

# 3D 打印联合肱骨远端截骨治疗儿童肘内翻畸形

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**【摘要】** 目的:探讨采用 3D 打印技术联合肱骨远端截骨治疗儿童肘内翻畸形的临床疗效。方法:回顾性分析自 2017 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月行肱骨远端截骨矫形手术治疗的肘内翻畸形患儿 17 例,其中男 11 例,女 6 例;年龄 5~11 (7.8±1.7)岁。术前通过 3D 打印技术制作患侧肘关节模型,在模型上进行预手术,术中利用 3D 模型指导进行肱骨远端截骨矫形术。比较术前、术后 6 个月肘关节提携角、肘关节屈曲伸直角度变化情况,采用 Flynn 分级评价标准评价其临床疗效。**结果:**17 例患儿均获得随访,时间 6~12(9.6±1.7)个月。1 例患儿出现伤口感染,予换药后完全愈合。所有患儿无骨不愈合、内固定断裂及神经损伤等并发症发生。患肢提携角由术前的 (-20.8±2.4)°改善至术后 6 个月的 (7.2±2.3)°;肘关节伸直角度由术前的 (-5.6±3.9)°改善至术后 6 个月的 (-2.6±2.1)°,术后 6 个月肘关节屈曲角度与术前比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ );术后 6 个月患侧肘关节功能与健康侧比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。根据 Flynn 分级评价标准,优 13 例,良 4 例。**结论:**采用 3D 打印联合肱骨远端截骨治疗儿童肘内翻畸形,能够获得满意的治疗效果,利用该技术可以更精确地完成畸形矫正,恢复肘关节生理结构及功能。

**【关键词】** 打印,三维; 截骨术; 儿童; 骨折,链接错位

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**Three-dimensional printing combined with distal humeral osteotomy for cubital varus deformity in children** ZHU Huan-ye, ZHENG Hua-jiang, CAO Jin, WANG Meng-yao, ZHANG Nan, and ZHONG Zhao-ping. Department of Orthopaedics, Ningbo No.6 Hospital, Ningbo 315000, Zhejiang, China

**ABSTRACT** **Objective:**To explore clinical effect of three-dimensional (3D) printing combined with distal humerus osteotomy for children with cubital varus deformity. **Methods:**From January 2017 to January 2020, 17 cubital varus deformity children treated with distal humerus osteotomy were retrospective analysis, included 11 boys and 6 girls, aged from 5 to 11 years old with an average of (7.8±1.7) years old. A model of affected side elbow joint was made by 3D printing technique before operation, pre-operation was performed on the model. Three-dimensional model was successfully used for distal humeral osteotomy during operation. Carrying angle, flexion and extension angle of elbow joint were compared before and six months after operation, and Flynn scoring criteria was used to evaluate clinical effect. **Results:**All children were followed up for 6 to 12 months with an average of (9.6±1.7) months. One child occurred wound infection and healed completely after dressing change. No complications such as nonunion, internal fixation and nerve injury occurred. Carrying angle of affected limb was improved from (-20.8±2.4)° before operation to (7.2±2.3)° at 6 months after operation ( $P<0.01$ ). Angle of affected elbow joint extension improved from (-5.6±3.9)° before operation to (-2.6±2.1)° at 6 months after operation ( $P<0.01$ ). There was no significant difference in extension angle of elbow joint between preoperation and postoperation at 6 months ( $P>0.05$ ). While there was no difference in elbow joint function on the healthy side and affected side at 6 months after operation ( $P>0.05$ ). According to Flynn scoring criteria, 13 patients got excellent results and 4 moderate. **Conclusion:**Three-dimensional printing combined with distal humerus osteotomy in treating elbow varus deformity could receive satisfactory clinical effect, which could accurately assist correction of cubital varus deformity, restore physiological structure and function of elbow joint.

**KEYWORDS** Printing, three-dimensional; Osteotomy; Child; Fractures, malunited

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肘内翻畸形是儿童肘部骨折后常见的并发症。据调查儿童肱骨髁上骨折导致肘内翻畸形的发生率达 30%~60%<sup>[1-3]</sup>。严重肘内翻畸形不仅影响美观导致患儿心理障碍,还会破坏肘关节稳定性导致活动障碍,患肘骨折再发率增加和继发性神经麻痹等。肱骨远端截骨矫形术是治疗肘内翻畸形较为可靠的术式,目前临床上多数医生均依靠 X 线进行截

骨矫形方案的设计, 往往只重视冠状位的矫正而容易忽略患肘矢状位和旋转的畸形, 其术前规划与术中实际操作存在很大的不确定性, 容易导致截骨后肘内翻畸形矫正过度或不足、截骨角度丢失或术中出现矢状面后倾等风险。近年来, 随着数字骨科等概念的兴起, 3D 打印技术越来越广泛地被用于骨科各类临床复杂手术<sup>[4-6]</sup>。3D 打印技术可以将人体内复杂的骨骼结构, 通过影像学扫描技术将其进行重建, 从而在模型上进行预手术, 尤其对于需要截骨的手术有明显优势, 大大提高了截骨的效率和准确性。本研究自 2017 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月行肱骨远端截骨矫形治疗肘内翻畸形患儿 17 例, 术前通过 3D 打印技术制作患侧肘关节模型, 在模型上进行预手术, 术中利用 3D 模型指导进行肱骨远端截骨矫形术, 探讨利用 3D 打印技术联合肱骨远端截骨治疗儿童肘内翻畸形的临床疗效, 报告如下。

## 1 临床资料

### 1.1 病例选择

纳入标准: 单侧累及, 对侧肘关节正常; 无神经肌肉血管损伤后遗症的患儿; 患儿家长要求手术。排除标准: 先天性发育畸形的患儿; 合并有代谢性骨病的患儿; 合并有精神疾病或严重内科疾病无法手术的患儿。

### 1.2 一般资料

本组 17 例, 男 11 例, 女 6 例, 年龄 5~11 (7.8±1.7) 岁。所有患儿继发于肘部外伤, 其中 14 例为手法复位石膏固定后发生, 3 例为闭合复位克氏针固定后发生。所有患儿术前常规测量肘关节屈曲及伸直活动角度, 并行双肘关节 X 线测量肘关节提携角, 外翻为正值, 内翻为负值。

## 2 治疗方法

### 2.1 截骨方案设计

术前对患侧肘关节(肱骨全长及尺桡骨全长)行螺旋 CT 连续断层扫描, 将原始 Dicom 格式数据导入三维医学影像处理软件(delta medical studio, DMS), 在计算机中三维重建患侧肘关节数字模型。将重建好的患侧肘关节数字模型导出为 stl 格式网格模型并经过路径化处理后导入 3D 打印机, 使用医用级 PLA 材料打印出患侧肘关节实体模型。预先通过标准双肘 X 线测量出冠状面截骨角度(设定为患肘内翻度数+健侧提携角度数)。再通过 CT 三维成像测量出旋转截骨角度(设定为肱骨干平面和尺桡骨所在平面的夹角)。于肱骨远端髁间窝上方 0.5~1 cm 处垂直肱骨干平面设定出截骨基准面; 以测量出的冠状面和旋转截骨角度设定出另一截骨平面, 根据上述方案在 3D 模型进行截骨预手术。

### 2.2 手术方法

采用臂丛神经阻滞麻醉, 麻醉成功后取仰卧位, 患肢外展于手术操作台, 上臂行气囊止血带止血并记录时间。常规聚维酮碘消毒术区, 铺无菌巾、单, 取肱骨远端外侧切口切开皮肤, 于肱肌与肱三头肌间隙显露肱骨远端, 沿肱骨远端外侧纵向劈开骨膜显露骨皮质, 用 1 枚克氏针按照术前计划进行临时定位, 确定上下截骨面。然后沿预先设定的截骨面完成楔形截骨, 移除截骨块, 直视下缓慢外翻肘关节, 对合远、近端截骨面矫正内翻畸形, 而后以截骨近端为参照, 按照术前测定的旋转角度将远端旋转至相应部位以完成旋转畸形的矫正。最后截骨远近端置入克氏针固定截骨端, 直视下检查患肢外观矫正满意, 术中 C 形臂 X 线机透视见截骨端对合满意, 内固定位置良好, 予生理盐水冲洗伤口, 外固定夹头固定克氏针避免退针、脱针, 可吸收线逐层缝合, 关闭切口。无菌敷料包扎, 屈肘 100° 长臂石膏托固定, 术毕。

### 2.3 术后处理

术后隔日伤口换药、行针道护理, 术后每隔 2 周门诊复查 X 线片, 见截骨处有连续性骨痂形成, 局部无压痛、纵向叩击痛后拆除石膏和克氏针, 并开始无负重情况下行患肢肘关节主动屈曲、伸直锻炼, 每日 3 组, 每组屈曲、伸直各 100 次。术后 6 个月门诊复诊时询问患儿及家长对外观的满意度, 同时测量记录肘关节携带角及屈伸活动度。

## 3 结果

所有患儿获得随访, 时间 6~12 (9.6±1.7) 个月。其中 1 例出现针道感染, 予拔除克氏针、换药和口服抗生素 1 周后愈合。所有患儿未出现骨不愈合、内固定断裂及尺神经牵拉、损伤等并发症, 术后 6 个月患肘提携角、肘关节过伸角度较术前明显改善 ( $P < 0.01$ ), 术后 6 个月肘关节屈曲角度较术前无明显变化 ( $P > 0.05$ )。见表 1。术后 6 个月, 患肘肘关节功能与健侧比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。见表 2。

术后 6 个月采用 Flynn 等<sup>[7]</sup>肘关节分级评价标准进行疗效评价, 优, 提携角丢失 0°~5°且屈伸活动受限为 0°~5°; 良, 提携角丢失 5°~10°且屈伸活动受限 5°~10°; 可, 提携角丢失 10°~15°且屈伸活动受限 10°~15°; 差, 提携角丢失 >15°或屈伸活动受限为 >15°; 本组优 13 例, 良 4 例。典型病例见图 1。

## 4 讨论

### 4.1 儿童肘内翻畸形治疗的困境

肘内翻畸形是儿童肘部骨折后常见的后遗症<sup>[8]</sup>, 也是当前小儿骨科与肢体矫形外科经常遇到的难题。目前, 越来越多的学者认为儿童肘内翻畸形是一种三维结构畸形, 包括冠状面内翻畸形、矢状面

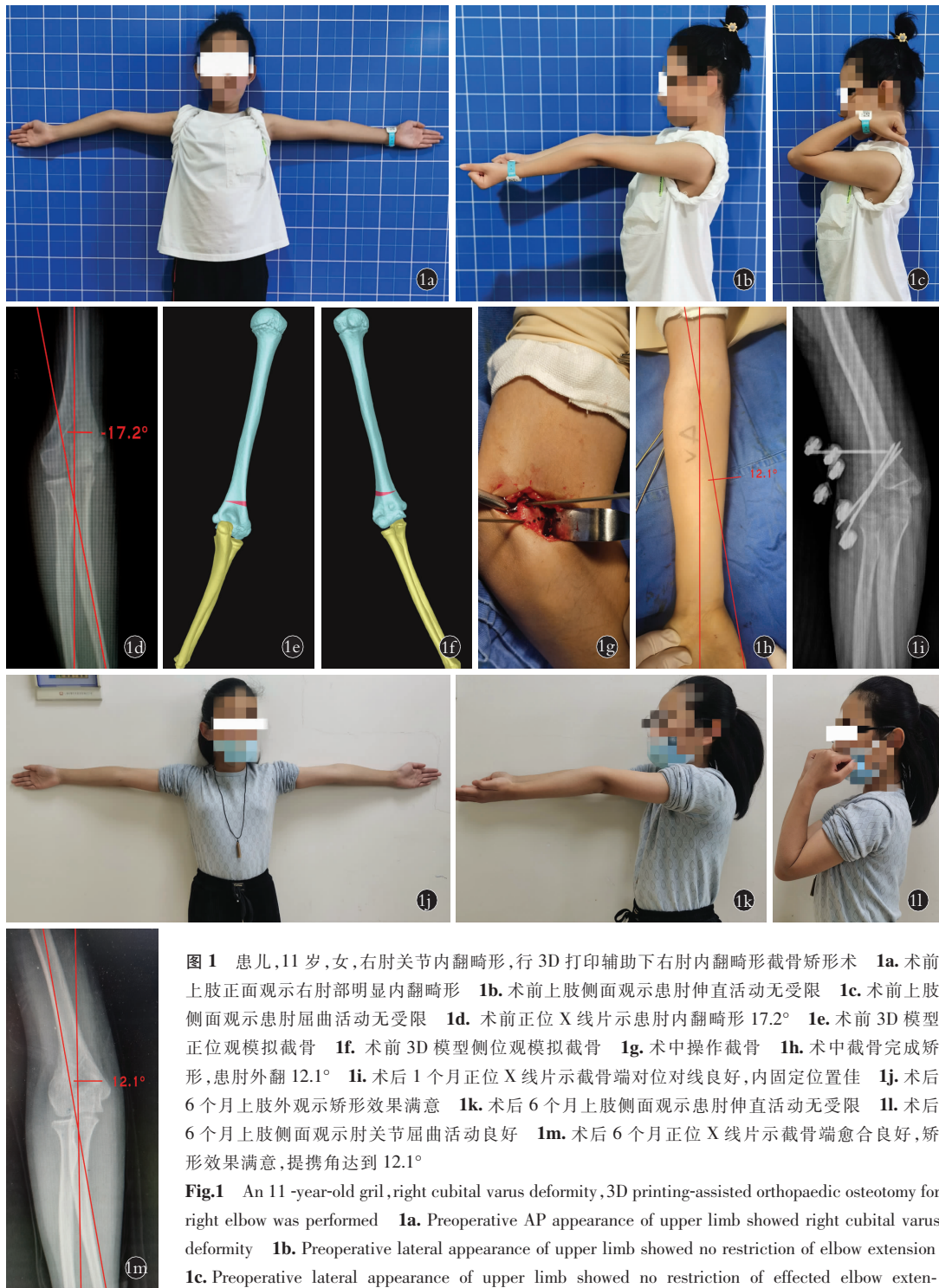


图 1 患儿,11 岁,女,右肘关节内翻畸形,行 3D 打印辅助下右肘内翻畸形截骨矫形术 1a. 术前  
 上肢正面观示右肘部明显内翻畸形 1b. 术前上肢侧面观示患肘伸直活动无受限 1c. 术前上肢  
 侧面观示患肘屈曲活动无受限 1d. 术前正位 X 线片示患肘内翻畸形 17.2° 1e. 术前 3D 模型  
 正位观模拟截骨 1f. 术前 3D 模型侧面观模拟截骨 1g. 术中操作截骨 1h. 术中截骨完成矫  
 形,患肘外翻 12.1° 1i. 术后 1 个月正位 X 线片示截骨端对位对线良好,内固定位置佳 1j. 术后  
 6 个月上肢外观示矫形效果满意 1k. 术后 6 个月上肢侧面观示患肘伸直活动无受限 1l. 术后  
 6 个月上肢侧面观示肘关节屈曲活动良好 1m. 术后 6 个月正位 X 线片示截骨端愈合良好,矫  
 形效果满意,提携角达到 12.1°

**Fig.1** An 11-year-old girl, right cubital varus deformity, 3D printing-assisted orthopaedic osteotomy for right elbow was performed 1a. Preoperative AP appearance of upper limb showed right cubital varus deformity 1b. Preoperative lateral appearance of upper limb showed no restriction of elbow extension 1c. Preoperative lateral appearance of upper limb showed no restriction of effected elbow extension 1d. Preoperative AP X-ray showed varus deformity was 17.2° 1e. Postoperative AP appearance of 3D model simulating osteotomy 1f. Postoperative lateral appearance of 3D model simulating osteotomy 1g. Operation of osteotomy 1h. Orthopedic was completed by osteotomy, and affected elbow valgus was 12.1° 1i. Postoperative AP X-ray showed alignment of the end of osteotomy was good, and internal fixation position was good 1j. Postoperative appearance at 6 months showed orthopedic was satisfied 1k. Postoperative lateral appearance at 6 months showed good extension of elbow joint 1l. Postoperative lateral appearance at 6 months showed good flexion of elbow joint 1m. Postoperative AP X-ray at 6 months showed good healing of osteotomy end, orthopaedic effect was satisfied and carrying angle reached 12.1°

**表 1 肘内翻 17 例患儿手术前后患肢肘关节活动度比较**  
( $\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$ )

**Tab.1 Comparison of range of motion of affected elbow joint in 17 children with cubitus varus before and after operation** ( $\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$ )

| 时间      | 提携角       | 肘关节伸直    | 肘关节屈曲     |
|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 术前      | -20.8±2.4 | -5.6±3.9 | 120.6±5.1 |
| 术后 6 个月 | 7.2±2.3   | -2.6±2.1 | 122.8±4.8 |
| t 值     | 34.469 6  | 2.807 5  | 1.303 0   |
| P 值     | <0.01     | <0.01    | >0.05     |

**表 2 肘内翻 17 例患儿术后 6 个月患肢与健侧肘关节活动度比较**( $\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$ )

**Tab.2 Comparison of range of motion of healthy and affected elbow joint in 17 children with cubitus varus after operation at 6 months**( $\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$ )

| 部位  | 提携角     | 肘关节伸直    | 肘关节屈曲     |
|-----|---------|----------|-----------|
| 患侧  | 7.2±2.3 | -2.6±2.1 | 122.8±4.8 |
| 健侧  | 7.6±2.6 | -1.5±1.1 | 121.9±3.1 |
| t 值 | 0.452 8 | 1.983 1  | 0.611 7   |
| P 值 | >0.05   | >0.05    | >0.05     |

过伸畸形、水平面旋转畸形。肱骨远端截骨矫形术是目前临床治疗儿童肘内翻畸形的有效手术方式。肘内翻截骨精准操作是手术成功的前提,然而以往手术单纯以 X 线为参照设计截骨方案,属于二维图像的设计,并未考虑患儿肘关节三维结构上的畸形,且其测量角度多依靠手术医师的人工测量,其中截骨定位多依靠手术医师的操作经验。因此,其截骨矫形的效果常常与术前设想存在误差,截骨方案亦无法做到标准化操作。如何依靠当前数字骨科技术的发展,依据患儿个体化情况对肘内翻畸形进行三维矫形是当前研究的热点。国内外学者<sup>[13-15]</sup>研究在 3D 打印技术辅助下对儿童肘内翻患者进行截骨矫形手术,术后获得了满意的治疗效果,这也为儿童肘内翻矫形手术的设计提供了新的思路。

#### 4.2 3D 打印技术辅助肘内翻畸形截骨矫形的优势

3D 打印技术是在影像归档和通信系统(picture archiving and communication system, PACS)系统的基础上,将患肢肘关节情况通过 3D 技术重建模型,并进行模拟操作,真实全面地模拟出手术情况,使医师能直观地进行截骨手术。笔者利用 3D 打印技术联合肱骨远端截骨矫形术治疗了 17 例肘内翻畸形患儿,均未出现肘关节不稳、神经损伤等严重并发症,术后 6 个月复查患侧肘关节功能恢复良好,与健侧相比未见明显差异。总结本研究治疗结果,笔者认为

儿童肘内翻畸形的矫形治疗过程中,术前利用 3D 打印技术制作的实物模型进行手术规划较传统方案有一定优势:(1)在 3D 模型可以从多角度、多层面进行患侧肘关节解剖参数和角度的测量,较传统 X 线可以获得更精确的测量数据。(2)术前可以在 3D 模型上进行模拟手术,能够更加精准地把控手术截骨部位及截骨的角度和方向。(3)3D 模型可以使手术医师提早预知矫形术后患肢力线改善情况,也使得术者的截骨设计能够做到更加标准化,而不是单纯依赖术者的手术经验,如本研究术后采用 Flynn 分级评价标准评定有 13 例为优,4 例为良,获得了满意的矫形结果。然而本研究缺乏与传统手术方案的对照研究是本文的不足之处;另外,本研究纳入病例有限,且随访时间相对较短,需要进一步纳入病例数及延长随访时间,以进一步验证其研究结论。

#### 4.3 3D 打印技术在儿童肘内翻矫形术中的不足

尽管 3D 打印技术的临床推广应用大大促进了骨科手术的进步<sup>[16-19]</sup>,提高了骨科截骨矫形手术的效率 and 精准度,但结合临床实际应用,仍然存在以下缺点亟待解决:(1)目前临床所使用的 3D 打印材料要求高,制作成本高,无形中增加了患者的手术费用。(2)理论上肘内翻畸形截骨矫形术后有可能导致患儿尺神经张力增高而出现相应的神经症状,但 3D 打印技术单纯考虑了患儿骨性结构的畸形,无法将软组织情况做出预判,只能根据术者经验进行术中评估。(3)目前的 3D 打印技术是采用 CT 图像重建 3D 打印模型,而 CT 辐射剂量相对较大,部分患儿家属的排斥心理使得该技术不能在儿童骨科及矫形外科中充分发挥其优势,如随着科技发展和材料化工的进步,能将 MRI 或者超声图像进行 3D 打印则可以更好地解决上述问题。另外,本研究术前采用 3D 打印的实物模型进行术前规划,并指导术中肱骨远端截骨矫形手术,使得截骨手术操作较传统方法更加精准;然而术中在克氏针定位及克氏针置针方向及角度无法做到与术前一致。目前有学者<sup>[13-15]</sup>研究采用 3D 打印出个性化定制的截骨导板并将其应用于术中导航克氏针置针,如何借鉴该技术提高 3D 打印术前规划与术中操作的一致性,是本研究今后需要进一步提高改善的内容。

伴随着数字骨科的进一步发展,临床医生治疗理念的进一步提高,医学检查及材料的进一步研发,相信上诉不足可以逐步解决,使得 3D 打印技术能够更加成熟的应用于临床,为肘内翻畸形患者的精准截骨提供更全面、更准确的指导,为手术制定更为安全、有效、创伤小的方案,并为术中操作提供引导和参考。

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