

· 论著 ·

胫骨近端骺板延长和骺板下延长治疗先天性胫骨假关节胫骨短缩的临床研究



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【摘要】目的 评估儿童先天性胫骨假关节(*congenital pseudarthrosis of the tibia, CPT*)患者使用伊氏外固定装置行胫骨近端骺板下延长术和胫骨近端骺板延长术的愈合及并发症情况。**方法** 回顾性分析湖南省儿童医院2012年2月至2020年6月间使用伊氏外固定装置行胫骨延长手术的61例CPT患儿临床资料。根据手术方式分组,行胫骨近端骺板下延长术者为A组($n=54$),行胫骨近端骺板延长术者为B组($n=7$)。选取延长后第1个月的X线片检查结果,采用Li分型评估骨痂质量。随访延长段骨痂质量及胫骨延长术后并发症情况。**结果** A组与B组手术时年龄[(87.0 ± 5.9)个月比(115.2±15.2)个月]、延长长度[(5.3 ± 0.2)cm比(7.0 ± 1.6)cm]、愈合指数[(57.3 ± 3.6)d/cm比(50.4 ± 7.4)d/cm]比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);两组骨痂质量良好率(37/54比7/7)比较,差异无统计学意义($P = 0.088$);两组并发症发生率比较,针道感染(4/54比1/7)、胫骨机械轴线偏移(4/54比1/7)、腓骨提前愈合(3/54比0/7)、踝关节僵硬(2/54比1/7)、膝关节活动范围减小(7/54比1/7)的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 胫骨近端骺板延长术与胫骨近端骺板下延长术均为CPT伴胫骨短缩的有效治疗方法,但胫骨近端骺板下延长存在腓骨提前愈合等并发症。

【关键词】 胫骨; 骨延长术; 生长面; 外科手术; 儿童

基金项目:湖南省卫生健康委一般指导课题(D202304078395);湖南省自然科学基金青年基金(2021JJ40271);国家临床重点专科建设项目-湖南省儿童医院儿外科(湘卫医发[2022]2号);湖南省科卫联合基金(2022JJ70007);湖南省科卫联合基金(2021JJ70081);湖南省临床医疗技术创新引导项目(2021SK50526);儿童骨科学湖南省重点实验室

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn101785-202303055-010

Treatment of congenital pseudarthrosis of the tibia with proximal tibial epiphyseal plate extension and subphyseal plate extension

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the healing status and complications of proximal tibial epiphyseal plate lengthening using Ilizarov external fixation device in children with congenital pseudarthrosis of the tibia (CPT). **Methods** Retrospective analysis was conducted for clinical data of 61 CPT children undergoing tibial lengthening surgery using Ilizarov external fixation device from February 2012 to June 2020. According to surgical method, they were assigned into two groups of A and B. Radiographic examination results of the first month after extension were utilized for evaluating the quality of bone callus by the Li classification scheme. Follow-ups were conducted for the quality of bone callus in extended segment and postoperative complications. **Results** No statistically significant inter-group difference ($P > 0.05$) existed in operative age [(87.0 ± 5.9) vs. (115.2 ± 15.2) month], length of extension [(5.3 ± 0.2) vs. (7.0 ± 1.6) cm] or healing index [(57.3 ± 3.6) vs. (50.4 ± 7.4) d/cm]. There was no statistically significant inter-group difference ($P > 0.05$) in rate of good callus quality (37/54 vs. 7/7). No statistically significant inter-group difference ($P = 0.088$) existed in the incidence of complications or needle infection (4/54 vs. 1/7). No statistically significant differences existed ($P > 0.05$) in deviation of tibial mechanical axis (4/54 vs. 1/7), early healing of fibula (3/54 vs. 0/7), ankle

Joint stiffness (2/54 vs. 1/7) or reduction of knee range of motion (7/54 vs. 1/7). **Conclusions** Both proximal tibial epiphyseal plate elongation and proximal tibial epiphyseal plate elongation are efficacious for CPT. And early fibular healing may occur in the extension of proximal tibial epiphyseal plate.

[Key words] Tibia; Bone Lengthening; Growth Plate; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Child

Fund program: Project of Hunan Provincial Health Committee (D202304078395); Hunan Provincial Natural Science Foundation for Youth (2021JJ40271); National Key Clinical Specialty Construction Project; Pediatric Surgery of Hunan Children's Hospital (XWY F-2022-2); Hunan Provincial Science & Health Joint Fund (2022JJ70007); Hunan Provincial Science & Health Joint Fund (2021JJ70081); Hunan Provincial Clinical Medical Technology Innovation Guidance Project (2021SK50526); Hunan Provincial Key Laboratory of Pediatric Orthopedics

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn101785-202303055-010

先天性胫骨假关节 (congenital pseudarthrosis of the tibia, CPT) 为儿童骨科领域的罕见难治疾病^[1-4]。到目前为止, CPT 患儿仍有接受截肢手术的风险, 常需多次住院行双膦酸盐制剂治疗或手术治疗, 以实现胫骨假关节愈合以及减少胫骨不等长、再骨折等并发症的目的。CPT 患儿常因多次接受手术、术中截除部分病变骨骼以及骺板生长抑制, 导致较多患儿存在胫骨短缩畸形。如果两侧胫骨不等长超过 3 cm, 患儿行走时会出现跛行, 脊柱会代偿发生侧弯畸形, 利用外固定装置行胫骨延长是治疗胫骨短缩的主要方法^[5-6]。术式包括胫骨近端骺板延长术以及骺板下延长术, 韧板延长可能会损伤骺板, 因此行该手术时应关注患儿是否发生胫骨近端骺板骨桥并发症。CPT 患儿行胫骨延长术存在愈合指数大、成骨速度慢等特点。本研究根据 Li 分型系统评价胫骨延长过程中的骨痂形态, 评估骨痂质量, 同时随访 CPT 患儿行胫骨近端骺板延长术、骺板下延长术过程中的并发症发生情况, 旨在为儿童骨科医师行 CPT 胫骨延长术提供参考^[7]。

资料与方法

一、研究对象

本研究为回顾性研究, 以湖南省儿童医院 2012 年 2 月至 2020 年 6 月因胫骨短缩接受胫骨近端延长手术的 61 例 CPT 患儿为研究对象。纳入标准: ①CPT 胫骨短缩大于 3 cm; ②随访时间大于 2 年; ③随访资料完整; ④骺板延长为胫骨近端发育不良 (胫骨近端干骺端直径较小)。排除标准: 接受多次延长手术。男 42 例, 女 19 例; 胫骨近端发育不良 25 例; 神经纤维瘤病 1 型 38 例^[8-9]。根据手术方式分组: 行胫骨近端骺板下 (胫骨近端干骺端、骺板下 2~3 cm) 延长术者纳入 A 组 ($n=54$), 行胫骨近端骺板延长术者纳入 B 组 ($n=7$)。本研究获湖南

省儿童医院伦理委员会批准 (HCHLL-2019-37), 患儿家属均知情同意。

二、治疗方案及观察指标

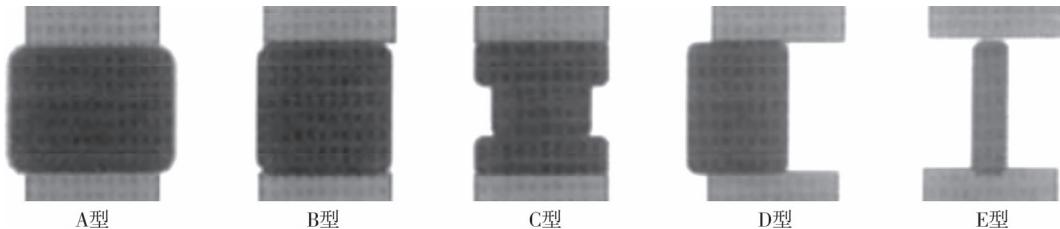
胫骨短缩大于 3 cm 者行胫骨延长手术。A 组手术方案: 患儿全身麻醉, 取平卧位, 常规小腿消毒铺单, 行胫骨近端截骨, 采用伊氏外固定架行胫骨延长。B 组手术方案: 麻醉方法同 A 组, 在胫骨近端骺板的远近置入克氏针, 连接伊氏外固定环, 无需行胫骨截骨。A 组术后第 7 天起以 1 mm/d 的速度开始延长, 持续 1 周; 之后以 0.5 mm/d 速度延长, 每 2 周复查一次 X 线片以评估骨痂质量, 直到延长结束^[10]。B 组 7 例均为胫骨假关节愈合后胫骨短缩患儿, 术后第 4 天起以 1 mm/d 速度开始延长; 如果延长骨痂段出现三侧皮质化, 则行伊氏外固定装置拆除手术, 术后石膏固定约 2 个月。

医师根据骨痂质量和膝踝关节活动范围指导患儿家长调整延长速度。行胫骨延长过程中需每天佩戴胫骨延长辅助支具 8 h 以上, 使膝关节保持伸直位, 防止膝关节发生屈曲挛缩。同时佩戴足托预防足下垂和屈趾肌腱挛缩。术后建议患儿行抬腿功能锻炼, 术后 1 周扶拐下床行走, 术后 2 周鼓励独立行走。

根据 Li 分型评估愈合期第 1 个月正侧位 X 线片上骨痂质量 (图 1)^[11]。其中 A 型 (纺锤形) 和 B 型 (圆柱形) 为骨痂质量良好的类型, C 型 (凹陷形)、D 型 (侧边型) 和 E 型 (中央型) 为骨痂质量较差的类型^[7]。记录患儿年龄、伊氏外固定装置固定时间、愈合指数、胫骨长度、延长过程中并发症等。

三、统计学处理

采用 SPSS 25.0 进行统计学分析。对服从正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验; 对不服从正态分布的计量资料以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示, 组间比较采用两独立样本秩和检验; 计数资料以频数、构成比表示, 组间比较采用



注 A 型为纺锤形; B 型为圆柱形, 属骨痂质量良好的类型; C 型为凹陷型; D 型为侧边型; E 型为中央型; C 至 E 型均为骨痂质量较差的类型

图 1 基于 Li 等^[7]描述的 5 种骨痂形态分型示意图^[7]
Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of five types of callus morphology based upon Li Scheme

卡方检验或 Fisher 精确概率法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

两组患儿手术时年龄、延长长度、是否伴有 NF1 及愈合指数比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 1。两组骨痂质量差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 2。两组针道感染、胫骨机械轴线偏移、腓骨提前愈合、踝关节僵硬、膝关节活动范围减少等并发症情况比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 3。典型病例见图 2。

讨 论

胫骨短缩是 CPT 治疗过程中的常见问题,CPT 的治疗不仅要实现胫骨假关节愈合,还应实现双侧胫骨等长。实现双侧胫骨等长可采用胫骨近端骺板延长术、骺板下延长等手术方法。1958 年 Ring^[12]首次报道了骺板延长技术,因行胫骨近端骺板延长术可能导致膝关节感染、胫骨近端骺板出现骨桥,因此儿童骨科医师很少开展该术式^[9,13]。然而,2013 年 Vlad 等^[14]报道胫骨近端骺板延长术是治疗 CPT 伴下肢短缩的有效方法。但部分胫骨近端发育不良的 CPT 患儿因胫骨近端骨干直径小,且横断面积

表 1 两组先天性胫骨假关节胫骨短缩患儿基本情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic profiles of children with tibial shortening between two groups

分组	手术时年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$, 月)	伴 NF1(例)	延长长度($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	愈合指数($\bar{x} \pm s$, d/cm)
A 组($n=54$)	87.0 ± 5.9	33	5.3 ± 0.2	57.3 ± 3.6
B 组($n=7$)	115.2 ± 15.2	5	7.0 ± 1.6	50.4 ± 7.4
χ^2/t 值	$t = 1.708$	$\chi^2 = 0.224$	$t = 1.064$	$t = 0.835$
P 值	0.782	0.490	0.327	0.376

注 A 组: 行胫骨近端骺板下延长术组; B 组: 行胫骨近端骺板延长术组; NF1: 神经纤维瘤病 I 型

表 2 两组先天性胫骨假关节胫骨短缩患儿根据 Li 分型的骨痂质量分布情况比较(例)

Table 2 Comparison of mass distribution of callus between two groups with tibial shortening according to Li classification scheme (n)

分组	骨痂质量良好	骨痂质量差
A 组($n=54$)	37	17
B 组($n=7$)	7	0
χ^2 值		3.055
P 值		0.088

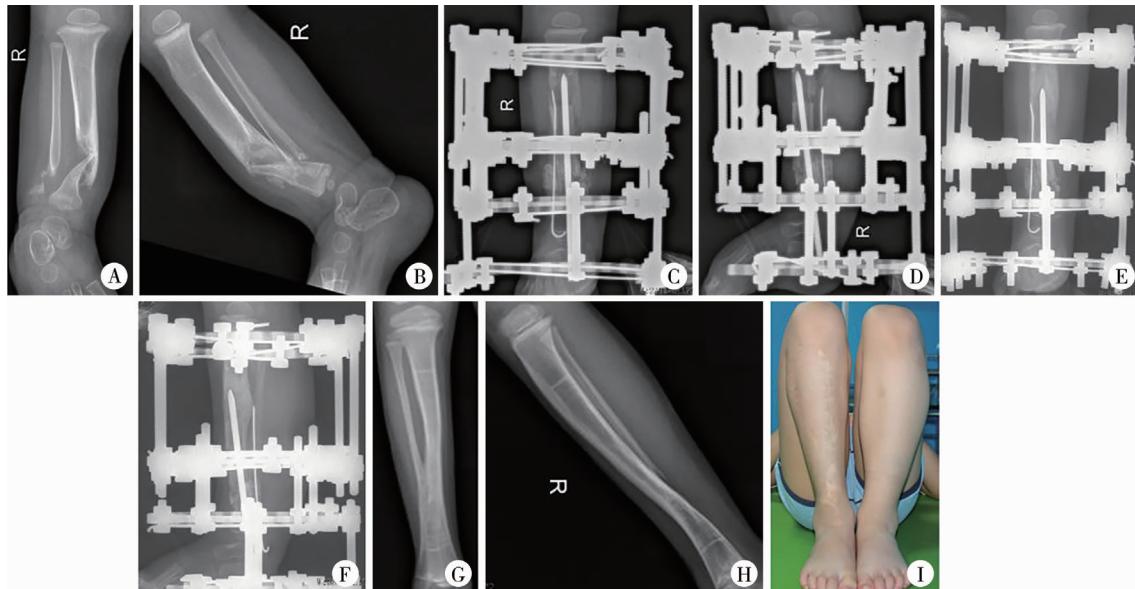
注 A 组: 行胫骨近端骺板下延长术组; B 组: 行胫骨近端骺板延长术组

表 3 两组先天性胫骨假关节胫骨短缩患儿并发症发生情况比较(例)

Table 3 Comparison of complications in children with tibial shortening between two groups (n)

分组	针道感染	胫骨机械轴线偏移	腓骨提前愈合	踝关节僵硬	膝关节活动范围减小
A 组($n=54$)	4	4	3	2	7
B 组($n=7$)	1	1	0	1	1
χ^2 值	0.368	0.368	0.739	1.439	0.006
P 值	0.475	0.475	0.399	0.315	0.654

注 A 组: 行胫骨近端骺板下延长术组; B 组: 行胫骨近端骺板延长术组



注 A、B:患儿术前患侧胫腓骨正侧位片显示远端断端萎缩、向前成角畸形;C、D:术后45 d的右侧胫骨正侧位片,可见胫骨近端截骨处延长顺利,骨痂生长良好,延长两端无轴线移位;E、F:术后4个月右侧胫骨正侧位片,可见胫骨近端截骨延长处圆柱形骨痂生长满意,达到拆除外固定装置条件;G、H:术后6年X线片,可见胫骨机械轴线正常;I:大体照可见胫骨等长

图2 1例右侧先天性胫骨、腓骨假关节患儿行胫骨近端骨延长术前、术后X线片及大体照片

Fig.2 Preoperative and postoperative radiographs and gross photographs of a child with right CPT and fibula undergoing proximal tibia bone extension

小,不宜行胫骨近端骺板下截骨延长,故选择行胫骨近端骺板延长术。

正常儿童行胫骨延长的速度为1 mm/d,2021年Balci等^[11]推荐CPT患儿胫骨延长速度为0.56 mm/d,一般胫骨延长平均愈合指数为34 d/cm,而CPT患儿胫骨延长过程中骨痂较正常胫骨生长慢,愈合指数也较正常胫骨大^[14]。2007年Cho等^[8]报道22例CPT患儿行胫骨近端延长的平均愈合指数为65 d/cm;2015年Zhu等^[10]报道11例CPT患儿行胫骨近端延长的胫骨成骨速度慢,平均愈合指数为63.1 d/cm;2016年Donnan等^[15]报道50例平均年龄为4.3岁的腓侧半肢畸形患儿行胫骨延长的平均愈合指数为34 d/cm,平均愈合指数较CPT患儿小。本研究中A组的平均愈合指数为57.3 d/cm,B组的平均愈合指数为50.4 d/cm,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),与上述学者报道一致。CPT患儿胫骨发育不良,患侧胫骨较对侧细小。B组7例患儿中,6例伴有胫骨近端发育不良,行骺板延长,延长段成骨良好,相对胫骨近端骺板下延长术比较,骺板延长段具有更大的横断面积,能更好地抵抗机械应力。

本研究中,A组有3例患儿在胫骨延长过程中发生腓骨提前愈合,导致胫骨不能被正常延长,再次行腓骨截骨手术后可实现正常胫骨延长,这可能与腓骨的成骨速度较胫骨快有关。行胫骨近端延长腓骨截骨时,应截除约1 cm腓骨以预防腓骨提前

愈合^[16]。A组中3例在胫骨延长过程中发生腓骨提前愈合,4例发生针道感染,2例发生踝关节僵硬,7例发生膝关节活动受限,4例发生延长段成角畸形。B组1例发生针道感染,1例发生踝关节僵硬;1例发生胫骨延长段成角畸形,1例发生踝关节跖屈20°畸形,1例发生膝关节活动范围减少。发生踝关节僵硬可能与多次行经足踝固定手术、髓内棒固定踝关节时间较长有关。1例患儿发生踝关节跖屈20°畸形,可能与患儿佩戴足托支具的顺应性差有关,经跟腱延长手术后矫正。5例发生延长段成角畸形,可能与早期行胫骨延长时未使用半针有关,笔者建议在年龄较大CPT患儿行胫骨延长手术时在胫骨近端加用半针,年幼患儿应行克氏针多针、多平面固定,以提高外固定装置的稳定性,防止延长过程中胫骨发生机械轴线偏移。8例膝关节活动受限可能与患儿佩戴支具的顺应性差有关,患儿行膝关节康复训练后恢复膝关节正常活动,针对行胫骨近端骺板延长术的患儿,对患儿家属特别强调针道护理的重要性,避免膝关节感染。Ilizarov等^[17]报道因年幼患儿骺板可塑性强,骺板骨桥很少发生在年幼患儿中,骺板延长发生在骺板的增殖区^[18]。Jang等^[9]认为胫骨近端骺板0.5 mm/d的延长速度比1 mm/d更安全,能降低骺板骨桥并发症的发生风险。但即使以0.5 mm/d的速度延长,3例行骺板延长的患儿中也有1例发生了骺板骨桥并发症。本

研究无一例出现胫骨近端骺板骨桥、膝关节感染，但因文献报道行胫骨近端骺板延长术存在发生骺板骨桥的风险，建议术前综合评估患儿病情，如胫骨近端骺板延长术优于胫骨近端骺板下延长术，可考虑行骺板延长术。为了降低骺板骨桥对胫骨生长的影响，可选择年龄较大、骺板接近闭合的患儿。此外，行胫骨近端骺板延长术时，为了稳定上胫腓关节，应行腓骨近端截骨，腓骨近端加半针固定。

综上所述，胫骨近端骺板延长术与胫骨近端骺板下延长术比较，胫骨近端骺板延长术成骨质量优于胫骨近端骺板下延长术。胫骨近端骺板下延长术存在腓骨提前愈合等并发症，术者应重视腓骨截骨，应截除约 1 cm 腓骨防止腓骨提前愈合。本研究中胫骨近端骺板延长术组无一例严重并发症发生，说明该术式可用于治疗 CPT 伴胫骨短缩患儿。

利益冲突 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 谭谦、刘尧喜负责研究的设计、实施和起草文章；杨戈、刘昆、朱光辉、谭晓谦、胡欣、易银芝进行病例数据收集及分析；胡雄科、梅海波负责研究设计与酝酿，并对文章知识性内容进行审阅

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(收稿日期:2023-03-25)

本文引用格式: 谭谦,刘尧喜,易银芝,等.胫骨近端骺板延长和骺板下延长治疗先天性胫骨假关节胫骨短缩的临床研究[J].临床小儿外科杂志,2023,22(11):1055-1059. DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn101785-202303055-010.

Citing this article as: Tan Q,Liu YX,Yi YZ,et al. Treatment of congenital pseudarthrosis of the tibia with proximal tibial epiphyseal plate extension and subphyseal plate extension[J]. J Clin Ped Sur, 2023, 22 (11) : 1055 - 1059. DOI: 10. 3760/cma. j. cn101785 - 202303055-010.