

· 临床研究 ·

全关节镜下与传统手术方法治疗腘窝囊肿疗效比较

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【摘要】目的:比较全关节镜下手术与传统手术方法治疗腘窝囊肿临床疗效。**方法:**2014年8月至2017年7月采用全关节镜和传统手术方法治疗腘窝囊肿各30例,关节镜组男7例,女23例;年龄(55.81±8.53)岁,病程(3.52±1.12)年;Rauschning-Lingdren分级:I级7例,II级19例,III级4例。传统手术组男5例,女25例;年龄(57.93±9.84)岁,病程(3.48±1.34)年;Rauschning-Lingdren分级:I级5例,II级21例,III级4例。术前患者有膝关节后方酸胀、活动受限等不适症状。MRI证实为腘窝囊肿。观察比较两组切口长度、手术时间、住院时间、住院总费用、Lysholm评分。**结果:**关节镜组神经损伤1例,切口处均愈合良好。传统手术组切口感染1例,愈合不良2例,神经损伤1例,复发1例。60例患者均得了随访,时间6~30(13.3±6.5)个月。术后两组患者膝关节酸胀、活动不适等症状明显改善,术后两组切口长度、手术时间、住院时间、住院总费用、术后6个月Lysholm评分比较,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**全关节镜下行腘窝囊肿切除术,在前路行膝关节腔探查处理病变半月板、滑囊的同时,后内侧入路行囊肿切除术,手术微创,痛苦少,术后恢复快,复发率低,并发症少,疗效明显优于传统开放手术,患者易于接受,临床疗效良好。

【关键词】 腘窝囊肿; 关节镜; 外科手术

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Comparison of the efficacy of total arthroscopy and traditional surgical treatment for the treatment of popliteal cyst
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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the clinical efficacy of total arthroscopic surgery and traditional surgery for popliteal cyst. **Methods:** From August 2014 to July 2017, 60 cases of popliteal cyst were treated with total arthroscopy or traditional surgery respectively. In total arthroscopy group, there were 30 patients including 7 males and 23 females with an average age of (55.81±8.53) years old; the duration of the disease was (3.52±1.12) years; according to Rauschning-Lingdren grading, 7 cases were grade I, 19 cases were grade II, 4 cases were grade III. In traditional surgical group, there were 30 patients including 5 males and 25 females with an average age of (57.93±9.84) years old; the duration of the disease was (3.48±1.34) years; according to Rauschning-Lingdren grading, 5 cases were grade I, 21 cases were grade II, 4 cases were grade III. Preoperative symptoms involved such as arthralgia and swelling after knee joint and limited mobility. MRI confirmed a popliteal cyst. Arthroscopic surgery and traditional surgical was used respectively. Incision length, operation time, average stay, total hospital cost and Lysholm score of two groups were compared. **Results:** In the total arthroscopic group, 1 case suffered from nerve injury, and all cases' incision healed well. In the traditional surgical group, there was 1 case of incision infection, 2 cases of poor healing, 1 case of nerve injury and 1 case of recurrence. All 60 cases were followed up for 6 to 30 months with an average of (13.3±6.5) months. After operation, the symptoms of knee joint arthralgia and swelling, discomfort were significantly improved in the two groups. There were statistically significant differences in incision length, operation time, average stay, total hospital cost and Lysholm score 6 months after surgery ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The total arthroscopic resection of popliteal cyst, via anterior approach to having a knee joint cavity exploration and treatment of meniscus and bursa, while combined with posteromedial approach for cyst excision would promise a minimal surgery and less pain for patients. Patients will have a rapider recovery, lower recurrence rate and less complication. The total arthroscopic resection easy to accepting for the patient and having a better clinical curative effect is obviously superior to the traditional surgery.

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腘窝囊肿为临床较常见的一种疾病，为腱鞘囊肿的一种，慢性滑膜腔内滑液不断增多从而形成囊性疝出^[1]。好发于腓肠肌内侧头与半膜肌之间^[2]，大部分学者认为与膝关节腔内病变相关^[3]。临幊上分为原发性和继发性^[4]两种，原发性多发生于青少年，易于自行愈合^[5]；继发性往往需要手术处理，目前处理方法主要是：(1)传统开放手术。(2)关节镜下手术^[6]。(3)保守治疗。因其处理方法较多，且具腱鞘囊肿的特点易于复发。传统方法简单易学，但复发率高达 42%~63%^[7]和易于出现关节粘连等并发症。关节镜操作复杂，术后患者康复快、费用高等。因传统方法和关节镜各有其优缺点，本组选择 2014 年 8 月至 2017 年 7 月蚌埠医学院第二附属医院收治的腘窝囊肿 60 例作为研究对象，主要探讨全关节镜下腘窝囊肿切除术与传统开放性手术的临床效果，现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准：(1)具膝关节后方酸胀、活动受限等不适症状。(2)MRI 证实为腘窝囊肿(见图 1a)。(3)接受手术治疗并能够配合随访。(4)术前告知两种手术方式，并同意随机分组，签伦理同意书和手术知情同意书。排除标准：(1)不愿随机分组和不能完成随访者。(2)膝关节重度骨性关节炎和关节畸形者。(3)腘窝囊肿复发者。(4)合并手术禁忌者。关节镜探查指征：腘窝囊肿诊断明确并且分到关节镜组的患者均行关节镜关节腔探查。

1.2 一般资料

按照病例选择标准，本组选择腘窝囊肿患者 60 例，男 12 例，女 48 例；年龄 26~75 岁；病程 2~4 年；左膝 34 例，右膝 26 例。按 Rauschning-Lingdren 分级^[8]：I 级 12 例，II 级 40 例，III 级 8 例。患者分为关节镜组和传统手术组，并且此项研究获得医院伦理委员会同意和认可。关节镜组采用全关节镜下关节腔探查清理加腘窝囊肿切除术，传统手术组采用传

统后内侧入路腘窝囊肿切除术，两组患者性别、年龄、病程等基线资料比较，差异无统计学意义，具有可比性，见表 1。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 关节镜组 采用全关节镜下关节腔探查清理加腘窝囊肿切除术治疗。首先采用仰卧位，行膝关节腔关节镜探查清理，再采用患侧半侧卧位，行关节镜下腘窝囊肿镜下切除术。手术步骤如下：采用连续硬膜外麻醉，患肢大腿根部扎止血带(45 kPa, 90 min)，常规消毒铺巾，常规膝关节关节镜前内侧、前外侧入路，依次探查关节腔内病变情况，清理增生的滑膜，修整软骨及半月板损伤，尤其探查膝关节内侧半月板后角是否损伤并处理。建立后内侧入路：采用患侧半侧卧位，关节镜从前外侧入路经后交叉韧带与股骨内侧髁间间隙进入内侧后间室，在光影的引导下，细克氏针穿刺定位，在囊肿上方内侧做 0.5 cm 切口(见图 1b)，植入刨削刀头，准确进入囊内(见图 1c)。在膝关节后内侧室滑膜皱襞的凹陷处往往可以找到腘窝囊肿的内口，刨削周围滑膜组织及活瓣扩大内口至 5 mm。精确刨削囊肿壁直至肌肉或肌腱表面，并使用射频消融刀头对残余部分汽化止血，缝合切口后，不放引流，弹力绷带包扎固定。

1.3.2 传统手术组 传统开放性手术治疗。采用连续硬膜外麻醉俯卧位，常规上止血带(45 kPa, 90 min)常规消毒铺巾，选择膝关节后内侧倒“L”或“S”形切口(见图 2a)，锐性分离囊肿，并显露腓肠肌内侧头和半膜肌，完整切除囊肿(见图 2b)，沿着囊壁由远端向近端寻找可找到囊肿内口，将囊肿内口缝合关闭，放置引流管，逐层缝合，弹力绷带包扎固定。

1.3.3 术后处理 两组均常规应用抗生素 1~2 d，术后即开始双足踝屈伸功能锻炼。传统手术组术后 2~3 d 拔出引流管，关节镜组术后第 2 天根据膝关节肿胀情况，行膝关节穿刺术。术后 2~3 d 均去除弹力绷带，常规换药拆线。关节镜组一般术后 3~5 d 即可出院，传统手术组 8~10 d 出院。

表 1 两组腘窝囊肿患者术前临床资料比较

Tab.1 Preoperative clinical data of patients with popliteal cyst between two groups

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁)	Rauschning-Lingdren 分级(例)			病程($\bar{x}\pm s$, 年)
		男	女		I 级	II 级	III 级	
关节镜组	30	7	23	55.81±8.53	7	19	4	3.52±1.12
传统手术组	30	5	25	57.93±9.84	5	21	4	3.48±1.34
检验值		$\chi^2=3.84$		$t=0.04$	$\chi^2=3.57$		$t=0.06$	
P 值		0.09		0.08	0.09		0.07	

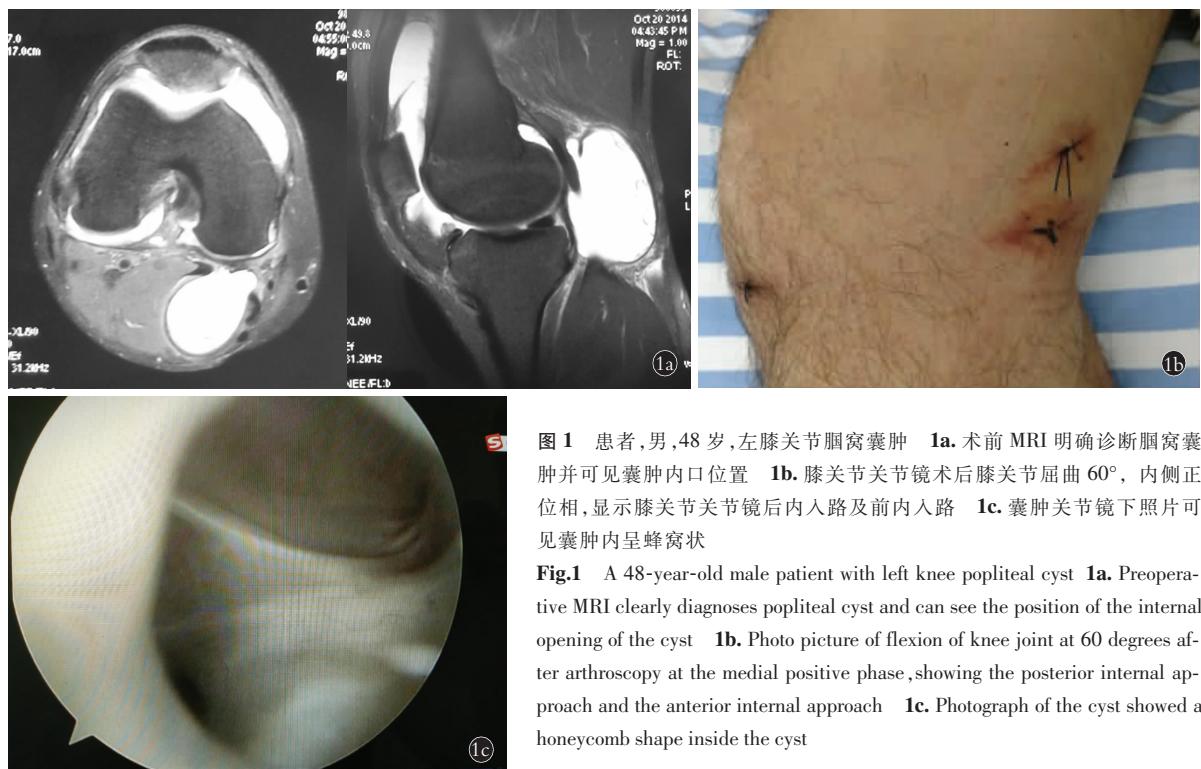


图 1 患者,男,48岁,左膝关节腘窝囊肿 **1a**.术前MRI明确诊断腘窝囊肿并可见囊肿内口位置 **1b**.膝关节关节镜术后膝关节屈曲60°,内侧正位相,显示膝关节关节镜后内入路及前内入路 **1c**.囊肿关节镜下照片可见囊肿内呈蜂窝状

Fig.1 A 48-year-old male patient with left knee popliteal cyst **1a**. Preoperative MRI clearly diagnoses popliteal cyst and can see the position of the internal opening of the cyst **1b**. Photo picture of flexion of knee joint at 60 degrees after arthroscopy at the medial positive phase, showing the posterior internal approach and the anterior internal approach **1c**. Photograph of the cyst showed a honeycomb shape inside the cyst



图 2 患者,男,54岁,左膝关节腘窝囊肿 **2a**.开放式手术中使用“S”形切口 **2b**.术中膝关节后方“S”形切口,可见半膜肌、腓肠肌及囊肿内口,半膜肌内侧缺口处为腘窝囊肿切除后留下腔隙

Fig.2 A 54-year-old male patient with left knee popliteal cyst **2a**. An S-shaped incision used in open surgery **2b**. The posterior S-shaped incision of the knee joint showed the semimembranosus muscle, the gastrocnemius, and the inner mouth of the cyst. The medial sulcus of the semimembranosus was a cavity after the popliteal cyst removed

1.4 观察项目与方法

1.4.1 一般情况观察 观察比较两组患者术后切口长度、手术时间、住院时间、住院总费用。

1.4.2 临床症状和并发症的观察 术后 6 个月采用 Lysholm 等^[9]膝关节评分标准对患者膝关节功能

进行评分,主要包括跛行、支撑、交锁、疼痛、肿胀、不稳定、爬楼梯、下蹲 8 项评分内容。并观察两组患者神经损伤及切口感染等并发症情况。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 19.0 软件进行数据统计学处理,定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用成组设计 *t* 检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

60 例患者均得到随访或电话随访,随访时间 6~30(13.3±6.5) 个月。

2.1 一般情况观察

两组患者切口长度、手术时间、住院时间、住院总费用等比较,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。采用全关节镜手术治疗腘窝囊肿在手术切口、住院时间方面较传统手术组有明显优势,可以明显缩短手术切口长度、减少住院时间。但关节镜组在手术时间和住院总费用方面明显高于传统手术组。

2.2 疗效症状观察

两组腘窝囊肿患者术后 6 个月膝关节功能 Lysholm 评分结果见表 3。关节镜组膝关节功能评分明显高于传统手术组($P<0.05$),关节镜治疗腘窝囊肿较传统组膝关节功能恢复更好、更快。

2.3 并发症比较

关节镜组术后发生神经损伤 1 例,无复发,未见切口愈合不良者。传统手术组发生切口感染 1 例,愈合不良 2 例,神经损伤 1 例,复发 1 例。

表 2 两组腘窝囊肿患者术中术后相关数据比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Tab.2 Comparison of intraoperative and postoperative data of patients with popliteal cyst between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	切口长度(cm)	手术时间(min)	住院时间(d)	住院总费用(元)
关节镜组	30	2.45±0.75	66.38±6.73	4.45±2.34	8789.46±437.56
传统手术组	30	9.53±2.42	50.32±5.48	9.25±1.73	5896.18±153.45
<i>t</i> 值		12.30	3.96	3.44	11.24
<i>P</i> 值		0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02

表 3 两组腘窝囊肿患者术后 6 个月 Lysholm 评分结果比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Tab.3 Comparison of Lysholm scores of patients with popliteal cyst at 6 months after operation between two groups

($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	例数	跛行	支撑	交锁	不稳定	疼痛	肿胀	爬楼梯	下蹲	总分
关节镜组	30	3.67±1.33	4.39±0.52	12.53±1.42	23.52±1.26	23.42±1.51	9.25±0.65	8.34±1.58	3.25±1.24	88.38±1.19
传统手术组	30	3.18±1.45	3.98±0.34	9.89±1.48	21.89±2.12	19.89±1.45	6.63±0.83	6.37±1.46	3.16±1.48	74.99±1.33
<i>t</i> 值		0.60	1.39	3.06	3.81	3.88	6.53	2.07	0.12	1.81
<i>P</i> 值		0.07	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.13	0.00	

3 讨论

3.1 腘窝囊肿发病特点及处理方式

正常人膝关节形成腘窝囊肿的解剖基础^[10], Rupp 等^[11]认为后内侧关节囊发育薄弱可能是致病的主要原因。Sansone 等^[12]认为几乎所有成人的腘窝囊肿都与关节内病损有关, 51% 腘窝囊肿与关节腔相通^[13]。单向活瓣机制的产生^[14]是被认为是腘窝囊肿的根本病因, 关节液进入多而出去少, 逐渐形成囊肿, 并产生临床症状。有学者采用膝关节腔与腘窝囊肿相互流通的“双向流”的内引流手术方法^[15], 可使囊肿自行消失, 也证明了单向活瓣“阀门机制”存在的可能。目前处理方法主要是手术处理, 手术的关键是处理膝关节病变和囊肿内口, 从而解除单向活瓣机制的产生。

3.2 全关节镜下腘窝囊肿切除优缺点及注意事项

优点:(1)微创、周围软组织损伤小、瘢痕小、恢复快^[16]。行全关节镜下腘窝囊肿切除术, 仅 3 个长 0.5~1 cm 切口。镜下周围组织具放大作用, 清楚易辨认, 不易损伤。术中可旋转镜头多角度了解囊内结构, 为充分切除囊壁做好准备, 术中几乎不损伤正常解剖结构, 术后恢复快。本组病例切口长度(2.45±0.75) cm, 因切口较小, 微创操作可明显控制术中出血。本组出现 1 例神经损伤病例, 可能是射频消融止血时电灼伤造成, 给予应用神经营养药物 3 个月后完全恢复。(2)可探查关节腔, 处理半月板、软骨、滑膜等病变组织和囊肿内口, 术后复发率低^[17]。关节腔内病变^[18]和单向活瓣机制的形成是腘窝囊肿形成的根本原因。关节内病变以半月板和软骨损伤最为常见, 只有处理好关节腔内病变, 才能减少复发^[16]。另

外, 清除囊内的多囊间隔, 切除囊肿内口处的滑膜和致密束带形成的活瓣, 同样也能减少复发。本组 30 例均不同程度出现半月板和软骨损伤, 也反向证明了腘窝囊肿的产生与关节腔病变有关。

缺点:(1)手术时间长。一次手术为多种手术方式的综合, 包括关节镜关节腔探查, 滑膜清理, 半月板软骨损伤修整和后内侧入路囊肿切除术等。手术较传统手术多了关节腔探查, 滑膜清理, 半月板软骨损伤修整等操作, 并且关节镜下操作手术时间明显增加。(2)学习曲线长, 操作技术要求高, 费用高。关节镜下操作对手术医生技术要求较高, 具有很长的学习曲线才能掌握此项技术。关节镜手术较传统手术需要关节镜设备和刨削刀头、等离子射频消融刀头等一次性消耗材料, 增加了手术费用。

操作注意事项:(1)重视关节腔内病变, 因关节腔内病变导致腘窝囊肿的发生, 重点是处理关节腔内病变, 而非囊肿本身。(2)光影引导, 准确进入囊肿腔内, 采用“囊内操作”。(3)每次刨削时, 刀头方向朝向囊腔内, 避免伤及周围软组织。(4)处理囊肿时, 不宜过度向外侧刨削, 防止伤及外侧血管神经。(5)处理后方囊肿时, 术中注意水压不宜过高, 术中注意射频消融止血。(6)摘除囊肿时应全程在关节镜下监视进行, 囊壁应彻底切除。笔者是首先将囊液洗净, 使用刨刀和等离子进行切除, 最后使用等离子消融止血, 预防复发^[19]。

3.3 腘窝囊肿传统手术方法优缺点

优点:操作简单, 简单易学, 学习曲线短, 不受关节镜等昂贵设备的限制, 手术费用低, 便于基层医院开展。缺点:(1)创伤大, 手术瘢痕大, 影响美观。腘窝

囊肿深在,周围血管神经肌腱丰富,开放手术需显露整个囊肿壁,切口较大。术后切口易感染、切口愈合不良等并发症的发生。术后瘢痕形成,女性在夏天穿裙子时严重影响美观。本组出现切口并发症 3 例,1 例感染,2 例愈合不良。(2)容易伤及周围正常组织,包括血管、神经、肌腱等。腘窝囊肿深在,囊壁较薄,当囊肿破裂后,很难找到囊壁,切除时易伤及周围正常组织。本组出现 1 例神经损伤,考虑为拉弓牵拉所致。(3)不能处理关节腔内病变,术后复发率高。本组出现的复发病例,后经关节镜手术处理。

在腘窝囊肿行全关节镜下与传统手术方法比较过程中发现:全关节镜下行腘窝囊肿切除术时,在前路行膝关节腔探查处理病变半月板、滑囊的同时,后内侧入路行囊肿切除术,手术微创,患者痛苦少。术后患者恢复快,复发率低,并发症少,疗效明显优于传统开放手术,患者易于接受,临床疗效良好。

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