

改良闭合复位技术治疗股骨颈骨折疗效分析

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【摘要】 目的: 分析改良闭合正骨手法术中复位股骨颈骨折临床疗效。方法: 选择 2012 年 1 月至 2012 年 12 月收治的股骨颈骨折 47 例, 男 25 例, 女 22 例; 年龄 23~61 (44.58±10.32) 岁。患者均有外伤史, 患髋疼痛, 活动受限, 患肢短缩外旋畸形, X 线片示股骨头下至股骨颈基底部的骨折, 其中 Garden III 型 32 例, IV 型 15 例。入院后 2~5 d 行手术治疗, 术中 45° 外展和伸直位极度内旋复位, 3 枚导针呈倒“品”字性结构排列。术后观察复位质量、骨折愈合、股骨头坏死、髋关节功能等。结果: 患者手术时间 40~70 min, 术中出血 20~50 ml, 所有患者获得良好复位, 术中透视 12~25 次, 45 例患者随访 24~36 个月, 2 例失访; 骨折均得到骨性愈合, 有 3 例出现部分股骨头坏死, 均处于 ARCO 分期 II 期。术后 24 个月, 行 Harris 髋关节评分: 疼痛 43.24±2.74, 功能 42.82±1.95, 畸形活动 3.72±0.45, 活动范围 2.77±0.52, 总分 92.56±4.42; 结果优 39 例, 良 4 例, 可 2 例; 无断钉、感染、深静脉血栓、再骨折等并发症。结论: 闭合正骨手法术中复位股骨颈骨折效果良好, 术后患者髋关节功能恢复好, 疗效满意。

【关键词】 股骨颈骨折; 正骨手法; 外科手术

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2018.02.004

Analysis of curative effect of traditional Chinese bone setting manipulation for the treatment of femoral neck fracture

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analysis the outcome of modified closure bone setting manipulation for the treatment of femoral neck fracture. **Methods:** From January 2012 to December 2012, 47 cases of femoral neck fracture were treated and included 25 males and 22 females with an average age of (44.58±10.32) years old ranging from 23 to 61 years old. All patients had a history of trauma, hip pain and movement limited, limb shortening extorsion deformity, X-ray showed fracture between femoral head and femoral neck basic. Among them, 32 cases were Garden type III and 15 cases were type IV. Patients were performed surgical treatment at 2 to 5 days after admission with 45 degrees abduction and extension position, internal rotation reduction, and 3 guide pins were inverted in a equilateral triangular structure of upside down arrangement. The postoperative recovery quality, fracture healing, femoral head necrosis and hip function were observed. **Results:** Operation time was 40 to 70 min, intraoperative bleeding was 20 to 50 ml. All patients received good reposition, and the intraoperative perspective was 12 to 25 times. Forty-five patients were followed up for 24 to 36 months, and 2 cases were lost. Fracture of 45 cases were got bony healing, 3 cases with partial necrosis of femoral head, both in the ARCO stage II. Twenty-four months after operation, Harris hip function score was 43.24±2.74 in pain, 42.82±1.95 in function, 3.72±0.45 in deformity, 2.77±0.52 in activity, 92.56±4.42 in total; the outcome was excellent in 39 cases, good in 4 cases, fair in 2 cases, without unbroken nails, infection, deep venous thrombosis, fracture and other complications. **Conclusion:** Treatment of femoral neck fracture with the modified bone setting manipulation has an advantages of good effect, postoperative hip function recovery, curative effect.

KEYWORDS Femoral neck fracture; Bone setting manipulation; Surgical procedures, operative

Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2018, 31(2): 115-119 www.zggszz.com

股骨颈骨折是临床常见的骨折, 占成人骨折的 3.6%^[1], 股骨颈骨折后骨折不愈合、股骨头坏死、股骨颈短缩、空心钉退出等是常见的并发症^[2]。而骨折复位是股骨颈骨折的治疗关键, 主要分为手法复位、撬拨复位和切开复位^[3]。复位不易和透视次数多是

术中常发生的问题, 本研究采用改良正骨复位手法治疗股骨颈骨折 47 例, 报告如下。

1 临床资料

2012 年 1 月至 2012 年 12 月收治股骨颈骨折患者 47 例, 男 25 例, 女 22 例; 年龄 23~61 (44.58±10.32) 岁。按照 Garden^[4]分型: III 型 32 例, IV 型 15 例。损伤原因: 单纯摔伤 32 例, 车祸伤 12 例, 高处坠落伤 3 例。47 例均为新鲜骨折, 伤后 1 h~5 d 入院。

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2 治疗方法

患者入院后均绝对卧床休息,行胫骨结节牵引,完善术前检查,入院后 2~5 d 行手术治疗。手术均插管全麻,取仰卧位,患侧臀部用布单折叠后垫高,使用普通手术床(非牵引床)。麻醉成功后,常规消毒铺单,术中行闭合手法复位:将患肢 45°外展置于手术侧台,并极度内旋患肢,固定患肢于手术台上(见图 1),术者离开手术台,透视检查骨折前后位复位情况,术中 45°外展和伸直位极度内旋是复位手法的重要特点,此时骨折均可基本复位。再根据透视位置,微调外展和内旋角度,先置入 2 枚导针,透视检查正位合适后,屈髋、外展、外旋“4”字蛙位透视骨折侧位复位情况,以上透视术者均可离开手术台,透视骨折复位满意后,置入第 3 枚导针,3 枚导针呈倒“品”字形结构排列,不强求平行,后上方不置导针,正、蛙位透视检查导针位置合适后,予 3 枚长度合适的长螺钉中空钉置入,缝合伤口。术后第 1 天,即可指导患者在屈髋位直腿抬高锻炼。术后 1 个月可扶拐下地,患肢不负重,每 45 d 拍片复查,术后半年检查骨折愈合情况,逐步开始负重行走锻炼。



图 1 术中复位后的患肢位置,可维持复位

Fig.1 The position of the affected limb can be maintained at the time of reduction

3 结果

本组患者手术时间 40~70 min, 平均 55 min;术中出血 20~50 ml, 平均 78 ml。所有患者获得良好复位,术中透视 12~25 次,平均 18 次;术后伤口均愈合良好。45 例患者随访 24~36 个月,平均 28 个月,2 例失访。45 例患者骨折均得到愈合,有 3 例出现部分股骨头坏死,均处于 ARCO 分期^[5] II 期,予继续观察。术后 24 个月 Harris^[6]髋关节评分:疼痛 43.24±2.74, 功能 42.82±1.95, 畸形 3.72±0.45, 活动范围 2.77±0.52, 总分 92.56±4.42;结果优 39 例,良 4 例,

可 2 例,无断钉、感染、深静脉血栓、再骨折等并发症。典型病例见图 2-3。

4 讨论

4.1 手法复位技术的改良

股骨颈骨折的治疗前提是良好的复位,对此国内外的专家提出了各种方法:Whitman 法是使用牵引床牵引,患肢外展 20°,再内旋 20°~30°,予复位;Leadbetter 法是屈曲内旋,再伸直外展内旋,予复位;Mcelvenny 法是加大牵引,内旋内收,使骨折远端骨皮质内移,位于股骨头内下方;Gotfried^[7]法是徒手牵引,内收内旋,达到阳性支撑,予复位。以上的复位方法在临床上都很常用,Gotfried 法提出阴性支撑和阳性支撑的理论也得到了许多学者^[8-9]的支持。但本文对以上复位手法有不同意见:首先,股骨颈骨折的复位是否需要大力牵引以往学者意见不一,Gotfried 法利用徒手牵引也能顺利完成手术,本组病例均在普通手术床上徒手牵引完成,所以复位不需要大力牵引,股骨颈骨折多数为关节囊内的骨折,并没有肌肉的反牵引力影响复位,而且在麻醉的作用下,软组织是放松的,所以大力牵引是多余的。另外,Gotfried 法所描述的阳性支撑是 Mcelvenny 法的改进,但是阴性支撑并不是骨折复位不佳的表现之一,本组病例中就有阴性支撑患者,最后愈合良好,并无股骨头坏死,所以本组病例并不支持大力牵引和阳性支撑与阴性支撑的理论。在复位手法中,中医正骨手法强调手摸心会、拔伸牵引、旋转屈伸,本组病例根据股骨颈骨折常见的移位畸形:骨折端斜向外侧移,向前向外成角并外旋,复位手法采用“外展拔伸牵引、伸直极度内旋”,在早期时使用“屈髋内旋”,但“股骨头后倒”并未改善,后改良手法,使用“伸直位内旋”,复位明显改善,考虑“伸直位内旋”可致前关节囊紧张,极度内旋可改善骨折端的向前成角,得到间接复位。以往复位手法中“外展复位”,也是本组病例的手法特点,通过外展,可改善股骨头外侧壁的骨折复位,同时外展 45°对于 Pauwels 角>70°的骨折,复位有效。所以本组病例总结的正骨手法是“外展伸直位极度内旋”,可取得简易而有效的复位效果。

4.2 术中透视和置钉要点

骨折闭合复位的术中透视是所有骨科医师都要面对的问题,股骨颈骨折的复位和内固定也是骨科透视较多的手术之一^[10]。本组病例的透视数量在 12~25 次,所有透视术者均可避开,不仅减少了患者的透视,对术者也是有效的保护。本组病例均使用徒手牵引,将患肢摆放在外展 45°、伸直极度内旋位,在这样的体位下,已基本完成复位,将患肢用血管钳固定在铺单上,透视检查骨折位置,如复位不足,进行

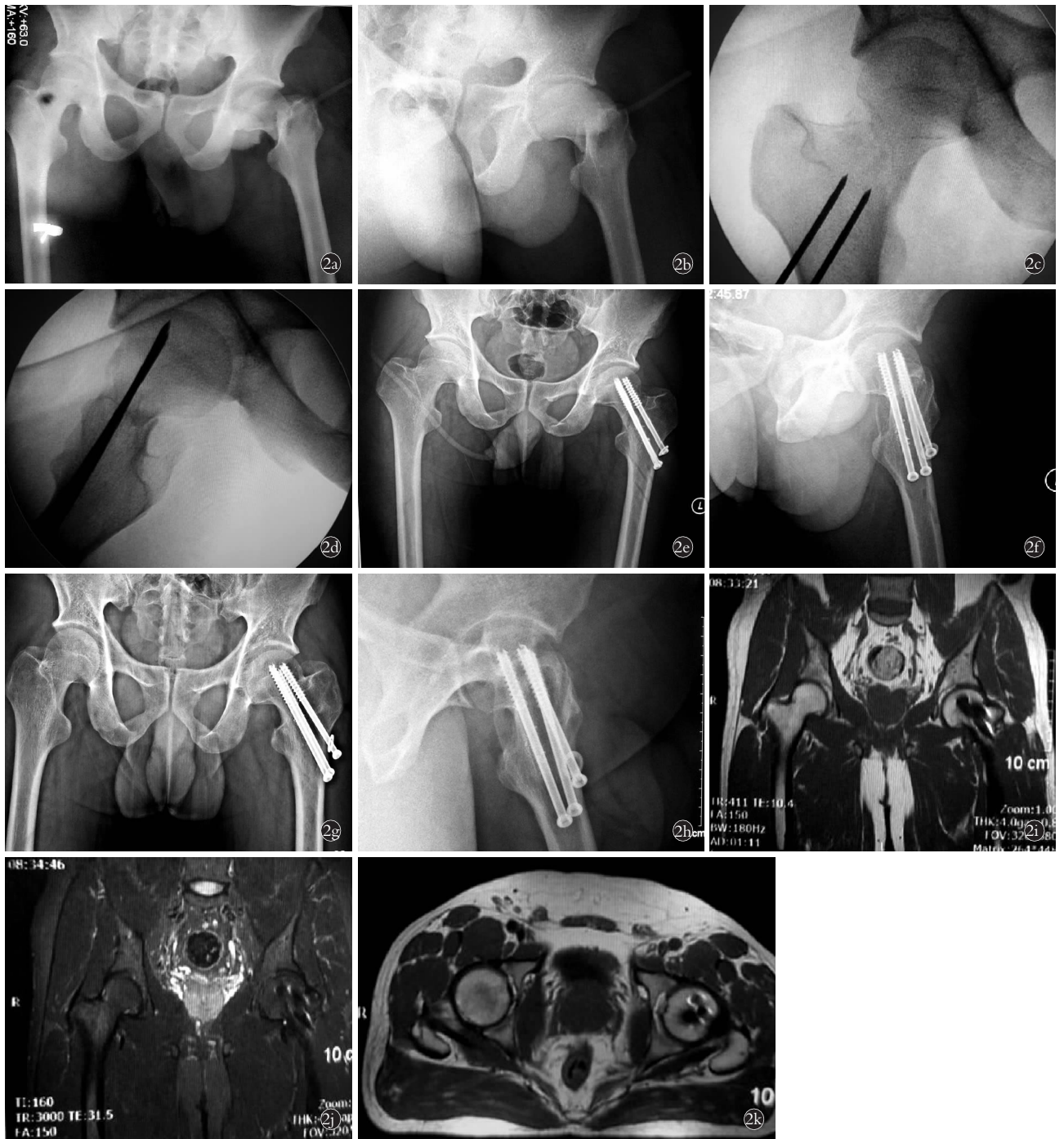


图 2 患者,男,28 岁,左股颈骨折(Garden IV 型) **2a.** 术前正位 X 线片示骨折断端分离 **2b.** 术前侧位 X 线片示股骨头后倒 **2c.** 术中复位后正位 X 线片示骨折断端复位良好 **2d.** 术中复位后侧位 X 线片示股骨头后倒纠正 **2e.** 术后 2 d 正位 X 线片示骨折复位良好、内固定位置可 **2f.** 术后 2 d 侧位 X 线片示股骨头后倒纠正、内固定位置可 **2g,2h.** 术后 3 年正侧位 X 线片示骨折已骨性愈合、股骨头形态正常 **2i,2j.** 术后 3 年 MRI 冠状面 T1、T2 像:股骨头未见异常信号 **2k.** 术后 3 年 MRI 横切面 T1 像:股骨头未见异常信号

Fig.2 A 28-year-old male patient with left femoral neck fracture (Garden IV) **2a.** Preoperative AP X-ray showed fracture separation **2b.** Preoperative lateral X-ray showed femoral head shift backward **2c.** AP X-ray during operative reduction showed good fracture reduction **2d.** Lateral X-ray during operative reduction showed the backward displacement of the femoral head has been corrected **2e.** AP X-ray at 2 days after operation showed the fracture was well restored and the internal fixation was available **2f.** Lateral X-ray at 2 days after operation showed the backward displacement of the femoral head has been corrected and the internal fixation was available **2g,2h.** AP and lateral X-rays at 3 years after operation showed the fracture healed and the shape of the femoral head was normal **2i,2j.** Coronal view of MR T1, T2 at 3 years after operation showed no abnormal signals were found in the femoral head **2k.** Transverse section of MR T1 at 3 years after operation showed no abnormal signals were found in the femoral head



图3 患者,女,61岁,左股骨颈骨折(Garden IV型) 3a,3b. 术前正斜位 X 线片示骨折断端分离 3c. 术前三维 CT 示断端完全移位 3d. 术后 2 d 正位 X 线片示骨折复位良好,但是为阴性支撑 3e. 术后 6 个月正位 X 线片示骨折已骨性愈合

Fig.3 A 61-year-old female patient with right femoral neck fracture (Garden IV) 3a,3b. Preoperative AP and oblique X-rays showed fracture separation 3c. Preoperative three-dimensional CT showed complete displacement of fracture 3d. AP X-ray at 2 days after operation showed the fracture was well restored, but it was negative support 3e. AP X-ray at 6 months after operation showed bony union

外展和内旋的微调。第 1 枚导针(远端钉)的进钉点在大粗隆顶点下约 8 cm,透视检查进钉点位置后在皮质前后径中央置入;第 2 枚导针通过平行导向器在第 1 枚的近端、前方置入;第 3 枚导针通过平行导向器在第 1 枚的更近端、偏后置入,后上方不置导针。3 枚导针的置入学习曲线较简单,术者可只透视检查进钉点,避开透视置钉,如果置钉熟悉,可透视更少。本组病例导针的排列基本呈倒“品”形,但为不干扰外后方血液供应,外后方不置钉,这和国内许多学者的报道相符^[11]。旋股内侧动脉的深支最终形成上支持带,沿股骨颈后外侧走行,为最主要的股骨头血供来源^[12]。并且后外侧的股骨颈骨折后容易压缩缺损,复位后仍有遗留缺损区^[13],因此考虑在这个区域置钉,对骨折的愈合不利,这是本组病例的见解,有待进一步实验研究。

4.3 内固定的争议

内固定稳定性的问题也是临床争论较多的问题,多数学者主张使用短螺纹的中空钉,因为短螺纹可以全部进入股骨头内,有利于骨折端的加压^[14]。但是,因为股骨颈的愈合慢,在愈合过程中,多数患者已部分负重,会造成骨折端的进一步加压,导致股骨

颈短缩。有的学者短螺纹和全螺纹中空钉搭配使用,股骨颈无短缩,但是因为无法持续加压,骨折端明显延迟愈合^[15]。本研究使用的是长螺纹的中空钉,属于短螺纹和全螺纹的折中处理,临床观察仍有股骨颈短缩,螺钉退出的现象,但退出长度均不超过 1 cm,患者有诉大粗隆部皮肤有压痛,尚可忍受。本组病例尚未取钉,有的学者报道取钉后股骨头坏死发病率高于未取出患者^[16],考虑取钉后股骨头的骨性结构尚需要进一步重建,出现取钉后股骨头坏死的原因可能和骨折未完全骨性愈合、取钉后过早负重有关,需要临床进一步研究。

4.4 股骨头坏死的问题

股骨头坏死的问题,是股骨颈骨折后需要面对的难题,有些学者报道即使良好复位,仍有股骨头坏死的可能^[17]。本组病例中也出现股骨头坏死的病例,但均为部分坏死。股骨颈骨折后,局部的血液供应遭到破坏,后外侧骨折端的压缩造成局部的缺损,所以有的学者主张 I 期切开复位并且后外侧植骨^[18]。同时大力牵引,反复旋转复位,会对骨折端造成新的压缩,同时增加血运的破坏。本组病例通过体位的摆放,进行复位改良,复位动作轻柔有效,并且复位时

刻意增加外展角度,增加后外侧的对合,有利于后外侧的骨折复位和愈合,未出现复位不佳、切开复位的病例。

综上所述,改良正骨手法对股骨颈骨折疗效可靠,是对传统正骨理念的理解延伸并与国外经典的复位方法相结合的产物,实现了患者少辐射、术者无辐射的手术方式,治疗效果满意。但本组病例未进一步进行实验分析和生物力学分析,随访的时间还不够充分,可在今后进一步开展研究,为临床提供参考。

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(收稿日期: 2017-08-10 本文编辑: 王玉蔓)