

· 临床研究 ·

纸板加压垫与短腿石膏托治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折病例对照研究

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【摘要】 目的:探讨纸板加压垫治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折的疗效、安全性及优势, 建立纸板加压垫疗法治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折的诊疗规范。**方法:**自 2010 年 6 月至 2013 年 3 月, 采用纸板加压垫或短腿石膏外固定治疗新鲜第 5 跖骨基底骨折患者 59 例。随机纳入到纸板组或石膏组, 纸板组 29 例, 男 9 例, 女 20 例, 平均年龄(51.79±11.40)岁, 平均病程(11.59±6.58)h。石膏组 30 例, 男 9 例, 女 21 例, 平均年龄(52.13±17.34)岁, 平均病程(11.03±7.06)h。根据骨折线分型:纸板组 A 型骨折 14 例, B 型骨折 15 例;石膏组 A 型骨折 16 例, B 型骨折 14 例。根据骨折移位分级:纸板组 I 度移位 16 例, II 度移位 13 例;石膏组 I 度移位 20 例, II 度移位 10 例。根据骨折分型采取相应的手法进行整复, 纸板组给予纸板加压垫治疗, 石膏组给予短腿石膏外固定, 固定时间均为 4~6 周。于固定后第 2、4、6、8 周, 3、6 个月进行随访, 采用足部功能评分量表评价患足功能, 其中第 2、4、6、8 周时拍摄患足正斜位 X 线片, 对 X 线骨折线和骨折边缘情况进行评分比较。**结果:**所有患者完成随访, 治疗后 8 周, 骨折均达临床愈合, 没有压疮、骨折不愈合、骨折端移位等不良事件发生。治疗后 4~8 周, 纸板组 X 线评分高于石膏组, 但组间差异无统计学意义。重复测量分析结果显示, 不同时间点间及各时间点两组间具有交互作用, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。治疗后各时间点, 纸板组足部功能评分均高于石膏组, 其中在治疗后 2、4、6 周, 组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。治疗后 6 个月, 纸板组优良率 93.10%, 优于石膏组的 86.67%, 但差异无统计学意义($P=0.483$)。**结论:**纸板加压垫的方法治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折, 具有操作简单、固定可靠、取材方便、费用经济、疗效满意等优点, 是一种简便价廉的治疗方法。

【关键词】 跖骨; 骨折; 外固定器; 病例对照研究

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Case-control study on the treatment of the fifth metatarsal base fractures by cardboard compression pad versus short leg plaster XU Ying-peng, XIE Li-min, XU Chao, ZHANG Yue, LI Yu-bin, and QIAO Xin. Department of Orthopaedics, Guanganmen Hospital of China Academy of Chinese Medical Science, Beijing 100053, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the effect, safety, and advantage of flexible fixation with paperboard and pad versus short leg plaster in treating the fifth metatarsal base fracture, and establish the standard of diagnosis and treatment of the fifth metatarsal base fractures in flexible fixation with paperboard and pad. **Methods:** From June 2010 to March 2013, 59 patients with the fifth metatarsal base fracture were treated with paperboard and pad fixation or short leg plaster. Patients were enrolled and divided into paperboard and pad treatment group (paperboard group) and short leg plaster treatment group (plaster group) randomly according to the random number table. In paperboard group, there were 29 cases including 9 males and 20 females with an average age of (51.79±11.40) years old; the average course of injury was (11.59±6.58) hours. In plaster group, there were 30 cases including 9 males and 21 females with an average age of (52.13±17.34) years old; the average course of injury was (11.03±7.06) hours. According to whether the fracture line across the articular surface, in paperboard group there were 14 cases of type A, 15 of type B; in plaster group, 16 of type A, 14 of type B. According to the degree of dislocation, in paperboard group there were 16 cases of degree I, 13 of degree II; in plaster group, 20 were degree I, 10 were degree II. Fracture was restored according to the type in manual. Patients in paperboard group were treated with paperboard and pad, and patients in plaster group were treated with short leg plaster. Fracture was fixed for 4 to 6 weeks according to fracture healing. On the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th week and 3rd, 6th month after fixation, patients were followed up, and the foot function score was used to evaluate the function of injured foot. X-ray of injured foot was taken on the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th week were used to assess fracture healing. **Results:** All patients got complete follow-up. The X-ray result showed that all fracture reached at clinical healing on the 8th

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week after fixation without skin ulcer, nonunion and displacement of fracture. From the 4th to 8th week after fixation, paperboard group had a higher X-ray score than plaster group, but the difference between two groups had no statistically significance. Repeated analysis result showed that there was interact at different time point and between groups, the difference had statistically significance ($P<0.01$). The foot function score showed that at all time point, paperboard group had a higher score than plaster group, and on the 2nd, 4th, and 6th week, it had statistically significant difference ($P<0.01$) between two groups. On the 6th months after fixation, the excellent and good rate of paperboard group was 93.10%, higher than that of plaster group, which was 86.67%. But it had no statistically difference ($P=0.483$) between two groups. **Conclusion:** Using paperboard and pad fixation to treat the fifth metatarsal base fracture has the advantage of simplicity operating, reliable fixation, satisfactory effects, easily obtainable material.

KEYWORDS Metatarsal bones; Fractures; External fixators; Case-control studies

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第 5 跖骨基底骨折是足部的常见骨折。目前多采用短腿石膏托治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折, 但此方法限制踝关节的活动, 对骨折后期关节功能的恢复不利。根据小夹板弹性固定原理以及“动静结合”的中医骨折治疗理念创立的纸板加压垫疗法治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折方法, 具有取材方便、方法简单、固定可靠、不限制踝关节的活动、功能恢复快等特点。为探索纸板加压垫治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折疗效、安全性方面的优势, 笔者以短腿石膏托为对照, 观察了纸板加压垫外固定治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折的疗效及安全性, 现将研究结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

1.1.1 诊断标准 ①有直接或间接暴力的外伤史; ②第 5 跖骨基底局部有瘀斑、肿胀、压痛、功能障碍, 可有畸形、骨擦音; ③X 线显示骨的连续性破坏, 显现骨折线, 而且骨折线位于第 5 跖骨结节部 1.5 cm 内。其中②、③项为必须依据。

1.1.2 骨折分型标准^[1] 按照骨折线是否通过关节面分为 A 型(未累及关节面)和 B 型(累及关节面), 再按骨折移位程度分为 3 度, I 度无移位, II 度外侧移位, III 度翻转移位。

1.1.3 纳入标准 ①符合诊断标准; ②自愿加入临床试验并签署知情同意书者; ③年龄 18~65 岁; ④新鲜骨折(从骨折到就诊 48 h 以内); ⑤闭合骨折。

1.1.4 排除标准 ①病理性骨折; ②合并其他下肢骨折的患者; ③感染及合并脏器损伤者; ④患有精神

系统疾病或其他交流障碍的患者。

1.1.5 试验设计类型 平行组设计、完全随机、前瞻性试验。试验经广安门医院伦理委员会讨论批准。

1.2 临床资料及分组 自 2010 年 6 月至 2013 年 3 月, 共纳入 59 例新鲜第 5 跖骨基底骨折患者, 所有患者取得书面同意书。采用 SPSS 统计软件随机生成随机数字方法预先编制随机分组表, 根据就诊顺序随机分成两组, 纸板加压垫组(纸板组)和短腿石膏组(石膏组)。两组患者在性别、年龄、病程、骨折分型、骨折移位程度等基线情况差异无统计学意义, 具有可比性(表 1)。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 手法复位 ①骨折块向外侧移位者, 先将踝关节背伸, 足外翻, 以放松腓骨肌, 术者拇指向前内挤压, 骨折块则可复位; ②对骨折块绕跖骨纵轴向前旋转, 同时绕足横轴在矢状面上向后旋转者, 先放松腓骨肌, 术者拇、食指捏住骨折块, 先纠正矢状面上的旋转移位, 然后将其向后旋转一定角度, 再向内侧及跖侧挤压, 使骨折块复位。

1.3.2 固定方法 治疗组: 用厚度约为 0.3 cm 的实心纸板做成夹板状, 以能包绕患足的背面和跖面为准, 浸湿备用。将棉花压垫放在骨折块的后外上方, 纸板隆突部位对准外踝下方, 从外侧包绕患足的背侧和跖侧, 不固定跖趾关节, 绷带包扎由内经足底向外绕踝关节前方到后方, 在外侧“8”字交叉, 维持足的外翻和踝关节背伸(图 1-4)。

对照组用 12~14 层石膏绷带做成短腿石膏托,

表 1 两组第 5 跖骨基底骨折患者术前临床资料比较

Tab.1 Preoperative clinical data of two groups for patients with the 5th metatarsal base fractures

组别	性别(例)		年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁)	病程($\bar{x}\pm s$, h)	足部功能评分 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)	骨折分型(例)		骨折移位程度(例)	
	男	女				A 型	B 型	I 度	II 度
纸板组	9	20	51.79±11.40	11.590±6.582	9.380±12.108	14	15	16	13
石膏组	9	21	52.13±17.34	11.030±7.059	12.270±12.820	16	14	20	10
检验值	$\chi^2=0.07$		$t=-0.09$	$t=0.311$	$t=-0.889$	$\chi^2=0.151$		$\chi^2=0.819$	
P 值	0.94		0.93	0.757	0.378	0.698		0.365	



图1 纸板形状 图2 在第5跖骨基底后上方放置压垫 图3 将纸板浸湿后放置于足外侧 图4 用绷带行“8”字包扎,将踝关节固定于轻度外翻位

Fig.1 The shape of cardboard Fig.2 The pressure pad was put on the posterolateral area of the fifth metatarsal base Fig.3 The soaked cardboard was put on the lateral side of the wounded foot Fig.4 The ankle joint were fixed at slightly valgus position through bandage like the shape of “8”

近端到膝关节下方,远端到足趾,保持足踝中立位,然后用绷带缠绕。

1.3.3 术后处理 固定时间4~6周,骨折达临床愈合时解除外固定。固定后两组患者均予以同样的活血化瘀药物(七厘胶囊,口服,每次2粒,3次/d)直到骨折达到临床愈合。纸板组1周内患足不能负重,以后可以逐渐根据疼痛情况部分负重,直到完全负重。石膏组在骨折临床愈合之前禁止负重。

1.4 观察项目与方法 术后第2、4、6、8周时拍摄患足正斜位X线片,参照Grigoryan等^[3]的X线骨折愈合评价标准对骨折愈合情况进行评价。

1.5 疗效评价方法 于固定后的第2、4、6、8周、3、6个月进行随访。每次随访均采用Wiener等^[2]的足部功能评分标准从疼痛、日常活动能力、最大步行距离、步态异常等方面对患足功能进行评价,并根据足部功能评分进行疗效评价:优91~100分;良81~90分;中71~80分;差小于70分。

1.6 统计学处理 采用SPSS12.0统计软件对结果进行统计分析。采用重复测量分析对治疗前后各时间点足部功能评分进行分析,采用独立样本 t 检验对各时间点两组足部功能评分结果及X线片评分结果进行比较。采用秩和检验对治疗后2、4、6、8周及3、6个月疗效分布进行比较, $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 观察随访结果 所有患者完成随访,没有压疮、骨折未愈合、骨折端移位等不良事件发生。X线

片显示,骨折均达临床愈合,石膏外固定组部分患者足部出现骨质疏松。同一组治疗后各时间点X线评分在治疗4周后开始明显提高($F=85.575, P<0.001$);纸板组X线评分高于石膏组,但各时间点和组间交互比较差异无统计学意义($F=0.497, P=0.614$)(见表2)。典型病例见图5~6。

2.2 足部功能评价结果 采用重复测量分析对治疗后各时间点足部功能评分进行比较,不同时间点间及各时间点两组间具有交互作用,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。在日常活动能力、最大步行距离、步态异常各项指标以及足部功能总分上,组间交互作用差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),而足部疼痛评分组间交互作用无统计学意义($F=1.482, P=0.217$)。两组间日常活动能力、最大步行距离评分差异主要出现在疗后8周以内,而步态异常评分差异出现在6周以内。与石膏固定后影响患者日常活动能力及行走有关,纸板加压垫固定由于不限制患者行走,可较快恢复患者日常活动能力、步行距离和步态,因而对足部功能改善有利(表3~7)。

治疗后6个月,纸板组优良率93.10%,石膏组优良率86.67%,但两组在疗效的分布上差异没有统计学意义($P=0.483$)(表8)。

3 讨论

第5跖骨基底骨折是足部的常见骨折, Jones^[4]认为这种骨折主要是由于患足在跖屈位时突然内翻,腓骨短肌强烈收缩牵拉第5跖骨结节部,再加上



图 5 患者,女,30 岁,左足第 5 跖骨基底骨折,A 型骨折 5a. 术前正侧位 X 线片显示 I 度移位 5b. 纸板加压垫外固定后正侧位 X 线片显示骨折端对位好 5c. 治疗 8 周后正侧位 X 线片显示骨折线消失

Fig.5 A 30-year-old female patient with the left 5th metatarsal base fracture of type A 5a. Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed displacement on degree I 5b. AP and lateral X-rays showed fracture ends was reduced well after fixation with cardboard and pressure pad 5c. At 8 weeks after fixation, AP and lateral X-rays showed the fracture line was disappeared



图 6 患者,女,48 岁,右足第 5 跖骨基底骨折,A 型骨折 5a. 术前正侧位 X 线片显示 I 度移位 5b. 短腿石膏后托外固定后正侧位 X 线片显示骨折端对位好 5c. 治疗后 8 周后正侧位 X 线片显示骨折线模糊、消失,右足骨质疏松

Fig.6 A 48-year-old female patient with the right 5th metatarsal base fracture with type A 6a. Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed displacement on degree I 6b. AP and lateral X-rays showed fracture ends was reduced well after fixation with short leg cast 6c. At 8 weeks after fixation, AP and lateral X-rays showed the fracture line was blurred and disappeared, but there was obvious osteoporosis of bone of the foot

表 2 治疗后不同时间两组第 5 跖骨基底骨折患者 X 线片评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Tab.2 The score of X-ray evaluation between two groups of patients with the 5th metatarsal base fractures at different time points after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术后 2 周	术后 4 周	术后 6 周	术后 8 周
纸板组	29	0.259±0.254	0.707±0.341	0.966±0.352	1.310±0.525
石膏组	30	0.300±0.249	0.683±0.245	0.917±0.296	1.200±0.466
t 值	-	-0.631	0.305	0.578	0.855
P 值	-	0.530	0.761	0.566	0.396

注:重复测量分析结果:时间点间, $F=85.575, P<0.001$;时间点与组间交互, $F=0.497, P=0.614$

Note: Analysis results of repeated measurement, among the different time points, $F=85.575, P<0.001$; between time points and groups, $F=0.497, P=0.614$

身体本身的重力作用导致结节部的撕脱骨折。由于第 5 跖骨位于足的最外侧,是外侧纵弓及足横弓的重要组成部分,在足部应力传导、负重方面起着至关重要的作用。故第 5 跖骨骨折后,如不及时恢复其解

剖位置,可能会带来严重的后遗症^[5]。目前对第 5 跖骨基底骨折的治疗,多数采用短腿石膏固定,石膏固定对骨折制动相对不牢靠,不能达到局部解剖结构的恢复和良好血运的重建^[6]。同时,石膏固定限制踝

表 3 治疗后不同时间两组第 5 跖骨基底骨折患者疼痛评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Tab.3 The score of pain between two groups of patients with the 5th metatarsal base fractures at different time points after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术后 2 周	术后 4 周	术后 6 周	术后 8 周	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月
纸板组	29	28.280±3.844	33.450±6.139	35.170±6.336	36.210±6.219	38.280±3.844	38.970±3.099
石膏组	30	27.330±4.498	30.000±6.948	33.670±7.184	35.670±6.789	36.670±4.795	38.330±3.790
<i>t</i> 值	-	0.864	2.018	0.853	0.318	1.425	0.700
<i>P</i> 值	-	0.391	0.048	0.397	0.751	0.160	0.487

注:各时间点间, $F=82.589, P<0.001$; 各时间点与组间交互, $F=1.482, P=0.217$

Note: Among the different time points, $F=82.589, P<0.001$; between time points and groups, $F=1.482, P=0.217$

表 4 治疗后不同时间两组第 5 跖骨基底骨折患者日常活动能力评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Tab.4 The score of daily activity between two groups of patients with the 5th metatarsal base fractures at different time points after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术后 2 周	术后 4 周	术后 6 周	术后 8 周	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月
纸板组	29	12.970±2.307	13.170±2.106	13.380±1.860	17.100±3.051	18.970±2.307	19.790±1.114
石膏组	30	9.600±2.699	10.000±2.877	11.000±4.094	14.200±4.310	18.000±2.877	19.200±2.074
<i>t</i> 值	-	5.141	4.845	2.890	2.977	1.425	1.374
<i>P</i> 值	-	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.004	0.160	0.176

注:各时间点间, $F=136.087, P<0.001$; 各时间点与组间交互, $F=3.581, P=0.020$

Note: Among the different time points, $F=136.087, P<0.001$; between time points and groups, $F=3.581, P=0.020$

表 5 治疗后不同时间两组第 5 跖骨基底骨折患者最大行走距离评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Tab.5 The score of walk distance between two groups of patients with the 5th metatarsal base fractures at different time points after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术后 2 周	术后 4 周	术后 6 周	术后 8 周	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月
纸板组	29	7.720±1.486	12.340±2.729	12.970±2.307	13.380±2.933	19.380±2.456	19.590±1.547
石膏组	30	0±0	1.870±3.441	8±0	11.800±2.941	18.600±2.581	19.800±1.095
<i>t</i> 值	-	28.000	12.929	11.593	2.065	1.188	-0.614
<i>P</i> 值	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.240	0.542

注:各时间点间, $F=311.184, P<0.001$; 各时间点与组间交互, $F=39.918, P<0.001$

Note: Among the different time points, $F=311.184, P<0.001$; between time points and groups, $F=39.918, P<0.001$

表 6 治疗后不同时间两组第 5 跖骨基底骨折患者步态异常评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Tab.6 The score of gait abnormal between two groups of patients with the 5th metatarsal base fractures at different time points after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术后 2 周	术后 4 周	术后 6 周	术后 8 周	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月
纸板组	29	8.280±3.844	10.690±2.579	13.100±4.708	14.140±5.012	18.280±3.844	18.970±3.099
石膏组	30	0±0	0±0	9.330±2.537	14.670±6.288	16.670±4.795	18.330±3.790
<i>t</i> 值	-	11.593	22.323	3.81	-0.356	1.425	0.700
<i>P</i> 值	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.723	0.160	0.487

注:各时间点间, $F=208.857, P<0.001$; 各时间点与组间交互, $F=28.166, P<0.001$

Note: Among the different time points, $F=208.857, P<0.001$; between time points and groups, $F=28.166, P<0.001$

关节的活动,对骨折后期关节功能的恢复不利。

纸板加压垫疗法是已故著名骨伤专家杜自明教授根据“小夹板”弹性固定原理以及“动静结合”的中医骨折治疗理念所创立的,是骨科的传统特色疗法。

纸板加压垫方法治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折从肢体的生理功能出发,根据肢体运动学原理,通过绷带对夹板的约束力,夹板对损伤肢体的杠杆力以及压垫对骨折端的效应力来维持骨折复位的效果,并且充分利

表 7 治疗后不同时间两组第 5 跖骨基底骨折患者足部功能评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)

Tab.7 The score of foot function between two groups of patients with the 5th metatarsal base fractures($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术后 2 周	术后 4 周	术后 6 周	术后 8 周	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月
纸板组	29	57.240±10.119	69.660±9.351	74.620±11.589	80.830±12.346	94.900±11.558	97.310±8.216
石膏组	30	36.920±4.741	41.920±8.644	61.690±8.250	76.310±11.712	89.380±14.953	95.670±9.980
t 值	-	9.920	12.080	4.903	1.456	1.452	0.692
P 值	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.151	0.152	0.492

注:各时间点间, $F=504.384, P<0.001$; 各时间点与组间交互, $F=34.381, P<0.001$

Note: Among the different time points, $F=504.384, P<0.001$; between time points and groups, $F=34.381, P<0.001$

表 8 治疗后 6 个月两组第 5 跖骨基底骨折疗效比较

Tab.8 Therapeutic effect between two groups of patients with the 5th metatarsal base fractures at 6 months after fixation

组别	例数	疗效(例)				优良率(%)
		优	良	中	差	
纸板组	29	26	1	1	1	93.10
石膏组	30	25	1	3	1	86.67
合计	59	51	2	4	2	89.83

注:两组疗效比较, $Z=-0.701, P=0.483$

Note: Compared the effect between two groups, $Z=-0.701, P=0.483$

用肢体肌肉收缩所产生的内在动力, 使肢体内部动力因骨折所致的不平衡重新恢复到平衡, 消除不利于骨折愈合的旋转剪力和成角外力, 使骨折断端相对稳定, 为骨折愈合创造有利条件。在本研究过程中, 纸板组骨折端位置维持良好, 没有出现骨折显著移位, 说明纸板加压垫足够维持骨折端稳定性。因为夹板及绷带的弹性, 在足部负重过程中压垫的压力可以动态调整, 不会造成压疮等并发症, 安全性较高。小夹板固定遵循“动静结合”的原则, 限制骨折端的运动而不限制邻近关节的运动, 符合骨折愈合的需要, 同时又有效避免了因长时间固定而产生的踝关节僵硬以及小腿肌肉的萎缩等并发症。从本研究结果来看, 与短腿石膏固定比较, 该疗法治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折, 足部功能评分改善迅速, 日常活动能力及行走距离恢复较快, 疗后优良率高。同时, 纸板加压垫疗法的材料成本也大大低于石膏组。因此, 纸板加压垫治疗第 5 跖骨基底骨折具有操作简单、取材方便、固定可靠、费用经济、疗效满意等优点。

为维持骨折端的稳定并减少压疮风险, 治疗时必

须要注意: ①压垫的放置: 第 5 跖骨基底骨折是由于腓骨短肌腱的牵拉造成的, 因此压垫需放置在骨折块的后外上方, 将绷带对纸板的压力通过压垫作用于骨折近端, 防止其再次移位。②绷带包扎方向应由内经足底向外, 绕踝关节前方到后方, 在足外侧“8”字交叉, 维持足的外翻和踝关节背伸, 使腓骨短肌腱松弛, 避免牵拉骨折近端。③压垫不宜过厚, 以防产生压疮。

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