

肩关节 MRI 对肩峰小骨与冈上肌和冈下肌损伤的相关性评估

方字文, 殴常学, 郭永飞, 余水全, 刘树学, 杨伟聪, 刘锋
(中山市中医院放射科, 广东 中山 528400)

【摘要】 目的:探讨肩峰小骨的 MRI 表现,并分析肩峰小骨与冈上肌和冈下肌损伤之间的相关性。方法:回顾性分析 2010 年 1 月至 2020 年 8 月诊断为肩峰小骨患者 21 例(有肩峰小骨组)的 MRI 资料,并匹配同期检查的 21 例无肩峰小骨者作为无肩峰小骨组。有肩峰小骨组男 14 例,女 7 例;年龄 29~77(55.5±11.5)岁。无肩峰小骨组男 10 例,女 11 例;年龄 31~70(51.1±10.0)岁。根据肩峰小骨周围骨髓有无骨髓水肿分为水肿型肩峰小骨与无水腫型肩峰小骨;根据肩峰小骨有无错位分为错位型肩峰小骨与无错位型肩峰小骨。分析肩峰小骨的 MRI 表现,分别比较有肩峰小骨组与无肩峰小骨组中肩袖撕裂和冈上肌、冈下肌损伤的差异,水肿型肩峰小骨与无水腫型肩峰小骨中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的差异,错位型肩峰小骨与无错位型肩峰小骨中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的差异,错位型肩峰小骨与无肩峰小骨组中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的差异。结果:21 例肩峰小骨在 MRI 上均表现为肩峰前部三角形或不规则形骨块,与肩峰形成假关节;11 例为水肿型肩峰小骨,11 例为错位型肩峰小骨。有肩峰小骨组 17 例合并冈上肌撕裂,1 例合并冈上肌腱炎,11 例合并冈下肌撕裂,4 例合并冈下肌腱炎;无肩峰小骨组 11 例合并冈上肌撕裂,2 例合并冈上肌腱炎,5 例合并冈下肌撕裂,1 例合并冈下肌腱炎。有肩峰小骨组与无肩峰小骨组在肩袖撕裂、冈上肌和冈下肌损伤方面比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。11 例水肿型肩峰小骨中,10 例合并冈上肌撕裂,7 例合并冈下肌撕裂;10 例无水腫型肩峰小骨组中,7 例合并冈上肌撕裂,4 例合并冈下肌撕裂。冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂在水腫型肩峰小骨与无水腫型肩峰小骨之间比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。11 例错位型肩峰小骨中,11 例合并冈上肌撕裂,9 例合并冈下肌撕裂;10 例无错位型肩峰小骨中,6 例合并冈上肌撕裂,2 例合并冈下肌撕裂。冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂在错位型肩峰小骨与无错位型肩峰小骨之间比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂在错位型肩峰小骨与无肩峰小骨组之间比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:肩关节 MRI 能够很好地评估肩峰小骨及并发的骨髓水肿、错位和肩袖损伤的情况,并可用于评估肩峰小骨的稳定性。肩峰小骨的存在可能不会增加冈上肌和冈下肌损伤的风险,但错位型肩峰小骨的存在可能会增加冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的风险。

【关键词】 肩峰; 回旋套损伤; 冈上肌; 冈下肌; 磁共振成像

中图分类号:R445.2

DOI:10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2022.03.004

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



Shoulder MRI evaluation of the association of os acromiale with supraspinatus and infraspinatus injury FANG Zi-wen, OU Chang-xue, GUO Yong-fei, YU Shui-quan, LIU Shu-xue, YANG Wei-cong, and LIU Feng. Department of Radiology, Hospital of Traditional Medicine of Zhongshan, Zhongshan 528400, Guangdong, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the MRI findings of os acromiale and to analyze the relationship between os acromiale and the supraspinatus and infraspinatus injury. **Methods:** From January 2010 to August 2020, 21 patients with os acromiale (os acromiale group) were compared with 21 subjects with no evidence of os acromiale (no os acromiale group). There were 14 males and 7 females in the os acromiale group, aged from 29 to 77 years old, mean aged (55.5±11.5) years old. While in the control group, there were 10 males and 11 females in no os acromiale group, aged from 31 to 70 years old, mean aged (51.1±10.0) years old. The os acromiales were classified as edematous os acromiale or non-edematous os acromiale based on whether the presence of marrow edema, and as displaced os acromiale or non-displaced os acromiale based on whether the presence of displacement of the os acromiale. The MRI features of os acromiale were analyzed. Statistical analyses were performed to identify the differences between the os acromiale group and no os acromiale group regarding rotator cuff tear, supraspinatus and infraspinatus injury. Differences in the supraspinatus and infraspinatus tear between the edematous and non-edematous os acromiale

基金项目:中山市医学科研项目(编号:2019A020450)

Found program: Zhongshan Municipal Health Bureau Scientific Research Foundation (No. 2019A020450)

通讯作者: 殴常学 E-mail: 308774438@qq.com

Corresponding author: OU Chang-xue E-mail: 308774438@qq.com

miale group, the displaced and non-displaced os acromiale group, the displaced os acromiale and no os acromiale group were also assessed. **Results:** On MRI, all the 21 os acromiales appeared as a triangular or irregular bone fragment of the distal acromion, and forms a pseudo-acromioclavicular joint with the acromion. Eleven cases were edematous os acromiale, 11 cases were displaced os acromiale. In the os acromiale group, 17 had supraspinatus tear, 1 had supraspinatus tendinitis, 11 had infraspinatus tear, and 4 had infraspinatus tendinitis. In the no os acromiale group, 11 had supraspinatus tear, 2 had supraspinatus tendinitis, 5 had infraspinatus tear, and 1 had infraspinatus tendinitis. No statistically significant difference between the os acromiale group and no os acromiale group regarding the rotator cuff tear, supraspinatus and infraspinatus injury ($P>0.05$). In the 11 cases of edematous os acromiale, 10 had supraspinatus tear and 7 had infraspinatus tear. In the 10 cases of non-edematous os acromiale, 7 had supraspinatus tear and 4 had infraspinatus tear. No statistically significant difference was noted between the edematous os acromiale and non-edematous os acromiale in terms of supraspinatus and infraspinatus tear ($P>0.05$). In the 11 cases of displaced os acromiale, 11 had supraspinatus tear and 9 had infraspinatus tear. In the 10 cases of non-displaced os acromiale, 6 had supraspinatus tear and 2 had infraspinatus tear. In the no os acromiale group, 11 had supraspinatus tear and 5 had infraspinatus tear. There was a statistically significant increases in the prevalence of supraspinatus and infraspinatus tear in the displaced os acromiale group compared with non-displaced os acromiale group, the displaced os acromiale group and no os acromiale group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Shoulder MRI can very well depict os acromiale and can reveal associated abnormalities such as adjacent bone marrow edema, displaced deformity, and rotator cuff tear, and it can be used to assess the stability of the os acromiale. The presence of os acromiale may not increase the risk of supraspinatus and infraspinatus tear significantly. However, the presence of displaced os acromiale is at greater risk of supraspinatus and infraspinatus tear.

KEYWORDS Acromion; Rotator cuff injuries; Supraspinatus; Infraspinatus; Magnetic resonance imaging

肩峰小骨(os acromiale),亦称肩峰骨、肩峰永存骨骺、肩峰骨骺不愈合、二分肩峰(bipartite acromion),是一种少见的解剖学变异,是指发生于 25 岁以上成人肩峰前部的永存次级骨化中心^[1-4]。临床上对肩峰小骨的病理意义认识不足,大多数肩峰小骨由于无明显症状而被忽视,常常是由于其他原因行肩部影像学检查时偶然被发现。事实上,部分肩峰小骨本身可能会引起肩部疼痛、活动受限等临床症状。既往文献报道^[5-6],肩峰小骨可能与肩关节撞击、肩袖损伤有关。此外,肩峰小骨的存在会影响肩关节手术方式的选择,并可能会导致常规手术失败。因此,肩峰小骨的诊断具有重要的临床意义。目前,有关肩峰小骨的研究国内报道较少,尚未检索到肩峰小骨与肩袖损伤相关性的文献报道。本研究通过与无肩峰小骨病例对照,分析肩峰小骨与冈上肌和冈下肌损伤的相关性,以提高对本病的认识。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准:年龄 25 岁以上;经手术或影像学检查诊断为肩峰小骨者;接受肩关节 MRI 检查者。排除标准:有肩部外伤史;肩部手术病史;肩关节类风湿性关节炎;肩部肿瘤病史者;既往肩袖损伤病史者;MRI 图像伪影较重者。

1.2 临床资料

回顾性分析自 2010 年 1 月至 2020 年 8 月期间经手术或肩关节 CT 诊断的 21 例肩峰小骨患者(有肩峰小骨组)的临床及肩关节 MRI 资料,其中男 14 例,女 7 例;年龄 29~77(55.5±11.5)岁。在图像存

储与传输系统(picture archiving and communication system, PACS)中选择同期检查的 21 例无肩峰小骨者作为对照(无肩峰小骨组),男 10 例,女 11 例;年龄 31~70(51.1±10.0)岁。两组患者术前临床资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。见表 1。

表 1 有无肩峰小骨两组患者临床资料比较
Tab.1 Comparison of clinical data of patients between the os acromiale group and no os acromiale group

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁)
		男	女	
有肩峰小骨组	21	14	7	55.5±11.5
无肩峰小骨组	21	10	11	51.1±10.0
检验值		$\chi^2=1.556$		$t=1.32$
<i>P</i> 值		0.350		0.194

1.3 研究方法

本研究病例的图像采集设备为 GE 1.5T Signa Twinspeed HDXT 型 MRI 扫描仪,使用 3 通道肩关节线圈。扫描时患者取头先进、仰卧位,手臂呈轻度外旋或中立位。扫描序列及参数:(1)轴位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列,TR 2 500~3 000 ms,TE 40~50 ms。(2)斜冠状位 T2 加权成像(T2-weighted image, T2WI)脂肪抑制序列,TR 2 000~2 500 ms,TE 60~80 ms,扫描方向平行于岗上肌腱长轴。(3)斜冠状位 T1 加权成像(T1-weighted image, T1WI)序列,TR 400~500 ms,TE 10~20 ms,扫描方向平行于冈上肌腱长轴。(4)斜矢状位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列,TR 2 000~2 500 ms,TE

50~60 ms,扫描方向垂直于冈上肌腱长轴。以上各序列的层厚均为 4 mm,层间距 0.4 mm,FOV 为 160 mm×160 mm。

1.4 观察项目与方法

采集到的 MRI 由 3 位主治以上具有多年肌骨系统影像诊断经验的医师共同阅片,诊断结论存在分歧时通过协商达成一致。(1)分析肩峰小骨的 MRI 表现。(2)分别记录有肩峰小骨组与无肩峰小骨组中肩袖撕裂、冈上肌和冈下肌损伤情况,比较两组中肩袖撕裂、冈上肌和冈下肌损伤的差异。(3)分别记录水肿型肩峰小骨与无水腫型肩峰小骨患者中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂情况,比组两组中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的差异。(4)分别记录错位型肩峰小骨与无错位型肩峰小骨患者中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂情况,比较两组中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的差异。(5)比较错位型肩峰小骨与无肩峰小骨组中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的差异。以轴位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列图像上同层面锁骨远端骨髓信号为参考,肩峰小骨假关节周围骨髓信号增高即认为是水肿型肩峰小骨;根据肩峰小骨周围骨髓有无骨髓水肿分为水肿型肩峰小骨与无水腫型肩峰小骨。在斜矢状位或斜冠状位 MRI 上,肩峰小骨下缘骨皮质与肩峰下缘骨皮质不在同一平面上即可认为是错位型肩峰小骨;根据肩峰小骨有无错位分为错位型肩峰小骨与无错位型肩峰小骨。当冈上肌或冈下肌有任何一条肌腱发生撕裂(无论撕裂

的位置、程度和大小)时认为有肩袖撕裂。冈上肌和冈下肌出现撕裂或肌腱炎时认为有冈上肌和冈下肌损伤。肩峰小骨的确诊由手术或肩关节 CT 片证实,肩袖撕裂的确诊以手术或肩关节镜为准。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件进行统计学分析。定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用成组设计定量资料的 *t* 检验。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

2.1 肩峰小骨的 MRI 表现

21 例肩峰小骨病灶均表现为肩峰前部三角形或不规则形骨块,与肩峰形成假关节,假关节间隙呈横行于肩峰走行,位置靠近肩锁关节间隙的后部;以肌肉信号为参考,假关节间隙在 T1WI 呈等信号, T2WI 呈高信号。所有 21 例病灶在轴位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列图像上显示清晰。14 例肩峰小骨假关节在斜冠状位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列及 T1WI 序列图像上可显示,但需要仔细与肩锁关节相鉴别;另外 7 例显示不佳。所有 14 例肩峰小骨在斜矢状位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列图像上均可显示,但需要仔细与肩锁关节鉴别,其中 9 例肩峰小骨假关节间隙与肩锁关节可在同一层面显示,呈现“双关节征”。11 例为水肿型肩峰小骨;11 例错位型肩峰小骨,其中 3 例向上移位,8 例向下移位。典型病例图片见图 1-3。



图 1 男,51 岁,右肩部疼痛 2 月余,右侧水肿型肩峰小骨 1a.轴位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列示右侧水肿型肩峰小骨表现为肩峰前部三角形骨块,与肩峰形成假关节,假关节位置邻近肩锁关节后部,周围骨髓水肿 1b,1c.斜冠状位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列(1b)及斜冠状位 T1WI(1c)示假关节间隙在 T2WI 呈高信号,T1WI 呈等信号,容易误认为是肩锁关节;此外,可见冈上肌和冈下肌肌腱完全撕裂 1d.斜矢状位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列示肩锁关节与肩峰小骨假关节在同一层面显示,呈现出“双关节征”

Fig.1 A 51-year-old male complained with pain of right shoulder for more than 2 months,the edematous os acromiale of right shoulder 1a. Axial fat-suppressed T2-weighted MRI showed an edematous os acromiale of the right shoulder,manifesting as a triangular bone fragment of the distal acromion,and formed a pseudo-acromioclavicular joint with the acromion in proximity to the posterior acromioclavicular joint. Adjacent bone marrow edema can be seen at the opposing bone surface of the pseudo-arthritis 1b,1c. Oblique coronal fat-suppressed T2-weighted MRI (1b) and oblique coronal T1-weighted image (1c) demonstrated the pseudo-acromioclavicular joint space appear as high intensity on T2-weighted images and intermediate intensity on T1-weighted images,which could be misinterpreted to be normal acromioclavicular joint. Note the complete tear of the supraspinatus and infraspinatus tendon 1d. Oblique sagittal fat-suppressed T2-weighted image showed the normal acromioclavicular joint together with the pseudo-acromioclavicular joint appeared on the same plane, which present as “double-joint” sign

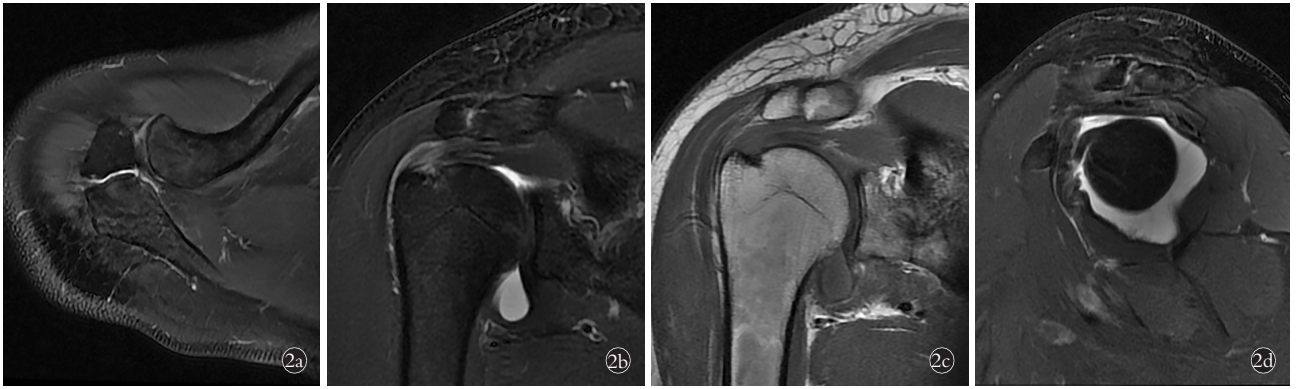


图 2 男,49 岁,右肩关节疼痛 1 月余,右侧错位型肩峰小骨 **2a,2b,2c,2d**. 轴位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列(2a)、斜冠状位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列(2b)、斜冠状位 T1WI 序列(2c)及斜矢状位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列(2d)显示右侧错位型肩峰小骨,肩峰小骨向上错位,同时可见冈上肌腱部分撕裂
Fig.2 A 49-year-old male complained with pain of right shoulder for more than 1 month,MRI showed displaced os acromiale of right shoulder **2a,2b,2c,2d**. Axial fat-suppressed T2-weighted image (2a), oblique coronal fat-suppressed T2-weighted image (2b), oblique coronal T1-weighted image (2c), and oblique sagittal fat-suppressed image (2d) demonstrated a superior displaced os acromiale of the right shoulder and partial tear of the supraspinatus tendon

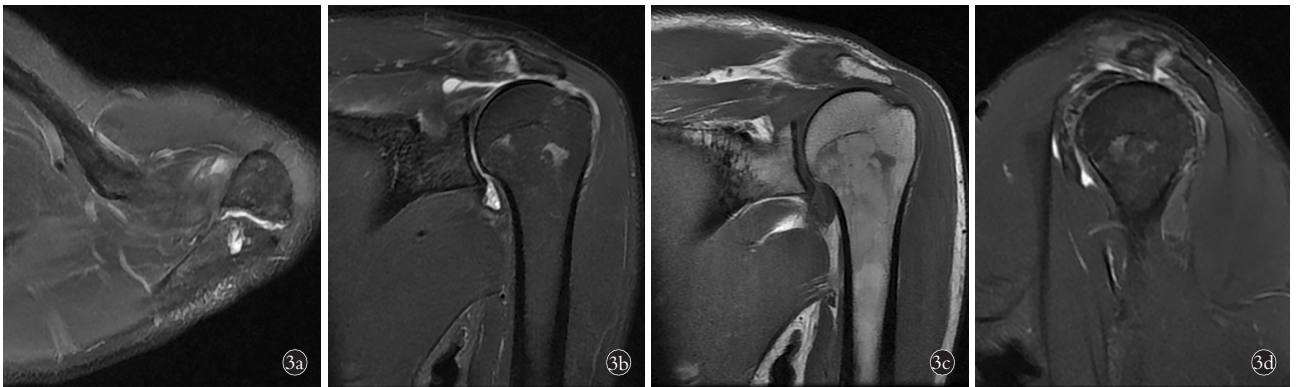


图 3 男,51 岁,左肩部疼痛 1 月余,左侧错位型肩峰小骨 **3a**. 轴位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列示左侧错位型肩峰小骨,同时可见肩峰骨质囊变 **3b,3c**. 斜冠状位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列(3b)和斜冠状位 T1WI 序列(3c)显示冈上肌腱完全性撕裂,肌腱末端回缩 **3d**. 斜矢状位 T2WI 脂肪抑制序列显示肩峰小骨向下错位及冈下肌腱完全性撕裂
Fig.3 A 51-year-old male complained with pain of left shoulder for more than 1 month, MRI showed displaced os acromiale of left shoulder **3a**. Axial fat-suppressed T2-weight image showed a displaced os acromiale of the left shoulder and cystic change of the acromion **3b,3c**. Oblique coronal fat-suppressed T2-weighted image (3b) and oblique coronal T1-weighted image (3c) showed complete tear of the supraspinatus tendon with retraction **3d**. Oblique sagittal fat-suppressed T2-weighted image showed an inferior displaced os acromiale and the complete tear of the infraspinatus tendon

2.2 有肩峰小骨组与无肩峰小骨组中肩袖撕裂、冈上肌损伤和冈下肌损伤的比较

有肩峰小骨组中,17 例合并肩袖撕裂,17 例合并冈上肌撕裂,1 例合并冈上肌腱炎,11 例合并冈下肌撕裂,4 例合并冈下肌腱炎。无肩峰小骨组中,12 例合并肩袖撕裂,11 例合并冈上肌撕裂,2 例合并冈上肌腱炎,5 例合并冈下肌撕裂,1 例合并冈下肌腱炎。肩袖撕裂、冈上肌损伤和冈下肌损伤在有肩峰小骨组与无肩峰小骨组之间差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 水肿型肩峰小骨与无水腫型肩峰小骨中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的比较

11 例水肿型肩峰小骨中,10 例合并冈上肌撕

表 2 有肩峰小骨组与无肩峰小骨组中肩袖撕裂、冈上肌损伤和冈下肌损伤的比较(例)

Tab.2 Comparison of rotator cuff tear, supraspinatus and infraspinatus injury between the os acromiale group and no os acromiale group (case)

组别	例数	肩袖撕裂	冈上肌		冈下肌	
			撕裂	肌腱炎	撕裂	肌腱炎
有肩峰小骨组	21	17	17	1	11	4
无肩峰小骨组	21	12	11	2	5	1
χ^2 值		2.785	3.857	0.359	3.635	2.043
P 值		0.095	0.050	0.549	0.057	0.153

裂,7 例合并冈下肌撕裂。10 例无水肿型肩峰小骨中,7 例合并冈上肌撕裂,4 例合并冈下肌撕裂。统计学分析显示冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂在水肿型肩峰小骨与无水肿型肩峰小骨之间差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 水肿型肩峰小骨与无水肿型肩峰小骨中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的比较(例)

Tab.3 Comparison of supraspinatus and infraspinatus tears between the edematous os acromiale and non-edematous os acromiale(case)

组别	例数	冈上肌撕裂	冈下肌撕裂
水肿型肩峰小骨	11	10	7
无水肿型肩峰小骨	10	7	4
χ^2 值		1.485	1.173
P 值		0.223	0.279

2.4 错位型肩峰小骨与无错位型肩峰小骨中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的比较

11 例错位型肩峰小骨中,11 例合并冈上肌撕裂,9 例合并冈下肌撕裂。10 例无错位型肩峰小骨中,6 例合并冈上肌撕裂,2 例合并冈下肌撕裂。统计学分析显示冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂在错位型肩峰小骨(图 2d,3d)与无错位型肩峰小骨之间差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$),错位型肩峰小骨中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂明显多于无错位型肩峰小骨。见表 4。

表 4 错位型肩峰小骨与无错位型肩峰小骨中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的比较(例)

Tab.4 Comparison of supraspinatus and infraspinatus tears between the displaced os acromiale and non-displaced os acromiale(case)

组别	例数	冈上肌撕裂	冈下肌撕裂
错位型肩峰小骨	11	11	9
无错位型肩峰小骨	10	6	2
χ^2 值		5.435	8.025
P 值		0.020	0.005

2.5 错位型肩峰小骨与无肩峰小骨组中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的比较

11 例错位型肩峰小骨中,11 例合并冈上肌撕裂,9 例合并冈下肌撕裂;21 例无肩峰小骨组中,11 例合并冈上肌撕裂,5 例合并冈下肌撕裂。冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂在错位型肩峰小骨与无肩峰小骨组间差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$),错位型肩峰小骨中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂多于无肩峰小骨组。见表 5。

表 5 错位型肩峰小骨与无肩峰小骨组中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的比较(例)

Tab.5 Comparison of supraspinatus and infraspinatus tears between the displaced os acromiale and no os acromiale group(case)

组别	例数	冈上肌撕裂	冈下肌撕裂
错位型肩峰小骨	11	11	9
无肩峰小骨组	21	11	5
χ^2 值		7.619	9.871
P 值		0.006	0.002

3 讨论

3.1 肩峰小骨与肩袖损伤的关系

目前,肩峰小骨与肩袖损伤之间的关系尚存在较大争议。部分研究^[7-10]认为肩峰小骨可能是肩袖损伤的危险因素之一,由于肩峰小骨主要通过纤维组织、骨膜、软骨或滑膜与残余肩峰相连接,这些连接方式可能会降低肩峰的强度,使肩峰在日常活动中发生变形,导致肩峰下间隙狭窄或直接撞击肩袖,增加肩袖损伤的发病率。然而,有学者^[11-13]研究发现肩袖损伤患者中肩峰小骨的发病率并没有比普通人群更高,二者的发病率很接近。基于这些研究来说,肩峰小骨会增加肩袖损伤的风险这一说法就值得怀疑。另外,Ouellette 等^[14]研究也发现肩峰小骨的存在不会明显增加冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的风险。本研究显示肩袖撕裂、冈上肌和冈下肌损伤在肩峰小骨患者与无肩峰小骨组中无显著差异。

早期研究^[7,15]显示在日常活动中,三角肌可牵拉肩峰小骨向下移位,引起肩部疼痛和肩峰下间隙狭窄,导致肩袖损伤。肩峰小骨假关节可以发生类似于滑膜关节的运动,异常活动的肩峰小骨可能会与残余肩峰发生撞击、摩擦,引起肩峰小骨与残余肩峰接合处(假关节)周围骨髓的炎症、水肿;同时,在肩峰小骨假关节活动时部分移位的肩峰小骨可能无法复位,出现向上或向下错位。因此,笔者推测水肿型肩峰小骨及错位型肩峰小骨可能间接或直接提示肩峰小骨的不稳定性,可能会增加冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的风险。本研究结果显示冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂在水肿型肩峰小骨与无水肿型肩峰小骨之间并无显著差异;而错位型肩峰小骨中冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的发病率明显高于无错位型肩峰小骨和无肩峰小骨组,提示错位型肩峰小骨会增加冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的风险。

3.2 术前诊断肩峰小骨的意义

术前影像学诊断肩峰小骨的临床意义:(1)部分肩峰小骨患者可以出现肩部疼痛、活动受限等症状,

这些症状可能是由于肩峰小骨异常活动导致肩峰小骨假关节周围的炎症、骨挫伤所致,也可能是由于肩袖撞击所引起。(2)错位型肩峰小骨可以明显增加肩袖撕裂的风险。(3)肩峰小骨的存在会影响肩袖修补手术方式的选择,这类患者不适合行经关节镜下肩峰下减压术,只能选择开放式手术,与此同时,还需要进行肩峰小骨切除或内固定术^[16-20]。(4)临床上虽然大部分稳定型肩峰小骨不会出现症状或增加肩袖损伤的风险,但在外伤等因素作用下肩峰小骨假关节(纤维连接、骨膜连接、软骨连接或滑膜连接)可发生撕裂,转为不稳定的肩峰小骨,从而增加肩袖损伤的风险。

3.3 本研究的局限性

本研究的局限性主要如下:首先,本研究为回顾性、探索性研究,所得结果可为此类研究提供线索和探索性证据,而对于该结论的科学性还需多中心、大样本量的前瞻性研究进一步验证。其次,样本量较小,统计学检验功效低,应用如此小样本量数据不可能非常可靠地建立肩峰小骨与肩袖损伤之间的因果关系,研究结论需要大样本、多中心研究进一步证实。最后,无肩峰小骨组病例可能存在选择性偏移,进而可能会影响结果的准确性。

总之,肩关节 MRI 能很好地评估肩峰小骨及其并发的骨髓水肿、错位和肩袖损伤的情况,并可用于评估肩峰小骨的稳定性。肩峰小骨的存在不会明显增加冈上肌及冈下肌损伤的风险,但错位型肩峰小骨的存在却有可能增加冈上肌和冈下肌撕裂的风险。

参考文献

- [1] Roedel JB, Morrison WB, Cicotti MG, et al. Acromial apophysiolysis: superior shoulder pain and acromial nonfusion in the young throwing athlete[J]. Radiology, 2015, 274(1): 201-209.
- [2] Sammarco VJ. Os acromiale: frequency, anatomy, and clinical implications[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 2000, 82(3): 394-400.
- [3] Hurst SA, Gregory TM, Reilly P. Os acromiale: a review of its incidence, pathophysiology, and clinical management[J]. EFORT Open Rev, 2019, 4(8): 525-532.
- [4] Boehm TD, Matzer M, Brazda D, et al. Os acromiale associated with tear of the rotator cuff treated operatively. Review of 33 patients[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Br, 2003, 85(4): 545-549.
- [5] Park JG, Lee JK, Phelps CT. Os acromiale associated with rotator cuff impingement: MR imaging of the shoulder[J]. Radiology, 1994, 193(1): 255-257.
- [6] You T, Frostick S, Zhang WT, et al. Os acromiale: reviews and current perspectives[J]. Orthop Surg, 2019, 11(5): 738-744.
- [7] Ersen A, Bayram S, Can AA, et al. Do we need to stabilize and treat the os acromiale when performing reverse shoulder arthroplasty[J]. Orthop Traumatol Surg Res, 2019, 105(2): 225-228.
- [8] Arenas-Miquelez A, Hertel R. The unstable os acromiale: a cause of pain in the young athlete[J]. JSES Int, 2020, 4(3): 559-563.
- [9] Hasan SA, Shiu B, Jauregui JJ. Symptomatic, unstable os acromiale[J]. J Am Acad Orthop Surg, 2018, 26(22): 789-797.
- [10] Kurtz CA, Humble BJ, Rodosky MW, et al. Symptomatic os acromiale[J]. J Am Acad Orthop Surg, 2006, 14(1): 12-19.
- [11] Mudge MK, Wood VE, Frykman GK. Rotator cuff tears associated with os acromiale[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 1984, 66(3): 427-429.
- [12] Jerosch J, Steinbeck J, Strauss JM, et al. Arthroscopic subacromial decompression--indications in os acromiale[J]. Unfallchirurg, 1994, 97(2): 69-73.
- [13] Boehm TD, Rolf O, Martetschlaeger F, et al. Rotator cuff tears associated with os acromiale[J]. Acta Orthop, 2005, 76(2): 241-244.
- [14] Ouellette H, Thomas BJ, Kassarian A, et al. Re-examining the association of os acromiale with supraspinatus and infraspinatus tears[J]. Skeletal Radiol, 2007, 36(9): 835-839.
- [15] Warner JJ, Beim GM, Higgins L. The treatment of symptomatic os acromiale[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 1998, 80(9): 1320-1326.
- [16] Hutchinson MR, Veenstra MA. Arthroscopic decompression of shoulder impingement secondary to os acromiale[J]. Arthroscopy, 1993, 9(1): 28-32.
- [17] Neyton L, Noel E, Walch G, et al. Acromion reconstruction after failed subacromial decompression in shoulders with os acromiale (meso-acromion): the tongue-and-groove assembly[J]. J Shoulder Elbow Surg, 2014, 23(10): e261-e265.
- [18] Purnell JA, Bourget-Murray J, Kwapisz A, et al. Clinical results and complications following surgical management of symptomatic os acromiale: a systematic review[J]. J Orthop Surg Res, 2019, 14(1): 26.
- [19] 刘玉杰, 肇刚. 关节镜技术在肩关节损伤修复重建中的进展[J]. 中国骨伤, 2020, 33(12): 1089-1091.
LIU YJ, ZHAO G. Progress of arthroscopic technique in the repair and reconstruction of shoulder joint injury[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2020, 33(12): 1089-1091. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [20] 史文骥, 毛宾尧, 朱迎春. 关节镜下止点内移缝合修复巨大肩袖撕裂[J]. 中国骨伤, 2020, 33(12): 1092-1095.
SHI WJ, MAO BY, ZHU YC. Arthroscopic repair with footprint ending shift for massive rotator cuff tear[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2020, 33(12): 1092-1095. Chinese with abstract in English.

(收稿日期:2021-10-11 本文编辑:李宜)