

All the cases operated upon for multiple interdigital neuromas were followed up for a period of 1~ 10 years with an average of 4 years. Among the 1098 cases treated with surgery, only 7 cases did not have pain free results. All other cases were pain free and were satisfied with the surgical results. Cases with excision of neuromas in both the second and the third interspaces had expected numbness of the third toe; however all reported that the feeling was decidedly better than the previous neuroma pain.

Five cases had complications of hematoma or infection of the surgical wound and were treated appropriately yielding satisfactory results eventually.

4 Discussion

Historically one was taught that neuromas usually occurred in an isolated interspace, usually the third interspace. Up to 1983, only four cases of resection of two neuromas in a single foot were reported separately by Bradley and Mann et al. Before the surgical decision of resection of multiple interdigital neuromas, other causes of multiple web space pain must at first be ruled out. These include peripheral neuropathy, double crush syndrome, tarsal tunnel syndrome, metatarsophalangeal joint pathology, such as arthritis, synovitis, dislocation, and Freiberg's disease^[1,2]. Baxter D. E et al, in 1996, reported 15 cases(19 feet) of simultaneous surgical excision of two primary interdigital neuromas in adjacent web spaces of the foot. Their results indicated significant pain relief in 84% of the patients, which is similar to the results obtained from resection of a single neuroma. There has been skepticism about the existence of two neuromas in a single foot. However, according to our observation, adjacent neuromas do occur and surgical

interventions is required if conservative treatment fails to alleviate the pain. More often than not, neuroma pain results from nerve involvement with both the second and third interspaces and not just the third interspace as previously reported by various authors in the literature. Neuroma symptoms were usually found in patients who also had clinical evidence of HAV. This results in the forefoot being wider than the rearfoot. Shoes are improperly designed and fitted where the front of the shoe is not accommodating the HAV deformity while at the same time addressing the narrow rearfoot. The compromised fit results in constant microtrauma to the forefoot while wearing shoes. The squeezing of the forefoot in the shoe in order to compensate for the narrow rearfoot puts more pressure on the proper digital nerves. Heel height is an addition to the microtrauma in that it pushes the weight even more to the forefoot and the ball of the foot as the toes are squeezed even more than in a flat shoe. Women shoes have historically been designed to accentuate the squeezing of the forefoot and the microtrauma exerted on the proper digital nerves. Release of the intermetatarsal ligament alone is effective in the treatment of interdigital neuromas^[3].

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参麦注射液对脂肪栓塞综合征的影响

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1995~ 1997 年我们在西药支持治疗基础上, 合用参麦注射液治疗脂肪栓塞综合征(fat embolism syndrome, FES) 15 例, 取得了一定的效果, 现报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 病例选择 所有 FES 病人按发病次序随机分成两组:

①参麦组 15 例, 男 10 例, 女 5 例, 年龄 22~ 75 岁, 平均 42. 52 岁。其中多发闭合骨折 12 例, 人工关节置换术后 3 例。计骨盆骨折合并: 髌臼骨折 1 例, 股骨及胫腓骨骨折 2 例, 肱骨及肋骨骨折 1 例, 多处肋骨骨折 2 例。股骨干骨折合并: 多处肋骨骨折 2 例, 胫腓骨骨折 1 例, 髌骨粉碎及同侧尺骨骨折 1 例, 前臂双骨折 1 例。肩胛骨合并同侧腕骨、锁骨骨折 1 例; 单侧人工股骨头置换 1 例(骨水泥型), 单侧全髋置换 2 例(骨水泥型)。

②对照组 12 例, 男 9 例, 女 3 例, 年龄 18~ 69 岁,

平均 41. 12 岁。其中多发闭合骨折 9 例, 人工关节置换术后 3 例。计骨盆骨折合并: 髌臼骨折 1 例, 多处肋骨骨折 1 例, 股骨颈骨折 1 例, 胸腰椎压缩性骨折 1 例, 肱骨骨折 1 例。股骨干骨折合并: 跟骨粉碎性骨折 1 例, 胫腓骨骨折 1 例, 多处肋骨骨折 1 例, 双侧尺桡双骨折 1 例; 单侧人工股骨头置换 2 例(骨水泥型), 单侧全髋置换 1 例(骨水泥型)。同时选用健康人 10 例, 男 8 例, 女 2 例, 作为健康组对照。

1.2 临床表现与诊断 所有脂肪栓塞综合征按目前国内外沿用的 Sevitt 分类。完全型 FES 按 Gurd 标准诊断, 不完全型 FES 则按 McCarthy、鹤田等^[1,2] 提出的 $PaO_2 < 9. 33kPa$ (70mmHg) 即有临床意义的基础上加上 Gurd 标准中的次要指标来诊断。完全型 FES: 参麦组 5 例, 对照组 4 例。临床症状: ①脑症状。伤后或术后 24~ 48h 表现不同程度的意识障

碍、躁动、定向力丧失、嗜睡、昏迷; ②肺症状。表现有呼吸急促或呼吸困难, 频率 30~38 次/分, 出现于伤后或术后 4~24h, 持续 3~5d; ③发热。出现时间为伤后或术后 16~24h, 持续 2~4d; ④皮肤瘀斑。见于颈部、前胸和腋区, 出现于伤后或术后 18~26h。胸部 X 片检查: 肺部均有“暴风雪样”影像。实验室检查: 于伤后或术后 24h 内行血气分析, 结果: PaO₂< 0.66kPa 者, 参麦组 2 例, 对照组 2 例; PaO₂ 6.81~8.00kPa 者, 参麦组 1 例, 对照组 1 例; PaO₂ 为 8.13~9.33kPa 者, 参麦组 2 例, 对照组 1 例。尿脂肪滴参麦组与对照组均阳性。不完全型(亚临床型)FES: 参麦组 10 例, 对照组 8 例, 均于伤后或术后 6~24h 诉胸闷、憋气、心悸。体温 37.8℃~38℃, 呼吸 28~30 次/分, 心率 100~120 次/分。PaO₂ 8.53~9.06kPa, Hb 100~120g/L。胸部 X 片无阳性发现, 皮肤无瘀斑, 意识无改变。参麦组及对照组均无暴发型 FES。治疗前三组基本情况, 参麦组与对照组无差异 ($P > 0.05$)。

2 治疗方法

2.1 治疗方法 所有 FES 病人均应用基本的治疗措施, 除参麦组 1 例、对照组 2 例行气管切开用呼吸机辅助呼吸外, 其余均以面罩给氧, O₂ 流量为 6L/min。所有 FES 病人都使用了氯化可的松, 每日 400mg 静滴; 抑肽酶每日 100 万抑肽单位, 静滴; 低分子右旋糖酐 500ml, 静滴, 每日 1 次; 同时用抗生素防感染。参麦组 10 例, 对照组 11 例使用了 20% 甘露醇 250ml, 静滴, 每日 2~4 次。参麦组同时合用参麦注射液 100ml 加入 10% 葡萄糖 100ml 静脉滴注, 每分钟 30 滴, 每日 2 次。健康对照组未作任何治疗。

表 3 三组各时点血液流变学变化比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	血沉 (mm/h)			红细胞压积 (%)			纤维蛋白原 (g/L)		
	24h	48h	72h	24h	48h	72h	24h	48h	72h
对照组	43.08±4.24	42.69±3.16	42.54±7.23	46.55±1.76	45.61±4.53	45.32±3.52	4.37±1.28	4.31±3.15	3.68±2.62
参麦组	38.55±2.86*	34.37±7.55*	34.01±7.64*	44.31±2.86*	42.37±1.23*	42.12±3.96*	3.56±0.84*	3.53±0.31*	2.67±0.45*
健康组	14.50±3.21	15.23±2.67	15.72±6.64	41.07±0.90	42.30±1.41	41.42±2.64	2.32±1.62	2.36±0.06	2.34±0.12

注: 与对照组比较* $P < 0.05$ 。

4 讨论

脂肪栓塞综合征(FES)由于脂栓机械性阻塞肺血管, 肺血管床阻力大, 使右心负荷增加, 出现左心扩大, 心肌可因缺氧而受损, 临床上可因急性心衰而死亡。同时, 由于脂栓阻塞肺血管, 肺组织处于低灌注缺血状态, 血流缓慢, 使血小板、纤维蛋白、红细胞在脂栓表面的粘附性增加而发生聚集, 进一步加重血管堵塞, 加上其它一些因素, 从而导致低氧血症的发生^[3]。有研究证明参麦注射液可以增强心肌与膈肌收缩力^[4,5]; 可以显著降低慢性缺氧鼠的肺循环阻力和体循环阻力, 增加心输出量^[6]。在临床治疗中, 还发现在一些重度休克患者应用参麦注射液后, 末梢组织血氧饱和度明显升高, 显示出参麦注射液有明显改善组织供氧的作用^[7]。本组病例观察提示, 合用参麦注射液治疗 FES 明显优于单纯的西药治疗。其作用机理可能与其增加心输出量, 降低肺、体循环阻力等有关, 有待进一步研究。

2.2 观察指标 三组均分别于治疗后 24、48、72h 抽取动脉血行 PaO₂(kPa) 观察, 同时抽取静脉血行血小板 ($\times 10^9/L$)、血沉 (mm/h)、红细胞压积 (%)、纤维蛋白原 (g/L) 观察。

2.3 统计分析法 结果用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。两样本比较用 t 检验。

3 结果

3.1 PaO₂ 测定 参麦组 24、48、72 各时点 PaO₂ 与对照组比较均有升高 ($P < 0.05$); 在 24 时点 PaO₂ 与健康组比较有差异 ($P < 0.05$), 但在以后的 48、72 时点无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$), 见表 1。

表 1 三组各时点 PaO₂ 值比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kPa)

组别	例数	24h	48h	72h
对照组	12	10.35±1.12	10.75±1.24	11.19±1.49
参麦组	15	11.79±1.14* [△]	12.19±0.73* [△]	12.73±0.68* [△]
健康组	10	13.18±0.89	13.12±1.19	13.69±1.12

注: 与对照组比较* $P < 0.05$, 与健康组比较[△] $P < 0.05$, [△] $P > 0.05$

3.2 血小板计数测定 参麦组与对照组比较, 24、48、72 各时点血小板计数无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$), 见表 2。

表 2 三组各时点血小板计数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\times 10^9/L$)

组别	例数	24h	48h	72h
对照组	12	201±34	199±24	218±23
参麦组	15	204±29**	200±30**	221±42**
健康组	10	212±21	222±29	247±41

注: 与对照组比较** $P > 0.05$

3.3 三组血液流变学测定 参麦组血沉、红细胞压积、纤维蛋白原与对照组比较明显下降 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 3。

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