・经验交流・

Herbert 螺钉内固定治疗桡骨小头骨折 15 例

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【摘要】目的:观察随访用 Herbert 螺钉内固定治疗 Mason Ⅱ、Ⅲ型桡骨小头骨折的临床近期疗效。方法:2008年3月至2010年7月,采用切开复位 Herbert 螺钉内固定治疗 15例 Mason Ⅱ、Ⅲ型桡骨小头骨折,男6例,女9例;年龄18~55岁,平均32岁;左侧7例,右侧8例。受伤到入院时间3~10h。患者入院时肘部肿胀疼痛,肘关节活动受限,肘关节可闻骨擦音,X线片示桡骨小头骨折。对患者术后肘关节功能恢复观察采用 Mayo 肘部评分系统。结果:术后患者伤口愈合 Ⅰ/甲,术后未见肘关节骨化性肌炎,随访 6~15 个月,依据 Mayo 肘部评分,优8例,良5例,可2例。Mayo 评分(86.67±1.26)分,其中疼痛(53.33±9.76)分,关节活动度(27.33±4.58)分,关节稳定性(6.00±2.07)分;肘关节活动度 70°~130°,平均(105±10)°,前臂旋转度 100°~130°,平均(120±16)°。结论:用 Herbert 螺钉对 Mason Ⅱ型及部分 Mason Ⅲ型桡骨小头骨折固定,复位满意、固定可靠、方法简单,利于早期进行功能锻炼。

【关键词】 桡骨小头骨折; Herbert 螺钉; 骨折固定术,内

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2011.10.022

Herbert screw fixation for the treatment of capitulum radius fracture: a report of 15 cases CAI Jian-ping, DAI Guoda. Wuxi Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Wuxi 214003, Jiangsu, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the short-term therapeutic effects of Herbert screw fixation on type Mason II, III radial head fractures. **Methods**: From March 2008 to July 2010, 15 patients with Mason II, III radial head fractures were treated by open reduction and Herbert screw fixation including 6 males and 9 females with the mean age of 32 years (from 18 to 55). Seven cases were left and 8 cases were right. The interval from injury to hospitalization ranged from 3 to 10 hours. The clinical symptoms were swelling, pain, restricted movement in elbow. Bonycrepitus were heard on the elbow joint and X-ray film showed radial head fractures. Mayo elbow scoring system was used to evaluate recovery of elbow function. **Results**: All the incisions primarily healed without myositis ossificans. All the patients were followed up for 6 to 15 months. According to Mayo elbow score, the result was excellent in 8 cases, good in 5 cases and fair in 2 cases. Mayo score was (86.67±1.26) points, which including pain(53.33±9.76), joint function(27.33±4.58), joint stability(6.00±2.07); elbow joint mobility was 70°-130° with the average of (105±10)°, forearm rotation was 100°-130° with the average of (120±16)°. **Conclusion**: Treatment of Mason II, III radial head fractures with Herbert screw fixation has advantages of satisfactory reduction, reliable fixation, easy operating and early movement of joint.

KEYWORDS Radial head fracture; Herbert screw; Fracture fixation, internal Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2011, 24(10): 876-878 www.zggszz.com

桡骨小头骨折是临床上较为常见的肘部骨折^[1],目前治疗方法尚有分歧,包括保守治疗、切开复位内固定以及桡骨小头切除和小头置换等^[2]。我院创伤骨科 2008 年 3 月至 2010 年 7 月采用 Herbert 螺钉治疗 15 例 Mason Ⅱ型及部分 Mason Ⅲ型桡骨小头骨折,疗效满意,报告如下。

1 临床资料

本组 15 例(15 肘),男 6 例,女 9 例;年龄 18~ 55 岁,平均 32 岁;左侧 7 例,右侧 8 例。伤因:车祸 伤 6 例,跌伤 9 例,均为闭合伤。术前均行关节正侧 位 X 线及 CT 检查。根据 Mason 分型^[3]:Ⅱ型 5 例,Ⅲ 型 10 例。患者受伤入院至手术时间 3~10 h。

2 治疗方法

2.1 手术方法 采用 Kocher 切口,由尺侧伸腕肌 及肘肌间进入,部分掀起尺侧伸腕肌,显露出肘外侧 副韧带并探查。若韧带复合体完好,将韧带在尺骨附 着处的前方关节囊作横行切开并向前后牵开,直视 下复位。用 0.8 mm 的导针暂时固定,测量所需螺钉 长度,直接旋入合适长度的 2 枚 3.0 mm Herbert 螺 钉,螺钉螺母埋入软骨内,C 形臂 X 线机透视骨折复 位对位对线好,内固定在位有效,关节在位。予生理 盐水冲洗术口,缝合修补环状韧带,检查骨折复位后 的稳定性、近侧尺桡关节功能,皮片引流,逐层缝合 切口,敷料包扎。

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2.2 术后处理 术后 24~72 h 拔除皮片引流,应用 抗生素 5~7 d,均以石膏托固定肘关节于旋后位,如 固定可靠用轻便关节被动练习器训练 2~3 周。3 周 时复查 X 线片,若骨折稳定,则开始轻柔的主动活 动,鼓励被动的旋前旋后,但避免在前臂旋前位屈 肘,否则将增加骨折端的应力。

3 结果

本组 15 例,术后随访 6~15 个月,平均 10 个月。 术后 1 年肘关节平均伸屈活动度 112°,旋转活动度 100°。术后肘关节功能采用 Mayo 评分系统^[4]评定 (见表 1),从疼痛、关节活动度、关节稳定性等方面 进行综合评价。满分 100 分,90 分以上优,75~89 分 良,60~74 分 一般,60 分以下差。本组优 8 例,良 5 例,一般 2 例。本组 Mayo 评分总分(86.67±1.26)分,

(1 k)

其中疼痛(53.33±9.76)分,关节活动度(27.33±4.58)分, 关节稳定性(6.00±2.07)分。肘关节活动度 70°~130°, 平均(105±10)°,前臂旋转度 100°~130°,平均(120± 16)°。本组1例出现休息痛,未出现桡神经损伤,无 肘关节不稳、骨化性肌炎、桡骨小头缺血性坏死、螺 钉松动及骨折不愈合。典型病例见图1。

4 讨论

桡骨小头有两个作用,即传导应力和维持肘关 节外侧的稳定性,术后可出现肘腕疼痛,肘关节屈伸 及前臂旋转受限,肌力及握力下降,下尺桡关节脱 位,肘关节的稳定及提携角增大等一系列并发症^[5]。 桡骨小头骨折属关节内骨折,因此要求骨折解剖复 位,治疗的目的在于恢复桡骨近端关节面的完整,以 避免创伤性关节炎的发生及肱桡关节不稳与前臂旋



Fig.1 A male 19-years-old with left elbow pain and limited activity caused by falling for 4 hours before hospital admission
1a,1b. The preoperative, AP and lateral X-ray films showed left radial head fractures
1c,1d. Postoperative, AP and lateral X-ray films showed

that the fracture dislocation of elbow was treated with Herbert screw fixation **1e**, **1f**. At 20 days after operation, AP and lateral X-ray films showed that the fracture of elbow was treated with Herbert screw fixation, and the Herbert screw were on the position **1g**, **1h**. Four months after operation, AP and lateral X-ray films showed that the fracture dislocation of elbow was treated with Herbert screw fixation, and the Herbert screw fixation, and the Herbert screw are on the position **1i**, **1j**. At 5 months after operation, AP and lateral X-ray films showed fracture lines blurred, and no myositis ossificans **1k**, **1l**. At 7 months after operation, AP and lateral X-ray films showed fracture lines blurred, and no myositis ossificans

(1)

表1 Mayo 肘关节功能评分标准(分)

Tab.1 Mayo scoring of elbow joint function(score	Tab.1	Mayo sco	oring of elb	oow joint fu	nction (score)
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项目	评分			
疼痛				
无	60			
轻度	40			
中度	20			
重度	0			
关节活动度(测量屈伸运动弧)				
≥90°	30			
60°~89°	20			
30°~59°	10			
<30°	0			
关节稳定性				
活动不受限	10			
活动部分受限	5			
活动显著受限	0			

转受限。目前Ⅱ、Ⅲ型桡骨小头骨折的治疗尚无统一 方案,单纯行桡骨小头切除,可引起肘关节的载荷传 递面减少,增加了肱尺关节的软骨接触压力,从而导 致肘关节失稳、创伤性关节炎等^[6]。此外,Ⅲ型桡骨 小头骨折多分裂成多个碎小骨块,关节面受损严重, 桡骨小头切除后, 肘和腕关节可因生物力学的变化 再发畸形,甚至可导致尺桡下关节脱位,引起腕关节 无力、疼痛或出现腕三角软骨损伤[7]。同时,由于较 为理想的桡骨小头假体和置换方法也尚未设计出 来、桡骨头置换可降低内翻角以及内翻、外翻松弛 度, 桡骨头置换术后也将面临肘关节生物力学改变 的问题^[8]。Herbert 螺钉固定由于其牢固的加压固 定,在骨折端造成一定的压缩力,增加骨的接触,增 强稳定性,有利于骨折的愈合,从而也促进了软骨的 修复,同时也牢固地维持了骨软骨骨折的解剖复位, 钉尾埋入环状关节面软骨下,不与尺骨上尺桡关节 面摩擦和撞击;螺钉为松质骨钉,在桡骨小头内把持 力强,可靠的内固定为早期功能锻炼提供保障,有利 于关节功能的早日恢复,减少关节内骨折并发症的 出现;术后不必取出螺钉,减少了二次手术的损伤和 痛苦。鉴于上述原因,我们选择了 Herbert 螺钉治疗 Mason Ⅱ型和部分Ⅲ型桡骨小头骨折,取得了良好的 效果,与其他治疗相比,可经软骨固定,损伤小,固定 较稳定,并发症少,便于早期功能锻炼,无须二次手 术,是比较实用的手术方法。

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(收稿日期:2010-12-25 本文编辑:王玉蔓)