

· 临床研究 ·

钢板内固定治疗桡骨远端骨折是否合并尺骨茎突骨折对预后影响的病例对照研究

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【摘要】 目的: 研究 AO 分型 C 型桡骨远端骨折伴或不伴尺骨茎突骨折对预后的影响。方法: 通过病历查询及随访获取资料, 将 2006 年 7 月至 2011 年 7 月在北京大学人民医院治疗的 76 例 AO 分型 C 型桡骨远端骨折患者分为未合并尺骨茎突骨折组(56 例)和合并尺骨茎突骨折组(20 例), 未合并尺骨茎突骨折组行切开复位内固定术治疗, 合并尺骨茎突骨折组行切开复位钢板内固定治疗, 对合并的尺骨茎突骨折未予固定。记录患者的一般资料、是否植骨、关节活动度、Gartland & Werley 功能评分及影像学评分, 比较两组患者治疗情况及疗效。结果: 合并尺骨茎突骨折组患者尺侧疼痛较未合并尺骨茎突骨折组患者明显。骨折部位的疼痛、腕关节掌屈、腕关节背屈、主动活动时疼痛、桡偏、尺偏、前臂旋前、前臂旋后、Gartland & Werley 功能评分和影像学评分, 未合并尺骨茎突骨折组分别为(0.1±0.1)分, (51.1±1.9)°, (60.2±1.9)°, (0.6±0.1)分, (23.1±0.9)°, (28.7±1.3)°, (81.5±2.6)°, (68.2±2.7)°, (1.9±0.3)分, (89.6±12.3)分; 合并尺骨茎突骨折组分别为(0.3±0.3)分, (51.4±2.3)°, (66.6±1.7)°, (0.5±0.2)分, (24.5±2.0)°, (26.9±1.8)°, (80.3±2.5)°, (70.3±3.7)°, (1.2±0.4)分, (92.5±7.5)分。以上各项指标两组差异均无统计学意义。结论: 是否合并尺骨茎突骨折不影响钢板内固定治疗桡骨远端骨折的关节活动度及功能。

【关键词】 桡骨骨折; 骨折固定术, 内; 尺骨骨折; 病例对照试验

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Case-control study on effects of fracture of processus styloideus ulnae on prognosis after plate fixation for the treatment of distal radial fractures YAN Yong-qing, ZHANG Pei-xun*, WANG Tian-bing, CHEN Jian-hai, and JIANG Bao-guo. *Department of Orthopaedics, People's Hospital Affiliated to Peking University, Beijing 100044, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze effects of fracture of processus styloideus ulnae on prognosis in the treatment of distal radial fracture of type C according to AO classification. **Methods:** This was a retrospective case-control study, and the information was got ten through case evaluation and follow-up, including sex, age, patient satisfaction, Gartland & Werley score and radiographic score. There were 76 patient treated with open reduction and plate fixation in People's Hospital Affiliated to Peking University from July 2006 to July 2011. All the patients were divided into two groups: no combination with fracture of processus styloideus ulnae (group A, 56 cases), combination with fracture of processus styloideus ulnae (group B, 20 cases). The patients in group A and B were treated with open reduction and internal fixation; however the fracture of processus styloideus ulnae was not fixed. The indexes such as clinical data, bone grafting, joint movement, Gartland & Werley score and radiographic score were compared between two groups. **Results:** The ulnar pain of patients in group B was more obvious than that in group A. The local VAS, palmar and dorsal flexion degree of wrist joint, motion VAS, patients satisfaction score, radial and ulnar deviation degree, pronation and supination of forearm degree, Gartland & Werley score and radiographic score were separately 0.1±0.1, (51.1±1.9)°, (60.2±1.9)°, 0.6±0.1, (23.1±0.9)°, (28.7±1.3)°, (81.5±2.6)°, (68.2±2.7)°, 1.9±0.3, 89.6±12.3 in group A; and separately 0.3±0.3, (51.4±2.3)°, (66.6±1.7)°, 0.5±0.2, (24.5±2.0)°, (26.9±1.8)°, (80.3±2.5)°, (70.3±3.7)°, 1.2±0.4, 92.5±7.5 in group B; there were no statistical differences in above indexes between two groups. **Conclusion:** Whether the distal radial fracture with a concomitant unrepaired ulnar styloid fracture or not exerts no influence on mainly outcomes including function, radiography and motion of the wrist.

KEYWORDS Radius fractures; Fracture fixation, internal; Ulnar fractures; Case-control studies

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桡骨远端骨折系常见骨折, 约占急诊处理骨折的 1/6^[1]。近几年来, 桡骨远端骨折的治疗理念不断更新^[2], 但针对合并的尺骨茎突骨折是否需要固定仍存在争议^[3]。为此, 通过回顾性研究分析 C 型桡骨远端骨折不伴尺骨茎突骨折及合并尺骨茎突骨折未予固定的 76 例预后进行比较。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料与分组方法

自 2006 年 7 月至 2011 年 7 月, 北京大学人民医院行切开复位钢板内固定手术治疗的 76 例 AO 分型 C 型桡骨远端骨折患者, 分为未合并尺骨茎突骨折组和合并尺骨茎突骨折组。未合并尺骨茎突骨折组共 56 例(A 组), 其中男 26 例, 女 30 例, 平均年龄(53.2±2.0)岁; 合并尺骨茎突骨折组 20 例(B 组), 其中男 8 例, 女 12 例, 平均年龄(57.7±3.0)岁。两组患者术前临床资料比较见表 1, 差异无统计学意义, 有可比性。

1.2 诊断、入选及排除标准

诊断标准: 经影像学、临床检查及术中确诊的桡骨远端 AO 分型 C 型骨折患者。入选标准: 成年的单侧闭合桡骨远端 AO 分型 C 型骨折患者(≥18 岁); 临床随访资料完整。手术指征: 桡骨高度丢失 >2 mm, 尺偏角改变大于 5°, 掌倾角丢失大于 10°, 关节面台阶或分离 >2 mm, 或保守治疗不能维持复位。排除标准: 陈旧性骨折(>1 个月), 严重的多发损伤, 生活不能自理, 伴严重恶性肿瘤、血液病、结缔组织病, 严重的心、肝、肺、肾脏系统疾病患者等。

1.3 治疗方法

未合并尺骨茎突骨折组患者治疗: 通过 Henry 切口入路, 沿桡侧腕屈肌腱和桡动脉间做长约 6 cm 纵切口, 保护桡动脉并将其牵向桡侧, 将桡侧腕屈肌及正中神经牵向尺侧, 骨膜下剥离, 显露骨折端, 清除断端血肿、软组织。复位后 C 形臂 X 线透视确认掌倾角、尺偏角、关节面平整度及桡骨长度, 掌侧“T”形钢板或锁定板固定。骨缺损处行人工骨植骨, 修复旋前方肌, 逐层缝合。术后第 1 天开始指间关节和掌

指关节主动活动, 伤口无明显渗出后(约术后 3~7 d)开始腕关节功能练习, 由患者健侧手辅助被动活动逐渐过渡到患侧腕关节的主动活动。

合并尺骨茎突骨折组患者手术方式及术后处理同未合并尺骨茎突骨折组, 对于合并的尺骨茎突骨折未予处理, 未给予固定。

1.4 观测指标与方法

通过对患者临床病历回顾性调查以及对患者的电话及门诊随访获得相关资料。①基本资料, 包括性别、年龄等。②治疗方法, 包括术中是否植骨、术后是否辅助支具、石膏固定、手术距离受伤时间、手术时间等。③治疗结果, 包括骨折部位疼痛, 主动活动疼痛, 腕关节尺侧疼痛, 活动度(掌屈、背屈、桡偏、尺偏, 前臂旋前、旋后), Gartland & Werley 评分^[4]和影像学评分^[5]。

1.5 疗效评价方法

腕关节功能: 依据 Sarmiento 改良的 Gartland & Werley 评分系统^[4], 从 4 个方面进行评估: ①患者自己对疼痛、活动受限或功能丧失做出的主观评价(0~6 分)。②残留畸形(0~3 分)。③医师对腕关节屈伸、旋转功能及握力的客观评定(0~12 分)。④存在关节炎、正中神经损伤、手指功能障碍等并发症(0~10 分)。影像学评分通过 X 线片测量获得, 共包括 5 个方面: 尺偏角(0~30 分), 桡骨高度(0~40 分), 掌倾角(0~30 分), 关节面平整度(-30~0 分), 下尺桡关节(-10~0 分)。疼痛以视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale, VAS)进行评估, 腕关节及前臂活动度应用量角器测量。

1.6 统计学处理

采用 SPSS15.0 软件进行统计分析, 两组患者各项评分、年龄、活动度等比较采用成组设计定量资料的 *t* 检验, 性别比较采用 χ^2 检验, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗情况比较

未合并尺骨茎突骨折组手术时间(97.3±6.6) min,

表 1 两组桡骨远端 C 型骨折患者术前临床资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of clinical data of patients with distal radial fracture of type C according to AO classification between two groups before operation

组别	例数(例)	性别(例)		年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	受伤距离手术时间($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)
		男	女		
未合并尺骨茎突骨折组	56	26	30	53.2±2.0	8.1±1.9
合并尺骨茎突骨折组	20	8	12	57.7±3.0	7.0±1.0
检验值	-	$\chi^2=0.246$		$t=-1.164$	$t=1.239$
P 值	-	0.620		0.248	0.219

合并的尺骨茎突骨折并不需要特殊处理。究其原因,这可能是由于尺骨茎突骨折时尽管可能损伤了腕部尺侧的稳定结构,即三角纤维软骨复合体(TFCC),但是,尺骨茎突骨折存在与否与 TFCC 损伤之间相关并未得到大规模前瞻研究的证实。部分患者当尺骨茎突基底骨折时,TFCC 并未受损;有些患者当尺骨茎突未骨折时,TFCC 已出现撕裂;有些患者当尺骨茎突骨折时,TFCC 也出现撕裂,此外单纯固定尺骨茎突也不能保证 TFCC 的修复。

从本研究可以得出,C 型桡骨远端骨折合并的尺骨茎突骨折与不伴尺骨茎突骨折相比,其功能与影像学预后相同,仅腕关节尺侧疼痛较对照组略重,合并的尺骨茎突骨折可能并不需要手术固定,但是本研究属于回顾性研究,还需通过较大样本的前瞻对照研究来进一步证实。

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