正常桡腕率和尺腕率测量

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摘要 本文測量 200 个 (100 人) 正常腕关节 X 线正位片,结果显示:标准桡腕率为 0.11±0.024;标准尺腕 率为 0.31±0.038;改良桡腕率为 0.27±0.06;改良尺腕率为 0.77±0.1。桡腕率与尺腕率间均呈负相关 (r=-0.346~-0.418, P<0.001)。

关键词 腕关节 腕不稳 Kienbock's病 数据收集

1978 年 Youm 等^[1]首先描述标准尺腕率(standard ulnocarpal ratio)测量方法,即在腕关节X线正位片上, 头状骨近端中点(腕关节尺桡偏旋转中心)至尺骨远端 纵轴延长线间距离除以第三掌骨全长。1983 年 Chamay 等^[2] 率先描写标准桡腕率(standard radiocarpal ratio)测量方法,即在腕关节X线正位片上, 头状骨近端中点平行桡骨远端纵轴线桡骨茎突最外侧 切线间距离除以第三掌骨全长。1991年 DiBenedetto 等^[3]对Chamay 等方法进行了改良,即头状骨近端中点 至桡骨远端纵轴延长线间距除以第三掌骨全长。由于 常规腕关节 X 线摄片往往不包括第三掌骨全长, 作者 参照 Natirass 等^[4] (1994) 方法, 将头状骨近端中点至 尺骨远端纵轴延长线间距离除以头状骨长度称谓改良 尺腕率(revised ulnocarpal ratio);将头状骨䜣端中点至 桡骨远端纵轴延长线间距离除以头状骨长度称谓改良 桡腕率(revised radiocarpal ratio)。本文采用 Youm 等 标准尺腕率测量方法和 DiBenedetto 等标准桡腕率测 量方法以及以上描述的改良尺腕率和改良桡腕率测量 方法测量 200 个 (100 人) 正常腕关节 X 线正位片, 其 方法和结果如下。

材料与方法

1. 样本采集:作者收集 200 个 (100 人) 正常腕关 节 X 线正位片, 男、女性各 50 人 (100 个腕), 年龄 20 ~65 岁, 平均年龄 40.27 岁。男、女性年龄比较无显著 性差异 (P=0.67)^[5]。所有受检者均为右手优势, 200 个正常腕关节标准包括:①骨骺封闭;②无上肢损伤、 病变及 X 线异常表现;③无骨关节退行性病变;④尺桡 远端、腕骨、第三掌骨及其他掌骨关节均无异常;⑤男、 女性年龄接近。

 5.标准X线摄片技术:所有腕关节均采用后前位 摄片,上臂外展和肘关节屈曲均为90°,前臂前侧和手 掌完全朝下,手背朝上平置,使手横轴与肱骨纵轴平 行,第三掌骨与桡骨排成直线。球管距离为1.2m,球 管对准月骨。摄片范围包括第三掌骨全长和尺桡骨远 端^[6.7]。

3. 测量方法 (图1):标准尺腕率采用Youm 等^[1] 方法测量,即在腕关节正位X线片上分别测出头状骨 近端中点(相当于腕关节尺桡偏运动旋转中心)至尺骨 远端纵轴延长线间距离(L₃),标准尺腕率=L₃/L₁;标 准桡腕率采用DiBenedetto等^[3]方法测量,分别测出头 状骨近端中点至桡骨远端纵轴延长线间距离(L₂)和第 三掌骨全长(L₁),标准桡腕率=L₂/L₁;改良尺腕率测 量方法即分别测出头状骨近端中点至尺骨远端纵轴延 长线间距离(L₃)和头状骨长度(L₄),改良尺腕率= L₃/L₄;改良桡腕率测量方法为分别测出头状骨近端中 点至桡骨远端纵轴延长线间距离(L₂)和头状骨长度 (L₄),改良桡腕率=L₂/L₄; 尺桡距离=L₂+L₃。



标准桡腕率=L₂/L₁ 标准尺腕率=L₃/L₁ 改良桡腕率=L₂/L₄ 改良尺腕率=L₃/L₄

图1 测量方法

4. 统计学处理:将按上述要求和方法测得的所有 数据,采用AST-386型电脑和Minitab软件包施行统

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计学处理,分别求出均数、中位数、标准差、P值、相关系数和回归方程等。

结 果

测量结果如表1和图2~5所示,除尺腕距离和改



图 3 标准尺腕率分布图 讨 论

Youm 等^[1] (1978) 测得正常腕关节 X 线正位片标 准尺腕率为 0.30±0.03, Schuind 等^[8] (1992) 测量 100 张正常 X 线正位片标准尺腕率为 0.271±0.051,其中 男性为 0.283±0.058,女性为 0.258±0.005,男、女 性比较有极显著性差异 (P=0.007);作者测量 200 个 (100 人)正常腕关节 X 线正位片标准尺腕率为 0.31± 0.04 (表 1),侧别间和性别间比较均无统计学意义 (P =0.62 和 0.83)。McMurtry 等^[9] (1978) 测量 17 例 32 个类风湿炎腕关节显示标准尺腕率随着病情加剧而减 少,其中 I 期 (无手指尺偏)病例标准尺腕率为 0.28, II 期 (手指尺偏小于 15°)病例为 0.20, III 期 (手指尺 偏大于 15°) 病例则为 0.19。他们观察 6 例 Kienbock's 病显示,术前或术后 1~2 个月标准尺腕率为 0.25,术 后 9~12 个月则为 0.23。

标准桡腕率测量方法尚不统一, Schuind 等^[8]采用 Chamay 等^[2]方法测量 100 张正常腕关节 X 线正位片 良尺腕率有性别间差异外,其余参数均无性别和侧别 差异。相关研究显示,9,个测量参数中6组具有相关性, 除了标准尺、桡腕率和改良尺、桡腕率间呈负相关外, 其余4组参数均呈正相关(表2)。



图 5 改良尺腕率分布图

标准桡腕率为 0.306±0.023,其中男性为 0.307± 0.023,女性为 0.296±0.002,男、女性比较有显著性 差异(P=0.01)。DiBenedetto 等^[3]研究标准桡腕距离与 腕关节摄片位置的关系显示,腕关节旋前、旋后各 14° (弧长 28°)时桡腕距离变异为 2.0mm;若旋前、旋后 各 10°(弧长 20°)时,桡腕距离变异为 1.0mm (表 3)。 作者采用 DeBenedetto 等^[3]方法和标准 X 线摄片技 术^[5,6]测量 200 个 (100 人)正常腕关节 X 线正位片标 准桡腕率为 0.11±0.02 (表 1),侧别间和性别间比较 均无统计学意义 (P=0.91 和 0.83)。

改良桡腕率和改良尺腕率尚未见报道,该技术主 要解决腕关节常规X 线摄片不包括第三掌骨全长,从 而给第三掌骨长度测量带来困难的问题。本文 200 个 (100 人)正常腕关节X 线正位片改良桡腕率和改良尺 腕率测量结果分别为 0.28±0.06 和 0.77±0.10,除后 者性别间比较有极显著性差异 (P=0.001) 外,均无侧 别间和性别间统计学意义 (P=0.48、0.13 和 0.54,表 1).

相关—— 回归研究显示,尺腕率和桡腕率间均呈 负相关 (r=-0.346 和-0.418, P<0.001, 表 2); 标 准桡腕率与改良桡腕率间以及标准尺腕率和改良尺腕 率均呈正相关 (r=0.927 和 0.586, P<0.001, 表 2)。

项 目 $\bar{\mathbf{x}} \pm \mathbf{s}$ 第二体骨长度 61.00 ± 3.45 mm

表1:测量结果

01.00 T 2. 40mm
24. 59 ± 1.98 mm
$6.75 \pm 1.49 mm$
18.87 \pm 2.20mm *
25.60 ± 1.96 mm
0.11 ± 0.02
0.31 ± 0.04
0.28 ± 0.06
0.77±0.10 *

* 表示性别间比较有统计学意义

表 2: 测量参数间关系

测量参数		D2	~ #		
Y	X	R ²	T值	P 值	回归方程
第三掌骨长度	头状骨长度	0.19	6.86	<0.001	Y = 42.6 + 0.752X
尺腕距离	桡腕距离	0.12	5.34	<0.001	Y = 22.3 - 0.513X
标准尺腕率	标准桡腕率	0.12	5.32	< 0. 001	Y = 0.371 - 0.552X
改良尺腕率	改良桡腕率	0.17	6.64	<0.001	Y = 0.970 - 0.724X
标准尺腕率	改良尺腕率	0.34	10.42	<0.0001	Y = 0.140 + 0.221X
标准桡腕率	改良桡腕率	0.86	35.75	<0.00001	Y = 0.00647 + 0.379

表 3: 桡腕距离与腕关节摄片位置的关系

腕关节 X 线摄片位置	桡腕距离 (mm)
旋前 14°	9
旋前 11°	8
旋前 8°	8
旋前 4°	8
中立位	7
旋后 4°	6
旋 后 8°	6
旋后 11°	6
旋后 14°	5

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(收稿: 1996-06-21)

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Abstract of original Articles

Comparison of the Therapeutic Effects of Different Kinds of Operation for Femoral Neck Fracture

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134 cases of femoral neck fracture were treated with different kinds of operation, i. e. percutaneous fixation with multiple Knowles'pins, fixation with compression screw, percutaneous fixation with multiple knowles'pins combined with uni—lateral axial dynamic fixator, McMurray's osteotomy and artificial femoral neck replacement. The complications and therapeutic effects of different kinds of operation were compared. The results showed that the use of multiple Knowles' pins and unilateral axial dynamic fixator could make a good fixation, allow the early ambulation, accelerate the union, shorten the course of treatment, and also avoid the ankylosis. It might be one of the best methods for treating femoral neck fracture at present.

Key words Femoral neck fracture Operating methods

(Original article on page 3)

Radiographic Measurement of Radiocarpal Ratio and Ulnocarpal Ratio in Normal Hand

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Posteroanterior roentgenographs of 200 normal wrists in 100 persons were taken and the radiocarpal ratio and ulnocarpal ratio were calculated from the parameters measured on roentgenographs and the calculating formulae. The results showed that the standard radiocarpal ratio is 0.11 ± 0.024 , the standard ulnocarpal ratio is 0.31 ± 0.038 , the revised radiocarpal ratio is 0.77 ± 0.10 . The relationship between the radiocarpal ratio and the ulnocarpal ratio is the negative correlation ($\mathbf{r} = -0.346 \sim -0.418$, $\mathbf{p} < 0.001$) by statistical

analysis.

Key words Wrist Carpal instability Kienbock's disease Data

(Original article on page 5)

Influence of Fracture and Operation on the Level of Immunity in Organism

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The levels of cellular immunity and humoral immunity in 41 cases with traumatic fracture have been measured at different stages after fracture and operation. The results showed that the level of immunity is significantly higher at the 6th day after fracture than that at the 3rd day after fracture, and it is significantly lower at the 90th minute after operation than that at the 72nd day after operation. So if was concluded that the level of immunity is closely related with traumatic fracture and operation. This study can also provide a scientific basis for the explanation of inflammation and its immunologic prevention.

Key words Cellular immunity Humoral immunity Complement system Traumatic fracture

(Original article on page 8)

Experimental Research on Treatement of wound at Digital End with External Application of Zhixue shengji Ointment

wang Weijia, Yang Mixiong, Xu Linwei, et al.

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Open wounds were made by cutting off the distal ends of rabbits' digits and then divided into three groups, i. e. treating group with zhixue Shengji ointment, or shaoshangning, and the control. The results showed that Zhixue shengji Ointment plays a better role in hemostasis and shrinking the wound surface evidntly (P < 0.01). During the first week of treatment, more neutrophiles have been infiltrated into interstitial tissues; during the second and third weeks, the granular tissue has been proliferating evidently and the epidermis has been regenerating; during the third and fourth