

· 临床研究 ·

加长 PFNA 联合 MIPPO 钢板重建外侧壁治疗 AO-A3.3 型股骨转子间骨折的疗效分析

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【摘要】 目的: 比较加长型股骨近端带螺旋刀片髓内钉(proximal femoral nail anti-rotation, PFNA)联合微创经皮钢板固定技术(minimally invasive percutaneous plate osteosynthesis, MIPPO)与普通 PFNA 治疗 AO-A3.3 型转子间骨折的临床疗效。方法: 对 2015 年 1 月至 2020 年 4 月收治的 58 例 AO-A3.3 型股骨转子间骨折患者临床资料进行回顾分析, 其中 27 例采用加长 PFNA+MIPPO 钢板重建外侧壁(A 组), 31 例采用闭合复位 PFNA 固定(B 组)。观察比较两组患者术中出血量, 手术时间, 术后 2 d、6 个月股骨颈长度和顶尖距(tip apex distance, TAD), 骨折愈合时间, 术后并发症。术后 10 个月采用 Harris 评分对髋关节功能进行评价。结果: 所有患者获得随访, 时间 12~28 个月, 术后切口愈合良好。A 组患者术中出血量、手术时间均明显多于 B 组($P<0.05$), 骨折愈合时间明显少于 B 组($P<0.05$)。两组患者术后 2 d 股骨颈长度比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 两组患者术后 6 个月股骨颈长度均较术后 2 d 缩短($P<0.05$), 且 B 组术后 6 个月股骨颈缩短较 A 组明显($P<0.05$)。术后 2 d、6 个月 TAD 值组间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 两组术后 2 d 与术后 6 个月 TAD 值比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。B 组并发症发生率高于 A 组($P<0.05$)。术后 10 个月 A 组髋关节 Harris 各项评分及总分均高于 B 组($P<0.05$)。结论: 加长 PFNA 联合 MIPPO 小钢板重建外侧壁固定, 相比较单纯闭合复位 PFNA 固定治疗 AO-A3.3 型股骨转子间骨折, 虽然手术时间及术中出血量增加, 但术后促进骨折愈合, 患者功能恢复更好, 并发症显著减少。

【关键词】 股骨骨折; 髌骨骨折; 骨折固定术, 内

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**Clinical analysis of extended PFNA combined with MIPPO plate for reconstruction of lateral wall in treatment of AO-A3.3 intertrochanteric fracture**

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ABSTRACT **Objective:** To compare the clinical efficacy of lengthened proximal femoral nail anti-rotation (PFNA) combined with minimally invasive percutaneous plate osteosynthesis (MIPPO) and common PFNA in the treatment of AO-A3.3 intertrochanteric fracture. **Methods:** The clinical data of 58 patients with AO-A3.3 intertrochanteric fracture treated from January 2015 to April 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. Among them, 27 patients were treated with extended PFNA + MIPPO plate to reconstruct the lateral wall (group A), and 31 patients were treated with closed reduction and PFNA fixation (group B). The bleeding volume, operation time, femoral neck length and tip apex distance (TAD), fracture healing time and postoperative complications were observed and compared between two groups. Harris score was used to evaluate hip joint function 10 months after operation. **Results:** All patients were followed up for 12 to 28 months. The incision healed well after operation. The bleeding volume and operation time of group A were significantly more than that of group B ($P<0.05$), and the fracture healing time of group A was significantly less than that of group B ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the length of femoral neck between two groups at 2 days after operation ($P>0.05$). The length of femoral neck at 6 months after operation in each group was shorter than that at 2 days after operation ($P<0.05$), and the shortening of femoral neck at 6 months after operation in group B was significantly shorter than that in group A ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in TAD values between two groups at the same time point ($P>0.05$) at 2 days and 6 months after operation. There was no significant difference in TAD values between 2 days and 6 months after operation ($P>0.05$). The incidence of complications in group B was significantly higher than that in group A ($P<0.05$). The Harris scores of hip joint function in group A were higher than those in group B 10 months after operation ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Compared with the treatment of AO-A3 femoral intertrochanteric fracture with closed reduction and PFNA fixation, the lengthened PFNA combined with MIPPO small plate for reconstruction and fixation of the lat-

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eral wall can promote the fracture healing, improve the patient's functional recovery, and significantly reduce the complications.

KEYWORDS Femoral fractures; Hip fractures; Fracture fixation, internal

随着人口老龄化的加剧, 股骨转子间骨折发病率逐年升高^[1-2], 成为老年患者最常见的骨折之一, 且高龄女性多发^[3]。由于保守治疗需长期卧床, 导致并发症及病死率增高^[4], 因此只要病情许可, 首选早期手术治疗及快速康复训练。目前股骨近端带螺旋刀片髓内钉 (proximal femoral nail anti-rotation, PFNA) 内固定治疗老年股骨转子间骨折, 取得了较好的疗效^[5]。股骨转子间骨折内侧壁损伤无法重建的情况下, 伴有外侧壁损伤, 即国际内固定研究协会/美国骨创伤协会 (AO/OTA) 分型^[6]A3.3 型, 单纯采用 PFNA 内固定, 由于内置物局部应力增高, 术后并发症增多^[7]。目前对于该类型骨折的治疗, 采用何种固定方式及如何重建外侧壁还未形成共识, 目前国内已有报道采用 PFNA 联合小钢板重建治疗 AO-A3.3 型骨折^[8], 但尚未见报道采用加长型 PFNA 联合钢板治疗该类型骨折, 加长 PFNA 较多应用于老年股骨转子下骨折^[9-10]或股骨近端骨折伴同侧股骨干骨折的患者^[11]。回顾分析 2015 年 1 月至 2020 年 4 月收治的符合标准的 A3.3 型转子间骨折 58 例, 比较采用加长型 PFNA 联合微创经皮钢板固定技术 (minimally invasive percutaneous plate osteosynthesis, MIPPO) 钢板固定与单纯 PFNA 固定两种方法的临床疗效, 报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准: 新鲜 AO-A3.3 型转子间骨折; 采用 PFNA 固定或加长型 PFNA 联合 MIPPO 小钢板重建外侧壁; 年龄 55~85 岁。排除标准: 既往有髋关节疾病或关节功能差; 合并周围多发骨折、开放性损伤; 病理性骨折。

1.2 一般资料

共纳入 2015 年 1 月至 2020 年 4 月收治的转子

间骨折患者 58 例, 根据术式不同分为两组, A 组 27 例应用加长 PFNA 联合 MIPPO 钢板固定, 年龄 55~85 岁; 男 13 例, 女 14 例; 伤后至手术时间 2~6 d; 跌落伤 14 例, 车祸伤 6 例, 摔伤 7 例。B 组 31 例应用 PFNA 固定, 年龄 58~85 岁; 男 16 例, 女 15 例; 伤后至手术时间 1~5 d; 跌落伤 16 例, 车祸伤 5 例, 摔伤 10 例。两组术前一般临床资料比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 有可比性, 见表 1。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 手术方法 两组患者均在全麻加神经阻滞麻醉下取仰卧位, 于牵引床上试行闭合复位, 闭合复位失败的, 术中采用顶棒或提拉锥辅助复位, 透视良好后临时钻入 2~3 枚克氏针固定骨折端; 若复位仍不满意, 透视下小切口行骨折复位临时固定。

A 组: 按照标准程序放置加长 PFNA, 远端达股骨髁间。透视主钉和螺旋刀片位置满意后, 远端置入 2 枚静力交锁钉。于上述复位切口内做骨膜外隧道, 将 1 支锁定重建钢板预弯后置入外侧壁, 经皮置入多枚螺钉固定。透视满意后关闭切口。典型病例见图 1。

B 组同法进行骨折复位及克氏针临时固定, 然后按照一定的标准程序进行 PFNA 固定, 透视满意后关闭切口。典型病例见图 2。

1.3.2 术后处理 术后常规预防感染、抗凝治疗, 以及指导患者功能康复锻炼。术后定期分阶段随访及复查 X 线片, 并视骨折愈合情况逐渐负重, 一般建议术后拄拐时间 3~4 个月。

1.4 观察项目与方法

记录并比较两组术中失血量、手术时间、骨折愈合和时间, 观察两组术后主钉断裂、螺钉穿出关节面、退钉 (>10 mm)、再骨折、骨不连等并发症发生情况。术后 2 d、6 个月测量股骨颈长度及顶尖距 (tip apex

表 1 两组 A3.3 型转子间骨折患者术前临床资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of preoperative clinical data between two groups of patients with type A3.3 intertrochanteric fracture

组别	例数	年龄 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁)	性别(例)		受伤机制(例)			受伤至手术时间($\bar{x}\pm s$, d)
			男	女	车祸伤	跌落伤	摔伤	
A 组	27	71.8±7.3	13	14	6	14	7	2.8±0.8
B 组	31	74.6±7.1	16	15	5	16	10	2.7±0.5
检验值		$t=-1.476$	$\chi^2=0.069$		$\chi^2=0.480$			$t=0.387$
P 值		0.146	0.792		0.787			0.700

注: A 组为加长 PFNA 联合 MIPPO 钢板固定, B 组为 PFNA 固定, 下同

Note: Group A is fixed with extended PFNA combined with MIPPO steel plate, and group B is fixed with PFNA, the same below

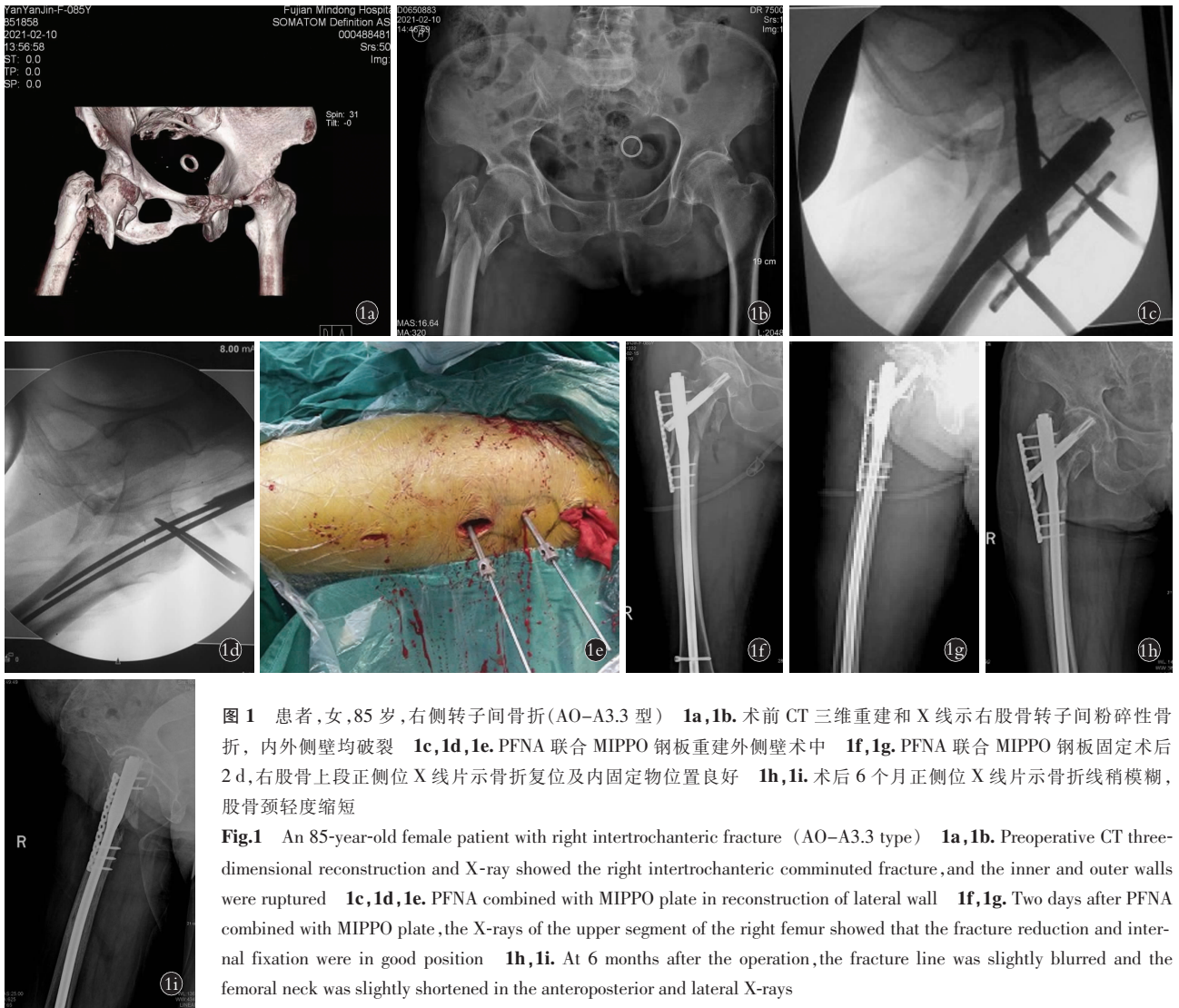


图 1 患者,女,85 岁,右侧转子间骨折(AO-A3.3 型) **1a,1b.** 术前 CT 三维重建和 X 线示右股骨转子间粉碎性骨折,内外侧壁均破裂 **1c,1d,1e.** PFNA 联合 MIPPO 钢板重建外侧壁术中 **1f,1g.** PFNA 联合 MIPPO 钢板固定术后 2 d,右股骨上段正侧位 X 线片示骨折复位及内固定物位置良好 **1h,1i.** 术后 6 个月正侧位 X 线片示骨折线稍模糊,股骨颈轻度缩短

Fig.1 An 85-year-old female patient with right intertrochanteric fracture (AO-A3.3 type) **1a,1b.** Preoperative CT three-dimensional reconstruction and X-ray showed the right intertrochanteric comminuted fracture, and the inner and outer walls were ruptured **1c,1d,1e.** PFNA combined with MIPPO plate in reconstruction of lateral wall **1f,1g.** Two days after PFNA combined with MIPPO plate, the X-rays of the upper segment of the right femur showed that the fracture reduction and internal fixation were in good position **1h,1i.** At 6 months after the operation, the fracture line was slightly blurred and the femoral neck was slightly shortened in the anteroposterior and lateral X-rays

distance, TAD) 值, 术后 10 个月采用髋关节 Harris 评分^[12]从疼痛、功能、畸形和关节活动度 4 个方面评价髋关节功能。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS20.0 软件进行统计分析。定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用独立样本 *t* 检验;定性资料采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有患者获得随访,时间 12~28 个月。所有患者切口愈合良好,无感染、愈合不良等情况发生。A 组患者术中出血量、手术时间均多于 B 组 ($P < 0.05$),骨折愈合时间少于 B 组 ($P < 0.05$),见表 2。术后 10 个月,A 组髋关节 Harris 各项评分及总分均高于 B 组 ($P < 0.05$),见表 3。术后 2 d,两组患者股骨颈长度比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$),两组术后 6 个月股骨颈长度均较术后 2 d 缩短 ($P < 0.05$),且 B 组术后 6 个月股骨颈缩短较 A 组明显 ($P < 0.05$)。术后 2 d、

6 个月 TAD 值组间比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$),两组术后 2 d 与术后 6 个月 TAD 值比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$),见表 4。A 组术后 1 例发生退钉;B 组术后发生并发症 9 例,其中 1 例螺钉穿出关节面,4 例退钉(其中 3 例活动时大腿外侧痛及明显影响髋关节功能,术后 1 年取出内固定),断钉 2 例(1 例再行髋关节置换术,另 1 例再行翻修手术,重建钉联合小钢板重建外侧壁固定,见图 3);继发股骨远端骨折及骨不连各 1 例。B 组并发症发生率高于 A 组 ($P < 0.05$),见表 2。

3 讨论

AO-A3.3 型骨折为外侧壁破裂的同时合并内侧柱损伤,骨折严重粉碎且极不稳定。内侧壁骨块移位大或估计术后不愈合时,外侧壁的损伤使其失去了对抗内固定内翻应力所扮演的“吊塔配重”的重要作用,即外侧的抗张力作用。同时减少了阻挡头颈骨块的外移和头颈螺钉后退的作用,虽然髓内钉可部分



图 2 患者,男,76 岁,右侧转子间骨折(AO-A3.3 型) 2a. 术前骨盆 X 线片 2b,2c. PFNA 固定术后 2 d 右股骨上段正侧位 X 线片示内侧壁支撑好 2d,2e. 术后 3 个月正侧位 X 线片示螺旋刀片退出>10 mm 2f,2g. 术后 2 年正侧位 X 线片示骨折愈合,螺钉未继续退出

Fig.2 A 76-year-old male patient with right intertrochanteric fracture (AO-A3.3 type) 2a. Pre-operative pelvic plain film 2b,2c. On the 2nd day after PFNA, the X-ray of the upper segment of the right femur showed that the medial wall was well supported 2d,2e. Three months after the operation, the X-ray of the anterior and lateral position showed that the spiral blade retreated more than 10 mm 2f,2g. Two years after the operation, the X-ray showed that the fracture healed, and the screw did not continue to withdraw

表 2 两组 A3.3 型转子间骨折患者临床观察指标比较

Tab.2 Comparison of clinical observation indexes of patients with type A3.3 intertrochanteric fracture between two groups

组别	例数	手术时间($\bar{x}\pm s$, min)	术中出血量($\bar{x}\pm s$, ml)	骨折愈合时间($\bar{x}\pm s$, 周)	并发症(例)
A 组	27	76.8±4.2	247.8±51.6	16.2±0.9	1
B 组	31	61.6±13.3	211.1±42.2	17.0±0.9	9
检验值		$t=5.673$	$t=2.972$	$t=-3.429$	$\chi^2=4.835$
P 值		0.000	0.004	0.001	0.028

表 3 两组 A3.3 型转子间骨折患者术后 10 个月 Harris 评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)

Tab.3 Comparison of Harris scores between two groups of patients with type A3.3 intertrochanteric fracture 10 months after operation($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

组别	例数	疼痛	功能	畸形	运动范围	总分
A 组	27	41.0±3.1	37.9±3.3	4.1±0.2	3.3±0.3	86.2±5.0
B 组	31	39.3±1.8	35.2±3.4	3.9±0.2	3.1±0.3	81.5±3.5
t 值		2.594	3.086	2.731	3.000	4.167
P 值		0.012	0.030	0.008	0.004	0.000

替代外侧壁的功能,但更多学者^[13-20]认为外侧壁的损伤引起髓内钉的抗内翻应力减弱,从而对骨折愈合造成不利影响。同时骨折未愈合之前,股骨头颈全部应力均作用在内固定物上,随着不断地微动可致内置物疲劳折断,断裂处一般位于骨折端头钉经过主钉处,预示此处承受较大的内翻应力。本研究采用加长 PFNA 联合 MIPPO 锁定钢板重建外侧壁,术后无断钉情况发生,采用常规 PFNA 固定,术后半年左右出现断钉 2 例,断钉发生率 2/31(6.5%),虽然样

本量较少,但统计数据足够说明对于治疗 AO-A3.3 型股骨转子间骨折,在失去内侧支撑的情况下,行髓内钉固定的同时重建外侧壁的必要性。PFNA 未发生断钉可能的原因有:小转子骨块较小,术后复位内侧壁对位好,形成内侧中性或阳性支撑^[21];或术后保护好、患肢推迟负重的情况下,小转子后内侧骨块移位较小,短时间内骨折愈合可提供内侧壁支撑;或外侧壁骨折移位不大,血供好,骨折伤愈快,形成外侧张应力,减轻内侧压应力,因此在断钉发生前骨折已愈合,以上情况术后内置物断裂概率不大。由于外侧壁损伤失去阻挡头颈螺钉退出及内侧壁骨块的外移作用,术后可发生防旋螺钉退出及股骨颈短缩情况,同时因股骨颈的短缩使骨折端形成动态的二次加压,可促进患者骨折愈合。

在重视外侧壁的同时,确保骨折端的良好复位及保护血供的前提下,髓内钉良好的置入方式及稳定固定很重要。如何实现髓内钉的良好置入,包括进钉点的选择、螺旋刀片的位置及 TAD 值等。进钉点的正确选择很关键,因其影响到接下来能否插钉顺畅、骨折端的良好复位、髓内钉远端力线居中。实现

表 4 两组 A3.3 型转子间骨折患者术后股骨颈长度及 TAD 值比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, mm)

Tab.4 Comparison of postoperative femoral neck length and TAD between two groups of patients with type A3.3 intertrochanteric fracture ($\bar{x}\pm s$, mm)

组别	例数	股骨颈长度				TAD 值			
		术后 2 d	术后 6 个月	t 值	P 值	术后 2 d	术后 6 个月	t 值	P 值
A 组	27	45.2±0.4	43.9±0.5	9.422	0.000	21.0±1.6	20.9±1.5	0.169	0.867
B 组	31	45.4±0.3	40.5±1.2	20.660	0.000	20.8±1.5	20.7±1.5	0.560	0.578
t 值		-1.850	13.972			0.482	0.696		
P 值		0.070	0.000			0.632	0.489		



图 3 患者,男,69 岁,右侧转子间骨折(AO13-A3.3 型) 3a. 术前 CT 三维重建示右股骨转子间粉碎性骨折,内、外侧壁均破裂 3b,3c. PFNA 固定术后 2 d 右股骨上段正侧位 X 线片示骨折复位及内固定物位置良好 3d,3e. 术后 6 个月正侧位 X 线片示 PFNA 主钉于螺旋刀片穿过处折断

Fig.3 A 69-year-old male patient with right intertrochanteric fracture (AO-A3.3 type) 3a. Preoperative CT three-dimensional reconstruction showed comminuted intertrochanteric fracture of right femur, with both internal and external walls ruptured 3b,3c. On the 2nd day after PFNA, the X-ray of the upper segment of the right femur showed that the fracture reduction and internal fixation were in good position 3d,3e. At 6 months after the operation, the X-ray showed that the main nail of PFNA was broken at the place where the spiral blade passed through

髓内钉远端的稳定固定,需尽量选择直径大的、稳定性好,必要时选择加长的 PFNA。国内李明等^[22]报道在治疗不稳定转子间骨折中,加长型 PFNA 固定患者在再手术率、发生并发症率上均低于标准型 PFNA 患者。本研究 PFNA 术后发生股骨远端继发骨折 1 例,PFNA+MIPPO 无,是否存在明显差别还需多中心大样本的统计分析。本研究 A 组采用加长 PFNA 治疗主要有如下考量:因 PFNA 近端螺旋刀片具备固定优势,加上髓内钉远端插入股骨髓上松质骨间,形成“顶天立地”的稳定固定,而且老年人骨质疏松、脆性高,这种固定方法可大大地避免普通 PFNA 固定远端形成的“中裤”现象、局部应力集中、继发骨折的风险^[22-23],同时也避免了髓内钉头部顶压股骨远端骨皮质引起疼痛。

为达到稳定固定在插入髓内钉之前,需进行扩髓以加大髓内钉型号,远端需进行导向器定位后 2 枚交锁钉固定,以及近端外侧壁置入钢板,这些操作难免增加手术耗时及出血量。然而重建外侧壁行 MIPPO 骨膜外置小钢板,尽量不剥离骨膜而破坏血供,同时骨折端达到良好的复位固定,重建了外侧壁

的完整性和稳定作用,为骨折更好地愈合创造了条件,同时也有利于术后早期的功能康复训练。螺钉的退出可导致大腿外侧肌肉牵扯痛,影响髋部功能及髋关节评分降低,另外,股骨颈内翻和缩短还与 Harris 评分呈负相关^[24]。

综上所述,加长 PFNA 联合 MIPPO 小钢板重建外侧壁固定治疗 AO/OTA 31-A3.3 型股骨转子间骨折,与单纯 PFNA 固定相比,手术时间及术中出血量有所增加,但促进了骨折愈合,显著减少了术后并发症,术后髋关节功能更好恢复,取得了良好的疗效,可作为治疗 AO/OTA 31-A3.3 型股骨转子间骨折的一种新疗法。

本研究和其他回顾性研究设计相似具有局限性。回顾性研究中病例的选择和有限的随访可能导致显著的选择偏倚,本研究还受到少数病例系列的限制,这可能会影响最终的结果。

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