

· 临床研究 ·

关节镜引导下髓芯减压植骨联合选择性动脉灌注治疗早期股骨头坏死

郭浩山,田义军,刘刚,安龙,周占国,刘焕珍
(聊城市中医医院骨科,山东 聊城 252000)

【摘要】目的:观察关节镜引导下髓芯减压植骨术联合选择性动脉灌注治疗早期股骨头坏死的疗效。**方法:**自2010年1月至2014年12月,将76例76髋FicatⅡ期股骨头坏死患者分为试验组与对照组。试验组35例,男27例,女8例;年龄24~55(43.96±6.81)岁;行关节镜引导下髓芯减压植骨术,沿股骨颈方向钻直径8mm骨隧道至坏死区,在关节镜监视下准确刮除死骨,取自体髂骨进行充分植骨,并联合选择性动脉灌注治疗。对照组41例,男29例,女12例;年龄26~56(44.62±7.33)岁;以直径3mm的克氏针经皮行髓芯减压并联合选择性动脉灌注治疗。分别记录术前及术后随访时Harris评分,进行疗效比较,并判断影像学变化情况。**结果:**所有患者获得随访,平均随访时间30个月。术后12个月随访时两组患者影像学差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),试验组优于对照组。参照Harris髋关节评分系统,末次随访时试验组(86.72±4.37)分,优6例,良24例,可4例,差1例;对照组(78.62±5.62)分,优2例,良20例,可15例,差4例;两组患者术后评分均高于术前($P<0.05$),末次随访时两组患者Harris评分和疗效比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**两种手术方式对早期股骨头坏死的治疗均有效,关节镜引导下进行髓芯减压,可以更加准确确定位死骨,有效进行死骨刮除,取得更加满意的疗效。

【关键词】股骨头坏死; 关节镜; 减压术, 外科; 血液灌注

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2018.01.010

Arthroscopy-guided core decompression and bone grafting combined with selective arterial infusion for treatment of early stage avascular necrosis of femoral head GUO Hao-shan, TIAN Yi-jun, LIU Gang, AN Long, ZHOU Zhan-guo, and LIU Huan-zhen. Department of Orthopaedics, Liaocheng Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Liaocheng 252000, Shandong, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the clinical effects of arthroscopy-guided core decompression and bone grafting combined with selective arterial infusion for early stage avascular necrosis of femoral head. **Methods:** From January 2010 to December 2014, 76 patients (76 hips) diagnosed as FicatⅡ stage avascular necrosis of femoral head were randomly divided into experimental group and control group. In the experimental group, there were 27 males and 8 females aged from 24 to 55 years old with an average of (43.96±6.81) years, treated with arthroscopic-guided core decompression and bone grafting combined with selective arterial infusion. Along the direction of the femoral neck, an 8 mm-diameter tunnel to necrotic areas was drilled, then curettage of necrotic bone was performed under arthroscope, and the iliac bone was grafted. In the control group, there were 29 males and 12 females aged from 26 to 56 years old with an average of (44.62±7.33) years, treated with percutaneous core decompression combined with selective arterial infusion. The preoperative and postoperative Harris scores were recorded and the changes of X-rays were analyzed. **Results:** All the patients were followed up with an average of 30 months. Postoperative follow-up at 12 months showed that there was significant difference in imaging outcome between two groups ($P<0.05$), the experimental group was better than that of control group. According to Harris hip score system, at the final follow-up, Harris score of the experimental group was 86.72±4.37 on average, 6 cases got excellent results, 24 good, 4 fair and 1 poor. Harris score of the control group was 78.62±5.62 on average, 2 cases got excellent results, 20 good, 15 fair and 4 poor. After Ridit analysis, there was significant difference in the effect between the two groups ($P<0.05$). By pairing sample t test, there was significant difference between the preoperative and postoperative Harris score in the both groups ($P<0.05$). Between the two groups, there was no significant difference in preoperative Harris score ($P>0.05$), but there was significant difference in postop-

基金项目:国家中医临床研究基地业务建设第二批科研专项课题(编号:TDEX2015282);中国中医科学院科技创新团队建设项目(编号:YS1304)

Fund program: National Traditional Chinese Medicine Clinical Research Base of the Second of Research Projects (No.JDEX2015282)

通讯作者:周占国 E-mail:13869568383@126.com

Corresponding author: ZHOU Zhan-guo E-mail:13869568383@126.com

erative Harris score ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The two surgical procedures for early femoral head necrosis are effective. Using arthroscopic-guided core decompression method, the necrotic bone can be positioned and scraped more accurately, and can obtain better results.

KEYWORDS Femur head necrosis; Arthroscopes; Decompression, surgical; Hemoperfusion

Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2018, 31(1): 56–61 www.zggszz.com

股骨头坏死(osteonecrosis of the femoral head, ONFH),系股骨头血供中断或受损,引起骨细胞和骨髓成分死亡及随后的修复,继而导致股骨头结构改变、股骨头塌陷,引起患者关节疼痛、功能障碍的疾病,病程缠绵难愈,致残率高,是骨科领域常见的难治性疾病^[1]。常用的保头治疗方法包括髓芯减压或联合自体骨髓单个核细胞植入,病灶清除、带或不带血运的骨移植以及截骨术等^[2]。但尚无一种十分有效的治疗方法能够取得非常满意的临床疗效。髓芯减压术是目前公认的一种确有疗效的治疗方法^[3],但传统的减压方法难以充分清除坏死骨质,死骨刮除过程存在一定盲目性,有可能对正常骨质造成过度损伤,效果难以进一步提高。2010年1月至2014年12月,采用关节镜辅助下髓芯减压植骨联合选择性动脉灌注治疗 Ficat II 期股骨头坏死 35 例,在关节镜直视下进行死骨刮除、自体髂骨移植,取得良好效果,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本组 76 例,男 56 例,女 20 例;年龄 24~56 岁,病程 1~12 个月;其中激素性 18 例,酒精性 26 例,创伤性 14 例,特发性 18 例。分为试验组与对照组,试验组 35 例,男 27 例,女 8 例;年龄 24~55 岁;病程 1~11 个月;Harris^[4]评分 55~81 分。对照组 41 例,男 29 例,女 12 例;年龄 26~56 岁;病程 1~12 个月;Harris 评分 53~82 分。两组患者术前临床资料比较见表 1,差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。本研究已通过我院伦理委员会审核批准。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:符合成人 ONFH 诊断标准(参照《股骨头坏死诊断与治疗的专家建议》^[5]);年龄 18~60 岁;Ficat 分期 II 期;患者同意接受保髋手术治疗。排除标准:有严重肝肾功能损害或其他系统疾病,不能配合或耐受手术者;孕妇及过敏体质者;因原发病需继续大剂量使用激素治疗者。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 试验组 采用 C 形臂 X 线机及关节镜引导下髓芯减压植骨术。持续硬膜外麻醉下,取仰卧位(患侧臀部垫高)。于股骨干与大转子移行处向下取纵行切口长约 3 cm,在 C 形臂 X 线机正位及蛙式位透视下,于移行处下方约 2 cm 处向股骨头坏死区

表 1 两组股骨头坏死患者术前临床资料比较
Tab.1 Comparison of clinical data of patients with femoral head necrosis between two groups before operation

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	病程 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,月)	Harris 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)
		男	女			
试验组	35	27	8	43.96±6.81	5.07±2.12	68.85±7.76
对照组	41	29	12	44.62±7.33	5.34±2.37	70.89±8.38
检验值	-	$\chi^2=0.400$		$t=0.211$	$t=0.132$	$t=0.434$
P 值	-	0.527		0.289	0.698	0.281

钻入 1 枚直径 2 mm 的克氏针,直达病灶。用直径 8 mm 环钻沿导针缓慢钻入,钻至硬化区时有明显阻力,穿透后有落空感。然后退出环钻及导针,留下 1 个骨道,置入关节镜头于骨道内(镜头套 1 枚 60 ml 无菌注射器的橡胶活塞,以封闭骨道外口并标记镜头深度)。持续生理盐水灌注,清理骨道内凝血块,至视野清晰。停止生理盐水灌注,压力下降后,可见正常骨质处渗血良好,坏死骨质则呈现棕褐色,硬化骨质呈苍白色、无渗血。明确死骨及硬化骨方位后,记录关节镜进入深度及探视方向,退出关节镜头,用刮匙在相同深度及方向上进行搔刮,刮除坏死及硬化的骨质。留送病检,再置入镜头观察病灶刮除是否彻底。重复以上操作,直至镜下病灶彻底刮除,骨道周围骨质色泽红润、渗血良好。与此同时进行对侧髂骨取骨以缩短手术时间,将取下的髂骨块修剪成松质骨粒,充分植入骨道内,用植骨棒打压填实,冲洗伤口,髂骨取骨切口内放置引流管 1 根,逐层缝合。术毕。术后 1 周局麻下进行选择性动脉灌注治疗,用 Seldinger 技术穿刺健侧股动脉,插入 5F Cobra 导管,在透视下移动导管头至患侧股深动脉,经减影明确股骨头供血血管位置,并计数血管的数目。选择性插管,使导管头端分别插入到旋股内、外侧动脉开口处,经导管依次缓慢注入罂粟碱 30 mg、尿激酶 30 万单位、低分子右旋糖酐 300 ml、丹参多酚酸盐 100 mg。撤出导管,压迫穿刺部位 10 min,止血后加压包扎。必要时动脉灌注治疗可重复,间隔时间 1 个月左右。
1.3.2 对照组 采用细克氏针经皮髓芯减压术。持续硬膜外麻醉下,患者取仰卧位(患侧臀部垫高)。经皮以直径 3 mm 克氏针于股骨大转子下方 3 cm 处进针,C 形臂 X 线机正位及蛙式位透视下向股骨头坏死区钻孔,直达病灶,穿至硬化区时有明显阻力,穿

透后有落空感。改变方向共钻 2~3 个孔,退出克氏针,术毕。术后 1 周局麻下进行选择性动脉灌注治疗,方法同试验组。

1.3.3 术后处理 术后 24~48 h 内拔除引流管。鼓励患者行股四头肌等长收缩活动及 CPM 关节功能锻炼。术后穿刺侧下肢制动 10 h,连续 3 d 静滴尿激酶 5 万单位。术后卧床休息 4 周,4 周后扶双拐下地活动,但术侧肢体不负重,8 周后负重 30%,12 周后负重 50%,此后负重逐渐增加,24 周后完全负重行走。两组患者术后均服用补气益肾活血中成药地杞壮骨胶囊(院内制剂),药物组成:熟地、枸杞、山药、杜仲、全蝎、蜈蚣、透骨草等,每次 4 粒,每日 3 次,连服 3 个月。定期拍片复查植骨是否愈合、股骨头有无塌陷等情况。

1.4 观察项目与方法

(1) 术后 3、6、12 个月时进行随访,以后至少每半年随访 1 次,以行关节置换作为随访终点。随访时拍摄髋关节 X 线片(正位及蛙式位),了解术后影像学变化情况。按照陈卫衡等^[6]制定的早期股骨头坏死影像疗效标准,判断好转、稳定、加重 3 种转归。(2) 根据 Harris^[4] 髋关节评分系统进行评分,包括疼痛、功能、畸形、活动范围,满分 100 分。优 ≥90 分,良 80~89 分,可 70~79 分,差 <70 分。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件进行统计分析,定量资料用均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,组间年龄、病程、Harris 评分比较采用成组设计定量资料的 *t* 检验,性别比较采用 χ^2 检验,疗效比较采用 Ridit 分析。检验水准 α 值取双侧 0.05,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有患者获得门诊随访,时间 14~48 个月,平均 30 个月。两组不同随访时间影像学转归情况见表 2,术后 12 个月随访时试验组患者影像学转归优于对

照组。试验组 1 例髂骨取骨处切口疼痛时间较长,未予特殊处理,术后 1 个月疼痛消失,所有病例无切口感染、骨折、神经损伤等并发症发生。

表 2 两组股骨头坏死患者术后不同随访时间影像学评价结果(例)

Tab.2 Results of imaging evaluation of patients with femoral head necrosis between two groups at different times after operation(case)

组别	例数	时间	好转	稳定	加重
试验组	35	术后 3 个月	0	35	0
		术后 6 个月	12	23	0
		术后 12 个月	13	21	1
对照组	41	术后 3 个月	0	41	0
		术后 6 个月	7	31	3
		术后 12 个月	6	29	6

注:术后 12 个月,试验组 $\bar{R}=0.4211$,对照组 $\bar{R}=0.5674$;两组比较, $P=0.01$

Note: On the 12th month after operation, $\bar{R}=0.4211$ in experimental group, $\bar{R}=0.5674$ in control group; comparison between two groups, $P=0.01$

两组 Harris 评分结果见表 3。两组患者术后 3、6、12 个月时的 Harris 评分均优于术前,术后 3 个月时两组 Harris 评分差异无统计学意义,术后 6、12 个月时试验组患者 Harris 评分均优于对照组。根据 Harris 评分标准,末次随访时试验组优 6 例,良 24 例,可 4 例,差 1 例;对照组优 2 例,良 20 例,可 15 例,差 4 例;两组患者疗效比较差异有统计学意义($P=0.001$),试验组优于对照组(试验组 $\bar{R}=0.3998$,对照组 $\bar{R}=0.5855$)。典型病例见图 1。

3 讨论

关于股骨头坏死的发生发展机制,目前普遍认为是血液循环障碍导致骨细胞坏死和机体自身调节

表 3 两组股骨头坏死患者术后不同随访时间髋关节 Harris 评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Tab.3 Comparison of Harris hip scores of patients with femoral head necrosis between two groups at different times after operation ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

时间	试验组(病例=35)					对照组(病例=41)				
	疼痛	功能	畸形	活动范围	总分	疼痛	功能	畸形	活动范围	总分
术前	26.29±7.70	33.24±5.81	3.92±0.27	4.83±0.52	68.85±7.76	25.68±8.13	34.38±5.17	3.94±0.22	4.77±0.60	70.89±8.38
术后 3 个月	32.83±5.72	37.56±6.65	3.92±0.27	4.83±0.52	77.25±6.34 ^{a1}	28.32±5.17	38.12±8.82	3.94±0.22	4.77±0.60	75.68±4.36 ^{b1}
术后 6 个月	37.44±6.80	41.89±5.92	3.94±0.21	4.89±0.41	88.13±5.21 ^{a2}	32.72±6.83	38.56±5.43	3.95±0.32	4.79±0.56	80.68±6.33 ^{b2}
术后 12 个月	36.04±4.75	40.12±5.96	3.93±0.33	4.90±0.27	86.72±4.37 ^{a3}	30.22±5.76	37.77±6.26	3.93±0.26	4.54±0.39	78.62±5.62 ^{b3}

注:与术前比较,^{a1} $t=-6.185$, $P=0.01$;^{a2} $t=-9.628$, $P=0.00$;^{a3} $t=-9.029$, $P=0.00$;^{b1} $t=-3.259$, $P=0.03$;^{b2} $t=-5.828$, $P=0.02$;^{b3} $t=-5.176$, $P=0.02$ 。与对照组比较,^{c1} $t=-0.527$, $P=0.20$;^{c2} $t=-3.285$, $P=0.03$;^{c3} $t=-3.687$, $P=0.03$

Note: Compared with preoperative score, ^{a1} $t=-6.185$, $P=0.01$; ^{a2} $t=-9.628$, $P=0.00$; ^{a3} $t=-9.029$, $P=0.00$; ^{b1} $t=-3.259$, $P=0.03$; ^{b2} $t=-5.828$, $P=0.02$; ^{b3} $t=-5.176$, $P=0.02$. Compared with the scores of control group, ^{c1} $t=-0.527$, $P=0.20$; ^{c2} $t=-3.285$, $P=0.03$; ^{c3} $t=-3.687$, $P=0.03$

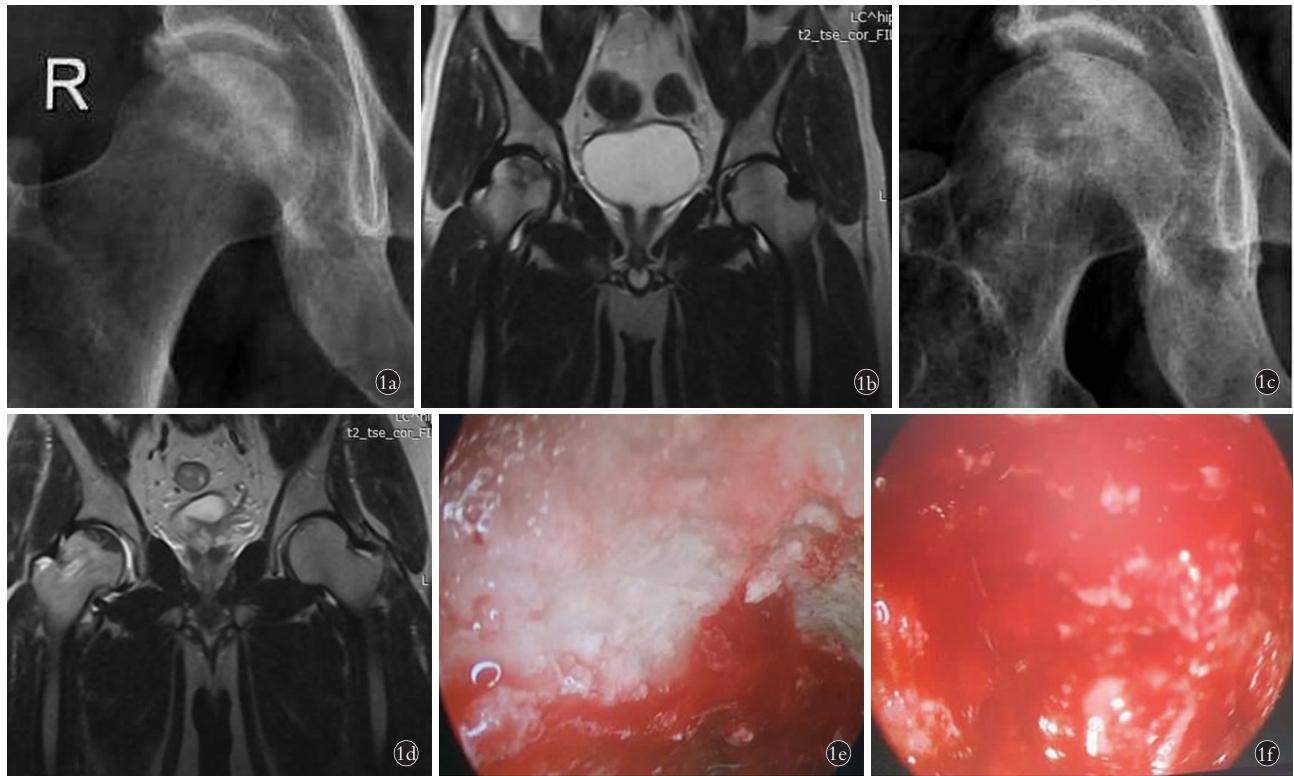


图 1 患者,男,45岁,双侧股骨头坏死,右侧行关节镜引导下髓芯减压植骨术 **1a.**术前X线片示右侧股骨头负重区囊性变,周围硬化骨 **1b.**术前MRI示股骨头坏死表现 **1c.**术后26个月X线片示囊变区模糊,股骨头未见塌陷 **1d.**术后22个月MRI示股骨头坏死区域变小,股骨头表面光滑、无塌陷 **1e.**关节镜下观察病灶未刮除之前骨质苍白,无血运 **1f.**刮到的部位渗血良好,未刮到的部位仍苍白无渗血

Fig.1 A 45-year-old male patient with bilateral osteonecrosis of femoral head, whose right femoral head had been treated with arthroscopy-guided core decompression and bone grafting combined with interventional therapy **1a.** Preoperative X-ray showed the right femoral head weight-bearing area cystic degeneration with peripheral sclerosis bone **1b.** Preoperative MRI showed the femoral head necrosis **1c.** Postoperative X-ray at 26 months showed the cystic area blurred and femoral head had no collapse **1d.** Postoperative MRI at 22 months showed the femoral head necrotic area became smaller, and the femoral head surface was smooth without collapse **1e.** Arthroscopic view showed that the necrotic bone was pale without blood before scraped focus **1f.** Scrapped parts were bleeding well, and not scraped parts were still pale without bleeding

紊乱的过程^[7]。现阶段尚缺乏能够逆转大范围股骨头坏死病程的方法,治疗目的在于缓解症状、改善功能、尽可能延缓病程的发展、推迟髋关节置换的时间;治疗的关键在于早期发现、早期治疗。对早中期股骨头坏死多采用各种保髋疗法,包括髓芯减压、游离或吻合血管骨移植等。

3.1 髓芯减压植骨的有效性

现代医学认为,股骨头内高压在股骨头坏死的发展中具有重要作用。骨髓腔内压力增大,会导致血液淤滞、微循环障碍、骨组织缺氧等一系列病理变化,从而引起股骨头缺血性坏死的发生^[8]。髓芯减压术经过长期的临床验证,疗效较为确切^[9]。髓芯减压术打通了坏死区周围的硬化带,能够在一定程度上释放股骨头内压力,有利于新生血管的长入,可以促进股骨头的修复,有效延缓病变的发展^[10]。Song 等^[11]使用此法对 163 例股骨头坏死患者进行髓芯减压,平均随访 87 个月,其中 Ficat I 期的成功率为 79%,Ficat II 期为 77%,疗效肯定。姚运峰等^[12]通过对钻孔

减压植骨和股方肌骨瓣植入两种方法的比较,认为二者对早期股骨头坏死疗效相似,但钻孔减压术创伤更小,住院时间更短。魏民等^[13]通过自身对照研究得出结论,钻孔减压术对塌陷前期的疗效优于塌陷期,但仍可有效缓解塌陷期的病情进展。亦有学者通过长期随访发现单纯髓芯钻孔减压远期疗效欠佳^[14],且无法阻止股骨头塌陷的发生^[15]。Brown 等^[16]指出:髓芯减压去除了部分结构性骨质,最大应力/强度比值一般会变大,增加了股骨头塌陷的风险,而通过髓芯减压通道进行骨移植能够改变载荷的分布,从而减少了股骨头塌陷的可能性。因此,髓芯减压术后往往需要通过植骨等方式对股骨头软骨面进行有效支撑,以防止或延缓其塌陷。曹斌等^[17]采用微创减压加打压植骨治疗股骨头坏死,认为能够减少股骨头的应力负荷,有效预防股骨头坏死塌陷。陈献韬等^[18]采用减压植骨配合金属骨小梁重建系统植入治疗早中期股骨头坏死,术后髋关节 Harris 评分明显改善,股骨头生存时间得以延长。

3.2 关节镜辅助下进行减压植骨的优势

在实际操作中,单纯依靠 C 形臂 X 线机透视将导针引导至坏死区域往往会出现偏差,或虽到达坏死区域,但死骨位于骨道内的具体方位难以准确判断。传统方法在刮除死骨的时候依靠的是术者的手感,甚至有时仅是机械性的在不同方向上进行搔刮,以刮除所谓“死骨”,过于盲目,经常会把一些正常骨质刮除掉,甚至将软骨下骨刮透,损伤关节软骨,而真正需要被刮除的死骨却往往被遗漏,这必然会影响治疗效果。

关节镜引导下手术,在钻好骨隧道后,将关节镜头伸入骨道内进行观察,能够直视下对骨道内骨质情况进行观察,判断骨隧道是否确实通过坏死区,是否需要对隧道位置进行适当调整。确认隧道位置正确后,即可在镜下辨别苍白色的硬化骨、棕褐色的死骨及血运丰富的正常骨质,并能明确其方向及位置,使得术者能够有的放矢,更加准确地进行死骨刮除,尽可能保留正常骨质,并能够及时了解刮除是否彻底,减少死骨的遗留。硬化骨刮除后,可见到骨床颜色新鲜红润,渗血良好,为植骨块的成活及爬行替代提供了良好的血运条件。

对于死骨的定位,笔者将 1 枚 60 ml 无菌注射器的橡胶活塞套在镜头上,一方面可以在镜下冲洗的时候用以封闭隧道外口,防止冲洗液漏出;另一方面,在镜下确认死骨位置后即可将活塞滑到隧道外口处作为标记,活塞与镜头之间的距离即为死骨深度,结合关节镜探视方向即可确定死骨具体位置,用刮匙在相应深度及方向上搔刮即可准确刮除死骨。刮除过程宜由浅入深,按顺时针或逆时针方向有序进行,避免重复和遗漏。

3.3 选择性动脉灌注治疗的作用

本组病例中同时联合应用了选择性动脉灌注疗法。随着介入治疗的不断发展,局部应用溶栓及扩血管药物已成为目前治疗成人股骨头坏死的常用方法之一^[19]。选择性动脉灌注疗法主要针对股骨头坏死的血供障碍这一核心问题,将溶栓剂、血管扩张药物通过导管直接注入股骨头供血动脉内,疏通股骨头营养血管,增加侧支循环,改善股骨头血液供应,使股骨头坏死区得到修复^[20]。童培建等^[21]对 62 例 78 髋非创伤性股骨头坏死患者采用超选动脉骨髓基质干细胞灌注的方法进行治疗,随访 9~13 年,末次随访髋关节 Harris 评分较术前明显提高,DSA 可见旋股内动脉及其分支有增粗、增多表现,认为能有效治疗 ARCO I、II 期非创伤性股骨头坏死。

3.4 关于病例的选择

本研究在试验组与对照组的病例选择上均纳入

的是 Ficat II 期患者,出于以下考虑,对于 Ficat I 期的患者,仅在 MRI 上可以见到异常信号,X 线片并无特殊表现,此时股骨头内骨质结构接近正常,骨坏死程度轻,较其他各期更容易恢复,单纯经皮细针髓芯减压即可获得较好效果,能够有效释放骨内高压,改善血液循环,促进骨质修复,且创伤小,不会造成大量骨质丢失^[22]。若此期即进行粗通道髓芯减压,由于 X 线透视下无法观察到骨质异常区域,难以准确判断坏死部位,且粗通道会造成大量骨质丢失,故有较大可能去除过多正常骨质,对头、颈区骨质结构干扰过大,可能会得不偿失。对于 Ficat III、IV 期的病例,由于已经出现股骨头的塌陷,软骨下骨连续性中断,此时再进行髓芯减压术已难以获得满意效果^[22],故将此期患者排除在外。因为本研究主要目的在于观察关节镜引导下髓芯减压植骨联合介入治疗的效果,为尽可能保证试验组与对照组病例的同质性,故两组均仅纳入 Ficat II 期病例进行研究。同时从本研究的结果来看,对于 Ficat II 期的患者,对照组优良率仅为 53.66%,效果并不十分令人满意,结合 Lavernia 等^[22]和 Aigner 等^[23]的经验,考虑经皮细针髓芯减压术更加适合于 Ficat I 期的患者,对于 Ficat II 期已经有明显囊变的患者,行粗通道髓芯减压结合植骨支撑能够取得更好的疗效。

从本研究的结果来看,采用关节镜引导下髓芯减压植骨联合选择性动脉灌注治疗较单纯经皮髓芯减压联合选择性动脉灌注治疗对于早期股骨头坏死患者能够取得更满意的疗效。本术式操作简便,创伤较小,关节镜的运用对传统的病灶清除方法进行了改良,能够直视下对病变组织进行观察,直观准确的判断病灶刮除是否彻底,尽可能减少了对正常骨质的损伤,有利于股骨头坏死的修复。

参考文献

- [1] 中华医学会骨科分会显微修复学组及中国修复重建外科专业委员会骨缺损及骨坏死学组. 成人股骨头坏死诊疗标准专家共识(2012 年版)[J]. 中国骨与关节外科, 2012, 5(2): 185~192. Microscopic Repair Group in the Chinese Medical Association Orthopaedic Branch and Bone Defect Reconstruction Surgery and Osteonecrosis Group in China Repair Professional Committee. Experts' Consensus on the diagnosis and treatment of osteonecrosis of the femoral head in adults (2012 edition)[J]. Zhongguo Gu Yu Guan Jie Wai Ke, 2012, 5(2): 185~192. Chinese.
- [2] 中华医学会骨科学分会关节外科学组. 股骨头坏死临床诊疗规范[J]. 中华骨与关节外科, 2015, 8(1): 1~6. Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. Clinical diagnosis and treatment standard of femoral head necrosis [J]. Zhonghua Gu Yu Guan Jie Wai Ke, 2015, 8(1): 1~6. Chinese.
- [3] Abrisham SM, Hajiesmaeli MR, Soleimani H, et al. Efficacy of core decompression of femoral head to treat avascular necrosis in intra-

- venous drug users[J]. Acta Med Iran, 2013, 51(4): 250–253.
- [4] Harris WH. Traumatic arthritis of the hip after dislocation and acetabular fracture:treatment by mold arthroplasty. An end - result study using a new method of result evaluation[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 1969, 51(4): 737–755.
- [5] 张鹤山,李子荣.股骨头坏死诊断与治疗的专家建议[J].中华骨科杂志,2007,27(2):146–148.
- ZHANG HS, LI ZR. Expert proposal on the diagnosis and treatment of osteonecrosis of the femoral head[J]. Zhonghua Gu Ke Za Zhi, 2007, 27(2): 146–148. Chinese.
- [6] 陈卫衡,谢斌,刘道兵,等.髓芯减压植骨术治疗股骨头坏死临床疗效的动态研究[J].中华关节外科杂志:电子版,2014,8(5):578–584.
- CHEN WH, XIE B, LIU DB, et al. Effects of core decompression and bone graft surgery on osteonecrosis of femoral head[J]. Zhonghua Guan Jie Wai Ke Za Zhi:Dian Zi Ban, 2014, 8(5): 578–584. Chinese.
- [7] Kamal D, Trăistaru R, Alexandru DO, et al. Morphometric findings in avascular necrosis of the femoral head[J]. Rom J Morphol Embryol, 2012, 53(3): 763–767.
- [8] 石少辉,李子荣,孙伟,等.酒精性和激素性股骨头坏死的发病与脂质代谢[J].中国组织工程研究与临床康复,2011,15(17):3217–3220.
- SHI SH, LI ZR, SUN W, et al. Mechanism of lipid metabolism in alcohol-induced and steroid-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head [J]. Zhongguo Zu Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu Yu Lin Chuang Kang Fu, 2011, 15(17): 3217–3220. Chinese.
- [9] Rajagopal M, Balch Samora J, Ellis TJ. Efficacy of core decompression as treatment for osteonecrosis of the hip:a systematic review [J]. Hip Int, 2012, 22(5): 489–493.
- [10] Leonard M, Mullett H. Posterior interosseous neurectomy for extensive idiopathic avascular necrosis of the capitate in an adolescent[J]. J Hand Surg Eur Vol, 2012, 37(6): 582–583.
- [11] Song WS, Yoo JJ, Kim YM, et al. Results of multiple drilling compared with those of conventional methods of core decompression [J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 2007, 454: 139–146.
- [12] 姚运峰,康鹏德,吕浩,等.钻孔减压和股方肌骨瓣植入治疗早期成人股骨头坏死的疗效比较[J].中国骨与关节损伤杂志,2014,29(12):1193–1195.
- YAO YF, KANG PD, LYU H, et al. Comparison of effect of drilling core decompression and quadratus femoris muscle pedicle bone implantation in treatment of early adult osteonecrosis of femoral head[J]. Zhongguo Gu Yu Guan Jie Sun Shang Za Zhi, 2014, 29(12): 1193–1195. Chinese.
- [13] 魏民,王志刚,刘玉杰,等.钻孔减压治疗塌陷期股骨头坏死的临床观察[J].中国骨伤,2015,28(6):562–566.
- WEI M, WANG ZG, LIU YJ, et al. Drilling decompression for femoral head necrosis at collapse stage[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2015, 28(6): 562–566. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [14] Erdoglija M, Sotirovic J, Jacimovic V, et al. Avascular necrosis of stapes crura in one case of operated otosclerosis[J]. Acta Medica (Hradec Kralove), 2012, 55(4): 193–197.
- [15] Castro FP Jr, Barrack RL. Core decompression and conservative treatment for avascular necrosis of the femoral head:a meta analysis[J]. Am J Orthop, 2000, 29(3): 187–194.
- [16] Brown TD, Pedersen DR, Baker KJ, et al. Mechanical consequences of core drilling and bone-grafting on osteonecrosis of the femoral head[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 1993, 75(9): 1358–1367.
- [17] 曹斌,刘永辉,王颖,等.微创减压加打压植骨治疗股骨头坏死的临床应用研究[J].中国骨伤,2010,23(2):111–113.
- CAO B, LIU YH, WANG Y, et al. Clinical application of minimally invasive core decompression combined with impaction bone grafting to the treatment of femoral head necrosis[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2010, 23(2): 111–113. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [18] 陈献韬,谭旭仪,刘又文,等.微创减压植骨配合金属骨小梁重建系统植入治疗早中期股骨头坏死的应用研究[J].中国骨伤,2015,28(5):422–425.
- CHEN XT, TAN XY, LIU YW, et al. Application of minimally invasive decompression bone graft implantation combined with metal trabecular bone reconstruction system for early stage osteonecrosis of femoral head[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2015, 28(5): 422–425. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [19] 莫深林,益良,梁丽芳,等.成人股骨头缺血坏死 32 例的介入治疗体会[J].微创医学,2012,7(3):315–316.
- MO SL, YI L, LIANG LF, et al. Interventional treatment of avascular necrosis of femoral head in adults:a report of 32 cases[J]. Wei Chuang Yi Xue, 2012, 7(3): 315–316. Chinese.
- [20] 陆建东,茅旭平,曹建民,等.股骨头缺血性坏死的介入治疗[J].实用放射学杂志,2008,24(2):237–239.
- LU JD, MAO XP, CAO JM, et al. Interventional therapy of ischemic necrosis of femoral head[J]. Shi Yong Fang She Xue Za Zhi, 2008, 24(2): 237–239. Chinese.
- [21] 童培建,叶福生,张善星,等.超选动脉骨髓基质干细胞灌注治疗非创伤性股骨头坏死中长期疗效分析[J].中国骨伤,2014,27(7):565–569.
- TONG PJ, YE FS, ZHANG SX, et al. Treatment of non traumatic femoral head avascular necrosis by perfusion of bone marrow stromal stem cells through optional artery[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2014, 27(7): 565–569. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [22] Lavernia CJ, Sierra RJ. Core decompression in atraumatic osteonecrosis of the hip[J]. J Arthroplasty, 2000, 15(2): 171–178.
- [23] Aigner N, Schneider W, Eberl V, et al. Core decompression in early stage of femoral head osteonecrosis—an MRI-controlled study[J]. Int Orthop, 2002, 26(1): 31–35.

(收稿日期:2017-02-28 本文编辑:连智华)