

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.27.035

股骨近端抗旋髓内钉与第三代 Gamma 钉治疗股骨转子间骨折的效果对比

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摘要 目的:探讨股骨近端抗旋转髓内钉与第三代 Gamma 钉治疗股骨转子间骨折的临床疗效,为骨科手术提供可借鉴的资料。**方法:**2009 年 4 月 -2013 年 3 月期间在我院接受治疗的 40 例股骨转子间骨折患者,随机分为两组。其中,PFNA 组 20 例患者采用股骨近端抗旋转髓内钉治疗,而 Gamma 3 组 20 例患者采用第三代 Gamma 钉治疗。观察并比较两组患者的手术时间、影像增强剂时间和失血量,术后评价复位质量和内置物位置,在随访中,记录术后并发症,包括股骨干骨折、切出、再次手术、肺炎、尿路感染、脑梗塞、心肌梗塞和褥疮性溃疡等。另外,用 Parker-Palmer 活动评分系统评价行走能力。**结果:**PFNA 和 Gamma 3 组在手术时间、影响增强剂时间和失血量上没有差异($P>0.05$);Gamma 3 组病例复位质量要好于 PFNA 组,差异显著且具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组在内置物位置、行走能力和术后并发症上没有显著差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**PFNA 与 Gamma 3 治疗股骨转子间骨折具有很好的安全性和有效性,但 Gamma3 可获得更好的复位质量,应进一步在临床推广。

关键词:股骨近端抗旋转髓内钉;第三代 Gamma 钉;股骨转子间骨折

中图分类号:R683 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)27-5328-03

Comparative Analysis of the Clinical Effects between the Proximal Femoral Nail Antirotation and the Gamma Nail on the Treatment of Intertrochanteric Fractures

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ABSTRACT Objective: Proximal femoral nail antirotation (PFNA) and third-generation Gamma nail (Gamma 3) are widely used in the treatment of intertrochanteric fractures. However, it remains unclear which device achieves better clinical and radiographic outcomes when treating intertrochanteric fractures. **Methods:** 40 patients with the intertrochanteric fractures who were treated by PFNA in our hospital from April 2009 to March 2013 were selected as the PFNA group, and another 20 patients with either who were treated by Gamma 3 were chosen to be the Gamma 3 group. Then the operative time, image intensifier time and amount of blood loss were recorded. Following surgery, we assessed reduction quality and implant position. At the final follow-up, postoperative complications, including femoral shaft fracture, cutout, reoperation, pneumonia, urinary tract infection, cerebral infarction, cardiac infarction and decubital ulcer, were recorded. In addition, walking ability was assessed by the Parker-Palmer mobility score. **Results:** No difference was found in the operative time, image intensifier time and amount of blood loss between patients treated with PFNA and those treated with Gamma 3. The reduction quality of fractures treated with Gamma 3 was better than those treated with PFNA. However, there were no significant differences in implant position, walking ability and postoperative complications between the two groups. Although Gamma 3 resulted in better reduction quality, it did not provide any advantages in walking ability and postoperative complications when compared with PFNA. **Conclusion:** Therefore, we conclude that both PFNA and Gamma 3 are safe and reliable devices for the treatment of intertrochanteric fractures.

Key words: Proximal femoral nail antirotation(PFNA); The third-generation Gamma nail; Intertrochanteric fractures**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R683 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)27-5328-03

前言

股骨转子间骨折是髋关节骨折中最常见的类型之一,主要

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(收稿日期:2014-01-25 接受日期:2014-02-23)

出现在患有骨质疏松症的老年人群中。随着人口老龄化,股骨转子间骨折的发生率将持续增加。治疗的目的在于骨折复位和稳定固定以便于尽快移动,从而降低肺炎、尿路感染、心血管疾病等并发症的发生。长期以来,滑动髋关节螺钉和钢板固定技巧被认为是股骨转子间骨折治疗的金标准^[1-3]。据报道,失败率高达 8%-13%。内置物失败与修改手术、超长住院、感染风险升高和恢复自主性和行动力几率降低相关^[4]。因此,有些学者推荐

用假肢置换术治疗有严重骨质疏松症或粉碎性骨折的老年股骨转子间骨折病人。然而,随着年纪的增大和老年人活动增加,内置假体的耐用性快速降低,需要二次手术替换装置,这甚至会使并发症风险上升^[6,7]。髓内钉越来越多地被应用到股骨转子间骨折,特别是不稳定骨折的治疗上,其中PFNA和Gamma 3是最常用的^[8,9]。本研究旨在研究PFNA和Gamma 3这两种髓内装置治疗股骨转子间骨折的临床和影像学效果,为临床决策提供指导和依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2009年4月-2013年3月在我院接受治疗的40例股骨转子间骨折患者,随机分为两组。其中,PFNA组20例患者采用股骨近端抗旋转髓内钉治疗,而Gamma 3组20例患者采用第三代Gamma钉治疗。纳入标准:(1)年龄≥60岁;(2)非病理性股骨转子间骨折。病理性股骨转子间骨折患者被排除。两组患者的一般资料无显著差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 手术方法

患者作PFNA(Synthes, GmbH, Oberdorf, Switzerland)或Gamma 3(Stryker, Mahwah, NJ, USA)固定。在标准的射线可透过的手术台上,在图像增强剂控制下,使用髓内钉对所有患者行封闭性复位术和内固定。我们在两种装置中都使用130°髓内钉(短款)。PFNA螺旋刀片和Gamma 3拉力螺钉分别置入股骨头正位下半部和侧位中间三分之一处。置入之后,松开纵向牵引减少骨折差距,然后置入一个远端动态锁定螺钉。所有的手术都由两名高级主治医师共同完成。术后皮下注射5周的预防性低分子量肝素,控制预防性抗生素的使用。

1.3 评价指标

1.3.1 复位质量评价 骨折复位质量采用骨折差距和Garden对线指数进行评价^[10]。骨折差距根据术后第一次正位和侧面影像学资料测量,分为优(0-3 mm)、良(3-5 mm)和差(>5 mm)。股骨头和股骨颈碎片的复位根据Garden对线指数进行评价^[11]:股骨干和内侧骨小梁正位和轴向的平均生理学角度分别为160°和180°,结果分为非常好(正位160°)、好(正位180°-160°)、良(正位160°-150°)和差(正位<150°)。股骨头内置物位置采用尖顶距(TAD)评价^[12]:应用Baumgartens公式后测量正位和侧位X光图像上近端内置物尖端到股骨头的距离得出TAD。

1.3.2 术后观察指标 观察两组患者的并发症发生情况。术后3个月及6个月进行随访,并利用Parker-Palmer移动评分系统评价行动能力。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0软件进行统计分析,计数资料采用均数±标准差表示,两组之间比较采用卡方检验,计量资料采用t检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者骨折复位情况

PFNA组中,6例骨折距离<3 mm,8例骨折距离<5 mm,6例骨折距离>5 mm。Gamma 3组中,9例骨折距离<3 mm,6例骨折距离<5 mm,5例>5 mm。PFNA组的平均骨折距离显著大于Gamma 3组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。PFNA组9例复位质量评价为非常好,5例复位质量评价为好,4例复位质量评价为良,2例复位质量评价为差;Gamma 3组5例复位质量评价为非常好,5例复位质量评价为好,6例复位质量评价为良,4例复位质量评价为差。Gamma 3组患者术后骨折复位质量高于PFNA组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.2 两组患者术后并发症情况

PFNA组术后出现1例切出,TAD为18 mm,螺钉位置良好但骨折复位差;Gamma 3组术后出现1例切出,TAD为19 mm,螺钉位置和骨折复位都很好但有严重的骨质疏松症。两组患者术后拉力螺钉切出率无显著差异,不具有统计学意义($P>0.05$)。PFNA组螺旋刀片的平均TAD为16.7 mm, Gamma 3组拉力螺钉平均TAD为18.6 mm。两组患者术后即刻和术后一个月TAD均无显著变化($P>0.05$)。

2.3 两组患者术后随访情况

随访时间为12-63个月,平均29个月。随访期间未发现股骨干骨折。两组均未出现死亡病例,随访率为100%。PFNA组患者中,9例可独立行走,10例可辅助行走,1例因拉力螺钉切出行髓关节置换术。Gamma 3组10例患者可独立行走,9例可辅助行走,1例因拉力螺钉切出而未康复。术前,PFNA组平均Parker-Palmer行动评分为7.8, Gamma 3组为8.1;术后,PFNA组平均Parker-Palmer行动评分为7.1, Gamma 3组为7.0;组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

既往研究显示,PFNA和Gamma 3骨接合术是治疗老年股骨转子间骨折的首选方法,术后并发症少,愈合率高,且PFNA和Gamma 3都是可靠的股骨转子间骨折内置物^[13,14]。一项比较非骨水泥股骨距替代髓关节置换和股骨近端抗旋转髓内钉(Proximal femoral nail antirotation, PFNA)在老年不稳定型股骨转子间骨折患者中治疗效果的前瞻性随机研究发现,PFNA可达到较优良的临床效果^[15]。我们研究中出现2例切出,1例应用PFNA治疗,1例应用Gamma 3,表明二者在切出率上没有显著差异($P>0.05$)。拉力螺钉和螺旋刀片在正位和侧位距离股骨头和股骨颈中心的位置至关重要^[16]。TAD代表着螺钉在股骨头和股骨颈内的位置和深度,是预测切出最重要的因素。据报道,外科治疗股骨转子间骨折时 $TAD>25$ mm出现较高的切出率,但是我们的队列研究中并未出现这样的固定失败,可能的原因是很小一部分病例 $TAD>25$ mm^[17]。Hsueh等^[5]报道 $TAD<25$ mm组11例切出, $TAD<20$ mm组2例切出, $TAD<15$ mm没有切出。由此可见,TAD应保持在15 mm以下以避免切出的发生。此外,骨折类型、骨折复位、骨骼质量和年龄都是重要的预测因素^[18]。我们研究还发现,两组患者术后即刻TAD和术后1个月TAD值没有明显变化,而术后3个月TAD要明显小于术后即刻TAD。我们分析这可能是滑动机制的阻断作用造成

的,它导致螺旋刀片和拉力螺钉在负重时从股骨头和股骨颈碎片中突出。我们的研究中没有观察到术中股骨骨折。据相关研究证实,与欧洲人和美国人相比,中国人群股骨近端距离和骨髓腔直径都相对较短,股骨干骨折也可能是由骨髓腔扩孔不足造成^[19]。因此,保证骨髓腔充分扩孔可减少术中股骨干骨折的发生。本研究中,Gamma 3 组骨折复位质量高于 PFNA 组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。我们分析认为, Gamma 钉可对骨碎片挤压作用更大,而且 PFNA 的螺旋刀片不经钻孔置入股骨颈,可能从内侧推动股骨头和股骨颈碎片,从而导致骨碎片牵引。股骨转子间骨折手术后患者的门诊状态取决于很多因素^[20]。本研究中,两组患者整体行走能力相似,说明 PFNA 和 Gamma 3 都可精准置入螺钉,具有安全稳定的固定和良好的临床效果。

综上所述,PFNA 和 Gamma 3 都是治疗股骨转子间骨折的安全可靠的方法,术后并发症的发生率低,临床效果好,且 Gamma 3 组复位质量要高于 PFNA 组,值得在临床进一步推广应用。

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