

· 临床论著 ·

镜下清理富血小板血浆治疗轻中度膝骨关节炎[△]

陈长松, 刘彧, 尹华东

(武警浙江省总队医院骨科, 浙江杭州 310051)

摘要: [目的] 探究关节镜下清理术联合富血小板血浆(platelet-rich plasma, PRP)治疗轻中度膝骨关节炎(knee osteoarthritis, KOA)的疗效及可能机制。[方法] 2021年1月—2022年4月收治的轻中度KOA患者110例, 抽签法随机将其分为两组, 每组55例。联合组接受关节镜下清理术联合PRP治疗, 清理组仅关节镜下清理术治疗。比较两组围手术期、随访及辅助检查结果。[结果] 两组手术时间、切口总长度、术中失血量、下地行走时间、切口愈合等级及住院时间的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后7 d联合组肿胀VAS评分[(4.0±1.1) vs (4.5±1.0), $P<0.05$]显著低于清理组。随访12个月以上, 联合组完全负重活动时间显著早于清理组[(45.2±6.2) d vs (50.1±7.2) d, $P<0.05$]。随时间推移, 两组VAS、WOMAC和Lysholm膝关节评分均显著改善($P<0.05$)。术后12个月联合组的VAS[(1.3±0.4) vs (2.1±0.6), $P<0.05$]、WOMAC[(25.0±5.2) vs (31.5±5.0), $P<0.05$]、Lysholm评分[(90.5±8.0) vs (85.3±8.1), $P<0.05$]均显著优于清理组。辅助检查方面, 与治疗前相比, 治疗后1个月两组患者血清TLR-4、MMP-9、SDF-1水平均显著下降($P<0.05$)；治疗后1个月, 联合组的血清TLR-4[(7.0±2.0) ng/ml vs (8.4±2.2) ng/ml, $P<0.05$]、MMP-9[(26.0±7.0) pg/ml vs (30.1±7.3) pg/ml, $P<0.05$]和SDF-1[(453.4±47.2) μg/L vs (495.8±52.2) μg/L, $P<0.05$]显著优于清理组。[结论] 关节镜下清理联合PRP治疗可减轻轻中度KOA患者疼痛, 改善其膝关节功能, 其机理可能与降低血液TLR-4、MMP-9、SDF-1水平有关。

关键词: 膝骨关节炎, 关节镜下清理术, 富血小板血浆, Toll样受体-4(TLR-4), 基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)

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Arthroscopic debridement combined with platelet-rich plasma for treatment of mild and moderate knee osteoarthritis //
CHEN Chang-song, LIU Yu, YIN Hua-dong, Department of Orthopedics, Zhejiang Armed Police Corps Hospital, Hangzhou 310051, China

Abstract: [Objective] To explore the clinical efficacy and possible mechanism of arthroscopic debridement combined with platelet-rich plasma (PRP) in the treatment of mild-to-moderate knee osteoarthritis (KOA). [Methods] A total of 110 patients with mild to moderate KOA admitted from January 2021 to April 2022 were randomly divided into two groups, with 55 patients in each group. The combined group received arthroscopic debridement combined with PRP, while the debridement group received arthroscopic debridement only. The documents regarding perioperative period, follow-up and auxiliary examination were compared between the two groups. [Results] There were no significant differences in operation time, total incision length, intraoperative blood loss, walking time, incision healing grade and hospital stay between the two groups ($P>0.05$), while the combined group proved significantly superior to the debridement in term of the swelling VAS score 7 days postoperatively [(4.0±1.1) vs (4.5±1.0), $P<0.05$]. The follow-up period lasted for more than 12 months, and the combined group resumed full weight-bearing activity significantly earlier than the debridement group [(45.2±6.2) days vs (50.1±7.2) days, $P<0.05$]. The VAS, WOMAC and Lysholm scores were significantly improved over time in both groups ($P<0.05$). The combined group proved significantly better than the debridement group in terms of VAS [(1.3±0.4) vs (2.1±0.6), $P<0.05$], WOMAC [(25.0±5.2) vs (31.5±5.0), $P<0.05$] and Lysholm scores [(90.5±8.0) vs (85.3±8.1), $P<0.05$]. Regarding auxiliary examination, the serum levels of TLR-4, MMP-9 and SDF-1 in both groups were significantly decreased 1 month after treatment compared with those before treatment ($P<0.05$). The combined group was significantly lower than the debridement group in TLR-4 [(7.0±2.0) ng/ml vs (8.4±2.2) ng/ml, $P<0.05$], MMP-9 [(26.0±7.0) pg/ml vs (30.1±7.3) pg/ml, $P<0.05$] and SDF-1 [(453.4±47.2) μg/L vs (495.8±52.2) μg/L, $P<0.05$]. [Conclusion] The arthroscopic debridement combined with PRP does relieve pain and improve knee joint function for mid and moderate KOA, its mechanism may be related to reducing blood TLR-4, MMP-9 and SDF-1 levels.

Key words: knee osteoarthritis, arthroscopic debridement, platelet-rich plasma, Toll-like receptor-4 (TLR-4), matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9)

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作者简介:陈长松,副主任医师,研究方向:运动医学、骨与关节损伤,(电话)13858176260,(电子信箱)1130258421@qq.com

膝骨关节炎(knee osteoarthritis, KOA)好发于中老年人群,实质在于关节软骨退化,伴滑膜、炎症,致使膝关节疼痛、活动受限,影响人们生活质量^[1]。据称,我国KOA发生比例为21.5%,仅次于腰椎骨关节炎(25.0%),且其发病率随年龄增长而增加^[2]。随我国人口老龄化加剧,KOA已然成为中老年人群致残的主要原因之一,其诊断、治疗受到临床、社会关注。目前针对KOA建议个体化、针对性治疗,早期症状不明显或轻微者以止痛药物口服、物理干预等为主,对中晚期KOA则建议手术^[3, 4]。对于晚期KOA,最佳治疗手段为关节置换术,但成本高,少部分患者有条件接受置换术。关节镜下清理术为微创技术之一,损伤小,于关节镜下对关节腔冲洗、处理损伤组织,用于轻中度KOA疗效较好^[5]。顾羊林等^[6]研究表明,关节镜下有限清理术相比广泛清理能更好地改善I-II级KOA患者关节功能,而对III~IV级KOA患者效果相当。富血小板血浆(platelet rich plasma, PRP)被证实能加快组织修复,其活化后能分泌转化生长因子等多种生长因子,在骨性疾病治疗中应用较多,关节腔内注射PRP能有效促进KOA组织修复且镇痛效果良好^[7, 8]。有研究发现,相比关节镜下清理术,清理术联合PRP治疗能进一步缓解中重度KOA患者疼痛,恢复膝关节功能^[9]。基于此,本文行前瞻性研究,探讨关节镜下清理术联合PRP治疗轻中度KOA的疗效,并从血清指标变化上分析其可能机制,为轻中度KOA治疗提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)与KOA诊断标准相符^[10],经临床、X线片检查确诊为单侧KOA(图1a);(2)Kellgren-Lawrence(K-L)分级^[11]II或III级;(3)经保守治疗≥3个月无效。

排除标准:(1)继发性KOA;(2)先天性畸形;(3)全身性感染、凝血障碍、血液系统疾病;(4)合并其他膝关节疾病,如风湿性关节炎等。

1.2 一般资料

2021年1月—2022年4月,依据上述标准共纳入患者110例。抽签法随机将KOA患者分为联合组55例与清理组55例。两组年龄、性别、BMI、病程、侧别、主要病变等一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。本研究经本院伦理委员会批准,患者均知情同意。

表1 两组患者术前一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of preoperative general data between the two groups

指标	联合组 (n=55)	清理组 (n=55)	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	57.0±5.4	56.3±4.8	0.487
性别(例,男/女)	25/30	23/32	0.701
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.4±2.3	22.0±2.4	0.454
病程(年, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.2±0.8	3.4±1.0	0.449
侧别(例,左/右)	24/31	26/29	0.702
主要病变(例,内侧室/外侧室)	45/10	47/8	0.797

1.3 治疗方法

联合组:椎管内麻醉,于膝关节前内及前外侧入路置入关节镜(图1b),全面镜下检查。清理关节内增生滑膜组织,取出游离体(图1c),对游离不规则的软骨面实施软骨成形术,对半月板破裂尽可能缝合,不能缝合的碎裂半月板行次全切除或半月板修整(图1d)。术毕,向关节腔内注射预先准备好的PRP。PRP制备采用浙江卫未生物医药科技有限公司的设备,采集外周静脉血,离心完成后将上层多余贫血小板血浆层抽取丢弃,留下所需体积的PRP。关节内注射操作取仰卧位,弯曲患者膝盖70°,于膝外侧关节间隙穿刺,若腔内积液多则需先抽部分;PRP 5 ml注入关节腔内。除清理术后的第1次注射外,术后第2、4周分别再次注射,共3次。

清理组:膝关节镜下清理术同上。但未行关节内PRP注射。

两组患者术后1 d指导患者进行股四头肌收缩运动及踝泵训练,第3~5 d开始佩戴护膝在助行器帮助下慢慢下地负重及功能锻炼,4~6周弃拐负重行走与本体感觉训练。

1.4 评价指标

记录围手术期资料,包括手术时间、切口总长度、术中失血量、下地行走时间、肿胀视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)^[13]、切口愈合、住院时间及并发症情况。采用完全负重活动时间、疼痛VAS评分、麦克马斯特大学骨关节炎指数(Western Ontario and McMaster Universities, WOMAC)^[14]、Lysholm膝关节评分^[15]评价临床效果。采集静脉血,测定血清Toll样受体-4(Toll-like receptor-4, TLR-4)、基质金属蛋白酶(matrix metalloproteinase-9, MMP-9)、间质细胞衍生因子-1(stromal cell-derived factor-1, SDF-1)水平。行影像检查,采用K-L分级评估关节退变情况。



图1 患者，男，42岁，左侧KOA，行关节镜下清理术。1a：术前左膝侧位X线片显示左膝OA改变，有较多游离体形成；1b：膝关节镜入路标记；1c：镜下取出关节游离体；1d：镜下见内侧半月板前角退变，给予修整。

Figure 1. A 42 years-old male underwent arthroscopic debridement for the left KOA. 1a: Preoperative lateral X-ray of the left knee showed osteoarthritis changes with multiple loose bodies; 1b: Preoperative marking of the portals for arthroscopy; 1c: The loose body was removed individually under aroscope; 1d: Degenerative change of the anterior horn of medial meniscus was visible under arthroscopy, which was be trimmed.

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 24.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示，呈正态分布时，两组间比较行独立样本t检验，组内行单因素方差分析，两两比较采用LSD法；计数资料行 χ^2 检验；等级资料行秩和检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 围手术期情况

两组患者均顺利完成手术，术中均无神经、血管损伤等严重并发症。两组患者围手术期资料见表2。两组手术时间、切口总长度、术中失血量、下地行走时间、切口愈合等级及住院时间的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)；与术前相比，两组患者术后早期肿胀VAS评分呈现先上升、后下降趋势($P < 0.05$)；术前、术后3 d，两组肿胀VAS评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)，术后7 d，联合组肿胀VAS评分显著低于清理组($P < 0.05$)。联合组术后发生下肢肿胀、穿刺点疼痛各2例，清理组术后发生下肢肿胀、下肢静脉血栓、穿刺点疼痛各2例，两组早期并发症发生率的差异无统计学意义($P = 0.507$)。

2.2 随访结果

110例患者均获访随访12个月以上，平均(16.5 ± 3.5)个月，两组随访结果见表3。联合组完全负重活动时间显著早于清理组($P < 0.05$)。随时间推移，两组VAS评分、WOMAC评分显著减少($P < 0.05$)，Lysholm膝关节评分显著增加($P < 0.05$)；术

前两组间上述指标的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)，术后3、12个月联合组VAS、WOMAC评分和Lysholm膝关节评分均显著优于清理组($P < 0.05$)。至末次随访时，两组患者均未再手术。

表2 两组患者围手术期资料比较
Table 2 Comparison of perioperative data between the two groups

指标	联合组 (n=55)	清理组 (n=55)	P值
手术时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	34.5±5.0	36.0±5.7	0.148
切口总长度(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.0±0.2	1.0±0.1	0.654
术中失血量(ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	26.5±4.4	25.5±4.3	0.202
下地行走时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.0±0.7	3.1±1.0	0.556
肿胀VAS评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术前	4.2±1.1	4.1±1.1	0.770
术后3 d	4.8±1.2	5.0±1.2	0.282
术后7 d	4.0±1.1	4.5±1.0	0.027
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
切口愈合(例, 甲/乙/丙)	55/0/0	55/0/0	ns
住院时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.8±1.8	6.4±1.5	0.260

2.3 辅助检查

两组辅助检查结果见表4。与治疗前相比，两组患者治疗后1个月血清TLR-4、MMP-9、SDF-1水平均显著下降($P < 0.05$)。治疗后3、12个月，K-L分级无显著变化($P > 0.05$)。治疗前两组血清TLR-4、MMP-9、SDF-1水平的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)，治疗后1个月，联合组上述检验指标均显著优于清理组($P < 0.05$)，相应时间点，两组间K-L分级差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表3 两组患者随访资料($\bar{x} \pm s$)与比较

($\bar{x} \pm s$)			
指标	联合组 (n=55)	清理组 (n=55)	P 值
完全负重活动时间(d)	45.2±6.2	50.1±7.2	<0.001
VAS评分(分)			
术前	5.7±1.3	5.8±1.4	0.755
术后3个月	3.1±1.0	3.6±0.9	0.007
术后12个月	1.3±0.4	2.1±0.6	<0.001
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
Lysholm评分(分)			
术前	55.2±7.6	56.0±8.2	0.602
术后3个月	84.8±7.1	80.4±7.5	0.002
术后12个月	90.5±8.0	85.3±8.1	<0.001
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
WOMAC(分)			
术前	48.0±6.8	47.6±7.2	0.788
术后3个月	31.2±6.0	35.8±5.9	<0.001
术后12个月	25.0±5.2	31.5±5.0	<0.001
P值	<0.001	<0.001	

表4 两组患者辅助检查资料比较

Table 4 Comparison of auxiliary examination data between the two groups			
指标	联合组 (n=55)	清理组 (n=55)	P 值
TLR-4 (ng/ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
治疗前	13.2±3.0	12.8±2.7	0.548
治疗后1个月	7.0±2.0	8.4±2.2	<0.001
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
MMP-9 (pg/ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
治疗前	40.2±8.3	39.4±8.6	0.625
治疗后1个月	26.0±7.0	30.1±7.3	0.004
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
SDF-1 (μ g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
治疗前	676.3±56.0	680.0±58.2	0.738
治疗后1个月	453.4±47.2	495.8±52.2	<0.001
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
K-L分级(膝, I/II/III/IV)			
术前	0/30/25/0	0/28/27/0	0.704
术后3个月	3/34/18/0	1/30/24/0	0.182
术后12个月	6/33/16/0	3/32/20/0	0.283
P值	0.062	0.270	

3 讨论

KOA发病机制尚未明确,慢性炎症、骨代谢失衡等均与之相关,其中炎症因子大量释放会加重氧化应激,形成恶性循环,加剧病情,增加中重度KOA风险^[16]。近年来关节镜下清理术成为KOA治疗重要手段之一,借助关节镜对病灶组织清理及关节面修整,有利于临床症状缓解及膝关节功能恢复。

PRP即自体外周血通过离心、提取所得的浓缩血小板血浆,包括较多的生长因子及抑炎因子,对关节滑膜、软骨组织均有作用,可修复损伤组织,减轻炎症^[17]。Jang等^[18]报道,PRP注射后8~12个月膝关节评分反弹,且多发生于高龄、重度KOA患者中。为维持KOA长期效果,关节镜治疗联合PRP被提出且较多应用。本研究中,两组术后肿胀VAS评分呈现先上升、后下降趋势,究其原因:关节镜清理术操作、术后患肢暂时活动受限,进而术后3d肿胀加重,后随病情控制、PRP发挥作用,肿胀有所减轻。白志强等^[19]研究表明相比单纯膝关节镜治疗,关节镜下清理术联合PRP注射治疗轻中度KOA效果更佳,可能与下调白介素-1 β 、MMP-3等炎症指标相关。考虑到KOA发病机制及治疗方法的可能作用,作者也从炎症上入手分析机制,但与上述报道选择的具体指标不一。TLR-4属于I型跨膜蛋白受体,能特异性对自身免疫反应开启以促相关疾病发生、进展;且TLR-4和白介素-1 β 同源性较高^[20]。MMP-9除了参与炎症反应外,还是破骨细胞关键酶,能降解细胞外基质,参与破骨细胞骨吸收^[21]。SDF-1通过参与炎症、调控软骨生长、代谢等参与KOA发病进展^[22]。本研究可见相比单纯关节镜下清理术,联合PRP治疗后血清TLT-4、MMP-9、SDF-1水平下降更明显。提示关节镜联合PRP治疗对轻中度KOA的抑炎效果明显。究其原因:关节镜下清理术对关节致病物质、炎性因子清除,以抑制炎症反应;而PRP注射被证实能减轻骨关节炎滑膜炎症反应^[23],两者协同增强抑炎效果,有利于缓解KOA患者疼痛、恢复膝关节功能。本研究显示联合组术后3、12个月VAS评分、WOMAC评分均比清理组显著低,Lysholm膝关节评分显著高且完全负重活动时间显著短。可见关节镜下清理术联合PRP注射能持续缓解轻中度KOA患者疼痛,提高膝关节功能,促其更快的康复,与相关报道结论一致^[9, 24]。这是因为关节镜下清理术能直接清除病灶、炎性因子,修复相关组

织，在此之上加以PRP注射可刺激膝关节内软骨细胞分化增殖^[25]，于根本上重建患膝软骨缺损，且术后第2、4周注射PRP能让其一段时间内持续发挥作用。本研究两组术后3、12个月K-L分级对比无显著差异，表明联合治疗并不明显改善轻中度KOA患者K-L分级，提示PRP对损伤关节软骨无再生功效，也可能与后期PRP作用难以有效维持有关。

综上所述，关节镜下清理术联合PRP治疗轻中度膝骨性关节炎安全有效，其机制可能与下调血清TLR-4、MMP-9、SDF-1水平有关。本研究不足：样本量少，未对比不同KOA类型治疗效果，且随访时间不长，受条件影响，对PRP注射浓度高低、是否需多次注射效果更好有待日后进一步分析。

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