

• 临床研究 •

影响保留髌骨的全膝关节置换术后膝前痛发生的多因素分析

陈有泉¹, 鲍星安¹, 黄 易¹, 杨 辉², 乐林丰¹, 刘 锋^{1*}

¹南京医科大学第一附属医院骨科, 江苏 南京 210029; ²苏州大学附属医院骨科, 江苏 苏州 215006

[摘要] 目的: 探讨影响保留髌骨的全膝关节置换(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)术后膝前痛发生的因素。方法: 回顾性分析2020年9月—2025年5月于南京医科大学第一附属医院骨科接受保留髌骨的TKA患者2 027例, 根据术后是否发生膝前痛, 将患者分为无膝前痛组(1 886例)和有膝前痛组(141例)。测量并比较两组患者术前与术后的影像学指标。采用单因素分析及多因素Logistic回归分析确定影响膝前痛的独立危险因素。结果: 两组患者性别、年龄、体重指数的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组患者术前髌骨倾斜角、术前髌骨移位、术前髌骨形态、术后髌骨倾斜角、术后髌骨移位、术后髌骨形态、髌股关节充填距离差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。术前髌骨厚度、术前髌骨高度、术前髌-膝-踝(hip-knee-ankle, HKA)角、术后髌骨厚度、术后髌骨高度、术后HKA角差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。多因素分析显示, 术后髌骨倾斜角、术后髌骨移位、髌股关节充填距离、髌骨高度具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。中介效应分析显示, 髌骨形态对膝前痛无直接效应, 其影响完全由髌骨倾斜角与髌骨移位两个中介变量产生。结论: 术后倾斜角增大、术后髌骨移位增加、术后低位髌骨和髌骨过度充填为保留髌骨的TKA术后膝前痛发生的独立危险因素。中介效应分析进一步表明, 髌骨形态对膝前痛的影响完全由髌骨倾斜角与髌骨移位介导。

[关键词] 关节置换术; 膝前痛; 髌股关节; 危险因素; Logistic模型

[中图分类号] R584

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)03-435-09

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN251473

Factors influencing the onset of anterior knee pain after total knee arthroplasty without patellar resurfacing: a multivariate analysis

CHEN Youquan¹, BAO Xing'an¹, HUANG Yi¹, YANG Hui², LE Linfeng¹, LIU Feng^{1*}

¹Department of Orthopaedics, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029;

²Department of Orthopedics, Affiliated Hospital of Soochow University, Suzhou 215006, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** To analyze the factors influencing the occurrence of anterior knee pain after total knee arthroplasty (TKA) without patellar resurfacing. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 2 027 patients who underwent TKA without patellar resurfacing in the Department of Orthopaedics, at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, between September 2020 and May 2025. Based on the presence of postoperative anterior knee pain, patients were divided into a non-AKP group (1 886 cases) and an AKP group (141 cases). Preoperative and postoperative radiographic parameters were measured and compared between the groups. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to identify independent risk factors for anterior knee pain. **Results:** There were no statistically significant differences in sex, age, or body mass index (BMI) between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). There were statistically significant differences between the two groups in the preoperative patellar tilt angle, preoperative patellar shift, preoperative patellar morphology, postoperative patellar tilt angle, postoperative patellar shift, postoperative patellar morphology, and patellofemoral overstuffing (all $P < 0.05$). The preoperative patellar thickness, preoperative patellar height, preoperative HKA angle, postoperative patellar thickness, postoperative patellar height, and postoperative HKA angle showed no significant differences between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). Multivariate analysis identified postoperative patellar tilt angle, postoperative patellar shift, patellofemoral overstuffing, and patellar height as independent risk factors (all $P < 0.05$). Mediation analysis demonstrated that patellar morphology had no direct effect on anterior knee pain, and its influence was completely mediated by patellar tilt angle and patellar shift. **Conclusion:** Increased postoperative patellar tilt angle, increased postoperative patellar shift, postoperative patella baja,

[基金项目] 江苏省人民医院临床能力提升工程(JSPH-NB-2022-8)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: njliuf@163.com (ORCID: 0000-0002-3602-3840)

and patellofemoral overstuffing are independent risk factors for anterior knee pain after TKA without patellar resurfacing. Mediation analysis further revealed that the effect of patellar morphology on anterior knee pain is entirely mediated by patellar tilt angle and patellar shift.

[Key words] arthroplasty; anterior knee pain; patellofemoral joint; risk factors; logistic models

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(03):435-443]

全膝关节置换术(total knee arthroplasty, TKA)是目前终末期膝关节骨关节炎最有效的治疗手段^[1],其远期疗效已经得到了广泛的临床验证,获得了国内外的公认。然而,尽管手术技术和假体设计持续改进,TKA术后的满意度仍不理想,长期随访结果显示满意率始终徘徊在80%~90%^[2-3]。术后残留疼痛是导致患者不满意的主要因素之一,其中,膝前痛作为常见的疼痛类型,严重影响患者的功能恢复与生活质量^[4]。

膝前痛主要是指局限于髌骨后方或周围区域的疼痛^[5],因此在临床表现上患者常主诉为“膝盖前方疼痛”。从解剖与生物力学角度看,髌股关节由髌骨与股骨滑车构成,作为膝关节屈伸运动的关键力学结构,其功能包括增加股四头肌力臂以优化伸膝装置的效能,并在屈膝过程中分散髌股关节面载荷^[6-7]。因此,髌股关节功能紊乱常被视为膝前痛发生的重要机制,膝前痛又称为髌股关节痛^[6-7]。Metsna等^[8]报道TKA术后膝前痛的发生率为20%,而Feng等^[9]最新的Meta分析则显示其发病率在4%~40%。膝前痛发病率的异质性,反映了其发生机制的复杂性与多因素参与的特性。

目前认为,膝前痛的发生与髌骨轨迹异常、髌股关节压力分布失衡密切相关^[10-11]。多项研究从不同影像学参数探讨其危险因素:髌股关节过度充填可能限制膝关节活动范围并增加髌骨后应力,进而引发一系列髌股关节并发症^[12-14];低位髌骨与膝前痛发生及髌骨功能Kujala评分下降显著相关^[15];髌骨冠状位移位被证实会导致膝前痛与膝关节功能障碍^[16-17];Wiberg III型髌骨因其形态学特征更易引发髌骨轨迹异常与膝关节疼痛^[17-18]。近年来,髌骨倾斜角作为反映髌股关节对合关系的重要指标,被多项研究确认为影响膝关节功能及疼痛评分的关键因素^[19-20]。

既往在TKA手术中,是否行髌骨置换一直是争议的焦点。部分研究表明TKA术中常规行髌骨置换可以降低术后膝前痛的发生率,并显著改善膝关

节功能核心评分^[21-22]。然而随着假体设计与髌骨成形技术的进步,近期研究表明,在规范地进行髌周去神经化等操作后,长期随访显示,保留髌骨与置换髌骨两组患者在膝前痛发生率、膝关节功能与疼痛评分方面差异均无统计学意义^[23-25]。因此,不常规置换髌骨已经成为当前TKA手术中一项重要的临床共识,但同时也将研究焦点引向了一个新的问题:在保留髌骨的前提下,如何降低TKA术后膝前痛的风险。

目前关于TKA术后膝前痛的研究大多聚焦于单一影像学或临床指标,且在分析力学因素时,未能有效控制髌骨软骨损伤这一混杂因素,因而缺乏对髌股关节作为一个整体功能单元的系统评估。为此,本研究通过对所有病例实施标准化的髌骨成形术,即术中修整并重塑软骨面,以消除术前髌骨软骨状况的差异。本研究纳入2020年9月—2025年5月于南京医科大学第一附属医院行保留髌骨的TKA术的原发性膝关节骨关节炎患者,根据术后是否发生膝前痛,将患者分为无膝前痛组与有膝前痛组,比较两组患者术前与术后的影像学资料差异,旨在探讨影响TKA术后膝前痛发生的独立危险因素,并为TKA术中髌骨的处理策略提供依据。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

2020年9月—2025年5月期间,于南京医科大学第一附属医院行初次TKA的患者共2 200例。纳入标准:①诊断为原发性膝关节骨关节炎;②行保留髌骨的初次TKA,术中未置换髌骨;③术后随访时间>6个月;④有术前和术后的膝关节正侧位X线片、下肢全长X线片、髌骨轴位X线片。排除标准:①既往有髌骨、股骨髁、胫骨平台骨折或韧带损伤史;②术后出现感染、假体周围骨折、假体松动等并发症;③术后不配合康复或无法进行康复运动;④失访或随访时间<6个月;⑤影像资料不齐全。

根据纳排标准,排除173例患者,最终纳入2 027例患者。其中,男766例,女1 261例,年龄

47~86岁, 平均(68.05±5.64)岁, 体重指数(body mass index, BMI) 15.09~40.01 kg/m², 平均(26.52±3.59)kg/m²。患者于术后6个月进行随访, 根据术后是否发生膝前痛将患者分为无膝前痛组(1 886例)和有膝前痛组(141例)。

本研究经南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(2025-SR-1225), 所有参与本研究的患者及其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术方法

所有手术均由同一位高年资主任医师及其团队完成。患者全身麻醉, 取仰卧位, 于患侧大腿根部绑止血带。常规下肢消毒铺单, 抬高患肢, 止血带加压至280 mmHg。屈膝, 取髌旁内侧入路切开关节囊。切除增生滑膜以及部分髌下脂肪垫, 暴露膝关节。根据术前影像学资料规划对股骨远端和胫骨平台进行截骨, 选择合适的假体试模, 保持下肢力线中立。使用骨水泥固定, 安装假体与衬垫。术中不进行髌骨置换, 仅去除髌骨骨赘, 并用电刀烧灼髌骨周围以实现去神经化, 打磨髌骨关节表面, 修整髌骨形态。待骨水泥变硬后采用无拇指试验评估髌骨轨迹有无异常, 若髌骨有脱位趋势, 则松解外侧支持带, 直至髌骨轨迹正常。使用电刀充分止血后, 于关节腔内放置1根引流管, 随后逐层缝合关闭切口。术后采用弹力绷带对患肢进行加压包扎。

术后24 h拔除引流管, 并给予静脉滴注抗生素24 h以预防感染。术后由同一专业康复团队指导并辅助患者进行康复训练。

1.2.2 测量指标及其赋值

术前与术后均拍摄膝关节正侧位X线片、下肢全长X线片、髌骨轴位X线片。拍摄髌骨轴位X线片时采用Merchant体位, 即患肢屈曲45°, X线与水平面呈30°夹角向足端投射。测量术前与术后的髌骨倾斜角、髌骨移位、髌骨厚度、髌骨形态、Insall-Salvati (ISI) 指数、髌-膝-踝(hip-knee-ankle, HKA)角与髌股关节充填距离。

髌骨倾斜角是指股骨内外侧髌前缘的连线与髌骨内外侧缘连线所形成的夹角; 髌骨移位是指髌骨嵴与股骨滑车沟最低点在股骨内外侧髌前缘连线上的距离; 髌骨厚度是指髌骨前缘与髌骨后缘之间的距离; HKA角是指股骨头中心至膝关节中心连线与胫骨平台中心至踝关节中心连线所形成的夹角。Wiberg分型基于形态稳定性的特征, 将I型与II型归为形态稳定组, III型归为形态不稳定组; ISI指数为髌腱长度与髌骨最长对角线长度的比值, 基于ISI指数的常规临界值(0.8), 将ISI指数<0.8定义为低位髌骨, ISI指数≥0.8定义为非低位髌骨; 髌骨关节充填距离为术后与术前髌股关节距离的差值, 髌股关节距离为髌骨前缘至股骨远端前方皮质线的距离(表1)。

表1 性别、髌骨形态、髌骨高度和髌股关节充填距离变量描述与赋值

Table 1 Variable definitions and coding scheme: sex, patellar morphology, patellar height, and patellofemoral overstuffing

Variable	Description and coding	
Sex	Female	Male
Patellar morphology	Stable(Type I and II)=0	Unstable(Type III)=1
Patellar height	Patella baja(ISI < 0.8)=0	Non-patella baja(ISI ≥ 0.8)=1
Patellofemoral overstuffing	The difference between postoperative and preoperative patellofemoral joint distances. Continuous variable. Not coded(continuous variable).	

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 31.0进行统计分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用独立样本t检验比较组间差异。计数资料以例数(百分比)表示, 采用卡方检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

为避免多重共线性的干扰, 对所有自变量进行共线性诊断, 剔除方差膨胀因子(variance inflation factor, VIF)>10的变量。将筛选后的变量全部纳入多因素Logistic回归分析, 采用向后似然比法进行变量筛选。模型中的变量保留标准设定为 $P < 0.05$,

剔除标准设定为 $P > 0.10$ 。

采用Hayes的PROCESS宏(Model 4)进行中介效应分析, 所有分析均基于5 000次Bootstrap抽样, 并控制了性别、年龄与BMI等协变量。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般资料的比较

本组患者2 027例, 无膝前痛组1 886例, 有膝前痛组141例, 术后膝前痛发生率为6.96%。两组患者的一般资料差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表2)。

2.2 两组患者术前影像学资料的比较

两组患者的髌骨倾斜角、髌骨移位及髌骨形态差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。有膝前痛组的髌骨倾斜角与髌骨移位均显著大于无膝前痛组;有膝前痛组中不稳定型髌骨的构成比(32.62%, 46/141)显著高于无膝前痛组(19.09%, 360/1 886)。两组患者术前髌骨厚度、髌骨高度及HKA角的差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表3)。

2.3 两组患者术后影像学资料的比较

术后两组间髌骨倾斜角、髌骨移位、髌骨形态与髌股关节充填距离的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。有膝前痛组表现出更大的术后髌骨倾斜、髌骨移位与髌股关节充填距离,且不稳定型髌骨的比例(19.86%, 28/141)仍高于无膝前痛组(7.42%, 140/1 886)。两组患者术后髌骨厚度、髌骨高度及HKA角差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表4)。

2.4 多因素 Logistic 回归分析

为控制潜在混杂因素以系统评估各因素的独

立影响,本研究将所有经单因素分析的变量以及基于临床意义重构的变量纳入多因素 Logistic 回归进行分析。共线性诊断显示,术前髌骨厚度(VIF=22.35)与术后髌骨厚度(VIF=22.36)存在高度共线性,故将术前髌骨厚度予以剔除,其余变量共线性均在可接受范围内(VIF<5, 表5)。最终纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析的变量包括:年龄、性别、BMI、术前髌骨倾斜角、术后髌骨倾斜角、术前髌骨移位、术后髌骨移位、术前HKA角、术后HKA角、术前髌骨高度、术后髌骨高度、术前髌骨形态、术后髌骨形态以及髌股关节充填距离。

多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示,术后髌骨倾斜角(OR=1.656, 95%CI: 1.495~1.835)、术后髌骨移位(OR=1.181, 95%CI: 1.016~1.372)、髌股关节充填距离(OR=1.234, 95%CI: 1.074~1.417)以及术后髌骨高度(OR=2.428, 95%CI: 1.206~4.888)是保留髌骨的TKA术后发生膝前痛的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$, 表6)。

表2 无膝前痛组和有膝前痛组一般资料的比较

Table 2 Comparison of baseline characteristics between the without and with anterior knee pain groups

Variable	Without AKP(n=1 886)	With AKP(n=141)	t/χ^2	P
Sex(male/female, n)	720/1 166	46/95	1.720	0.190
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	68.10 \pm 5.64	67.40 \pm 5.66	1.419	0.156
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	26.51 \pm 3.61	26.71 \pm 3.42	-0.647	0.518

表3 无膝前痛组和有膝前痛组术前影像学指标的比较

Table 3 Comparison of preoperative imaging parameters between the without and with anterior knee pain groups

Variable	Without AKP(n=1 886)	With AKP(n=141)	t/χ^2	P
Patellar tilt angle($^\circ$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.57 \pm 2.89	9.47 \pm 4.12	-8.217	<0.001
Patellar shift(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.92 \pm 1.66	4.12 \pm 2.14	-6.500	<0.001
Patellar thickness(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.50 \pm 0.97	22.40 \pm 1.36	0.895	0.372
Wiberg classification(stable/unstable, n)	1 526/360	95/46	15.007	<0.001
Patellar height(patella baja/non-patella baja, n)	1 744/142	127/14	1.041	0.308
HKA angle($^\circ$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.63 \pm 3.72	5.87 \pm 3.75	-0.714	0.475

表4 无膝前痛组和有膝前痛组术后影像学指标的比较

Table 4 Comparison of postoperative imaging parameters between the without and with anterior knee pain groups

Variable	Without AKP(n=1 886)	With AKP(n=141)	t/χ^2	P
Patellar tilt angle($^\circ$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.25 \pm 1.99	6.45 \pm 3.16	-11.809	<0.001
Patellar shift(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.71 \pm 1.18	2.55 \pm 1.54	-6.380	<0.001
Patellar thickness(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.50 \pm 0.87	21.94 \pm 1.30	1.026	0.307
Wiberg classification(stable/unstable, n)	1 746/140	113/28	26.688	<0.001
Patellar height(patella baja/non-patella baja, n)	1 784/102	129/12	2.379	0.123
HKA angle($^\circ$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.93 \pm 1.37	1.08 \pm 1.05	-1.600	0.111
Patellofemoral overstuffing(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.46 \pm 1.40	2.73 \pm 1.42	-2.203	0.028

2.5 中介效应分析

基于以上结果, 本研究提出假设: 不稳定的髌骨形态对膝前痛的影响可能是通过髌骨倾斜角与髌骨移位这两个可量化的力学参数所中介。为验证该假设, 采用Hayes的PROCESS宏(Model 4)进行中介效应分析, 所有分析均基于5 000次Bootstrap抽样, 并控制了性别、年龄与BMI等协变量。分析结果显示(表7、8), 术前与术后髌骨形态对膝前痛的直接效应均无统计学意义(95%CI包含0), 但其通过髌骨倾斜角与移位产生的总间接效应均非常显著(Bootstrap 95%CI不包含0)。这一发现表明, 髌骨形态对膝前痛的影响完全由髌骨倾斜角与髌骨移位介导。

3 讨论

本研究的多因素分析结果显示, 术后倾斜角、术后髌骨移位、髌骨关节充填距离以及术后髌骨高度是影响TKA术后膝前痛的独立危险因素。术后髌骨倾斜角与移位是导致膝前痛的危险因素, 此发现与多数关注术后髌股关节对线的研究结论一致^[11, 26-28]。其致病机制主要源于对线异常所引发的髌股关节生物力学改变。研究表明, 髌骨倾斜与移位增大会直接减小髌股关节的有效接触面积, 使应

表5 纳入多因素Logistic回归分析因素的共线性诊断

Table 5 Collinearity diagnostics for variables included in the multivariate logistic regression analysis

Variable	Tolerance	Variance inflation factor
Sex	0.985	1.016
Age	0.990	1.010
BMI	0.983	1.018
Preoperative patellar tilt angle	0.645	1.551
Postoperative patellar tilt angle	0.628	1.592
Preoperative patellar shift	0.567	1.763
Postoperative patellar shift	0.545	1.836
Preoperative patellar thickness	0.044	22.919
Postoperative patellar thickness	0.043	23.000
Preoperative patellarmorphology	0.682	1.467
Postoperative patellar morphology	0.659	1.516
Preoperative patellar height	0.536	1.866
Postoperative patellar height	0.537	1.863
Preoperative HKA angle	0.970	1.031
Postoperative HKA angle	0.958	1.043
Patellofemoral overstuffing	0.980	1.020

力异常集中于局部区域, 进而造成髌骨软骨下骨硬化^[26, 29-30]。生物力学研究进一步证实, 此类对线异常可导致髌骨内侧关节面脱离与滑车的接触, 使载

表6 影响保留髌骨的TKA术后膝前痛的多因素回归分析

Table 6 Multivariable analysis of factors associated with anterior knee pain following TKA without patellar resurfacing

Variable	B	OR	95%CI	P
Age	-0.031	0.970	0.937-1.004	0.083
Preoperative patellar tilt angle	0.061	1.062	0.991-1.140	0.090
Postoperative patellar tilt angle	0.505	1.656	1.495-1.835	<0.001
Postoperative patellar shift	0.166	1.181	1.016-1.372	0.030
Patellofemoral overstuffing	0.210	1.234	1.074-1.417	0.003
Postoperative patellar height	0.887	2.428	1.206-4.888	0.013

表7 术前髌骨倾斜角与髌骨移位的中介效应分析

Table 8 Mediation analysis of postoperative patellar tilt angle and patellar shift

Effect	Path	B	95%CI
Direct effects	Patellar morphology→Patellar tilt angle	1.341	1.010-1.672
	Patellar morphology→Patellar shift	1.580	1.405-1.755
	Patellar morphology→AKP	-0.149	-0.611-0.313
	Patellar tilt angle→AKP	0.236	0.175-0.297
	Patellar shift→AKP	0.245	0.122-0.369
Indirect effects	Patellar morphology→Patellar shift→AKP	0.317	0.203-0.456
	Patellar morphology→Patellar tilt angle/shift→AKP	0.388	0.189-0.611
Total indirect effect	Patellar morphology→Patellar tilt angle/shift→AKP	0.704	0.477-0.975

An effect is considered statistically non-significant when its 95% CI includes 0.

表8 术后髌骨倾斜角与髌骨移位的中介效应分析
Table 8 Mediation analysis of postoperative patellar tilt angle and patellar shift

Effect	Path	B	95%CI
Direct effects	Patellar morphology→Patellar tilt angle	1.816	1.471-2.161
	Patellar morphology→Patellar shift	1.898	1.722-2.073
	Patellar morphology→AKP	-0.413	-1.037-0.212
	Patellar tilt angle→AKP	0.543	0.455-0.632
	Patellar shift→AKP	0.238	0.065-0.411
Indirect effects	Patellar morphology→Patellar shift→AKP	0.987	0.708-1.348
	Patellar morphology→Patellar tilt angle/shift→AKP	0.452	0.076-0.871
Total indirect effect	Patellar morphology→Patellar tilt angle/shift→AKP	1.438	0.977-1.972

An effect is considered statistically non-significant when its 95% CI includes 0.

荷主要集中于外侧关节面。这会使髌股关节整体接触面积减少30%~50%，从而导致外侧关节面压力升高1.5倍，且在膝关节日常活动中关键的30°~60°屈曲范围内表现得最为显著^[31-32]。由此可见，术后残余的髌骨对线异常可能是引发髌股关节生物力学层面应力分布失调，进而引发软组织紧张、软骨下骨硬化及假体磨损等一系列继发性改变的直接因素。

值得注意的是，术后髌骨高度在多因素分析中为独立危险因素($P=0.013$)，而其单因素分析结果却无统计学意义($P=0.123$)。这表明髌骨高度产生的影响在单因素分析时可能被其他力学因素掩盖或混淆。当多因素模型控制了这些混杂因素后，低位髌骨独立且显著的风险贡献得以显现。这表明，即使手术获得了良好的髌骨对线，若未同时纠正低位髌骨，患者仍面临显著的膝前痛风险。

低位髌骨导致膝前痛的机制可能与其引起的生物力学改变密切相关。既往研究指出，无论是真性(髌腱短缩)还是假性(关节线抬高)低位髌骨，均可通过改变髌股关节力学环境，导致膝关节屈曲度减小与应力分布异常，从而引发疼痛^[11, 15, 33-34]。进一步研究发现，低位髌骨会持续与假体发生机械性撞击，并缩短伸膝装置的力臂，降低股四头肌效能^[35]。其机制在于，在屈膝过程中，低位髌骨会更早、更深地嵌入股骨滑车沟，导致髌骨下极过早地与聚乙烯衬垫前缘碰撞，从而加剧衬垫磨损并诱发疼痛，此即患者主诉“弯曲时膝盖前方被顶住”的生物力学基础。在伸膝过程中，由于髌腱相对短缩，股四头肌需代偿性收缩以产生足够的伸膝力矩^[35]，这种过度负荷可表现为患者所述的“爬楼梯时打软腿”现象。

本研究通过计算术后与术前髌股关节距离的差值，量化了髌股关节充填距离，并证实其为膝前

痛的独立危险因素。既往研究指出，过度充填现象在保留髌骨的TKA术中较为常见，是术后髌股关节压力增加的潜在解剖学基础^[14]。相关综述也表明，髌股关节过度充填改变了关节生物力学并刺激周围神经，是膝前痛的重要机制^[36]。现有研究提示，髌骨过度充填主要通过两种相互关联的途径引发症状。其一为改变髌骨运动学特征。研究表明，充填量增大会显著改变髌骨轨迹、减少屈曲度并增加软组织压力^[12]。进一步的生物力学分析发现，当过度充填超过6 mm时可导致髌骨向外侧移位，超过8 mm时则引发外侧倾斜^[37]。另有临床观察显示，髌股关节过度充填会迫使髌骨向前下移位，平均每增加2 mm厚度会减少1.2°屈曲^[11]。其二为引起机械性撞击。髌骨充填造成的相对性髌骨低位还可压迫髌下脂肪垫，引发撞击、水肿及炎症，即Hoffa脂肪垫炎^[36]。

单因素分析表明，两组患者的术前与术后髌骨形态差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。然而，在多因素Logistic回归分析中，二者均未作为独立危险因素被纳入最终模型，这一结果提示，髌骨形态并非直接介导膝前痛发生的因素，其影响更可能是借助其他变量间接达成。

在Wiberg分型中，Ⅲ型髌骨普遍被认为是导致髌股关节不良力学环境的高风险形态。其特征为髌骨嵴明显内移、内侧关节面严重发育不良，致使内外侧关节面夹角显著小于Ⅰ型与Ⅱ型髌骨^[26, 38]。这种严重的几何异常，构成了其影响髌股关节生物力学的解剖学基础。研究表明，Wiberg Ⅲ型髌骨与假体滑车之间的接触应力可达Ⅰ型的2倍以上^[39]，提示髌骨形态不良会导致髌股关节应力分布不均，局部应力水平显著升高。临床观察进一步证实，Wiberg Ⅲ型髌骨在术后更易出现髌骨倾斜角与移位的增大，表明发育不良的髌骨形态是导致对线异

常的重要前置因素^[17,40]。此外,该型髌骨与术后较低的膝关节功能评分及较高的膝前痛发生率密切相关^[17-18]。

综上所述,本研究表明发育不良的髌骨形态本身并不直接引发膝前痛,而是作为重要的解剖学结构,显著提升了术后髌骨对线异常的风险。其在单因素分析中显示的统计学差异,本质上源于其诱发髌骨倾斜与移位等核心不良力学状态的倾向。通过构建并验证中介模型,本研究系统揭示了从髌骨形态异常到生物力学失衡,最终引发临床症状的完整作用通路,为临床上通过矫正对线以改善不稳定型髌骨患者的术后结局提供了关键的理论依据。

人工膝关节置换术后膝前痛是影响手术最终满意度的重要并发症之一。其发生机制复杂,既往研究虽已广泛报道了多种危险因素,但多局限于单一变量的孤立研究,缺乏对多因素协同作用及内在因果路径的系统阐释。本研究通过整合单因素分析、多因素 Logistic 回归与中介效应模型,不仅证实了术后髌骨倾斜角、髌骨移位、髌股关节过度充填及髌骨高度是 TKA 术后膝前痛的独立危险因素,同时揭示了髌骨形态的影响被髌骨倾斜角与移位中介的内在机制。这一发现将既往被视为直接风险因素的髌骨形态重新定位为通过影响核心力学参数而间接发挥作用的前置解剖条件。

值得一提的是,术前髌骨倾斜角在单因素分析与膝前痛显著相关($P < 0.001$),这与既往研究提出的“术前较大的髌骨倾斜角为术后膝前痛的危险因素,表明术前已经存在的髌骨对线异常本身就构成了解剖学基础”的观点一致^[27]。然而,该指标在多因素 Logistic 回归分析中未显示独立预测价值,表明其作为一个易感因素,主要通过塑造术后髌股关节力学不稳定的环境间接影响膝前痛的发生。然而若 TKA 术中能有效重建稳定的髌股关节环境,便能显著降低膝前痛发生的风险。

基于上述证据链,本研究认为在保留髌骨的 TKA 术中,对髌骨的处理不仅要关注单一参数,更需注重多维度力学指标的协同优化。为实现这一目标,需以精确的假体旋转对线、恰当的软组织平衡与精准的截骨技术为操作核心,同步优化髌骨倾斜、移位、高度及髌股关节距离等关键力学指标,从而系统地重建其在三维空间中的动态平衡与力学稳定。

基于这一技术路径,在 TKA 手术中,应积极施行髌骨成形术,力求将髌骨打磨重塑为更稳定的 I

型或 II 型形态,并常规结合无拇指试验与巾钳试验,对髌骨轨迹进行动态评估,进而精细调整以优化其稳定性。对 Wiberg III 型且术前存在较大的倾斜角与移位的高风险髌骨,若经充分的外侧支持带松解与髌骨成形后,仍无法建立稳定的髌骨轨迹,则应行髌骨置换,以避免术后出现膝前痛,从而切实提升患者的远期满意度与生活质量。

此外,本研究具有一定的局限性:①研究为回顾性研究,可能存在研究者的主观偏倚;②有膝前痛组与无膝前痛组样本量差距较大,可能导致统计功效降低,难以发现一些效应较弱的因素;③由于样本中高位髌骨的病例数较少,可能导致统计功效不足,因此本研究仅聚焦于低位髌骨对 TKA 术后膝前痛的影响,未将高位髌骨纳入分析。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明:

陈有泉负责研究设计、数据采集、数据分析、论文撰写;鲍星安、黄易、杨辉、乐林丰协助数据采集、论文修改;刘锋负责论文选题与审校。

Author's Contributions:

CHEN Youquan was responsible for research design, data collection and analysis, and paper writing; BAO Xing'an, HUANG Yi, YANG Hui, and LE Linfeng contributed to data collection and paper revision; LIU Feng contributed to topic selection and final approval.

[参考文献]

- [1] HUNTER D J, BIERMA-ZEINSTRAS S. Osteoarthritis[J]. Lancet, 2019, 393(10182): 1745-1759
- [2] DEFRANCE M J, SCUDERI G R. Are 20% of patients actually dissatisfied following total knee arthroplasty? A systematic review of the literature[J]. J Arthroplasty, 2023, 38(3): 594-599
- [3] HEATH E L, ACKERMAN I N, CASHMAN K, et al. Patient-reported outcomes after hip and knee arthroplasty: results from a large national registry[J]. Bone Jt Open, 2021, 2(6): 422-432
- [4] GUNARATNE R, PRATT D N, BANDA J, et al. Patient dissatisfaction following total knee arthroplasty: a systematic review of the literature[J]. J Arthroplasty, 2017, 32(12): 3854-3860
- [5] BREUGEM S J, HAVERKAMP D. Anterior knee pain after a total knee arthroplasty: what can cause this pain? [J]. World J Orthop, 2014, 5(3): 163-170

- [6] SHERVIN D, PRATT K, HEALEY T, et al. Anterior knee pain following primary total knee arthroplasty[J]. *World J Orthop*, 2015, 6(10): 795-803
- [7] GAITONDE D Y, ERICKSEN A, ROBBINS R C. Patellofemoral pain syndrome[J]. *Am Fam Physician*, 2019, 99(2): 88-94
- [8] METSNA V, VOROBOV S, MÄRTSON A. Prevalence of anterior knee pain among patients following total knee arthroplasty with nonreplaced patella: a retrospective study of 1778 knees[J]. *Medicina (Kaunas)*, 2014, 50(2): 82-86
- [9] FENG H, FENG M L, CHENG J B, et al. Meta-analysis of factors influencing anterior knee pain after total knee arthroplasty[J]. *World J Orthop*, 2024, 15(2): 180-191
- [10] SIMON J M, BAUER L, THORWÄCHTER C, et al. The influence of kinematic alignment on patellofemoral joint biomechanics in total knee arthroplasty[J]. *J Clin Med*, 2024, 13(22): 6894
- [11] PETERSEN W, REMBITZKI I V, BRÜGGEMANN G P, et al. Anterior knee pain after total knee arthroplasty: a narrative review[J]. *Int Orthop*, 2014, 38(2): 319-328
- [12] KOUTSERIMPAS C, GIOVANOU LIS V, SAFFARINI M, et al. The effects of over- and under-stuffing the anterior knee compartment in primary TKA: a systematic review[J]. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc*, 2026, 34(3): 1002-1013
- [13] WANG F D, ZHANG G H, WEI X C. Effect of patellofemoral joint overstuffing following total knee arthroplasty without Patella resurfacing on clinical efficacy and related factors analysis[J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2024, 19(1): 451
- [14] 王 瑞, 陈哲峰, 孙 成, 等. 保留髌骨的全膝关节置换术后髌股关节过度充填现象[J]. *中华骨科杂志*, 2018, 38(3): 137-142
WANG R, CHEN Z F, SUN C, et al. Patellofemoral joint overstuffing in total knee replacement without patella resurfacing[J]. *Chinese Journal of Orthopaedics*, 2018, 38(3): 137-142
- [15] DOS-SANTOS G, GUTIERRES M, LEITE M J, et al. Pseudo-patella baja after total knee arthroplasty: radiological evaluation and clinical repercussion[J]. *Knee*, 2021, 33: 334-341
- [16] FERRI R, DIGENNARO V, PANCIERA A, et al. Management of Patella maltracking after total knee arthroplasty: a systematic review[J]. *Musculoskelet Surg*, 2023, 107(2): 143-157
- [17] CAO L, SUN K, YANG H T, et al. Influence of patellar morphology classified by wiberg classification on knee joint function and patellofemoral tracking after total knee arthroplasty without patellar resurfacing[J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2021, 36(9): 3148-3153
- [18] BUTNARU M, SIGONNEY G, MÜLLER J H, et al. Wiberg type III patellae and J-sign during extension compromise outcomes of total knee arthroplasty without patellar resurfacing[J]. *Knee*, 2020, 27(3): 787-794
- [19] 周 皓, 刘久翔, 王锦文, 等. 未行髌骨置换的全膝关节置换术后髌骨倾斜角对疗效的影响[J]. *中华骨科杂志*, 2023, 43(11): 730-736
ZHOU H, LIU J X, WANG J W, et al. Effect of patellar tilt angle after total knee arthroplasty without patellar resurfacing[J]. *Chinese Journal of Orthopaedics*, 2023, 43(11): 730-736
- [20] 周 皓, 沈 凯, 王锦文, 等. 术前髌骨倾斜角对全膝关节置换术后疗效的影响[J]. *中华骨科杂志*, 2024, 44(9): 594-600
ZHOU H, SHEN K, WANG J W, et al. The effect of preoperative patellar tilt angle on postoperative outcome of total knee arthroplasty[J]. *Chinese Journal of Orthopaedics*, 2024, 44(9): 594-600
- [21] DUAN G M, LIU C, LIN W W, et al. Different factors conduct anterior knee pain following primary total knee arthroplasty: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2018, 33(6): 1962-1971
- [22] MIGLIORINI F, ESCHWEILER J, NIEWIERA M, et al. Better outcomes with patellar resurfacing during primary total knee arthroplasty: a meta-analysis study[J]. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg*, 2019, 139(10): 1445-1454
- [23] HE J Y, JIANG L S, DAI L Y. Is patellar resurfacing superior than nonresurfacing in total knee arthroplasty? A meta-analysis of randomized trials[J]. *Knee*, 2011, 18(3): 137-144
- [24] ANNAPAREDDY A, MULPUR P, JAYAKUMAR T, et al. Patella non-resurfacing in primary total knee arthroplasty provides good functional results-a retrospective review of nine thousand three hundred forty six knees[J]. *Int Orthop*, 2023, 47(7): 1729-1736
- [25] PAVLOU G, MEYER C, LEONIDOU A, et al. Patellar resurfacing in total knee arthroplasty: does design matter? A meta-analysis of 7075 cases[J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2011, 93(14): 1301-1309
- [26] INOUE A, ARAI Y, NAKAGAWA S, et al. Differences in patellofemoral alignment as a result of patellar shape in cruciate-retaining total knee arthroplasty without patellar resurfacing at a minimum three-year follow-up[J]. *Knee*, 2017, 24(6): 1448-1453
- [27] KIM S H, KANG K T, KOH J H, et al. Preoperative patellofemoral alignment affects anterior knee pain after primary total knee arthroplasty without patellar resurfacing[J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2025, 40(6): 1554-1559

- [28] MATZ J, LANTING B A, HOWARD J L. Understanding the patellofemoral joint in total knee arthroplasty[J]. *Can J Surg*, 2019, 62(1): 57-65
- [29] WHEATLEY M G A, RAINBOW M J, CLOUTHIER A L. Patellofemoral mechanics: a review of pathomechanics and research approaches [J]. *Curr Rev Musculoskelet Med*, 2020, 13(3): 326-337
- [30] ANGLIN C, HO K C, BRIARD J L, et al. *In vivo* patellar kinematics during total knee arthroplasty[J]. *Comput Aided Surg*, 2008, 13(6): 377-391
- [31] VAN HAVER A, DE ROO K, DE BEULE M, et al. The effect of trochlear dysplasia on patellofemoral biomechanics: a cadaveric study with simulated trochlear deformities [J]. *Am J Sports Med*, 2015, 43(6): 1354-1361
- [32] FITZPATRICK C K, STEENSEN R N, TUMULURI A, et al. Computational analysis of factors contributing to patellar dislocation[J]. *J Orthop Res*, 2016, 34(3): 444-453
- [33] FLÖREN M, DAVIS J, PETERSON M G, et al. A mini-midvastus capsular approach with patellar displacement decreases the prevalence of Patella Baja[J]. *J Arthroplasty*, 2007, 22(6 Suppl 2): 51-57
- [34] LAUBACH M, HELLMANN J T R, DIRRICHS T, et al. Anterior knee pain after total knee arthroplasty: a multi-factorial analysis [J]. *J Orthop Surg*, 2020, 28 (2) : 2309499020918947
- [35] LUM Z C, SAIZ A M, PEREIRA G C, et al. Patella baja in total knee arthroplasty [J]. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*, 2020, 28(8): 316-323
- [36] 李昌钊, 陈加荣, 李凭跃. 全膝关节置换术后膝前痛与髌股关节的关系及髌股关节异常的影响因素[J]. *中华骨科杂志*, 2019, 39(23): 1470-1477
- LI C Z, CHEN J R, LI P Y. Literature review of the relationship and relative factors between anterior knee pain and patellofemoral joint after total knee arthroplasty [J]. *Chinese Journal of Orthopaedics*, 2019, 39 (23) : 1470-1477
- [37] BRACEY D N, BROWN M L, BEARD H R, et al. Effects of patellofemoral overstuffing on knee flexion and patellar kinematics following total knee arthroplasty: a cadaveric study[J]. *Int Orthop*, 2015, 39(9): 1715-1722
- [38] KIM C W, LEE C R, HUH T Y. The effect of patellar facet angle on patellofemoral alignment and arthritis progression in posterior-stabilized total knee arthroplasty without patellar resurfacing [J]. *Knee Surg Relat Res*, 2020, 32 (1): 29
- [39] SENIORIS A, SAFFARINI M, RAHALI S, et al. Does patellofemoral congruence following total knee arthroplasty correlate with pain or function? Intraoperative arthroscopic assessment of 30 cases [J]. *Ann Transl Med*, 2016, 4(15): 279
- [40] PANNI A S, CERCIELLO S, MAFFULLI N, et al. Patellar shape can be a predisposing factor in patellar instability [J]. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc*, 2011, 19(4): 663-670
- (收稿: 2025-12-26; 修回: 2026-01-28; 录用: 2026-01-30)
(本文编辑: 唐 震)

(上接第424页)

- Sciences), 2024, 44(4): 483-490
- [9] MCCALL C E, ZHU X W, ZABALAWI M, et al. Sepsis, pyruvate, and mitochondria energy supply chain shortage [J]. *J Leukoc Biol*, 2022, 112(6): 1509-1514
- [10] SATO R, HASEGAWA D, GUO S, et al. Sepsis-induced cardiogenic shock: controversies and evidence gaps in diagnosis and management [J]. *J Intensive Care*, 2025, 13 (1): 1
- [11] WILLIAMS B, ZOU L, PITTET J F, et al. Sepsis-induced coagulopathy: a comprehensive narrative review of pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, and management strategies [J]. *Anesth Analg*, 2024, 138 (4) : 696-711
- [12] MANETA E, AIVALIOTI E, TUAL-CHALOT S, et al. Endothelial dysfunction and immunothrombosis in sepsis [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2023, 14: 1144229
- [13] VELISSARIS D, ZAREIFOPOULOS N, LAGADINO M, et al. Procalcitonin and sepsis in the Emergency Department: an update [J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2021, 25(1): 466-479
- [14] HUANG Y H, CHEN C J, SHAO S C, et al. Comparison of the diagnostic accuracies of monocyte distribution width, procalcitonin, and C-reactive protein for sepsis: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Crit Care Med*, 2023, 51(5): e106-e114
- [15] POSTON J T, KOYNER J L. Sepsis associated acute kidney injury [J]. *BMJ*, 2019, 364: k4891
- (收稿: 2025-12-01; 修回: 2026-01-19; 录用: 2026-01-22)
(本文编辑: 蒋 莉)