

富血小板血浆关节腔注射在关节镜下微骨折术治疗距骨骨软骨损伤中的应用

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摘要 目的:探讨富血小板血浆(platelet-rich plasma, PRP)关节腔注射在关节镜下微骨折术治疗距骨骨软骨损伤(osteocondral lesion of the talus, OLT)中的应用价值。方法:回顾性分析 36 例 OLT 患者的病例资料,其中采用关节镜下微骨折术联合 PRP 关节腔注射治疗 19 例(联合治疗组),单纯采用关节镜下微骨折术治疗 17 例(手术治疗组)。比较 2 组患者治疗前、治疗后 6 个月、治疗后 12 个月踝关节疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分、足与踝关节结局评分(foot and ankle outcome score, FAOS)、美国足与踝关节协会(American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society, AOFAS)踝与后足评分及软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积。结果:①踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分。时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应($F=12.291, P=0.003$);2 组患者踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分总体比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应($F=2.617, P=0.137$);治疗前后不同时间点踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F=354.262, P=0.000$);2 组患者踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分随时间变化均呈下降趋势,但 2 组的下降趋势不完全一致[联合治疗组:(5.74 ± 1.27)分, (1.94 ± 0.64)分, (0.76 ± 0.25)分, $F=532.326, P=0.000$;手术治疗组:(5.47 ± 1.05)分, (3.21 ± 0.74)分, (1.64 ± 0.23)分, $F=70.097, P=0.000$];治疗前,2 组患者踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分比较,差异无统计学意义($t=0.833, P=0.424$);治疗后 6 个月、12 个月,联合治疗组踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分均低于手术治疗组($t=3.634, P=0.005$; $t=3.627, P=0.005$)。②FAOS。时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应($F=7.269, P=0.004$);2 组患者 FAOS 总体比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应($F=3.473, P=0.006$);治疗前后不同时间点 FAOS 的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F=856.830, P=0.000$);2 组患者 FAOS 随时间变化均呈上升趋势,但 2 组的上升趋势不完全一致[联合治疗组:(61.27 ± 3.68)分, (87.81 ± 5.19)分, (97.64 ± 2.43)分, $F=630.157, P=0.000$;手术治疗组:(60.42 ± 4.82)分, (79.70 ± 7.14)分, (91.12 ± 3.70)分, $F=240.758, P=0.000$];治疗前,2 组患者 FAOS 比较,差异无统计学意义($t=0.421, P=0.683$);治疗后 6 个月、12 个月,联合治疗组 FAOS 均高于手术治疗组($t=5.846, P=0.000$; $t=5.420, P=0.000$)。③AOFAS 踝与后足评分。时间因素和分组因素不存在交互效应($F=0.666, P=0.461$);2 组患者 AOFAS 踝与后足评分总体比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应($F=1.377, P=0.286$);治疗前后不同时间点 AOFAS 踝与后足评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F=1033.580, P=0.000$);2 组患者 AOFAS 踝与后足评分随时间变化均呈上升趋势,但 2 组的上升趋势不完全一致[联合治疗组:(66.93 ± 5.99)分, (88.19 ± 7.87)分, (98.43 ± 6.67)分, $F=498.276, P=0.000$;手术治疗组:(65.44 ± 4.82)分, (86.47 ± 8.44)分, (94.12 ± 5.09)分, $F=413.547, P=0.000$];治疗前、治疗后 6 个月,2 组患者 AOFAS 踝与后足评分比较,组间差异均无统计学意义($t=0.460, P=0.655$; $t=0.640, P=0.536$);治疗后 12 个月,联合治疗组 AOFAS 踝与后足评分高于手术治疗组($t=2.400, P=0.037$)。④软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积。时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应($F=13.723, P=0.002$);2 组患者软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积总体比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应($F=2.256, P=0.164$);治疗前后不同时间点软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F=383.914, P=0.000$);2 组患者软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积随时间变化均呈下降趋势,但 2 组的下降趋势不完全一致[联合治疗组:(1.01 ± 0.43) cm^3 , (0.30 ± 0.17) cm^3 , (0.12 ± 0.09) cm^3 , $F=204.682, P=0.000$;手术治疗组:(0.93 ± 0.37) cm^3 , (0.52 ± 0.29) cm^3 , (0.38 ± 0.11) cm^3 , $F=137.510, P=0.000$];治疗前,2 组患者软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积比较,差异无统计学意义($t=0.760, P=0.465$);治疗后 6 个月、12 个月,联合治疗组软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积均小于手术治疗组($t=2.825, P=0.018$; $t=4.012, P=0.002$)。结论:在关节镜下微骨折术治疗 OLT 中应用 PRP 关节腔注射,有利于减轻软骨下骨骨髓水肿、缓解踝关节疼痛、改善踝关节功能。

关键词 距骨;软骨疾病;关节成形术,软骨下;关节镜检查;富血小板血浆;注射,关节内

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Application of intra – articular injection of platelet – rich plasma in arthroscopic microfracture surgery for treatment of osteochondral lesion of the talus

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the applied value of intra – articular injection of platelet – rich plasma (PRP) in arthroscopic microfracture surgery for treatment of osteochondral lesion of the talus (OLT). **Methods:** The medical records of 36 OLT patients were analyzed retrospectively. Nineteen patients were treated with arthroscopic microfracture surgery and intra – articular injection of PRP (combination therapy group), while the others with arthroscopic microfracture surgery alone (surgical therapy group). The ankle pain visual analogue scale (VAS) score, foot and ankle outcome score (FAOS), American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society (AOFAS) ankle – hindfoot score and subchondral bone marrow edema (SBME) volume measured before the treatment and at 6 and 12 months after the treatment were compared between the 2 groups. **Results:** ① There was interaction between time factor and group factor in ankle pain VAS score ($F = 12.291, P = 0.003$). There was no statistical difference in ankle pain VAS scores between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was no group effect ($F = 2.617, P = 0.137$). There was statistical difference in ankle pain VAS scores between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 354.262, P = 0.000$). The ankle pain VAS scores presented a time – dependent decreasing trend in the 2 groups, while the 2 groups were inconsistent with each other in the variation tendency (combination therapy group: $5.74 \pm 1.27, 1.94 \pm 0.64, 0.76 \pm 0.25$ points, $F = 532.326, P = 0.000$; surgical therapy group: $5.47 \pm 1.05, 3.21 \pm 0.74, 1.64 \pm 0.23$ points, $F = 70.097, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in ankle pain VAS scores between the 2 groups before the treatment ($t = 0.833, P = 0.424$); while the ankle pain VAS scores were lower in combination therapy group compared to surgical therapy group at 6 and 12 months after the treatment ($t = 3.634, P = 0.005; t = 3.627, P = 0.005$). ② There was interaction between time factor and group factor in FAOS ($F = 7.269, P = 0.004$). There was statistical difference in FAOSs between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was group effect ($F = 3.473, P = 0.006$). There was statistical difference in FAOSs between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 856.830, P = 0.000$). The FAOSs presented a time – dependent increasing trend in the 2 groups, while the 2 groups were inconsistent with each other in the variation tendency (combination therapy group: $61.27 \pm 3.68, 87.81 \pm 5.19, 97.64 \pm 2.43$ points, $F = 630.157, P = 0.000$; surgical therapy group: $60.42 \pm 4.82, 79.70 \pm 7.14, 91.12 \pm 3.70$ points, $F = 240.758, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in FAOSs between the 2 groups before the treatment ($t = 0.421, P = 0.683$); while the FAOSs were higher in combination therapy group compared to surgical therapy group at 6 and 12 months after the treatment ($t = 5.846, P = 0.000; t = 5.420, P = 0.000$). ③ There was no interaction between time factor and group factor in AOFAS ankle – hindfoot score ($F = 0.666, P = 0.461$). There was no statistical difference in AOFAS ankle – hindfoot scores between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was no group effect ($F = 1.377, P = 0.286$). There was statistical difference in AOFAS ankle – hindfoot scores between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 1033.580, P = 0.000$). The AOFAS ankle – hindfoot scores presented a time – dependent increasing trend in the 2 groups, while the 2 groups were inconsistent with each other in the variation tendency (combination therapy group: $66.93 \pm 5.99, 88.19 \pm 7.87, 98.43 \pm 6.67$ points, $F = 498.276, P = 0.000$; surgical therapy group: $65.44 \pm 4.82, 86.47 \pm 8.44, 94.12 \pm 5.09$ points, $F = 413.547, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in AOFAS ankle – hindfoot scores between the 2 groups before the treatment and at 6 months after the treatment ($t = 0.460, P = 0.655; t = 0.640, P = 0.536$); while the AOFAS ankle – hindfoot scores were higher in combination therapy group compared to surgical therapy group at 12 months after the treatment ($t = 2.400, P = 0.037$). ④ There was interaction between time factor and group factor in SBME volume ($F = 13.723, P = 0.002$). There was no statistical difference in SBME volume between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was no group effect ($F = 2.256, P = 0.164$). There was statistical difference in SBME volume between different timepoints before and after the treatment, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 383.914, P = 0.000$). The SBME volume presented a time – dependent decreasing trend in the 2 groups, while the 2 groups were inconsistent with each other in the variation tendency (combination therapy group: $1.01 \pm 0.43, 0.30 \pm 0.17, 0.12 \pm 0.09$ cm³, $F = 204.682, P = 0.000$; surgical therapy group: $0.93 \pm 0.37, 0.52 \pm 0.29, 0.38 \pm 0.11$ cm³, $F = 137.510, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in SBME volume between the 2 groups before the treatment ($t = 0.760, P = 0.465$); while the SBME volume was smaller in combination therapy group compared to surgical therapy group at 6 and 12 months after the treatment ($t = 2.825, P = 0.018; t = 4.012, P = 0.002$). **Conclusion:** Application of intra – articular injection of PRP in arthroscopic microfracture surgery is helpful to reduce SBME, relieve ankle pain and improve ankle function in treatment of OLT.

Keywords talus; cartilage diseases; arthroplasty, subchondral; arthroscopy; platelet – rich plasma; injections, intra – articular

距骨骨软骨损伤(osteochondral lesion of the talus, OLT)是一种常见的累及关节软骨和软骨下骨的足踝损伤^[1]。软骨内无神经、血管和淋巴,其自我修复能力较差,因而 OLT 的治疗仍是临床上的棘手问题^[2]。对于面积较小的 OLT,临床上首选关节镜下微骨折术治疗^[3]。然而,微骨折术后损伤修复生成的纤维软骨,其均匀性和完整性较差,在结构和性能方面不如透明软骨^[4]。富血小板血浆(platelet-rich plasma, PRP)是将自体外周血通过离心等方法获得的富含血小板的血浆制品,富含多种生长因子,能够促进软骨修复、提高修复软骨的生物力学性能^[5]。目前,关于关节镜下微骨折术联合 PRP 关节腔注射治疗 OLT 的报道较少。为了探讨 PRP 关节腔注射在关节镜下微骨折术治疗 OLT 中的应用价值,我们进行了此项研究,现总结报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 选取 2017 年 9 月至 2020 年 3 月在四川省骨科医院住院治疗的 OLT 患者的病例资料进行回顾性研究。试验方案经医院医学伦理委员会审查通过。

1.2 纳入标准 ①确诊为 OLT;②年龄 18~50 岁;③采用关节镜下微骨折术联合 PRP 关节腔注射或单纯采用关节镜下微骨折术治疗;④病例资料完整。

1.3 排除标准 ①下肢力线异常者;②合并血液系统疾病、免疫性疾病或肿瘤者;③有踝关节骨折或手术史者;④病例资料存在常识性或逻辑性错误者。

2 方法

2.1 分组方法 根据采用的治疗方法,将符合要求的患者分为联合治疗组和手术治疗组。

2.2 治疗方法

2.2.1 联合治疗组 采用全身麻醉联合坐骨神经、隐神经阻滞麻醉。患者取仰卧位,患肢大腿根部上止血带,于踝关节前方标记内、外侧踝关节间隙线及胫前肌区域、腓浅神经走行。于胫前肌内侧、腓浅神经外侧、踝关节间隙平面建立标准的踝关节镜前方入路^[6],用刨刀及低温射频刀清理关节内增生的滑膜。显露骨软骨损伤区域,用软骨刮匙刮除磨损、分层及不稳定的软骨,并在正常软骨边缘用软骨刨刀进行软骨成形(软骨边缘呈斜坡状)。用专用软骨锥在软骨损伤区域的软骨下骨上打孔,孔间距 3~4 mm,深度 2~4 mm。对于术前 CT 显示软骨下骨硬化患者,钻

孔时可适当增加深度突破硬化带。打孔后松开止血带,观察打孔区域出血情况,若出血较差,可适当增加打孔深度。对于合并踝关节慢性不稳的患者,采用植入可吸收锚钉的方式修复距腓前韧带损伤;对于合并踝关节撞击的患者,于关节镜下采用骨刀或磨钻清除增生骨赘。术后 24 h 常规应用抗生素预防感染,局部冰敷以减轻创伤反应。术后即刻采用石膏托固定踝关节于中立位。

关节镜下微骨折术后第 3 天,抽取患者静脉血 20 mL,采用 2 次离心法制备 PRP,测定 PRP 及静脉血血小板浓度,确保 PRP 的血小板浓度达到静脉血的 4 倍以上。患者取仰卧位,以踝关节内侧间隙为进针点,向踝关节腔内注入 3 mL 的 PRP。注射后嘱患者主动活动踝关节数次。无菌敷料包扎,冰敷 15 min。PRP 关节腔注射每周 1 次,连续注射 3 次。

2.2.2 手术治疗组 仅采用关节镜下微骨折术治疗,治疗方法同联合治疗组。

2.2.3 术后康复训练 2 组患者均于术后第 2 天开始行直腿抬高和髋膝关节功能锻炼;术后 4 周拆除石膏托,并在充气行走靴保护下逐步负重行走,避免踝关节旋转;术后 8 周可负重行走,避免踝关节内外翻;术后 6 个月内避免剧烈运动。

2.3 疗效及安全性评价方法 比较 2 组患者治疗前、治疗后 6 个月、治疗后 12 个月踝关节疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分、足与踝关节结局评分(foot and ankle outcome score, FAOS)^[7]、美国足与踝关节协会(American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society, AOFAS)踝与后足评分^[8]及软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积。软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积测量方法^[9]:在影像存储与传输系统中,于 MRI 上测量骨髓水肿冠状面、矢状面和横断面的最大径,采用椭圆计算公式计算软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积。

2.4 数据统计方法 采用 SPSS20.0 统计软件对所得数据进行统计学分析。性别、损伤侧别的组间比较均采用 χ^2 检验;年龄、病程的组间比较均采用 t 检验;踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分、FAOS、AOFAS 踝与后足评分、软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积的比较均采用重复测量资料的方差分析;检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

3 结果

3.1 分组结果 共纳入 36 例患者,联合治疗组 19 例、手术治疗组 17 例。2 组患者基线资料比较,差

异无统计学意义,有可比性(表 1)。

3.2 疗效评价结果

3.2.1 踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分 时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应;2 组患者踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分总体比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应;治疗前后不同时间点踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分随时间变化均呈下降趋势,但 2 组的下降趋势不完全一致;治疗前,2 组患者踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分比较,差异无统计学意义;治疗后 6 个月、12 个月,联合治疗组踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分均低于手术治疗组(表 2)。

3.2.2 FAOS 时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应;2 组患者 FAOS 总体比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;治疗前后不同时间点 FAOS 的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者 FAOS 随时间变化均呈上升趋势,但 2 组的上升趋势不完全一致;治疗前,2 组患者 FAOS 比较,差异无统计学意义;治疗后 6 个月、12 个月,联合治疗组 FAOS 均高于手术

治疗组(表 3)。

3.2.3 AOFAS 踝与后足评分 时间因素和分组因素不存在交互效应;2 组患者 AOFAS 踝与后足评分总体比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应;治疗前后不同时间点 AOFAS 踝与后足评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者 AOFAS 踝与后足评分随时间变化均呈上升趋势,但 2 组的上升趋势不完全一致;治疗前、治疗后 6 个月,2 组患者 AOFAS 踝与后足评分比较,组间差异均无统计学意义;治疗后 12 个月,联合治疗组 AOFAS 踝与后足评分高于手术治疗组(表 4)。

3.2.4 软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积 时间因素和分组因素存在交互效应;2 组患者软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积总体比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应;治疗前后不同时间点软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积随时间变化均呈下降趋势,但 2 组的下降趋势不完全一致;治疗前,2 组患者软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积比较,差异无统计学意义;治疗后 6 个月、

表 1 2 组距骨骨软骨损伤患者基线资料

组别	样本量/ 例	性别/例		年龄/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	损伤侧别/例		病程/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 月)
		男	女		左侧	右侧	
联合治疗组	19	13	6	29.91 ± 1.87	11	8	25.43 ± 8.81
手术治疗组	17	10	7	27.14 ± 4.62	9	8	28.72 ± 6.96
检验统计量		$\chi^2 = 1.524$		$t = 0.920$	$\chi^2 = 0.426$		$t = 1.147$
P 值		0.847		0.549	0.662		0.751

表 2 2 组距骨骨软骨损伤患者治疗前后踝关节疼痛视觉模拟量表评分

组别	样本量/ 例	踝关节疼痛视觉模拟量表评分/($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)				F 值	P 值
		治疗前	治疗后 6 个月	治疗后 12 个月	合计		
联合治疗组	19	5.74 ± 1.27	1.94 ± 0.64	0.76 ± 0.25	2.81 ± 0.72	532.326	0.000
手术治疗组	17	5.47 ± 1.05	3.21 ± 0.74	1.64 ± 0.23	3.44 ± 0.67	70.097	0.000
合计	36	5.61 ± 1.16	2.58 ± 0.69	1.20 ± 0.24	3.13 ± 0.70	354.262 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
检验统计量		$t = 0.833$	$t = 3.634$	$t = 3.627$	2.617 ¹⁾	$F = 12.291^{2)}$,	
P 值		0.424	0.005	0.005	0.137 ¹⁾	$P = 0.003^{2)}$	

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值; 2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值。

表 3 2 组距骨骨软骨损伤患者治疗前后足与踝关节结局评分

组别	样本量/ 例	足与踝关节结局评分/($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)				F 值	P 值
		治疗前	治疗后 6 个月	治疗后 12 个月	合计		
联合治疗组	19	61.27 ± 3.68	87.81 ± 5.19	97.64 ± 2.43	82.24 ± 3.77	630.157	0.000
手术治疗组	17	60.42 ± 4.82	79.70 ± 7.14	91.12 ± 3.70	77.08 ± 5.22	240.758	0.000
合计	36	60.85 ± 4.25	83.76 ± 6.17	94.38 ± 3.07	79.66 ± 4.50	856.830 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
检验统计量		$t = 0.421$	$t = 5.846$	$t = 5.420$	3.473 ¹⁾	$F = 7.269^{2)}$,	
P 值		0.683	0.000	0.000	0.006 ¹⁾	$P = 0.004^{2)}$	

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值; 2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值。

12 个月, 联合治疗组软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积小于手术治疗组(表 5)。

3.3 典型病例 典型病例手术前后图片见图 1。

表 4 2 组距骨骨软骨损伤患者治疗前后美国足与踝关节协会踝与后足评分

组别	样本量/ 例	美国足与踝关节协会踝与后足评分/ $(\bar{x} \pm s, \text{分})$				F 值	P 值
		治疗前	治疗后 6 个月	治疗后 12 个月	合计		
联合治疗组	19	66.93 ± 5.99	88.19 ± 7.87	98.43 ± 6.67	84.52 ± 6.84	498.276	0.000
手术治疗组	17	65.44 ± 4.82	86.47 ± 8.44	94.12 ± 5.09	82.01 ± 6.12	413.547	0.000
合计	36	66.17 ± 5.41	87.33 ± 8.16	96.28 ± 5.88	83.27 ± 6.48	1 033.580 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
检验统计量		$t = 0.460$	$t = 0.640$	$t = 2.400$	1.377 ¹⁾	$F = 0.666^{2)}$,	
P 值		0.655	0.536	0.037	0.286 ¹⁾	$P = 0.461^{2)}$	

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值; 2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值。

表 5 2 组距骨骨软骨损伤患者治疗前后软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积

组别	样本量/ 例	软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积/ $(\bar{x} \pm s, \text{cm}^3)$				F 值	P 值
		治疗前	治疗后 6 个月	治疗后 12 个月	合计		
联合治疗组	19	1.01 ± 0.43	0.30 ± 0.17	0.12 ± 0.09	0.48 ± 0.23	204.682	0.000
手术治疗组	17	0.93 ± 0.37	0.52 ± 0.29	0.38 ± 0.11	0.61 ± 0.26	137.510	0.000
合计	36	0.97 ± 0.40	0.41 ± 0.23	0.25 ± 0.10	0.55 ± 0.25	383.914 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
检验统计量		$t = 0.760$	$t = 2.825$	$t = 4.012$	2.256 ¹⁾	$F = 13.723^{2)}$,	
P 值		0.465	0.018	0.002	0.164 ¹⁾	$P = 0.002^{2)}$	

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值; 2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值。

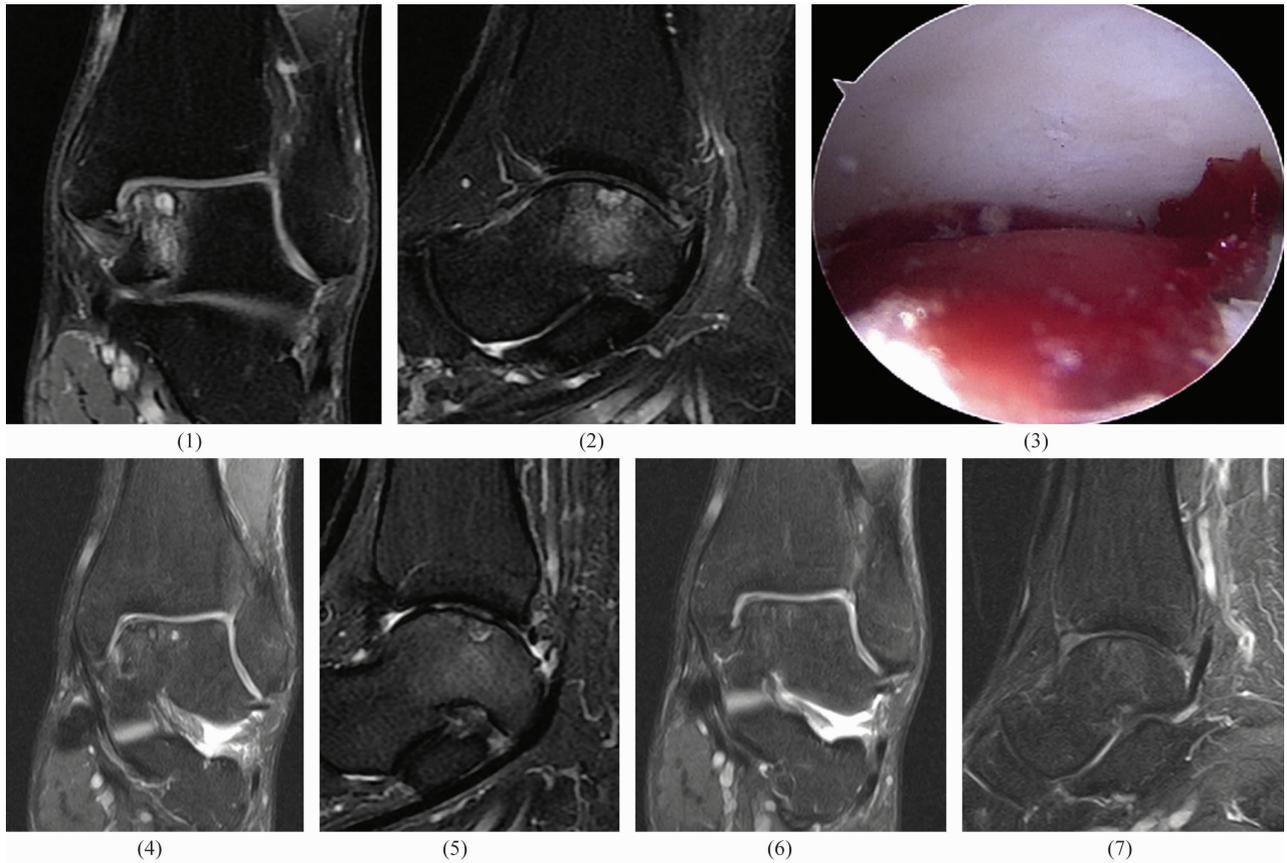


图 1 距骨骨软骨损伤关节镜下微骨折术联合富血小板血浆关节腔注射治疗前后图片

注: 患者, 男, 26 岁, 左侧距骨骨软骨损伤; (1) (2) 术前冠状位、矢状位 MRI 显示, 距骨内侧软骨损伤合并软骨下骨小面积囊变; (3) 术中行微骨折后松开止血带, 微骨折区域出血图片; (4) (5) 术后 6 个月冠状位、矢状位 MRI 显示, 软骨修复, 软骨下骨囊变面积减小、骨髓水肿面积减少; (6) (7) 术后 15 个月冠状位、矢状位 MRI 显示, 软骨修复平整, 软骨下骨囊变及骨髓水肿消失。

4 讨论

关节软骨是一种高度特化的组织,损伤后可能导致慢性疼痛、关节肿胀,甚至骨关节炎^[10]。距骨表面约 3/5 被关节软骨覆盖,在踝关节活动过程中易发生软骨损伤^[11]。对于小面积的 OLT,多数学者认为关节镜下微骨折术是首选的治疗方法^[12-13]。Park 等^[14]采用关节镜下微骨折术治疗 OLT 患者 104 例,患者踝关节功能及生活质量均显著改善。魏民等^[15]采用关节镜下微骨折术治疗 OLT 患者 42 例,患者 AOFAS 踝与后足评分较术前显著提高。关节镜下微骨折术是在关节镜下清除病变软骨后,在软骨下骨上局部打孔促使局部出血,进而利用渗出血液中含有的大量骨髓间充质干细胞(bone mesenchymal stem cell, BMSC)和细胞生长因子促进软骨修复的手术方法。局部高浓度的 BMSC 能够促进纤维软骨增生,修复软骨损伤。然而,纤维软骨与天然透明软骨在组成成分和性能上存在一定的差异:天然透明软骨主要由 I 型胶原蛋白组成,且含有大量的软骨细胞,而纤维软骨主要由 II 型胶原蛋白组成,含有的软骨细胞数量较少^[16];纤维软骨的弹性、刚度和耐磨性均较透明软骨差^[17]。Ferkel 等^[18]采用关节镜下微骨折术治疗 OLT 患者 50 例,术后 5 年病情恶化 17 例。Yang 等^[19]采用关节镜下微骨折术治疗 OLT 患者 19 例,术后 12 个月再次行关节镜检查以评估软骨修复情况,结果显示患者临床症状虽已改善,但约 40% 的病灶未能完全愈合。关节镜下微骨折术能够显著改善 OLT 患者的踝关节疼痛和功能,这可能与手术清除病变软骨后局部纤维软骨填充覆盖损伤创面,避免关节液刺激软骨下骨有关;但纤维软骨的机械性能不如透明软骨,导致部分患者术后随时间推移而出现病情恶化的情况。

PRP 是从自体外周血中分离的高血小板含量的血浆制品,其含有大量的生长因子和细胞因子,能诱导细胞增殖和促进组织修复。相关研究表明,在体外培养的间充质干细胞和软骨细胞中加入 PRP,能够促进细胞增殖及软骨细胞生成软骨基质;软骨成形术联合 PRP 关节腔注射能够增加修复软骨的厚度、促进修复软骨与正常软骨整合,在促进软骨组织的再生修复方面显著优于单纯的软骨成形术^[20-21]。Shang 等^[22]研究发现,OLT 患者的疼痛与软骨下骨骨髓水肿关系密切;而 PRP 在软骨下骨修复方面表现出良好的临床疗效^[23]。本研究结果显示,联合治疗组患

者的踝关节疼痛 VAS 评分、FAOS、AOFAS 踝与后足评分、软骨下骨骨髓水肿体积均优于手术治疗组,提示在关节镜下微骨折术治疗 OLT 中应用 PRP 关节腔注射能够提高其疗效。

我们采用关节镜下微骨折术联合 PRP 关节腔注射治疗 OLT 取得了良好的临床疗效,但在行关节镜下微骨折术时需注意:①钻孔过程中应突破硬化带或囊变区,以保证出血效果。微骨折术中常规钻孔深度为 2~4 mm,但对于软骨下骨硬化患者,可适当增加钻孔深度以突破硬化带。此外,由于 MRI 检查不能准确反映距骨囊变的深度及周围硬化带情况,建议术前行 CT 三维重建予以明确。②对于软骨损伤位置靠后的患者,在钻孔时建议使用牵引带牵开踝关节,增大操作空间,避免微骨折锥造成医源性胫骨软骨损伤。③刮除病变软骨后,采用软骨刨刀在正常软骨边缘做软骨成形,使其成为斜坡状,既利于血凝块粘附,亦可使修复软骨与正常软骨紧密整合。④术后 1 个月内应给予踝关节石膏固定,术后 1 个月在避免踝关节旋转及内外翻的前提下鼓励患者逐步负重锻炼^[24]。对于微骨折术治疗软骨损伤,术后一定的压力有利于软骨修复,但剪切力及旋转暴力则会影响修复软骨的稳定附着。

本研究结果表明,在关节镜下微骨折术治疗 OLT 中应用 PRP 关节腔注射,有利于减轻软骨下骨骨髓水肿、缓解踝关节疼痛、改善踝关节功能。但本研究尚存在样本量小、随访时间短等不足,所得结论有待进一步证实。

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