

· 技术创新 ·

复杂下肢畸形 3D 打印辅助一期截骨全膝置换术[△]樊宗庆^{1,2}, 姚云峰³, 储成顶¹, 符东林², 潘 檀², 刘 坤², 聂 宇^{2*}, 胡 勇^{1*}

(1. 安徽医科大学第一附属医院骨科, 安徽合肥 230000; 2. 安徽医科大学附属阜阳市人民医院骨科、安徽省脊柱畸形临床医学研究中心, 安徽阜阳 236000; 3. 安徽医科大学第二附属医院骨科, 安徽合肥 230004)

摘要: [目的] 介绍复杂下肢畸形 3D 打印辅助一期截骨矫正全膝置换 (total knee arthroplasty, TKA) 的手术技术和初步临床效果。[方法] 2019 年 11 月—2020 年 11 月采用上述术式治疗复杂下肢畸形患者 3 例。术前将双下肢骨骼三维 CT 数据导入计算机, 根据关节外畸形和关节畸形设计制作截骨导板, 并模拟手术。术中按照计划在关节外畸形的旋转中心 (center of rotation, COR) 安装截骨导板进行关节外截骨矫形, 钢板固定。对伴关节畸形者, 采用 3D 打印导向器骨端截骨, 安装 TKA 假体。[结果] 所有患者均顺利完成手术, 术中无血管、神经损伤等严重并发症。随访时间 (20.00±6.93) 个月, 随时间推移, KSS 评分、膝伸屈 ROM 均显著增加 ($P<0.05$)。术后机械轴偏移 (mechanical axis deviation, MAD) 较术前明显改善 ($P<0.05$)。术后髌-膝-踝角 (hip-knee-ankle angle, HKA) 较术前明显改善, 但手术前后比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。[结论] 3D 打印辅助截骨全膝关节置换治疗合并复杂下肢畸形终末膝病可提高矫形的精准性, 获得良好的临床疗效。

关键词: 关节外畸形, 关节畸形, 3D 打印, 截骨, 全膝关节置换术

中图分类号: R687.4

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1005-8478 (2022) 15-1406-04

3D printed one-stage osteotomy and total knee arthroplasty for complex lower limb deformities // FAN Zong-qing^{1,2}, YAO Yun-feng³, CHU Cheng-ding¹, FU Dong-lin², PAN Tan², LIU Kun², NIE Yu², HU Yong¹. 1. Department of Orthopedics, The First Affiliated Hospital, Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230000, China; 2. Department of Orthopedics, People's Hospital of Fuyang City, Fuyang 236000, China; 3. Department of Orthopedics, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230004, China

Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical techniques and preliminary clinical results of 3D printed osteotomy and total knee arthroplasty (TKA) for complex lower limb deformities. [Methods] From November 2019 to November 2020, 3 patients received aforesaid procedures for complex lower limb deformities. The CT data of lower limb were processed by computer to design extraarticular osteotomy guider and TKA osteotomy guider, and mimic the operations. Intraoperatively, the extraarticular osteotomy guider was placed on the center of rotation (COR) of the extraarticular deformity as planned to conduct the extraarticular osteotomy and correction with plate fixation. For the patients with articular deformities, the 3D printed TKA guider was used for femoral or tibial end osteotomy, followed by the prosthetic installation. [Results] All the patients were successfully operated on without any serious complications such as vascular and nerve injury. As time went during the follow-up period lasted for (20.00±6.93) months, KSS score and knee extension-flexion ROM significantly increased ($P<0.05$). Radiographically, the mechanical axis deviation (MAD) significantly improved postoperatively compared with those preoperatively ($P<0.05$). The hip-knee-ankle angle (HKA) improved postoperatively compared with those preoperatively, but there was no significant difference between them ($P>0.05$). [Conclusion] The 3D printed one-stage osteotomy and TKA do correct deformities accurately and achieve good clinical outcomes for the knee end-stage arthropathy complicated with complex extraarticular and articular deformities..

Key words: extra-articular deformity, articular deformity, 3-dimensional printing, osteotomy, total knee arthroplasty

对于合并严重关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎患者, 若不考虑关节外畸形而仅仅通过全膝关节置换术 (total knee arthroplasty, TKA) 行关节内矫正, 可能会损伤侧副韧带, 出现膝关节不稳, 增加术后疼痛和假

体松动的风险^[1, 2]。对于此类患者, 在 TKA 前先行关节外畸形矫正是必要的。众所周知, 合并严重关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎患者不仅在冠状面上存在内、外翻畸形, 在矢状面和水平面上同样存在前后

DOI:10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2022.15.13

△基金项目:安徽省阜阳市科技局课题项目(编号:FK202081027)

作者简介:樊宗庆, 硕士, 副主任医师, 研究方向:人工关节, (电话)15805581763, (电子信箱)fanzongqing2007@163.com

* 通信作者:胡勇, (电子信箱)hy.in163@163.com; 聂宇, (电子信箱)Nieyu6699@163.com

成角和旋转畸形,其畸形是三维的^[3],即使有经验的矫形外科医师也很难精准矫正多个平面上的畸形;另外,常规TKA需要髓内定位,若股骨畸形,关节外畸形截骨矫形后的内固定阻碍了髓内定位,给TKA带来困难。计算机辅助导航系统可解决这一问题,而且获得了良好的临床疗效^[4,5]。但价格昂贵,无法普及。近年来,3D打印技术在骨科的应用迅猛发展,并取得了良好的效果^[6-8],也可以辅助精准地矫正关节外畸形^[9-11]。但利用3D打印技术一期行下肢关节外截骨矫形和TKA治疗合并严重关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎方面的研究鲜有报道。本研究回顾了采用3D打印技术辅助一期行下肢关节外截骨矫形和TKA治疗合并严重关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎3例患者的临床资料,现将手术技术和初步临床疗效报道如下。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

影像测量和角度计算:测量下肢整体力线,包括髌膝踝角(hip-knee-ankle angle, HKA)和膝机械轴偏移(mechanical axis deviation, MAD)。确定关节外(骨干)畸形的旋转中心(center of rotation, COR),测量其冠状位畸形角(coronal deformity angle, CDA)、矢状位畸形角(sagittal deformity angle, SDA)和水平位畸形角(transverse deformity angle, TDA)。测量股骨远端与胫骨近端各关节方向角是否正常,及偏离程度,判断是否合并关节畸形。

3D模型与截骨导板制作:将患者CT数据导入计算机,运用医学三维仿真重建软件Mimics 19.0,还原出1:1的下肢骨骼STL文件,于COR处,根据CDA、SDA、TDA确定模拟截骨的角度,运用建模动画软件Maya和ug,进行布尔运算后模拟手术,楔形截骨矫正畸形。经过逆向三维软件magics制作截骨导板并验证装置。在下肢骨关节外畸形COR纠正的基础上模拟TKA,如还有关节畸形,设计个性化TKA股骨或胫骨截骨导板。将截骨导板和下肢骨骼打印出来,术前模拟手术,验证其有效性(图1a~1c)。

1.2 麻醉与体位

椎管内麻醉或全麻,患者取仰卧位。

1.3 手术操作

截骨导板引导下关节外截骨矫形:患者麻醉后取仰卧位,以股骨畸形COR中心,行股骨外侧纵行

切口显露股骨截骨处。将消毒好的股骨截骨导板安装在术前设计COR部位,确保截骨导板与股骨前外侧皮质贴合紧密,克氏针固定(图1e)。沿截骨导板截骨槽行股骨楔形截骨,取出截骨导板和楔形骨块(图1f),保留克氏针。骨折端按照截骨面形态复位。在固定截骨导板的克氏针上安装2个验证装置,必要时调整并旋转远端骨折端,使验证装置上的2个孔重合,顺利插入1根直径2.0 mm克氏针为准,此时在冠状位、矢状位和水平位上畸形得到纠正,达到预期矫形结果。交叉克氏针临时固定,C形臂X线机透视确认力线良好后钢板固定并缝合伤口。

截骨导向器引导下行TKA:行膝前正中切口、髌旁内侧入路显露膝关节。常规去除骨赘、切除前后交叉韧带、内外侧半月板,屈曲膝关节并显露股骨远端。对股骨远端或胫骨近端关节畸形者,将个性化3D打印截骨导板贴于骨,电刀标记截骨导板与软骨面接触的区域,用刮匙刮除该区域软骨至软骨下骨表面,分别在导板的近端(水平位)和远端(冠状位)内外打入4枚定位钉固定(图1g),在导板引导下完成截骨。无关节畸形者采用常规截骨导板引导下截骨。用试模测试膝关节屈伸间隙,适当韧带平衡。取出试模,冲洗,拭干,涂抹骨水泥,安装股骨、胫骨假体及聚乙烯衬垫。常规放置负压引流管,逐层缝合,无菌包扎。

1.4 术后处理

术后常规放置引流管,48 h内拔除,抗生素静脉应用,预防感染。术后低分子肝素钙皮下注射,行双下肢踝泵运动,预防下肢静脉血栓形成。术后常规止痛,尽早行膝关节屈伸功能锻炼。

2 临床资料

2.1 一般资料

安徽省阜阳市人民医院和安徽医科大学第二附属医院2019年11月—2020年11月收治3例合并严重关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎患者。其中,男1例,女2例;左1例,右2例;年龄56~68岁,平均(60.67±6.43)岁。膝关节骨性关节炎伴股骨畸形2例,伴胫骨畸形1例。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者及其家属均知情同意。

2.2 初步结果

所有患者均顺利完成手术,术中无血管、神经损伤等严重并发症。手术时间为3.25~5.50 h,平均(4.42±1.13) h,围手术期出血量200.00~690.00 ml,

平均 (460.00 ± 246.37) ml。所有患者均获得随访, 随访时间 12~24 个月, 平均 (20.00 ± 6.93) 个月。末次随访时膝关节疼痛明显缓解, KSS 评分由术前 (38.67 ± 2.31) 分增加至末次随访 (91.67 ± 3.79) 分 ($P < 0.001$), ROM 由 (83.33 ± 7.64)° 增加至 (108.33 ± 2.89)° ($P < 0.001$)。影像方面, 关节外畸形

均矫正良好, HKA 由术前 (150.00 ± 2.00)° 增加至末次随访时 (178.33 ± 0.58)°, 但手术前后比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。MAD 由 (39.67 ± 1.53) mm 减少至 (3.33 ± 0.58) mm ($P < 0.001$)。所有患者截骨愈合良好, 假体无松动。

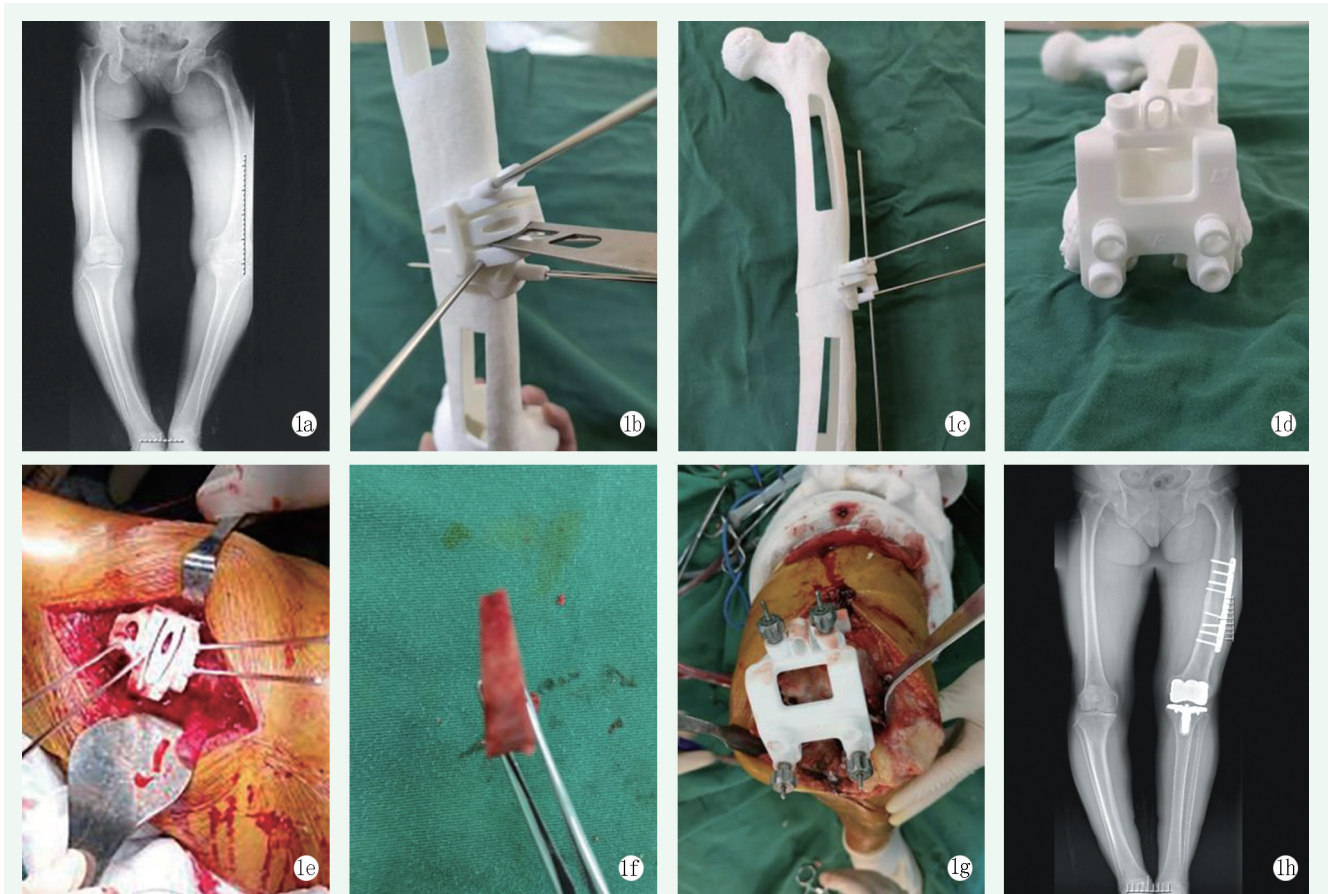


图1 患者,女,68岁,左膝关节骨性关节炎合并严重股骨关节外畸形 1a:术前X线片示左股骨成角畸形,左膝关节间隙明显狭窄 1b:术前采用3D打印截骨导板模拟截骨矫形 1c:模拟截骨后复位,采用验证导板验证复位情况 1d:采用3D打印截骨导板模拟TKA 1e:术中采用3D打印截骨导板进行截骨矫形 1f:截下的楔形骨块 1g:术中采用3D打印截骨导板行TKA 1h:术后复查X线片示股骨畸形矫正满意,膝关节假体位置佳

3 讨论

对于合并关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎处理方法主要有2种^[12]:(1)直接行TKA,采用关节内截骨矫正畸形;(2)先进行关节外截骨矫形,然后行TKA。Lu等^[13]采用单纯TKA治疗合并关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎患者9例,获得良好的临床疗效,作者认为采用关节内补偿截骨和韧带松解可获得良好的下肢力线和膝关节功能。Catonne等^[14, 15]分别对合并胫骨和股骨关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎患者进行一期关节外截骨矫形和TKA,获得良好的临床疗效,而没有明显增加并发症发生率。至于单纯

采用TKA还是联合关节外截骨矫形主要取决于关节外畸形的程度。Wang等^[16]认为股骨畸形 $<20^\circ$ 或胫骨畸形 $<30^\circ$ 或TKA时预计不损伤侧副韧带止点的关节外畸形可以单独采用TKA进行矫正,否则关节外截骨矫形是必要的,本研究对象选择符合这一观点。

对于合并严重关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎患者一期行关节外截骨矫形和TKA是一个挑战,关节外畸形往往是三维的,单纯通过C形臂X线机透视很难完全矫正3个维度上的畸形,术中反复透视调整,增加手术时间。计算机辅助导航可解决这一难题^[17-19],但计算机辅助导航系统价格昂贵,无法普及。本研究结果显示采用3D计算机辅助设计加个性化截骨导板完成一期关节外截骨矫形和TKA,术后

下肢在3个维度上整体力线恢复满意, 关节功能显著提高。本研究与多数采用3D打印技术进行骨科矫形的研究结果相似^[6, 20-22], 即采用3D打印技术可以提高手术的精准性, 不同之处是以往研究多数采用3D打印技术行关节外畸形矫正或TKA, 本研究系采用这一技术一期行关节外截骨矫形和TKA, 关节外截骨矫形的效果直接影响TKA术后力线, 对术前设计和术中操作的精准性要求更高。

综上所述, 采用3D计算机辅助设计加个性化截骨导板一期行关节外截骨矫形和TKA治疗合并严重关节外畸形的膝关节骨性关节炎是一个安全有效的方法, 能够提高矫形的精准性, 缩短手术时间, 提高临床疗效, 可以成为计算机辅助导航系统的替代方法。本研究的不足之处在于缺乏对照组, 研究结果尚需随机对照研究进一步验证。

参考文献

- [1] Thiele K, Perka C, Matziolis G, et al. Current failure mechanisms after knee arthroplasty have changed: polyethylene wear is less common in revision surgery [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2015, 97(9): 715-720.
- [2] Rhee SJ, Seo CH, Suh JT. Navigation-assisted total knee arthroplasty for patients with extra-articular deformity [J]. *Knee Surg Relat Res*, 2013, 25(4): 194-201.
- [3] Furnstahl P, Vlachopoulos L, Schweizer A, et al. Complex osteotomies of tibial plateau malunions using computer-assisted planning and patient-specific surgical guides [J]. *J Orthop Trauma*, 2015, 29(8): e270-e276.
- [4] Hernigou J, Morel X, Hernigou P. Computer navigation technique for simultaneous total knee arthroplasty and opening wedge high tibial osteotomy in patients with large tibial varus deformity [J]. *Surg Technol Int*, 2020, 37(2): 265-274.
- [5] Zhu M, Lindsay E, Keenan A, et al. The use of accelerometer-based navigation for coronal TKA alignment: a prospective, single surgeon comparative study [J]. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg*, 2020, 140(9): 1169-1174.
- [6] Shen Z, Wang H, Duan Y, et al. Application of 3D printed osteotomy guide plate-assisted total knee arthroplasty in treatment of valgus knee deformity [J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2019, 14(1): 327.
- [7] 陈坚锋, 冯宗权, 李知浩. 3D打印定位钉导板在全膝关节置换术中的应用 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2021, 29(9): 852-855.
- [8] 杨滨, 张克, 袁亮, 等. 新型3D打印个体导向器在膝关节置换术中的应用 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2021, 29(1): 75-78.
- [9] Morasiewicz P, Burzynska K, Orzechowski W, et al. Three-dimensional printing as a technology supporting the treatment of lower limb deformity and shortening with the Ilizarov method [J]. *Med Eng Phys*, 2018, 57(1): 69-74.
- [10] Furmetz J, Sass J, Ferreira T, et al. Three-dimensional assessment of lower limb alignment: accuracy and reliability [J]. *Knee*, 2019, 26(1): 185-193.
- [11] 刘军廷, 苏伟, 贝涛, 等. 3D打印辅助截骨矫正陈旧性膝周围骨折畸形 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2021, 29(18): 1688-1691.
- [12] Sculco PK, Kahlenberg CA, Fragomen AT, et al. Management of extra-articular deformity in the setting of total knee arthroplasty [J]. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*, 2019, 27(18): e819-e830.
- [13] Lu SJ, Tong PJ, Huang JF, et al. Clinical effect of one-stage total knee arthroplasty for knee osteoarthritis with femoral extra-articular deformity [J]. *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi*, 2020, 100(31): 2429-2434.
- [14] Catonne Y, Sariali E, Khiami F, et al. Same-stage total knee arthroplasty and osteotomy for osteoarthritis with extra-articular deformity. Part I: tibial osteotomy, prospective study of 26 cases [J]. *Orthop Traumatol Surg Res*, 2019, 105(6): 1047-1054.
- [15] Catonne Y, Khiami F, Sariali E, et al. Same-stage total knee arthroplasty and osteotomy for osteoarthritis with extra-articular deformity. Part II: femoral osteotomy, prospective study of 6 cases [J]. *Orthop Traumatol Surg Res*, 2019, 105(6): 1055-1060.
- [16] Wang JW, Wang CJ. Total knee arthroplasty for arthritis of the knee with extra-articular deformity [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2002, 84(10): 1769-1774.
- [17] Gao X, Sun Y, Chen ZH, et al. Comparison of the accelerometer-based navigation system with conventional instruments for total knee arthroplasty: a propensity score-matched analysis [J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2019, 14(1): 223.
- [18] Yu X, Chen G, Li Z, et al. Alignment results of infrared computer-assisted navigation of total knee arthroplasty for end-stage knee osteoarthritis [J]. *Am J Transl Res*, 2020, 12(8): 4772-4780.
- [19] Suero EM, Lueke U, Stuebig T, et al. Computer navigation for total knee arthroplasty achieves better postoperative alignment compared to conventional and patient-specific instrumentation in a low-volume setting [J]. *Orthop Traumatol Surg Res*, 2018, 104(7): 971-975.
- [20] Qiu B, Liu F, Tang B, et al. Clinical study of 3D imaging and 3D printing technique for patient-specific instrumentation in total knee arthroplasty [J]. *J Knee Surg*, 2017, 30(8): 822-828.
- [21] Shen Z, Wang H, Duan Y, et al. Application of 3D printed osteotomy guide plate-assisted total knee arthroplasty in treatment of valgus knee deformity [J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2019, 14(1): 327.
- [22] Weigelt L, Furnstahl P, Hirsiger S, et al. Three-dimensional correction of complex ankle deformities with computer-assisted planning and patient-specific surgical guides [J]. *J Foot Ankle Surg*, 2017, 56(6): 1158-1164.

(收稿:2021-12-01 修回:2022-04-19)
(同行评议专家: 储成顶 官建中)
(本文编辑: 闫承杰)