

· 经验交流 ·

抗生素骨水泥封闭创面诱导膜植皮修复肌腱外露创面

谭斌,王振林,李登博,徐朝,陈娟,侯识志,王相,王渭

(中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九〇六医院骨科,浙江 宁波 314050)

[摘要] 目的:评估应用抗生素骨水泥封闭创面形成诱导膜后植皮修复肌腱外露创面的可行性。方法:自 2016 年 2 月至 2018 年 12 月,收治肌腱外露创面 10 例,其中男 6 例,女 4 例;年龄 19~43 岁,平均 34.6 岁;病程 2~6 个月;交通事故伤 7 例,机器皮带绞伤 3 例;其中小腿及足部创面 8 例,手背部创面 2 例。对于这些创面采用抗生素骨水泥封闭创面形成诱导膜后植皮进行修复,观察移植皮肤成活情况、外形、质地、感觉、伤口愈合情况。结果:10 例中 8 例 I 期植皮全部成活,2 例部分植皮坏死,换药后痊愈。结论:采用抗生素骨水泥封闭创面形成诱导膜后植皮可有效修复肌腱外露创面,具有操作简单、创伤小的特点。

[关键词] 聚甲基异丁烯酸; 软组织损伤; 修复外科手术

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Application of membrane induced by antibiotic-loaded bone cement in skin grafting for tendon exposed wound healing

TAN Bin, WANG Zhen-lin, LI Deng-bo, XU Zhao, CHEN Juan, HOU Shi-zhi, WANG Xiang, and WANG Wei. Department of Orthopaedics, 906 Hospital of the Joint Logistics Support Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Ningbo 314050, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the effects of membrane induced by antibiotic-loaded bone cement in skin grafting for tendon exposed wound healing. **Methods:** A total of 10 traumatic patients with tendon exposed wound were admitted to our department between February 2016 and December 2018, including 6 males and 4 females, with a mean age of 34.6 years old (ranged, 19 to 43 years old), and treatment duration ranged from 2 to 6 months. There were 7 cases of traffic accidents, 3 cases of mechanical belt injuries, including 8 cases of lower leg and foot wounds and 2 cases of hand back wounds. These tendons exposed wound were covered by antibiotic-loaded bone cement at the earlier stage to induce the formation of the biomembrane, and then skin grafting were performed on the induced membrane. The survival, appearance, texture, sensation of the skin grafting and healing condition of the wounds were studied. **Results:** Among the 10 patients, skin graft survived well in 8 patients. Partial skin graft necrosis occurred in 2 patients and cured by dressing. **Conclusion:** Using antibiotic bone cement to seal the wound to form induction membrane followed by skin grafting can effectively repair the tendon exposed wound, which has the characteristics of simple operation and less trauma.

KEYWORDS Polymethyl methacrylate; Soft tissue injuries; Reconstructive surgical procedures

以往解决四肢软组织缺损肌腱外露的首选治疗方案为皮瓣修复或经长时间换药肉芽组织生长良好后行植皮手术,但肌腱外露经长时间暴露后会出现肌腱坏死,导致功能障碍。自 2016 年 2 月至 2018 年 12 月,运用抗生素骨水泥封闭肌腱外露创面,3~4 周后去除抗生素骨水泥诱导膜形成后,在其上行全厚皮片植皮治疗 10 例,获得较好疗效,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

本组 10 例,男 6 例,女 4 例;年龄 19~43 岁,平

均 34.6 岁;病程 2~6 个月。交通事故伤 7 例,机器皮带绞伤 3 例;其中小腿及足部创面 8 例,手背部创面 2 例。创面缺损大小 3 cm×3 cm~20 cm×12 cm。

2 治疗方法

所有患者为急诊手术患者,入院后完善各项辅助检查。创面渗液留作细菌培养,据培养结果合理应用抗生素。所有创面急诊行清创处理,彻底清除坏死的皮肤及组织,去除坏死的肌肉与肌腱组织,合并骨折 I 期行外固定架固定^[1]。手术过程中反复用生理盐水及双氧水冲洗创面,碘伏浸泡,结扎所有活跃出血点。测量创面缺损大小,用抗生素骨水泥制备成创面缺损等大封闭创面,边缘留取少许洞,使用 7 号缝

通讯作者:王振林 E-mail:wzlmfb@163.com

Corresponding author: WANG Zhen-lin E-mail:wzlmfb@163.com

合线固定骨水泥。术后据创面渗出情况行二次清创，更换抗生素骨水泥并再次封闭，采用封闭负压引流(vaccum sealing drainage, VSD)引流^[2]。术后3~4周去除抗生素骨水泥，观察在肌腱及创面表面形成光滑的诱导膜，行全厚皮片移植植皮，全部运用“打包”加压包扎。术后10 d去除加压包，如部分植皮未成活，行换药处理，每3 d换药1次，至创面痊愈。

3 结果

所有创面经清创、抗生素骨水泥覆盖外露肌腱及组织创面，3~4周诱导膜形成，行创面全厚皮片植皮，10例中8例Ⅰ期植皮成活，2例部分植皮坏死，行换药后痊愈。经随访6个月，愈合创面质地韧，外形好，且无皮肤破溃，无明显瘢痕增生，所有患者取得满意疗效。典型病例见图1。

4 讨论

20世纪80年代后随着组织学及细胞功能学进展，才逐渐认识到创面的微环境对创面修复的影响^[3]。应用清创、抗生素骨水泥覆盖诱导膜形成植皮，手术次数减少，肌腱不容易坏死，手术操作简单，值得推广应用。

4.1 抗生素骨水泥局部应用的优势与风险

优势：(1)使用剂量较低。(2)不易产生耐药性。(3)直接应用于病灶，局部长期释放有效药物浓度，防止耐药菌株产生。(4)清创后留下空腔，抗生素骨水泥起到支架作用。(5)病灶周围细菌彻底清除，降低复发率。有学者在伤口处VSD负压持续吸引，使抗生素骨水泥局部抗生素释放速度加快，并及时将病灶区渗液、脓液、细菌和坏死组织引出体外，有利

于肉芽组织的生成^[4]。同时，骨水泥在应用的过程中潜在的风险要引起足够重视。研究发现，在骨水泥应用中，约有30%患者会出现低血压、心率失常、严重低氧血症、心肌梗死、肺动脉高压、出血、哮喘发作等不良反应，称之为骨水泥植入综合征，严重时会引起心脏骤停，同时有报道抗生素骨水泥应用时会出现严重的过敏反应，作为临床医生要严格评估其存在的风险^[5]。

4.2 抗生素骨水泥封闭诱导膜植皮方法的思路

最初笔者的思路来源于Masqutlet技术。Masqutlet技术是Ⅰ期彻底清创，清除坏死及感染组织，抗生素骨水泥填充骨缺损，诱导生物膜形成，Ⅱ期去除骨水泥植骨。AO等研究骨缺损秀发中诱导膜作用机制，发现诱导膜移植2个月有更强的成骨能力，诱导膜中生成血管网^[6]。笔者考虑尝试诱导膜上植皮，最佳时间为术后4周，通过本方法植皮，效果更优良，说明诱导膜上植皮的方法是可行的。

4.3 抗生素骨水泥封闭创面愈合与感染情况

(1)抗生素骨水泥封闭创面后，因骨水泥缓慢释放抗生素，覆盖肌腱颜色正常，并形成诱导膜，单纯使用VSD吸引，可以看到肌腱变黄、变性坏死。(2)覆盖骨水泥在未变硬前用1.5 mm克氏针在骨水泥表面钻孔，创面清洁后可持续负压封闭，可以起到术中及术后骨水泥积血积液的引流作用。(3)骨水泥覆盖是可以据创缘周边渗出情况，定期更换骨水泥，创面清洁可以持续封闭。手术过程中骨水泥采用凝固前钻孔，凝固后缝线拆除后即可取出骨水泥块。



图1 患者，男，35岁，双下肢外伤术后皮肤缺损
1a. 足部清创后创面 1b. 骨水泥封闭创面 1c. 诱导膜形成后创面 1d. 植皮术后 1e. 6个月随访

Fig.1 Male, 35-year-old patient with skin defect after lower limb trauma operation
1a. Wound after foot debridement 1b. Wound after cement sealing 1c. Wound after inducing membrane formation 1d. After skin grafting 1e. Six months after skin grafting

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负压封闭引流结合敏感抗生素治疗假体周围急性感染

史文骥¹,毛宾尧¹,施靖宇²

(1.宁波市第一医院 浙江大学宁波医院骨科,浙江 宁波 315010;2.宁波大学医学院,浙江 宁波 315000)

【摘要】目的:探讨负压封闭引流(vacuum sealing drainage,VSD)结合敏感抗生素治疗假体周围急性感染的疗效。**方法:**回顾性分析2012年3月至2018年12月采用保留假体的清创、VSD、敏感抗生素治疗11例假体周围急性感染,男7例,女4例;年龄58~88岁,平均72.5岁。髋关节假体周围感染8例,3例出现窦道,膝关节假体周围感染3例。**结果:**微生物培养阴性2例,阳性9例,金黄色葡萄球菌7例,其中2例耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus,MRSA),表皮葡萄球菌2例。术后随访8~52个月,平均28个月,1例髋关节假体周围感染清创失败,清创距关节置换时间84d,行II期人工关节翻修术。10例清创成功。末次随访时,髋关节假体周围感染清创成功患者Harris评分84.1(74~93)分;膝关节假体周围感染者膝关节协会评分(Knee Society score,KSS)84,84,89分。**结论:**膝关节置换术后1个月内,髋关节置换术后6周内假体周围急性感染,及服用抗凝药物引起假体周围出血伴急性感染,采用保留假体的清创、VSD及敏感抗生素治疗,可获得较满意的效果。

【关键词】假体相关感染; 引流术; 清创术

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Treatment of acute infection around prosthesis with vacuum sealing drainage and sensitive antibiotics SHI Wen-ji^{*}, MAO Bin-yao, and SHI Jing-yu. *Department of Orthopaedics, the First Hospital of Ningbo, Ningbo 315010, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the therapeutic effects of vacuum sealing drainage (VSD) combined with antibiotics in treating acute periprosthetic joint infection (PJI). **Methods:** From March 2012 to December 2018, there were 11 patients with acute PJI underwent debridement, VSD, antibiotics and retention of implant, including 7 males and 4 females, with an average age of 72.5 years old (ranged, 58 to 88 years old). There were 8 hips and 3 knees. Three patients had sinus tract. **Results:** There were 2 patients with negative culture result and 9 patients with positive culture result, including 5 cases of methi-