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骨折切开复位内固定手术与经皮钢板内固定手术治疗 pilon III型骨折的临床研究

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摘要 目的:分析比较切开复位内固定术与经皮钢板内固定术治疗 pilon III 型骨折的临床疗效,为治疗 pilon III 型骨折选择更好的方法提供依据。**方法:**选取 pilon III 型骨折患者 71 例,随机分为对照组 35 例和观察组 36 例,比较两组的临床优良率、手术时间、血肿吸收和恢复时间以及后遗症的发生情况。**结果:**对照组和观察组的优良率分别为 74.29%、94.44%,差异有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$ 。观察组的手术时间、血肿吸收和恢复时间均较对照组有缩短,其中以手术时间和恢复时间差异显著,且不良反应相对较少, $P < 0.05$ 。**结论:**切开复位内固定术治疗 pilon III 型骨折疗效优于经皮钢板内固定术,能缩短手术及恢复所需时间,对改善患者的预后有重大意义。

关键词:切开复位内固定;pilon III 型骨折;经皮钢板内固定;临床研究**中图分类号:**R683 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)03-493-04

Clinical Study on Fractures with Open Reduction and Internal Fixation with Percutaneous Plate Internal in Pilon III Fracture

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze and compare the clinical efficacy of open reduction and internal fixation with internal percutaneous plate on Pilon III Fracture, and to provide a good way to the treatment of pilon III fractures. **Methods:** 71 cases of pilon III fractures were selected, and were randomly divided into control group (35 cases) and observation group (36 cases). Clinical excellent rate, operative time, hematoma absorption and recovery time as well as the occurrence of disease sequelae of patients were compared. **Results:** Excellent rates of the control group and the observation group were 74.29% and 94.44%, respectively (the difference was statistically significant, $P < 0.05$). Patients in observation group have the relatively fewer adverse reactions, the shorter operation time, the shorter hematoma absorption and recovery time, compared to those in the control group (the differences of surgery and recovery time were significant, $P < 0.05$.). **Conclusion:** Clinical efficacy of open reduction and internal fixation on pilon III fracture is superior than percutaneous plate fixation. It can shorten the time required for surgery and recovery, and has a great significance for improving the prognosis of patients.

Key words: ORIF; Pilon III fractures; Percutaneous internal fixation; Clinical research**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R683 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)03-493-04

前言

骨折是指累及负重关节面的胫骨远端三分之一的骨折,常伴有软组织的广泛损伤及关节面的压缩性粉碎,多数患者常合并腓骨骨折^[1]。关于 Pilon 骨折的分型,Ruedi-Allgower 分型为临床常用的分型方式,根据关节面及干骺端移位程度和粉碎程度,将 Pilon 骨折分为三型,这种分型方式方便记忆,同时在一定程度上反映了损伤的机制,并可大致判断预后^[2]。I 型骨折是经关节面的胫骨远端骨折,较小的移位,II 型骨折有明显的关节面移位而粉碎程度较小;III 型骨折关节面粉碎移位及粉碎程度较严重^[3-4]。III 型骨折损伤严重,治疗难度大,预后差,对于当时无法确定伤情且软组织损伤较重者,贸然行手术切开复位,

会大大增加感染的几率、加重皮肤创伤^[5-7]。以切开复位内固定手术治疗患者较能获益,现就 2005 年 1 月至 2012 年 1 月在我院治疗的 71 例 pilon III 型骨折患者的资料加以整理,结果汇报如下:

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

搜集 2005 年 1 月至 2012 年 1 月在我院骨科治疗且资料完整的 pilon III 型骨折患者 71 例。其中,男性病例 47 例,年龄 21-58 岁,平均年龄 35.71 ± 8.47 岁;女性病例 24 例,年龄 20-54 岁,平均年龄 32.52 ± 7.28 岁。属左侧骨折患者 29 例,右侧骨折患者 42 例。由于交通事故原因导致患者 52 例,高处坠落伤患者 11 例,外物砸伤患者 8 例。根据年龄、性别、手术方式和病情等将 71 例患者随机分为对照组 35 例和观察组 36 例。

1.2 诊断标准

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根据 Ruedi-Allgower 分型标准, 经 X 线片或 CT 诊断属 pilon III 型骨折。

1.3 治疗方法

麻醉方式采用腰椎管内麻醉或全身麻醉。观察组切开复位内固定手术操作步骤:开放性骨折患者先行清创,于近胫骨外侧行一纵行小切口(大小以能暴露骨折部位为宜),暴露骨折部位,清除淤血,根据 C 型臂 X 光机拍片结果将骨折复位,以螺钉固定,同时在骨块严重缺损的部位加入人造骨,放置引流管,缝合。对照组经皮钢板内固定术步骤:以骨折断端为中心行骨膜外剥离,将断端骨折复位,予螺钉固定以使骨折连续性重建,切口应以剥至深筋膜为度,并与该处与骨膜间行分离术,建立隧道。并选适合的钢板经该隧道安放在骨膜表层。同时,以动力加压钢跨越骨折线,用螺钉固定。并于钉孔之开口,钻孔并固定。确定骨折复位后,缝合并放置引流条。

1.4 疗效评价标准

疗效评价标准(参照 Bourne 对 Pilon 骨折愈合评价标准):优(完全愈合,80% 踝关节运动恢复,步态正常;良(行走时疼

痛,妨碍工作。50% 踝关节运动恢复,步态正常,双踝无内外方面移位,大骨折块向后方移位在 2~5 mm,无距骨脱位);差(有肢痛。妨碍工作和行走,足踝关节运动少于 50%,肿胀明显,可见足踝畸形,存在内外踝移位,外踝后移大于 5 mm,或后踝移位大于 5 mm,距骨移位)。

1.5 统计学处理

将所得数据导入 SPSS15.0 软件进行分析,计数资料以例数和百分率(n,%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料的对比采用 t 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为作为差异有统计学意义的标准。

2 结果

2.1 两种手术方法的临床疗效对比

观察组患者的临床疗效评价优良率为 74.29%,观察组为 94.44%,其优良率明显高于对照组,两组比较差异有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$ 。提示,切开复位内固定术治疗 pilon III 型骨折疗效优于经皮钢板内固定术。两组患者具体疗效比较如表 1 所示。

表 1 两组患者疗效评价结果对比(n,%)

Table 1 Comparison of efficacy evaluation results between two groups

组别 Groups	优 Excellent	良 Good	差 Poor	优良率 Excellent rate
对照组(n=35) Control group(n=35)	16(45.71)	10(28.57)	9(25.71)	26(74.29)
观察组(n=36) Observation group(n=36)	25(69.44)	9(25.00)	2(5.56)	34(94.44)
χ^2 值 χ^2 -value	4.096	0.115	5.508	5.508
P 值 P-value	0.043	0.734	0.019	0.019

2.2 两组手术时间、血肿吸收和恢复时间的比较

对照组手术时间、血肿吸收和恢复时间分别为 2.46 ± 0.72 小时、 20.34 ± 2.36 和 159.08 ± 14.60 天,与之相比,观察组各项指标的时间均有不同程度的缩短,其中以手术时间和患者的恢

复时间差异有明显,为 1.75 ± 0.53 小时和 101.46 ± 14.09 天,且 $P < 0.05$,差异有统计学意义。提示:切开复位内固定术能显著缩短 pilon III 型骨折患者的手术时间,加速创伤的修复。具体情况如表 2 所示。

表 2 两组手术时间、血肿吸收和恢复时间的比较

Table 2 Comparison of operative time, hematoma absorption and recovery time between two groups

组别 Groups	手术时间(h) Operation time(h)	血肿吸收时间(d) Hematoma absorption time(d)	恢复时间(d) Recovery time(d)
对照组(n=35) Control group(n=35)	2.46 ± 0.72	20.34 ± 2.36	159.08 ± 14.60
观察组(n=36) Observation group(n=36)	1.75 ± 0.53	15.83 ± 2.80	101.46 ± 14.09
t 值 t-value	2.46	1.83	2.48
P 值 P-value	0.032	0.056	0.031

2.3 两种手术方式对 pilon III 型骨折患者预后的影响

对照组出现关节僵硬、关节疼痛和功能障碍的人数分别为 12 人、9 人和 6 人。与之相比,观察组各症状出现的人数均有减

少,其中以关节僵硬的发病人数减少明显,差异有统计学意义, $P < 0.05$ 。结果说明,切开复位内固定术较经皮钢板内固定术的预后较好,尤对关节僵硬的改善较为明显。具体结果如表 3 所

表 3 两种手术方式对预后的影响(n)
Table 3 Effects of two kinds of surgical methods on prognosis(n)

组别 Groups	关节僵硬 Ankylosis	关节疼痛 Joint pain	功能障碍 Dysfunction
对照组(n=35) Control group(n=35)	12	9	6
观察组(n=36) Observation group(n=36)	5	6	3
χ^2 值 χ^2 -value	5.185	0.872	1.244
P 值 P-value	0.023	0.350	0.265

示。

3 讨论

pilon III型骨折的发生多由高空坠落、紧急外力暴力撞击、高空急速降落运动已经扑倒等导致下肢的暴力扭转、垂直受压等,致使胫骨远端或关节面合并骨折^[8,9]。临床主要表现为粉碎性骨折、关节面严重损伤、严重的软组织损伤或合并相邻位置的骨头骨折。其症状较重,治疗难度大,预后较差,因此,做好术前评估,根据病情采取合理的手术方式和方法,对于减少并发症、提高临床疗效和改善预后有重要作用^[10,11]。因此,做好 pilon III型骨折的治疗,对于其后期恢复和预后有重要意义。骨折切开复位内固定术是在可视的情况下以加压钢板进行复位,因为其直观性及可控制线,多数情况下可达到理想的复位效果。尤其是对于粉碎骨折来说,该固定方法可错位的骨片以拉力钉固定,选用材料和所用钢板更为合理,对骨折的愈合及预后有促进作用^[12,13]。

李鹏等^[14]对 pilon III型骨折进行传统骨折切开复位内固定术和 MIPPO 术的疗效观察。结果显示,传统骨折切开复位内固定术的临床有效率为 91.30%。本次试验将骨折切开复位内固定手术和经皮钢板内固定手术分别用于治疗 pilon III型骨折。观察结果显示:骨折切开复位内固定手术的临床有效率为 94.44%,远高于经皮钢板内固定手术,与前期的研究结果有相似之处。研究显示,行经皮钢板内固定术的患者的平均恢复时间为 5.5 个月^[15],而骨折切开复位内固定手术的恢复时间约为 3.8 个月^[16]。本例试验结果显示,该两种手术方法的平均愈合时间为 159.08±14.60 天和 101.46±14.09 天,与已有研究一致,差异较明显。pilon III型骨折治疗难度大,伴发症状较多,如皮肤感染、关节畸形、不愈合、关节炎、复位较差等^[17-20]。两组患者均有关节僵硬、关节疼痛和功能障碍的者,比较结果显示,骨折切开复位内固定术组出现各后遗症状的人数较对照组均有较少。提示该手术方式能减少患者术后可能出现的不良事件,对改善 pilon III型骨折患者的预后有一定作用。

综上所述,骨折切开复位内固定术创伤相对较小,手术所需时间及血肿吸收、恢复时间较经皮钢板内固定术均有缩短,对提高患者的临床疗效、改善其预后方面发挥着不可替代的作用。

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