

# 膝关节软骨损伤的外科治疗进展

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**【摘要】** 关节软骨损伤后, 软骨缺损通常缺乏自行修复能力, 要求外科修复。传统外科治疗软骨损伤包括关节镜下冲洗清理术、微骨折术、自体骨软骨移植术、异体骨软骨移植术和自体软骨细胞移植等方法。关节冲洗清理术去除了关节内致痛因素, 操作简单, 应用广泛, 早期疗效确切。微骨折术及自体骨软骨移植对小面积的软骨缺损修复较为理想, 然而远期临床观察发现钻孔渗透修复的纤维软骨会降低微骨折术后疗效, 相对于重建负重区关节面完整性自体骨软骨移植更具有优势。自体软骨细胞移植及异体骨软骨移植适用于更大面积的软骨缺损, 异体骨软骨移植术后存活率受到局部排斥反应影响, 从而降低了远期疗效。软骨组织工程技术可最大限度地提高自体软骨细胞移植的修复质量, 实现修复组织接近透明软骨, 但对于累及软骨下骨板、反应性骨水肿、严重骨量丢失或下肢轴线不良具有局限性。近年来许多新技术陆续应用于软骨损伤治疗领域, 创伤小、操作简便、恢复快、疗效好、花费低、多技术联合应用的外科修复技术将会成为未来的治疗软骨损伤的重要手段。目前如何提高软骨修复质量, 更具抗压、耐磨性, 仍亟待解决。

**【关键词】** 膝关节; 软骨损伤; 外科治疗; 综述文献

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**Current advances on surgical treatment for knee articular cartilage injuries** XIN Long, ZHANG Chun, XU Wei-xing, ZHONG Fu-hua, FAN Shun-wu, and WANG Zhen-bin\*. \*Department of Orthopaedics, the Forth Affiliated Hospital to Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi 830002, Xinjiang, China

**ABSTRACT** Chondral injuries are short of self-healing ability and need to surgical repair after articular cartilage injury. Conventional treatment includes debridement and drainage under arthroscope, micro-fracture, osteochondral autograft transplantation (OATS), mosaicplasty and osteochondral allografts (OCA), autologous chondrocyte implantation (ACI). Debridement and drainage could remove pain factor, and has advantages of simple operation, wide clinical application and early clinical effect. Micro-fracture and osteochondral autograft transplantation is suitable for small area of cartilage repair, while the further effect showed that fibrous cartilage permeated by drill could decrease postoperative clinical effect. Osteochondral autograft transplantation has better advantages for reconstruction complete of wear-bearing joint. Autologous chondrocyte implantation and allogeneic cartilage transplantation are suitable for large area of cartilage defect, postoperative survival of allogeneic cartilage transplantation is effected by local rejection reaction and decrease further clinical effect. Cartilage tissue engineering technology could improve repair quality of autologous chondrocyte implantation, and make repair tissue close to transparent cartilage, but has limit to combined subchondral bone plate, reactive bone edema, bone loss and bad axis of lower limb. New technology is applied to cartilage injury, and has advantages of less trauma, simple operation, rapid recover, good clinical effect and less cost; and could be main method for treat cartilage injury with surgical repair technology. How to improve repair quality with compression resistance and abrasive resistance are expected to be solved.

**KEYWORDS** Knee joint; Cartilage injury; Surgical treatment; Review literature

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关节软骨主要由透明软骨细胞和细胞外基质构成的无血管组织, 依靠关节滑液供其营养需要, 具有渗透特性、低摩擦、可负重, 对维系关节运动具有重要意义。关节软骨缺乏自我修复能力, 各种原因导致的关节软骨损伤, 最终表现关节表面缺失, 功能障碍,

需采取积极有效的外科治疗<sup>[1-2]</sup>。近年来, 关节软骨损伤的治疗方法仍是骨科医生面临的挑战之一。现就几种常见膝关节软骨损伤外科治疗方法与最新研究进展作简要概述。

## 1 关节冲洗清理术

20 世纪 40 年代初 Magnuson<sup>[3]</sup>首先报道关节冲洗清理术, 主要去除关节腔内炎性因子及各种机械性因素(游离的软骨碎屑及剥脱的软骨片)引起的关节绞锁、滑膜卡顿、半月板卡压等引发关节疼痛症

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状,并未直接修复损伤的关节软骨。由于关节冲洗清理术操作简单,花费低,短期疼痛可缓解,但症状易复发,需再次手术等缺点。因此,适用于年龄较大、期望值不高、体重较轻、无明显下肢力线不良、要求短期缓解症状治疗的患者。临床随访研究表明 50%~65% 患者接受关节冲洗清理术后疼痛获得短期缓解,大多数患者最终发展为退行性骨关节炎<sup>[4-5]</sup>。对比研究关节冲洗、关节清理和安慰剂 3 种治疗方法,发现中长期随访 3 组病例的膝关节疼痛和功能评分无显著差异,表明关节冲洗术和清理术不能逆转软骨损伤后关节的退变,不建议单独运用于临床治疗<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,目前临床上关节冲洗清理术常联合应用其他外科治疗方法,如软骨下骨钻孔术及微骨折术。

## 2 微骨折技术

微骨折术可作为骨髓刺激技术的代表,1960 年开始运用于临床。由关节软骨磨损成形、穿透软骨下骨和 Pridie 钻孔术发展而来<sup>[7]</sup>。其操作原理是在软骨下骨进行多点均匀垂直钻孔,形成粗糙表面,易于血肿黏附、填充缺损。骨髓中渗透出的潜在干细胞分化为纤维软骨细胞,进而修复软骨缺损<sup>[8]</sup>。手术操作受损软骨表面时,需去除软骨钙化层有利于增加更多的再生组织,同时注意均匀钻孔,保持 3~4 mm 间距,以防止软骨下骨塌陷。手术可在关节镜下完成,操作简单、花费低、医源性损伤较少,因此临床应用较为广泛。微骨折术适用于 50 岁以下,国际软骨修复协会(International cartilage repair society, ICRS)评分 3 级,全厚软骨缺损且面积 $<4\text{ cm}^2$ ,无或较少骨量丢失,运动要求不高患者。Kon 等<sup>[9]</sup>和 Kreuz 等<sup>[10]</sup>报道年龄( $<40$ 岁)、骨折面积较小的软骨缺损、体重指数(BMI)低的患者采取微骨折治疗均可取得良好的临床疗效。值得注意的是,微骨折术治疗软骨损伤并非形成透明软骨组织,组织学证实多数为纤维软骨修复。关节恢复负重功能以后,修复的纤维软骨组织最终崩解,使得远期临床疗效随之下降<sup>[11]</sup>。故选择合适的临床病例和把握手术细节对于微骨折治疗尤其重要。近来一些临床报道微骨折治疗高水准职业运动员也取得良好疗效,70%~79% 的运动员功能恢复良好,重返赛场<sup>[12-14]</sup>。为进一步提高修复质量,获得更多透明软骨,最新的临床研究表明应用微骨折术结合 AMIC 技术(I/III 胶原基质介导软骨再生),取得较好疗效,远期治疗效果亟待观察<sup>[15-16]</sup>。微骨折术后 CPM 康复锻炼 6~8 h/d,对于较大软骨缺损而言,术后 4 周部分负重或延迟至 8 周完全负重,恢复运动则需半年以上。

## 3 自体骨软骨移植

自体骨软骨移植(steochondral autograft transfer,

OATS)或镶嵌式(Mosaicplasty)技术于 1992 年开始用于修复重建关节软骨病变<sup>[17]</sup>。自体骨软骨移植是采用环钻在膝关节非负重供区(股骨滑车内、外侧嵴,髁间窝,股骨髁外侧沟),钻取一定数量和大小的骨软骨栓 I 期植入修复软骨缺损<sup>[18]</sup>。自体骨软骨移植适用于要求较高的运动员及骨软骨缺损(面积 $\leq 4\text{ cm}^2$ 伴有骨量丢失),下肢力线稳定或剥脱性软骨炎患者<sup>[19-20]</sup>。其优点在于自体骨软骨移植可一次完成操作,通过精确测量后植入自体成熟、有活性的透明软骨,重建负重区关节面的完整性,不发生免疫排斥反应,愈合速度快,无须依靠实验室和相关细胞技术,费用相对低<sup>[21]</sup>。根据软骨缺损面积大小,可微创开放手术或在关节镜下操作。但存在供区来源有限,需特殊手术器械(如 Arthrex),多个软骨栓放置技术相对困难,骨软骨栓界面高度不齐或存在周围死腔,不能较好匹配关节解剖外形,早期骨软骨栓脱落失败等缺点制约了该术式的应用。Hangody 等<sup>[22]</sup>报道 Mosaicplasty 骨软骨移植治疗 III-IV 级软骨损伤取得较好的临床疗效,优良率可达 79%~92%,供区并发症发生率 3%,研究证实压配技术获得骨软骨栓的生物力学的稳定性和保持移植后透明软骨细胞活性是取得良好疗效的关键因素。尽管供区存在相关并发症,由于自体骨软骨移植临床疗效显著,钻取 1~2 个骨软骨栓填充治疗 1~2  $\text{cm}^2$  的软骨缺损仍被认为是安全有效,较为可靠的治疗手段。美国骨科医学会(AAOS)指南要求尽可能一次完成手术操作,辅以可吸收生物材料填充供区缺损,以减少对关节功能不利影响<sup>[23-24]</sup>。AAOS 建议术后康复 6 周时间,CPM 锻炼 6~8 h/d,持续 2~3 周。对于软骨缺损面积 $\leq 1\text{ cm}^2$ 或软骨栓压配较好的患者,术后 4 周保持触地负重,更大缺损或压配不好可延长至术后 8 周。恢复运动则需 4~6 个月。

## 4 异体骨软骨移植

由于软骨细胞基质包绕软骨细胞及无血管神经存在,软骨组织具有免疫豁免效应,目前多采用新鲜冰冻异体骨软骨移植(osteochondral allograft, OCA)用于治疗软骨缺损。早期文献报道冰冻异体骨软骨移植用于治疗感染后关节强直和骨肿瘤大块切除后关节重建,长期随访获得满意疗效<sup>[25-26]</sup>。1998 年美国组织库协会制定异体软骨移植指南及安全标准,使得异体骨软骨移植获得临床商业化应用,近年来广泛运用于软骨损伤的治疗<sup>[27]</sup>。异体骨软骨移植适用于关节退变,创伤 $>3\text{ cm}^2$ 以上或更大软骨缺损(如单髁置换),病变伴有明显的骨丢失,也适用于软骨移植失败翻修手术。OCA 植入成熟、有活性、可负载的透明软骨组织,可一次完成操作,进行大块替换且无

供区相关并发症,对骨周围进行固定等优点。大量回顾性临床研究表明 OCA 治疗软骨缺损可以取得良好的疗效,但不适用老年人(>60 岁)、早期骨关节炎、炎症性关节、下肢线性不良、膝关节双极病变的病例<sup>[28-30]</sup>。异体骨软骨移植仍存在传播疾病风险,诱发免疫反应,组织供应有限和花费高,恢复时间长,需固定等缺点。由于异体骨软骨移植术后,骨组织爬行替代过程中,骨周围出现反应性水肿和降解,最终导致手术失败<sup>[31-33]</sup>。因此,骨科医生应熟知异体骨软骨移植术中及术后移植部位局部的病理学变化,尽可能通过冲洗去除宿主细胞以减低免疫反应。另外,异体骨软骨移植远期存活率也是临床上值得关注的问题,异体软骨细胞活性和稳定固定对于 OCA 的长期存活尤为关键。轴线不稳或压配技术操作不当会导致异体移植骨负载过大,骨愈合失败,随后软骨下骨塌陷。近来研究报道长期随访存活率 5 年(95%)、10 年(85%)、15 年(73%)<sup>[29,34]</sup>。接受异体骨软骨移植治疗异体骨软骨移植术后应避免过度负重直到供体与受体之间骨愈合,早期可在 CPM 辅助下无负重、渐进性膝关节活动度锻炼,根据移植部位及大小建议术后 6~12 周触地负重。

## 5 自体软骨细胞移植或基质介导 M-ACI 技术

1994 年 Brittberg 等<sup>[35]</sup>报道自体软骨细胞移植技术 (autologous chondrocyte implantation, ACI) 应用临床以来仍不断发展。ACI 手术需两步操作,首先获取软骨细胞体外培养,其次植入透明样软骨细胞或类基质(非真正的软骨组织)。ACI 修复软骨损伤具有更好生物学特性和疗效,组织学表明早期形成纤维软骨组织,最终可分化成熟透明样软骨组织。体外诱导分化可获得 75% 的新生透明样软骨细胞<sup>[36-38]</sup>。ACI 多适用于单极软骨病变,缺损面积 2~10 cm<sup>2</sup> 且不累及软骨下骨板,或一线治疗方法如关节磨损成形、微骨折、自体骨软骨移植失败病例。一些相关因素如病史的长短、年龄(≤50 岁)、吸烟、肥胖、软骨缺损部位、有无胫股或髌股线性不良、早期骨关节炎等影响 ACI 确切的临床疗效。第 1 代 ACI 技术应用骨膜(Ⅰ/Ⅲ型)胶原膜与周围软骨缝合,覆盖缺损部位,然后注入体外培养的自体软骨细胞悬液<sup>[35]</sup>。Moseley 等<sup>[39]</sup>长期随访 ACI 治疗结果表明大部分患者(87%)术后早期关节功能评分提高,平均随访 9.2 年,69% 患者仍获得提高。第 2 代基质介导自体软骨细胞移植 (matrix-assisted chondrocyte implantation, M-ACI) 通过组织工程技术,在可吸支架(如胶原、透明质酸、多聚化合物)上培养获取的软骨细胞,然后将细胞支架植入缺损,利用缝合或纤维胶进行固定<sup>[40-42]</sup>。M-ACI 可在关节镜下或小切口下操作,

免去缝合或取骨膜瓣步骤,缩短手术时间,使患者免受一次痛苦。短期随访研究表明接受 ACI 和 M-ACI 治疗修复疗效类似,膝关节 ICRS 功能评分优良率分别为 79.2% 和 66.6%,组织学活检形成透明样软骨分别为 42.9%、36.4%<sup>[37]</sup>。第 3 代 ACI 技术应用新的细胞来源(组织工程化软骨细胞、间充质干细胞、种子细胞)的 3-D 支架植入缺损,修复重建关节软骨结构<sup>[43]</sup>。虽然细胞培养技术已较成熟,但细胞来源有限、需在专业的医疗中心完成,两次手术,耗时长、花费高,存在术后骨膜肥厚,原位疼痛和移植物脱落等缺点。近来回顾性临床研究结果表明 ACI、M-ACI (NeoCart, I 型胶原支架)技术能更好提高膝关节功能,治疗结果优于微骨折技术<sup>[44-46]</sup>。ACI 术后修复过程经过软骨组织 3 期分化:软骨细胞增殖期,基质分泌期和成熟期<sup>[47]</sup>。术后 6 周(软骨细胞增殖期)移植的细胞并未与周围软骨和基底很好结合,容易受到剪力和压力影响,CPM 锻炼 6~8 h/d,患者可部分负重脚尖触地;术后 7~12 周(基质分泌期),逐渐过渡到完全负重和股四头肌功能锻炼;术后 12 周以后(成熟期)逐渐恢复日常活动,严格限制膝关节撞击运动。术后 4~6 个月不建议参加体育运动。

## 6 外科治疗策略

首先,无论采取何种外科治疗方法修复关节软骨缺损,都应充分考虑软骨缺损的大小、部位及骨量的丢失、年龄、体重、下肢负重力线等相关因素。其次,软骨缺损治疗选择还取决于患者心理、生理期望值和外科医生对这种治疗方法的熟悉程度。对于 <4 cm<sup>2</sup> 及股骨内髌软骨缺损,微骨折及骨软骨移植仍为一线治疗方法获得广泛应用,多数患者(60%~80%)都取得良好的临床疗效,但对于更大面积及髌股关节部位软骨损伤疗效仍不理想。此外,细胞学技术,如 ACI 等是目前治疗大面积软骨缺损的一个方法。但对于软骨缺损病变累及软骨下骨板或软骨下骨存在严重的水肿,ACI 方法并不是最佳选择。治疗类似病例时选择自体或异体骨软骨移植较 ACI 有更多的优势,异体软骨移植还可作为膝关节 ACI 手术或一线治疗手段失败后的一个补救措施。再次,下肢轴线不良(>5°)应在术前体检发现,并通过负重位影像片进行确认。若患者下肢轴线位置经过软骨缺损区域,则需在术前对轴线对位不良进行截骨矫正。经矫正后的下肢轴线可减少病变部位的应力,从而提高术后软骨生存率。综合上述几种骨软骨损伤的外科治疗方法相互关联性(图 1)所示。最后,外科治疗的选择还需明确是否存在合并复杂或多个部位损伤,须对合并损伤进行处理,可以和软骨损伤修复重建同时进行,也可分期进行。因此,各种外科治疗方

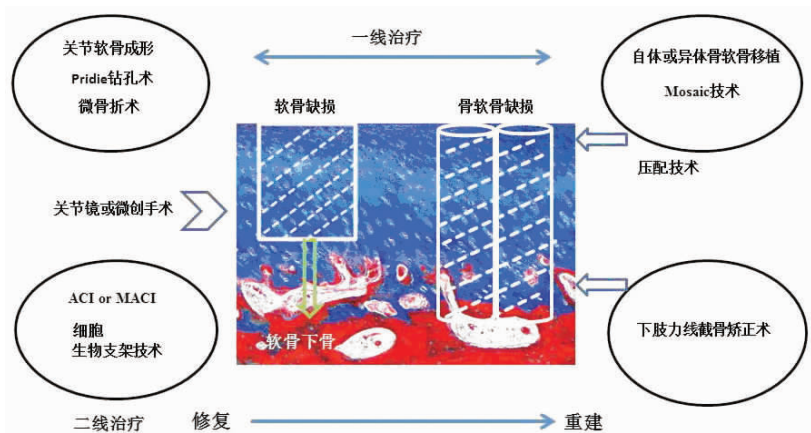


图 1 膝关节骨软骨缺损的外科治疗

Fig.1 Surgical treatment for knee articular cartilage injuries

法应互相补充,充分利用<sup>[48]</sup>,骨科医生也要综合考虑各种相关因素,选择一种合适的关节软骨损伤外科治疗方法。

### 7 展望

软骨损伤的治疗仍是一个巨大的挑战,各种外科治疗方法都存在优势与缺陷:关节冲洗清理及微骨折术远期疗效不理想,骨软骨移植存在供区并发症,自体软骨表现排斥反应问题,软骨细胞移植对累及软骨下骨缺损显得差强人意等。为提高修复软骨的质量实现修复组织接近透明软骨的生物活性、力学性能和耐用性,利用各种内、外源性生物因子,体外增殖、分化软骨细胞或多功能干细胞形成新生的类软骨组织,结合组织工程及基因治疗技术进行体内软骨修复是近年来的热点研究方向<sup>[33,49-50]</sup>。随着生物科学、材料科学、基因工程的不断进步,医源性创伤小、操作简便、恢复快、疗效好、花费低、多技术联合应用的外科修复技术将会成为未来的治疗软骨损伤的重要手段。

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