28, P=0.00$; A 组与 B 组比较, $t=2.51, P=0.01$; A 组与 C 组比较, $t=5.42, P=0.00$; B 组与 C 组比较, $t=2.15, P=0.03$ 。术后 12 个月 3 组间比较, $F=64.19, P=0.00$; A 组与 B 组比较, $t=5.33, P=0.00$; A 组与 C 组比较, $t=13.00, P=0.00$; B 组与 C 组比较, $t=5.12, P=0.00$ 。术后 24 个月 3 组比较, $F=0.60, P=0.55$

Note: Compared with preoperative score, * $t=80.73, P=0.00$; ** $t=67.80, P=0.00$; * $t=53.01, P=0.00$. Comparison among three groups 6 months postoperatively, $F=12.28, P=0.00$; group A vs group B, $t=2.51, P=0.01$; group A vs group C, $t=5.42, P=0.00$; group B vs group C, $t=2.15, P=0.03$. Comparison among three groups 12 months postoperatively, $F=64.19, P=0.00$; group A vs group B, $t=5.33, P=0.00$; group A vs group C, $t=13.00, P=0.00$; group B vs group C, $t=5.12, P=0.00$. Comparison among three groups 24 months postoperatively, $F=0.60, P=0.55$



图 1 患者,男,34岁,右膝前交叉韧带断裂 1a. 术前矢状位 MRI 示前交叉韧带自股骨附着处断裂,残端较长 1b. 术中行前交叉韧带保留残端重建术 1c. 术后 6 个月矢状位 MRI 示肌腱移植物显影清晰,轻度水肿 1d. 术后 12 个月矢状位 MRI 示肌腱移植物显影良好,形态增粗,无明显水肿 1e. 术后 24 个月矢状位 MRI 示肌腱移植物显影良好,形态饱满,已完成重塑

Fig.1 Patient, male, 34 years old, anterior cruciate ligament rupture of right knee 1a. Preoperative MRI on sagittal position showed the anterior cruciate ligament was ruptured from the attachment of the femur with long remnant 1b. The reconstruction surgery of anterior cruciate ligament with remnant segment-preserving was performed 1c. Postoperative MRI on sagittal position at 6 months showed the graft had clear shape with mild edema 1d. Postoperative MRI on sagittal position at 12 months showed the graft, which was thicker than before, had good shape with no obvious edema 1e. Postoperative MRI on sagittal position at 24 months found that the graft with plum morphology was shown clearly, which demonstrated that the remodeling process had finished successfully

可能引起膝关节疼痛和伸直功能障碍^[11-12]。哪种治疗效果更好尚无定论。前交叉韧带残存组织有长有短,保留多长效果最好?长的残端是固定还是游离?这些问题都尚无明确答案,影响医生的决策和手术

的效果。

笔者通过病例对照研究比较了保留残端重建、保留残根重建和非保残重建 3 种不同术式的临床效果。研究结果显示,术后 6、12 个月保留残端重建组



图 2 患者,男,23岁,右膝前交叉韧带断裂 **2a.**术前矢状位MRI示前交叉韧带信号明显增高,走行紊乱,可见胫骨侧残根 **2b.**术中行前交叉韧带保留残根重建术 **2c.**术后6个月矢状位MRI示肌腱移植物显影较清晰,局部水肿明显 **2d.**术后12个月矢状位MRI示肌腱移植物显影清晰,形态稍增粗,局部轻度水肿 **2e.**术后24个月矢状位MRI示肌腱移植物显影良好,形态饱满,已完成重塑

Fig.2 Patient, male, 23 years old, anterior cruciate ligament rupture of right knee **2a.** Preoperative MRI on sagittal position showed the signal of the anterior cruciate ligament was significantly increased and disorganized with a stump on tibial **2b.** The reconstruction of anterior cruciate ligament with remnant root-preserving was performed **2c.** Postoperative MRI on sagittal position at 6 months showed the graft had relatively clear shape with obvious local edema **2d.** Postoperative MRI on sagittal position at 12 months showed the graft, which was slightly thicker, had clear shape with mild local edema **2e.** Postoperative MRI on sagittal position at 24 months found that the graft with plump morphology was shown clearly, which demonstrated that the remodeling process had finished successfully

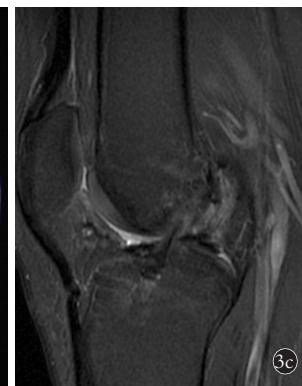
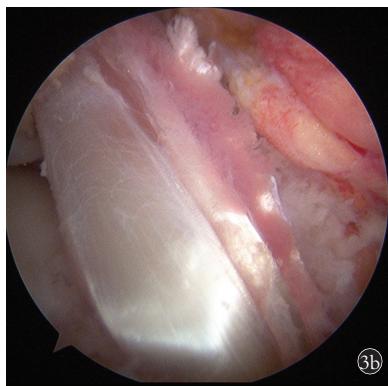


图 3 患者,男,20岁,右膝前交叉韧带断裂 **3a.**术前矢状位MRI示前交叉韧带信号增高,走行紊乱,可见少许残存韧带纤维 **3b.**术中行前交叉韧带非保残重建术 **3c.**术后6个月矢状位MRI示肌腱移植物显影模糊,整体水肿明显 **3d.**术后12个月矢状位MRI示肌腱移植物显影改善,局部水肿 **3e.**术后24个月矢状位MRI示肌腱移植物显影良好,形态良好,完成重塑

Fig.3 Patient, male, 20 years old, anterior cruciate ligament rupture of right knee **3a.** Preoperative MRI on sagittal position showed the signal of the anterior cruciate ligament was increased and disorganized with a few remnant fibers **3b.** The reconstruction of anterior cruciate ligament with remnant-non-preserving was performed **3c.** Postoperative MRI on sagittal position at 6 months showed the graft was obscure with obvious and overall edema **3d.** Postoperative MRI on sagittal position at 12 months showed the shape of the graft was improved with local edema **3e.** Postoperative MRI on sagittal position at 24 months showed the graft was in good shape and had finished the remodeling process

和保留残根重建组的 Lysholm 评分和 IKDC 评分均高于非保残重建组,说明不论是保留残端还是保留残根重建均较非保残重建能更快地恢复膝关节功能。分析保残重建的优势在于:(1)前交叉韧带保残重建术保留了韧带残端,残端内含有间充质干细胞

和本体觉感受器,有利于肌腱愈合和膝关节本体感觉恢复^[13-14]。(2)残端表面滑膜组织可以为肌腱移植植物提供血运,有利于肌腱移植植物的再血管化和纤维母细胞增殖,有助于移植植物爬行替代和恢复膝关节的生物力学及本体感觉^[15]。(3)韧带残端可以防止关

节滑液渗入骨隧道，降低骨隧道扩大，有利于肌腱移植物与骨道的腱骨愈合，恢复膝关节稳定^[16]。

保留残端重建术中保留了 1 cm 以上的前交叉韧带残存组织，保留残根重建保留了 1 cm 以内的残存组织，而非保残重建术中去除了残端或残根，不保留任何前交叉韧带残存组织。保残长度的不同是否会影响术后疗效？研究结果显示，术后 6、12 个月保留残端重建组的 Lysholm 评分和 IKDC 评分最高，保留残根重建组次之，非保残重建最低。说明保残长度不同可影响术后早期疗效，长残端更有利于术后早期膝关节功能恢复。长残端的优势在于保留了更多的包含在残端内的间充质干细胞和本体觉感受器，滑膜组织更多，血运更丰富，更有利肌腱移植物的再血管化和爬行替代，能更快地恢复膝关节力学和本体感觉^[17]。

根据本研究结果，笔者主张前交叉韧带重建术式尽可能选择保残重建，术中保留尽可能长的前交叉韧带残存组织，同时对保留的前交叉韧带残存组织要妥善固定，保持其张力，避免与髌间窝撞击。

3.2 保残重建术中残端固定方式的选择

文献报道保残重建术中游离的残端可与髌间窝反复撞击造成残端慢性损伤，纤维结缔组织增生形成 cyclops 病变，导致膝关节伸直障碍^[18-19]。此外，有报道 cyclops 病变可改变膝关节受力分布，造成行走障碍和内侧间室早期退化^[4]。本研究中针对不同长度的残端采取不同的缝合固定技术保持残端的张力，使残端紧紧贴附在重建的肌腱移植物上。长度>2 cm 的长残端采取缝合后牵入股骨骨道悬吊固定，长度在 1~2 cm 的中残端采用环抱缝合捆扎固定于肌腱移植物上。残端的有效固定既可防止关节液渗入骨隧道影响腱骨愈合，又避免了残端无张力悬浮关节腔致反复髌间窝撞击。此外，残端的张力化处理可给予残端必要的机械刺激，利于残端的生长和功能恢复^[20]。本研究纳入的 76 例保留残端重建患者术后膝关节活动度均恢复良好，无伸直障碍并发症。

3.3 前交叉韧带保残重建策略及术中注意事项

本研究表明前交叉韧带保残重建较传统非保残重建有优势，需要针对不同的残端选择合理的保残重建策略。本研究结果支持如下前交叉韧带保残重建策略：(1) 长残端可选择悬吊固定保残重建方式。(2) 中残端可选择将残端捆扎固定于肌腱移植物上的保残重建方式。(3) 短残根可选择保留残根的保残重建方式。只有当残端或残根完全吸收无残留时可选择传统非保残前交叉韧带重建术。

术中注意事项：(1) 在不影响手术操作视野及骨隧道准确定位的情况下，尽可能保留残存韧带组织

和韧带表面的滑膜鞘，防止医源性损伤。(2) 要保持残存韧带和滑膜鞘的稳定和张力，防止 cyclops 病变。(3) 保留的残端要覆盖在肌腱移植物的表面，有利于移植物爬行替代和腱骨愈合。(4) 保留残根重建术中制备胫骨隧道时，钻头仅钻透关节面皮质，然后经胫骨骨道使用刨削刀清理残端内部，防止钻头损伤残端组织。

3.4 本研究不足与展望

本研究存在的不足：首先，本研究未对术后本体感觉恢复情况进行评估；其次，对移植物转归情况的评估仅为核磁影像学评估，精确度欠佳；最后，本研究未对移植物与骨道的愈合情况进行评估。

展望：本体感觉恢复情况与术后患者的关节功能和满意度相关，下一步拟通过测量患者的被动活动觉察阈值和关节位置重现试验进行评估；移植物转归评估拟选择因其他原因需行膝关节镜手术的前交叉韧带重建病例进行二次关节镜探查，以更加直观、精准地评估移植物转归；移植物与骨道愈合情况的评估拟通过 CT 扫描测量骨隧道的扩大情况间接评估，或联合 MRI 进行评估。

综上所述，前交叉韧带保残重建术与非保残重建术相比保留了前交叉韧带残端组织，有利于促进肌腱移植物愈合和重塑，加速关节功能恢复。保残重建术中妥善固定残端组织，恢复其张力，是影响术后疗效的关键因素。

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