

· 临床研究 ·

髋关节置换术中肢体长度控制方法的病例对照研究

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【摘要】 目的:通过引入一种新型测量工具,结合术前设计,可精确控制术后肢体长度,为髋关节置换术中控制肢体长度提供一种方便有效的方法。**方法:**自 2013 年 1 月至 2014 年 9 月收治 102 例需行单侧髋关节置换的患者,应用新方法控制肢体长度作为试验组,共 51 例,男 25 例,女 26 例;年龄 37~92 岁,平均 60.41 岁。应用常规方法(如 shuck test,触摸对侧肢体长度等)控制肢体长度作为对照组,共 51 例,男 27 例,女 24 例;年龄 35~87 岁,平均 61.00 岁。102 例手术均由同一术者完成。试验组患者行全髋关节置换术治疗单侧股骨头缺血性坏死或股骨颈骨折 35 例,行双极股骨头置换术治疗单侧股骨颈骨折 16 例;对照组行全髋关节置换术治疗单侧股骨头缺血性坏死或股骨颈骨折 38 例,行双极股骨头置换术治疗单侧股骨头缺血性坏死或股骨颈骨折 13 例。在术后标准双髋正位 X 线片测量双侧偏心距 a,股骨头旋转中心相对于大粗隆高度 b,小粗隆高点到双侧泪滴连线垂直距离 c。然后取双侧测量值差的绝对值作为判断肢体长度的评价指标,分别是:d1,双侧偏心距之差的绝对值;d2,双侧股骨头旋转中心相对于大粗隆高度之差的绝对值;d3,双侧小粗隆高点到双侧泪滴连线距离之差的绝对值。对两组患者的数据进行统计处理。**结果:**试验组和对照组患者 d1 分别为 4.49、7.32 mm;d2 分别为 2.37、4.32 mm;d3 分别为 3.32、6.08 mm;试验组患者 d1、d2、d3 均小于对照组。**结论:**新型测量工具及方法可有效控制髋关节置换术后肢体长度和头颈偏距。

【关键词】 关节成形术; 置换; 髋; 放射测量术; 髋关节; 病例对照研究

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ABSTRACT Objective: To introduce a new measuring tool for measuring postoperative limb length exactly, and to provide a convenient and effective method to control limb length after total hip replacement. **Methods:** From January 2013 to September 2014, 102 patients undergoing primary unilateral hip replacement were divided into two groups: experimental group and control group. There were 51 patients in the experimental group, including 25 males and 26 females, ranging in age from 37 to 92 years old, with an average of 60.41 years old. The patients in experimental group were treated with new method to control limb length. Other 51 patients in the control group, including 27 males and 24 females, ranging in age from 35 to 87 years old, with an average of 61.00 years old. The patients in the control group were treated with normal methods such as shuck test or limb touching. All the patients were operated by the same experienced surgeon. In the experimental group, total hip arthroplasties (THA) were performed on 35 patients with avascular necrosis of the femoral head or femoral neck fracture, and 16 patients were treated with hemiarthroplasty (HA). In the control group, 38 patients received THA and 13 patients received HA. On the anterior-posterior X-ray radiograph, several indexes were measured as follows: the distance of bilateral femoral offset (a), the height from tip of great trochanter to the rotation center of the femoral head (b) and the vertical distance between the top of the minor trochanter and the two tear drops line (c). The leg length discrepancy can be assessed with three parameters as follows: d1, the absolute value of the difference between the bilateral a values; d2, the difference between the bilateral b values; d3, the difference between the bilateral c values. The SPSS 21.0 was applied for the statistical analysis. **Results:** In the experimental and control groups, d1 were 4.49 mm and 7.32 mm ($P=0.013$); d2 were 2.37 mm and 4.32 mm ($P=0.033$); d3 were 3.32 mm and 6.08 mm ($P=0.031$). The values of d1, d2 and d3 in the experimental group were significant smaller than those in the control group. **Conclusion:** The new measuring tool and method can be used to control the limb length and offset effectively during operation.

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髋关节置换手术是恢复髋关节功能的有效方式,但人工髋关节置换术后肢体不等长是造成患者对手术效果不满意的首要因素^[1-3]。可导致患者跛行、下腰痛,影响患者手术满意度,缩短假体使用寿命^[4-13]。目前尚未有统一、准确的方法进行术中肢体长度控制,本文提供一种新型测量工具及方法,本工具借助现有的股骨假体置入手柄,以大粗隆高点作为测量参考点,结合术前计划,可于术中准确控制置换侧的肢体长度和头颈偏距。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料与分组方法

本研究是前瞻性研究,选择 2013 年 1 月至 2014 年 9 月于我院接受单侧髋关节置换的连续住院患者,入组条件为单侧初次全髋关节置换或双极股骨头置换患者,对侧髋关节正常,无髋臼及股骨发育异常及骨折病史,同侧无髋臼发育异常或骨缺损,共选取 102 例。本研究已通过伦理委员会批准(审查编号 20150701),将患者分为试验组与对照组。试验组应用新方法控制肢体长度,共 51 例;对照组行常规方法(如 shuck test,触摸对侧肢体长度等)控制肢体长度,共 51 例。其中试验组行全髋关节置换术治疗单侧股骨头缺血性坏死或股骨颈骨折 35 例,行双极股骨头置换治疗单侧股骨颈骨折 16 例;男 25 例,女 26 例;年龄 37~92 岁。对照组行全髋关节置换术治疗单侧股骨颈骨折 38 例,行双极股骨头置换治疗单侧股骨头缺血性坏死或股骨颈骨折 13 例;男 27 例,女 24 例;年龄 35~87 岁。两组患者性别、年龄及术式比较见表 1,差异无统计学意义,有可比性。

1.2 治疗与检测方法

102 例患者术前用统一方法拍摄双髋正位等比例 X 线片,患者仰卧于摄影台上,人体正中矢状面垂直台面,并与暗盒中线重合。两下肢伸直,双足轻度内旋 15°。使用滤线器,摄影距离为 100 cm。中心线通过耻骨联合的中点下方 3 cm 处,垂直射入暗

盒。双侧闭孔等大,尾骨尖于耻骨联合中心上方,双侧股骨解剖轴与中垂线成角大小相等。

术前进行相应的测量,如图 1。在等比例双髋正位 X 线片上测量健侧肢体偏心距 a,股骨头旋转中心相对大粗隆高度 b 和小粗隆高点到泪滴连线的垂直距离 c,同时根据健侧旋转中心计划患侧旋转中心 o,以上参数作为患侧术中重建的参数依据。



图 1 术前设计。a:偏心距;b:股骨头旋转中心相对于大粗隆高度;c:小粗隆高点到双泪滴连线的垂直距离;o:患侧旋转中心

Fig.1 Preoperative design. a:offset;b:the height from tip of great trochanter to the rotation center of the femoral head on the anatomical femoral shaft axis;c:the top of the minor trochanter to the two tear drops line; o:the rotation center of affected side

试验组 51 例患者手术过程中采用肢体长度及头颈偏距测量器控制肢体长度和头颈偏距。它是由 1 个测量尺和 1 个夹子组成,两者相互垂直,如图 2 所示。

术中打入股骨假体柄时,测量器夹住现有的股骨假体置入手柄,测量器可沿置入柄上下滑动,滑动测量器,使其测量尺与股骨柄顶端处于同一水平,以大粗隆高点作为参考点,根据术前计划结果,在标尺引导下,将股骨柄打入至合适位置。必要时可通过选

表 1 两组髋关节置换患者术前临床资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of pre-operative clinical data of patients performed with hip arthroplasty between two groups

组别	例数	性别(例)		术式(例)		年龄(岁)
		男	女	全髋关节置换	双极股骨头置换	
试验组	51	25	26	35	16	60.41
对照组	51	27	24	38	13	61.00
检验值	-	$\chi^2=0.175$		$\chi^2=0.434$		$Z=-0.415$
P 值	-	0.422		0.331		0.678

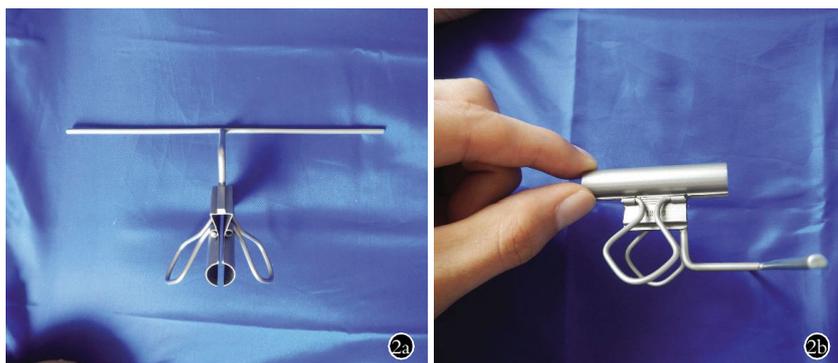


图 2 测量器
Fig.2 Measuring instrument



图 3 股骨假体植入柄与测量器(3a)及术中应用(3b)
Fig.3 Femoral prosthesis handle and measuring instrument (3a) and its application in operation (3b)

择不同颈长的股骨头假体进一步调整肢体长度及偏距(图 3)。

1.3 观测指标与方法

术后拍摄双髋正位 X 线片,方法同术前。在术后双髋正位 X 线片上测量双侧偏心距 a, 股骨旋转中心相对大粗隆高度距离 b, 小粗隆高点到双侧泪滴连线距离 c, 然后分别取双侧距离之差的绝对值。d1: 双下肢偏心距之差的绝对值; d2: 股骨头旋转中心相对于大粗隆高度之差的绝对值; d3: 双侧小粗隆高点到双泪滴连线的距离之差的绝对值(图 4)。其中置换侧参数分别为 a1、b1、c1; 正常侧参数分别为 a2、b2、c2。记录 a1 与 a2、b1 与 b2、c1 与 c2 之差的绝对值为 d1、d2、d3(d1、d2、d3 作为判断肢体长度差异的参数), 分别统计试验组与对照组的 d1、d2、d3。

进行数据校正: 髋关节置换时假体球头直径为已知数(合格证可查), 其与片子测量值之间的比值, 定义为校正系数。通过统计这 102 例患者球头直径的真实数值与测量值之间的比值, 然后取平均值, 得出校正系数为 0.916。将测得数据都乘以 0.916 进行

数据校正。

1.4 统计学处理

应用统计学软件 SPSS 21.0 对数据进行统计学分析, 性别及术式为定性资料, 行四表格卡方检验。年龄及各项参考数据不符合正态分布, 所以组间比较均采用秩和检验。P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

两组患者各测量指标比较结果见表 2, 试验组患者双下肢偏心距之差的绝对值 d1、股骨头旋转中心相对于大粗隆高度之差的绝对值 d2 及双侧小粗隆高点到双泪滴连线的距离之差的绝对值 d3, 均小于对照组患者。结果表明应用新方法后对偏心距的控制更精确, 可有效减少肢体不等长的发生, 并有效降低肢体长度差异。

3 讨论

髋关节置换术后肢体长度不等并不少见, 是引起患者术后不满意的重要原因, 同时也影响治疗效果^[1-2, 14-15]。Williamson 等^[1]报道术后肢体长度平均相差 16 mm, 其中 27% 的患者在日常生活中需要一侧肢体垫高鞋垫。Edeen 等^[2]通过术后随访发现术后肢体长度不等平均达 9.7 mm。Woolson 等^[16]研

表 2 两组髋关节置换手术患者术后各项测量结果比较 (mm)

Tab.2 Comparison of clinical results of patients performed with hip arthroplasty between two groups(mm)

组别	例数	d1	d2	d3
试验组	51	4.49	2.37	3.32
对照组	51	7.32	4.32	6.08
Z 值	-	-2.490	-2.135	-2.162
P 值	-	0.013	0.033	0.031

注: d1, 双侧偏心距之差的绝对值; d2, 双侧股骨头旋转中心相对于大粗隆高度之差的绝对值; d3, 双侧小粗隆高点到双侧泪滴连线距离之差的绝对值

Note: d1, the absolute value of the difference between the bilateral femoral offset; d2, the absolute value of the difference between bilateral height from tip of great trochanter to the rotation center of the femoral head; d3, the absolute value of the difference between bilateral vertical distances from the top of the minor trochanter to the two tear drops line

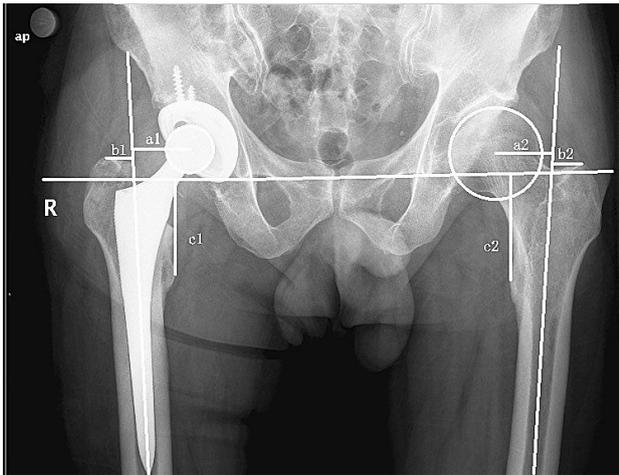


图 4 术后测量参数。a1: 置换侧偏心距; b1: 置换侧股骨头旋转中心相对于大粗隆高度; c1: 置换侧小粗隆高点到双泪滴连线的垂直距离; a2: 健侧偏心距; b2: 健侧股骨头旋转中心相对大粗隆高度; c2: 健侧小粗隆高点到双泪滴连线的垂直距离

Fig. 4 Postoperative measurement parameters. a1: the offset of arthroplasty side; b1: the height from tip of great trochanter to the rotation center of the femoral head on the anatomical femoral shaft axis on the arthroplasty side; c1: the top of the minor trochanter to the two tear drops line on the arthroplasty side; a2: the distance of offset on the opposite side; b2: the vertical distance from tip of great trochanter to the rotation center of the femoral head on the anatomical femoral shaft axis on the opposite side; c2: the top of the minor trochanter to the two tear drops line on the opposite side

究 351 例髋关节置换患者, 术后平均肢体差异为 10 mm。许多学者认为, 髋关节置换术后肢体长度差异控制在 10 mm 之内, 在此范围内不会明显影响步态及下肢功能, 可达到一个满意的结果^[10, 17-18]。

髋关节置换术后肢体长度不等是一种普遍的并发症, 为了解决这一问题, 一些间接测量和判断肢体长度的方法也应运而生。常规方法如 Shuck test, 可以评估关节稳定性及活动性, 判断肢体长度。但是此方法是基于软组织的松紧度, 受到术中软组织松解情况、肌肉的放松情况及检查者应用力量大小的影响, 难以做到量化和准确^[19-20]。Naito 等^[21]报道应用髌骨固定测量器控制肢体长度, 其中包括在相应的髌骨侧钉骨圆针、安放参考架, 同时在大粗隆的外侧高点标定参考点, 在假体安放前后对比参考点的位置来控制肢体长度。但这个测量体系位于股骨之外, 跨越髋关节, 因此这种方法会受到髋关节屈伸、收展以及内外旋角度的影响, 即无法保证在 2 次测量是在同样的髋关节位置下进行, 因此测量准确性和重复性不理想。还有触摸髌骨是否在同一高度、足跟是否平齐等方法, 此类方法容易受到手术体位、骨盆倾斜、无菌单覆盖等影响, 无法准确判断。

股骨大粗隆高点是判定髋关节旋转中心以及肢

体长度的可靠解剖标志, 但因为以往无可靠的测量工具, 仅以肉眼判断误差很大。但是笔者的测量工具借助股骨假体置入柄, 参照大粗隆高点, 结合术前计划, 通过调整假体植入深度及颈长来控制肢体长度及头颈偏距, 可进行准确可靠地测量。整个测量体系在同一关节内, 不受侧卧位骨盆倾斜以及铺无菌手术单后解剖标志难于触摸等因素的影响, 也不受到髋关节屈伸、收展以及内外旋角度的影响。在术中操作过程中实时、方便, 更可多次测量提高准确度。同时偏心距控制更精确, 良好的偏心距重建对于髋关节软组织平衡具有重要意义, 可以保证外展肌的力臂并有助于降低关节磨损。当然, 笔者的测量工具及方法也存在一些不足, 因为下肢长度不仅受股骨假体位置影响, 同时会受到白杯位置的影响, 故在本组病例中通过术前设计使白杯位于生理旋转中心, 使白杯位置对肢体长度影响降到最低。

该临床研究证实应用新方法比常规方法在控制肢体长度及头颈偏距上更精确, 术后肢体长度差异试验组小于对照组。类似这样的测量工具在国内外文文献未见报道, 该新工具可以结合现有的假体置入手柄提高髋关节置换术中肢体长度长度控制的准确性, 因而具有重要的临床意义。

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• 病例报告 •

先天性髌骨外脱位 1 例

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关键词 髌骨脱位; 膝关节; 病例报告

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Congenital dislocation of the patella; a report of 1 case LI Feng-bo, SUN Xiao-lei, MA Jian-xiong, and MA Xin-long.
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患者,男,19岁,因右膝关节无痛性跛行 15 年于 2014 年 2 月 18 日来我院就诊。15 年前患者无明显诱因出现快速行走后跛行,跑动时易摔跤,不能跑步,就诊于当地医院,考虑为先天性髌骨外脱位(图 1a),于当地医院在关节镜下行外侧关节囊松解、内侧关节囊紧缩术治疗,术后症状有所缓解。为求进一步治疗,1 年后在当地医院第 2 次手术行半腱肌转位成形术,术后 6 个月膝关节伸直位髌骨位置恢复(图 1b);1 年后再次脱位,期间未接受治疗。现为明确原因,来我院就诊。入院查体:右下肢较对侧变细,

右侧膝关节较左侧膝关节轻度外翻,局部无明显肿胀,髌骨下方 2 处约 5 cm 手术瘢痕。右侧髌骨在膝伸直与屈曲位均位于右膝部外侧。右侧股骨髁间窝空虚凹陷,右膝关节被动活动灵活,屈膝后不能主动伸直。右下肢深浅感觉无异常,双侧足背动脉搏动良好,右下肢肌力与肌张力无异常。右膝 0°位侧方应力、抽屉试验阴性,髌骨内、外侧滑动试验阳性。右膝关节 CT 薄扫及重建(图 1c, 1d)示:右侧髌骨明显向外移位,移位至股骨外侧髁外侧。股胫关节对位不良,胫骨向外侧移位。骨质密度普遍减低。股骨内侧髁发育较浅,髌骨内可见残留的孔道影,考虑术后改变。髌股及股胫关节面光滑,股胫关节间隙未见明显变窄。临床诊断:先天性髌骨外脱位。由于患者年龄

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