

· 临床研究 ·

全髋关节置换术后是否留置引流管及拔管时间对隐性出血及功能恢复的影响

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【摘要】 目的: 研究比较全髋关节置换术(total hip arthroplasty, THA)术后是否留置引流管及拔管时间对隐性出血及功能恢复的影响。方法: 自 2017 年 7 月至 2018 年 6 月选取初次行 THA 术的 123 例患者作为研究对象, 根据是否留置引流管及拔管时间分为 3 组, A 组 41 例 THA 术后不放置引流管, 男 24 例, 女 17 例, 年龄 53~77 岁; B 组 41 例 THA 术后放置引流管 24 h 拔除, 男 26 例, 女 15 例, 年龄 55~74 岁; C 组 41 例 THA 术后放置引流管 48 h 拔除, 男 25 例, 女 16 例, 年龄 52~75 岁; 比较各组术后 72 h 疼痛 VAS 评分, 术后总失血量和隐性失血量, 开始功能锻炼时间; 记录各组术后肢体肿胀等发生率。患者出院后均随访 1 年以上, 采用 Harris 髋关节评分评价术后 1 年髋关节功能康复程度。结果: A、B、C 组隐性失血量分别为 (513.6 ± 25.3) 、 (521.7 ± 33.4) 、 (519.3 ± 29.8) ml, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。3 组术中失血量差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。B、C 组术后显性失血量大于 A 组 ($P < 0.05$)。3 组患者术前、术后 72 h 的 VAS 评分比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。A 组术后下床时间短于 B、C 组 ($P < 0.05$), B 组术后下床时间短于 C 组 ($P < 0.05$)。3 组术后 1 年 Harris 髋关节评分均明显高于术前 ($P < 0.05$)。3 组术前、术后 1 年 Harris 髋关节评分比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。A、B、C 组并发症发生率差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。结论: THA 术后是否留置引流管及拔管时间对隐性失血量及功能恢复无明显影响, 但术后不放置引流管可减少术后显性失血, 患者术后 6 h 即可下床, 更利于患者恢复及护理。

【关键词】 关节成形术, 置换, 髋; 引流术; 失血, 手术

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Effect of indwelling drainage tube and extubation time on recessive hemorrhage and functional recovery after total hip arthroplasty GUO Wei-kang, HUANG Jian, LIU Song-lang, LAI Bing, LIANG Chuan-xing, ZHENG Feng, and ZENG Huang-xiang. Department of Joint Surgery, Meizhou People's Hospital, Meizhou 514031, Guangdong, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To study and compare the effect of indwelling drainage tube and extubation time on occult hemorrhage and functional recovery after total hip arthroplasty (THA). **Methods:** From July 2017 to June 2018, 123 patients who underwent THA in our hospital for the first time were selected as the subjects of study. According to whether the drainage tube was retained or not and the time of extubation, they were divided into three groups: in group A, 41 patients (24 males, 17 females, age 53 to 77 years) did not put drainage tube after THA; in group B, 41 patients were removed 24 hours after THA, 26 males and 15 females, aged 55 to 74 years; in group C, 41 patients were removed 48 hours after THA, 25 males and 16 females, aged 52 to 75 years. The VAS score of pain 72 hours after THA, the total and recessive blood loss, the time of starting functional exercise, and the incidence of postoperative limb swelling were recorded. All the patients were followed up for one year after discharge. Harris hip score was used to evaluate the degree of hip function recovery one year after operation. **Results:** The occult blood loss of group A, B and C were (513.6 ± 25.3) , (521.7 ± 33.4) , (519.3 ± 29.8) ml, respectively, with no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in blood loss in operation among the three groups ($P > 0.05$). In group B and C, the postoperative apparent blood loss was more than that in group A ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in VAS scores of the three groups before and 72 hours after operation ($P > 0.05$). The time of getting out of bed in group A was shorter than that in group B and C ($P < 0.05$), and that in group B was shorter than that in group C ($P < 0.05$). The Harris hip score at 1 year after operation of the three groups was significantly higher than that of before operation ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in Harris hip score before and after operation among three groups ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of complications among three groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Whether the drainage tube is left or not and the time of extubation have no significant effect on the latent blood loss and functional recovery after THA, but without

drainage tube after THA can reduce the apparent blood loss, patients can get out of bed at 6 hours after THA, which is more conducive to the recovery and nursing of patients.

KEYWORDS Arthroplasty, replacement, hip; Drainage; Blood loss, surgical

全髋关节置换术(total hip arthroplasty, THA)是股骨头坏死晚期、髋关节骨关节炎或髋关节发育不良继发骨关节炎等疾病的治疗手段已非常成熟终末治疗方式,经大量临床研究证明能改善关节活动度,缓解关节疼痛,提高生活质量。但由于 THA 术中需截骨,并对关节周围的软组织、骨组织广泛剥离,术中、术后失血量较大,不仅有显性失血,还存在隐性失血。目前 THA 术后置入引流管是常规的处理方式,也有极少数医师不放置引流,是否放置引流管对隐性失血的影响研究较少,而且对放置引流管拔管时间的研究也多存在观察指标评估不足,或实验设计缺陷等问题,结论可信度不高^[1-2]。选取 2017 年 7 月至 2018 年 6 月初次行全髋关节置换术患者 123 例作为研究对象,探讨 THA 术后是否放置引流管及放置后的处理。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准:(1)单髋 THA 术初次置換者。(2)病因为股骨头坏死、髋关节骨关节炎或髋关节发育不良继发骨关节炎患者。(3)术前血压、凝血指标检查正常者。(4)术中出血≤200 ml。排除标准:(1)严重骨质疏松患者。(2)术中假体周围发生骨折者。(3)体重指数(body mass index, BMI)>30 kg/m²。(4)有周围血管病史或有各种栓塞性疾病史者,伴恶性肿瘤者,严重心肺功能不全者。(5)术后生命体征不稳定者。

1.2 一般资料

本组 123 例根据手术方法分为 3 组,A 组 41 例 THA 术后不放置引流管,年龄 53~77 岁,病程 15~76(33.2±11.7) d;B 组 41 例 THA 术后放置引流管 24 h 拔除,年龄 55~74 岁,病程 17~72(32.6±9.7) d;C 组

41 例 THA 术后放置引流管 48 h 拔除,年龄 52~75 岁,病程 15~71(31.9±10.6) d;各组患者年龄、BMI、性别、原发疾病、病变部位差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 1。本研究经院医学伦理委员会批准。

1.3 治疗方法

患者取侧卧位,采用气管插管全身麻醉,取后外入路,常规切口大小约 12 cm,显露股骨颈,切开并切除关节囊,于小转子上约 2 cm 处将股骨颈截断,去除股骨头,将髓臼窝内软组织清理同心圆从小至大磨锉髓臼,股骨扩髓后髓腔锉开路,选择合适生物型髓臼杯假体及生物型股骨柄(施乐辉或者捷迈公司)。术中注意止血,假体置入后充分冲洗,止血,仔细缝合牢固修复外旋肌群于大转子上方,连续缝合股方肌断面(利于止血,防止股方肌挛缩后旋股动脉支出血)牢固固定修复于大转子下方,形成第 1 道新结构组织关闭关节腔。放置引流管组放置引流管。贝朗强力线由远端向近端连续缝合臀大肌筋膜,形成第 2 道结构组织关闭关节腔。术后 24 h 常规予利伐沙班或依诺肝素预防性抗凝。围手术期不停留尿管。

1.4 观察项目与方法

(1)失血量:比较各组术中失血量(吸引器瓶中的液体量-术中冲洗液量+纱布、血垫称量的增加净重),术后显性失血量(术后引流量+辅料渗透失血量)和隐性失血量(通过 Gross 方程推算出理论红细胞总丢失量-术中失血量-术后显性失血量+自体和异体输血量)。(2)术后下床时间及髋关节功能:记录患者下床时间,术前及术后 3、12 个月采用 Harris^[3] 髋关节评分从疼痛、功能、畸形、运动范围等评价置換髋的康复程度,其中疼痛 44 分,功能 47 分,畸形 4 分,活动度 5 分,总计 100 分,>90 分为优良,80~

表 1 各组全髋置換术患者术前一般资料比較

Tab.1 Comparison of preoperative general data of patients underwent total hip replacement in each group

组别	例数	性别(例)		原发疾病(例)		年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	BMI($\bar{x}\pm s$,kg/m ²)	病变部位(例)	
		男	女	股骨头坏死	髋关节炎			左侧	右侧
A 组	41	24	17	19	22	62.7±11.4	27.3±4.1	23	18
B 组	41	26	15	20	21	63.5±11.8	26.8±3.9	21	20
C 组	41	25	16	18	23	62.4±10.7	26.5±4.3	22	19
检验值		$\chi^2=0.716$		$\chi^2=0.361$		$F=0.284$	$F=0.381$	$\chi^2=0.407$	
P 值		0.284		0.722		0.819	0.706	0.682	

注:A 组,不放置引流管;B 组,放置引流管 24 h 拔除;C 组,放置引流管 48 h 拔除。下同

Note:group A, no drainage tube was placed; group B, the drainage tube was removed 24 hours after placement; group C, the drainage tube was removed 48 hours after placement. The same below

89 分为较好, 70~79 分为可,<70 分为差。(3)术后疼痛:术前、术后 72 h 采用视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)^[4]评价疼痛情况。(4)围手术期并发症, 包括切口内血肿、切口感染、切口裂开、脂肪液化、深静脉血栓形成等发生情况。

1.5 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 18.0 软件进行统计学分析, 失血量、Harris 评分、VAS 评分等定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示, 组间比较采用方差分析, 组间两两比较采用 *t* 检验, 并发症发生率等采用 χ^2 检验, 不同时间点 Harris 评分比较采用重复测量方差分析。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 失血量比较

3 组术中失血量、隐性失血量差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$); B、C 组术后显性失血量大于 A 组($P<0.05$), 见表 2。

表 2 各组全髋置换术患者术中失血量、术后显性失血量、隐性失血量比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, ml)

Tab.2 Comparison of intraoperative blood loss, postoperative overt blood loss and hidden blood loss of patients underwent total hip replacement in each group ($\bar{x}\pm s$, ml)

组别	例数	术中失血量	术后显性失血量	隐性失血量
A 组	41	192.5±13.2	262.4±26.5	513.6±25.3
B 组	41	194.8±11.4	317.9±29.8	521.7±33.4
C 组	41	189.6±13.7	337.6±32.7	519.3±29.8
<i>F</i> 值		0.176	13.276	1.148
<i>P</i> 值		0.827	<0.001	0.082

注: 术中失血量比较:A 组与 B 组比较 $t=0.811, P=0.420$; B 组与 C 组比较 $t=1.868, P=0.065$; A 组与 C 组比较 $t=0.976, P=0.332$ 。术后显性失血量比较:A 组与 B 组比较 $t=8.911, P<0.001$; B 组与 C 组比较 $t=2.851, P=0.006$; A 组与 C 组比较 $t=11.440, P<0.001$ 。隐性失血量比较:A 组与 B 组比较 $t=1.238, P=0.219$; B 组与 C 组比较 $t=0.343, P=0.732$; A 组与 C 组比较 $t=0.934, P=0.353$

Note: Comparison of intraoperative blood loss: group A vs group B $t=0.811, P=0.420$; group B vs group C $t=1.868, P=0.065$; group A vs group C $t=0.976, P=0.332$. Comparison of postoperative apparent blood loss: group A vs group B $t=8.911, P<0.001$; group B vs group C $t=2.851, P=0.006$; group A vs group C $t=11.440, P<0.001$. Comparison of recessive blood loss: group A vs group B $t=1.238, P=0.219$; group B vs group C $t=0.343, P=0.732$; group A vs group C $t=0.934, P=0.353$

2.2 疼痛情况比较

各组术后 72 h VAS 评分均低于术前($P<0.05$);三组患者术前、术后 72 h VAS 评分组间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 见表 3。

表 3 各组全髋置换术患者手术前后 VAS 评分比较

($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)

Tab.3 Comparison of VAS scores of patients underwent total hip replacement before and after operation in each group ($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术前	术后 72 h	<i>t</i> 值	<i>P</i> 值
A 组	41	5.6±0.7	2.4±0.5	23.819	<0.001
B 组	41	5.7±0.9	2.3±0.7	19.094	<0.001
C 组	41	5.9±1.1	2.2±0.6	18.907	<0.001
<i>F</i> 值		0.408	0.291		
<i>P</i> 值		0.683	0.804		

注: 术前比较:A 组与 B 组比较 $t=0.562, P=0.576$; B 组与 C 组比较 $t=0.901, P=0.370$; A 组与 C 组比较 $t=1.473, P=0.145$ 。术后 72 h 比较:A 组与 B 组比较 $t=0.744, P=0.459$; B 组与 C 组比较 $t=0.695, P=0.489$; A 组与 C 组比较 $t=1.640, P=0.105$

Note: Comparison of preoperative: group A vs group B $t=0.562, P=0.576$; group B vs group C $t=0.901, P=0.370$; group A vs group C $t=1.473, P=0.145$. Comparison of postoperative 72 h: group A vs group B $t=0.744, P=0.459$; group B vs group C $t=0.695, P=0.489$; group A vs group C $t=1.640, P=0.105$

2.3 术后下床时间及髋关节功能比较

A、B、C 组术后下床时间分别为(6.2±0.6) h、(24.5±3.2) h、(48.2±4.7) h, A 组术后下床时间短于 B 组($t=35.990, P<0.001$), C 组($t=56.758, P<0.001$), B 组术后下床时间短于 C 组($t=26.689, P<0.001$), 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。3 组术后 1 年 Harris 髋关节评分明显高于术前($P<0.05$);3 组患者术前、术后 1 年 Harris 髋关节评分比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 见表 4。

2.4 并发症发生情况比较

A 组发生切口内血肿 2 例, 切口感染 2 例, 并发症发生率为 9.75%(4/41); B 组发生切口内血肿 1 例, 切口感染 1 例, 并发症发生率为 4.88%(2/41)。C 组发生切口感染 2 例, 并发症发生率为 4.88%, 各组均无切口裂开、脂肪液化、深静脉血栓形成等并发症发生, 并发症发生率均无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.919, P=0.176$); 其中 A 组与 B 组比较, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=0.180, P<0.05$); B 组与 C 组比较, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.000, P=1.000$); A 组与 C 组比较, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.180, P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

3.1 THA 术后是否放置引流对隐性失血的影响

THA 术假体类型包括生物型、骨水泥型和混合型, 随着生物型假体的涂层技术进步, 以及术中使用骨水泥的严重并发症问题^[5], 现在国内大部分骨科医师都选用生物型假体^[6]。本实验均选用施乐辉公

表 4 各组全髋置换术患者手术前后 Harris 髋关节评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Tab.4 Comparison of Harris hip score of patients underwent total hip replacement before and after operation among 3 group ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	例数	疼痛		功能		畸形		活动度		总分	
		术前	术后 1 年	术前	术后 1 年	术前	术后 1 年	术前	术后 1 年	术前	术后 1 年
A 组	41	20.7±4.2	39.8±6.6	21.0±3.9	41.8±6.3	1.6±0.4	3.2±0.7	1.9±0.5	3.8±1.1	43.8±6.9	87.4±14.6
B 组	41	21.5±4.6	40.2±6.9	21.3±4.2	41.5±6.1	1.7±0.6	3.1±0.6	2.0±0.8	3.9±1.0	44.8±7.2	86.9±13.2
C 组	41	21.3±4.5	40.6±6.5	20.8±3.8	42.2±6.4	1.8±0.7	3.3±0.5	1.8±0.6	4.1±0.9	44.1±6.7	88.3±15.5
F 值		0.143	0.207	0.161	0.170	0.214	0.226	0.185	0.236	0.109	0.195
P 值		0.972	0.887	0.953	0.942	0.779	0.876	0.911	0.868	0.973	0.907

注：术前疼痛评分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.882, P_{A,B}=0.380; t_{B,C}=0.199, P_{B,C}=0.843; t_{A,C}=1.473, P_{A,C}=0.145$ 。术后疼痛评分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.268, P_{A,B}=0.789; t_{B,C}=0.901, P_{B,C}=0.370; t_{A,C}=0.270, P_{A,C}=0.788$ 。术前功能评分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.335, P_{A,B}=0.739; t_{B,C}=0.565, P_{B,C}=0.574; t_{A,C}=0.235, P_{A,C}=0.815$ 。术后功能评分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.219, P_{A,B}=0.827; t_{B,C}=0.509, P_{B,C}=0.612; t_{A,C}=0.285, P_{A,C}=0.776$ 。术前畸形评分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.888, P_{A,B}=377; t_{B,C}=1.389, P_{B,C}=0.169; t_{A,C}=1.588, P_{A,C}=0.116$ 。术后畸形评分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.695, P_{A,B}=0.489; t_{B,C}=1.640, P_{B,C}=0.105; t_{A,C}=0.744, P_{A,C}=0.459$ 。术前活动度评分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.679, P_{A,B}=0.499; t_{B,C}=1.281, P_{B,C}=0.204; t_{A,C}=0.820, P_{A,C}=0.415$ 。术后活动度评分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.431, P_{A,B}=0.667; t_{B,C}=0.901, P_{B,C}=0.370; t_{A,C}=1.352, P_{A,C}=0.180$ 。术前总分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.642, P_{A,B}=0.523; t_{B,C}=0.456, P_{B,C}=0.649; t_{A,C}=0.200, P_{A,C}=0.842$ 。术后总分比较： $t_{A,B}=0.198, P_{A,B}=0.844; t_{B,C}=0.440, P_{B,C}=0.661; t_{A,C}=0.271, P_{A,C}=0.787$

Note: Comparison of preoperative pain score: $t_{A,B}=0.882, P_{A,B}=0.380; t_{B,C}=0.199, P_{B,C}=0.843; t_{A,C}=1.473, P_{A,C}=0.145$. Comparison of postoperative pain score: $t_{A,B}=0.268, P_{A,B}=0.789; t_{B,C}=0.901, P_{B,C}=0.370; t_{A,C}=0.270, P_{A,C}=0.788$. Comparison of preoperative functional score: $t_{A,B}=0.335, P_{A,B}=0.739; t_{B,C}=0.565, P_{B,C}=0.574; t_{A,C}=0.235, P_{A,C}=0.815$. Comparison of postoperative functional scores: $t_{A,B}=0.219, P_{A,B}=0.827; t_{B,C}=0.509, P_{B,C}=0.612; t_{A,C}=0.285, P_{A,C}=0.776$. Comparison of preoperative deformity scores: $t_{A,B}=0.888, P_{A,B}=377; t_{B,C}=1.389, P_{B,C}=0.169; t_{A,C}=1.588, P_{A,C}=0.116$. Comparison of postoperative deformity scores: $t_{A,B}=0.695, P_{A,B}=0.489; t_{B,C}=1.640, P_{B,C}=0.105; t_{A,C}=0.744, P_{A,C}=0.459$. Comparison of preoperative activity score: $t_{A,B}=0.679, P_{A,B}=0.499; t_{B,C}=1.281, P_{B,C}=0.204; t_{A,C}=0.820, P_{A,C}=0.415$. Comparison of postoperative activity score: $t_{A,B}=0.431, P_{A,B}=0.667; t_{B,C}=0.901, P_{B,C}=0.370; t_{A,C}=1.352, P_{A,C}=0.180$. Comparison of preoperative total score: $t_{A,B}=0.642, P_{A,B}=0.523; t_{B,C}=0.456, P_{B,C}=0.649; t_{A,C}=0.200, P_{A,C}=0.842$. Comparison of postoperative total score: $t_{A,B}=0.198, P_{A,B}=0.844; t_{B,C}=0.440, P_{B,C}=0.661; t_{A,C}=0.271, P_{A,C}=0.787$

司及捷迈公司生物型假体。隐性失血是指术中、术后积留在创伤病部内部,或渗透在组织间隙中的血液,以及患者因溶血机制引起的血红蛋白流失^[7-8]。有研究发现^[9],THA 术后可失血量与术后复查血常规显示的血红蛋白下降程度严重不符,为术后存在隐性失血提供了依据。隐性失血不易被发现,失血过多会引起术后贫血,不利于患者的术后康复。THA 术患者的失血量包括显性失血量和隐性失血量。目前多数学者认为放置引流可将膝关节腔内积血引出,避免血肿形成,减轻术后关节肿胀,促进伤口愈合,降低感染发生及预防术后瘢痕粘连^[10-11]。但本研究结果显示,不放置引流组术后显性出血量明显减少。研究显示,关节置换术后的伤口渗血主要在术后 4 h 内,在此之后渗血会显著减少。术后不放置引流管,术后早期出血有临时填塞作用,可对创面内毛细血管压迫止血,而放置引流会降低切口内压力,切口内血肿填塞作用消失,增加术后出血量。

3.2 THA 术后不放置引流对疼痛与功能恢复影响

THA 术后疼痛的原因很多,主要是手术创伤、假体植入及血肿发生引起的,另外术后早期不恰当的功能锻炼及患者的恐惧感也会增加疼痛感^[12-13]。疼痛的缓解是个自然过程,患者通过术后口服消炎

止痛药,并随着术后正确的功能锻炼疼痛逐渐减轻。本研究结果显示,是否放置引流及拔管时间对术后疼痛、并发症发生率无明显影响。随着 THA 术的广泛应用,术后早期功能锻炼的重要性得到临床公认,对于 THA 术而言完美的手术只是治疗的第一步,长期持续的功能锻炼过程是康复的重要保证。术后早期下床可减少各种卧床并发症,不放置引流管利于患者早期活动,也利于临床护理。在髋关节功能恢复方面,3 组术后 1 年 Harris 髋关节评分明显高于术前,但 3 组间患者术前、术后 1 年 Harris 髋关节评分差异无统计学意义。

3.3 THA 术后不放置引流的操作要点及优点

我院每年有大量的 THA 术患者,手术团队人员的操作技术日益熟练,随着微创置换技术的应用,手术时间明显缩短,THA 术时间均可在 60 min 内完成,且 80% 的 THA 术患者手术时间在 45 min 内,由于术者解剖熟练,手术时间较短,因此术中可最大限度地控制损伤,为不放置引流管提供了必要的条件。为了减少术后隐性出血,术中注意止血,首先在假体置入后充分冲洗,减少骨碎片坏死组织等对组织修复的影响;其次,发现术中切开组织的断面都是术后隐性出血根源,因此术中仔细缝合牢固修复外旋肌

群于大转子上方,连续缝合股方肌断面(利于止血,防止股方肌挛缩后旋股动脉支出血)牢固固定修复于大转子下方,形成第1道新结构组织关闭关节腔;贝朗强力线由远端向近端连续缝合臀大肌筋膜,形成第2道结构组织关闭关节腔,这些缝合有利于组织修复。另外还发现股方肌及臀大肌筋膜缝合方式对止血及愈合有影响,连续缝合好于锁边连续缝合,好于单纯缝合。

THA 术后不放置引流管的优点在于术后患者心理能更好接受,术后护理更好管理,减少各种管道对患者的束缚及恐惧感,同时减少感染风险,医患更和谐,患者更愿意进行功能锻炼,利于患者术后身体及心理的康复。

综上所述,THA 术后不放置引流管对隐性失血量及功能恢复无明显影响,但不放置引流管可减少术后显性失血,患者术后 6 h 即可下床,利于功能锻炼及术后护理。本研究由于样本量较少,虽然研究结果尚不足以作为推广的临床证据,但仍可为是否放置引流管的参考依据。

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