

新进展综述

冷冻疗法在全膝关节置换术后患者中的应用研究进展

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[摘要] 全膝关节置换术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)主要应用于膝关节骨性关节炎、类风湿性关节炎等终末期膝关节炎,可恢复下肢力线,重建膝关节功能。但是,TKA 术后存在引流量增多、隐性失血量增加、疼痛、肿胀、关节僵硬等问题。冷冻疗法(简称冷疗)是指体外冰水持续作用于皮肤表面,通过热传导使肌肉组织及关节腔内温度降低,进而刺激交感神经,引起血管反应性收缩。TKA 患者术后给予冷疗可缓解疼痛、减少出血量、减轻肿胀、促进膝关节功能康复等。目前临床对冷疗的时间、温度、频率等具体实施细节仍未明确。长时间冷疗或温度过低冷疗可导致皮肤冻伤、神经麻痹、伤口感染等并发症的发生,低温度亦有可能降低患者的舒适感,引发睡眠质量差等问题。该文就冷疗在 TKA 后患者中的应用研究进展作一综述。

[关键词] 终末期膝关节炎；全膝关节置换术；冷冻疗法；术后疼痛；术后出血；膝关节功能

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Research progress of cryotherapy in patients with total knee arthroplasty SHI Wei-fa, WANG Cheng-long, HUANG Xiao, et al. Department of Orthopedics, the People's Hospital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Nanning 530021, China

[Abstract] Total knee arthroplasty(TKA) is mainly used in knee osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis and other end-stage knee arthritis, which can restore the lower limb alignment and reconstruct the knee joint function. However, some problems that may occur after TKA include increasing drainage fluid and the hidden recessive blood loss, pain, swelling and ankylosis. Cryotherapy refers to using ice on the skin surface in vitro, which makes temperature of the muscle tissues and articular reduce because of conduction of heat, and then stimulates the sympathetic nerve and produces vasoconstriction. Cryotherapy can relieve pain, reduce bleeding and swelling, and promote joint function rehabilitation in TKA patients. So far, it is not clear what the proper treatment time, temperature and frequency of cryotherapy are. Some complications like skin frostbite, paralysis and wound infection may occur if the cryotherapy is performed for a long time or at a low temperature. Low temperatures may also reduce the patients' comfort and cause poor quality of sleep. The research progress of cryotherapy in patients with TKA is reviewed in this paper.

[Key words] Final stage arthritis；Total knee arthroplasty(TKA)；Cryotherapy；Postoperative pain；Postoperative bleeding；Knee function

全膝关节置换术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)主要应用于膝关节骨性关节炎、类风湿性关节炎等终末期膝关节炎,可恢复下肢力线,重建膝关节功能^[1]。但是,TKA 术后存在引流量增多、隐性失血量增加、疼痛、肿胀、关节僵硬等问题^[2~4]。冷冻疗

法(简称冷疗)是指体外冰水持续作用于皮肤表面,通过热传导使肌肉组织及关节腔内温度降低,进而刺激交感神经,引起血管反应性收缩,减缓神经递质传导^[5~7]。TKA 术后行冷疗可以缓解疼痛、减少渗血量,促进膝关节功能恢复^[8,9]。本文就冷疗对 TKA

后患者的应用研究进展进行综述。

1 冷疗在 TKA 术后患者中的应用效果

目前常用的冷疗方式有碎冰、冰袋、冷冻敷料和连续加压冷疗等,其中连续加压冷疗效果最佳。临床实践发现,冷疗可减轻 TKA 患者术后疼痛、减少渗血、减轻患肢肿胀、减少止痛药剂量、增加术后膝关节屈曲角度和促进功能康复等。

1.1 减轻疼痛 TKA 术后疼痛剧烈、顽固,临床多采用阿片类药物镇痛。阿片类药物作用于中枢神经系统,可导致恶心、呕吐、呼吸抑制等不良反应。冷疗通过减缓下肢感觉神经传导速度,提高痛阈,增加疼痛耐受能力,减轻疼痛程度。有研究^[10]报道,当皮肤温度降低至 10 ℃时,其神经传导速度减少 32.80%,疼痛减少 20.00%。Ohkoshi 等^[11]报道,冷疗可以减少 A 类神经纤维和 C 类神经纤维的传导神经递质,抑制疼痛生理电活动信号的产生与发送。Markert^[12]对冷疗缓解 TKA 术后患者疼痛效果的荟萃分析(纳入 11 项研究,729 例患者)指出,60.00% 的患者认为冷疗总体上可以缓解疼痛,但术后第 1 天冷疗对于疼痛的缓解效果不明显。Ni 等^[13]研究发现,冷疗对 TKA 患者术后第 2 天的疼痛缓解效果最好,对于术后第 1 天及第 3 天的疼痛减轻作用有限。Mumith 等^[14]对 TKA 患者术后给予 Cryocuff 新型冷疗系统进行冷疗,结果显示术后第 1 天的疼痛缓解作用较大,且该系统不限制膝关节屈曲,冰水可以得到循环利用。大多数临床研究表明冷疗可以减缓疼痛,但仍有部分研究认为冷疗对疼痛无明显改善。Thienpont^[15]分别在 TKA 患者术后第 2 天、被动活动开始后第 2 天、下地行走后第 2 天三个时间点评估疼痛程度,结果显示冷疗组与未用冷疗组在止痛药吗啡的使用剂量上的差异无统计学意义,提示冷疗对 TKA 患者术后无明显止痛作用。出现该结果的原因可能与冷疗时间及温度有关。当然冷疗不能完全替代术后止痛药的使用,尚需进行大样本、多中心试验的后续研究,以进一步明确冷疗在止痛方面的作用。

1.2 止血 TKA 术后患者在开放止血带后下肢重新充血,导致骨面渗血、毛细血管重新开放、肌肉组织间隙渗血,这是 TKA 术后出血的主要原因。冷疗对 TKA 术后效果明显的原因,主要是术后 48 h 内应用,可通过冷刺激使血管收缩^[16]、血流减慢,促进血小板聚集形成生理性血栓,进而减少术后出血。有文献^[17,18]报道,TKA 后出血主要集中在术后 12 h 内,冷疗可使 TKA 术后患者出血率降低 37.00%^[19]。

评估患者实际总失血量,需要计算隐性失血量,临床常用术前与术后血红蛋白的差值代表隐性失血量。Desteli 等^[20]研究发现,手术当天及术后 48 h 内给予冷疗,可明显减少 TKA 术后患者的术前与术后血红蛋白的差值,并减少术后的引流量。一项有关冷疗作用的荟萃分析^[13]指出,冷疗对 TKA 术后出血的止血效果明显,可显著抑制血液丢失。但是,最近的一项研究^[21]认为术后使用冷疗对减少出血量无明显效果,该研究分别于 TKA 术后 6 h 连续使用冷疗,结果显示给予冷疗者和未给予冷疗者的术前及术后血红蛋白差值的比较差异均无统计学意义。上述结果产生的原因可能与患者术后 6 h 才使用冷疗有关。TKA 术后 6 h 内的出血量约占总出血量的 53.00%,术后 6 h 内应用冷疗的止血效果更明显^[17]。冷疗通过收缩血管,使组织液渗出减少,减少早期肿胀,达到消肿的目的^[22]。新型的冷疗机器增加对肌肉组织循环加压作用^[23],促进血液流动,增强消肿作用。虽然冷疗可以减少关节置换术后毛细血管继续出血,但不适用于血友病患者。Forsyth 等^[24]认为,血友病患者凝血系统存在缺陷,如果长时间使用冷疗可使其凝血功能减弱甚至丧失,导致出血。Tilak 等^[25]同样不推荐冷疗应用于血友病患者,当冷疗温度低于 15 ℃时,停止冷疗可引起血管自动性复温,使血友病患者血管出血时间延长,凝血因子活性减弱,导致增加出血。

1.3 早期恢复膝关节主动屈曲活动角度 TKA 术后患者膝关节主动屈曲活动角度的恢复与很多因素有关,如膝关节疼痛和肿胀等。一项前瞻性研究^[8]结果显示,TKA 术后给予冷疗的患者术后第 1 天膝关节活动度增加 20.38°、术后第 2 天增加 16.25°,未给予冷疗组者术后第 1、2 天分别增加 12.34°、8.88°,冷疗组显著高于未冷疗组。De Nardi 等^[26]认为,冷疗可增加膝关节活动度主要与其减少患者主观疼痛感有关。此外,冷疗可以增加本体感觉触发,增加肌肉的拉伸。Thienpont^[15]报道冷疗对 TKA 术后早期膝关节活动度无明显影响,但对于术后 6 周膝关节主动屈曲活动度恢复效果明显。但亦有研究^[27]认为,冷疗对于 TKA 患者术后 6 周关节屈曲活动度的恢复无明显影响。上述研究结果有差异的原因可能是关节活动角度的恢复受多种因素共同作用。

1.4 减轻或解除股四头肌抑制 关节源性肌肉抑制(AMI)是指膝关节肿胀或膝关节结构损伤后同侧股四头肌的自然保护性反应,表现为股四头肌无力或萎缩^[28]。TKA 患者术后常发生 AMI,导致股四头

肌肌力下降或萎缩,使早期活动锻炼受限。严重的AMI对TKA术后患者股四头肌强化有明显抑制作用,影响康复进程。冷疗可减轻或解除股四头肌抑制^[29],其作用机制可能与冷疗降低关节内周围神经受体敏感性和神经传导速度,进而反馈性减低脊髓对股四头肌的抑制作用有关^[30]。Rice等^[30]研究结果显示,TKA术后患者给予冷疗20 min后,其股四头肌峰力矩、肌纤维传导速度(MFCV)明显上升,未进行冷疗的对照组其股四头肌峰力矩、MFCV、肌内侧肌肌电图的平方根(RMS)明显下降,表明冷疗可以明显提升股四头肌力量,减少AMI发生。Yurtkuran和Kocagil^[31]将冷疗应用于慢性膝骨性关节炎患者,每周治疗1次,治疗2周后发现冷疗组患者股四头肌肌力增加22.00%,未给予冷疗的对照组患者肌力仅增加7.00%。Siqueira等^[32]报道,冷疗可抑制损伤肌肉发生氧化应激反应,降低超氧化酶活性,抑制炎症介质释放,减少炎症反应发生,进而保护肌纤维。

2 冷疗的时间、频率和温度

尽管冷疗效果明确,但目前临床对于冷疗的时间、频率、温度等还没有明确界定。Kullenberg等^[33]对86例TKA术后患者使用装有冰水混合物的袖带进行冷疗,每4 h 更换一次冰水,冷疗60 min/d,连续冷疗3 d,结果显示患者疼痛程度、住院时间等均较未进行冷疗的对照组明显减少,关节活动度明显增加。Kuyucu等^[21]同样使用冰水混合物进行冷疗,但使用时间为术前2 h 及术后每天2 h,连续治疗4 d,仍可得到同样明显的疗效。Bech等^[34]以冰水混合物(12~15 ℃)与冰袋(2~6 ℃)两种不同温度进行冷疗,结果患者术后疼痛、出血量及活动度等未见明显差异。Radkowski等^[35]采用7.20 ℃和23.80 ℃两种不同温度对TKA术后患者进行冷疗,结果显示两组术后康复情况未见明显差异。虽然冷疗的最佳温度及时间尚无定论,但需要指出的是长时间及低温度的冷疗有可能导致神经麻痹及表皮坏死等并发症的发生,低温度亦有可能降低患者的舒适感,引发睡眠质量差等问题。

3 冷疗的并发症

长时间冷疗或温度过低冷疗可导致皮肤冻伤、神经麻痹、伤口感染等。TKA后患者过长时间使用冷疗可引起患侧腓总神经麻痹,继而引起足下垂,神经麻痹康复时间长达1年^[36,37]。Dundon等^[38]报道了2例TKA术后患者因进行冷疗导致髌骨皮肤表面坏死,给予清创后植皮,最终创面愈合。该作者还发现,10 ℃和(或)长时间冷疗者可导致皮肤血流灌

注不足,甚至导致皮肤坏死。Kullenberg等^[33]对86例TKA术后患者使用冷疗,冷疗组有1例因出现软组织感染而退出试验,可能与冷疗导致冻伤有关。

4 结语

综上所述,冷疗可减轻TKA术后患者疼痛,减少出血量,减轻肿胀和促进膝关节功能康复等,但冷疗的最佳时间、温度、频率等仍需进一步明确,以减少患者皮肤冻伤、神经麻痹和伤口感染等并发症的发生。

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