

· 临床论著 ·

镜下改良 Mason–Allen 单排与缝线桥修复肩袖撕裂的比较[△]

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摘要：【目的】探讨关节镜下改良 Mason–Allen (MA) 单排技术与缝线桥修复肩袖撕裂的临床疗效。【方法】回顾性分析2020年1月—2022年12月收治的65例肩袖撕裂患者的临床资料，根据医患沟通结果，33例行关节镜下改良 Mason–Allen 单排缝合 (MA组)，另外32例行关节镜下缝线桥 (suture bridge, SB) 缝合 (SB组)。比较两组围手术期、随访及影像指标。【结果】两组手术时间、切口总长度、术中失血量、主动活动时间、住院时间的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。随时间推移，两组血清 IL-1 β 、IL-6 水平均显著下降 ($P<0.05$)，ghrelin 显著上升 ($P<0.05$)；相应时间点，两组上述指标的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。随访时间平均 (17.0 ± 2.0) 个月，与术前相比，末次随访时，MA组和SB组 VAS 评分 [(7.6 ± 1.3), (0.8 ± 0.3), $P<0.001$; (8.0 ± 1.0), (0.7 ± 0.2), $P<0.001$] 显著改善。与术后1个月相比，末次随访时，MA组和SB组的 UCLA [(22.8 ± 3.0), (32.0 ± 1.7), $P<0.001$; (21.4 ± 2.8), (32.8 ± 2.0), $P<0.001$]、Constant–Murley [(62.2 ± 5.8), (89.3 ± 7.1), $P<0.001$; (63.6 ± 6.2), (91.0 ± 6.8), $P<0.001$]、ASES 评分 [(50.0 ± 3.5), (93.2 ± 3.8), $P<0.001$; (51.7 ± 4.2), (95.0 ± 3.5), $P<0.001$] 及前屈/外展上举 ROM 均显著改善 ($P<0.05$)，相同时间点，两组上述指标比较的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。随时间推移，两组 AHD、肌腱完整性、脂肪浸润情况均逐渐改善 ($P<0.05$)；相应时间点，两组上述影像指标及肌肉萎缩改善程度及再断裂发生率的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。【结论】关节镜下改良 MA 单排技术治疗肩袖撕裂可取得与 SB 技术治疗相似的临床结果。

关键词：肩袖撕裂，关节镜，改良 Mason–Allen 单排技术，缝线桥技术

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Modified Mason–Allen single row suture versus suture bridge in arthroscopic repair of rotator cuff tear // YANG Li-wen, ZHU Li-fan, WENG Feng-biao, CHU Ya-wei, JIA Jian-guo, HUANG Sheng. Department of Joint Surgery, The Ninth People's Hospital of Suzhou City, Suzhou 215200, Jiangsu China

Abstract: [Objective] To compare the clinical efficacy of modified Mason–Allen (MA) single row versus suture bridge techniques in arthroscopic repair of rotator cuff tear. [Methods] Clinical data of 65 patients with rotator cuff tear admitted from January 2020 to December 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. According to the results of doctor–patient communication, 33 patients underwent modified Mason–Allen single row suture under arthroscopy (the MA group), while other 32 patients received the suture bridge (SB) (the SB group). The perioperative period, follow-up and imaging indexes were compared between the two groups. [Results] There were no significant differences in operation time, total incision length, intraoperative blood loss, active activity time and hospital stay between the two groups ($P>0.05$). With the passage of time, the serum levels of IL-1 β and IL-6 were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$), while ghrelin was significantly increased ($P<0.05$). At any corresponding time points, there was no statistical significance in the above indexes between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The mean follow-up time was of (17.0 ± 2.0) months. Compared with those preoperatively, both MA group and SB group had significant improvements at the last follow-up in terms of VAS score [(7.6 ± 1.3), (0.8 ± 0.3), $P<0.001$; (8.0 ± 1.0), (0.7 ± 0.2), $P<0.001$]. Compared with those 1 month postoperatively, MA group and SB group had significantly improvements at the last follow-up in terms of UCLA score [(22.8 ± 3.0), (32.0 ± 1.7), $P<0.001$; (21.4 ± 2.8), (32.8 ± 2.0), $P<0.001$], Constant–Murley score [(62.2 ± 5.8), (89.3 ± 7.1), $P<0.001$; (63.6 ± 6.2), (91.0 ± 6.8), $P<0.001$] and ASES score [(50.0 ± 3.5), (93.2 ± 3.8), $P<0.001$; (51.7 ± 4.2), (95.0 ± 3.5), $P<0.001$], as well as forward flexion / lifting ROM ($P<0.05$). However, there was no statistical significance in the above indexes between the two groups at any time points accordingly ($P>0.05$). Regarding to imaging, the acromiohumeral distance (AHD), tendon integrity and fat infiltration in both groups were gradually improved over

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time ($P<0.05$)。At any corresponding time points, there were no significant differences in the above imaging indexes, the improvement degree of muscle atrophy and the incidence of re-fracture between the two groups ($P>0.05$)。[Conclusion] The modified Mason–Allen single row technique under arthroscopy can achieve similar clinical results as suture bridge technique in the treatment of rotator cuff tear。

Key words: rotator cuff tear, arthroscopy, modified Mason–Allen single row technique, suture bridge technique

肩袖撕裂即冈上肌/下肌、肩胛下肌等发生损伤，典型症状为肩关节疼痛、活动局限，患病率为13%~37%^[1]；有研究发现肱骨大结节角/大结节切迹角是肩袖撕裂发生的独立危险因素^[2]。临床多根据肩袖撕裂大小确定治疗方案，尤其保守干预失败的患者建议优先选择关节镜手术，有学者认为单排缝合法治疗小型撕裂(<1 cm)效果较好^[3]；对于大(3~5 cm)/巨大型(>5 cm)撕裂，认为双排缝合能获得更好的术后愈合率^[4]；但关于中型撕裂(1~3 cm)采取何种方式有较大的争议。孟强等^[5]对1~5 cm肩袖损伤患者进行随机对照研究，发现单排缝合治疗1~3 cm肩袖损伤效果和双排缝线桥(suture bridge, SB)技术相当，但双排SB技术治疗≥3 cm的效果更佳。改良Mason–Allen(MA)单排技术为临床常用单排缝合技术，采用水平缝合(与肌腱纤维走行垂直)和垂直缝合(跨越水平缝合)结合，水平缝合能募集更多肌腱纤维，减小垂直缝合对肌腱纤维的切割效应，以强化固定强度及把持肩袖的作用，临床疗效佳^[6, 7]。国内一项荟萃分析发现，关节镜下改良MA单排技术治疗肩袖撕裂效果与SB技术相当，但MA技术医疗成本更低^[8]。目前关于单排与双排SB技术治疗肩袖撕裂孰优孰劣尚无定论，且多从临床评分、影像评估上分析效果，而少有报道从血清和(或)滑液指标上评价。基于此，本研究回顾性收集接受关节镜下改良MA单排技术或缝线桥技术治疗的65例肩袖撕裂患者临床资料，分析围手术期、随访及影像指标，进一步探究关节镜下单排改良MA技术治疗肩袖撕裂的疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1) 经病史、体格检查、MRI检查确诊为肩袖撕裂；(2) 保守治疗无效后行关节镜手术；(3) 撕裂直径0.5~5 cm；(4) 认知功能、意识、语言沟通均正常；(5) 术后随访≥12个月。

排除标准：(1) 关节镜手术禁忌证；(2) 冈上/下肌萎缩>50%；(3) 复发性肩袖撕裂；(4) 肝肾等重要脏器功能严重障碍；(5) 合并类风湿性关节炎、

代谢性疾病(如糖尿病)、神经损伤；(6) 既往有肩关节手术及感染等病史；(7) 恶性肿瘤、免疫/血液系统疾病。

1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析2020年1月—2022年12月65例肩袖撕裂患者的临床资料。根据医患沟通结果，将患者分为MA组33例与SB组32例。两组一般资料见表1。两组年龄、性别、BMI、损伤至手术时间、侧别、撕裂类型等一般资料的比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准，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	MA组 (n=33)	SB组 (n=32)	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	58.6±6.4	60.0±7.2	0.410
性别(例, 男/女)	15/18	12/20	0.515
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.3±1.9	23.9±2.0	0.411
损伤至手术时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	300.0±57.5	289.5±62.4	0.483
侧别(例, 左/右)	14/19	13/19	0.883
撕裂类型 ^[9] (例, 小/中/大)	15/13/5	7/15/10	0.095

1.3 治疗方法

手术由同一组医师完成，所有患者均采用全身麻醉联合臂丛神经阻滞麻醉。患者采取健侧卧位，患肩外展45°，前屈20°，放置于手臂牵引装置中。建立关节镜后方及前方常规入路，探查清理盂肱关节等相应操作。关节镜由后入路引入肩峰下间隙，在后入路监视下建立外侧入路，清理肩峰下骨赘、滑囊，并显露撕裂的肩袖，通过带刻度的探沟测定撕裂直径，经由刨削、射频对撕裂缘与大结节足印区进行新鲜化处理。

MA组：先于肩袖足印区偏外，通常为最大可复位止点，置入1枚双线锚钉，其中1根缝线经由缝合钩引线法从断端边缘内侧约1 cm所在由关节腔侧穿肩袖至肩峰下侧引出，保持缝线两端间距0.5~1.0 cm，先不打结；随后另1根缝线1端在前1根缝线两端间(偏向内侧1~2 mm)从内往外引出；收紧水

平褥式缝合之缝线，随后对另1根缝线收紧打结，形成跨越水平褥式与肩袖断端的简单垂直缝合（图1c~

1f）。若撕裂≤1.5 cm，则仅可用1枚锚钉，若>1.5 cm，则选择2枚锚钉。

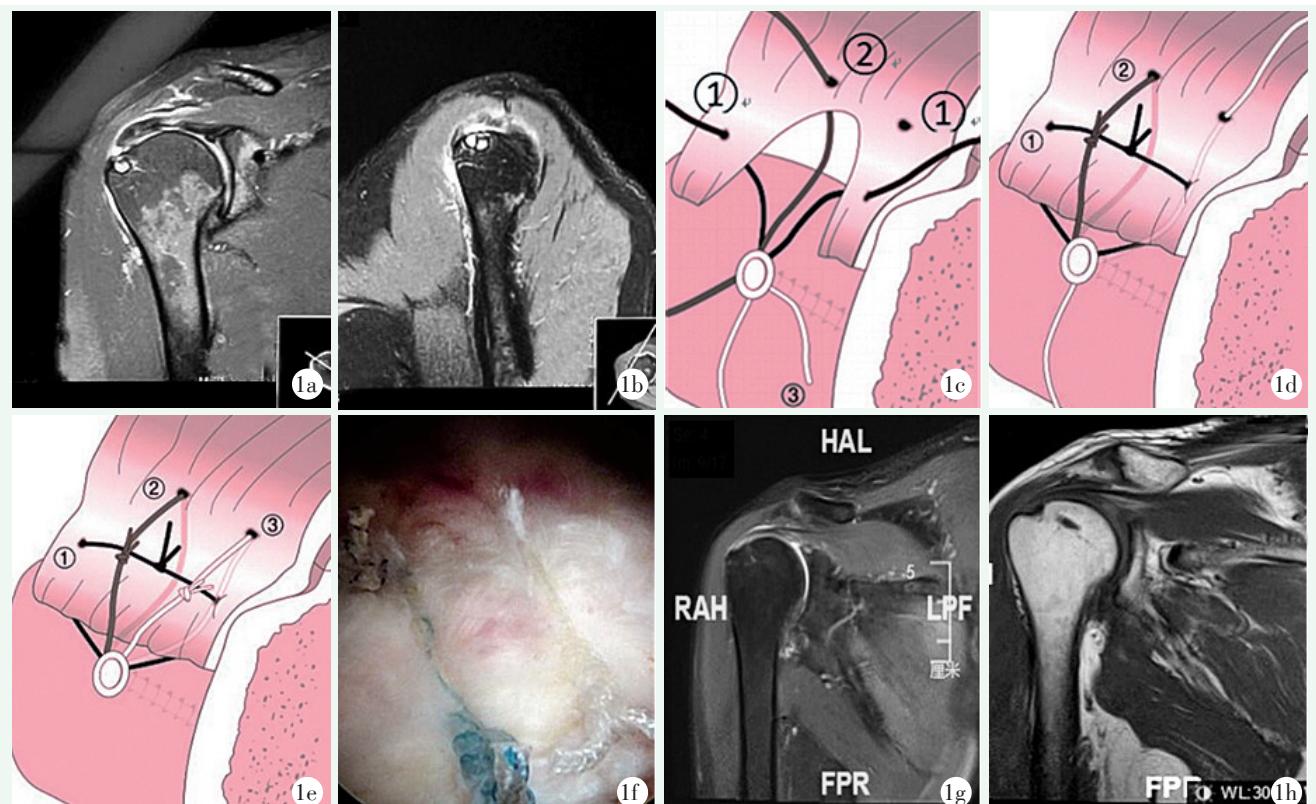


图1. 患者女性，52岁。1a, 1b:术前MRI可见中等肩袖撕裂，约1.5 cm；1c:改良Mason-Allen带线锚钉修复缝合技术示意图，①号线撕裂两侧穿出，②号线在撕裂的近侧穿出；1d:①号线和②号打结，③号线在撕裂的近侧穿出；1e:全部缝线收紧打结的构型；1f:修补缝合术后镜下观；1g, 1h:术后8个月复查，肩袖愈合良好。

Figure 1. A 52-year-old female. 1a, 1b: Preoperative MRI showed moderate rotator cuff tear, about 1.5 cm; 1c: Schematic diagram of improved Mason-Allen suture repair technique with suture anchor, the line 1 were threaded on both sides of the tear, while the line 2 was threaded on the proximal side of the tear; 1d: Both the line 1 and 2 were knotted, while the line 3 was threaded on the proximal side of the tear; 1e: All stitches are tightened and knotted; 1f: Endoscopic view after repair and suture; 1g, 1h: The rotator cuff healed well 8 months after surgery.

SB组：辅助入路同MA组，紧邻肱骨软骨缘插入2枚双线锚钉，借助缝合钩将4~8股缝线距肩袖外缘1 cm处从下至上依次穿过；随后使用1~2枚外排锚钉将缝线固定在大结节足印区外侧1 cm处。

所有患者术后接受肩关节外展支具保护，术后次日根据身体状况开始腕/肘关节主动活动与肩关节被动活动；6周内在手术医师指导下进行肩关节被动前屈、外展及内外旋活动度训练；术后6~12周拆除支具，逐渐进行肩关节主动活动训练；12周可以进行肩关节力量训练。

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、主动活动时间、切口愈合等级、住院时间、并发症及围手术期血清白细胞介素（inter-

leukin, IL）-1 β 、IL-6、生长素释放肽（ghrelin）水平。采用疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scale, VAS）^[10]、美国加州大学洛杉矶分校（University of California at Los Angeles, UCLA）^[11]肩关节评分、Constant-Murley评分^[12]、美国肩肘外科医师学会（American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons, ASES）^[13]评分及前屈/外展上举活动度（range of motion, ROM）评价临床效果。记录随访期间有无感染、翻修手术等发生。行影像学检查，记录肩肱距离（acromiohumeral distance, AHD），MRI检查评估肌腱愈合情况，依据Sugaya分级评估肌腱完整性^[14]，经由Fuchs分级评估肌肉脂肪浸润^[15]，依据Thomazeau方法计算冈上肌比例以评估肌肉萎缩情况^[16]。统计再断裂发生率。

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, 资料呈正态分布时, 两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验, 多个时间点行重复测量方差分析; 计数资料行 χ^2 或连续性校正 χ^2 检验; 等级资料组间行秩和检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 围手术期情况

所有患者均顺利完成手术, 无神经损伤等严重并发症发生。两组围手术期资料见表 2。两组手术时间、切口总长度、术中失血量、主动活动时间、住院时间的差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。两组切口均甲级愈合。随时间推移, 两组血清 IL-1 β 、IL-6 水平均显著下降 ($P < 0.05$), ghrelin 显著上升 ($P < 0.05$); 相应时间点, 两组血清 IL-1 β 、IL-6 与 ghrelin 水平的差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

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	MA 组 (n=33)	SB 组 (n=32)	P 值
手术时间 (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	75.8±16.5	79.5±17.3	0.381
切口总长度 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.0±0.6	4.2±0.8	0.258
术中失血量 (ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	28.5±7.6	30.0±10.0	0.498
主动活动时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	45.8±6.2	46.2±6.8	0.805
切口愈合等级 (例, 甲/乙/丙)	33/0/0	32/0/0	-
住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.8±0.7	4.0±1.0	0.353
IL-1 β (pg/ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术前	10.2±2.0	10.7±2.3	0.353
术后 7 d	6.3±1.8	6.0±2.0	0.527
术后 1 个月	3.4±1.1	3.2±1.2	0.486
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
IL-6 (pg/ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术前	60.5±10.8	61.2±11.3	0.799
术后 7 d	41.3±7.2	38.7±8.5	0.188
术后 1 个月	28.2±6.5	26.8±6.0	0.371
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
ghrelin (ng/ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术前	2.2±0.6	2.0±0.5	0.150
术后 7 d	3.2±0.9	3.4±1.0	0.400
术后 1 个月	4.0±1.0	4.2±1.1	0.446
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	

2.2 随访情况

所有患者均获随访, 随访时间 12~34 个月, 平均 (17.0±2.0) 个月。两组随访结果见表 3, 随时间推移, 两组 VAS 评分显著减少 ($P < 0.05$), UCLA、Constant-Murley、ASES 评分及前屈/外展上举 ROM 均显著增加 ($P < 0.05$); 相同时间点, 两组上述评分及 ROM 比较的差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。两组均无关节僵硬、锚钉退出、感染等不良事件发生, 无翻修手术者。

表 3. 两组患者随访资料 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 与比较

Table 3. Follow-up data of the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$) and comparison

指标	MA 组 (n=33)	SB 组 (n=32)	P 值
VAS 评分 (分)			
术前	7.6±1.3	8.0±1.0	0.170
术后 3 个月	2.4±1.0	2.1±0.8	0.187
末次随访	0.8±0.3	0.7±0.2	0.120
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
UCLA 评分 (分)			
术后 1 个月	22.8±3.0	21.4±2.8	0.056
术后 3 个月	26.2±2.5	27.4±3.0	0.084
末次随访	32.0±1.7	32.8±2.0	0.087
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
Constant-Murley 评分 (分)			
术后 1 个月	62.2±5.8	63.6±6.2	0.351
术后 3 个月	73.6±6.5	76.3±7.3	0.120
末次随访	89.3±7.1	91.0±6.8	0.328
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
ASES 评分 (分)			
术后 1 个月	50.0±3.5	51.7±4.2	0.081
术后 3 个月	76.7±3.9	78.5±4.7	0.097
末次随访	93.2±3.8	95.0±3.5	0.052
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
前屈上举 ROM (°)			
术后 1 个月	115.8±23.0	116.2±22.3	0.944
术后 3 个月	132.6±22.7	134.5±24.0	0.744
末次随访	150.0±19.2	151.3±20.4	0.792
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
外展上举 ROM (°)			
术后 1 个月	110.0±20.4	113.2±23.0	0.555
术后 3 个月	126.7±23.8	130.2±25.1	0.566
末次随访	144.3±22.0	146.0±23.5	0.764
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	

2.3 影像评估

两组影像指标见表4。随时间推移，两组AHD、肌腱完整性、脂肪浸润情况均逐渐改善($P<0.05$)；相应时间点，两组AHD、肌腱完整性、脂肪浸润程度、肌肉萎缩改善程度及再断裂发生率的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表4. 两组患者影像比较

Table 4. Comparison of patient images between the two groups

指标	MA组(n=33)	SB组(n=32)	P值
AHD(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术前	6.8±1.8	7.0±1.7	0.647
术后1个月	7.6±2.0	7.7±1.6	0.825
末次随访	8.2±1.6	8.0±2.1	0.667
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
肌腱完整性(例, I/II/III/IV/V)			
术前	0/0/3/19/11	0/0/1/18/13	0.401
术后1个月	8/17/6/1/1	10/16/5/1/0	0.453
末次随访	15/15/3/0/0	17/13/2/0/0	0.509
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
脂肪浸润(例, 0/I/II/III/IV)			
术后1个月	4/13/11/5/0	4/14/12/2/0	0.562
末次随访	11/16/6/0/0	13/15/2/0/0	0.237
P值	0.003	<0.001	
肌肉萎缩(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术后1个月	64.5±7.5	65.0±6.7	0.778
末次随访	72.4±8.0	73.2±7.8	0.685
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
再断裂[例(%)]	3(9.1)	1(3.1)	0.628

3 讨论

近年来关节镜手术逐渐成为肩袖撕裂等骨科疾病治疗的重要方法^[17]。改良MA除保留传统MA(属于肌腱修复缝合手段之一)的基本构型之外,还极大地简化了操作,成为较特殊的一种单排缝合技术。李宁等^[18]对16例1~3 cm肩袖撕裂患者均行关节镜下改良MA单排技术治疗,通过自身纵向研究表明,改良MA技术能明显缓解患者疼痛,末次随访腱-骨愈合良好率为100%,可促进肩关节功能明显恢复,且较为安全。Plachel等^[19]通过对照研究发现,关节镜下改良MA单排技术与SB技术治疗有症状的全层肩袖撕裂均可获取良好的长期疗效,但修复失败率较高,可能增加继发性肩关节骨性关节炎发生风险;长期随访中SB相比改良MA稍微增强了肌腱完整性,未发

现改良MA修复的临床优势。受患者年龄、肩袖撕裂直径、锚钉使用个数等影响,目前关于改良MA与SB技术治疗肩袖撕裂孰优孰劣仍有一定的争议。

本研究中,两组围手术期指标对比均无显著差异,这可能与两组患者均为关节镜下手术,麻醉、体位、前期操作均相同,仅后期缝合技术不同有关。体现了关节镜手术创伤小、住院时间短等优势。疼痛消除被认为是肩袖撕裂术后疗效评估的重要指标,而疼痛与盂肱关节力偶改变、肩关节局部炎症反应等有关^[20, 21]。动物实验发现,肩袖损伤会造成关节液中IL-1β、IL-6等炎症指标过度表达,且与肩关节疼痛均呈正相关,认为炎症指标可作为肩袖损伤疼痛诊治效果评估的客观依据^[22]。胡滨等^[23]研究表明,术前滑液ghrelin、IL-1β水平与镜下肩袖撕裂修复术后预后相关,ghrelin高表达是保护因子,而IL-1β高表达是危险因子。本研究结果显示,改良MA与SB缝合修复术后肩袖撕裂患者疼痛均显著缓解,血清IL-1β、IL-6、ghrelin水平均显著下降,且两者效果类似。提示改良MA与SB技术可能通过下调炎症因子表达以减轻肩袖撕裂患者疼痛,这可能与关节镜下相关操作清除肩关节局部炎症等有关。本研究中,关节镜下单排改良MA与SB技术治疗后,各功能评分、ROM对比均无显著差异。认为改良MA与SB技术在改善肩袖撕裂患者肩关节功能及活动度上效果相当,与孟强等^[5]研究存在部分不同,与黄伟等^[24]研究结果不一致,这可能与样本量、撕裂直径不一有关。本研究两组术后3个月、末次随访AHD、肌腱完整性较术前均显著提升,且组间对比无显著差异,提示两种技术治疗肩袖撕裂痊愈均良好。有研究称,关节镜下手术能显著改善小中型肩袖撕裂患者术后肌肉萎缩,而肌肉萎缩改善有利于扩大外展活动度,并提升肩关节功能^[25]。另外脂肪浸润被发现与肩袖损伤手术预后有关,脂肪浸润、肌肉萎缩可能是肩袖撕裂术后预后不良或再断裂发生的危险因素^[26]。本研究中,两组术后脂肪浸润程度、肌肉萎缩改善程度对比无显著差异,这可能是两组再断裂发生率无显著差异的原因之一。

综上所述,关节镜下单排改良MA技术治疗肩袖撕裂可取得与SB技术类似的效果。本研究不足:(1)样本量少;(2)未细分对比不同撕裂类型效果。需日后扩大样本量进一步研究。

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