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· 经验交流 ·

皮肤牵张闭合器在儿童肢体创面缺损的治疗应用

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【摘要】 目的: 回顾性分析可调式皮肤牵张闭合器在儿童大面积肢体创面缺损的临床应用价值。方法: 自 2017 年 1 月至 2019 年 1 月, 应用可调式皮肤牵张闭合器处理儿童严重下肢创面缺损患儿 11 例, 男 9 例, 女 2 例, 年龄 4~12 (8.3±2.7) 岁, 均为单侧下肢大面积创面缺损, 其中车祸伤致肢体皮肤缺损 4 例, 筋膜室切开减压术后无法缝合关闭 3 例, 下肢骨折内固定术后钢板外露 3 例, 皮肤撕脱伤清创缝合术后大面积缺血坏死 1 例。创面宽度 (5.6±1.2) cm, 长度 (7.0±1.6) cm, 均已行 VSD 负压引流、扩创缝合等处理, 其中 4 例已行游离皮片植皮, 2 例已行局部皮瓣转移手术处理, 植皮或皮瓣手术失败, 前期治疗效果均不佳。结果: 术后经持续牵引 5~14 (10.5±2.6) d 后创面闭合, 未再行植皮或者皮瓣修复处理。无创缘血供不佳、皮肤感染坏死、末梢感觉障碍等并发症发生。11 例患儿均获随访, 随访时间 3~18 (8.9±3.8) 个月。创缘皮肤呈线性愈合, 瘢痕轻微。结论: 通过可调式皮肤牵张闭合器治疗儿童大面积肢体创面缺损, 符合 Wolff 定律及组织自然重建理念, 为治疗儿童肢体皮肤及软组织缺损提供了一种可供选择的有效方法。

【关键词】 儿童; 皮肤缺损; 皮肤牵张术

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Therapeutic application of skin stretch closure device for treatment of limbs skin wound defects in children

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the clinical application value of adjustable skin retractor in large area of limb wound defect in children. **Methods:** From January 2017 to January 2019, 11 children including 9 males and 2 females, aged 4 to 12 (8.3±2.7) years old with severe lower extremity wound defects were treated with adjustable skin stretch and closure device, all of them were unilateral lower extremity large area wound defects, including 4 cases of limb skin defect caused by traffic accident, 3 cases of failure to close after osteofasciotomy and decompression, 3 cases of plate exposure after internal fixation of lower extremity fracture and 1 case of ischemic necrosis after debridement and suturing of skin avulsion. The width of the wound

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was (5.6±1.2) cm and the length was (7.0±1.6) cm. VSD negative pressure drainage and expanded suture were used in all the patients. Four of them had been treated with free skin graft and two had been treated with local flap transfer. The graft or flap operation failed, and the effect of the early treatment was not good. **Results:** After 5 to 14 (10.5±2.6) days of continuous traction, the wound was closed and no skin grafting or flap repair was performed. No complications such as poor blood supply, skin infection and necrosis, peripheral sensory disturbance occurred. All 11 patients were followed up for 3 to 18 (8.9±3.8) months. The wound edge skin was linear healing with slight scar. **Conclusion:** It is in accordance with Wolff's law and the concept of natural tissue reconstruction to treat large-scale limb wound defects in children with adjustable skin stretch and closure device, which provides an effective method for the treatment of limb skin and soft tissue defects in children.

KEYWORDS Child; Skin defect; Skin stretch

肢体创伤后,皮肤、软组织缺损以及肌腱、骨折端等深部组织外露是临床常见难题之一,由于“儿童不是成人的缩影”,对于儿童肢体创伤特别是低龄儿童,我们常用的直接缝合、减张缝合、游离植皮、局部皮瓣转移、带血管蒂的皮瓣转移、游离皮瓣转移等处理方式往往具有很大的局限性^[1]。由于创面迟迟无法关闭,儿童治疗依从性差,感染坏死、长期卧床等并发症多发,儿童大面积肢体创面缺损的治疗预后不佳。自 2017 年 1 月至 2019 年 1 月,应用可调式皮肤牵张闭合器治疗儿童大面积肢体创面缺损 11 例,现将临床资料进行回顾性分析,报告如下。

1 临床资料

本组 11 例患儿,其中男 9 例,女 2 例;年龄 4~12(8.3±2.7)岁;车祸伤 9 例,普通外伤骨折 2 例;受伤至手术时间 14~42(22.9±8.6) d;其中车祸伤致肢体皮肤缺损 4 例,骨筋膜室切开减压术后无法缝合关闭 3 例,下肢骨折内固定术后钢板外露 3 例、皮肤撕脱伤清创缝合术后大面积缺血坏死 1 例。创面宽度超过肢体横径的 30%,常规治疗处理效果不佳,植皮或者皮瓣手术困难(包括家属主观不愿接受植皮手术)的儿童单侧下肢大面积创面缺损。创面宽度 4~8(5.6±1.2) cm,长度 5~10(7.0±1.6) cm;所有创面已行常规 VSD 负压引流、扩创缝合等处理,其中 4 例已行游离皮片植皮,2 例已行局部皮瓣转移手术处理,植皮或皮瓣手术失败,前期治疗效果均不佳。

2 治疗方法

2.1 手术方式

本组病例临床治疗方法选择困难,常规进行创面 VSD 负压引流、扩创等前期处理,保持创面清洁、血供佳。采用侵入性克氏针褥式进针固定法,在距创面或皮肤缺损两侧外约 1 cm 处,顺肢体长轴方向画 2 条平行线,沿线将直径为 1.5 mm 或 2 mm 的克氏针,用褥式法穿过缺损皮肤两侧的皮肤真皮,露出的克氏针的部分在 1.0~1.5 cm,每边要对称性露出 2~3 段克氏针;然后连接螺杆及固定螺丝,组装好可调式皮肤牵张闭合器;旋转螺杆,保持皮肤拉力在 1 kg 左右。

2.2 术后处理

术后定期换药、保持创面清洁,预防感染,注意观察皮肤边缘血供;术后 24 h 开始,每 6 h 一次定时旋转调节螺杆,始终处于紧张状态,保持皮肤拉力在 2 kg 左右(最大不超过 3 kg),使创面逐渐靠拢;待皮肤充分伸展后,在闭合器两侧缝合或拔除牵引器,使创缘靠拢,直接缝合,关闭创面。

3 结果

本组 11 例创面术中直接靠拢 1.0~1.5 cm,术后经持续牵引 5~14(10.5±2.6) d 后创面闭合,未再行植皮或者皮瓣修复处理;有 3 例出现 I 期缝合后伤口再次裂开,裂口平均宽度 1 cm、长度 3 cm,常规换药处理后 II 期再次缝合关闭创面。本组无创缘血供不佳、皮肤感染坏死、末梢感觉障碍等并发症发生。本组 11 例均获随访,时间 3~18(8.9±3.8)个月。创缘皮肤呈线性愈合,瘢痕轻微。典型病例见图 1。

4 讨论

4.1 儿童肢体创面缺损的特点

相对于成人患者,儿童的肢体创面更容易出现感染、缺血坏死、软组织缺损、深部组织外露等情况^[3],特别是胫前创面,预后尤差;同时儿童年龄小,治疗依从性差,家属期望值高,往往对游离植皮等手术抱有谨慎态度,而皮瓣转移等治疗又具有一定的局限性^[4]。与此同时,儿童的皮肤延展性更好,有利于皮肤的牵张,当其他治疗方法受到限制时,则可以考虑使用可调式皮肤牵张闭合器来治疗儿童大面积肢体创面缺损^[5]。

4.2 皮肤牵张术(skin stretch,SS)的特点

皮肤牵张术是新型的皮肤缺损修复方法,该术式充分利用皮肤的伸展性和应力松弛性,使皮肤缺损创面周围正常皮肤在外力的牵拉下伸展延长而关闭皮肤缺损,临床效果佳、适应范围广泛^[6]。可调式皮肤牵张闭合器根据 Ilizarov 张力-应力法则机械爬行和应力松弛的原理,利用正常皮肤具有一定的伸缩性的特点,通过外力将创面两侧正常皮肤向中间牵拉,利用皮肤的伸缩性、机械伸展性,将创缘张力分散到周围皮肤上,通过牵张作用完成最大化的动



图 1 患者,女,11 岁,右侧胫腓骨骨折术后 1 个月,院外已行胫腓骨骨折切开复位、钢板螺钉内固定术,术后胫前伤口裂开,院外再次行局部皮瓣转移术失败,家属拒绝植皮处理后转入 1a. 术前创面正位、两侧外观,肢体创面缺损 5.5 cm×4.0 cm 1b. 术中安置可调式皮肤牵张闭合器 1c. 术后 14 d 创面正位外观,创面完全闭合 1d. 术后 4 个月创面正位外观,创面已经完全愈合 1e. 术后 18 个月创面正位、两侧外观,创面残留少量瘢痕组织 1f. 术后 18 个月正位 X 线片示右侧胫腓骨骨折完全愈合

Fig.1 An 11-year-old female patient, 1 month after the operation of right tibiofibular fracture, had undergone open reduction of tibiofibular fracture and internal fixation with steel plates and screws outside the hospital. After the operation, the wound in front of the tibiofibula was split, and the local flap transfer was failed again outside the hospital. The family refused to take skin grafting 1a. Preoperative wound position, bilateral appearance, limb wound defect 5.5 cm×4.0 cm 1b. Intraoperative placement of adjustable skin stretch closure device 1c. On the 14th day after the operation, the wound was in the normal position and completely closed 1d. After 4 months of operation, the surface of the wound was in the right position, and the wound was completely healed 1e. At 18 months after the operation, there were a few scar tissue left on both sides of the wound 1f. AP X-ray at 18 months postoperatively showed the right tibiofibular fracture was completely healed

态组织牵张,广泛均匀的皮肤伸展为创面提供了丰富的组织来源,使创面得以闭合。该装置简单、固定方便,无须损伤正常皮肤组织,并最大程度减少皮肤损伤,通过调整牵拉力量,能够获得较多的正常皮肤,闭合伤口,缩短了愈合时间,减少了手术次数,缩小了瘢痕,美化了伤口,达到较好的整形美容效果^[7],为长期治疗皮肤缺损不愈合提供了新的治疗途径,是一种可靠的治疗方法。赵月强等^[8]认为在封闭负压吸引的基础上采用皮肤牵张闭合器 I 期闭合褥疮创面,极大简化手术操作,降低手术风险,减少植皮或皮瓣移植术对患者的损伤,疗效优于传统的封闭

负压吸引联合植皮或皮瓣移植术。而高磊等^[9]亦认为应用皮肤牵张闭合器治疗糖尿病足创面更简便,能缩短创面愈合时间,且创面愈合外观后与邻近皮肤相似。

4.3 皮肤牵张术在儿童肢体创面缺损的治疗应用

对于儿童患者,不但要保证治疗效果,又要考虑儿童生长发育及依从性差等个体因素,皮肤牵张术只是可供选择的治疗方式之一,一切都要遵循“个体化”治疗原则。如果肢体创面过大,游离植皮或者皮瓣修复治疗效果不佳,家属不愿意接受植皮手术时,则皮肤牵张术是可以考虑的有效治疗手段。在使用

可调式皮肤牵张闭合器时一定要注意观察创面边缘血供情况,如发现皮肤缺血苍白,适当放松闭合器;儿童对疼痛的忍耐力有限,而皮肤牵张术导致的持续性疼痛不可避免,再加上外置的牵张器对生活的影响,导致儿童患者的治疗依从性差,要定时询问患者自主感觉,防止牵拉过快造成皮肤撕裂或坏死。笔者的经验,对于儿童患者一定要从依从性以及疼痛的耐受度来确定牵张的速度,每天至少调整 4 次,每次只做轻微调节,年龄越小速度越慢,以患者自主疼痛感不明显为宜。经检测 4 kg 拉力为安全的拉力范围,日常维持螺杆拉力 1~2 kg 即可^[10]。禁忌证:(1)对于面积较大的创面,牵张同时无法实施负压吸引,不利于感染控制。(2)皮肤条件差,如皮肤严重挫伤、皮肤萎缩或接受放射治疗等。(3)缺血性或者有缺血性倾向的创面。(4)宽度>15 cm 的创面缺损。(5)可能干扰身体正常功能的部位^[11]。

通过可调式皮肤牵张闭合器治疗儿童大面积肢体创面缺损,能缩小皮肤及软组织缺损面积,甚至直接闭合创面,无需后期植皮及皮瓣修复,此方法符合 Wolff 定律及组织自然重建理念^[12],虽然不能完全取代植皮或皮瓣修复,但为治疗儿童肢体皮肤及软组织缺损提供了一种可供选择的有效方法,具有良好的临床应用价值。

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