

· 技术创新 ·

桡骨远端掌侧锁定钢板固定锁骨内端骨折

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摘要: [目的] 介绍桡骨远端掌侧锁定钢板固定治疗锁骨内侧端骨折的手术技术和初步临床效果。[方法] 2011年1月—2022年1月对21例锁骨内侧骨折的患者采用切开复位桡骨远端掌侧锁定钢板治疗。以骨折端为中心沿锁骨长轴作横行切口, 显露骨折端, 复位骨折, 钢板塑形后牢固固定。如合并胸锁关节脱位, 同时要显露胸骨锁骨端, 先将骨折端复位, 克氏针临时固定, 钢板塑形后, 拧入螺钉, 锁骨端双皮质固定, 胸骨端单皮质固定。[结果] 所有患者均顺利完成手术, 未出现神经血管损伤、切口感染等并发症, 随访时间平均(12.8±2.6)个月, 所有患者骨折均愈合, 临床骨折愈合时间平均(12.6±2.4)周。按Rockwood等的评分标准评价: 优18例、良3例。[结论] 桡骨远端掌侧锁定钢板治疗锁骨内侧骨折为临床医师提供了一种疗效较好的治疗方式。

关键词: 锁骨内侧端骨折, 开放复位内固定, 桡骨远端掌侧锁定钢板

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Volar distal radius locking plate used for internal fixation of medial-end clavicular fractures // HOU Cun-qiang¹, PAN Yin-hua¹, ZHANG Xia², WANG Lin¹, SONG Ying³, WU Chuan-liang¹, HUANG Min¹. 1. Tai'an 88th Hospital, Tai'an 271000, China; 2. Tai'an Maternal and Child Hospital, Tai'an 271000, China; 3. Tai'an First People's Hospital, Tai'an 271000, China

Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical technique and preliminary clinical results of volar distal radius locking plate used for internal fixation of medial-end clavicular fractures. [Methods] From January 2011 to January 2022, 21 patients with medial-end clavicle fractures were treated with open reduction and internal fixation with volar distal radius locking plate. As a transverse incision was made along the long axis of the clavicle with the fracture ends as the center, the fracture ends were exposed and reduced. A volar distal radius locking plate in proper size was selected and shaped to meet the anatomy of medial-end clavicle. If the sternoclavicular was dislocated, the joint should be exposed at the same time. After the fractures were reduced properly, Kirschner wires were placed for temporary fixation, followed by permanent fixation with the plate and screws, in which the screws should be placed bi-cortically on the clavicular side, while uni-cortically in sternum side. [Results] All patients were operated on successfully without neurovascular injury, incision infection and other complications, and followed up for (12.8±2.6) months on an average. All patients got fractures healed with the average clinical fracture healing time of (12.6±2.4) weeks. According to Rockwood criteria, 18 cases were excellent and 3 cases were good. [Conclusion] This volar distal radius locking plate provides a good internal fixation implant for the treatment of medial-end clavicular fractures.

Key words: medial-end clavicular fractures, open reduction and internal fixation, volar distal radius locking plate

锁骨内侧骨折是指骨折位于锁骨内侧1/5, 包括胸锁关节脱位, 占锁骨骨折的3%~6%^[1], 大多数可以保守治疗。然而, 高达8%的患者出现骨不连、骨折脱位或功能不良的结果, 因此, 手术治疗可能是有益的^[2]。锁骨内侧骨折多为高能量损伤^[3], 胸骨后胸锁关节平面有头静脉、头臂干、颈内静脉、颈外静脉等重要血管, 如果内侧骨折或胸锁关节脱位, 断端进入胸骨后, 可引起纵膈内血管损伤, 所以安全有效地

治疗锁骨内侧骨折或脱位极为必要。本院2011年1月—2022年1月对21例锁骨内侧骨折的患者采用切开复位桡骨远端掌侧锁定钢板固定, 疗效良好, 报告如下。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

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术前所有患者均行肩关节前后位、CT平扫和三维重建检查(图1a, 1b), 了解锁骨近端骨折情况, 排除手术禁忌证, 准备相应的手术器械和锁骨掌侧钢板。

1.2 麻醉与体位

气管插管全身麻醉, 取仰卧位。

1.3 手术操作

常规消毒铺巾, 以骨折脱位处为中心(图1c), 沿锁骨走行切开至胸骨柄, 依次切开, 分离保护好锁骨上神经内侧支, 显露骨折端、胸锁关节, 直至胸骨柄。清理断端, 复位骨折, 克氏针临时固定, 如胸锁关节囊撕裂, 1#“微乔”缝合具有关节囊结构的胸锁韧带, 不需修复锁骨下方的肋锁韧带。取合适长度桡骨远端掌侧蝶形锁定钢板, 塑形后放置于骨折端, 锁骨端用2~3枚3.5 mm锁定螺钉双侧皮质固定。如骨折断端粉碎, 克氏针无法临时固定, 助手向内侧推患侧肩膀, 恢复锁骨长度, 以钢板为模板, 于近骨折端螺孔用1枚3.5 mm皮质骨螺钉提拉复位, 继于胸骨端用6~8枚2.7 mm锁定螺钉固定, 钻孔时一定要沿螺钉导向器仅穿透前侧单皮质(切莫穿透对侧皮质, 以防钻头落空后伤及纵膈内重要血管, 引起大出血, 危及生命), 用测深尺作为钻头, 徒手反复冲击样动作插至对侧皮质即可, 测量此时深度, 因钻头和螺钉均未钻透对侧胸骨皮质, 对胸骨的固定完全是安全的, 钢板内侧位于胸骨柄健侧1/4处即可。术中透视骨折复位及钢板固定满意(图1d), 生理盐水冲洗创面, 查无活动性出血, 放置橡皮引流条1根, 逐层缝合, 无菌包扎。

1.4 术后处理

术后预防性应用抗生素1 d。术后2周炎症消退期, 进行握拳、伸指、分指、腕关节屈伸、前臂旋转等主动活动, 术后7~9 d拆线。术后2~4周骨痂形成期, 增加握拳、伸指力度, 抗阻腕关节屈伸活动或助力肩关节运动。术后4~6周骨痂成熟期, 上举爬肩梯, 行抗阻肩肘锻炼。术后7~10周为临床愈合期, 可做一些力所能及的轻工作。由于胸锁关节是可动关节, 术后6~18个月取出锁定钢板, 恢复胸锁正常关节活动。

2 临床资料

2.1 一般资料

2011年1月—2022年1月对21例锁骨内侧骨折的患者采用切开复位桡骨远端掌侧锁定钢板治疗。男

16例, 女5例; 年龄47~68岁, 平均(57.1±13.7)岁。致伤原因: 交通事故伤17例, 摔伤4例。均为锁骨内侧闭合性损伤。骨折位于锁骨内侧约1/5处, 距胸锁关节约3 cm, 或合并胸锁关节脱位, 均为新鲜骨折, 骨折根据Edinburgh分型: IB1型14例, IB2型7例。受伤至手术时间1~6 d, 平均(3.5±0.7) d。

2.2 初步结果

所有患者均顺利完成手术, 术后2例合并胸锁关节脱位患者出现胸骨处螺钉拔出, 骨折端愈合, 无明显不适。其余患者未出现神经血管损伤、切口感染等并发症。所有患者均获随访, 随访时间8~20个月, 平均(12.8±2.6)个月。临床骨性愈合时间8~16周, 平均(12.6±2.4)周。术后影像学显示, 骨折均愈合, 胸锁关节、肩锁关节间隙良好(图1e, 1f), 按Rockwood等^[4]的评分标准评价: 优18例、良3例。

3 讨论

锁骨内侧骨折包括胸锁关节面或/和韧带的断裂, 属于不稳定骨折^[5]。在所有锁骨骨折中胸锁关节脱位占0.6%, 骨折占11.9%, 锁骨内侧骨折如保守治疗, 很难解剖复位、稳妥固定, 并且很可能延迟愈合或不愈合, 在患者一般情况允许的情况下, 可手术治疗, 手术治疗的目的是限制骨折移位, 防止短缩畸形, 避免畸形愈合^[6]。

胸锁关节是整个上肢的基点, 胸锁关节后部解剖关系极为重要, 不但有大血管、气管及食管, 尚有丰富的静脉网及胸膜顶, 后脱位可压迫大血管、气管及食管^[7]。锁骨内侧胸锁关节的损伤有直接暴力和间接暴力引起, 直接暴力是暴力作用于锁骨前内侧, 锁骨向胸骨后方移位。间接暴力是最常见的受伤机制, 暴力从肩关节的前外侧或后外侧作用于胸锁关节, 引起骨折或脱位^[8]。

目前临床上还没有统一的治疗此类骨折的标准, 因此固定方式较多: (1) 锁骨外侧锁定钢板翻转置入和腓骨远端锁定钢板固定, 两种钢板都具有角稳定性, 抗拔出力强, 固定稳妥, 效果良好^[9, 10]; (2) T形锁定钢板解剖上与胸锁关节切合, 抗拔出能力强, 安全可靠且疗效好^[11]; (3) 重建钢板跨胸骨固定, 取一较长重建钢板塑形后经胸骨处皮下隧道固定于对侧锁骨处, 胸骨处无需拧入螺钉, 通过钢板的桥接作用, 实现了对波及锁骨内侧关节骨折的固定^[12]; (4) 其他还有用带线锚钉、新型锁骨钩状板、钢丝、锁骨钩治疗胸锁关节前脱位^[13]。

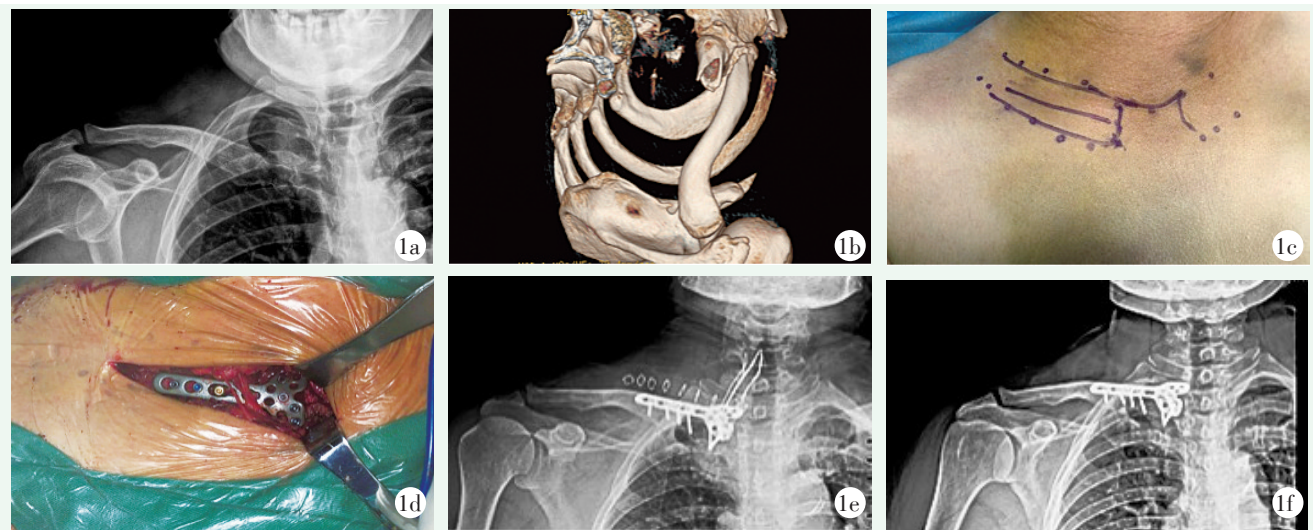


图 1 患者,女,62岁,锁骨内侧骨折。1a,1b:术前X线片及CT示锁骨内侧骨折;1c:切口位置;1d:骨折复位固定后显示锁骨上神经内侧支;1e:术后第2d X线片示内固定位置良好;1f:术后4个月X线片示骨折愈合良好。
Figure 1. A 62-year-old female patient with medial clavicular fractures. 1a, 1b: Preoperative radiograph and CT showed medial clavicular fracture. 1c: Incision location. 1d: Medial branch of superior clavicular nerve after fracture reduction and fixation. 1e: Radiograph on the second day after surgery showed good internal fixation. 1f: Radiograph 4 months after surgery showed good fracture healing.

相对于以上各种固定方式,锁骨远端掌侧锁定钢板治疗锁骨内侧骨折具有一定优势:钢板的蝶形部以外是结合螺孔和锁钉螺孔,可根据具体情况拧入3.5 mm的皮质骨螺钉或锁定螺钉,皮质骨螺钉可以提拉复位,锁钉螺钉增加固定的强度,塑形钢板后,2.7 mm的螺钉可以很稳定地固定锁骨内侧膨大部,并可固定内侧较小骨折片,如果锁骨胸锁关节处骨折或胸锁关节脱位,可将钢板塑形后固定于胸骨柄部,由于胸骨后方有重要大血管,双皮质固定时,钻头可能伤及胸骨后大血管,危及患者生命。而胸骨处的单皮质固定,钻头、螺钉未穿透对侧皮质,完全避免了这种意外。钢板蝶形部有垂直和斜向两种螺孔,可实现多方向交锁固定,增加了固定的稳定性。术中保护性游离锁骨上神经,术后患侧肩功能评分和肩部及前胸壁感觉恢复上明显优于切断神经的患者^[14]。在运动学方面,胸锁关节通过抬高与压低、伸出与回缩、绕纵轴旋转配合上肢的运动^[15]。本组2例合并胸锁关节脱位患者出现胸骨处螺钉拔出,可能是由于胸锁关节处的刚性固定限制了其活动所致。

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