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基于三维有限元分析半腱肌转位对髋关节运动的影响*

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摘要 目的:分析半腱肌转位对髋关节旋转与伸展运动的影响。**方法:**采集志愿者的 CT 与 MRI 影像数据,构建髋膝关节三维有限元模型,计算并建立髋关节旋转与伸展相关肌肉的弹簧模型,依次加载相关肌肉模拟半腱肌完整、转位与缺失状态下股骨的总体应力与总体形变,以评价对髋关节内旋与伸展功能的影响。**结果:**成功构建 CT 与 MRI 影像数据拟合的包含骨骼、韧带与肌肉的髋膝关节三维有限元模型,计算获得各相关肌肉弹簧模型的参数。在髋关节旋转有限元模型中,半腱肌完整的情况下,髋关节旋转肌群导致的股骨整体应力为 0.59057 MPa,半腱肌转位为 0.90023 MPa,半腱肌缺失为 0.48851 MPa;而半腱肌完整的情况下,髋关节旋转肌群导致的股骨整体形变为 4.1081 mm,半腱肌转位为 3.9998 mm,半腱肌缺失为 3.0244 mm。在髋关节伸展有限元模型中,半腱肌完整的情况下,髋关节伸展肌群导致的股骨整体应力为 2.8383 MPa,半腱肌转位为 2.1019 MPa,半腱肌缺失为 1.4665 MPa;而半腱肌完整的情况下,髋关节伸展肌群导致的股骨整体形变为 6.6956 mm,半腱肌转位为 6.314 mm,半腱肌缺失为 4.6261 mm。**结论:**半腱肌转位较半腱肌切取更好的保持了髋关节的内旋与伸展运动功能,而半腱肌切取对髋关节运动有显著影响,可能会带来相关的运动损伤风险。

关键词:半腱肌;髋关节;有限元分析

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Analysis of Influence of Semitendinosus Transposition on Hip Movement Based on Three-dimensional Finite Element*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the effect of semitendinosus transposition on rotation and extension of hip. **Methods:** CT and MRI image data of volunteer were collected to construct a three-dimensional finite element model of hip and knee, and the spring model of the muscles related to hip rotation and extension was calculated and established. The relevant muscles were successively loaded to simulate the total stress and total deformation of the femur under the semitendinosus intact, transposition and missing, so as to evaluate the impact on the internal rotation and extension function of the hip. **Results:** The three-dimensional finite element model of hip and knee, which included bone, ligament and muscle, was successfully constructed by fitting CT and MRI image data, and the parameters of each muscle spring model were calculated. In the finite element model of hip rotation, when the semitendinosus was intact, the overall stress of femur caused by hip rotation muscle group was 0.59057 MPa, the semitendinosus transposition was 0.90023 MPa, and semitendinotomy was 0.48851 MPa. In the case of intact semitendinosus, the total femur deformation caused by hip rotators was 4.1081 mm, the semitendinosus transposition was 3.9998 mm, and semitendinotomy was 3.0244 mm. In the finite element model of hip joint extension, when the semitendinosus was intact, the overall stress of femur caused by hip joint extension muscle group was 2.8383 MPa, the semitendinosus transposition was 2.1019 MPa, and the semitendinotomy was 1.4665 MPa. In the case of intact semitendinosus, the total femur deformation caused by hip extension muscle group was 6.6956 mm, the semitendinosus transposition was 6.314 mm, and the semitendinotomy was 4.6261 mm. **Conclusion:** Semitendinosus transposition can better maintain the internal rotation and extension function of the hip than semitendinotomy, and semitendinotomy has a significant effect on hip movement, which may bring the associated risk of sports injury.

Key words: Semitendinosus; Hip; Three-dimensional finite element**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R686.5; R684 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2024)14-2677-06

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前言

严重内侧面副韧带损伤(III级)的治疗存在争议,保守治疗常导致膝关节顽固性疼痛,同时残留膝关节外翻与旋转不稳定^[1,2]。因此,很多学者更倾向通过重建来治疗严重内侧面副韧带损伤,恢复膝关节内侧稳定性^[3]。内侧面副韧带重建多切取半腱肌作为移植物,编织后固定于原有内侧面副韧带起止点恢复膝关节内侧稳定性^[4]。半腱肌起点位于坐骨,止点位于胫骨近端鹅足,在髌关节运动中起着内旋、伸展的作用,理论上切取半腱肌对髌关节功能存在着一定的影响^[5]。

我科临床应用半腱肌转位法治疗膝关节内侧不稳定多年,此方法保留半腱肌起止点,自股骨内上髁水平游离半腱肌并向前牵拉,转位至内侧面副韧带股骨止点处固定替代失稳的内侧结构,是一种保留半腱肌起止点、主体结构及血运,即刻恢复膝关节内侧稳定性的方法。半腱肌转位在治疗膝关节内侧不稳定的同时,是否影响髌关节的运动功能,国内外尚无相关的生物力学研究。本研究计划构建髌膝关节三维有限元模型,模拟半腱肌完整,转位与缺失情况下,观察髌关节旋转与伸展运动的变化,评价半腱肌转位对髌关节功能的影响,为进一步临床应用打下实验基础。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 数据来源

选取健康中青年男性志愿者1名,26岁,体重70.2 kg,身高175 cm,无外伤、畸形、肿瘤、炎症性疾病等既往膝关节相关病史。采用CT(64排,层厚1 mm,分辨率512×512,像素0.705 mm)与MRI(场强3.0T,层厚3 mm,分辨率256×256,像素0.859 mm)对右侧髌膝关节进行扫描,获取的图像以DI-

COM格式输出并存储。本研究已通过河南省洛阳正骨医院(河南省骨科医院)医学伦理委员会批准(2023ZXKT0003-01),该志愿者知情同意并签署知情同意书,本研究于2023年9月在河南省洛阳正骨医院(河南省骨科医院)运动医学实验室完成。

1.2 仪器软件

CT(GE公司,美国);MRI(西门子公司,德国);Mimics 21.0软件(Materialise公司,比利时);Geomagic 2017(Geomagic公司,美国);SolidWorks 2017软件(达索公司,法国);Ansys 17.0软件(Ansys公司,美国)。

1.3 三维有限元模型构建

将采集获得的CT和MRI原始数据导入Mimics 21.0软件,通过控制灰度值覆盖目标对象分离骨骼、韧带等解剖结构。进一步去噪、分区、填充得到外轮廓完整的各部位模型蒙版,逐个实体化后依次导出为STL文件,初步建立包括骨盆、股骨、胫骨、腓骨、前交叉韧带、后交叉韧带、半月板、内侧面副韧带、外侧面副韧带、半腱肌、半膜肌、股二头肌长头及臀大肌的三维网格模型。将STL文件导入3D模型数据转换软件Geomagic 2017,通过松弛、删除钉状物、去噪等命令优化模型特征进行表面光滑处理;使用精确曲面命令绘制轮廓线及曲面片并覆盖在模型外,进一步生成格栅并与外表面拟合,得到各部位的曲面实体文件,另存为STP格式。用SolidWorks 2017软件打开STP文件,装配骨、软骨、韧带和肌肉,成功构建髌膝关节三维有限元模型,排除干涉情况后保存为x-t文件,导入Ansys 17.0软件的workbench插件中。

1.4 三维模型中各部件的赋值与网格化

在Ansys workbench中创建Mechanical分析模块,根据文献,将之前导入到材料库里的髌膝关节各部件进行赋值,见表1^[6-8]。进一步采用四面体单元对三维模型进行网格划分。

表1 三维模型中各部件的赋值

Table 1 Material parameters of the 3D model

Component	Elasticity Modulus(MPa)	Poisson's Ratio
Bone	17000	0.36
Ligament	390	0.4
Tendon	600	0.46
Meniscus	3	0.46
Cartilage	5	0.46

1.5 肌肉弹簧模型参数的计算

为更好模拟肌肉收缩力在髌膝关节旋转与伸展运动中的作用,需建立肌肉的弹簧模型。弹簧模型的基础是获取肌肉的刚度系数,计算公式为 $K = \frac{E \cdot L}{A}$ (K为刚度系数,E为肌肉的弹性模量,A为肌肉的平均横截面积,L为肌肉的长度)^[9]。其中,弹性模量从相关文献中获取,肌肉长度自起止点测量得出,平均横截面积从三维重建的模型中计算得出。

1.6 构建模拟半腱肌完整、转位及缺失条件下的髌膝关节旋转与伸展模型

在髌膝关节有限元模型的基础上,正常加载内侧面副韧带与

半腱肌弹簧模型,获得模拟半腱肌完整模型;维持原半腱肌弹簧模型的起止点不变,将半腱肌的腱性部分向前绑定至股骨内侧面副韧带止点,同时去除内侧面副韧带,获得模拟半腱肌转位模型;正常加载内侧面副韧带,不加载半腱肌,获得模拟半腱肌缺失模型,见图1。在上述三种模型基础上,当测试髌关节内旋运动时,加载半膜肌、臀大肌等旋转相关肌肉的弹簧模型;当测试髌关节伸展运动时,加载半膜肌、股二头肌长头、臀大肌等伸展相关肌肉的弹簧模型。

1.7 定义约束、接触条件

为突出反映肌肉对髌关节运动的影响,将髌膝关节设定为固定,各韧带、肌肉起点和止点与骨的接触为绑定。

1.8 施加载荷与观察指标

在模拟半腱肌完整、半腱肌转位及半腱肌缺失情况下,分别加载髌关节旋转与伸展运动相关的半腱肌(12 N)、半膜肌(21 N)、股二头肌长头(12 N)、臀大肌(42 N)的弹簧模型^[10]。测定在相关肌肉收缩作用下股骨的总体应力与总体形变,了解半腱肌转位对髌关节内旋及伸展功能的影响。

2 结果

2.1 髌膝关节三维模型的构建

成功建立包含骨、软骨、半月板、主要韧带及涉及髌关节旋转与伸展运动相关肌肉的髌膝关节三维有限元模型,对解剖结构进行了生理学的还原,见图2。髌关节旋转有限元模型包含的节点为420041,网格数为260385;髌关节伸展有限元模型包含的节点为339397,网格数为209428。

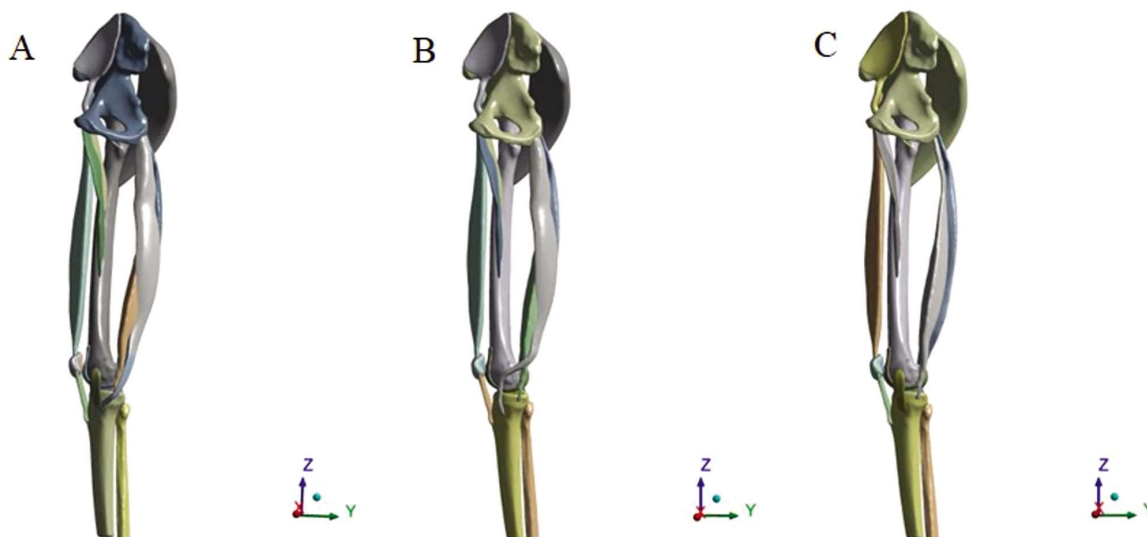


图1 半腱肌完整、转位及缺失的模拟

Fig.1 Simulation of semitendinosus intact, transposition and absence

A:半腱肌完整;B:半腱肌转位;C:半腱肌缺失

A: semitendinosus intact; B: semitendinosus transposition; C: semitendinosus absence

2.2 肌肉弹簧模型刚度的计算结果

相关肌肉弹簧模型的参数、计算获得的刚度如下,见表2。

2.3 半腱肌对髌关节旋转的影响

在髌关节旋转有限元模型中,半腱肌完整的情况下,髌关

节旋转肌群导致的股骨整体应力为0.59057 MPa,半腱肌转位为0.90023 MPa,半腱肌缺失为0.48851 MPa;而半腱肌完整的情况下,髌关节旋转肌群导致的股骨整体形变为4.1081 mm,半腱肌转位为3.9998 mm,半腱肌缺失为3.0244 mm,见图3。

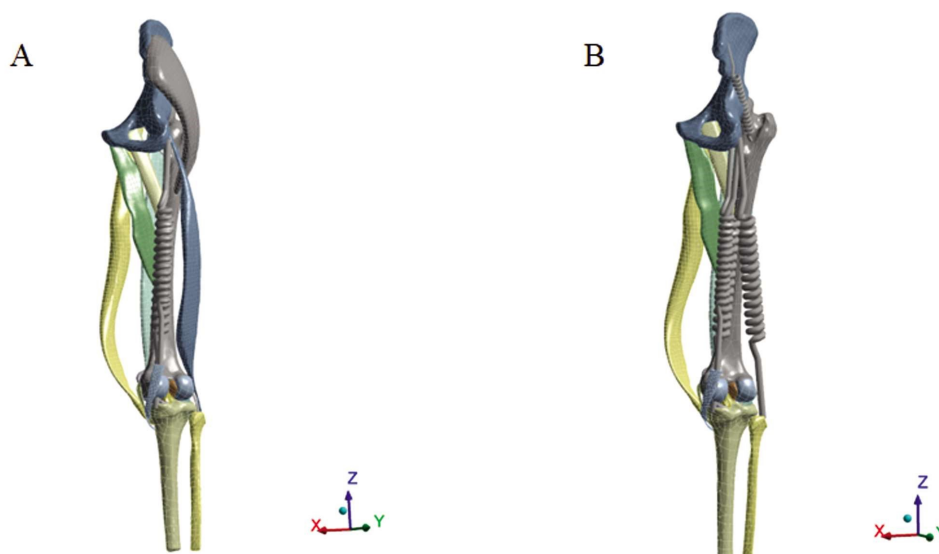


图2 髌膝关节三维有限元模型

Fig.2 Three-dimensional finite element model of hip and knee

A: 髌关节旋转有限元模型;B: 髌关节伸展有限元模型

A: Finite element model of hip rotation; B: Finite element model of hip extension

表 2 相关肌肉弹簧模型的参数
Table 2 Parameters of the relevant muscle spring model

Muscle	Function	Elasticity Modulus (MPa)	Average cross-sectional area(mm ²)	Muscle length (mm)	Stiffness (N/mm)
Semitendinosus	Extension Internal rotation	1.08	335.2	347.93	1.12
Semimembranosus	Extension Internal rotation	1.08	415.4	421.97	1.09
Biceps femoris long head	Extension	1.08	442.6	444.33	1.08
Gluteus maximus	Extension External Rotation	1.08	1627.2	224.19	0.149

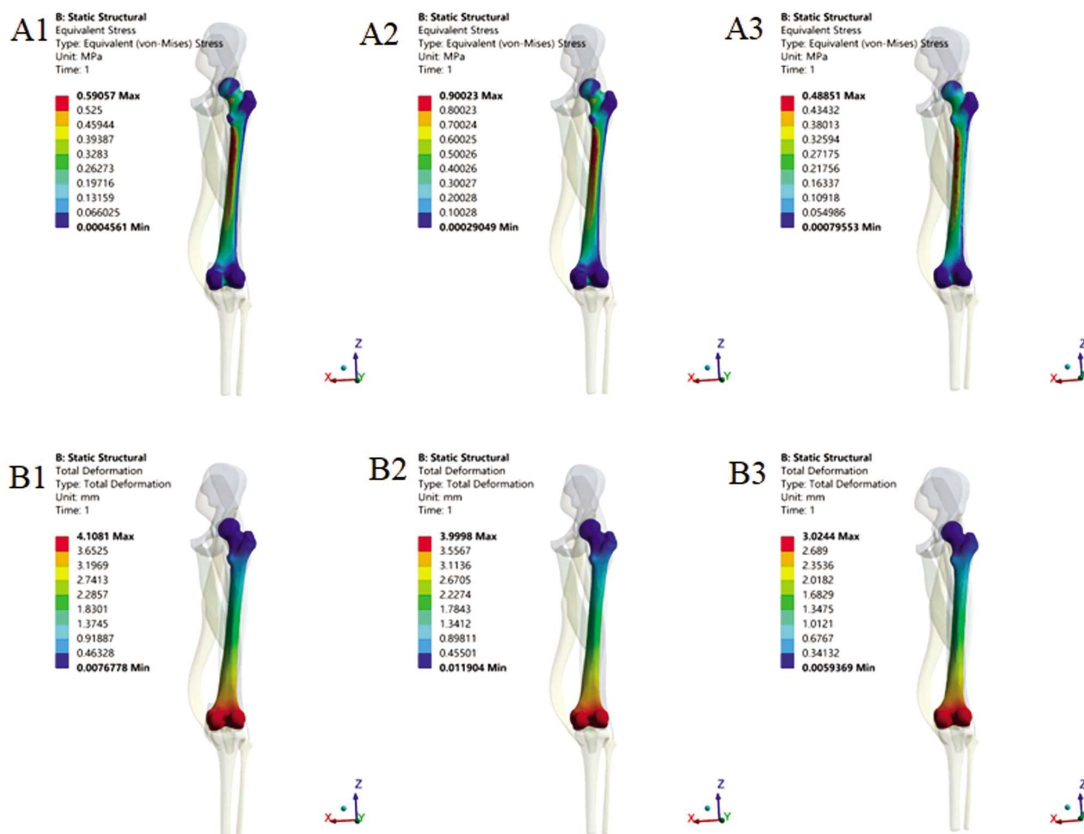


图 3 半腱肌完整、转位与缺失对髋关节旋转运动影响的应力与形变云图

Fig.3 Stress and deformation nephogram of the effect of semitendinosus intact, transposition and absence on hip rotation

A1: 半腱肌完整股骨应力; A2: 半腱肌转位股骨应力; A3: 半腱肌缺失股骨应力;
B1: 半腱肌完整股骨形变; B2: 半腱肌转位股骨形变; B3: 半腱肌缺失股骨形变

A1: femur stress of semitendinosus intact; A2: femur stress of semitendinosus transposition; A3: femur stress of semitendinosus absence; B1: femur deformation of semitendinosus intact; B2: femur deformation of semitendinosus transposition; B3: femur deformation of semitendinosus absence

2.4 半腱肌对髋关节伸展的影响

在髋关节伸展有限元模型中,半腱肌完整的情况下,髋关节伸展肌群导致的股骨整体应力为 2.8383 MPa,半腱肌转位为 2.1019 MPa,半腱肌缺失为 1.4665 MPa;而半腱肌完整的情况下,髋关节伸展肌群导致的股骨整体形变为 6.6956 mm,半腱肌转位为 6.314 mm,半腱肌缺失为 4.6261 mm,见图 4。

3 讨论

3.1 CT 与 MRI 影像数据拟合构建髋膝关节三维有限元模型

髋膝关节具有复杂的解剖结构和生物力学特性,传统方法

研究其生物力学功能通常涉及施加关节外载荷和使用力学实验机,此类方法难以实现涉及两个关节的运动,亦无法分析关节内的应力分布^[11]。因此,获取影像学数据并建立三维有限元模型,成为进一步研究髋膝关节生物力学特性的重要手段^[12]。三维有限元分析应用于骨科已有 50 余年历史,目前已在关节、脊柱等领域的生物力学研究中广泛应用^[13]。研究发现,尽管单独使用 CT 影像数据可以准确构建骨结构模型,但难以精确模拟软骨、韧带、半月板等软组织^[14]。相比之下,单独使用 MRI 影像数据可以准确构建各种软组织结构的解剖模型,但无法实现骨骼的精确模拟^[15]。因此,单独使用 CT 或 MRI 影像数据将显

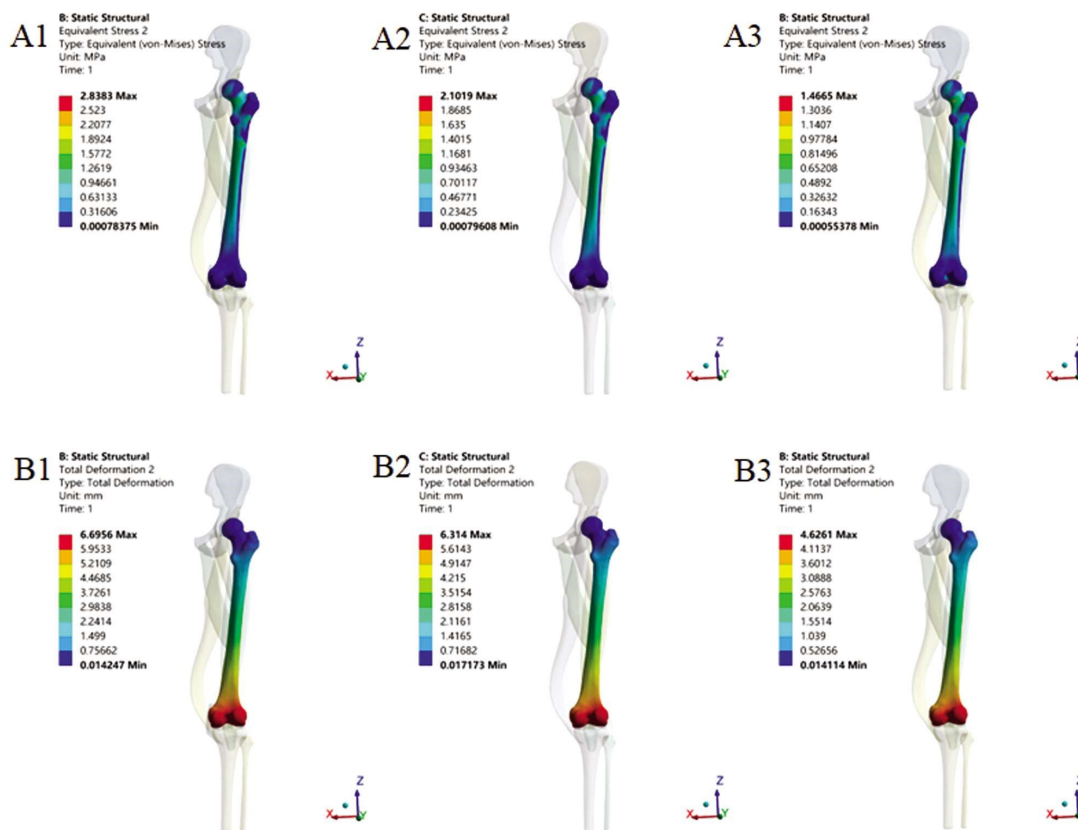


图 4 半腱肌完整、转位与缺失对髋关节伸展运动影响的应力与形变云图

Fig.4 Stress and deformation nephogram of the effect of semitendinosus intact, transposition and absence on hip extension

A1: 半腱肌完整股骨应力; A2: 半腱肌转位股骨应力; A3: 半腱肌缺失股骨应力;

B1: 半腱肌完整股骨形变; B2: 半腱肌转位股骨形变; B3: 半腱肌缺失股骨形变

A1: femur stress of semitendinosus intact; A2: femur stress of semitendinosus transposition; A3: femur stress of semitendinosus absence; B1: femur deformation of semitendinosus intact; B2: femur deformation of semitendinosus transposition; B3: femur deformation of semitendinosus absence

著降低此类模型的准确性,导致生物力学分析结果失真。目前,国内鲜有将 CT 与 MRI 影像数据拟合后共同应用于生物力学研究的报道。本研究通过采集同一志愿者的 MRI 与 CT 图像,通过 Mimics 软件对 CT 和 MRI 影像数据中提取的人体解剖结构模块进行组装,获得了包含骨、韧带与肌肉等多种结构的高质量、高精度的髋膝关节三维有限元模型,为精准完成生物力学有限元分析奠定了基础。该模型可用于测定不同韧带缺失情况及不同载荷下的应力、形变等生物力学指标,模拟不同手术条件对髋膝关节生物力学的影响,对临床有较大的指导意义。

3.2 切取半腱肌对髋关节活动的影响

目前,半腱肌肌腱已成为世界范围内最流行的用于韧带重建的移植体,具有较易切取、并发症较少及成本较低等诸多优势^[16]。但半腱肌在髋关节运动中起着关键作用,尤其对于短跑等动态运动的表现非常重要^[5,17]。Mai MT 等通过激光衍射分析髋膝关节运动,显示半腱肌对髋关节伸展的影响较膝关节屈曲更大^[18]。Messer DJ 等通过功能核磁共振扫描发现,在髋关节伸展过程中,半腱肌呈高水平激活状态^[19]。Lim W 则发现髋关节内旋时,半腱肌显示出更为明显的肌电活动,显著高于股二头肌^[20]。Flies A 证实切取腓绳肌移植体(半腱肌与股薄肌)引起的髋关节内旋扭矩丢失,与切取半腱肌肌腱密切相关,而与股薄肌关系不大^[21]。如前所述,虽然半腱肌在髋关节内旋及伸展运动中的作用关键,但其在髋关节运动中的确切力学行为尚未

完全明确^[22]。本研究模拟髋膝关节在加载旋转肌肉力量的作用下,与半腱肌切取时相比,半腱肌完整时股骨的总体应力增加 20.89%;整体形变增加 35.83%。在加载伸展肌肉力量的作用下,与半腱肌切取时相比,半腱肌完整时的股骨的整体应力增加 93.54%;整体形变增加 44.74%。以上结果说明,在切取半腱肌后加载旋转与伸展肌力,会明显影响股骨上的整体应力以及在应力作用下产生的形变,而且这个变化在伸展运动中更为明显。由此可知,半腱肌在髋关节旋转与伸展运动中扮演着重要角色,切取半腱肌对髋关节伸展影响更大。

3.3 半腱肌转位在保留髋关节运动功能中的优势

下肢各关节通过运动链紧密连接,以可预测的模式将力和运动传递给相邻关节。当某一关节出现力学异常时,这种异常会依次转移到下一个关节^[23]。研究显示,下肢任何部分的力学改变都可能会导致相关下肢关节的损伤^[24]。因此,髋关节运动学的改变可能会潜在地干扰整个下肢的运动学^[25]。Byrne A 等发现髋关节伸展力量的减弱,会引起非接触性前交叉韧带损伤的风险升高^[26]。Leunig M 等的研究显示髋臼撞击与髋关节内旋受限密切相关^[27]。Bedi A 等认为髋关节内旋的受限会导致运动中前交叉韧带承受的应力代偿性增加,显著升高断裂风险^[28]。同时,另有其他学者发现运动员髋关节内旋力量的下降会导致肩肘关节与腰背部损伤风险升高^[29,30]。本研究的结果显示,在髋关节旋转肌力的作用下,与半腱肌完整时相比,半腱肌转位的

股骨总体应力增加 52.43 %，半腱肌切取降低 17.28 %；与半腱肌完整时相比，半腱肌转位的股骨整体形变降低 2.64 %，半腱肌切取降低 26.38 %。在髌关节伸展肌力的作用下，与半腱肌完整时相比，半腱肌转位的股骨总体应力降低 25.95 %，半腱肌切取降低 48.33 %；与半腱肌完整时相比，半腱肌转位的股骨整体形变降低 5.70 %，半腱肌切取降低 30.91 %。以上结果说明，与半腱肌完整相比，半腱肌转位较半腱肌切取对髌关节旋转与伸展运动的影响更小，甚至因为转位改变了半腱肌止点，旋转力量直接作用于股骨远端后应力值明显升高，提示转位后髌关节内旋更加有力。以上分析表明，与半腱肌切取相比，半腱肌转位对髌关节内旋与伸展运动的影响较小，很有可能降低半腱肌切取带来的运动损伤风险。

本研究结果提示，与半腱肌完整状态相比，半腱肌转位较半腱肌切取更好的保持了髌关节原有的内旋与伸展运动功能，而半腱肌切取会显著影响髌关节运动，可能会带来相关的运动损伤风险。

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一定影响, 且与 RA 患者疾病活动度和骨代谢指标密切相关。血清 NLRP3、ASC 及 Caspase-1 水平三项联合检测对 RA 疾病活动严重程度具有较好的诊断效能, 值得临床关注。

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