

· 综述 ·

# 有限元分析在胫骨高位截骨治疗膝内侧间室骨关节炎的研究进展<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要:** 膝内侧间室骨关节炎是中老年常见的退行性疾病, 是导致残疾的常见原因。胫骨高位截骨术是治疗膝内侧间室骨关节炎的有效方法, 但适应证选择和手术难度大, 若选择和操作不当会导致临床疗效差和骨关节炎进展; 有限元分析是目前模拟分析胫骨高位截骨术后膝关节应力分布和预测手术疗效的主要方法。本文对有限元分析在胫骨高位截骨术后膝关节应力分布和改变及内置物的设计和安放研究进展等进行分析总结, 为临床提供理论参考, 提高手术和临床疗效。

**关键词:** 膝内侧间室, 骨关节炎, 胫骨高位截骨术, 有限元分析

**中图分类号:** R684.3      **文献标志码:** A      **文章编号:** 1005-8478 (2022) 15-1377-04

**Research progress of finite element analysis on high tibial osteotomy for treatment of the medial knee compartmental osteoarthritis** // XIONG Hua-zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, SI Hai-bo<sup>1</sup>, WU Yuan-gang<sup>1</sup>, SHEN Bin<sup>1</sup>. 1. Department of Orthopedics, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Department of Orthopedics, Affiliated Hospital, Zunyi Medical University, Zunyi 564300, China

**Abstract:** Medial compartmental osteoarthritis of the knee is a common degenerative disease and the cause of disability in the middle-aged and elderly. High tibial osteotomy (HTO) has been proved an effective treatment for medial compartment osteoarthritis of the knee. However, the indication selection and surgical technique of HTO remain difficulties in some extent. Improper indication selection or poor surgical manipulation will lead to unacceptable clinical outcome, even accelerate osteoarthritis progression. At present, finite element analysis is the main method to simulate the stress distribution of knee joint after HTO and predict the clinical outcomes. In this paper, finite element analysis on knee stress distribution and its variations after high tibial osteotomy, as well as the design and placement of implants were analyzed and summarized to provide a theoretical reference for clinical practice to improve surgical efficacy and clinical results.

**Key words:** medial knee compartment, osteoarthritis, high tibial osteotomy, finite element analysis

骨关节炎 (osteoarthritis, OA) 是一种慢性肌肉骨骼疾病, 主要影响负重关节 (如髋膝关节和脊柱), 但也可累及手和其他非负重关节<sup>[1]</sup>。随人口老龄化和寿命延长, OA 发病率逐年上升, 我国流行病学调查显示超过 40 岁患病率为 10%~17%, 60 岁以上人群达 50%, 75 岁以上高达 80%, 致残率为 53%, 已成为重大公共卫生问题<sup>[2]</sup>。膝 OA 多从内侧间室开始, 若不及时干预, 将逐渐发展为全膝 OA。内侧开放胫骨高位截骨 (open wedge high tibial osteotomy, OWHTO) 是治疗膝内侧间室 OA 的主要手段之一, 能有效缓解症状或阻止 OA 进展<sup>[3]</sup>。很多学者对 HTO 进行了大量临床研究, 但 HTO 对膝关节生物力学影响尚不明确, 越来越受关注<sup>[4]</sup>。本文旨在对有限元分析

(finite element analysis, FEA) 在 HTO 治疗膝内侧间室 OA 的研究进展进行综述并分析其应用前景。

## 1 OWHTO 对内侧副韧带生物力学影响的研究

HTO 术后引起机械轴外移和膝关节各间室负荷重新分布, 可能会引起内侧副韧带 (medial collateral ligament, MCL) 应力增加<sup>[5]</sup>。Purevsuren 等<sup>[6]</sup>建立 OWHTO 模型研究发现, 外翻 0°~10°时增加伸直和屈膝 30°位 MCL 浅束的张力, 通过松解 MCL 能够更好地将应力外移至外侧间室、增加关节面接触面积、降低内侧间室接触应力和关节最大接触应力。从生物力学看, 松解 MCL 浅层才能有效转移内侧间

DOI:10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2022.15.07

**△基金项目:** 国家自然科学基金项目 (编号: 81974347、81802210); 四川大学华西医院学科卓越发展 1·3·5 工程重点项目 (编号: 2018HXFH040)

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室负荷。Van Egmond 等<sup>[7]</sup>通过建立 OWHTO 模型研究也得出相似的结论,若不松解 MCL 可能导致胫骨内侧关节面重新过度负荷,从而影响机械负荷外移,这与 Bagherifard 等<sup>[8]</sup>的研究结果也一致。所以,适当松解浅层 MCL 有助于减小内侧间室负荷、将部分负荷转移至健康的外侧间室并提高临床疗效;相反,过度松解可能将引起关节不稳<sup>[8, 9]</sup>。然而,OWHTO 术中 MCL 浅层应松解到什么程度目前尚无定论,值得后续进一步研究。

## 2 胫骨和股骨旋转对 OWHTO 膝关节力学影响的 FEA 研究

研究表明,胫骨和股骨旋转畸形对膝关节面接触应力分布有明显的影响<sup>[10]</sup>。Suero 等<sup>[11]</sup>建立尸体 OWHTO 模型研究发现胫骨远端异常旋转引起胫股和踝关节面负荷分布异常。Yazdi 等<sup>[10]</sup>建立尸体 OWHTO 模型研究发现胫骨内旋 15°和 30°时膝内侧间室接触压力分别增加 4.9%和 17.7%,胫骨外旋 15°时内侧间室接触压力下降 10.8%,胫骨外旋 15°和 30°时外侧间室接触压力分别增加 22.8%和 13.3%。因此,OWHTO 术中需尽量避免胫骨旋转,当胫骨旋转不可避免时,应根据髌股关节和胫股关节软骨情况作相应调整,避免引起局部应力集中导致其他间室 OA 进展。

Bretin 等<sup>[12]</sup>通过尸体模型研究发现,股骨旋转畸形对膝关节接触压力亦有影响,股骨内旋导致膝关节受力中心位置移向外侧髌,可能是由于机械轴外移引起。相反,股骨外旋产生膝内翻,受力中心位置移向内侧髌。Kenawey 等<sup>[13]</sup>研究发现,内侧间室接触压力随着股骨或胫骨外旋畸形程度减小而增大,随着内旋不良减小而降低,但外侧间室压力不受影响。

因此,当 HTO 引起外侧合页骨折时,胫骨旋转将导致膝关节间室应力的改变,适当外旋可以将内侧间室部分负荷转移至外侧间室,过度外旋可能会导致外侧间室应力过度增加,进而加速外侧间室 OA 进展。相反,内旋增大将增加内侧间室应力,股骨旋转不良同样也会引起膝关节间室应力改变。

## 3 OWHTO 胫骨平台后倾角对膝关节力学影响的 FEA 研究

Black 等<sup>[14]</sup>临床研究发现,OWHTO 术后胫骨后倾角平均为 3.5°可获得较好的临床疗效,但有±3.6°变异。尸体 OWHTO 模型研究发现,当胫骨平台后倾角达到 5°时,膝屈曲至中期压力中心位于外侧间室后部,屈膝早中期压力中心位于内侧间室前部;当后倾角为-5°时,屈膝中期压力中心位于外侧间室前部

和内侧间室后部。因此,OWHTO 胫骨后倾角改变可导致屈膝时内外侧间室压力中心前后移动,然后在新的压力中心造成巨大的异常应力,由此引起的软骨应力异常可能会加速相应间室 OA 进展。

胫骨平台后倾角减小将会减少胫骨前移,引起平台后侧应力增加、前部应力减小;相反,胫骨平台后倾角增加将会加大胫骨前移,引起平台前部应力和前侧交叉韧带(anterior cruciate ligament, ACL)张力增加<sup>[5]</sup>、退变、平台后部应力减小<sup>[14]</sup>。Imhoff<sup>[15]</sup>尸体研究也获得了相似结论,当应力超过 ACL 极限负荷时会导致其断裂<sup>[16, 17]</sup>。因此,不合理的后倾角增加或减少会导致关节面和韧带组织应力异常,引起相关间室 OA 进展和疼痛。

综上,除下肢力线内外翻畸形外,胫骨平台后倾角对 OWHTO 术后膝关节面应力负荷同样重要。OWHTO 胫骨后倾角不仅比冠状面排列更难控制<sup>[14]</sup>,而且它对膝关节力学分布和临床结局的影响目前尚有争论。

## 4 OWHTO 外翻矫正角对膝关节力学影响的 FEA 研究

内翻矫正不足或矫正过度被认为是导致 HTO 失败的原因,下肢力线矫正的精确位置受内翻畸形程度、胫股关节外侧间室软骨状态等多因素影响,目前外翻矫正角度尚无统一标准。临床上多认为下肢机械轴最佳外翻矫正为 Fujisawa 点,即胫骨平台中外侧 62%处,机械轴 3°~5°膝外翻是理想的范围<sup>[18]</sup>。最近,Atkinso 等<sup>[19]</sup>研究认为最佳外翻矫正角为内外翻 0°。

Trad 等<sup>[20]</sup>建 HTO 模型研究发现 4.5°外翻时,膝关节内外侧间室应力分布达到平衡,内侧间室应力减小,将部分应力转移至健康的外侧间室,故得出最佳外翻矫正角为 4.5°,过度矫正可能会对关节软骨产生不利的应力。Kuriyama 等<sup>[5]</sup>建立 OWHTO 模型验证了下肢机械轴外翻矫正至 Fujisawa 点为最佳位置,可获得外侧平台最佳负荷和正常膝关节运动学。

总之,目前多数临床和 FEA 研究建议 OWHTO 机械轴外翻矫正角在 0°~5°比较合理,但 HTO 最佳外翻矫正角也应因人而异。

## 5 OWHTO 关节线改变对膝关节力学影响的 FEA 研究

膝内侧间室 OA 常合并内翻畸形,其中胫骨引起畸形约占 31%,股骨引起约占 59%,二者同时引起约占 10%<sup>[21]</sup>。膝内翻截骨矫形术式的选择理论上对畸形部位进行矫形可能会获得最优的临床疗效。HTO 矫正膝内侧间室 OA 内翻畸形,关节线倾斜度被认为

可能是影响手术效果的潜在危险因素<sup>[22, 23]</sup>, 关于HTO术后关节线倾斜角对临床效果的影响尚无统一意见<sup>[22-25]</sup>, 目前术后关节线改变对软骨面应力影响的研究亦较少<sup>[21]</sup>。Song等<sup>[23]</sup>发现关节线倾斜度 $<4^\circ$ 可获得更高的临床疗效, Park<sup>[25]</sup>研究认为关节线倾斜度为 $\leq 4.5^\circ$ 较为合理。Nakayama等<sup>[21]</sup>建立模型分析HTO治疗膝关节内翻畸形对关节软骨内应力分布的影响, 发现关节线倾斜超过 $5^\circ$ 会导致胫骨关节软骨剪切应力增加, 可能会导致外侧间室OA进展。

综上, 结合临床和FEA研究OWHTO矫正关节线的最大倾斜角安全范围为 $\leq 4^\circ$ , 目前对OWHTO关节线倾斜角FEA研究较少, 需更多FEA研究得出确切的可接受的关节线最大倾斜角。

## 6 OWHTO 内置物设计安放及截骨的 FEA 研究

除截骨技术外, 内固定物安放位置和性能也是OWHTO手术成功的关键因素。研究发现, Tomofix内固定时在OWHTO截骨外侧合页处出现应力高度集中<sup>[26]</sup>及钢板下骨应力遮挡效应<sup>[27]</sup>, 其微动小于Puddu钢板, 尤其是钢板远端。虽然研究证明使用Tomofix钢板比Puddu钢板系统有更好的刚度和稳定性, 但是Koh等<sup>[28]</sup>研究发现最新设计短板与Tomofix钢板有同样出色的生物力学效果, 且应力遮挡效应和微动较小。Weng<sup>[29]</sup>和Cheng<sup>[30]</sup>研究发现与胫骨贴附好的钢板和螺钉分散排列接触应力分布均匀, 避免局部接触引起应力集中致疼痛, 减少合页骨折风险。

截骨面深度、角度和形状与骨折并发症和应力分布异常相关。Azoti等<sup>[31]</sup>建立模型研究发现截骨深度不超过腓骨头内侧缘和截骨面与水平成 $10^\circ$ 夹角时发生合页骨折可能性最小。Bostrom等<sup>[32]</sup>研究认为, 在截骨面末端钻取直径4 mm圆孔且圆孔中心至外侧皮质1 cm时合页外侧皮质应力和应变最小。也有研究表明, 螺钉经过截骨面固定和截骨面植骨或垫块可减少外侧铰链垂直和旋转应力及锁定板和螺钉的应力, 增加截骨后胫骨稳定<sup>[32-36]</sup>。Chen等<sup>[37]</sup>研究表明, 截骨面远端采用单皮质锁定螺钉固定锁定板可减少后半部分胫骨平台和截骨两端断面应力。

综上, OWHTO是临床上治疗膝内侧间室OA的常见手术, 通过FEA可以提供OWHTO各种矫正参数, 进而指导手术治疗, 保证内外侧间室平衡受力以提高长期临床疗效和满意率。

## 7 展 望

FEA方法可模拟和分析不同负荷、不同干预措施等条件下膝关节生物力学特性, 目前已被广泛应用于HTO生物力学研究领域并取得了重大进展, 为术前计划、手术操作、内置物选择及安放、术后评价以及内置物设计等提供了重要的生物力学理论依据。由于膝关节结构和生物力学特性复杂, HTO治疗膝内侧间室OA中仍有很多生物力学问题值得深入研究。不可否认FEA已在一定程度上代替实验生物力学, 随着研究的深入, FEA今后必将走向集成化、网络化、智能化, 并面向临床一线应用, 在矫形外科具有良好的应用前景。

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(收稿:2021-01-01 修回:2021-11-22)

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