

• 临床研究 •

## 冈上肌腱撕裂术前 MRI 测量与术中所见对比<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要:** [目的] 对比术前 MRI 测量与术中所见, 探讨 MRI 诊断冈上肌腱全层撕裂的价值。[方法] 回顾性分析 2017 年 1 月—2023 年 12 月冈上肌腱全层撕裂 41 例患者的临床资料。根据术中镜下测量撕裂长度分重度组 (长度 $\geq 3$  cm) 与轻中度组 (长度 $< 3$  cm)。比较两组术前 MRI 和术中指标。对组间差异有统计学意义的 MRI 评估指标行 ROC 分析。[结果] 依据术中肩袖撕裂程度所见将患者分为重度组 14 例, 轻中度组 27 例。重度组的术中测量撕裂长度 [(40.0 $\pm$ 7.8) mm vs (17.9 $\pm$ 4.2) mm,  $P<0.001$ ]、冠状面肌腱撕裂长度 (coronal length, CL) [(13.6 $\pm$ 5) mm vs (6.2 $\pm$ 3.1) mm,  $P<0.001$ ]、水平面肌腱撕裂长度 (horizontal length, HL) [(16.1 $\pm$ 5.5) mm vs (9.0 $\pm$ 2.3) mm,  $P<0.001$ ]、肌腱撕裂校正长度 (combined length, CoL) [(21.8 $\pm$ 5.3) mm vs (11.1 $\pm$ 3.1) mm,  $P<0.001$ ]、肩峰下积液厚度 (subacromial thickness of fluid accumulation, STFA) [(4.1 $\pm$ 2.1) mm vs (2.7 $\pm$ 1.7) mm,  $P=0.033$ ] 均显著大于轻中度组。但是, 两组在肩关节前方和内侧积液发生率、肩峰肱骨间距 (acromiohumeral interval distance, AHID)、横断面喙肱距离 (coracohumeral distance, CHD 横断) 的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。ROC 分析表明, MRI 测得冈上肌腱 CoL、CL、HL 和 STFA 预测术中测量撕裂大小的曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 分别为 0.950、0.878、0.865、0.694。[结论] 综合两个或两个以上 MRI 测量指标可以准确评估冈上肌腱全层撕裂的严重程度, 校正撕裂长度的诊断效能最高。

**关键词:** 肩袖损伤, 冈上肌腱撕裂, 肩关节 MRI, 关节镜

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**Comparison of preoperative MRI measurements and intraoperative findings of supraspinatus tendon tear // SUN Hai-tao<sup>1</sup>, FENG Yin-bo<sup>2</sup>, ZHAN De-ping<sup>1</sup>, CHU Wei<sup>1</sup>, WANG Wei-miao<sup>1</sup>, TANG Peng<sup>1</sup>, CHU Xu-dong<sup>1</sup>, XU Bin<sup>1</sup>. 1. Department of Orthopedics, Wuxi Huishan District People's Hospital, Xinglin College, Nantong University, Wuxi 214000, China; 2. Department of Radiology, Lihu Street Community Health Service Center, Wuxi 214000, China**

**Abstract: [Objective]** To evaluate the value of MRI in diagnosis of supraspinatus tendon tear by comparing preoperative MRI measurements with intraoperative findings. **[Methods]** A retrospective study was done on 41 patients who had total supraspinatus tendon tear treated surgically from January 2017 to December 2023. Based on the intraoperative tear length, the patients were divided into the severe group with tear length  $\geq 3$  cm, and mild to moderate group with tear length  $< 3$  cm. The preoperative MRI and intraoperative findings were compared between the two groups. ROC analysis was performed for MRI predicating severity of tendon tear using the parameters statistically significant between the two groups. **[Results]** According to the extent of rotator cuff tear found during operation, 14 patients fall into the severe group, while the remaining 27 patients were in the mild to moderate group. The severe group proved significantly greater than the mild to moderate group in terms of tear length intraoperatively measured [(40.0 $\pm$ 7.8) mm vs (17.9 $\pm$ 4.2) mm,  $P<0.001$ ], as well as preoperative MRI measurements, including coronal length (CL) of tendon tear [(13.6 $\pm$ 5) mm vs (6.2 $\pm$ 3.1) mm,  $P<0.001$ ], horizontal length (HL) of tendon tear [(16.1 $\pm$ 5.5) mm vs (9.0 $\pm$ 2.3) mm,  $P<0.001$ ], combined length (CoL) of tendon tear [(21.8 $\pm$ 5.3) mm vs (11.1 $\pm$ 3.1) mm,  $P<0.001$ ], and the subacromial thickness of fluid accumulation (STFA) [(4.1 $\pm$ 2.1) mm vs (2.7 $\pm$ 1.7) mm,  $P=0.033$ ]. However, there were no significant difference in the incidence of anteromedial glenohumeral effusion, acromiohumeral interval distance (AHID), and coracohumeral distance (CHD) between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). As results of ROC analysis, the area under curve (AUC) of CoL, CL, HL and STFA measured by preoperative MRI in predicting intraoperative tear extent was 0.950, 0.878, 0.865 and 0.694, respectively. **[Conclusion]** Combining two or more MRI measurements can accurately predict the severity of supraspinatus tendon tears, and the diagnostic efficacy of the combined length measured in preopera-

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tive MRI is the highest.

**Key words:** rotator cuff tear, supraspinatus tendon tear, shoulder MRI, arthroscopy

肩袖撕裂以冈上肌腱撕裂最为常见,已逐渐成为重要的社会健康问题<sup>[1, 2]</sup>。目前,肩关节镜成为诊断和评估肩袖撕裂的“金标准”,但由于有创性,不能成为确诊肩袖撕裂的常规检查方法。磁共振(MRI)是诊断肩袖损伤的重要检查手段,在肩关节疾病的诊断中发挥着重要作用,肩袖修补术前对肌腱损伤形态、大小、断端信号改变的综合分析有利于手术规划及预后评估<sup>[3-6]</sup>。本研究采用MRI评估冈上肌腱撕裂区和肩关节周围结构,并与关节镜下所见的撕裂形态和测量数据进行比较,探讨MRI诊断冈上肌腱全层撕裂的价值。

## 1 临床资料

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析本院2017年1月—2023年12月收治的41例冈上肌腱全层撕裂患者的临床资料,根据关节镜术中测量的肌腱撕裂长度,将患者分为重度组(长度 $\geq 3$  cm)与轻中度组(长度 $< 3$  cm)。两组患者年龄、性别、侧别等一般资料的比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。本研究通过了本院伦理委员会批准(伦理委员会批件编号:HYLL 20231101002),所有患者均知情同意。

### 1.2 MRI检查测量方法

使用3.0T磁共振扫描仪(Siemens Magnetom Skyra, Erlangen, Germany),专用8通道肩部线圈。采集肩关节横断位PDWI压脂、斜矢状位PDW压脂、冠状位T1WI及冠状位T2WI压脂。扫描层厚3 mm,扫描矩阵 $320 \times 256$ 。横断位扫描肩锁关节至肩胛盂下方;斜冠状、斜矢状位分别于平行、垂直冈上肌腱长轴扫描。

### 1.3 手术方法

全麻成功后,取健侧卧位,维持患肢在 $20^\circ \sim 40^\circ$ 外展位。取后方入路进镜,探查关节腔内是否存在粘连束带、滑膜增生水肿情况。建立前方及外侧入路,探查并记录肩袖外表面撕裂口形态、挛缩程度、裂口大小(图1a)。清除表面退变肩袖组织,打磨足印区直至新鲜骨面,根据肩袖裂口大小决定内外排锚钉数量及位置并进行缝合修复。

### 1.4 评价指标

MRI测量指标包括:(1)横断面喙肱距离(coracohumeral distance, CHD横断):横断位找到喙突尖

和肱骨头最大横截面同时出现层面,测量喙突尖到肱骨头关节面的最短距离(图1b);(2)冠状面肌腱撕裂长度(coronal length, CL),冠状位选择冈上肌腱断裂最大的层面,测量冈上肌腱撕裂的长度(图1c);(3)水平面肌腱撕裂长度(horizontal length, HL),用斜矢状位和横轴位结合的方法,在斜矢状位图像中计数,以二头肌间沟为起点,将横轴位冈上肌腱走行区自前向后分为0~9区,计数肩袖撕裂起始区及终点区,计算肌腱撕裂长度;(4)肌腱撕裂校正长度(combined length, CoL),按勾股定理计算, $CoL^2 = CL^2 + HL^2$ ;(5)肩峰肱骨间距(acromiohumeral interval distance, AHID),冠状位测量肩峰下缘到肱骨头软骨下皮质的最短距离(图1d);(6)斜矢状面喙肱距离(oblique sagittal coracohumeral distance, os-CHD),在斜矢状位上测量喙突-肱骨头关节面的最短距离(图1e);(7)肩峰下积液厚度(subacromial thickness of fluid accumulation, STFA):冠状位确定肩峰-三角肌下囊积液的最大层面,并测量积液的最大垂直距离(图1f);(8)肩关节内侧和前方滑囊积液情况<sup>[4]</sup>。

术中测量指标:根据DeOrio和Cofield分型,测量冈上肌腱撕裂断端与肱骨头附着点的距离<sup>[7]</sup>。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 $t$ 检验,MRI和关节镜术中测量参数的比较采用配对 $T$ 检验;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。对两组间差异有统计学意义的影像组学参数行受试者操作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析,计算曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)行效能评价。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床结果

术中均可见冈上肌腱全层撕裂,轻中度组和重度组术中测量撕裂差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。手术时间分别为 $(63.9 \pm 8.2)$  min和 $(68.0 \pm 7.8)$  min,术中失血量分别为 $(9.2 \pm 2.2)$  mL和 $(10.3 \pm 2.8)$  mL,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。两组术后均无血管神经损伤、血肿形成、关节粘连、肩袖再撕裂等并发

症。

2.2 按术中所见分组资料比较

轻中度组 STFA、CL、HL、CoL 均显著小于重度

组 ( $P<0.05$ )。两组间肩关节前方积液和关节内侧积液发生率、AHID、CHD、os-CHD 的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。

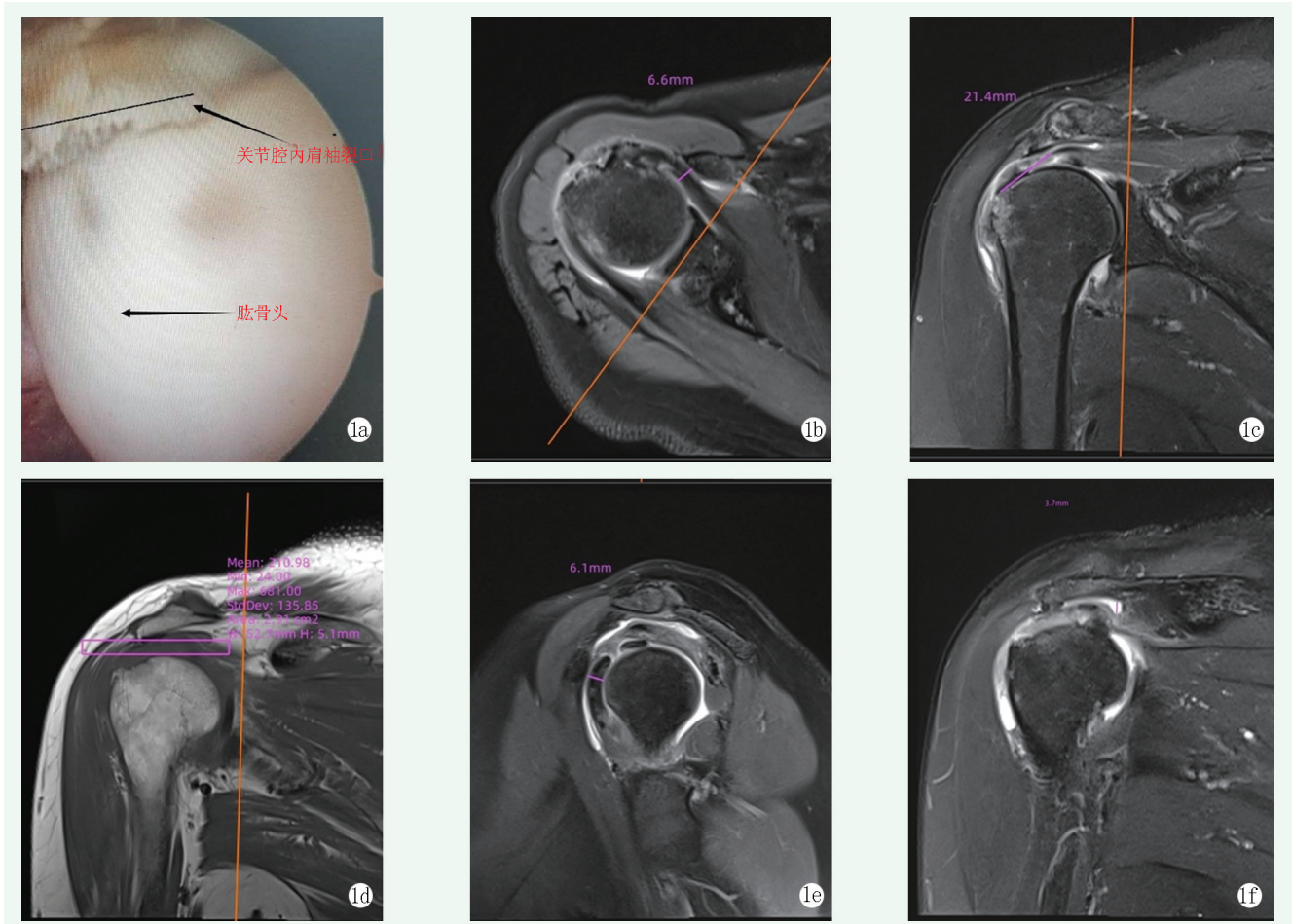


图 1. 冈上肌腱撕裂手术及 MRI 评估。1a: 肩关节镜下显示冈上肌腱全层撕裂; 1b: 横断面喙肱距离; 1c: 冠状面冈上肌腱撕裂长度; 1d: 肩峰肱骨间距; 1e: 斜矢状面喙肱距离; 1f: 肩峰下积液厚度。

Figure 1. Surgical and MRI evaluation of supraspinatus tendon tear. 1a: Arthroscopic evidence of a full layer tear of supraspinatus tendon; 1b: Cross-sectional coracohumeral distance; 1c: Coronal length of supraspinatus tendon tear; 1d: Acromiohumeral distance; 1e: Coracohumeral distance on the oblique sagittal plane; 1f: Subacromial thickness of fluid accumulation.

2.3 MRI 测量预测术中所见长撕裂的 ROC 分析

ROC 曲线分析结果显示, MRI 获得的冈上肌腱 CoL 的 AUC 最大, 为 0.950 (95%CI: 0.877~1.000), HL 的 AUC 为 0.878 (95%CI: 0.729~1.000), CL 的 AUC 为 0.865 (95%CI: 0.722~1.000), STFA 的 AUC 为 0.694 (95%CI: 0.519~0.870), 差异有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ ), 见图 2。评估指标的 ROC 的 AUC>0.8 具有较好的诊断价值。

3 讨论

冈上肌腱撕裂在肩袖损伤中最为常见, 常发生在冈上肌腱乏血管缺血区 (距止点 1 cm 处) [8-9]。MRI 是一种筛查肩袖撕裂最经济、无创的成像方

法, 可以准确诊断肩袖撕裂严重程度, 尤其是肩袖全层撕裂 [10, 11]。本实验采用 MRI 图像直接测量冈上肌腱撕裂长度时, 重度组的测量值均较轻中度组明显增大, 但较手术测量值明显偏小。本实验以勾股定理所计算的冈上肌腱撕裂校正撕裂长度虽然小于手术测量值, 但其判断撕裂严重程度的诊断效能最高。这表明冈上肌腱撕裂时, 断端并非直线回缩, 而是弧形运动。仅在某一 MRI 序列上或单平面测量会造成较大的误差, 两个或两个以上序列综合评估值更为准确 [5]。术中关节镜探头深入关节间隙, 改变了肩关节的密闭性和压力, 引起了肌腱断端进一步分离 [12]。当参考单个磁共振成像平面时, 部分体容积效应可能会引起肌腱断端结构的模糊, 且冈上肌的前外部与冠状面并不垂直, 这导致冠状面



MRI 图像上这些位置的肩袖撕裂显示不清<sup>[3]</sup>。这些因素可能造成术前 MRI 评估的冈上肌腱撕裂长度和术中测量值的差异<sup>[13, 14]</sup>。

| 表 1. 两组患者临床资料<br>Table 1. Comparison of data between the two groups |               |              |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 指标                                                                  | 轻中度<br>(n=27) | 重度<br>(n=14) | P 值    |
| 一般资料                                                                |               |              |        |
| 年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                                            | 50.5±5.1      | 54.6±4.4     | 0.015  |
| 性别 (例, 男/女)                                                         | 18/9          | 9/5          | 0.008  |
| 侧别 (例, 左/右)                                                         | 16/11         | 7/7          | 0.377  |
| 术前 MRI 测量                                                           |               |              |        |
| 前方积液 (例, %)                                                         | 19 (70.4)     | 13 (82.9)    | 0.131  |
| 内侧积液 (例, %)                                                         | 24 (88.9)     | 14 (100.0)   | 0.539  |
| TFA (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                                          | 2.7±1.7       | 4.1±2.1      | 0.033  |
| HL (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                                           | 9.0±2.3       | 16.1±5.5     | <0.001 |
| CL (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                                           | 6.2±3.1       | 13.6±5.6     | <0.001 |
| CoL (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                                          | 11.1±3.1      | 21.8±5.3     | <0.001 |
| AHID (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                                         | 5.7±1.3       | 5.8±2.0      | 0.947  |
| CHD (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                                          | 6.4±1.9       | 5.7±1.3      | 0.241  |
| Os-CHD (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                                       | 7.8±2.0       | 7.3±2.3      | 0.482  |
| 术中所见                                                                |               |              |        |
| 术中测量撕裂长度 (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )                                     | 17.9±4.2      | 40.0±7.8     | <0.001 |

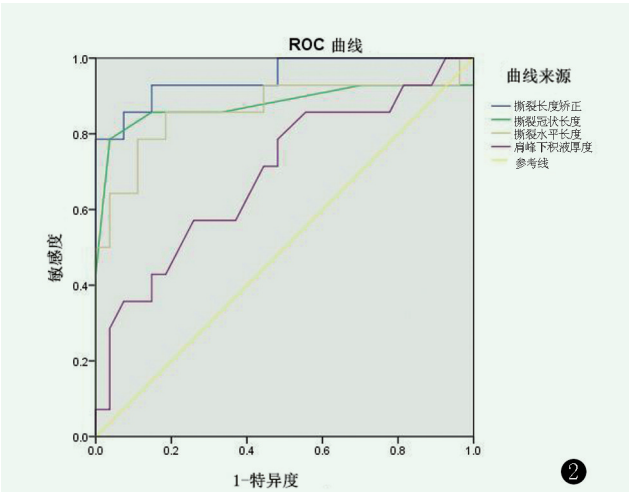


图 1. 冈上肌腱撕裂评估参数的 ROC 曲线图。  
Figure 2. ROC curve of evaluation parameters for supraspinatus tendon tear.

冈上肌腱完全撕裂的间接征象还包括肩峰下积液和关节积液。本研究中冈上肌腱撕裂重度组的肩峰下积液较轻中度组明显增多，而肩关节前方和内侧积液在两组的发生率相仿。研究表明有意义的肩峰下、三角肌下滑囊的特征包括：积液厚度>3 mm、肩关节内侧滑囊积液、滑囊前方区域出现积液<sup>[15]</sup>。本实验结

果与此一致。  
综上所述，虽然 MRI 术前评估冈上肌腱撕裂长度和术中测量值有一定差异，但综合两个或两个以上 MRI 序列可以准确评估冈上肌腱全层撕裂的严重程度<sup>[5, 11]</sup>。其中，MRI 校正撕裂长度判断冈上肌腱撕裂严重程度的诊断效能最高。

**利益冲突声明** 所有作者声明无利益冲突  
**作者贡献声明** 孙海涛：课题设计、实施研究及论文写作、采集分析和解释数据、统计分析、获取科研经费；冯银波：采集数据；詹德平：采集数据、统计分析；储伟：采集分析和解释数据、统计分析；王为苗：采集数据；唐鹏：采集数据、统计分析；储旭东：论文审阅及指导、提供行政及技术或材料支持；许斌：课题设计、采集分析和解释数据、论文审阅及指导、统计分析、提供行政及技术或材料支持

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