

· 综述 ·

肩关节前脱位合并大结节骨折臂丛神经损伤[△]

唐翔宇^{1,2}, 李春宝^{1*}, 曲峰³, 刘玉杰¹

(1. 解放军总医院第四医学中心骨科医学部, 北京 100048; 2. 解放军联勤保障部队第九八五医院骨科, 山西太原 031000; 3. 首都医科大学附属北京同仁医院, 北京 100005)

摘要: 肩关节前脱位是最常见关节脱位, 多数肩关节脱位可通过手法复位得到良好治疗。然而, 肩关节脱位伴肱骨大结节骨折血管神经损伤鲜有报道。本文报告 1 例 79 岁女性患者, 跌倒致关节脱位伴肱骨大结节骨折下臂丛神经损伤。闭合复位关节脱位后, 疼痛无法缓解, 镜下清创, 双排锚钉固定大结节骨折。此外, 本文还对肩关节脱位伴肱骨大结节骨折血管神经损伤进行文献综述, 为临床医师提供参考。

关键词: 肩关节前脱位, 大结节骨折, 臂丛神经损伤, 关节镜术

中图分类号: R684.7 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1005-8478 (2023) 01-0063-04

Anterior shoulder dislocation complicated with greater tuberosity fracture and brachial plexus injury // TANG Xiang-yu^{1,2}, LI Chun-bao¹, QU Feng³, LIU Yu-jie¹. 1. Department of Orthopedic Medicine, General Hospital of PLA, Beijing 00048, China; 2. Department of Orthopedics, 985th Hospital, Joint Logistic Support Force of PLA, Taiyuan 031000, China; 3. Zeme Sports Medicine Hospital, Taiyuan 031000, China

Abstract: Anterior shoulder dislocation is the most common dislocation in clinical setting, which in most cases can be treated well by manual reduction. However, anterior shoulder dislocation complicated with greater tuberosity fracture and neurovascular injuries has rarely been reported. We report a case of a 79-year-old female patient who had glenohumeral dislocation accompanied with greater tuberosity fracture and brachial plexus injury caused by a fall. After closed reduction of the shoulder dislocation, the pain did not relieve, subsequently, an arthroscopic debridement, double-row anchor fixation of greater tuberosity fracture were conducted. In addition, this paper also reviews the literature on injury mechanism, diagnosis, and treatment of the complicated shoulder injuries to provide reference for clinicians.

Key words: anterior shoulder dislocation, greater tuberosity fracture, brachial plexus injury, arthroscopy

肩关节前脱位占四肢关节脱位的 95%^[1]。以 16~29 岁的年轻男性和 70 岁左右高龄女性较常见^[2-5]。多数肩关节脱位可通过手法复位得到良好治疗。然而, 肩关节脱位伴肱骨大结节骨折血管神经损伤鲜有报道, 若处理不当将发生不可逆的严重损伤, 应引起足够重视。

1 病例报告

患者, 女, 79 岁, 因“左肩关节外伤脱位 1 d, 手法复位后疼痛肿胀加重伴左上肢活动受限 3 h”入院。自诉 1 d 前不慎摔倒, 左上肢外展位手掌撑地, 伤后左肩关节疼痛、肿胀、活动受限。在当地医院给予外敷

跌打损伤药治疗, 症状无改善再次到医院就诊, 影像检查显示左肩关节前脱位伴肱骨大结节撕脱骨折, 给予足蹬牵引手法复位, 三角巾悬吊固定。自觉肩关节疼痛剧烈、肿胀加重, 左手力量减弱、活动受限。

入院查体: 左肩关节软组织肿胀, 肩关节主动与被动活动明显受限, 左肩关节肱骨大结节压痛(++), 左腕关节下垂, 伸拇、伸指和伸腕功能障碍(图 1a)。左手背及手掌皮肤感觉减退, 左手夹纸实验阳性。肌电图提示左臂丛神经损伤。X 线片和 CT 显示左肩盂肱关节已复位, 肱骨大结节撕脱骨折仍有移位(图 1b, 1c)。诊断为左肩关节脱位、肱骨大结节撕脱骨折移位合并左臂丛神经损伤。

取侧卧位, 全麻关节镜下行肩关节探查发现肱骨

DOI:10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2023.01.12

△基金项目: 2019 年度国家重点研发计划“政府间国际科技创新合作/港澳台科技创新合作”重点专项-中国和芬兰政府间科技合作项目(编号: 2019YFE0126300); 全军医学科技青年拔尖项目(编号: 19QNP070); 2021 年度国家自然科学基金面上项目(编号: 82072517)

作者简介: 唐翔宇, 副主任医师, 骨科博士, 研究方向: 训练伤及运动损伤, (电话) 15135142602, (电子信箱) tangxiangyu003@126.com

*** 通信作者:** 李春宝, (电话) 15001164095, (电子信箱) cli301@foxmail.com

大结节粉碎性骨折，前下盂唇撕裂 Bankart 损伤。关节镜下清创，于前方关节盂依次置入 3 枚带线锚钉，修复前下盂唇和关节囊。于肱骨头关节缘置入 2 枚内排带线缝合锚钉（图 1d），8 根缝线分别穿过冈上肌腱，复位大结节骨块，缝线呈网状覆盖冈上肌腱的表面下压肱骨大结节骨折块，于肱骨大结节骨折以远端 15

mm 处置入 2 枚外排无结锚钉，将内排缝线引入外排锚钉，收紧固定（图 1e）。术后支具将患肢外展 45°制动。

术后 MRI 显示修复后的肩袖与骨折固定良好（图 1f）。术后神经营养药物治疗，按照康复程序进行功能康复训练，患肢肿胀逐渐消退，术后 1 个月臂丛神经功能恢复正常。

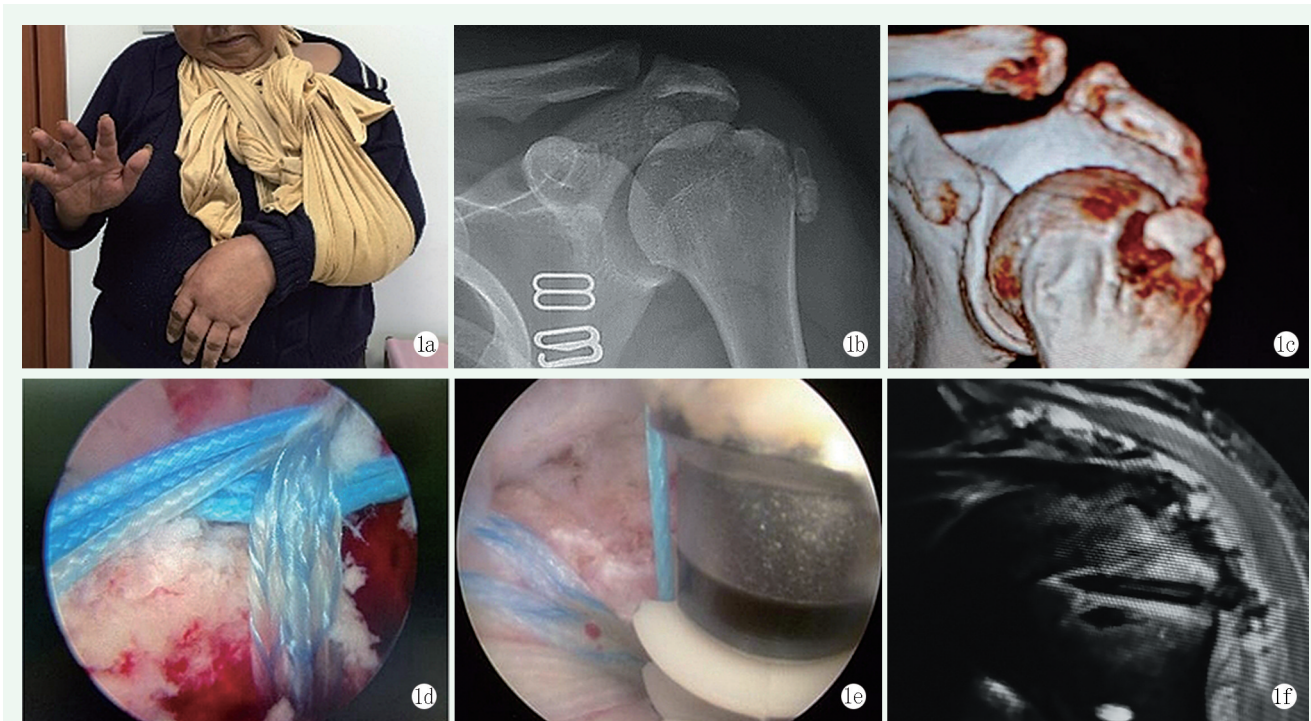


图 1 患者，女，79 岁 1a: 左腕关节下垂、手背肿胀、伸拇、伸指、伸腕功能障碍 1b, 1c: 初次复位后、术前 X 线片和 CT 扫描三维重建显示肩关节已复位，肱骨大结节骨折仍有移位 1d, 1e: 双排缝线桥技术固定骨折块和肩袖，缝线呈网状固定冈上肌腱 1f: 术后 MRI 显示肱骨大结节骨折复位，骨折与冈上肌腱固定良好

2 讨论与综述

2.1 损伤机理与表现

肩关节是最常发生脱位的关节，原因在于肱骨头与肩关节盂之间骨性稳定组织较少，稳定性不足。肩关节前脱位，常发生在上肢外旋过伸时外力致使肱骨头从肩盂脱臼，同时可发生 Bankart 损伤、肩袖损伤、肱骨头 Hill-Sachs 损伤及大结节撕脱骨折^[6-9]。有报道显示神经损伤发生率为 21%~65%，而老年人神经损伤的发生率较年轻人更高，可能与该人群神经组织相关退变有关，也与肩关节肌肉松弛致肱骨头脱位较严重有关^[10-16]。Robinson 等^[17]认为，女性伴有肩袖损伤或大结节骨折患者，发生神经损伤的比例更高，而多篇文献也报道了高龄肩关节脱位发生神经压迫损伤的病例^[18, 19]。肩关节前下方脱位骨折出血，均可压迫腋窝神经、血管，导致肢体肿胀、皮肤青

紫，严重者有血栓形成的风险。由于老年患者骨质疏松，更容易发生肱骨大结节撕脱骨折。肩关节前下脱位与血肿挤压臂丛神经，发生前臂和手的感觉运动功能障碍。

肩关节脱位患者应重视上肢血管神经的物理查体，检查患肢肿胀程度、皮肤颜色和脉搏波动情况，上肢肌力及感觉情况。如果发现异常，必要时应进行肌电图及血管超声检查，尽早明确有无血栓形成^[3, 6, 14]。臂丛神经损伤情况可根据神经解剖和支配的肌肉进行查体。臂丛神经支配口诀有助于临床检查：上臂丛神经，菱形角冈肱又大（菱形肌、三角肌、冈上肌、冈下肌、肱肌、肱二头肌、胸大肌）；下臂丛神经，七伸八屈手内肌。该患者伤后曾多次就诊但未能早期做出准确的诊断和有效治疗导致漏诊，与医师临床经验不足、询问病史不细、专业基础知识不牢及缺乏认真细致的查体有关。临床医师必须通过认真精细的查体才能得出明确的诊断和正确的处理。

2.2 影像检查

肩关节脱位应常规进行 X 线片检查,明确肩关节脱位的位置、是否有肱骨大结节撕脱骨折或肩盂骨折。如果怀疑其他组织合并损伤,可行肩关节 MRI 或 CT 检查。骨折移位程度单一通过标准 X 线片很难进行准确评估,即使加上 Neer 侧位片也有一定难度,必要时可行 CT 扫描,而三维 CT 重建可更好地协助医师了解骨折情况及明确诊断^[20, 21]。肌电图 (electromyography, EMG), 可用于肩关节前脱位神经损伤的评估;而 Silsby 等^[19]应用核磁共振神经成像技术,通过对肩关节前脱位后发生神经损伤情况进行成像,为选择治疗方式提供依据。

2.3 镜下手术

肩关节脱位后应当尽快复位,尽管对于多数肩关节前脱位患者、甚至部分伴有关节盂骨折患者可选择保守治疗,但对于肩关节前脱位伴有复杂损伤患者,早期手术是必要的,并可获得更好的肩关节 Constant 及 WORC 评分^[21-23]。随着关节镜技术的进展,肩关节脱位合并骨折的关节镜手术治疗成为首选,其治疗效果与开放手术相当,但并发症少^[24, 25]。在关节镜下进行 Bankart 损伤、Hill-Sachs 损伤、大结节骨折及肩袖损伤的修复已经成为常规手术。根据具体伤情及术者操作习惯,可选择不同手术方法^[8, 9, 26, 27]。对于肩关节脱位合并多发及复杂合并损伤的患者,关节镜治疗亦能取得良好的效果^[28, 29]。曲峰等^[30]通过加强固定盂肱中韧带修复 Bankart 损伤,获得较好的治疗效果;鹿鸣等^[31]提出使用自体肩胛冈外 1/3 骨块修复肩胛盂缺损,可以避免取喙突骨块及髌骨的并发症,并保持肩关节正常结构;在固定材料的选择上,刘玉杰等^[32, 33]选择可吸收生物骨锚钉,修复肩关节 Bankart 损伤,获得良好的肩关节稳定性,且体内无异物存留。

2.4 神经损伤的处理

尽管肩关节前脱位合并损伤类型较多,神经损伤被较多学者所关注。神经损伤由肱骨头脱位后牵拉及物理压迫所致,对于神经功能的恢复情况,部分学者认为多数患者在肩关节复位后,神经功能恢复一般较为理想^[34, 35];亦有学者认为神经功能的自主恢复常不完全^[36, 37]。Peron 等^[38]的研究显示,在关节复位后 75% 的患者感觉功能恢复正常;Visser^[39]报道了 37 例肩关节脱位致神经损伤患者,其中 33 例神经 EMG 检查及肌肉力量恢复正常。有研究认为神经恢复情况可能与年龄有关,50 岁以下神经损伤患者可得到更好的功能恢复^[6, 16]。Gutkowska 等^[40]研究显示,肩关节脱位超过 6 h 未复位,可增加神经损伤的概率。Jordan

等^[41]对 28 例肩关节前脱位发生臂丛神经损伤的患者进行为期 2 年的随访,发现在损伤神经自然恢复的情况下,无论肢体感觉及肌力恢复均不理想,建议神经重建及康复。神经损伤后持续肌力减弱,与肩关节脱位后复位时间有一定关系,因而不论年龄大小早期诊断及及时复位,是预防神经损伤的有效手段^[42]。

3 小 结

综上所述,对于肩关节脱位的诊治需要注意以下几点:(1) 诊治前行肩关节 X 线片,以便明确肩关节脱位是否伴有肱骨大结节撕脱骨折等合并伤;(2) 麻醉状态下实施手法复位,以免肌肉紧张影响复位或发生撕脱骨折;(3) 肩关节脱位复位、麻醉复苏后及时检查肩关节主动和被动活动、肢体感觉运动神经功能,必要时择期行核磁共振、肌电图检查,防止臂丛神经损伤和肩袖撕裂发生漏治;(4) 肩关节脱位肱骨头骨折可压迫血管,影响上肢血液循环,查体时注意脉搏和末梢循环,必要时行上肢和腋窝血管超声检查,防止血栓形成;(5) 肱骨大结节撕脱骨折尽量进行解剖复位固定,防止骨折移位畸形愈合发生骨折块与肩峰撞击,诱发肩袖损伤。

参考文献

- [1] Cutts S, Prempeh M, Drew S. Anterior shoulder dislocation [J]. *Ann R Coll Surg Engl*, 2009, 91 (1): 2-7.
- [2] Shah R, Chhaniyara P, Wallace WA, et al. Pitch-side management of acute shoulder dislocations: a conceptual review [J]. *BMJ Open Sport Exerc Med*, 2017, 2 (1): e000116.
- [3] Tiefenboeck TM, Zeilinger J, Komjati M, et al. Incidence, diagnostics and treatment algorithm of nerve lesions after traumatic shoulder dislocations: a retrospective multicenter study [J]. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg*, 2020, 140 (9): 1175-1180.
- [4] Krøner K, Lind T, Jensen J. The epidemiology of shoulder dislocations [J]. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg*, 1989, 108 (5): 288-290.
- [5] Shah A, Judge A, Delmestri A, et al. Incidence of shoulder dislocations in the UK, 1995-2015: a population-based cohort study [J]. *BMJ Open*, 2017, 7 (11): e016112.
- [6] Kosiyatrakul A, Jitrapaikulsarn S, Durand S, et al. Recovery of brachial plexus injury after shoulder dislocation [J]. *Injury*, 2009, 40 (12): 1327-1329.
- [7] Perron AD, Ingerski MS, Brady WJ, et al. Acute complications associated with shoulder dislocation at an academic emergency department [J]. *J Emerg Med*, 2003, 24 (2): 141-145.
- [8] Antonis K, Zinon TK, Ioannis L, et al. Panagopoulos arthroscopic treatment of luxatio erecta humeri associated with greater tuberosity fracture, bankart lesion and partial rotator cuff tear: a case re-

- port [J]. *Am J Case Rep*, 2020, 21: e923727.
- [9] Malik J, Christian G, Lars-Johannes L, et al. Severe heterotopic ossification with proximal entrapment of the ulnar nerve following primary anterior shoulder dislocation [J]. *Case Reports Orthop*, 2020, 220 (9): 1-4.
- [10] Apaydin N, Tubbs RS, Loukas M, et al. Review of the surgical anatomy of the axillary nerve and the anatomic basis of its iatrogenic and traumatic injury [J]. *Surg Radiol Anat*, 2010, 32 (3): 193-201.
- [11] Hawi N, Ratuszny D, Lioudakis E, et al. Shoulder dislocations in elderly patients [J]. *Der Unfallchirurg*, 2018, 121 (2): 126-133.
- [12] Payne MW, Doherty TJ, Sequeira KA, et al. Peripheral nerve injury associated with shoulder trauma: a retrospective study and review of the literature [J]. *J Clin Neuromuscul Dis*, 2002, 4 (1): 1-6.
- [13] Hovelius L, Augustini BG, Fredin H, et al. Primary anterior dislocation of the shoulder in young patients. A tenyear prospective study [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 1996, 78 (11): 1677-1684.
- [14] Chehata A, Morgan FH, Bonato L. Axillary artery injury after an anterior shoulder fracture dislocation and "periosteal sleeve avulsion of the rotator cuff" (SARC). Case report and review of the literature [J]. *Trauma Case Rep*, 2017, 8: 5-10.
- [15] De Laat EA, Visser CP, Coene LN, et al. Nerve lesions in primary shoulder dislocations and humeral neck fractures. A prospective clinical and EMG study [J]. *Bone Joint J*, 1994, 76 (3): 381-383.
- [16] Gumina S, Postacchini F. Anterior dislocation of the shoulder in elderly patients [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 1997, 79 (4): 540-543.
- [17] Robinson CM, Shur N, Sharpe T, et al. Injuries associated with traumatic anterior glenohumeral dislocations [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2012, 94 (1): 18-26.
- [18] Rajeev A, Timmons G. Axillary artery injury with intact radial pulse following fracture-dislocation of shoulder: a case report [J]. *Malays Orthop J*, 2019, 13 (3): 66-68.
- [19] Matthew S, Alasdair R, Con Y. Proximal median neuropathy following anterior shoulder dislocation: the use of magnetic resonance neurography [J]. *The Neurohospitalist*, 2021, 11 (1): 75-79.
- [20] Rouleau DM, Mutch J, Laflamme GY. Surgical treatment of displaced greater tuberosity fractures of the humerus [J]. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*, 2016, 24 (1): 46-56.
- [21] Zhang Q, Xiang M, Li Y, et al. Arthroscopic management of glenoid and greater tuberosity bipolar fractures [J]. *Orthop Surg*, 2020, 12 (5): 1405-1412.
- [22] Wieser K, Waltenspül M, Ernstbrunner L, et al. Nonoperative treatment of anterior glenoid rim fractures after first-time traumatic anterior shoulder dislocation [J]. *JBJS Open Access*, 2020, 5 (4): e20.00133.
- [23] Marsalli M, Sepúlveda O, Morán N, et al. Shoulder terrible triad: classification, functional results and prognostic factors [J]. *J American Academy Orthop Surg*, 2020, 28 (5): 200-207.
- [24] Kropf EJ, Tjoumakaris FP, Sekiya JK. Arthroscopic shoulder stabilization: is there ever a need to open [J]. *Arthroscopy*, 2007, 23 (7): 779-784.
- [25] 梁达强, 丘志河, 柳海峰, 等. 肩关节前向脱位及合并损伤的手术治疗进展 [J]. *中国修复重建外科杂志*, 2019, 33 (6): 768-773.
- [26] 杨杰, 杨砥, 刘炯, 等. 关节镜治疗肩关节前脱位的术式选择 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2017, 25 (22): 2080-2085.
- [27] 鹿鸣, 刘玉杰, 安明扬, 等. 骨性 Bankart 损伤的诊疗现状 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2020, 28 (10): 916-919.
- [28] 刘玉杰, 周密, 李光辉, 等. 肩关节脱位合并肩袖与 Bankart 损伤的诊治 [J]. *中华创伤骨科杂志*, 2008, 10 (10): 915-918.
- [29] 刘德鼎, 周冬冬, 张宝, 等. 肩关节前脱位合并骨性 Bankart 损伤, 肩袖损伤及腋神经损伤的关节镜治疗 [J]. *骨科临床与研究杂志*, 2021, 6 (6): 321-326.
- [30] 曲峰, 袁邦拓, 齐玮. 关节镜下孟肱中韧带加强固定修复复发性 Bankart 损伤 [J]. *中华骨与关节外科杂志*, 2015, 8 (4): 323-326.
- [31] 鹿鸣, 刘玉杰, 申学振, 等. 肩胛冈骨块移植骨横钉固定修复骨性 Bankart 损伤 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2018, 26 (14): 1333-1337.
- [32] 刘玉杰, 蔡谔, 王志刚, 等. 关节镜下可吸收铆钉固定修复 Bankart 损伤 [J]. *中华外科杂志*, 2005, 43 (16): 1072-1074.
- [33] 齐玮, 李春宝, 鹿鸣. 关节镜下生物骨锚钉修复肩关节 Bankart 损伤 [J]. *中国骨伤*, 2020, (33) 12: 1111-1115.
- [34] Visser CP, Coene LN, Brand R, et al. The incidence of nerve injury in anterior dislocation of the shoulder and its influence on functional recovery. A prospective clinical and EMG study [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Br*, 1999, 81 (4): 679-685.
- [35] Avis D, Power D. Axillary nerve injury associated with glenohumeral dislocation: a review and algorithm for management [J]. *Efort Open Rev*, 2018, 3 (3): 70-77.
- [36] Guy I, Guerero D, Shirley C, et al. Patterns of injury to the infraclavicular brachial plexus following dislocation of the glenohumeral joint [J]. *J Musculoskelet Surg Res*, 2019, 3 (1): 90-94.
- [37] Thomas MT, Johannes Z, Micha K, et al. Incidence, diagnostics and treatment algorithm of nerve lesions after traumatic shoulder dislocations: a retrospective multicenter study [J]. *Archives Orthop Trauma Surg*, 2020, 140 (9): 1175-1180.
- [38] Perron AD, Ingerski MS, Brady WJ, et al. Acute complications associated with shoulder dislocation at an academic emergency department [J]. *J Emerg Med*, 2003, 24 (2): 141-145.
- [39] Gutkowska O, Martynkiewicz J, Stepiński M, et al. Analysis of patient-dependent and trauma-dependent risk factors for persistent brachial plexus injury after shoulder dislocation [J]. *Bio Med Res Int*, 2018, 2018: 4512137.
- [40] Rupert J, Ryckie GW, Gordon M, et al. Functional deficits as a result of brachial plexus injury in anterior shoulder dislocation [J]. *J Hand Surg (European Volume)*, 2021, 46 (7): 725-730.
- [41] Laat EA, Visser CP, Coene LN, et al. Nerve lesions in primary shoulder dislocations and humeral neck fractures. A prospective clinical and EMG study [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Br*, 1994, 76 (3): 381-383.

(收稿:2022-07-06 修回:2022-10-19)
(同行评议专家:马宁王龙)
(本文编辑:宁桦)