

전방십자 인대 손상의 슬개골건 골괴 이식술

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=Abstract=

Bone-block Patellar Tendon Graft for Anterior Cruciate Insufficiency

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The patellar tendon is known as the strongest material for the substitution of anterior cruciate ligament.

There are many technical difficulties in reconstruction of the ligament with this tendon since patellar aponeurosis is weak, and the length of the tendon is restricted, and the adequate insertion in proper place is difficult.

Authors harvested the middle 1/3 of patellar tendon with bone block of tibial tubercle and patella with the superficial layer of the quadriceps tendon left attached. The large triangular tibial tubercle piece was impacted into the femoral tunnel from distally to proximally, of which the orifice is the very place of the middle of the original anterior cruciate ligament. Two bundles of O-dexon sutures made at the tibial tubercle portion, were pulled through to different outlet of femoral condyle during this procedure and were tied over the cortical bone of lateral supracondylar region.

The tendon twisted 180° (clockwise for the right knee and counter-clockwise for the left knee) to adapt to screw-home movement. The patellar piece was fixed at the isometric point in full flexion and extension, which is usually the middle point of original tibial insertion with one or two barbed staples made at the original position of tibial insertion of the ligament.

We tried this methods in 26 knees (12 vascularized grafts and 14 free grafts) and was followed for more than one year and the results was compared with those of 12 knees of original McIntosh operation (follow up period: 16-72 months, average 34.3 months).

The instability were evaluated with Lachman test and OSI sagittal knee tester. The knee of negative Lachman test & pivot shift test was defined as "normal".

The results were as follows;

1. In modified McIntosh operation group negative Lachman test was noted only in 6 knees (50.0%) and there were 2 knees (16.7%) of G I, II & III, respectively.
2. In vascularized bone block patellar tendon graft group II out of 12 knees (91.7%) showed negative Lachman test and only one knee (8.3%) revealed G II.
3. In free bone block patellar tendon graft 13 out of 14 knees (92.9%) showed negative Lachman test and the other one knee (7.1%) revealed G I.
4. The overall success rate (normal) of bone block patellar tendon graft was 92.3%.

The success rate of patellar tendon bone block operation was significantly higher than that of

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Fig. 1-A) Central 1/3 of patellar tendon is being taken out. **B)** Twelve strands of O-Dexon suture are put through drill hole of tibial tubercle portion. **C)** In full flexion of the joint 5mm diameter & 3.5cm long tunnel is being made c gouge. **D)** Femoral tunnel.

Fig. 1-I) Manual Lachman test is being undertaken. **J, K)** Fixation and tension of the new ligament is tested in full flexion & in full extension of the knee joint. **L)** A sagittal knee tester is used for Lachman test.

Fig. 1-E) Tibial tubercle piece is ready to driven into femoral tunnel. Tough bony surface is shown.
F) Tibial tubercle piece is being impacted into the femoral tunnel. **G)** A trough for the tibial insertion of the new ligament (previolus patellar portion) is shown. **H)** After fixation of the tibial insertion the remnant of the original ligament is sutured to the new ligament \bar{c} 2-0 dixon.

시는 슬개골건의 근위 1/3의 지방대를 유지시켜야 하고²⁾, 경골돌기부분은 원하는 만큼의 충분한 크기의 골편을 얻을 수 있고, 슬개골쪽은 큰 골편을 얻기가 어려운데다가 표면이 둥글어 대퇴골 터널로 진입시키기가 힘들기 때문에 원위-근위부를 돌려 경골돌기 부분을 길이 3.5cm 직경 5mm의 첨탑(pyramid)형 골편으로 만들어 관절내에서 뾰족한 부위가 근위부로 향하게 하여 대퇴골에 만든 직경 5mm의 터널에 impact 시킴으로서 impact시 골편이 tunnel내로 진입시키기가 용이하였고 골편이 부숴지는 것 같은 합병증도 없었다. 또한 첨탑형의 골편은 두다발의 봉합사로 대퇴외과 표면에서 결찰하여 보강하였기 때문에 확실하고 강한 초기 고정 효과와 골대골 유합의 두 가지 목적을 동시에 달성할 수 있었다. 또 터널 고정방식의 단점이 터널 입구에서의 굴곡신전시 각도 변화때문에 마모가 일어난다는 것이나^{20, 21)} 저자들의 방식은 건이 원래 부착된 경골돌기 자체의 터널속에 넣었고 이식골편의 원위단과 과간골이 평면상에 있으므로 인대 부착방법과 넓이와 모양만 다를뿐, 같으므로 마모가 적게 일어난다고 기대한다(그림 1). 또 수술시 슬관절 굴곡·신전의 전 범위에서 길이 변화가 없는 경골부착부를 찾아 고정하기 때문에 등척점이다. 이와 같

이 골대골 고정을 했을 경우는 조기 운동을 해도 전대골 고정시와 같이 부착점이 파괴되어 변화될 우려는 적을 것으로 생각된다. 경골 부착부는 터널 방식을 쓰지 않고 transverse ligament를 resection하여 trough를 만들고 여기에 슬개골쪽 골편을 barbed staple로 고정 한후 transverse를 ligament와 soft tissue를 봉합하였는데 그럼으로써 터널 방식을 쓸때 만나는 통과의 어려움이나^{2, 4, 6)} 길이의 짧음을 피하고³⁾, 직접 staple로 골에 고정하므로 고정 강도가 높았으며 술후 고정된 staple이 튀어나온예는 없었다. 또 슬개골부의 galea aponeurotica부위를 벗기거나 얇은 골편만을 붙여 뗄때 이 부위가 약한 것이 슬개골건의 가장 큰 취약점인데 저자들의 방식에서는 전혀 문제가 되지 않는다. 또 경골부착부를 그대로 두고 경골과 대퇴골에 터널을 만드는 방법^{9, 15, 16)}을 쓸때 길이가 짧은 것이 결점인데 저자들의 방법에서는 이런 결점들도 보완되었다.

저자들은 또 정상 전방 십자인대와 같이 여러 부위로 된 이식을 구조상 쓸수 없음을 감안하여 굴곡신전시 길이 변화가 없는 인대 부착부 중심부의 등척점에 이식하고 screw home 운동시 발생되는 회전력(rotational force)을 흡수키위해 우측은 시계방향으로 좌측은 시계반

Table 6. Comparison of Various Operations

| | Site of P.T | Harvest of P.T | Tibial Attach | Femoral Attach | Remarks |
|--------------------|-------------|---|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Jones (1970) | Central 1/3 | Q:(-) P:V-shaped wedge T:Left attached | Tunnel | Tunnel | Too short |
| McIntosh (1974) | Lateral 1/3 | Q:(+) P:Dissect off or thin sliver of bone -rolled up T:Left attached | Tunnel | Over-the-top | Patellar Portion :weak |
| Eriksson (1976) | Medial 1/3 | Q:(-) P:Outer cortex only T:Left attached | Tunnel | Over-the-top | Too short |
| Drez (1978) | Medial 1/3 | Q:4cm P:Outer cortex only T:Left attached | Tunnel | Tunnel | Passing the tunnel is difficult |
| Marshall (1979) | S/A | S/A | S/A | Tunnel or Over-the-top | S/A |

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