## 坏死及支撑区三维空间分布对腓骨支撑保髋结局的影响

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文题释义:

股骨头坏死:是一种可造成髋关节功能障碍或功能丧失的常见疾病,青壮年为该病的高危人群。

**腓骨支撑保髋手术**:对于早中期股骨头坏死,为延迟或避免行全髋关节置换,而采用的一种保留髋关节手术。通常选择股骨大转子顶点下 方为通道入口,打入坏死区中心,主要目的是重建其应力传递路径,恢复股骨头内部生物力学支撑,从而改善局部坏死区的应力集中。

摘要

**背景**:坏死区分布在保髋治疗中有重要影响,目前探讨股骨头坏死在三维空间分布上的差异对腓骨支撑术的临床结局是否存在影响的研究 较少。

目的:利用CT三维重建探究股骨头坏死区和腓骨支撑区的空间分布与临床结局的关系,为优化腓骨支撑术的适用条件、提高腓骨支撑术的保髋疗效提供一定依据。

方法:以2010年1月至2021年1月收治并符合纳入标准的80例使用腓骨支撑术保髋的股骨头坏死患者为研究对象,至少随访2年。根据临床结局分为2组,保髋成功组55例,保髋失败组25例。根据患者术前和术后CT影像进行三维重建,参照三柱理论,将股骨头划分为外九区、中九区、内九区共27个区域(L1-9,C1-9,M1-9),探究患者股骨头坏死区、腓骨支撑区的空间分布情况及其与临床结局的关系。

结果与结论:①术前股骨头坏死区分布主要集中在股骨头前外侧的L1、L2、L4、L5、C1、C2、C4、C5(外九区和中九区的前中部上中段)区域,术后腓骨支撑区分布主要集中于L5、L6、C5、C6(外九区和中九区的中部中下段)区域;②保髋成功组与保髋失败组在L8(外九区的后部中段)、C3(中九区的前部下段)、C6(中九区的中部下段)、M2(内九区的前部中段)区域的股骨头坏死分布差异有显著性意义(P < 0.05),在L5、L6区域(外九区的中部中下段)的腓骨支撑分布差异有显著性意义(P < 0.05);其中L8区域可作为腓骨支撑术保髋失败的独立预测因素,L8单一因素预测模型曲线下面积为0.698[95%Cl(0.575,0.822)],敏感度为76%,特异性为63.6%;③结果提示,当坏死区涉及L8、C3、C6、M2区域,尤其是L8区域时,腓骨支撑术保髋治疗的失败率可能升高;当腓骨支撑区涉及L5、L6区域时,保髋疗效常不理想。 关键词:股骨头坏死;腓骨;腓骨支撑术;保髋;三维重建

# Effect of three-dimensional spatial distribution of necrotic and support areas on outcomes of fibular support for hip preservation

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## Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** The distribution of the necrotic area plays an important role in hip preservation treatment. At present, there are few studies on whether the difference in the three-dimensional spatial distribution of osteonecrosis of the femoral head affects the clinical outcome of fibular support.

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OBJECTIVE: To explore the relationship between the spatial distribution and clinical outcome at the sites of osteonecrosis of the femoral head and fibular support using CT three-dimensional reconstruction so as to provide a basis for optimizing the applicable conditions of fibular support and improving the hip preservation effect of fibular support.

METHODS: Eighty patients with osteonecrosis of the femoral head who were treated with fibular support for hip preservation from January 2010 to January 2021 were selected as the study subjects according to the inclusion criteria. They were followed up for at least 2 years. According to the clinical outcome. the patients were divided into the successful hip preservation group (n=55) and the failure hip preservation group (n=25). 3D reconstruction was performed according to the preoperative and postoperative CT images of the patients. According to the three-column theory, the femoral head was divided into outer nine areas, middle nine areas and inner nine areas (L1-9, C1-9, and M1-9) to explore the spatial distribution of necrotic area of the femoral head and fibular support area and its relationship with clinical outcome.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: (1) Before operation, the necrotic area of the femoral head was mainly distributed in L1, L2, L4, L5, C1, C2, C4, and C5 (the upper and middle part of the anterior part of the outer ninth area and the middle part of the middle ninth area). After operation, the fibular support area was mainly distributed in L5, L6, C5, and C6 (the middle and lower part of the outer ninth area and the middle and lower part of the middle ninth area). (2) There were significant differences in the distribution of osteonecrosis of the femoral head between the successful hip preservation group and the failure hip preservation group in L8 (the posterior middle part of the outer ninth area), C3 (the anterior lower part of the middle ninth area), C6 (the lower middle part of the middle part of the inner ninth area) and M2 (the anterior middle part of the inner ninth area) (P < 0.05). There was a significant difference in the distribution of fibular support in L5 and L6 (middle and lower part of outer nine) (P < 0.05). Among them, the L8 region could be used as an independent predictor of hip preservation failure in fibular support surgery. The area under the curve of the L8 single factor prediction model was 0.698 [95%CI (0.575, 0.822)]; the sensitivity was 76%, and the specificity was 63.6%. (3) It turns out, when the necrotic area involves L8, C3, C6, and M2, especially L8, the failure of fibular support may increase, and when the fibular support involves L5 and L6, the effect of hip preservation is often not ideal.

Key words: osteonecrosis of femoral head; fibula; fibular support; hip preservation; three-dimensional reconstruction

Funding: National Natural Science Foundation of China (General Program), No. 82074471 (to DB); Jiangsu University Advantage Discipline Construction Engineering Fund Project, No. 035062005001 (to DB)

How to cite this article: YUAN XW, HUANG YX, XI HZ, GUO MB, MAI JB, SUN GQ, LIU X, DU B. Effect of three-dimensional spatial distribution of necrotic and support areas on outcomes of fibular support for hip preservation. Zhongguo Zuzhi Gongcheng Yanjiu. 2024;28(18):2789-2794.

## 0 引言 Introduction

股骨头坏死具有较高的致残率,青壮年为该病的高危 人群<sup>[1-3]</sup>,因此,股骨头坏死不仅严重影响患者的生活质 量,也为社会生产带来沉重负担。对于中青年股骨头坏死 患者进行保髋手术治疗具有较高的临床价值,研究表明合 适的保髋手术可以显著延缓关节置换时间,其至避免关节 置换<sup>[4]</sup>。

腓骨支撑术作为一种常用保髋术式,目前研究认为年 龄小于 40 岁、术前髋关节疼痛少于 12 个月、股骨头塌陷小 于 2 mm、股骨头外侧壁完整的患者常可获得较佳的手术效 果<sup>[5-6]</sup>。股骨头的外侧壁、前外侧壁是主要负重区,其完整 性在保髋决策和预后方面意义重大。关于股骨头坏死分布的 三柱分类,强调了外侧壁存留对维持股骨头不塌陷的重要性, 李子荣等<sup>[7]</sup>根据三柱分类提出中日友好医院分型,现已被广 泛认可并用于股骨头坏死研究<sup>18</sup>。腓骨支撑术的三维有限元 研究表明,腓骨植入后支撑了股骨头软骨下骨质,腓骨分担 了部分应力,使股骨头抗压能力增强,坏死区越靠近外侧柱, 术后应力的改善越不明显,越容易塌陷,修复越困难,外侧 壁的累及程度与腓骨支撑术疗效密切相关<sup>19</sup>。

除了外侧柱与中、内侧柱的应力分布具有显著差异外, 外侧柱内部的应力分布同样具有显著差异<sup>100</sup>。不同患者髋 关节解剖位置以及负重环境不同,可能造成股骨头坏死分布 异质性。临床中,在X射线片上显示相似范围累及外侧柱 的坏死区,在三维空间的分布可能不尽相同,而探讨股骨头 坏死在三维空间分布上的差异对腓骨支撑术的临床结局是否 存在影响的研究还较少。坏死区分布在保髋治疗中有重要影 响<sup>[11-12]</sup>,对股骨头进行更加细致的三维区域划分,有助于明 确股骨头坏死区在外侧、前外侧以及其他区域内的分布差异 对腓骨支撑术保髋成功率的影响。此次研究根据股骨头坏死 腓骨支撑手术病例的 CT 影像,提出一种新的股骨头的三维 区域划分方法;基于该区域划分方法,探究股骨头坏死区及

腓骨支撑区的空间分布规律,并将空间分布与临床预后进行 了关联分析。

## 1 对象和方法 Subjects and methods

1.1 设计 回顾性分析,对纳入病例进行随访,按临床结局 分组。根据患者术前术后 CT 影像进行三维重建,将股骨头 进行三维区域划分,探究股骨头坏死及腓骨支撑的空间分布 与临床结局的关系。

1.2 时间及地点 试验于 2022 年 10 月至 2023 年 4 月在南京 中医药大学附属医院骨伤科完成。

1.3 对象 所使用样本为 2010 年 1 月至 2021 年 1 月在南 京中医药大学附属医院骨伤科确诊为股骨头坏死的病例资 料,均为国际骨循环研究会 (Association Research Circulation Osseous, ARCO) 分期 II 期、III A 期<sup>[13]</sup>,所有患者均接受腓 骨支撑保髋手术治疗,术后均获得随访,至少随访2年。

纳入标准: ①符合成人股骨头坏死诊疗标准专家共识 (2012 年版)的诊断标准,按照ARCO分期标准为II期、IIIA期; ②术前术后 CT 检查资料完整。

排除标准:存在感染、类风湿关节炎、骨关节炎、肿瘤 等疾病累及髋关节,影响坏死区判断的患者。

保髋成功标准: ①髋关节 Harris 评分 > 90 分; ②无痛(疼 痛评分 > 40 分); ③关节活动度满意(屈曲 > 90°,有一定内 外旋及外展活动度); ④ X 射线片示股骨头外形维持,即使 轻度变形但关节面光滑,有等宽的关节间隙,髋臼包容好<sup>[14]</sup>。

共64例80髋符合标准纳入研究,保髋成功55例,失 败 25 例。其中男 51 例 63 髋, 女 13 例 17 髋; 年龄 16-63 岁, 平均 (40.6±12.1) 岁;右髋坏死 19 例,左髋坏死 29 例,双髋 同时坏死16例; 致病因素方面, 激素性38 髋, 特发性24 髋, 酒精性 15 髋, 创伤性 3 髋; 术后随访时间 24-146 个月。

此次研究为回顾性研究,研究方案的实施符合《赫尔辛 基宣言》和南京中医药大学附属医院(江苏省中医院)伦理 委员会对研究的相关伦理要求(批准号: 2023NL-001-01)。 患者对治疗方案均知情同意。

#### 1.4 方法

1.4.1 术前、术后模型构建 将患者术前术后 CT 影像数据以 Dicom 格式保存,导入 Mimics Research 21.0 软件 (Materialise 公司,比利时),对术前股骨头、股骨头坏死区、术后股骨头、 腓骨棒进行三维重建,股骨头坏死组织范围由一名保髋专业 主任医师划定,再经由另一名保髋专业主任医师评定,若二 者意见一致,则采用该范围,若二者意见不一致,则由第三 名经验丰富的保髋专业主任医师进行评定后决策。划定坏死 区域范围的具体方法:通过冠状位、水平位、矢状位 3 个视 窗对股骨头、股骨头坏死区、腓骨棒进行逐层编辑。然后在 系统识别下,获得术前股骨头、股骨头坏死区、术后股骨头、 腓骨棒三维图像。运用 Calculate 3D 和 Smoothing 功能分别 进行重建和光滑处理,最后获得术前股骨头、股骨头坏死区、 术后股骨头、腓骨棒的三维模型,见图 1,2。

1.4.2 区域划分与占区

(1)分区方法: 将三维重建模型导入 3-matic Research 13.0 软件 (Materialise 公司,比利时),股骨头在冠状剖面为 正位。在冠状面投影方向上,沿头颈交界线将股骨头切分为 一个近似球形,随后以冠状面为基准面,头颈交界线为基准 线,做头颈交界线在冠状面上的垂线。随后建立垂直于冠状 面且分别经过上述 2 条线的 2 个平面,使用这 3 个平面对股 骨头进行切割,进一步将股骨头划分为 27 个区域(根据中 日友好分型,可将股骨头分为外、中、内 3 层,再按从前至后、 从上至下的顺序依次命名为L1-9, C1-9, M1-9 区),见图3,4。

(2) 占区判定:按上述分区方法对股骨头、坏死区、腓骨棒进行切割,3-matic Research 13.0软件可自动测量各分区股骨头、坏死区、腓骨棒体积,计算各分区内坏死区、腓骨棒占股骨头体积百分比,设定三维空间内至少一条边线超过1/2为阳性区,占比大于1/8为占区,小于1/8为未占区。

**1.5** 主要观察指标 统计股骨头坏死区、腓骨支撑区的分布, 并分析股骨头坏死区、腓骨支撑区的分布差异与保髋失败是 否具有相关性。

1.6 统计学分析 采用 SPSS Statistics 软件应用程序(版本 25.0, IBM, 美国, 10504)进行统计分析,分类变量资料采 用卡方检验。用 P < 0.05 进行评估,用于表示统计差异性。 将筛选得到的差异组使用 Logistics 回归模型及受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评估与临床结局相关的风险度。文章统计学方法已经南京中医药大学生物统计学专家审核。

## 2 结果 Results

2.1 参与者数量分析 纳入行腓骨支撑术保髋的患者 64 例 80 髋,其中成功组 55 髋,失败组 25 髋,全部进入结果分析, 无脱落。

2.2 试验流程图 见图 5。

Chinese Journal of Tissue Engineering Research www.CTER.com 2.3 基线资料比较 保髋成功组 55 髋,保髋失败组 25 髋, 两组患者的基线资料对比如表1所示,在年龄、性别、部位、 病因方面,两组之间差异均无显著性意义(P>0.05)。

#### 表1 | 两组患者基线资料对比

Table 1 | Comparison of baseline data of patients between two groups

指标	保髋成功组(55髋)	保髋失败组 (25 髋 )	<b>t/</b> x²值	<b>P</b> 值
年龄 ( <b>x</b> ±s, 岁) 男 / 女 (n) 部位 ( 左 / 右, n) 病因 (n) 激素性 特发性 酒精性 心体地	39.0±12.8 43/12 32/23 29 16 9	41.7±8.0 20/5 13/12 9 8 6	0.965 0.034 0.267 3.475	0.338 0.854 0.605 0.310
만1 [/1] [포	1	۷		

2.4 总体分布统计 术前股骨头坏死区分布主要集中在 L1、
L2、L4、L5、C1、C2、C4、C5 区域,见图 6。术后腓骨支撑
区分布主要集中于 L5、L6、C5、C6 区域,见图 7。

2.5 术前坏死区分布差异分析

2.5.1 单因素分析 统计术前坏死区分布按临床结局分组, 采用卡方检验进行分析,结果显示 L8、C3、C6、M2 区域的 分布差异有显著性意义, 见表 2。

表 2   术前坏死区差异组比较	(髋)
Table 2   Comparison of different groups in preoperative necrotic are	a (hip)

术前坏死区	保髋成功组 (55 髋)	保髋失败组 (25 髋)	<b>P</b> 值
L8	20	19	0.001
C3	24	20	0.002
C6	17	18	0.001
M2	22	17	0.020

2.5.2 多因素分析 不同临床结局下,术前L8、C3、C6、 M2 区域坏死分布的差异有显著性意义(P < 0.05),以上述因 素为自变量,临床结局为因变量(赋值:成功组=1,失败 组=2),进行二元多因素Logistic回归分析,结果显示,术前 L8 区域的坏死分布是股骨头坏死患者腓骨支撑术保髋失败的 独立预测因素(P < 0.05),见表3。

表 3 |术前坏死区分布差异预测股骨头坏死患者腓骨支撑保髋失败的二 元多因素 Logistic 回归分析

 Table 3
 Bivariate multivariate logistic regression analysis of preoperative necrotic zone distribution differences in predicting fibular support hip preservation failure in patients with osteonecrosis of the femoral head

术前坏死区	В	标准误差	瓦尔德	自由度	<b>P</b> 值	Exp(B)
L8	1.196	0.599	3.990	1	0.046	3.306
C3	0.617	0.881	0.490	1	0.484	1.853
C6	0.837	0.709	1.392	1	0.238	2.310
M2	0.297	0.699	0.180	1	0.671	1.346

2.5.3 ROC曲线评价预测模型的价值 将L8区域的坏死 分布代入预测模型中并绘制ROC曲线,曲线下面积为 0.698[95%C/(0.575, 0.822)],最佳截断值为0.5,敏感度为 76%,特异性为63.6%,详见图8。

2.6 腓骨支撑区分布差异分析

2.6.1 单因素分析 统计腓骨支撑区分布按临床结局分组, 采用卡方检验进行分析,结果显示 L5、L6 区域的分布差异 有显著性意义 (P<0.05), 见表 4。



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图注: 图 A, B 为股骨头和坏死区通过软件的半自动工具和手动加减法 获得,蓝色区域为股骨头,绿色区域为坏死区;图 C, D 中对象被三维 重建并平滑, C 为股骨头, D 为坏死区

图1 | 术前右侧股骨头和坏死区的三维重建

Figure 1 | Preoperative three-dimensional reconstruction of the right femoral head and necrotic area





图注: 图 A、B 为股骨头和腓骨棒通过软件的半自动工具和手动加减法 获得, 蓝色区域为股骨头, 紫色为腓骨棒; 图 C, D 中对象被三维重建 并平滑, C 为股骨头, D 为腓骨棒

### 图 2 | 术后左侧股骨头和腓骨棒的三维重建

Figure 2 | Three-dimensional reconstruction of the left femoral head and fibular rod after surgery



图注:图A示术前右侧股骨头的3个切割面;B为右侧股骨头前部正侧位;C为右侧股骨头中部正侧位;D为右侧股骨头后部正侧位 图3 | 术前右侧股骨头和坏死区的分区

图 5 小的石炭成月天和小吃区的方区

Figure 3 | Preoperative zoning of the right femoral head and necrotic area



图注:图A示术后左侧股骨头的3个切割面;B为左侧股骨头前部正侧位;C为左侧股骨头中部正侧位;D为左侧股骨头中部正侧位

#### 图 4 | 术后左侧股骨头和腓骨棒的分区

Figure 4 | Postoperative zoning of the left femoral head and fibular rod





图 6 | 术前股骨头坏死区分布

Figure 6 | Distribution of preoperative necrotic area of the femoral head



#### 图 7 | 术后腓骨支撑区分布

Figure 7 | Distribution of fibular support area after surgery



图 8 | L8 区域分布预测模型的 受试者工作特征曲线 Figure 8 | Receiver operating characteristic curve of L8 regional distribution prediction model

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# 表4 | 术后支撑区差异组比较

Table 4 | Comparison of the difference in postoperative support area between groups

腓骨支撑区	保髋成功组 (55 髋 )	保髋失败组 (25 髋)	<b>P</b> 值
L5	38	24	0.008
L6	41	24	0.025

2.6.2 多因素分析 不同临床结局下,术后L5、L6 区域腓骨 支撑分布的差异有显著性意义(P < 0.05),以上述因素为自变 量、临床结局为因变量(赋值:成功组=1,失败组=2)进行 二元多因素 Logistic 回归分析,结果显示,术后L5、L6 区域 腓骨支撑分布不是股骨头坏死患者腓骨支撑术保髋失败的独 立预测因素(P > 0.05),见表5。

表 5 | 腓骨支撑区分布差异预测股骨头坏死患者腓骨支撑保髋失败的二 元多因素 Logistic 回归分析

 Table 5
 Bivariate multivariate logistic regression analysis of the difference of fibular support area distribution in predicting hip preservation failure in patients with osteonecrosis of femoral head

腓骨支撑区	В	标准误差	瓦尔德	自由度	P值	Exp(B)
L5	2.046	1.079	3.595	1	0.058	7.739
L6	1.648	1.097	2.259	1	0.133	5.199

## 2.7 典型病例 典型病例 X 射线片影像表现见图 9。

![](_page_3_Picture_37.jpeg)

图注: 28岁女性患者,左侧激素性股骨头坏死,该患者术前坏死区涉及L8区域,腓骨支撑区涉及L5、L6区域。图A为术后1周X射线正位片; B为术后半年X射线正位片;C为术后1年X射线正位片 图9|典型病例术后坏死进展

Figure 9 | Progress of postoperative necrosis in typical cases

## 3 讨论 Discussion

3.1 国内外研究现状以及该研究的创新性 临床中判断股 骨头坏死累及外侧柱程度通常依靠 X 射线的正蛙位片,然 而正蛙位片仅能显示股骨头坏死在冠状平面上的分布,因 此利用 CT 影像进行三维重建,可更直观地观察空间分布情况<sup>[15-16]</sup>。

近年来国内外对股骨头坏死的三维研究逐渐增多, HINDOYAN 等<sup>[17]</sup>通过三维重建测量坏死区体积对股骨头坏死 进行评估研究。一些关于股骨头坏死位置分布的研究发现, 坏死组织主要位于股骨头前外侧<sup>[18-19]</sup>,三柱分类中,坏死区 主要分布在股骨头的外侧柱和中央柱<sup>[20]</sup>。

股骨头的前上方区域为股骨头坏死高发区,其保留程 度也是影响腓骨支撑术疗效的重要因素。然而目前关于股骨 头坏死三维研究中区域划分较为粗略,结合腓骨支撑术的研 究较少。股骨头坏死区在外侧、前外侧区域内的分布差异, 以及腓骨支撑区的分布差异对腓骨支撑术保髋成功率的影响 尚不明确。因而此文根据腓骨支撑术病例的术前、术后 CT 资料,进行逆向三维重建,并采用新的分割方法来研究上述 问题。

3.2 术前坏死区分布以及与临床结局的关系 此次研究显示, 术前坏死区主要分布于 L1、L2、L4、L5、C1、C2、C4、C5, 表明股骨头坏死最容易累及股骨头外九区和中九区的前中部 上中段;这些区域整体位于股骨头的前外侧,股骨头外侧壁 是股骨头的主要承重结构,属于股骨头坏死塌陷的高危区 域<sup>[21-22]</sup>。而在这些高危区域内不同的股骨头坏死分布, 会导致应力传递路径不同<sup>[23]</sup>,因此作者推测高危区域内 股骨头坏死分布差异对于腓骨撑术的临床预后也会存在 影响。

数据分析结果表明,保髋成功组与保髋失败组在L8、 C3、C6、M2 区域的股骨头坏死分布差异有显著性意义,其 中 L8 区域的股骨头坏死分布可作为腓骨支撑术保髋失败的 独立预测因素。提示坏死区涉及上述区域,尤其是 L8 区域 时,可能导致腓骨支撑术保髋失败。腓骨支撑的区域常为线 性,范围有限,行腓骨支撑术后,C3、C6、M2以及L8区 域可能仍有坏死组织存在难以充分支撑,坏死病变周围的修 复反应区虽然提供了机械支撑,但易产生局部应力集中,坏 死边界的应力集中可能促进塌陷的发生<sup>[24-26]</sup>。L8 区域位于 外九区的后部中段,当坏死区累及 L8 区域,腓骨植入后, L8 区域的坏死组织难以得到清理,边界的应力集中导致应 力传导路径改变,从而造成外侧壁承重结构的破坏,可能更 容易引发股骨头塌陷。C3、C6、M2 属于股骨头边界区域, 涉及上述区域,通常表明坏死范围较大,周围区域也常有坏 死区累及,可能因而无法作为独立危险因素。在骨坏死的进 展过程中,骨结构发生变化,宏观机械强度降低<sup>[27]</sup>。因此 当坏死范围过大时,股骨头力学承载能力下降,稳定性降 低,导致无法承担负重下产生的持续机械负荷,从而易发生 塌陷。

3.3 术后支撑区分布以及与临床结局的关系 腓骨支撑术通 常选择股骨大转子顶点下方为通道入口,打入坏死区中心, 主要目的是重建其应力传递路径,恢复股骨头内部生物力学 支撑,从而改善局部坏死区的应力集中。此文腓骨支撑区主 要分布于 L5、L6、C5、C6 区域。其中 L5、C5 是股骨头坏死 高危区域,表明腓骨通常经股骨大转子顶点下方,穿过 L6、 C6 区域,打入 L5、C5 股骨头坏死区域进行支撑。

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数据分析结果表明,保髋成功组与保髋失败组在L5、 L6 区域的腓骨支撑分布差异有显著性意义,提示腓骨支撑 区涉及L5、L6 区域时,可能导致保髋失败。L5、L6 位于外 九区的中部中下段,属于股骨头外侧壁的主要支撑部位。腓 骨打入L5、L6 区域,可能是由于坏死区中心靠近L5、L6 区域, 即坏死区已经累及股骨头外侧壁,使股骨头外侧壁原有的稳 定结构受损。此外,腓骨植入后虽然可改善坏死区局部的应 力集中,但重建后的应力传导与股骨头正常应力传导仍存在 差异<sup>[28-29]</sup>,可能无法避免股骨头外侧壁继续受损,从而导致 临床预后不良。

3.4 结论 此次研究使用患者真实 CT 影像对股骨头坏死区、 腓骨以及股骨头进行三维重建,参考三柱理论,创新将股骨 头坏死区及腓骨支撑区域进行细致划分,分区方法可重复性 强,便于临床运用。在评估保髋手术方案和预测腓骨支撑术 疗效方面具有潜在应用价值。根据此次研究,当坏死区涉及 L8、C3、C6、M2 区域,尤其是 L8 区域时,腓骨支撑术保髋 治疗的失败率可能升高;当腓骨支撑区涉及 L5、L6 区域时, 保髋疗效常不理想。

**3.5** 不足与展望 此次研究存在一定的局限性: 首先,研究 借助三维软件建模,在建模过程中可能存在人为误差: 其次, 此次研究纳入的病例数有限,后续课题组拟开展多中心和前 瞻性研究:最后,此次研究得到的结论还需要更多的临床中 心资料和力学分析来验证。

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