

自体骨髓血注射结合弹性髓内针治疗儿童长骨骨囊肿

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【摘要】 目的: 观察自体骨髓血注射结合弹性髓内针植入方法治疗儿童长骨骨囊肿的临床疗效。方法: 自 2010 年 1 月至 2015 年 12 月采用自体骨髓血注射结合弹性髓内针植入的方法治疗儿童长骨骨囊肿 29 例, 男 22 例, 女 7 例; 年龄 2~12 岁, 平均 7.7 岁; 病程 12~84 个月。其中肱骨近端 17 例, 股骨近端 9 例, 股骨远端 2 例, 尺骨近端 1 例。全部骨囊肿患儿行术前 X 线片检查, 必要时加做 CT 或 MRI 检查, 明确诊断后, 治疗方法采用骨髓血注射结合弹性髓内针支撑引流, 术后行多次 X 线检查随访, 采用 Capanna 骨囊肿治疗评价标准进行疗效评价。结果: 29 例患儿中 27 例获得随访, 随访时间 12~60 个月, 平均 31.8 个月。按照 Capanna 骨囊肿评价标准, 其中 26 例治愈, 1 例部分愈合残留部分病灶。结论: 采用自体骨髓血注射结合弹性髓内针治疗单纯性儿童长骨骨囊肿具有疗效确定、高治愈率、并发症少、治疗过程客观可控的特点。

【关键词】 骨囊肿; 骨折固定术, 髓内; 骨髓; 儿童

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the clinical effect of autologous bone marrow blood injection combined with elastic intramedullary needle implantation in the treatment of long bone cyst in children. **Methods:** From January 2010 to December 2015, 29 children with long bone cyst were treated with autologous bone marrow blood injection combined with elastic intramedullary nail implantation, including 22 males and 7 females, aged 2 to 12 years old with an average age of 7.7 years old, and the course of disease was 12 to 84 months. Among them, 17 cases were proximal humerus, 9 cases were proximal femur, 2 cases were distal femur and 1 case was proximal ulna. All children with bone cyst underwent preoperative X-ray examination and CT or MRI examination if necessary. After definite diagnosis, bone marrow blood injection combined with elastic intramedullary needle support and drainage were used as treatment methods. After operation, multiple X-ray examination and follow-up were carried out. The curative effect was evaluated with Capanna bone cyst treatment evaluation criteria. **Results:** Twenty-seven of 29 children were followed up for 12 to 60 months with an average of 31.8 months. According to the evaluation criteria of Capanna bone cyst, 26 cases were cured and 1 case was partially healed with residual lesions. **Conclusion:** Autologous bone marrow blood injection combined with elastic intramedullary needle has the characteristics of definite curative effect, high cure rate, fewer complications and objectively controllable treatment process for simple long bone cyst in children.

KEYWORDS Bone cysts; Fracture fixation, intramedullary; Bone marrow; Child

单纯性骨囊肿(unicameral bone cysts, UBC)是儿童常见的良性肿瘤性病变, 占儿童全部骨肿瘤的3%^[1], 易发生在儿童长骨干骺端, 其病因和发病机制目前尚未探明。临床上针对 UBC 治疗方法包括单纯性病灶刮除后植骨、自体骨髓血注射、激素类药物注射和髓内钉植入支撑引流等, 其中骨囊肿病灶刮除及刮除后植骨的治疗方法开展最早, 但创伤大、治愈

率低且复发率高, Campana 等^[2]报道复发率高达 33%。单纯性的使用激素类药物或是骨髓血注射治愈率较单纯性刮除植骨疗效具备一定优势, 但是其因为患儿需要多次手术, 因此其治疗成本高, 患儿治疗痛苦大、复发率高等缺点限制了其应用。Roposch 等^[3]报道了使用弹性髓内针治疗单纯性骨囊肿, 发现其有着较高的治愈率和较为广泛的治疗范围, 然而在临床上也常常出现治疗失败的例子, 同时关于弹性髓内针治疗治愈率至今仍存在争议。2010 年 1 月至 2015 年 12 月笔者采取采用自体骨髓血注射

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术结合弹性髓内钉支撑引流治疗共 29 例儿童单纯性长骨骨囊肿患儿,报告如下。

1 临床资料

本组患儿 29 例,男 22 例,女 7 例;年龄 2~12 岁,平均 7.7 岁;病程 12~84 个月。其中肱骨近端 17 例,股骨近端 9 例,股骨远端 2 例,尺骨近端 1 例。骨囊肿毗邻骺板 21 例。全部患儿行术前 X 线检查,X 线诊断标准:单纯性骨囊肿的病灶呈现圆形、椭圆形低密度区,轻度膨胀,长轴多与骨干平行,内可见骨嵴分隔,囊肿边界清晰锐利,多有薄壁硬化边缘,合并病理性骨折时可有骨碎片陷落征^[3]。必要时加做 CT 和 MRI 检查。无病理性骨折或病理性骨折已经临床愈合,无成角或长骨短缩畸形,骨囊肿病灶 CT 值接近水的密度,骨囊肿呈椭圆形或圆形,边界清楚,MRI T1 加权像为中低信号,T2 加权像为均匀高信号。骨囊肿病变均未超过骺板^[4]。

2 治疗方法

明确骨囊肿诊断后,患儿治疗方法采用自体骨髓血注射结合弹性髓内钉支撑引流。患儿确诊后,先进行 1~3 次自体骨髓血注射,自体骨髓血注射间隔时间 3 个月,术后复查线片随访骨囊肿恢复效果,发现效果后择期行弹性髓内钉支撑引流,目的在于支撑引流骨髓血,减少后期骨髓血注射次数。

自体骨髓血注射术:患儿基础麻醉条件下,在预穿刺点用 0.4%利多卡因局部麻醉至骨表面,透视引导下将 1 枚带针芯骨穿针针尖抵于骨面,缓慢钻穿骨皮质进入囊肿内部,拔除针芯,有淡黄色囊液流出,术中透视证实穿刺针尖位于囊肿中心,辅助抽血囊液。另在髁前上棘局部麻醉后骨穿针穿刺后抽吸自体骨髓血,缓慢注入骨囊肿腔内,注射后拔除穿刺针,无菌敷料包扎穿刺点。

弹性髓内钉植入术:在长骨远端或近端选取约 0.5 cm 小切口,止血钳钝性分离至骨皮质,用顶锥在拟入针位置钻孔,穿透骨皮质,将预弯成“C”形弹性髓内钉沿着开口处缓慢打入骨髓腔,透视下将弹性髓内钉穿入骨囊肿囊腔,术中小心操作注意避免损伤骺板,透视下确定弹性髓内钉植入合适时折弯并剪短髓内钉在皮肤外尾端,使弹性髓内

钉尾端完全埋置皮下,缝合切口后无菌纱布包扎。

所有操作术后给予抗炎输液预防感染等对症治疗,术后患肢均行石膏或支具短期外固定,常规固定 6~8 周。对于上肢骨囊肿患儿鼓励患儿早期下床活动。对于下肢骨囊肿患儿,为避免病理性骨折发生,鼓励患者早期在床上免负重肌肉练习,以促进下肢肌力恢复和消肿。典型病例影像资料见图 1-2。

3 结果

术后对患儿进行临床观察和影像学的随访,术后复查 X 线。骨囊肿术后恢复情况采用 Capanna 评价标准^[2],视恢复程度分为 4 级:(1)完全治愈:囊肿



图 1 患儿,男,10 岁,左股骨远端骨囊肿 1a,1b. 骨髓血注射术前正位 X 线片 1c. 治疗 5 个月后弹性髓内钉植入后 X 线片可见髓内钉植入,囊肿内性骨痂形成 1d. 治疗 6 个月后随访复查 X 线片,骨囊肿内部可见更多的稳定性骨痂形成 1e,1f. 治疗 18 个月后取出弹性髓内钉前后 X 线片可见骨囊肿愈合较好

Fig.1 A 10-year-old boy with a bone cyst at the distal end of the left femur 1a,1b. Positive X-ray before and after bone marrow blood injection 1c. Five months after the treatment, the elastic intramedullary needle was implanted and X-ray films showed intramedullary needle implantation and callus formation in cysts 1d. Follow-up X-ray after 6 months of treatment showed more stable callus formation in bone cyst 1e,1f. X-ray films before and after removal of elastic intramedullary needle after 18 months of treatment showed that bone cyst healed well

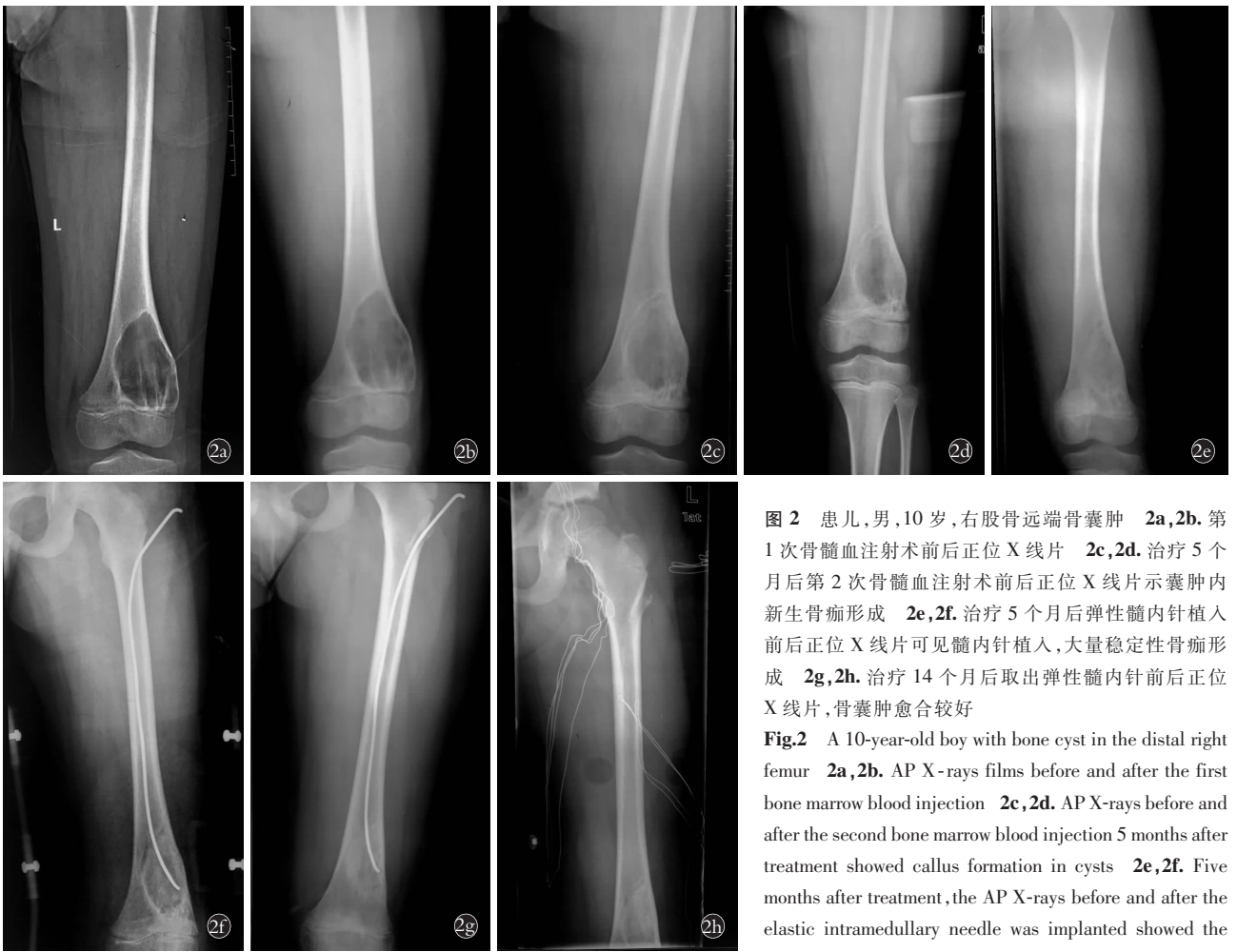


图 2 患儿,男,10 岁,右股骨远端骨囊肿 2a,2b. 第 1 次骨髓血注射术前正位 X 线片 2c,2d. 治疗 5 个月第 2 次骨髓血注射术前正位 X 线片示囊肿内新生骨痂形成 2e,2f. 治疗 5 个月后弹性髓内针植入前后正位 X 线片可见髓内针植入,大量稳定性骨痂形成 2g,2h. 治疗 14 个月后取出弹性髓内针前后正位 X 线片,骨囊肿愈合较好

Fig.2 A 10-year-old boy with bone cyst in the distal right femur 2a,2b. AP X-rays films before and after the first bone marrow blood injection 2c,2d. AP X-rays before and after the second bone marrow blood injection 5 months after treatment showed callus formation in cysts 2e,2f. Five months after treatment, the AP X-rays before and after the elastic intramedullary needle was implanted showed the formation of a large number of stable callus were observed 2g,2h. AP X-rays before and after removal of elastic intramedullary needle after 14 months of treatment showed good healing of bone cysts

的囊腔完全被新生骨质充填,其内未见骨囊肿残留。

(2)骨囊肿治愈但有部分残留:囊肿大部分被新生骨质填充,可见新生骨与周围囊壁骨质融合,骨皮质边缘硬化增厚,囊腔内仍残存小部分的透光区域。(3)骨囊肿复发:在囊肿初期可以看到明显的效果,但是随后随访发现元囊腔区域重新出现透光区域,囊肿周围骨皮质变薄;(4)治疗无反应:在 X 线片上观察囊肿无任何向好性改变,无任何愈合倾向。本组患儿 27 例获得随访,2 例失访,随访时间 12~60 个月,平均 31.8 个月。患儿每 3 个月复查随访拍片至骨囊肿愈合。按照 Capanna 的骨囊肿评价评价标准,其中 26 例完全治愈,1 例骨囊肿愈合但有部分囊肿病灶残留。

4 讨论

儿童单纯性骨囊肿是多发于儿童长骨干骺端的破坏性且局限性的疾病,具备复发率高、病灶局限、隐匿性大、存在自愈性等特点。临床上许多患骨囊肿患儿的诊断是在患儿出现病理性骨折后行 X 线检查时发现的,但是其发病机制和病因诱因至今尚未

探明。临床上目前治疗儿童长骨单纯性骨囊肿的方法包括经皮囊肿内糖皮质激素注射^[5]、自体骨髓血注射、同种异体骨移植^[6-7]、病灶刮除植骨和弹性髓内针植入支撑引流治疗^[8-11]等。有研究显示,保守治疗可以使骨囊肿诱发的病理性骨折愈合,但只有约 1/10 的儿童骨囊肿的原发病灶消失,单纯性保守治疗骨囊肿的复发率高达 90%^[12]。另有研究报道,单纯性的使用糖皮质激素骨囊肿囊腔内注射的失败率高达 80%,单纯性使用病灶刮除术治疗骨囊肿失败率也达到了 64%,使用自体骨髓血注射结合病灶刮除术治疗失败率也达到了 50%^[13]。明小平等^[8]认为失败的原因可能在于上述方法虽然理论上是刮除了骨囊肿病灶,但是导致骨囊肿的病理条件并未消除,病变骨形成的力学稳定性并未得到提高,因此上述治疗往往存在复发和再骨折的风险。在使用内植物手术方面,目前许多学者认为弹性髓内针是治疗单纯性骨囊肿患者的最佳治疗方式^[8-11]。Roposch 等^[3]对 32 例骨囊肿患者使用弹性髓内钉治疗,平均随访时间 105 个月,发现其治愈率高达 94%。但是弹性髓内

针的治疗也存在着并发症以及风险^[13]。首先,多数的骨囊肿发生在长骨的两端接近骺板的位置,如果在弹性髓内针植入时操作不当容易损伤骺板,影响患儿生长与发育。其次,单纯性骨囊肿发生的部位骨皮质菲薄,治疗时在弹性髓内针植入过程中容易穿破骨皮质到达长骨外,造成周围的血管和神经损伤。第三,弹性髓内针有可能会引起皮下激惹反应。

在临床上存在许多骨囊肿患儿,其囊肿范围侵及骨骺周边,甚至侵及到骨骺骺板,此类患儿在治疗前期若单纯使用弹性髓内针容易损伤长骨骺板,然而为了避免损伤骺板,将弹性髓内针插入深度过浅又无法起到支撑引流的作用,治疗效果差强人意。在临床治疗中常碰到许多外院单纯性骨囊肿患儿一开始便使用弹性髓内针治疗,术后随访前期有着很好的治疗效果,但是随着随访时间的延长发现有很多患儿骨囊肿复发。因此,提出针对此类单纯性骨囊肿毗邻骺板甚至侵及骺板的患者,前期宜使用骨髓血注射,待骨囊肿达到一定愈合水平,囊肿内部存在一定新生骨痂后,为了减少患儿骨髓血手术注射次数,转为采用弹性髓内针支撑引流术。通过对随访 27 例的总结可以看出,弹性髓内针与骨髓血注射两者结合的方法治疗单纯性骨囊肿,尤其是针对于毗邻骺板甚至侵及骺板的骨囊肿治疗具备将两种方法的优势结合,达到高治愈率和低并发症率的目的。

综上,采用骨髓血注射结合弹性髓内针治疗法对儿童单纯性骨囊肿尤其是囊肿范围侵及骨骺周边甚至侵及骺板患儿,具有疗效确定、高治愈率、并发症少、治疗过程客观可控的特点。

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