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关节镜联合富血小板血浆对膝关节半月板损伤患者膝关节功能和生活质量的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨关节镜联合富血小板血浆对膝关节半月板损伤患者膝关节功能和生活质量的影响。**方法:**选取2017年12月-2019年9月期间我院收治的膝关节半月板损伤患者80例,根据随机数字表法分为对照组($n=40$)和研究组($n=40$),对照组予以关节镜下修整手术治疗,研究组在对照组基础上联合富血小板血浆治疗,比较两组患者优良率、生活质量及视觉模拟评分量表(VAS)、Lysholm评分量表、美国西安大略和麦克马斯特大学关节炎指数(WOMAC)评分。记录两组治疗期间不良反应情况。**结果:**研究组治疗后3个月的膝关节功能优良率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组治疗前、治疗后1个月、治疗后3个月VAS、WOMAC评分均逐步降低,Lysholm评分逐步升高($P<0.05$);研究组治疗后1个月、治疗后3个月VAS、WOMAC评分低于对照组,Lysholm评分高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组治疗后3个月SF-36各维度评分均较治疗前升高,且研究组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率对比未见统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**关节镜联合富血小板血浆治疗膝关节半月板损伤患者,可促进膝关节功能的恢复,可有效缓解手术治疗后的疼痛症状,改善患者生活质量,具有较好的临床应用价值。

关键词:关节镜;富血小板血浆;膝关节;半月板损伤;膝关节功能;生活质量

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Effect of Arthroscopy Combined with Platelet Rich Plasma on Knee Function and Quality of Life in Patients with Meniscus Injury*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of arthroscopy combined with platelet rich plasma on knee joint function and quality of life in patients with meniscus injury. **Methods:** From December 2017 to September 2019, 80 patients with meniscus injury of knee joint in our hospital were selected, they were divided into control group ($n=40$) and study group ($n=40$) according to the method of random number table. The control group was treated with arthroscopic repair operation. The study group was treated with platelet rich plasma on the basis of the control group. The excellent rate, quality of life and visual pain simulation score (VAS), Lysholm score scale, Western Ontario and McMaster Universities (WOMAC) of the two groups were compared. The adverse reactions of the two groups were recorded. **Results:** The excellent rate of the study group at 3 months after treatment was higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). VAS and WOMAC scores in the two groups before treatment, 1 month after treatment, and 3 months after treatment decreased gradually, while Lysholm scores increased gradually ($P<0.05$). VAS and WOMAC scores in the study group at 1 month after treatment and 3 months after treatment were lower than those in the control group, while Lysholm scores were higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). SF-36 scores of all dimensions in the two groups at 3 months after treatment were higher than those before treatment, and those in the study group were higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Arthroscopy combined with platelet-rich plasma in the treatment of patients with knee meniscus injury can promote the recovery of knee function, effectively relieve the pain symptoms after surgical treatment, improve the quality of life of patients, and which has a good clinical application value.

Key words: Arthroscopy; Platelet rich plasma; Knee joint; Meniscus injury; Knee joint function; Quality of life

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前言

半月板是构成膝关节的重要结构,位于胫骨与股骨髁平台

之间,其横断面呈三角形,具有传递负荷、稳定关节等作用^[1]。膝关节半月板损伤是膝关节的常见疾病,常导致膝关节功能障碍、肿胀、疼痛、弹响等,若未能及时处理,可迁延成慢性半月板

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损伤，导致后期发展为骨关节炎，影响患者膝关节功能及生活质量^[2-4]。关节镜下修整手术是治疗膝关节半月板损伤的主要手段之一，可有效改善临床症状，阻止疾病进展^[5]。然而关节软骨再生修复能力非常弱，部分患者行单纯的关节镜手术效果难以达到理想预期。富血小板血浆(Platelet rich plasma, PRP)是通过分离自体全血制备的血小板浓缩物，其在膝骨关节炎、软骨损伤疾病中的疗效已得到证实^[6,7]。本研究对我院收治的部分膝关节半月板损伤患者给予关节镜联合富血小板血浆治疗，现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取2017年12月-2019年9月我院收治的80例膝关节半月板损伤患者，我院伦理学委员已批准进行本研究。纳入标准：(1)经MRI诊断半月板损伤^[8]，且具有半月板损伤症状体征，如麦氏征阳性，膝关节交锁、疼痛；(2)患者知情本研究并积极配合；(3)适应手术治疗者。排除标准：(1)对本次研究用药存在禁忌者；(2)既往有膝关节手术史者；(3)严重的关节软骨损伤，交叉韧带损伤未修复、重建者；(4)合并凝血功能障碍者；(5)合并心肝肾等重要脏器功能障碍者；(6)合并免疫缺陷、严重感染者。上述患者按随机数字表法分为对照组(n=40)和研究组(n=40)，其中对照组男26例，女14例，年龄38~62岁，平均(49.82±7.21)岁；病程7~16个月，平均(11.16±1.82)个月；Kellgren-Lawrance分级^[9]：I级16例，II级14例，III级10例；体质量指数21~26 kg/m²，平均(23.51±0.87)kg/m²。研究组男24例，女16例，年龄36~64岁，平均(50.17±5.26)岁；病程6~17个月，平均(11.83±1.74)个月；Kellgren-Lawrance分级：I级17例，II级15例，III级8例；体质量指数22~27kg/m²，平均(23.96±0.91)kg/m²。两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$)。

1.2 方法

两组均采用带彩色摄像装置关节镜系统(美国Stryker公司生产)，对膝关节内各部位探查、清理，视患者内侧半月板退变损伤情况行单纯半月板部分切除成形处理，软骨损伤者进行等离子刀冷凝成形处理。在此基础上，研究组联合PRP进行治疗，PRP制备：严格消毒后，取患者自身静脉全血30 mL，加入置有3 mL枸橼酸钠的抗凝管中，1 h内进行离心去红细胞，离心半径15.5 cm，转速2000 r/min，10 min，离心后血液分为3

层，分别为血清层、白膜层、红细胞层，吸取白膜层并通过二次离心，离心半径15.5 cm，转速2200 r/min，时间10 min，离心后标本分为贫血小板血浆、PRP，获取2 mL PRP。PRP使用方法：经常规消毒后，用5 mL注射器进入关节腔内后回抽无血后将PRP注入关节腔内，退针后按压5 min，被动活动膝关节。注射后，对膝关节制动3周，并指导功能康复练习。治疗完成后采用门诊复查的方式随访3个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)治疗后3个月采用美国特种外科医院(Hospital for special surgery, HSS)^[10]评分系统评价两组患者膝关节功能，评分标准如下：优： ≥ 86 分以上；良：76~85分；可：60~75分；差： <60 分。优良率=优率+良率。(2)于治疗前、治疗后1个月、治疗后3个月采用视觉模拟评分量表(Visual analogue scale, VAS)^[10]、Lysholm评分量表^[11]、美国西安大略和麦克马斯特大学关节炎指数(Western Ontario and McMaster Universities, WOMAC)^[12]评分评价患者疼痛及膝关节功能情况。VAS评分0~10分，分数越高，疼痛感越强烈。Lysholm评分包括蹲姿、跛行、使用支撑物各5分，不安定度、疼痛各25分，楼梯攀爬、肿胀度各10分，闭锁感15分，满分为100分，分数越高，膝关节功能越好。WOMAC评分包括躯体功能(17个子项)，疼痛程度(5个子项)，僵硬三个维度(2个子项)，每个子项按无、轻微、中等、严重，非常严重来分级，分别得分0~4分，分数越高，膝关节功能越差。(3)于治疗前、治疗后3个月采用生活质量评分(36-item Short Form HealthSurvey, SF-36)^[13]对两组患者生活质量进行评价，其中SF-36量表包含社会功能、生理功能、情感职能、躯体疼痛、总体健康、活力、生理职能、精神健康8个维度。每个维度总分100分，分数越高，生活质量越好。(4)记录两组不良反应。

1.4 统计学方法

数据采用SPSS25.0进行分析。计量资料均通过正态性检验，以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示，行t检验。采用率(%)描述计数资料，行 χ^2 检验。 $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验标准。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床膝关节功能优良率比较

治疗后3个月，研究组的膝关节功能优良率为90.00%(36/40)，高于对照组的70.00%(28/40)($P<0.05$)；详见表1。

表1 两组临床膝关节功能优良率比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of excellent and good rate of clinical knee joint function between the two groups [n(%)]

| Groups | Excellent | Good | Can | Bad | Excellent and good |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Control group(n=40) | 9(22.50) | 19(47.50) | 10(25.00) | 2(5.00) | 28(70.00) |
| Study group(n=40) | 15(37.50) | 21(52.50) | 3(7.50) | 1(2.50) | 36(90.00) |
| χ^2 | | | | | 5.00 |
| P | | | | | 0.025 |

2.2 两组不同时间点VAS、Lysholm、WOMAC评分比较

两组治疗前VAS、Lysholm、WOMAC评分比较无差异($P>0.05$)；两组治疗后1个月、治疗后3个月VAS、WOMAC

评分均逐步降低，Lysholm评分逐步升高($P<0.05$)；研究组治疗后1个月、治疗后3个月VAS、WOMAC评分低于对照组，Lysholm评分高于对照组($P<0.05$)；详见表2。

表 2 两组不同时间点 VAS、Lysholm、WOMAC 评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Table 2 Comparison of VAS, Lysholm and WOMAC scores of two groups at different time points($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

| Groups | VAS | | | Lysholm | | | WOMAC | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Before treatment | 1 month after treatment | 3 months after treatment | Before treatment | 1 month after treatment | 3 months after treatment | Before treatment | 1 month after treatment | 3 months after treatment |
| Control group(n=40) | 5.57± 0.33 | 3.88± 0.24 ^a | 1.73± 0.27ab | 47.48± 5.54 | 61.15± 5.68 ^a | 73.29± 5.82 ^{ab} | 38.73± 10.73 | 30.19± 6.96 ^a | 23.94± 5.58 ^{ab} |
| Study group(n=40) | 5.64± 0.41 | 2.93± 0.26 ^a | 0.96± 0.18 ^{ab} | 46.93± 6.47 | 74.79± 5.12 ^a | 85.38± 7.57 ^{ab} | 38.89± 9.64 | 25.93± 5.83 ^a | 19.81± 4.62 ^{ab} |
| t | 0.841 | 16.981 | 15.007 | 0.408 | 11.281 | 8.008 | 0.070 | 2.968 | 3.606 |
| P | 0.403 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.684 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.944 | 0.004 | 0.001 |

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05; compared with 1 month after treatment, ^bP<0.05.

2.3 两组患者生活质量比较

治疗前两组 SF-36 各维度评分比较无差异(P>0.05);治疗

后 3 个月两组 SF-36 各维度评分均升高,且研究组高于对照组(P<0.05);详见表 3。

表 3 两组患者生活质量比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Table 3 Comparison of quality of life between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

| Groups | Time Point | Social function | Mental health | Physiological function | Emotional function | Physiological function | General health | Somatic pain | Vitality |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Control group (n=40) | Before treatment | 57.82± 7.24 | 52.36± 6.13 | 56.38± 7.34 | 55.76± 6.24 | 58.62± 7.31 | 51.27± 7.05 | 54.75± 7.38 | 51.43± 6.25 |
| | 3 months after treatment | 68.69± 8.21 ^a | 73.57± 7.19 ^a | 71.59± 8.07 ^a | 74.83± 6.09 ^a | 69.97± 8.06 ^a | 72.34± 8.73 ^a | 75.26± 7.46 ^a | 76.94± 9.86 ^a |
| Study group (n=40) | Before treatment | 56.57± 9.52 | 51.49± 8.49 | 57.41± 9.16 | 55.12± 7.53 | 57.29± 8.59 | 50.30± 7.62 | 53.89± 8.13 | 50.87± 5.32 |
| | 3 months after treatment | 80.26± 9.25 ^{ab} | 84.10± 7.92 ^{ab} | 87.57± 7.23 ^{ab} | 89.58± 8.65 ^{ab} | 84.82± 8.48 ^{ab} | 83.28± 3.57 ^{ab} | 84.57± 7.12 ^{ab} | 84.59± 7.45 ^{ab} |

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^aP<0.05; compared with control group, ^bP<0.05.

2.4 不良反应比较

治疗期间,对照组出现 1 例血肿,不良反应发生率为 2.50%(1/40);研究组出现 1 例发热、1 例血肿、1 例出血,不良反应发生率为 7.50%(3/40);两组不良反应发生率对比未见统计学差异($\chi^2=1.053$, $P=0.305$)。

3 讨论

半月板是半月形纤维软骨组织,在膝关节内部起保护作用。临幊上由外伤、炎性病变、退行性病变等原因引起的膝关节半月板损伤较为常见^[14-16]。近年来,关节镜技术迅猛发展,关节镜下修整手术已成为患者诊断治疗的金标准^[17-19]。关节镜下操作简单、创伤小,对膝关节正常生理功能干扰不大,逐渐受到了广大患者及其临幊工作者的欢迎。但因半月板结构的特殊性,存在 2 种损伤愈合作用机制,半月板分成白区、红区和红白交界区,其中红区有血管分布,有一定修复能力,随着年龄增大修复能力下降;白区因无血管分布,损伤后无法自我修复;红白交界区有少量血管分布,损伤后血供不足以提供修复需求^[20,21]。而半月板损伤的患者均存在同时撕裂 2 个区域,故单纯行关节镜半月板修复时,仍有患者因缺乏血液中生长因子和营养供应而自愈困难。PRP 是从机体周围全血中离心分离出的血小板浓缩物,目前在骨与软组织损伤的修复中应用较多^[22,23]。但有关其

应用于膝关节半月板损伤中的疗效仍需进一步的试验以证实。

本次研究结果中,研究组的膝关节功能优良率、VAS、WOMAC 评分、Lysholm 评分及 SF-36 评分的改善情况均优于对照组,可见关节镜联合富血小板血浆治疗可使其膝关节疼痛有效缓解,膝关节功能改善,效果显著,提高患者生活质量。究其原因,关节镜手术属于微创手术,不仅可修正临床诊断,减少误诊、漏诊的发生几率,还可准确判断半月板损伤类型、部位及程度,还可发现是否有关节附件损伤,有利于术者合理选择手术方法,最大程度的保留半月板的正常组织和形态,以使半月板周围关节囊的稳定性得以维持,保留患者膝关节功能^[24,25]。在此基础上联合 PRP 治疗,PRP 是自体全血所制而成,其血小板浓度高达全血中血小板的 3~8 倍,其血小板活化可释放大量内源性生长因子,由于单纯生长因子的获取复杂而昂贵,而 PRP 的制备仅需经历两次离心即可,故 PRP 成为了生长因子的重要来源^[26,27]。PRP 中的生长因子作用于损伤的半月板具有积极的促进作用。大量实验^[28,29]证实 PRP 可使关节软骨代谢平衡维持,保护软骨细胞、促进愈合。加之 PRP 以注射的方式,于病灶部位直接作用,诱导软骨细胞再生修复,且不受半月板软骨红白区域有无血供的影响,最大程度的促进半月板恢复,进一步提升治疗效果^[30]。此外,两组不良反应发生率比较无差异,表明患者经此方法治疗安全性较好,同时也再一次证实了 PRP

注射方法的安全性。但鉴于本研究研究时间尚短,且存在样本量小、未明确PRP治疗膝关节半月板损伤的远期效果等不足,后续将扩大样本量、增加远期随访、探讨PRP注射的最佳剂量以获取更为全面的研究结果。

综上所述,关节镜联合富血小板血浆治疗膝关节半月板损伤患者,可促进患者术后膝关节功能恢复,疗效显著,可缓解手术治疗后患者的疼痛症状,改善其生活质量,且不增加不良反应发生率。

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