

# 动力髋螺钉结合转子稳定钢板治疗不稳定性股骨转子间骨折

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**摘要 目的:**探讨应用动力髋螺钉结合转子稳定钢板治疗不稳定性股骨转子间骨折的疗效。**方法:**我院自2007年1月-2009年12月采用动力髋螺钉结合转子稳定钢板治疗不稳定性股骨转子间骨折共22例,统计骨折类型、手术时间、术中出血量、术后并发症、住院天数、骨折愈合及功能恢复情况,评价治疗效果。**结果:**平均随访16个月,所有病人骨折全部愈合,术后半年根据Harris髋关节功能评定,优良率90.9%。**结论:**正确的手术操作和恰当的术后康复锻炼,应用DHS结合TSP,治疗A2.2、A2.3型不稳定性骨折及外侧壁薄弱的经大转子骨折的转子间骨折,可以取得良好的治疗效果。

**关键词:** 转子间骨折 动力髋螺钉(DHS) 转子稳定钢板(TSP) 骨折固定术 内股骨

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## Dynamic hip screw combined with trochanteric stabilizing plate for unstable femoral intertrochanteric fracture

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To evaluate clinical effects of dynamic hip screw combine trochanteric stabilizing plate in treatment of unstable intertrochanteric fracture of femur. **Methods:** We reviewed 22 patients who had been treated for intertrochanteric fractures with DHS combine TSP between January 2007 and December 2009 in our hospital. The effect was evaluated from: fracture type, operating time, blood loss, complications, length of stay, fracture healing and function recovery. **Results:** The mean follow-up time was 16 months, all patients were healed successfully. Six months after operation, the recovery of hip function were satisfactory according to Harris hip function score, the excellent and good result rate was 90.9%. **Conclusions:** Correct operation and proper rehabilitation, DHS combine TSP is an effective device for the treatment of A2.2 and A2.3 type fractures and fractures that the lateral wall is weak.

**Key words:** Intertrochanteric fracture; Dynamic hip screw (DHS); Trochanteric stabilizing plate (TSP); Fracture fixation, internal; Femoral

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动力髋螺钉(dynamic hip screw DHS)是治疗稳定性转子间骨折的最好选择,自应用以来得到了广大学者的一致认可<sup>[1,2]</sup>,可以应用于A1和A2.1型稳定性转子间骨折,但是对于A1型中的经大转子、外侧壁薄弱的转子间骨折及A2.2及A2.3型不稳定性骨折,因大转子外侧壁不能提供有力支持,应用动力髋螺钉治疗时常出现内固定失效<sup>[3,4]</sup>。针对此问题AO公司推出了转子稳定钢板(trochanteric stabilizing plate,TSP),我院自2007年1月-2009年12月采用动力髋螺钉结合转子稳定钢板治疗不稳定性股骨转子间骨折共22例,临床效果满意,现报告如下。

### 1 资料和方法

#### 1.1 一般资料

本组共22例,其中男13例,女9例,平均年龄64岁,车祸2例,其余均为行走时不慎摔倒等低能量损伤,按AO/OTA分

型A1.2型1例,A1.3型2例,A2.1型4例,A2.2型9例,A2.3型6例,其中合并高血压病5例,糖尿病3例,冠心病2例;所有病例均为闭合性损伤。

#### 1.2 术前准备

病人入院后积极行心电图、胸片、肝肾功能及凝血功能等常规检查,拍摄骨盆平片和患髋正侧位X线片,患肢抬高患肢并行皮牵引,适当对症支持治疗,如果合并有糖尿病、高血压及慢性支气管炎等相关内科疾病,要积极治疗控制至病情平稳,对于病情较重者,须请相关科室会诊处理;所有卧床病人均加强护理,翻身扣背防治卧床并发症,向病人家属讲明病情及治疗潜在风险,取得病人及家属配合,术前请麻醉科评估手术及麻醉风险。术前2小时静脉应用抗生素。

#### 1.3 手术方法

采用全身麻醉或者连续硬膜外麻醉,麻醉成功后仰卧于骨科手术床上,患侧臀部垫高,患肢轻度外展位置于牵引架上,调节牵引闭合复位骨折,G型臂透视正侧位确认骨折复位满意后,髋外侧切口,显露大转子及股骨外侧皮质。于转子下方3cm、平小粗隆处为进针点,经135°导向器向股骨头颈内钻入导针,透视下确认导针正位位于股骨头颈正中稍偏下方,导针尖位于股骨头软骨面下0.5-1cm,测量导针在股骨头颈内的长

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度,减去5mm即为拉力螺钉长度,用DHS专用三联扩孔器扩孔后,拧入选好的拉力螺钉,装入DHS侧方钢板,先用两枚螺钉固定钢板于股骨干上,稳定钢板上端按照大转子外侧形态适当塑形后,用螺钉经DHS钢板孔固定在股骨干上。拧入拉力螺钉尾端的加压尾钉,对骨折端进行静力性加压,根据大转子骨折情况经稳定钢板上端的螺钉孔拧入合适螺钉固定大转子骨折块,透视确认骨折复位及内固定位置满意后,冲洗创面并彻底止血后逐层缝合伤口。后内侧较大骨块可经钢板外用拉力螺钉固定,必要时在后内侧植骨。

#### 1.4 术后处理

术后静脉应用抗生素治疗5天,第二天开始应用抗凝药物,并用CPM被动活动患肢,应用足底静脉泵促进血液回流,并嘱病人主动活动踝、膝关节,加强翻身拍背,防治坠积性肺炎

等卧床并发症。一周后逐步开始加大下肢伸屈活动、直腿抬高等锻炼幅度,4周后下床患肢不负重活动,术后8周开始轻负重下床活动并逐渐加大负重量,骨折完全愈合后开始完全负重活动。

## 2 结果

所有病人得到了12-24周的随访,平均随访15个月,术后合并肺部感染3例,下肢静脉血栓2例,泌尿系感染1例,胃肠功能紊乱1例;所有病人骨折全部愈合,2例轻度髋内翻,髋关节功能基本正常。伤口全部一期愈合,无伤口感染病例。本组平均手术时间115.4min,平均出血量417.7ml,平均住院14.6d,术后半年按照Harris髋关节功能评分,优13例,良7例,可2例,差0例,优良率90.9%。



图 1



图 2



图 3



图 4



图 5



图 6



图 7



图 8

图1-8:68岁女性病人,摔伤。图1和图2为术前正侧位(31-A2.2),骨折经大转子、外侧壁薄弱,图3及图4为术后正侧位照,应用DHS联合TSP固定,图5和图6为术后4个月骨折愈合良好,图7和图8为术后4个月病人下蹲功能基本正常。

Fig1-8 68-year-old female patient being broken; Fig1 and 2 AP and lateral view before operation, fracture involved trochanter and the lateral wall is weak; Fig.3 and 4: AP and lateral view after operation. Fixing with DHS combined TSP; Fig.5 and 6: AP and lateral view four months after operation, fracture is well healed; Fig.7 and 8: The patient can squat normally four months after operation.

## 3 讨论

对于稳定性转子间骨折应用DHS治疗可以取得良好治疗

效果,尤其是用于A1型骨折,其疗效优于髓内固定<sup>[3,6]</sup>,但是对于大转子有粉碎的骨折、或者拉力螺钉进针点处有骨折,其应用往往受到限制<sup>[7]</sup>,因动力髋螺钉的动力加压作用要依靠外侧壁为支点来进行骨折端的加压,此时外侧壁有骨折不稳定,不能为DHS发挥有效地加压作用提供有效支点,此时如果应用DHS固定,骨折端塌陷、移位、髋螺钉过度滑动将难免发生;A1型应该为稳定性骨折,但是其中的经大转子骨折、外侧壁薄弱者,具有潜在的不稳定性,应用DHS治疗时,虽然拉力螺钉进针点处没有骨折,但是经三联扩孔器扩孔后,外侧壁更薄弱,下床活动后薄弱的外侧壁不能承受断端间的加压力,往往导致外侧壁骨折,甚至部分病人在术中就会发生外侧壁隐性骨折,此时内固定难免失效。DHS要发挥加压作用,需要有完整的股骨近端外侧壁,如果外侧壁不完整,内固定将会失败<sup>[8,9]</sup>。

TSP是针对转子间骨折外侧壁不完整或者薄弱时,辅助DHS应用的内固定物,下端的螺钉孔与DHS钢板螺钉孔对应,螺钉可以同时经过TSP及DHS的钉孔固定在股骨干上,近端的膨大部分有螺钉孔,可以拧入螺钉固定粉碎的大转子骨折块,并可以通过TSP向股骨头颈内打入防旋螺钉。联合应用TSP可以重建外侧壁,为薄弱的外侧壁提供支持,为DHS的滑动加压作用提供支点,防止外侧壁骨折、骨折端塌陷移位的可能<sup>[10]</sup>,避免了DHS过度滑动,近端向外侧、股骨干向内侧移位的后果,并且通过向股骨头颈内植入防旋螺钉又增加了抗旋转作用,增加了固定的稳定性,扩大了DHS使用的范围,提高了治疗疗效。经TSP打入防旋螺钉时,应注意使防旋螺钉与动力髋拉力螺钉平行,在固定大转子骨折块时螺钉一般不超过骨折线进入股骨颈内,以便发挥髋螺钉的动力加压作用,促进骨折愈合。Babst<sup>[11]</sup>及Madsen<sup>[12]</sup>的报道认为转子稳定钢板可以限制骨折端塌陷和肢体短缩。本组应用DHS结合TSP治疗不稳定性骨折及A1型中外侧壁薄弱的转子间骨折(附图1)共27例,优良率达到88.9%,无1例内固定失败。

Kaufer<sup>[13]</sup>总结,骨折内固定的稳定性总体上依赖于五个因素:骨的质量,骨折类型,复位的效果,内固定的选择,以及内固定在骨内的植入情况,医生仅能影响后三种因素。骨折治疗的目的是恢复骨的正常解剖、促进骨折早期愈合,并尽可能减少手术并发症和卧床并发症,减少病人痛苦,尽快恢复肢体功能,尽可能恢复病人的正常生活,我们在完成骨折的良好复位、选择了正确的内固定、并准确植入骨内固定骨折后,还需要重视术后相关治疗,包括加强术后护理,防治肺炎、褥疮、静脉血栓栓塞症,积极开展术后功能锻炼,防治肌肉萎缩及骨质疏松。并应结合病人具体情况决定何时下床活动,对于骨质情况良好、固定牢靠、骨折相对稳定者可适当较早下床活动,对于骨质疏松明显、骨折较不稳定者,应适当推迟下床活动时间,总的原则是,早活动、晚负重,尽最大可能促进骨折愈合和患肢功能恢复。

#### 4 结论

把握好手术适应症,做好术前准备,正确精细的术中操作,完善的术后护理和康复锻炼,应用DHS结合TSP治疗A2.2、A2.3型及外侧壁薄弱的经大转子骨折转子间骨折,可以取得良好的治疗效果<sup>[14,15,16]</sup>。

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