

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2018.06.026

经胸腔镜与开胸手术治疗胸腺瘤合并重症肌无力的临床疗效比较 *

钟武 孙清超 张海平 王志鹏 张昌明 邓彦超[△]

(新疆医科大学附属第一医院胸外科 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830001)

摘要目的:观察和比较经胸腔镜与开胸胸腺瘤扩大切除术治疗胸腺瘤伴重症肌无力(MG)患者的临床疗效和安全性。**方法:**回顾性分析2010年1月至2015年12月在新疆医科大学附属第一医院胸外科接受胸腔镜手术与开胸手术(本研究指胸骨正中劈开胸腺瘤扩大切除术)共120例胸腺瘤伴MG患者的临床资料,比较两组的手术时间、术后并发症、术后WHO病理分型、Masaoka分期、术后MGFA分级、远期随访总缓解率、术中出血量、术后拔管时间、术后住院天数和术后VAS疼痛评分。**结果:**两组手术时间、术后并发症、术后WHO病理分型、Masaoka分期、术后MGFA分级及远期随访总缓解率比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);开胸组肿瘤直径明显大于胸腔镜组,胸腔镜组术中出血量、术后拔管时间、术后住院天数和术后VAS疼痛评分明显短于或低于开胸组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**经胸腔镜与开胸胸腺瘤扩大切除术治疗MG的远期疗效相当,但胸腔镜手术创伤更小,有利于减少术后疼痛并加快患者恢复。

关键词:胸腔镜;开胸;胸腺瘤;重症肌无力;疗效

中图分类号:R746.1; R655 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2018)06-1124-05

Comparison of the Clinical Efficacy of Thoracoscopic Surgery and Thoracotomy in the Treatment of Thymoma Complicated with Myasthenia Gravis*

ZHONG Wu, SUN Qing-chao, ZHANG Hai-ping, WANG Zhi-peng, ZHANG Chang-ming, DENG Yan-chao[△]

(Department of Thoracic Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital, Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi, Xinjiang, 830001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe and compare the clinical efficacy and safety between thoracoscopic thoracotomy and thoracic thoracotomy in the treatment of thymoma with myasthenia gravis (MG). **Methods:** The clinical data of 120 cases of patients with thymoma and MG underwent thoracoscopic surgery and thoracotomy surgery (this study referred to the middle of the sternum split thymoma enlargement resection) in the Department of Thoracic Surgery of the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University from January 2010 to December 2015 were retrospectively analyzed. The operation time, incidence of postoperative complications, postoperative WHO pathological classification, Masaoka stage, postoperative MGFA classification, long-term follow-up total remission rate, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative extubation time, postoperative hospital stay And postoperative VAS pain score were compared between two groups. **Results:** There was no significant difference in the operation time, postoperative complications, postoperative WHO pathological classification, Masaoka stage, postoperative MGFA grade and long term follow up overall remission rate between the two groups ($P>0.05$); the tumor diameter of thoracotomy group was significantly larger than that of the thoracoscopic group, the intraoperative blood loss, postoperative extubation, postoperative hospital stay and postoperative VAS pain score of thoracoscopic group were significantly shorter or lower than those of the thoracic group($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Thoracoscopy and thoracic thoracic extension resection had equal efficacy in the treatment of thymoma complicated with MG, but thoracoscopic surgery had less thoracic surgery trauma, postoperative pain and promote the rapid recovery of patients.

Key words: Thoracoscopy; Thoracotomy; Thymoma; Myasthenia gravis; Efficacy

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R746.1; R655 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2018)06-1124-05

重症肌无力(myasthenia gravis, MG)是指由乙酰胆碱受体抗体介导、细胞免疫依赖、补体参与、主要累及神经肌肉接头突触后膜乙酰胆碱受体的获得性自身免疫性疾病,典型临床表现为某些特定的横纹肌群出现具有波动性和易疲劳性的肌无力

症状,以眼外肌受累最常见,晨轻暮重,活动后加重,休息后可缓解^[1]。据国内外相关研究表明 10%~30%MG 患者发生伴胸腺瘤,胸腺瘤切除术是目前治疗胸腺瘤伴 MG 最有效的方法之一。自上世纪 90 年代以来,胸腔镜手术被用于治疗胸腺瘤伴

* 基金项目:新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金项目(2016D01C322)

作者简介:钟武(1990-),男,硕士,胸外科研究生,研究方向:胸外科,E-mail: 395217150@qq.com,电话:13029663876

△ 通讯作者:邓彦超,男,博士,主任医师,研究方向:胸外科,E-mail: dych001@126.com

(收稿日期:2017-11-08 接受日期:2017-11-30)

MG,其手术安全性、临床疗效及微创优势得到国内外临床研究机构的肯定^[2]。但一直以来,学术界仍存在对胸腔镜术后并发症及远期随访总缓解率等的质疑^[3]。因此,本研究主要观察和比较了经胸腔镜与开胸胸腺瘤扩大切除术治疗本院收治的胸腺瘤伴重症肌无力(MG)患者的临床疗效和安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2010年1月至2015年12月新疆医科大学第一附属医院胸外科收治的胸腺瘤伴MG的120例患者资料。其中,胸腔镜组61例:女35例,男26例,年龄21~86岁,中位年龄49岁;开胸手术组59例:女28例,男31例,年龄22~80岁,中位年龄45岁。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 手术方式 胸腔镜组手术方式:61例患者接受经胸腔镜胸腺瘤扩大切除术^[4],具体手术操作过程:采取单侧进胸,术前行全身麻醉双腔气管插管,非手术侧通气。手术常取右胸进胸,视野更清晰,避免心包阻挡,若瘤体偏左也可行左侧进胸。以右侧胸腔入路为例,患者应取左侧卧位,右腋中线第6~7肋间作长约1.0~2.0 cm小切口为观察孔,分别在同侧腋前线第2肋间和第4肋间取为主、副操作孔进行操作。首先明确右侧膈神经位置,沿上腔静脉和膈神经剪开纵膈胸膜,钝性推开胸骨后间隙,暴露胸腺右叶,仔细分离,再找到胸腺上极,并解剖出胸腺动静脉分支,游离右叶。再将胸腺左叶由左侧下极解剖至左侧上极,最后打开前纵膈胸膜,将可见的纵膈脂肪全部清除^[5]。

开胸组手术方式:59例患者经胸骨正中劈开胸腺瘤扩大

切除术^[6],具体手术操作过程:麻醉为采取双腔气管插管,患者体位可平卧位或侧卧位,以常规胸骨正中切口进胸,开胸后探查肿瘤位置及周围侵犯情况,尽可能完整切除肿瘤及胸腺组织,将可见的纵膈脂肪全部清除。

1.2.2 肿瘤分型、分期和治疗方案 所有胸腺肿瘤根据术后WHO病理分型、Masaoka分期及术后MGFA分级进行分型、分级、分期^[6,10]。随访患者中除Masaoka分期I期患者外,其余均按照当年NCCN指南行相应的放疗、化疗及联合辅助治疗。

1.2.3 远期随访方法 随访方式为电话与门诊,随访截至时间为2016年12月31日,随访内容包括患者当前肌无力症状、是否需服用嗅比斯的明、胸部CT、血液相关检查等。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 22.0统计学软件对数据进行处理。计量资料呈正态分布的用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,两组对比采用t检验,计数资料用两组对比采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般临床病理资料和围手术期情况对比

两组的性别、年龄、手术时间、术后并发症、术后WHO病理分型、Masaoka分期、术后MGFA分级及远期随访总缓解率比较差异均无统计学意义($p>0.05$)。但开胸组肿瘤直径明显大于胸腔镜组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

所有患者顺利完成胸腺瘤扩大切除术,两组均无术中死亡病例。两组手术时间、术后并发症发生情况比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),而腔镜组术中出血量、术后拔管时间及术后住院天数及术后疼痛天数均明显短于开胸组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。上述数据结果详见表1、表2。

表1 两组患者一般临床病理资料对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical and pathological data between two groups of patients

Project	Endoscopic group(n=61)	Thoracotomy group (n=59)	χ^2/t value	p value
Gender [n%]			1.183	0.277
Male	26(42.6 %)	31(52.5 %)		
Female	35(57.4 %)	28(47.5 %)		
Age(year)	49.6± 18.8	47.9± 16.2		
Tumor diameter size(cm)	3.59± 1.2	4.14± 0.91	-2.871	0.005
WHO pathological type [n%]			3.263	0.659
A type	11(18.0 %)	14(23.7 %)		
AB type	20(32.8 %)	21(35.6 %)		
B1 type	8(13.1 %)	4(6.8 %)		
B2 type	9(14.8 %)	6(10.2 %)		
B3 type	8(13.1 %)	6(10.2 %)		
C type	5(8.2 %)	8(13.6 %)		
MGFA grading [n%]			1.814	0.77
I type	22(37.3 %)	17(28.8 %)		
II type	11(18.6 %)	15(25.4 %)		
III type	16(27.1 %)	14(23.7 %)		

表 1 两组患者一般临床病理资料对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)(续表)

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical and pathological data between two groups of patients

Project	Endoscopic group(n=61)	Thoracotomy group (n=59)	X^2/t value	p value
IV type	5(8.5 %)	6(10.2 %)		
V type	5(8.5 %)	7(11.9 %)		
Masaoka staging [n%]			1.235	0.745
I type	26(42.6 %)	22(37.3 %)		
IIa type	13(21.3 %)	10(16.9 %)		
IIb type	16(26.2 %)	19(32.2 %)		
III type	6(9.8 %)	8(13.6 %)		

表 2 两组患者围手术期情况比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the perioperative conditions between the two groups of patients

Project	Endoscopic group(n=61)	Thoracotomy(n=59)	X^2/t value	p value
operation time(min)	163.07± 44.68	160.08± 38.5	0.391	0.697
Intraoperative bleeding(ml)	87.64± 30.84	113.78± 51.7	-3.347	0.001
Postoperative extubation time(d)	3.1± 1.3	3.6± 1.2	-2.379	0.019
Postoperative hospital days(d)	6.0± 3.0	7.9± 3.4	-3.228	0.02
Postoperative vas score(scores)	3.2± 0.97	5.1± 1.19	0.579	0.000
Postoperative complications [n (%)]	7	8	0.119	0.730
Pleural effusion	2(28.6 %)	3(28.6 %)	0.001	0.970
Arrhythmia	1(14.3 %)	2(14.3 %)	0.001	0.977
Atelectasis	1(14.3 %)	1(14.3 %)	0.000	0.000
Chylothorax	2(28.6 %)	1(28.6 %)	0.000	0.000
Muscle weakness crisis	1(14.3 %)	1(14.3 %)	0.000	1.000

2.2 两组远期随访情况的比较

两组随访 12~83 个月,中位时间 43 个月,失访 3 例(腔镜组 1 例,开胸组 2 例)。两组患者远期随访腔镜组总缓解率(完全缓解率 + 药物缓解 + 轻微症状)为 85.2%,开胸组总缓解率为 79.7%,两组比较差异无统计学意义($P=0.841>0.05$)。腔镜组 3 例肿瘤复发(4.9%),开放组复发为 6 例(10.2%),两组复发率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.456<0.05$), 余数据详细见表 3、表 4。

3 讨论

1939 年,Blalock 等^[7]报道胸腺瘤切除能使 MG 症状改善。目前,免疫学及病理学关于 MG 的研究显示 MG 与胸腺关系密切,MG 患者多半有胸腺的异常病理表现^[8]。自上世纪 90 年代以来,学术界对于胸腺瘤合并 MG 患者手术方式的选择存在争议。常见的手术方式是胸腔镜手术与开胸手术(本研究指胸骨正中劈开胸腺瘤扩大切除术)。学术界普遍认为胸骨正中劈开胸腺瘤扩大切除术为胸腺瘤切除的标准术式,但这种手术方式

表 3 两组患者的远期随访情况比较

Table 3 Comparison of the long-term follow-up between the two groups of patients

Efficacy	Endoscopic group(n=61)	Thoracotomy(n=59)	P value
Completely stable and ease	25(40.9 %)	24(40.7 %)	0.192
Drug remission	18(29.5 %)	17(28.8 %)	0.933
Slight symptoms	9(14.8 %)	6(10.2 %)	0.448
deterioration	5(8.2 %)	4(6.8 %)	0.768
relapse	3(4.9 %)	6(10.2 %)	0.456
Lost	1(1.6 %)	2(3.4 %)	0.977
Total remission rate(%)	85.20 %	79.70 %	0.421

表 4 两组胸腺瘤伴 MG 患者随访时间分布图

Table 4 The distribution of follow-up time of patients with thymoma and MG

Follow-up time	Thoracoscopic group	Thoracotomy group
Follow-up postoperative 12-24 months	16	8
Follow-up 25-36 months after surgery	12	7
Follow-up 37-48 months after surgery	6	3
The patients were followed up for 49-60 months	7	16
Follow-up 60 + months	20	26
Follow-up postoperative 12-24 months	16	8
Follow-up postoperative 25-36 months	12	7

存在着手术瘢痕长、创伤大、破坏胸廓完整及术后恢复慢等不足。随着胸腔镜技术的临床应用和发展,因其手术时间短、创伤小、术后患者恢复快、MG 危象发病率低、对围手术期使用激素造成切口愈合不良的影响减小等优势,胸腔镜胸腺扩大切除术治疗 MG 逐渐被国内外学者所采用^[9]。胸腔镜下胸腺瘤扩大切除术的微创优势日益突出^[10],但学术界对其临床疗效一直存在较大争议。胸腺瘤患者的 10%~30% 合并 MG,引起 MG 的真正原因最可能是瘤周围胸腺组织增生与异位胸腺中微小胸腺瘤的存在^[11,12]。此类患者若肿瘤切除不彻底,则术后易复发,因而导致肌无力症状复现及进一步加重可能完整彻底。故现学者大多数认为完整切除胸腺瘤及心膈角脂肪清扫是保证手术疗效的关键所在。但仍有研究显示即使采用开胸手术仍无法清除身体各处脂肪组织,故也无法真正达到完全切除的目的。

本研究中,胸腔镜手术治疗的患者手术时间略高于开胸组,但差异无统计学意义。国外有文献报道:传统手术易发生肺部感染、肺不张及心律失常等并发症^[13,14]。本研究中,胸腔镜手术治疗的患者共出现 6 例术后并发症(3 例单侧胸腔积液、1 例心律失常、1 例肺不张、1 例肌无力危象),开胸手术治疗的患者 8 例术后并发症(3 例单侧胸腔积液,2 例心律失常,1 例肺不张,1 例乳糜胸,1 例肌无力危象),其差异不明显。而胸腔镜治疗的患者术中出血量、术后拔管时间、术后住院天数、术后 VAS 评分上均明显短于或低于开胸组,这与王剑翁等^[15,16]结论一致。由此可见,胸腔镜的微创优势明显,可明显减少术后疼痛。

胸腺瘤合并 MG 的远期疗效一直是学术界争论的焦点。本研究中,胸腔镜手术与开胸手术治疗的患者完全稳定缓解率、药物缓解率及轻微缓解率等远期随访指标差异无统计学意义,且胸腔镜手术治疗的患者完全稳定缓解率、药物缓解率上略高于开胸手术治疗的患者,说明经胸腔镜胸腺瘤扩大切除术在清除胸腺组织时可达到满意的效果,不逊于开胸手术。尽管胸腔镜手术的微创优势较传统开胸手术而言突出,但此种术式本身也存在着一些不足之处^[17,18]:① 手术时间较开胸手术时间长,增加了麻醉风险;② 胸腔镜手术的费用较传统开胸手术而言偏高,增加了患者的经济负担;③ 胸腔镜手术对手术医师的技能要求较高,不同医师根据自身的手术技能高低对胸腺组织的清扫完整度存在一定的差异^[19]。

综上,虽然胸腔镜也存在可能增加麻醉风险、加重患者经济负担及受手术医师技能水平影响等不利因素,但在患者围手术期的恢复,特别是对外科术后病人快速恢复上有着明显的优

势,能够显著的减少患者术后住院天数,减轻患者术后疼痛,对患者术后呼吸功能几乎不影响^[20]。

参考文献(References)

- [1] 中国免疫学会神经免疫学分会.重症肌无力诊断和治疗中国专家共识[J].中国神经免疫学和神经病学杂志,2012,19(6): 401-408 Chinese Society of Immunology Society of Neurology and Immunology branch of MG diagnosis and treatment of Chinese experts consensus[J]. Chinese Journal of Neurology and Immunology And Neurology, 2012, 19 (6): 401-408
- [2] Yu L, Zhang X, Ma S, et al. Thoracoscopic thymectomy for myasthenia gravis with and without thymoma: a single-center experience[J]. The Annals of thoracic surgery, 2012, 93(1): 240-244
- [3] Margaritora S, Cesario A, Cusumano G, et al. Thirty-five-year follow up analysis of clinical and pathologic outcomes of thymomasurgery [J]. Ann Thorac Surg, 2010, 89(1): 245-252
- [4] 马山,于磊,张云峰.胸腔镜胸腺切除术治疗重症肌无力[J].中华胸心血管外科杂志,2006,22(6): 365-366 Thoracoscopic thymectomy for the treatment of myasthenia gravis[J]. Zhonghua Jian Wai Wai Jiao Gang Za Zhi, 2006, 22 (6): 365-366.
- [5] 王贵刚,陈椿,郑炜,等.电视胸腔镜手术治疗胸腺瘤 75 例[J].中国微创外科杂志,2013,13(7): 581-583 Wang Gui-gang, Chen Chun, Zheng Wei, et al. Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery for thymoma in 75 cases [J]. China Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgery, 2013, 13 (7): 581-583
- [6] Dettberbeck F C. Clinical value of the WHO classification system of thymoma[J]. The Annals of thoracic surgery, 2006, 81(6): 2328-2334
- [7] Blalock A, Mason M F, Morgan H J, et al. Myasthenia gravis and tumors of the thymic region: report of a case in which the tumor was removed[J]. Annals of surgery, 1939, 110(4): 544
- [8] 张微微.重症肌无力的病理及其研究进展[J].临床内科杂志,2005, 22(6):361-363 Zhang Wei-wei. Myasthenia gravis pathology and its research progress[J]. Journal of Clinical Medicine, 2005, 22(6): 361-363
- [9] 崔健,李剑锋,周足力,等.胸腔镜胸腺扩大切除术治疗重症肌无力的疗效观察及影响因素分析 [J]. 中国微创外科杂志,2012, 12(08): 682-686 Cui Jian, Li Jian-feng, Zhou Zu-li, et al. Thoracoscopic thymus enlargement resection for myasthenia gravis Efficacy of force observation and analysis of influencing factors[J]. Chinese Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgery, 2012, 12 (08): 682-686

- [10] 赵雄飞, 张伟, 张林, 等. 电视胸腔镜下行胸腺切除 50 例[J]. 现代中西医结合杂志, 2013, 22(13): 1446-1447
Zhao Xiong-fei, Zhang Wei, Zhang Lin, et al. Video thoracoscopic thymus resection in 50 cases [J]. Modern Clinical Integrative Medicine, 2013, 22(13): 1446-1447
- [11] 张云峰, 于磊, 景筠, 等. 合并重症肌无力的胸腺瘤治疗与预后特点分析[J]. 中华外科杂志, 2015, 53(8): 612-616
Zhang Yun-feng, Yu Lei, Jing Yun, et al. Thymoma with myasthenia gravis and prognosis characteristics [J]. Chinese Journal of Surgery, 2015, 53 (8): 612-616
- [12] Kondo K, Monden Y. Myasthenia gravis appearing after thymectomy for thymoma [J]. European journal of cardio-thoracic surgery, 2005, 28(1): 22-25
- [13] 李洪选, 吕长兴, 刘俊, 等. 胸腺瘤术后放疗疗效与 WHO 组织学分型和 Masaoka 分期相关性分析[J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2009, 18 (5): 386-389
Li Hong-xuan, Lv Chang-xing, Liu Jun, et al. Thymoma postoperative radiotherapy and WHO histological classification and Masaoka staging Analysis[J]. Chinese Journal of Radiation Oncology, 2009, 18 (5): 386-389
- [14] Zieliński M, Rybak M, Wilkojc M, et al. Subxiphoid video-assisted thorascopic thymectomy for thymoma [J]. Annals of cardiothoracic surgery, 2015, 4(6): 564
- [15] 王剑翁, 于修义, 方正, 等. 胸腔镜入路和胸骨正中入路胸腺扩大切除术治疗胸腺瘤合并重症肌无力的疗效比较[J]. 福建医科大学学报, 2012, 46(5): 337-339
Wang Jian-weng, Yu Xiu-yi, Fang Zheng, et al. Thoracoscopic approach and thoracic midcentral access thymus enlargement resection for the treatment of thymoma combined Comparison of the efficacy of myasthenia gravis [J]. Journal of Fujian Medical University, 2012, 46 (5): 337-339
- [16] 宋世辉, 张鹏, 商忠良, 等. 胸腔镜手术切除胸腺瘤治疗重症肌无力[J]. 中国微创外科杂志, 2008, 14(7): 594-595
Song Shi-hui, Zhang Peng, Shang Zhong-liang, et al. Thoracoscopic resection of thymoma in the treatment of myasthenia gravis [J]. Chinese Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgery, 2008, 14 (7): 594-595
- [17] 罗国军, 庄江能, 李卓东, 等. 胸腺瘤不同外科手术治疗方式的临床对比研究[J]. 中华全科医学, 2012, 10(4): 531-532
Luo Guo-jun, Zhuang Jiang-neng, Li Zhuo-dong et al. Thymoma different surgical treatment of clinical comparison study [J]. Chinese Journal of General Practice, 2012, 10 (4): 531-532
- [18] Ye B, Li W, Ge X X, et al. Surgical treatment of early-stage thymomas: robot-assisted thoracoscopic surgery versus transsternal thymectomy[J]. Surgical endoscopy, 2014, 28(1): 122-126
- [19] 宋楠, 姜格宁. 胸腺瘤的分类进展[J]. 中国胸心血管外科临床杂志, 2009, 16(2): 132-136
Song Nan, Jiang Ge-ning. Progress in the classification of thymoma [J]. Chinese Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2009, 16 (2): 132-136
- [20] 宋楠, 姜格宁, 陈晓峰, 等. 经颈胸腺及胸腺瘤切除术 21 例[J]. 中国胸心血管外科临床杂志, 2011, 18(6): 578-579
Song Nan, Jiang Ge-ning, Chen Xiao-feng, et al. Transjugular thymus and thymoma resection in 21 cases [J]. Chinese Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2011, 18(6): 578-579

(上接第 1092 页)

- [23] Drosos GI, Ververidis A, Valkanis C, et al. A randomized comparative study of topical versus intravenous tranexamic acid administration in enhanced recovery after surgery (ERAS) total knee replacement[J]. Journal of orthopaedics, 2016, 13(3): 127-131
- [24] Maempel JF, Walmsley PJ. Enhanced recovery programmes can reduce length of stay after total knee replacement without sacrificing functional outcome at one year [J]. Annals of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 2015, 97(8): 563-567
- [25] Sanchez Mayo B, Rodriguez-Mansilla J, Gonzalez Sanchez B. Recovery from total knee arthroplasty through continuous passive motion [J]. Anales del sistema sanitario de Navarra, 2015, 38 (2): 297-310
- [26] Koh IJ, Choi YJ, Kim MS, et al. Femoral Nerve Block versus Adductor Canal Block for Analgesia after Total Knee Arthroplasty[J]. Knee surgery & related research, 2017, 29(2): 87-95
- [27] Chughtai M, Sodhi N, Jawad M, et al. Cryotherapy Treatment After Unicompartmental and Total Knee Arthroplasty: A Review [J]. The Journal of arthroplasty, 2017
- [28] 冯敏, 符永青, 童玉梅, 等. I 期双侧人工全膝关节置換术后放置引流对患者康复进程的影响 [J]. 现代中西医结合杂志, 2013, 22 (19): 2088-2089+2091
Feng Min, Fu Yong-qing, Tong Yu-mei, et al. Effects of I period bilateral total knee arthroplasty with drainage on recovery[J]. Modern Journal of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, 2013, 22(19): 2088-2089+2091
- [29] Ovadia D, Luger E, Bickels J, et al. Efficacy of closed wound drainage after total joint arthroplasty. A prospective randomized study [J]. The Journal of arthroplasty, 1997, 12(3): 317-321
- [30] Holt BT, Parks NL, Engh GA, et al. Comparison of closed-suction drainage and no drainage after primary total knee arthroplasty [J]. Orthopedics, 1997, 20(12): 1121-1125