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·综述·

全髋关节置换术后假体周围感染治疗及抗生素缓释系统研究进展

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【摘要】 髋关节置换术后假体周围感染是临床上的灾难性疾病,往往导致假体失效,需要全身抗生素联合手术才能根治感染,给医生、患者带来巨大的负担。保留假体清创、I 期翻修具有严格的适应证,满足条件的病例少。II 期翻修仍然是假体周围感染治疗的金标准,适用所有感染状况,治疗成功率高。在 II 期翻修中,抗生素缓释系统起着关键作用,抗生素缓释系统载体是目前研究的重点,包括经典的骨水泥及可吸收生物材料,骨水泥具有很强的力学强度,但是抗生素释放呈现出急剧下降的趋势;可吸收生物材料可以持续高浓度释放抗生素,但机械强度差,不能单独使用。将骨水泥与可吸收生物材料联合应用,将是一种理想的抗生素载体,骨水泥是最常用的抗生素载体,但是抗生素释放浓度

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24 h 后急剧下降,若低于最低抑菌浓度,将难以控制感染,并增加细菌耐药的风险;可降解材料可完全释放抗生素,释放时间长、浓度高,但是机械强度低。抗生素间隔器(spacer)在控制感染中发挥着重要作用,未来的研究将如何进一步延长抗生素缓释系统抗生素释放时间、增加抗生素释放量的同时,维持材料的机械强度。

【关键词】 假体周围感染; 抗生素缓释系统; 间隔物; 关节成形术,置换,髋

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Advances on treatment of periprosthetic infection and antibiotic delivery system after total hip arthroplasty ZENG Jian-chun, ZENG Yi-rong, LI Jie, FENG Wen-jun, CHEN Jin-lun, and YE Peng-cheng. The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou 510405, Guangdong, China

ABSTRACT Periprosthetic infection after hip replacement is a clinical catastrophic disease, which often leads to the failure of the prosthesis. It needs the combination of systemic antibiotics to cure the infection, which brings huge burden to doctors and patients. There are strict indications for debridement and one-stage revision of the prosthesis, and few cases meet the requirements. The second revision is still the gold standard for the treatment of periprosthetic infection. It is suitable for all infection conditions and has a high success rate. On the second phase of renovation, the antibiotic sustained-release system plays a key role, and the carrier of antibiotic sustained-release system is the focus of current research, including classic bone cement and absorbable biomaterials. Bone cement has strong mechanical strength, but the antibiotic release shows a sharp decline trend; the absorbable biomaterials can continuously release antibiotics with high concentration, but the mechanical strength is poor, so it could not use alone. The combination of bone cement and absorbable biomaterials will be an ideal antibiotic carrier. PMMA is the most commonly used antibiotic carrier, but the antibiotic release concentration is decreased sharply after 24 hours. It will be difficult to control the infection and increase the risk of bacterial resistance if it is lower than the minimum inhibitory concentration. The biodegradable materials can release antibiotics completely, with long release time and high concentration, but low mechanical strength. Antibiotic spacer plays an important role in the control of infection. In the future, how to further extend the antibiotic release time of antibiotic sustained-release system, increase the amount of antibiotic release and maintain the mechanical strength of the material will be studied.

KEYWORDS Periprosthetic infection; Antibiotic delivery system; Spacer; Arthroplasty, replacement, hip

全髋关节置换术是治疗晚期髋关节疾病的理想方法,在缓解疼痛、矫正畸形、改善关节活动度方面取得显著疗效。但是假体周围感染(periprosthetic joint infection, PJI)是人工关节置换术后的灾难性并发症,发病率为 0.4%^[1]。PJI 的发生意味着患者关节功能的丧失、需要再次住院,增加了各种并发症的发生率,延长住院时间,增加经济负担。

1 全髋关节置换术后假体周围感染治疗现状

假体周围感染的治疗是医师和患者面临的极大挑战。目前,最主要的治疗方法有:长期口服或静脉使用抗生素,清创灌洗术,Ⅰ期置换,Ⅱ期置换等。

1.1 单独抗生素治疗

全身使用抗生素可用于预防和治疗人工关节置换术后感染,但是由于假体周围血供的破坏及假体植入部位极低的抗生素浓度,单独抗生素治疗并不能彻底清除深部感染。绝大多数假体周围感染需要手术干预,以便彻底清除感染组织,降低细菌负荷,为彻底清除感染提供机会。对于一般情况较差,或者存在手术禁忌,以及不愿再次接受手术的患者,可以选择长期口服或静脉使用抗生素。抗生素治疗是指诊断感染后使用抗生素至少 6 个月甚至终生,其主要目的是降低细菌活性,尽量延长无症状且关节功

能相对正常的时间。最近法国一项多中心研究表明使用抗生素治疗老年人假体周围感染的两年成功率为 61%^[2]。与手术结合抗生素治疗相比,其感染控制率低,因此单纯使用抗生素不作为首选治疗方法。仅适用于:(1)患者拒绝外科治疗。(2)患者手术并发症风险高,不宜手术。(3)患者已接受不正规或不充分的手术,如对晚期慢性假体周围感染采用保留假体清创。(4)患者临床症状、体征及实验室或影像学资料显示,感染可能持续存在^[3]。

1.2 保留假体清创

保留假体清创包括大量冲洗,彻底清除无活性组织,保留假体并更换可动组件(聚乙烯垫片及股骨头),术后联合抗生素治疗。对于关节置换术后早期和急性血源性假体周围感染,保留假体清创术仍然是临床医生可供选择的经济且有效的治疗手段^[4]。该疗法可在假体表面生物膜形成之前尽量清除病菌,以期达到保留假体,降低手术风险和经济负担的目的。因此清创的时机非常重要,延误将会相应降低成功保留假体的机率。宋兴桂等^[4]回顾性研究发现该方法控制感染的成功率为 16%~100%,文献报道差异大。Romano 等^[5]系统回顾了 710 例患者,随访 53 个月,总失败率为 54%。Koyonos 等^[6]报道 136 例

患者随访 12 个月,失败率为 62%。Flierl 等^[7]采用保留假体清创,联合含抗生素硫酸钙颗粒植入,失败率为 48%。总之其成功率低于 I 期翻修及 II 期翻修^[8]。且具有严格的适应证:初次假体植入 < 1 个月,血源性感染小于 3 周,软组织条件良好的患者^[9]。

1.3 I 期翻修

I 期翻修在特定患者中可取得与 II 期翻修相仿的效果^[10]。Lange 等^[11]发现 I 期非骨水泥翻修慢性髋关节假体周围感染,1 年生存率为 96%、5 年生存率为 89%,再次感染率为 8.0%。与 II 期置换相比, I 期置换的优势在于,减少手术次数,降低死亡率,减轻经济负担。有研究显示,对于髋关节置换的患者, I 期置换节省了 1.7 倍的花费。此外, I 期置换可规避较长的旷置时间和占位器使用的并发症。但是 I 期置换同样需要苛刻的适应证:(1)时间 < 30 d。(2)无伤口并发症。(3)全身情况良好。(4)对抗生素敏感的葡萄球菌或链球菌感染。(5)致病菌对骨水泥中抗生素敏感。存在以下情况时, I 期置换的成功率较低:(1)多重感染。(2)关节周围软组织存在窦道或功能障碍。(3)格兰阴性菌,尤其是铜绿假单胞菌感染。(4)耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌感染。因此满足 I 期翻修的机会是不多的,更多是情况需要 II 期翻修。

1.4 II 期翻修

II 期置换仍然是治疗假体周围感染的金标准,也是最常用的一种治疗方式^[12]。高志森等^[13]采用 II 期翻修治疗髋关节置换术后甲氧西林敏感与甲氧西林耐药的凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌感染,成功率分别为 92% 和 84.4%。II 期置换手术包括去除所有假体,置入含抗生素骨水泥占位器,间歇期抗生素治疗,待感染彻底消除后置入新的假体。II 期置换可最大限度地消除感染,并减少感染复发的风险因素,因而在所有治疗方法中有最高的成功率。研究报道, II 期置换感染控制率可达 84%~100%^[14-16]。5 年再次感染率仅为 6%^[17]。II 期翻修成功的关键在于 I 期清创时彻底清除感染组织及植入含抗生素间隔物,即抗生素缓释系统的应用。

2 抗生素缓释系统在假体周围感染中的应用

抗生素治疗是控制感染的基础,但是人工关节置换术后局部血供破坏,假体周围药物浓度极低,为了提高局部抗生素浓度,需要长期全身使用抗生素或增加抗生素的剂量,这无疑将增加药物的毒性。为了减少药物的毒副作用及在关节感染部位持续提供高浓度抗生素,局部抗生素缓释系统将是理想的选择。

理想的抗生素缓释系统需具备 2 个条件:(1)持续在局部提供高浓度的抗生素,直到感染被彻底清除。(2)无全身毒性^[18]。抗生素的释放曲线受到局部

温度、PH 值、目前为止,尚未有最佳的材料。

2.1 骨水泥 spacer 抗生素缓释系统

骨水泥(poly methyl methacrylate, PMMA)是一种结构填充剂,用于稳定假体或者作为间隔物(spacer)。1970 年, Buchholz 与 Engelbrecht 在提出在骨水泥中加入抗生素,用于控制感染,这是最早的抗生素缓释系统,即含抗生素骨水泥(antibiotic-impregnated bone cement, AIBC)间隔物或链珠。Marks 等^[19]通过实验室证实:抗生素可以从骨水泥中释放出来,而且局部浓度是静脉给药浓度的数倍^[20]。2003 年美国食品药品监督管理局批准将其用于人工关节置换术后假体周围感染 II 期翻修^[21]。AIBC 可以在假体移除后,在关节局部提供有效的抗生素浓度和维持关节之间的间隙^[22],减少关节周围软组织的牵缩及瘢痕的形成,部分间隔物具有负重和活动功能。已广泛应用于人工关节置换术后假体周围感染的治疗,感染清除率在 90% 以上^[23]。

但是骨水泥是一种疏水材料,抗生素的释放受到限制,仅 10%~35% 左右的抗生素可以释放出来^[24-25]。抗生素释放曲线表明:在最初 24 h 释放最多,此后进入快速下降过程。Hsieh 等^[26]测量含万古霉素和氨曲南的间隔物放置后引流管液体抗生素浓度发现:万古霉素和氨曲南第 1 天释放浓度最高,分别为(1 538.0±243.6) mg/ml、(1 003.5±323.5) mg/ml,第 7 天降至(571.9±169.4) mg/ml、(313.6±88.3) mg/ml,第 107 天时,测量关节腔液抗生素浓度,仍然高于最低抑菌浓度,血液中抗生素浓度极低。Carli 等^[25]通过动物实验同样发现:含万古霉素间隔物放置后,前 24 h 抗生素释放最多,占 90%,此后迅速下降并持续释放,含抗生素间隔物仅可清除关节腔内的细菌,并不能清除周围组织内的细菌。就其原因,初期释放的抗生素主要来自间隔物表面,增加间隔物的表面积,可增加抗生素的释放^[27];长期的释放有赖于内部空隙,内部的抗生素很难释放出来^[28]。为了增加抗生素的释放, Paz 等^[29]采用体外研究的方法发现:不同的抗生素,其释放量不同;相同的抗生素,增加抗生素含量可以增加抗生素的累及释放量。Amin 等^[30]采用增加抗生素含量及延迟添加抗生素的时间可以增加抗生素的释放。但是,抗生素的添加会影响骨水泥机械强度,这对骨水泥负重及固定效能至关重要^[31-32]。由此带来的并发症即机械失效,包括间隔物断裂、髌臼溶解或骨折、股骨侧骨溶解或骨折^[33]和磨损。为了减少磨损和增加抗生素的释放, Bitsch 等^[34]采用了含碳酸钙(不含坚硬放射显影剂)的骨水泥作为抗生素载体,电镜发现含碳酸钙的载体具有微孔结构,可释放更多的抗生素,磨损碎屑更少。

2.2 含抗生素可吸收生物材料的研究

骨水泥是一种不可降解材料, 抗生素不能完全释放, 植入后随着时间的延长, 释放量逐渐减少, 不能维持长期的高浓度抗生素。可降解生物材料成为研究的热点, 可生物降解型抗生素缓释系统, 具有较高的局部抗生素浓度的特点, 很少有不良影响, 缓慢释放, 持续时间长, 可自行降解, 已成为治疗慢性骨髓炎的重要方法之一, 其作为药物载体和骨修复材料可以诱导骨生长和同步降解的双重作用^[35]。目前常用的可生物降解载体材料的研究是基于聚乳酸, 聚羟基乙酸。可生物降解载体可以维持长达 8 个月高浓度抗生素释放, 而 PMMA 超过 12 d 血液中的抗生素浓度即难以检测^[36]。此外, 可生物降解载体可以完全释放抗生素^[37]。虽然这些可降解生物材料在临床上已开始应用, 但还未得到美国 FDA 的批准。

目前研究较多的材料是硫酸钙, 硫酸钙是一种自然发生生物陶瓷, 外科手术用硫酸钙是一种比较纯的阿尔法半水结晶, 它可以水合生产固体植入物, 任何水溶性抗生素可纳入晶体结构, 从而载入抗生素, 氨基糖苷类, 万古霉素已经用这种方式, 硫酸钙耐受性良好, 无免疫原性, 能完全生物降解。研究表明, 硫酸钙可长期释放大量抗生素^[38], 用于假体周围感染^[39]。Lum 等^[40]发现含抗生素硫酸钙可有效降低全髋置换或全膝置换初次或翻修手术术后伤口并发症, 是一种安全的局部抗生素缓释系统。可降低或消除假体周围组织或假体上生物膜的形成, 从而降低假体周围感染的发生率^[41]。但是, 硫酸钙机械强度差, 不能单独作为间隔物。

3 最新双层抗生素间隔物的设计与应用

基于上述 PMMA 骨水泥与可降解材料的优缺点, Ikeda 等^[42]发明了一种双层抗生素载体间隔物 (D-L spacer), 外层为 PMMA, 内层为硫酸钙。抗生素释放试验发现, D-L 间隔物与单纯 PMMA 间隔物相比, 两者在前 7 d 抗生素释放浓度无显著差异, 7 d 后, 随着硫酸钙颗粒的降解, 前者抗生素释放及抑菌效果显著优于后者; 但是 D-L 间隔物的抗压强度低于 PMMA 间隔物。

4 总结

髋关节置换术后假体周围感染是临床上的灾难性疾病, 往往导致假体失效, 需要全身抗生素联合手术才能根治感染, 给医生、患者带来巨大的负担。保留假体清创、I 期翻修具有严格的适应症, 满足条件的病例少。II 期翻修仍然是假体周围感染治疗的金标准。PMMA 是最常用的抗生素载体, 但是抗生素释放浓度 24 h 后急剧下降, 若低于最低抑菌浓度, 将难以控制感染, 并增加细菌耐药的风险; 可降解材料

可完全释放抗生素, 释放时间长、浓度高, 但是机械强度低。抗生素间隔物在控制感染中发挥着重要作用, 未来的研究将如何进一步延长抗生素缓释系统抗生素释放时间、增加抗生素释放量的同时, 维持材料的机械强度。

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