

## · 临床研究 ·

## 改良锚钉置入角度和应用双滑轮技术治疗髌骨下极撕脱骨折

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**【摘要】** 目的: 评价改良锚钉置入角度和应用双滑轮技术治疗髌骨下极撕脱性骨折的临床疗效。方法: 回顾性分析 2015 年 12 月至 2018 年 12 月收治的髌骨下极撕脱性骨折患者 22 例, 男 10 例, 女 12 例; 年龄 19~70 (44.00±15.24) 岁。均采用改良锚钉置入角度和应用双滑轮技术治疗。术后定期随访, 采用膝关节活动度(range of motion, ROM) 和 Bostman 评分系统评价膝关节功能恢复情况。结果: 22 例全部获得随访, 时间 18~46 (30.86±8.00) 周。末次随访时, 患侧膝关节 ROM 为 (130.82±4.69)°, 健侧膝关节 ROM 为 (133.23±3.15)°, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。末次随访 Bostman 评分 (28.45±1.41) 分, 优 18 例, 良 4 例。结论: 改良锚钉置入角度和应用双滑轮技术治疗髌骨下极撕脱性骨折操作简便, 疗效满意, 膝关节功能恢复良好。

**【关键词】** 髌骨; 骨折, 撕脱性; 缝合锚  
中图分类号: R683.4

DOI: 10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2022.07.017

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



### Treatment of avulsion fracture of inferior pole of patella with improved angle of anchor and double pulley technique

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To evaluate the angle of modified anchor nail placement and the curative effect of double pulley technology for the treatment of extreme avulsion fracture of lower patella. **Methods:** From December 2015 to December 2018, a total of 22 patients (10 males and 12 females) with avulsion fracture of the inferior pole of patella were retrospectively analyzed. The average age was (44.00±15.24) years old (range, 19 to 70 years). All patients were treated with modified anchor angle and double pulley technique. The range of motion (ROM) and Bostman score system were used to evaluate the functional recovery of knee joint. **Results:** All 22 cases were followed up with an average of (30.86±8.00) weeks (18 to 46 weeks). At the last follow-up, ROM of the affected knee was (130.82±4.69)°, and the contralateral knee was (133.23 ± 3.15)°, there was no significant difference between two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The average Bostman score was (28.45±1.41) scores, 18 cases were excellent results, 4 cases were good. **Conclusion:** Improved anchor placement angle and double pulley technique for treatment of extreme avulsion fracture of lower patella is easy to operate, with satisfactory curative effect and good recovery of knee joint function.

**KEYWORDS** Patella; Fractures, avulsion; Suture anchors

髌骨是人体中最大的籽骨,位于膝关节前侧,上极有股四头肌腱附着,下极有髌韧带附着,与股骨滑车构成关节面,是伸膝装置重要的组成部分,在临床上髌骨骨折很常见,约占人体全身骨折的 1%<sup>[1]</sup>,而髌骨下极骨折约占髌骨骨折的 5%<sup>[2]</sup>。因其骨折块较小,较粉碎,难以有效固定,临床手术方式很多,效果不一。锚钉技术发展应用于治疗髌骨下极撕脱性骨折取得了满意的临床疗效<sup>[3]</sup>。2015 年 12 月至 2018 年 12 月,使用改良锚钉置入角度和应用双滑轮技术治疗髌骨下极撕脱性骨折 22 例,现报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 病例选择

纳入标准: 年龄 18~80 岁; 单侧新鲜闭合性髌骨下极骨折, 无伴其他部位损伤; 髌骨下极撕脱性骨折分离移位超过 3 mm。排除标准: 病理性骨折; 伤前患侧膝关节活动受限; 既往患侧膝关节有手术病史; 伴有严重内科基础疾病。

### 1.2 一般资料

本组患者 22 例, 男 10 例, 女 12 例, 年龄 19~70 (44.00±15.24) 岁。所有患者为单侧髌骨骨折, 左侧 14 例, 右侧 8 例, 均为新鲜闭合性髌骨下极撕脱性骨折。跪跌伤 12 例, 高处坠落伤 4 例, 车祸伤 6 例。受伤至手术时间为 0~7 (1.91±1.57) d。

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### 1.3 治疗方法

**1.3.1 器械与方法** 采用直径 5.0 mm 带缝线金属骨锚钉(强生医疗器材有限公司,型号 222991),每 1 枚锚钉带有 2 条缝线。

**1.3.2 手术方法** 采用腰麻或腰硬联合麻醉,麻醉成功后患者取仰卧位,患侧大腿中上 1/3 绑下肢气囊止血带备用,常规消毒、铺巾,贴无菌膜。取膝关节前侧正中纵行切口,切开皮肤、皮下组织至髌前腱膜,尽量保留髌前腱膜及髌韧带完整性,充分暴露髌骨下极骨折端,探查一般可见髌骨下极撕脱性骨折,多为粉碎性,下极骨折块连同髌韧带向远端移位,将骨折端及关节腔内的淤血清理干净,注意不要剥离下极骨块的骨膜及髌腱膜,防止骨碎块与髌韧带脱离,增加固定难度,也有利于术后骨折愈合。改良锚钉置入角度和应用双滑轮技术手术步骤如下:(1)在髌骨近端骨折块两侧离骨折断面约 0.5 cm 处垂直于髌骨纵轴拧入 2 枚直径 5.0 mm 带缝线金属骨锚钉,锚钉尾部埋入骨质(图 1a)。(2)将 2 枚锚钉同色缝线分别从两侧紧贴髌骨下极骨折块下缘穿过髌韧带中部并编织后向对侧穿出(图 1b)。(3)同时拉紧 2 根缝线的另一端,以 2 个锚钉尾孔为滑轮,通过髌韧带内缝线将髌骨下极骨折块拉向近端复位,并互相打结固定(图 1c,①与③打结,②与④打结)。(4)将 2 枚锚钉的另一缝线分别采用 Krackow 法编织缝合

髌韧带两侧以加强固定(图 1d,⑤编织髌韧带回原点后将与⑥拉紧打结,⑦编织髌韧带回原点后将与⑧拉紧打结)。固定后被动屈伸膝关节,检查骨折的稳定性,大量生理盐水冲洗切口,清点纱布、器械无误后逐层缝合切口。各病例手术均由同一组医生完成。

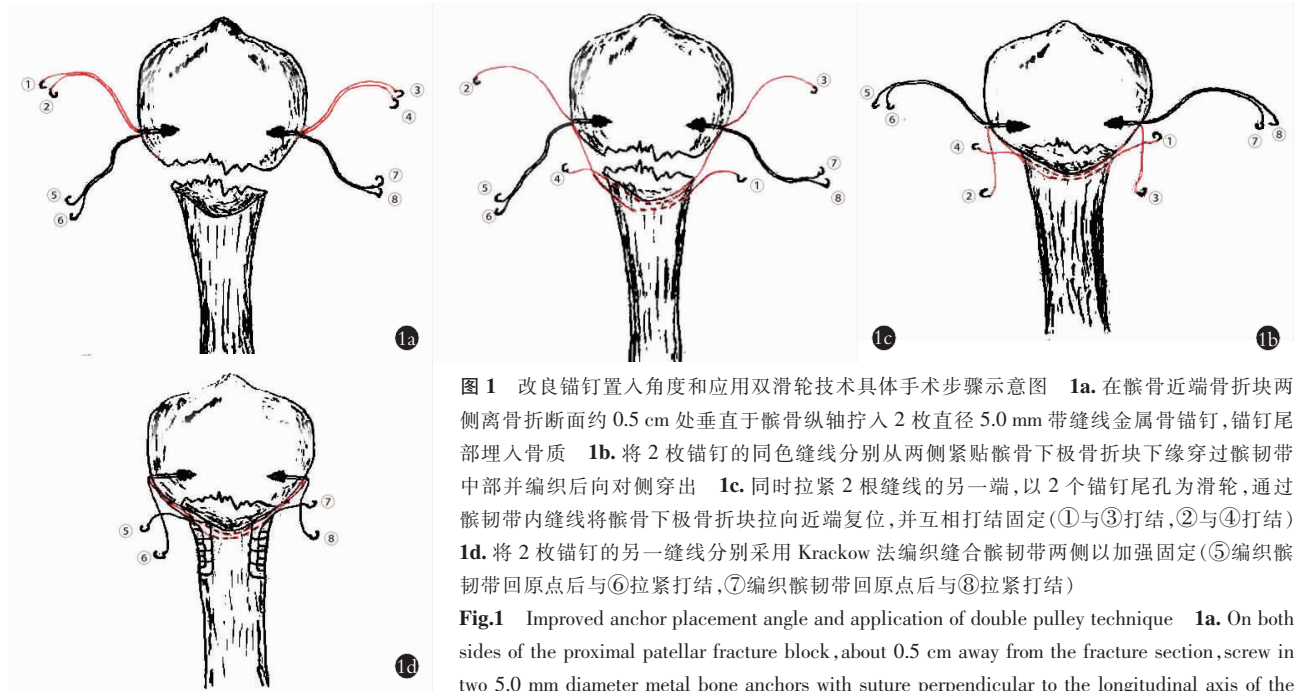
**1.3.3 术后处理** 常规行预防感染、消肿、止痛及抗凝等处理。膝关节外固定卡盘支具固定 4~6 周,术后 3 d 开始行股四头肌等长收缩、踝关节屈伸锻炼和行膝关节小角度被动功能锻炼,并逐渐加大角度,允许患肢完全负重行走,术后 6 周内膝关节屈伸活动度至少达 120°,6 周后去除外固定支具。定期门诊复查 X 线片,了解骨折愈合情况,并评估膝关节功能恢复情况。

### 1.4 观察项目与方法

术后定期随访(术后 4、6、12、24 周),复查膝关节 X 线片评价骨折愈合情况及锚钉固定情况。采用 Bostman 髌骨骨折功能评分标准<sup>[4]</sup>评价术后膝关节功能,评价项目见表 1。评价标准:优 30~28 分,良 27~20 分,差 <20 分。临床评估指标,包括术后 Bostman 髌骨骨折功能评分优良率、膝关节活动度和随访时 X 线片检查骨折愈合情况。

### 1.5 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 19.0 软件进行统计学分析,定量资料(患健侧膝关节活动度)以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,



**图 1** 改良锚钉置入角度和应用双滑轮技术具体手术步骤示意图 **1a**. 在髌骨近端骨折块两侧离骨折断面约 0.5 cm 处垂直于髌骨纵轴拧入 2 枚直径 5.0 mm 带缝线金属骨锚钉,锚钉尾部埋入骨质 **1b**. 将 2 枚锚钉的同色缝线分别从两侧紧贴髌骨下极骨折块下缘穿过髌韧带中部并编织后向对侧穿出 **1c**. 同时拉紧 2 根缝线的另一端,以 2 个锚钉尾孔为滑轮,通过髌韧带内缝线将髌骨下极骨折块拉向近端复位,并互相打结固定(①与③打结,②与④打结) **1d**. 将 2 枚锚钉的另一缝线分别采用 Krackow 法编织缝合髌韧带两侧以加强固定(⑤编织髌韧带回原点后将与⑥拉紧打结,⑦编织髌韧带回原点后将与⑧拉紧打结)

**Fig.1** Improved anchor placement angle and application of double pulley technique **1a**. On both sides of the proximal patellar fracture block, about 0.5 cm away from the fracture section, screw in two 5.0 mm diameter metal bone anchors with suture perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the patella, and the tail of the anchors is embedded in the bone **1b**. The same color sutures of the two anchors were knitted from both sides close to the lower edge of the fracture block of the lower pole of the patella through the middle of the patellar ligament and then penetrated to the opposite side **1c**. At the same time, tighten the other end of the two sutures, take the tail holes of the two anchors as pulleys, pull the fracture block of the lower pole of the patella to the proximal end through the internal suture of the patellar ligament, and tie and fix each other (① and ③, ② and ④) **1d**. The other color suture of the two anchor nails is woven and sutured on both sides of the patellar ligament by krackow method to strengthen the fixation (⑤ after weaving the origin of the patellar tough back, tighten and knot with ⑥, ⑦ after weaving the origin of the patellar tough back, tighten and knot with ⑧)

髌骨下极骨折块,约 0.5 cm 处垂直于髌骨纵轴拧入 2 枚直径 5.0 mm 带缝线金属骨锚钉,锚钉尾部埋入骨质 **1b**. The same color sutures of the two anchors were knitted from both sides close to the lower edge of the fracture block of the lower pole of the patella through the middle of the patellar ligament and then penetrated to the opposite side **1c**. At the same time, tighten the other end of the two sutures, take the tail holes of the two anchors as pulleys, pull the fracture block of the lower pole of the patella to the proximal end through the internal suture of the patellar ligament, and tie and fix each other (① and ③, ② and ④) **1d**. The other color suture of the two anchor nails is woven and sutured on both sides of the patellar ligament by krackow method to strengthen the fixation (⑤ after weaving the origin of the patellar tough back, tighten and knot with ⑥, ⑦ after weaving the origin of the patellar tough back, tighten and knot with ⑧)

采用配对样本 *t* 检验。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

本组 22 例患者均获得随访,时间 18~46(30.86±8.00)周。患者手术切口均甲级愈合,骨折均愈合良好,未发生锚钉松动、切口感染、骨折不愈合及膝前疼痛等并发症。临床愈合时间 10~16(12.14±1.52)周。末次随访时,患侧膝关节活动度为(130.82±4.69)°,健侧膝关节活动度为(133.23±3.15)°,两者差异无统

计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。22 例患者末次随访 Bostman 髌骨骨折功能评分结果见表 2,平均为(28.45±1.41)分,优 18 例,良 4 例。典型病例见图 2。

## 3 讨论

髌骨下极位于髌骨远端 1/4,无关节软骨面,髌骨下极骨折块一般很小,多为粉碎性,且因为髌韧带牵拉,移位较大,难以有效复位及坚强固定,目前临床上常用的手术方式有很多,但效果不一。克氏针张

表 1 Bostman 髌骨骨折功能评分标准

Tab.1 Bostman functional scoring criteria for patellar fracture

临床指标	评分		
活动范围(range of motion, ROM)	完全伸展,ROM>120°(6分)	完全伸展,ROM 90°~120°(3分)	不能完全伸展,ROM<90°(0分)
疼痛	无或劳累时有轻微疼痛(6分)	劳累时中度疼痛(3分)	日常活动疼痛(0分)
工作	一般工作(4分)	工作困难(2分)	不能工作(0分)
萎缩(股骨近端 10 cm)	<12 mm(4分)	12~25 mm(2分)	>25 mm(0分)
辅助物	不需要(4分)	部分时间需手杖(2分)	所有时间需手杖(0分)
积液	无(2分)	据报告有(1分)	有(0分)
打软腿	无(2分)	有时(1分)	经常(0分)
爬楼梯	正常(2分)	困难(1分)	不能(0分)

表 2 髌骨骨折 22 例患者 Bostman 功能评分结果

Tab.2 Results of Bostman function score in 22 patients with patellar fracture

病例	性别	年龄(岁)	随访时间(周)	Bostman 评分(分)								
				活动范围	疼痛	工作	萎缩	辅助物	积液	打软腿	爬楼梯	总分
1	男	19	18	6	5	4	3	4	2	2	2	28
2	男	25	32	6	5	4	4	4	2	2	2	29
3	女	30	30	6	6	4	4	3	2	2	2	29
4	男	58	36	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	30
5	女	44	20	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	30
6	女	40	26	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	30
7	女	29	21	6	6	4	3	4	2	2	2	29
8	男	70	24	6	5	4	3	4	2	2	2	28
9	男	65	30	6	6	4	4	4	1	2	2	29
10	女	51	31	6	5	4	3	4	2	2	2	28
11	女	48	29	6	6	4	4	3	2	1	2	28
12	女	63	40	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	30
13	男	54	46	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	30
14	女	24	41	6	6	4	3	4	2	2	2	29
15	女	36	39	6	6	4	4	4	2	1	2	29
16	男	57	20	6	6	4	4	4	2	2	1	29
17	男	28	27	6	1	4	4	4	2	2	1	28
18	女	38	38	6	6	4	3	4	2	2	2	29
19	男	60	36	6	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	25
20	女	56	42	6	5	4	3	4	1	2	2	27
21	女	46	25	6	5	4	2	4	2	1	2	26
22	男	27	28	6	5	4	3	4	2	1	1	26



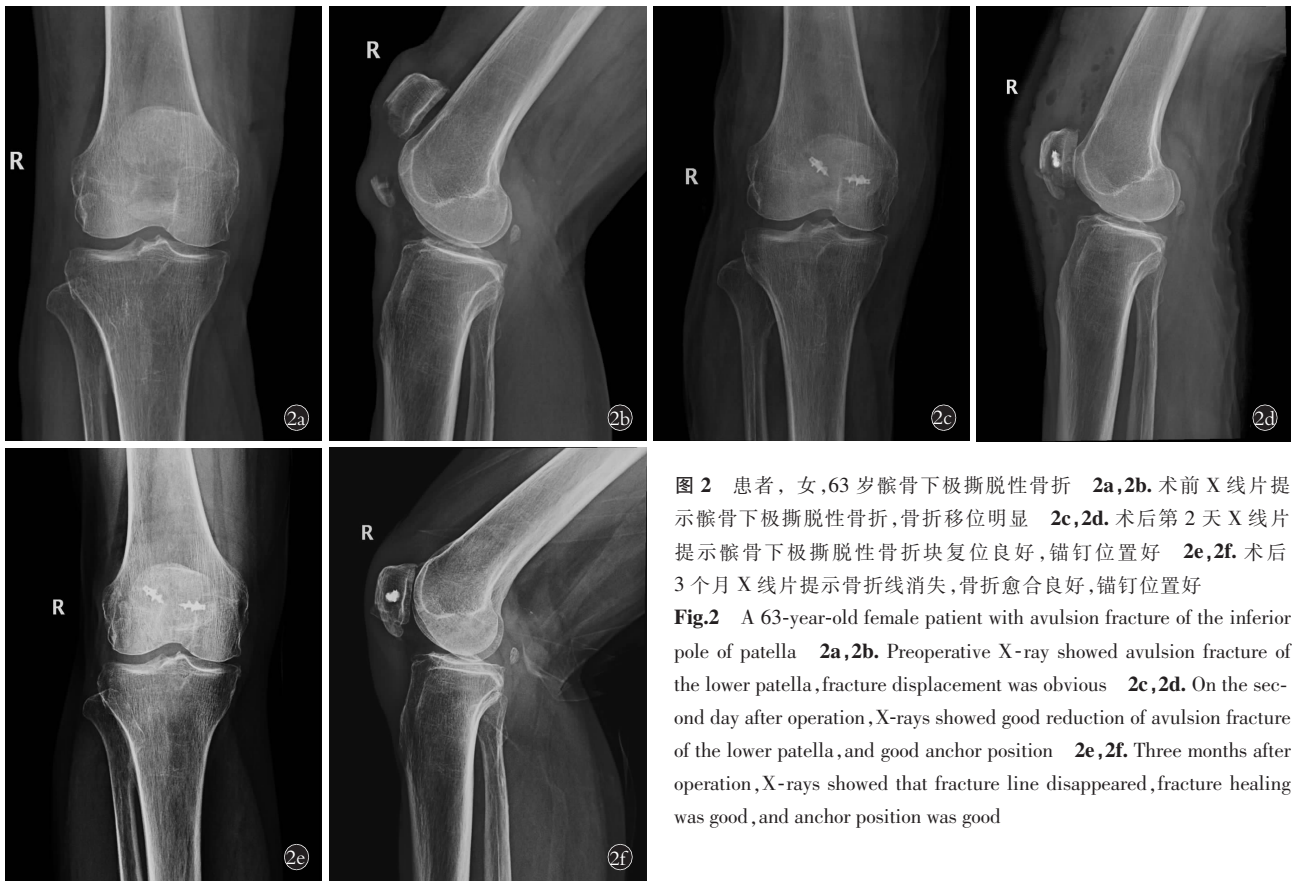


图 2 患者,女,63岁髌骨下极撕脱性骨折 2a,2b。术前X线片提示髌骨下极撕脱性骨折,骨折移位明显 2c,2d。术后第2天X线片提示髌骨下极撕脱性骨折块复位良好,锚钉位置好 2e,2f。术后3个月X线片提示骨折线消失,骨折愈合良好,锚钉位置好

**Fig.2** A 63-year-old female patient with avulsion fracture of the inferior pole of patella 2a,2b. Preoperative X-ray showed avulsion fracture of the lower patella, fracture displacement was obvious 2c,2d. On the second day after operation, X-rays showed good reduction of avulsion fracture of the lower patella, and good anchor position 2e,2f. Three months after operation, X-rays showed that fracture line disappeared, fracture healing was good, and anchor position was good

力带钢丝内固定是治疗髌骨骨折的“金标准”<sup>[5-7]</sup>,但对于髌骨下极撕脱性骨折,因其骨折块小找不到固定点,很难起到良好、稳定的固定效果,就算勉强固定,临床上也经常出现术后张力带将下极碎骨块切割,导致骨折复位丢失以及克氏针松动、脱落等并发症<sup>[8-11]</sup>。Smith等<sup>[8]</sup>报道有22%的手术失败率。髌骨爪是由记忆合金制成,有爪形结构固定髌骨上下极,但对于髌骨下极粉碎性骨折,其下极3爪无法完全包容骨折块,固定不牢,而且髌骨爪型号单一,无法完全满足每个患者的需求,过大、过小均容易脱出失效<sup>[12]</sup>。也有学者使用经髌骨、胫骨结节环形减张钢丝固定治疗髌骨下极骨折,但有报道称该术式无法精确恢复髌韧带的生理长度,可能引起髌骨倾斜,增加髌骨股骨关节应力<sup>[13]</sup>。部分医生将髌骨下极切除作为髌骨下极骨折的最终选择方案,但髌骨下极切除后会缩短髌骨和胫骨结节之间的距离,将髌骨向远端牵拉,影响了正常髌股关节的生物力学解剖关系,从而导致髌股关节“错格现象”。膝关节屈伸活动时髌股关节面压应力明显增加,引起髌股关节负荷紊乱,导致膝关节前方持续疼痛,股四头肌萎缩,伸膝力量减弱,并最终引起退行性髌股关节炎<sup>[14-15]</sup>。因此,对于大部分患者而言,切除髌骨下极骨折块应当作为最后的挽救性手术方式<sup>[16]</sup>。

近年来,有不少学者用带线锚钉技术治疗髌骨下极撕脱骨折取得了很好的临床疗效<sup>[17]</sup>。该技术主要是将2枚带线锚钉平行于髌骨纵轴埋入髌骨近端骨块的骨折断端,通过缝合线编织缝合下极撕脱骨折块及髌韧带,收紧打结使下极骨折块复位。笔者在治疗髌骨下极骨折时使用的改良锚钉置入角度和应用双滑轮技术有以下优点:(1)螺钉的置入方向是垂直于髌骨纵轴,这样锚钉可以获得更强的抗拔出。Kadar等<sup>[18]</sup>报道使用带线锚钉治疗27例髌骨下极粉碎性骨折的病例中,有3例(11.11%)出现了早期内植物失败(锚钉松动)。Aktay等<sup>[19]</sup>的生物力学实验结果显示锚钉尾部受缝线拉力与锚钉长轴成一锐角时有更大的抗拔出。(2)由于使用双滑轮技术,4根线中两两可以平衡张力,避免了因松紧的差异使张力集中在某一根较紧的线上。Douglass等<sup>[20]</sup>发现,锚钉固定失败最常见的形式就是锚钉拔出。Robb等<sup>[21]</sup>发现在这种每枚锚钉单独打结固定的系统中,总是有1枚锚钉比另1枚锚钉先失败。这可能与每枚锚钉缝线在打结时的收紧程度有关,收得最紧的线结在膝关节屈伸活动时首先被拉紧而使这枚锚钉承担了大部分张力。而双滑轮技术可以使2枚锚钉的受力均衡,避免这一现象的发生。(3)锚钉上另1条缝线用Krackow法沿髌韧带两侧编织缝合,在髌骨近

端拉紧缝线打结固定,以加强固定强度,术后在外固定支具保护下可鼓励患者逐渐加强膝关节主被动屈伸功能锻炼,并允许术后早期负重。(4)使用锚钉技术,保留了髌骨下极骨折块,最终实现骨-骨界面的骨性愈合,相对于腱-骨界面的愈合来说,其在术后早中期的愈合强度更高,速度更快<sup>[22]</sup>,这也直接影响了术后早期的功能康复计划。另外,此种手术方式手术创伤小,操作简单,软组织剥离少,手术时间短,且无需二次手术取出内固定材料,减轻了患者的心理负担和经济负担。

本研究结果表明,改良锚钉置入角度和应用双滑轮技术治疗髌骨下极撕脱性骨折操作简便,固定牢靠,疗效确切,膝关节功能恢复好,为临床治疗该类型骨折提供了一种可靠的方法。

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(收稿日期:2021-09-21 本文编辑:王玉蔓)