

膝关节相关参数与前交叉韧带损伤

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摘要 膝关节解剖结构与前交叉韧带(ACL)损伤密切相关,股骨髁间凹狭窄、ACL薄弱和胫骨后方斜坡倾角过大是ACL损伤的危险因素。二维参数股骨髁间凹宽度(NW)和髁间凹宽度指数(NWI)是最早用于描述髁间凹大小的参数,目前已得到广泛应用;髁间凹容积是近年来新出现的三维参数,在评估髁间凹大小方面具有二维参数不能取代的重要作用;三维参数ACL体积可用于评估ACL损伤中其自身因素的影响;胫骨后方斜坡倾角用于评估ACL损伤风险已得到广泛认可,其中胫骨外后方斜坡倾角过大是ACL损伤的危险因素。该文就膝关节相关参数与ACL损伤研究进展作一综述。

关键词 前交叉韧带损伤;髁间凹宽度;髁间凹宽度指数;髁间凹容积;胫骨后方斜坡倾角

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膝关节前交叉韧带(ACL)起于股骨外髁内侧壁,止于胫骨髁间嵴,是膝关节重要的前向稳定结构^[1]。由于特殊的解剖因素和解剖效应,ACL损伤占全膝关节韧带损伤的56%^[2],其在运动员中发生率约为3%^[3],其中女性运动员发生率更高^[4-5]。此外,ACL损伤往往合并其他膝关节损伤,不进行治疗将导致创伤性关节炎的发生,影响患者生活质量^[6]。

ACL损伤的危险因素分为外因和内因,其中外因包括运动技术水平差异、参与运动种类等,内因包括个体遗传因素(如性别、激素水平、神经肌肉协调性)和解剖相关因素等^[6]。在解剖相关因素中,股骨髁间凹狭窄、ACL薄弱和胫骨后方斜坡倾角过大是ACL损伤及ACL重建术后移植物失效的危险因素^[1]。早在1938年已有学者提出髁间凹狭小是ACL损伤的危险因素,目前该观点已被广泛认同^[7]。当膝关节屈曲,尤其是受到来自前向的剪切力或胫骨平台旋转力时,ACL容易与股骨外髁内侧壁发生碰撞,导致ACL损伤^[8-10]。若髁间凹狭小、ACL薄弱或胫骨后方斜坡倾角过大,则更易发生ACL损伤^[11]。

1 股骨髁间凹宽度

股骨髁间凹宽度(NW)是指股骨内外髁之间的宽度,通常在股骨腓肌腱沟平面进行测量^[6]。NW

是描述髁间凹大小最基础的二维参数,具有测量方便的优点。传统研究主要在膝关节X线片上进行NW测量,常用摄片方式包括Holmblad 45°位、Holmblad 70°位和Rosenberg位等^[12]。近年研究主要在CT、MRI图像上进行NW测量,尤其是MRI检查,受到多数学者的青睐。Ireland等^[13]研究发现,ACL损伤组NW明显低于对照组,分别为(18.9±4.0)mm和(20.7±3.9)mm,且两者测量结果有显著性差异,因此认为NW较小是ACL损伤的危险因素。多研究^[14-18]得出相同结论。Hernigou等^[19]进一步研究发现,当NW小于12mm时,ACL损伤发生率明显增大。总体来说,NW在ACL损伤风险的评估中具有积极意义^[13]。

为了更好地描述髁间凹大小,有学者将NW细分为髁间凹入口宽度、髁间凹出口宽度、髁间凹ACL附着点宽度等参数进行进一步测量分析。Simon等^[11]测量ACL损伤组和正常对照组髁间凹入口与出口宽度,发现ACL损伤组髁间凹入口和出口宽度均明显小于正常对照组(入口宽度:13.3mm vs. 15.6mm, $P=0.003$;出口宽度:21.0mm vs. 22.6mm, $P=0.02$)。Sturnick等^[15]进行多元变量相关分析,认为NW过小是ACL损伤的危险因素,尤其对于女性,NW出口过小是ACL损伤最重要的危险因素。

然而,有研究认为NW在评估ACL损伤风险中的应用价值值得商榷。Alentorn-Geli等^[4]在MRI矢状面和冠状面图像上对NW进行测量,认为NW大小与ACL损伤并无明确关系。Lombardo

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等^[20]、Mohamed 等^[21]的研究亦得出相同结论。此外,未成年人 NW 测量结果是否有参考价值也存在争议^[22],其原因可能与未成年人股骨骺板未闭而骨骼仍在生长有关。

NW 的影响因素较多,可分为外因和内因两大类。外因包括摄片客观条件差异、研究者主观误差等。Anderson 等^[12]的研究表明,即使在最佳摄片条件下并排除人为误差,不同摄片方式导致的 NW 测量误差仍较大,大多数情况下 NW 测量并不精确,仅 Holmblad 70°位的测量结果较为可靠。内因包括种族、性别、身高、体质量等。不同种族的 NW 差异明显,例如美国白人女性 NW 小于美国非裔女性^[23]。多数学者认为,NW 存在性别差异,女性 NW 往往小于男性^[16,24],其原因可能与男女身高、体质量差异有一定关系^[25]。

2 股骨髁间凹宽度指数

股骨髁间凹宽度指数(NWI)是 NW 与股骨内外髁总长(通常在膕肌腱沟平面测量)的比值,其能规避个体差异的影响,可更好地反映髁间凹大小,因此获得较多学者的认可。Sonnerly-Cottet 等^[26]研究发现,ACL 损伤组 NWI 明显小于对照组($P < 0.0001$)。多研究^[18,27-28]得出相同结论。NWI 同样适用于儿童 ACL 损伤风险的评估。Freychet 等^[29]研究发现,儿童 ACL 损伤组 NWI 明显小于对照组(0.244 ± 0.020 vs. 0.263 ± 0.020 , $P < 0.001$)。Shaw 等^[22]、Domzalski 等^[30]的结论也支持该观点。

对于如何通过 NWI 定义髁间凹狭小,尚存有一定争议。通常将 NWI 小于 0.20 定义为髁间凹狭小^[13,31],但亦有研究^[14,32-33]发现当 NWI 小于 0.27 时 ACL 损伤风险明显增加。为了更精确地了解 NWI,有学者进一步研究了不同层面和不同部位的 NWI。Chen 等^[34]研究发现,ACL 损伤组不同层面 NWI(MRI 矢状面、冠状面、ACL 股骨附着点)均小于对照组。Keays 等^[7]的研究显示,ACL 损伤组髁间凹入口和出口 NWI 均小于对照组。

然而,有研究提出相反观点,认为 NWI 与 ACL 损伤不相关。Al-Saeed 等^[32]研究认为,NWI 与 ACL 损伤不存在相关性。但该研究仅通过 MRI 检查判断 ACL 损伤,未区分部分损伤与完全损伤,也未进行手术确认,其准确性可能存在偏倚^[35]。此外,关于 NWI 是否受到不同性别的影响,目前尚存在争议。Estes 等^[36]的研究表明 NWI 不受性别影响,但 Hoteya 等^[14]研究认为 NWI 存在性别差异。

3 股骨髁间凹容积

股骨髁间凹容积是近年新出现的参数指标,由 Charlton 等^[25]率先报道。既往的髁间凹测量参数均是二维参数,不能很好地反映髁间凹空间情况,而三维参数髁间凹容积被认为具有更高的准确性。有研究表明,NW、NWI 等二维参数与髁间凹容积不相关^[32]或仅为弱相关^[37],因此髁间凹容积在 ACL 损伤的风险评估中具有重要意义,不能简单地用二维参数替代。Swami 等^[38]研究发现,ACL 损伤组髁间凹容积明显小于对照组,分别为(5.4 ± 1.2) cm^3 和(6.5 ± 1.3) cm^3 ($P < 0.001$)。Wratten 等^[39]进一步研究发现,男性和女性 ACL 损伤组髁间凹容积均明显小于彼此对照组,分别为(3.1 ± 0.7) cm^3 vs. (3.6 ± 0.7) cm^3 和(4.5 ± 1.1) cm^3 vs. (5.3 ± 1.2) cm^3 。然而 van Eck 等^[40]研究发现,ACL 损伤组髁间凹容积大于对照组,分别为(6.5 ± 1.7) cm^3 和(5.9 ± 1.4) cm^3 ,但两者差异无统计学意义($P = 0.054$)。

股骨髁间凹容积大小可能受个体因素如性别、身高和体质量的影响,但成年人髁间凹容积大小与年龄、体质指数(BMI)无明显关系^[39-40],其中男性与女性之间的髁间凹容积差异不仅与其身高、体质量有关^[25],而且与男女髁间凹解剖结构有关。研究^[41]表明,女性髁间凹基底与中部宽度较男性小。

4 ACL 体积

在研究导致 ACL 损伤的危险因素时,ACL 自身因素不可忽视,ACL 体积是很好的评估参数^[42]。ACL 体积是指股骨附着点至胫骨髁间嵴止点之间 ACL 的体积,是反映 ACL 粗细程度的三维参数。Chaudhari 等^[42]研究发现,ACL 损伤组 ACL 体积明显小于对照组($1\,921\text{ mm}^3$ vs. $2\,151\text{ mm}^3$, $P = 0.0208$),且在纠正了其他因素干扰后仍有明显差异,因此认为 ACL 体积过小是 ACL 损伤的直接危险因素。Whitney 等^[17]的研究亦有相似结论。Sturnick 等^[15]进一步进行了多元变量相关分析,认为 ACL 体积过小是 ACL 损伤的危险因素,尤其对于男性,它是 ACL 损伤最重要的危险因素。此外,ACL 体积与髁间凹容积不匹配也是导致 ACL 损伤的危险因素,即狭小的髁间凹匹配过于粗大的 ACL,可能会增加 ACL 与髁间凹的碰撞概率,导致 ACL 损伤发生^[42]。

ACL 体积受到个体因素如髁间凹、性别和体质量等的影响。Simon 等^[11]研究认为,ACL 体积与髁

间凹容积、髌间凹出口宽度呈正相关,但与髌间凹入口宽度呈负相关。此外,ACL 体积与体质量相关($P<0.0001$),与年龄和身高不相关^[42]。性别对于 ACL 体积的影响仍有争议。有研究表明,男性与女性 ACL 体积差异不明显。但更多的研究认为,女性 ACL 体积明显小于男性^[25,43],可能由于男女之间的身高和体质量差异造成,同时这也可能是女性较男性容易发生 ACL 损伤的原因之一^[4-5]。

5 胫骨后方斜坡倾角

临床上一般采用胫骨平台切线与胫骨中轴线垂线的夹角衡量胫骨后方斜坡。传统研究中在 X 线片上进行胫骨后方斜坡倾角测量,对内外侧平台的区分度低。通常认为,胫骨后方斜坡倾角过大是 ACL 损伤的危险因素^[26,28]。单侧或双侧胫骨后方斜坡倾角每增加 1° , ACL 损伤风险分别增加 20% 或 34%^[44]。

由于影像学的发展,CT 和 MRI 检查的应用越来越广泛,可在不同层面进行测量,衍生出胫骨外后方斜坡、胫骨内后方斜坡、胫骨前方斜坡等概念。研究^[45-46]发现,胫骨内后方斜坡倾角往往稍大于外后方斜坡倾角。Simon 等^[11]研究胫骨内后方斜坡倾角和外后方斜坡倾角与 ACL 损伤的关系,发现 ACL 损伤组胫骨外后方斜坡倾角较对照组大(1.8° vs. -0.3° , $P=0.02$),但两组胫骨内后方斜坡倾角差异无统计学意义。该结论得到其他学者的证实^[46]。Sturnick 等^[15]进一步研究发现,胫骨外后方斜坡倾角过大是 ACL 损伤的独立危险因素。Alentorn-Geli 等^[4]详细研究了 MRI 图像上多个位置的胫骨斜坡倾角,包括矢状面上胫骨外后方斜坡、内后方斜坡、前方斜坡倾角及冠状面上胫骨平台斜坡倾角,发现 ACL 损伤组矢状面上胫骨外后方斜坡和内后方斜坡倾角大于对照组,胫骨前方斜坡倾角小于对照组,且差异均具有统计学意义,但不推荐将冠状面上胫骨平台斜坡倾角用于 ACL 损伤风险的评估。关于胫骨后方斜坡倾角的影响因素亦有相关研究,但尚未达成一致。Weinberg 等^[45]、Hudek 等^[47]研究发现,女性往往拥有较大的胫骨后方斜坡倾角,且不受年龄影响。然而 Waiwairole 等^[46]研究认为,胫骨后方斜坡倾角与性别无关,在不同人种间也没有明显差异,但受到年龄的影响。

6 结语

股骨髌间凹狭小、ACL 薄弱和胫骨后方斜坡倾角过大是导致 ACL 损伤的危险因素。二维参数

NW 能直观反映膝关节的解剖学特点,可用于 ACL 损伤危险评估,但受个体因素影响较大;二维参数 NWI 能较好地规避个体差异,是较为可靠的评估参数;三维参数髌间凹容积和 ACL 体积可从空间上反映髌间凹和 ACL 的特点,具有较高的准确性,不是二维参数所能替代的,但由于较高的技术要求,应用推广受到一定限制;胫骨后方斜坡倾角用于评估 ACL 损伤风险已得到广泛认可,其中胫骨外后方斜坡倾角过大是 ACL 损伤的危险因素。总之,上述膝关节参数评估 ACL 损伤风险各有千秋,应用时应谨慎分析,综合判断,以期得到准确的结果。

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