

老年膝部复发性软组织肉瘤术后缺损并关节不稳定的修复方法

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摘要 目的:探讨老年膝部复发性软组织肉瘤扩大切除术后膝周软组织缺损并关节不稳定的修复方法和疗效。方法:选择四川省肿瘤医院骨科2009年3月至2014年3月6例符合保肢条件和多次复发的膝周软组织肉瘤老年患者进行有效的术前化疗后,行包括内侧或外侧关节囊壁和侧副韧带在内的扩大切除术,对所形成膝周软组织缺损并关节不稳定,采用Ethibond 5号线重建侧副韧带和(或)部分关节囊壁及联合小腿复合宽蒂筋膜皮瓣或腓肠肌内侧头肌皮瓣修复软组织缺损;对术前、术后即刻及随访6个月时膝关节最大屈曲角度进行观察和统计学检验。结果:获得术中关节即刻稳定和完整覆盖软组织缺损;术前、术后即刻、术后6个月膝关节的最大屈曲角度分别为:(115.0±7.8)°、(101.7±9.3)°、(104.8±10.2)°,其中术前和术后即刻有显著性差异($t=2.68, P<0.05$),术后即刻和术后6个月差异无统计学意义($t=0.55, P>0.05$)。结论:简单、快速、可靠的膝关节稳定性重建和软组织缺损修复对老年膝部复发性软组织肉瘤患者是适用的。

关键词 老年 复发性 软组织肉瘤 缺损 不稳定 修复 重建

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Repair method of postoperative defect and joint instability in elderly patients with recurrent soft tissue sarcoma around the knee

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Abstract Objective: To evaluate the repair method and its curative effects on defects and joint instability in elderly patients with recurrent soft tissue sarcoma around the knee after wide excision. **Methods:** Our study included 6 elderly patients with limb salvage and effective preoperative chemotherapy. These patients underwent extended resections, including internal or lateral articular capsule and collateral ligament excisions. Owing to polyepitetic soft-tissue sarcoma around the knee, formed soft-tissue defects, and joint instability, collateral ligament and/or partial articular capsule was reconstructed using #5 Ethibond sutures. Simultaneously, soft-tissue defects around the knee were repaired by composite-wide pedicled fasciocutaneous flaps or medial head of gastrocnemius muscle flaps of the leg. The maximum flexion angles of the knee (MFKs) were observed and statistically tested before and during surgery, with a follow-up period of 6 months. **Results:** The immediate stability of the joints and complete coverage of the soft tissue defects were achieved during the surgery. The MFKs during preoperative treatment, intraoperative treatment, and six-month follow-up were 115.0° ± 7.8°, 101.7° ± 9.3°, and 104.8° ± 10.2°, respectively, with significant differences between the preoperative and intraoperative MFKs ($t=2.68, P<0.05$). By contrast, no difference existed between the intraoperative and six-month follow-up MFKs ($t=0.55, P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** This repair method can be applied to elderly patients with polyepitetic soft tissue sarcoma around the knee by using simple, fast, and reliable surgical techniques for the reconstruction, stability, and repair of soft tissue defects in the knee joint.

Keywords: elderly, recurrent, soft tissue sarcoma, defect, instability, repair, reconstruction

老年膝部及周围复发性软组织肉瘤多次复发和扩大切除术后因不同程度关节囊、膝周韧带缺失而形成膝关节不稳定和软组织缺损,须重建膝关节部分韧带和利用下肢血供稳定的不同带蒂组织瓣覆盖软组织缺损达到即刻修复的目标。本研究对2009年3月至2014年3月间在四川省肿瘤医院骨科治疗的6例患者资料,进行回顾性分析总结如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

6例中,男4例,女2例;年龄63~88岁,平均73岁。膝部及周围软组织肉瘤:内侧2例、外侧4例;低度恶性纤维黏液样肉瘤1例,隆突性皮纤维肉瘤伴未分化肉瘤1例,伴纤维肉瘤1例,纤维肉瘤1例和黏液纤维肉瘤1例,滑膜肉瘤1例。AJCC分期^[1]:多次复发后由Ⅱ期进展至Ⅲ期(T_{2b}N₀M₀G₃)5例;低度恶性纤维黏液样肉瘤初为ⅠB期(T_{2b}N₀M₀G₁)1例,3次局部复发和侵袭范围增宽、加深,肉瘤化、黏液化和血管扩张程度等侵袭性特征复发加重,考虑其高于G₁期,手

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术切除肺部有可疑小结,参考“国际癌症研究机构(IARC)”的“世界卫生组织癌症分类及诊断标准系列2002版”分期,为G₃期,进展为Ⅲ期。

1.1.1 入选条件 1)病理确诊且已复发和手术2次以上;2)术前内科规范治疗后收缩压控制在120~140 mmHg、血糖 \leq 10 mmol/L和ASA分级Ⅱ~Ⅲ级,考虑手术,ASAⅢ级伴肺功能中度损害者术后继续呼吸机治疗2~3天和抗生素控制肺部感染1~2周恢复正常;3)术前化疗2个周期能控制肿瘤稳定或减小。化疗方案:表阿霉素+异环磷酰胺为主,效果:肿块减小或稳定,周围软组织水肿消退及变柔软松弛,疼痛减轻和关节活动度增加,复查MRI示肿瘤血管减少及瘤内散在或片状T2WI高信号区域增多和DWI值变化^[2-3];4)术前MRI显示:供区的皮瓣或肌皮瓣内无肿瘤且结合术前血管彩超排除滋养血管存在缺血性病变,骨组织未受侵且有完整的骨膜、关节囊壁连同侧副韧带须整块切除和能满足en bloc的整块切除理念。

1.1.2 观察指标 观察术中是否存在膝关节内外翻、脱位及度数,术前、术后即刻及随访6个月时膝关节最大屈曲角度(maximum flexion angle of knee, MFKs)及术后感觉的变化。

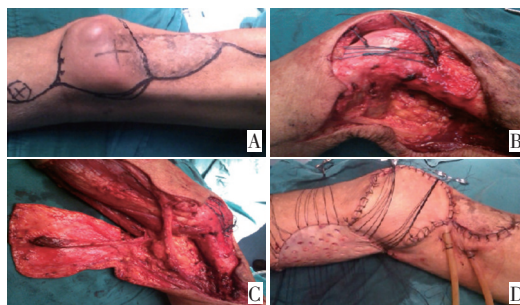
1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术切除范围 主要根据化疗前增强MRI确定肿瘤整块切除范围:水肿带和肿瘤最大边界外3 cm,完整切除内或外侧关节囊壁和胫或腓侧副韧带、内侧鹅足或外侧髂胫束及股二头肌止点;MRI显示自肿瘤的引流静脉网及汇入血管如大隐静脉一并切除,向大腿近心侧皮肤软组织切除范围达到5cm;对于多次复发的膝周软组织肉瘤,肿瘤周围有明显的扩张微血管和小血管,考虑到血液引流的趋势和优势区域,肿瘤易发生微小转移瘤的概率较高,特别是有大隐静脉经过区域的软组织内出现微小转移瘤可能性较高,及结合术前MRI对周围软组织的描述性检查,决定安全的切缘和边界;化疗后复查MRI显示增加的病变按上述要求整块切除。根据前述条件行整块病变切除后形成膝部及周围软组织缺损12 cm \times 19 cm~14 cm \times 24 cm,切除内或外侧关节囊壁和侧副韧带后在膝0°~120°范围内出现外翻或内翻15°~20°及部分脱位。2例外侧病变者伴有滑膜增厚、糜烂和游离物形成,同时行部分滑膜切除和游离物清除术。

1.2.2 重建侧副韧带 在股骨髁上、胫腓骨端相应位置打孔和使用Ethibond 5号线^[4-5]多股“8”字或编织状缝合重建内、外侧侧副韧带和部分关节囊:1)内侧:只须重建胫侧副韧带,即可获得屈伸过程的稳定性,无须重建关节囊壁缺损;2)外侧:须在屈膝90°~

100°范围内先重建关节囊前外侧壁,然后在伸膝约0°~5°范围内重建腓侧副韧带。重建上述结构后,术中即刻恢复膝关节稳定性:无内、外翻成角和无脱位。

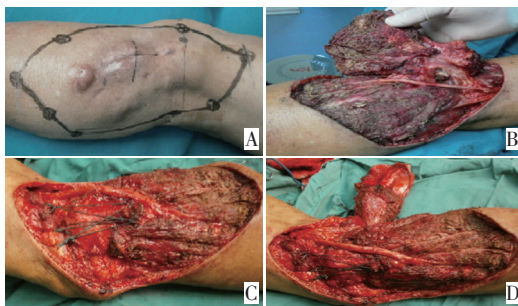
1.2.3 组织瓣修复软组织缺损 1)复合宽蒂筋膜皮瓣:采用保留近端皮肤皮下组织并顺行腓肠神经-小隐静脉营养血管^[6]形成的小腿后复合宽蒂筋膜皮瓣修复2例外侧膝部缺损;2)4例腓肠肌内侧头肌皮瓣^[7]修复膝部内、外侧缺损各2例,制作皮瓣长度和面积适度大于肌瓣;3)供区和其余缺损区域取同侧下腹部或股部中厚皮片覆盖(图1、2)。



A. preoperative; B. the fibular collateral ligament and anterolateral wall of articular capsule had been reconstructed by the #5 Ethibond sutures; C. composite-wide-pedicled-fasciocutaneous flap; D. final repair

图1 Ethibond 5号线重建关节囊前外侧壁和腓侧副韧带,小腿后顺行腓肠神经-小隐静脉营养血管形成的“U型”复合宽蒂筋膜皮瓣移位修复外侧膝部缺损。

Figure 1 The fibular collateral ligament and anterolateral wall of the articular capsule were reconstructed using #5 Ethibond sutures. Soft tissue defects around the knee were repaired by composite-wide pedicled fasciocutaneous flaps



A. preoperative; B. protection peroneal nerve; C. the fibular collateral ligament had been reconstructed by the #5 Ethibond sutures; D. medial head of gastrocnemius muscle flap

图2 Ethibond 5号线重建腓侧副韧带和腓肠肌内侧头肌皮瓣修复外侧膝部缺损

Figure 2 The fibular collateral ligament was reconstructed using #5 Ethibond sutures. Soft-tissue defects around the knee were repaired using the medial head of the gastrocnemius muscle flaps of the leg

1.3 统计学分析

使用SPSS 13.0统计软件分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 结果和随访

4例腓肠肌内侧头肌皮瓣完全成活;2例复合宽蒂筋膜皮瓣均成活,皮瓣远端距切缘1cm范围内出现表皮坏死、溃疡、未出现伤口裂开;供区皮片成活70%~90%,经换药在术后1~2个月新生皮肤覆盖。随访6~60个月,平均随访22.3个月,2例完成术后化疗2~3个周期;术区均无肿瘤复发,2例肺、1例脑转

移带瘤生存,无死亡病例。

6例患者术前、术后即刻和术后6个月随访MFKs值见表1。术后随访及康复过程中MFKs值增加不明显;术后膝部能伸直达0°,未出现内、外翻成角和脱位,5例可使用座式马桶。采用改良Larson膝关节韧带损伤评分^[8]:术后6个月(86.7±6.1)分,主观评价满意。

表1 6例老年膝周复发性软组织肉瘤膝关节最大屈曲角度(MFKs)

Table 1 Maximum flexion angle of the knee (MFKs) in 6 patients

Preoperative	Postoperative immediately	6 months in follow-up	Larson score	
			1 month in follow-up	6 months in follow-up
115.0°±7.8°	(101.7±9.3)°	(104.8±10.2)°	(81.7±6.8)分	(86.7±6.1)分
	<i>t</i> =2.68, <i>P</i> <0.05*	<i>t</i> =0.55, <i>P</i> >0.05**	<i>t</i> =1.34, <i>P</i> >0.05***	

Comparison:*postoperative immediately to preoperative,**postoperative immediately to 6 months in follow-up,***1 month in follow-up to 6 months

3 讨论

老年膝部及周围软组织肉瘤多次复发后分期较晚,如合并长期的高血压病和糖尿病、心肺功能降低,可耐受复杂的韧带重建和软组织缺损修复手术的能力降低;于是就考虑选择一种简单快速的修复重建方法,既达到保肢的目标又不增加手术时间和费用,本研究采用Ethibood 5号线重建侧副韧带、部分关节囊及联合小腿后复合宽蒂筋膜皮瓣或腓肠肌内侧头肌皮瓣修复膝关节不稳定和软组织缺损对该型老年恶性肿瘤患者是适用的。该术中的复合宽蒂筋膜皮瓣采用保留大腿后下侧皮肤皮下组织血管网并小腿后顺行腓肠神经-小隐静脉营养血管形成的“U型”复合宽蒂筋膜皮瓣移位修复外侧膝部缺损。考虑到患者为老年,有多年高血压病和糖尿病史、存在潜在的小微血管病变,在制作皮瓣时更多地保存皮下组织的血管网和腓肠神经-小隐静脉营养血管的“双重血供”,提高了组织瓣成活机会;腓肠肌内侧头肌皮瓣血供稳定,是修复膝周软组织缺损的理想材料,术前须经MRI或血管彩超证实其滋养血管良好。在股骨髁上、胫腓骨端相应位置打孔和使用Ethibood 5号线多股“8”字或编织状缝合重建内或外侧副韧带和部分关节囊的方法近似获得了膝关节的静态和动态稳定性。从术后随访的效果来看,膝关节屈伸范围接近正常,能满足基本日常生活需要,未出现内或外翻成角和脱位,Larson膝关节韧带损伤评分优良^[8],对于活动量不大的老年恶性肿瘤患者是一种适当的治疗措施。缺点:按本术式重建的韧带,术后即刻最大屈曲角度较术前减小并有显著性差异,术后随访及康复过程中角度增加不明显,主要原因是Ethibood 5#线延展性不足^[4-5]和本术式的缺陷无法完全满足人体韧带的全部特征,这需要进一步改造Ethibood 5号线的物理结构、机械性能和手术方法,使

其更符合膝关节稳定性和增加膝屈曲角度的要求。

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