

活动平台与固定平台单髁置换治疗内侧膝骨关节炎的 Meta 分析

姜灵凯, 魏垒, 董政权, 顾晓东, 李鹏翠

(山西医科大学第二医院骨科 山西医科大学骨与软组织损伤修复山西重点实验室, 山西 太原 030001)

【摘要】 目的: 系统评价活动平台 (mobile-bearing, MB) 单室膝关节置换术 (unicompartmental knee arthroplasty, UKA) 与固定平台 (fix-bearing, FB) UKA 治疗膝骨关节炎的疗效。方法: 通过计算机检索 2000 年 1 月至 2020 年 4 月 PubMed 数据库, CNKI 中国期刊全文数据库, 万方数据库, Cochrane 数据库, EMBASE 数据库中的 FB UKA 与 MB UKA 治疗膝骨关节炎的相关文献。按照纳入与排除标准由 2 位作者独立筛选, 并对选择纳入的文献进行质量评价。提取文献数据后, 应用 Review Manager 5.3 软件分别对膝功能评分、术后活动度、翻修率、聚乙烯磨损率、衬垫脱位、无菌性松动、术后疼痛、膝骨关节炎进展、下肢机械轴矫正、影像学透亮线进行分析。结果: 此次 Meta 分析共纳入 13 篇文献, 其中随机对照研究 2 篇, 队列研究 11 篇。共 1 871 例患者, 其中 FB UKA 组 913 例, MB UKA 组 958 例。Meta 分析结果显示: FB UKA 组术后膝关节功能评分 [$MD=-0.84, 95\%CI(-1.46, -0.21), P=0.008$]、术后膝关节活动度 [$MD=-1.51, 95\%CI(-2.84, -0.18), P=0.03$] 优于 MB UKA 组, MB UKA 组相比于 FB UKA 组下肢机械轴对准率 [$OR=2.08, 95\%CI(1.27, 3.39), P=0.003$] 较高, 聚乙烯磨损率 [$OR=0.11, 95\%CI(0.01, 0.91), P=0.04$] 较低, 而两组在翻修率 [$OR=1.16, 95\%CI(0.75, 1.80), P=0.50$], 衬垫脱位率 [$OR=3.78, 95\%CI(0.93, 15.29), P=0.06$], 无菌性松动 [$OR=2.11, 95\%CI(0.81, 5.51), P=0.13$], 术后疼痛 [$OR=1.13, 95\%CI(0.37, 3.43), P=0.83$], 膝骨关节炎进展 [$OR=1.28, 95\%CI(0.67, 2.47), P=0.46$], 影像学透亮线 [$OR=1.62, 95\%CI(0.09, 30.22), P=0.75$] 比较差异无统计学意义。结论: FB UKA 拥有更高的术后功能评分与活动度。而在下肢机械轴矫正方面 MB UKA 更具有优势, 聚乙烯磨损率也更低。在翻修率、衬垫脱位、无菌性松动、术后疼痛、膝骨关节炎进展、术后透亮线方面两组差异无统计学意义。

【关键词】 骨关节炎; 膝; 活动平台; 固定平台; 单髁置换; Meta 分析

中图分类号: R684.3

DOI: 10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2022.01.014

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



META analysis of mobile bearing and fixed bearing unicompartmental replacement for medial knee osteoarthritis JIANG Ling-kai, WEI Lei, DONG Zheng-quan, GU Xiao-dong, and LI Peng-cui. Department of Orthopaedics, the Second Hospital of Shanxi Medical University, Taiyuan 030001, Shanxi, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate of the clinical effects of mobile-bearing (MB) and fixed-bearing (FB) unicompartmental knee arthroplasty (UKA) in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis by Meta-analysis. **Methods:** The literature on FB UKA and MB UKA in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis in PubMed, CNKI, Wanfang, Cochrane and EMBASE database were searched by computer from January 2000 to April 2020. According to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, two authors were selected independently and the selected literature was evaluated for quality. After literature data were extracted, Review Manager 5.3 software was used to analyze knee function score, postoperative activity, revision rate, polyethylene wear rate, pad dislocation, aseptic loosening, postoperative pain, knee arthritis progression, mechanical shaft alignment of lower limbs, and imaging clarity line respectively. **Results:** A total of 13 literatures were included in this meta-analysis, including 2 randomized controlled studies and 11 cohort studies. A total of 1 871 patients were included, including 913 in FB UKA group and 958 in MB UKA group. Meta analysis results showed that: postoperative knee joint function score [$MD=-0.84, 95\%CI(-1.46, -0.21), P=0.008$] and postoperative knee joint range of motion [$MD=-1.51, 95\%CI(-2.84, -0.18), P=0.03$] in FB UKA group were better than those in MB UKA group. Compared with FB UKA group, MB UKA group had a higher lower limb mechanical axis alignment rate [$OR=2.08, 95\%CI(1.27, 3.39), P=0.003$], and the wear rate of polyethylene [$OR=0.11, 95\%CI(0.01, 0.91), P=0.04$] was lower. There were no differences between two groups in the renovation rate [$OR=1.16, 95\%CI(0.75, 1.80), P=0.50$], liner dislocation rate [$OR=3.78, 95\%CI(0.93, 15.29), P=0.06$], aseptic loosening [$OR=2.11, 95\%CI(0.81, 5.51), P=0.13$], postoperative pain [$OR=1.13, 95\%CI(0.37, 3.43), P=0.83$], osteoarthritis progression [$OR=1.28, 95\%CI(0.67, 2.47), P=0.46$] and

通讯作者: 李鹏翠 E-mail: sdeygsys@163.com

Corresponding author: LI Peng-cui E-mail: sdeygsys@163.com

imaging radiolucent line[$OR=1.62, 95\%CI(0.09, 30.22), P=0.75$]. **Conclusion:** FB UKA has a higher postoperative functional score and range of motion. MB UKA has more advantages in the correction of lower limb mechanical axis, and the wear rate of polyethylene is also lower. There was no significant difference between the two groups in revision rate, dislocation of the liner, aseptic loosening, postoperative pain, progression of osteoarthritis, and postoperative translucency.

KEYWORDS Osteoarthritis, knee; Mobile bearing; Fixed bearing; Unicodyle replacement; Meta-analysis

终末期膝骨关节炎(osteoarthritis, OA)的患者通常需要手术治疗, 如果局限于内侧腔的患者通常有几种手术方式可供选择, 包括单室膝关节置换术(unicompartmental knee arthroplasty, UKA), 胫骨截骨术(high tibial osteotomy, HTO)和全膝关节置换术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)^[1]。近几年, 随着植入物设计的改进, 手术技术与适应证的不断改善, 在膝内侧骨关节炎患者中使用 UKA 已经越来越多^[2]。UKA 相比于 TKA 具有切口较小、失血少、康复速度快、膝关节运动正常等优点^[3]。与 HTO 相比较, UKA 可以更好的减轻术后疼痛, 减少并发症与翻修率^[4]。固定平台(fix-bearing, FB)与活动平台(mobile-bearing, MB)是两种常用的单髁置换假体。由于 FB 与 MB 设计理念与操作技术上存在一定差异, 所以对于选择何种假体, 不同学者也持不同的观点^[5-9]。有学者认为, 与 FB UKA 相比, MB UKA 可以更好的恢复膝关节运动, 并减少接触应力与磨损^[5-7]。另一些学者认为, FB UKA 比 MB UKA 具有更好的临床疗效^[8-9]。很难证明一种假体优于另一种假体。所以, 笔者搜集最新的国内外高质量文献对两种假体置换术后膝关节功能、并发症、影像学结果等指标进行系统评价, 以期临床单髁置换术提供循证依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入和排除标准

纳入标准: 比较 MB UKA 与 FB UKA 疗效的临床对照研究; 接受 UKA 患者适应证包括, 仅膝内侧腔 OA, 前交叉韧带完整, 活动范围 $>90^\circ$, 屈曲弯曲度 $<10^\circ$, 内翻畸形 $<15^\circ$; 两组均报告以下结果之一: 功能评分、膝关节活动度、术后影像学评估、翻修率及并发症发生率。排除标准: 只做一种假体的研究; 个案报告, 综述, 信件或评论; 重复发表文献; 数据结果不完整。

1.2 文献检索策略

计算机检索 PubMed 数据库, CNKI 中国期刊全文数据库, 万方数据库, Cochrane 数据库, EMBASE 数据库。检索日期为 2000 年 1 月至 2020 年 4 月, 英文检索词为“fixed bearing”“mobile bearing”“meniscal-bearing”“unicody”“unicompartmental”“osteoarthritis”“arthroplasty”“replacement”“knee”。中文检索词为“膝”“骨关节炎”“活动平台单髁置换”“固定平台单髁置换”等相关词汇, 文献检索无语言的限制。

1.3 文献筛选和数据提取

文献检索工作经由 2 位作者按照纳入和排除标准独立进行, 通过阅读题目和摘要, 排除明显不符合纳入标准的文献, 再进一步阅读全文, 分别对所获文献进行检索和纳入, 确定最终纳入的研究, 并交叉核对。如遇分歧则讨论解决或交由第 3 位高年资医师共同裁定是否纳入。数据提取采用统一表格, 提取资料包括作者、发表年份、研究类型、研究人群基本情况、随访时间。

1.4 文献质量评价

依据改良 Jadad 等^[10]评分标准对纳入的随机对照研究(Randomized Controlled Trial, RCT)进行质量评价, 主要从 4 个方面进行评价: (1)随机序列的产生, 恰当(2分), 不清楚(1分), 不恰当(0分)。(2)随机分组是否隐藏, 恰当(2分), 不清楚(1分), 不恰当(0分)。(3)是否使用盲法, 恰当(2分), 不清楚(1分), 不恰当(0分)。(4)有无病例的撤出与退出, 描述了具体数目和理由(1分), 未描述具体数目或理由(0分)。最高为 7 分, 其中 1~3 分视为低质量, 4~7 分视为高质量。

依据 Newcastle-Ottawa Scale(NOS)文献质量评价量表^[11]对纳入的队列研究进行质量评价, 包括: (1)病例定义和诊断是否恰当(1分)。(2)病例的代表性(1分)。(3)对照的选择(1分)。(4)对照的确定(1分)。(5)设计和分析阶段病例和对照的可比性(2分)。(6)暴露的调查和评估方法(1分)。(7)病例和对照组暴露因素的调查方法是否相同(1分)。(8)无应答率(1分)。最高为 9 分, 分数越高则纳入研究的质量越高。

1.5 统计学处理

使用 Cochrane 协作网提供的 Review Manager 5.3 软件对提取的数据进行 Meta 分析。连续性变量使用均数差(mean difference, MD)或标准化均数(standard mean difference, SMD)及 95%可信区间(confidence interval, CI), 二分类变量采用比值比(OR)及 95%CI, 计算 I^2 来检验不同研究之间的异质性, 当 $I^2 \leq 50\%$ 时提示研究间的异质性较小, 则采用固定效应模型; 若 $I^2 > 50\%$ 时, 提示研究间的异质性较大, 则需进一步分析, 如能排除明显临床异质性的影响, 则采用随机效应模型计算合并效应量; 如无法排除临床异质性, 则采用亚组分析或敏感性分析等

方法进行处理以进一步确定异质性来源, 或只作描述性分析。通过逐篇剔除文献的方法进行敏感性分析, 对剔除文献后 I^2 及合并效应量的变化分析结果的稳定性。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索结果

依据检索策略, 共检索到 1 799 篇相关文献。通过阅读文题与摘要, 排除重复文献 778 篇及不相关文献 948 篇, 初筛出 73 篇文献。进一步阅读全文, 并严格按照纳入标准与排除标准进行筛查, 最终纳入了 13 篇^[7,12-23]研究, 1 871 例患者中 MB UKA 组 958 例, FB UKA 组 913 例。文献筛选流程及结果见图 1。

2.2 纳入文献的基本特征与质量评价

共计纳入 2 篇随机对照研究^[12-13]与 11 篇队列研究^[7,14-23]。采用 Jadad 评分对 2 篇随机对照研究进行评价, 满分为 7 分, 所纳入文献 1 篇^[12]5 分, 1 篇^[13]6 分。采用 NOS 评分标准对 11 篇队列研究进行评价, 满分为 9 分, 所纳入的文献 3 篇^[14,16,23]9 分, 6 篇^[7,15,17,19-21]8 分, 1 篇^[22]7 分, 1 篇^[18]6 分。总体纳入文献质量较高, 数据的真实可靠性较好。文献基本特征与质量评价见表 1。

2.3 Meta 分析结果

2.3.1 术后膝关节功能评分 6 篇^[12,14,17,20-22]文献纳入分析。因研究结果间异质性不大 ($I^2 < 50\%$, $P > 0.1$), 故采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。结果显

示: MB UKA 组膝关节功能评分小于 FB UKA 组 [$MD = -0.84, 95\%CI (-1.46, -0.21), P = 0.008$]。见图 2。

2.3.2 膝关节活动度 4 篇^[13-14,18,20]文献纳入分析。因研究结果间异质性不大 ($I^2 < 50\%$, $P > 0.1$), 故采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。结果显示: MB UKA 组膝关节活动度低于 FB UKA 组 [$MD = -1.51, 95\%CI (-2.84, -0.18), P = 0.03$]。见图 3。

2.3.3 翻修率 9 篇^[7,12-17,19,23]文献纳入分析。因研究结果间异质性不大 ($I^2 < 50\%$, $P > 0.1$), 故采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。结果显示: MB UKA 组与 FB UKA 组翻修率差异无统计学意义 [$OR = 1.16, 95\%CI (0.75, 1.80), P = 0.50$]。见图 4。

2.3.4 聚乙烯磨损 2 篇^[7,14]文献纳入分析。因研究结果间异质性不大 ($I^2 < 50\%$, $P > 0.1$), 故采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。结果显示: MB UKA 组聚乙烯磨损率小于 FB UKA 组 [$OR = 0.11, 95\%CI (0.01, 0.91), P = 0.04$]。见图 5。

2.3.5 衬垫脱位 5 篇^[7,14,16,19,22]文献纳入分析。因研究结果间异质性不大 ($I^2 < 50\%$, $P > 0.1$), 故采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。结果显示: MB UKA 组与 FB UKA 组衬垫脱位率差异无统计学意义 [$OR = 3.78, 95\%CI (0.93, 15.29), P = 0.06$]。见图 6。

2.3.6 无菌性松动 5 篇^[7,13-15,23]文献纳入分析。因研究结果间异质性不大 ($I^2 < 50\%$, $P > 0.1$), 故采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。结果显示: MB UKA 组与 FB UKA 组无菌性松动率差异无统计学意义

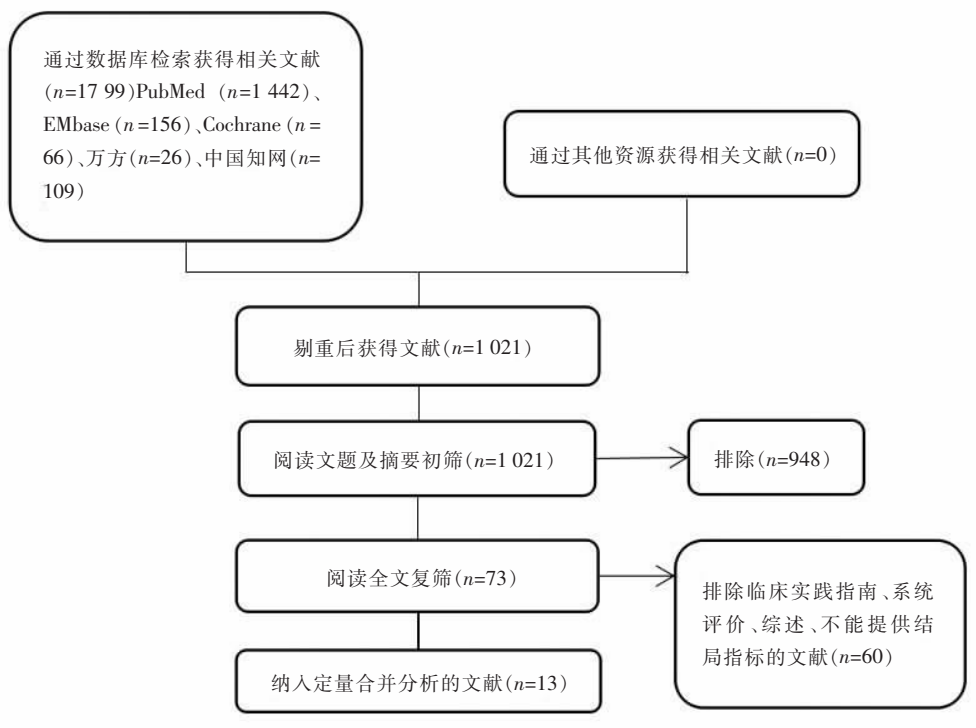


图 1 文献筛选流程及结果

Fig.1 Literature screening process and result

表 1 纳入文献基本特征与质量评价
Tab.1 Basic characteristics and quality evaluation of the included literature

Table with 10 columns: Inclusion Literature, Study Type, Population (Age, Sex, etc.), Outcome Indicators, and Quality Score. It lists 13 studies comparing MB and FB UKA groups across various parameters like joint count, gender, age, and follow-up time.

注:RCT=随机对照研究;①术后膝关节功能评分;②膝关节活动度;③翻修率;④聚乙烯磨损;⑤衬垫脱位;⑥无菌性松动;⑦术后疼痛;⑧膝骨关节炎进展;⑨下肢机械轴矫正;⑩术后影像学透亮线

Note:RCT=Randomized Contralled Trial;①knee joint function score;②knee joint range of motion;③revision rate;④polyethylene wear rate;⑤bearing dislocation rate;⑥aseptic loosening rate;⑦pain after operation;⑧progression of arthritis;⑨lower limb mechanical axis;⑩imaging radiolucent line

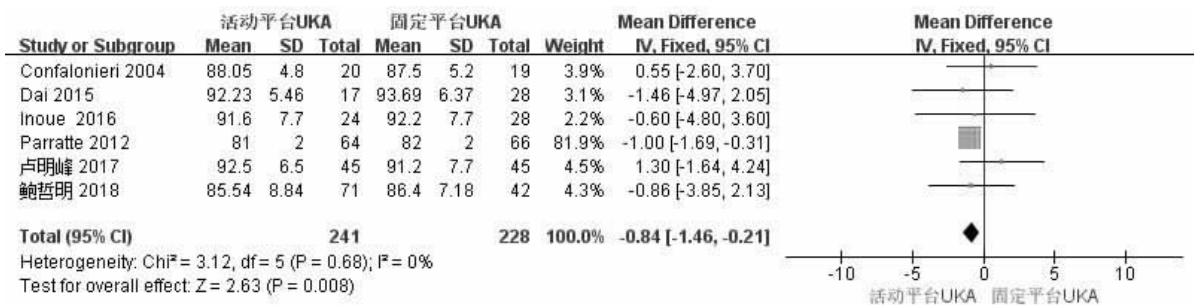


图 2 两组术后膝关节功能评分比较的森林图

Fig.2 Forest plot of knee joint function score after operation between two groups

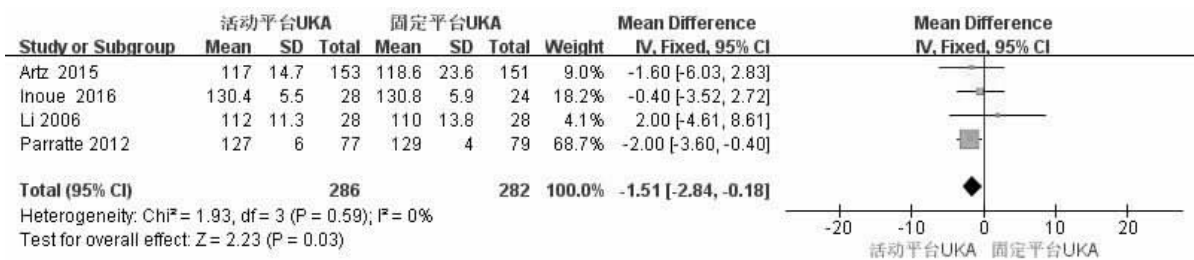


图 3 两组膝关节活动度比较的森林图

Fig.3 Forest plot of knee joint range of motion between two groups

[OR=2.11,95%CI(0.81,5.51),P=0.13]。见图 7。

2.3.7 术后疼痛 5 篇 [7,12,15,20,23]文献纳入分析。因研究结果间异质性不大(I²<50%,P>0.1),故采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。结果显示:MB UKA 组

与 FB UKA 组术后疼痛差异无统计意义[OR=1.13,95%CI(0.37,3.43),P=0.83]。见图 8。

2.3.8 骨关节炎进展 5 篇 [7,13,15,20,23]文献纳入分析。因研究结果间异质性不大(I²<50%,P>0.1),故采

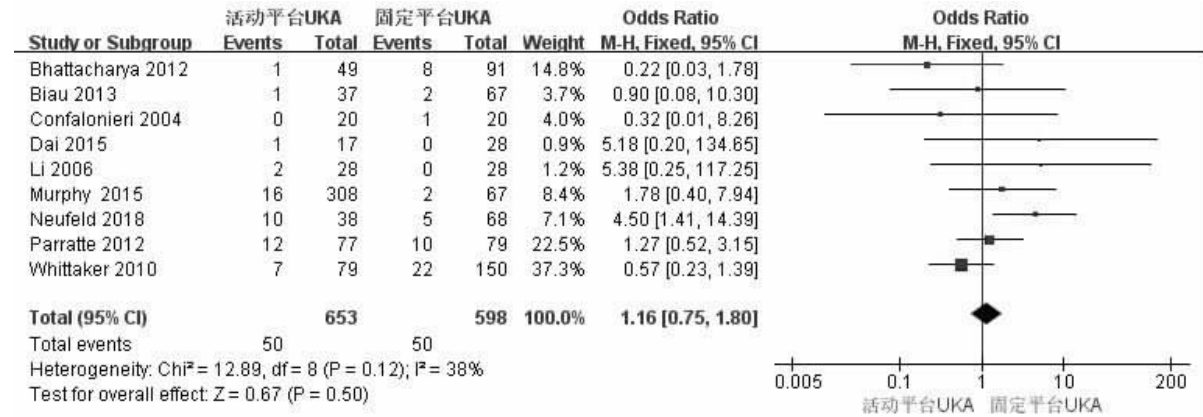


图 4 两组术后翻修率比较的森林图

Fig.4 Forest plot of revision rate after operation between two groups

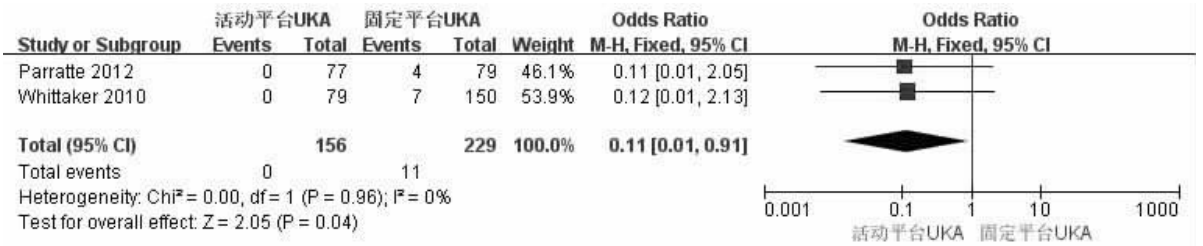


图 5 两组术后聚乙烯磨损率比较的森林图

Fig.5 Forest plot of polyethylene wear rate after operation between two groups

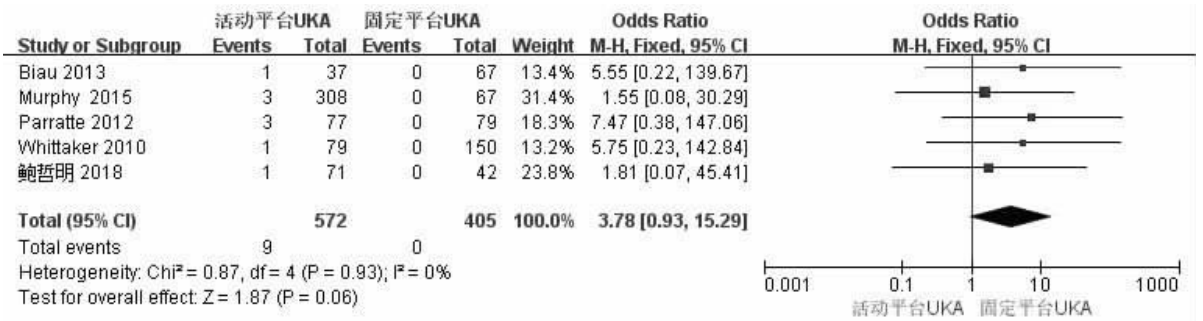


图 6 两组术后衬垫脱位率比较的森林图

Fig.6 Forest plot of bearing dislocation rate after operation between two groups

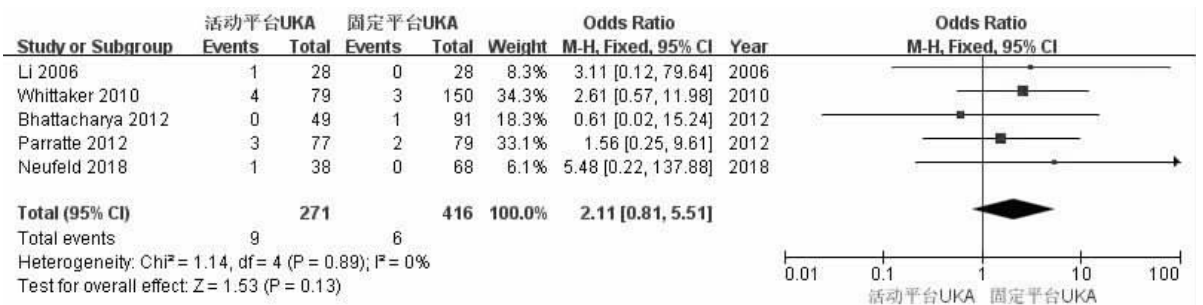


图 7 两组术后无菌性松动率比较的森林图

Fig.7 Forest plot of aseptic loosening rate after operation between two groups

用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。结果显示:MB UKA 组与 FB UKA 组骨关节炎进展差异无统计意义 [OR=1.28, 95%CI(0.67, 2.47), P=0.46]。见图 9。

2.3.9 下肢机械轴矫正 3 篇^[14,20-21]文献纳入分

析。依据 Kennedy 与 White 胫骨平台区域划分,C 区为胫骨平台的中央区,故以经过 C 区的机械轴为标准进行 Meta 分析。因研究结果间异质性不大 (I²< 50%, P>0.1), 故采用固定效应模型进行 Meta 分析。

结果显示:MB UKA 组术后处于 C 区的机械轴率大于 FBUKA 组[OR=2.08, CI95%(1.27, 3.39), P=0.003], 差异有统计学意义。见图 10。

2.3.10 影像学透亮线 UKA 术中通常可以观察到术后透亮线(RLL), 病理性透亮线被认为是植入物无菌性松动的迹象。3 篇^[13-14,23]文献纳入分析, 因研究结果间异质性较大(P>50%, P<0.05), 对纳入文献通过逐一剔除进行敏感性分析后提示结果稳定,

故采用随机效应模型进行分析。结果显示:MB UKA 组术后射线可透线与 FB UKA 组差异无统计学意义 [OR=1.62, 95%CI(0.09, 30.22), P=0.75]。见图 11。

3 讨论

3.1 两种单髁置换假体的优缺点比较

膝关节单髁置换术是治疗膝关节单间室骨关节炎的重要手段, 具有出血少、创伤小、康复快等优点^[24]。近年来, UKA 成为保膝治疗的重要方法。目

Study or Subgroup	活动平台UKA		固定平台UKA		Weight	Odds Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	Year
	Events	Total	Events	Total			
Confalonieri 2004	1	20	0	19	8.2%	3.00 [0.11, 78.27]	2004
Whittaker 2010	0	79	2	150	29.6%	0.37 [0.02, 7.88]	2010
Bhattacharya 2012	0	49	2	91	30.0%	0.36 [0.02, 7.68]	2012
Inoue 2016	1	28	0	24	8.8%	2.67 [0.10, 68.70]	2016
Neufeld 2018	2	38	2	68	23.4%	1.83 [0.25, 13.57]	2018
Total (95% CI)		214		352	100.0%	1.13 [0.37, 3.43]	
Total events		4	6				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 1.88, df = 4 (P = 0.76); I ² = 0%							
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.21 (P = 0.83)							

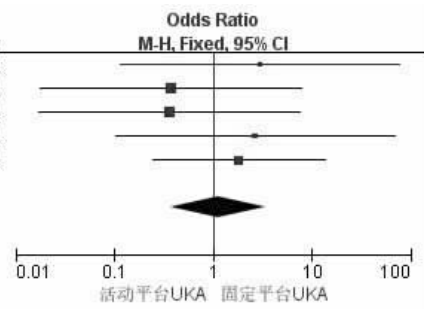


图 8 两组术后疼痛比较的森林图

Fig.8 Forest plot of pain after operation between two groups

Study or Subgroup	活动平台UKA		固定平台UKA		Weight	Odds Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	Year
	Events	Total	Events	Total			
Li 2006	6	27	5	26	25.3%	1.20 [0.32, 4.55]	2006
Whittaker 2010	2	79	8	150	34.3%	0.46 [0.10, 2.23]	2010
Parratte 2012	5	77	3	79	17.7%	1.76 [0.41, 7.63]	2012
Bhattacharya 2012	0	49	2	91	11.1%	0.36 [0.02, 7.68]	2012
Neufeld 2018	6	38	3	68	11.6%	4.06 [0.95, 17.30]	2018
Total (95% CI)		270		414	100.0%	1.28 [0.67, 2.47]	
Total events		19	21				
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 4.90, df = 4 (P = 0.30); I ² = 18%							
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.75 (P = 0.46)							

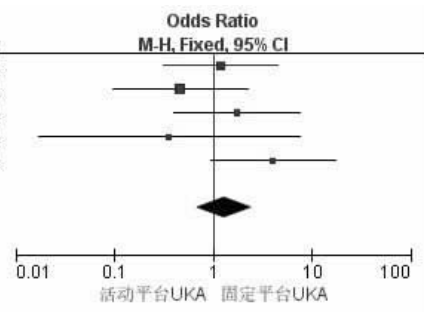


图 9 两组术后骨关节炎进展比较的森林图

Fig.9 Forest plot of progression of arthritis after operation between two groups

Study or Subgroup	活动平台UKA		固定平台UKA		Weight	Odds Ratio M-H, Fixed, 95% CI
	Events	Total	Events	Total		
Inoue 2016	14	28	10	24	24.0%	1.40 [0.47, 4.20]
Parratte 2012	35	75	15	75	35.7%	3.50 [1.69, 7.23]
卢明峰 2017	16	45	14	45	40.3%	1.22 [0.51, 2.94]
Total (95% CI)		148		144	100.0%	2.08 [1.27, 3.39]
Total events		65	39			
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 3.89, df = 2 (P = 0.14); I ² = 49%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.93 (P = 0.003)						

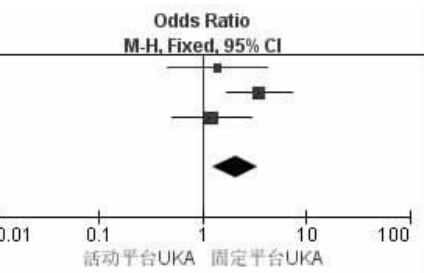


图 10 两组下肢机械轴 Kennedy 区域划分比较的森林图

Fig.10 Forest plot of lower limb mechanical axis according to the Kennedy and White between two groups

Study or Subgroup	活动平台UKA		固定平台UKA		Weight	Odds Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI
	Events	Total	Events	Total		
Li 2006	2	28	10	28	35.1%	0.14 [0.03, 0.71]
Neufeld 2018	1	17	0	29	26.5%	5.36 [0.21, 139.28]
Parratte 2012	51	75	18	75	38.5%	6.73 [3.28, 13.80]
Total (95% CI)		120		132	100.0%	1.62 [0.09, 30.22]
Total events		54	28			
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 5.65; Chi ² = 19.05, df = 2 (P < 0.0001); I ² = 89%						
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.32 (P = 0.75)						

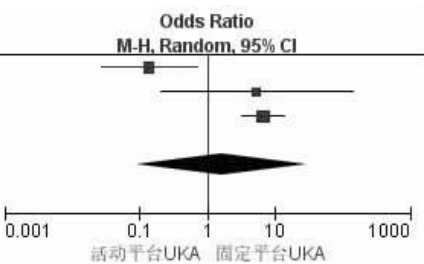


图 11 两组影像学透亮线比较的森林图

Fig.11 Forest plot of imaging radiolucent line between two groups

前,临床常用的单髁置换假体包括活动平台与固定平台,两种假体在设计理念上有所区别,临床应用也各有优缺点,术后疗效也存在争议^[25]。在理论上,MB 假体更接近正常人体的膝关节生物力学特性,假体匹配度高,接触应力分散,可避免聚乙烯衬垫的磨损。但学习周期较长,如果出现下肢力线不良和软组织失衡将明显加速外侧间室关节炎的疾病进展,增加假体脱位等并发症的发生率^[26]。FB 假体聚乙烯衬垫需固定在胫骨假体组件上,由于关节面的受力不可能完全平均分配,并且在关节活动时,限制衬垫的活动,故而存在远期假体边缘负荷过重的现象^[27]。然而,固定平台相对简单的手术要求以及较高的术后满意度仍是部分骨科医生选择其治疗患者的原因^[28]。

3.2 本研究的发现

本次 Meta 分析共计纳入 2 篇 RCT 研究与 11 篇队列研究,并且比较了 MB UKA 与 FB UKA 在膝内侧 OA 患者中的临床与影像学结果。UKA 的术后功能结果一直是讨论的重点,本次 Meta 分析结果表明,与 MB UKA 相比,FB UKA 的术后膝关节功能评分与活动度更好,差异有统计学意义。同时 FB UKA 具有操作简便、学习曲线更短、更容易掌握的优势,所以笔者认为在术后预后方面 FB UKA 比 MB UKA 更具优势。

无菌性松动与 OA 进展是 UKA 术后最常见的并发症,本次 Meta 分析对其进行了比较,结果表明,MB UKA 与 FB UKA 无菌性松动率差异无统计学意义。在术后 OA 进展方面,两组差异同样无统计学意义。van der List 等^[29]报道无菌性松动是导致 MB UKA 翻修的主要原因,而 OA 进展是导致 FB UKA 翻修的主要原因。基于无菌性松动率和术后 OA 进展的比较结果,笔者比较了两组术后翻修率,结果表明,活动平台 UKA 与固定平台 UKA 翻修率差异无统计学意义。这与其他的研究结果一致^[30-31]。术后疼痛是 UKA 的另一常见并发症,本次 Meta 分析结果表明两组之间的术后疼痛没有显著差异。术后疼痛的原因尚不清楚,一些学者认为它与 OA 早期进展有关^[29,32]。

由于设计理念的不同,衬垫脱位是 MB UKA 的独有并发症。造成这种并发症的原因包括衬垫尺寸过小、内侧副韧带过度放松、组件错位、关节伸展-屈曲不平衡等^[7,14,16,19]。笔者的研究结果虽然显示两组的衬垫脱位率没有明显差异,但是发生衬垫脱位的患者全部都在 MB UKA 组。本次 Meta 分析表明,活动平台聚乙烯磨损率明显小于 FB UKA。并且,因聚乙烯磨损而需要翻修的患者均为 FB UKA 组,这也

符合活动平台假体关节间高匹配低压力,能够减少聚乙烯磨损的设计初衷^[33-34]。

基于 Kennedy 与 White 评估方法,笔者对两组的下肢机械轴矫正情况进行了对比。Meta 分析结果表明:处于 C 区(中央区)的机械轴在 MB UKA 组中的比例更大。Kennedy 等^[35]报道当机械轴落在膝关节中央或稍向中央倾斜时可以获得更好的临床效果。因为笔者的研究结果表明 FB UKA 组术后膝关节功能评分更好,所以笔者认为,术后机械轴对准可能与膝关节功能评分和活动度没有密切关系,是一些其他因素影响了功能结局。3 项研究^[13-14,23]报道了术后透亮线的结果,Meta 分析结果表明,两组之间的影像学透亮线没有明显差异。UKA 术后假体周围的透亮线可分为病理性透亮线(>2 mm)与生理性透亮线(<2 mm),病理性透亮线的存在通常被认为是植入物无菌性松动的迹象^[36-37]。最近有学者指出,在 UKA 术后通常可以观察到与不良临床结果无关的生理性透亮线。在 UKA 术中固定胫骨之前,可以通过脉冲灌洗减少透亮线的发生率^[38]。

3.3 本研究的局限性

本研究尚存在一定的局限性:(1)所纳入的文献随访时间长短不一。(2)所纳入文献中所使用的关节假体厂家不统一,对结果产生一定影响。(3)因为纳入文献缺乏对假体生存率的描述,所以未对假体生存率进行分析。

综上所述,MB 和 FB 假体均可以提供较好的临床效果。与 MB UKA 相比,FB UKA 拥有更高的术后膝关节功能评分与活动度,在术后预后方面更有优势。而在下肢机械轴矫正方面 MB UKA 更具有优势,聚乙烯磨损率也更低。在翻修率、衬垫脱位、无菌性松动、术后疼痛、OA 进展、术后透亮线方面 MB UKA 与 FB UKA 差异无统计学意义。由于纳入文献中的队列研究较多,所以确切的疗效与安全性评价有待于今后进行多中心、大规模的随机对照试验研究。

参考文献

- [1] W-Dahl A, Robertsson O, Lidgren L. Surgery for knee osteoarthritis in younger patients[J]. Acta Orthop, 2010, 81(2): 161-164.
- [2] Crawford DA, Adams JB, Lombardi AV Jr, et al. Activity level does not affect survivorship of unicondylar knee arthroplasty at 5-year minimum follow-up[J]. Arthroplasty, 2019, 34(7): 1364-1368.
- [3] 丁韶龙. 膝关节单髁置换与传统置换方案对保守治疗无效的膝关节炎患者近期疗效比较[J]. 中国实用医刊, 2020, 47(13): 74-77.
- [4] DING SL. Comparison of short-term efficacy of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty and conventional knee arthroplasty in patients with knee arthritis who failed to receive conservative treatment[J]. Zhongguo Shi Yong Yi Kan, 2020, 47(13): 74-77. Chinese.
- [4] Walker T, Hetto P, Bruckner T, et al. Minimally invasive Oxford unicompartmental knee arthroplasty ensures excellent functional out-

- come and high survivorship in the long term[J]. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc*, 2019, 27(5): 1658–1664.
- [5] Kwon OR, Kang KT, Son J, et al. Biomechanical comparison of fixed- and mobile-bearing for unicompartmental knee arthroplasty using finite element analysis[J]. *Orthop Res*, 2014, 32(2): 338–345.
- [6] Emerson RH Jr, Hansborough T, Reitman RD, et al. Comparison of a mobile with a fixed-bearing unicompartmental knee implant[J]. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2002, (404): 62–70.
- [7] Whittaker JP, Naudie DD, McAuley JP, et al. Does bearing design influence midterm survivorship of unicompartmental arthroplasty[J]. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2010, 468(1): 73–81.
- [8] Bonutti PM, Dethmers DA. Contemporary unicompartmental knee arthroplasty: fixed vs mobile bearing[J]. *Arthroplasty*, 2008, 23(7 Suppl): 24–27.
- [9] Burton A, Williams S, Brockett CL, et al. In vitro comparison of fixed- and mobile meniscal-bearing unicompartmental knee arthroplasties: effect of design, kinematics, and condylar lift off[J]. *Arthroplasty*, 2012, 27(8): 1452–1459.
- [10] Jadad AR, Moore RA, Carroll D, et al. Assessing the quality of reports of randomized clinical trials: is blinding necessary[J]. *Control Clin Trials*, 1996, 17(1): 1–12.
- [11] Stang A. Critical evaluation of the Newcastle-Ottawa scale for the assessment of the quality of nonrandomized studies in meta-analyses[J]. *Eur J Epidemiol*, 2010, 25(9): 603–605.
- [12] Confalonieri N, Manzotti A, Pullen C. Comparison of a mobile with a fixed tibial bearing unicompartmental knee prosthesis: a prospective randomized trial using a dedicated outcome score[J]. *Knee*, 2004, 11(5): 357–362.
- [13] Li MG, Yao F, Joss B, et al. Mobile vs. fixed bearing unicompartmental knee arthroplasty: a randomized study on short term clinical outcomes and knee kinematics[J]. *Knee*, 2006, 13(5): 365–370.
- [14] Parratte S, Pauly V, Aubaniac JM, et al. No long-term difference between fixed and mobile medial unicompartmental arthroplasty[J]. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2012, 470(1): 61–68.
- [15] Bhattacharya R, Scott CE, Morris HE, et al. Survivorship and patient satisfaction of a fixed bearing unicompartmental knee arthroplasty incorporating an all-polyethylene tibial component[J]. *Knee*, 2012, 19(4): 348–351.
- [16] Biau DJ, Greidanus NV, Garbus DS, et al. No difference in quality-of-life outcomes after mobile and fixed-bearing medial unicompartmental knee replacement[J]. *Arthroplasty*, 2013, 28(2): 220–226.
- [17] 戴雪松, 宓云峰, 熊炎, 等. 活动与固定平台的单髁假体置换治疗膝关节内侧间室骨关节炎[J]. *中华骨科杂志*, 2015, 35(7): 691–698.
- DAI XS, MI YF, XIONG Y, et al. Mobile bearing and fixed bearing unicompartmental knee arthroplasty for medial knee osteoarthritis[J]. *Zhonghua Gu Ke Za Zhi*, 2015, 35(7): 691–698. Chinese.
- [18] Artz NJ, Hassaballa MA, Robinson JR, et al. Patient reported kneeling ability in fixed and mobile bearing knee arthroplasty[J]. *Arthroplasty*, 2015, 30(12): 2159–2163.
- [19] Murphy R, Fraser T, Mihalko WM. Mobile versus fixed bearing medial unicompartmental knee arthroplasty: a series of 375 patients[J]. *Reconstr Rev*, 2015, 5(1): 18–21.
- [20] Inoue A, Arai Y, Nakagawa S, et al. Comparison of alignment correction angles between fixed-bearing and mobile-bearing UKA[J]. *Arthroplasty*, 2016, 31(1): 142–145.
- [21] 卢明峰, 胡广兵, 李泽晖, 等. LINK 固定平台与 Oxford 活动平台单髁置换治疗膝内侧间室骨性关节炎的对比[J]. *中国组织工程研究*, 2017, 21(35): 5595–5602.
- LU MF, HU GB, LI ZH, et al. Comparison of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty with link fixed platform and Oxford mobile platform[J]. *Zhongguo Zu Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu*, 2017, 21(35): 5595–5602. Chinese.
- [22] 鲍哲明, 孙海宁, 王冰, 等. 膝关节单髁置换活动与固定平台短期疗效分析[J]. *生物骨科材料与临床研究*, 2018, 15(3): 57–60, 65.
- BAO ZM, SUN HN, WANG B, et al. Analysis of short-term efficacy of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty and fixation platform[J]. *Sheng Wu Gu Ke Cai Liao Yu Lin Chuang Yan Jiu*, 2018, 15(3): 57–60, 65. Chinese.
- [23] Neufeld ME, Albers A, Greidanus NV, et al. A comparison of mobile and fixed-bearing unicompartmental knee arthroplasty at a minimum 10-year follow-up[J]. *Arthroplasty*, 2018, 33(6): 1713–1718.
- [24] Cross MB, Yi PY, Moric M, et al. Revising an HTO or UKA to TKA: is it more like a primary TKA or a revision TKA[J]. *Arthroplasty*, 2014, 29(9 Suppl): 229–231.
- [25] Hurst JM, Berend KR. Mobile-bearing unicompartmental knee arthroplasty: the Oxford experience[J]. *Orthop Clin North Am*, 2015, 46(1): 113–124.
- [26] Etienne D, Cécile B, Timothy L, et al. High survival rate and very low wear of lateral unicompartmental arthroplasty at long term: a case series of 54 cases at a mean follow-up of 17 years[J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2019, 34(6): 1097–1104.
- [27] Edmiston TA, Manista GC, Courtney PM, et al. Clinical outcomes and survivorship of lateral unicompartmental knee arthroplasty: does surgical approach matter[J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2018, 33(2): 362–365.
- [28] 危立军, 罗军, 易观俊, 等. 固定平台与活动平台单髁置换治疗膝关节单间室骨性关节炎的病例对照研究[J]. *中国骨伤*, 2020, 33(6): 549–553.
- WEI LJ, LUO J, YI CJ, et al. A case-control study on the treatment of single compartment knee osteoarthritis with fixed platform and movable platform[J]. *Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma*, 2020, 33(6): 549–553. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [29] van der List JP, Zuiderbaan HA, Pearle AD. Why do medial unicompartmental knee arthroplasties fail today[J]. *Arthroplasty*, 2016, 31(5): 1016–1021.
- [30] Cheng T, Chen D, Zhu C, et al. Fixed-versus mobile-bearing unicompartmental knee arthroplasty: are failure modes different[J]. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc*, 2013, 21(11): 2433–2441.
- [31] Smith TO, Hing CB, Davies L, et al. Fixed versus mobile bearing unicompartmental knee replacement: a meta-analysis[J]. *Orthop Traumatol Surg Res*, 2009, 95(8): 599–605.
- [32] Park CN, Zuiderbaan HA, Chang A, et al. Role of magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of the painful unicompartmental knee arthroplasty[J]. *Knee*, 2015, 22(4): 341–346.
- [33] 刘少华, 周观明, 陈希聪, 等. 活动与固定平台单髁置换治疗膝关节内侧间室骨性关节炎的随访[J]. *中国组织工程研究*, 2020, 24(36): 5785–5792.
- LIU SH, ZHOU GM, CHEN XC, et al. Follow up of the treatment of

- medial single compartment osteoarthritis of the knee joint with movable and fixed platform unicompartment[J]. Zhongguo Zu Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu, 2020, 24(36):5785-5792. Chinese.
- [34] 范熹微, 曾羿, 吴元刚, 等. 固定平台与活动平台膝关节内侧单髁置换的荟萃分析[J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2019, 27(7):613-618.
FAN XW, ZENG YI, WU YG, et al. Meta analysis of medial unicompartmental knee arthroplasty with fixed platform and movable platform[J]. Zhongguo Jiao Xing Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2019, 27(7):613-618. Chinese.
- [35] Kennedy WR, White RP. Unicompartmental arthroplasty of the knee. Postoperative alignment and its influence on overall results[J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 1987, (221):278-285.
- [36] Kalra S, Smith TO, Berko B, et al. Assessment of radiolucent lines around the Oxford unicompartmental knee replacement: sensitivity and specificity for loosening[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Br, 2011, 93(6):777-781.
- [37] Hooper GJ, Maxwell AR, Wilkinson B, et al. The early radiological results of the uncemented Oxford medial compartment knee replacement[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Br, 2012, 94(3):334-338.
- [38] Clarius M, Hauck C, Seeger JB, et al. Pulsed lavage reduces the incidence of radiolucent lines under the tibial tray of Oxford unicompartmental knee arthroplasty: pulsed lavage versus syringe lavage[J]. Int Orthop, 2009, 33(6):1585-1590.
(收稿日期:2020-10-20 本文编辑:王玉蔓)

· 综述 ·

Crowe II 和 III 型发育性髋关节发育不良 髋臼重建的研究现状

文兴贵¹, 窦一鸣², 沈先月³, 唐金烁¹, 肖建林¹, 高忠礼¹, 左建林¹

(1. 吉林大学中日联谊医院, 吉林 长春 130033; 2. 天津大学天津医院, 天津 300072; 3. 吉林大学第二医院, 吉林 长春 130041)

【摘要】 发育性髋关节发育不良因其往往造成严重髋关节炎影响髋关节功能而成为目前全髋关节置换手术的一大病因。因其特殊的髋臼形态使得在为此类患者进行全髋关节置换时髋臼的重建成为一直以来讨论的重点问题。尤其是在分型为 Crowe II、III 型的髋臼中, 由于股骨头的脱位造成真臼上方的骨缺损导致在真臼处重建髋臼时白杯的稳定性必将受到影响。许多髋臼重建方法, 如髋臼周围结构植骨、小白杯的使用、髋臼内移、高髋中心技术被用于增加白杯宿主骨覆盖。但各种方法均各有不可忽视的缺点, 以至于目前对于 Crowe II、III 型髋关节发育不良的髋臼重建方法尚未有统一的结论, 本文结合髋关节发育不良的髋臼发育形态对各种重建方法进行总结分析, 并提出今后研究方向。

【关键词】 髋脱位, 先天性; 修复外科手术; 骨移植; 综述

中图分类号: R687.4+2

DOI: 10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2022.01.015

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



Research status of acetabular reconstruction in Crowe type II and III developmental dysplasia of the hip WEN Xing-gui, DOU Yi-ming, SHEN Xian-yue, TANG Jin-shuo, XIAO Jian-lin, GAO Zhong-li, and ZUO Jian-lin*. *Department of Orthopaedics, China-Japan Union Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130033, Jilin, China

ABSTRACT Developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH) is a major cause of hip arthritis and ultimately total hip arthroplasty. Due to the dysplastic acetabulum, how to place the acetabular cup becomes a challenge in acetabular reconstruction for such patients. Especially in the acetabula classified as Crowe type II and type III, the dislocation of the femoral head causes bone defects above the true acetabulum, which will affect the stability of the acetabular cup when the acetabular reconstruction is performed at the true acetabulum. Many acetabular reconstruction methods such as bone grafting, the use of small acetabular cups, socket medialization technique, and high hip center technique are used to increase the host bone coverage of the cup. However, each method has its own shortcomings that can not be ignored so that there is no unified conclusion on the acetabular reconstruction methods for Crowe type II and type III hip dysplasia. This article summarized and evaluated various reconstruc-

通讯作者: 左建林 E-mail: zuojl@jlu.edu.cn

Corresponding author: ZUO Jian-lin E-mail: zuojl@jlu.edu.cn