

## ·综述·

# 肘关节三联征的治疗进展

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**【摘要】** 肘关节三联征这类损伤因为其周围解剖的复杂性,生物力学研究有限,治疗相当困难,预后较差,选择治疗方案仍存在争议,本文通过检索大量参考文献对肘关节周围解剖、损伤机制、手术治疗方法及预后情况进行归纳总结。目前肘关节三联征的手术治疗方案多样,但由于个体差异的存在,临床疗效大多不确切。肘关节三联征的治疗,多数骨科医生仍然选择外侧手术入路,固定冠状突骨折,桡骨头修复或者置换,常规修复外侧副韧带,大多数学者不建议修复内侧副韧带,故仍有待商榷。

**【关键词】** 肘关节; 创伤和损伤; 综述文献

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**Progress on the treatment of terrible triad injury of elbow joint** YANG Wei-he, TIAN Xiao-shun, LI Bai-tong, and SHANG Jian\*. \*The First Department of Orthopaedics, the First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150001, Heilongjiang, China

**ABSTRACT** As to terrible triad injury of elbow joint, because of the complexity of the surrounding anatomy of the elbow joint, the limited biomechanical study, the difficult treatments, and the poor prognosis, the choice of the treatment scheme is still controversial. This article summarizes the anatomy, injury mechanism, surgical treatment and prognosis of elbow joint by retrieving a large number of references. Currently, there are various surgical treatments for triad injury of elbow joint, but due to individual differences, the clinical efficacy is mostly uncertain. In the treatment of triad injury of elbow joint, most orthopedics doctors still choose the lateral surgical approach to fix the coronary fracture, repair or replace the radial head, routinely repair the lateral collateral ligament, and not recommend to repair the medial collateral ligament, so it still remains to be discussed.

**KEYWORDS** Elbow joint; Wounds and injuries; Review literature

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肘关节三联征(terrible triad injuries)是指肘关节脱位合并桡骨头与冠状突骨折,是一类非常严重的肘关节急性创伤。因为其治疗的难度大、预后差,长期困扰着临床骨科医生,故称为“恐怖”<sup>[1-2]</sup>。1996年首次由 Hotchkiss<sup>[3]</sup>提出“肘关节恐怖三联征”一词。本文主要从肘关节周围解剖、受伤机制、骨折类型、治疗方法、功能康复及并发症等方面就肘关节三联征的治疗进展与策略展开综述。

## 1 肘关节周围解剖

肘关节的构成分骨性结构与周围韧带及关节囊,骨性结构包括桡骨头、肱骨小头、肱骨滑车、尺骨冠状突、尺骨鹰嘴,并由它们构成了肱桡关节、肱尺关节、上尺桡关节;肘关节周围韧带稳定结构通常包括内侧副韧带 (medialcollateral ligament complex, MCLC),外侧副韧带复合体(lateral collateral ligament

complex, LCLC),环状韧带及相对应关节囊等软组织结构。Heim<sup>[4]</sup>首次提出了肘关节结构稳定环的概念,将肘关节稳定结构分为4柱,内侧柱包括MCLC、冠状突、肱骨内侧髁,外侧柱包括桡骨头、肱骨小头及LCLC,前柱包括冠状突、肱肌及前关节囊,后柱由尺骨鹰嘴、肱三头肌、后关节囊构成<sup>[5]</sup>。Karlsson 等<sup>[6]</sup>认为在肘部损伤中,鹰嘴骨折约占10%,冠状突骨折占10%~15%;当合并其他部位损伤时,多提示肘关节不稳定<sup>[7]</sup>。Halls 等<sup>[8]</sup>认为在肘关节稳定性方面,肱尺关节的铰链结构承担50%;而在肘关节的承重上,肱桡关节承担大约60%。生物力学研究表明<sup>[9]</sup>,在肘关节韧带等软组织结构完整的前提下,如果冠状突骨折超过25%时,将会导致肘关节的严重不稳定。de Haan 等<sup>[10]</sup>认为MCLC在肘关节功能中抗外翻应力的作用比较明显。Regon 等<sup>[11]</sup>认为LCLC在肘关节周围软组织中的作用主要体现在抗后外旋转,内翻应力和悬吊桡骨头。目前有研究证明肘关节后外侧脱位可导致内侧副韧带损伤较外侧副韧带更为严重,

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这是对以前观点的颠覆性改变<sup>[12]</sup>。

## 2 肘关节三联征的损伤机制

O'Driscoll 等<sup>[13]</sup>根据大量临床资料分析,肘关节三联征年轻患者多为高能量创伤,而老年患者多数为跌倒所致,即摔倒时肘伸直、腕关节背伸位着地,轴向应力和向后的应力经前臂传导致肘关节,轴向的剪切力造成桡骨头骨折和冠状突的骨折。既往认为后外侧旋转损伤机制中,除造成肘关节脱位外,也可导致桡骨头和冠状突的骨折<sup>[14]</sup>。Fitzpatrick 等<sup>[15]</sup>认为前臂旋前状态时在轴向压力的作用下造成肘关节三联征的损伤模型,而前臂旋后状态时造成肘关节后脱位。O'Driscoll 等<sup>[16]</sup>认为肘关节三联征还同时附加有外翻应力和向后外侧旋转的应力,伸直位摔倒时,肘部相对固定,而此时身体则产生一种外翻和向后外侧旋转的力矩,继而肘关节的关节囊和韧带自外向内逐渐失效,最终发生 MCL 前束的撕裂。Schneeberger 等<sup>[17]</sup>认为维持肘关节后外旋转稳定性结构主要是桡骨头和冠状突。Wake 等<sup>[18]</sup>认为肘关节的损伤程度通常与肘关节屈曲程度也有关系,冠状突骨折块的大小通常与肘关节屈曲程度成正比关系。

## 3 骨折类型

### 3.1 桡骨头骨折分型<sup>[19]</sup>

桡骨头骨折的 Mason<sup>[20]</sup> 分型是指 1954 年由 Mason 基于 X 线片改变主要分为 3 型:I 型,无移位骨折;II 型,边缘骨折并有压缩、凹陷、成角移位;III 型,累及整个桡骨头的粉碎骨折。Morrey 在 Mason 分型的基础上<sup>[21]</sup>,增加了桡骨颈骨折,同时定义了移位的量化标准:1 个骨折块累及关节面 30% 以上,或者骨折块移位>2 mm。Johnston<sup>[22]</sup>提出上述各种类型的桡骨头骨折,如果合并肘关节脱位,则被归为 IV 型。

### 3.2 冠状突骨折分型<sup>[19]</sup>

冠状突骨折的 Regan 和 Morrey 分型<sup>[23]</sup>:I 型,尺骨冠状突尖部的撕脱骨折;II 型,单独或者粉碎性骨折,累及 50% 及以下的冠状突;III 型,单独或者粉碎性骨折,累及 50% 以上的冠状突;依据骨折累及冠状突的范围进行分型,累及范围越大,对肘关节的稳定性影响越大。2003 年 O'Driscoll 等<sup>[16]</sup>在 Regan 和 Morrey 分型的基础上强调冠状突前内侧面的重要性,将冠状突骨折分为 3 型:I 型,冠状突尖部骨折;II 型,冠状突前内侧面骨折;III 型,冠状突基底部骨折;但应注意到冠状突前内侧面是内侧副韧带前束的附着点,此部位的骨折往往会引起内侧副韧带失效。

## 4 肘关节三联征的治疗

目前大多数学者认为,肘关节三联征的治疗,都

应该达到解剖复位,坚强固定,达到早期功能锻炼的目的,防止因活动过晚而造成的肘关节僵硬,活动功能差<sup>[24]</sup>。但部分学者提出了保守治疗的观点,Mathew 等<sup>[25]</sup>对肘关节三联征的保守治疗提出了 4 条必须严格遵守的原则:肱尺关节、肱桡关节达到同心圆中心复位;桡骨头骨折 Mason 分型 I 型,肘关节活动时无机械性阻挡;必须允许肘关节 10 d 内进行功能锻炼,且在肘关节稳定的前提下;肘关节稳定前提下的 Regan 和 Morrey 分型 I 型冠状突尖部骨折。Guitton 等<sup>[26]</sup>对 4 例肘关节三联征的患者行闭合复位夹板固定的治疗,其中 3 例取得良好效果。Chan 等<sup>[27]</sup>报道了 4 例保守治疗肘关节三联征的患者,通过 3 年的随访,其中 3 例肘关节功能获得良好恢复。关于手术时机的选择,目前认为只要局部软组织条件允许,应该尽早采取手术治疗,一般不建议超过受伤后 7 d,有利于肘关节功能的恢复。Lindenholz 等<sup>[28]</sup>认为伤后 2 周内实施手术比伤后 3 周行手术治疗更能够获得更好的肘关节活动度。手术切口主要包括外侧入路、内侧入路、后侧入路及正中切口,大多情况下主要根据骨折的类型、局部软组织条件决定,也可根据具体情况采用联合入路的方法。关于骨折复位和固定的顺序,采用肘外侧切口进入,修复的顺序应该从内向外,依次冠状突骨折、桡骨头骨折,最后修复外侧副韧带。Cheung 等<sup>[29]</sup>认为肘关节外侧 Kaplan 切口能够更好地暴露冠状突,对处理肘关节后脱位也方便,对周围韧带损伤小<sup>[30]</sup>。2004 年 Pugh 等<sup>[31]</sup>和 2005 年 McKee 等<sup>[32]</sup>提出了对肘关节三联征的手术治疗规范:首先是维持肘关节稳定性的骨性结构,其次修复周围韧带。于连祥等<sup>[33]</sup>研究表明手术时机、骨折类型、手术入路、制动时间、康复锻炼对肘关节三联征的治疗效果有统计学意义。

### 4.1 冠状突骨折的处理

目前关于肘关节三联征中冠状突尖部的骨折,其理想的治疗方法尚存在争议<sup>[34-35]</sup>。另有研究则认为直接不处理小的冠状突骨折<sup>[36]</sup>。Pai 等<sup>[37]</sup>采用不可吸收的缝合线或者缝合锚钉对小的冠状突骨折进行固定,随访 6 例患者,均取得满意的治疗效果。Hausman 等<sup>[38]</sup>和 Adams 等<sup>[39]</sup>在关节镜下使用螺钉和骨针对小的冠状突骨折进行修复,但未随访,且临床资料少,还需进一步的考证。Spencer 等<sup>[40]</sup>对中型冠状突骨折采用拉力螺钉固定,并建议空心螺钉从后向前逆向进入进行固定。Garrigues 等<sup>[41]</sup>认为冠状突骨折采用缝合套索配合拉力螺钉固定比单纯缝合锚钉固定更为稳定,且并发症较少。Ring 等<sup>[42]</sup>对 8 例冠状突粉碎骨折的三联征患者采用了自体髂骨进行重建,均获得满意效果。Beingessner 等<sup>[43]</sup>对 II 型冠状突

骨折建议行钢板螺钉固定。Regan 等<sup>[11]</sup>认为, 冠状突骨折块的大小与肘关节稳定性成正比, 骨折块越大, 肘关节脱位的风险越高, 术后并发症也越多, 所以建议对比较大的骨折块行钢板固定。郑怀亮等<sup>[44]</sup>对 15 例三联征患者的冠状突骨折进行“T”形钢板固定, 优良率达到 86.7%。

#### 4.2 桡骨头骨折的处理

针对肘关节三联征中桡骨头骨折稳定性的处理比单纯桡骨头骨折要求高很多, 目前关于桡骨头的治疗主要包括切开复位、桡骨头切除、桡骨头置换术, 而关于桡骨头置换还是修复仍存在一定的争议, 国内外学者认为只有当桡骨头损伤严重、无法固定时, 才考虑假体置换。相关生物力学研究表明<sup>[45]</sup>, 目前没有桡骨头假体可以完全代替自身桡骨头, 假体过小, 造成肘关节外翻不稳; 过大, 造成肘关节活动受限, 并有损伤肱骨的可能性。王国伟等<sup>[46]</sup>认为桡骨头骨折的 Mason 分型 I、II 型骨折采用 1~2 枚 Herbert 螺钉固定, 对伴有桡骨颈骨折的患者可采用微型钢板固定。对于桡骨头广泛骨折、粉碎性骨折、骨质疏松严重的患者, 可采用桡骨头置换术, 桡骨头假体的高度理想位置为冠状突尖端远端的 2 mm。Goncalves 等<sup>[47]</sup>比较了桡骨头假体置换与桡骨头修复的效果, 无明显差异, 认为置换是治疗严重桡骨头治疗很好的选择之一。Marsh 等<sup>[48]</sup>对 32 例实施桡骨头置换的患者随访发现, 不仅肘关节活动度没有降低, 而且 Mayo 评分随时间而改善。Ring 等<sup>[49]</sup>研究发现, 早期桡骨头切除会产生一系列并发症, 并导致功能不良, 2002 年对 11 例肘关节三联征患者随访发现, 4 例切除桡骨头的患者出现肘关节活动度差并伴肘关节不稳。Leigh 等<sup>[50]</sup>认为桡骨头修复的再手术率与并发症方面高于置换组, 但对于年轻人更多提倡修复。Turner 等<sup>[51]</sup>对桡骨头进行自体或异体骨进行修复, 随访发现骨折愈合良好。

#### 4.3 周围软组织的处理

McKee 等<sup>[52]</sup>认为所有的肘关节三联征患者有外侧副韧带的损伤撕裂, 并且外侧副韧带对肘关节的稳定起着至关重要的作用, 必须进行修复。Toros 等<sup>[53]</sup>认为三联征的患者, 外侧副韧带必须常规给予修复, 而对内侧副韧带修复与否, 临床效果差异并不明显, 仍存在较大争议, 且部分学者认为修复内侧副韧带还存在损伤尺神经、增加肘关节异位骨化及疼痛的风险。但如果对骨性结构及外侧副韧带修复后应对其肘关节进行旋后、内旋、中立位进行屈伸, 若仍存在明显不稳, 则建议对内侧副韧带进行修复。Osbome 等<sup>[54]</sup>介绍了外侧副韧带的修复重建经验, 认为大多数是在肱骨髁起点处的撕脱断裂, 可在外髁

处钻孔, 或应用不可吸收缝线或者锚钉进行修复。Orbay 等<sup>[55]</sup>对肘关节三联征术后 10 例仍然存在肘关节不稳定性的患者给予了铰链式外固定架治疗, 经过 14 个月随访, 均取得满意的效果。

#### 5 功能锻炼及并发症

由于肘关节的功能活动决定人的生活质量, 故其术后的功能锻炼及康复显得格外重要, 大多数学者认为术后功能的锻炼应按照术中固定的强度进行安排, 强调早期功能锻炼, 术后 2~5 d 即可进行主动屈伸活动。但如果术中的稳定性不能达到早期的功能锻炼, 应尽早行铰链式外固定架辅助治疗。Mathew 等<sup>[56]</sup>认为肘关节支具固定屈曲 90°, 体位根据内外侧副韧带损伤的具体类型决定。为防止异位骨化, 笔者建议肘关节术后需引流通畅, 术后 3 周可口服吲哚美辛 25 mg, 每日 3 次。

#### 6 展望

目前关于肘关节三联征在受伤机制、内侧副韧带的处理等方面除了影像学资料及临床证据外, 由于仍缺乏有力的生物力学研究证实, 故临床治疗仍存在明显分歧。但相信伴随着科学技术的发展及检查设备的完善, 未来对肘关节三联征的处理将变得不再那么“恐怖”。譬如随着关节镜技术越来越成熟的应用到各个关节及软组织的处理方面, 全肘关节假体的应用, 3D 打印技术的突飞猛进都给骨科医生对肘关节三联征的治疗带来了曙光。

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