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· 病例报告 ·

妊娠期一过性骨质疏松症致单侧陈旧性股骨颈骨折髋关节置换手术 1 例报告

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关键词 股骨颈骨折; 关节成形术, 置换, 髋; 骨质疏松性骨折; 妊娠

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开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):

Unilateral old femoral neck fracture caused by transient osteoporosis during pregnancy and hip replacement: a case report CHEN Xian-yun, JIANG Heng, JIN Yong-xin, XU Liang-feng, and LIU Zhi-ming. Department of Orthopaedics, Tianxiang Medical Oriental Hospital, Yiwu 322000, Zhejiang, China

KEYWORDS Femoral neck fractures; Arthroplasty, replacement, hip; Osteoporotic fractures; Pregnancy

患者, 孕产妇, 39岁, 因摔伤致“右髋关节疼痛、活动受限1个月”于我院就诊。病史: 产后1周, 约1个月前不慎摔倒, 髋部着地后即感右髋部疼痛, 活动受限, 不能站立及行走。当时因怀孕未就诊治疗。产后在我院行X线示右股骨颈陈旧性骨折。入院查体: 体重56kg, 身高159cm。双上肢未见明显畸形且

各关节活动可, 肌力未见异常, 末梢血运、感觉可。右下肢外旋、短缩畸形, 髋关节无明显红肿, 髋关节前外侧压痛, 未触及明显骨擦感, 纵向叩击痛阳性, 下肢皮肤感觉正常, 末梢血运好。入院诊断: 右侧股骨颈陈旧性骨折。随后行骨盆正位X线片(图1a)及右髋关节CT检查, 结果显示右股骨颈陈旧性骨折(Garden IV型), 关节间隙增大, 股骨头明显骨质减少。MRI示股骨头、颈、转子骨髓水肿。检验结果显示25-羟基维生素D: 7.54(缺乏:<20; 不足:20~30; 充

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图 1 患者,女,39岁,孕产妇,摔伤致右髋关节疼痛、活动受限1个月 1a. 双髋正位DR示右股骨颈骨折 1b,1c. 术中股骨头可见骨质疏松、缺损明显 1d. 术后3个月双髋正位DR 1e. 术后6个月双髋正位DR

Fig.1 A 39-year-old female, pregnant and lying in, right hip joint pain and movement limitation caused by falling injury for one month 1a. Both hips showed right femoral neck fracture 1b,1c. During the operation, osteoporosis

and obvious defect were found in femoral head 1d. Three months after THA operation, both hips were placed in DR 1e. Six months after THA operation, both hips were placed in DR

足:30~100)。血沉:41 mm/h。超敏C-反应蛋白:10.5 mg/L。骨折1个月后,在全身麻醉下行右侧髋关节置换术。患者左侧卧位,在麻醉成功后行右侧全髋关节置换术,术中股骨头可见骨质疏松、缺损明显(图1b,1c)。术后根据内分泌科医生会诊建议,给予碳酸钙D3咀嚼片(山东威高药业,中国)500 mg,每天1次;骨化三醇胶丸(上海罗氏公司,德国)0.25 μg,每天1次;共服药6个月。术后3、6个月双侧髋关节X线片均示假体位置好,股骨转子骨质密度略增加(图1d,1e)。患者无跛行,步态正常。右侧髋关节可完全伸展,屈曲95°,外旋30°,内旋20°,外展30°,内收20°。

讨论

髋部一过性骨质疏松症病因不明,于1959年由Curtiss和Kincaid^[1]首次报道,将该病定义为妊娠期一过性骨质疏松症。妊娠期一过性骨质疏松症可导致骨折,多为是脊柱骨折^[2],髋关节骨折较为少见。妊娠期一过性骨质疏松症诊断主要依据:(1)发生在妊娠末3个月。(2)表现为髋部疼痛及活动受限。(3)X线检查可见明显的单侧或双侧髋部骨质密度减低,同时可见髋部骨折^[3],MRI T1加权像示骨髓信号强度减弱,而T2加权像示信号强度增加^[4-5]。(4)与骨质疏松相关的生化指标,如红细胞沉降率增快和尿羟脯氨酸水平升高。(5)骨密度低于2.5 SD。

妊娠期一过性骨质疏松症一般发生在妊娠末3个月,并在产后2个月内骨密度逐渐恢复正常;该症可以在第二次妊娠时复发。髋关节疼痛一般从发

病起逐渐加重,并且局限在转子区、腹股沟和大腿前部。髋关节主动及被动活动范围基本正常,但过度运动时也会使疼痛加剧。妊娠期骨质疏松的相关检验和检查至关重要,检验可见红细胞沉降率增快和尿羟脯氨酸水平升高,但妊娠同样会导致血沉和尿羟脯氨酸水平升高,因此这两项结果对于一过性骨质疏松症的诊断不具备特异性。血钙、血磷、碱性磷酸酶等指标的异常也对该病的诊断有一定意义。妊娠早期,母体通过代偿功能,骨量不会明显减少,但在妊娠后期随着钙需求量的进一步增加,会发生骨质疏松,直到发病3~6周后才出现X线变化,呈现出骨量减少的征象。核素骨扫描显示整个股骨头至干骺端核素摄取率增加;骨髓在MRI T1加权像呈低信号,在T2加权像呈高信号。对于妊娠期骨质疏松症,考虑放射线及核素扫描对胎儿可能造成一定影响,因此,MRI通常是首选的影像学检查^[6]。Della Martina等^[7]认为超声骨密度检测对于孕妇安全可靠、无辐射,而常用的为单光子、双光子、双能X线、定量骨CT等检测方法。目前双能X线是检测骨密度的金标准,其采用的X线计量很低,只有0.3~0.5 mA,同时又采取了完善的屏蔽措施,安全性良好,可以远程操作使用,但常用检测部位为股骨颈或腰椎椎体,同时也是胎儿在盆腔所处,所以检测过程中可能对胎儿造成不良影响。因此患者及家属通常不同意进行检测,同时存在一定医疗风险。对于此例患者,因患者已生产,不存在这些方面影响。我院无超声骨密度检测设备,无法行该项检查,但建议有条件的医疗

单位,在妊娠过程中定期行超声骨密度监测,可以评估孕妇发生骨质疏松的风险,并且为治疗提供指导依据。

目前,引起妊娠末期骨质疏松症的原因尚不明确,但已经提出各种假说,包括创伤、病毒、炎症、神经系统、代谢及关节炎等,总之可能与钙需求增加、钙摄入不足、孕期多种激素综合作用有关。妊娠期一过性骨质疏松症是一种自限性疾病,患者症状一般在产后 3~6 个月恢复正常^[8]。因此,在无病理性骨折的情况下,考虑患者处于孕期,且产后可自愈,故一般无需治疗;但在持续无保护的负重或外伤时,可能引起髋部骨折,骨折后积极治疗一般会取得较好的治疗效果。Lidder 等^[9]报道 1 例妊娠期一过性骨质疏松症致双侧股骨颈骨折患者,经过手术治疗后骨折痊愈。Emami 等^[10]报道 1 例 36 岁女性,妊娠期一过性骨质疏松症致股骨颈骨折,考虑患者骨质疏松病程长(6 个月),股骨颈局部严重骨质吸收,因此行人工半髋关节置换术,术后患者功能恢复可。因此,对于合并骨折的妊娠期一过性骨质疏松症患者,应根据情况采取合适的手术治疗。对于手术时机,考虑到手术及麻醉等对胎儿的潜在不良影响,多数以胎儿分娩后进行手术治疗为宜,分娩后最佳手术时间尚无明确定论,应根据产妇具体情况而定。如果孕妇经评估不适合手术,可在牵引等辅助治疗下,增加钙剂与维生素 D 摄入,待适合手术后尽早进行手术。

股骨颈骨折治疗方案主要有保守、内固定手术、关节置换手术等^[11]。保守治疗适用于 Garden I、II 型骨折及不能耐受手术的患者,具有经济、无手术相关风险等优势,但保守治疗需长期卧床,易继发褥疮、坠积性肺炎、深静脉血栓形成等并发症,继而影响骨折愈合及患者生活质量,目前不推荐。内固定手术一般适用于年龄在 65 岁以下的患者,可以保留髋关节,但有骨折不愈合、继发股骨头坏死的可能^[12],继而需要二期行关节置换手术,增加患者经济负担。髋关节置换手术一般适用于年龄 65 岁以上患者,该手术方式恢复快,术后即可负重行走,但有髋关节假体松动、假体周围骨折等相关并发症。选择何种治疗方案,应根据患者自身情况,因人而异。本例患者受伤时为孕 35 周,当时未就诊治疗,患肢继续行走负重,造成骨质缺损。待生产后,在本院检查,患者股骨颈骨折为 Garden IV 型,移位明显,建议行手术治疗。另外,考虑到患者股骨颈、股骨头骨质严重疏松,骨质缺损明显,内固定的把持力不够,骨折愈合概率不

大,内固定失败率高,结合患者意愿,采用髋关节置換术。因此,认为对继发于妊娠期骨质疏松的移位型骨折应采取手术治疗。

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