

拇长屈肌腱转位结合挤压螺钉重建 Kuwada IV 型陈旧性跟腱断裂

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【摘要】 目的:探讨拇长屈肌腱转位后应用挤压螺钉重建陈旧性 Kuwada IV 型跟腱断裂的临床效果。方法:回顾性分析 2010 年 9 月至 2012 年 6 月, 拇长屈肌腱转位后采用挤压螺钉固定重建 26 例陈旧性跟腱断裂患者的临床资料, 其中男 18 例, 女 8 例; 年龄 20~66 岁, 平均 44.2 岁。所有患者为单侧损伤。MRI 显示跟腱断端距离为 6.0~9.0 cm。观察术后并发症情况, 并采用美国足踝外科协会 (American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society, AOFAS) 踝与后足评分及 Leppilahti 跟腱修复评分进行评价疗效。结果:26 例获得随访, 时间 18~68 个月, 平均 30.4 个月。术后无神经损伤及切口感染, 所有患者切口 I 期愈合。术后踝关节外形及功能恢复良好, AOFAS 踝与后足评分由术前 52.27 ± 12.30 提高至术后 90.92 ± 6.36 ($t = -18.26, P < 0.05$)。Leppilahti 跟腱修复评分术前 34.23 ± 12.86 提高至术后 90.00 ± 5.10 分 ($t = -22.67, P < 0.05$)。结论:拇长屈肌腱转位后应用挤压螺钉固定来重建陈旧性 Kuwada IV 型跟腱断裂具有操作简单, 术后恢复快、肌腱固定牢靠、并发症少的优点。

【关键词】 跟腱; 腱损伤; 腱转移术; 修复外科手术

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2015.05.014

Flexor hallucis tendon transfer combined with an interference screw reconstruction for chronic Achilles tendon rupture of Kuwada IV DU Jun-feng and ZHU Yang-yi. Department of Orthopaedics, Shangyu People's Hospital, Shangyu 312300, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical effect of interference screw and flexor hallucis longus tendon as augmentation material in repair of chronic Achilles tendon rupture. **Methods:** From September 2010 to June 2012, 26 patients with chronic Achilles tendon rupture were treated, including 18 males and 8 females with an average age of 44.2 years old (20 to 66 years old). All patients were unilateral damage. MRI showed the Achilles tendon ends' distance was 6.0 to 9.0 cm. The postoperative complications were observed. The curative effect was assessed by American Orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society and Leppilahti score. **Results:** All the 26 patients were followed up for 18 to 68 months (means 30.4 months). No neurological injury and infection of incision occurred, all patients were stage I incision healing. The shape and function of the ankle were recovered well. The average AOFAS score increased from 52.27 ± 12.30 preoperatively to 90.92 ± 6.36 postoperatively. Leppilahti Achilles Tendon Repair score increased from 34.23 ± 12.86 preoperatively to 90.00 ± 5.10 postoperatively. **Conclusion:** The flexor hallucis tendon transfer with an interference screw technique for repairing the chronic Achilles tendon rupture of type IV of Kuwada had advantages of simple operation, quick recovery, firm tendon fixation, and less complications.

KEYWORDS Achilles tendon; Tendon injuries; Tendon transfer; Reconstructive surgical procedures

Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2015, 28(5):450-453 www.zggszz.com

跟腱断裂常见于青壮年男性, 急性跟腱断裂若因各种原因未得到及时恰当的治疗, 在 4~6 周后将发展为陈旧性跟腱断裂^[1], 影响足踝部功能, 此时大多需要手术治疗。而目前对于陈旧性跟腱断裂尚无统一治疗标准。一般根据跟腱断裂的类型来制定手术方案, 临床常用 Myerson^[2]分类和 Kuwada^[3]分类, 其中 Kuwada IV 型为清创后跟腱两断端缺损 > 6 cm,

常用的治疗方法有腓肠肌腱膜瓣翻转修补术、腓骨短肌腱移位修补术、异体肌腱移植修补术、合成材料修补术、拇长屈肌腱转移修补术, 前 4 者均有不同缺点从而限制了其临床应用, 拇长屈肌腱因具有肌腱长、肌力强、收缩力轴与跟腱类似等优点而被认可, 但有学者也认为单束拇长屈肌腱移植存在肌力弱的缺点, 而采用全长切取拇长屈肌腱来重建跟腱, 难免增加术中及术后并发症。为此, 自 2010 年 9 月至 2012 年 6 月选择性地治疗 26 例 Kuwada IV 型陈旧性跟腱断裂患者, 均采用拇长屈肌腱转位结合挤压

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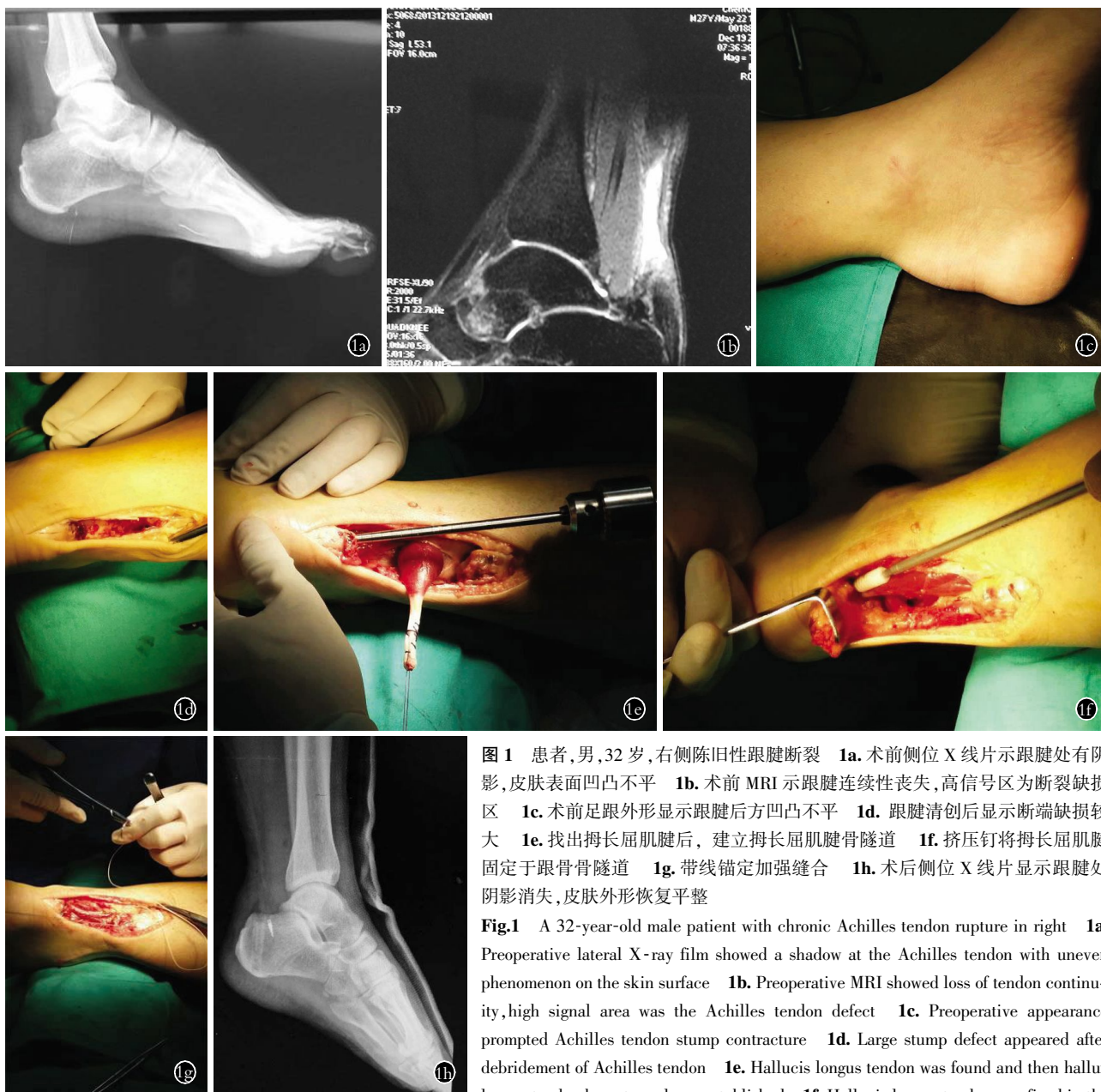


图 1 患者,男,32 岁,右侧陈旧性跟腱断裂 1a. 术前侧位 X 线片示跟腱处有阴影,皮肤表面凹凸不平 1b. 术前 MRI 示跟腱连续性丧失,高信号区为断裂缺损区 1c. 术前足跟外形显示跟腱后方凹凸不平 1d. 跟腱清创后显示断端缺损较大 1e. 找出拇长屈肌腱后,建立拇长屈肌腱骨隧道 1f. 挤压钉将拇长屈肌腱固定于跟骨骨隧道 1g. 带线锚定加强缝合 1h. 术后侧位 X 线片显示跟腱处阴影消失,皮肤外形恢复平整

Fig.1 A 32-year-old male patient with chronic Achilles tendon rupture in right 1a. Preoperative lateral X-ray film showed a shadow at the Achilles tendon with uneven phenomenon on the skin surface 1b. Preoperative MRI showed loss of tendon continuity, high signal area was the Achilles tendon defect 1c. Preoperative appearance prompted Achilles tendon stump contracture 1d. Large stump defect appeared after debridement of Achilles tendon 1e. Hallucis longus tendon was found and then hallux longus tendon bone tunnel was established 1f. Hallucis longus tendon was fixed in the

bone tunnel by interference screw 1g. Strengthened suture with twinfix suture anchor 1h. Postoperative lateral x-ray film showed the shadow disappeared at the Achilles tendon and the skin recovered smooth shape

85 分,可 60~70 分,差 ≤55 分。

3.2 治疗结果

本组 26 例患者均获得随访,时间 18~68 个月,平均 33.2 个月。所有切口 I 期愈合,术后无感染、跟腱再发断裂、神经损伤等并发症发生。手术时间 30~50 min,平均 40 min。2 例患者踝关节后方出现局部隆起或凹陷畸形。患侧与健侧踝上 2 cm 周径相差均 <1 cm; 膝中部 22 例周径相差 <1 cm,4 例相差为 1~2 cm。术后采用 SPSS 19.0 统计学软件对 AOFAS、Leppilahti 跟腱修复评分进行统计学分析。AOFAS 踝与后足评分由术前 52.27±12.30 提高至术后 90.92±

6.36($t=-18.26, P<0.01$),见表 1; Leppilahti 跟腱修复评分由术前 34.23±12.86 提高至术后 90.92±6.36 ($t=-22.67, P<0.01$),见表 2。典型病例见图 1。

4 讨论

4.1 拇长屈肌腱转位重建跟腱优势

本研究采用拇长屈肌腱转位明显的优势在于术中容易显露、切取方便,不易损伤周围血管神经,且该肌腱是带血供的自体肌腱。由于拇长屈肌腱离跟腱解剖位置更近,其收缩力轴和生物力学特性与跟腱最为相似,不会破坏胫后肌与腓骨长短肌之间力量平衡^[6]。曲家富等^[7]认为采用拇长屈肌腱移位修复

陈旧性跟腱断裂的效果优于趾长屈肌腱移位修复,该方法更趋近于合理。本研究中未出现术后因肌力不平衡所导致的内外翻畸形,患肢肌力术后明显高于术前,尽管术后患肢小腿周径没有恢复到正常肢体水平,但患者均能正常行走,患肢并未出现肌力降低而影响日常行走和业余活动。Kuwada IV 型陈旧性跟腱断裂因其断端距离超过 6 cm,用直接缝合术及 Abraham 倒“V-Y”成形术很难解决,拇长屈肌腱转位能恢复跟腱完整性、延展性,且保护了正常组织的功能和局部血供^[8],可以避免重建组织因血供不良再次发生断裂。本组未出现术后再断裂现象,证明了自体肌腱的稳定性,手术后 AOFAS 及 Leppilahti 评分明显提高。

4.2 并发症分析

本组所有切口 I 期愈合,术后无感染、跟腱再发断裂、神经损伤等并发症发生,说明正确的切口选择及仔细分离拇长屈肌腱是至关重要的,拇长屈肌收缩肌力较强大,再和小腿三头肌近端吻合后,其收缩力完全能提供踝关节所需的强力跖屈,强度也能保证不被拉断,故术后随访中未发现再次断裂的病例,拇长屈肌腱重建跟腱强度是可行可靠的。本组患者 2 例出现踝后凹凸不平,考虑与缝合不当有关,建议跟腱断端远近侧均修剪平整后与拇长屈肌腱吻合好,虽不会造成皮肤坏死及感染等风险,但对患者踝部外形及穿鞋均有一定影响。

4.3 手术注意事项

本手术应避免直接在跟腱后侧做皮肤切口,以免术后切口皮缘坏死、不愈合,在对所有患者随访中,未发现皮肤坏死。Kuwada IV 型陈旧性跟腱断裂常有大量瘢痕形成,术中需对跟腱进行彻底清创,若不彻底切除,则会导致术后残留痛。切取拇长屈肌腱时,无须切取过长肌腱,常规切口暴露下取得的肌腱已足够。术中拧入挤压钉前一定要调节好肌腱张力后再拧入,避免术后出现跟腱无力或再次挛缩,切勿反复调整挤压钉,避免挤压钉的松动,造成腱骨固定失效。当最后处理跟腱断端时应尽量修剪断端外形,本组有 2 例患者抱怨术后跟腱外形缺乏美观感,局部凹凸不平,笔者分析是术中处理跟腱断端时未将突起残端修剪平整缘故,对于远、近残端应剪去多余组织,必要时采用带线锚定将残端编织于拇长屈肌腱上,以达到增强肌力的作用。

术后拆线不可过早,由于陈旧性跟腱断裂患者常有软组织水肿及大量瘢痕形成,术后伤口愈合缓慢,本组患者均 2 周后拆线,未出现切口裂开及延迟

愈合等现象。术后康复应循序渐进,规范的康复训练是减少术后并发症的关键,锻炼过程中不可应用爆发力,避免再发断裂。本组中未出现再发断裂现象。但对有较高要求的职业运动员和运动爱好者该术式应当慎用,本研究中未发生跟腱再发断裂及腱骨不愈合,但当患者进行高强度运动时,拇长屈肌腱是否能承受较大应力,还缺乏系统研究来证实。对于人体肌腱重建来说早期腱骨之间形成纤维连接的质量越好越利于早期功能锻炼和本体感觉的恢复。故早期无位移稳定的功能锻炼有利于术后早期恢复本体感觉^[9],但这种功能锻炼必须建立在良好的腱骨愈合稳定的基础上的,因本研究中未术后常规系统进行 MRI 检查,未对不同时间的腱骨愈合情况做更进一步研究,无法证实早起肌腱骨愈合情况,也无法确定是否应尽早开始高强度的功能锻炼,故常规嘱患者术后石膏固定 6 周后才开始逐渐功能锻炼。笔者认为进一步深入研究人体腱骨愈合模式将对手术术式及患者功能锻炼起到积极推动作用。

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(收稿日期: 2014-03-17 本文编辑: 李宜)