

· 调查研究 ·

## 膝骨关节炎患者膝内翻畸形的影响因素分析

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**摘要** 目的:探讨膝骨关节炎(knee osteoarthritis,KOA)患者膝内翻畸形的影响因素。方法:纳入 KOA 患者 237 例,拍摄患者负重正位双下肢 X 线片,测量双下肢膝内翻角。两侧膝内翻角不一致时,记录角度较大者。从病历系统中提取患者的性别、年龄、文化程度、体质量指数、Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级、KOA 家族史、膝关节外伤史、病程等信息。采用美国特种外科医院(Hospital for Special Surgery,HSS)膝关节评分标准评价患者膝关节运动功能,记录 HSS 膝关节评分;设计调查问卷获取患者工作姿势、工作类型、排便姿势、爬山频次、饮酒史、吸烟史、是否进行规律的伸展运动、通勤方式、住房类型、有无服用钙补充剂及水果、蔬菜、肉类摄入量等信息。根据膝内翻角大小将纳入的患者分为膝内翻角正常组(膝内翻角  $<10^{\circ}$ )和膝内翻畸形组(膝内翻角  $\geq 10^{\circ}$ )。先对 2 组患者的相关信息进行单因素对比分析,然后对其中组间差异有统计学意义的因素进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析。结果:问卷调查收回有效问卷 232 份,最终纳入 KOA 患者 232 例。膝内翻角正常组 121 例,膝内翻畸形组 111 例。2 组患者性别、年龄、体质量指数、Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级、病程、HSS 膝关节评分、工作姿势、工作类型、排便姿势、爬山频次、是否进行规律的伸展运动、通勤方式、住房类型、有无服用钙补充剂的比较,组间差异均有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 5.033, P = 0.025; t = -3.197, P = 0.002; t = -4.487, P = 0.000; \chi^2 = 5.426, P = 0.020; t = -6.454, P = 0.000; t = 3.715, P = 0.000; \chi^2 = 5.320, P = 0.021; \chi^2 = 5.772, P = 0.016; \chi^2 = 5.188, P = 0.023; \chi^2 = 4.566, P = 0.033; \chi^2 = 5.110, P = 0.024; \chi^2 = 6.718, P = 0.035; \chi^2 = 13.113, P = 0.001; \chi^2 = 5.994, P = 0.014$ );2 组患者文化程度、KOA 家族史、膝关节外伤史、饮酒史、吸烟史、水果摄入量、蔬菜摄入量、肉类摄入量的比较,组间差异均无统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 0.114, P = 0.736; \chi^2 = 0.983, P = 0.321; \chi^2 = 2.958, P = 0.085; \chi^2 = 1.662, P = 0.197; \chi^2 = 0.145, P = 0.703; \chi^2 = 0.982, P = 0.322; \chi^2 = 1.359, P = 0.244; \chi^2 = 0.145, P = 0.703$ )。Logistic 回归分析结果显示,年龄、体质量指数、Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级、工作姿势、排便姿势、爬山频次、不进行规律的伸展运动、通勤方式(步行)、住房类型(无电梯且 4 楼及以上)均是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的危险因素( $\beta = 0.375, P = 0.031, OR = 1.455; \beta = 0.428, P = 0.010, OR = 1.534; \beta = 0.501, P = 0.007, OR = 1.650; \beta = 0.481, P = 0.008, OR = 1.618; \beta = 0.349, P = 0.039, OR = 1.418; \beta = 0.382, P = 0.048, OR = 1.465; \beta = 0.391, P = 0.037, OR = 1.478; \beta = 0.406, P = 0.013, OR = 1.501; \beta = 0.413, P = 0.001, OR = 1.511$ ),HSS 膝关节评分是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的保护因素( $\beta = -0.513, P = 0.005, OR = 0.599$ )。结论:年龄、体质量指数、Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级、工作姿势、排便姿势、爬山频次、不进行规律的伸展运动、通勤方式(步行)、住房类型(无电梯且 4 楼及以上)均是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的危险因素,HSS 膝关节评分是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的保护因素。

**关键词** 骨关节炎;膝;膝内翻;Logistic 模型;危险因素;保护性因素;因素分析;统计学

### Analysis of factors influencing genu varum deformity in patients with knee osteoarthritis

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the factors influencing genu varum deformity in patients with knee osteoarthritis (KOA).

**Methods:** Two hundred and thirty-seven KOA patients were enrolled in the study, and their weight-bearing anteroposterior X-ray films of lower limbs were taken for measuring the genu varum angles. The larger angle was recorded when the angles of genu varum were inconsistent between the 2 sides. The information about gender, age, education level, body mass index (BMI), Kellgren - Lawrence imaging classification, KOA family medical history, knee trauma history and disease course was extracted from the electronic medical record system. The knee motor function was evaluated by using the Hospital for Special Surgery (HSS) scoring criterion, and the HSS knee score was recorded. Moreover, a questionnaire was designed to obtain the patients' information such as working posture, working type, defecation posture, mountain-climbing frequency, drinking history, smoking history, doing or not doing regular stretching exercise, commuting mode, housing type, taking

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or not taking calcium supplements, fruit, vegetable and meat. The patients were divided into normal genu varum angle group (genu varum angle of  $<10$  degrees) and genu varum deformity group (genu varum angle of  $\geq 10$  degrees). The single-factor comparative analysis was performed on the relevant information of patients in the 2 groups, followed by multi-factor logistic regression analysis on the factors with statistically significant differences between the 2 groups. **Results:** Two hundred and thirty-two valid questionnaires were collected, and 232 KOA patients were included in the final analysis, 121 cases in normal genu varum angle group and 111 cases in genu varum deformity group. The information about gender, age, BMI, Kellgren-Lawrence imaging classification, disease course, HSS knee score, working posture, working type, defecation posture, mountain-climbing frequency, regular stretching exercise, commuting mode, housing type and taking calcium supplements was compared between the 2 groups, and the results revealed that the differences were statistically significant ( $\chi^2 = 5.033, P = 0.025; t = -3.197, P = 0.002; t = -4.487, P = 0.000; \chi^2 = 5.426, P = 0.020; t = -6.454, P = 0.000; t = 3.715, P = 0.000; \chi^2 = 5.320, P = 0.021; \chi^2 = 5.772, P = 0.016; \chi^2 = 5.188, P = 0.023; \chi^2 = 4.566, P = 0.033; \chi^2 = 5.110, P = 0.024; \chi^2 = 6.718, P = 0.035; \chi^2 = 13.113, P = 0.001; \chi^2 = 5.994, P = 0.014$ ), while there were no statistical differences in education level, KOA family medical history, knee trauma history, drinking history, smoking history as well as the intake of fruit, vegetable and meat between the 2 groups ( $\chi^2 = 0.114, P = 0.736; \chi^2 = 0.983, P = 0.321; \chi^2 = 2.958, P = 0.085; \chi^2 = 1.662, P = 0.197; \chi^2 = 0.145, P = 0.703; \chi^2 = 0.982, P = 0.322; \chi^2 = 1.359, P = 0.244; \chi^2 = 0.145, P = 0.703$ ). The results of logistic regression analysis showed that the age, BMI, Kellgren-Lawrence imaging classification, working posture, defecation posture, mountain-climbing frequency, lack of regular stretching exercise, commuting mode (walking) and housing type (walk-up and the 4th floor or above) were the risk factors for genu varum deformity in KOA patients ( $\beta = 0.375, P = 0.031, OR = 1.455; \beta = 0.428, P = 0.010, OR = 1.534; \beta = 0.501, P = 0.007, OR = 1.650; \beta = 0.481, P = 0.008, OR = 1.618; \beta = 0.349, P = 0.039, OR = 1.418; \beta = 0.382, P = 0.048, OR = 1.465; \beta = 0.391, P = 0.037, OR = 1.478; \beta = 0.406, P = 0.013, OR = 1.501; \beta = 0.413, P = 0.001, OR = 1.511$ ), whereas the HSS knee score was the protective factor for genu varum deformity in KOA patients ( $\beta = -0.513, P = 0.005, OR = 0.599$ ). **Conclusion:** The age, BMI, Kellgren-Lawrence imaging classification, working posture, defecation posture, mountain-climbing frequency, lack of regular stretching exercise, commuting mode (walking) and housing type (walk-up and the 4th floor or above) are the risk factors, whereas the HSS knee score is the protective factor for genu varum deformity in KOA patients.

**Keywords** osteoarthritis, knee; genu varum; logistic models; risk factors; protective factors; factor analysis, statistical

膝关节炎 (knee osteoarthritis, KOA) 是临床常见的慢性退行性关节疾病, 好发于中老年人群; KOA 以膝关节疼痛、僵硬、活动受限为主要临床表现, 部分患者会出现膝内翻畸形<sup>[1-2]</sup>。膝内翻畸形导致下肢力线偏离中线, 影响膝关节载荷分布, 进一步导致 KOA 病情加重<sup>[3-4]</sup>。因此, 探讨 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的影响因素对于 KOA 的治疗具有重要的临床意义。本文对影响 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的相关因素进行了统计分析, 现总结报告如下。

## 1 临床资料

**1.1 一般资料** 选择 2018 年 8 月至 2021 年 6 月在四川省骨科医院就诊的 KOA 患者为研究对象。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符合《骨关节炎诊疗指南(2018 年版)》中 KOA 的诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>; ②年龄  $>18$  岁; ③两侧膝关节均患病; ④神志清醒, 智力正常, 可配合进行相关检查及调查; ⑤同意参与本研究, 签署知情同意书。

**1.3 排除标准** ①合并风湿性、类风湿关节炎者; ②合并创伤性关节炎者; ③长期使用糖皮质激素者;

④合并心、肺、肝、肾等脏器功能障碍者。

## 2 方法

**2.1 数据获取方法** 拍摄患者负重正位双下肢 X 线片, 测量双下肢膝内翻角, 两侧膝内翻角不一致时, 记录角度较大者。膝内翻角即股骨头中心点和股骨髁间窝顶点中点的连线与股骨髁间窝顶点中点和距骨中心点的连线所成夹角 (锐角)。从病历系统中提取纳入研究患者的性别、年龄、文化程度、体质量指数、Kellgren-Lawrence 影像分级、KOA 家族史、膝关节外伤史、病程等信息。采用美国特种外科医院 (Hospital for Special Surgery, HSS) 膝关节评分标准<sup>[6]</sup>评价患者膝关节运动功能, 记录 HSS 膝关节评分。设计调查问卷获取患者相关信息, 问卷内容包括工作姿势 (站姿或坐姿)、工作类型 (脑力劳动或体力劳动)、排便姿势 (蹲便或坐便)、爬山频次、饮酒史、吸烟史、是否进行规律的伸展运动、通勤方式 (机动车、自行车或步行)、住房类型、有无服用钙补充剂及水果、蔬菜、肉类摄入量等。水果、蔬菜、肉类摄入量采用回顾法进行调查: 患者回顾描述调查前半年内日常食用食物的种

类和数量,借助食物模型、家用量具与食物图谱计算摄入量。问卷调查时采用统一的指导用语使患者充分了解本研究的目的、意义及问卷调查注意事项,原始问卷经逻辑检查后剔除不合格问卷。所有数据资料均由 2 名研究人员交叉录入、交叉核对,确保数据的准确性。

**2.2 分组方法** 根据膝内翻角大小将纳入的患者分为膝内翻角正常组(膝内翻角  $<10^\circ$ )和膝内翻畸形组(膝内翻角  $\geq 10^\circ$ )。

**2.3 数据统计方法** 采用 SPSS21.0 统计软件对所得数据进行统计学分析。先对 2 组患者的相关信息进行单因素对比分析,然后对其中组间差异有统计学意义的因素进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析。2 组患者性别、文化程度、Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级、KOA 家族史、膝关节外伤史、工作姿势、工作类型、排便姿势、爬山频次、饮酒史、吸烟史、是否进行规律的伸展运动、通勤方式、住房类型、有无服用钙补充剂、水果摄入量、蔬菜摄入量、肉类摄入量的组间比较均采用  $\chi^2$  检验,年龄、体质量指数、病程、HSS 膝关节评分的组间比较均采用  $t$  检验。检验水准  $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

### 3 结果

**3.1 一般结果** 共纳入 KOA 患者 237 例,问卷调查收回有效问卷 232 份,最终纳入 KOA 患者 232 例,其中膝内翻角正常组 121 例、膝内翻畸形组 111 例。

**3.2 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的单因素分析结果** 2 组患者性别、年龄、体质量指数、Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级、病程、HSS 膝关节评分、工作姿势、工作类型、排便姿势、爬山频次、是否进行规律的伸展运动、通勤方式、住房类型、有无服用钙补充剂的比较,组间差异均有统计学意义;2 组患者文化程度、KOA 家族史、膝关节外伤史、饮酒史、吸烟史、水果摄入量、蔬菜摄入量、肉类摄入量的比较,组间差异均无统计学意义(表 1)。

**3.3 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的多因素分析** 将单因素分析中组间差异有统计学意义的因素作为自变量,将膝内翻是否畸形作为因变量进行 Logistic 回归分析,相关因素的赋值方案见表 2。Logistic 回归分析结果显示,年龄、体质量指数、Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级、工作姿势、排便姿势、爬山频次、不进行规律的伸展运动、通勤方式(步行)、住房类型(无电梯且 4 楼及以上)均是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的危险因素,HSS 膝关节评分是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的保护因素(表 3)。

### 4 讨论

膝内翻角的测量方式有平卧位测量和负重位测量,后者能够更真实地反映患者膝关节的状态改变,对于下肢畸形程度的判断更具临床意义<sup>[7-9]</sup>。Wada 等<sup>[10]</sup>的研究结果表明,膝内翻角增大可引起软骨下

表 1 膝骨关节炎患者膝内翻畸形的单因素分析结果

组别	样本量/ 例	性别/例		年龄/ ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 岁)	文化程度/例		体质量指数/ ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ )	Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级/例	
		男	女		大专以下	大专及以上		≤Ⅱ级	>Ⅱ级
膝内翻角正常组	121	46	75	57.18 ± 6.27	87	34	22.61 ± 6.81	105	16
膝内翻畸形组	111	27	84	61.03 ± 11.52	82	29	26.93 ± 7.85	83	28
检验统计量		$\chi^2 = 5.033$		$t = -3.197$	$\chi^2 = 0.114$		$t = -4.487$	$\chi^2 = 5.426$	
P 值		0.025		0.002	0.736		0.000	0.020	

组别	膝骨关节炎家族史/例		膝关节外伤史/例		病程/ ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 年)	美国特种外科医院 膝关节评分/( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 分)
	无	有	无	有		
膝内翻角正常组	102	19	90	31	3.02 ± 0.85	75.11 ± 14.52
膝内翻畸形组	88	23	71	40	3.77 ± 0.92	67.84 ± 12.09
检验统计量	$\chi^2 = 0.983$		$\chi^2 = 2.958$		$t = -6.454$	$t = 3.715$
P 值	0.321		0.085		0.000	0.000

组别	工作姿势/例		工作类型/例		排便姿势/例		爬山频次/例		饮酒史/例	
	坐姿	站姿	脑力劳动	体力劳动	坐便	蹲便	每周 <1 次	每周 ≥1 次	无	有
膝内翻角正常组	76	45	58	63	82	39	88	33	90	31
膝内翻畸形组	53	58	36	75	59	52	66	45	74	37
检验统计量	$\chi^2 = 5.320$		$\chi^2 = 5.772$		$\chi^2 = 5.188$		$\chi^2 = 4.566$		$\chi^2 = 1.662$	
P 值	0.021		0.016		0.023		0.033		0.197	

续表 1

组别	吸烟史/例		是否进行规律的伸展运动/例		通勤方式/例			住房类型/例		
	无	有	是	否	机动车	自行车	步行	有电梯	无电梯且 4 楼以下	无电梯且 4 楼及以上
膝内翻角正常组	80	41	36	85	45	36	40	53	41	27
膝内翻畸形组	76	35	19	92	26	32	53	31	31	49
检验统计量	$\chi^2 = 0.145$		$\chi^2 = 5.110$		$\chi^2 = 6.718$			$\chi^2 = 13.113$		
P 值	0.703		0.024		0.035			0.001		

  

组别	有无服用钙补充剂/例		水果摄入量/例		蔬菜摄入量/例		肉类摄入量/例	
	无	有	<150 g · d <sup>-1</sup>	≥150 g · d <sup>-1</sup>	<150 g · d <sup>-1</sup>	≥150 g · d <sup>-1</sup>	<150 g · d <sup>-1</sup>	≥150 g · d <sup>-1</sup>
膝内翻角正常组	89	32	92	29	84	37	80	41
膝内翻畸形组	96	15	78	33	69	42	76	35
检验统计量	$\chi^2 = 5.994$		$\chi^2 = 0.982$		$\chi^2 = 1.359$		$\chi^2 = 0.145$	
P 值	0.014		0.322		0.244		0.703	

表 2 膝骨关节炎患者膝内翻畸形的多因素 Logistic 回归分析变量赋值方案

因素	赋值
是否膝内翻畸形	否 = 0, 是 = 1
性别	男 = 0, 女 = 1
Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级	≤ II 级 = 0, > II 级 = 1
工作姿势	坐姿 = 0, 站姿 = 1
工作类型	脑力劳动 = 0, 体力劳动 = 1
排便姿势	坐便 = 0, 蹲便 = 1
爬山频次	每周 < 1 次 = 0, 每周 ≥ 1 次 = 1
是否进行规律的伸展运动	是 = 0, 否 = 1
通勤方式	机动车 = 0, 自行车 = 1, 步行 = 2
住房类型	有电梯 = 0, 无电梯且 4 楼以下 = 1, 无电梯且 4 楼及以上 = 2
有无服用钙补充剂	有 = 0, 无 = 1

表 3 膝骨关节炎患者膝内翻畸形的多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果

自变量	$\beta$	S. E	Wald	P	OR	95% CI	
						下限	上限
性别	0.251	0.189	1.764	0.184	1.285	0.887	1.862
年龄	0.375	0.174	4.645	0.031	1.455	1.035	2.046
体质量指数	0.428	0.166	6.648	0.010	1.534	1.108	2.124
Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级	0.501	0.185	7.334	0.007	1.650	1.148	2.372
病程	0.294	0.162	3.294	0.053	1.342	0.977	1.843
美国特种外科医院膝关节评分	-0.513	0.184	7.773	0.005	0.599	0.417	0.859
工作姿势	0.481	0.182	6.985	0.008	1.618	1.132	2.311
工作类型	0.216	0.173	1.559	0.212	1.241	0.884	1.742
排便姿势	0.349	0.169	4.265	0.039	1.418	1.018	1.974
爬山频次	0.382	0.193	3.918	0.048	1.465	1.004	2.139
是否进行规律的伸展运动	0.391	0.187	4.372	0.037	1.478	1.025	2.133
通勤方式(自行车)	0.275	0.169	2.648	0.104	1.317	0.945	1.834
通勤方式(步行)	0.406	0.187	4.714	0.013	1.501	1.040	2.165
住房类型(无电梯且 4 楼以下)	0.312	0.175	3.179	0.075	1.366	0.969	1.925
住房类型(无电梯且 4 楼及以上)	0.413	0.159	6.747	0.001	1.511	1.107	2.064
有无服用钙补充剂	0.332	0.189	3.086	0.079	1.394	0.962	2.019

骨板厚度增加,导致软骨下骨硬化。膝关节表面覆盖着一层关节软骨,能够减轻关节承受的压力以及关节之间的摩擦力;胎儿的关节软骨表面非常光滑,而随着年龄增加,关节软骨逐渐退变,光滑度降低、摩擦力增大<sup>[11]</sup>。本研究结果显示,年龄是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的危险因素,这可能与年龄增加导致的组织变性与累积性劳损有关。

膝关节是人体重要的负重关节,肥胖导致膝关节负荷增加,而膝关节长期负荷超载可导致膝关节出现关节软骨损伤、软骨下骨折、关节面塌陷等改变,进而引起膝内翻角的改变。李琦等<sup>[12]</sup>研究发现肥胖 KOA 患者负重位膝内翻角增加,认为肥胖与膝内翻角改变具有相关性。Goto 等<sup>[13]</sup>调查研究发现,76% 的肥胖 KOA 患者存在膝内翻畸形或有膝内翻畸形的发展趋势。本研究发现,体质指数是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的危险因素。Shailendra 等<sup>[14]</sup>研究发现,减轻体重能够有效降低胫骨平台内侧软骨的压力,有助于减小膝内翻角。Tran 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究发现,减轻体重能够缓解 KOA 患者的疼痛症状,提高膝关节的活动度。此外,增加下肢运动加强股四头肌、腘肌等膝关节周围肌群的肌力亦能够进一步增强膝关节的稳定性。

Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级常用于 KOA 严重程度分级,随着等级增加患者膝关节骨赘增多、关节间隙越狭窄,而Ⅲ级及以上 KOA 患者多合并软骨下骨硬化,因而随着 Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级增加,患者出现膝内翻畸形的风险也随之增高<sup>[16-19]</sup>。膝关节活动受限导致膝关节周围肌肉由于废用而发生肌肉萎缩,进而导致膝内翻角增加<sup>[20]</sup>。HSS 膝关节评分高提示患者膝关节活动能力强,因而 HSS 膝关节评分是膝内翻角的保护因素。腘肌、腓肠肌、股四头肌等肌肉对于维持膝关节的稳定具有重要作用,规律的伸展运动能够缓解肌肉疲劳、避免肌肉痉挛,有利于维持膝关节的稳定,降低膝内翻畸形发生的风险<sup>[21]</sup>。

工作姿势、排便姿势、爬山频次、通勤方式、住房类型均是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的危险因素。膝关节软骨细胞主要通过与关节腔内的滑液进行物质交换获取营养物质和排出代谢废物<sup>[22-23]</sup>。长期站立、蹲坑排便、爬山、过度行走、爬楼梯等会导致关节软骨承受较大压力,影响软骨细胞的物质交换和新陈代谢,进而导致软骨细胞程序性死亡。软骨细胞在死亡过程中会释放出蛋白降解酶而破坏软骨基质中的胶原纤

维,导致关节软骨缺损;同时软骨基质中钙盐沉积增加会导致骨赘形成,进而改变膝内翻畸形角度<sup>[24-25]</sup>。

本研究结果表明,年龄、体质指数、Kellgren - Lawrence 影像分级、工作姿势、排便姿势、爬山频次、不进行规律的伸展运动、通勤方式(步行)、住房类型(无电梯且 4 楼及以上)均是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的危险因素,HSS 膝关节评分是 KOA 患者膝内翻畸形的保护因素。

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