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空心钉加内侧支撑钢板与单纯空心钉治疗 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折的疗效比较研究 *

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摘要 目的:比较 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折分别经单纯空心钉、空心钉加内侧支撑钢板治疗的临床疗效。**方法:**回顾性分析 2016 年 3 月~2019 年 2 月期间收治的 113 例 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折患者的临床资料,根据手术方式分为 A 组(n=55,单纯空心钉内固定治疗)和 B 组(n=58,空心钉加内侧支撑钢板治疗),比较两组患者围术期指标、髋关节功能、术后疼痛及复位质量,记录两组患者随访期间并发症发生情况。**结果:**B 组术中出血量多于 A 组,手术时间长于 A 组(均 $P<0.05$);B 组骨折愈合时间、完全负重时间短于 A 组($P<0.05$)。两组患者术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月髋关节 Harris 评分呈上升趋势,视觉模拟评分量表(VAS)评分呈下降趋势($P<0.05$);B 组术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月髋关节 Harris 评分高于 A 组,VAS 评分则低于 A 组($P<0.05$)。与术后 3 d 相比,A 组患者术后 6 个月正位、侧位 Garden 指数降低($P<0.05$);B 组术后 6 个月正位、侧位 Garden 指数评分高于 A 组($P<0.05$)。B 组并发症发生率低于 A 组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**与单纯空心钉内固定治疗 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折相比,空心钉加内侧支撑钢板虽然术中出血量多,手术时间略长,但其术后恢复效果更佳,且并发症发生率更低,临床应用价值较高。

关键词:空心钉;内侧支撑钢板;单纯空心钉;Pauwels III 型;股骨颈骨折;疗效

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Comparative Study of Hollow Nail Plus Medial Supporting Plate and Hollow Nail in the Treatment of Pauwels Type III Femoral Neck Fracture*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the clinical efficacy of hollow nail plus medial supporting plate and hollow nail in the treatment of Pauwels type III femoral neck fracture. **Methods:** The clinical data of 113 patients with Pauwels type III femoral neck fracture who were admitted from March 2016 to February 2019 were analyzed retrospectively. According to the operation mode, the patients were divided into two groups: group A (n=55, internal fixation with hollow nail) and group B (n=58, treatment with hollow nail and internal support plate). Perioperative indexes, hip function, postoperative pain and reset quality were compared between the two groups. The complications were recorded during the follow-up period. **Results:** The amount of bleeding during operation in group B was more than that in group A, and the operation time was longer than that in group A (all $P<0.05$). The fracture healing time and full weight-bearing time in group B were shorter than those in group A ($P<0.05$). The Harris score of the two groups increased at 3 months after operation and 6 months after operation, while the visual analogue scale (VAS) score decreased ($P<0.05$). The Harris score of group B were higher than those of group A at 3 months and 6 months after operation, while the VAS score was lower than that of group A ($P<0.05$). Compared with 3 days after operation, the positive position and lateral position Garden index in group A decreased 6 months after operation ($P<0.05$), while the positive position and lateral position Garden index scores in group B were higher than those in group A at 6 months after operation ($P<0.05$). The incidence of complications in group B was lower than that in group A ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Compared with the treatment of Pauwels type III femoral neck fracture with hollow nail internal fixation, hollow nail plus medial supporting plate and hollow nail has less amount of bleeding during operation, and the operation time has slightly longer. But it has better recovery effect after operation, fewer complications, and the clinical application value is higher.

Key words: Hollow nail; Medial supporting plate; Simple hollow nail; Pauwels type III; Femoral neck fracture; Efficacy

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前言

股骨颈骨折是指股骨头下与股骨颈基底部之间的关节囊内骨折,约占髋部骨折的 57%,该类骨折常见于高能量损伤如高层坠落、交通意外等^[1]。根据 Pauwels 分型^[2]可将股骨颈骨折分为 I 型(Pauwels<30°), II 型(Pauwels 30°~50°), III 型(Pauwels>50°),其中以 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折治疗最为困难。Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折患者后期发生骨折畸形愈合、股骨头坏死、骨折不愈合的概率较高^[3]。目前,临床治疗 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折的治疗方式较多,其中尤以单纯空心钉内固定治疗最为常见,但存在固定失效(穿钉、退钉)、复位困难、术后无法早期下床等缺陷^[4]。近年来,有部分学者采用空心钉加内侧支撑钢板治疗 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折,虽可获得较好的疗效,但仍存在一定争议^[5,6]。为了明确单纯空心钉与空心钉加内侧支撑钢板治疗 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折的优劣,本研究就此展开分析,以期为此类骨折的术式选择提供参考,现整理报道如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析 2016 年 3 月~2019 年 2 月期间我院收治的 113 例 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折患者的临床资料,研究经我院伦理委员会审核批准。纳入标准:(1)均经 MRI、CT 等影像学证实确诊为股骨颈骨折,且均为单侧新鲜、闭合股骨颈骨折;(2)患者或者家属知情本研究且签署了同意书;(3)均具备手术指征者;(4)受伤至手术时间<1 周;(5)Pauwels 分型^[2]为 III 型。排除标准:(1)妊娠或哺乳期妇女;(2)多部位骨折或粉碎性骨折者;(3)合并重要神经、血管损伤者;(4)合并重要内脏损伤者;(5)合并严重代谢性疾病者;(6)伴有凝血机制障碍和出血倾向者。将入选患者根据手术方式分为 A 组(n=55)和 B 组(n=58),其中 A 组男 34 例,女 21 例,年龄 32~56 岁,平均(43.56±3.92)岁;骨折位置:左侧髋 35 例,右侧髋 20 例;受伤原因:交通事故 19 例,坠落伤 18 例,摔、扭伤 18 例。B 组男 33 例,女 25 例,年龄 30~58 岁,平均(43.62±4.03)岁;骨折位置:左侧髋 36 例,右侧髋 22 例;受伤原因:交通事故 21 例,坠落伤 20 例,摔、扭伤 17 例。两组患者一般资料比较无差异($P>0.05$)。

1.2 治疗方法

术前 0.5h 预防性应用抗生素,取仰卧位,腰硬联合麻醉,

A、B 两组入路均选取髋关节前侧入路,逐层切开,将骨折断端暴露,在骨折近端处置入一枚直径 3.0 mm 克氏针,施术者直视下将骨折断端复位。将两枚克氏针由大粗隆外侧高点处沿股骨颈上缘垂直骨折线方向打入,C 臂机透视下确认骨折复位是否成功。复位成功后,从大粗隆下 2~4 cm 处沿股骨颈下方皮质、后侧皮质及前侧皮质分散打入三枚导针,随后两组分别给予以下治疗方式,A 组:C 臂机透视导针位置,经皮将三枚空心加压螺钉置入固定,固定后将拔出临时固定的克氏钉。B 组:C 臂机透视导针位置,满意后经皮将三枚空心加压螺钉置入固定,屈曲外旋髋关节,将股骨颈前内侧骨折端暴露,锁定支撑钢板(桡骨远端 T 型板、1/3 管状板、解剖重建板)塑形后跨越骨折线贴敷于股骨颈前内侧,近端 1-2 枚螺钉、远端 2 枚螺钉固定。术后常规给予镇痛、抗凝治疗,切口处定期换药。术后以门诊复查的方式随访 9 个月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)观察两组患者围术期指标情况,包括术中出血量、手术时间、骨折愈合时间完全负重时间。(2)于术前、术后 3 个月、6 个月采用髋关节 Harris 评分^[7]、视觉模拟评分量表(Visual analogue scale, VAS)^[8]评价患者髋关节功能、术后疼痛情况。其中 VAS 评分 0~10 分,0 分表示无痛,10 分表示难以忍受的疼痛,分数越高,疼痛感越强烈。Harris 评分包括功能、关节活动、疼痛、畸形四项,总分 100 分,分数越高,髋关节功能越好。(3)于术后 3d、术后 6 个月拍摄 X 线片,由三名高年资骨科医师参与评价,每人测定 1 次,取 3 个测定值的平均值,以 Garden 指数^[9]评价两组骨折复位质量,Garden 指数越高,骨折复位质量越好。(4)记录两组并发症情况。

1.4 统计学方法

研究数据录入 SPSS23.0 软件处理,计量资料经检验均符合正态分布,采用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组内比较采用配对 t 检验,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,计数资料以率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,检验标准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者围术期指标情况

B 组术中出血量多于 A 组,手术时间长于 A 组($P<0.05$);B 组骨折愈合时间、完全负重时间短于 A 组($P<0.05$);详见表 1。

表 1 两组患者围术期指标情况($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Perioperative indicators of the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Amount of bleeding during operation(mL)	Operative time(min)	Full weight-bearing time (month)	Fracture healing time (month)
Group A(n=55)	118.98±10.55	72.56±9.08	7.34±1.05	5.72±0.53
Group B(n=58)	149.11±13.64	87.53±9.15	5.31±0.93	4.49±0.48
t	13.058	8.725	10.893	12.943
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 Harris、VAS 评分比较

两组术前 Harris、VAS 评分比较无差异($P>0.05$);两组术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月 VAS 评分呈下降趋势,Harris 评分呈升

高趋势($P<0.05$);B 组术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月 Harris 评分高于 A 组,VAS 评分则低于 A 组($P<0.05$);详见表 2。

表 2 两组患者 Harris、VAS 评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)Table 2 Comparison of Harris and VAS scores between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$, scores)

Groups	Harris score			VAS score		
	Preoperative	3 months after operation	6 months after operation	Preoperative	3 months after operation	6 months after operation
Group A(n=55)	37.29±5.54	45.32±6.19*	61.98±7.14* [#]	5.39±1.32	3.56±0.98*	2.09±0.38* [#]
Group B(n=58)	37.27±6.59	56.31±7.22*	73.96±8.11* [#]	5.45±1.29	2.59±1.02*	1.12±0.24* [#]
t	0.017	8.665	8.317	0.244	5.150	16.312
P	0.986	0.000	0.000	0.807	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with before operation, * $P<0.05$; compared with 3 months after operation, [#] $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患者 Garden 指数比较

两组患者术后 3 d 正位、侧位 Garden 指数比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);与术后 3d 相比,A 组患者术后 6 个月正位、侧位 Garden 指数降低($P<0.05$);B 组患者术后 3 d、术后 6

个月正位、侧位 Garden 指数比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);B 组术后 6 个月正位、侧位 Garden 指数高于 A 组($P<0.05$);详见表 3。

表 3 两组患者 Garden 指数评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of Garden index scores between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Positive position		Lateral position	
	3d after operation	6 months after operation	3d after operation	6 months after operation
Group A(n=55)	161.86±6.44	153.16±7.05*	169.63±15.31	160.93±12.26*
Group B(n=58)	162.47±7.11	161.29±9.09	168.62±14.29	167.86±12.16
t	0.477	5.293	0.363	3.016
P	0.634	0.000	0.718	0.003

Note: Compared with 3 months after operation, * $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组并发症发生率比较

随访期间,A 组出现 3 例内固定失效、4 例骨折不愈合、3 例股骨头坏死,并发症发生率为 18.18%(10/55);B 组出现 1 例内固定失效、1 例骨折不愈合、1 例股骨头坏死,并发症发生率为 5.17%(3/58);B 组并发症发生率低于 A 组($\chi^2=4.693$, $P=0.031$)。

3 讨论

由于股骨颈解剖部位极为特殊,该部位一旦发生骨折,将导致该部位血运受到严重创伤^[10,11]。手术是治疗股骨颈骨折的最有效的方式之一,通过早期的手术治疗复位,可帮助股骨颈恢复至解剖位置,重建部位血运,维持机体血液循环正常,为骨折的重新塑形创造有利环境^[12]。空心螺钉内固定是治疗股骨颈骨折的最常用的方案,其优势在于将 3 枚空心螺钉以倒三角的方式固定于股骨大转子下方,使 3 枚空心螺钉构成三维立体结构对整个骨折断端加压,可有效提高骨折断端稳定性,便于患者术后进行早期功能锻炼^[13-15],但 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折作为股骨颈骨折的难治类型之一,因其骨折线 $>50^\circ$,较接近垂直,承受巨大的剪切应力,通常会导致常用的三维立体结构不稳定,引起术后断钉、退钉和股骨头无菌性坏死等并发症发生^[16-18]。近年来,空心钉加内侧支撑钢板逐渐受到临床医师和患者的青睐,内侧加支撑钢板可以弥补空心钉的不足,可有效支撑高强度的剪切应力^[19-21]。

本次研究结果显示,B 组术中出血量多于 A 组,手术时间长于 A 组;但 B 组骨折愈合时间、完全负重时间短于 A 组。可见单纯空心钉内固定治疗虽然在术中出血量、手术时间上占有优势,但其术后骨折愈合时间、完全负重时间恢复效果均更佳。分析其原因,添加内侧支撑钢板后,与单纯空心钉内固定治疗相比,多增加了内侧支撑钢板这一手术操作,因而导致手术时间延长,出血量增多。内侧支撑钢板符合生物学原理,可有效保留空心螺旋的抗旋转能力,同时还可分散骨折断端的剪切应力,因而固定效果显著,有效缩短患者恢复期^[22,23]。同时本次研究结果还显示,两组患者的髋关节功能、术后疼痛及 Garden 指数均有所改善,且空心钉加内侧支撑钢板者改善效果更佳。究其原因,股骨颈存在特殊的解剖生理结构,在负重时,除了需要承受应压力之外,还承受了较大的旋转力矩和剪切应力^[24,25]。单纯空心钉内固定治疗虽可解决骨折断端的旋转移位,还可使骨折断端产生轴向压力,但却对剪切应力的释放力不从心,若空心钉顺剪切力放置又极易导致股骨头在剪切应力压迫下滑动^[26-28]。而在单纯空心钉内固定治疗的基础上联合内侧支撑钢板,既保留了空心钉的加压和抗旋转力,又可通过支撑钢板对抗负重后产生的剪切应力,并将剪切应力转化为骨折端的加压力,达到最大强度的固定^[29,30]。另 B 组并发症发生率低于 A 组,可见空心钉加内侧支撑钢板不仅不会对股骨颈骨折断端处造成影响,反而可为骨折愈合提供有利的环境,其优势远远大于劣势。此外,由于本研究仍属于小样本量研究,且随访时间也较

短,故远期疗效尚需作进一步分析观察。

综上所述,与单纯空心钉内固定治疗 Pauwels III 型股骨颈骨折相比,空心钉加内侧支撑钢板虽然术中出血量多,手术时间略长,但其术后恢复效果更佳,且并发症发生率更低,临床应用价值更高。

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