

经验交流

上臂带蒂皮瓣修复多个手指创伤性皮肤缺损

安徽中医学院附属医院 (230031) 汤雅全

摘要 作者报告 1983~1994 年间, 应用上臂带蒂皮瓣一期修复伴有肌腱、神经、血管或骨关节裸露的多个手指创伤性皮肤缺损 32 例 (69 个手指)。其中男性 28 例, 女性 4 例。切割伤 8 例, 撕脱伤 10 例, 挫裂伤 14 例。伤后就诊时间, 最短半小时, 最长 10 小时。术后两周断蒂, 皮瓣全部成活, 手指功能与外形恢复满意。作者认为, 在显微外科技术和显微外科解剖学迅速发展和普及的今天, 利用上臂带蒂皮瓣一期修复伴有肌腱、神经、血管或骨关节裸露的多个手指创伤性皮肤缺损, 仍有一定的临床应用价值。作者还对皮瓣断蒂的最早时限进行了讨论, 认为在一定条件下, 带蒂皮瓣移植术后两周断蒂是可行的。

关键词 带蒂皮瓣 多个手指 皮肤缺损

带蒂皮瓣修复伴有肌腱、神经、血管或骨关节裸露的皮肤缺损, 是一种传统的皮肤移植方法。自 1973 年带血管蒂的游离皮瓣移植首次在临床运用成功以来^[1], 随着显微外科技术和显微外科解剖学的迅速发展, 游离皮瓣移植等手术, 大有逐渐取代传统的带蒂皮瓣移植术的趋势。但对于多个手指的, 伴有肌腱、血管、神经或骨关节裸露的创伤性皮肤缺损, 不能用皮片移植或局部皮瓣转移修复者, 为了保持伤指的长度, 满意或较为满意地恢复患指的功能和外形, 在对侧上臂, 设计多个带蒂皮瓣, 一期修复伤指皮肤缺损, 仍然不失为一种较好的方法。作者等 1983~1994 年间, 应用本法治疗 32 例, 69 个手指, 皮瓣全部成活, 伤指功能、外形恢复满意。

临床资料

本组共 32 例, 69 个手指。其中男 28 例, 女 4 例; 年龄最小 18 岁, 最大 45 岁, 平均 21 岁; 切割伤 8 例, 撕脱伤 10 例, 挫裂伤 14 例; 拇、食指伤 5 例, 食、中指伤 18 例, 中、环指伤 3 例, 环、小指伤 1 例, 拇、食、中指伤 1 例, 食、中、环指伤 3 例, 中、环、小指伤 1 例; 均为急诊。伤后就诊时间最短半小时, 最长 10 小时; 均有肌腱或骨关节裸露。其中伴有肌腱损伤 (断裂或缺损) 15 例, 伴指掌侧固有神经、血管损伤 (断裂或缺损) 10 例, 伴骨折脱位 21 例。

手术方法

1. 麻醉: 患肢用臂丛麻醉, 供皮区用 0.5% 普鲁卡因局部浸润麻醉。

2. 清创术: 是皮瓣移植成功的关键之一。彻底清除异物、坏死的或污染严重的皮肤、皮下组织。肌腱、神经、血管及骨组织等, 能保留者尽量保留。伤口边缘要修整齐, 使创面大致呈长方形, 以便保证皮瓣蒂部的宽度大于或等于皮瓣的长度。清创前后, 患指用 1% 新洁

尔灭或 3% 双氧水浸泡 5 分钟, 再用大量生理盐水冲洗。

3. 对神经、血管、肌腱损伤及骨折脱位的处理: 对于指掌侧固有神经和动脉的切割伤, 可用显微外科技术进行吻合。神经缺损过多, 不能行吻合者, 可二期作神经移植, 从而改善患指感觉和皮肤的营养。一侧的指掌侧固有动脉缺损过多者, 可予以结扎。肌腱断裂者可行吻合术。肌腱缺损过多, 不能行吻合术者, 可二期行肌腱移植术, 以重建肌腱的功能。指骨骨折脱位者, 可行开放复位内固定术 (用细克氏针、微型钢板螺丝钉或钢丝等), 以恢复骨支架的完整性和稳定性。

4. 皮瓣的设计: 本组食、中、环、小指的皮肤缺损, 选用对侧上臂外侧为皮瓣供皮区。拇指皮肤缺损, 选用对侧上臂内侧为供皮区。具体供皮部位的选定, 应能使手指尽量固定在功能位, 各患指之间的距离, 尽量加大, 并且使皮瓣的蒂部尽可能位于上臂的近侧。这样, 既可保证各皮瓣有良好的血液供应, 又可使患指术后早日恢复运动功能。根据各患指皮肤缺损情况, 分别设计皮瓣。每个皮瓣, 根据受区创面大小, 除每边放大 0.5cm 之外, 还应使“蒂桥”的长度为 0.5~1.0cm。使整个皮瓣蒂部宽度大于或等于皮瓣的长度, 以保证皮瓣的血液供应。用美兰划出皮瓣的轮廓。这样分别设计各患指的皮瓣, 就避免了二期再作分指手术。

5. 皮瓣的切取与供皮区的处理: 按美兰划出的皮瓣轮廓切取皮瓣, 直达深筋膜浅层并锐性剥离掀起皮瓣, 直至蒂部。为保证皮瓣蒂部血运, 本组均从大腿内侧切取中厚皮片敷盖供皮区创面。中厚皮片的三边与供瓣区创缘皮肤间断缝合, 另一边与受瓣区靠皮瓣蒂部的创缘皮肤间断或连续缝合, 然后, 再把皮瓣三边间断缝合于受区创缘。这样, 就把整个皮瓣的创面边缘全部封闭起来, 以免皮瓣蒂部的“隐蔽区”术后渗液、感

染。

6. 固定:手术后用宽胶布固定,务必使病人尽量感到舒适,并使固定确切、可靠,避免皮瓣受到牵拉。伤口用无菌敷料覆盖。皮肤相贴处以敷料隔开,以防皮肤糜烂。

7. 术后处理:术后常规应用破伤风抗毒素及抗菌素,以防感染。术后第一天开始服用活血化瘀、清热利湿的中药,并每天观察皮瓣血运情况及固定是否牢靠,皮瓣处滴 75% 的酒精。术后 3~5 天,当皮瓣急性创伤反应渐消时,即可训练病人在皮瓣无张力的情况下转动患指,逐渐加大皮瓣蒂部折叠的程度。目的是训练皮瓣,加速皮瓣与受皮区的血管再通,短缩皮瓣从受区获得血供的时间,为皮瓣早日断蒂作准备。

8. 断蒂:目前,一般带蒂皮瓣的断蒂时间为术后 3 周~4 周。本组病例因皮瓣供区与受区血供均较为丰富,皮下脂肪较薄,加之移植术后采用中药内服及对皮瓣进行训练的方法,故均采取术后两周断蒂,皮瓣全部成活。

治疗结果

本组 32 例,计 69 个手指,经本法治疗,皮瓣全部成活,无感染及坏死发生。术后除需二期做肌腱移植、神经移植者外,患指功能和外形均恢复满意。

讨 论

1. 尽管带血管蒂游离皮瓣、岛状皮瓣等有手术一次完成、皮瓣血供丰富、抗感染能力强,疗程短,术后不需将病人肢体固定在强迫的位置上等优点,但这类皮瓣均需牺牲一对知名血管;一旦血管吻合失败或血管蒂损伤、扭曲、受压,则易遭失败;再者,用它们来修复多个手指的皮肤缺损,不仅费时费事,而且供皮区有限,得不偿失。其他皮瓣,如邻指皮瓣、鱼际皮瓣、局部转移皮瓣、亦因供皮区有限,难以满足一期修复多个手指皮肤缺损的要求。供皮区选在前臂,则疤痕暴露,影响美观;供皮区选在腹部,皮瓣则有臃肿之虞。因此,作者认为利用上臂带蒂皮瓣一期修复伴有重要组织裸露的多个手指皮肤缺损,虽具有一般带蒂皮瓣

移植术的缺点,但与上述各种皮瓣相比,却有以下优点:①不需牺牲知名血管,不需做血管吻合,不需特殊设备。手术简便、安全,易于掌握,便于基层推广应用^[2]。②上臂皮瓣的皮下脂肪较薄,术后皮瓣臃肿不明显。且供皮区易于隐匿。③术后患指固定在功能位或接近功能位,断蒂后可较快恢复患指的功能。④可尽量保留患指的长度。

2. 本组采用了各患指分别设计带蒂皮瓣的方法,较之多个手指并指皮瓣移植术,省却了皮瓣成活后的二期分指手术。

3. 带蒂皮瓣,一般在术后三周断蒂,在此期间,患者肢体处于强迫体位,增加了病人痛苦,给生活带来不便。如果能缩短断蒂的时限,无疑将有助于带蒂皮瓣的推广运用。我们在术后第一天就给病人服用活血化瘀、行气止痛佐以清热利湿的中药;术后第 3~5 天,皮瓣充血水肿等急性创伤反应减轻后,立即开始用折叠皮瓣“蒂桥”的办法对皮瓣进行训练,以促进皮瓣早日从受区获得血供。术后两周断蒂,皮瓣全部成活。这说明,在一定条件下,对带蒂移植的皮瓣进行术后两周断蒂是可行的。有人报道,腹部带蒂皮瓣术后 10 天即可断蒂^[3]。根据本组经验,作者认为皮瓣断蒂时间与供皮区和受皮区的血液供应情况、皮瓣的面积,特别是皮瓣的长宽比例、皮瓣的张力以及有无感染等因素有关。当然,病人的全身情况好坏对皮瓣成活的影响也是毋庸置疑的。至于断蒂时间究竟能提前到术后第几天?据作者所知,目前这方面的研究甚少,尚需进一步进行临床和实验研究。

参考文献

1. 朱家恺,等.显微外科进展.第一版.安徽科学技术出版社.1989:44~62.
2. 侯康济,等.腹部带蒂皮瓣在手及前臂开放性损伤治疗中的应用.中华骨科杂志;1982.2(3):159.
3. 李明,程淑英.腹部皮瓣提前断蒂 10 例报告.修复重建外科杂志;1988.2(2):72.

(收稿:1996-06-21)

安徽省高校科技函授总部中医函授面向全国招生

省教委办学许可证 0192005 号

为给广大中医爱好者开辟自学成长、自谋职业之路,以解决晋升、开业和应聘的需要,本专业继续面向全国常年招生。本部建校十年,已有丰富的教学经验和完善的师资队伍。开设十二门中西医课程,各科均由专家教授全面辅导教学。选用《全国高等中医学院函授教材》,与高等教育中医自学考试紧密配合,确保大专水平。凡初中以上文化程度者均可报名,汇款 5 元至“236000 安徽阜阳高函办公室”即寄简章。电话:0558-2318260。

Zhejiang Lishui City Hospital (323000)

18 New Zealand white rabbits were divided randomly into three groups, i. e. group of manipulative treatment, group of fenestration treatment, and the control. Models of intra — osseous high pressure were established by ligating the femoral and inferior gluteal veins. The intraosseous pressure was determined before and after modelling and before specimen was taken, and color Doppler bloodflow detection was made before and after manipulation. The results showed that persistent intraosseous high pressure could efficiently produced by ligation of veins, and the manipulation could decrease the intraosseous high pressure, the resistance index of the distal end of the femoral artery, but increase the systolic peak velocity, the mean velocity and acceleration of blood flow, thus the local hemodynamic condition was improved.

Key words Manipulation Knee joint Hemodynamics

(Original article on page 13)

The Primary Repair of Traumatic Skin Defect in Multiple Fingers Treated with Pedicle Skin Flaps of Opposite Upper Arm

Tang Yaquan.

The Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Chinese Medical College, Hefei (230031)

32 cases (69 fingers) of traumatic skin defect in multiple fingers with exposed arteries, nerves, tendons, bones or joints had been treated by using the pedicle skin flaps of the opposite upper arm from 1983 to 1994. Among 32 cases, the incised wound was happened in 8 cases, the avulsed wound in 10 cases, and the lacerated wound in 14 cases; two fingers were wounded in 27 cases and three fingers in 5 cases. All of them were emergent cases and the pedicle skin flaps were all alive. Thus the writer considered that this method may be used in emergent case. The earliest time for cutting the pedicle of skin flap was discussed.

Key words Pedicle skin flap Multiple fingers Skin defect

(Original article on page 16)

The Treatment of Fracture of Thoracolumbar

Spine with Paraplegia by Anterior Decompression and Internal Fixation

Yan Hong, Nong Shaoyou, Xiang Xiangheng, et al.

Shenzhen City Red Cross Society Hospital (518029)

21 cases of fracture of thoracolumbar spine with injury of spinal cord or cauda equina had been treated by anterolateral decompression and Kaneda's internal fixation from 1993 to 1996. The results showed that, in addition to 2 cases without change at injury grade A, 19 cases had been improved in the range of 1—3 grades. It is considered that the operation in anterior route can clear away the compressive material under direct vision, and thus the sufficient decompression can be obtained and the integrity of posterior column can not be destroyed. As to the bursting fracture of double vertebral body, the administration of anterior decompression and Kaneda's internal fixation can also obtain a good therapeutic effect.

Key words Anterior decompression Internal fixation Fracture Paraplegia

(Original article on page 20)

Correction of Angular Deformity at Fracture of Tibia and Fibula by Wedging of Cast (A Report of 50 Cases)

Chen Jialu, Wang Zhilin, Tao Haiying, et al.

The First Affiliated Hospital, Hubei Medical University, Wuhan (430060)

520 cases of unstable fracture of tibia and fibula had been treated in our hospital during last 5 years. The most of them were healed by closed reduction. Through treatment we found that about 10% patients with fracture of tibia and fibula had angular deformities in various degrees after of cast. The traditional method the wedging of cast was used to correct the angular deformities in 50 cases. The result showed that the angular deformities were corrected better, the redisplacements were prevented, and the satisfactory functions were obtained.

Key words Fracture of tibia and fibula Angular deformity Correction of wedging

(Original article on page 25)