

· 临床研究 ·

肱骨大结节骨折畸形愈合肩峰撞击症的治疗

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摘要：[目的] 探讨肩峰及大结节成形术加双排铆钉重建肩袖止点治疗肱骨大结节骨折畸形愈合肩峰撞击症的临床疗效。**[方法]** 2018年6月—2022年10月，17例肱骨大结节骨折畸形愈合肩峰撞击症患者应用肩峰及大结节成形术加双排铆钉重建肩袖止点的手术治疗，评价患肩功能恢复效果。**[结果]** 17例患者均顺利手术，手术切口一期愈合，均未感染，随访时间6~12个月。与术前相比，末次随访时VAS评分 $[(7.5\pm1.1), (1.2\pm0.7), P<0.001]$ ，UCLA评分 $[(12.9\pm3.8), (30.9\pm2.2), P<0.001]$ 、Constant-Murley评分 $[(50.7\pm12.1), (95.1\pm9.4), P<0.001]$ 和上举ROM $[(94.9\pm12.1)^\circ, (151.5\pm10.2)^\circ, P<0.001]$ ，以及影像测量肱骨头相对高度 $[(6.1\pm1.2) \text{ mm}, (10.3\pm0.7) \text{ mm}, P<0.001]$ 均显著改善，尽管肩峰下间隙、肩峰指数和肩峰倾斜角度无显著变化($P>0.05$)。**[结论]** 肩峰及大结节成形术加双排铆钉重建肩袖止点治疗肱骨大结节骨折畸形愈合肩峰撞击症，可有效改善患肩关节活动功能、改善肱骨头相对高度。

关键词：大结节骨折，畸形愈合，肩峰撞击，骨成形术，肩袖止点重建

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Open surgical treatment for subacromial impingement secondary to malunion of humeral greater tuberosity fractures //
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Abstract: [Objective] To evaluate the clinical outcomes of open acromioplasty and osteoplasty of the humeral greater tuberosity combined with rotator cuff reattachment by double-row suture anchors for the subacromial impingement secondary to malunion of humeral greater tuberosity fractures. [Methods] From June 2018 to October 2022, 17 patients received abovementioned surgical procedures for subacromial impingement secondary to malunion of humeral greater tuberosity fractures. The functional recovery of the affected shoulder was evaluated. [Results] All the 17 patients were smoothly operated on with incision healing in the first-stage without infection, and were followed up for 6~12 months. Compared with those preoperatively, the VAS score $[(7.5\pm1.1), (1.2\pm0.7), P<0.001]$, UCLA score $[(12.9\pm3.8), (30.9\pm2.2), P<0.001]$, Constant-Murley score $[(50.7\pm12.1), (95.1\pm9.4), P<0.001]$ and lifting ROM $[(94.9\pm12.1)^\circ, (151.5\pm10.2)^\circ, P<0.001]$, as well as relative height of humerus head measured on images $[(6.1\pm1.2) \text{ mm}, (10.3\pm0.7) \text{ mm}, P<0.001]$ were significantly improved at the latest follow-up, although there were no significant changes in subacromial space, acromial index, and acromial tilt angle ($P>0.05$). [Conclusion] The open acromioplasty and osteoplasty of the humeral greater tuberosity combined with rotator cuff reattachment by double-row suture anchors do effectively improve the mobility of the affected shoulder, with improvement of the relative height of the humerus head for subacromial impingement secondary to malunion of humeral greater tuberosity fractures.

Key words: humeral greater tuberosity fracture, malunion, subacromial impingement, osteoplasty, reattachment of rotator cuff

肱骨大结节骨折是肱骨近端常见的骨折类型之一。由于大结节骨折复位不佳，和/或者固定方式选择不合理，导致大结节移位而畸形愈合，畸形愈合的大结节高于正常位置，肩峰与畸形愈合的肱骨大结节之间距离变小，肱骨头相对高度变小，肩关节外展时会产生肱骨大结节与肩峰的撞击，而产生相应的撞击综合征临床表现^[1]。2018年6月—2022年10月本科

采取肩峰及大结节成形术加双排铆钉重建肩袖止点治疗肱骨大结节骨折畸形愈合后肩峰撞击患者17例，取得了良好的疗效。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

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2018年6月—2022年10月在本科采取肩峰及大结节成形术加带线铆钉重建肩袖止点治疗17例肱骨大结节骨折移位畸形愈合肩峰撞击症患者。其中，6例为肱骨近端骨折使用肱骨近端锁定加压钢板内固定术后大结节移位畸形愈合发生的肩峰撞击症，术前肩关节正位、Y位片显示接骨板最高点低于畸形愈合的大结节顶点（图1a）；11例为肱骨大结节骨折保守治疗大结节移位畸形愈合发生的肩峰撞击症。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准，所有患者均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 手术方法

全麻，沙滩椅位，无手术史者取肩峰下间隙前侧入路，有手术史者取原手术切口显露内固定并延伸切口至肩峰前缘。逐层切开，显露大结节、肩峰及肩峰下间隙，见肩峰下滑囊充血、水肿，滑膜肥厚，肩峰边缘骨质增生硬化；肩袖完整但充血、水肿，部分病例肩袖局部变薄。大结节止点处切开肩袖约2cm，见大结节沿冈上肌收缩方向移位并畸形愈合，顶点处骨质增生硬化，外展肩关节大结节顶点与肩峰前、外

缘撞击接触。取出原内固定，将高于解剖颈的大结节骨质去除、锉平，将肩峰前、外缘增生硬化骨质锉平并去除肩峰下滑囊，外展肩关节90°大结节与肩峰无撞击，以双排铆钉固定方法重建肩袖止点（图1b）。逐层闭合切口。

术后合理应用抗生素24 h、按计划主被动康复训练。

1.3 评价指标

记录围手术期资料。采用疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scale, VAS）、美国加州大学洛杉矶分校（UCLA）肩关节功能评定方法、Constant-Murley评分、上举活动度（range of motion, ROM）评价肩关节功能。肩关节正位、Y位X线片测量肱骨头相对高度、肩峰下间隙、肩峰指数和肩峰倾斜角度。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 23.0软件进行统计学分析，计量数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示，采用成对样本t检验。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

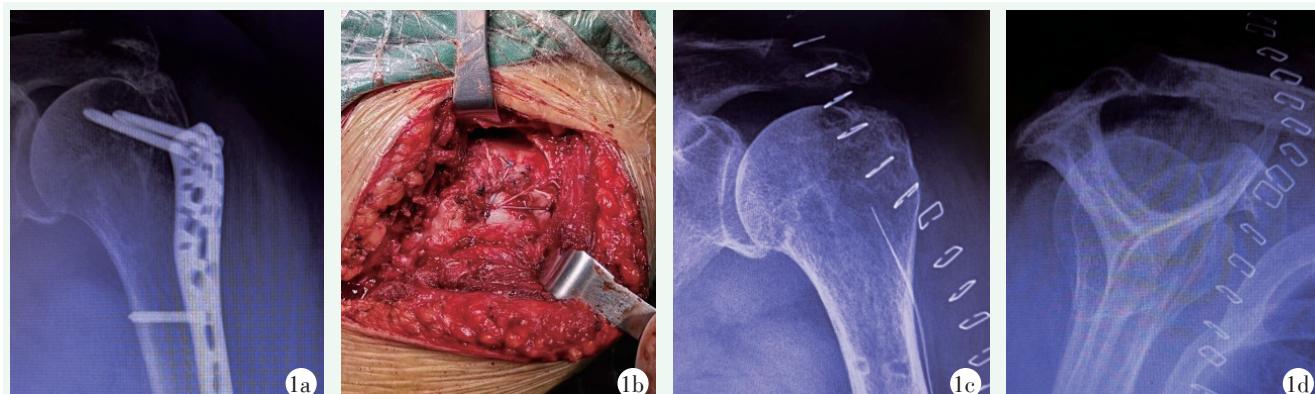


图1 患者，女，61岁。1a：肱骨近端骨折切开复位内固定术后，大结节移位、畸形愈合，且肩峰与大结节相对应处骨质硬化、增生；1b：术中修整大结节撞击骨赘，双排铆钉重建肩袖止点；1c，1d：术后第1天肩关节正位、Y位片示肩峰、大结节外形改善。

Figure 1. A 61-year-old female. 1a: The greater tuberosity was displaced and mal-consolidated after open reduction and internal fixation of proximal humeral fractures, with bone sclerosis and hyperplasia at the corresponding aspects of the acromion and the greater tuberosity; 1b: After osteoplasty of the greater tuberosity, double-row anchors were used to reconstruct the rotator cuff insertion during the operation; 1c, 1d: The shape of acromion and the greater tuberosity significantly improved revealed by anteroposterior and Y-position films on the first day after operation.

2 结果

2.1 围手术期情况

17例患者均顺利完成手术，术中无严重神经、血管损伤等不良事件，切口均一期愈合，未发生感

染。其中6例有手术史患者平均手术时间（45.2±7.6）min、平均出血量（128.3±20.7）ml、平均切口长度（16.5±4.2）cm；11例无手术史患者平均手术时间（33.2±4.7）min、平均出血量（71.4±11.7）ml、平均切口长度（6.8±1.4）cm。

2.2 随访结果

17例患者均获随访6~12个月，随访资料见表1。与术前相比，末次随访时所有患者VAS评分显著降低($P<0.05$)，UCLA评分和Constant-Murley评分显著增加($P<0.05$)，肩上举ROM显著增加($P<0.05$)。

影像方面，与术前相比，末次随访时肱骨头相对高度显著增加($P<0.05$)，而肩峰下间隙、肩峰指数、肩峰倾斜角度无显著变化($P>0.05$)。术后正位和Y位典型影像见图1c, 1d。

表1 17例患者临床与影像资料($\bar{x} \pm s$)比较
Table 1 Comparison of clinical and imaging data of the 17 patients ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	术前	末次随访时	P值
VAS评分(分)	7.5±1.1	1.2±0.7	<0.001
UCLA评分(分)	12.9±3.8	30.9±2.2	<0.001
Constant-Murley评分(分)	50.7±12.1	95.1±9.4	<0.001
上举ROM(°)	94.9±12.1	151.5±10.2	<0.001
肱骨头相对高度(mm)	6.1±1.2	10.3±0.7	<0.001
肩峰下间隙(mm)	8.9±0.7	9.1±0.7	0.431
肩峰指数	0.6±0.0	0.6±0.0	0.083
肩峰倾斜角度(°)	34.4±0.8	34.5±0.9	0.163

3 讨论

肩峰撞击征(subacromial impingement syndrome, SIS)是肩痛的一个常见原因，以肩关节疼痛、活动受限为主要临床特征。早在1972年Neer^[2]建立了肩峰撞击学说，认为导致肩峰撞击的重要原因是肩峰解剖学形态异常，进行肩峰成形术可以有效解决肩峰撞击症。此后很多学者的研究结果也支持这一观点^[3, 4]。随着对肩峰撞击症的深入研究，越来越多的学者发现肩峰形态异常不是肩峰撞击症的始动因素，而肩峰与大结节的动态对应关系越来越被重视。潘昭勋等^[5]认为：肱骨头相对高度越大其肱骨头活动空间也越大，肩峰与肱骨大结节之间不易发生肩峰下撞击；反之易发生肩峰下撞击综合征。李杰等^[6]通过分析肩峰撞击症患者的肩峰指数与肱骨头相对高度的相关性，认为肱骨头相对高度在诊断肩峰撞击症的阳性率高于肩峰指数。肱骨近端骨折术后发生肩峰撞击的报道屡见不鲜^[7-10]，常为接骨板放置位置不佳或和大结节复位不佳导致。在大结节骨折保守治疗中无法保证骨折解剖复位并有效、可靠的固定，以及不恰当的功能锻炼等原因，使得骨折大结节更容易移位而畸形愈合，产生肱骨头相对高度变小，继发肩峰撞击。

肩峰撞击症的治疗多采用肩关节镜技术^[11, 12]，目前报道入组病例多为原发的肩峰撞击症；但对大结节骨折畸形愈合后肩峰撞击的治疗少有报道。考虑大结节畸形愈合后肩袖、大结节、肩峰的解剖发生复杂变异，本组病例采用开放手术，直视下观察大结节移位情况，畸形愈合后大结节、肩峰、肩袖、肩峰下间隙的解剖关系与特点，选择肩峰成形术、大结节成形术及双排铆钉固定方法重建肩袖止点的方式来治疗肱骨大结节骨折畸形愈合肩峰撞击症。在本组病例中术后VAS评分降低，UCLA评分与Constant-Murley评分改善，上举ROM显著增加，肩关节功能明显改善；术后肩关节正位、Y位片显示大结节外形改善，肱骨头相对高度明显改善，而肩峰下间隙、肩峰倾斜角、肩峰指数无变化。总之，肩峰及大结节成形术加带线铆钉重建肩袖止点治疗肱骨大结节骨折畸形愈合肩峰撞击症，可有效改善患肩关节活动功能及肱骨头相对高度。

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