自体松质骨和骨髓间充质干细胞联合移植治疗家兔股骨头缺血性坏死的实验研究

冯建书¹,胡永成²,王保芝³,王江泳¹,刘长安⁴,曹沛宏²

- (1. 河北医科大学附属石家庄市第三医院,河北 石家庄 050011;2. 天津医院, 天津 300211;
 - 3. 河北医科大学,河北 石家庄 050017;4. 白求恩国际和平医院,河北 石家庄 050010)

目的:探讨自体松质骨和骨髓间充质干细胞联合移植治疗股骨头缺血性坏死的可能机制,为该方法应用于临床提供依 据。方法:兔龄4~5个月的新西兰大耳白兔24只,雌雄不限,随机分为2组,每组12只。采用液氮冷冻股骨头负重区的方法造 成股骨头缺血坏死模型后,A 组进行自体松质骨移植,B 组进行自体松质骨和骨髓间充质干细胞联合移植。每组术后 2、4、6、8 周 分别处死3只动物,制作股骨头标本,进行 X 线检查和组织学观察,并对术后8 周的股骨头标本进行扫描电镜观察。结果: ① X 线 观察结果。A 组术后2 周时,有2 个标本钻孔区密度不均匀,钻孔边缘清晰可见;4 周时,有3 个标本钻孔区密度增高不显著,钻孔 边缘出现硬化线;6周时有4个标本钻孔区显示有骨吸收现象,出现股骨头关节面塌陷;8周时有3个标本骨吸收现象明显,而骨 小梁结构不清晰。B组术后2周,股骨头形态均正常,钻孔区有密度增高影,质地均匀,钻孔边缘尚可分辨;4周时股骨头形态均 正常,钻孔区密度进一步升高,质地均匀,钻孔边缘变得模糊;6周时股骨头形态仍正常,钻孔区密度高而均匀,钻孔边缘出现放射 状骨小梁接合现象;8周时钻孔区密度接近周围骨质,股骨头内出现张力性和压力性骨小梁,钻孔边缘交界区骨小梁接合良好。 ②组织学观察结果。A 组术后 2 周时,移植骨发生坏死,4 个标本出现再血管化,移植区出现破骨和成骨细胞,成骨细胞的数目较 少,移植骨周围附加新生骨较薄,有少量连接现象;另2个标本局部新生血管较少,成骨细胞募集不良,新生骨组织的形成较少,无 连接现象。术后4周时,3个标本新生骨增加,连接现象增多,出现骨塑形;另3个标本移植骨无明显修复现象。术后6周时,有2 个标本新生骨量增加,有骨塑形现象;另4个标本移植骨无明显修复表现,出现骨吸收现象。术后8周时,3个标本可见到塑形的 板层骨小梁和成熟的骨髓组织;另3个标本出现较明显的骨吸收现象,局部仍有坏死骨组织存在,无明显的骨组织修复现象。B 组术后2周时,植入的松质骨发生坏死,出现局部再血管化,破骨细胞和大量的成骨细胞出现在移植区,植入的松质骨被边缘生成 的1层较厚的新生骨连接在一起;4周时骨小梁增粗变大,连接进一步加强,并出现骨髓组织;6周时骨塑形现象活跃;8周时骨塑 形现象仍然存在,可以见到塑形的板层骨小梁和成熟的骨髓组织。③扫描电镜观察结果。术后8周时,A组有3个标本在扫描电 镜下显示移植骨保持原有骨小梁结构,部分骨小梁出现虫蚀样破坏。B组标本在扫描电镜下显示,骨小梁密集,骨髓腔间隙较小, 力学结构欠完善,骨胶原纤维排列不均匀、不整齐。结论:自体松质骨和骨髓间充质干细胞联合移植治疗股骨头缺血性坏死,细胞 移植为股骨头的骨质修复提供了充足的骨髓间充质干细胞,骨修复现象活跃,可提高骨移植的成功率,促进股骨头骨组织修复。

关键词 股骨头坏死 间质干细胞移植 骨移植 动物实验 兔

Mechanism of action of spongy bone autografting combined with BMSCs transplantation on avascular necrosis of femoral head in rabbits FENG Jian-shu*, HU Yong-cheng, WANG Bao-zhi, WANG Jiang-yong, LIU Chang-an, CAO Pei-hong. * The Third Hospital of Shijiazhuang affiliated to Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050011, Hebei, China ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the mechanism of action of spongy bone autografting combined with bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells (BMSCs) transplantation on the experimental avascular necrosis of femoral head (ANFH) for the purpose of application in clinic. Methods: Twenty-four New Zealand white rabbits, 4 to 5 months old, were divided into 2 groups randomly, 12 cases in each group. After the rabbit model of ANFH were built by freezing the weight loading region of femoral head with liquid nitrogen, rabbits in group A were administrated with spongy bone autografting, while rabbits in group B were administrated with spongy bone autografting combined with BMSCs transplantation. Three rabbits selected from each group were sacrificed 2,4,6,8 weeks after the transplantation for making specimens of femoral head, which were observed with radioscopy, histological examination. Moreover, those specimens obtained 8 weeks after the transplantation were observed with scanning electron microscope. Results: Radiological observations: In group A, two specimens presented uneven density in

基金项目:河北省科技厅科技攻关项目(2007276171)

drilled area and clear images of drilled holes 2 weeks after operation, sclerosis line was showed at the margin of drilled area in 3 specimens and increase in density were not significant in drilled area 4 weeks after operation, bone resorption of drilled area and femoral head collapse appeared in 4 specimens 6 weeks after operation, three specimens presented obvious bone resorption and disordered structure of trabeculae of bone 8 weeks after operation. In group B, the shape of femoral head was normal and the bone density increased uniformly in the drilled area while the margin of drilled area could be distinguished 2 weeks after operation, the shape of femoral head was normal and the bone density further increased uniformly in the drilled area and the margin of drilled area became obscured 4 weeks after operation, the shape of femoral head was still normal and the bone density was high and uniform in the drilled area and radial conjunction of the trabeculae was presented at the margin of drilled area 6 weeks after operation, the bone density in the drilled area approached that of the surrounding substantia ossea and tensile trabeculae and compression trabeculae formed in the femoral head and good conjunctions of the trabeculae were presented in the junctional zone of the margin of drilled area 8 weeks after operation. Histological observations; In group A, two weeks after operation, osteonecrosis of bone graft appeared, revascularization appeared in 4 specimens, osteoclasts and fewer osteoblasts appeared in transplantation zone, the new bone around bone graft was slight and a few conjunctions were presented, there were no conjunction and few neovascularization were presented in the other 2 specimens, osteoblasts recruitment was poor. Four weeks after operation, new bone and conjunction increased and bone modeling appeared in 3 specimens, while no remodeling of bone graft was presented in the other 3 specimens. Six weeks after operation, new bone mass increased and bone remodeling occurred in 2 specimens, there were no obvious repair of bone graft phenomenon and bone resorption occurred in the other 4 specimens. Eight weeks after operation, moulded lamellar bone trabeculae and mature myeloid tissue could be observed in 3 specimens. In the other 3 specimens obvious bone resorption phenomenon were observed while no obvious bone repair phenomenon appeared, and bone necrosis could be seen in partial area. In group B, two weeks after operation, necrosis of bone graft and partial revascularization appeared, osteoblasts and osteoclasts appeared in the transplant area, grafted spongy bone were connected by new bone. Bone trabecula augmented and conjunction enhanced and myeloid tissue appeared 4 weeks after operation. Bone remodeling was active 6 weeks after operation and it still existed 8 weeks after operation, meanwhile, the lamellar bone trabecula and matured myeloid tissue could be observed. Scanning electron microscope observations; Eight weeks after operation, trabecular structure was maintained and moth-eaten bony destruction was found in part bone trabecula in 3 specimens of group A. Grafted bone trabeculae in group B were different from normal biomechanics structure, they arranged closely and had a narrow cavitas medullaris, while, osteocollagenous fibers arranged unevenly and irregularly. Conclusion: In the treatment of ANFH, cellular transplant provides sufficient BMSCs and the result is active repairing of bone tissue of the femoral head. Spongy bone autografting combined with BMSCs transplantation can obviously promote the repairing of bone tissues of the femoral head and raise the achievement rate of bone transplantation.

Key words Femur head necrosis; Mesenchymal stem cell transplantation; Bone transplantation; Animal experimentation; Rabbits

20世纪60年代,髓芯减压后骨移植就已经被尝试用于治疗股骨头缺血性坏死(avascular necrosis of femoral head, ANFH),且取得了一定的疗效。而骨髓基质细胞数目的减少是导致股骨头修复不完全的主要原因,骨髓间充质干细胞(bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, BMSCs)对骨组织的修复具有十分重要的作用,数量充足的 BMSCs 可以促进坏死骨组织的修复^[1]。本研究对自体松质骨和 BMSCs 联合移植治疗家兔 ANFH 的疗效进行观察和分析,探讨该方法治疗ANFH 的可能机制,为该方法应用于临床提供依据。

1 材料与仪器

1.1 实验动物 兔龄 4~5个月的新西兰大耳白兔 24 只,雌雄不限,体质量 2.5~3.5 kg,购自白求恩国 际和平医院实验动物中心,实验动物合格证号 1205070,普通饲养。

1.2 实验仪器 日本 SANYO MC0115 型 CO₂ 培养箱,日本 Hitachi - S 3500N 型扫描电镜,日本 FCR5000 计算机 X 线摄影系统,日本 OLYMPUS BX61 显微镜,日本 OLYMPUS DP71 相机。

2 方 法

- 2.1 分组方法 24 只动物随机分为 2 组,每组 12 只,A 组为自体松质骨移植组,B 组为自体松质骨和BMSCs 联合移植组。
- 2.2 BMSCs 的获取和培养 从 B 组实验动物的髂骨处抽取骨髓,进行全骨髓培养。将骨髓种植于 6 孔细胞培养板内,每孔种植 1 mL,加入含 20% 胎牛血清的 DMEM 液 5 mL,经反复吹打后,再加入10⁻⁸ mmol·L⁻¹ 的地塞米松,于微型震荡器上震荡 2 min,然后放入细

胞培养箱内培养,培养箱温度 37 °C,CO₂ 体积分数 5%,湿度 100%。5 d 后换液,吹去红细胞,见多个成纤维细胞贴壁生长[图1(1)]。细胞长满培养孔面积的一半时,用0.25%质量体积分数的胰蛋白酶消化,进行原孔传代。2~3 d 细胞长满培养孔后,按 $10^6\cdot cm^{-2}$ 的密度传代于细胞培养瓶内。待第 3 代细胞长满后[图 1(2)],消化细胞,并将其配制成 2× $10^6\cdot mL^{-1}$ 的细胞悬液,每 50 μ L(约含 10 万个细胞)复合于 1 块 3 $mm \times 4$ $mm \times 2$ mm 大小的医用明胶海绵上,在培养箱中孵育 4 h 备用。



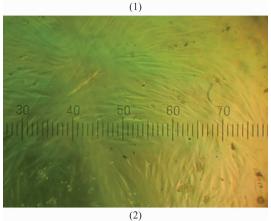


图 1 BMSCs 细胞培养图片

(1)培养第 5 天 BMSCs 克隆 (×100) (2)传代后的 BMSCs (×100)

2.3 造模及移植方法 采用液氮冷冻股骨头负重区的方法^[2]制作 ANFH 实验动物模型,所有动物均双侧股骨头参加实验。固定动物于俯卧位,硫喷妥钠针(40 mg·kg⁻¹)腹腔注射麻醉,后侧入路暴露股骨头后,用液氮棉球连续冷冻股骨头 3 min,自然复温后,用直径 3.5 mm 的钻头从股骨颈内后侧向股骨头钻入4 mm 达关节软骨下。取自体髂骨,剪成 1 mm×1 mm×1 mm 大小的碎块。A 组钻孔后,植入自体髂骨碎

块,B组同时植入骨碎块和含有 BMSCs 的明胶海绵。 术后臀大肌注射硫酸庆大霉素针,每只每次 8 万单位,每日1次,连续 3 d。

2.4 标本制作及观察方法 每组分别于术后 2、4、6、8 周,各处死 3 只动物制作股骨头标本。拍摄股骨头正位 X 线片,拍摄条件:电压 42 kV,电流 500 mA,距离 1 m,曝光时间 0.008 s。用 10%质量体积分数的甲醛溶液固定股骨头标本,8%体积分数的甲酸溶液脱钙,石蜡包埋,组织切片,HE 染色后进行光镜观察和摄像。术后 8 周的股骨头标本,用 8% 氢氧化钠溶液化学消蚀 4 d,蒸馏水超声清洗 2 次,每次 15 min,制成扫描电镜标本,进行扫描电镜观察和摄像,加速电压 20 kV。

3 结 果

3.1 X线观察结果 A组术后2周时,有2个标本钻孔区密度不均匀,钻孔边缘清晰可见[图2(1)];4周时,有3个标本钻孔区密度增高不显著,钻孔边缘出现硬化线;6周时有4个标本钻孔区显示有骨吸收现象,出现股骨头关节面塌陷;8周时有3个标本骨吸收现象明显,而骨小梁结构不清晰[图2(2)]。B组术后2周,股骨头形态均正常,钻孔区有密度增高影,质地均匀,钻孔边缘尚可分辨[图2(3)];4周时股骨头形态均正常,钻孔区密度进一步升高,质地均匀,钻孔边缘变得模糊;6周时股骨头形态仍正常,钻孔区密度高而均匀,钻孔边缘出现放射状骨小梁接合现象;8周时钻孔区密度接近周围骨质,股骨头内出现张力性和压力性骨小梁,钻孔边缘交界区骨小梁接合良好[图2(4)]。

3.2 组织学观察结果

3.2.1 A组 术后 2 周时,移植骨发生坏死,4 个标本出现再血管化,移植区出现破骨和成骨细胞,成骨细胞的数目较少,移植骨周围附加新生骨较薄,有少量连接现象;另 2 个标本局部新生血管较少,成骨细胞募集不良,新生骨组织的形成较少,无连接现象[图 3(1)]。术后 4 周时,3 个标本新生骨增加,连接现象增多,出现骨塑形;另 3 个标本移植骨无明显修复现象。术后 6 周时,有 2 个标本新生骨量增加,有骨塑形现象;另 4 个标本移植骨无明显修复表现,出现骨吸收现象[图 3(2)]。术后 8 周时,3 个标本可见到塑形的板层骨小梁和成熟的骨髓组织;另 3 个标本出现较明显的骨吸收现象,局部仍有坏死骨组织存

在,无明显的骨组织修复现象「图 3(3)]。

3.2.2 B组 术后 2 周时,植入的松质骨发生坏死, 出现局部再血管化,破骨细胞和大量的成骨细胞出现 在移植区,植入的松质骨被边缘形成的 1 层较厚的新 生骨连接在一起。4 周时骨小梁增粗变大,连接进一 步加强,并出现骨髓组织[图 3(4)]。6 周时骨塑形 现象活跃[图 3(5)]。8 周时骨塑形现象仍然存在, 可以见到塑形的板层骨小梁和成熟的骨髓组织 [图 3(6)]。

3.3 扫描电镜观察结果 术后 8 周时, A 组有 3 个标本在扫描电镜下显示移植骨保持原有骨小梁结构,部分骨小梁出现虫蚀样破坏。B 组标本在扫描电镜下显示骨小梁密集,但骨髓腔间隙较小,力学结构欠完善,骨胶原纤维的排列不够均匀、整齐(图 4)。

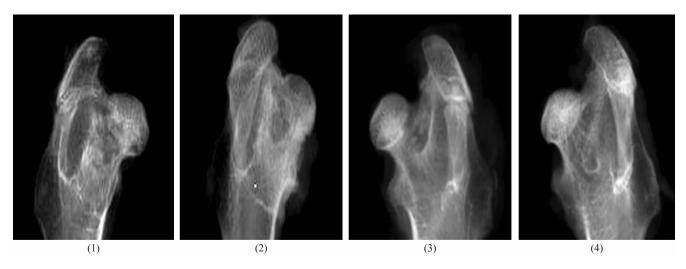


图 2 2 组动物术后股骨头 X 线观察结果

(1)术后 2 周,A 组钻孔区密度不均匀 (2)术后 8 周,A 组钻孔区出现骨吸收现象 (3)术后 2 周,B 组钻孔区密度均匀增高 (4)术后 8 周,B 组钻孔区出现正常骨小梁结构

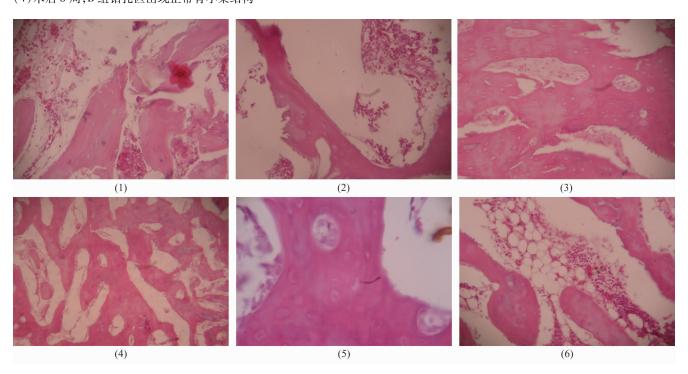
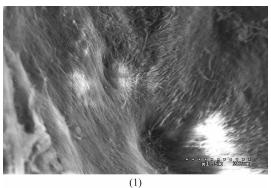


图 3 2 组动物术后股骨头组织学观察结果

(1) 术后 2 周, A 组骨修复不活跃(HE 染色 ×100) (2) 术后 6 周, A 组出现骨吸收(HE 染色 ×100) (3) 术后 8 周, A 组仍存在 坏死的骨小梁(HE 染色 ×100) (4) 术后 2 周, B 组移植骨被新生骨包裹并连成一体(HE 染色 ×40) (5) 术后 6 周, B 组出现骨塑形(HE 染色 ×400) (6) 术后 8 周, B 组出现成熟骨小梁,骨髓形成(HE 染色 ×100)



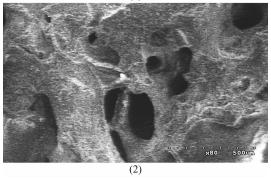


图 4 B 组术后 8 周股骨头扫描电镜观察结果 (1) 胶原纤维排列紊乱(×1500) (2) 正在塑形的骨小梁(×80)

4 讨 论

骨移植治疗 ANFH 包括皮质骨移植和松质骨移 植。皮质骨移植可以为软骨下骨和关节软骨提供较 强的支撑力,预防关节面塌陷,但其爬行替代的过程 需要较长时间,且在此过程中会出现力学性能下降, 故该方法在临床上失败率较高。Boettcher 等[3] 利用 自体胫骨移植治疗了38个股骨头缺血性坏死的髋关 节,随访6年,有27个移植成功。Smith等[4]进行了 14年的随访,发现接受皮质骨移植的56个髋关节 (包括 Boettcher 等报道的 38 个髋关节)中,有 40 个 移植失败。松质骨移植治疗 ANFH, 骨接触面较大, 骨传导性能好,骨组织塑形快,因此,皮质骨移植逐渐 被松质骨移植所代替。Rosenwasser等[5]采用自体髂 骨松质骨移植治疗了15例 ANFH 患者,平均随访12 年,疗效优良率 87%。然而,Steinberg 等^[6]应用同样 的方法治疗了400个股骨头缺血性坏死的髋关节,其 中312个关节获得随访,随访时间2~14年,有36% 的关节需要进行关节置换。

移植骨的成活需要经过炎症期、骨形成期和塑形期,最后才能具有生物力学性能。植入的松质骨会先

出现坏死,接下来发生再血管化,骨形态发生蛋白会诱导宿主的 BMSCs 向移植区募集,并分化为成骨细胞,成骨细胞出现在坏死骨边缘,包绕坏死骨小梁,将其连接,此时骨密度增高,生物力学性能增加。随着骨塑形开始,移植骨的生物力学性能逐渐接近正常,骨髓出现,最后移植骨完全被新骨替代。在本实验中,A 组移植后一部分股骨头出现了骨修复现象,另一部分修复现象并不活跃,后者说明股骨头的骨修复失败。而 B 组修复现象活跃,股骨头修复成功,但术后 8 周时的扫描电镜结果说明新生骨并未完全成熟,尚待进一步塑形。

ANFH 伴随有局部循环障碍和 BMSCs 的减少,由于再血管化过程障碍,BMSCs 募集不良,常导致骨修复过程不能很好启动,这可能是临床上采用松质骨移植治疗 ANFH 失败的重要原因。自体松质骨和BMSCs联合移植治疗 ANFH,细胞移植为股骨头的骨质修复提供了充足的 BMSCs,骨修复现象活跃,可提高骨移植的成功率,促进股骨头骨组织修复。

5 参考文献

- [1] 王江泳,王保芝,刘长安. 髓芯减压和骨髓基质细胞移植对家兔股骨头缺血性坏死的治疗作用[J]. 中国临床解剖学杂志,2007,25(2):194-197.
- [2] 王江泳,王保芝,崔慧先,等.改良液氮冷冻法制备家兔股骨头坏死模型的形态学研究[J].河北医科大学学报,2008,29(1):5-7.
- [3] Boettcher WG, Bonfiglio M, Smith K. Non-traumatic necrosis of the femoral head. II. Experience in treament [J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 1970, 52(2):322-329.
- [4] Smith KR, Bonfiglio M, Montgomery WJ. Non-traumatic necrosis of the femoral head treated with tibial bone grafting. A follow – up note [J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 1980, 62 (5):845 – 847.
- [5] Rosenwasser MP, Garino JP, Kiernan HA, et al. Long term followup of thorough debridement and cancellous bone grafting of the femoral head for avascular necrosis [J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 1994, 306:17 - 27.
- [6] Steinberg ME, Larcom PG, Strafford B, et al. Core decompression with bone grafting for osteonecrosis of the femoral head[J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 2001, 386;71 78.

(2012-02-28 收稿 2012-05-11 修回)