

- [7] 陆小龙,梅斌,陈士寿,等.超声引导下腰骶丛神经阻滞联合全麻在高龄患者髋关节置换术的临床应用[J].临床麻醉学杂志,2016,32(3):237-240.
LU XL,MEI B,CHEN SS,et al. Ultrasound-guided lumbosacral plexus block combined with general anesthesia for hip replacement in elderly patients[J]. Lin Chuang Ma Zui Xue Za Zhi,2016,32(3):237-240. Chinese.
- [8] 王康,王晋豫,王健珍,等.被动式非影像依从导航系统在全膝关节置换术中的应用进展[J].中国骨伤,2019,32(4):383-386.
WANG K,WANG JY,WANG JZ,et al. Progress in the application of passive non-imaging compliance navigation system in total knee arthroplasty[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma,2019,32(4):383-386. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [9] 赵方,银瑞,尹彩星,等.坐骨神经阻滞联合连续股神经阻滞对单侧膝关节置换术中及术后应激反应的影响[J].中国老年学杂志,2015,35(24):7111-7113.
ZHAO F,YIN R,YIN CX,et al. Effects of sciatic nerve block combined with continuous femoral nerve block on stress response during and after unilateral knee arthroplasty[J]. Zhongguo Lao Nian Xue Za Zhi,2015,35(24):7111-7113. Chinese.
- [10] 李静,董补怀,吴续才,等.股神经-坐骨神经联合阻滞在全膝关节置换术中对止血带反应及术后疼痛的影响[J].中国医学科学院学报,2015,37(6):641-644.
LI J,DONG BH,WU XC,et al. Effects of combined femoral-sciatic nerve block on tourniquet response and postoperative pain in total knee arthroplasty[J]. Zhongguo Yi Xue Ke Xue Yuan Xue Bao,2015,37(6):641-644. Chinese.
- [11] 赵俊旭,孙荣鑫,雷鹏飞,等.单次股神经联合坐骨神经阻滞与术中关节腔周围鸡尾酒注射镇痛在全膝关节置换术后镇痛效果比较[J].医学临床研究,2016,33(3):513-515,518.
ZHAO JX,SUN RX,LEI PF,et al. Comparison of analgesic effect between single femoral nerve block combined with sciatic nerve block and intraoperative periarticular cocktail injection analgesia after total knee arthroplasty[J]. Yi Xue Lin Chuang Yan Jiu,2016,33(3):513-515,518. Chinese.
- [12] 张菁,袁岩.超声引导下股神经-坐骨神经阻滞复合全麻及术后镇痛在全膝关节置换术中的应用[J].实用临床医药杂志,2017,21(7):188-190.
ZHANG J,YUAN Y. Ultrasound-guided femoral-sciatic nerve block combined with general anesthesia and postoperative analgesia in total knee arthroplasty[J]. Shi Yong Lin Chuang Yi Yao Za Zhi,2017,21(7):188-190. Chinese.
- [13] 殷臣竹,张进,杨光,等.连续股神经阻滞联合膝关节周围注射在膝关节置换术后镇痛效果观察[J].四川医学,2017,38(2):192-195.
YIN CZ,ZHANG J,YANG G,et al. Observation of analgesic effect of continuous femoral nerve block combined with peri-knee injection after knee arthroplasty[J]. Si Chuan Yi Xue,2017,38(2):192-195. Chinese.
- [14] 朱先洋,尹宗生,陆鸣,等.全膝关节置换膝关节周围混合药物注射与神经阻滞的镇痛效果比较[J].中国组织工程研究,2017,21(23):3646-3651.
ZHU XY,YIN ZS,LU M,et al. Comparison of analgesic effects of combined drug injection and nerve block around total knee arthroplasty [J]. Zhongguo Zu Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu,2017,21(23):3646-3651. Chinese.

(收稿日期:2020-01-10 本文编辑:王玉蔓)

· 经验交流 ·

过伸位牵引掌侧撬拨复位植骨内固定治疗 桡骨远端 Fernandez III 型骨折

程亚博,杨顺

(四川省骨科医院,四川 成都 610041)

【摘要】目的:探讨过伸位牵引掌侧撬拨复位植骨内固定治疗桡骨远端 Fernandez III 型骨折的临床疗效。方法:自 2017 年 2 月至 2018 年 3 月采用术中过伸位牵引掌侧撬拨复位植骨内固定治疗桡骨远端 Fernandez III 型骨折患者 11 例,男 6 例,女 5 例;年龄 55~67 岁。术前 X 线片及 CT 评估桡骨远端骨折背侧成角伴关节面压缩、塌陷。按 Fernandez 分型均为 III 型。术后评估关节面复位情况,观察骨折愈合情况,随访采用 VAS 评分及 Cooney 腕关节评分量表评估疗效。结果:全部患者无手术并发症的发生,11 例患者术后均获随访,时间 12~14 个月,骨折全部愈合。Cooney 腕关节评分量表评估疗效,优 9 例,良 1 例,可 1 例。结论:桡骨远端 Fernandez III 型骨折术中采用过伸位牵引加大成角,经掌侧骨折端撬拨复位植骨内固定能有效的复位塌陷的关节面并给予有效固定,术后早期功能锻炼,临床效果满意。

通讯作者:程亚博 E-mail:282394857@qq.com

Corresponding author:CHENG Ya-bo E-mail:282394857@qq.com

【关键词】 桡骨骨折; 骨折切开复位; 骨折固定术, 内
中图分类号: R683.41
DOI: 10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2020.04.015

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



Open pulling reduction and bone graft by overstretched wrist traction and internal fixation for the treatment of distal radius type Fernandez III fractures CHENG Ya-bo and YANG Shun. Department of Orthopaedic Trauma and Hand Surgery, the Orthopaedic Hospital of Sichuan Province, Chengdu 610041, Sichuan, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical effect of the treatment of Fernandez type III fracture of the distal radius with hyperextension traction prying, volar reduction, bone grafting and internal fixation. **Methods:** From February 2017 to March 2018, 11 cases of Fernandez type III fracture of the distal radius were treated with intraoperative hyperextension traction and volar prying reduction and bone grafting and internal fixation, including 6 males and 5 females, aged 55 to 67 years. Preoperative X-ray and CT evaluated the distal radius fracture dorsal angulation with articular surface compression, collapse. According to Fernandez, all of them were type III. After operation, the reduction of articular surface and fracture healing were evaluated. VAS score and Cooney wrist score were used to evaluate the curative effect. **Results:** All the patients were followed up for 12 to 14 months. All the fractures healed. Cooney wrist score scale was used to evaluate the curative effect, 9 cases were excellent, 1 case was good and 1 case was fair. **Conclusion:** In the operation of Fernandez type III fracture of the distal radius, hyperextension traction was used to enlarge the angle, and through the volar fracture end prying reduction and internal fixation with bone graft, the collapsed articular surface could be effectively reduced and fixed. The early functional exercise after the operation had satisfactory clinical effect.

KEYWORDS Radius fractures; Open fracture reduction; Fracture fixation, internal

桡骨远端骨折发病率高, 占全身骨折的 8%~15%^[1], 约 27%^[2]的桡骨远端骨折为关节内骨折, 对于高能量损伤常造成关节压缩、软骨下及干骺端受挤压骨折, 按 Fernandez^[3]骨折分型为 III 型骨折, 是桡骨远端骨折的特殊类型。我院自 2017 年 2 月至 2018 年 3 月, 对 11 例桡骨远端 Fernandez III 型骨折术中采用过伸位牵引撬拨复位植骨内固定治疗, 术后取得了较好的治疗效果。

1 临床资料

本组 11 例中, 男 6 例, 女 5 例; 年龄 55~67 岁。多为摔伤等高能量损伤, 术前根据 X 线片及 CT 结果按 Fernandez^[3]分型为 III 型, 关节面压缩骨折, 患者受伤原因、受伤至手术时间等一般资料见表 1。

2 治疗方法

术前均行 X 线片、CT 骨三维重建了解骨折类型及关节面塌陷程度。手术方式: 采用腕掌桡侧 Henry 入路切口, 术中采用过伸位牵引下加大成角, 经掌侧骨折端向背近端撬拨塌陷的关节面后, 骨质缺损区植入同种异体骨填充支撑, 在牵引下掌屈尺偏复位后用 2.4 mm 蝶形 LCP 接骨板掌侧支撑固定。

手术操作: 麻醉后, 患者取仰卧位, 电动止血带控制下手术, 压力 32 kPa, 每 1 h 放松 10 min。取腕部掌侧 Henry 入路, 切口长约 6 cm, 切开皮肤、皮下组织、深筋膜, 从桡侧腕屈肌腱与桡动静脉之间进入, 切开部分指浅屈肌, 暴露旋前方肌, 沿旋前方肌桡侧止点处切开, 显露桡骨远端骨面。助手牵引下背伸加大骨折端成角, 经掌侧牵开的骨折端用骨膜剥离器向背近端撬拨复位塌陷的关节面, 骨质缺损区

表 1 桡骨远端 Fernandez III 型骨折 11 例患者一般资料
Tab.1 General data of 11 patients with Fernandez type III fracture of the distal radius

病例	性别	年龄(岁)	受伤原因	受伤至手术时间(d)
1	男	55	摔伤	4
2	男	58	坠落伤	5
3	女	55	车祸	7
4	男	60	摔伤	6
5	女	59	车祸伤	6
6	女	66	摔伤	2
7	男	65	坠落伤	3
8	女	67	摔伤	4
9	男	62	摔伤	6
10	男	66	摔伤	5
11	女	67	摔伤	7

植入同种异体骨支撑填充, 在牵引下掌屈尺偏复位恢复掌倾角及尺偏角, 用 2.4 mm 蝶形 LCP 接骨板掌侧支撑固定。透视确定钢板及螺钉位置。松止血带彻底止血, 反复冲洗, 逐层缝合旋前方肌、皮下、皮肤, 切口内置引流条, 包扎, 术毕。

术后前臂旋后位固定 2~3 d, 常规预防感染, 药物活血化瘀、消肿止痛治疗。复查术后 DR 片示关节面平整, 骨折对位良好, 内固定物位置及固定有效在位, 术后 24 h 开始无痛下手掌指关节、指间关节、腕关节主动抓握、屈伸, 3 d 后开始前臂旋转活动锻炼。

3 结果

全部患者无手术并发症的发生, 11 例患者术后

均获得随访,时间 12~14 个月,复查 X 线片显示骨折全部愈合,无手术并发症发生。术后 12 个月随访时,桡骨远端形态良好,掌倾角及尺偏角无丢失,无关节面的继发性塌陷。术后 12 个月采用 VAS 评分^[4]评估患者疼痛情况,结果见表 2;掌倾角、尺偏角、腕关节屈伸活动度、前臂旋转活动度等测量结果见表 2,握力占健侧比率(88.2±2.7)%;采用 Cooney 等^[5]腕关节评分量表评估疗效,包括:疼痛、功能状况、活动度、握力,满分 100 分,90~100 分为优,80~89 分为良,65~79 分为可,65 分以下为差;Cooney 腕关节评分结果见表 2,本组优 9 例,良 1 例,可 1 例。典型病

例见图 1。

4 讨论

桡骨远端骨折为全身多发性骨折,临床分为多种骨折类型。对于高能量损伤所致的关节面压缩性骨折 Fernandez 等^[6]基于损伤机制将此类骨折归为 III 型骨折。此类骨折属于桡骨远端骨折的特殊类型,多见于中老年患者、高能量损伤,受伤瞬间桡骨远端关节面受到冲击骨折远端向背侧成角的同时会合并关节面塌陷。骨折后根据“韧带整复原理”^[7]的手法复位对于关节内塌陷的骨折起不到牵拉复位的作用,并且复位过程中还可能造成关节面的翻转从而



图 1 患者,男 65 岁左桡骨远端 Fernandez III 型骨折 **1a,1b**。术前正侧位 X 线片示桡骨远端骨折,背侧成角,舟月之间背侧关节面塌陷 **1c,1d,1e**。术前 CT 冠状位、矢状位及水平位示桡骨远端舟月关节背侧面塌陷、压缩,移位>2 mm,带软骨骨块陷于桡骨远端髓腔内 **1f,1g**。术中复位固定后 C 形臂 X 线透视见骨折对位良好,关节面平整,内植物位置及固定有效在位 **1h,1i**。术后 DR 示骨折对位良好,塌陷的关节面恢复,关节面平整固定有效

Fig.1 A 65-years-old male patient with left distal radial fracture of Fernandez III fractures **1a,1b**. Preoperative X-ray showed distal radius fracture,dorsal angulation,and posterior articular surface collapse between the scaphoid and the lunar bone **1c,1d,1e**. Before the operation,the CT coronal,sagittal and horizontal position showed that the dorsolateral side of the distal radiolunate joint collapsed,compressed and displaced more than 2 mm,and the cartilage bone block was trapped in the medullary cavity of the distal radius **1f,1g**. X-ray fluoroscopy of C-arm after reduction and fixation showed that the fracture was well aligned,the articular surface was flat,and the internal plant position and fixation were effective **1h,1i**. Postoperative DR showed the fracture was well aligned,the collapsed articular surface recovered ,and the articular surface was flat and fixed effectively

表 2 桡骨远端 Fernandez III 型骨折 11 例患者术后 12 个月 VAS、腕关节活动度测量结果及 Cooney 腕关节评价结果
Tab.2 Results of VAS, wrist joint activity measurement and Cooney wrist joint evaluation in 11 patients with Fernandez type III fracture of the distal radius 12 months after operation

病例	VAS (分)	掌倾角 (°)	尺偏角 (°)	屈伸活动度 (°)	前臂旋转活动度 (°)	Cooney 腕关节评分(分)					评价 结果
						疼痛	功能状态	活动度	握力	总分	
1	0	5	20	140	160	25	25	25	15	90	优
2	2	0	13	153	169	20	20	20	10	70	可
3	0	6	18	160	174	25	20	20	25	90	优
4	0	3	19	159	168	25	25	25	15	90	优
5	1	10	15	142	167	20	20	20	25	85	良
6	0	5	18	172	177	25	20	20	25	90	优
7	0	8	17	160	169	25	25	20	25	95	优
8	1	5	20	138	159	20	25	20	25	90	优
9	0	5	23	147	173	25	25	25	15	90	优
10	0	6	18	146	175	25	20	20	25	90	优
11	0	5	23	145	179	25	25	25	15	90	优

增加治疗难度。Van Dijk 等^[8]认为桡骨远端骨折后形成创伤性关节炎的因素主要与关节面移位程度有关。此类骨折非手术治疗后必然发生不同程度的创伤性关节炎^[9]。腕关节为人体最为重要、活动频率高的关节之一,具有较高功能要求。严重的腕部创伤性关节炎将会影响患者日常生活。因而手术是此类骨折的首选治疗方式。手术操作时不切开关节囊,不能直视关节面的塌陷区,为手术增加了一定的难度。术中对偏背侧塌陷的关节面复位仍是难点。术中单纯通过掌侧骨折缝隙复位几乎不能完成。有学者研究采用掌侧开骨窗的方法经行撬拨复位^[10],但是此类骨折与多见于青壮年的桡骨远端 Die-punch 骨折有不同之处,Fernandez III 型骨折多见于老年患者,关节压缩塌陷多合并背侧骨皮质不连续并向背侧成角移位,骨折端不稳定,经掌侧骨窗撬拨复位时容易造成背侧骨皮质的再次移位。手法复位与手术直接复位结合能有效的解决复位的问题。术中先牵引背伸位加大成角,完成关节面的撬拨复位后再掌屈尺偏恢复掌倾角及尺偏角,能很好的完成复位及固定。术中从旋前方肌止点处切断,有效的保留旋前方肌,缝合后钢板有良好的软组织覆盖,预防内植物对屈肌腱、正中神经的激惹,术后早期旋后位固定能减少旋前方肌愈合后的瘢痕挛缩,降低前臂在旋转过程中旋前方肌的影响,有利于最大程度恢复腕关节功能。

桡骨远端背侧成角关节面塌陷型骨折为桡骨远端骨折中的特殊类型,将手法复位与手术直接撬拨复位结合能有效的恢复关节面的平整,降低日后创伤性关节炎的发生,疗效确切,是治疗此种类型骨折较为理想的治疗方法之一。

参考文献

[1] Pogue DJ, Vegas SF, Patterson RM, et al. Effects of distal radius malunion on wrist joint mechanics[J]. J Hand Surg Am, 1990, 15: 721-727.

[2] Vogt MT, Cauley JA, Tomaino MM, et al. Distal radius fractures in older women: a 10-years follow-up study of descriptive characteristics and risk factors. The study of osteoporotic fractures[J]. J Am Geriatr Soc, 2002, 50(1): 97-103.

[3] Fernandez DL. Fractures of the distal radius: operative treatment [J]. AAOS Inst Course Lec, 1993, 42: 73-88.

[4] Huskisson EC. Measurement of pain[J]. J Rheumatol, 1982, 9(5): 768-769.

[5] Cooney WP, Bussey R, Dobyns JH, et al. Difficult wrist fractures: perilunate of the wrist[J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 1987, 21(4): 136-147.

[6] Fernandez DL, Jupiter JB. Fracture of the distal end of the radius: historical perspective [M]. 2nd Edition. New York: Springer, 2002: 1-21.

[7] Vidal J, Buscayret C, Fischbach C, et al. New method of treatment of comminuted fractures of the lower end of the radius: ligamentary taxis[J]. Acta Orthop Belg, 1997, 43: 781-789.

[8] Van Dijk JP, Laudy FD. Fracture of the distal radius Injury, 1996, 27(1): 57.

[9] Aro HT, Koivuneen T. Minor axial shortening of the radius affects Outcome of Colles' fracture treatment[J]. Hand Surg Am, 1991, 16: 392-398.

[10] 程亚博, 杨顺. 切开复位经骨窗植骨内固定治疗桡骨远端 B4 型骨折[J]. 中国骨伤, 2018, 31(7): 651-655.

CHENG YB, YANG S. Open reduction and bone graft with internal fixation through bone window for the treatment of type B4 distal radius fractures[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2018, 31(7): 651-655. Chinese with abstract in English.

(收稿日期: 2019-07-12 本文编辑: 王玉蔓)