

负压封闭引流联合负载万古霉素硫酸钙与自体骨治疗慢性骨髓炎的临床研究

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【摘要】 目的: 研究负压封闭引流联合负载万古霉素硫酸钙与自体骨在治疗慢性骨髓炎中的疗效。方法: 2013 年 6 月至 2016 年 12 月治疗 35 例慢性骨髓炎患者, 男 23 例, 女 12 例; 年龄 11~65 岁, 平均 34 岁; 病程 8~46 个月, 平均 26 个月。所有患者为开放性创伤导致的慢性骨髓炎, 病灶局部有反复红肿及脓液穿破皮肤病史。32 例窦道分泌物细菌培养阳性, 3 例窦道分泌物细菌培养阴性。影像学检查显示病灶存在骨破坏、骨缺损, 周围有骨质增生硬化。I 期行彻底清创, 清除病灶坏死及炎性组织, 负压封闭引流敷料完全覆盖创面, 以促进创面的修复。II 期将负载万古霉素硫酸钙与自体髂骨松质骨混合为移植骨复合体, 均匀填充病灶。观察患者伤口愈合情况, 并对病灶进行 X 线检查, 了解硫酸钙吸收及新骨生长情况。结果: 26 例行 1 次清创加负压封闭引流, 6 例行 2 次清创加负压封闭引流, 3 例行 3 次清创加负压封闭引流。32 例伤口甲类愈合, 2 例乙类愈合的患者经抗感染、伤口换药等治疗后伤口完全愈合。1 例丙类愈合的患者于术后 4 周时再行清创, 伤口正常愈合。所有患者病灶处未再次出现皮肤红肿及破溃, X 线片显示植入的硫酸钙 4 周左右开始逐步吸收, 8 周左右有新骨生成, 6~24 个月病灶区骨缺损完全愈合。结论: 负压封闭引流联合负载万古霉素硫酸钙与自体骨治疗慢性骨髓炎, 临床疗效良好、可靠, 值得临床推广。

【关键词】 慢性骨髓炎; 负压封闭引流; 万古霉素; 硫酸钙; 手术治疗

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Clinical study on negative pressure closed drainage combined with vancomycin loaded calcium sulfate and autogenous bone in the treatment of chronic osteomyelitis LI Qiang, SONG Shi-feng, ZHANG Wei, WU Guo-zhi, and LIU Li-zhu. Department of Orthopaedics, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical College, Haikou 570000, Hainan, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical effects of negative pressure closed drainage combined with vancomycin loaded calcium sulfate and autogenous bone in the treatment of chronic osteomyelitis. **Methods:** From June 2013 to December 2016, there were 35 cases of chronic osteomyelitis patients in our department, including 23 males and 12 females, ranging in age from 11 to 65 years old, with an average of 34 years old. The course of disease ranged from 8 to 46 months, with an average of 26 months. All patients were chronic osteomyelitis caused by open wounds. The lesions had recurrent redness and swelling and purulent skin perforation. Thirty-two patients had positive results in bacterial culture of sinus secretions, and 3 patients had negative results. Imaging examination showed the lesions of bone destruction, bone defects, surrounded by bone hyperplasia sclerosis. At the first stage, complete debridement was performed to remove necrotic tissues and inflammatory tissues; and the dressing of negative pressure closed drainage was used to completely cover the wound so as to promote the repair of the wound. At the second stage, the vancomycin loaded, calcium sulfate and autogenous iliac cancellous bone were mixed into the bone graft complex to evenly fill the lesions. The healing of the wound was observed and X-ray examination of the lesion was carried out to observe the absorption of calcium sulfate and the growth of new bone. **Results:** Twenty-six patients underwent debridement and negative pressure closed drainage on time, 6 patients 2 times, and 3 patients 3 times. Thirty-two patients had incisions healed with grade A; 2 patients had incisions healed with grade B, and got completely healing after anti-infection, and wound dressing treatment; 1 patient had an incision healed with grade C, and got normal healing after re-debridement at the 4th week after operation. All patients did not have skin redness and ulceration again. X-ray imaging showed that the implanted calcium sulphate was absorbed gradually around 4 weeks, new bone was formed at 8 weeks, and bone defects in the lesions area were healed completely at 6 months to 2 years. **Conclusion:** Negative pressure closed drainage combined with vancomycin loaded calcium sulfate and autogenous bone in the treatment of chronic osteomyelitis is a good and reliable method, worthy of clinical promotion.

KEYWORDS Chronic osteomyelitis; Negative pressure closed drainage; Vancomycin; Calcium sulfate; Surgical

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开放性外伤导致的慢性骨髓炎多数是由化脓性细菌引起骨组织的反复感染、化脓。由于慢性骨髓炎常常存在死骨、死腔及瘢痕组织,局部血供较差,全身应用抗生素在病灶内很难达到有效的杀菌浓度,而且易产生耐药性,不良反应也较大,症状易反复发作,迁延不愈,给患者及家庭带来极大的痛苦与负担。2013 年 6 月至 2016 年 12 月治疗 35 例创伤性慢性骨髓炎患者 I 期病灶彻底清创后,应用负压封闭引流技术引流渗出物,促进创面的修复,II 期行负载万古霉素硫酸钙与自体骨进行植骨治疗,取得了较好的临床疗效,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

2013 年 6 月至 2016 年 12 月治疗 35 例慢性骨髓炎患者,男 23 例,女 12 例;年龄 11~65 岁,平均 34 岁;病程 8~46 个月,平均 26 个月。所有患者为开放性外伤后感染导致的慢性骨髓炎,并且病灶局部有反复红肿及脓液穿破皮肤病史。感染病灶部位:股骨 5 例,胫骨 21 例,跟骨 6 例,桡骨 3 例。窦道分泌物及病灶炎性组织细菌培养结果:金黄色葡萄球菌 20 例,表皮葡萄球菌 7 例,绿脓杆菌 3 例,假铜绿单胞菌 2 例,其余 3 例未培养出细菌,所有检出细菌对万古霉素敏感。

2 治疗方法

2.1 术前准备

所有患者入院后完善 3 大常规、C 反应蛋白、红细胞沉降率、常规生化、肝肾功能、心电图、胸部正位片等常规各项检查,全面评估患者身体状况。对于有基础病者,请相关科室会诊,给予对症处理,取窦道分泌物进行细菌培养和药敏试验。对病变部位行 X 线及 CT 检查,并通过影像学检查测量病灶、死骨及骨缺损的大小。手术前所有患者按照窦道分泌物细菌培养及药敏试验结果,静滴敏感抗生素治疗 7 d。

2.2 治疗方法

采用合适的麻醉方式,麻醉起效后,从病灶周围皮肤条件较好处切开,彻底切除窦道,清除坏死皮肤及软组织,切除瘢痕、炎性组织。尽量显露病灶,有内固定物的要取出,彻底刮除死骨、硬化骨,直至骨质及周围软组织有活动性出血,并凿通骨干两端的髓腔,取炎性病灶组织行细菌培养及药敏试验。大量生理盐水、双氧水、碘伏反复清洗病灶后再次生理盐水冲洗病灶创面。彻底清创后,按照创面的大小和形状修剪负压封闭引流敷料,负压封闭引流敷料完全覆盖病灶创面,不遗留死腔,无张力缝合伤口后,在伤

口表面再放置 1 块能够完全覆盖创面的负压封闭引流敷料以增加其密闭性,保证渗出物能够及时被引流出来。术后中心负压持续封闭引流,压力 -60 kPa 左右,确保负压封闭引流有效,敷料内无渗出物存留。术后 7~10 d 拆除负压封闭引流敷料,检查病灶修复情况,如病灶依旧有炎症表现、脓性渗出,需再次行病灶清创,再次植入新的负压封闭引流敷料以促进病灶的修复。必要时可更换 2~3 次敷料,直至病灶内的软组织无脓性渗出物,软组织表面肉芽生长饱满,鲜红嫩活,炎症表现消失,再行植骨治疗。先测量骨缺损大小,取相应量的髂骨松质骨剪碎,与美国 Wright 公司生产的 Osteoset 可吸收微型珠粒套制备好的直径 3 mm,高 3.3 mm 的万古霉素硫酸钙圆柱状颗粒混合,进行混合植骨,充分填充骨缺损区,不留死腔。于病灶深部放置 1 条负压引流管,充分引流渗出物,无张力缝合伤口,不能直接缝合伤口者,根据基底部肉芽组织情况可行植皮或随意皮瓣修复创面,在引流量少于 10 ml/d 时拔除引流管。必要时给患肢予外固定,并依据术中病灶细菌培养及药敏结果,静脉用敏感抗生素至术后 2 周,改口服抗生素 1~4 周,术后 2~3 周视伤口愈合情况拆除皮肤缝线。术后定期返院复查。

3 结果

在本研究中,26 例行 1 次病灶清创加负压封闭引流后,病灶内肉芽组织生长良好,炎性症状消失,无脓性渗出物,II 期进行负载万古霉素硫酸钙与自体髂骨的植骨治疗。6 例行 2 次病灶清创加负压封闭引流术,3 例行 3 次病灶清创加负压封闭引流术,再 II 期行负载万古霉素硫酸钙与自体髂骨松质骨的混合植骨治疗。32 例伤口甲类愈合,2 例伤口乙类愈合,1 例伤口丙类愈合。2 例伤口乙类愈合的患者经抗感染、伤口换药等治疗后伤口完全愈合。1 例伤口丙类愈合的患者于术后 4 周时再行病灶清创,伤口完全愈合。所有患者获随访,时间 6~20 个月,平均 13 个月。所有患者骨髓炎症状未再次复发,病灶处未再次出现皮肤红肿及破溃,X 线片显示植入的硫酸钙人工骨于 4 周左右开始逐步吸收,8 周左右有新生骨生长,6~24 个月病灶内骨缺损完全愈合。典型病例见图 1。

4 讨论

创伤性慢性骨髓炎因其病情复杂,病程反复、漫长,并伴有耐药菌感染、骨缺损等,手术失败率及感染复发率较高。其治疗原则^[1]:(1)彻底的清创,消除



图 1 患者,女,59 岁,车祸伤致左胫腓骨开放性粉碎性骨折 **1a,1b**.开放性骨折手术前正侧位 X 线片 **1c,1d**.开放性骨折外固定架固定术后正侧位 X 线片 **1e,1f**.外固定架固定术后 6 个月正侧位 X 线片示出现慢性骨髓炎,拆除外固定架,Ⅰ期行病灶清除加 VSD 敷料持续负压吸引 **1g,1h**.Ⅱ期行负载万古霉素硫酸钙加自体髂骨植骨,外固定架固定后正侧位 X 线片 **1i,1j**.植骨术后 6 周正侧位 X 线片示硫酸钙人工骨已逐渐吸收,病灶有新生骨生长 **1k,1l**.植骨术后 6 个月正侧位 X 线片示病灶区骨缺损完全愈合

Fig.1 Female, 59 years old, an accident injury caused open comminuted fracture of left tibia and fibula **1a,1b**. Preoperative AP and lateral X-ray films **1c,1d**. AP and lateral X-ray films after fixation of external fixator **1e,1f**. AP and lateral X-ray films 6 months after external fixation showed the emergence of chronic osteomyelitis, and the external fixator was removed, and one-stage I complete debridement and negative pressure closed drainage with dressing covering wounds completely **1g,1h**. AP and lateral X-ray films after the operation in which vancomycin-loaded calcium sulfate and autologous iliac cancellous bone grafting combined with external fixation at the second stage **1i,1j**. AP and lateral X-ray films 6 weeks after bone grafting showed that the calcium sulfate artificial bone had been absorbed gradually, and new bone growth in the lesion **1k,1l**. AP and lateral X-ray films 6 weeks after bone grafting showed the bone defect in the lesion area was completely healed

死腔;(2)创面的组织覆盖和重建;(3)抗生素的有效合理使用;(4)稳定的固定,促进骨缺损的修复。

要想彻底治愈骨髓炎,术中既要彻底清除无血供的坏死组织及潜在的感染灶,又要使创面局部有良好的血运,以促进组织的修复。负压封闭引流技术利用持续的高负压,使创面的渗出物即刻被吸走,保持创面的清洁,抑制细菌的生长繁殖,并阻止感染的扩散和毒素的吸收^[2]。高负压还可以改善创面组织的微循环,减轻组织水肿,提高创面的血流量,增强自身抵抗力,刺激肉芽组织的生长^[3-4]。

创面组织的覆盖也非常重要,皮瓣覆盖除了改善局部的血供外,还可以增加局部抗感染的能力,在炎症消退后还可以促进骨组织的修复。1例跟骨骨髓炎患者,病灶清除后遗留的皮肤缺损创面较大,采用腓肠神经营养皮瓣覆盖;2例胫骨中下段骨髓炎患者采用不同的皮瓣覆盖;3例创面均愈合,未出现皮瓣坏死。

慢性骨髓炎多由金黄色葡萄球菌等耐药菌感染引起,而且细菌潜伏在死骨内。要想彻底杀灭潜伏在病灶内的细菌,病灶内的抗生素浓度必须达到致病菌的有效抑菌浓度。全身应用抗生素难以达到这样的要求,并且全身应用抗生素可损害肝功、肾功等,且易导致耐药性,病情反复。长期以来,对病灶进行彻底清创,并植入含敏感抗生素载体的人工骨治疗慢性骨髓炎取得了良好的临床疗效。硫酸钙作为抗生素载体,缓慢释放抗生素,能使病灶局部长时间保持有效的抗生素浓度,彻底杀灭残存的细菌。载万古霉素硫酸钙植入骨缺损后,患者的血常规、血沉、C反应蛋白均转为正常,病灶也未再出现红肿、热痛、流脓、破溃等炎症症状,证实了载万古霉素硫酸钙能够在病灶局部释放有效的杀菌药物浓度,使慢性骨髓炎病灶局部炎症得到有效控制。

硫酸钙在骨科中的应用已有较久的历史,在1892年就有报道应用硫酸钙颗粒作为填充物成功治疗结核性骨髓炎^[5]。硫酸钙填充骨髓炎病灶清创后形成骨缺损,从而消灭死腔,恢复病变处的外形及立线,防止软组织的长入,还参与、诱导新骨的形成^[6]。生物降解速度与骨的生长速度接近,有利于骨

缺损的修复,并具有良好的生物相容性,对周围组织不产生炎症和异物反应^[7-8]。本研究随访患者X线片检查结果显示,4周左右硫酸钙人工骨开始逐步吸收,颗粒密度逐渐减低;8周左右有新生骨痂生成,骨髓腔内也逐步被新生骨所代替;6~24个月,病灶区骨缺损完全愈合,病灶处未再次出现皮肤红肿及破溃。

研究表明,应用负压封闭引流联合负载万古霉素硫酸钙与自体骨治疗慢性骨髓炎取得了比较满意的治疗效果,方法简单,安全可靠,值得临床推广、应用。

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