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## · 病例报告 ·

# 髋关节融合合并同侧重度膝关节骨关节炎 全膝关节置换 1 例

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## Treatment of hip fusion combined with equal degree knee osteoarthritis with total knee arthroplasty: a case report

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**KEYWORDS** Hip fusion; Total knee arthroplasty; Osteoarthritis

患者,女,59岁,因右膝关节疼痛3年余入院。患者3年前无明显诱因出现右膝关节疼痛,肿胀,久行、上下楼梯后疼痛明显加重,休息后可缓解,后逐渐出现膝关节疼痛加重,仅能在室内活动行走。1年

前在外院行关节镜清理术,术后膝关节疼痛无明显好转,患者左膝关节无明显疼痛不适。专科检查:步态跛行,右髋关节皮肤完好,无发红,皮温不高,腹股沟韧带中点无压痛,大转子无叩击痛,右髋屈曲20°外旋15°强直,平卧位在腰椎骨盆联动代偿下,下肢可抬高70°。右膝轻度内翻畸形,右膝轻度肿胀,膝周皮肤无发红,皮温不高,浮髌征阴性,髌骨研磨试验

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阳性,髌骨外侧缘压痛阴性,右膝关节内侧间隙压痛阳性,外侧间隙压痛阴性,半月板研磨试验阳性,过伸过屈痛均阳性,膝关节内、外翻应力试验阴性,右膝关节活动度:伸 0°,屈 120°。FELLER 等<sup>[1]</sup>制定的 Feller 评分 15 分,西安大略和曼彻斯特大学骨性关节炎指数(Western Ontario and Manchester University Osteoarthritis Index, WOMAC)膝关节评分<sup>[2]</sup>52 分,美国膝关节协会评分系统(American Knee Society system, KSS)<sup>[3]</sup>:临床评分 55 分,功能评分 40 分。X 线片示右髌骨畸形骨性融合,双膝关节构成骨骨质增生,髌尖棘变尖,关节间隙变窄(图 1a-1c)。既往:1978 年化脓性髌关节炎病史,2021 年 5 月因右膝关节骨关节炎疼痛在外院行关节镜下右膝关节清理术。

手术过程:麻醉术成功后,患者取仰卧位,使用多个床垫抬高骨盆及上部躯干,撤去下肢垫,使被动屈膝可达约 85°。右髌侧方放置挡板固定,沙袋常规放置患侧小腿腓肠肌中段水平,方便术中稳定患侧足跟以维持屈膝状态(图 1d)。助手术中辅助抬高患肢大腿时可进一步增加骨盆高度,从而增加屈膝角度可达 90°及以上,改善术野显露。止血带下手术,取右膝前皮肤正中切口,经髌旁内侧切口,切开关节囊显露膝关节,切开松解外侧髌股韧带及髌骨外侧支持带,外翻髌骨,术中见髌股关节退变,局部软骨剥脱,软骨下骨外露,髌股关节炎分型达到 OUTERBRIDGE 等<sup>[4]</sup>制定的 Outerbridge 分型 IV 级。切除内外侧半月板,贴内侧胫骨平台骨膜下剥离松解内侧副韧带(medial collateral ligament, MCL)深层,屈曲膝关节,切除前后交叉韧带。外旋胫骨并向前脱位膝关节,显露胫骨平台,术中见胫股关节内侧间室磨损严重,局部软骨剥脱,软骨下骨外露,增生硬化,符合 Outerbridge 分型 IV 级改变。按术前计划,设定胫骨近端开髓点位于外侧髌间嵴高点偏内,安装胫骨近端髓外截骨导板,确认力线杆远端经胫前肌外缘通过踝关节中点,胫骨中远端前方皮质与力线杆平行。笔针参考胫骨外侧平台高点,胫骨近端后倾 3°截骨,测量外侧胫骨平台截骨厚度 9 mm,完成胫骨近端截骨。后交叉韧带(posterior cruciate ligament, PCL)前方 1 cm 股骨远端开髓,插入髓腔杆,安装股骨远端截骨导板,设定为术前计划的 5°外翻截骨,测量远端截骨厚度 10 mm。去除髓腔杆及截骨导板,间隙测量模块测量伸直间隙内、外侧平衡。抱髌器紧贴股骨内外后髌,测量股骨远端前后径,确定股骨假体大小型号为 4 号,确定 3°外旋,标记固定螺钉位置,参考 Whitside 线与通髌线,确定股骨远端 3°外旋无误。暗转股骨远端四合一截骨导板,前髌截骨,确认前方皮质无 Notch,后髌截骨,置入 Hohmann 拉钩注意保护

内、外侧副韧带,测量后髌厚度为 9 mm。最后前后斜面截骨,完成四合一截骨。去除截骨导板,弧形骨刀处理后髌残余骨赘,骨膜下剥离松解后关节囊股骨后髌附着部,完成后关节囊成形。间隙测量模块测量屈曲间隙与伸直间隙相等,屈曲位内外侧平衡。完成髌间截骨,安装股骨髌假体试模、胫骨平台假体试模及垫片,测试膝关节屈伸活动中稳定性良好,髌股轨迹友好。去除假体试模,屈曲膝关节,外旋胫骨向前脱位膝关节,显露胫骨近端,参考胫骨结节前内 1/3、Akagi 线以及胫骨平台外侧缘,确定胫骨平台金属拖大小型号为 3 号及外旋定位,胫骨近端扩髓,制备胫骨近端龙骨槽。去除髌骨周缘骨赘及退变软骨面,周缘行去神经化。脉冲冲洗创面,鸡尾酒后方关节囊、MCL 及关节周围软组织浸润注射术后镇痛,调和骨水泥,依次安装胫骨金属拖、股骨髌假体,置入高交联聚乙烯垫片,去除多余骨水泥,等待骨水泥工作时间,待完全固化,假体固定稳定。脉冲冲洗创面,缝合关闭关节囊,逐层间断缝合切口,无菌敷料覆盖,绷带加压包扎。术后复查 X 线片示“假体位置满意”(图 1e-1g),术后 2 周膝关节活动度 0°-11°-90°(图 1h-1i),术后 6 周膝关节活动度 0°-2°-102°(图 1j-1k)。

## 讨论

髌关节融合导致膝关节退行性变发生率为 8%~57%<sup>[5]</sup>,既往已有的文献资料多集中在髌关节融合是否行全髌关节置换术(total hip arthroplasty, THA),但是对于所致膝关节骨关节炎的治疗没有统一共识及标准,而同侧髌关节融合的全膝关节置换术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)治疗重度膝关节骨关节炎的报道少见。

髌关节融合的原因包括:细菌性和结核性感染,创伤性关节炎,强直性脊柱炎,髌部术后感染,髌关节发育不良,股骨近端骨折,血友病等。髌关节融合会导致腰椎、同侧膝关节和对侧髌关节、膝关节的退变,髌关节融合致膝关节骨关节炎,即使行 THA 无法逆转膝关节骨关节炎的进展,对于重度膝关节骨关节炎有三种治疗方案,包括单独行 THA, THA 联合 TKA, 单独行 TKA, 目前没有统一的标准和共识。

髌关节融合行 THA 最常见的适应证为:进行性的、致残性的腰背或髌部疼痛,髌关节活动丧失或错位导致功能丧失,膝关节进行性疼痛或不稳定, THA 具有增加髌关节活动度,能改善邻近关节和腰背部疼痛的临床疗效,提高生活质量,但髌关节融合行 THA 手术具有挑战性,包括技术及假体类型选择,术中骨折、感染、坐骨神经损伤、脱位、异位骨化、跛行、翻修等并发症,甚至可高达 29.8%<sup>[6-9]</sup>。而对于长



**图 1** 患者,女,59岁,右膝关节疼痛3年余 **1a.** 术前正位X线片示右膝关节重度骨关节炎,非对称性的关节间隙狭窄,内侧胫股关节边缘骨赘形成,软骨下骨硬化 **1b.** 术前侧位X线片示髌股关节骨质增生明显 **1c.** 术前站立位双下肢全长正位片(骨盆至踝关节)示膝关节内翻畸形合并右髌关节融合 **1d.** 术前体位屈膝达85° **1e,1f,1g.** TKA术后站立位正侧位及双下肢全长正位片(骨盆至踝关节)示假体位置满意,型号匹配 **1h,1i.** 术后2周拆线膝关节屈伸活动度:屈曲90°,伸直11° **1j,1k.** 术后6周膝关节屈伸活动度:屈曲102°,伸直2°

**Fig.1** A 59-year-old female patient was admitted because of right knee pain for 3 years **1a.** Preoperative AP X-ray showed severe osteoarthritis of the right knee joint, asymmetric joint space narrowing, osteophyte at the medial tibiofemoral joint margin, and subchondral osteosclerosis **1b.** Preoperative lateral X-ray showed obvious bone hyperplasia of the patellofemoral joint **1c.** Preoperative standing AP films of both lower limbs (pelvis to ankle) showed varus knee joint with right hip joint fusion **1d.** Preoperative knee flexion was 85° **1e, 1f, 1g.** TKA postoperative standing AP and lateral X-ray and full-length AP X-ray of both lower extremities (pelvis to ankle) showed the position of the prosthesis was satisfactory and the models were matched **1h, 1i.** The range of motion of knee flexion and extension was 90° and 11° at 2 weeks after operation **1j, 1k.** At 6 weeks after operation, the range of motion of knee flexion and extension was 102° and 2°, respectively

时间的髌关节融合,鲜有文献报道有大样本量行THA治疗,表明患者已经适应髌关节活动受限的功能变化,髌关节融合可以取得长期令人满意的临床效果。另外有系统综述指出在远期随访只有13%~21%的髌关节融合需行THA手术<sup>[5]</sup>,髌关节融合术最佳的融合位置为髌屈曲20°~30°、内收5°、外旋5°~10°,肢体长度差异<2cm,可以长期不累及对侧髌关节、同侧膝关节和腰背部<sup>[10]</sup>。SINGH等<sup>[11]</sup>通过收集梅奥诊所数据库髌膝置换,回顾性研究THA/TKA后2年和5年导致同侧膝/髌关节疼痛及功能不良,指出同侧膝/髌关节受累是THA/TKA后中重度疼痛和活动受限的重要预测因素,在疼痛和功能结果较差的患者中,解决同侧关节受累可能会改善手术关节的结果。ROMNESS等<sup>[12]</sup>对16例同侧髌关节融合患有膝关节骨关节炎患者进行TKA,16例中有12例THA,Ⅱ期行TKA,平均随访5.5年后取得良

好的膝关节评分,14例随访无疼痛,表明全髌关节置换的髌融合和TKA是一项有效的技术。另外未行全髌关节置换的髌融合的TKA,也取得良好的膝关节评分,但只有4例临床证据,不足以表明如果髌关节融合处于良好的位置,仅膝关节置换能够取得满意的临床结果。另外齐进等<sup>[13]</sup>Ⅰ期行同侧髌膝关节置换7例随访6~24个月,出现神经损伤、伤口渗出渗液、下肢深静脉血栓形成、关节周围异位骨化、假体脱位等并发症发生率高,对技术要求很高,需严格掌握适应证。

对于融合髌只行TKA,一个重要的方面是术中膝关节如何屈曲,使操作关节面暴露,思考胫骨截骨定位方面的挑战,SAMBORSKI等<sup>[14]</sup>描述了一种新的手术定位方法,用于在同侧髌关节融合的情况下,通过使用多个床垫抬高上身,取下下肢垫,在同侧髌关节下方使用亚麻布使髌部垫高,健侧下肢亚麻布抬

高与床面平行,患侧髌关节的抬高,实现患膝关节屈曲可 $>100^{\circ}$ 和伸直,术中并能够使用足部滑动器根据需要屈伸患膝,通过改良床和使用肢体定位装置来促使 TKA 顺利实施。TANG 等<sup>[15]</sup>采取了去掉患侧下肢手术台尾板,使患肢悬吊在手术台上,将对侧下肢置于截石位的特殊姿势,使患膝在整个手术过程中可弯曲 $90^{\circ}$ 。ENCINAS-ULLÁN 等<sup>[16]</sup>拆除膝肢体以下手术台,使膝关节手术台弯曲达 $90^{\circ}$ ,以允许最大程度的膝关节屈曲,以促进术野暴露和截骨。DE LA HERA 等<sup>[17]</sup>对 2 例髌关节融合术后有症状的严重膝骨关节炎患者只进行 TKA,取得了好的短期和长期疗效。

对于髌关节融合合并同侧重度膝关节骨关节炎的手术治疗选择,需要个体化计划手术方案,完善术前准备,了解患者的期望,是否有经济压力,以及做好长时间康复训练的心理准备。本例与常规 TKA 比较,因同侧髌关节融合,术中屈膝向前脱出胫骨近端显露困难,胫骨截骨、定位和近端龙骨槽的准备有难度,本文通过使用多个床垫抬高躯干肢体,撤去下肢垫,使整个骨盆抬高,沙袋常规放置于小腿腓肠肌中段水平,术前可使患膝关节被动屈曲 $85^{\circ}$ ,术中助手辅助抬高患肢大腿时屈膝可达 $90^{\circ}$ 及以上,可暴露手术所需视野和操作。术后两周拆线,经术后常规功能锻炼,膝关节活动度 $0^{\circ}$ - $11^{\circ}$ - $90^{\circ}$ ,疼痛缓解明显,术后 6 周,膝关节活动度 $0^{\circ}$ - $2^{\circ}$ - $102^{\circ}$ ,Feller 评分 30 分,膝关节 WOMAC 根据 0~4 级评分 29 分,KSS 评分:临床评分 95.4 分,功能评分 70 分,临床效果满意,为临床医师提供参考。但由于本例患者随访时间短,术后人工全膝关节使用情况及早期疗效尚不可知,需要继续随访观察。

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