

## Abstract

## 血友病性膝関節症の治療におけるヒアルロン酸関節内投与：臨床、放射線ならびに超音波所見による評価

### Intra-articular hyaluronic acid in the treatment of haemophilic arthropathy of the knee. Clinical, radiological and sonographical assessment

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ヒアルロン酸は1989年から変形性関節症の治療に用いられ、その効果が認められてきた。しかし、血友病患者では多数例を対象とした大規模試験は未だ行われていない。我々は、血友病性膝関節症20例(21膝関節)にヒアルロン酸20mgを5週連続で関節内に投与した。初回投与前および治療3か月後に臨床スコアとX線写真, MRI, 生体力学的動作分析に基づいて評価した。評価基準として世界血友病連合(WFH)の諮問委員会が推奨しているスコアとAichrothの膝関節評価スコアを採用した。さらに、平均26か月後、WFHスコアとAichrothスコア、およびvisual analogue scale (VAS)を用いて再評価

した。治療開始前、全例が関節症による疼痛を訴え、うち9例はHIV陽性で、15例は慢性C型肝炎に罹患していた。治療開始前の各スコアの平均値は、WFHスコアが8.1, Pettersonスコアが7.3, Aichrothスコアが38(最高55)であった。治療開始3か月後の各スコアは、WFHスコアが7.3, Aichrothスコアが40とそれぞれ改善を示し、VASも5.3から3.7に改善した。MRI所見は治療前後で差はなかった。20例中14例では歩行距離の延長や階段昇降能の向上、初期疼痛の軽快を認めた。しかしながら、これらのプラス面は、近接する関節の関節症により制限されていた。26か月(最長31か月)後、10例で引き続

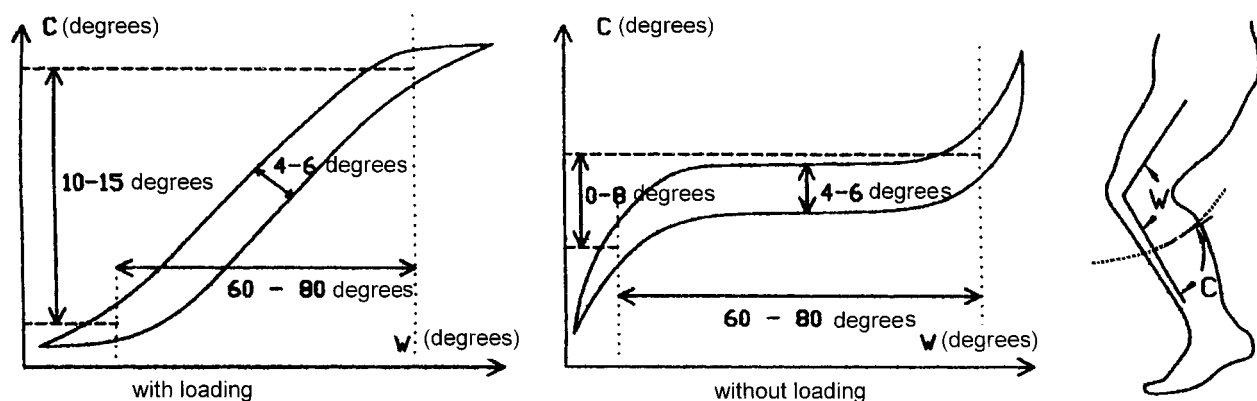


Fig. 1. Normal curves for healthy volunteers without (right) and with (left) loading. Principle of motion analysis: if a healthy person carries out repeated knee flexion from various body positions, an assessment of the function of the knee joint relative to the angle of flexion ( $W$ ) is found from the tangential angle ( $C$ ) to the line of movement of the tibia. A physiologically healthy movement is characterized by a combination of rolling and gliding of the joint surfaces against one another. Under loading, there is an increase in the rolling component which is apparent in a change in the angle ( $C$ ) made by the tibia ( $Y$  axis).

き効果が認められ、各スコアの平均値は、WFHスコアが7.3、Aichrothスコアが39、VASが4.0であった。我々は、血友病性膝関節症において従来の療法

に失敗し、かつ手術施行が不可能な場合は、ヒアルロン酸投与を推奨する。

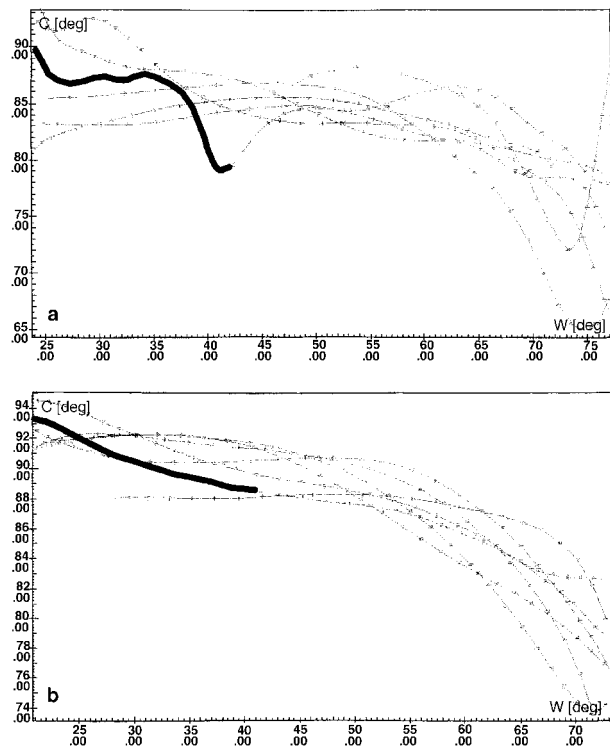


Fig. 2. (a) Rolling and gliding curve before therapy. The rolling and gliding behaviour is the most sensitive parameter for assessing internal knee kinematics. Normally, the angle C increases from 25° to 35° in a healthy knee during an extension-flexion cycle. Prior to therapy, the rolling and gliding behaviour is markedly abnormal. The rolling component is reduced. The total curve is very uncoordinated with a high degree of variation from cycle to cycle. ‘Negative rolling’ can be identified from 72° to 55° (like the wheels of a car spinning on ascending smooth ground). There is a further abnormal area between 50° and 25° during extension (marked). This shows uncontrolled joint movement. The equivalent area after therapy (see b) is marked, too. (b) Rolling and gliding curve after therapy. After the therapy, the rolling and gliding behaviour is again reproducible and co-ordinated. Increased ‘negative rolling’ cannot longer be identified (marked). However, seriously reduced rolling can still be seen as in a pathologically abnormal joint. This, together with the statements about the angle acceleration, shows that there is a continuing need for physical therapy and training. If even an intensive training programme cannot have a positive effect on knee kinematics, the problem is due to structural changes in the cartilage and bone.