

保残双束重建技术在军事训练致后交叉韧带损伤中的应用

金文铭¹ 向杜磊² 沈阳² 赵根² 李涵² 李宝² 郑佳³ 刘欣伟²

【摘要】目的 探讨保残双束重建技术治疗军事训练致后交叉韧带(posterior cruciate ligament, PCL)损伤的临床疗效。**方法** 回顾分析2018年12月至2020年12月北部战区总医院骨科收治的18例膝关节PCL损伤军人病例的临床资料,在膝关节镜下应用自体半腱肌腱、股薄肌腱联合腓骨长肌腱前半部分双束双隧道保残重建PCL。其中,男14例,年龄为(28.5±5.2)岁(18~40岁);女4例,年龄为(21.5±4.5)岁(15~34岁)。PCL损伤均由于军事训练导致,国际膝关节文献委员会(IKDC)评分为(61.37±8.49)分,改良Lysholm膝关节评分为(62.20±5.67分);膝关节活动度为95.83°±8.15°。**结果** 手术时间为(90.7±5.7)min(80~120 min)。术后切口均一期愈合。所有病例均获随访,随访时间为(12.0±1.0)个月。末次随访时,后抽屉试验阳性1例,反Lachman试验阳性1例。术后IKDC评分为(84.67±3.67)分,改良Lysholm评分为(90.37±4.49),均显著优于术前,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。术后1个月膝关节活动度为83.5°±8.7°,末次随访时为115.3°±11.4°,术后末次随访的临床数据与术前比较,差异存在统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。术后MRI、三维CT复查示重建PCL形态及位置满意。**结论** 应用保残双束重建技术治疗军事训练致PCL损伤,疗效满意。

【关键词】 军事训练伤;后交叉韧带;双束重建;保残重建

Application of Double Bundles Reconstruction Technique in Posterior Cruciate Ligament Injury Caused by Military Training. JIN Wen-ming¹, XIANG Du-lei², SHEN Yang², ZHAO Gen², LI Han², LI Bao², ZHENG Jia³, LIU Xin-wei². ¹Postgraduate Training Base, General Hospital of Northern Theater Command, China Medical University, Shenyang 110016, China; ²Department of Orthopaedics, Northern Theater Command General Hospital, Shenyang 110016, China; ³Department of Anesthesiology, Northern Theater Command General Hospital, Shenyang 110016, China

Corresponding author: LIU Xin-wei, E-mail: liuxinweils@126.com

[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the clinical efficacy of preserving double-bundle reconstruction technique in treating posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) injury caused by military training. **Methods** The clinical data of 18 military patients with PCL injury admitted to the Department of Orthopedics of Northern Theater Command General Hospital from December 2018 to December 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. The PCL was reconstructed by double bundles and double tunnels in the front half of the prefibular tendon with autotendon semitendinogracilis tendon combined with prefibular tendon under knee arthroscopy. There were 14 males aged (28.5±5.2) years (18~40 years) and 4 females aged (21.5±4.5) years (15~34 years). PCL injuries were all caused by military training. IKDC score was 61.37±8.49 and Lysholm knee score was 62.20±5.67. The range of motion of knee joint was 95.83°±8.15°. **Results** The operation time was (90.7±5.7) min (80~120 min). All the incisions healed in one stage. All patients were followed up for (12.0±1.0) months. At the last follow-up, 1 case was positive for the back drawer test and 1 case was positive for the reverse Lachman test. The IKDC score of postoperative patients was 84.67 ± 3.67, and the modified Lysholm score was 90.37 ± 4.49, which were significantly better than those before surgery, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). The range of motion of knee joint was 83.5°±8.7° at 1st month after surgery, and 115.3°±11.4° at the last follow-up. There was statistical difference between the clinical data of the last follow-up and the preoperative data ($P < 0.05$).

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作者单位:1. 中国医科大学北部战区总医院研究生培养基地,沈阳 110016;2. 北部战区总医院骨科,沈阳 110016;3. 北部战区总医院麻醉科,沈阳 110016

通信作者:刘欣伟,E-mail:liuxinweils@126.com

Postoperative MRI and 3D CT reexamination showed satisfactory morphology and location of reconstructed PCL.

Conclusion The technique of preserving double-bundle reconstruction is effective for PCL injury caused by military training.

[Key words] Military training injury; Posterior cruciate ligament; Double bundle reconstruction; Residual reconstruction

后交叉韧带(posterior cruciate ligament, PCL)是限制膝关节胫骨后移和旋转稳定性的主要结构^[1-2]。近期的生物力学研究发现PCL的前外侧束和后内侧束在膝关节的活动中起协同作用,以维持膝关节的稳定性^[3-4]。

随着体育运动的广泛开展,PCL损伤率逐渐提高。流行病学研究表明,PCL损伤在普通人群中的发病率为3%,在军队的发生率会明显高于普通人群,且PCL损伤很少单独发生,约95%的PCL撕裂与膝关节内的其他组织结构损伤一起发生。如果PCL损伤未行早期治疗,膝关节持续不稳会导致关节疼痛、功能受限甚至退行性骨关节炎^[5]。

PCL重建的手术方式主要包括单束和双束重建,双束重建包含重建前外侧束和后内侧束,恢复正常解剖结构和膝关节生物力学。与单束重建相比,双束重建能更好地恢复膝关节的旋转稳定性^[6],将膝关节运动功能恢复到接近损伤前的水平。本研究通过观察比较18例病人手术前后的国际膝关节文献委员会(IKDC)评分、改良Lysholm膝关节评分等指标,探讨应用自体半腱肌腱、股薄肌腱联合腓骨长肌腱前半部分行双束双隧道重建PCL的临床疗效。

资料与方法

一、纳入标准与排除标准

纳入标准:①MRI证实为PCL损伤,后抽屉试验阳性;②年龄>18岁;③单侧PCL损伤,且不合并其他韧带损伤;④关节镜下显示PCL撕裂且留有残端。

排除标准:①多发韧带损伤;②合并三度以上软骨损伤或Ottobridge分级四级;③膝关节周围骨折或存在血管神经损伤;④随访时间<12个月或失访。

二、一般资料

共纳入2018年12月至2020年12月的18例。选取的病例均为军人,男14例,年龄为(28.5±5.2)岁(18~40岁),体重为(75.2±8.7)kg;女4例,年龄为(21.5±4.5)岁(15~34岁),体重为(62.5±10.5)kg。PCL合并半月板损伤6例,合并外侧副韧带及后外侧复合体损伤1例。IKDC评分为(61.37±8.49)分,改良Lysholm膝关节评分为(62.20±5.67)分;膝关节

活动度为95.83°±8.15°。

三、手术方式

全部病例采用全麻方式,取仰卧位,术区常规消毒、铺单,术前再次检查后抽屉试验及反Lachman试验均阳性,先于膝关节外侧间隙行关节穿刺,注入生理盐水40mL扩张关节囊。分别取髌腱两侧入路常规插入关节镜,依次探查髌上囊、内外侧关节间隙、髌间窝、PCL、前交叉韧带(ACL)、半月板等组织结构。对于合并半月板损伤予以半月板修复术6例。全部病例镜下探查均存在残端保留。

取自体半腱肌腱、股薄肌腱及腓骨长肌腱的前半部分。取胫骨结节内侧纵行切口长约4cm,逐层切开,顺利取出肌腱。修剪肌腱,剔除表面肌肉组织,取外踝上方10cm作一长约3cm的外侧切口,逐层分离后取腓骨长肌腱前1/2,半腱肌腱对折做成三股后检查肌腱直径为7~8mm,腓骨长肌腱前半部分和股薄肌腱,对折后成四至五股,直径为7~8mm。肌腱两端分别留置牵引线备用,选择微钢板袢备用(可调)。

清理残端附近影响视野的滑膜组织,尽量保留残端。建立后内、后外辅助观察入路,于胫骨结节切口内侧安装定位钩,与胫骨关节面成60°角,PCL定位钩抵于胫骨足印区定位,在导针引导下钻向胫骨平台,分别建立PCL前外侧骨隧道及后内侧骨隧道。于股骨解剖止点处定位,分别钻取前外侧和后内侧股骨隧道,再次定位后,再分别钻取PCL前外侧束及后内侧束胫骨隧道。然后适当清理隧道后,将编织好的肌腱分别带入骨隧道内,牵引下自股骨内踝处顺利翻转微钢板固定肌腱股骨端。牵引胫骨隧道外口肌腱引导线,反复屈伸膝关节后,于轻度屈曲位(30°)持续行前抽屉试验下,应用比隧道直径大1mm的25mm长界面螺钉(施乐辉公司,美国)拧入胫骨隧道内固定肌腱,关节镜进入胫骨隧道内,界面螺钉尾端与移植物末端平齐,再将拉出的韧带线使用无结锚钉或可调袢钢板再次固定,将保留的骨膜覆盖胫骨侧骨膜撕脱处,再次行后抽屉试验(-),反Lachman(-)。1例存在后外侧复合体损伤,但经过PCL双束重建后,检查拨盘试验和侧方稳定性明显改善,因此我们选择不重建后外侧复合体。

切口内留置引流管 2 枚(前方、后方),逐层缝合各层组织。无菌纱布包扎,右下肢伸直位支具外固定,术毕。术后 4 周内,使用 PCL 支具伸直位固定,期间锻炼肌肉力量,进行踝泵和直腿抬高练习,给予抗凝治疗,严格防治下肢血栓形成;术后 2 周起,每周增加 30° 的膝关节活动范围,术后 4 周起可拄双拐轻微负重行走,术后 12 周进行慢跑,此时不进行旋转运动,术后 20 周逐渐恢复术前竞技运动。

四、统计学方法

采用 SPSS 21.0 统计软件(IBM 公司,美国)进行分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,手术前后多时间点间比较采用重复测量方差分析,两两比较采用配对 *t* 检验;计数资料比较采用 Wilcoxon 秩和检验及卡方检验;检验水准 α 值取双侧 0.05。

结 果

手术时间为(90.7±5.7) min(80~120 min)。术后切口均一期愈合。所有病例均获随访,随访时间为(12.0±1.0)个月。1 例存在关节僵硬,1 例出现股四头肌肌肉萎缩,经加强康复锻炼后好转。典型病例见图 1。

术后 IKDC 评分为(84.67±3.67)分,改良 Lysholm 评分为(90.37±4.49)分,均明显优于术前,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。术后 1 个月膝关节活动度为 83.5°±8.7°,末次随访时为 115.3°±11.4°,末次随访的数据与术前比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。末次随访时,后抽屉试验阳性 1 例,反 Lachman 试验阳性 1 例。术后 MRI 及三维重建示重建 PCL 形态及位置满意。

讨 论

PCL 是膝关节内强度最大的韧带,由较大的前外侧束和较小的后内侧束组成,而这两束经生物力学测试的平均失效载荷差异很大。Harner 等^[7]研究发现,前外侧束的极限载荷为(1120±362) N,刚度为(120±37) N/mm,是后内侧束平均极限载荷(419±128) N 的两倍多(刚度 57±22 N/mm)。因此,前外侧束被认为是胫骨后移和旋转的主要限制因素,因此一直是传统单束重建的重点。一些研究发现,双束重建在生物力学方面优于单束技术^[8-9]。除此之外,几项研究发现,在所有屈曲角度进行术后松弛度检查时,双束重建后的临床评分结果与单束重建相比,

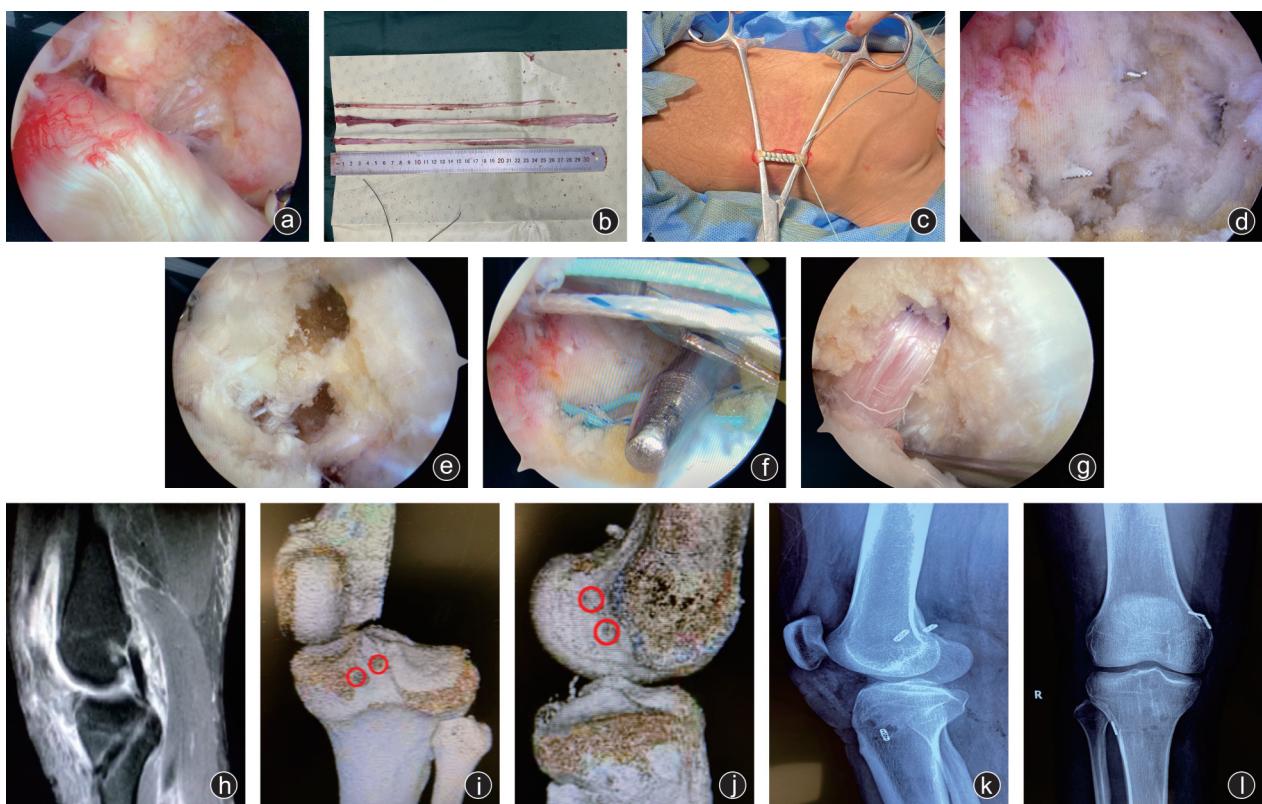


图 1 病人,男,21岁,左膝关节 PCL 损伤 a:术中镜下显示 PCL 损伤;b:术中制备移植肌腱束,从上至下依次为腓骨长肌腱、半腱肌腱、股薄肌腱;c:获取腓骨长肌腱;d:建立胫骨两骨隧道;e:术中关节镜下建立股骨两隧道;f:术中关节镜在后内侧入路观察,后外侧入路插入交换棒协助韧带通过骨隧道;g:PCL 双束双隧道重建完成;h:术后 7 d MRI 示重建韧带位置良好;i,j:术后三维 CT 可见骨道位置满意;k,l:术后 X 线片

存在显著改善^[10-11]。

有证据表明,保留交叉韧带断裂的残端,不仅可以提高术后重建韧带的稳定性,还可以增加本体感觉的恢复^[12]。一般来说,关节周围的韧带内含有机械感受器,为中枢神经系统提供有关关节位置和关节运动的信息^[13]。这种本体感觉的丧失可能会抑制关节中的保护性反射,最终导致退行性改变。与 ACL 相比,对 PCL 本体感觉的研究仍然明显不足。在少数几个专门关注 PCL 的研究中,Franchi 等^[14]通过组织学分析证明,PCL 拥有一个神经元和机械感受器网络,占韧带总面积的 1%。并且 PCL 比 ACL 具有更好的滑膜覆盖、血液循环和愈合潜力^[15],并且笔者认为在移植植物愈合时,残留纤维发生挛缩,会增加膝关节的稳定性,同时残留物会在隧道口形成一个衬垫作用,减少隧道口缘对移植植物的切割作用。

本研究中,我们采用自体半腱肌腱、股薄肌腱联合腓骨长肌腱前半部分双束双隧道保残重建 PCL 疗效满意。军事训练的科目和内容与体育爱好者、专业体育运动从业人员存在明显不同,且均为青年病例。希望我们的经验能给予同行们一些启发:①考虑 PCL 重建移植植物强度的衰减问题,采用股薄肌腱联合腓骨长肌腱前半编织成五股、半腱肌肌腱编织成三股双束重建 PCL,两束直径一般可以达到 14~16 mm,长度和强度足够,基本可以实现超强重建,胫骨隧道再使用长度为 25 mm 界面螺钉固定,保证螺钉在隧道内充分挤压移植植物,且不进入关节腔(笔者没有选择更多的股数,是考虑移植植物在隧道内的距离过短,界面螺钉有效积压距离存在减少的风险,界面螺钉与二次固定的距离会增加,会增加蹦极效应等不确定的危险因素。简而言之,我们希望移植植物在胫骨侧隧道内尽可能做到“又粗又长”,有效减少 PCL 强度衰减);②有残束尽量保留,既可以保留一部分的本体感觉,也可以当作一个衬垫,从而尽量减少“杀手角”切割重建的移植植物;③建立后外侧入路行 PCL 双束重建可以使用交换棒通过后外侧入路协助牵引,有利于判断胫骨侧隧道建立的位置,避免过度偏外或过度偏内,插入刨刀协助清理后纵隔,充分显露膝关节后方视野;④对于股骨侧的固定采用可调袢的方式,使得钢板紧贴股骨皮质,胫骨侧我们采用界面螺钉固定韧带,且再次使用关节镜进入胫骨隧道内界面螺钉尾端于移植植物末端平齐,再将拉出的韧带线使用无结锚钉或可调袢钢板再次加强固定并且强度牢靠;⑤胫骨侧隧道建立的同时,建议适用小刮勺保护,避免损伤膝后方的血管及神经。

本文只介绍 PCL 双束重建的手术经验,未对保残重建和本体感觉恢复作术后的随访和相应功能评分,对保残的讨论只是建立在理论基础上的推测,因此后续仍然需要更多的病例、更长的随访时间进行进一步研究。

综上所述,应用自体半腱肌腱、股薄肌腱联合腓骨长肌腱前半部分双束双隧道保残重建 PCL 的手术方式可行,且疗效满意。

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