

肋骨接骨板的临床应用研究

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摘要 目的 探讨肋骨接骨板治疗外伤性连枷胸的方法和疗效。方法:将我院2008年2月至2011年3月收治的47例外伤性连枷胸患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析。分为内固定组(肋骨接骨板内固定术)21例和保守组(呼吸机气体内固定、加压包扎固定)26例。对二组病例的恢复情况及并发症进行对照比较。结果:骨折全部骨性愈合,内固定组并发症发生率低于保守组($P<0.05$),恢复优于保守组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:肋骨接骨板内固定术治疗外伤性连枷胸安全可行,且术后并发症少,值得推广。

关键词 肋骨接骨板 内固定术 连枷胸

中图分类号 R683.1 文献标识码 A 文章编号:1673-6273(2012)05-936-02

The Clinical Study of Rib Plate

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate rib plate treat of traumatic flail chest. **Methods:** In our hospital from February 2008 to March 2011, 47 cases of traumatic flail chest patients were retrospectively analyzed. Into the fixation group (rib plate fixation) in 21 cases and conservative groups (ventilator gas fixation, compression bandage fixed) 26. On the recovery of two groups of cases and complications were compared. **Results:** All fractures healed, the incidence of complications in the fixation group than the conservative group ($P<0.05$), recovery is better than the conservative group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Rib plate fixation for traumatic flail chest is feasible and safe, and fewer complications, which is worth promoting.

Key words: Rib plate; Fixation; Flail chest

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R683.1 **Document code:** A

Article ID:1673-6273(2012)05-936-02

多根多处肋骨骨折使胸壁软化所致的浮动胸壁亦称连枷胸,连枷胸所致的反常呼吸运动导致纵隔摆动,从而成为影响呼吸、循环的重要因素之一,严重时可以导致呼吸窘迫综合征的发生,危及患者的生命。为探讨连枷胸的优化救治方案,提供更多的临床资料,2008年2月起,我们对部分连枷胸采取了肋骨接骨板内固定手术治疗,与保守治疗做了对比研究,现报告如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 临床资料

选取我院自2008年2月~2011年2月创伤性连枷胸患者共47例,其中男36例,女11例,年龄21~67岁,中位年龄36岁。双侧肋骨骨折13例,以第4~10肋骨骨折最常见,肋骨骨折数多在3根以上,以后肋骨骨折为主,其中开放性骨折2例。31例合并血气胸,其中肺挫伤和肺不张9例,合并其他部位损伤2例。受伤后到我院时间:1~5 h 14例,6~10 h 21例,11~72 h 4例。术前均经X线胸片、胸部CT平扫检查确诊。2例于伤后72小时死于MODS未纳入此研究序列。

按就诊顺序分为内固定组、保守组,各组临床资料的比较见表1。

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(收稿日期 2011-08-11 接受日期 2011-08-31)

1.2 诊断标准

患者有外伤史,伤后出现胸痛、胸闷、呼吸困难和局部胸壁有隆起或凹陷,局部胸壁可见反常呼吸运动,胸廓触诊有骨擦感,X线片示多根多段肋骨骨折,胸部CT平扫协助诊断肺部损伤,连枷胸诊断即可成立。有休克症状、合并MODS的患者不在此研究范围内。

1.3 治疗方法

治疗组采用记忆合金肋骨环抱接骨板内固定术。均在气管插管全身麻醉下进行术,肋骨骨折复位内固定在完成胸内血肿清除、肺挫裂伤修补、止血、膈肌修补等手术操作后进行。术中采取重点固定,对胸廓起到支撑作用的2~3根肋骨固定,而非骨折肋骨全部固定。内固定组采用呼吸机气体内固定法及加压包扎法固定胸廓,各组血气胸患者常规采用胸腔闭式引流术引流胸腔内的积气、积液。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 13.0软件进行统计学分析。各组术后并发症、治疗效果的比较采用t检验及卡方检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

47例患者术前均无肺部感染。所有患者均经3个月~1年随访。术后3个月复查X线胸片,固定的骨折无一例再次移位,术后6个月复查胸片,骨折全部骨性愈合。各组术后第3天复查胸部CT。

表 1 保守组与内固定组的临床资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of the clinical data between conservative group and internal fixation group

Group	Cases	Gender		Age(y)	Injurious time(h)
		Male	Female		
Conservative Group	26	21(80.8)	5(19.2)	42.6±12.5	22.5±11.3
Fixation group	21	15(71.4)	6(28.6)	39.8±15.9	15.8±7.7
P	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

注:各组临床资料的比较见表 1,各组性别比例、平均年龄、平均受伤时间的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)

Note: Comparison of clinical data of each group in Table 1, the sex ratio in each group, average age, average time of injury was no significant difference ($P>0.05$)

表 2 内固定与保守组的治疗结果比较
Table 2 Comparison of the results of conservative group and fixation group

Group	Malunion (%)	Pains rate(%)	Hospitalized(days)	Lung infection(%)	Lung capacity(ml)	ARDS rate(%)
Fixation group	3.02	11.5	13.5±4.3	7.6	3920±100	3.8
Conservative group	21.39	52.3	22.6±8.4	14.2	2950±150	19.1
χ^2	5.71	4.32	6.25	3.87	5.69	3.94
P	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.01

注:各组术后并发症、治疗效果的比较采用 t 检验及卡方检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。(将疼痛分级指数 >4 定义为疼痛^[1])

Note: The postoperative complications, the treatment effect compared using t test and chi-square test, $P<0.05$ was considered statistically significant. (The pain rating index of >4 is defined as pain^[1])

3 讨论

连枷胸是严重胸部损伤,文献^[2]报告病死率为 20.6%, 65 岁以上老年人高达 28.8%, 伴发胸内或胸外的损伤时则病死率更高。连枷胸常合并肺挫裂伤、血气胸等。连枷胸由于反常呼吸运动使呼吸受限、咳嗽无力、肺活量和功能残气量减少、肺顺应性降低,同时由于纵隔摆动严重影响回心血量,胸壁塌陷、静脉压增高,诱发急性肺水肿,加重了肺挫伤的病理变化。连枷胸患者的呼吸困难及低氧血症是多种因素共同作用的结果^[3]。因此,固定塌陷的胸壁,纠正反常呼吸,改善肺通气和肺换气,改善患者呼吸困难及低氧血症,防止 ARDS 的发生为早期治疗的关键。

我们所选择的 47 例患者均经过胸部 X 线及 CT 平扫检查,临床确诊为连枷胸。X 线胸片对肋骨骨折的诊断价值高,同时应进行胸部 CT 检查,了解肺挫伤的严重性,以及是否有肺泡内出血,并明确肺挫伤的部位。

连枷胸的处理方法主要有支架牵引、加压包扎、呼吸机正压通气内固定、手术固定几种。纱垫加压包扎、巾钳牵引及呼吸机内固定等非手术疗法所引起的胸廓畸形、剧烈疼痛、长期卧床、护理困难、肺部感染、呼吸道并发症发生率高等弊端已日益引起关注^[3]。宽胶布固定、棉垫加压包扎、弹力胸带固定等胸壁外固定术是治疗连枷胸、纠正反常呼吸的常规手段^[4]。但这些方法降低了伤侧胸腔的通气功能,限制呼吸,骨折断端达不到解剖复位及得不到有效固定,明显增加并发症。使用呼吸机内固定法以来,呼吸机内固定法^[5]。在国内外广泛用于连枷胸的治疗,被认为是治疗浮动胸壁的理想方法。但其后,此法在临床治疗中并未降低病死率,仍有许多患者死于呼吸衰竭^[6]。本研究中治

疗组与对照组患者的平均年龄、平均受伤时间、性别、肋骨损伤的部位之间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),但行肋骨接骨板手术切开复位固定的患者术后并发症发生率明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),且术后第 1 年无一例患者发生胸廓畸形^[12]。随着患者的恢复,对受伤部位的美观日益关注。肋骨接骨板可最大限度地达到骨折部位的解剖固定从而很少发生胸廓畸形。现有的肋骨接骨板大多为记忆合金^[15],对自身的几何形状具有独特的记忆功能,且有良好的组织相容性,且可多点共同环绕肋骨产生环抱力,术后骨折端不易旋转移位;能简便、可靠地固定各种类型的肋骨骨折。总之,肋骨接骨板内固定治疗连枷胸有着显著的优势,值得推广应用。

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(下转第 947 页)

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