

·综述·

膝关节后内侧角损伤的研究进展

朱天昊，黄长明*，范华强，甘志勇

(解放军陆军第73集团军医院骨科，厦门大学附属成功医院骨科，福建厦门361003)

摘要：既往相关研究发现，膝关节后内侧角解剖结构较复杂，损伤后极易出现漏诊、误诊，治疗不当易导致遗留畸形、功能障碍，导致交叉韧带重建失败。故对于后内侧角损伤应做到早期明确诊断、早期精准治疗，所以系统掌握膝关节后内侧角损伤的解剖、生物力学、诊断及治疗十分重要。本文通过复习既往相关文献，明确了膝关节后内侧角损伤的相关解剖、生物力学、诊断、治疗，并作一综述，以提升对膝关节后内侧角损伤的认识，尽可能减少漏诊、误诊。

关键词：膝关节，后内侧角，内侧副韧带

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Research progress in posteromedial corner injury of the knee // ZHU Tian-hao, HUANG Chang-ming*, FAN Hua-qiang, GAN Zhi-yong. Department of Orthopedics, PLA 73rd Group Army Hospital, (Chenggong Hospital, Xiamen University), Xiamen 361003, Fujian, China

Abstract: Prior research has indicated that injuries to the posteromedial corner of the knee joint are susceptible to misdiagnosis and missed diagnosis. Inadequate treatment may result in residual deformities and functional impairments, ultimately compromising the success of cruciate ligament reconstruction. Consequently, early diagnosis and intervention for posteromedial corner injuries are imperative. It is essential to comprehensively understand the anatomy, biomechanics, diagnosis, and treatment of injuries to the posteromedial corner of the knee. This article conducts a comprehensive literature review to elucidate the anatomy, biomechanics, diagnosis, and treatment of posteromedial corner injuries of the knee, thereby advancing the understanding of these injuries.

Key words: knee, posteromedial corner, medial collateral ligament

膝关节后内侧角（posteromedial corner, PMC）是内侧副韧带浅层（superficial medial collateral ligament, sMCL）前缘至后交叉韧带（posterior cruciate ligament, PCL）内侧中所包含的位于膝关节后内侧间隙中解剖稳定组织的统称，PMC损伤又称为“膝关节被忽略的角落”，通常合并前交叉韧带（anterior cruciate ligament, ACL）、PCL的损伤^[1]。既往对PMC损伤的研究较膝关节后外侧角（posterior lateral corner, PLC）更少，对其的忽视易导致漏诊、误诊，故本文对PMC损伤的解剖、生物力学、诊断、治疗作一综述，以提高对其的认识。

1 解剖

PMC包含有sMCL、深部内侧副韧带（deep medial collateral ligament, dMCL），此两者为最主要结

构，而其他还包括后斜韧带（posterior oblique ligament, POL）、腘斜韧带（oblique popliteal ligament, OPL）、内侧半月板后角（posterior horn of medial meniscus, PHMM）、半膜肌扩张部（semimembranosus expansion, SE）^[1, 2]。其中sMCL、dMCL、POL为主要的解剖结构，sMCL更是其中的核心韧带^[3]。

MCL是膝关节内侧最重要的结构，最初由Palmer等^[4]将其分为深浅两层，其后则由Warren等^[5]将其分为3层结构，分别为筋膜层、浅层、深层。sMCL的股骨止点不固定，部分研究认为其止点位于股骨内上髁近端3.2 mm，后端4.8 mm，而其他研究则认为恰好位于股骨内上髁上^[6, 7]。其胫骨止点则有两个，近端止于关节面远端12.2 mm，远端止于关节面远端61.2 mm^[6]。

dMCL与sMCL之间由滑囊间隔开，属内侧关节囊的增厚部分，与内侧半月板关系密切，可分为板股

韧带、板胫韧带两束^[8]。板股韧带、板胫韧带均起自内侧半月板，板股韧带较长，止于股骨内上髁后方、远端各15.1 mm，板胫韧带较厚，止于内侧胫骨平台关节面远端3.2 mm^[9]。

POL最早由Hughston等^[10]于1973年提及，近端止于内收肌结节附近，位于其远端7.7 mm、后方6.4 mm，腓肠肌结节远端1.4 mm、前方2.9 mm，内收肌结节后方15.4 mm，近端6.6 mm，远端止于胫骨的关节囊韧带的增厚部分，且远端胫骨止点可分为3支：(1)胫骨支或中央支，止于胫骨后关节面边缘，半膜肌腱上方；(2)上支或关节囊支，附着于后侧关节囊及OPL近端；(3)远支附着于半膜肌腱鞘及半膜肌胫骨附着点远端^[9-11]。

OPL是后膝关节最大的结构，绝大多数起源于半膜肌内侧缘，止于股骨外侧髁的内侧关节囊上，但也有少数解剖变异者，止于PLC的腓肠豆上。OPL的解剖变异概率较大，部分解剖学研究发现其形态各异，呈Y形、Z形、带状、复杂形状，且可分为1支、2支或3支^[12, 13]。

SE起源于坐骨结节，最终分为不同几支止于膝关节内侧，直支向前移动，插入胫骨内侧髁后侧。前支在POL下向前延伸，附着在内侧副韧带下方的胫骨内侧髁上。下支通过POL、MCL下方，附着在MCL的胫骨附着点上方。关节囊支具有较深的位置，并且与OPL的关节囊部分汇合。第5支OPL也属于SE的一部分^[8, 14, 15]。

2 生物力学

PMC位于膝关节后内侧，主要功能是限制膝关节的前内侧旋转，其构成复杂，包括韧带、肌肉、半月板3种不同的组织，为膝关节后内侧提供了静态及动态稳定性^[16]。sMCL是主要的前内侧旋转、外翻稳定器，而dMCL是次要的外翻稳定器，且对胫骨前移、外旋也起一定的稳定作用^[17, 18]。

POL的最大拉伸强度为225.2 N，平均刚度为32.2 N^[11]，POL是膝关节0°~30°屈曲时内旋的主要稳定器，同时也是胫骨后移的次要稳定器，特别是PCL功能缺失时^[19]。

OPL位于膝关节后方，横跨PLC及PMC，是限制膝关节过度伸展的解剖结构^[16]。Wu等^[20]的解剖及生物力学研究结果显示OPL在膝关节过伸、外旋时收紧，而切掉OPL后，外旋角度增加8.4°。Morgan等^[21]则发现OPL缺失的膝关节过伸角度明显增

大，证明了其限制过伸的重要作用。

股骨、胫骨一般通过板股韧带、板胫韧带与内侧半月板相连接，PHMM与ACL共同限制胫骨的前移，所以PHMM在ACL功能缺失的膝关节中起着制动停止作用，两者功能同时缺失时加重膝关节的松弛及骨关节炎进展^[16, 22]。PHMM的该项机制由Kim等^[23]于2018年证实，当ACL功能缺失、PHMM后缘与胫骨平台后缘垂线相交时，胫骨前移2.8 mm。

SE是膝关节PMC重要的动态稳定结构，除其OPL分支起限制膝关节过伸、稳定后侧关节囊作用外，还可以保护PHMM免受股骨与胫骨的挤压，同时与腘肌、股二头肌起协同稳定作用^[3, 15]。

3 诊 断

PMC损伤的诊断首先应询问患者详细病史，急性损伤者应明确受伤机制，慢性损伤者应明确发病时间及下肢是否畸形。外翻应力导致PMC损伤较为常见，运动时的过度外旋也可导致PMC损伤^[2]。PMC损伤可导致前内侧旋转不稳定(anteromedial rotatory instability, AMRI)，AMRI指sMCL及POL损伤时，胫骨内侧平台相对于股骨内髁向前半脱位并外旋^[24]。

外翻应力试验是使用较广的PMC损伤查体方式，查体时，医师一手置于股骨远端外侧，另一手置于胫骨近端内侧，两手配合使膝关节外翻。当膝关节屈曲30°时，后内侧处疼痛和轻微的松弛程度为1级即sMCL扭伤，而在30°时松弛，但0°时稳定属于2级即sMCL撕裂，如在30°和0°时均松弛则表明sMCL和后内侧关节囊完全损伤^[25]。

另一种查体称为前内抽屉试验，该查体不同于前抽屉试验，查体时患者屈膝90°，患足外旋10°~15°，如较对侧松弛则表示PMC损伤^[2]。

查体难以明确者可进一步行影像学检查。X线片可进行外翻应力片及下肢全长片评估。Laprade等^[26]的生物力学研究结果显示，膝关节屈曲20°，外翻应力X线片上内侧间室张开>3.2 mm时，代表sMCL损伤。

MRI上的韧带、半月板显示的更加清晰，是诊断PMC损伤的金标准。MRI上可显示内侧副韧带具体损伤程度及股骨或胫骨端的撕脱骨折，MRI上韧带损伤可分为3级，I级表示韧带周围水肿，II级表示韧带部分撕裂，III级则表示韧带完全撕裂，而MCL的胫骨端撕脱骨折相对于鹅足腱的位置又可分为3型，分别是位于鹅足腱下方、上方(Stener损

伤)或卡压于关节内^[27]。MRI检查虽是金标准,但不是万能工具,偶有漏诊情况出现,尤其是sMCL胫骨端的撕裂,如MRI影像上韧带连续性完整,病史明确、查体明确,应积极进行MCL探查术。超声则是MRI的补充诊断工具,但关于超声研究较少,仍需进一步探索^[28-30]。

4 治疗

PMC严重损伤将影响膝关节的前内侧旋转稳定性,而当合并ACL及PCL断裂时,处理不当的PMC损伤将影响重建ACL及PCL的移植物存活及愈合,增加其失效可能性,故应重视PMC损伤的治疗^[1, 31, 32]。

4.1 非手术治疗

绝大多数的单独PMC损伤均可以行支具固定保守治疗,固定的时间根据病情决定。ACL、PCL的营养多来自于关节液,而PMC中的韧带多位于关节外,营养来自于外周血管,愈合潜力较大,且细胞学研究表明,MCL的延展性大于ACL,韧带中的成纤维细胞形态更接近于韧带纤维^[6, 32]。

4.2 手术治疗

部分多发韧带损伤、长期保守治疗后残留下肢畸形和/或关节不稳、韧带止点撕脱骨折的患者应选择手术干预。手术治疗方式包括修复、重建,应根据具体病情选择不同手术方式^[27]。

急性PMC损伤及止点撕脱骨折者通常选择修复治疗,修复术已被证实是一种有效的治疗手段,失败率较低,相比于解剖重建并无明显差异^[34]。修复又分为直接修复及加强修复,直接修复手段包括缝线、带线锚钉、门型钉、挤压钉等^[35]。而加强修复包括线带、内支架及更改半腱肌止点^[27, 36-38]。刘宪民等^[39]将PMC损伤分为4型,I型为PMC于股骨止点撕裂带小片骨块,II型为PMC于股骨止点撕裂无骨块,III型为PMC于体部断裂,IV型为PMC于胫骨止点撕裂,其中I、II、IV型使用星状钢板、锚钉修复效果较好,而III型修复后韧带较脆,容易失效。

慢性PMC损伤及韧带质量较差难以修复者适用于重建,但当合并下肢力线畸形时应先矫正力线,再行韧带手术^[40]。PMC重建术包括非解剖及解剖重建。绝大多数内侧结构重建均着重于sMCL,而忽略了POL的作用,重建后仍残留部分不稳定,2002年Borden法使用同种异体胫骨前肌腱非解剖重建MCL及POL,股骨端隧道定位于股骨内上髁,而胫骨端

两隧道则通过缝线测定等长点。Lind法亦使用自体半腱肌,以保留半腱肌远端附着点,环绕股骨等长点的方式重建sMCL及POL。而Coobs法则分别钻取隧道,使用自体半腱肌、股薄肌重建sMCL及POL^[9]。国内亦有学者通过使用阔筋膜及半腱肌移植植物,环绕半膜肌止点形成“三角形结构”重建MCL及POL^[41]。

Laprade等^[42]则通过双束解剖重建sMCL及POL,其牢固性允许术后更早期的活动。Prince等^[43]使用同种异体跟腱移植植物解剖重建sMCL,股骨端隧道点选取内侧股骨髁近端3.2 mm、后方4.8 mm。Miyaji等^[44]开创性地比较了解剖重建sMCL、POL、dMCL三束与解剖重建sMCL、POL两束的生物力学结果,结果显示三束重建后的外旋更接近正常膝关节,且股骨内上髁属于sMCL的等长点,屈膝后不出现松弛现象。而当合并ACL、PCL断裂需手术治疗时,应分期处理。当三者均断裂时,应先治疗PCL及PMC损伤,术后待膝关节活动度基本恢复正常后再行ACL手术,而当ACL或PCL合并PMC损伤时,应同时处理^[3, 6]。

综上所述,PMC是膝关节重要结构之一,主要功能是限制膝关节的过度外翻,出现损伤后应根据病情积极处理。但目前研究均着重于MCL及POL,关于OPL、SE、PHMM的研究较少,仍需进一步探索。

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(同行评议专家: 徐乐勤, 施继胜, 李立新)

(本文编辑: 宁桦)