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放散式体外冲击波穴位治疗联合中药熏洗治疗老年膝骨关节炎的疗效分析*

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摘要 目的:评价放散式体外冲击波(rESW)穴位治疗联合中药熏洗在老年膝骨关节炎(KOA)中的应用效果。方法:选入 2021 年 2 月~2022 年 8 月我院收治的老年 KOA 患者 76 例,根据治疗方法不同分为对照组和观察组,各 38 例,两组均予以中药熏洗,观察组加用 rESW 穴位治疗。评价两组的治疗效果、膝关节功能、疼痛程度等指标,并进行统计比较。结果:与治疗前相比,两组治疗 2 周、治疗 4 周时的 VAS 评分明显下降($P<0.05$),而观察组下降幅度更大,与对照组差异显著($P<0.05$);两组治疗前 Lysholm 评分无明显差异($P>0.05$),而观察组治疗 2 周、治疗 4 周时的 Lysholm 评分显著高于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组治疗显效率和有效率均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组治疗 2 周、4 周时的血清 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和 MMP-13 水平较对照组低($P<0.05$)。结论:rESW 穴位联合中药熏洗治疗老年 KOA 患者疗效显著,可缓解疼痛症状,改善膝关节功能,控制炎症反应,且操作简单,值得推荐。

关键词:放散式体外冲击波;穴位治疗;中药熏洗;膝骨关节炎;疗效;膝关节功能;炎症因子

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Therapeutic Effect of Radial Extracorporeal Shock Wave Acupoints Combined with Fumigation and Washing with Chinese Herbs on Senile Knee Osteoarthritis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the effect of rESW point therapy combined with traditional Chinese medicine fumigation and washing in elderly patients with knee osteoarthritis (KOA). **Methods:** 76 elderly patients with KOA admitted to our hospital from February 2021 to August 2022 were divided into control group and observation group according to different treatment methods, with 38 cases in each group. Both groups were smoked with Chinese medicine, and the observation group was treated with rESW acupoints. Compare the therapeutic effect, knee joint function, pain degree and other indicators between the two groups. **Results:** Compared with that before treatment, the VAS scores of the two groups at 2 and 4 weeks of treatment decreased significantly ($P<0.05$), while the decrease in the observation group was significantly greater than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in Lysholm score before treatment between the two groups ($P>0.05$), while at 2 and 4 weeks of treatment, Lysholm scores were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The markedly effective rate and effective rate in the observation group were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The serum IL-1 β , TNF- α and MMP-13 levels in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group at 2 and 4 weeks of treatment ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** rESW acupoint combined with traditional Chinese medicine fumigation and washing has a significant effect on elderly KOA patients, which can rapidly relieve the pain symptoms of patients, improve knee joint function, control inflammatory reaction, and is simple to operate and worth recommending.

Key words: Radia extracorporeal shock wave; Acupoint therapy; Fumigation and washing of traditional Chinese medicine; Knee osteoarthritis; Efficacy; Knee joint function; Inflammatory factor

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前言

骨性关节炎(osteoarthritis, OA)是一种以关节软骨变性、破

坏及骨赘形成为特点的慢性骨关节疾病^[1,2],可累及全身多个关节,尤以膝关节受累最为常见^[3]。膝关节骨性关节炎(knee osteoarthritis, KOA)又称膝关节退行性骨关节炎,多见于中老年

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人群,女性患病率高于男性,其临床表现为关节疼痛、肿胀等,随着病情进展可出现膝关节僵硬、关节周围组织萎缩,进而丧失活动能力,是引起老年人下肢功能残疾的主要原因^[45]。随着我国人口老龄化加剧,KOA的发病率不断增加,已成为全球关注的公共健康问题,其防治亦成为医学领域的一项重要课题。目前,临床上主要使用非甾体类消炎药(nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs)治疗KOA,但其会引起胃肠道及心血管的不良反^[6];而手术治疗创伤大、费用高,主要用于晚期KOA患者。放散式体外冲击波(radial extracorporeal shock wave, rESW)治疗作为一种新型非侵入性治疗方法,因其良好的临床治疗效果,被广泛用于骨骼-肌肉疾病的疼痛治疗^[7-9]。近年来,中西医结合疗法得到推崇,rESW穴位即在中医经络针灸理论基础上与冲击波相结合,发挥二者优势^[10]。中药熏洗是中医外治法之一,具有透皮作用,在高温浸泡等作用下可缓解皮肤、肌腱、肌肉及韧带间的紧张痉挛,起到镇痛效果^[11,12]。鉴于此,本研究将rESW穴位治疗与中药熏洗联合用于老年KOA的临床治疗,取得了令人满意的疗效,现报告如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选入2021年2月~2022年8月我院收治的老年KOA患者76例,均为单膝病变,根据治疗方法不同将其分为对照组和观察组,各38例。对照组中,男13例,女25例;年龄60~77岁,平均年龄(68.84±7.03)岁;病程7个月~10年,平均(5.11±2.05)年;发病部位:左膝20例,右膝18例;Kellgren-Lawrence (K-L)分级:I级5例,II级19例,III级14例。观察组中,男14例,女24例;年龄61~76岁,平均年龄(69.10±6.94)岁;病程8个月~11年,平均(5.04±2.23)年;发病部位:左膝17例,右膝21例;K-L分级:I级3例,II级20例,III级15例。两组一般资料无明显差异($P>0.05$)。

1.2 纳入及排除标准

纳入标准:(1)经临床症状、实验室及X线检查等确诊的单侧KOA患者;(2)膝关节X线K-L分级为I~III级;(3)患者年龄≥60岁;(4)近两周内未接受任何相关治疗;(5)自愿接受本研究规定的治疗及随访内容,并签署知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)根据膝关节关节炎Kellgren-Lawrence分级标准,排除IV级KOA;(2)存在其他膝关节炎性疾病(如类风湿关节炎、膝关节结核、痛风性关节炎等),或有并发症(如银屑病、红斑狼疮等)影响到膝关节者;(3)既往有膝关节手术史,或合并半月板损伤、韧带损伤等影响下肢功能的疾病;(4)合并肝肾等重要器官严重疾病、造血系统疾病、免疫障碍或有全身感染或传染疾病;(5)入组前已接受NSAIDs、激素类药物等相关治疗;(6)用药部位皮肤破损或对研究药物过敏;(7)骨肿瘤患者。

1.3 治疗方法

两组均予以中药熏洗,方剂组成:鸡血藤、三棱、莪术、海风藤、络石藤、伸筋草、骨碎补、杜仲各15g,独活、羌活、桑枝各18g;川牛膝、红花各12g;川芎10g。每剂药加冷水2000mL浸泡1~2h后置入煎药锅内,先以武火煎开,再用文火煎30min;将煎好的药液倒入熏洗盆中,先以热气熏蒸患处,待温度适中

后将患肢浸泡于盆中并用毛巾蘸洗,直至药物变凉;每剂药物使用两天,2次/d,早晚各1次,第二次使用直接加热即可,15d为1个疗程,共治疗2个疗程。

观察组在上述治疗基础上加用rESW穴位治疗,使用体外冲击波疼痛治疗系统(德国STORZ公司,型号MP200),调整冲击波频率为10Hz,治疗压力为2.0~3.0bar,脉冲数500次/穴;1次/周,共4周。取穴:太冲,足三里,血海,鹤顶,阴、阳陵泉,阴谷、阿是穴及内、外膝眼。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 疼痛情况 分别于治疗前、治疗2周、治疗4周时应用WOMAC量表^[13]的疼痛维度评价疼痛程度,具体方法:请患者回想过去24h内因关节炎而感到疼痛的程度,采用VAS评价平地走路时、上下楼、夜间睡觉时、坐或躺时、直立时等5项疼痛强度得分,5项之和即为该项目得分,数字越大表示疼痛越剧烈。

1.4.2 膝关节功能 采用Lysholm膝关节功能评分量表^[14]评估膝关节功能,评分内容包括跛行、支撑、交锁、不稳定、疼痛、肿胀、爬楼梯、下蹲,共8个项目,总分100分,得分越高表示关节功能恢复越好;

1.4.3 疗效判定 (1)临床治愈:膝关节疼痛、肿胀等临床症状及体征消失,膝关节功能完全复常;(2)显效:轻微疼痛,膝关节活动基本正常,生活稍受限;(3)有效:膝关节活动有一定的受限,过度活动时疼痛明显;(4)无效:改善未达上述标准,或无明显改善。以(临床治愈+显效)计算显效率,以(临床治愈+显效+有效)计算有效率。

1.4.4 炎症指标 分别于治疗前、治疗2周、治疗4周时抽取患者晨起空腹外肘静脉血,常规离心,分离血清,采用ELISA检测IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和MMP-13水平。

1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS 25.0分析,检验标准 $\alpha=0.05$;计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本t检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。

2 结果

2.1 两组疼痛情况比较

与治疗前相比,两组治疗2周、治疗4周时的VAS评分明显下降($P<0.05$),而观察组下降幅度更大,与对照组差异显著($P<0.05$),具体见表1所示。

2.2 两组膝关节功能变化比较

治疗前,两组Lysholm评分无明显差异($P>0.05$);观察组治疗2周、治疗4周时的Lysholm评分显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 两组临床疗效比较

观察组治疗显效率和有效率均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.4 两组炎症指标比较

与治疗前相比,两组治疗2周、4周时的血清IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和MMP-13水平明显下降($P<0.05$),而观察组下降幅度更大,与对照组差异显著($P<0.05$),见表4。

表 1 两组不同时间点疼痛 VAS 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of VAS scores of pain at different time points between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Before treatment	2 weeks of treatment	4 weeks of treatment
Control group	38	33.31± 3.97	28.09± 3.61 ^a	17.33± 3.10 ^a
Observation group	38	33.26± 4.05	25.14± 3.39 ^a	14.86± 2.87 ^a
t-value		0.054	3.672	3.604
P-value		>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

Note: Compared with the group before treatment, ^a $P < 0.05$, the same below.

表 2 两组不同时间点 Lysholm 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of Lysholm scores at different time points between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Before treatment	2 weeks of treatment	4 weeks of treatment
Control group	38	43.29± 9.32	50.35± 11.70 ^a	63.31± 8.42 ^a
Observation group	38	42.71± 8.85	56.58± 12.14 ^a	70.64± 9.05 ^a
t-value		0.278	2.278	3.655
P-value		>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

表 3 两组临床疗效比较[n(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Clinical cure	Significant efficiency	Effective	Invalid	Remarkable efficiency(%)	Effective rate (%)
Control group	38	6(15.79)	12(31.58)	12(31.58)	8(21.05)	47.37	78.95
Observation group	38	14(36.84)	16(42.11)	6(15.79)	2(5.26)	78.95	94.74
χ^2 -value						8.143	4.145
P-value						<0.05	0.042

表 4 两组血清炎症因子水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of serum inflammatory factor levels between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Index	Detection time	Control group	Observation group	t-value	P-value
IL-1 β (pg/mL)	Before treatment	21.06± 3.14	20.97± 3.08	0.126	>0.05
	2 weeks of treatment	16.14± 2.59 ^a	11.56± 2.20 ^a	8.308	<0.05
	4 weeks of treatment	10.71± 2.12 ^a	9.03± 1.86 ^a	3.672	<0.05
TNF- α (pg/mL)	Before treatment	44.86± 5.27	45.01± 5.18	0.125	>0.05
	2 weeks of treatment	31.04± 4.81 ^a	24.63± 4.24 ^a	6.162	<0.05
	4 weeks of treatment	21.76± 3.53 ^a	18.63± 3.16 ^a	4.072	<0.05
MMP-13(ng/mL)	Before treatment	229.75± 38.08	231.17± 35.92	0.167	>0.05
	2 weeks of treatment	196.70± 33.63 ^a	181.48± 28.30 ^a	2.135	<0.05
	4 weeks of treatment	177.62± 34.39 ^a	150.44± 21.57 ^a	4.127	<0.05

3 讨论

KOA 是临床最常见的 OA 类型,其发病率占全身各部 OA 的首位,主要症状为疼痛、晨僵、肢体活动能力下降等^[15]。疼痛的早期症状为上下楼梯时疼痛明显,下楼时为甚,呈单侧或双侧交替出现,平地行走时,可出现关节交锁;随着病情进展,可逐渐出现关节肿大、关节腔积液,甚至膝内外翻畸形,导致残疾^[16]。因此,早期诊断与治疗十分重要。

KOA 发病原因复杂,多是过度劳动、关节发育异常、陈旧性骨折等机械性或解剖学异常与性别、年龄、肥胖等生物性因

素共同作用的结果;而且,其具体发病机制尚没有达成统一的观点,普遍认为是无菌性炎症反应和组织血管新生参与的软骨化骨过程所致^[17]。因此,虽然 KOA 已被列为重点研究课题之一,但目前为止仍没有行之有效根治的防治措施,治疗以对症治疗为主,方法多样,包括口服药物(主要为 NSAIDs 类、抗炎止痛药等)、关节腔内注射、物理疗法、改变运动方式、人工膝关节置换术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)等,均各具优缺点。口服药物可短期缓解症状,但副作用明显,远期预后差;关节腔内注射较口服药物疗效好,但费用高、易复发,且存在关节内感染的风险;TKA 能从根本上治愈 KOA,但创伤大、费用高。老年患

者常多病共存,具有脏腑功能降低、免疫力低下、易感染、肢体活动障碍等生理病理特点,因此,近年来物理疗法在老年 KOA 治疗中的地位逐步提高^[18],而 rESW 作为一种新型治疗手段,因其良好的临床治疗效果,目前在许多领域已得到了广泛认可。

rESW 通过凝胶介质,将一系列声波脉冲直接应用于损伤或功能障碍部位,刺激身体产生自然自愈过程,具有安全、有效、省时、简便等特点。随着现代科学技术的发展,冲击波结合中医穴位理论的治疗方法也逐渐被应用于 KOA 的临床治疗。KOA 属中医“骨痹”、“痹证”等范畴,病因多为瘀血阻滞、寒湿阻络^[19]。而本研究所选取的太冲、足三里、血海、鹤顶、阴、阳陵泉、阴谷、阿是穴及内、外膝眼等穴位可发挥疏通气血、补益肝肾、强筋健骨、散瘀止痛等功效。rESW 穴位疗法可利用冲击波刺激上述穴位,发挥穴位调节作用^[20];而且,冲击波刺激穴位具有更加明显的得气感,产生类针灸效应,而不会产生断针、晕针等传统针灸副作用,安全性更高。

中药熏洗疗法是一种集热疗、药疗于一体的中医外治法,可通过热力作用加速局部血液和淋巴循环,有利于清除血管内积物及体内有害物质,达到舒筋活络、活血行气止痛等作用^[21,22];同时皮肤毛孔张开,药物有效成分直接进入病变部位,提高药效;此外,中药熏洗的热效应能够降低神经末梢兴奋,促进软组织炎症吸收^[23],且操作简便,易于老年患者接受。而本研究所用熏洗方剂中,鸡血藤、桑枝、三棱、莪术可活血补血,调经止痛,舒筋活络,伸筋草、海风藤、络石藤、杜仲、羌活可祛风除湿、舒筋活络,独活、川牛膝逐瘀通经、通利关节,红花、川芎、骨碎补活血、行气、止痛。共奏祛风除湿、活血通络、消肿止痛之效,是治疗 KOA 的良方。本研究采用 rESW 穴位联合中药熏洗治疗老年 KOA,结果显示:观察组治疗 2 周、治疗 4 周时的 VAS 评分较对照组低 ($P<0.05$),而 Lysholm 评分较对照组高 ($P<0.05$),同时治疗显效率和有效率亦显著高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。与陈林等^[24]的研究结果一致。由此可见,二者联合治疗可通过不同机制协同发挥作用,从而迅速缓解患者的疼痛症状,改善膝关节功能,大大提高治疗效果。

KOA 病理过程由多种炎症细胞及细胞因子共同参与^[25],目前以 IL-1 β 和 TNF- α 的研究最为深入。二者均属促炎因子,可促进机体释放大量的前列腺素 E₂ (prostaglandin E₂, PGE₂),引发软骨炎症和滑膜炎,造成关节炎发展^[26,27]。MMP-13 是近年来在 KOA 发病机制中研究较多的指标之一,也是已知最有效的 II 型胶原纤维降解酶,黄远等^[28]的研究证实,MMP-13 含量与 WOMAC 评分与 K-L 分级正相关。MMP-13 可降解骨粘连蛋白等物质,对软骨基质的正常结构产生破坏,进而造成软骨细胞失去正常环境,促使细胞凋亡,使 KOA 的病程发展陷入恶性循环^[29,30]。本研究结果:与治疗前相比,两组治疗 2 周、4 周时的血清 IL-1 β 、TNF- α 和 MMP-13 水平明显下降 ($P<0.05$),而观察组下降幅度更大,与对照组差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。提示,rESW 穴位联合中药熏洗治疗老年 KOA 对于降低炎症反应,效果突出。分析原因:rESW 穴位疗法会引起血管内皮生长因子和骨形态发生蛋白的高表达,优化炎症效果;同时,采用熏蒸的方式可促使中药有效成分渗透至关节组织内,有助于炎性物质吸收,延缓关节软骨退变,利于促进机体愈合。

综上所述,rESW 穴位联合中药熏洗治疗老年 KOA 患者

疗效显著,能够缓解疼痛症状,改善膝关节功能,控制炎症反应,且操作简单,值得推荐。但本研究仍存在不足之处,如样本量较小、观察时间较短等,故确切结论还需进一步研究证实。

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