

非甾体类抗炎药联合放疗预防全髋关节置换术后异位骨化

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【摘要】 目的:探讨非甾体类抗炎药(NSAIDs)联合放疗、NSAIDs、放疗 3 种方式对全髋关节置换术后异位骨化的预防效果及差异。方法:将 2015 年 2 月至 2016 年 7 月因髋关节骨性关节炎而接受初次全髋关节置换术的 168 髋分为 A、B、C 组(A 组随访 54 髋, B 组随访 55 髋, C 组随访 54 髋)。A 组原发性骨关节炎 5 髋, 股骨头缺血坏死继发骨关节炎 37 髋, 髋臼发育不良继发骨关节炎 12 髋, 术后口服塞来昔布(0.2 g, 每天 2 次)2 周; B 组原发性骨关节炎 6 髋, 股骨头缺血坏死继发骨关节炎 32 髋, 髋臼发育不良继发骨关节炎 17 髋, 给予术前单次 7 Gy 放疗; C 组原发性骨关节炎 5 髋, 股骨头缺血坏死继发骨关节炎 35 髋, 髋臼发育不良继发骨关节炎 14 髋, 术前放疗并于术后塞来昔布口服。术后观察各组胃肠道反应等不良反应情况, 并应用骨盆前后位 X 线片评定异位骨化情况(采用 Brooker 分级)。结果:各组平均随访 21 个月, A 组成功随访 54 髋, 出现异位骨化 7 髋, Brooker I 型 5 髋, Brooker II 型 2 髋; B 组成功随访 55 髋, 出现异位骨化 8 髋, Brooker I 型 6 髋, Brooker II 型 2 髋; C 组成功随访 54 髋, 出现异位骨化 5 髋, Brooker I 型 4 髋, Brooker II 型 1 髋。3 组均无 Brooker III、IV 型发生, 3 组异位骨化率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.743, P=0.690$)。A、B、C 组出现不良反应分别为 6 例、6 例、7 例, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.135, P=0.935$)。结论:在预防全髋关节置换术后异位骨化时, 首推 NSAIDs。

【关键词】 关节成形术, 置换, 髋; 放疗; 骨化, 异位性; 副作用

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NSAIDs combined with radiotherapy to prevent heterotopic ossification after total hip arthroplasty WU Feng-feng, GAO Hong-liang, HUANG Sheng, WANG Guo-rong, JIANG Xue-sheng, LI Jian-you, and SHOU Zhi-qiang. Department of Orthopaedics, the Central Hospital of Huzhou, Huzhou 313000, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the preventive effects and differences of NSAIDs combined with radiotherapy, NSAIDs and radiotherapy for heterotopic ossification (HO) after total hip arthroplasty (THA). **Methods:** From February 2015 to July 2016, 168 hips undergoing primary THA were divided into group A, B and C, and 163 patients were followed up (54 cases and 54 hips in group A, 55 cases and 55 hips in group B, 54 cases and 54 hips in group C). Among group A, 5 hips were primary osteoarthritis, 37 hips were secondary osteoarthritis due to avascular necrosis of the femoral head, 12 hips were secondary osteoarthritis due to acetabular dysplasia. Patients in group A received oral celecoxib (0.2 g, 2 times a day) for 2 weeks after operation. Among group B, 6 hips were primary osteoarthritis, 32 hips were secondary osteoarthritis due to avascular necrosis of the femoral head, 17 hips were secondary osteoarthritis due to acetabular dysplasia, all of which in group B were treated with preoperative single 7 Gy radiotherapy. Among group C, 5 hips were primary osteoarthritis, 35 hips were secondary osteoarthritis due to avascular necrosis of the femoral head, 14 hips were secondary osteoarthritis due to acetabular dysplasia. Patients in group C were treated with preoperative radiotherapy and celecoxib after operation. The side effects of gastrointestinal reactions were observed after operation, and the heterotopic ossification was evaluated by pelvic anterior and posterior X-ray (Brooker grading). **Results:** The mean clinical and radiological follow-up was 21 months (12 to 30 months). In group A, 54 hips were followed up with 7 hips with heterotopic ossification, including 5 hips of Brooker I and 2 hips of Brooker II. In group B, 55 hips were successfully followed up, with 8 hips of heterotopic ossification occurred, including 6 hips of Brooker I, 2 hips of Brooker II. In group C, 54 hips were successfully followed up, with 5 hips of heterotopic ossification occurred, including 4 hips of Brooker I, 1 hip of Brooker II. There was no significant difference in efficacy among 3 groups ($\chi^2=0.743, P=0.690$) by chi-square test. The prevalence of side effects were as following: in group A, there were 6 hips with side effects; in group B,

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there were 6 hips with side effects; in group C, there were 7 hips with side effects. There was also no significant difference in side effects among 3 groups ($\chi^2=0.135, P=0.935$). **Conclusion:** The combined-therapy group has lower prevalence of HO than the NSAIDs group or radiotherapy group, but the statistical difference between them is not significant. NSAIDs is still the first choice to prevent HO after THA.

KEYWORDS Arthroplasty, replacement, hip; Radiotherapy; Ossification, heterotopic; Side effect

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异位骨化(heterotopic ossification, HO)是人工全髋关节置换术(total hip arthroplasty, THA)后常见的并发症之一,一般临床表现为进行性髋关节活动受限,严重影响 THA 术后疗效。THA 术后 HO 发生的常见高危因素有男性、骨关节炎等^[1-2]。X 线平片是诊断 HO 最简便经济的方法,一般术后 6~12 周即能在 X 线平片上发现 HO。HO 一旦形成,惟有手术切除才可能根治,故目前在 HO 的防治上,多数学者更注重预防。目前,常用的预防措施主要有非甾体类抗炎药(NSAIDs)^[3-5]与局部放疗^[6-7]等。另有作者报道中药^[8-9]也具有一定预防效果,但这方面报道相对较少。鉴于 NSAIDs 与局部放疗虽均能在一定程度上降低全髋关节置换术后异位骨化的发生率,但两者各自预防效果仍欠理想,而 NSAIDs 与局部放疗是通过不同的途径来降低 HO 发病率及严重程度的,因此理论上可以通过联用取得更好的预防效果。本研究观察 NSAIDs 联用放疗,单用 NSAIDs 或单用放疗,对 THA 后 HO 的预防效果及不良反应情况,以寻找最有效且安全的预防措施,更好地指导 THA 后 HO 发生采取必要、有效、安全的预防。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料与分组方法

收集 2015 年 2 月至 2016 年 7 月收治的因髋关节骨关节炎而行全髋关节置换的 168 髋资料,将这 168 髋分为 A、B、C 组(各 56 髋),A 组为 NSAIDs 组,B 组为局部放疗组,C 组为 NSAIDs 与局部放疗联合组。纳入标准:术前自愿签署知情同意书;髋关节骨关节炎患者(包括原发性骨关节炎、股骨头缺血坏死继发骨关节炎、髋臼发育不良继发骨关节炎),无脊髓或脑损伤史,无术前髋部骨折、脱位或手术史,无明显肝肾功能不全史,无严重胃肠道疾病史,无 NSAIDs 过敏史;同一手术团队完成手术,全麻、单侧手术、后外侧入路,无大转子或者股骨截骨;术后常规 5 周抗凝治疗,无关节感染、松动、脱位发生,无须翻修病例,随访至少 1 年。对 168 髋资料进行分析,获取术前和术后临床与影像资料。A 组失访 1 例男性,1 例女性;B 组失访 1 例男性;C 组失访 2 例女性。均无因不能耐受不良反应而中断治疗的病例。A 组成功随访 54 髋,男 22 髋,女 32 髋;年龄 52~87(70.0±7.9)岁,体重 41~88(63.6±10.5)kg;原发性

骨关节炎 5 髋,股骨头缺血坏死继发骨关节炎 37 髋,髋臼发育不良继发骨关节炎 12 髋;手术时间 55~105(74.3±9.6)min;出血量 300~800(436.1±119.9)ml;术前 Harris 评分 18~65(44.2±11.5)分,术后 74~97(92.6±3.9)分。B 组男 23 髋,女 32 髋;年龄 50~83(69.8±7.4)岁;体重 42~86(62.9±10.9)kg;原发性骨关节炎 6 髋,股骨头缺血坏死继发骨关节炎 32 髋,髋臼发育不良继发骨关节炎 17 髋;手术时间 60~110(74.7±9.5)min;出血量 300~850(440.0±121.9)ml;术前 Harris 评分 15~67(44.7±12.0)分,术后 81~98(93.4±3.0)分。C 组男 21 髋,女 33 髋;年龄 51~86(70.2±8.1)岁;体重 42~89(63.9±10.9)kg;原发性骨关节炎 5 髋,股骨头缺血坏死继发骨关节炎 35 髋,髋臼发育不良继发骨关节炎 14 髋;手术时间 55~100(74.5±8.9)min;出血量 300~800(438.0±119.3)ml;术前 Harris 评分 16~63(42.9±12.4)分,术后 76~98(92.8±4.3)分。各组患者在性别、年龄、体重、骨关节炎类型、手术时间、出血量、术前术后 Harris 评分等方面差异无统计学意义,有可比性(表 1)。本研究经本院医学伦理委员会批准同意,所有研究对象按照纳入标准,签署知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方法

A 组患者于术后当天开始口服塞来昔布(辉瑞制药有限公司,产品批号 BK13CCEK118,规格每片 0.2 g,每次 0.2 g,每日 2 次,共 2 周)。B 组患者术前 1 d 晚上接受单次 7 Gy 放疗。具体方法:采用前后对穿照射,照射野 13 cm×16 cm,照射野包括患髋髋臼、股骨近端和关节周围的软组织,6~10 MV 直线加速器,源轴距 100 cm,剂量以中心平面计算。放疗相关设备:直线加速器,西门子(SIEMENS)primus H;模拟定位机,核通(Nucletron)Simulix HQ 型;计划系统,医科达(ELEKTA)cms。C 组患者术前 1 d 晚上接受患侧髋关节单次 7 Gy 放疗,并术后口服塞来昔布,每次 0.2 g,每日 2 次,共 2 周。

1.3 观察项目与方法

术后观察胃肠道反应、心血管事件、切口愈合不良、局部组织恶变等不良反应(胃肠道反应定义为出现胃肠道症状且需要药物或者其他方式干预者;心血管事件定义为出现心绞痛或心肌梗死者;切口愈合不良定义为切口出现明显红肿或渗液或压痛等,

表 1 各组全髋关节置换术患者治疗前临床资料及各项指标比较

Tab.1 Comparison of clinical date and indexes of patients treated with total hip arthroplasty among three groups before treatment

| 组别 | 例数 | 性别(例) | | 年龄 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁) | 体重 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, kg) | 手术时间 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, min) | 术中出血量 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, ml) | 术前 Harris ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分) | 术后 Harris ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分) | 骨关节炎类型(例) | | |
|---------|----|----------------|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| | | 男 | 女 | | | | | | | P | D | A |
| 药物组(A组) | 54 | 22 | 32 | 70.0±7.9 | 63.6±10.5 | 74.3±9.6 | 436.1±119.9 | 44.2±11.5 | 92.6±3.9 | 5 | 37 | 12 |
| 放疗组(B组) | 55 | 23 | 32 | 69.8±7.4 | 62.9±10.9 | 74.7±9.5 | 440.0±121.9 | 44.7±12.0 | 93.4±3.0 | 6 | 32 | 17 |
| 联合组(C组) | 54 | 21 | 33 | 70.2±8.1 | 63.9±10.9 | 74.5±8.9 | 438.0±119.3 | 42.9±12.4 | 92.8±4.3 | 5 | 35 | 14 |
| 检验值 | - | $\chi^2=0.099$ | | $F=0.043$ | $F=0.107$ | $F=0.035$ | $F=0.014$ | $F=0.326$ | $F=0.646$ | $F=0.852$ | | |
| P值 | - | >0.05 | | >0.05 | >0.05 | >0.05 | >0.05 | >0.05 | >0.05 | >0.05 | | |

注:P 为原发性骨关节炎患者;D 为髋臼发育不良继发骨关节炎患者;A 为股骨头缺血坏死继发骨关节炎患者

Note:P stands for primary osteoarthritis;D stands for secondary osteoarthritis due to acetabular dysplasia;A stands for secondary osteoarthritis due to avascular necrosis of the femoral head

但最终并未感染者;局部组织恶变定义为手术区域出现恶性肿瘤者)。分别于术前 1 周内,术后 1 周内以及 1、3、12 个月,以后每年复查骨盆前后位 X 线片,平均随访期限为 21 个月(12~30 个月),由 2 位骨科医师分析患者术前、术后的骨盆 X 线片,评定异位骨化发生情况。分类标准采用 Brooker 分级(1973):1 级,髋周软组织内形成孤立性骨岛;2 级,骨盆或股骨近端有骨赘形成,两者间隙>1 cm;3 级,骨盆或股骨近端有骨赘形成,两者间隙<1 cm;4 级,形成骨桥,骨性强直。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件进行数据分析,应用 χ^2 检验或单因素方差分析验证 THA 后 HO 率及不良反应率差异。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组异位骨化发生情况及比较

A 组成功随访 54 髋,出现异位骨化 7 髋,其中 Brooker I 型 5 髋,Brooker II 型 2 髋;B 组成功随访 55 髋,出现异位骨化 8 髋,其中 Brooker I 型 6 髋,Brooker II 型 2 髋;C 组成功随访 54 髋,出现异位骨化 5 髋,其中 Brooker I 型 4 髋,Brooker II 型 1 髋。3 组均无 Brooker III、IV 型发生。各组异位骨化率差

异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.743, P=0.690$);C 组与 A 组比较差异无统计学意义 [$\chi^2=0.375, P=0.540, RR=0.685, 95\%CI (0.203\sim 2.310)$];C 组与 B 组比较差异无统计学意义 [$\chi^2=0.725, P=0.395, RR=0.599, 95\%CI (0.183\sim 1.964)$]。A、B、C 组异位骨化患者典型术前、术后骨盆前后位 X 线片分别见图 1(Brooker I 型)和图 2(Brooker II 型)。

2.2 各组不良反应发生情况比较

A 组出现不良反应 6 例,其中胃肠道反应 5 例,心血管事件 0 例,切口愈合不良 1 例,局部组织恶变 0 例;B 组出现不良反应 6 例,其中胃肠道反应 4 例,心血管事件 0 例,切口愈合不良 2 例,局部组织恶变 0 例;C 组出现不良反应 7 例,其中胃肠道反应 5 例,心血管事件 0 例,切口愈合不良 2 例,局部组织恶变 0 例。各组不良反应率比较差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2=0.135, P=0.935$);C 组与 A 组比较差异无统计学意义 [$\chi^2=0.087, P=0.767, RR=1.191, 95\%CI (0.373\sim 3.809)$];C 组与 B 比较差异无统计学意义 [$\chi^2=0.109, P=0.741, RR=1.216, 95\%CI(0.381\sim 3.886)$]。

3 讨论

3.1 HO 概述及常用预防措施

HO 是 THA 后最常见的并发症之一,国内吴立



图 1 患者,男,72 岁,左侧股骨头缺血坏死继发骨关节炎,Brooker I 型 1a. 术前骨盆前后位 X 线片 1b. 全髋关节置换术后 3 个月时骨盆前后位 X 线片上示异位骨化
Fig.1 Male, 72-year-old, secondary osteoarthritis due to avascular necrosis of the femoral head in left hip, Brooker I 1a. Preoperative pelvic AP X-ray 1b. Postoperative pelvic AP X-ray after THA(3 months)

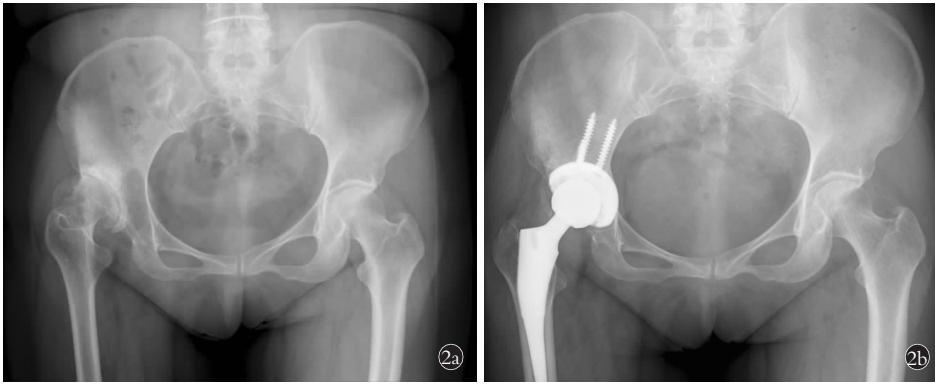


图 2 患者,女,75 岁,右侧髋臼发育不良继发骨关节炎,Brooker II 型
2a. 术前骨盆前后位 X 线片 2b. 全髋关节置换术后 3 个月时骨盆前后位 X 线片上示异位骨化

Fig. 2 Female, 75-year-old, secondary osteoarthritis due to acetabular dysplasia in right hip, Brooker II 2a. Pre-operative pelvic AP X-ray 2b. Post-operative pelvic AP X-ray after THA (3 months)

东等^[2]报道的 292 髋中有 79 髋(27.1%)发生异位骨化,其中骨关节炎患者 HO 发生率高达 34.6%。目前尚无有效手段可以完全避免 THA 后 HO 的发生,而一旦 HO 在 X 线片上可见,惟有手术切除才能“根治”,但复发率高,因而对高危人群进行预防显得尤为重要。

目前常用的预防措施主要有两种:(1)非甾体类抗炎药。其作用机制是通过抑制环氧化酶,阻止前列腺素的合成,抑制间充质细胞向成骨细胞分化。Kan 等^[10]综合文献(包括 5 995 例患者)后提出,NSAIDs 较安慰剂能明显降低 THA 后 HO 率 [$OR = 2.786, 95\% CI (1.879 \sim 3.993)$],选择性 NSAIDs 与非选择性 NSAIDs 的预防效果类似 [$OR = 0.798 9, 95\% CI (0.550 6 \sim 1.125)$],但选择性 NSAIDs 较非选择性 NSAIDs 能明显减低胃肠道反应概率 [$OR = 0.48, 95\% CI (0.24 \sim 0.97), P = 0.042$]。徐步国等^[11]Meta 分析认为选择性 COX-2 抑制剂与非选择性 NSAIDs 药物预防全髋关节置换术后异位骨化效果相当 [$RR = 1.08, 95\% CI (0.71 \sim 1.64), P = 0.73$],但考虑到非选择性 NSAIDs 药物的胃肠道不良反应,更推荐 COX-2 抑制剂。(2)局部放疗。原理是改变快速分化细胞 DNA 结构,从而阻止多能间质细胞转化为成骨细胞。Milakovic 等^[12]综合文献认为,术前放疗与术后放疗效果类似。Liu 等^[13]发现,THA 术后单剂量 7 Gy 与单剂量 4 Gy 均有一定的 HO 预防效果,但是 7 Gy 效果更明显。

3.2 已报道 NSAIDs 联合放疗预防全髋关节置换术后异位骨化的探索

鉴于 NSAIDs 与局部放疗均具有一定的 HO 预防效果,但均欠理想,且两者是分别通过不同的预防机制发挥作用,故两者联用也许较单用能更有效预防 HO 的发生。Pohl 等^[14]将接受全髋关节置换术的患者分为 NSAIDs 与局部放疗联用组、NSAIDs 组,研究发现术后两组 HO 率分别为 7.7% 和 21.3% ($P < 0.05$),但其对照组的选择不为历史对照。Pakos 等^[15]对

54 例具有 HO 发生高危因素的患者联用 7 Gy 单剂量放疗与吲哚美辛 75 mg,每日 1 次,共 15 d,术后总 HO 率为 20.4%,其中仅 1 例出现有症状的 HO,认为联用可有效预防 THA 后 HO,且不会增加不良反应率,但此研究中,作者未比较联用与单用的预防效果差异。之后,该作者先后发表 2 篇联用与单用 NSAIDs 预防效果差异的研究,第 1 篇回顾性研究将具 HO 发生高危因素的 99 例患者分为 55 例单用 NSAIDs 组(吲哚美辛,75 mg,每日 1 次,共 15 d),与 44 例联用组(术后 3 d 内单剂量 7 Gy 加吲哚美辛 75 mg,每日 1 次,共 15 d),术后两组 HO 率分别为 34.5% 与 27.3%,两者差异无统计学意义 ($P = 0.5$),两组不良反应率差异亦无统计学意义^[16]。该作者第 2 篇前瞻性研究中,47 例单用 NSAIDs 组的 HO 率为 27.6%,49 例联用组 HO 率为 8.2%,两者差异有统计学意义 ($P = 0.01$),而不良反应率差异无统计学意义^[17]。但该作者并未给出 2 篇论文出现不同结果的具体解释,而且,2 篇论文中均缺乏联用与单用局部放疗预防效果差异的研究。

目前国外已有较多 NSAIDs 或局部放疗预防 HO 的应用,但国内这方面的临床应用很少,更鲜见两者联用的报道,导致目前国内 HO 发生率较高,严重影响 THA 效果。所以,需要寻找一种预防 THA 后 HO 高效且安全的预防措施。

3.3 结论

本研究表明:(1)各组 HO 百分比及不良反应发生率差异均无统计学意义,与 Pakos 等^[16]的回顾性研究结果类似。(2)在采取一定预防措施后,各组虽仍有一定的 Brooker I、II 型概率,但均没有 Brooker III、IV 型发生,这与 Winkler 等^[4]的结果一致。虽然 NSAIDs 与局部放疗是通过不同的作用机制来预防 HO 发生,但是目前仍缺少足够多的证据支持联用的高效性,可能需要进一步多中心、大样本的前瞻性研究。因目前对放疗是否可增加恶性肿瘤风险的看法仍存在争论^[18-20],且其价格相对较高,而

NSAIDs 虽有一定的胃肠道反应风险,但近年来,选择性 NSAIDs(如塞来昔布等)对胃肠道的风险较之前吲哚美辛等已显著减小,甚至对有严重胃肠道风险的患者,配合质子泵抑制剂等应用,也是安全的。另外,NSAIDs 虽理论上有一定的心血管风险,但也没有明确证据表明短期(20 d 之内)应用塞来昔布或其他 NSAIDs,会导致严重心血管不良反应,且 NSAIDs 更简单、经济,兼具镇痛功能。因此,对具有 THA 后 HO 发生高危因素的患者进行常规预防时,仍首先推荐非选择性 NSAIDs。

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