

耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌感染的四肢创伤性骨髓炎的手术治疗

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【摘要】 目的: 总结并探讨采用利奈唑胺静滴联合万古霉素局部靶向缓释治疗耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(*dumethicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, MRSA*)感染的四肢创伤性骨髓炎的临床疗效及应用价值。**方法:** 回顾分析 2015 年 3 月至 2017 年 3 月在我院就诊的 MRSA 感染的四肢创伤性骨髓炎 30 例, 其中男 21 例, 女 9 例; 年龄 25~64(47.94±6.23)岁; 病程 9~23(15.68±6.23)个月。病灶部位: 胫骨 18 例, 跟骨 12 例。致伤原因: 摔伤 12 例, 车祸伤 9 例, 坠落伤 9 例。闭合性骨折 22 例, 开放性骨折 8 例。存在内固定 13 例。22 例存在窦道, 8 例存在一定范围的软组织缺损伴骨及内固定外露, 软组织缺损面积 2.0 cm×3.0 cm~8.2 cm×12.3 cm; 10 例存在骨缺损, 缺损范围 0.5~3.4 cm; 所有患者窦道或创面分泌物细菌培养均为 MRSA。所有病例在彻底清创的基础上, 病灶处植入载万古霉素硫酸钙人工骨, 同时在围手术期静滴利奈唑胺葡萄糖注射液。术后从抗生素使用时间, 血常规、红细胞沉降率、超敏 C 反应蛋白及肝肾功能等相关实验室指标, X 线片、CT 等影像学检查, 骨质愈合、皮瓣成活、关节功能等情况以及根据 McKee 等骨髓炎治愈标准进行定期随访评价。**结果:** 所有患者获随访, 时间 3~6(4.23±0.76)年, 均未出现骨髓炎复发情况, 实现了骨折愈合、感染控制、创面愈合、功能恢复。**结论:** 利奈唑胺静滴联合万古霉素局部靶向缓释治疗 MRSA 感染的四肢创伤性骨髓炎的疗效显著, 复发率低。

【关键词】 骨髓炎; 耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌; 四肢

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Surgical treatment of traumatic osteomyelitis of extremities with MRSA infection HUANG Kai, LIN Bing-yuan, REN Hai-yong, LIU Yi-yang, ZHANG Zhan, ZHAI Li-feng, MA Gou-ping, ZHANG Chun, and GUO Qiao-feng. Department of Orthopaedics, Tongde Hospital of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou 310012, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To summarize and discuss the clinical efficacy and application value of intravenous drip of linezolid combined with local targeted sustained-release of vancomycin in the treatment of traumatic osteomyelitis of extremities infected with MRSA. **Methods:** Thirty patients with traumatic osteomyelitis of extremities infected by MRSA from March 2015 to March 2017 were analyzed retrospectively, including 21 males and 9 females; aged 25 to 64 years old, with an average age of (47.94±6.23) years old; the course of disease ranged from 9 to 23 months, with an average of (15.68±6.23) months. The lesions were located in tibia in 18 cases and calcaneus in 12 cases. The causes of injury were fall injury in 12 cases, traffic accident injury in 9 cases and fall injury in 9 cases. There were 22 patients with closed fractures and 8 patients with open fractures. There were 13 cases of internal fixation. Twenty-two patients had sinus tract, 8 patients had soft tissue defect with bone and internal fixation exposure, soft tissue defect area ranged from 2.0 cm × 3.0 cm to 8.2 cm × 12.3 cm; 10 patients had bone defect, defect area ranged from 0.5 to 3.4 cm; bacterial culture of sinus tract or wound secretion in all patients was MRSA. On the basis of thorough debridement, calcium sulfate artificial bone loaded with vancomycin was implanted in the lesion, and linezolid and glucose injection was given intravenously during the perioperative period. The patients were followed up regularly according to the time of antibiotic use, blood routine, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, liver and kidney function and other related laboratory indexes, X-ray, CT and other imaging examinations, bone healing, flap survival, joint function and McKee's osteomyelitis cure criteria. **Results:** All the patients were followed up, and the duration ranged from 3 to 6 years, with a mean of (4.23±0.76) years. No recurrence of osteomyelitis occurred. Fracture healing, infection control, wound healing and

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functional recovery were achieved. **Conclusion:** Intravenous drip of linezolid combined with local targeted sustained-release of vancomycin for the treatment of MRSA infected traumatic osteomyelitis in limbs have significant effects and low recurrence rates.

KEYWORDS Osteomyelitis; Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus; Extremities

四肢创伤性骨髓炎多因严重的开放性骨折或骨折手术中操作不当等因素引起,由于创伤性骨髓炎存在瘢痕增生、窦道形成、骨缺损及骨感染等诸多问题,在治疗上不仅需要控制感染,又要对软组织及骨的缺损进行修复,所以导致了其病程迁延不愈^[1]。同时部分临床医师对本病的治疗缺乏足够的认识,未进行及时清创或抗生素使用不规范,上述原因导致了患处感染耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(dumethicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus, MRSA),使得治疗更为困难^[2-3]。笔者所在科室近年来治疗了大量创伤性骨髓炎病例,积累了丰富的经验,现对 30 例 MRSA 感染的四肢创伤性骨髓炎患者的诊治过程及结果进行回顾性分析。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

选取 2015 年 3 月至 2017 年 3 月在我院就诊的 MRSA 感染的四肢创伤性骨髓炎 30 例,男 21 例,女 9 例;年龄 25~64(47.94±6.23)岁;病程 9~23(15.68±6.23)个月。病灶部位:胫骨 18 例,跟骨 12 例。致伤原因:摔伤 12 例,车祸伤 9 例,坠落伤 9 例。闭合性骨折 22 例,开放性骨折 8 例。就诊前患处手术次数:1~5 次,平均 2.24 次。存在内固定 13 例。22 例存在窦道,8 例存在一定范围的软组织缺损伴有骨及内固定外露,软组织缺损面积 2.0 cm×3.0 cm~8.2 cm×12.3 cm;10 例存在骨缺损,缺损范围 0.5~3.4 cm;所有患者窦道或创面分泌物细菌培养均为 MRSA。

1.2 纳入标准

(1)有明确外伤或者手术史。(2)患处局部存在急性的红肿热痛,创口处破溃难以愈合,反复渗出或慢性的窦道或软组织缺损等情况。(3)X 线及 CT 检查显示局部骨质硬化增生,部分患者存在骨缺损、死骨形成等骨感染表现,大部分患者存在骨膜反应。(4)术中病理结果最终证实为创伤性骨髓炎诊断。(5)窦道或创面分泌物细菌培养均为 MRSA。

1.3 排除标准

(1)存在糖尿病、皮肤病及血管性疾病患者。(2)骨缺损范围>6 cm 者。(3)对本次治疗方案中使用的药物存在过敏者。

2 治疗方法

2.1 术前准备

进行血常规、生化、凝血功能等实验室检查,常规行创面分泌物细菌培养,如患者存在炎症指标明显偏高,且局部存在急性感染情况,术前即静滴利奈

唑胺葡萄糖注射液(商品名:恒捷,规格 100 ml/0.2 g;生产厂商:江苏豪森药业集团有限公司;批号:国药准字 H20150223),每 12 h 静滴 1 次,每次 0.6 g。需要完善的影像学检查包括 X 线、CT 及 MR,主要用于评估骨感染及缺损范围。

2.2 手术方法

分为清创、植骨 2 个部分。首先需要将创面内的瘢痕组织及炎性肉芽组织彻底清除,存在内固定的患者将内固定完全拆除,骨折端的炎性肉芽、炎性骨痂、硬化骨质及游离死骨彻底清除。确认清创完成后,进行反复冲洗,重新消毒铺巾。然后根据骨折端及骨缺损情况,植入载盐酸万古霉素(商品名:稳可信;规格:0.5 g;生产厂商:美国礼来公司;批号:注册证号 H20030375)硫酸钙人工骨(osteoset resorbablekit, RBK)。制备过程:将 1 g 盐酸万古霉素与 5 ml RBK 粉末相混合,倒入配套的溶剂,搅拌均匀后将糊状的 RBK 填充于直径为 4.8 mm 和 3.0 mm 规格的颗粒状模板内,约 10 min 待 RBK 凝固成固体颗粒状即完成配置,本组均取 1g RBK 植入病灶处。根据病灶范围及骨缺损的情况,再植入自体髂骨以促进成骨。最后软组织缺损者需要利用显微外科技术,设计、切取皮瓣修复创面。

2.3 术后处理

术后植骨处需要充分引流,放置直径为 12 mm 负压引流管。从术后第 1 天起,每 3 d 取引流液标本送细菌培养,必须符合连续 2 次培养结果阴性及其他条件方能拔除引流管,引流管放置时间 0~21(14.37±2.15)d。术后静滴利奈唑胺葡萄糖注射液,每 12 h 静滴 0.6 g,每 3 d 复查血常规、红细胞沉降率及超敏 C 反应蛋白等指标,连续 2 次处于正常范围内予以停用。

3 治疗结果

出院后第 1 年内每 2 个月门诊复查随访,复查内容包括血常规、红细胞沉降率、超敏 C 反应蛋白及肝肾功能等相关实验室指标,X 线、CT 等影像学检查,骨质愈合、皮瓣成活、关节功能等情况,如无异常,第 2 年开始每半年复查 1 次。本组患者均获随访,时间 3~6(4.23±0.76)年,所有病例达到了骨折愈合、感染控制、创面愈合、功能恢复。根据 McKee 等^[4]骨髓炎治愈标准:连续观察 6 个月,修复区域无渗出及溃疡、窦道形成,C 反应蛋白及血沉测定值正常,影像学检查未见骨质硬化及死骨形成,即为治愈。本组患者在随访期间无复发病例。典型病例见图 1。



图 1 患者,女,43 岁,高处坠落伤致左跟骨闭合性粉碎性骨折,术后因感染导致左跟骨创伤性骨髓炎,窦道分泌物细菌培养结果为 MRSA,当地医院行清创及内固定拆除术,但术后仍然存在窦道难以愈合,反复渗出 1a. 术前左跟骨局部情况,可见窦道形成 1b. 术中彻底清创后左跟骨创面情况 1c. 跟骨髓腔内植入自体髂骨及硫酸钙人工骨 1d. 设计并切取腓动脉穿支蒂皮瓣修复创面 1e. 术后 3 年随访可见皮瓣成活,颜

色、弹性好,骨髓炎治愈

Fig.1 A 43-year-old female patient suffered from a closed comminuted fracture of the left calcaneus caused by a fall from a height. The infection resulted in traumatic osteomyelitis of the left calcaneus after the operation. The bacterial culture of the secretion of the sinus tract was MRSA. Debridement and internal fixation were performed in the local hospital, but the sinus tract was still difficult to heal and exuded repeatedly after the operation 1a. Before the operation, the local condition of left calcaneus was observed, and the formation of sinus was seen 1b. The condition of left calcaneal wound after thorough debridement during operation 1c. Autogenous iliac bone and calcium sulfate artificial bone were implanted into calcaneal bone marrow cavity 1d. Design and cutting of peroneal artery perforator flap to repair the wound 1e. Three years follow-up showed that the flap survived, good color and elasticity, and osteomyelitis was cured

4 讨论

创伤性骨髓炎由于存在着骨与软组织感染、致病菌难以彻底清除、软组织缺损及清创后骨结构重建等诸多问题,因此一直是广大骨科医师面临的难题,其经治疗后的复发率一直居高不下,国外相关研究报道显示复发率高达 20%~30%^[5]。金黄色葡萄球菌是创伤性骨髓炎的最常见致病菌,由于本病多数存在着窦道或创面,病程较长,难以愈合,同时部分基层医生对本病的治疗缺乏足够的认识,未能及时清创,或使用抗生素不够规范,上述各种原因导致了 MRSA 产生,使得本病得治疗更为困难。

目前,虽然对于创伤性骨髓炎的治疗方法层出不穷,但外科手术治疗仍然是最重要的手段^[6-7]。笔者采用最为常规的彻底清除病灶后局部植入 RBK 这一方法。RBK 作为一种抗生素载体,现已广泛应用于骨髓炎等骨关节感染性疾病的治疗中^[8]。目前已有研究证实 RBK 可与万古霉素、妥布霉素、庆大霉素等药物相混合后作为载体使用^[9]。对于 MRSA 感染的四肢创伤性骨髓炎,万古霉素作为局部靶向缓释药物是不二选择。笔者认为应用载万古霉素硫酸钙人工骨具有以下优点及特性:(1)准确在感染病灶投放较高浓度的万古霉素,即其具有靶向性。

(2)可在病灶处逐渐达到药物浓度的峰值,作用持久,即其具有缓释性。(3)用药总量及进入血液循环的药量少于全身用药,不会对全身重要脏器产生不良反应,即其具有安全性。

当然,对于骨髓炎的治疗,足量的全身抗生素使用必不可少,目前大部分学者仍主张骨髓炎的全身抗生素使用时间为 6~8 周^[10]。笔者采用利奈唑胺葡萄糖注射液静滴治疗,利奈唑胺是目前临床上抗 MRSA 治疗的研究热点^[11]。通过本组 30 例患者治疗后回顾性分析,利奈唑胺葡萄糖注射液静滴时间平均 25.43 d,低于临床报道的时间。笔者认为这不仅与局部使用 RBK 有关,也因为利奈唑胺的作用机制为与细菌 50S 亚基上核糖体 RNA 的 23S 位点结合,阻止形成 70S 始动复合物,从而抑制细菌蛋白质的合成^[12]。与万古霉素相比,利奈唑胺具有以下优势^[13-15]:(1)利奈唑胺约 100%的绝对生物利用度。(2)具有强大的体液和组织穿透性,保证足量药物到达感染部位,其在骨组织中的穿透性是万古霉素的 5 倍左右。(3)肾毒性比万古霉素小,对于肾功能不全患者不必调整剂量,不会因肾功能不全导致用药中断。(4)抑制细菌蛋白质合成机制与其他抗菌药不同,所以其他类别抗菌药物产生交叉耐药的可能性

较小。

通过本研究分析,利奈唑胺静滴联合万古霉素局部靶向缓释治疗 MRSA 感染的四肢创伤性骨髓炎的疗效显著,复发率低,但由于本研究的样本量较少,因此需要进一步研究证实本方法的可靠性及安全性。

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