

• 骨与关节修复重建 •

单髁与全膝关节置换术在双膝骨关节炎患者中的应用研究

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【摘要】 目的 探讨对于双膝骨关节炎患者,是根据病变程度选择单髁关节置换术(unicompartmental knee arthroplasty, UKA)及全膝关节置换术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA),还是均行TKA。方法 以2015年4月—2017年2月收治且符合选择标准的双膝退行性骨关节炎患者24例,采用随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组($n=12$)。两组一期手术均行多间室退变侧TKA;二期手术观察组单间室退变侧行UKA、对照组行TKA。记录两组二期手术的手术时间、术后引流量以及术侧膝关节主动屈曲达 90° 时间;二期手术前后血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)差值以观察Hb下降情况,二期术后住院时间;一期术后7d(二期术前)多间室退变侧以及二期术后15d、45d、6个月时双侧美国特种外科医院(HSS)评分、疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)及关节活动度(range of motion, ROM),并于二期术后1年取双膝上述指标均值进行综合评价。定期复查X线片,了解假体及下肢力线情况。**结果** 两组二期手术切口均I期愈合。两组一期手术时间、术后引流量及术侧膝关节主动屈曲达 90° 时间比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);观察组二期手术上述指标均明显优于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组二期术后Hb下降量、住院时间均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组患者均获随访,观察组随访时间12~18个月,平均14个月;对照组随访时间12~21个月,平均16个月。随访期间X线片检查两侧假体位置均正常、下肢力线良好,均未出现感染以及假体松动、脱位。一期术后7d(二期术前)两组多间室退变侧HSS评分、VAS评分以及ROM比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),提示两组仍有可比性。二期术后各时间点观察组单间室退变侧HSS评分、VAS评分以及ROM优于对照组,二期术后1年观察组上述指标亦均优于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 在严格把握手术适应证前提下,对于双膝退变程度不同的骨关节炎患者,应选择符合自身病变程度的术式,以获得更好的近期疗效。

【关键词】 膝关节;退行性骨关节炎;单髁关节置换术;全膝关节置换术

Clinical application of unicompartmental knee arthroplasty and total knee arthroplasty in patient with bilateral knee osteoarthritis

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore whether unicompartmental knee arthroplasty (UKA) and total knee arthroplasty (TKA) or bilateral TKAs should be performed in patients with bilateral knee osteoarthritis. **Methods** Between April 2015 and February 2017, 24 patients with bilateral knee osteoarthritis who met the selection criteria were included in the study and randomly divided into 2 groups ($n=12$). The patients in observation group were treated with TKA of the multicompartamental osteoarthritis knee in the first-stage operation and UKA of the unicompartmental osteoarthritis knee in the second-stage operation; and the patients in control group were treated with bilateral TKAs in staging operation. The operation time, the amount of postoperative drainage, and the time of active flexion of the knee joint at 90° were recorded. The difference of hemoglobin (Hb) before and after the second-stage operation was recorded,

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and the decrease of Hb was observed. The hospital stay after the second-stage operation was observed. The Hospital for Special Surgery (HSS) score, visual analogue scale (VAS) score, and range of motion (ROM) were recorded at 7 days after the first-stage operation, and at 15 days, 45 days, and 6 months after the second-stage operation. At 1 year after the second-stage operation, the mean values of the above indexes of both knees were taken as the individual comprehensive evaluation. The X-ray films were taken regularly to examine the prosthesis and lower extremity force line. **Results** The incisions in both groups were healed by first intention after two stage operations. The differences in the operation time, the amount of postoperative drainage, and the time of active flexion of the knee joint at 90° between the two groups were not significant in the first-stage operation ($P>0.05$) and were significant in the second-stage operation ($P<0.05$). The decrease of Hb and hospital stay after the second-stage operation were significantly lower in observation group than in control group ($P<0.05$). Both groups were followed up, the follow-up time was 12-18 months (mean, 14 months) in observation group and 12-21 months (mean, 16 months) in control group. During the follow-up period, X-ray films showed that the prosthesis positions of both sides were normal as well as the alignment line, and no infection, loosening or dislocation of prosthesis occurred. There was no significant difference in HSS score, VAS score, and ROM of multicompartamental osteoarthritis knee at 7 days after the first-stage operation between the two groups ($P>0.05$), indicating that the two groups were still comparable. The HSS score, VAS score, and ROM of unicompartmental osteoarthritis knee in observation group were superior to control group ($P<0.05$) after the second-stage operation. At 1 year, the HSS score, VAS score, and ROM in observation group were also superior to control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** On the premise of strict indications, the patients with bilateral knee osteoarthritis should be treated according to their own pathological changes in order to obtain better short-term effectiveness.

【Key words】 Knee; degenerative osteoarthritis; unicompartmental knee arthroplasty; total knee arthroplasty

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全膝关节置换术 (total knee arthroplasty, TKA) 是治疗晚期膝骨关节炎的有效手段, 尤其适用于多间室退变。单髁关节置换术 (unicompartmental knee arthroplasty, UKA) 创伤小、恢复快, 适用于单间室退变患者。近年, 膝骨关节炎阶梯化治疗原则已达成共识。临床中许多患者双膝退变程度不同, 其中一侧退变累及多个间室, 而另一侧为单间室退变, 此类患者双膝均行 TKA, 还是 TKA 联合 UKA 尚无明确定论。为此, 我们进行了前瞻性对照研究, 以期临床治疗提供参考。报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 患者选择标准

纳入标准: ① 同一患者双膝不同程度退行性骨关节炎, 其中一侧为多间室退变并达到 TKA 指征, 另一侧为单纯内侧间室退变并达到 UKA 指征; ② 单纯内侧间室退变侧其外侧间室及髌股间室结构良好, 侧副韧带及交叉韧带结构、功能完好; ③ 膝关节屈曲 $>90^\circ$, 内翻畸形 $<15^\circ$, 屈曲挛缩畸形 $<15^\circ$; ④ 主要临床表现为膝关节疼痛及活动受限, 经正规保守治疗半年以上无明显效果; ⑤ 年龄 ≥ 60 岁; ⑥ 无严重心肌梗死、脑梗死及其他重大疾病史; ⑦ 合并高血压者经药物干预后控制良好, 对手术无明显影响。排除标准: ① 类风湿性

关节炎引起的内侧间室骨质严重破坏; ② 感染性关节炎; ③ 伴严重骨质疏松。

2015 年 4 月—2017 年 2 月, 共收治 29 例双膝不同程度退行性骨关节炎患者, 其中 24 例符合选择标准纳入研究。采用随机数字表法将患者分为两组 ($n=12$), 其中观察组患者单间室退变侧行 UKA、多间室退变侧行 TKA, 对照组患者双膝关节均行 TKA。

1.2 一般资料

观察组: 男 4 例, 女 8 例; 年龄 60~80 岁, 平均 64.8 岁。体质量指数 20.7~26.3 kg/m², 平均 24.4 kg/m²。病程 2~7 年, 平均 3 年。对照组: 男 6 例, 女 6 例; 年龄 61~80 岁, 平均 68.0 岁。体质量指数 21.6~27.1 kg/m², 平均 23.8 kg/m²。病程 2~6 年, 平均 3 年。

两组患者性别、年龄、体质量指数及病程比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。两组间术前单间室退变侧及多间室退变侧的美国特种外科医院 (HSS) 评分、疼痛视觉模拟评分 (VAS) 及关节活动度 (range of motion, ROM) 比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表 1、2。

1.3 手术方法

两组手术均由同一组医师完成, UKA 均采用美国 Biomet 公司 Oxford III (活动平台) 假体, TKA

采用后交叉韧带替代型假体。采用分期手术, 先行多间室退变侧 TKA, 1 周后实验室检测凝血、血红蛋白 (hemoglobin, Hb) 指标无异常, 再行单间室退变侧关节置换。

1.3.1 UKA 蛛网膜下腔阻滞麻醉联合持续硬膜外麻醉下, 患者取仰卧位, 术肢上止血带并放置于专用支架。取髌旁内侧入路, 作长约 8 cm 切口切开关节囊, 显露内侧间室, 探查确保前交叉韧带和内侧副韧带完好; 切除部分脂肪垫, 在定位器及切割板帮助下于最大磨损下方 2~3 mm 处进行胫骨截骨; 以髓内定位法完成股骨端截骨和磨锉, 取得屈伸间隙的平衡, 放置所有试模, 全面活动膝关节, 明确膝关节稳定、无撞击后, 正式安装假体并骨水泥固定。待骨水泥硬化后放置引流管, 逐层缝合切口后加压包扎。

1.3.2 TKA 麻醉方法及患者体位同 UKA, 术肢上止血带。作膝前正中切口, 长约 15 cm; 切除部分髌下脂肪垫、增生滑膜组织、边缘骨赘, 适度松解周围软组织, 切除半月板及前、后交叉韧带。以髓内定位法行股骨远端截骨后, 进行股骨旋转定位, 固定大小合适的四合一截骨板完成截骨; 以髓外定位法行胫骨端定位并截骨, 截骨完成行股骨髁间窝成形, 清除后隐窝骨赘, 行软组织平衡。安装试模后检查膝关节的活动度及稳定性, 选择合适的胫骨衬垫, 测试满意后使用脉冲冲洗, 安装假体并骨水泥固定, 并行髌骨成形术。待骨水泥硬化后放置引流管, 逐层缝合切口后加压包扎。

1.4 术后处理

两组术后处理一致。两期术后均常规给予抗生素预防感染; 一期 TKA 术后给予利伐沙班预防下肢深静脉血栓形成, 动态监测凝血功能, 于二期术前 1 d 停用。两期术后 48 h 内拔除引流管。

一期术后第 1 天即行股四头肌等长收缩锻炼, 第 2 天开始行膝关节主动屈伸功能练习, 第 3 天开始借助助行器下床行走; 二期术后第 1 天即行股四头肌等长收缩锻炼, 第 2 天开始借助助行器下床行走。

1.5 疗效评价指标

① 两期手术的手术时间、术后引流量以及术侧膝关节主动屈曲达 90° 时间。② 二期术前及术后 3 d 检查血常规, 计算手术前后 Hb 差值, 观察 Hb 下降情况; 二期术后住院时间。③ 一期术后 7 d (二期术前) 多间室退变侧, 以及二期术后 15 d、45 d、6 个月时双侧的 HSS 评分、VAS 评分及 ROM; 二期术后 1 年取双膝上述指标均值进行综合评价。④ 定期复查 X 线片, 了解假体及下肢力线情况。

1.6 统计学方法

采用 SPSS22.0 统计软件进行分析。数据以均数±标准差表示, 组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验; 检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

两组患者均顺利完成两期手术, 两期手术切口均 I 期愈合, 无相关并发症发生。两组一期手术时间、术后引流量及术侧膝关节主动屈曲达 90° 时间比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); 观察组二期手术上述指标均优于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 见表 3。观察组二期术后 Hb 下降量为 (17.3±5.4) g/L、住院时间为 (7.9±2.4) d, 均明显低于对照组的 (24.6±6.7) g/L、(10.6±2.4) d, 差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.939, P=0.008; t=2.756, P=0.012$)。

两组患者均获随访, 观察组随访时间 12~18 个月, 平均 14 个月; 对照组随访时间 12~21 个月, 平均 16 个月。随访期间 X 线片检查示两侧假体位置均正常、下肢力线良好, 均未出现感染以及假体松动、脱位。见图 1。一期术后 7 d (二期术前) 两组多间室退变侧 HSS 评分、VAS 评分以及 ROM 比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 提示两组仍有可比性。二期术后各时间点观察组单间室退变侧 HSS 评分、VAS 评分以及 ROM 均优于对照组 ($P<0.05$), 多间室侧组间差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表 1、2。二期术后 1 年, 观察组 HSS 评分、VAS 评分以及 ROM 均优于对照组, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

3 讨论

1991 年, Laurencin 等^[1]报道了一项针对双膝关节不同程度退变患者的研究。该研究中根据膝关节退变程度选择 UKA 或 TKA 治疗, 随访结果显示 50% 患者认为 UKA 侧疗效优于 TKA 侧、21% 患者对 TKA 侧更满意, 29% 患者认为双侧无明显差异。2009 年, Dalury 等^[2]也进行了类似的比较研究, 结果显示除住院及恢复时间、患者自身心理接受度外, UKA+TKA 以及双膝 TKA 治疗双膝不同程度退变患者疗效几乎没有差异, 短期内患者对治疗效果均满意, 随访期间未发现非同质化手术方案 (UKA+TKA) 术后负性影响。Costa 等^[3]也进行了一项前瞻性研究, 相关评分亦无明显差异, 术后近中期皆表现良好, 同时随访影像学检查未见明显假体异常, 尤其 UKA 侧外侧间室无明显关节炎进展表现, UKA 侧与 TKA 侧无不良对抗。之后, Longo

表 1 两组手术前后单间室退变侧膝关节功能评分及 ROM 比较 (n=12, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.1 Comparison of functional scores and ROM of unicompartmental osteoarthritis knee between two groups before and after operation (n=12, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 Group | HSS 评分 HSS score | | | | VAS 评分 VAS score | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|---------------------|--|---|--|
| | 术前 Preoperative | 二期术后 15 d Fifteen days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 45 d Forty-five days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 6 个月 Six months after the second-stage operation | 术前 Preoperative | 二期术后 15 d Fifteen days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 45 d Forty-five days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 6 个月 Six months after the second-stage operation |
| 观察组 Observation group | 65.0±7.7 | 84.1±7.7 | 87.8±9.2 | 92.3±4.8 | 7.3±0.9 | 5.3±1.3 | 4.9±1.1 | 3.1±0.4 |
| 对照组 Control group | 63.2±7.8 | 76.1±5.2 | 79.4±6.3 | 84.4±10.6 | 7.1±1.3 | 6.7±1.6 | 6.2±1.4 | 3.6±0.7 |
| 统计值 Statistic | t=0.569 P=0.575 | t=3.033 P=0.007 | t=2.652 P=0.016 | t=2.367 P=0.027 | t=0.422 P=0.678 | t=-2.276 P=0.033 | t=-2.293 P=0.032 | t=-2.109 P=0.047 |

| 组别 Group | ROM (°) | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--|---|--|
| | 术前 Preoperative | 二期术后 15 d Fifteen days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 45 d Forty-five days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 6 个月 Six months after the second-stage operation |
| 观察组 Observation group | 81.7±5.2 | 96.8±6.6 | 110.5±10.4 | 130.2±6.1 |
| 对照组 Control group | 83.3±4.9 | 90.3±8.3 | 96.1±7.8 | 114.6±8.5 |
| 统计值 Statistic | t=-0.770 P=0.449 | t=2.135 P=0.045 | t=3.878 P=0.001 | t=5.227 P=0.000 |

表 2 两组手术前后多间室退变侧膝关节功能评分及 ROM 比较 (n=12, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.2 Comparison of functional scores and ROM of multicompartmental osteoarthritis knee between two groups before and after operation (n=12, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 Group | HSS 评分 HSS score | | | | | VAS 评分 VAS score | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|--|---------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | 术前 Preoperative | 一期术后 7 d Seven days after the first-stage operation | 二期术后 15 d Fifteen days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 45 d Forty-five days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 6 个月 Six months after the second-stage operation | 术前 Preoperative | 一期术后 7 d Seven days after the first-stage operation | 二期术后 15 d Fifteen days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 45 d Forty-five days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 6 个月 Six months after the second-stage operation |
| 观察组 Observation group | 60.1±5.3 | 64.3±3.7 | 75.1±4.3 | 76.8±3.6 | 84.3±5.8 | 7.9±1.1 | 7.1±1.5 | 6.3±1.3 | 6.1±1.1 | 3.7±0.7 |
| 对照组 Control group | 58.8±5.7 | 63.8±2.8 | 73.4±4.7 | 76.4±3.3 | 82.1±6.4 | 7.7±0.8 | 6.8±1.5 | 6.1±0.8 | 5.9±0.9 | 3.8±0.9 |
| 统计值 Statistic | t=0.579 P=0.569 | t=0.374 P=0.712 | t=0.925 P=0.365 | t=0.284 P=0.779 | t=0.883 P=0.387 | t=0.509 P=0.616 | t=-0.490 P=0.629 | t=0.454 P=0.654 | t=0.489 P=0.631 | t=0.304 P=0.764 |

| 组别 Group | ROM (°) | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|--|
| | 术前 Preoperative | 一期术后 7 d Seven days after the first-stage operation | 二期术后 15 d Fifteen days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 45 d Forty-five days after the second-stage operation | 二期术后 6 个月 Six months after the second-stage operation |
| 观察组 Observation group | 73.4±6.2 | 77.4±5.6 | 89.4±5.3 | 95.3±4.6 | 107.2±6.1 |
| 对照组 Control group | 75.5±7.0 | 75.2±4.9 | 87.6±5.7 | 93.3±4.8 | 105.6±6.7 |
| 统计值 Statistic | t=-0.778 P=0.449 | t=1.022 P=0.318 | t=0.801 P=0.432 | t=1.042 P=0.309 | t=0.612 P=0.547 |

表3 两组手术时间、术后引流量及术后膝关节主动屈曲达90°时间比较 (n=12, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.3 Comparison of operation time, amount of postoperative drainage, and the time of active flexion of the knee joint at 90° between two groups before and after operation (n=12, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 Group | 手术时间 (min) Operation time (minutes) | | 术后引流量 (mL) Amount of postoperative drainage (mL) | | 术侧膝关节主动屈曲达90°时间 (d) Time of active flexion of the knee joint at 90° (days) | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | 一期 First-stage | 二期 Second-stage | 一期 First-stage | 二期 Second-stage | 一期 First-stage | 二期 Second-stage |
| 观察组 Observation group | 71.8±10.7 | 58.8±7.3 | 175.2±83.9 | 98.4±36.1 | 4.7±0.8 | 2.4±0.4 |
| 对照组 Control group | 76.2±11.2 | 69.6±8.4 | 166.0±86.5 | 152.6±82.8 | 5.2±1.1 | 4.8±1.1 |
| 统计值 Statistic | t=0.984 P=0.336 | t=3.362 P=0.003 | t=0.265 P=0.794 | t=2.079 P=0.049 | t=1.273 P=0.216 | t=7.103 P=0.000 |

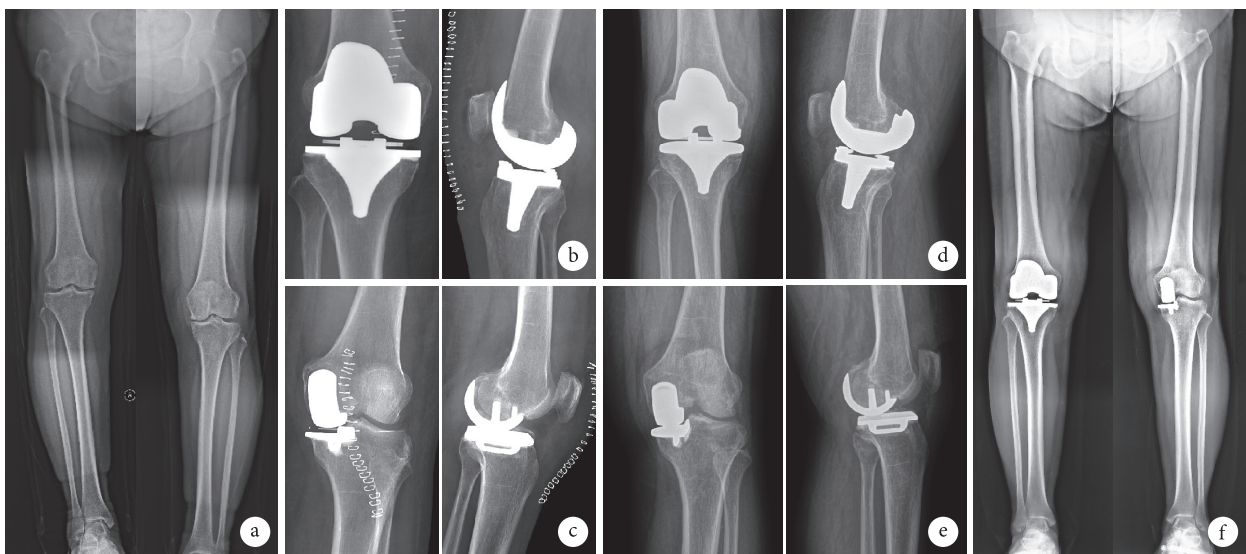


图1 观察组患者,女,65岁,左膝单间室退变、右膝多间室退变的X线片 a.术前双下肢全长片;b.一期术后15d右膝正侧位片;c.二期术后15d左膝正侧位片;d.一期术后6个月右膝正侧位片;e.二期术后6个月左膝正侧位片;f.二期术后1年双下肢全长片

Fig.1 X-ray films of a 65-year-old female patient with unicompartmental osteoarthritis of left knee and multicompartmental osteoarthritis of right knee in observation group a. Full-length radiograph of both lower limbs before operation; b. Anteroposterior and lateral views of right knee at 15 days after the first-stage operation; c. Anteroposterior and lateral views of left knee at 15 days after the second-stage operation; d. Anteroposterior and lateral views of right knee at 6 months after the first-stage operation; e. Anteroposterior and lateral views of left knee at 6 months after the second-stage operation; f. Full-length radiograph of both lower limbs at 1 year after the second-stage operation

表4 二期术后1年两组膝关节功能评分及ROM比较 (n=12, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.4 Comparison of knee function scores and ROM between the two groups at 1 year after the second-stage operation (n=12, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

| 组别 Group | HSS 评分 HSS score | VAS 评分 VAS score | ROM (°) |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 观察组 Observation group | 92.6±5.7 | 2.3±0.3 | 132.3±11.4 |
| 对照组 Control group | 86.4±7.6 | 2.8±0.7 | 119.0±14.2 |
| 统计值 Statistic | t=2.260 P=0.034 | t=2.274 P=0.033 | t=2.530 P=0.019 |

等^[4]的较大样本量回顾性研究也得出了类似结论。目前,国内对非同质化手术方案报道较少。卢明峰

等^[5]对双侧均为单间室病变患者进行双膝同期或分期 UKA 及 TKA,就围术期、术后康复期及近期表现而言,UKA 侧具有一定优势,而在末次随访时二者比较无明显差异,均获得良好结果,同时该研究表明分期或同期行非同质化手术方案对治疗效果无显著影响。

为进一步明确对于双膝退变程度不同的骨关节炎患者,是根据病变程度选择 UKA 及 TKA 进行非同质化手术方案,还是均行 TKA,我们进行了本次临床前瞻性研究。术前两组患者一般资料差异均无统计学意义,多间室退变侧均行 TKA,且一期术后 7 d 两组多间室退变侧膝关节功能及疼痛评分差异均无统计学意义,排除了对研究结果的影响。

二期术后早期观察组单间室退变侧 VAS 评分、HSS 评分以及 ROM 明显优于对照组,分析与 UKA 在治疗单间室退变中的优势^[6]有关。同时,我们发现观察组患者整体满意度更高,与相关研究证实的 UKA 术后患者具备相对更高的遗忘特性^[7-8]相吻合。这与 UKA 自身特点密不可分,其手术切口相对较小、术中未切除交叉韧带,只对单侧膝关节间室进行改造,本体感受器因膝关节正常组织结构得到最大程度保存而保留,更大限度保留了膝关节运动特性,与正常生理活动更加匹配,关节稳定性及活动度也更令人满意^[9-11]。同时,二期术后 1 年整体评价显示观察组效果亦优于对照组。

随着保膝理念的推广,个体化的治疗方案应当构建为成熟体系,兼顾保关节治疗与关节置换治疗,选择真正适合患者的阶梯治疗方案^[12]。本研究结果提示,对于双膝退变程度不同的骨关节炎患者,根据病变程度选择 UKA 及 TKA 进行同质化手术方案的早中期疗效明显优于双膝均行 TKA。但远期是否存在负性相互影响,导致某一侧下肢力线出现异常改变,进而影响活动功能尚未明确。例如,因 TKA 侧术后活动量有别于正常膝关节,这些不可避免的因素是否会导致 UKA 侧假体加速磨损、外侧间室加速退变;远期 UKA 侧持续退变是否会间接导致 TKA 侧出现异常,进而形成恶性循环;同质化手术方案意味着非对称性康复锻炼、双下肢功能非同步恢复,是否会影响术后步态、运动力学和功能状态的恢复^[13]。上述问题均有待进一步随访观察。

此外,本次临床研究采取分期手术方案,既往有同期双侧 UKA 或 TKA 的报道,同期手术不仅对膝关节功能无影响,还能降低住院费用、提升患者接受度^[14-15]。限于本阶段临床观察样本有限、可供参考的类似病例报道相对较少、周期较短,对于双膝不同程度退变的骨关节炎患者,选择分期还是同期手术需要进一步研究明确。

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利益冲突:所有作者声明,在课题研究和文章撰写过程中不存在利益冲突。经费支持没有影响文章观点和对研究数据客观结果的统计分析及其报道。

机构伦理问题:研究方案经河南省中医院(河南中医药大学第二附属医院)伦理委员会批准。

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