

# 血清骨形成蛋白 -4 水平与异位骨化的关系研究

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**摘要 目的:**探讨血清骨形成蛋白 -4 水平与异位骨化发生的关系,为异位骨化的临床预防提供相应的理论依据。**方法:**选择 2007 年 12 月至 2009 年 1 月入院的外伤患者 145 例,按创伤类型分为 3 组:单纯脑外伤患者 57 例,纳入 A 组;单纯四肢骨折患者 48 例,纳入 B 组;脑外伤合并四肢骨折患者 40 例,纳入 C 组。入院后根据患者创伤类型予以治疗,并于伤后 0.5 d、3 d、15 d、30 d 经肘静脉采血测定患者血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量。治疗后 14~16 个月随访时对患者肩、肘、髋、膝关节进行 X 线检查,然后按患者是否出现异位骨化分为 2 组:发生异位骨化者纳入 I 组,未发生异位骨化者纳入 II 组。比较 A、B、C 组患者的异位骨化发生情况,并对各测量时间点的血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量进行分析。**结果:**①异位骨化发生情况。145 例患者中发生异位骨化者 17 例(I 组),未发生异位骨化者 128 例(II 组);A、B、C 组患者异位骨化发生率比较,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=8.131, P=0.017$ ),进一步两两比较(调整检验水准: $\alpha'=0.017$ ):A 组异位骨化率大于 B 组( $\chi^2=6.430, P=0.011$ ),其余各组间比较,差异无统计学意义(A 组与 C 组比较; $\chi^2=3.303, P=0.069$ ;B 组与 C 组比较; $\chi^2=0.044, P=0.834$ )。②A、B、C 组患者血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量。不同时间点血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量不同( $F=41.753, P=0.000$ ):A 组 0.5 d 时含量与 3 d 时含量比较,差异无统计学意义( $t=-0.479, P=0.633$ ),15 d 时含量高于 3 d 和 30 d 时含量( $t=7.134, P=0.000; t=7.338, P=0.000$ );B 组各时间点血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量比较,差异无统计学意义( $F=0.510, P=0.678$ );C 组 0.5 d 时含量与 3 d 时含量比较,差异无统计学意义( $t=-0.767, P=0.446$ ),15 d 时含量大于 3 d 和 30 d 时含量( $t=5.725, P=0.000; t=4.326, P=0.000$ )。3 组间血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量总体有差别( $F=122.299, P=0.000$ ),进一步比较显示:0.5 d 时 A 组含量大于 B 组和 C 组( $t=5.391, P=0.000; t=5.567, P=0.000$ );3 d 时 A 组含量大于 B 组和 C 组( $t=4.678, P=0.000; t=3.848, P=0.000$ );15 d 时 A 组含量大于 B 组和 C 组( $t=12.007, P=0.000; t=6.561, P=0.000$ ),B 组含量小于 C 组( $t=-7.591, P=0.000$ );30 d 时 A 组含量大于 B 组和 C 组( $t=7.094, P=0.000; t=3.581, P=0.000$ );B 组含量小于 C 组( $t=-3.753, P=0.000$ )。时间和分组因素存在交互作用( $F=18.404, P=0.000$ )。③I、II 组患者血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量。不同时间点血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量不同( $F=40.910, P=0.000$ )。I 组 0.5 d 时含量与 3 d 时含量比较,差异无统计学意义( $t=-0.335, P=0.740$ ),15 d 时含量大于 3 d 和 30 d 时含量( $t=4.586, P=0.000; t=3.796, P=0.000$ );II 组 0.5 d 时含量小于 3 d 时含量( $t=-0.898, P=0.000$ ),15 d 时含量大于 3 d 和 30 d 时含量( $t=7.106, P=0.000; t=7.750, P=0.000$ )。2 组间血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量总体有差别( $F=69.398, P=0.000$ ),I 组各时间点含量均高于 II 组( $t=5.027, P=0.000; t=3.124, P=0.006; t=5.080, P=0.000; t=6.100, P=0.000$ )。时间和分组因素存在交互作用( $F=8.735, P=0.000$ )。**结论:**血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量升高可能是脑外伤患者发生异位骨化的原因之一,适度控制脑外伤患者伤后血清骨形成蛋白 -4 含量可能会降低其异位骨化的发生率。

**关键词** 骨化,异位性 骨折 颅脑损伤 血清骨形成蛋白 -4 治疗,临床研究性

## Study on the relationship between serum bone morphogenetic protein -4 levels and heterotopic ossification

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the relationship between serum bone morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP-4) levels and the appearance of heterotopic ossification, and to provide the corresponding theoretical basis for clinical prevention of heterotopic ossification. **Methods:** One hundred and forty-five traumatic patients selected from the patients treated in our hospital from December 2007 to January 2009 were divided into 3 groups according to traumatic types. Fifty-seven patients with traumatic brain injury were included into group A, 48 cases with limbs fractures were included into group B, while the others with traumatic brain injury combined with limbs fractures were included into group C. After being hospitalized, patients were treated according to their traumatic types. Serum BMP-4 contents of patients were measured

through blood sampling in cubital vein on 0.5 d,3 d,15 d and 30 d postinjury. The shoulder,elbow,hip and knee joints of patients were inspected by X-ray examination when following up 14–16 months later. Then the patients were divided into 2 groups according to the appearance of heterotopic ossification:patients with heterotopic ossification were included into group I ,while the others without heterotopic ossification were included into group II . The heterotopic ossification occurrences for patients were compared among group A ,group B and group C,and the serum BMP-4 contents at all the measuring time points were analyzed. **Results:**①Occurrences of heterotopic ossification:among the 145 patients,17 cases were found with heterotopic ossification(group I ),while the others were found without heterotopic ossification ( group II ). There was statistical difference in occurrences of heterotopic ossification among group A,B&C( $\chi^2=8.131,P=0.017$ ). For the further multiple comparisons(Adjustment of inspection level: $\alpha'=0.017$ ):the rate of heterotopic ossification in group A was higher than that in group B( $\chi^2=6.430,P=0.011$ ),while there was no statistical difference between any other groups( group A vs group C; $\chi^2=3.303,P=0.069$ ,group B vs group C; $\chi^2=0.044,P=0.834$ ). ②Serum BMP-4 contents in group A,B&C:BMP-4 contents were different at different time points( $F=41.753,P=0.000$ ). For group A,there was no statistical difference in contents between 0.5 d and 3 d( $t=-0.479,P=0.633$ ),while the content at 15 d was higher than that at 3 d and 30 d respectively( $t=7.134,P=0.000;t=7.338,P=0.000$ ). For group B, there was no statistical difference in serum BMP-4 contents among different time points( $F=0.510,P=0.678$ ). For group C,there was no statistical difference in contents compared between 0.5 d and 3 d( $t=-0.767,P=0.446$ ),while the content at 15 d was higher than that at 3 d and 30 d respectively( $t=5.725,P=0.000;t=4.326,P=0.000$ ). There was difference in serum BMP-4 contents among the 3 groups totally( $F=122.299,P=0.000$ ). For the further comparison:content of group A was higher than that of group B&C at 0.5 d( $t=5.391,P=0.000;t=5.567,P=0.000$ );so did the contents at 3 d( $t=4.678,P=0.000;t=3.848,P=0.000$ ). The serum BMP-4 contents of group A was higher than that of group B&C at 15 d( $t=12.007,P=0.000;t=6.561,P=0.000$ ),and content of group B was lower than that of group C( $t=-7.591,P=0.000$ ). The content of group A was higher than that of group B&C at 30 d( $t=7.094,P=0.000;t=3.581,P=0.000$ ),and content of group B was lower than that of group C( $t=-3.753,P=0.000$ ). There was interaction between time and grouping factors( $F=18.404,P=0.000$ ). ③Serum BMP-4 contents in group I & II :serum BMP-4 contents were different at different time points( $F=40.910,P=0.000$ ). For group I ,there was no statistical difference in contents between 0.5 d and 3 d( $t=0.335,P=0.740$ ),while the content at 15 d was higher than that at 3 d and 30 d respectively( $t=4.586,P=0.000;t=3.796,P=0.000$ ). For group II ,the content at 0.5 d was lower than that at 3 d( $t=-0.898,P=0.000$ ),and content at 15 d was higher than that at 3 d and 30 d respectively( $t=7.106,P=0.000;t=7.750,P=0.000$ ). There was difference in serum BMP-4 contents between the 2 groups totally( $F=69.398,P=0.000$ ),and the contents of group I at all the time points were all higher than those of group II ( $t=5.027,P=0.000;t=3.124,P=0.006;t=5.080,P=0.000;t=6.100,P=0.000$ ). There was interaction between time and grouping factors( $F=8.735,P=0.000$ ). **Conclusion:**Increasing of serum BMP-4 contents may be one of the reasons of occurring heterotopic ossification for patients with traumatic brain injury,therefore,the incidence rate of heterotopic ossification may decrease by controlling of serum BMP-4 contents postinjury properly.

**Key words** Ossification,heterotopic;Fractures,bone;Craniocerebral trauma;Bone morphogenetic protein-4;Therapies,investigational

临床上颅脑损伤合并四肢骨折患者的骨折处经常可见到大量骨痂过度生长,且骨折愈合速度明显快于单纯骨折患者,甚至有异位骨化的现象。目前这一现象的具体机制尚不明确,可能和多种细胞因子及骨生长因子的相互作用有关。骨形成蛋白-4(bone morphogenetic protein-4,BMP-4)作为一种骨生长因子,是局部促进成骨细胞分化和诱导体外成骨的关键。2007 年 12 月至 2009 年 1 月,我们对血清 BMP-4 水平与异位骨化的关系进行了研究,现总结报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 纳入研究的患者共 145 例,均为我院住院患者。按创伤类型分组:单纯脑外伤患者 57

例,纳入 A 组;单纯四肢骨折患者 48 例,纳入 B 组;脑外伤合并四肢骨折患者 40 例,纳入 C 组。3 组患者一般情况比较,差异无统计学意义,有可比性(表 1)。

表 1 A、B、C 组患者一般情况的比较

组别	性别(例)		年龄(岁)	病程(d)
	男	女		
A 组	37	20	43.91±11.09	18.96±10.46
B 组	25	23	41.73±8.41	16.02±8.71
C 组	23	17	45.87±14.15	21.28±13.02
检验统计量	$\chi^2=1.797$		$F=2.012$	$F=2.674$
P 值	0.407		0.143	0.070

1.2 诊断标准 颅脑损伤、四肢骨折的诊断标准分别采用《外科学》中颅脑损伤<sup>[1]277-295</sup>和四肢骨

折<sup>[1]822-897</sup>的诊断标准。

**1.3 纳入标准** ①符合上述诊断标准;②年龄 29 ~ 61 岁;③颅脑损伤属中型或重型,四肢骨折系由外伤引起的单纯四肢长骨一处或多处骨折;④同意加入本研究,签署知情同意书。

**1.4 排除标准** ①既往有脑外伤史或 3 年内有骨折史者;②病理性骨折、骨质疏松及成骨不全者;③合并糖尿病、自身免疫性疾病及心血管、肝、肾等脏器严重疾病患者。

2 方法

**2.1 治疗方法** 对 9 例生命体征不平稳的休克患者先行抗休克治疗,待生命体征平稳后再进行相应处理。对于移位不明显的四肢闭合性骨折,对股骨骨折进行牵引治疗,对胫腓骨骨折行石膏固定或牵引治疗,对尺桡骨骨折采用夹板或石膏固定,对肱骨骨折采用夹板固定;对于移位明显及开放性的四肢骨折行内固定术,其中髓内钉固定 22 处,钢板螺钉固定 46 处。对 CT 图像显示脑实质损伤明显、进行性神经功能损害的 63 例颅脑损伤患者立即行开颅手术,其余 34 例行止血、降低颅内压、改善脑血液循环等综合治疗。术后统一常规应用抗生素,对症处理。

2.2 效应指标观察

**2.2.1 血清 BMP-4 含量** 对 145 例外伤患者分别于伤后 0.5 d、3 d、15 d、30 d 经肘静脉采血 5 mL,使血样充分凝固,1 h 后以 3 000 r · min<sup>-1</sup>离心取上层血清,置于 -80 ℃ 冰箱保存。待样本收集完整后,运用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清中 BMP-4 的含量(试剂盒购自美国 R&D 公司,酶标仪采用美国 Bio-Rad680 酶标仪)。

**2.2.2 异位骨化发生情况** 治疗后 14 ~ 16 个月随访时对患者肩、肘、髋、膝关节进行 X 线检查,按照以下标准判定患者是否发生异位骨化:病灶周围局限性软组织肿胀或硬性包块或伴关节疼痛和活动范围下降,影像学表现为关节周围软组织内云絮状、斑块状、条索状或不规则团块状钙化灶。然后按患者是否出现异位骨化分为 2 组:发生异位骨化者纳入 I 组,未发生异位骨化者纳入 II 组。

**2.3 统计学方法** 采用 SPSS13.0 统计软件对所得数据进行统计分析,A、B、C 组患者和 I、II 组患者性别及 A、B、C 组患者异位骨化发生率比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验,A、B、C 组患者年龄、病程比较采用单因素方差分

析,I、II 组患者年龄、病程比较采用  $t$  检验,A、B、C 组患者和 I、II 组患者血清 BMP-4 含量比较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 异位骨化发生情况

**3.1.1 按异位骨化发生情况分组** 145 例患者中发生异位骨化者 17 例(I 组),未发生异位骨化者 128 例(II 组)。2 组患者一般情况比较,差异无统计学意义,有可比性(表 2)。

表 2 I、II 组患者一般情况的比较

组别	性别(例)		年龄(岁)	病程(d)
	男	女		
I 组	11	6	46.88 ± 7.13	20.18 ± 9.78
II 组	74	54	43.31 ± 12.94	18.42 ± 11.58
检验统计量	$\chi^2=0.294$		$t=1.722$	$t=0.599$
P 值	0.588		0.095	0.551

**3.1.2 A、B、C 组患者异位骨化发生率** 3 组患者异位骨化发生率比较,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=8.131$ ,  $P=0.017$ )。进一步两两比较(调整检验水准: $\alpha'=0.017$ ):A 组异位骨化率大于 B 组( $\chi^2=6.430$ ,  $P=0.011$ ),其余各组间比较,差异无统计学意义(A 组与 C 组比较: $\chi^2=3.303$ ,  $P=0.069$ ;B 组与 C 组比较: $\chi^2=0.044$ ,  $P=0.834$ )。(表 3)

表 3 A、B、C 组患者异位骨化发生率比较 例

组别	有	无	合计
A 组	12	45	57
B 组	2	46	48
C 组	3	37	40
合计	17	128	145

3.2 血清 BMP-4 含量

**3.2.1 A、B、C 组患者血清 BMP-4 含量** 不同时间点血清 BMP-4 含量不同( $F=41.753$ ,  $P=0.000$ ):A 组 0.5 d 时含量与 3 d 时含量比较,差异无统计学意义( $t=-0.479$ ,  $P=0.633$ ),15 d 时含量高于 3 d 和 30 d 时含量( $t=7.134$ ,  $P=0.000$ ;  $t=7.338$ ,  $P=0.000$ );C 组 0.5 d 时含量与 3 d 时含量比较,差异无统计学意义( $t=-0.767$ ,  $P=0.446$ ),15 d 时含量大于 3 d 和 30 d 时含量( $t=5.725$ ,  $P=0.000$ ;  $t=4.326$ ,  $P=0.000$ )。3 组间 BMP-4 含量总体有差别( $F=122.299$ ,  $P=0.000$ ),进一步比较显示:0.5 d 时 A 组含量大于 B 组和 C 组( $t=5.391$ ,  $P=0.000$ ;  $t=5.567$ ,  $P=0.000$ );3 d 时 A 组含量大于 B 组和 C 组( $t=4.678$ ,  $P=0.000$ ;  $t=3.848$ ,  $P=0.000$ );15 d 时

A 组含量大于 B 组和 C 组( $t = 12.007, P = 0.000; t = 6.561, P = 0.000$ ), B 组含量小于 C 组( $t = -7.591, P = 0.000$ ); 30 d 时 A 组含量大于 B 组和 C 组( $t = 7.094, P = 0.000; t = 3.581, P = 0.000; t = -3.753, P = 0.000$ )。时间和分组因素存在交互作用( $F = 18.404, P = 0.000$ )。(表 4)

表 4 A、B、C 组患者血清 BMP-4 含量比较

组别	血清 BMP-4 含量( $\text{ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )				F 值	P 值
	0.5 d	3 d	15 d	30 d		
A 组	131.72 ± 60.22	138.31 ± 84.72	282.45 ± 126.86	143.24 ± 66.51	24.786	0.000
B 组	77.95 ± 41.49	80.20 ± 36.93	73.05 ± 32.37	71.65 ± 34.10	0.510	0.678
C 组	83.65 ± 20.91	89.02 ± 39.05	155.03 ± 61.58	101.36 ± 48.64	17.540	0.000
F 值	21.553	13.872	75.880	24.463		
P 值	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		

**3.2.2 I、Ⅱ组患者血清 BMP-4 含量** 不同时间点血清 BMP-4 含量不同( $F = 40.910, P = 0.000$ )。I 组 0.5 d 时含量与 3 d 时含量比较,差异无统计学意义( $t = -0.335, P = 0.740$ ), 15 d 时含量大于 3 d 和 30 d 时含量( $t = 4.586, P = 0.000; t = 3.796, P = 0.000$ ); Ⅱ组 0.5 d 时含量小于 3 d 时含量( $t = -0.898, P = 0.000$ ), 15 d 时含量大于 3 d 和 30 d 时含量( $t = 7.106, P = 0.000; t = 7.750, P = 0.000$ )。2 组间血清 BMP-4 含量总体有差别( $F = 69.398, P = 0.000$ ), I 组各时间点含量均高于 Ⅱ组。时间和分组因素存在交互作用( $F = 8.735, P = 0.000$ )。(表 5)

表 5 I、Ⅱ组患者血清 BMP-4 含量比较

组别	血清 BMP-4 含量( $\text{ng} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ )				F 值	P 值
	0.5 d	3 d	15 d	30 d		
I 组	143.19 ± 33.68	149.38 ± 68.27	318.56 ± 135.94	182.27 ± 58.57	12.557	0.000
Ⅱ组	92.56 ± 39.64	96.76 ± 35.04	147.95 ± 72.33	94.01 ± 31.12	29.176	0.000
t 值	5.027	3.124	5.080	6.100		
P 值	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000		

4 讨 论

异位骨化是在骨骼系统外形成骨性结构,可发生于皮肤、皮下组织、关节周围骨骼肌,也可发生在静脉和韧带<sup>[2]</sup>,其特点是钙化骨在软组织中快速形成,引起关节周围肿胀、疼痛、关节活动障碍等。目前已证实,脑组织和脊髓损伤患者主要通过神经系统对骨代谢进行调节引起异位骨化<sup>[3]</sup>,已知的递质有谷氨酸、降钙素基因相关蛋白、儿茶酚胺、垂体腺苷酸环化酶促多肽等<sup>[4]</sup>。Cadosch 等<sup>[5]</sup>认为体液因素也是颅脑损伤患者发生异位骨化的原因之一。Hewitt 等<sup>[6]</sup>认为,除了神经系统和体液因素以外,颅脑损伤患者的过度通气引起机体碱性环境,进而引发局部钙盐和磷盐沉积也可能是导致脑外伤患者异位骨化高发的原因之一。在本研究中,单纯脑外伤组异位骨化发生率为 21.05%,与国外报道的脑外伤患者 11%~22%的异位骨化率基本相符<sup>[7]</sup>。单纯脑外伤组的高异位骨化发生率提示我们在临床上需要对此类患者加强临床护理,做好随访工作,一旦发现关节局部钙化点形成,应进行早期临床干预。

人成熟 BMP-4 是转化生长因子-β(transforming growth factor-β, TGF-β)超家族成员,其生物学功能相当广泛,最主要的作用是促进体内骨与软骨的生成和调控多种细胞的增殖及分化<sup>[8-9]</sup>。其主要功能是通过 BMP 信号通路实现的:BMP-4 与相应细胞受体结合后,通过 TGF-β/Smads 分子通路传导生物信号<sup>[10]</sup>。由于 BMP-4 促骨生成的特性使其与异位骨化存在密切联系,体外实验表明大鼠基质细胞表达的 BMP-4 可诱导异位成骨<sup>[11]</sup>,而临床上也证实了 BMP-4 调控失调能引起异位骨化并形成骨骼畸形<sup>[12]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,单纯脑外伤患者和脑外伤合并四肢骨折患者在所观察的 4 个时间点中,15 d 时血清 BMP-4 含量最高,这可能和脑外伤患者中枢神经受创引起激活素 A 及 TGF-β 应激性升高有关<sup>[13-14]</sup>。脑外伤合并四肢骨折组各时点血清 BMP-4 含量低于单纯脑外伤组,可能由四肢骨折修复,额外消耗血清中 BMP-4 所致。异位骨化组各时间点血清 BMP-4 含量均高于未发生异位骨化组,提示血清 BMP-

4 在局部组织积聚可诱导异位骨化的发生,这类似于局部输注 BMP-4 促进骨融合的机制<sup>[15]</sup>。目前常见的预防异位骨化形成的措施有物理治疗和药物治疗,如通过局部放疗阻止前体细胞向成骨细胞转化<sup>[16]</sup>和通过羟乙二磷酸阻断成骨作用<sup>[17]</sup>等。因此,笔者考虑适度控制脑外伤患者伤后的血清 BMP-4 含量可能会降低其异位骨化的发生率。

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