

· 临床论著 ·

两种髓内钉固定老年不稳定型转子间骨折比较[△]

吴世强¹, 白晓明², 王良铭¹, 柯庆峰¹, 郑煜晖^{1*}

(1. 福建医科大学附属第二医院骨科, 福建泉州 362000; 2. 福建医科大学第二临床学院, 福建泉州 362000)

摘要: [目的] 比较股骨近端交锁髓内钉 (intertan nail, IN) 与股骨近端防旋髓内钉 (proximal femoral nail anti-rotation, PFNA) 治疗老年不稳定型股骨转子间骨折 (intertrochanteric femur fracture, IFF) 的临床疗效。[方法] 2019月1月—2021年12月对114例老年不稳定型IFF患者行手术治疗, 采用随机数字法将患者分为IN组58例, PFNA组56例。比较两组围术期指标、随访及影像结果。[结果] PFNA组手术时间 [(45.3±8.0) min vs (49.6±7.9) min, P<0.05]、切口总长度 [(4.5±1.2) cm vs (5.0±1.3) cm, P<0.05]、术中出血量 [(81.7±10.3) ml vs (127.6±20.0) ml, P<0.05]、术中透视次数 [(11.7±2.4) 次 vs (13.0±2.2) 次, P<0.05]、扶拐下地时间 [(6.5±1.2) d vs (7.6±1.4) d, P<0.05]、切口愈合时间 [(12.0±2.3) d vs (13.4±3.1) d, P<0.05]、住院时间 [(5.9±0.9) d vs (7.1±1.3) d, P<0.05] 均显著优于IN组 (P<0.05); 两组临床骨折愈合时间的差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。与术后6个月相比, 术后12个月两组Harris评分、髋伸屈ROM、髋内-外旋ROM均显著增加 (P<0.05); 相应时间点, 两组间Harris评分、髋伸屈ROM、髋内-外旋ROM的差异均无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。影像方面, 两组骨折复位质量、骨折愈合情况的差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。相应时间点, 两组间颈干角、前倾角的差异均无统计学意义 (P>0.05), 末次随访IN组TAD值 [(23.4±2.5) mm vs (25.2±2.8) mm, P<0.05] 显著小于PFNA组。[结论] IN与PFNA内固定术均可恢复老年不稳定型IFF患者髋关节功能, 促进骨折愈合, 但PFNA治疗术中出血量、透视次数少, 手术时间、住院时间短, 更适用于耐受力差的老年患者, 而IN髓内钉治疗具有更佳的生物力学优势。

关键词: 不稳定型股骨转子间骨折, IN髓内钉, 股骨近端防旋髓内钉

中图分类号: R683.42

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1005-8478 (2023) 24-2209-06

Comparison of two kinds of intramedullary nail fixation for unstable intertrochanteric fracture in the elderly // WU Shi-qiang¹, BAI Xiao-ming², WANG Liang-ming¹, KE Qing-feng¹, ZHENG Yu-hui¹. 1. Department of Orthopaedics, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Fujian Medical University, Quanzhou 362000, China; 2. The Second Clinical College, Fujian Medical University, Quanzhou 362000, China

Abstract: [Objective] To compare the clinical efficacy of Intertan Nail (IN) versus Proximal Femoral Nail Anti-rotation (PFNA) in the treatment of unstable intertrochanteric femur fracture (IFF) in the elderly. [Methods] A total of 114 elderly patients with unstable IFF were treated by operation from January 2019 to December 2021. The patients were divided into 58 cases in the IN group and 56 cases in the PFNA group by random number method. Perioperative, follow-up and imaging data were compared between the two groups. [Results] The PFNA group proved significantly superior to the IN group in terms of operation time [(45.3±8.0) min vs (49.6±7.9) min, P<0.05], the total incision length [(4.5±1.2) cm vs (5.0±1.3) cm, P<0.05], blood loss [(81.7±10.3) ml vs (127.6±20.0) ml, P<0.05], intraoperative fluoroscopy times [(11.7±2.4) times vs (13.0±2.2) times, P<0.05], ambulation time [(6.5±1.2) days vs (7.6±1.4) days, P<0.05], incision healing time [(12.0±2.3) days vs (13.4±3.1) days, P<0.05] and hospital stay [(5.9±0.9) days vs (7.1±1.3) days, P<0.05], despite of insignificant difference in clinical fracture healing time between the two groups (P>0.05). Compared with those 6 months after surgery, the Harris score, hip extension-flexion ROM and internal-external rotation ROM significantly increased in both groups at 12 months after surgery (P<0.05), whereas which were not statistically significant between the two groups at any time points accordingly (P>0.05). Radiographically, there were no significant differences in the quality of fracture reduction and fracture healing between the two groups (P>0.05). In addition, there were no statistically significant differences in shaft-neck angle and anteversion between the two groups at any time points accordingly (P>0.05). However, the IN group had significantly less tip-apex distance (TAD) than the PFNA group at the last follow-up [(23.4±2.5) mm vs (25.2±2.8) mm, P<0.05]. [Conclusion] Both IN and PFNA used for internal fixation of unstable IFF do restore hip function and promote fracture healing in the

DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2023.24.01

△基金项目:福建省自然科学基金面上项目(编号:2021J01274)

作者简介:吴世强,副主任医师,研究方向:创伤骨科、关节运动损伤,(电话)15805994655,(电子信箱)wushiqiang306@126.com

*通信作者:郑煜晖,(电话)15060816999,(电子信箱)15060816999@139.com

elderly. By comparison, the PFNA is more suitable for elderly patients with poor tolerance due to less intraoperative blood loss, fluoroscopy times, short operation time and hospital stay, while IN takes better biomechanical advantages.

Key words: unstable femoral intertrochanteric fracture, Intertan Nail (IN), Proximal Femoral Nail Anti-rotation (PFNA)

股骨转子间骨折 (intertrochanteric femur fracture, IFF) 是临床常见的髋部骨折，是指股骨近端中的“转子”和“颈”之间发生断裂或骨折，多发于 65 岁以上老年人群，约占全身骨折的 3.5%^[1]。老年人多伴有骨质疏松，女性更因绝经后雌激素水平下降引发骨量减少，且老年人肢体不灵活、髋部肌肉薄弱，轻微损伤即可造成骨折。跌倒使得下肢发生突发性扭转，粗隆部受到内翻及向前成角的叠加应力，股骨颈轴线和股骨干轴线之间内倾角度降低从而导致小粗隆蝶形骨折或粗隆撕脱骨折，且粗隆部多为松质骨，故超过一半的骨折为不稳定型，加之多数老年 IFF 患者全身机能较差，尽管卧床休息、使用拐杖行走或物理治疗等保守治疗也可使骨折愈合，但易引发肺炎、褥疮及深静脉血栓等并发症，同时可加重其内科基础疾病，病死率居高不下^[2-4]。手术内固定治疗是现阶段老年不稳定型 IFF 最常用的治疗方式，可使骨折端即刻稳定，缩短卧床时间，促进肢体功能恢复，患者可尽早下床活动，从而降低并发症发生风险。股骨近端防旋髓内钉 (proximal femoral nail anti-rotation, PFNA) 及股骨近端交锁髓内钉 (intertan nail, IN) 是治疗 IFF 最常用的两种髓内固定方式，尽管过程有所不同，但都能够提供稳定的内部固定，加速骨折愈合，同时减少手术创伤，对于稳定型 IFF 均有较好的临床疗效，但二者对不稳定型 IFF 的治疗效果尚缺乏系统性对比研究^[5-7]。本研究采用上述两种方式治疗老年不稳定型 IFF，并对比两者临床疗效。报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1) 符合不稳定型股骨转子间骨折诊断标准^[8]，经影像学确诊；(2) 两周内新鲜骨折；(3) 符合 AO/OTA 分型 A2、A3 型；(4) 受伤前四肢可正常活动；(5) 年龄≥65 岁；(6) 单肢骨折；(7) 精神正常，可配合治疗。

排除标准：(1) 心、肺及肾等器官功能障碍；(2) 合并恶性肿瘤；(3) 病理性、多发性骨折；(4) 合并其他髋关节疾病如风湿性关节炎；(5) 合并血液系统疾病；(6) 有内固定手术禁忌证患者。

1.2 一般资料

2019 年 1 月—2021 年 12 月本院收治符合上述标准的 IFF 患者 114 例，采用随机数字法将患者分为 IN 组 58 例，PFNA 组 56 例。两组术前一般资料见表 1。两组年龄、性别、体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI)、损伤至手术时间、侧别、伤因、Evans 分型等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。本研究开展前获伦理委员会批准，患者、家属均知情同意。

指标	IN 组 (n=58)	PFNA 组 (n=56)	P 值
	two groups		
年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	72.5±2.2	73.0±2.2	0.246
性别 (例, 男/女)	20/38	19/37	0.950
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.2±0.7	22.0±0.7	0.129
损伤至手术时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.9±1.0	4.9±0.8	0.684
侧别 (例, 左/右)	28/30	24/32	0.561
伤因 (例, 跌伤/车祸)	47/11	49/7	0.344
Evans 分型 (例, I/II/III/IV)	3/7/21/27	4/8/24/20	0.701

1.3 手术方法

麻醉后保持患者仰卧位于牵引床上，行闭合牵引复位，C 形臂 X 线机透视确认复位情况。

IN 组：患侧大粗隆近端 3 cm 为中心做 3~6 cm 纵向切口，逐层切开暴露至大转子顶端，于股骨大转子顶插入导针，透视镜下观察到导针位于髓腔合适位置后开口扩髓，插入髓内钉并透视调整其位置，拔出导针后钻入近端拉力螺钉导针，透视调整位置并测深，将拉力螺钉、加压螺钉分别拧入，透视镜下保证拉力螺钉位于股骨颈中下处，螺钉末端深度股骨头软骨下 10 mm，根据骨折情况适度加压，拧入远端交锁钉及尾帽。

PFNA 组：显露同上，于大转子顶、侧位于大转子前中 1/3 插入导针，透视镜下观察到导针位于髓腔中心位置后近端扩髓，置入合适型号的髓内钉，拔出导针后旋转钻入螺旋刀片导针，透视镜下确认导针位置居股骨头关节软骨面 0.5 cm 以上，测深后打入近端旋转刀片完成抗旋转锁定，拧入远端锁钉及近端尾帽。

1.4 评价指标

记录围术期资料。采用临床愈合时间、Harris评分、髋屈伸活动度(range of motion, ROM)、髋内-外旋ROM评价临床效果。行影像学检查,评价骨折复位质量,优为解剖复位,良为前内侧皮质移位<2 mm,差为前内侧皮质移位≥2 mm。测量颈干角、前倾角、项尖距(tip-apex distance,TAD)。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 19.0软件对数据进行分析与处理。计量数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,资料呈正态分布时,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验;组内时间点比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用LSD法;资料呈非正态分布时,采用秩和检验。计数资料用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验。等级资料两组比较采用Mann-whitney U检验,组内比较采用多个相关资料的Friedman检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 围手术期情况

所有患者均顺利完成手术,术中无神经、血管损伤等严重并发症。两组围手术期资料见表2,PFNA组在手术时间、切口总长度、术中出血量、术中透视次数、扶拐下地时间、切口愈合时间、住院时间显著优于IN组($P<0.05$)。

表2 两组患者围术期指标($\bar{x} \pm s$)比较

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative indexes between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	IN组(n=58)	PFNA组(n=56)	P值
手术时间(min)	49.6±7.9	45.3±8.0	0.005
切口总长度(cm)	5.0±1.3	4.5±1.2	0.029
术中出血量(ml)	127.6±20.0	81.7±10.3	<0.001
术中透视次数(次)	13.0±2.2	11.7±2.4	0.002
扶拐下地时间(d)	7.6±1.4	6.5±1.2	<0.001
切口愈合时间(d)	13.4±3.1	12.0±2.3	0.009
住院时间(d)	7.1±1.3	5.9±0.9	<0.001

2.2 随访结果

所有患者均获随访12个月以上。两组随访结果见表3。两组临床骨折愈合的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与术后6个月相比,术后12个月两组Harris评分、髋伸屈ROM、髋内-外旋ROM显著增加($P<0.05$)。相应时间点,两组间Harris评分、髋伸屈ROM、髋内-外旋ROM的差异均无统计学意义($P>$

0.05)。

并发症方面,两组均无下肢深静脉血栓发生;IN组螺钉切出、切口感染各1例,PFNA组螺钉切出6例,髋内翻畸形4例,骨延迟愈合、切口感染、大腿疼痛各1例,PFNA组并发症发生率显著高于IN组($P<0.001$)。

表3 两组患者随访资料与比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of follow-up documents between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	IN组 (n=58)	PFNA组 (n=56)	P值
临床骨折愈合时间(周)	16.0±4.2	15.0±3.3	0.165
Harris评分(分)			
术后6个月	73.6±8.7	74.1±9.1	0.742
术后12个月	90.4±6.8	89.9±9.5	0.776
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
髋伸屈ROM(°)			
术后6个月	105.9±10.3	106.6±11.5	0.729
术后12个月	130.5±9.4	131.3±10.0	0.677
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
髋内-外旋ROM(°)			
术后6个月	70.0±8.5	72.2±9.0	0.179
术后12个月	78.3±9.1	81.5±10.1	0.078
P值	<0.001	<0.001	

2.3 影像评估

影像资料见表4。两组骨折复位质量、影像骨折愈合时间的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与术后即刻相比,末次随访两组颈干角、前倾角无显著变化($P>0.05$);IN组TAD无显著变化($P>0.05$),但PFNA组TAD显著增加($P<0.05$)。相应时间点,两组间颈干角、前倾角的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);术后即刻两组TAD差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),末次随访PFNA组TAD值显著大于IN组($P<0.05$)。至末次随访时,两组均无内固定断裂者。

3 讨论

IFF约占全部髋部骨折的一半,90%以上为低能量型骨折,多由跌倒受伤所致^[9]。目前我国IFF病例数呈增加趋势,且预后不理想,1年内病死率超过20%,骨折创伤严重、失血量大、术后并发症及不合适的手术方式是其预后不佳的主要原因^[10-12]。因此,应综合考虑患者身体机能、骨折分型、骨质疏松

程度、粉碎程度及软组织血运等因素，选择合适的内固定方式，以加速肢体功能恢复，降低并发症风险。



图1 患者，女，65岁，右侧股骨转子间骨折，AO分型A2.3型，行IN髓内钉治疗。1a：术前髋关节正位X线片显示骨折内翻畸形，断端明显移位；1b：术后髋关节正位X线片示颈干角恢复良好；1c：术后髋关节侧位X线片示内固定位置良好。

Figure 1. A 65-year-old female received IN intramedullary nail for the right intertrochanteric fracture (AO type A2.3). 1a: Preoperative anteroposterior (AP) radiography of the hip showed varus deformity and obvious displacement of the fracture ends. 1b: Postoperative AP hip X-ray showed good recovery of shaft-neck angle. 1c: Postoperative lateral radiographs of the hip showed good fracture healing with internal fixation in proper position.



图2 患者，男，66岁，右侧股骨转子间骨折，AO分型A2.2型，行小切口PFNA治疗。2a：术前髋关节正位X线片示右侧股骨转子间骨折；2b：术后髋关节正位X线片示颈干角有所缩小；2c：术后髋关节侧位X线片示内固定位置良好。

Figure 2. A 66-year-old male received PFNA for right intertrochanteric fracture (AO type A2.2). 2a: Preoperative anteroposterior (AP) X-ray of the hip revealed a right intertrochanteric fracture. 2b: Postoperative AP X-ray revealed good reduction with normal shaft-neck angle. 2c: Postoperative lateral radiographs of the hip showed good fracture healing and good position of the internal fixation.

本研究结果显示，IN髓内钉与小切口PFNA治疗均可较好地恢复老年不稳定型IFF患者髋关节功能，但后者切口总长度、术中出血量、术中透视次数减少，手术时间、下地时间、切口愈合时间、住院时间均显著小于前者。小切口PFNA采用螺旋刀片代替传统两枚钉固定，将未锁定的螺旋刀片通过外侧小切口自旋转敲入骨质中，可最大程度增加接触面积并保证理想的骨质填压，提供稳定的把持力及锚合支撑，压缩松质骨使得局部骨密度加强，增加股骨轴向作用力并提升强度，更加适用于老年患者^[13-14]。此外，

小切口PFNA无需扩髓，近端仅需置入1枚螺旋刀片，省略了拧入髓部螺钉的步骤，具有操作简单、创伤小及手术时间短、患者恢复快等优势^[15]。IN髓内钉系统采用双钉系统，相较于PFNA需多打1根加压螺钉并多次扩髓，手术步骤有所增加，导致手术时间延长，出血量及透视次数增加。本研究中术后12个月两组髋关节功能恢复情况相当，白黎明等^[16]、丁庆丰等^[17]则认为相比之下，IN髓内钉内固定术后患者髋关节功能恢复更好，分析原因与样本量较少、患者个体差异等有关。

表4 两组患者影像资料与比较

Table 4 Comparison of radiographic documents between the two groups			
指标	IN组 (n=58)	PFNA组 (n=56)	P值
骨折复位质量 [例 (%)]			0.826
优	42 (72.4)	40 (71.4)	
良	14 (24.1)	15 (26.8)	
差	2 (3.5)	1 (1.8)	
骨折愈合 [例 (%)]			0.623
<16周	31 (53.5)	32 (57.1)	
16~24周	20 (34.5)	15 (26.8)	
≥24周	7 (12.1)	9 (16.1)	
颈干角 (°, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术后即刻	134.5±2.6	133.9±2.2	0.173
末次随访	134.2±2.3	133.9±2.2	0.468
P值	0.571	0.905	
前倾角 (°, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术后即刻	9.2±2.1	9.3±2.6	0.840
末次随访	9.2±2.1	9.2±2.2	0.880
P值	0.858	0.723	
TAD (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术后即刻	23.2±2.6	23.2±2.3	0.847
末次随访	23.4±2.5	25.2±2.8	<0.001
P值	0.575	<0.001	

本研究末次随访 PFNA 组 TAD 值大于 IN 组, 且随访期间螺钉切出、髓内翻畸形发生率升高, 提示 IN 髓内钉治疗较小切口 PFNA 治疗固定强度、稳定性更佳, 抗扭矩力更强, 更具生物学优势。TAD 是股骨头顶点与拉力螺钉尖顶距值的总和, Caruso 等^[18]认为, 股骨近端骨折髓内固定后 TAD 值可能是切口风险的最佳预测指标。席俊伟等^[19]通过二元多因素逻辑回归分析显示, 其在预测 PFNA-II 治疗股骨粗隆间骨折预后方面有一定价值。PFNA 主钉近端与髓腔内壁无法紧密接触, 特别是对于合并骨折疏松的老年患者, 仍有部分患者因股骨颈螺旋刀片对股骨头颈进行切割而引发钉体远端骨折^[20~21]。IN 主钉横截面设计为梯形, 增加钉体与骨内壁接触面积, 更加符合生物力学特点, 可提高髓内钉在股骨干端抗旋转力, 采用新型联合交锁钉设计, 将上下方拉力螺钉及加压螺钉组合成一颗卵圆形螺钉, 利用加压螺钉拉动拉力螺钉轴向移动, 对骨折断段加压, 有效防止双钉“Z”字效应, 其远端采用音叉状设计, 避免主钉远端应力集中, 抗旋转及抗切出能力均表现良好, 显著

降低螺钉切出、髓内翻畸形发生风险^[22~24]。崔永胜等^[25]对 110 例老年不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折的研究得出, IN 髓内钉在并发症(大腿疼痛、螺钉切出、髓内翻畸形发生率)方面要优于 PFNA 固定, 本研究结果与其相似。

综上所述, IN 髓内钉治疗与小切口 PFNA 治疗均可较好地恢复老年不稳定型 IFF 患者髋关节功能, 促进骨折愈合, 但小切口 PFNA 治疗手术切口小, 术中出血量、透视次数少, 手术时间、住院时间短, 更适用于耐受力差的老年患者, 而 IN 髓内钉治疗具有更佳的生物力学优势。

参考文献

- [1] 孙宣, 鲍自立, 傅强, 等. 苏中地区3所中医院老年股骨颈与股骨粗隆间骨折的流行病学分析[J]. 中国骨与关节损伤杂志, 2018, 33 (2) : 161~162. DOI: 10.7531/j.issn.1672-9935.2018.02.016.
- [2] Sun X, Bao ZL, Fu Q, et al. Epidemiological analysis of femoral neck and intertrochanteric fractures in elderly patients in 3 hospitals of traditional Chinese medicine in Central Jiangsu Province [J]. Chin J Bone Joint Inj, 2018, 33 (2) : 161~162. DOI: 10.7531/j.issn.1672-9935.2018.02.016.
- [3] Polat G, Bayram S, Gökcəoğlu YS, et al. The effect of bone morphology on fracture type and treatment result in patients with intertrochanteric femur fracture aged over 65 year [J]. Ulus Travma Acil Cerrahi Derg, 2022, 28 (12) : 1731~1738. DOI: 10.14744/tjes.2022.57400.
- [4] Thakur P, Khanal KR, Amatya I. Functional outcome of proximal femoral nailing in intertrochanteric fracture [J]. J Nepal Health Res Coun, 2022, 19 (4) : 805~808. DOI: 10.33314/jnhr.v19i04.3946.
- [5] Li XP, Zhang P, Zhu SW, et al. All-cause mortality risk in aged femoral intertrochanteric fracture patients [J]. J Orthop Surg Res, 2021, 16 (1) : 727. DOI: 10.1186/s13018-021-02874-9.
- [6] Onggo JR, Nambiar M, Onggo JD, et al. Integrated dual lag screws versus single lag screw cephalomedullary nail constructs: a meta-analysis and systematic review [J]. Hip Int, 2022, 32 (4) : 550~557. DOI: 10.1177/1120700020985067.
- [7] van der Sijp MPL, de Groot M, Meylaerts SA, et al. High risks of failure observed for A1 trochanteric femoral fractures treated with a DHS compared to the PFNA in a prospective observational cohort study [J]. Arch Orthop Trauma Surg, 2022, 142 (7) : 1459~1467. DOI: 10.1007/s00402-021-03824-0.
- [8] Wang Z, Yang Y, Feng G, et al. Biomechanical comparison of the femoral neck system versus InterTan nail and three cannulated screws for unstable Pauwels type III femoral neck fracture [J]. Biomed Eng Online, 2022, 21 (1) : 34. DOI: 10.1186/s12938-022-01006-6.
- [9] 胥少汀, 葛宝丰, 徐印坎. 实用骨科学[M]. 北京: 人民军医出版社.

- 社, 2012: 21–22.
- Xu ST, GE BF, XU YK. Practical Osteology [M]. Beijing: People's Military Medical Press, 2012: 21–22.
- [9] Griffiths R, Babu S, Dixon P, et al. Guideline for the management of hip fractures 2020: Guideline by the Association of Anaesthetists [J]. Anaesthesia, 2021, 76 (2) : 225–237. DOI: 10.1111/anae.15291.
- [10] Han X, Wei C, Cao GY. Aging, generational shifts, and energy consumption in urban China [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 2022, 119 (37) : e2210853119. DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2210853119.
- [11] He M, Liu J, Deng X, et al. The postoperative prognosis of older intertrochanteric fracture patients as evaluated by the Chang reduction quality criteria [J]. BMC Geriatr, 2022, 22 (1) : 928. DOI: 10.1186/s12877-022-03641-z.
- [12] 张刚, 冯源, 李秉胜, 等. 两种体位下股骨近端防旋髓内钉固定转子下骨折比较 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2021, 29 (18) : 1633–1637.
- Zhang G, Feng Y, Li BS, et al. Comparison of two positions for placement of proximal femoral nail anti-rotation in treatment of femoral subtrochanteric fractures [J]. Orthop J Chin, 2021, 29 (18) : 1633–1637. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2021.18.01.
- [13] Guan GP, Wang X, Wang C, et al. Comparison of PFNA and DHS in the treatment of sarcopenia with Seinsheimer type V subtrochanteric fracture [J]. Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci, 2023, 27 (10) : 4442–4449. DOI: 10.26355/eurrev_202305_32450.
- [14] Gu J, He S, Wang L. Analysis of one-year postoperative mortality and risk factors of elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures after PFNA [J]. Niger J Clin Pract, 2022, 25 (9) : 1557–1562. DOI: 10.4103/njcp.njcp_109_22.
- [15] 胡波, 李华德, 杨有明, 等. 高龄股骨粗隆间骨折股骨头置换与内固定的比较 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2021, 29 (2) : 180–182.
- Hu B, Li HD, Yang YM, et al. Comparison of femoral head replacement and internal fixation in elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures [J]. Orthop J Chin, 2021, 29 (2) : 180–182. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2021.02.21.
- [16] 白黎明, 罗军, 易观俊, 等. InterTan 与 PFNA 内固定联合个体化康复训练治疗老年骨质疏松性股骨粗隆间骨折的疗效比较 [J]. 中国骨与关节损伤杂志, 2022, 37 (6) : 609–612. DOI: 10.7531/j.issn.1672-9935.2022.06.012.
- Bai LM, Luo J, Yi GJ, et al. Comparison of therapeutic effect of InterTan and PFNA fixation combined with individualized rehabilitation training for senile osteoporotic intertrochanteric fracture of femur [J]. Chin J Bone Joint Inj, 2022, 37 (6) : 609–612. DOI: 10.7531/j.issn.1672-9935.2022.06.012.
- [17] 丁庆丰, 王晟昊, 吴贵忠, 等. 两种髓内钉固定骨质疏松股骨粗隆间骨折的比较 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2022, 30 (2) : 97–101. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2022.02.01.
- Ding QF, Wang SH, Wu GZ, et al. Comparison of two kinds of intramedullary nail fixation for osteoporotic intertrochoscopic fractures of femur [J]. Orthop J Chin, 2022, 30 (2) : 97–101. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2022.02.01.
- [18] Caruso G, Corradi N, Caldaria A, et al. New tip-apex distance and calcar-referenced tip-apex distance cut-offs may be the best predictors for cut-out risk after intramedullary fixation of proximal femur fractures [J]. Sci Rep, 2022, 12 (1) : 357. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-021-04252-1.
- [19] 席俊伟, 耿洋, 高山, 等. 骨距顶尖距预测股骨近端髓内钉固定粗隆间骨折的意义 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2021, 29 (10) : 890–894. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2021.10.06.
- Xi JW, Geng Y, Gao S, et al. Significance of predicting the greater trochanter-to-articular surface distance for intramedullary nail fixation of proximal femoral fractures [J]. Orthop J Chin, 2021, 29 (10) : 890–894. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2021.10.06.
- [20] Zhu Z, Zhao Z, Wang X, et al. A comparison of functional and radiological outcome of combine compression antegrade intertrochanteric nail (InterTan) and proximal femoral nail anti-rotation II (PFNA-II) in elderly patients with intertrochanteric fractures [J]. Pak J Med Sci, 2023, 39 (1) : 96–100. DOI: 10.12669/pjms.39.1.6946.
- [21] Zhang H, Mu X, Zhang J. Successful revision with INTERTAN for a blade cut through in PFNA fixation: A case report [J]. Orthop Surg, 2023, 15 (3) : 906–911. DOI: 10.1111/os.13656.
- [22] 邓思殷. InterTan 髓内钉和股骨近端防旋髓内钉治疗不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折疗效对比 [J]. 中国临床医生杂志, 2021, 49 (10) : 1224–1226. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-8552.2021.10.026.
- Deng SY. Comparison of efficacy between InterTan intramedullary nail and proximal femoral anti-rotation intramedullary nail in treating unstable intertrochanteric femoral fractures [J]. Chin J Clin Doct, 2021, 49 (10) : 1224–1226. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-8552.2021.10.026.
- [23] Wang Y, Chen W, Zhang L, et al. Finite element analysis of proximal femur bionic nail (PFBN) compared with proximal femoral nail antirotation and Intertan in treatment of intertrochanteric fractures [J]. Orthop Surg, 2022, 14 (9) : 2245–2255. DOI: 10.1111/os.13247.
- [24] Yalın M, Golgelioglu F, Key S. Intertrochanteric femoral fractures: A comparison of clinical and radiographic results with the proximal femoral intramedullary nail (PROFIN), the anti-rotation proximal femoral nail (APFN), and the InterTAN nAil [J]. Medicina (Kaunas), 2023, 59 (3) : 559. DOI: 10.3390/medicina59030559.
- [25] 崔永胜, 陈明新. InterTan 髓内钉与 PFNA 治疗老年不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折的临床研究 [J]. 检验医学与临床, 2021, 18 (23) : 3478–3481. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-9455.2021.23.034.
- Cui YS, Chen MX. Clinical study on the treatment of unstable intertrochanteric femoral fractures in the elderly with InterTan intramedullary nail and PFNA [J]. Lab Med Clin, 2021, 18 (23) : 3478–3481. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-9455.2021.23.034.

(收稿: 2023-03-10 修回: 2023-07-31)

(同行评议专家: 高加智, 杨英果)

(本文编辑: 郭秀婷)