

• 临床报道 •

股骨近端防旋髓内钉结合钛缆治疗复杂股骨粗隆间骨折的疗效观察

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[摘要] 目的:探讨股骨近端防旋髓内钉(Proximal Femoral Nail Antirotation, PFNA)结合钛缆辅助固定治疗复杂(A3.3型)股骨粗隆间骨折的临床疗效。方法:回顾性分析2018年6月至2021年2月收治的21例A3.3型复杂股骨粗隆间骨折患者病例资料,年龄为46~81岁,平均为65.9岁。均采用小切口切开复位PFNA结合钛缆辅助捆扎固定治疗,术后常规抗感染、抗凝、抗骨质疏松治疗,并指导早期康复训练,定期随诊拍片,采用Harris评分标准评价髋关节功能。结果:所有患者手术过程均顺利,术后未发生肺栓塞、下肢静脉血栓、心脑血管意外、内固定物移位或断裂、髋内翻、骨不连等并发症。所有患者均获得8~24个月随访,术后骨折愈合良好,平均愈合时间为3.4个月(3~5个月)。髋关节功能恢复良好,末次随访时髋关节功能:优15例,良4例,可2例,优良率为90.5%。结论:小切口切开复位PFNA结合钛缆辅助固定治疗A3.3型复杂股骨粗隆间骨折,固定牢固,疗效确切,该方法可使复杂的骨折治疗变得简单,减少手术创伤,并可使患者早期进行康复锻炼,减少术后并发症。

[关键词] 股骨粗隆间骨折;钛缆;股骨近端防旋髓内钉;侧卧位;疗效

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Efficacy Observation of Proximal Femoral Nail Anti-Rotation Combined with Titanium Cable Fixation on the Treatment of Complex Intertrochanteric Femoral Fracture

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Abstract Objective: To explore the therapeutic efficacy of proximal femoral nail anti-rotation (PFNA) combined with titanium cable fixation on the treatment of patients with A3.3 type complex intertrochanteric femoral fractures. **Methods:** 21 patients with A3.3 type complex intertrochanteric femoral fractures from June 2018 to February 2021 were retrospectively studied, aged from 46 to 81 years old, with 65.9 years old on average. All patients were treated by PFNA assisted with titanium cable fixation under small incision-opening reset. Routine postoperative anti-infection, anti-coagulant, anti-osteoporosis treatment and the guidance of early rehabilitation training was performed. The regular filming after surgery was followed up periodically, and hip function was evaluated using Harris scoring criteria. **Results:** All the patients in this group had a smooth surgical procedure, and there were no complications such as pulmonary embolism, lower limb vein thrombosis, cardiovascular accident, hip inversion, bone inconsistency, internal fixation displacement or fracture. All patients were followed up for 8 to 24 months, and fractures healed well after surgery for 3 to 5 months, with 3.4 months on average. The Hip function recovered well, hip function at the last follow-up showed: 15 cases in excellent, 4 cases in good, 2 cases in fair, with excellent rate of 90.5%. **Conclusion:** Under small incision-opening reset, PFNA combined with titanium cable fixation on the treatment of A3.3 type complex intertrochanteric femoral fractures has firm fixation and definite curative efficacy.

This method can simplify complex fracture operation, reduce surgical trauma, make patients take early rehabilitation exercise as soon as possible, and reduce the occurrence of postoperative complications.

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股骨粗隆间骨折是髋部的常见骨折之一^[1-2],发生在中年人多为强大暴力损伤导致,而发生在老年患者中则可由轻微损伤导致,且多伴有严重的骨质疏松症,其致死率较高,常被称为老年人的“人生最后一次骨折”^[3]。对于复杂的股骨粗隆间骨折,特别是A3.3型股骨粗隆间骨折,其骨折端更为粉碎,股骨内外侧壁的力学支撑结构破坏严重,治疗难度大,传统单纯的股骨近端防旋髓内钉(PFNA)治疗,其内固定装置常难以维持复位,稳定性差,术后髓内钉应力大,常易导致内固定失效、断裂^[4-5],术后并发症多。本研究自2018年6月至2021年2月,对收治的21例A3.3型股骨粗隆间骨折患者,采用股骨近端防旋髓内钉结合钛缆辅助捆扎固定治疗,并指导早期康复训练,术后随访8~24个月,骨折端均骨性愈合,患者髋关节功能恢复良好,术后疗效满意,并发症少,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

选取本院于2018年6月至2021年2月收治的21例A3.3型股骨粗隆间骨折患者,男13例,女8例;年龄为46~81岁,平均为65.9岁;左侧9例,右侧12例;跌倒伤11例,高处坠落伤6例,车祸伤4例;受伤致手术时间为3~8 d,平均为5.3 d;合并糖尿病4例,高血压病7例,冠状动脉粥样硬化4例,肺炎6例,并发两种以上疾病的6例。

2 方法

2.1 术前准备

所有患者术前均行骨盆正位X线片及髋关节CT平扫十三维重建检查,观察骨折粉碎及移位情况。入院后均行患侧下肢皮肤牵引制动,有合并内科疾病的患者均请相关科室会诊,进行积极干预和调整,协助围手术期治疗,排除手术禁忌证后尽早进行手术治疗。

2.2 手术方法

采用硬腰联合麻醉或全身麻醉,患者取健侧卧位,腋下垫软垫,骶尾部及会阴部用挡板固定,健侧屈髋屈膝,并于健侧髋部垫软垫,以利骨折端复位,患侧下肢自然伸直。在患侧下肢维持牵引外展位下消毒铺巾,C臂机透视定位粗隆间骨折端并作标记,逐层切开皮肤、皮下组织、阔筋膜,显露粗隆间骨折断端,骨膜剥离子撬拨骨折块,助手牵拉患者下肢复位骨折端(牵拉时应使患侧下肢尽量贴近手术床板,保持髋关节内收位),并用点状复位钳临时固定,透视证实骨折复位良好后,C型钢丝导向器导入直径1.5 mm的钢丝,拧紧固定。向近端延长切口,显露大粗隆,于其尖端稍内侧插入导针,C臂机透视适当调整导针位置,使其于股骨髓腔中央,预先在术前X线片上测量股骨髓腔最窄处直径,并测量粗隆顶点至骨折远端的长度。选取直径稍小于测量值1~2 mm,长度大于测量值10 cm左右

的髓内钉,扩髓后顺导针插入髓腔,透视见髓内钉位置良好,骨折端对位对线良好。连接抗螺旋刀片瞄准杆,钻入导针,并通过C臂机拍摄患侧髋关节正侧位片调整导针方向及深度,使其位于正位片股骨颈的中下部,侧位片股骨头的中央,测量导针长度,扩孔后打入长度合适的防旋螺旋刀片,尽量保持顶尖距<25 mm。透视确认螺旋刀片在位良好后将其拧紧锁定。连接远端静态孔瞄准杆,经皮打入长度合适的静态锁定螺钉。如骨折块粉碎,导致骨缺损的采用同种异体人工骨植骨。于螺旋刀片稍下方用C型钢丝导向器导入1条直径3 mm钛缆,使其尽量靠近小粗隆,拉紧锁定钛缆;于骨折线远端稍上方处再次用C型钢丝导向器导入1条直径3 mm钛缆,拉紧锁定钛缆,透视见骨折端位置良好,钛缆及钢丝在位良好,剪除多余的钛缆及钢丝结(捆扎固定的钛缆的数量根据骨折线的长短,确保骨折块稳定),拧入股骨近端防旋髓内钉抗滑动尾帽,充分止血后,生理盐水冲洗切口并用可吸收线逐层缝合切口,并加压包扎。

2.3 术后处理

术后常规应用抗生素预防感染,醋酸钙、密盖息鼻喷剂治疗骨质疏松,术后第2天起采用低分子量肝素和下肢静脉泵预防下肢深静脉血栓,指导患者进行恢复性功能锻炼。术后1周可扶助行器患肢免负重,利用健侧站于床边,并作患侧下肢高抬腿锻炼,术后2周起患侧逐渐部分负重,术后3个月起,根据骨折愈合情况逐渐加大负重量,达到免扶拐行走,以减轻长期卧床导致的坠积性肺炎、褥疮、废用性骨质疏松等并发症^[6-7]。

2.4 疗效评价

术后第2天及术后1个月、3个月、6个月、1年定期复查X线片观察骨折愈合及内固定在位情况,术后6个月时采用Harris评分标准,针对髋关节的疼痛、功能、畸形和活动4个方面对髋关节功能进行评定,满分100分:优为90~100分,良为80~89分,可为70~79分,低于70分为差^[8-9]。

3 结果

本组患者中有合并内科疾病的患者,经请相关内科协助诊治,积极干预和调整后,均在伤后3~8 d(平均为5.3 d)内完成手术,所有21例患者的手术操作过程均顺利,手术时间为(66.47±5.17)min,术中出血量为(283±41)mL,术后切口均一期愈合,未发生肺栓塞、下肢静脉血栓、心脑血管意外、髋内翻、骨不连、髓内钉断裂、螺旋刀片移位等并发症。所有患者均获得8~24个月随访,平均随访时间为17.4个月,术后骨折愈合良好,平均愈合时间为3.4个月(3~5个月)。髋关节功能恢复良好,末次随访时髋关节功能:优15例,良4例,可2例,优良率为90.5%。典型病例影像资料见图1。



(a) 术前X线检查示左侧股骨粗隆间骨折(A3.3型);(b) 术前左股骨近端CT平扫+三维重建检查示左侧股骨粗隆间骨折(A3.3型),骨折端粉碎,移位明显;(c) 术前左股骨近端CT平扫+三维重建检查示左侧股骨粗隆间骨折(A3.3型),骨折端粉碎,移位明显;(d) 术前左股骨近端CT平扫+三维重建检查示左侧股骨粗隆间骨折(A3.3型),骨折端粉碎,移位明显;(e) 术后第3天复查X线示左股骨近端骨折复位良好,髓内钉及钛缆在位良好;(f) 术后1个月复查X线示左股骨骨折端可,骨痂生长,髓内钉及钛缆在位良好;(g) 术后3个月复查X线示左股骨骨折端愈合良好,内固定物在位良好;(h) 术后6个月复查X线示左股骨骨折端愈合良好,内固定物在位良好

图1 患者,男,46岁,因高处坠落伤致左股骨粗隆间骨折(AO分型A3.3型),术后第5天

采用小切口切开复位股骨近端防旋髓内钉结合钛缆辅助捆扎固定治疗

4 讨论

随着人口老龄化和高能量损伤的增多,股骨粗隆间骨折的发生率越来越高。据统计,其发生率约占全身骨折的3.57%^[10],且老年患者常有骨质疏松症、骨折愈合不良等问题,如采取保守治疗,其长期卧床并发症多,死亡率高^[11]。因此,对于股骨粗隆间骨折患者,多数研究者主张在排除和控制手术禁忌证后,尽早行手术治疗,并早期康复锻炼,可促进骨折恢复,大降低死亡率,提高患者的生活质量^[12]。

临幊上股骨粗隆间骨折分型有很多,例如Evans-Jensen分型、AO分型、Ramadier分型、Decoulx-Lavarde分型和Tronzo分型等。其中,AO分型可形象描述骨折形态、指导内固定选择,并可判断预后,便于统计分析,在临幊上应用更为广泛^[13-14],其分型的主要依据是股骨大小粗隆内外侧壁的完整性,如内外侧壁均破损则该类型的复杂股骨粗隆间骨折极不稳定,治疗难度也较大^[15],其中A3.3型骨折为逆粗隆间的股骨近端粉碎性骨折,内外侧壁骨质结构均断损,导致股骨颈支撑、抗旋转、抗内倾等重要力学作用丧失,因此复位及固定的难度更大。

目前,常见的粗隆间骨折治疗方法包括髓内固定(Gamma钉,股骨近端防旋髓内钉)、钢板固定(DHS、DCS)和CPH。DHS和DCS对骨骼状况的要求很高,两者都是偏心固定,扭矩大,螺钉固定需要很大的

强度,如伴有股骨内侧皮质缺损,常导致内固定失效、骨折不愈合等并发症,且手术时间长,出血量大,意味着这两种固定方式不适合老年患者。且许多老年患者多伴有骨质疏松症,因此固定效果往往不尽如人意^[16-17]。多数研究者推荐股骨近端防旋髓内钉作为治疗不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折的首选^[18-19]。股骨近端防旋髓内钉为髓内固定,可通过微创的手术方式达到良好的固定效果,软组织剥离少,充分保留骨折端的骨膜和血供,为骨折愈合创造条件,防旋螺旋刀片加强了与股骨头的把持力,避免螺旋刀片切割股骨头^[20],显著增强了抗旋转、抗压缩和抗拉力的能力,保持骨折断端的稳定性,增加了承载端力的均匀性。因此,它特别适用于骨骼状况不佳的老年患者^[21-22]。

对于A3.3型的复杂股骨粗隆间骨折患者,股骨粗隆的内外侧壁稳定性支撑结构均破坏,术中不易复位,如单纯采用股骨近端防旋髓内钉治疗,其固定常不牢固,术后常出现骨折块移位、内固定松动甚至断裂等后遗症,有报道显示这种方法的失败率可达7.1%~12.5%^[23-24],常需要再次进行手术,手术难度大大增加,也加重了患者的创伤和经济负担。另外,A3.3型的复杂股骨粗隆间骨折患者,其股骨近端的骨折块往往较粉碎,且移位明显,骨折块间常有肌肉软组织嵌入^[25],平卧位单纯闭合牵引常难以复位骨折端,且下肢如果被牵引床固定,会使术中复位时需要变换下肢

体位的操作变得困难,故本研究采用侧卧位的手术体位,便于术中操作,也可大大减少术前摆体位的时间。另外为了使侧卧位达到更好的治疗效果,笔者总结了以下注意事项:1)术前摆位时,于健侧髋部垫软垫,高约10 cm,以利骨折端复位;2)患侧下肢自然伸直置于健侧下肢前方;3)助手在牵拉患侧下肢复位骨折端过程中,应使患侧下肢尽量贴近手术床板,保持髋关节内收位。

本研究先采用小切口切开撬拨复位,并且钢丝及钛缆捆扎固定骨折块,再从股骨大粗隆顶端置骨股骨近端防旋髓内钉,可使复杂的骨折变为简单的骨折固定,使手术操作变得简单、大大缩短手术时间、减少术中出血量、降低术中及术后并发症的发生率。本组病例所有患者手术操作过程均顺利,术中及术后未发生肺栓塞、下肢静脉血栓、心脑血管意外、髋内翻、骨不连、内固定物移位或断裂等并发症。其中钛缆的固定发挥了具大的作用:1)钛缆相对单纯的股骨近端防旋髓内钉髓内固定可谓是髓外固定,内外结合可使不稳定的骨折端稳定地维持复位,为骨折愈合创造稳定的力学环境,并可以避免术后康复锻炼时骨折块移位,减少术后并发症的发生;2)可使移位的骨折块尽可能复位固定,重建断裂的外侧壁,以利骨折愈合;3)术中采用小切口复位骨折块,钛缆及钢丝使钢丝导引器导入的软组织剥离较少,无需剥离骨膜,因此骨折端的血供破坏较少,且钛缆为环形固定,有利于骨块间的加压固定,促进骨痂的生长。

股骨粗隆间骨折患者多为中老年人,多伴有骨质疏松症,围手术期多需卧床,导致骨量进一步丢失,围手术期应给予抗骨质疏松症药物。多项随机对照研究表明对于髋部周围骨折的患者,围手术期应结合抗骨质疏松症治疗,可以增加患者的骨密度和骨质量,促进骨折愈合,避免螺钉切割和内固定松动失效,可以大大优化患者状态,提高手术安全性,减少术后并发症^[26-27]。笔者在围手术期均给予醋酸钙、密盖息鼻喷抗骨质疏松症治疗,术后患者均愈合良好,未出现内固定物松动失效等并发症。

综上所述,对于A3.3型复杂股骨粗隆间骨折患者,在排除手术禁忌证后,应积极做好术前准备,尽早手术,采用小切口切开复位股骨近端防旋髓内钉辅助钛缆捆扎治疗,该方法固定牢固,疗效确切,可使复杂的骨折治疗变得操作简单,减少手术创伤,并可使患者尽早进行康复锻炼,减少并发症,提高患者生活质量。

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