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· 临床研究 ·

采用同种异体腓骨植骨重建肱骨近端内侧柱的临床应用及疗效 *

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摘要 目的:探讨同种异体腓骨移植重建肱骨近端内侧柱联合锁定钢板治疗肱骨近端骨折的临床疗效。**方法:**回顾性分析2011年3月至2013年9月于我院行同种异体腓骨移植联合锁定钢板治疗肱骨近端骨折患者38例。根据Neer分型:三部分骨折26例,四部分骨折12例;随访期间测量肱骨头内翻角度、肱骨头高度;患肩功能评分采用Constant肩关节评分标准、美国肩肘协会评分系统(ASES)及加州大学肩关节评分系统(UCLA),同时记录患者并发症。**结果:**患者随访时间平均 15.5 ± 1.8 个月;末次随访Constant肩关节评分平均 89.0 ± 3.2 分;美国肩肘协会评分系统(ASES)评分为平均 81.2 ± 14.5 分;加州大学肩关节评分系统(UCLA)平均 27.6 ± 5.3 ;根据UCLA评分系统,患者术后优良率为89.4%。患侧肩关节前屈、外展、外旋及内旋运动范围分别是 $143 \pm 20^\circ$ 、 $138 \pm 9^\circ$ 、 $44 \pm 12^\circ$ 、 $42 \pm 9^\circ$ 。影像学结果显示:末次随访肱骨头高度平均丢失1.9 mm,颈干角度平均为 $128 \pm 16^\circ$ 。根据Paavolainen方法,末次随访优30例、良7例、差1例。**结论:**同种异体腓骨移植重建肱骨近端骨折内侧柱,术中联合肱骨近端锁定钢板能有效支撑肱骨头,预防肱骨头塌陷及螺钉穿出,短期临床疗效满意。

关键词:肱骨近端骨折;同种异体腓骨;植骨;内侧柱;康复

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The Clinical Efficiency of Fibular Allograft for the Medial Column Reconstruction of Proximal Humeral Fractures*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the clinical effects of the medial column reconstruction using fibular allograft combined with locking-plate on proximal humeral fractures. **Methods:** From March 2011 to September 2013, 38 patients with proximal humeral fractures treated by fibular allograft combined with locking-plate were included. 26 cases were diagnosed with Neer Type III, and 12 Neer Type IV. For functional evaluation, the Constant score, American Shoulder and Elbow Society (ASES) score and the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) score were used. Complications such as postoperative infection, humeral head inversion and screw cutting were recorded. **Results:** 38 patients were followed up for 13-18 months. At final follow-up, the average Constant, ASES and UCLA scores were 89.0 ± 3.2 , 81.2 ± 14.5 and 27.6 ± 5.3 , respectively. According to the UCLA scoring system, the result was yielded with an Excellent-good rate of 89.4%. For the range of motion (ROM), the mean forward flexion, abduction, external rotation, and internal rotation were $143 \pm 20^\circ$, $138 \pm 9^\circ$, $44 \pm 12^\circ$ and $42 \pm 9^\circ$. According to the radiograph, the mean loss of the height of humeral head was 1.9 mm and the neck-shaft angle was $128 \pm 16^\circ$. According to the Paavolainen method, the result was good in 30 cases, fair in 7 cases and poor in 1 case on final follow-up. **Conclusion:** Fibular allograft for the medial column reconstruction combined with locking plate can effectively support the humeral head and prevent the collapse of the humeral head and screw cutting-out in the surgical treatment of proximal humeral fractures. The short-term clinical efficacy was satisfactory.

Key words: Proximal humeral fracture; Allograft fibula; Bone graft; The medial column; Recovery

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前言

随着交通运输业的发展及人口老龄化的加重,肱骨近端骨折患者逐年增多。据统计,肱骨近端骨折发生率约占全身骨折

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的4%-5%^[1],肱骨骨折的45%^[2],其中大部分为老年骨质疏松患者^[3]。目前手术治疗以肱骨近端锁定钢板为主,其具有成角稳定性、固定牢靠、把持力强等优势^[4]。但对于存在肱骨近端内侧柱缺损、术中无法完成内侧柱重建的骨质疏松患者,锁定钢板无法达到良好固定,随访期间易出现肱骨头塌陷、内翻移位、螺钉切出等并发症^[5],严重影响肩关节功能。本研究采用同种异体腓骨移植重建肱骨内侧柱治疗38例肱骨近端骨折患者,术后并发症少,肩关节功能恢复良好,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

2011年3月至2013年9月我院行同种异体腓骨移植联合锁定钢板治疗肱骨近端骨折患者38例。纳入标准:1)单侧闭合性肱骨近端骨折;2)Neer分型为三部分、四部分骨折;3)干骺端粉碎性骨折。排除标准:1)开放性骨折;2)病理性骨折;3)Neer分型两部分骨折。患者基本资料如下(表1):38例患者中,男11例,女27例;年龄64~83岁,平均74.3±5.6岁。致伤原因:摔伤24例,车祸伤10例,运动伤4例。合并伤:肋骨骨折6例,锁骨骨折4例。按肱骨近端骨折Neer分型^[6]:三部分骨折26例,四部分骨折12例,受伤至手术时间为3~6d,平均4.4±1.1d。术前所有患者行患侧肩关节正侧位片及CT三维重建确定骨折分型。

表1 患者基本数据

Table 1 General data of the included cases

Items	Value
Cases	38
Age (years)	74.3±5.6(64~83)
Male/femle	11/27
Affected side (left/right)	25/13
Follow-up duration (months)	15.5±1.8(13~18)
Neer Type (III/IV)	26/12

1.2 手术治疗

患者行臂丛或全身麻醉后,取沙滩体位,患侧肩部下方予以肩垫垫高。予以常规碘伏消毒铺巾之后,取三角肌劈开入路,依次切开皮肤,筋膜,肌肉;钝性分离三角肌,注意保护腋神经,显露肱骨近端骨折块,生理盐水冲洗清除淤血血块及细小骨块,直视下复位大结节并克氏针临时固定,取两枚2.5 mm克氏针置入肱骨头,牵引上肢撬拨复位肱骨头,克氏针临时固定,根据内侧柱缺损情况及骨髓腔直径选择合适的同种异体腓骨(图2-a),重建肱骨近端内侧柱并克氏针临时固定(图2-b),透视见骨折对位对线可,置入肱骨近端锁定钢板,将其置于肱骨大结节下缘约5 mm,结节间沟外侧约5~10 mm,先于滑动孔置入一枚拉力螺钉,透视调整钢板高度;依次钻孔,测深,拧入锁定螺钉(图2-c),需注意在钻孔中注意把握深度,C臂机透视下确认螺钉走向,长度及位置,最后打入远端锁定螺钉,透视下确认位置后去除克氏针,被动活动患肢确定内固定对关节活动无明显影响后,予以碘伏及生理盐水冲洗切口并置入负压引流管,并予以肩袖带悬吊保护。

1.3 术后处理

术后常规抗生素应用一天,并给予阵痛、消肿等对症处理;术后24~48小时拔出引流管,早期下床活动,鼓励病人术后一周患肩“钟摆样”运动;术后4~5周开始患肩主动活动练习;术后12~13周开始患肩负重锻炼。

1.4 术后随访指标

术后所有患者门诊随访,根据影像学结果评判骨折愈合情况,并测量肱骨头内翻角度(术后颈干角与末次随访颈干角的差值)、肱骨头高度(即患肩正位X片,过钢板上缘和肱骨头顶点并垂直肱骨干纵轴的两条平行线间的距离);患肩功能评分采用Constant肩关节评分标准^[7]、美国肩肘协会评分系统(ASES)^[8]及加州大学肩关节评分系统(UCLA)^[9]。随访期间记录患者术后相关并发症,如内固定失败、螺钉切出、感染等。

1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS 16.0统计软件对研究的随访结果进行分析,对数据采用t检验统计方法,P<0.05认为有统计学差异。

2 结果

38例患者均获得随访,随访时间13~18个月,平均15.5±1.8个月,骨折全部愈合,愈合时间16~22周,平均18.0±2.0周,随访期间一例患者出现伤口愈合不良,坚持换药口服抗生素后,伤口愈合,其余无内固定松动,断裂、无螺钉切出肱骨头、无骨折不愈合及神经血管损伤等并发症出现,典型病例见图1-3。

术前及术后一年随访功能评分,术前Constant肩关节评分为27.6±4.5分(21~32),术后一年为78.5~95分,平均89.0±3.2分,差异有统计学意义(P<0.001)。美国肩肘协会评分系统(ASES)评分术前为23.4±3.7(20~29),术后一年为46~100分,平均81.2±14.5分,差异有统计学意义(P<0.001)。术前加州大学肩关节评分系统(UCLA)评分5.1±1.2(4~7),术后一年随访为18~35分,平均27.6±5.3,差异有统计学意义(P<0.001),根据UCLA评分系统,优27例(34~35分)、良7例(29~33分)、差4例(<29分),优良率89.4%。术后一年患侧肩关节前屈、外展、外旋及内旋运动范围(表2),分别是143±20°(90°~176°)、138±9°(80°~180°)、44±12°(45°~80°)、42°(25~70°),术后一年各方向的关节活动度分别为健侧的(87.4±5.1%)、(90.2±3.1%)、(93.5±5.7%)及(92.6±4.8%)。

影像学结果显示:术后一年肱骨头高度平均丢失1.9 mm(1.2~3.3 mm),颈干角128±16°(89°~141°)。根据Paavolaainen^[10]方法(颈干角在130±10°为优、100~120°为良,小于100°为差),术后一年优30例、良7例、差1例。

3 讨论

肱骨近端骨折在临床中较为常见,对于肱骨近端骨折,大部分患者可以采取保守治疗,但是针累及肱骨近端内侧柱的三、四部分骨折,大多数临床医师主张手术治疗^[11]。

目前,肱骨近端骨折治疗方式较多,其中锁定钢板治疗较为常用^[12]。肱骨近端锁定钢板具有以下优势:1)解剖设计,术中无需预弯,便于骨折复位;2)内固定支架设计,不需要增加与骨面的摩擦来稳定骨折;3)保护骨膜及周围软组织血运;4)钢板

周围多孔设计,便于克氏针临时固定骨块或肩袖组织的缝合固定;5)不同平面锁定钉交叉设计及成角稳定性,提高骨折固定

强度,更适于骨质疏松患者^[13]。随着肱骨近端锁定钢板的广泛应用,术后相关的并发症也逐渐增多。

表 2 术后末次随访关节活动度

Table 2 ROM of the shoulder joint at last follow-up

ROM	At last follow-up	Compared with unaffected side (%)
Anteflexion	143± 20° (90° ~176°)	87.4± 5.1(83-93)
Abduction	138± 9° (80° ~180°)	90.2± 3.1(84-95)
Extorsion	44± 12° (45° ~80°)	93.5± 5.7(86-96)
Internal rotation	42± 9° (25~70°)	92.6± 4.8(87-94)

Abbreviation: ROM = Range of motion

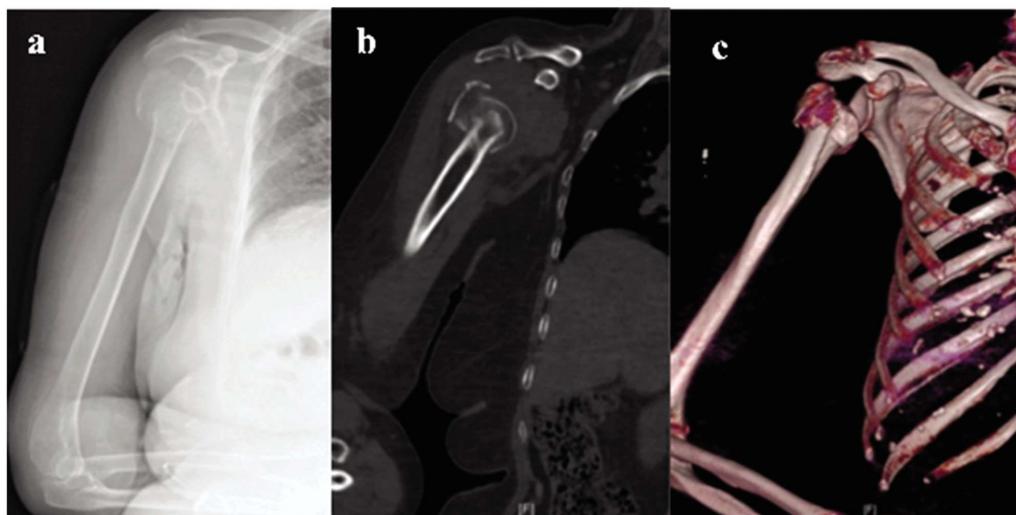


图 1 典型病例 患者,女,77岁,摔伤致右肱骨近端骨折

(a)术前 X 片显示患者骨质疏松情况较严重,骨折移位明显,颈干角消失。(b、c)术前三维 CT 平扫及三维重建,可见骨折呈 Neer 分型 3 部分骨折。

Fig.1 Typical case, female, aged 77, suffered from a right proximal humeral fracture due to careless fall

(a) Preoperative X ray photograph indicated severe osteoporosis condition, obviously displaced fracture was revealed and the neck shaft angle was significantly compromised. (b, c)Preoperative CT scan and 3D reconstruction revealed distinct vision of a Neer Type III fracture.

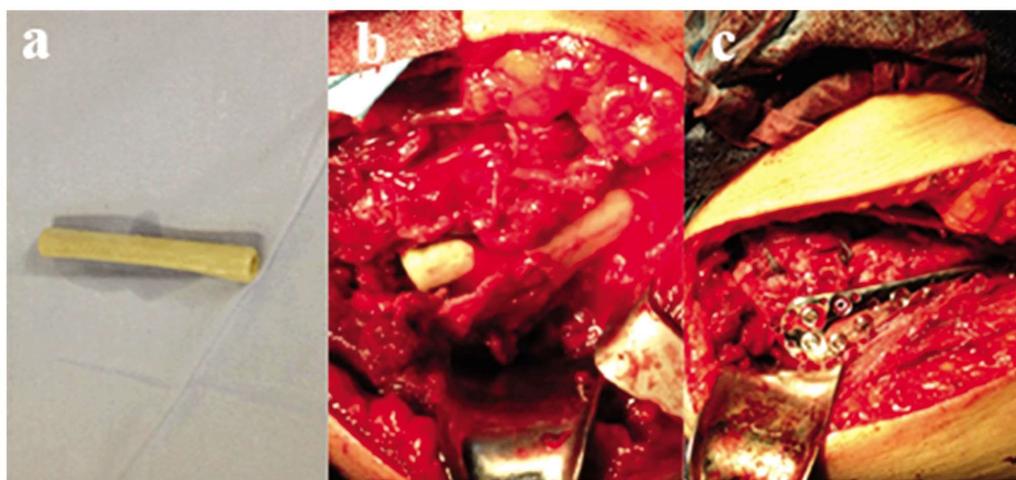


图 2 (a) 术中所采用同种异体腓骨块。(b)术中将同种异体腓骨块植入肱骨近端,对肱骨近端内侧柱进行重建及支撑。(c)植入同种异体腓骨块后予以锁定钢板固定

Fig.2 (a) Allograft fibula bone applied in the surgery. (b) The allograft fibular bone was implanted into the proximal humeral for reconstruction and support of the medial column. (c) The plate was used for fixation after implantation of the allograft fibular bone

老年患者由于骨密度降低,肱骨近端骨折时往往伴有骨缺损,常规采用锁定钢板进行固定时往往不能达到有效固定^[14]。

Agudelo 等^[15]曾报道采用单纯锁定钢板治疗肱骨近端骨折,术

后颈干角丢失的发生率高达 13.7 %,而且后期肱骨近端内翻畸形易加重,超过 10°。

肱骨近端骨折锁定钢板的放置不能超过肱骨大结节,离肱

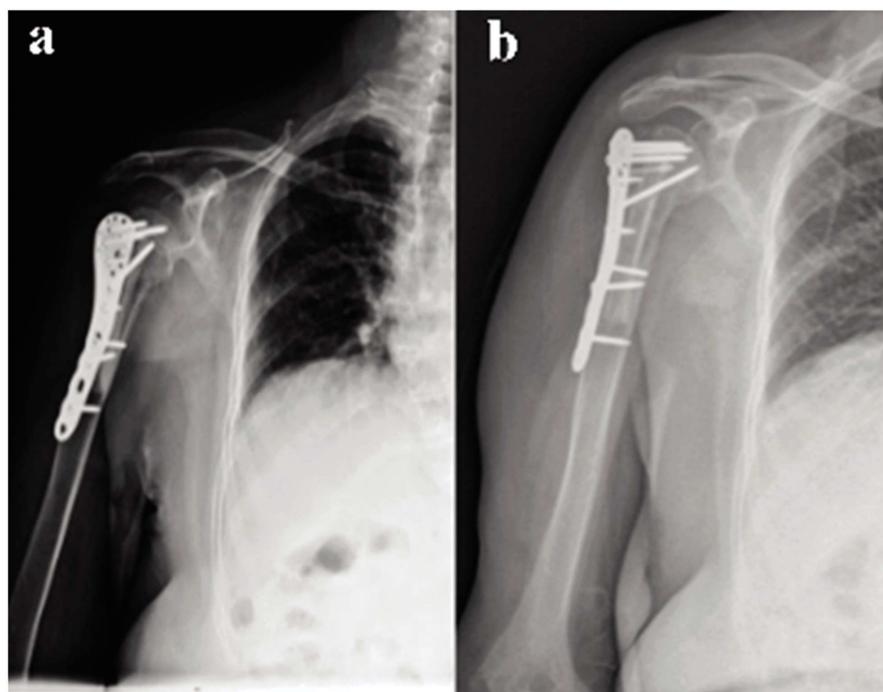


图 3(a)术后 1 月 X 片,可见骨折愈合情况较理想,颈干角恢复良好;(b)末次随访正位 X 片,可见骨折无再次移位,无明显创伤性关节炎形成
Fig.3 (a) X ray photograph after 1 month postoperative, satisfied bone union was detected and the neck-shaft angle was successfully recovered. (b) At last follow-up, the X-ray indicated no fracture displacement, nor traumatic arthritis

骨大结节顶点不低于 5 mm, 保证肩关节外展时不会出现肩峰撞击。但如果钢板位置较低, 锁定螺钉在肱骨头的位置就会欠佳, 降低螺钉的把持力。另外, 由于钢板位于结节间沟外侧 5-10 mm, 术中对内后方的肱骨内侧柱暴露相对不足, 术后由于肱骨内侧柱支撑作用较弱, 易导致肱骨头内翻、螺钉切出肱骨头, 严重影响患肩功能。

力学研究表明, 肱骨头后内侧在肱骨近端, 厚度及骨密度最高^[16]。Krappinger 等^[17]研究表明, 在肱骨近端骨折的手术治疗中, 内侧柱的重建对于抵抗肩袖收缩产生的内翻应力以及促进内固定螺钉与骨界面的应力分散具有重要意义, 在其系列研究中, 内侧柱的重建不良是后期患者发生肱骨头内翻及内固定失败的主要危险因素之一。Kralinger 等^[18]通过生物力学研究发现, 肱骨近端内侧皮质有支撑螺钉组相比无支撑螺钉组轴向负荷相差 10 倍, 说明肱骨近端骨折内侧柱重建的重要性。

目前, 内侧柱重建的方法有: 1) 内侧骨皮质复位支撑; 2) 髓内置入异体腓骨重建内侧柱; 3) 肱骨近端填充骨水泥增强内侧柱支撑; 4) 肱骨近端锁定钢板内侧柱支撑螺钉支撑^[19,20]。

肱骨近端内侧柱重建联合锁定钢板能有效分散螺钉 - 骨界面的应力及抵抗肩袖收缩所致的持续性内翻应力, 为肱骨头提供有效支撑, 提高肱骨近端骨折术后在轴向的稳定性, 降低术后肱骨头内翻、塌陷、螺钉切出肱骨头的并发症^[13]。此次研究末次随访发现, 肱骨头高度平均丢失 1.9 mm(1.2~3.3 mm)、颈干角 $128 \pm 16^\circ$ ($89^\circ \sim 141^\circ$)、患侧肩关节活动范围良好, 同种异体腓骨重建内侧柱能有效支撑肱骨头, 降低骨折术后相关并发症, 临床疗效同相关文献。

Chow 等^[21]研究认为, 采用同种异体腓骨骨内强化重建内侧柱, 充分发挥腓骨段较强的生物力学特性, 对重建段具有力学强化作用。再者, 腓骨段保留了原有的皮质骨结构, 在植入内

固定物后, 螺钉可通过穿透肱骨近端及腓骨段的多层皮质层而达到较强的稳定性, 特别是在老年肱骨近端骨折中, 患者骨质疏松情况一般较严重, 采用该方法可有效降低螺钉松动的几率, 同时也可增加植骨区的骨量, 促进骨质愈合。在该研究中, 采用同种异体骨植骨强化内侧柱支撑后, 病例的平均 Constant 评分显示明显优于既往研究^[22-25], 主要原因为采用同种异体骨进行内侧柱支撑后, 术后肱骨头下沉, 颈干角变化得到了有效控制, 而且同种异体腓骨段优良的力学性能使得患者可在术后早期即开始功能锻炼, 以恢复较大的关节活动度。再者, 同种异体腓骨作为一种髓内强化植入物, 可在内侧为从外侧打入的螺钉和钢板提供一个支撑点^[4,26], 这在理论上可以减少锁定螺钉的工作长度(working length), 从而提高螺钉固定后的稳定性。Bae 等^[27]的生物力学研究也表明, 通过内侧柱支撑加固后, 骨折局部的最大变形应力增大, 螺钉抗拔出力增大, 固定后骨折移位减少, 内翻塌陷率减少, 内固定移位率减少。

综上, 同种异体腓骨移植重建肱骨近端骨折内侧柱, 术中联合肱骨近端锁定钢板能有效支撑肱骨头, 预防肱骨头塌陷及螺钉穿出, 术后患肩功能恢复良好, 临床疗效满意, 但由于随访时间不长, 其远期疗效尚需进一步观察研究。

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