

· 技术创新 ·

## 三维术前规划在全髋关节置换术中的应用<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要:** [目的] 介绍三维术前规划在全髋关节置换术 (total hip arthroplasty, THA) 中的应用方法和临床效果。[方法] 2019年5月—2020年6月采用三维术前规划辅助人工全髋关节置换术8例。术前行双髋关节三维CT薄层扫描, 建立三维立体模型, 三维图像上确定解剖标志点, 分析原始解剖形态及病理改变, 实施模拟手术操作和假体置入。根据术前规划实施真实THA。[结果] 术后髋臼杯外展角 ( $41.63 \pm 4.63$ )°、前倾角 ( $19.13 \pm 5.57$ )°; 术后股骨前倾角 ( $14.38 \pm 6.35$ )°; 肢体长度改变为 ( $-0.40 \pm 1.06$ ) mm。三维术前规划髋臼侧假体型号6例与术前规划相同, 1例相差1号, 1例相差2号; 股骨侧假体型号3例同术前规划, 3例相差1号, 2例相差2号。[结论] 三维术前规划可以较精准的预估假体型号、安放假体位置。

**关键词:** 三维规划, 术前模拟, 人工全髋关节置换术

中图分类号: R687.4 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1005-8478 (2022) 07-0653-04

**Application of three-dimensional preoperative planning in total hip arthroplasty // YANG Bin, ZHANG Ke, YUAN Liang, WANG Xiao-hua, XIN Xing, LIU Xin-guang, SUN Bin. Peking University International Hospital, Beijing 102206, China**

**Abstract:** [Objective] To introduce the techniques and preliminary clinical outcomes of three-dimensional preoperative planning in total hip arthroplasty (THA). [Methods] From May 2019 to June 2020, 8 patients received THA with assistance of three-dimensional preoperative planning. Three-dimensional CT thin-layer scanning of the hip joints was performed before the operation to establish a three-dimensional model. Anatomical landmarks were determined on the three-dimensional images, the original anatomical shape and pathological changes were analyzed, and simulated surgical operations and prosthesis implantation were conducted. After that, the real THA was finished according to preoperative planning. [Results] As results of postoperative radiographic measurements, acetabular component was placed with abduction angle of ( $41.63 \pm 4.63$ )° and anteversion angle of ( $19.13 \pm 5.57$ )°; whereas the femoral component was inserted with anteversion angle of ( $14.38 \pm 6.35$ )° and limb length change of ( $-0.40 \pm 1.06$ ) mm. Of the 8 patients, 6 patients had same size acetabular prosthesis used as three-dimensional preoperative planning, 1 patient had 1 grade difference and another had 2 grade difference. In addition, 3 patients had same size femoral component implanted as three-dimensional preoperative planning, 3 patients had 1 grade difference and other 2 had 2 grade difference. [Conclusion] This three-dimensional preoperative planning does accurately estimate the prosthetic size and position placed.

**Key words:** three-dimensional planning, preoperative simulation, total hip replacement

人工髋关节置换术 (total hip arthroplasty, THA) 已成为治疗终末期髋关节骨关节炎的有效方法, 可以明显缓解疼痛、改善畸形、提高生活质量<sup>[1, 2]</sup>; THA术中精确的截骨、磨搓技术、假体型号选择及安装方位对于重建髋关节生物力学机制, 恢复术后功能和延长假体生存率至关重要<sup>[3, 4]</sup>, 但传统的THA术前规划以X线片为基础, 由于X线为重叠影像、放大率误差、易受体位影响等原因, 导致其术

前规划准确率差强人意。随着三维影像技术、计算机辅助技术的问世, 三维术前规划为THA的进一步精准和微创操作提供了技术基础<sup>[5-8]</sup>。本课题拟探讨三维术前规划在全髋关节置换术中的应用方法和临床价值。

### 1 手术技术

DOI:10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2022.07.16

<sup>△</sup>基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目 (编号: 11502014); 北京大学国际医院院内科科研基金项目 (编号: YN2019ZD05); 中国科协青年人才托举工程项目 (编号: YESS 2015QNR001)

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### 1.1 X线术前规划

术前行双髋关节正侧位X线检查。术前规划由手术医生完成,计算图像放大率,识别解剖标志,分别进行股骨侧、胫骨侧和整体术前规划(图1a, 1b)。

### 1.2 三维术前规划

术前行双髋关节三维CT薄层扫描,以DICOM格式传送至工程师。将患者数据在横断面、冠状面和矢状面上选取对应区域进行图像的精细分割双侧三维立体模型(图1c, 1d),再进行术前规划。(1)在三维图像上确定解剖标志点;(2)建立三维坐标系并分析原始解剖形态及病理改变;(3)模拟手术操作和假体置入:规划髋臼假体在外展 $40^\circ$ 、前倾 $10^\circ\sim 15^\circ$ 置入,根据髋臼假体在前后壁有充分夹持、整体覆盖 $\geq 70\%$ 选择合适型号,模拟髋臼的磨锉、髋臼杯的置入,使规划髋臼杯尽量接近原始髋臼旋转中心;规划股骨假体在髓腔中有充分压配、联合前倾角 $35^\circ\sim 45^\circ$ 、旋转中心和偏心距尽量接近原始解剖形态规划股骨假体型号及置入位置。医生对上述方案进行个体化调整,并确认和记录最终方案。

### 1.3 麻醉与体位

全身或椎管内麻醉后,患者取侧卧位,常规消毒铺巾。

### 1.4 手术方法

选择髋关节前外侧Harding入路,以大转子为中心,做大转子前 $1/3$ 处长约 $10\text{ cm}$ 直切口,依次切开皮肤、皮下组织,切开阔筋膜张肌及部分臀中肌在大转子止点,显露关节囊,T形切开发节囊显露髋关节。

于小转子上方 $0.5\text{ cm}$ 处切断股骨颈,取出股骨头,清理髋臼周围软组织。根据术前规划用相应型号髋臼磨锉从小到大依次处理髋臼,直至骨床为出血松质骨面。髋臼试体打入后稳定,脉冲冲洗后,压配打入相应型号髋臼金属杯,安装相应聚乙烯内衬,检查髋臼及衬垫固定稳定。屈曲外旋大腿,显露股骨近端,开口器行髓腔近端开口后,根据术前规划依次从小到大使用髓腔锉处理髓腔后,选择相应型号的股骨柄试模,并安装股骨头颈模复位,测试关节稳定性和活动度满意后,取下试体,冲洗髓腔后置入相应型号股骨柄。再安装Delta陶瓷股骨头,复位髋关节,再次测试关节松紧度、稳定性和活动度良好。

冲洗关节腔,修复臀中肌止点,依次关闭切口,放置敷料并包扎。

### 1.5 术后处理

术后常规进行预防感染、抗凝、镇痛、冰敷等治疗。手术结束回病房后开始进行踝泵训练及股四头肌锻炼。次日下午下床功能锻炼,每日在康复师指导下进行活动度、肌力、行走等功能训练,并行预防脱位方法宣教。

术后对双髋关节进行CT扫描,评估假体的位置、肢体长度,比较手术前后WOMAC(Western Ontario and McMaster Osteoarthritis Index)评分及Harris评分差异<sup>[7, 8]</sup>。

## 2 临床资料

### 2.1 一般资料

本组8例,男6例,女2例。年龄 $46\sim 82$ 岁,平均 $(63.04\pm 13.69)$ 岁。股骨头坏死6例,发育性髋关节发育不良2例;左髋5例,右髋3例。患者均表现为患侧髋部疼痛,疼痛在活动后加重,休息后减轻,病程 $1\sim 3$ 年;6例股骨头坏死患者中4例有明确长期饮酒史诱因,2例无明确诱因;所有患者均有腹股沟中点压痛,4字试验阳性,可见不同程度的髋关节活动受限,以内旋活动受限最为显著,4例患者的Trendlenburg征阳性,4例患者伴有患侧短缩。本研究经本院伦理委员会审批(YJ2017-020),患者均知情同意。

### 2.2 初步结果

所有患者术后均获随访,随访时间 $2\sim 15$ 个月。WOMAC评分由术前 $(37.25\pm 19.77)$ 分显著降低至末次随访 $(13.50\pm 10.86)$ 分( $P=0.003$ );Harris评分由术前 $(59.70\pm 14.88)$ 分显著增加至末次随访时 $(85.25\pm 10.89)$ 分( $P<0.001$ )。

影像检查显示,所有患者假体稳定,无松动。术后髋臼杯外展角 $(41.63\pm 4.63)^\circ$ ,髋臼杯前倾角 $(19.13\pm 5.57)^\circ$ ;术后股骨前倾 $(14.38\pm 6.35)^\circ$ ;肢体长度改变为 $(-0.40\pm 1.06)\text{ mm}$ 。术后无髋关节脱位并发症(图1e, 1f)。

二维X线髋臼侧假体型号2例与术前规划相同,2例相差1号,3例相差2号,1例相差3号;股骨侧假体型号2例同术前规划,3例相差1号,1例相差2号,2例相差大于3号。

三维术前规划髋臼侧假体型号6例与术前规划相同,1例相差2号,1例相差2号;股骨侧假体型号3例同术前规划,3例相差1号,2例相差2号。

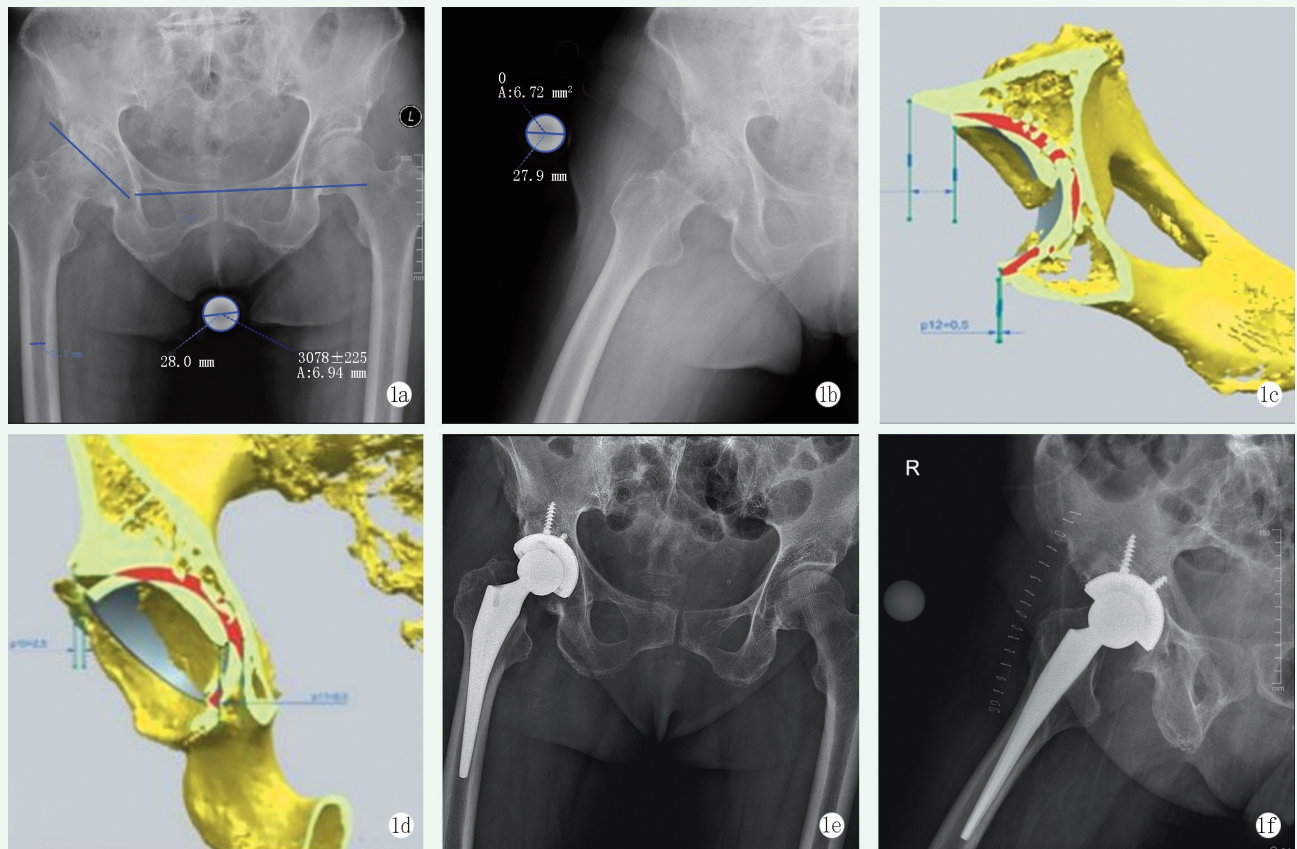


图 1 患者,女,80岁,右侧发育性髋关节发育不良,右髋重度骨关节炎,行右侧人工髋关节置换术治疗 1a, 1b: 术前双髋关节正侧位 X 线片示右侧髋关节发育不良, 重度骨关节炎 1c: 术前规划髋臼侧横断位截面图 1d: 术前规划髋臼侧冠状位截面图 1e, 1f: 术后髋关节正侧位 X 线片示人工髋关节假体位置良好

### 3 讨论

采用 X 线片进行术前规划,其精度低于三维术前规划,但操作简便、耗时短,仍是临床中首选和基础的规划方案。影响髋臼侧术前规划的主要原因在于在 X 线片为重叠影像、无法准确识别髋臼前后壁,会导致判断髋臼上缘的误差,影响对旋转中心的规划;影响股骨侧规划准确度的主要因素为 X 线片的拍摄角度,这些因素均会影响对于髓腔形态、髓腔直径、旋转中心的测量。采用二维 X 线进行术前规划,相对于髋臼侧,股骨侧的假体型号准确度更低<sup>[9-11]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,三维术前规划预测假体型号具有较高的准确性,并且髋臼侧的准确性高于股骨侧。术中操作时需根据术前规划髋臼深度,指导术中髋臼磨锉的深度,根据术前规划髋臼前壁、后壁和上壁规划髋臼杯与原始髋臼杯骨质边缘的关系,指导和判断髋臼杯的磨锉方向和置入深度。本组 1 例髋臼杯相差 2 号,考虑原因为初期使用三维规划,对于髋臼的规

划精确度了解不足,术中操作过度依赖术者经验,术后 CT 显示髋臼杯较小。本组结果还显示股骨侧的型号规划准确度要低于髋臼侧,考虑跟开髓点的选择、骨质的质量、截骨的高度有关,因此,术前需仔细阅读三维规划结果,了解虚拟假体置入后股骨侧的开髓点、股骨前弓的角度、截骨平面的高度,以及根据患者的年龄、骨密度等在术中综合判断实际使用的假体大小<sup>[12, 13]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,术后假体的置入位置较为理想,术后髋臼杯的外展角更接近于术前规划,而前倾角的平均值大于术前规划,术后肢体长度差异均 < 1 cm,无髋关节脱位并发症发生。术中通过髋臼的周缘骨质与髋臼锉及假体边缘的关系,更方便地判别和把握髋臼的外展角;但是在置入髋臼假体时,髋臼缘的前后壁有时显露并不充分,会造成判断前倾角度的误差,这可能是髋臼前倾角度大于术前规划和标准差相对较大的原因之一<sup>[14-16]</sup>。

综上所述,三维术前规划辅助人工 THA 可以较精准地预估假体型号、安放假体位置,明显改善患者疼痛和功能,为 THA 的进一步精准和微创操作提供



了技术基础。

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(收稿:2020-11-10)  
(本文编辑: 郭秀婷)