

红外热成像在膝骨关节炎中医辨证中的应用价值

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摘要 目的:探讨红外热成像在膝骨关节炎(knee osteoarthritis, KOA)中医辨证中的应用价值。方法:选取 31 例双侧 KOA 患者,按照 KOA 中医辨证分型,热痹 21 例(热痹组)、痛痹 10 例(痛痹组),同时选取 28 例健康志愿者(健康志愿组)。用 SP-9000 医用红外热像仪采集 31 例 KOA 患者和 28 例健康志愿者双下肢红外热像图,根据采集的红外热像图用计算机软件测定受检者双侧膝关节前、内、外侧温度。结果:热痹组 21 例患者红外热像图表现为高温充血型,膝关节周围主体区域呈均匀红色,周围依次呈现黄色、黄色和绿色过渡带,过渡带之间存在交叉,不能明确分界;痛痹组 10 例患者红外热像图表现为低温瘀血型,膝关节周围主体区域呈绿色,边界相对清晰,周围无明显的色阶混杂;健康志愿组 28 例健康志愿者红外热像图表现为等温型,膝关节周围主体区域呈黄绿色,无明显异常温区分布,皮肤温度值与局部血流分布一致。3 组受检者膝关节前侧、内侧、外侧温度比较,组间差异均有统计学意义[(36.11 ± 0.78)℃, (32.88 ± 0.48)℃, (33.69 ± 1.42)℃, $F = 40.220$, $P = 0.000$; (36.05 ± 0.75)℃, (32.81 ± 0.65)℃, (33.94 ± 1.38)℃, $F = 37.030$, $P = 0.000$; (36.04 ± 0.66)℃, (33.28 ± 0.72)℃, (34.45 ± 1.03)℃, $F = 39.290$, $P = 0.000$]。热痹组膝关节前侧、内侧、外侧温度均高于健康志愿组($P = 0.000$; $P = 0.000$; $P = 0.000$);痛痹组膝关节内侧、外侧温度均低于健康志愿组($P = 0.007$; $P = 0.001$),痛痹组和健康志愿组膝关节前侧温度比较,差异无统计学意义($P = 0.052$)。结论:通过膝关节红外热成像检查,能准确区分热痹和痛痹,为 KOA 的中医辨证提供客观依据。

关键词 骨关节炎;膝;辨证;热痹;痛痹;红外热成像术;皮肤温度

Applied value of infrared thermography in TCM syndrome differentiation for patients with knee osteoarthritis

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ABSTRACT **Objective:** To explore the applied value of infrared thermography in TCM syndrome differentiation for patients with knee osteoarthritis (KOA). **Methods:** Thirty-one patients with bilateral KOA were selected and divided into heat arthralgia group (21 cases) and pain arthralgia group (10 cases) according to TCM syndrome differentiation of KOA. Meanwhile, 28 healthy volunteers were recruited (healthy volunteers group). The infrared thermal imagings of both lower limbs of 31 KOA patients and 28 healthy volunteers were collected by using SP-9000 medical infrared thermal imaging instrument; and the anterior, medial and lateral temperatures of bilateral knee joints were measured by using computer software and the infrared thermal imagings. **Results:** Hyperthermia and engorgement were presented in the infrared thermal imagings of 21 patients in heat arthralgia group, and uniform red was presented in main regions of the knee, around which yellow and yellow green transition zone were presented in turn and crossed each other. Hypothermia and blood stasis were presented in the infrared thermal imagings of 10 patients in pain arthralgia group, and green was presented in main regions of the knee with relatively clear boundary, around which no obvious mixed colors were found. The infrared thermal imagings of 28 healthy volunteers in healthy volunteers group presented with normal temperature, and yellow green was presented in main regions of the knee. No obvious abnormal temperature zones were found and the skin temperature values were consistent with the local blood flow distribution. There were statistical differences in anterior, medial and lateral temperatures of knee joints between the 3 groups (36.11 ± 0.78, 32.88 ± 0.48, 33.69 ± 1.42 centi-degrees, $F = 40.220$, $P = 0.000$; 36.05 ± 0.75, 32.81 ± 0.65, 33.94 ± 1.38 centi-degrees, $F = 37.030$, $P = 0.000$; 36.04 ± 0.66, 33.28 ± 0.72, 34.45 ± 1.03 centi-degrees, $F = 39.290$, $P = 0.000$). The anterior, medial and lateral temperatures of knee joints were higher in heat arthralgia group compared to healthy volunteers group ($P = 0.000$; $P = 0.000$; $P = 0.000$). The medial and lateral temperatures of knee joints were lower in pain arthralgia group compared to healthy volunteers group ($P = 0.007$; $P = 0.001$). There was no

statistical difference in the anterior temperatures of knee joints between pain arthralgia group and healthy volunteers group ($P=0.052$).

Conclusion: The infrared thermography can be used to accurately distinguish heat arthralgia from pain arthralgia, so it can provide objective evidence for TCM syndrome differentiation of KOA.

Key words osteoarthritis, knee; syndrome differentiation; heat arthralgia; pain arthralgia; infrared thermography; skin temperature

膝骨关节炎(knee osteoarthritis, KOA)属中医“痹证”范畴,属本虚标实之证^[1]。中医临床辨证多以四诊资料为依据,容易受到医生主观因素的影响。本研究拟通过分析 KOA 患者膝关节红外热像图,为 KOA 的中医辨证分型提供新的依据。

1 临床资料

纳入研究的 KOA 患者共 31 例,均为 2015 年 6 月至 2015 年 12 月在河南省洛阳正骨医院/河南省骨科医院就诊的双侧 KOA 患者。男 14 例、女 17 例;年龄 43~62 岁,中位数 50 岁;病程 2~96 个月,中位数 48 个月。按照《中医内科学》中 KOA 的辨证分型标准^[2],热痹 21 例(热痹组)、痛痹 10 例(痛痹组)。同时选取 28 例健康志愿者(健康志愿组)作为对照,男 15 例、女 13 例;年龄 41~61 岁,中位数 49 岁。

2 方法

2.1 红外热成像检查 采用 SP-9000 医用红外热像仪(台湾汉唐公司)进行检查,空间分辨率 1 mrad,测温范围 10~40℃,最小解析温差 0.01℃。检查在无空气对流、无阳光直接照射的屏蔽室内进行,室温 25℃左右,相对湿度 40%~60%,检查前 12 h 禁止饮酒、吸烟、服药及熬夜。充分暴露双侧下肢,距红外摄像机镜头 2.5 m,静坐 5~10 min 后采集静息状态下的红外热成像图。采集完成后对所采集的图像进行

存储、编辑,利用计算机软件对所需部位进行温度测量。下肢图像采集后,以胫股关节间隙中心划水平线,再以其中点划其垂直线,然后分别在股骨髁上缘及胫骨结节下缘划水平线,将膝关节分为前、后、内、外侧 4 个区域,并测量膝关节前、内、外侧温度(后侧受血流影响较大,予以排除)。热像图上数据采集区为所测定部位 0.5 cm×0.5 cm 的投影区,取该区域的平均温度值,最终取双侧同一部位的平均值作为测定结果。

2.2 数据统计分析 采用 SPSS 13.0 软件进行数据统计分析。3 组膝关节同一部位温度的比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用 LSD-*t* 检验。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

3 结果

热痹组 21 例患者红外热像图表现为高温充血型,膝关节周围主体区域呈均匀红色,周围依次呈现黄色、黄色和绿色过渡带,过渡带之间存在交叉,不能明确分界[图 1(1)];痛痹组 10 例患者红外热像图表现为低温瘀血型,膝关节周围主体区域呈绿色,边界相对清晰,周围无明显的色阶混杂[图 1(2)];健康志愿组 28 例健康志愿者红外热像图表现为等温型,膝关节周围主体区域呈黄绿色,无明显异常温区分布,皮肤温度值与局部血流分布一致[图 1(3)]。

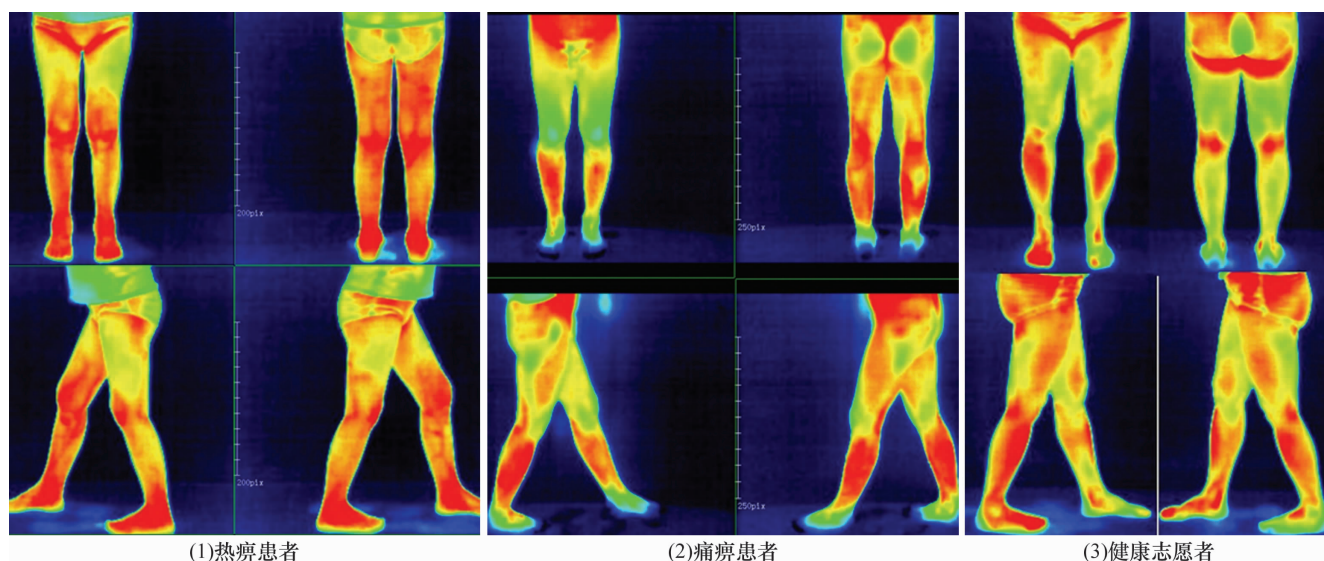


图 1 3 组受检者双下肢红外热像图

3 组受检者膝关节前侧、内侧、外侧温度比较,组间差异均有统计学意义。热痹组膝关节前侧、内侧、外侧温度均高于健康志愿组($P=0.000$; $P=0.000$; $P=0.000$);

痛痹组膝关节内侧、外侧温度均低于健康志愿组($P=0.007$; $P=0.001$),痛痹组和健康志愿组膝关节前侧温度比较,差异无统计学意义($P=0.052$)。见表 1。

表 1 3 组受检者双膝不同部位温度比较 $\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ\text{C}$

组别	例数	膝前侧温度	膝内侧温度	膝外侧温度
热痹组	21	36.11 \pm 0.78	36.05 \pm 0.75	36.04 \pm 0.66
痛痹组	10	32.88 \pm 0.48	32.81 \pm 0.65	33.28 \pm 0.72
健康志愿组	28	33.69 \pm 1.42	33.94 \pm 1.38	34.45 \pm 1.03
<i>F</i> 值		40.220	37.030	39.290
<i>P</i> 值		0.000	0.000	0.000

4 讨 论

红外热成像技术属于现代功能影像学的一个分支^[3-5],用于临床诊断已有几十年的历史,已被用于多种疾病的诊断,具有无辐射、价格低廉等优点^[6-10]。我们在临床中已将其用于多种肌肉骨骼疾病的诊断,并与解剖影像相融合,形成红外融合图像,提高了其在肌肉骨骼疾病诊断中的应用价值^[11-12]。

本研究中中医辨证为热痹者膝关节红外热像图呈现明显热区改变,主体为红色,周围依次减低,周围存在明显色阶变化,边界不清;辨证为痛痹者膝关节红外热像图呈冷区改变,主体为绿色,无明显混杂色阶,边界清晰。这与热痹组患者多为新病,以实证、阳证为主,正邪交争,导致局部皮肤温度升高;痛痹证患者病程多较长,久病多虚多瘀,血流缓慢导致局部皮肤温度降低有关。

中医临床辨证多以四诊资料为依据,容易受医生临床经验的影响,导致辨证不准确,最终影响临床治疗。红外热像图可通过测定皮肤表面的温度变化,客观、直接地反映病变部位的异常,能提示机体内部的病理变化,这与中医“司外揣内”的观点一致。

通过观察 KOA 患者膝关节红外热像图温度,能准确区分热痹和痛痹,为 KOA 的中医辨证提供客观依据。但该方法的局限性在于特异性欠佳,而且本文仅探讨了 KOA 中医证型中较为常见的热痹和痛痹,对红外热像图在 KOA 其他中医证型辨证中的应用价值还有待进一步研究。

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