

·临床研究论著·

高血压病人在全膝关节置換术中不同时期应用止血带的临床效果比较

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【摘要】目的 探讨止血带在高血压病人全膝关节置換术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)中的使用效果,分析合并高血压的TKA病人在不同时期使用止血带对术中失血、术后失血、术后康复锻炼以及术后并发症等方面的影响。**方法** 2015年3月至2018年3月因膝骨关节炎于我院接受初次TKA的60例高血压病人,根据止血带使用时间的不同分为三组,其中A组20例病人在切皮前开始使用气囊止血带,缝合完毕加压包扎后松开;B组20例病人在安放水泥型膝关节假体前开始使用气囊止血带,缝合完毕加压包扎后松开;C组20例病人在安放水泥型膝关节假体前开始使用气囊止血带,骨水泥凝固后松开。分别记录3组病人术中、术后失血量,围手术期输血量。采用疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评价病人疼痛情况、美国膝关节协会评分(knee society score, KSS)评价病人术后3 d、3周、1年的膝关节功能。**结果** A组的术中失血量为(170.81 ± 34.83) ml,B组为(194.95 ± 24.96) ml,C组为(248.88 ± 25.86) ml,差异有统计学意义($F=5.834, P=0.022$);A组总失血量为(923.56 ± 197.79) ml,B组为(773.67 ± 183.76) ml,C组为(827.50 ± 182.79) ml,差异有统计学意义($F=4.733, P=0.031$)。A组术后3 d肿胀率及VAS评分[$9.93\% \pm 0.97\%$ 、(7.32 ± 1.26)分]明显高于B组[$6.03\% \pm 0.85\%$ 、(4.72 ± 0.82)分]及C组[$5.91\% \pm 0.73\%$ 、(4.94 ± 0.63)分];术后3周时,A组的KSS评分为(46.74 ± 6.72)分,明显低于B组的[(69.72 ± 7.93) 分]、C组的[(68.83 ± 7.86) 分];上述差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.05)。术后1年,3组之间的KSS评分差异无统计学意义($F=2.314, P=0.834$)。A组有1例发生深静脉血栓,有1例发生术后贫血,2例发生肌间静脉血栓,B组无并发症出现,C组有1例发生肌间静脉血栓。**结论** 安放水泥型膝关节假体前开始使用止血带,缝合完毕加压包扎后松开,可明显改善病人的术中出血量及术后近期功能效果,术后并发症少,但远期临床疗效有待进一步观察。

【关键词】 骨性关节炎;高血压;止血带;关节成形术,置換,膝

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the effect of tourniquet on total knee arthroplasty (TKA) in patients with hypertension, and to analyze the effects of tourniquet on blood loss during and after operation, rehabilitation exercise and complications after operation in patients with hypertension undergoing TKA.
Methods Total of 60 hypertensive patients with knee osteoarthritis who received TKA for the first time in our hospital from March 2015 to March 2018 were collected. According to the time of tourniquet use, they were divided into three groups. Among them, in group A (20 cases) balloon tourniquet was used before skin incision and loosened after suture and compression bandage. Twenty patients in group B began to use the balloon tourniquet before placing the cement type knee prosthesis, and after the suture was completed, the compression bandage was released. Twenty patients in group C began to use air bag tourniquet before placing cement type knee prosthesis, and the tourniquet was released after bone cement solidification. Blood loss during and after operation and perioperative blood transfusion were recorded in three groups. Visual analogue scale (VAS) was used to evaluate the pain of patients and Knee Society score (KSS) was used to evaluate the knee function of

patients 3 days, 3 weeks and 1 year after operation. **Results** The intraoperative blood loss in groups A, B and C was (170.81 ± 34.83) ml, (194.95 ± 24.96) ml, and (248.88 ± 25.86) ml respectively. The difference was statistically significant ($F=5.834$, $P=0.022$). The total blood loss in groups A, B and C was (923.56 ± 197.79) ml, (773.67 ± 183.76) ml, and (827.50 ± 182.79) ml respectively. The difference was statistically significant ($F=4.733$, $P=0.031$). The swelling rate and VAS score in group A ($9.93\% \pm 0.97\%$ and 7.32 ± 1.26) were significantly higher than those in group B ($6.03\% \pm 0.85\%$ and 4.72 ± 0.82) and group C ($5.91\% \pm 0.73\%$ and 4.94 ± 0.63). At 3rd week after operation, the KSS score in group A was (46.74 ± 6.72) , which was significantly lower than that in group B (69.72 ± 7.93) and group C (68.83 ± 7.86). There was no significant difference in KSS score among the three groups one year after operation ($F=2.314$, $P=0.834$). In group A, there were 1 case of deep venous thrombosis, 1 case of anemia after operation, and 2 cases of intermuscular venous thrombosis. No complications occurred in group B, and there was 1 case of intermuscular venous thrombosis in group C. **Conclusion** Tourniquet was used before cement type knee prosthesis was placed, and loosening of tourniquet after pressure dressing following suture can significantly reduce the intraoperative blood loss and improve short-term postoperative functional effect of patients, with fewer complications after operation, but the long-term clinical efficacy remains to be further observed.

[Key words] Osteoarthritis; Hypertension; Tourniquet; Arthroplasty, replacement, knee

随着人口老龄化的发展,骨关节疾病发病率越来越高^[1,2],严重危害老年人健康,给社会带来沉重负担。膝关节炎病人晚期表现为疼痛、畸形、活动障碍,目前临床采用的全膝关节置换术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)已成为治疗晚期膝关节炎的金标准^[3,4]。膝关节解剖结构比较复杂,周围血供丰富,关节置换术中截骨、松解软组织、切除滑膜时容易导致术中及术后大量出血,病人围手术期极易发生贫血,导致病人出现感染、术后功能恢复差等并发症,且手术伤口不易愈合,病人术后恢复慢,平均住院时间延长,病人无法早日下床活动,影响早期功能锻炼,最终导致术中血栓发病率增加,如何控制围手术期血液的丢失,是手术医师一直关注的问题^[5,6]。

传统TKA手术中,手术全程使用下肢止血带,可以使截骨面干燥洁净、手术视野清晰,减少骨水泥与血液的混合,有利于术者的操作,同时有利于骨水泥对膝关节假体的固定^[7]。但是术中止血带的使用同时会增加术后隐性失血量,术后病人因止血带使用造成的组织缺血再灌注引起神经血管损伤,造成股四头肌的损伤,导致大腿疼痛、肿胀加剧,影响下肢早期康复,增加肺栓塞和深静脉血栓形成(deep vein thrombosis, DVT)的发生率,严重者引起横纹肌溶解症等罕见并发症^[8]。

高血压疾病对于TKA有较大影响,一方面病人术中容易出现心血管意外,增加手术风险;另一方面导致病人术中及术后出血量较大,增加手术风险,病人预后较差^[9]。高血压病人术中应用止血带是否可以有效减少术中出血量,目前仍然未见报道。

本课题组基于以上研究背景,探讨合并高血压病人进行TKA时,分别从术中、术后失血量,术后病

人的功能恢复以及并发症发生率方面分析术中不同时间应用止血带对于TKA疗效的影响,为高血压病人进行TKA提供临床数据。

资料与方法

一、纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:①经保守治疗无效后行初次TKA者;②膝骨关节炎Kellgren-Lawrance(K-L)分级为Ⅲ级或Ⅳ级;③合并高血压;④无合并其他骨折等影响病人术后下地锻炼的疾病。

排除标准:①病人膝关节内翻或外翻畸形大于15°;②膝关节翻修手术;③类风湿性关节炎。

二、一般资料

根据纳入与排除标准,收集我院骨科2015年3月至2018年3月因膝骨关节炎合并高血压行初次单侧TKA的60例病人,根据使用止血带的时间的不同将病人分为三组,A组病人在切皮前开始使用气囊止血带,缝合完毕加压包扎后松开;B组病人在安放水泥型膝关节假体前开始使用气囊止血带,缝合完毕加压包扎后松开;C组病人在安放水泥型膝关节假体前开始使用气囊止血带,骨水泥凝固后松开。其中A组病人20例,男10例,女10例;年龄为 (65.23 ± 7.17) 岁(58~75岁)。B组病人20例,男9例,女11例,年龄为 (65.84 ± 6.87) 岁(53~82岁)。C组病人20例,男12例,女8例,年龄为 (66.16 ± 6.82) 岁(54~83岁)。三组间病人临床一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05),具有可比性,见表1。

三、治疗方法

(一)血压管理

住院病人根据血压情况分别治疗。①对1、2级

表 1 三组病人临床一般资料比较

组别	例数	性别 (男/女,例)	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	身高 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,m)	体重 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,kg)	BMI ($\bar{x} \pm s$,kg/m ²)	术前 KSS 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,分)	入院 Hb 值 ($\bar{x} \pm s$,g/L)
A 组	20	10/10	65.23±7.17	1.67±0.12	65.72±10.32	25.61±3.44	35.97±2.30	113.63±10.35
B 组	20	9/11	65.84±6.87	1.68±0.15	64.62±9.82	26.03±3.96	35.60±2.20	116.28±11.29
C 组	20	12/8	66.16±6.82	1.64±0.13	62.83±10.43	26.15±4.13	35.37±1.94	114.51±11.73
$F(\chi^2)$ 值	-	1.243	1.352	1.217	1.836	1.533	1.262	1.621
P 值	-	0.352	0.426	0.537	0.363	0.384	0.337	0.351

原发性高血压病人,术前继续用抗高血压药物(未使用会影响术中出血的药物)治疗,舒张压<110 mmHg不必强行要求血压降至正常;②对3级高血压病人,控制收缩压<160 mmHg,舒张压<110 mmHg,且平稳1~2周,待病情稳定后施行择期手术;③针对单纯收缩期高血压病人,其收缩压控制在160 mmHg以内。所有病人降压药持续至手术前夜,术后4 h按照病人在家口服降压药习惯规律服用降压药。注意监测病人血压波动情况,必要时请心内科会诊^[10]。

(二) 手术方法

所有手术均由同一组医生实施,均为硬腰联合麻醉。A组病人在切皮前开始使用气囊止血带,缝合完毕加压包扎后松开;B组病人在安放水泥型膝关节假体前开始使用气囊止血带,缝合完毕加压包扎后松开;C组病人在安放水泥型膝关节假体前开始使用气囊止血带,骨水泥凝固后松开。采用膝关节前正中切口,髌旁内侧入路切开关节囊显露关节,股骨侧采用髓内定位法定位股骨机械轴,调整截骨角度和截骨量,行股骨远端截骨;然后采用平行于后髁连线的四合一截骨板,参照股骨髁间线或股骨滑车中轴线,行股骨四合一截骨和髁间截骨,注意清除后侧骨赘及籽骨。胫骨侧采用髓外定位法,调整内外侧截骨量,依据情况松解挛缩的软组织并调整内外侧平衡,试模调试以达到软组织平衡、内外翻稳定以及下肢机械轴线恢复,最后置入相应的TKA假体。

(三) 术后康复

所有病人术后均由麻醉医生给予相同配方的静脉镇痛泵治疗[生理盐水100 ml、芬太尼(宜昌人福,中国)0.2 mg、地塞米松(山东新华,中国)5 mg、帕洛诺司琼注射液(江苏恒瑞,中国)5 ml、酮咯酸氨丁三醇注射液(山东新时代,中国)180 mg];三组病人术后第1天复查血红蛋白(Hb)值低于70 g/L则考虑予以输血,白蛋白低于30 g/L考虑2~4瓶人血白蛋白(杰特贝林,德国)静滴。所有病人术后均抬高患肢,

术区冰袋持续冷敷24 h,术后8 h开始依诺肝素钠(深圳天道,中国)皮下注射预防下肢DVT,至术后3~5 d,改用阿司匹林肠溶片(拜耳,德国)口服。术后第1天开始床上踝泵活动和股四头肌等长收缩锻炼,下午开始持助行器下地行走,术后第3 d予以机器辅助关节活动度训练。

四、主要观察指标

记录并比较三组间Hb值、术中失血量、隐性失血量、输血量、引流量、肿胀率、术后3 d疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)以及术后3周、1年的美国膝关节协会评分(knee society score, KSS)。

五、统计学分析

所有测量数据均采用SPSS 21.0(IBM公司,美国)统计学软件处理,计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)的形式表示,组间年龄、身高、体重、身体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、KSS评分、Hb值、手术时间、住院天数、术中失血量、引流量、总输血量、总失血量、隐形失血量、肿胀率、VAS评分的比较采用独立样本t检验,性别、并发症例数的比较采用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、手术一般情况

A组使用止血带时间为(55.36±13.63) min,B组使用止血带时间为(28.92±6.38) min,C组使用止血带时间为(13.36±1.84) min,三组间比较,差异有统计学意义($F=5.283,P=0.023$)。

A组手术时间为(110.73±11.83) min,B组为(110.25±14.84) min,C组为(113.62±8.95) min,三组间比较,差异无统计学意义($F=3.643,P=0.363$)。

A组术后住院天数为(5.73±0.54) d,B组为(5.41±0.47) d,C组为(5.34±0.65) min,三组间比较,差异无统计学意义($F=4.953,P=0.421$)。

二、术后围手术期失血量比较

在术中失血量、总失血量及总输血量方面,A组

为[(170.81±34.83) ml, (923.56±197.79) ml、(484.85±93.87) ml],B组为[(194.95±24.96) ml、(773.67±183.76) ml、(623.95±148.75) ml],C组为[(248.88±25.86) ml、(827.50±182.79) ml、(703.68±147.73) ml],三组之间的差异具有统计学意义($F=5.834, P=0.022$; $F=4.733, P=0.031$; $F=5.262, P=0.032$);在引流量及隐性失血量方面,B组[(50.89±16.02) ml、(527.83±163.73) ml]、C组[(49.86±25.88) ml、(528.76±135.72) ml]较A组[(76.92±25.93) ml、(675.83±184.74) ml]明显降低,三组间比较,差异有统计学意义($F=6.379, P=0.019$; $F=4.462, P=0.027$),见表2。

三、术后康复情况比较

A组术后3 d的肿胀率(9.93%±0.97%)及VAS评分[(7.32±1.26)分]明显高于B组[6.03%±0.85%、(4.72±0.82)分]和C组[5.91%±0.73%、(4.94±0.63)分],三组间比较,差异有统计学意义($F=3.683, P=0.017$; $F=3.832, P=0.038$)。A组术后3周KSS评分[(46.74±6.72)分]明显低于B组[(69.72±7.93)分]、C组[(68.83±7.86)分],三组间比较,差异有统计学意义($F=4.123, P=0.032$)。术后1年三组间膝关节KSS评分的差异无统计学意义($F=2.314, P=0.834$,表3)。

四、术后并发症发生情况

60例病人术后恢复较好,切口均愈合良好;A组

有1例发生DVT,有1例发生术后贫血,2例发生肌间静脉血栓,B组无并发症出现,C组有1例发生肌间静脉血栓。三组均未发生急性心肌梗死、脑梗死、肺栓塞等其他术后并发症。

讨 论

高血压是老年病人常见疾病,主要作用于血管,包括内皮细胞损伤、血管壁增厚、血管壁腔比增高和小动脉的稀少,病人血管壁结构破坏,同时病人血压较高,术中或者术后病人出血量较多^[11,12]。国外学者研究发现膝骨关节炎合并高血压的病人行TKA手术围手术期失血量较没有高血压的病人明显增加,且高血压病人术后出血量明显增多^[13]。其他疾病合并高血压时,可明显增加手术病人的输血量^[14]。合并高血压的病人TKA切皮暴露过程中出血量较多,分析可能有两方面原因,一方面虽然病人血压已经控制在合理范围内,但是病人术中血压波动范围比较大,收缩压往往较高,增加术中出血量^[15-17];另一方面,高血压病人术中使用电凝或者纱布止血时,止血效果较正常病人效果差,使得病人术中出血量较多^[18,19]。所以对于合并高血压的病人,在TKA术中使用止血带对减少围手术期失血有着重要的意义。

止血带作为手术中重要的止血手段,在关节置换手术中应用广泛,且在合并高血压的病人中应用

表2 三组病人手术期失血情况比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	Hb值(g/L)			术中失血量 (ml)	引流量 (ml)	总输血量 (ml)	总失血量 (ml)	隐性失血量 (ml)
		术后1 d	术后3 d	术后5 d					
A组	20	114.83±13.62	107.82±10.62	109.43±10.82	170.81±34.83	76.92±25.93	484.85±93.87	923.56±197.79	675.83±184.74
		108.19±10.23	106.72±10.32	108.87±9.83	194.95±24.96	50.89±16.02	623.95±148.75	773.67±183.76	527.83±163.73
C组	20	103.23±9.83	105.42±9.14	109.83±7.79	248.88±25.86	49.86±25.88	703.68±147.73	827.50±182.79	528.76±135.72
		3.247	3.692	4.127	5.834	6.379	5.262	4.733	4.462
P值	-	0.031	0.027	0.029	0.022	0.019	0.032	0.031	0.027

表3 三组病人术后康复情况比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	术后3 d肿胀率 (%)	术后3 d VAS评分 (分)	术后3周KSS评分 (分)	术后1年KSS评分 (分)
A组	20	9.93±0.97	7.32±1.26	46.74±6.72	95.94±3.84
B组	20	6.03±0.85	4.72±0.82	69.72±7.93	96.65±3.71
C组	20	5.91±0.73	4.94±0.63	68.83±7.86	96.74±3.83
F值	-	3.683	3.832	4.123	2.314
P值	-	0.017	0.038	0.032	0.834

能获得很好的止血效果^[18,20]。在本研究中,膝关节置换全程使用止血带总失血量比单纯截骨时和截骨到缝皮结束时使用止血带减少约 320 ml 和 200 ml,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。高血压对于 TKA 术后功能锻炼及恢复并不会产生明显的影响,使用止血带病人术后早期会出现疼痛及功能肿胀,但是对远期效果并不会产生明显影响,需要特别注意的是使用止血带可明显增加病人 DVT 及肌间静脉血栓的危险^[21,22]。在本课题研究中,通过在截骨、安装假体时及截骨至缝合时使用止血带较全程使用止血带可以明显减少术后出血,且术后肿胀率明显降低,可能是因为术中使用止血带会导致病人血管壁损伤,肌肉缺血再灌注损伤,且横纹肌溶解,导致病人术后出血量增加,肢体肿胀严重,影响术后功能恢复情况。

止血带的使用会导致高血压病人术中手术风险的增加^[23]。高血压病人的血管壁比较脆弱,调节功能降低,应激状态下更易突发心血管事件,而止血带的使用可刺激交感神经,引发血流动力学的剧烈波动,从而增大术中出现心肌缺血或急性心肌梗死的风险^[24,25],麻醉师需要术中应用抑制交感神经的药物有效控制应激反应,维持手术稳定性^[26-28]。止血带同时会引起病人的肺功能一定程度的损伤,高血压病人血管内皮功能障碍导致内皮素/一氧化氮失衡,从而可能影响肺功能^[29,30]。本研究中可见,全程使用止血带的病人术后贫血、DVT 及肌间静脉血栓的发生率均较其余两组明显升高,在高血压病人进行 TKA 使用止血带时,应当谨慎选择止血带使用时间,同时在麻醉师的严密监控下进行,避免病人出现止血带反应。

综上所述,安放水泥型膝关节假体前开始使用止血带,缝合完毕加压包扎后松开,可明显改善病人的术中出血量及术后近期功能效果,术后并发症少,但远期临床疗效有待进一步观察。高血压病人术中使用止血带同时会导致病人心脏、肝脏损伤及血栓的发生概率增加,合并高血压病人使用止血带需谨慎,个体化使用。

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