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MESS 评分在肢体严重软组织损伤治疗中的应用评估 *

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摘要 目的:探讨 MESS 评分在治疗肢体严重软组织损伤中的应用价值。方法:回顾性分析我科 2010 年 8 月至 2014 年 5 月收治的 50 例肢体严重软组织损伤患者的临床资料,其中男 34 例,女 16 例,年龄 23~53 岁,平均 38 岁。所有患者入院时均采用 MESS 评分表进行评分,根据病情给予清创、保肢或截肢以及创面修复等系列治疗,并随访 3 个月~3 年。按照治疗结果将患者分为保肢组、I 期截肢组和 II 期截肢组,分析和比较三组的 MESS 分值、住院天数、手术次数、并发症的发生率及患者满意率。结果:保肢组 32 例,MESS 评分 6~11 分,平均 8.63 ± 1.26 分。截肢组 18 例,MESS 评分 11~14 分,其中 I 期截肢组 10 例,平均 12.60 ± 0.97 分;II 期截肢组 8 例,平均 12.88 ± 0.83 分。保肢组患者的 MESS 分值显著低于 I 期截肢组($P < 0.05$)和 II 期截肢组($P < 0.05$)。此外,保肢组患者满意率显著高于 I 期截肢组($P < 0.05$)和 II 期截肢组($P < 0.05$)。而 I 期截肢组的住院时间、手术次数和并发症发生率均短于或少于 II 期截肢组,患者满意率高于 II 期截肢组($P < 0.05$)。结论:对于 MESS 评分<11 分的患者行保肢治疗可收到满意的效果,而对 MESS 评分>11 分的患者,采取 I 期截肢的治疗效果优于 II 期截肢。

关键词: 肢体; 严重软组织损伤; MESS 评分; 截肢

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A Retrospective Assessment of the Application Value of MESS in the Treatment of Severe Limb Soft Tissue Injuries*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the application value of MESS in the treatment of severe limb soft tissue injuries. **Methods:** The clinical data of 50 cases of patients with severe extremity soft tissue injuries who were treated in our division from August 2010 to May 2014 were retrospectively analyzed, including 34 males and 16 females, aged 23~53, with the average of 38. Each case was scored according to the protocol of MESS, and received debridement, limb salvage or amputation operation and repair operation according to his or her specific condition. The patients were followed up for 3 months to 3 years. All the cases were grouped according to their outcomes to limb-salvage group, first stage amputation group and secondary amputation group. The MESS score, hospital stay, operation times, incidence rate of complications and satisfaction rate were compared among the three groups. **Results:** 32 patients in limb-salvage group had MESS score of 6~11 (8.63 ± 1.26). 18 cases received amputation surgery had MESS score of 11~14, including 10 cases of first stage amputation group (MESS 12.60 ± 0.97) and 8 cases of secondary amputation group (12.88 ± 0.83). MESS score of limb-salvage group was significantly lower than that of the first stage amputation group ($P < 0.05$) and the secondary amputation group ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the satisfaction rate of limb-salvage group was higher than that of the first stage amputation group ($P < 0.05$) and the secondary amputation group ($P < 0.05$). The hospital stay, operation times and incidence rate of complications of first stage amputation group were all lower than those of the secondary amputation group. The patients' satisfaction rate of first stage amputation group was higher than that of the secondary amputation group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Severe limb soft tissue injuries patients with the MESS score<11 points got satisfactory results with the limb salvage operations. While for patients with the MESS score>11 points, first stage amputation could have better results than that of the secondary amputation.

Key words: Limbs; Severe limb soft tissue injury; MESS; Amputation

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前言

肢体严重软组织损伤是整复外科常见的急危重症之一,这类损伤除有皮肤软组织广泛受损外,还常伴有主干血管损伤,

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如处理不及时或治疗不当,轻者可引起肢体远端缺血坏死,导致截肢,重者可因失血性休克或筋膜间隙综合症等严重并发症而危及生命。如能根据患者病情及早做出保肢或是截肢的判断,进而给予及时有效的处理,对于患者的预后具有积极的意义。目前,除了凭借临床医师的经验外,可依靠的客观指标有限。

MESS 评分(下肢严重损伤评分)^[1]是目前国际上应用较广泛、效果较确切的客观评价指标之一,其从致伤能量与组织损伤程度、肢体缺血时间、休克情况和年龄 4 个方面进行评分。既往研究认为 MESS 评分 ≥ 7.0 分的患者需行截肢术,而评分 <7.0 分的患者可行保肢手术(血管修复等)^[2-4]。但随着显微外科学技术的发展,许多既往有可能截肢的病人通过血管吻合或血供重建最终保留了肢体,从而使 MESS 评分对于截肢的标准较前提高^[5-6],但目前尚无定论。本研究回顾性分析我科自 2010 年 8 月至 2014 年 5 月收治的 50 例肢体严重软组织损伤的患者及其 MESS 评分情况,评价其可靠性并寻找新的截肢评分标准,现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本组共纳入患者 50 例,其中男 34,女 16 例;年龄 23~53 岁,平均 38 岁。下肢损伤 30 例,上肢损伤 20 例。致伤原因:车祸 32 例,电击伤 5 例,机器碾压伤 3 例,刀砍伤 10 例。受伤至手术时间 3~12 h,平均 8 h。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 MESS 评分 按照 MESS 评分标准从 4 个方面对各个病例进行评分。

(1)皮肤软组织及骨骼损伤情况。根据致伤能量高低及损伤性质分为四个等级:①低能量损伤:包括刀刺伤、玻璃切割伤、简单骨折、手枪枪击伤(本组病例无手枪枪击伤者)等;②中等能量损伤:开放或多发骨折、脱位等;③高能量损伤:低速车祸伤,来福枪伤、多发枪伤、碾压伤等;④极高能量损伤:为以上所述情况加上严重污染创面、皮肤软组织撕脱、广泛碾压伤等。以上 4 个等级分别评分为 1、2、3、4 分。

(2)肢体缺血时间。从缺血时间和缺血表现两个方面进行评分:①无缺血:脉搏良好;②轻度缺血:脉搏减弱或消失,但末梢血液灌注正常;③中度缺血:末梢再灌注减弱,肢端感觉异常;④重度缺血:无脉,肢端冰冷,感觉消失,再灌注消失。各项评分依次为 0、1、2、3 分。当缺血时间 >6 h,各项分数均 $\times 2$ 后为其最终评分。

(3)休克情况。①血压稳定:收缩压持续维持在 90 mmHg 以上;②一过性低血压;③持续性低血压。各等级分别评分为 0、1、2。

(4)年龄。患者的年龄对创伤的耐受性及预后都有很大影响。根据年龄大小分为:① <30 岁评 0 分;② 30~50 岁评为 1 分;③ >50 岁评为 2 分。

上述各等级评分后的总和即为 MESS 评分,前两项与受伤因素相关,后两项与患者自身情况相关。

1.2.2 疗效评价指标 所有患者入院后均及时给予清创,并根据血管、神经及软组织损伤情况进行血管吻合或移植重建以及皮片移植、皮瓣(游离组织瓣)移植等修复创面。每位患者接受手

术的次数为 3~8 次。按照治疗结果将患者分为保肢组、I 期截肢组和 II 期截肢组。记录每位患者 MESS 评分、住院时间、手术次数和并发症情况,以及患者最后一次随访时对治疗效果的满意情况。比较三组上述指标的差异,评价 MESS 评分对于本组严重肢体软组织损伤患者进行术前评估的准确性及应用价值。

1.3 统计学方法

应用 SAS V8.0 统计软件分析研究数据。保肢组、I 期截肢组与 II 期截肢组的 MESS 评分、住院时间及手术次数采用均数 \pm 标准差表示,进行方差分析,两组间进行 SNK-q 检验;对三组并发症的发生率及患者满意率比较进行卡方检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有显著性。

2 结果

保肢组 32 例患者的 MESS 评分为 6~11 分,均值 8.63 ± 1.26 。患者均有不同程度的主干血管损伤,其中 18 例直接吻合断裂血管,10 例取大隐静脉移植修复血管,4 例未修复血管裂伤。术后伤肢均存活,治疗过程中 5 例发生筋膜间隙高压、肌肉继发坏死及感染等并发症,经减张切开、积极清创换药、皮瓣/肌皮瓣修复等获得痊愈,并发症的发生率为 12.5%,平均住院天数为 64.88 d。术后随访:虽然少部分患者需接受长期的功能康复锻炼,但由于保留了肢体,患者发生抑郁症、自闭症甚至自杀倾向等心理疾病的发生率较低,整体满意率为 93.8%。不满意者 3 例,其中 2 例对保存肢体的运动功能障碍及长期的功能康复锻炼不满意,1 例对保肢手术次数多、费用高不满意。

截肢组 18 例患者的 MESS 评分为 11~14 分,均值 12.71 ± 1.65 ,与保肢组比较显著升高($t=2.13, P<0.05$)。截肢组中,10 例 I 期截肢,其中术后 1 例出现残端感染,经积极换药清创治疗痊愈,其余无明显并发症,并发症发生率 10.0%,平均住院天数为 15.50d。术后随访,大部分患者经佩戴合适的假肢,基本生活可以自理。出现幻肢痛、抑郁症、自闭症、佩戴假肢不满意等患者 4 例,满意率为 60.0%。另外 8 例 MESS 评分 >11 分,但患者及家属均强烈要求保肢,虽经重建血供等治疗,但术后均出现不同程度的并发症,如早期部分肌肉坏死伴感染,筋膜间隙综合症甚至肾功能损害等表现,不得不行 II 期截肢。II 期截肢经术后多次清创,(肌)皮瓣闭合创面。8 例的平均住院天数为 47.38 天,患者的满意率为 12.5%。见表 1。

3 典型病例

病例:患者男,28 岁,因右肘部被锐器砸伤 8 小时入院。入院时右肘窝屈侧肌肉完全断裂,桡、尺动脉及其伴行静脉断裂,正中神经断裂,右前臂及右手肿胀,末梢充盈反应差,皮温低,MESS 评分为 10 分。伤后 12 h 行手术治疗。经切取大隐静脉移植修复尺、桡动脉及伴行静脉、头静脉,吻合正中神经,前臂减张切开等治疗,患肢存活。后经皮片移植等修复创面。伤后 6 个月随访:右上肢末梢血运良好,右手外观良好,正中神经支配区运动、感觉部分恢复,仍在行功能康复锻炼(图 1)。

4 讨论

4.1 MESS 评分的应用价值

MESS 评分方法于 1980s 被提出,根据其标准,当 MESS <7

时肢体存活的可能性大,应尽可能采取修复断裂血管等方法进行保肢^[2,3];但当MESS>7时,保肢的风险极大,主张在患者及家属同意的情况下尽早截肢,以免由于勉强保肢最终引起肢体坏死甚至筋膜间隙综合症等严重并发症,或虽然保存了肢体,但残肢经常出现各种并发症,给患者生活带来极大不便。然而近20年来,随着医学技术特别是显微外科技术的发展,MESS评分的截肢标准越来越引起人们的质疑^[4-6],实践中发现当MESS>7时,仍有较多患者通过血管、神经(移植)吻合等保肢技术,最终不仅能保全肢体,还可以获得满意的生活质量^[7-9]。本研

究通过回顾性分析我科既往病例,发现MESS在7-11之间时,所有患者均保肢成功;当MESS>11时,患者最终截肢,并且勉强保肢的患者并发症较一期截肢患者显著增大,虽然积极修复,并预防并发症发生,但仍需II期截肢治疗,并且住院时间长,肌肉逐渐坏死,需每日清创换药,不仅患者感染、肾衰竭等并发症的发生几率增加,而且增加了住院时间,故建议早期截肢。由此可见,早期保肢或截肢的决定非常重要,如能科学判断,将极大减少患者的痛苦,提高治疗效果和患者满意度,并节约宝贵的医疗资源。

表1 三组患者的MESS评分、住院时间、手术次数、并发症率及满意率比较

Table 1 The comparison of MESS score, hospital stay, operation times, incidence rate of complications and satisfaction rate between three groups

Group	Cases	MESS	Hospital days	Operation times	Incidence rate of complications	Satisfaction rate
Limb-salvage	32	8.63± 1.26	64.88± 8.49	5.29± 1.32	12.5%	93.8%
First stage amputation	10	12.60± 0.97*	15.50± 1.18*	3.50± 0.97*	10.0%*	60.0%*
Secondary amputation	8	12.88± 0.83*	47.38± 5.60**#	6.63± 1.51**#	100.0%**#	12.5%**#

Note: (*, P<0.05 vs limb-salvage group; #, P<0.05 vs first stage amputation group). Results: Significant differences were found in the MESS scores between three groups ($F=72.52$, $P<0.01$). The first stage and secondary amputation groups were significantly higher than those of limb-salvage group ($P<0.05$). Significant differences were found in the hospital days between three groups ($F=179.13$, $P<0.01$): The limb-salvage group and secondary amputation group were higher than those of the first stage group; limb-salvage group was also higher than that of secondary amputation group. Significant differences were also found in the operation times between three groups ($F=13.55$, $P<0.01$): The first stage amputation group had the fewest operation times, followed by limb-salvage group and secondary amputation group. Incidence rate of complications: there were significant differences between three groups ($\chi^2=27.13$, $P<0.05$). The secondary amputation group was higher than those of the limb-salvage and first stage amputation group ($\chi^2=14.40$, $P<0.05$); While the limb salvage and first stage amputation group did not differ ($\chi^2=0.05$, $P>0.05$). Satisfaction rate: there were significant differences between the three groups ($\chi^2=23.23$, $P<0.05$): The limb-salvage group was higher than those of the first stage amputation group and secondary amputation group ($\chi^2=24.23$, $P<0.0125$), and the first stage amputation group was also higher than that of the secondary amputation group ($\chi^2=4.22$, $P<0.05$).



图1 ①术前;②、③术中:经血管移植修复断裂的尺、桡动脉、伴行静脉和头静脉以及正中神经;④伤后6个月随访

Fig. 1 ①Preoperative; ②, ③Intraoperative: repairing the broken ulnar, radial artery and vein, cephalic vein by vascular transplantation and repairing median nerve; ④6 months follow-up.

4.2 选择截肢或保肢的考虑因素

① 创伤因素：肢体创伤往往涉及皮肤软组织、血管、肌肉、神经、骨骼等。一般认为，肌肉缺血大于6小时将发生不可逆性坏死，所以血管损伤情况及缺血时间尤为重要。肢体主干血管的损伤直接导致远端肢体缺血，进一步发生不可逆性坏死。MESS评分中也将缺血大于6小时的分值给予加倍，说明其重要性。因此，在判断肢体损伤情况时，首先要判断的是主干血管的损伤情况，并且需要从侧支循环的建立和肢端血运情况等来进一步判断，如皮温、色泽、充盈反应等^[10]。

胫神经支配小腿屈肌群及足底的感觉，以往的研究认为严重的胫神经损伤需考虑截肢^[11]，但后来研究发现：足底感觉丧失的病人保肢治疗的预后与截肢的病人，甚至与那些足底感觉良好并采用保肢治疗的病人相比，都没有显著性差异。此外，半数病人伤后2年时足底感觉甚至有所恢复^[12]。因此，尚不能将胫神经损伤作为截肢的参考标准之一。

保肢治疗的最终目的不是仅仅保留了肢体，而是无痛的有一定功能的、有保护性感觉的肢体。医生需要根据创伤重建的可能结果评判是否需要保肢。

② 患者的全身情况：外科学的基本原则之一即是保命重于保肢^[13]。患者急诊入院后，医生首先需对其全身情况做出准确的评估，对于持续低血压、休克、复合伤、心功能不全、多脏器功能衰竭等，必须优先处理^[14]。患者年龄对保肢与截肢的选择影响较大^[15,16]，如年龄较高，体质差，对大手术的耐受能力有限，毁损肢体已经引起全身并发症时，需考虑及早截肢，避免进一步损害^[17,18]。MESS评分中，50岁以上的评分较高，但目前人们的寿命较前明显提高，50岁至60岁之间的患者大部分身体机能仍较健全，保肢的希望较大，故MESS评分中年龄的标准有待提高。

③ 患者心理因素：患者往往只重视是否能保肢，但对于保肢后的并发症、肢体功能、漫长的住院时间、长期的功能康复、医疗费用等不甚了解，有些患者往往因不能耐受反复手术等，最终选择了截肢^[19,20]。因此，在决定保肢之前，医生需向患者告知清楚保肢后可能出现的情况。

④ 医院和医生的技术水平：肢体严重软组织损伤的重建需依靠技术成熟的医疗团队和先进的辅助医疗设备，不具备条件的医院需将病人及时转运，以免耽误最佳的重建时机。

尽管MESS评分能为临床治疗提供较客观的参考标准，但仍存在一定的局限性，如：①枪击伤主要发生于国外，国内非常少见，并且能量高低的判断没有明确的界定，因此无法准确评分；②末梢血运情况为主观判断，没有客观指标可寻，常常出现模糊的判断，如有无毛细血管充盈，仅凭主观判断有时很难确定，可考虑通过多普勒血流仪等检查明确。③目前，部分50多岁的患者仍处于壮年，身体条件好，肢体存活率高，仅通过年龄评分有些草率，可考虑从全身基础疾病情况进行综合判断。

总之，本研究结果提示MESS评分关于截肢的标准应较以往提高，MESS>11可作为严重肢体软组织损伤的截肢参考指标，但选择保肢还是截肢，依然需要建立在对患者创伤情况、全身情况以及医生技术及设备条件等诸多因素进行综合评估的基础上。

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制血糖的基础上,进一步控制骨质疏松^[11]。因此,给予胰岛素或者口服降糖药物控制血糖,延缓糖尿病并发症的同时应给予针对骨质疏松的药物。抗骨质疏松的药物有三类可供选择,即抑制骨吸收类、促进骨矿化类、促进骨形成类。临幊上应用较多的是促进骨矿化的药物,比较经典的是钙尔奇D。促进骨吸收的药物一般主要应用于严重的骨质疏松^[12]。

双膦酸盐类药物可通过抑制骨表面破骨细胞的形成、活化,达到抑制骨吸收的功效,逐渐成为防治骨质疏松症一种可供选择的药物^[13,14]。唑来膦酸作为新的双膦酸盐类药物,是一种高效的针对破骨细胞骨质再吸收的双膦酸抑制剂,具有强烈的抑制骨吸收作用,主要是阻断甲羟戊酸通路,抑制破骨细胞的形成和其介导的骨吸收,并诱导破骨细胞凋亡,防止骨量流失,有效降低骨折的发生率^[15-17]。唑来膦酸在破骨细胞的主要靶点是法呢基焦磷酸合酶,一经给药便可快速扩散至骨,作用持久。其主要的作用机制为:抑制破骨细胞的活性;诱导成骨细胞分泌抑制因子,抑制骨吸收;亲和磷酸钙,防止骨骼中钙盐流失^[18-20]。

本研究结果表明,在口服钙尔奇D保证充足的钙和维生素D摄入的前提下,联合给予唑来膦酸可更加有效地抑制骨吸收,减少骨流失;同时,还可以有效减轻糖尿病性骨质疏松患者的疼痛^[21]。更重要的是,两组患者在治疗过程中肝肾功能无明显变化,无严重不良反应发生。

综上所述,唑来膦酸联合钙尔奇D治疗糖尿病性骨质疏松疗效优于钙尔奇D单药治疗,且安全性较高,具有一定的临床价值。

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