

· 临床论著 ·

两种入路半髋置换治疗高龄股骨粗隆间骨折[△]

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摘要：[目的] 评价上关节囊入路(supercapsular approach, SC)半髋关节置换治疗高龄不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折的临床疗效。[方法] 回顾性分析2017年4月—2020年3月在本科采用半髋关节置换治疗不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折50例患者的临床资料。依据医患沟通结果，25例采用SC入路，另外25例采用后外侧入路(posterolateral approach, PL)。比较两组围手术期、随访及影像资料。[结果] SC组手术时间[(60.5±8.5) min vs (74.0±6.5) min, P<0.05]、切口长度[(8.2±0.5) cm vs (12.1±1.1) cm, P<0.05]、术中失血量[(200.8±29.7) ml vs (297.2±23.0) ml, P<0.05]、下地行走时间[(1.8±0.7) d vs (3.2±0.8) d, P<0.05]、住院时间[(9.6±1.4) d vs (11.7±2.0) d, P<0.05]均显著优于PL组。所有患者均获随访12个月以上，SC组恢复完全负重活动时间显著早于PL组[(5.6±1.0)周 vs (6.8±1.2)周, P<0.05]。与术前相比，末次随访时，两组Harris评分、髋伸-屈ROM、内-外旋ROM均显著增加(P<0.05)。末次随访时，SC组Harris评分[(79.4±2.6) vs (73.9±3.3), P<0.05]、髋伸-屈ROM[(97.0±5.0)° vs (93.2±4.3)°, P<0.05]、内-外旋ROM[(57.6±5.9)° vs (52.2±5.7)°, P<0.05]均显著优于PL组。影像方面，随时间推移，两组双侧肢长差均显著减小(P<0.05)，两组双侧肢长差、骨折复位、假体位置的差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)，两组均无髋关节脱位、假体松动发生。[结论] SC入路半髋关节置换治疗高龄不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折，较PL入路而言，具有微创、手术时间短、术中出血量少、术后疼痛轻、康复快等优势。

关键词：高龄，股骨粗隆间骨折，上关节囊入路，后外侧入路，半髋关节置换

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Comparison of two approaches for hemiarthroplasty for femoral intertrochanteric fractures in elderly // CHEN Tao, LIU Jiong, ZHAO Bin, TIAN Zhi-yong, CHEN De-bin, JIANG Yu-lin, QIAO Jun-zhao. Department of Orthopedics, The Fourth People's Hospital of Guiyang City, Guiyang 550000, China

Abstract: [Objective] To evaluate the clinical efficacy of supercapsular approach (SC) for hemiarthroplasty (HA) in the treatment of unstable femoral intertrochanteric fractures in the elderly. [Methods] A retrospective study was conducted on 50 patients who received hemiarthroplasty for unstable femoral intertrochanteric fractures in our department from April 2017 to March 2020. Based on doctor-patient communication, 25 patients had HA performed through the SC approach, while other 25 patients were through the posterolateral approach (PL). The perioperative, follow-up and imaging data of the two groups were compared. [Results] The SC group was significantly superior to the PL group in terms of operation time [(60.5±8.5) min vs (74.0±6.5) min, P<0.05], incision length [(8.2±0.5) cm vs (12.1±1.1) cm, P<0.05], intraoperative blood loss [(200.8±29.7) ml vs (297.2 ±23.0) ml, P<0.05], the ambulation time [(1.8±0.7) days vs (3.2±0.8) days, P<0.05] and hospital stay [(9.6±1.4) days vs (11.7±2.0) days, P<0.05]. All patients were followed up for more than 12 months, and the SC group returned to full weight-bearing activity significantly earlier than the PL group [(5.6±1.0) weeks vs (6.8±1.2) weeks, P<0.05]. The Harris score, hip extension-flexion ROM, and internal-external rotation ROM significantly increased in both groups at the last follow-up compared with those preoperatively (P<0.05). By the time of the last follow-up, the SC group was significantly better than the PL group in terms of Harris score [(79.4±2.6) vs (73.9±3.3), P<0.05], hip extension-flexion ROM [(97.0±5.0)° vs (93.2±4.3)°, P<0.05], internal-external rotation ROM [(57.6±5.9)° vs (52.2±5.7)°, P<0.05]. Regarding image, the leg length discrepancy (LLD) decreased significantly over time in both groups (P<0.05). However, there were no significant differences in LLD, quality of fracture reduction and prosthetic position between the two groups at any time points accordingly (P>0.05), no hip dislocation or prosthesis loosening occurred in anyone of both groups. [Conclusion] The SC approach used in HA has the advantages of minimally invasive surgery, shorter operation time, less intraoperative bleeding, less postoperative pain and faster recovery over the PL approach for the treatment of unstable femoral intertrochanteric fracture in the elderly.

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Key words: elderly, femoral intertrochanteric fractures, supercapsular approach, posterolateral approach, hemiarthroplasty

目前，股骨粗隆间骨折大多数采用内固定治疗，术后内固定失效率为3%~12%^[1]，甚至高达17.4%^[2]，尤其多见于不稳定型骨折和严重骨质疏松患者^[2, 3]；因此，内固定治疗高龄不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折往往是一个极大的挑战。对于此类患者，十余年前就有学者选择半髋关节置换作为一期手术治疗方法，取得预期效果^[4]。本院也于十年前开始对高龄股骨粗隆间骨折患者采用一期半髋关节置换治疗，取得了良好效果^[5, 6]。与股骨颈骨折不同的是，股骨粗隆间骨折为股骨距破裂，采用半髋置换治疗时多需固定大、小粗隆从而保留外展肌功能，通常手术难度大、时间长、术中失血多^[7]；而且选择标准生物型股骨柄假体置换不能获得有效的初始稳定性，对假体选择有一定要求^[8]。

上关节囊入路（supercapsular approach, SC）是从股骨大粗隆后上方经过臀中肌后缘、臀小肌与梨状肌之间的间隙切开上方关节囊进入髋关节腔，不干扰后方关节囊等软组织袖套；对于股骨侧假体安装，不需要特殊工具就可以安全、准确地置入股骨柄；具有创伤小、疼痛轻、恢复快、脱位率低的特点^[9, 10]。

2016年以来，作者改良了股骨粗隆间骨折行半髋关节置换的手术方式，采用股骨中远端固定的生物柄，通过SC入路替代原后外侧入路（posterolateral approach, PL）治疗高龄不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折^[6]。本研究回顾性分析了2017年4月—2020年3月在本科采用SC入路与PL入路行半髋关节置换治疗的50例高龄不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折患者的临床资料，探讨SC入路半髋关节置换的特点及临床疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1) 年龄≥80岁；(2) 新鲜不稳定的股骨粗隆间骨折，为AO/OTA A2.3型（图1a）；(3) 伤前具有相对独立行走能力；(4) 骨密度T<-2.5；(5) 要求行半髋关节置换，并签署知情同意书。

排除标准：(1) 患肢股骨小粗隆以下骨结构有破坏或严重畸形；(2) 合并严重的慢性中枢神经系统疾病不能配合治疗者；(3) 有下肢深静脉血栓形成者；(4) BMI≥25 kg/m²；(5) 随访时间<12个月者。

1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析2017年4月—2020年3月本科收治的股骨粗隆间骨折行半髋关节置换96例高龄患者的临床资料，共50例患者符合上述标准，纳入本研究。依据术前医患沟通结果，25例采用SC入路，25例采用PL入路。两组年龄、性别、BMI、损伤至手术时间、侧别、骨折分型等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)（表1）。本研究经本院医学伦理委员会审核同意实施，所有患者及其授权家属均在知情同意书上签字。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups

指标	SC组 (n=25)	PL组 (n=25)	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	86.5±2.9	85.9±3.0	0.482
性别(例, 男/女)	4/21	6/19	0.480
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	20.9±2.0	20.6±1.5	0.580
损伤至手术时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.9±1.1	2.8±1.0	0.690
侧别(例, 左/右)	12/13	11/14	0.777

1.3 手术方法

所有患者均采用腰硬联合麻醉；使用生物型中远端固定柄Wagner SL(Zimmer)；术中根据股骨大粗隆部骨折稳定情况用柄肩部预留的钢丝行“8”字捆扎；不重建股骨距；髋关节复位后测试稳定性；透视证实试模及假体位置满意、无新发骨折；术区不置引流管。

SC组：侧卧位，从股骨大粗隆顶点上方向后上方做长约8 cm的切口（图1b），纵行分开臀大肌纤维，于臀中肌后缘、臀小肌与梨状肌间隙进入，将臀中肌、臀小肌向前牵拉，梨状肌向后方牵拉，显露上方关节囊（图1c）；纵行切开关节囊，切断股骨颈（图1d），取出股骨头并测量其直径。清理骨折端残余骨块及髋臼内软组织。用粗隆撬经关节腔内撬起股骨近端（图1e），依次扩髓至合适直径后打入试模。将合适的双动股骨头置入髋臼内。选取合适的股骨柄假体，柄肩部穿入钢丝（图1f），调整好前倾角，打紧；使用Super PATH复位技术复位髋关节，牵拉患肢，检查颈与小头不会松脱即可^[11]。固定股骨大粗隆骨块。逐层关闭切口（图1g）。

PL组：侧卧位，行外侧10~14 cm弧形切口；纵向分开臀大肌纤维，切断梨状肌等外旋肌腱，切开关

节囊，股骨颈截骨，取出股骨头并测量其直径，清理骨折端残余骨块及髋臼内软组织。股骨柄假体安装过

程同上；安装双动股骨头后复位髋关节；固定股骨大粗隆骨块。逐层关闭切口。

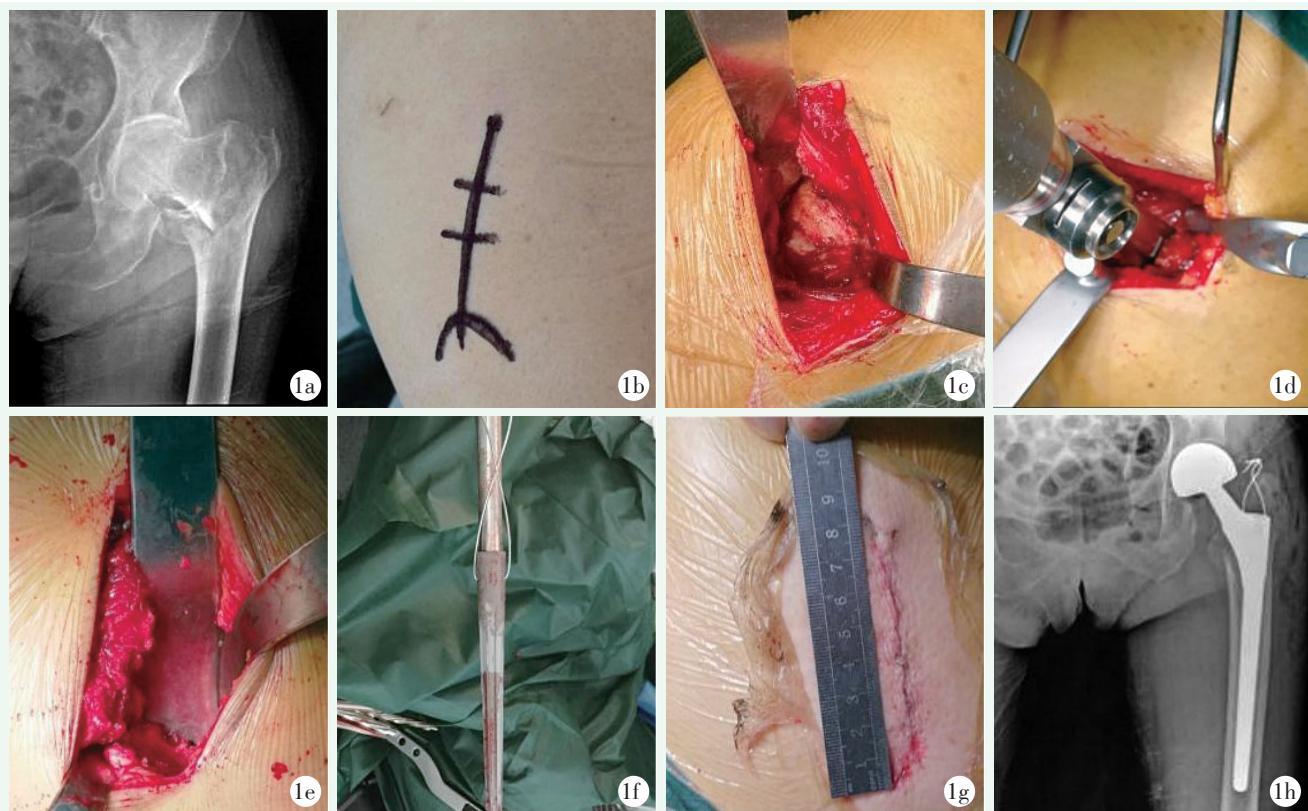


图1 患者，女，85岁，左股骨粗隆间骨折，SC入路股骨头置换术。1a：术前髋部X线片示左侧AO/OTA A2.3型股骨粗隆间骨折；1b：切口标线；1c：暴露股骨头及股骨颈鞍部；1d：摆锯从股骨颈鞍部将股骨颈切断；1e：在粗隆撬辅助下暴露股骨近端；1f：预先在股骨柄假体肩部穿入钢丝；1g：切口长度约8 cm；1h：术后第1次复查髋部X线片示假体位置良好。

Figure 1. A 85-year-old female received hemiarthroplasty though supercapsular approach for left intertrochanteric fractures. 1a: Preoperative hip radiographs showed left AO/OTA A2.3 intertrochanteric fractures; 1b: Preoperative incision marking; 1c: Exposed femoral head and femoral neck saddle; 1d: Cut the femoral neck at the saddle with oscillating saw; 1e: Exposure of proximal femur with the aid of trochanteric prying; 1f: Wire was preinserted into the shoulder of the femoral stem prosthesis; 1g: The incision length was about 8 cm; 1h: The postoperative hip radiographs showed that the prosthesis was in good position.

1.4 评价指标

记录围手术期评价指标。采用完全负重活动时间、Harris评分、髋关节屈伸活动度(range of motion, ROM)及内外旋ROM评价临床效果。行影像学检查，骨折复位评判标准，优为骨折解剖复位且术中证实稳定；良为骨折未解剖复位但术中证实稳定；可为骨折未解剖复位且术中证实有微动；差为骨折未解剖复位且术中证实明显不稳定。股骨柄假体位置评判标准^[12, 14]：优为股骨柄-髓腔轴线夹角≤3°；可为夹角3°~5°，轻微内翻或外翻；差为夹角≥5°，明显内翻或外翻固定。记录双侧肢长差、骨折复位及假体位置，有无脱位及假体松动情况。

1.5 统计学方法

统计学分析采用SPSS 23.0软件，计量资料以

$\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示；资料呈正态分布时，两组间比较采用独立样本t检验；组内采用配对T检验或单因素方差分析；资料呈非正态分布时，采用秩和检验。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验；等级资料两组比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验，组内比较采用Wilcoxon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。SC组手术时间、切口长度、术中失血量、下地行走时间、住院时间均明显优于PL组($P < 0.05$)。两组切口均甲级愈合，均无切口急慢性感染、以及下肢深静脉血栓形成等早期

并发症。

表2 两组患者围手术期资料比较

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative data between the two groups

指标	SC组 (n=25)	PL组 (n=25)	P值
手术时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	60.5±8.5	74.0±6.5	<0.001
切口长度(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.2±0.5	12.1±1.1	<0.001
术中失血量(ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	200.8±29.7	297.2±23.0	<0.001
切口愈合(例, 甲/乙/丙)	25/0/0	25/0/0	ns
下地行走时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.8±0.7	3.2±0.8	<0.001
住院时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	9.6±1.4	11.7±2.0	<0.001

表3 两组患者随访资料比较

Table 3 Comparison of follow-up data between the two groups

指标	SC组 (n=25)	PL组 (n=25)	P值
完全负重活动时间(周)	5.6±1.0	6.8±1.2	<0.001
Harris评分(分)			
术前	14.3±2.5	14.1±2.6	0.903
末次随访	79.4±2.6	73.9±3.3	0.005
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
伸-屈ROM(°)			
术前	28.9±9.3	28.6±8.0	0.896
末次随访	97.0±5.0	93.2±4.3	0.006
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
内-外旋ROM(°)			
术前	14.2±2.8	14.5±2.5	0.835
末次随访	57.6±5.9	52.2±5.7	0.005
P值	<0.001	<0.001	

2.2 随访结果

所有患者均获随访超过12个月，两组随访结果见表3。SC组术后完全负重活动时间显著早于PL组($P<0.05$)。与术前相比，末次随访时，两组Harris评分、髋伸-屈ROM、内-外旋ROM均显著增加($P<0.05$)；术前两组上述指标的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，末次随访时，SC组Harris评分、髋伸-屈ROM、内-外旋ROM均显著优于PL组($P<0.05$)。

2.3 影像评估

两组影像评估结果见表4，随时间推移，两组双侧肢长差均显著减小($P<0.05$)。与术后即刻相比，末次随访时双侧肢长差股骨柄假体有1~3 mm下沉，差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。末次随访与术后即刻的骨折复位、假体位置无显著变化($P>0.05$)。相应时间点，两组双侧肢长差、骨折复位、假体位置的差

异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，两组均未发生髋关节脱位、假体松动。

表4 两组患者影像学资料比较

Table 4 Comparison of imaging data between the two groups

指标	SC组 (n=25)	PL组 (n=25)	P值
双侧肢长差(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)			
术前	17.2±3.0	17.8±2.9	0.447
术后即刻	5.4±2.0	5.1±1.5	0.583
末次随访	4.0±1.5	3.9±1.1	0.745
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
骨折复位(例, 优/良/可/差)			
术后即刻	4/13/8/0	5/12/8/0	0.927
末次随访	4/13/8/0	5/12/8/0	0.927
P值	ns	ns	
假体位置(例, 优/可/差)			
术后即刻	21/4/0	22/3/0	ns
末次随访	21/4/0	22/3/0	ns
P值	ns	ns	

3 讨论

股骨粗隆间骨折愈合能力强，推荐采用内固定治疗^[15]，并能取得较好效果^[16]。然而，高龄合并严重骨质疏松的不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折患者，内固定术后发生内固定松动、切割、骨折不愈合等并发症的风险极高^[4]，且术后不能早期活动，严重影响康复，增加并发症发生率、死亡率、再次手术率及住院时间^[17, 18]。而且，内固定失败后再行二期翻修，更增加了并发症发生率及30 d内死亡率，手术难度更大^[19]。不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折的特点为股骨距破裂，常伴有不同程度的大、小粗隆破碎，严重影响内固定效果，也给人工髋关节置换带来挑战。若采用普通股骨柄，股骨距、大小粗隆常需要重建，以增加股骨假体的稳定性及使用寿命，或者使用特殊假体^[20]。因此，半髋关节置换治疗合并严重骨质疏松的不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折疗效值得探讨^[4, 21]。

半髋关节置换时，SC入路是一种微创入路，经臀中肌后缘、臀小肌与梨状肌肌腱止点之间的间隙进入关节囊，取出股骨头后通过关节囊内通道到达股骨近端，可获得足够的操作空间；经髋关节上方进入关节腔，避免了对阔筋膜张肌的干扰，可减轻术后疼痛。由此可见，SC入路半髋关节置换治疗不稳定的股骨粗隆间骨折具有创伤小、术中出血少、手术时间

短、术后疼痛轻、康复快、髋关节功能恢复更好等特点，患者对术后髋关节功能恢复均满意^[22]。理论上讲，因SC入路不干扰后方关节囊等软组织袖套，可保留梨状肌腱及联合腱，并可原位缝合上方关节囊，术后髋关节脱位率较PL入路低；但与股骨柄假体前倾角、术侧肢体张力，以及术后早期髋关节极限活动等有相关性。本研究组中病例均无髋关节脱位情况发生。术中骨折复位及假体安放位置与术者手术经验密切相关，本研究病例均由关节置换手术经验丰富的高级职称医师主刀，故术后骨折复位及假体安放位置满意，且手术时间短。

对于股骨粗隆间骨折半髋关节置换是否需要重建股骨距的问题，以往多数学者采用钢丝捆扎重建股骨距或小粗隆，以获得股骨假体的初始稳定。最初作者也是这样做的，但需要暴露骨折端，复位内侧骨块并固定，增加了手术时间及出血量。借鉴髋关节翻修时股骨近端缺损可以使用中远端固定假体翻修，近端不大的缺损不需要植骨支撑也能取得长久稳定的临床效果，结合文献，将这类假体用于股骨粗隆间骨折一期髋关节置换，取得了可靠的效果，以Wagner SL(Zimmer)假体最常用^[23]，即使股骨近端骨缺损较大，只要中远端有10 cm以上的良好接触或压配，就能取得5年以上的在位率^[24]，不必重建股骨近端，可以节省时间、减少出血^[4, 20]。本研究所有病例均无假体松动情况。

由于高龄患者臀中肌肌力弱，是髋关节脱位的高风险人群。因此，作者在置入股骨柄假体时先将钢丝穿过柄肩部的孔，复位髋关节后用预留的钢丝对股骨大粗隆骨块进行捆扎，可对臀中肌进行一定的紧缩，避免通过增加肢体长度来增加关节稳定。以Wagner SL柄为代表的圆柱形锥形柄(2°锥度)，负重后可能有5 mm的下沉；故复位后患肢比对侧长5 mm是允许的，患者也没有不适感觉，且对长期稳定性无影响^[25]。本研究中的绝大部分病例出现1~3 mm股骨柄下沉。但是，最终置入假体的大小、安放角度、稳定性及术侧肢体长度，需要术前认真规划，熟悉假体的特性并积累经验，有一定的学习曲线。

综上所述，SC入路半髋关节置换治疗高龄不稳定型股骨粗隆间骨折，较PL入路而言，具有微创、手术时间短、术中出血量少、术后疼痛轻、康复快、髋关节功能更好等优势，但是有一定的学习曲线。

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