

· 经验交流 ·

器械辅助复位联合带锁髓内钉内固定术治疗复杂股骨干多段骨折

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【摘要】 目的: 探讨复杂股骨干多段骨折实施微创小切口、器械辅助复位联合带锁髓内钉固定术的手术疗效。方法: 2013年1月至2016年1月采用器械辅助复位联合带锁髓内钉内固定术治疗32例股骨干多段骨折患者, 男22例, 女10例; 年龄17~68岁, 平均45岁; 受伤距手术时间5~10d, 平均7d; 入院后视情况常规行胫骨结节或股骨髁上骨牵引术, 对患者全身情况进行评估, 术中记录手术时间、术中出血量。依据Thorsen股骨骨折术后形态评估标准及Hohl膝关节功能评价标准对术后疗效进行评价, 观察术后骨折愈合、并发症发生及患肢功能恢复情况。结果: 所有病例获得随访, 时间6~24个月, 平均12个月; 手术时间48~76min, 平均67min; 术中出血量150~400ml, 平均220ml; 手术切口均达甲级愈合, 骨折均达临床愈合标准, 骨折愈合时间4.2~10.8个月, 平均5.7个月; 无骨不连、切口感染及内固定断裂、失效等并发症发生; 依据Thorsen股骨骨折术后形态评估标准: 优28例, 良3例, 可1例; 依据Hohl膝关节功能评价标准: 优30例, 良2例。结论: 器械辅助复位联合带锁髓内钉内固定术治疗复杂股骨干多段骨折, 具有创伤小、固定可靠、恢复快、术后可早期行功能锻炼等优点, 符合BO固定原则, 是治疗股骨多段骨折的一种有效方法。

【关键词】 股骨骨折; 骨折切开复位; 骨折固定术, 髓内

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Treatment of multi-segment fracture of complex femoral shaft with instrument-assisted reduction combined with intramedullary interlocking nail fixation FAN Ke-jie, CHEN Ke, MA Wen-long, TIAN Ke-wei, YE Ye, CHEN Hong-gan, TANG Yan-feng, and CAI Hong-min. Henan Province, Luoyang Orthopedic Hospital, Henan Province Orthopedic Hospital, Luoyang 471002, Henan, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of minimally invasive mini-incision and instrumented reduction combined with interlocking intramedullary nailing in the treatment of patients with multi-segment fracture of complex femoral shaft. **Methods:** From January 2013 to January 2016, 32 patients with multiple fractures segments of femoral shaft were treated with instrumentation-assisted reduction combined with interlocking intramedullary nailing, including 22 males and 10 females with an average age of 45 years old ranging 17 to 68 years old. The time from injured to operation was 5 to 10 days with an average of 7 days. After admission, routine tibial tubercle or supracondylar bone traction was performed. The patient's general condition was evaluated, the operation time and intraoperative blood loss were recorded. According to Thorsen femoral fracture morphology evaluation criteria and Hohl knee function evaluation of postoperative efficacy, postoperative fracture healing, complications and postoperative recovery of limb function were observed. **Results:** All patients were followed up for 6 to 24 months with an average of 12 months. The operative time ranged from 48 to 76 minutes with an average of 67 min. The intraoperative blood loss was 150 to 400 ml with an average of 220 ml. The surgical incisions all achieved grade A healing. The fractures reached the clinical standard of healing. The fracture healing time ranged from 4.2 to 10.8 months with an average of 5.7 months. There were no nonunion, incision infection and internal fixation fracture, failure and other complications. According to Thorsen femoral fracture morphology evaluation criteria, the result was excellent in 28 cases, good in 3 cases, fair in 1 case. According to Hohl knee function evaluation criteria, the result was excellent in 30 cases, good in 2 cases. **Conclusion:** Instrument-assisted reduction combined with interlocking intramedullary nail fixation is a safe and effective method for the treatment of complex femoral shaft fractures. It has advantages of small trauma, fixed fixation, quick recovery, early postoperative functional exercise.

KEYWORDS Femoral fractures; Open fracture reduction; Fracture fixation, intramedullary

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股骨多段骨折是一种高能量损伤所致的复杂骨折,其较单纯横断型骨折并发症高,手术难度大。随着骨折固定理念的不断转变,应用带锁髓内钉治疗该类骨折已成为大家公认的标准^[1]。对于复杂股骨多段骨折,因其特殊的受伤机制及大腿部肌肉解剖特点,术中采用中医正骨闭合手法复位很难成功,导致髓内钉导针不能进入远端髓腔而无法实施髓内钉固定术。因此,掌握该类骨折复位的手术技巧既可以缩短手术时间、尽可能地减少手术创伤,又可以保护折端周围血供,达到骨折顺利愈合及减少并发症的目的。2013年1月至2016年1月,回顾性研究所在机构收治的32例行器械辅助复位联合带锁髓内钉内固定术的患者,取得满意疗效,报告如下。

1 临床资料

本组患者32例,男22例,女10例;年龄17~68岁,平均45岁;受伤至手术时间5~10 d,平均7 d;骨折分型依据AO分型标准^[2]:32-C2.1型14例,32-C2.2型18例;受伤原因:交通事故伤28例,重物砸伤4例。

2 治疗方法

2.1 术前准备

术前常规拍摄双下肢全长X线片,明确骨折的部位、类型及移位情况,双下肢静脉彩超检查,常规检查患肢末梢血循、感觉及运动情况,排除血管神经损伤,常规行患侧胫骨结节或股骨髁上骨牵引术,对患者全身情况进行评估,重点关注血压、血糖、有无下肢静脉血栓、肿胀情况及心肺等重要脏器功能,评估手术的耐受性,待身体条件允许后进行手术。

2.2 手术方法

采取持续硬膜外麻醉或全身麻醉,患者取仰卧体位。取股骨大转子尖部向上3~5 cm直切口,逐层切开,显露股骨大转子尖端,开口器开口后,髓内钉导针沿股骨上端髓腔,向下直达骨折端。助手适当牵引下肢,首先在骨折的远近端骨干部前外侧皮质内各钻入1枚直径3.5 mm斯氏针,C形臂X线机透视下,助手牵引患肢,术者双手分别握持斯氏针尾端行“双摇杆技术”手法复位^[3]:近折端向外移位时,向内侧牵拉斯氏针复位;向内移位时,向外侧顶压斯氏针复位;向前移位时,向下牵拉斯氏针复位;向后移位时,向上牵拉斯氏针复位;远折端操作同上。骨折端复位满意后,另一助手将髓内钉导针穿入远折端髓腔;如因软组织卡压折端,“双摇杆技术”复位困难,则以骨折端为中心,取一长1~2 cm皮肤切口,尽量不剥离折端周围骨膜,借助骨膜剥离器,推开折端卡压软组织,然后以近端折端为杠杆,骨膜剥离器的尾端顺断端插入,根据骨折移位方向“逆向”撬拨复

位满意后,“金手指”顺近折端髓腔内插入至远折端髓腔内,髓内钉导针沿“金手指”管道内穿过远折端髓腔,维持复位。退出“金手指”,用空心髓腔锉依次扩髓,选择大于末次扩髓髓腔锉直径1~2 mm的主钉,顺导针打入髓腔,依次锁定远近端锁钉。逐层缝合,无菌敷料包扎固定。

2.3 术后处理

术后常规应用抗生素及抗凝药物,术后1 d开始指导患者行踝关节主动屈伸锻炼,术后2 d指导患者行患侧髋、膝关节主动屈伸锻炼,术后5~7 d指导患者扶双拐下床站立,逐步过渡到患肢免负重行走,术后2、6、12个月嘱患者门诊随访,拍摄股骨正侧位DR片,显示有明显骨痂形成时开始患肢扶拐负重行走,折线模糊时弃拐完全负重行走。

3 结果

所有病例获得随访,时间6~24个月,平均12个月;手术时间48~76 min,平均67 min;术中出血量150~400 ml,平均220 ml;所有骨折达临床愈合标准,骨折愈合时间4.2~10.8个月,平均5.7个月;无骨不连、切口感染及内固定断裂、失效等并发症发生。依据Thorsen等^[4]股骨骨折术后形态评估标准:优,内外翻≤5°,前后成角≤5°,内旋≤5°,外旋≤10°,肢体短缩≤1 cm;良,内外翻≤5°,前后成角≤10°,内旋≤10°,外旋≤15°,肢体短缩≤2 cm;可,内外翻≤10°,前后成角≤15°,内旋≤15°,外旋≤20°,肢体短缩≤3 cm;差,内外翻>10°,前后成角>10°,内旋>15°,外旋>20°,肢体短缩>3 cm;末次随访依据以上标准,优28例,良3例,可1例。依据Hohl膝关节功能评价标准^[5]:优,关节活动范围>120°,伸直受限0°,内外翻<5°,行走无疼痛;良:活动范围<90°,伸直受限>0°,内外翻>5°,活动有轻微疼痛;中:关节活动范围<75°,伸直受限>10°,内外翻>5°,活动时疼痛;差:关节活动范围<50°。末次随访时依据以上标准,优30例,良2例。典型病例图片见图1~2。

4 讨论

4.1 股骨干多段骨折的治疗现状

对于股骨干复杂多段骨折的治疗,依据AO内固定理念,以往多采用外固定架固定及切开复位钢板内固定术^[6]。随着骨科创伤理念的不断更新及新型内固定材料研制与应用,传统的切开复位钢板内固定治疗此类骨折,手术创伤较大,患者及家属往往难以接受,随之而来的还有后期康复进程较缓慢。而MIPPO技术及LISS钢板技术的应用虽能避免以上问题,获得骨折端的解剖复位并达到坚强内固定,但较大的软组织创伤及内固定物晚期产生的应力遮挡效应,导致骨折延迟愈合、不愈合及切口感染等并发

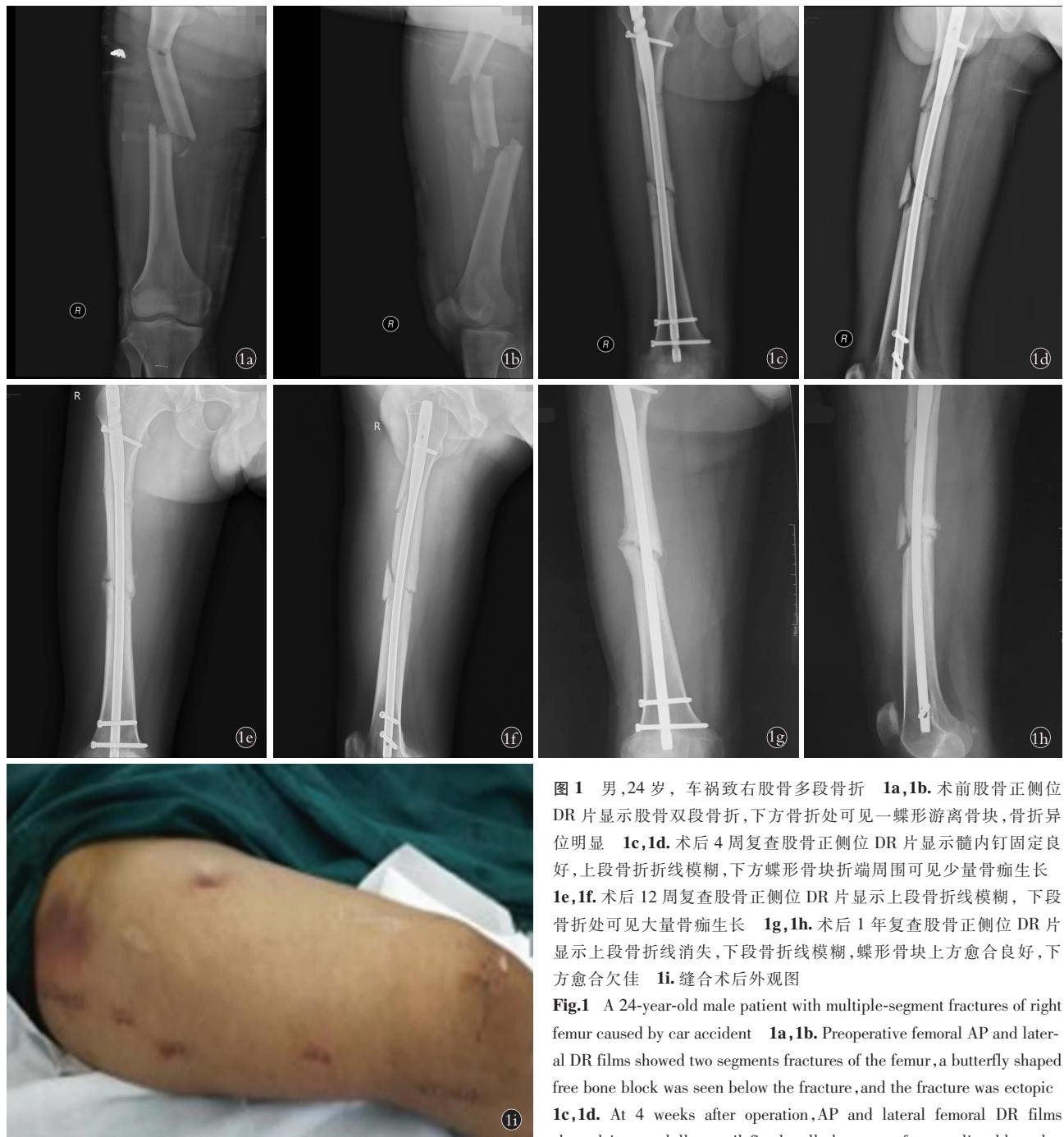


图 1 男,24岁,车祸致右股骨多段骨折 **1a,1b.**术前股骨正侧位 DR 片显示股骨双段骨折,下方骨折处可见一蝶形游离骨块,骨折异位明显 **1c,1d.**术后 4 周复查股骨正侧位 DR 片显示髓内钉固定良好,上段骨折折线模糊,下方蝶形骨块折端周围可见少量骨痂生长 **1e,1f.**术后 12 周复查股骨正侧位 DR 片显示上段骨折线模糊,下段骨折处可见大量骨痂生长 **1g,1h.**术后 1 年复查股骨正侧位 DR 片显示上段骨折线消失,下段骨折线模糊,蝶形骨块上方愈合良好,下方愈合欠佳 **1i.**缝合术后外观图

Fig.1 A 24-year-old male patient with multiple-segment fractures of right femur caused by car accident **1a,1b.** Preoperative femoral AP and lateral DR films showed two segments fractures of the femur, a butterfly shaped free bone block was seen below the fracture, and the fracture was ectopic **1c,1d.** At 4 weeks after operation, AP and lateral femoral DR films showed intramedullary nail fixed well, the upper fracture line blurred, a small amount of callus growth was seen around the broken ends of butterfly bones **1e,1f.** At 12 weeks after operation, AP and lateral DR films showed the upper fracture line blurred, the lower fracture showed a large number of callus growth **1g,1h.** At 1 year after operation, AP and lateral DR films showed the upper fracture line disappeared, the lower fracture line blurred, above the butterfly bone healing well, the lower healing poor **1i.** Suture appearance

症的发生,远期还易导致术后内固定物松动、断裂、弯曲。外固定架技术具有微创的优势,但外固定钢针道感染的系列并发症及后期护理的不便等缺点对于此类骨折不是一种良好的手术方式。髓内钉内固定较传统钉板固定及外固定更有优势,逐渐成为近年来治疗股骨干骨折的常用方法^[7-8]。

4.2 器械辅助复位的优点

对于股骨单纯横断型骨折,可采用透视下闭合

手法复位联合带锁髓内钉固定术治疗。而对于单纯借助手法复位困难的股骨多段骨折,必须行器械辅助复位,才能顺利行股骨髓内钉固定技术。而盲目的切开复位可能导致折端周围骨膜及软组织破坏较重,增加手术时间,影响后期骨折的愈合,又增加了切口感染的概率,因此,娴熟的复位技术、骨折端血运的保护对于骨折顺利愈合、患肢功能早期恢复至关重要。



图 2 男,36岁,车祸致股骨多段骨折 **2a,2b.**术前股骨正侧位DR片显示右股骨多段骨折,折端异位明显 **2c,2d.**术后1周复查股骨正侧位DR片显示髓内钉固定稳妥,折端复位满意 **2e,2f.**术后9周复查股骨正侧位DR片显示折端可见骨痂生长,骨折线模糊 **2g,2h.**术后9个月复查股骨正侧位显示上下骨折线消失,骨小梁通过骨折端

Fig.2 A 36-year-old male patient with multi-segment femoral fractures caused by car accident **2a,2b.** Preoperative femoral AP and lateral DR films showed multiple segments of the right femur, obvious ectopia of fracture **2c,2d.** At 1 week after operation, AP and lateral DR films showed the intramedullary nailing was stable and the fracture reduction was satisfied **2e,2f.** At 9 weeks after operation, AP and lateral femoral DR films showed the callus growth of fracture, and fracture line was blurred **2g,2h.** At 9 months after operation, AP and lateral X-rays showed the upper and lower fracture line disappeared, trabecular bone through the fracture

4.3 笔者的经验及体会

笔者采用器械辅助复位联合带锁髓内钉内固定治疗该类骨折,不但可以达到微创的目的,最大限度地保护折端周围血循,还可以节省手术时间,减少术中出血量及手术创伤,减少多次透视对于操作者的放射损伤,有利于后期骨折顺利愈合。髓内固定避免了钢板内固定的晚期应力遮挡效应及外固定架带来的系列并发症,骨折端愈合质量较高,对于年轻患者来说,还可以减少手术瘢痕,提高患者的满意度,骨折愈合后内固定取出也相对简单。手术过程中,笔者的经验及体会是:(1)术中坚持扩髓。扩髓后可使置入的主钉固定更稳定,扩髓后产生的碎屑有促进

和诱导成骨的作用,可加快新骨的长入,促进骨痂形成,相关文献也显示扩髓并不会对患者的肺功能及炎症反应的发生造成影响^[9-10]。因此扩髓在手术中是有必要的。(2)尽可能复位游离骨块,恢复解剖关系。对于粉碎性骨折,如折块呈蝶形,远离股骨干,术中可借助器械向股骨干折端处顶压,使之尽可能贴近于原位置,缩短骨折愈合时间,避免术后不愈合,必要时可用空心拉力螺钉固定或钢丝捆扎。笔者提供的典型病例 1,股骨下段蝶形骨块由于术中复位时未使用拉力螺钉固定,导致术后愈合缓慢。(3)使用阻挡钉技术。如远折端靠近股骨髁部,主钉尾端有摆动迹象,可使用 2 枚螺钉在主钉前后实施阻挡钉技

术,以控制远端主钉的不稳定。(4)术前持续骨牵引。术前患肢持续胫骨结节或股骨髁上骨牵引,便于术中牵引复位,从而减少术后并发症。

综上,对于复杂股骨多段骨折采用器械辅助复位联合带锁髓内钉固定术治疗,具有创伤小、固定可靠、恢复快、术后可早期行功能锻炼等优点,符合 BO 固定原则,是治疗股骨多段骨折的一种有效方法。

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