

## • 临床研究 •

近端胫腓关节倾斜角的X线与MRI测量对比<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要:** [目的] 探讨重建膝关节磁共振(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)图像测量近端胫腓关节(proximal tibiofibular joint, PTFJ)倾斜角的可行性与可靠性。[方法] 共35例内侧间室OA患者(35膝)纳入本研究, 行MRI测量腓骨倾斜角(MRI measured fibular inclination angle, M-FIA)和X线测量腓骨倾斜角(X-ray measured fibular inclination angle, X-FIA)测量, 评估M-FIA的信度, 以及M-FIA与X-FIA之间的差异, 采用Bland-Altman分析法评估两者的一致性。[结果] M-FIA测量的观察者内与观察者间组内相关系数(intraclass correlation coefficient, ICC)分别为0.97和0.90, 为一致性优异信度优异。X-FIA和M-FIA两种测量方法的测量值间差异无统计学意义[(26.9±7.6)° vs (26.6±7.5)°, P=0.244]。M-FIA与X-FIA的95%一致性界限为(-0.3±2.8)°。[结论] 重建膝关节MRI图像来测量PTFJ倾斜角是可重复的技术。M-FIA与X-FIA可以相互替代。

**关键词:** 膝关节, 骨关节炎, 近端胫腓关节, 倾斜角, 磁共振

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**Comparison of X-ray and MRI measured fibular inclination angles of the proximal tibiofibular joint // HUANG Cheng, LU Zhi-kai, CHENG Ji-wei, FU Zheng, LI Zhen, QIU Ji-miao, XU Ju-ying, XIA Jun-jun, WANG Zheng-zheng, YU Ya-ping. Department of Orthopedics, The 906<sup>th</sup> Hospital, Joint Logistic Support Force of PLA, Ningbo 315040, China**

**Abstract:** [Objective] To investigate the feasibility and reliability of fibular inclination angles of proximal tibiofibular joint (PTFJ) measured by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) reconstruction of the knee. [Methods] A total of 35 patients (35 knees) with medial knee osteoarthritis were included in this study. The MRI measured fibular inclination angle (M-FIA) and X-ray measured fibular inclination angle (X-FIA) were conducted to present the inclination of PTFJ. The reliability of M-FIA and the differences between M-FIA and X-FIA were evaluated, and the consistency of the two measures was assessed by Bland-Altman analysis. [Results] The intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) of intra-observer and inter-observer reliability measured by M-FIA were of 0.97 and 0.90, respectively, indicating excellent consistency reliability. There was no significant difference between the measured values of X-FIA and M-FIA [(26.9±7.6)° vs (26.6±7.5)°, P=0.244]. In term of Bland-Altman analysis, the 95% agreement limit between M-FIA and X-FIA was of (-0.3±2.8)°. [Conclusion] The knee MRI reconstruction used to measure PTFJ inclination is a reproducible technique. M-FIA and X-FIA can be substituted for each other.

**Key words:** knee, osteoarthritis, proximal tibiofibular joint, inclination, magnetic resonance imaging

膝关节内侧间室骨关节炎(osteoarthritis, OA)在中老年人中常见, 主要表现为膝关节肿痛、活动受限等, 严重者导致膝关节功能障碍与残疾<sup>[1, 2]</sup>。研究显示近端胫腓关节(proximal tibiofibular joint, PTFJ)倾斜角较小与内侧间室OA的风险增加相关<sup>[3]</sup>。这对于指引内侧间室OA的防治有重要意义。文献上, 从PTFJ片测量PTFJ倾斜角是经典的测量方式<sup>[4]</sup>。但采集PTFJ片需反复X线透射, 不是临床中常规拍摄

的。对于内侧间室OA, 磁共振(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)有早期诊断价值, 在临幊上常用; 而且MRI图像可用软件重建<sup>[5]</sup>。如果能通过膝关节MRI图像重建来准确测量PTFJ倾斜角, 那么MRI图像重建就可作为倾斜角测量的重要补充方式。本研究目的, 就是探索MRI图像重建来测量PTFJ倾斜角的可行性与可靠性。

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## 1 临床资料

### 1.1 一般资料

2017年7月—2020年9月本院招募膝内侧间室OA患者拍摄PTFJ片(clinicaltrials.gov注册号NCT03147495)。内侧间室OA诊断，依据美国风湿病学会膝关节OA分类和报告标准，疼痛主要在膝内侧，内侧间室的影像学Ahlbäck OA分级 $\geq I$ 级、外侧间室为0级<sup>[6, 7]</sup>。本研究回顾性分析在本院1年内同时检查PTFJ片和膝关节MRI的患者，共35例内侧间室OA患者(35膝)纳入本研究。男18例、女17例；右膝22例、左膝13例；年龄平均( $64.5\pm6.9$ )岁；BMI平均( $26.2\pm3.7$ )kg/m<sup>2</sup>。18例(51.4%)的内侧间室OA分级为Ahlbäck I级，5例(14.3%)为II级，10例(28.6%)为III级，2例(5.7%)为IV级。本研究通过了伦理审查委员会批准，征得了所有患者知情同意。

### 1.2 测量方法

#### 1.2.1 X线测量

拍摄PTFJ片时，下肢先内旋45°拍摄，如未清晰显示PTFJ关节间隙，则根据胫腓骨重叠程度调整内旋角度，直至清晰显示关节间隙。在X线上测量PTFJ倾斜角，称为X线测量腓骨倾斜角(X-ray measured fibular inclination angle, X-FIA)(图1a)<sup>[4]</sup>。

#### 1.2.2 MRI测量

1.5T MRI扫描膝关节。应用OsiriX MD软件校准和重建MRI图像。调用软件三维多平面重建功能。首先旋转轴位图像上的冠状面定位线，使其与胫骨后髁内、外侧边缘相切<sup>[8]</sup>。接着，在矢状位视窗，应用注释工具放置两个圆，近端圆接触胫骨前、后和顶部的皮质骨边界，远端圆接触胫骨前、后的皮质骨边界。远端圆圆心位于近端圆的周长上。由连接两个圆中心的直线确定胫骨矢状面纵轴<sup>[9, 10]</sup>。使矢状位图像上的冠状面定位线与矢状面纵轴重叠。然后，在冠状位图像上画两条连接胫骨皮质的直线，两直线中点连线即为胫骨冠状面纵轴<sup>[8]</sup>。旋转矢状面定位线，以与冠状面纵轴重叠。最后，轴位图像上把两条定位线的交叉点置于PTFJ关节间隙，并使一条定位线与关节间隙平行，另一条定位线即默认垂直关节间隙。选择垂直关节间隙的定位线所代表的斜位视窗。斜位视窗内，选择显示胫骨前缘、腓骨后缘的斜位图像。在胫腓骨近端放置两个圆。双圆心连线确定了胫腓骨共同纵轴线。作PTFJ腓骨关节面的切线。MRI测量腓骨

倾斜角(MRI measured fibular inclination angle, M-FIA)，为90°减去切线与胫腓骨共同纵轴线的夹角(图1b)。为评估测量信度，随机抽取20例，在首次测量1个月后再次测量。

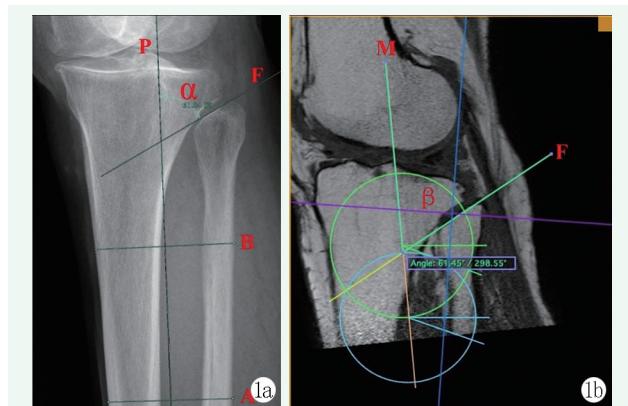


图1 近端胫腓关节腓骨侧倾斜角测量。1a: X线测量方法，胫腓骨共同纵轴线(P线)与近端胫腓关节腓骨关节面切线(F线)的夹角为 $\alpha$ 角，X-FIA为90°减去 $\alpha$ 角；1b: MRI测量方法，胫腓骨共同纵轴线，即双圆心连线(M线)与近端胫腓关节腓骨关节面切线(F线)的夹角为 $\beta$ 角，M-FIA为90°减去 $\beta$ 角。

Figure 1. Measurement of the fibular inclination angle (FIA) of the proximal tibiofibular joint (PTFJ). 1a: In the X-ray measurement, the angle between the tibiofibular common longitudinal axis (P line) and the tangent line (F line) of PTFJ fibular surface is  $\alpha$  angle, while the X-FIA is 90° minus the  $\alpha$  angle. 1b: In MRI measurement, the angle between the tibiofibular common longitudinal axis that is the center connection of the double circles (M-line) and the tangential line (F line) of PTFJ fibular surface is  $\beta$  angle, whereas the M-FIA is 90° minus the  $\beta$  angle.

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计学分析。采用组内相关系数(intraclass correlation coefficient, ICC)评估M-FIA测量信度。计量数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示，资料呈正态分布时，两两比较采用配对T检验；资料呈非正态分布时，采用秩和检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。一致性评估采用Bland-Altman分析法<sup>[11]</sup>。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 测量结果

M-FIA测量的观察者内与观察者间信度ICC值分别为0.97和0.90，为一致性优异。X-FIA平均为( $26.9\pm7.6$ )°，M-FIA平均为( $26.6\pm7.5$ )°，差异无统计学意义( $P=0.244$ )。

### 2.2 一致性分析

M-FIA与X-FIA一致性评估的Bland-Altman

分析图见图2。95%一致性界限为 $(-0.3\pm2.8)$ °。差值的平均值为-0.3°，差值绝对值最大者为2.9°。

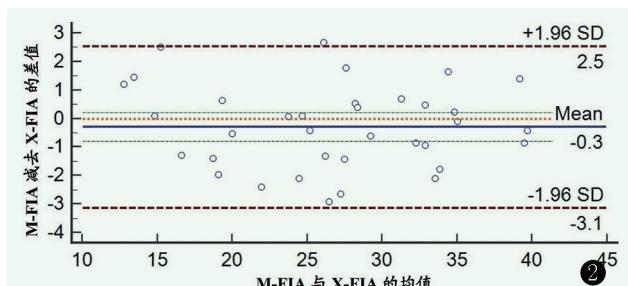


图2 M-FIA与X-FIA一致性评估的Bland-Altman分析图。  
Figure 2. Bland-Altman analysis chart for consistency evaluation between M-FIA and X-FIA.

### 3 讨论

采用标准化方法依次从轴位、矢状位、冠状位，以胫骨后踝、胫骨矢状面纵轴、胫骨冠状面纵轴为基准对MRI图像进行重建，这一标准化多重校准过程，控制了测量误差。本研究证实测量信度是优异的，在MRI图像上通过校准和重建来测量PTFJ倾斜角是可重复的技术。

X-FIA、M-FIA测量时分别采用中心法与圆形法确定胫腓骨共同纵轴线。中心法用两条相距5 cm的直线来连接胫腓骨皮质，将两条线中点连成一直线，即为纵轴线<sup>[12]</sup>。由于胫骨后皮质凹陷和胫骨结节的存在，要求胫骨结节以远的胫骨采集范围要足够长<sup>[10]</sup>。圆形法未考虑胫骨后皮质凹陷和胫骨结节的影响，仅使用胫骨近端<sup>[9]</sup>。常规的膝关节MRI包含的胫骨近端较短，只适合采用圆形法<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究中，虽然采用不同纵轴线确定方法，但X-FIA与M-FIA无统计学差异，而且一致性界限、最大差值均较小，在可接受的误差范围内，因此这两种测量方法可相互替代。

临幊上对于已出现膝关节症状而且扫描过MRI的人群，可通过MRI图像重建，来确定是否存在PTFJ倾斜角较小这一内侧间室OA的危险因素，以指导预防与早期治疗，并避免了PTFJ片拍摄时的反复透射。

采用MRI重建进行研究，可轻松地回顾性获取大样本、多中心资料，来进一步证实倾斜角与内侧间室OA的相关性、论证中老年人群倾斜角随时间变化的关系等<sup>[3]</sup>。这为进一步研究提供了新途径。

此外随着交通事故的增多与全民健身的普及，PTFJ脱位发生率有所增加，研究证实PTFJ倾斜角大

小与脱位风险相关<sup>[4]</sup>；近端腓骨可作为移植骨进行其他关节的重建，PTFJ形态和倾斜角对关节重建的术前设计非常重要<sup>[13~15]</sup>。这两种患者常需MRI检查：对于PTFJ脱位，MRI能同时清晰显示膝关节韧带等的伴发损伤情况；对于近端腓骨移植，MRI能清晰显示PTFJ退变情况与关节形态。因此对于这些患者，可采用MRI图像重建来分析倾斜角和关节形状，以评估脱位患者是否有易感因素需处理、以及指导关节移植重建的术前设计。

综上所述，通过校准和重建膝关节MRI图像来测量PTFJ倾斜角是可重复的技术。M-FIA与X-FIA的一致性较好，可相互替代。

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