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体外冲击波联合钻孔减压术对早期股骨头坏死患者关节功能、肌力及生活质量的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨体外冲击波(ESWT)联合钻孔减压术对早期股骨头坏死患者关节功能、肌力及生活质量的影响。**方法:**回顾性分析2017年9月~2018年12月期间收治的80例早期股骨头坏死患者的临床资料,依据治疗方式将其分为A组(n=37,钻孔减压治疗)和B组(n=43,钻孔减压联合ESWT治疗),对比两组患者关节功能、肌力、生活质量及并发症情况。**结果:**两组治疗后3、6、9个月的视觉模拟评分(VAS)评分较治疗前降低($P<0.05$),髋关节Harris评分较治疗前升高($P<0.05$);B组治疗后3、6、9个月VAS评分低于A组,髋关节Harris评分则高于A组($P<0.05$)。两组患者治疗后9个月生理功能、情感职能、躯体疼痛、生理职能、活力、社会功能、总体健康、精神健康这8个维度评分均较治疗前升高,且B组高于A组($P<0.05$)。B组患者治疗后9个月肌力3级者少于治疗前及A组同时点,肌力4级者多于治疗前及A组同时点($P<0.05$)。两组并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**相比于单独采用钻孔减压术,ESWT联合钻孔减压术治疗早期股骨头坏死,可有效减轻患者疼痛症状,改善患者关节功能、肌力及生活质量,且不增加并发症发生率。

关键词:体外冲击波;钻孔减压术;早期;股骨头坏死;关节功能;肌力;生活质量;

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Effect of Extracorporeal Shock Wave Combined with Drilling Decompression on Joint Function, Muscle Strength and Quality of Life of Patients with Early Femoral Head Necrosis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of extracorporeal shock wave (ESWT) combined with drilling decompression on joint function, muscle strength and quality of life in patients with early femoral head necrosis. **Methods:** The clinical data of 80 patients with early necrosis of the femoral head from September 2017 to December 2018 were analyzed retrospectively, the patients were divided into group A (n=37, drilling decompression treatment) and group B (n=43, drilling decompression combined with ESWT treatment) according to the different operation methods. The joint function, muscle strength, quality of life and complications of the two groups were compared. **Results:** 3, 6 and 9 months after treatment, the visual analogue pain score (VAS) of the two groups were lower than that before treatment ($P<0.05$), and the Harris score of hip joint were higher than that before treatment ($P<0.05$). The VAS score of group B at 3, 6 and 9 months after treatment were lower than those of group A, and the Harris score of hip joint were higher than that of group A ($P<0.05$). The scores of physiological function, physical pain, emotional function, physiological function, vitality, overall health, social function and mental health of the two groups were higher than those before treatment, and those of group B were higher than those of group A ($P<0.05$). 9 months after treatment, the level 3 muscle strength of group B were lower than that before treatment and at the same time point in group A, and the level 4 muscle strength of were higher than that before treatment and at the same time point in group A ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of complications between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Compared with using borehole decompression alone, ESWT combined with drilling decompression in the treatment of early femoral head necrosis can reduce pain symptoms effectively, which can improve joint function, muscle strength and quality of life of patients without increasing the incidence of complications.

Key words: Extracorporeal shock wave; Drilling decompression; Early stage; Femoral head necrosis; Joint function; Muscle strength; Quality of life

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前言

股骨头坏死是临床常见的致残性疾病,主要是指由于各种原因导致的股骨头血供破坏,致使骨髓基质细胞、骨细胞及脂肪细胞坏死的一系列病理过程^[1,2]。该病因早期症状和体征不明显,误诊、漏诊率较高,若未能及时予以治疗,到疾病晚期会因为股骨头塌陷引起骨关节炎,致残率较高^[3-5]。现临床治疗早期股骨头坏死的方法较多,钻孔减压术是治疗早期股骨头坏死的常用手段之一,该术式操作简单,患者易于接受,可延缓患者行人工关节置换术的时间,然而单纯的钻孔减压术具有植入骨吸收率不高、术后疼痛症状不缓解等不足^[6-8]。体外冲击波(Extracorporeal shock wave, ESWT)是一种脉冲机械波,以往在肾结石的治疗中获得了较好的效果,近年来在关节疾病治疗领域获得了较好的发展^[9]。本研究对我院收治的部分早期股骨头坏死患者给予 ESWT 联合钻孔减压术治疗,取得了较好的效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析 2017 年 9 月~2018 年 12 月期间收治的 80 例早期股骨头坏死患者的临床资料,纳入标准:(1)临床表现为髋关节疼痛,经 X 线、MRI 等影像学证实为股骨头坏死,股骨头坏死国际分期(International stage of necrosis of femoral head, ARCO)为 I 期和 II 期;(2)参考《成人股骨头坏死诊断及治疗的专家共识(2012 版)》^[10];(3)术前 1 个月未使用激素、无酗酒、无外伤史者;(4)均具备手术指征者。排除标准:(1)髋部恶性肿瘤者;(2)妊娠及哺乳期妇女;(3)伴有凝血功能障碍或正在使用抗凝血药物;(4)感染、结核、肿瘤因素引起的股骨头病变;(5)合并严重肝肾功能不全者。根据治疗方式的不同将患者分为 A 组(n=37, 钻孔减压治疗)和 B 组(n=43, 钻孔减压联合 ESWT 治疗),其中 A 组男 22 例,女 15 例,年龄 28~45 岁,平均(35.61±3.92)岁;患侧:单侧 21 例,双侧 16 例;病程 1~3 年,平均(2.06±0.23)年;ARCO 分期^[11] I 期 20 例,II 期 17 例。B 组男 26 例,女 17 例,年龄 27~48 岁,平均(36.13±4.26)岁;患侧:双侧 19 例,单侧 24 例;病程 1~4 年,平均(2.12±0.29)年;ARCO 分期 I 期 23 例,II 期 20 例。两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$),此次研究已通过我院伦理学委员会批准进行。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 A 组 给予钻孔减压术治疗,具体操作如下:患者取仰卧位,将患侧垫高,连续硬膜外麻醉,手术区域常规消毒铺巾,取患侧股骨大粗隆下方股骨外侧轴线近段做 4 个小切口,均长约 0.4 cm, C 臂机下透视定位,将 3 枚直径 2 mm 克氏针向股骨头方向钻孔,至股骨头关节面下坏死区域,无需穿破关节面,退出钻头,皮肤消毒后无菌辅料覆盖。

1.2.2 B 组 在 A 组的基础上给予 ESWT 治疗,具体操作如下:术前根据患者 MRI 扫描图像制定冲击波焦点作用范围,钻孔减压术治疗 3d 后,应用 HB-ESWT-01 型体外冲击波治疗机(广东湛江海滨医疗器械有限公司生产)进行 ESWT 治疗,以股骨头坏死区及其相邻骨质为冲击点,选取 2~3 个冲击点,每个冲击点行 800~1000 次放电,电压依患者疼痛耐受情况

7~12kV,每隔 2d 治疗 1 次,视患者耐受情况治疗 4~6 次。

1.3 观察指标

(1)采用门诊复查的方式随访 9 个月,于治疗前、治疗后 3、6、9 个月采用视觉模拟评分(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)^[12]、髋关节 Harris 评分^[13]评价患者疼痛及髋关节功能,其中 VAS 评分 0~10 分,其中 0 分表示无痛,10 分表示难以忍受的痛,分数越高,疼痛感越强。髋关节 Harris 评分越高,髋关节功能越好。(2)记录并发症发生情况。(3)于治疗前、治疗后 9 个月对髋屈肌及伸肌肌力行徒手肌力检查,采用 6 级分级法^[14],其中 0 级:肌肉无收缩,1 级:肌肉可收缩,但是不能产生动作;2 级:肢体能在床面上移动,但无法抬起;3 级:肢体可离开床面,但无法抵抗阻力;4 级:肢体能抵抗阻力,但比正常弱;5 级:正常人肌力。分级越高,表示肌肉力量越强。(4)于治疗前、治疗后 9 个月采用 SF-36 健康调查量表^[15]评价患者生活质量,其中 SF-36 健康调查量表包括生理功能、社会功能、情感职能、活力、躯体疼痛、总体健康、生理职能、精神健康 8 个维度,每个维度均为 100 分,得分越高,表示健康状况越好。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS20.0 软件进行统计分析。计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)的形式表示,比较采用 t 检验,计数资料以%的形式表示,采用检验。以 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准。

2 结果

2.1 两组不同时间点 VAS、髋关节 Harris 评分比较

两组患者治疗前 VAS、髋关节 Harris 评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);两组治疗后 3、6、9 个月 VAS 评分较治疗前降低,髋关节 Harris 评分较治疗前升高($P<0.05$);B 组治疗后 3、6、9 个月 VAS 评分低于 A 组,髋关节 Harris 评分则高于 A 组($P<0.05$);详见表 1。

2.2 两组患者生活质量比较

两组患者治疗前生理功能、躯体疼痛、情感职能、生理职能、活力、总体健康、社会功能、精神健康这 8 个维度评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);两组患者治疗后 9 个月生理功能、躯体疼痛、情感职能、生理职能、活力、总体健康、社会功能、精神健康这 8 个维度评分均较治疗前升高,且 B 组高于 A 组($P<0.05$);详见表 2。

2.3 两组患者肌力比较

两组患者治疗前肌力 3 级、4 级、5 级者比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);A 组患者治疗后 9 个月肌力 3 级、4 级、5 级者与治疗前比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);B 组患者治疗后 9 个月肌力 3 级者少于治疗前及 A 组同时间点,肌力 4 级者多于治疗前及 A 组同时间点($P<0.05$);详见表 3。

2.4 两组并发症发生率比较

随访期间,A 组出现 2 例出血倾向、1 例感染、2 例深静脉血栓,并发症发生率为 13.51%(5/37);B 组出现 1 例出血倾向、1 例感染、2 例深静脉血栓,并发症发生率为 9.30%(4/43);两组并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.353, P=0.552$)。

3 讨论

股骨头坏死是一种疑难性疾病,多数患者一经发病,未能

表 1 两组不同时间点 VAS、髋关节 Harris 评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Table 1 Comparison of Harris scores of VAS and hip joint between the two groups at different time points($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Groups	VAS score				Harris score of hip joint			
	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	6 months after treatment	9 months after treatment	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	6 months after treatment	9 months after treatment
Group A (n=37)	5.57±0.82	1.89±0.53*	1.73±0.56*	1.67±0.48*	55.29±6.59	68.30±7.62*	69.89±6.13*	70.81±7.32*
Group B(n=43)	5.64±0.76	1.60±0.42*	1.48±0.33*	1.41±0.35*	54.82±7.48	77.28±6.57*	78.57±8.12*	79.53±7.45*
t	0.396	2.729	2.472	2.793	0.296	5.661	5.325	5.262
P	0.693	0.008	0.016	0.007	0.768	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.表 2 两组患者生活质量比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Table 2 Comparison of quality of life between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Groups	Time	Physiological function	Somatic pain	Emotional function	Physiological function	Vitality	General health	Social function	Mental health
Group A (n=37)	Before treatment	58.64±7.19	49.66±7.18	57.64±8.16	49.67±8.19	48.36±9.50	54.24±9.30	54.61±8.65	59.16±7.82
	9 months after treatment	65.63±7.11*	67.59±8.14*	69.55±8.15*	70.51±8.09*	75.06±8.27*	74.34±10.92*	67.38±8.35*	68.26±8.21*
Group B (n=43)	Before treatment	57.92±7.13	50.53±8.13	58.47±7.14	50.43±9.07	49.09±6.94	53.31±8.69	54.73±8.85	60.31±8.51
	9 months after treatment	74.13±7.45*#	78.38±8.04*#	79.75±8.13*#	84.05±10.91*#	81.98±7.87*#	83.67±9.71*#	79.69±8.96*#	77.93±8.34*#

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with group A, # $P<0.05$.

表 3 两组患者肌力比较 [n(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of muscle strength between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	Before treatment			9 months after treatment		
	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Group A(n=37)	24(64.86)	13(35.14)	0(0.00)	22(59.46)	15(40.54)	0(0.00)
Group B(n=43)	26(60.47)	17(39.53)	0(0.00)	13(30.23)*	28(65.12)*	2(4.65)
χ^2	0.164	0.164	0.000	6.903	4.832	1.765
P	0.685	0.685	1.000	0.009	0.028	0.184

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

及时予以治疗者最终可引起骨关节炎而被迫接受全髋关节置换治疗^[16,17]。人工全髋关节置换术虽可取得一定疗效,但因为材料使用寿命有限,且该病多发于中青年患者,尚负担一些较重的体力劳动,常需多次行翻修手术,患者备受折磨^[18,19]。早期股骨头坏死治疗侧重于考量生物学因素及生物力学因素,其中生物学因素是指需植入一定的成骨活性生物学材料,而生物力学因素则是指植入材料应对股骨头有较好的支撑作用^[20,21]。钻孔减压术正是符合这两个关键因素的一种保髋方式,但单纯的钻孔减压术无法彻底解决股骨头的修复问题^[22,23]。ESWT 是近年来新兴起的非手术疗法,主要是利用液电能量转换和传递的原理,引起不同密度的组织之间产生能量梯度差及扭力,进而达到裂解硬化骨促进骨愈合的目的,近年来在治疗肱骨外上髁

炎、四肢骨不连、股骨头坏死等方面均取得了不错的疗效^[24,25]。

本次研究结果中,两组患者治疗后不同时间点的疼痛、关节功能均有所改善,且 B 组的改善效果更佳。可见 ESWT 联合钻孔减压术治疗早期股骨头坏死患者,可改善患者疼痛症状及关节功能。究其原因,钻孔减压术可以减轻股骨头颈内高压,减轻骨髓水肿,调节机体血液循环,而 ESWT 可通过空化及成骨效应、机械应力效应、代谢激活效应等有效促进坏死股骨头的血管生成,促进骨髓间充质干细胞增殖,加速坏死股骨头的修复。此外,ESWT 除了可促进毛细血管形成外,还可刺激巨噬细胞分泌增加,利于炎症物质的吸收,促进损伤愈合,从而抑制疼痛向中枢传导,发挥良好的镇痛效果,并缓解因股骨头疼痛造成的骨骼肌和平滑肌紧张,随之改善患者关节功能。股骨头坏

死患者因髋关节疼痛致使活动减少,造成肌肉逐渐萎缩,肌力下降,同时由于股骨头坏死患者行动不便,日常活动及社会活动大量减少,生活质量遭到严重影响。本次研究结果显示,相对于单纯的钻孔减压术治疗,ESWT联合钻孔减压术治疗在增强患者肌力及改善患者生活质量方面效果更优,这可能是由于ESWT能显著增加细胞增殖相关因子的表达和新生血管形成有关,ESWT治疗后股骨头有明显的骨质生长,提高骨支撑能力,增强了患肢肌力,提高了生活质量。另两组并发症发生率比较统计学无差异,可见ESWT联合钻孔减压术治疗安全性较好。本研究虽然已初步表明ESWT作为一种崭新的治疗手段可对早期股骨头坏死起到较好的疗效,但有关其如何影响股骨头坏死患者骨的结构及代谢,以及何种能流密度及频次最佳尚待进一步的深入研究。

综上所述,ESWT联合钻孔减压术治疗早期股骨头坏死患者,可有效改善患者疼痛症状、关节功能、肌力及生活质量,且不增加并发症发生率。

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