行政院國家科學委員會補助專題研究計畫成果報告

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骨腫瘤病患接受膝關節置換手術後之膝關節本體感覺研究

The Proprioception in Patients with Bone Cancer Receiving Custom-made Total Knee Arthroplasty

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一、 摘要

本研究**目的**為：1. 瞭解接受定製型全人工膝關節置換手術後之骨腫瘤病患，其膝關節之本體感覺。2. 比較病患與健康同年齡者之本體感覺。3. 比較病患患側與健側膝關節之本體感覺之差異。4. 比較不同部位 (股骨遠端與脛骨近端) 之骨腫瘤病患，接受定製型全人工膝關節置換手術後之本體感覺。**研究對象與方法：**病患組為 20 名因骨腫瘤而接受腫瘤廣泛切除，且使用定製型全人工膝關節置換手術之病患，平均年齡為 21.7±7.3 歲，並依腫瘤發生部位的不同分為兩組（股骨遠端與脛骨近端）；對照組為 20 名與病患組性別、年齡相配對之健康正常人。本研究以電子量角器測試關節活動度，以單側主動及單側被動模式之關節角度配對誤差方式來評估本體感覺。**結果：**在本體感覺測試方面，病患雙側肢與健康對照組並無顯著差異（$p > 0.05$）；而兩組發生部位不同病患間，在本體感覺亦無顯著差異。**結論：**本研究結果可做為國內骨腫瘤病患術後本體感覺狀況之參考，而兩組發生部位不同病患間之差異，尚須做進一步之研究與探討。

關鍵字：骨腫瘤、定製型全人工膝關節置換、本體感覺

Abstract

There is no research about the proprioception in patients with bone cancer receiving custom-made total knee arthroplasty till now. The **purposes** of this research are as follows: 1. To understand the proprioception in knee joint of bone tumor patients who underwent wide resection of tumor followed by reconstruction with custom-made total knee replacement. 2. To compare the proprioception between patients and age matched control group. 3. To compare the proprioception in knee joint between patient's affected side and sound side. 4. To compare the difference in proprioception between patients with different lesion sites (distal femur and proximal tibia). **Methods**: Twenty bone tumor patients who underwent wide resection of tumor and reconstruction with custom-made total knee arthroplasty, mean age was 21.7±7.3 years old. They were grouped by the lesion sites (distal femur and tibia). There are 20 age matched control subjects in this study. The proprioception was evaluated with active and passive angular reposition. **Results**: No significant difference

between sound side and affected side was noted, so was between sound side and the control group ($p > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in proprioception between the two groups with different lesion sites. **Conclusion**: The result of this study can be a reference for the proprioception of knee of bone tumor patients after custom-made total knee arthroplasty in Taiwan. However the difference between the two groups with different lesion sites need further study.

Key words: bone tumor, custom-made total knee arthroplasty, proprioception

二、 緣由與目的

經過去文獻回顧，關於退化性膝關節炎、前十字韌帶受損、及傳統人工膝關節置換等之本體感覺研究已有許多相關報告，絕大多數的報告指出，這些病患分別有不同程度的感覺受器缺損，因此本體感覺均較正常組差。對骨腫瘤人工膝關節置換的病人而言，其切除關節內所有的組織、部份肌肉及皮膚，因此切除大量的本體感覺受器，可能更突顯本體感覺功能喪失的特性，然目前並無這一方面的相關報告，因此本研究想要探討此類病人其本體感覺的改變，以及當發生部位不同時其本體感覺是否有所不同。

三、 結果與討論

本體感覺功能測試，是利用關節角度配對誤差的方法(angular reposition)來測試病患之本體感覺功能。測試模式為主動關節角度配對模式（AR）及被動關節角度配對模式（PR），病患之兩側下肢與對照組之慣用下肢均接受測試。而角度配對誤差以絕對誤差（AE）、變異誤差（VE）、方均根誤差（RMS）加以分析討論。

在兩種測試模式下，不管是 AE、VE 或 RMS 值在健康對照組與病患之健側肢間無顯著差異，病患之健側與患側間亦無顯著差異；即病患之患側肢膝關節在關節置換術後本體感覺並未受到顯著之影響（表 1）。

發生部位不同的兩組病患，健側與患側肢在兩種測試模式下，不管是 AE、VE 或 RMS 值均無顯著差異，而兩組病患之健側間及患側間在兩種模式下，不管是 AE、VE 或 RMS 值均無顯著差異（$p>0.05$）（表 2）。

此類病患切除大量本體感覺受器，本體感覺應會受到極大的損壞，本研究結果卻未偵測出患側本體感覺的差異，可能原因有三：一、因本研究病患年齡較輕，有優良之本體感覺受器，也許因此可去代償其他感覺受器缺損造成的改變；二、人工關節四周形成一類似關節囊的構造，當測試時可能會去牽拉到此構造，而增加肌肉受器的感覺輸入，因此可去代償其他感覺受器缺損之不足；三、病患皮膚有緊繃的現象，當被牽拉時增加皮膚受器的感覺輸入，因此可代償其他感覺受器缺損造成的改變。

四、 計畫成果自評

本研究已依預期進度完成，本研究所得的結果可做為國內骨腫瘤病患術後本體感覺狀況之參考，並可了解本研究病患所使用之定製型人工膝關節與國外所得結果的差異。本研究試圖去了解發生部位不同之骨腫瘤病患其術後情況之差異，然而結果在二者之間均未發現有差異之處。在測試方法方面，沒有精密的儀器可執行速度的控制，始終是本研究的一個限制，也是日後可進一步改善的地方，然在本研究所

使用之測試方法，雖不能有儀器可控制動作速度，然在實驗前研究者已經過不斷的練習，希望可達到最好的控制。另外，有關本研究所使用之測試方法曾用於傳統人工膝關節置換及年齡配對的健康人之研究，仍可看出二者的差異性。且筆者亦以同一方法測試前十字韌帶重建的病患，也可看出兩腳間的差異。因此雖然無法精密的控制其速度，但此方法之敏感度仍有一定的可信度。

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表 1・健康對照組與病患之膝關節本體感覺比較

本體感覺	健康對照組（N=20）	全部病患健側肢（N=20）	全部病患患側肢（N=20）
被動測試			
AE	2.1±1.3	2.3±1.3	2.9±2.2
VE	1.9±1.6	1.9±1.0	2.2±1.8
RMS	2.6±1.6	2.7±1.4	3.4±2.6
主動測試			
AE	3.2±2.1	3.0±1.9	2.7±2.1
VE	3.0±2.0	2.5±1.7	2.5±2.4
RMS	3.8±2.1	3.5±2.3	3.4±2.7

表 2・發生部位不同病患之膝關節本體感覺比較

本體感覺	股骨遠端病患（n=13）		脛骨近端病患（n=7）	
	健側肢	患側肢	健側肢	患側肢
被動測試				
AE	2.3±1.3	2.9±2.0	2.4±1.5	3.1±2.7
VE	1.7±0.9	2.3±1.8	2.2±1.2	2.2±1.9
RMS	2.6±1.3	3.4±2.6	2.9±1.7	3.4±2.8
主動測試				
AE	2.7±1.7	2.9±2.5	3.4±2.4	2.4±1.4
VE	2.2±1.8	2.7±2.8	2.9±1.5	2.3±1.6
RMS	3.2±2.1	3.6±3.2	4.2±2.7	2.9±1.7