

踝关节融合术治疗终末期踝关节炎的研究进展

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摘 要

目的: 综述终末期踝关节炎踝关节融合术的术式要点与固定加压策略, 为临床个体化选择提供参考。方法: 归纳开放融合术不同入路与关节镜下融合术的技术特点、适应证及局限性, 并总结外固定、螺钉、钢板、髓内钉及联合固定等方式的应用要点。结果: 开放融合术利于暴露与矫形, 适合畸形明显或需处理骨缺损者, 但软组织创伤较大; 关节镜下融合术创伤小、软组织并发症少, 适合畸形较轻及软组织条件欠佳者, 但对经验与设备要求高。固定方式应结合骨质量、畸形、缺损及感染风险综合选择, 必要时联合固定增强稳定性。结论: 踝关节融合术可有效缓解疼痛并改善功能; 应根据患者与局部条件合理选择术式及固定方案, 以提高融合率并降低并发症。

关键词

终末期踝关节炎, 踝关节融合术, 关节镜, 开放手术, 内固定

Research Progress of Ankle Arthrodesis in the Treatment of End-Stage Ankle Arthritis

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Abstract

Objective: To summarize the surgical techniques and fixation/compression strategies of ankle arthrodesis for end-stage ankle arthritis, and to provide references for individualized clinical decision-making. **Methods:** The technical features, indications, and limitations of open ankle arthrodesis via different approaches and arthroscopic ankle arthrodesis were reviewed. Fixation and compression

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options, including external fixation, screw fixation, plate fixation, intramedullary nail fixation, and hybrid fixation, were also summarized. Results: Open arthrodesis offers adequate exposure and facilitates deformity correction, making it suitable for cases with obvious deformity or bone defects, but it is associated with greater soft-tissue trauma. Arthroscopic arthrodesis is minimally invasive with fewer soft-tissue complications and is more appropriate for mild deformity and compromised soft tissues; however, it requires advanced expertise and specialized equipment. The choice of fixation should be tailored according to bone quality, deformity/bone loss, and infection risk; hybrid fixation may be considered to enhance stability when necessary. Conclusion: Ankle arthrodesis effectively relieves pain and improves function in end-stage ankle arthritis. Surgical approach and fixation strategy should be individualized to improve fusion rates and reduce complications.

Keywords

End-Stage Ankle Arthritis, Ankle Arthrodesis, Arthroscopy, Open Surgery, Internal Fixation

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1. 引言

踝关节炎是一种以关节软骨退行性变及继发性骨质改变为主要特征的慢性关节疾病[1]。该病可发生于任何年龄,临床主要表现为踝关节疼痛、肿胀、僵硬及活动受限[2] [3]。踝关节作为重要的负重关节,一旦发生退变,往往对患者行走能力及生活质量造成明显影响[4]。

踝关节炎具有不可逆性特点,随着病程进展,部分患者可发展为终末期踝关节炎,出现持续性疼痛及严重功能障碍[5]。早期患者可通过限制活动、药物及理疗等保守治疗缓解症状,但对于保守治疗无效的终末期踝关节炎,手术治疗仍是目前主要且有效的手段[1] [6]。鉴于踝关节置换术在技术成熟度及远期疗效方面仍存在局限,且创伤性踝关节炎患者多为年轻人群,踝关节融合术仍被认为是治疗终末期踝关节炎的首选[7]。踝关节融合术可通过开放、关节镜等方式完成,其疗效与融合位置、软组织处理及固定方式密切相关[8] [9]。因此,本文围绕踝关节融合术治疗终末期踝关节炎的研究进展,重点综述不同手术方式、固定与加压策略,旨在为临床术式选择与治疗决策提供参考。

2. 踝关节融合术的手术方式

2.1. 开放踝关节融合术

开放踝关节融合术是治疗终末期踝关节炎应用最广泛的手术方式,其特点在于手术视野暴露充分,便于关节面处理及畸形矫正。目前开放踝关节融合术的常用入路主要包括前路及侧路等[10]。临床常见的开放融合术式包括踝关节前路胫骨滑槽植骨和经腓骨踝关节融合术等经典方法,可获得较高的融合成功率[11] [12]。

2.1.1. 前侧入路的踝关节融合术

前侧入路踝关节融合术是踝关节融合术中关节面显露较为充分的入路方式,可在直视下暴露胫骨远端、腓骨远端及距骨穹隆关节面,便于进行关节面处理及融合操作。手术通常以前踝区纵行切口进入,在分离过程中需注意神经及血管的保护,以减少医源性损伤风险[13]。在此前方入路基础上,胫骨开槽联合滑行骨块植骨是最常用术式,通过胫骨骨块下移可在一定程度上实现加压固定,并联合胫骨或髌骨植

骨以增加植骨接触面积,从而提高融合率。由于踝关节融合术可能加速邻近关节退变,有学者认为该术式更适用于术后活动需求较低、不从事重体力劳动的患者,术前应充分评估邻近关节状况及术后并发症[14][15]。

2.1.2. 外侧入路的踝关节融合术

外侧入路是踝关节融合术中常用的开放入路之一,通常沿腓骨远端作纵行切口进入,通过腓骨截断可充分暴露踝关节间隙。术中截取的腓骨远端骨块可作为植骨材料填充于踝关节间隙,随后行内固定完成融合操作[1]。由于外踝为清晰的体表骨性标志,该入路在外踝骨折合并踝关节融合及常规踝关节融合术中应用广泛。手术过程中需注意保护外踝的小隐静脉及腓肠神经,避免因神经损伤导致足外侧缘麻木或神经性疼痛等并发症[13]。

在外侧入路基础上,腓骨离断联合腓骨块植骨是一种常用改良术式,有研究报道,经外侧入路行腓骨离断加植骨融合术的患者随访融合效果良好[16]。与前方入路相比,经外侧入路可降低前方血管和神经损伤风险,并减少切口感染及皮肤坏死的发生[17];同时,该入路并未触及前方解剖结构,为后续可能实施的踝关节置换术保留条件[18]。

2.1.3. 其他开放入路的踝关节融合术

临床上可根据病变特点选择其他融合术式,其中环锯法踝关节融合术及后侧入路应用较为典型。环锯法踝关节融合术最早用于踝关节可维持于功能位、且无固定性畸形的患者,通过环钻完成关节面截骨并实现融合,临床疗效较为稳定[19]。随后有学者经外踝入路采用关节内环锯法,在减少对踝关节正常解剖结构破坏的同时,提高了融合的稳定性和准确性[20]。

后侧入路踝关节融合术经跟腱旁纵行切口进入,可直接显露踝关节后方结构。该入路更适用于既往多次手术或踝关节前外侧软组织条件较差的患者,因其后方血运条件良好,有利于术后切口愈合[21][22]。对于合并马蹄足畸形的患者或同时行胫距关节及距下关节融合时,后侧入路可提供较为理想的手术视野,便于完成联合融合操作[23]。

2.2. 关节镜下踝关节融合术

关节镜下踝关节融合术是在传统开放踝关节融合术基础上发展起来的一种微创手术方式,近年来因软组织损伤小、住院时间短等优势逐渐受到关注[24][25]。该术式主要适用于踝关节无明显畸形的患者,可在关节镜直视下完成关节面处理及融合操作[24][25]。已有研究表明,在手术时间、并发症发生率及融合成功率等方面,关节镜下踝关节融合术与开放踝关节融合术差异不明显[24][26]。

2.2.1. 关节镜下踝关节融合术的技术特点

关节镜下踝关节融合术可最大程度减少对骨膜及周围软组织的剥离,从而降低术中出血量并减轻软组织损伤[27]。相较传统开放手术,关节镜下融合具有术后疼痛轻、住院时间短及早期恢复快等优势,尤其适用于皮肤软组织条件较差或合并出血性疾病的患者[28]-[30]。

临床研究显示,关节镜下踝关节融合术在融合时间及融合率方面具有良好表现。Glick 等报道行关节镜下踝关节融合术的患者中,骨性融合率可达 97%,且融合时间较短[31];Ferkel 等的随访结果显示,该术式可获得较高的融合率,并发症发生率较低[32]。此外,部分研究认为,关节镜直视下操作有助于减轻术区炎症反应并降低感染风险,同时可获得可靠的稳定性[33]。

2.2.2. 关节镜下踝关节融合术的适应证与局限性

一般认为,关节镜下踝关节融合术更适用于踝关节畸形较轻、骨缺损不明显且无神经源性关节病的终末期踝关节炎患者[34]。关于踝关节内外翻畸形是否构成该术式禁忌证,目前尚无统一结论。传统观点

认为内外翻畸形 $\geq 15^\circ$ 为禁忌证[32] [35]，但部分研究显示，在严格病例选择及经验丰富术者操作下，畸形超过 15° 的患者亦可获得与开放手术相当的融合效果[36]-[38]。对于明显胫骨远端骨性畸形、严重骨缺损、活动性感染及骨量不足的患者，关节镜仍存在明显局限，应谨慎选择[39]。

2.3. 开放与关节镜踝关节融合术的比较与术式选择

关节镜下踝关节融合术因微创优势，对局部血供及软组织影响较小，在疼痛缓解、功能改善及住院时间方面具有一定优势[33] [40]。然而，在再手术风险及长期疗效方面，不同研究结果不一致，有研究提示关节镜辅助融合术在部分患者中再次手术发生率较高[41]。同时，该术式操作复杂、学习曲线较长，术者经验差异可能对手术结果产生影响[42]。

因此，开放与关节镜下踝关节融合术各具优势与局限，临床术式选择应综合考虑踝关节畸形程度、骨缺损情况、软组织条件及术者经验，遵循个体化治疗原则，以获得最佳临床疗效。

3. 踝关节融合术的固定与加压方式

坚强的固定与融合面紧密的骨性接触被认为是踝关节融合成功的两大关键因素[43]。理想的固定方式应使内固定应力在融合区域内相对均匀分布，以避免局部应力集中导致内固定疲劳[44] [45]。研究表明，适度的融合面加压及在稳定前提下存在的微动，有助于刺激骨痂形成并促进骨重建过程[46]。因此，合理选择固定方式在踝关节融合术中具有重要意义。

3.1. 外固定方式

在软组织条件差、严重骨缺损、活动性感染、神经病变性关节病以及初次融合失败需翻修的复杂病例中，外固定具有不可替代的优势[1] [47]。研究表明，在合并感染、骨质破坏及畸形明显的高危人群中，外固定可在避免内植物相关感染的同时提供持续稳定的加压环境[47] [48]。

目前临床应用最广泛的外固定方式为 Ilizarov 环形外固定支架。该系统虽然操作复杂、学习曲线较长，但适应证广泛，可实现多平面稳定固定，尤其适用于骨缺损、感染及 Charcot 关节等复杂情况[49] [50]。多项研究报道，Ilizarov 外固定用于踝关节融合在骨缺损、感染或翻修病例中可获得较高的融合率，并在缓解疼痛和改善功能方面取得较为满意的临床效果[23] [51] [52]。

除 Ilizarov 外固定外，临床上还应用过 Hoffmann 外固定架、Hybrid 外固定架、Calandruccio 三角形加压器及 Taylor 立体支架等多种形式，其共同特点在于通过外固定实现稳定支撑与局部加压，适用于内固定受限的复杂踝关节病变[53] [54]。然而，外固定方式也存在明显不足，如针道感染发生率较高、术后护理困难、患者舒适性较差及需长期佩戴支架等问题，这在一定程度上限制了其常规应用[55]。

3.2. 内固定方式

3.2.1. 螺钉固定

随着内固定技术的发展，加压螺钉已成为踝关节融合术中最常用的固定方式之一。其优势在于切口小、对软组织剥离少、同时提供稳定有效加压，整体融合效果较为可靠。然而，由于距骨体积有限，螺钉的数量、直径、长度及置入方向仍存在一定争议[56]。

多项生物力学及临床研究表明，在传统双螺钉固定基础上增加第 3 枚螺钉，可显著降低胫距融合界面的微动，提高抗扭转及抗弯曲能力，从而增强整体初始稳定性[13] [57] [58]。有限元分析显示，第 3 枚螺钉由前方置入较后方置入可获得更优的应力分布特性[13] [59]。尽管如此，也有研究报道，合理置入的双螺钉同样能够获得较高的融合率，提示螺钉数量并非唯一决定因素，其空间构型及加压方式同样重要[13] [57]-[59]。

在具体术式方面,推荐采用交叉或多方向加压螺钉固定,以充分利用有限的距骨空间并增强融合界面的稳定性[60]。部分研究提出,在保留腓骨的前外侧入路下,经腓骨横行置入螺钉可作为外侧支撑,有助于提高整体固定强度并改善生物力学环境[60][61]。临床随访结果显示,加压螺钉内固定踝关节融合术的融合率多在90%以上,且术后疼痛及功能评分均较术前明显改善[62]。

3.2.2. 钢板固定

随着内固定器械的发展,钢板逐渐被应用于踝关节融合术中,尤其在骨缺损、严重畸形或对初始稳定性要求较高的病例中显示出一定优势。临床研究表明,采用前方或外侧钢板进行踝关节融合可获得较高的融合率,且多数患者能够实现稳定的骨性愈合[63][64]。钢板固定通过提供多平面支撑,从而为骨性愈合创造更有利的生物力学环境[65]。相关研究认为,锁定钢板在融合稳定性方面优于传统薄刃钢板,尤其适用于伴有骨缺损或严重畸形的踝关节重建病例[67][68]。多项临床随访结果显示,行钢板固定踝关节融合,可获得较高的融合率[68][69]。

然而,钢板固定也存在一定局限性,其术中需较多软组织剥离,对皮肤软组织条件要求较高,还可能增加血管、神经及肌腱损伤的风险[1][70]。因此,钢板内固定更适用于骨缺损明显、畸形较重或需更高初始稳定性的患者,并应在充分评估软组织条件基础上合理选择入路与固定方式。

3.2.3. 髓内钉固定

髓内钉固定通过髓腔中央轴向支撑,可有效分散负荷,为踝关节融合提供较为稳定的力学环境,具有固定牢靠及允许早期负重等优点[70][71]。临床研究显示,逆行带锁髓内钉在复杂踝关节病变中可获得较高的融合率,并在降低骨不连率方面具有优势[47][72][73]。

目前,髓内钉固定多用于严重踝及后足畸形、夏科氏关节病、类风湿性踝关节炎、距骨坏死及融合失败翻修等病例。随访显示,该术式在上述人群中骨性融合率较高,且可有效缓解疼痛、改善功能[74][75]。

然而,髓内钉固定也有局限,该术式需牺牲胫距及距下关节活动度;对严重感染、广泛骨缺损,其加压能力不及外固定支架,应用受限[76]。此外,高度复杂病例中不愈合及并发症风险仍需重视,须严格掌握适应证[77]。因此,其更适用于后足稳定性要求高、需早期负重的患者,应在充分评估邻近关节功能的基础上慎重选择[23]。

3.2.4. 联合固定

由于部分踝关节病变程度较重且个体差异明显,单一固定方式在复杂病例中难以同时满足需求,多术式联合固定因此被应用于踝关节融合术。研究表明,联合不同固定方式可增强初始稳定性,从而提高融合成功率[78]。

目前常见的联合固定方式包括钢板联合加压螺钉、髓内钉联合外固定支架以及螺钉联合环形外固定架等。相关研究显示,在严重畸形、感染等患者中,联合固定可获得较为满意的融合效果,但其手术操作相对复杂,现有证据多来源于小样本研究,长期疗效仍需进一步验证[79][80]。

4. 结语

终末期踝关节炎常伴持续疼痛与显著功能障碍,严重影响患者的生活质量。踝关节融合术通过消除病变关节活动,可有效缓解疼痛并改善功能,是重要治疗手段;随着技术进步,其入路、术式与固定策略不断优化,适应证更趋精细化与个体化。开放融合术因暴露充分、关节面处理与畸形矫正优势仍为常用方案;关节镜下融合术以微创和软组织保护见长,但对畸形、骨缺损程度及术者经验要求更高。获得骨性融合的关键在于可靠的固定稳定性与合理加压:螺钉、钢板、髓内钉等各有适用场景,外固定与联合固定在严重骨缺损、感染或翻修中具有补救价值。临床应综合解剖条件、软组织状态、功能需求与手

术风险, 制定个体化术式及固定加压方案。

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作者声明无利益冲突。

伦理批准

本研究为综述/文献回顾, 不涉及人体或动物实验, 无需伦理批准。

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