

应用肱骨近端内锁定系统治疗高龄肱骨近端骨折

王 宇 刘欣伟 季欣然 朱德刚 禹宝庆[△]

(第二军医大学附属长海医院骨科 上海 200433)

摘要 目的:探讨应用肱骨近端内锁定系统(PHILOS)治疗高龄肱骨近端骨折的方法及疗效。**方法:**2007年10月至2010年02月间,我院使用PHILOS内固定钢板治疗高龄肱骨近端骨折45例,男19例,女26例,年龄54~75岁,平均66岁。根据Neer分型,一部分骨折4例,二部分骨折6例,三部分骨折17例,四部分骨折18例。手术采用三角肌钝性劈开入路,保护附着于大骨折块和大、小结节上的软组织,骨折复位后均行PHILOS固定。患肩功能按Neer肩关节评分系统进行评价。**结果:**本组随访时间10~24个月,平均16个月。骨折均愈合,平均愈合时间3个月。患侧肩关节评分优28例,良12例,可3例,差2例,优良率为88.9%。**结论:**PHILOS钢板可牢固固定高龄患者骨折,使骨折愈合与功能恢复相同步,适于粉碎性骨折和肱骨近端骨质疏松骨折的治疗。

关键词:肱骨近端骨折;骨折内固定术;锁定钢板;老年人

中图分类号:R681.7 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2011)04-732-03

Proximal Humeral Internal Locking System for Humeral Proximal Fractures of Elderly Patients

WANG Yu, LIU Xin-wei, JI Xin-ran, ZHU De-gang, YU Bao-qing[△]

(Department of Orthopaedics, the Affiliated Changhai Hospital of the Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical effect of open reduction and internal fixation with proximal humeral internal locking system (PHILOS) for the treatment of proximal humeral fractures of elderly patients. **Methods:** Forty-five cases of proximal humeral fractures of elderly treated with PHILOS from Oct. 2007 to Feb. 2010 were studied retrospectively, in which nineteen males and twenty-six females with age of 54 to 75 years old (mean 66 years). According to Neer classification, four cases with one-part fractures, six cases with two-part fractures, seventeen cases with three-part fractures and eighteen cases with four-part fractures. Reduction and fixation was done via modified approach, without peeling the soft tissues of the greater and lesser tuberosity. All the cases accepted the treatment of PHILOS plate internal fixation. Assessment was done using the Neer scoring system. **Results:** The follow up period was 10 to 24 months (mean 16 months) and it showed that all fractures were healed with average union period of 3 months. According to the Neer scoring system, there were 28 excellent cases, 12 good cases, 3 fair cases and 2 bad cases. The excellent and good rate was 88.9%. **Conclusion:** PHILOS system can firmly fixate the fractures. It simultaneously carries out fracture healing and function exercise and enhances the treatment effect. PHILOS plate is especially suitable for osteoporosis and comminuted proximal humeral fractures of elderly patients.

Key words: Shoulder fractures; Fracture fixation, internal; Locking proximal humerus plate; Elderly

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R681.7 **Document code:** A

Article ID:1673-6273(2011)04-732-03

肱骨近端骨折包括肱骨外科颈以远1~2cm及其以上部位的骨折,约占全身骨折的4~5%^[1],老年患者由于常伴有骨质疏松,肱骨近端一旦发生骨折,极易粉碎、压缩,造成复杂骨折,治疗较棘手。目前,对于老年患者肱骨近端骨折不同手术方式及内固定材料的选择、应用有较多报道。我院2007年10月至2010年2月间收治老年肱骨近端骨折患者,采用AO肱骨近端内锁定系统(proximal humerus internal locking system, PHILOS),手术及随访结果满意,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料

作者简介:王宇(1983-),男,硕士,医师,研究方向:创伤骨科,

电话:13585789658,E-mail:wangyu1983@sohu.com

△通讯作者:禹宝庆,主任医师,E-mail:doctorybq@yahoo.com.cn

(收稿日期:2010-11-15 接受日期:2010-12-12)

本组45例,男19例,女26例,年龄54~75岁,平均66岁。根据Neer分型^[2],一部分骨折4例,二部分骨折6例,三部分骨折17例,四部分骨折18例。致伤原因:摔伤28例,车祸伤15例,坠落伤2例。均为骨科急诊新入闭合伤,经DR片及CT见明显骨质疏松20例,骨压缩、缺损明显12例,骨折伴脱位4例,臂丛神经损伤4例,合并尺骨鹰嘴骨折3例,受伤至手术时间3~7(5.5±3.6)天。

1.2 手术方法

全麻或臂丛麻醉,患者取“沙滩位”,合并尺骨鹰嘴骨折者均一次性铺单。取肩关节前外侧切口长约5cm,钝性劈开三角肌,切开三角肌下囊,暴露肱骨大结节及骨折端,肩外展牵引,确定大结节正确位置,在直视下通过撬拨、牵拉和手法推压使骨折复位,对不稳定的大、小结节骨折块进行克氏针临时固定,注意肘关节屈曲外旋,保证30~40°后倾角,使移位的肱骨头固定于正常的解剖位置上。用C臂X线机透视骨折复位满意

后,选择适当长度的 PHILoS 钢板,经三角肌插入并置于肱骨大小结节间沟后侧,钢板不超过大结节,距肱骨大结节近端头侧 5 mm、结节间沟后缘远端 10 mm 处,按导向器方向向肱骨头内打入合适锁定螺钉,注意螺钉长度不能穿过肱骨头关节面,于钢板远端打入并拧紧肱骨干处的内固定螺钉,再次透视检查螺钉长度合适。伴明显骨缺损予以人工骨植骨,检查肩关节活动度及骨折固定的稳定情况,修复损伤的肩袖,冲洗后所有患者放置负压引流管,逐层缝合切口。

1.3 术后处理

患肢屈肘肩肘带外固定置于胸前,常规换药,静脉滴注抗生素预防感染,1~3 天内适时拔出引流管,术后 2~3 天嘱患者进行腕肘关节锻炼预防肿胀,如无明显不适可于术后 3 天行肩关节被动功能锻炼,如被动摆动锻炼,术后 1 周行肩关节主

动屈伸、小范围外展锻炼,3 周后功能锻炼加强,忌暴力活动,重度骨质疏松者给予抗骨质疏松药物治疗^[3]。术后每月复查肩关节 X 光片。

2 结果

所有患者均获随访,本组随访时间 10~24 个月,平均 16 个月。骨折均愈合,平均愈合时间 3 个月。根据 Neer 评分系统,优 28 例,良 12 例,可 3 例,差 2 例,优良率为 88.9%。未发现锁定螺钉松动及骨折端移位,无肱骨头坏死。2 例肩关节功能较差的中,1 例为车祸后伴随精神症状的患者,第 2 例为合并尺骨鹰嘴骨折无法耐受疼痛,均未行有效功能锻炼。另有 2 例合并糖尿病患者术后切口感染,经换药、抗生素治疗后治愈。典型病例见图 1、图 2。

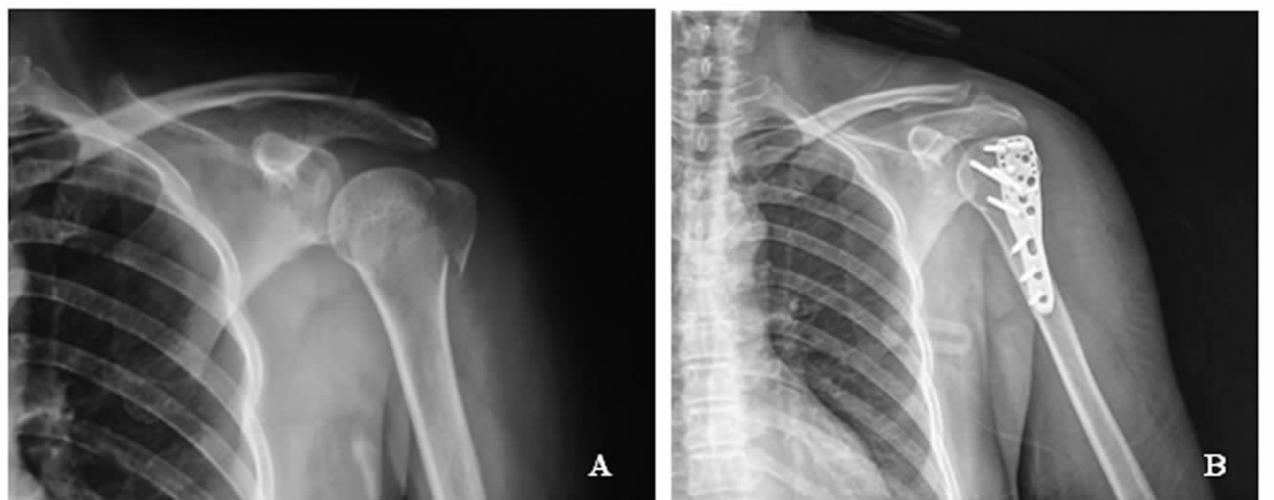


图 1 女,54岁,右肱骨近端二部分骨折,术前(A),术后1日(B)

Fig. 1 A Female, 54 years. Preoperative anteroposterior radiographs revealing a Neer type two-part fracture

Fig. 1 B The 1-day postoperative anteroposterior radiograph

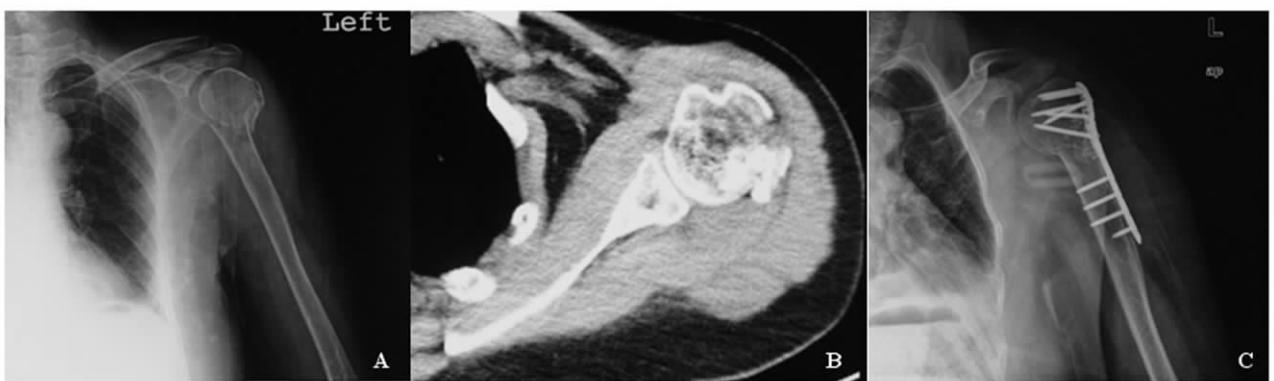


图 2 女,70岁,肱骨近端三部分骨折。术前片(A、B),术后1日复查片(C),术中植入人工骨

Fig. 2 A, B female, 70 years. Preoperative anteroposterior radiographs revealing a Neer type three-part fracture

Fig. 2 C The 1-day postoperative anteroposterior radiographs revealing that bone graft was used during the operation

3 讨论

肱骨近端骨折的发生存在双重分布。年轻人多发生于坠落及高能量损伤等情况下,而 50 岁以上的老年人随着年龄的增

高其发病率升高。四分之三的肱骨近端骨折发生在 60 岁以上的人,女性的发病率是男性的 3 倍^[4]。随着人口老龄化以及预期寿命的延长,这些损伤的发生率正在上升。老年患者肱骨近端骨折发生率与老年患者骨质疏松有明显关系,治疗目的是尽可

能恢复肩关节的功能以避免进一步加重的骨质疏松,防止骨不连。目前对老年患者肱骨近端骨折的治疗仍然存在争议^[5],老年患者往往骨质疏松、合并多种内科疾病,以往因为担心老年患者体质差,无法耐受麻醉及手术,常以石膏外固定长期制动患肩,但保守治疗外固定坚固、固定时间相对长、进行功能锻炼晚等原因往往使骨质疏松的程度加重,骨折愈合延迟,肌肉萎缩加重,更易导致患肩关节僵硬,甚至使患者生活难以自理,合并基础疾病者也常不能耐受功能锻炼所引起的疼痛而无法进行充分的功能锻炼^[6,7]。随着医疗技术的发展及人们对生活质量的要求越来越高,除肱骨头劈裂骨折、粉碎严重的骨折等致肱骨头坏死率较高的骨折外^[8,9],手术切开复位内固定作为一种治疗方式正越来越多地应用于肱骨近端骨折的老年患者。

虽然 Neer 分型中一部分骨折及简单二部分骨折患者可以通过保守治疗获得较为满意的功能^[10],但老年骨质疏松患者骨质生长缓慢,为避免继发骨质疏松更需要骨折的早日康复,且保守治疗及简单的拉力螺钉常不能维持牢固的内固定,故笔者也建议对骨质疏松严重的部分一、二部分骨折患者也采取 PHILOS 钢板内固定。在本组病例中,4 例大结撕脱骨折移位较少的患者因骨质疏松较为严重,撕脱骨折块较大,拉力螺钉不能提供足够内固定稳定性,因此我们也采取了 PHILOS 钢板内固定,早期进行功能锻炼,取得了较好疗效,术后内固定稳定,骨折愈合好,肩关节功能较快恢复。Koukakis 等证实^[11],PHILOS 钢板对不同年龄的肱骨近端骨折都有较好固定作用,特别对于老年患者,术后肩关节功能恢复的效果都十分满意。

目前对于 Neer 分型中移位大的二部分骨折及三、四部分骨折者采用手术治疗已得到大家的公认,但是在具体的手术方式上却无法达成一致。4 部骨折占肱骨近端骨折的 5%^[12],治疗较棘手。肩关节置换虽避免了肱骨头坏死和再次手术的二次创伤,但其关节功能的恢复并无明显优势^[13,14]。并且有过敏反应、脂肪栓塞、假体周围骨折的风险。传统钢板虽也具有加压、锁定作用,但因无法坚强固定或破坏了骨折端血运而致使内固定松动、骨延迟愈合。而 PHILOS 钢板系统主要通过带锁螺钉与钢板的稳定,来对骨折块整体进行加压,无需对钢板进行精确地塑形;肱骨头端 9 枚成角锁定螺钉因向不同方向交叉,形成较好的锚合力和抗拔出力^[15],避免了因螺钉松动或拔出造成的骨折再次移位,内固定效果相当可靠,强度足以允许进行早期功能锻炼,这是传统普通钢板无法比拟的。Bjorkenheim 等^[16]描述了 72 例 LPHP 治疗的单纯肱骨近端骨折患者,经过 1 年的随访,老年骨折患者的功能评分较差,3 例发生骨坏死,2 例发生骨不连,19 例(26%)骨折发生内翻位愈合。同样 Fankhauser^[17]等也注意到他们 29 例锁定钢板治疗的老年患者 constant 评分较差也和老年骨折有关。Kettler 等^[18]报告了 176 例 PHILOS 治疗的患者,1% 发生继发的钢板从肱骨头或骨干移位,14% 发生畸形愈合。可以见到,PHILOS 钢板治疗肱骨近端骨折并发症较传统钢板明显减少。笔者认为,注意严格的骨折对线和内植物放置有助于预防这些并发症。从本组病例来看,适当应用人工骨可有效保持骨质的完整性,从而维持了骨折力线的稳定,再通过肩袖的充分修补避免了切口的粘连,这大大提高了术后功能锻炼的效果,经随访,本组所有病例除 2 例本身患有糖尿病等基础疾病外未发生感染、骨坏死、骨不连、内固定松动等并发症,

疗效满意。

综上所述,肱骨近端骨折多发生于中老年人,由于伴有骨质疏松及可能合并多种内科合并症,往往骨折情况复杂且功能恢复不良,通过手术治疗应用 PHILOS 钢板对肩袖的修复、骨折端的坚强内固定和对血运的保护,可使术后早期进行及时有效的康复锻炼^[19],从而使肩关节的功能得到尽可能的恢复。

参 考 文 献(References)

- [1] Mckoy BE, Bensen CV, Hartsock LA. Fractures about the shoulder: conservative management [J]. Orthop Clin North Am, 2000,3 1(2): 205-216
- [2] Neer CS 2nd. Displaced proximal humeral fractures. Part I Classification and evaluation.[J] Bone Joint Surg(Am),1970,52(6): J077-1089
- [3] Greenspan SL, Resnick NM, Parker RA. Combination therapy with hormone replacement and alendronate for prevention of bone loss in elderly women[J]. J Am Med Assoc, 2003 289:2525
- [4] 陆雄伟,金晨,胡小鹏.采用 PHILOS 钢板治疗肱骨近端复杂骨折[J],创伤外科杂志,2009,11(6):497-450
Lu Xiong-wei, Jin Chen, Hu Xiao-peng. PHILOS plate system for the treatment of complicated fractures of the proximal humerus[J]. Trauma Surg, 2009,11(6):497-450
- [5] 沈权,张怀保,林垂聪等.锁定接骨钢板治疗肱骨近端严重粉碎骨折 [J].中国骨与关节损伤杂志,2005,20(12):832-833
Shen Quan, Zhang Huai-bao, Lin Cong, et al. Locking plate for the management of complex proximal humerus fracture [J]. Chinese Journal of Bone and Joint Injury, 2005,20(12):832-833
- [6] 张亚非,庞贵根,张涛.肱骨近端骨折手术与非手术治疗方法疗效分析[J].中华创伤骨科杂志,2005,7(11):1044-1047
Zhang Ya-fei, Pang Long-gen, Zhang Tao. Comparison of the curative effect between surgical and non-surgical treatment for proximal humeral fractures[J]. 2005,7(11):1044-1047
- [7] Dickson KF, Montgomery S, Field J. High energy plafond fractures treated by a spanning external fixator initially and followed by a second stage open reduction internal fixation of the articular surface-preliminary report[J]. Injury, 2010, 32(Suppl4): 92-98
- [8] Hertel R, Hempfing A, Stiehler M, et al. Predictors of humeral head ischemia after intracapsular fracture of the proximal humerus. [J] Shoulder Elbow Surg, 2004, 13: 427
- [9] Hoellen IP, Bauer G, Holbein O. Prosthetic humeral head replacement in dislocated humerus multi-fragment fracture in the elderly an alternative to minimal osteosynthesis [J]. Zentralbl Chir, 1997,122 (11): 994-998
- [10] Ruchholtz S, Nast-Kolb D. Humeral head fracture[J].Unfall-chirurg, 2003,106(6):498-512
- [11] Koukakis A, Apostolou CD, Taneja T, et al. Fixation of proximal humerus fractures using the PHILOS plate: early experience [J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 2006, 442: 115-120
- [12] Hbandari M, Matthys G, McKee MD. Four part fracture of the proximal humerus[J]. J Orthop Trauma, 2004,18(2):126-127
- [13] Vallier HA. Treatment of proximal humerus fractures [J]. J Orthop Trauma, 2007,21(7):469-476
- [14] Heers G, Torchia M. Shoulder hemi-arthroplasty in proximal humeral fractures. Orthopade, 2001,30(6):386

(下转第 767 页)

- the distal radius[J]. Chin J Hand Surg, 2004, 20:24-26
- [10] 贡小英,荣国威,安贵生,等.经掌侧入路治疗桡骨远端不稳定骨折疗效分析[J].中华骨科杂志,2005,25:50-53
Gong Xiao-ying, Rong Guo-wei, An Gui-sheng, et al. The clinical study for the treatment of unstable distal radius fractures via volar approach[J]. Chin J Orthop, 2005, 25:50-53
- [11] Stevenson I, Carnegie CA, Christie EM, et al. Displaced distal radial fractures treated using volar locking plates: maintenance of normal anatomy[J]. J Trauma, 2009,67(3):612-616
- [12] 于绍斌,王亚斌,董启榕.对X线检查预测保守治疗后桡骨远端骨折稳定性的评价[J].苏州大学学报,2008,28:317-319
Yu Shao-bin, Wang Ya-bin, Dong Qi-rong. Evaluation of stability of distal radius fracture after conservative treatment using X-ray [J]. Su-Zhou University Journal, 2008,28:317-319
- [13] 李绍良,贡小英.对保守治疗桡骨远端骨折稳定性的评价[J].中华医学杂志,2006,86:759-762
Li Shao-liang, Gong Xiao-ying. Evaluation of stability of distal radius fracture after conservative treatment [J]. Natl Med J China, 2006,86: 759-762
- [14] 王满宜,杨庆铭,曾炳芳,等.骨折治疗的AO原则[M].华夏出版社,第1版,2003
Wang Man-yi, Yang Qing-ming, Zeng Bing-fang, et al. AO Principles of Fracture Management[M]. Huaxia Publishing House, 2003
- [15] 张秋林,王秋根,张少成,等.桡骨远端骨折的微创手术治疗[J].中华手外科杂志,2006,22:11-12
Zhang Qiu-lin, Wang Qiu-gen, Zhang Shao-cheng, et al. Minimally invasive surgical treatment of distal radius fractures [J]. Chin J Hand Surg, 2006,22:11-12
- [16] 贡小英,荣国威,安贵生,等.桡骨远端不稳定骨折掌侧或背侧内固定的选择[J].中华外科杂志,2003,41:436-440
Gong Xiao-ying, Rong Guo-wei, An Gui-sheng, et al. Selection of dorsal or volar internal fixation for unstable distal radial fractures[J]. Chin J Surg, 2003, 41:436-440
- [17] 张殿英,姜保国,傅中国,等.斜T形锁定加压接骨板治疗桡骨远端骨折的临床研究[J].中华手外科杂志,2004,20:24-26
Zhang Dian-ying, Jiang Bao-guo, Fu Zhong-guo, et al. Open reduction and locking compression plate fixation of intra-articular fracture of the distal radius[J]. Chin J Hand Surg, 2004,20:24-26
- [18] 贡小英,荣国威,安贵生,等.T型钢板在桡骨远端不稳定骨折治疗中的应用[J].中华外科杂志,2002,40:120-123
Gong Xiao-ying, Rong Guo-wei, An Gui-sheng, et al. Unstable fractures of the distal end of the radial: open reduction and internal fixation with T-type plate[J]. Chin J Surg, 2002,40:120-123

(上接第734页)

- [15] Liew AS, Johnson JA, Patterson SD, et al. Effect of screw placement on fixation in the humeral head [J]. J Shoulder Elbow Surg, 2000,9: 423
- [16] Bjorkenheim JM, Pajarin J, Savolainen V. Internal fixation of proximal humeral fractures with a locking compression plate: a retrospective evaluation of 72 patients followed for a minimum of 1 year [J]. Acta Orthop Scand, 2004, 75:741-745
- [17] Fankhauser F, Boldin C, Schipplinger G, et al. A new locking plate for unstable fractures of the proximal humerus[J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 2005,430: 176-181
- [18] Kettler M, Biberthaler P, Braustein V, et al. Treatment of proximal humeral fractures with the PHILOS angular stable plate: Presentation of 225 cases of dislocated fractures [J]. Unfallchirurg, 2006,109: 1032-1040
- [19] 文良元,薛庆云,黄公怡等.老年肱骨近端骨折的内固定治疗[J].中华骨科杂志,2004,24:641
Wen Liang-yuan, Xue Qing-yun, Huang Gong-yi, et al. Internal fixation for proximal humeral fracture of aged patients[J]. Chin J Orthop. 2004,24:641