

经验交流

# 胸锁关节脱位

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**摘要** 本文报道了胸锁关节脱位 33 例。其中手术治疗 10 例,保守治疗 13 例,未治 10 例。在随访的 20 例中,手术治疗 8 例,疗效优良者 5 例;保守治疗 12 例,疗效优良者 10 例。作者认为保守疗法对消除症状恢复功能都比手术疗法成功率高。手术疗法仅在特定情况下才用。

**关键词:** 胸锁关节脱位 保守疗法 手术疗法

1972~1992 年间,作者共收集胸锁关节脱位病人 33 例,兹介绍如下。

## 临床资料

本组男 21 例,女 12 例,年龄最小 9 岁,最大 70 岁,平均 35.47 岁;脱位侧别,右 23 例,左 10 例;前脱位 30 例,后脱位 3 例,完全性脱位 20 例,不全性脱位 13 例,创伤性脱位 25 例(其中伤后 2 周以内的新鲜性脱位 21 例,陈旧性脱位 4 例),复发性脱位 8 例(2 例有外伤史)。

**临床表现:** 创伤性脱位都有肩部外伤史。复发性脱位多患有多关节松弛症或创伤性脱位治疗之后的后遗症。先天性关节松弛者,均为双侧胸锁关节不全性脱位。病人耸肩即引起脱位,脱位后牵引上肢又复位,脱位和复位能听到或摸到声响。前脱位患者有肩部摔伤史,患侧锁骨内侧端异常隆起,触及一骨性微动包块,压痛,肩活动因胸锁关节疼痛而受限。后脱位多在肩部碰撞之后,胸锁关节区剧烈疼痛,锁骨胸骨端正常隆起消失,因压迫胸骨后的重要结构如气管和大血管,出现咳嗽、呼吸困难等受压迫的刺激症状。X 线检查:本组病例仅 X 线平片显示:前脱位锁骨内端影象在胸骨之前上重叠,而后脱位锁骨内端影象重叠在胸骨之后,二者均有关节间隙增宽、关节关系改变,有移位。

并发性损伤:33 例胸锁关节脱位,21 例为

复合伤,约占 63.9%。单纯性脱位 13 例,仅占 33 例脱位病例的 36.1%(创伤性脱位 7 例,自发性脱位 6 例)。并发性操作分布:肩带损伤 12 例,如锁骨骨折、肩锁关节脱位、肩胛骨骨折、臂丛神经损伤等,占 56%;胸损伤 9 例,如血气胸、肋骨骨折、胸骨骨折,其他尚有肱骨干骨折、前臂骨折、股骨干骨折、脊柱骨折、骨盆骨折等。

## 治疗方法

本组 33 例,手术治疗 10 例,保守治疗 13 例,未治 10 例。切开复位内固定,后脱位 2 例,前脱位 8 例中陈旧性和创伤复发性前脱位各占 2 例。13 例闭合性复位(10 例完全性脱位,3 例不完全性脱位),创伤性前脱位 11 例、后脱位 1 例、胸骨内端骨折骨骺分离 1 例。未治 10 例,其中自发性脱位 6 例,创伤性不全脱位 4 例。治疗方法如下:

1. 前脱位:闭合性手法复位,在全麻下进行。两肩胛间软枕垫高,术者一手握伤侧上臂上部将肩向上向外牵引并向后压迫,另一拇指在锁骨内端向下向后压即可复位。然后,采用厚大的腋部棉垫,行前交叉“8”字石膏绷带固定。6 周后去掉石膏,进行功能锻炼。

闭合性复位后如不稳定,则选择手术治疗。手术方法:取平卧位,肩胛间垫高,以 1%普鲁卡因加 1%去甲基肾上腺素数滴行局部浸润麻醉,取患侧胸锁部“一”形切口,切开皮肤及皮下组织。钳夹电灼止血,纱垫保护。沿锁骨近端骨膜行骨膜下剥离,保留后侧骨膜,分离暴

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露胸锁关节面。清除脱位关节周围的血块和关节间隙内的血性渗出,若为陈旧性则脱位关节外包绕有大量的粘连性纤维组织,应行清理。检查关节内有无骨折,关节盘有无损伤。切除损伤的关节盘,保留关节面软骨,复位脱位关节,修补撕裂的关节囊和肋锁韧带。自锁骨同侧端插入二枚克氏针直视下经锁骨穿入胸骨(注意穿针勿伤及深部重要结构)。术中指 X 片检查关节复位克氏针固定情况。术后“8”字弹力绷带固定,克氏针固定 6 周,限制外展运动 4 周,10 周后恢复正常运动。

本组曾有一例创伤性前脱位,经闭合性复位后关节不稳定,成为复发性脱位。于局麻下行“一”切口,分层切开。骨膜下暴露锁骨内端,切除损伤的关节盘,复位关节,修补关节囊,向下游离翻转胸大肌起点。暴露锁骨下肌腱(起点在第一肋胸骨端胸锁附着点外侧),游离肌腱并于肌质延续部切断,将肌腱绕过锁骨内端背侧后拉紧与起点缝合。同时,行双克氏针固定。术中拍 X 线片,显示脱位已复位。术后处理同前。

2. 后脱位:胸锁关节后脱位同样应力争闭合性复位,如复位失败再决定行切开复位。

闭合性复位:患者仰卧位,患肩接近台缘,肩胛间加垫垫高。患侧上肢外展位持续牵引,如仍不复位可增加向前牵引力。必要时用无菌巾钳,钳夹锁骨向前上牵引帮助复位。复位时可听到响声。

通常后脱位复位后稳定,有 2 例后脱位复位失败,故行切开复位内固定术。手术麻醉、径路同前,切除损伤的关节盘、修补关节囊和韧带,复位后以 2 枚克氏针内固定。术后处理同前脱位。

### 随访结果

随访复查 20 例,时间 3 个月~6 年 7 个月,平均 2 年 9 个月。手术治疗 8 例:3 例完全恢复(1 例为创伤后复发性脱位),功能正常,局部无异常隆起、无疼痛;2 例肩举活动轻度受限,局部无异常隆起,无疼痛;3 例遗留不全性

脱位,局部有异常隆起,肩举活动受限疼痛、肩臂无力感。手术疗效优良占 62.5%。保守治疗 12 例:7 例完全复位无症状;3 例功能正常,局部较对侧微隆起,无疼痛;2 例不全脱位,局部有隆起,肩举运动有不适感。非手术治疗优良占 82.33%。

### 讨 论

创伤性胸锁关节完全性脱位不能由闭合性方法复位时;或胸锁关节后脱位压迫胸骨后重要结构,出现紧急情况以及复合伤治疗的必要时,均为手术的指征。另外,伴有疼痛、不适的陈旧性脱位或慢性复发性脱位,手术是一种选择性治疗。这时治疗的目的是缓解上述症状。由于手术有使胸锁关节部位形成疤痕的倾向,所以要求消除局部包块隆起达到美观的病人不是手术的适应征。

大多数胸锁关节脱位都可通过保守治疗取得满意效果<sup>[1][2]</sup>,即使胸锁关节后脱位在条件允许情况下,施用肩胛间垫高的臂内收水平牵引也能复位。Buckesfield 和 Castle 报告用这种疗法,7 例后脱位 6 例复位成功<sup>[3]</sup>。自发性胸锁关节不全脱位非手术治疗功能锻炼,效果明显优于手术治疗<sup>[4]</sup>。骨骺骨折分离同样不需手术治疗,手法复位后关节稳定<sup>[5]</sup>。一般来说,前脱位复位容易但不稳定,而后脱位复位困难复位后稳定<sup>[5]</sup>。

胸锁关节脱位的手术治疗方法有:切开复位克氏针内固定术,切开复位关节重建术(带肌蒂移植术如 Brown's 改良手术、Burrow's 手术、游离阔筋膜移植术等),以及锁骨内端切除术等。不少作者对克氏针内固定术可因钢针脱落穿入重要结构导致严重后果而持谨慎态度<sup>[5-8]</sup>。而且,克氏针内固定术疗效并非满意。因此,胸锁关节脱位复位后应由肌腱移植手术进行固定。有人使用阔筋膜条行游离移植重建关节<sup>[9]</sup>,但效果不如带肌蒂移植术,Brown's 改良手术,取胸锁乳突肌胸骨上腱性部分,自止点切断环绕第一肋穿过锁骨内侧端钻孔,拉紧与自身缝接重建关节稳定<sup>[10]</sup>。Burrow's 手术

是取锁骨下肌内侧腱性部分,穿过锁骨内端钻孔与自身缝合重建关节稳定<sup>(10)</sup>。临床实践证明,Burrow's 手术是最合理最有效的术式,适用于任何类型胸锁关节脱位需手术治疗的病例,疗效居各种手术疗法之首<sup>(5)(10)</sup>。

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## 闭合性骨折合并动脉损伤 3 例

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我院自 1989 年来收治 3 例闭合性骨折合并动脉损伤,现报告如下:

例 1,男,26 岁,于 1989 年 4 月以左股骨中段骨折入院。行股骨髁上骨牵引术。当时足背动脉搏动良好,牵引 55 天后,突然发现左大腿内侧有一约 2×2cm 的肿块,误以为脓肿而穿刺,有鲜红样血喷射而出,加压包扎止血后,该肿块呈搏动性,渐渐增大,足背动脉搏动逐渐减弱,皮温逐渐降低,诊为假性动脉血管瘤而行股动脉探查术,术中见在股动脉中段前内侧约有 1.5cm 的破裂口,以健侧大隐静脉倒置移植至股动脉,术后足背动脉搏动良好,随访患者已恢复正常。

例 2,男,21 岁,因被重物压伤左大腿,致左股骨中段骨折在当地医院行股骨髁上骨牵引,但左小腿较肿,未检查动脉搏动。3 天后,见左大趾干性坏死,遂检查足背动脉,胫后动脉均未触及,急行左小腿外侧切开减压术,但为时已晚,4 天后转至我院时,经扩创术,发现左小腿大部分肌、骨已坏死,被迫行截肢术。解剖患肢发现约有 5×5cm 凝血块压迫在胫前及胫后动脉分叉

处。且在分叉处约 1cm 处有火柴头大小的破裂口。

例 3,男,36 岁。因左胫骨下端爆裂性骨折收入院,因疼痛剧烈,患肢极度肿胀,足背动脉不能触及搏动,皮温较健侧低,而行胫前动脉探查术,见胫前动脉被呈弓形骨片压迫,予以骨片复位后,足背动脉搏动恢复。

### 讨论

四肢闭合性骨折合并动脉损伤会造成肢体远端的供血不足而发生坏死或功能障碍,被迫截肢甚至危及生命。我们体会是首先要观察肢体远端动脉搏动是否存在,患肢因急性缺血,有无剧烈疼痛,有无搏动性血肿,患肢是否迅速发生肿胀。一旦出现以上症状及体征时,即应行血管探查术或血管造影术,尤其要注意发生假性动脉血管瘤,或胫后动脉损伤时,足背动脉搏动仍存在。同时还应注意患肢皮肤温度较健肢是否下降,皮肤颜色是否苍白。总之,对闭合性骨折要加强观察,尽量避免误诊漏诊动脉损伤的存在,减少病员的痛苦。

## Abstract of Original Articles

### Experimental study on Zhuang Gu Su (ZGS) in promoting fracture healing

Xia Zhi-dao (夏志道)

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Standard fracture model was produced in Rabbits which were divided into three groups to study the effects of ZGS (abstracted from *Bombyx mori* L) and ZGS combined with injections of *Angelica sinensis* and *Lingusticum wallichii*, traditional herbs for treating the fracture. Through observation of body weight changes, the X-ray films, and the histomorphometric analysis of callus section, the results indicated that there were higher X-ray skating ( $P < 0.001$ ), more external callus and effective callus density, more osteoclast activity ( $0.01 < P < 0.05$ ) in ZGS group than the control. In the ZGS combined with promoting blood circulation and removing stasis group, the results showed early controlling of weight reducing in fractured animals ( $P < 0.01$ ) as compared with control, more higher X-ray film skating ( $P < 0.001$ ), mineralization callus density ( $0.01 < P < 0.05$ ), osteoclast activity observing surface ( $0.01 < P < 0.05$ ) and osteoclast index ( $P < 0.001$ ), and the section showed better callus remodeling.

**Key words** Zhuang Gu Su fracture healing rabbit experimental study

(Original article on page 7)

### Experimental study on forging bone in osteogenetic effect

Song Jin-wu (宋进武) et al

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Pig bone was developed into forging bone (true bone ceramic, TBC) through defatting, deproteinization and forging etc. techniques as experimental material in bone transplantation. TBC were transplanted into capsule of rabbit back muscles, hole defect (2.5cm) of tibial periosteal bone and radial shaft. The histological observation taken 2-16 weeks postoperatively indicated that no excessive phenomenon and inflammatory reaction was found. There was active osteogenesis in the reticular formation of TBC. New born bone earlier, quicker and enormous was discovered by fluorescence labelling method. Sixteen within thirty cases were found healed between two fracture ends of TBC and radius after sixteen weeks.

**Key Words** Forging bone osteogenetic effect pig experimental study

(Original article on page 10)

### Dislocation of steuno-clavicular joint

Li Shi-min (李世民)

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Thirty—three cases of dislocation of sterno—clavicular joint were reported. Among them, 10 cases were treated operatively; 13, conservatively; 10, without treatment. Within follow—up 20 cases, eight were operated. 5 were excellent and good; 10 belonged to excellent and good within 12 conservative treatment. The authors realized that the successive rate was higher in conservative treatment group in relieving symptoms and recovery of functions. Operative treatment is indicated under special condition.

**Key Words** Dislocation of sterno—clavicular joint close reduction operative reduction  
(Original article on page12)

### **Lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion treated with collagenase lysis**

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Ninty cases of lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion were treated with domestic made collagenase lysis. The effective rate was 93%, the rate of excellent and good being 84%. The authors realized that the method has the advantage of less invasive, non—hemorrhagic and no interference to the spinal canal. So it is an effective therapeutic measure with proper indications and skillful technique.

**Key words** Collagenase lysis lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion  
(Original article on page15)

### **A basic study on communicating branch of L4,5 nerve root**

Liu Jian—shan(刘建丰), du Xin—ru(杜心如)et al

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L4,5 nerve root and its communicating branch of 26 adult cadavers were observed. It is realized that the communicating branch of L4,5 nerve root is the anatomic basis of traction test of femoral nerve and scitica and Laseque's sign of the same side. The above signs are specification in protrusion of lumbar intervertebral disc of L4,5.

**Key Words** Nerve root of L4,5 communicating branch protrusion of lumbar intervertebral disc

(Original article on page30)