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医源性髂外动脉损伤致髋关节离断 1 例

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关键词 股骨颈骨折; 髋关节; 治疗失误; 血管损伤

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A case of hip joint disconnection caused by iatrogenic external iliac artery injury

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KEYWORDS Femoral neck fractures; Hip joint; Therapeutic errors; Vascular injuries

患者,男,25岁,因左髋部外伤后疼痛、活动受限3h,经X线检查以“左股骨颈骨折”入院(图1a-1b)。入院后进行常规胸片、腹部B超、心电图及实验室检查,结果回报:胸腹部未见异常,心电图示正常窦性心律。血常规:血红蛋白 $11.5 \times 10^9/L$,红细胞 $3.65 \times 10^9/L$,白细胞 $8.3 \times 10^9/L$,血小板 $14.7 \times 10^9/L$ 。生化全项检查结果正常,血型A型RH阳性。完善术前准备工作,于入院后第3天在硬膜外麻醉下行左股骨颈骨折闭合复位空心拉力螺钉内固定术,于转子下2cm处切开约2.5cm大小的切口,显示转子下股骨外侧壁,闭合手法牵引复位。C形臂X线透视下见正位像骨折对位满意后,用3枚导针在导向器引导下自转子下切口向股骨颈不同方向钻入,透视见导针距股骨头软骨下0.5cm(未透视侧位像)。用空心钻沿导针扩孔,拧入第1枚拉力空心螺钉,当空心钻沿第2枚导针扩孔透视查看深度,见钻头深入盆腔内约1.5cm,透视下退至股骨头软骨下0.8cm,拧

入长短合适的螺钉。此时患者血压呈进行性下降,并伴有烦躁、心率加快,血压不能维持。检查手术切口无活动性出血,行气管插管全麻,并联系输A型RH阳性去白细胞悬浮红细胞4U,急查血常规示血红蛋白5g/L,呈重度贫血。再次联系输血及快速补液,血压勉强维持在收缩压70~85mmHg,舒张压45~55mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa),此刻仍未意识到盆腔血管损伤风险,关闭切口,转ICU室进一步抢救性治疗。入ICU后患者仍呈昏迷状,血压继续下降,前后共输血9000ml,腹部彩超提示盆腔、后腹膜大量液性暗区,左下肢苍白、冰凉,足背动脉及股动脉不能触及,考虑手术损伤髂外血管。此时距损伤已8h,紧急行手术探查,见髂外动脉于入股环近端约3cm处不全破裂。清除盆腔血肿,肝素冲洗血管断端,行血管侧壁修复,热盐水纱布局部热敷20min,观察左下肢血运情况,见膝关节平面以上皮肤毛细血管充盈良好,小腿及足部仍苍白、冰凉,足背动脉不能触



图 1 患者,男,25 岁,左股骨颈骨折(近中型) **1a.** 术前骨盆正位 X 线片示左股骨颈头下骨皮质断裂,轻度移位 **1b.** 术后骨盆正位 X 线片示骨折对位欠佳,可见 2 枚螺钉固定 **1c.** 术后血管造影及栓塞 X 线片 **1d.** 髋关节离断图片

Fig.1 Patient, male, 25 years old, left femoral neck fracture (near medium) **1a.** Preoperative AP X-ray film of the pelvis showed cortical fracture and slight displacement of the left femoral neck under the head **1b.** Postoperative AP X-ray film pelvic showed that the fracture was poorly aligned and 2 screws were visible for fixation **1c.** Postoperative angiography and embolization X-ray film **1d.** Picture of hip disarticulation

及。检查吻合口无渗血,髂外动脉搏动恢复,考虑远端血管痉挛或血栓形成。手术结束继续给予扩容、抗凝、溶栓,小腿保暖等治疗,至伤后 20 h,左小腿血运无改善,足背动脉仍不能触及,血压仍不稳定。复查下肢血管彩超提示腘动脉及胫后动脉均血栓形成(图 1c),盆腔内仍有液性暗区。经多学科会诊后在介入科行血管造影检查,提示吻合口仍漏血,行髂外动脉栓塞术。栓塞后患者血压逐渐平稳,伤后 36 h 后患者意识恢复,拔除气管插管。术后第 5 天出现发热、肾功能异常,左小腿仍无血运,决定行左大腿下 1/3 离断术,术中切开后可见大腿肌肉已呈“鱼肉状”改变,色泽灰暗,无收缩,最后行左髋关节离断术(图 1d)。

讨论

该患者系一单纯的股骨颈骨折,无其他合并伤,手术中误伤同侧髂外动脉,结果导致髋关节离断。髂外动脉损伤是一种严重的创伤^[1-2],抢救不及时会因大出血而死亡,此病例虽全力抢救保住了生命,但造成了终身残疾。分析损伤原因:术者经验不足,或盲目自信,在钻入导针后仅仅行正位像透视,未行侧位像透视,这样就无法掌握导针位置偏前或偏后的问题,甚至导针在软组织内。其次,要注意导针与空心钻粗细匹配问题,通过了解手术过程,第 2 枚导针较

粗,在空心钻扩孔时导针随钻一起转动(钻尾部无导针露出,误以为深度不够),结果是导针和空心钻一起进入盆腔。最为重要的是:一旦术中出现血压不稳、血红蛋白急速下降等情况,无论是术者还是助手,麻醉医生都要首先考虑到血管损伤可能,要立即终止手术并向上级医生汇报,而不能存在侥幸心理,早早发现问题及立即组织探查,修复损伤的血管,结果会大不一样。臀部及大腿肌肉丰富,肌肉对缺血耐受性最差,缺血超过 4~6 h 发生不可逆转的坏死,该患者二次手术探查距损伤已超过 8 h,虽然恢复大腿血运,但肌肉坏死难以避免,造成髋关节离断的结局。

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