

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2023.02.027

内侧开放楔形胫骨高位截骨术治疗膝关节内翻畸形的疗效 及对术后下肢力线和创伤应激的影响*

李国鲁¹ 赵红波¹ 张俊松¹ 朱骥生¹ 田晓滨^{1,2Δ}

(1 贵州医科大学临床医学院 贵州 贵阳 550025; 2 贵州医科大学附属医院骨科 贵州 贵阳 550004)

摘要 目的:对比内侧开放楔形胫骨高位截骨术(OWHTO)、人工全膝关节置换术(TKA)治疗膝关节内翻畸形的疗效及对术后下肢力线和创伤应激的影响。**方法:**回顾性分析贵州医科大学附属医院 2020 年 3 月~2022 年 1 月期间接收的膝关节内翻畸形患者临床资料,共计 75 例。根据手术方案的不同分为 OWHTO 组($n=40$)和 TKA 组($n=35$)。对比两组围术期指标、视觉疼痛模拟评分(VAS)评分、美国特种外科医院(HSS)膝关节评分、膝关节活动度(ROM)、应激指标和术后下肢力线改变情况。**结果:**OWHTO 组手术时间、切口长度短于 TKA 组,术中出血量、住院费用少于 TKA 组($P<0.05$)。OWHTO 组术后 1 个月 VAS 评分低于 TKA 组,ROM、HSS 膝关节评分高于对照组($P<0.05$)。OWHTO 组术后 3 d、术后 7 d 血清皮质醇(COR)、促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)水平低于 TKA 组($P<0.05$)。两组术后 6 个月股胫角(FTA)下降,髌-膝-踝角(HKA)升高($P<0.05$)。两组术后 6 个月 FTA、HKA 组间对比差异不显著($P>0.05$)。两组并发症发生率组间对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**OWHTO、TKA 这两种治疗方案治疗膝关节内翻畸形,具有相当的疗效,均可有效改善下肢力线,但 OWHTO 的创伤小、应激程度轻。

关键词:胫骨高位截骨术;人工全膝关节置换术;膝关节;内翻畸形;疗效;下肢力线;创伤应激

中图分类号:R687 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2023)02-345-05

Efficacy of Medial Open Wedge High Tibial Osteotomy on Knee Joint Varus Deformity and its Effect on the Postoperative Lower Limbs Force Line and Traumatic Stress*

LI Guo-lu¹, ZHAO Hong-bo¹, ZHANG Jun-song¹, ZHU Ji-sheng¹, TIAN Xiao-bin^{1,2Δ}

(1 Clinical Medical College of Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang, Guizhou, 550025, China;

2 Department of Orthopaedics, Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang, Guizhou, 550004, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the efficacy of medial open wedge high tibial osteotomy (OWHTO) and total knee arthroplasty (TKA) in the treatment of knee joint varus deformity and the effect on the postoperative lower limbs force line and traumatic stress.

Methods: The clinical data of patients with knee joint varus deformity who were received in Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou Medical University from March 2020 to January 2022 were retrospectively analyzed, 75 cases in total. They were divided into OWHTO group ($n=40$) and TKA group ($n=35$) according to different surgical schemes. The perioperative indexes, visual pain analogue scale (VAS) score, American hospital for special surgery (HSS) knee score, knee range of motion (ROM), stress indexes and changes of postoperative lower limbs force line were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The operation time and incision length in the OWHTO group were shorter than those in the TKA group, and the amount of intraoperative bleeding and hospitalization expenses were less than those in the TKA group ($P<0.05$). 1 month after operation, the VAS score in the OWHTO group was lower than that in the TKA group, and the ROM and HSS knee score in the OWHTO group were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum cortisol (COR) and adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) in the OWHTO group were lower than those in the TKA group at 3 d after operation and 7 d after operation ($P<0.05$). The femoral tibial angle(FTA) decreased and the hip knee ankle angle (HKA) increased in the two groups at 6 months after operation ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences between FTA and HKA in the two groups at 6 months after operation ($P>0.05$). There was no difference in the incidence of complications between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** OWHTO and TKA have considerable therapeutic effects in the treatment of knee joint varus deformity, both of which can effectively improve the lower limbs force line, but OWHTO has little trauma and light stress degree.

Key words: Wedge high tibial osteotomy; Total knee arthroplasty; Knee joint; Varus deformity; Efficacy; Lower limbs force line; Traumatic stress

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R687 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2023)02-345-05

* 基金项目:贵州省科技计划项目(黔科合支撑[2021]一般 072)

作者简介:李国鲁(1994-),男,硕士研究生,从事关节外科方向的研究,E-mail: 15519098594@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:田晓滨(1957-),男,本科,主任医师,从事关节外科方向的研究,E-mail: txb6@vip.163.com

(收稿日期:2022-05-23 接受日期:2022-06-18)

前言

膝关节内翻畸形通常见于终末期的关节疾病患者,主要是因膝关节病变引起的冠状位力线异常所致的膝内翻畸形,常伴有严重的疼痛、膝关节功能受限,行走困难,降低患者的生活质量^[1,2]。膝关节内翻畸形主要有保守治疗和手术治疗两种,其中保守治疗适用于青少年患者,此类患者骨骺尚未完全闭合,可以通过矫正支具进行固定,纠正膝关节内翻畸形,同时配合膝关节周围肌肉力量和强度训练巩固治疗效果^[3,4]。而针对成年患者,此时保守治疗效果一般,需要考虑手术治疗恢复下肢力线,改善膝关节疼痛症状^[5]。人工全膝关节置换术(TKA)^[6]、内侧开放楔形胫骨高位截骨术(OWHTO)^[7]是膝关节内翻畸形患者常用的手术方案。但有关两种手术重建下肢力线的效果尚存在争议。有研究认为TKA可一次性解决膝关节的病变风险,改善膝关节内翻畸形的症状^[8]。而有的学者却认为^[9,10],TKA存在假体松动和磨损的风险,而OWHTO可避免这一并发症,同时其可帮助膝关节内翻畸形患者症状改善。本次研究通过对比OWHTO、TKA两种手术方案治疗膝关节内翻畸形的疗效,旨在为临床术式选择提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 基线资料

回顾性分析贵州医科大学附属医院2020年3月~2022年1月期间接收的膝关节内翻畸形患者的临床资料,共计75例。纳入标准:(1)符合《骨关节炎诊治指南》^[11]相关的诊断标准,经X线片确诊;(2)膝关节屈曲活动正常或至少 $\geq 90^\circ$,屈曲挛缩畸形 $\leq 15^\circ$,内翻畸形 $\leq 20^\circ$;(3)年龄40~75岁;(4)临床资料完整。排除标准:(1)膝骨关节炎伴有外翻或内外翻畸形者;(2)既往膝关节手术史者;(3)诊断为风湿和类风湿性关节炎、膝关节周围感染者;(4)伴有严重心、脑、肝、肾功能障碍不能耐受手术者;(5)合并精神疾患、认知障碍等无法配合者。根据手术方案的不同分为OWHTO组($n=40$)、TKA组($n=35$),其中OWHTO组男23例,女17例,年龄49~73岁,平均 (60.97 ± 3.96) 岁;体质指数 $21 \sim 28 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均 $(23.16 \pm 0.42) \text{ kg/m}^2$ 。TKA组男21例,女14例,年龄48~71岁,平均 (61.28 ± 4.15) 岁;体质指数 $19 \sim 27 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均 $(23.41 \pm 0.38) \text{ kg/m}^2$ 。两组患者一般资料对比未见显著差异($P>0.05$),组间具有可比性。

1.2 方法

TKA组:常规膝前正中切口,长约12cm,逐层显露,外翻髌骨,常规切除前后交叉韧带,标准股骨、胫骨截骨、试模。脉冲

枪清洗手术野,采用骨水泥固定好假体,复位假体。冲洗后逐层缝合皮肤,留置引流管,加压包扎。OWHTO组:先摄标准双下肢负重位全长X线片,绘制股骨机械轴、下肢机械轴、胫骨机械轴及膝关节线。设定目标力线,即连接髌关节中心至胫骨平台Fujisawa点,设定合页点,以踝关节中心至合页的距离为半径进行旋转,当目标力线与踝关节中心相交,所得旋转的角度为截骨矫正角度。患者取仰卧位,麻醉满意后,采用关节镜探查,磨损软骨面。然后,于胫骨近端内侧面正中作一纵行切口,长约6cm,切开皮肤、皮下组织,松解鹅足肌腱止点及内侧副韧带浅层,在胫骨结节下方约15mm处标记上升冠状截骨面,在鹅足上缘标记横向截骨面置入导针,分别行冠状面及横断面双平面截骨,根据术前计划精准调节撑开角度,采用Tomofix钢板固定,用骨修复材料填充截骨间隙。两组术后均给予常规抗感染治疗,根据患者恢复情况给予适当的康复训练。

1.3 观察指标

(1)对比两组手术时间、切口长度、术中出血量、住院费用。(2)于术前、术后1个月、术后6个月采用视觉疼痛模拟(VAS)评分^[12]、美国特种外科医院(HSS)膝关节评分^[13]、膝关节活动度(ROM)评估两组患者的治疗效果。VAS评分总分10分,分数越高,疼痛感越强。HSS包括稳定性(10分)、功能(22分)、疼痛(30分)、肌力(10分)、活动度(18分)、屈曲畸形(10分),总分100分,分数越高,关节功能越好。ROM主要由量角器测量获取。(3)术前、术后3d、术后7d分别抽取患者静脉血4mL,离心分离(离心转速2800r/min,离心时间12min,离心半径8cm),取上清液于低温中保存,选用武汉博士德生物工程有限公司生产的试剂盒,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清皮质醇(COR)、促肾上腺皮质激素(ACTH)水平。(4)记录两组患者并发症发生情况。(5)术前、术后6个月的下肢全长X线片测量股胫角(FTA)和髌-膝-踝角(HKA)评估下肢力线。

1.4 统计学方法

数据处理软件为SPSS26.0,计数资料以(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料符合正态分布,方差齐性,以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,采用独立样本t检验(两组间比较)或配对样本t检验(组内比较),检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 围术期指标对比

OWHTO组手术时间、切口长度短于TKA组,术中出血量、住院费用少于TKA组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 围术期指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of perioperative indexes($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Operation time(min)	Amount of intraoperative bleeding(mL)	Incision length(cm)	Hospitalization expenses(yuan)
TKA group($n=35$)	96.64 $\pm$ 7.98	478.35 $\pm$ 36.87	9.67 $\pm$ 1.86	42712.65 $\pm$ 873.40
OWHTO group($n=40$)	85.93 $\pm$ 6.17	366.89 $\pm$ 35.26	7.29 $\pm$ 1.32	36419.23 $\pm$ 742.05
t	6.544	13.370	6.449	33.740
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 VAS、ROM、HSS 对比

两组术前、术后 6 个月 VAS、ROM、HSS 对比未见显著差异($P>0.05$)。两组术后 1 个月、术后 6 个月 VAS 较术前下降,

ROM、HSS 较术前升高($P<0.05$)。OWHTO 组术后 1 个月 VAS 低于 TKA 组,ROM、HSS 高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 VAS、ROM、HSS 对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of VAS, ROM and HSS($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	VAS(scores)	ROM	HSS(scores)
TKA group(n=35)	Before operation	5.31± 0.58	31.49± 4.12	42.18± 6.14
	1 month after operation	3.28± 0.46*	62.36± 8.39*	61.91± 6.05*
	6 month after operation	1.56± 0.33* [#]	105.84± 14.99* [#]	85.44± 5.23* [#]
OWHTO group(n=40)	Before operation	5.24± 0.53	32.09± 6.38	43.84± 7.96
	1 month after operation	2.29± 0.41* [%]	74.65± 7.51* [%]	74.57± 6.22* [%]
	6 month after operation	1.51± 0.32* [#]	106.12± 15.67* [#]	86.48± 5.37* [#]

Note: Compared with before operation, * $P<0.05$. Compared with 1 month after operation, [#] $P<0.05$. Compared with TKA group at 1 month after operation, [%] $P<0.05$.

2.3 创伤应激指标对比

两组术前血清 COR、ACTH 水平组间对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。两组术后 3 d、术后 7 d 血清 COR、ACTH 水平先升高后下

降($P<0.05$)。OWHTO 组术后 3 d、术后 7 d 血清 COR、ACTH 水平低于 TKA 组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 创伤应激指标对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 3 Comparison of traumatic stress indexes ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	COR(ng/mL)	ACTH(pmol/L)
TKA group(n=35)	Before operation	193.41± 20.18	13.24± 2.16
	3 d after operation	336.35± 24.21*	28.98± 1.84*
	7 d after operation	291.88± 26.35* [#]	23.96± 2.08* [#]
OWHTO group(n=40)	Before operation	192.92± 18.29	13.53± 1.86
	3 d after operation	287.51± 27.35* [%]	22.16± 1.94* [%]
	7 d after operation	248.57± 24.31* ^{#%}	17.53± 2.26* ^{#%}

Note: Compared with before operation, * $P<0.05$. Compared with 3 d after operation, [#] $P<0.05$. Compared with TKA group after operation, [%] $P<0.05$.

2.4 下肢力线相关指标对比

两组术前 FTA、HKA 组间对比差异不显著($P>0.05$)。两组

术后 6 个月 FTA 下降,HKA 升高 ($P<0.05$)。两组术后 6 个月 FTA、HKA 组间对比差异不显著($P>0.05$)。见表 4。

表 4 下肢力线相关指标对比($\bar{x}\pm s$,度)
Table 4 Comparison of relative indexes of lower limbs force line ($\bar{x}\pm s$, °)

Groups	Time	FTA	HKA
TKA group(n=35)	Before operation	173.23± 8.47	178.61± 5.28
	6 month after operation	165.92± 7.71*	187.94± 8.22*
OWHTO group(n=40)	Before operation	172.64± 7.61	179.26± 6.74
	6 month after operation	164.14± 8.25*	188.28± 7.43*

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

2.5 并发症发生情况对比

TKA 组出现切口感染 2 例、尿潴留 1 例、急性意识障碍 1 例,并发症发生率为 11.43%(4/35)。OWHTO 组出现切口感染 2 例、尿潴留 1 例、急性意识障碍 1 例,并发症发生率为 10.00%(4/40)。两组并发症发生率组间对比未见差异($P>0.05$)。

膝关节病变是多因素引起的疾病,与炎症反应、局部损伤、慢性劳损有关,上述病理变化可导致软骨基质代谢失衡、分解增加、合成减少,进一步发展为骨损,病情持续发展可影响患者的日常生活^[14-16]。而膝关节病变患者常常出现膝内翻畸形,膝内翻畸形者应力主要集中在内侧,加速膝内侧退行性变^[17]。TKA 能有效矫正膝关节内翻畸形,恢复肢体功能,解决患者疼痛症状,是治疗各型终末期膝关节病变的首选方法^[18]。然而,TKA 术

3 讨论

后相关并发症一直困扰着外科医生,假体感染、假体周围骨折、下肢静脉血栓形成等对患者的手术疗效及术后康复造成极大的影响^[19]。OWHTO 是近年来被证实于在膝关节内翻畸形患者的应用中有一定的疗效,能更精准的矫正冠状面和矢状面的下肢力线^[20]。

本次研究结果显示,OWHTO 组术后 1 个月 VAS 低于 TKA 组,ROM、HSS 高于对照组,但两组术后 6 个月 VAS、ROM、HSS 对比未见显著差异,且两组术后下肢力线相关指标对比也无明显差异。提示 TKA、OWHTO 这两种手术方案均可帮助患者获得较好的下肢力线,术后膝关节恢复效果相当。TKA 手术通过将膝关节病变、磨损、增生的软骨及骨赘去除,并在术中通过对内侧软组织的松解平衡来取得不错的 ROM,使膝关节术后可获得较好的稳定性;最后再安装股骨假体、胫骨假体等来取代磨损的关节软骨,最终帮助膝关节功能恢复^[21,22]。而 OWHTO 通过行胫骨高位截骨,矫正膝关节轴线和增加关节的稳定性,最大限度地保留关节,进而改善关节承重分布,以缓解疼痛^[23]。除此之外,OWHTO 还可清除膝关节内的赘生物等,从而改善患者膝关节功能^[24]。但观察两组临床指标发现,OWHTO 组手术时间、切口长度短于 TKA 组,术中出血量、住院费用少于 TKA 组,提示 OWHTO 术式的手术创伤较 TKA 术式更小。进一步观察手术创伤指标发现,创伤应激是指患者受到手术刺激引起的非特异性反应,COR 是肾上腺分泌的皮质激素^[25],ACTH 是一类脑垂体前叶分泌的激素^[26],二者均可以反应机体应激状态。本次研究结果证实,两组患者术后血清 COR、ACTH 水平均有不同程度的升高,但 OWHTO 治疗的创伤应激程度相对 TKA 更轻。提示 OWHTO 治疗的患者术后创伤应激程度更小。分析原因:TKA 置换术的切口较大,术野的暴露过程中,容易导致周围的肌肉组织受损,增加机体应激反应^[27]。而 OWHTO 切口较小,术中对患侧病变周围组织的切除和剥离极少,有效减轻创伤应激反应^[28,29]。本次研究结果显示,两组并发症发生率组间对比未见差异,考虑可能与两种手术均具备严格的无菌操作、精心的术前设计及准确的术中操作等要点,因而可较好的控制术后并发症。需注意的是,膝关节内翻畸形患者在选择手术治疗方案时,术前应准确评估患者的耐受情况,根据患者耐受情况选择最佳的手术方式。此外,还需明确手术禁忌症,对于存在术前感染的患者,应先进行抗感染治疗再择期进行手术治疗。

综上所述,与 TKA 相比,OWHTO 治疗膝关节内翻畸形,可缩短手术时间、切口长度,减少术中出血量、住院费用,同时可减轻术后创伤应激,较好的恢复下肢力线。本研究仍存在不足之处,如随访时间较短、为单中心研究、样本量偏小,缺乏时间更长、样本量更大的效果评价,有关该术式的远期效果仍需进一步观察。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Murray R, Winkler PW, Shaikh HS, et al. High Tibial Osteotomy for Varus Deformity of the Knee [J]. J Am Acad Orthop Surg Glob Res Rev, 2021, 5(7): e21.00141
- [2] Nakano N, Takayama K, Kuroda Y, et al. Preoperative varus deformity of the knee affects the intraoperative joint gap in unicompartmental knee arthroplasty[J]. Knee, 2021, 32(10): 90-96
- [3] Li M, Chang H, Wei N, et al. Biomechanical Study on the Stress Distribution of the Knee Joint After Tibial Fracture Malunion with Residual Varus-Valgus Deformity [J]. Orthop Surg, 2020, 12 (3): 983-989
- [4] Yoon JR, Lee JK, Ryu J, et al. Increased external rotation of the osteoarthritic knee joint according to the genu varum deformity[J]. Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc, 2021, 29(4): 1098-1105
- [5] Park JG, Han SB, Jang KM. Association of Preoperative Tibial Varus Deformity With Joint Line Orientation and Clinical Outcome After Open-Wedge High Tibial Osteotomy for Medial Compartment Osteoarthritis: A Propensity Score-Matched Analysis[J]. Am J Sports Med, 2021, 49(13): 3551-3560
- [6] Khalifa AA, Mullaji AB, Gendy AN, et al. Prediction of leg length change (LLC) after correcting varus and flexion deformity in patients undergoing TKA [J]. Eur J Orthop Surg Traumatol, 2021, 31 (6): 1199-1205
- [7] Kataoka K, Watanabe S, Nagai K, et al. Patellofemoral Osteoarthritis Progresses After Medial Open-Wedge High Tibial Osteotomy: A Systematic Review[J]. Arthroscopy, 2021, 37(10): 3177-3186
- [8] Khatib Y, Xia A, Naylor JM, et al. Different targets of mechanical alignment do not improve knee outcomes after TKA [J]. Knee, 2019, 26(6): 1395-1402
- [9] 李立, 李一凡, 符东林, 等. 内侧开放楔形胫骨高位截骨术治疗膝关节内侧间室骨关节炎伴内翻畸形的短期疗效[J]. 国际骨科学杂志, 2022, 43(1): 60-64
- [10] Goshima K, Sawaguchi T, Shigemoto K, et al. Open-wedge high tibial osteotomy for spontaneous osteonecrosis of the medial tibial plateau shows excellent clinical outcomes [J]. J Exp Orthop, 2020, 7 (1): 14
- [11] 中华医学会骨科学分会. 骨关节炎诊治指南 (2007 年版)[J]. 中华骨科杂志, 2007, 27(10): 793-796
- [12] Faiz KW. VAS--visual analog scale [J]. Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen, 2014, 134(3): 323
- [13] 蒋协远, 王大伟. 骨科临床疗效评价标准[M]. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2005: 148-149
- [14] Hegde V, Bracey DN, Brady AC, et al. A Prophylactic Tibial Stem Reduces Rates of Early Aseptic Loosening in Patients with Severe Preoperative Varus Deformity in Primary Total Knee Arthroplasty[J]. J Arthroplasty, 2021, 36(7): 2319-2324
- [15] Goyal T, Paul S, Schuh A, et al. Pie-crusting of proximal medial collateral ligament for correcting varus deformity in total knee arthroplasty[J]. Eur J Orthop Surg Traumatol, 2021, 31(7): 1305-1309
- [16] Springer B, Waldstein W, Bechler U, et al. The Functional Status of the ACL in Varus OA of the Knee: The Association With Varus Deformity and Coronal Tibiofemoral Subluxation [J]. J Arthroplasty, 2021, 36(2): 501-506
- [17] Jeong BO, Kim TY, Baek JH, et al. Following the correction of varus deformity of the knee through total knee arthroplasty, significant compensatory changes occur not only at the ankle and subtalar joint, but also at the foot [J]. Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc, 2018, 26(11): 3230-3237
- [18] Rahm S, Camenzind RS, Hingsammer A, et al. Postoperative alignment of TKA in patients with severe preoperative varus or valgus

- deformity: is there a difference between surgical techniques?[J]. BMC Musculoskelet Disord, 2017, 18(1): 272
- [19] Butler JJ, Mercer NP, Hurley ET, et al. Alignment of the hindfoot following total knee arthroplasty: A systematic review [J]. World J Orthop, 2021, 12(10): 791-801
- [20] Parente A, Legnani C, Bargagliotti M, et al. Medial Unicompartmental Knee Arthroplasty After Failed Open-Wedge High Tibial Osteotomy [J]. J Arthroplasty, 2021, 36(8): 2746-2751
- [21] Fournier G, Muller B, Gaillard R, et al. Increased survival rate for primary TKA with tibial short extension stems for severe varus deformities at a minimum of 2 years follow-up [J]. Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc, 2020, 28(12): 3780-3786
- [22] Gao F, Chen G, Wang R, et al. TKA in the treatment of bilateral dysplasia epiphysealis hemimelica (Trevor's Disease) of the knee in a 50-year-old man: a case report[J]. BMC Musculoskelet Disord, 2020, 21(1): 167
- [23] Vaishya R, Bijukchhe AR, Agarwal AK, et al. A critical appraisal of medial open wedge high tibial osteotomy for knee osteoarthritis [J]. J Clin Orthop Trauma, 2018, 9(4): 300-306
- [24] Ryu DJ, Wang JH. Editorial Commentary: Posterolateral Malposition of the Cortical Hinge During Medial Open-Wedge High Tibial Osteotomy Increases Posterior Tibial Slope: Incomplete Posterior Osteotomy May Shift the Hinge From Lateral to Posterolateral [J]. Arthroscopy, 2021, 37(7): 2202-2203
- [25] 李亮,周思私,袁发,等. ACTH、Cor 及 PAI-1 在创伤性骨折中的表达及临床意义[J]. 解放军医药杂志, 2021, 33(12): 43-46
- [26] 何峰,张文菊,唐毓金,等. PA、TGF- β 1 及 ACTH 在创伤性骨折中的表达及临床意义[J]. 分子诊断与治疗杂志, 2021, 13(4): 659-662, 666
- [27] Song SJ, Kang SG, Lee YJ, et al. An intraoperative load sensor did not improve the early postoperative results of posterior-stabilized TKA for osteoarthritis with varus deformities [J]. Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc, 2019, 27(5): 1671-1679
- [28] 王莹,杨益民,尹思,等. 腓骨近端截骨术与胫骨高位截骨术治疗内侧间室性膝关节骨关节炎的比较研究 [J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2019, 19(21): 4197-4200
- [29] Kwanyuang A, Boonriong T, Parinyakhup W, et al. Kirschner Wire Reference Technique in Open-Wedge High Tibial Osteotomy [J]. Arthrosc Tech, 2021, 10(6): e1543-e1546

(上接第 302 页)

- [15] Girolomoni G, Strohal R, Puig L, et al. The role of IL-23 and the IL-23/TH 17 immune axis in the pathogenesis and treatment of psoriasis[J]. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol, 2017, 31(10): 1616-1626
- [16] Blauvelt A, Chiricozzi A. The Immunologic Role of IL-17 in Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis Pathogenesis [J]. Clin Rev Allergy Immunol, 2018, 55(3): 379-390
- [17] 肖艳玲,李东宁,王勤. 寻常型银屑病患者外周血 miR-155 水平变化及其与 Th1/Th2 平衡的关系[J]. 山东医药, 2022, 62(4): 31-35
- [18] 韦千里,蒙雨明,肖文. 银屑病患者外周血 Th1/Th2 细胞的检测及其意义[J]. 临床皮肤科杂志, 2013, 42(6): 350-351
- [19] 万浩宇,张璐,万海同,等. 基于 p38MAPK/NF- κ B 信号通路的麻黄汤抗哮喘作用机制研究 [J]. 中国药理学通报, 2021, 37(3): 423-429
- [20] 朴钟源,魏亚芬,宋琳,等. 地黄饮子对 A β 诱导的 SH-SY5Y 细胞 RAGE/p38MAPK/NF- κ B 信号通路的影响 [J]. 中华神经医学杂志, 2017, 16(10): 1022-1027
- [21] 王亚翠,贾瑞璇,王文欢,等. 凉血消风汤对血热型银屑病患者外周血单核细胞 NF- κ B 信号通路表达的影响[J]. 中国中西医结合皮肤性病学杂志, 2021, 20(6): 540-544
- [22] 潘家旭,周婧. 核因子 κ B 信号通路在银屑病中的研究进展 [J]. 中华皮肤科杂志, 2019, 52(5): 361-363
- [23] 蔓小红,张晓艳,应航宇,等. 磷酸化 MEK/ERK/核因子 κ B 在寻常性银屑病皮损中高表达 [J]. 中华皮肤科杂志, 2010, 43(3): 160-163
- [24] 刘凤杰,栗玉珍. MAPK 信号通路及 STAT3、STAT5A/B 在银屑病皮损中表达增高[J]. 实用医学杂志, 2018, 34(18): 3020-3023
- [25] 雷鸣,刘瑞,姚斌,等. 寻常型银屑病患者 p38MAPK/Th17 信号通路相关细胞因子表达及龙胆泻肝汤加减的影响作用[J]. 时珍国医国药, 2020, 31(6): 1342-1347
- [26] 杨羽,黎官印,熊霞,等. Jagged1/Notch1 与 NF- κ B 蛋白在寻常型银屑病中的表达[J]. 西部医学, 2017, 29(3): 330-334
- [27] 刘鸿伟,胡雪英,雷东春,等. 阿达木单抗治疗重度斑块状银屑病的临床观察[J]. 中华皮肤科杂志, 2020, 53(9): 744-746
- [28] Nina Bhochhibhoya, 张莉娜,郑捷,等. 阿达木单抗与乌司奴单抗治疗中重度斑块型银屑病的疗效及复发的比较[J]. 中国皮肤性病学杂志, 2019, 33(12): 1376-1382
- [29] Zangrilli A, Bavetta M, Bianchi L. Adalimumab in children and adolescents with severe plaque psoriasis: a safety evaluation [J]. Expert Opin Drug Saf, 2020, 19(4): 433-438