

· 临床论著 ·

后交叉韧带胫骨撕脱骨折线袢缝合两种外口固定比较[△]

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摘要：【目的】比较扣板与垫圈桩螺钉线袢固定膝关节后交叉韧带（posterior cruciate ligament, PCL）胫骨止点撕脱骨折的临床疗效。【方法】回顾性分析2020年9月—2023年3月在本院行关节镜下线袢固定膝关节PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折43例患者的临床资料。根据医患沟通结果，21例采用胫骨隧道前口扣板固定，另外22例采用垫圈桩螺钉固定。比较两组围手术期情况、随访资料和影像资料。【结果】扣板组的手术时间显著少于螺钉组[(51.0±5.2) min vs (58.4±5.2) min, P<0.001]，但两组在切口总长度、术中失血量、下地行走时间、住院时间的差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。所有患者均获随访12个月以上，平均(20.2±4.6)个月，两组完全负重活动时间差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。随着术后时间的推移，两组Lysholm评分、IKDC评分均显著增加(P<0.05)，而后抽屉试验等级显著减少(P<0.05)。术前、术后3个月和末次随访，两组Lysholm评分、IKDC评分和后抽屉试验差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。影像方面，两组骨折复位质量，骨折愈合时间的差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。【结论】关节镜下线袢固定PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折，使用扣板和垫圈桩螺钉固定均能获得良好的临床效果，但前者手术时间更少。

关键词：关节镜，后交叉韧带，撕脱骨折，缝线袢，扣板，垫圈桩螺钉

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Comparison of two kinds of outlet fixation of loop suture for posterior cruciate ligament tibial avulsion fracture // DENG Yong-jie, ZHAO Jia-jun, ZHANG Zhen, ZUO Tan-tan, YU Jie, FAN Dong-xiao, LIU Zhen-hui, HAO Zhi-quan. Department of Orthopedics, Henan Provincial People's Hospital, Henan University, Zhengzhou 450003, China

Abstract: [Objective] To compare the clinical outcomes of suture loop with button plate (BP) versus post washer screw (PWS) outlet fixations for posterior cruciate ligament (PCL) tibial avulsion fractures. [Methods] A retrospective study was performed on 43 patients who received arthroscopic suture loop fixation of PCL tibial avulsion fractures in our hospital from September 2020 to March 2023. According to the results of doctor-patient communication, 21 patients had the suture loop fixed by BP at the anterior outlet of the tibial tunnel, while the other 22 patients were fixed by PWS. The perioperative conditions, follow-up data and imaging data were compared between the two groups. [Results] The BP group consumed significantly less operative time than the PWS group [(51.0±5.2) min vs (58.4±5.2) min, P<0.001], however, there were no significant differences in the total incision length, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative walking time and hospital stay between the two groups (P>0.05). All patients in both groups were followed up for more than 12 months, with an average of (20.2±4.6) months, and there was no significant difference in the time to resume full weight-bearing activities between the two groups (P>0.05). With the passage of postoperative time, Lysholm score and IKDC score were significantly increased in both groups (P<0.05), while the posterior drawer test grade was significantly declined (P<0.05). There were no significant differences in Lysholm score, IKDC score and post-drawer test between the two groups before surgery, 3 months after surgery and the last follow-up (P>0.05). [Conclusion] In arthroscopic suture loop fixation of PCL tibial avulsion fractures, both BP and PWS fastenings at the anterior outlet do obtain good clinical consequences, but the former consumed operation time considerably less.

Key words: arthroscopy, posterior cruciate ligament, avulsion fracture, suture loop, button plate, post washer screw

膝关节PCL是维持膝关节稳定性最重要的韧带，起自股骨内侧髁外侧壁，向后下向外走行，止于

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胫骨髁间棘后缘斜坡结构，并与外侧半月板后角相连，平均长度约为38 mm，宽度13 mm，分为前外侧束和后内侧束，是膝关节最粗最强的韧带，主要功能是限制胫骨后移，辅助其他韧带对抗膝关节内、外翻和过度旋转^[1, 2]。膝关节PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折是PCL损伤的特殊类型，损伤机制主要是屈曲位胫骨近端受到向后的暴力和膝关节的严重过伸，受伤后如不及时治疗，可能继发膝关节不稳定、半月板损伤、软骨损伤、肌肉萎缩和关节退变^[3, 4]。目前手术方法分为切开复位内固定术和关节镜下手术技术，膝关节PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折切开复位内固定术操作简单，但创伤大，损伤后方神经血管风险高，术后感染率高^[5, 6]。关节镜下膝关节PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折内固定术具有临床效果好，创伤小、感染率低、功能恢复快等诸多优点^[7]。近年来随着关节镜技术的推广和应用，镜下手术例数正在快速增长。目前关节镜下内固定方式众多，包括克氏针固定、钢丝固定、缝线固定、扣板固定等^[8-10]。本文回顾性分析2020年9月—2023年3月在本院行关节镜下膝关节PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折内固定术，符合纳入标准的43例患者。旨在探讨关节镜下扣板与桩螺钉缝线祥固定PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折的临床疗效，报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1)术前CT(图1a)和MRI(图1b)确诊为膝关节PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折；(2)骨折至入院时间<2周；(3)Meyers & McKeever分型为Ⅱ型或Ⅲ型，且移位>5mm。

排除标准：(1)合并胫骨平台骨折；(2)合并多发韧带损伤；(3)年龄<18岁；(4)随访<12个月；(5)合并免疫疾病、类风湿关节炎的患者、严重退行性病变患者。

1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析本院2020年9月—2023年3月行关节镜下膝关节PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折内固定术患者的资料，共43例符合上述标准，纳入本研究。根据医患沟通结果，21例行扣板固定(扣板组)，22例行垫圈桩螺钉内固定(螺钉组)。两组术前一般资料差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，见表1。本研究由本院伦理审查委员会核准，术前患者均签署手术知情同意书。

1.3 手术方法

520

患者采用全麻，取仰卧位，大腿近端放置止血带。膝关节屈膝90°立于手术台上，止血带外侧及足底放挡板维持体位。取膝关节前外、前内(切口长度约0.5 cm)标准关节镜入路，置入关节镜依次探查并清理关节腔，若合并半月板及软骨损伤，先行处理修复。经前外入路进镜，镜头从PCL及股骨内髁间插入后内关节囊，镜下监视建立后内入路。刨削刀头自后内入路插入后关节囊，有限清理后纵膈，改善手术视野。前内入路进镜，自前交叉韧带和股骨外髁之间进入后外侧室，关节镜监视下制作后外入路。清理PCL胫骨撕脱骨折处血凝块及瘢痕组织，显露骨折块。取胫骨结节内侧纵切口，长约3 cm，将PCL定位器从前内入路插入。定位器钩状尖端置于胫骨侧骨折边缘中点正下方0.3 cm处，沿定位器导向套筒，自前下向后上钻入2.0 mm克氏针(图1c)。评估位置满意，用PCL保护刮匙抵住克氏针尖端，保护后方血管神经，沿克氏针用4.5 mm空心钻制作胫骨骨道。后外入路进镜观察，自后内入路置入缝合钩，将1根PDSⅡ线从撕脱骨块腱骨结合处横向穿过(图1d)，缝线末端自后内和后外入路引出，再引入2根5号肌腱编织线(爱惜邦)(图1e)。

表1 两组患者术前一般资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of preoperative general data between the two groups

| 指标 | 扣板组 (n=21) | 螺钉组 (n=22) | P值 |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------|
| 年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 33.0±8.8 | 34.0±8.7 | 0.723 |
| 性别(例, 男/女) | 14/7 | 13/9 | 0.607 |
| BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 23.4±1.9 | 23.0±1.6 | 0.376 |
| 损伤至手术时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 9.1±1.7 | 9.1±1.5 | 0.915 |
| 侧别(例, 左/右) | 11/10 | 10/12 | 0.650 |
| 分型(例, I/II/III) | 0/15/6 | 0/13/9 | 0.396 |

扣板组：抓线钳从前方经胫骨骨隧道入后室，分两次抓出缝合PCL的高强度缝线的内侧与外侧末端，至骨隧道胫骨前侧。4根高强度缝线分别从扣板(德益达FBII 15~60 mm)穿出。屈膝90°前抽屉状态下预收紧高强度缝线使骨块初步复位，镜下抓线钳调整缝线及骨块位置，使缝线以倒三角形态压紧骨块，复位满意后，维持拉紧高全部强度缝线的尾端。用血管钳将扣板紧压在胫骨骨面上，分别3重以上打结固定。

螺钉组：抓线钳从前方经胫骨骨道进入后室，分两次抓出编织缝线末端(图1f)。屈膝90°前抽屉状

态下预收紧编织线使骨块初步复位，镜下抓线钳调整编织线及骨块位置，使编织线以倒三角形态压紧骨块，复位满意后最终拉紧编织线（图1g）。于胫骨隧道的下方置入1枚带垫圈4.5 mm直径松质骨螺钉，长度40~45 mm，先将螺钉拧入30 mm深。将同一根

编织线两端相向紧贴骨面绕过螺钉后收紧打3次方结，此时应拉紧未打结另一根编织线两端，以防骨折块移位。再将第2根编织线两端以同样方法打结固定。打结后拧紧螺钉，将垫圈压紧在骨面上，完成最终固定（图1h）。

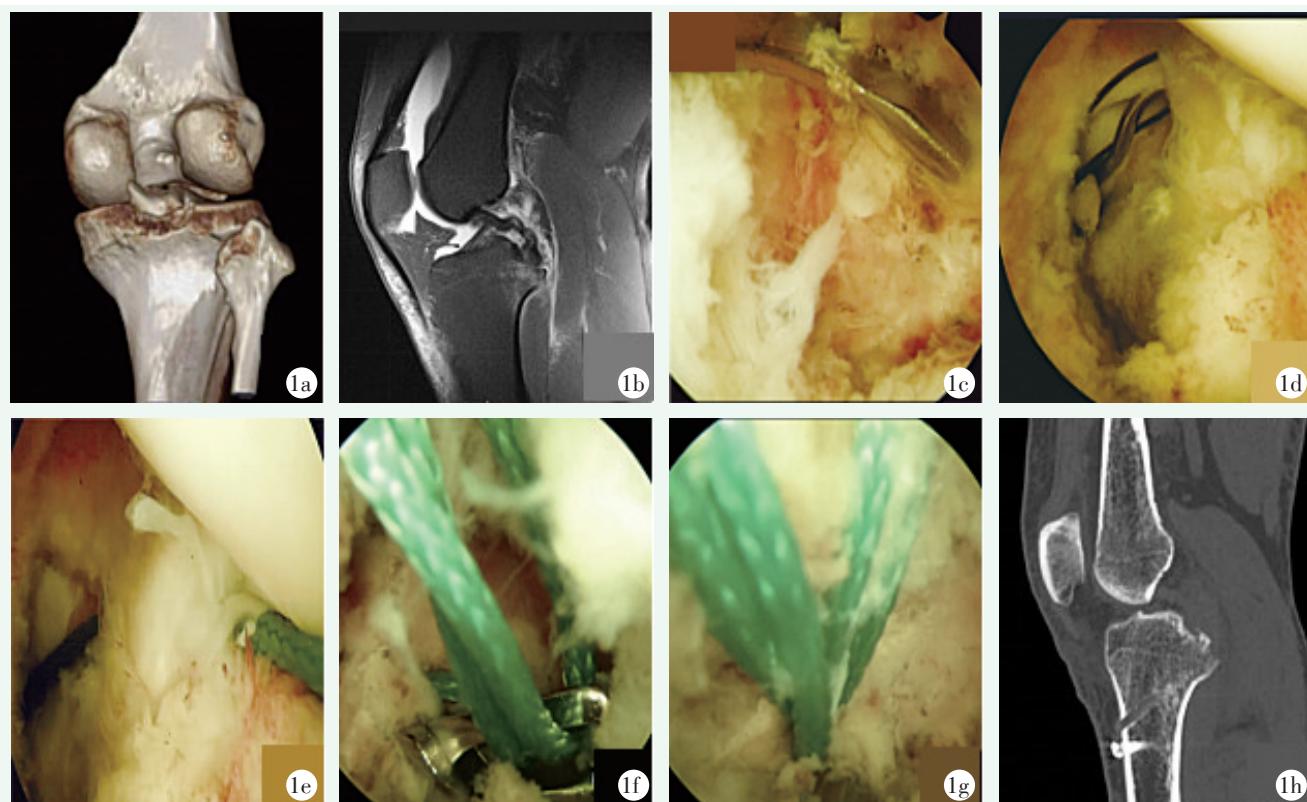


图1 患者，男，31岁。1a, 1b:术前三维CT和MRI显示PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折；1c:镜下后内入路观察见，导向器由前方置入，顶端置于胫骨骨折边缘中点正下方0.3 cm处，建立4.5 mm胫骨骨道；1d:镜下后外入路观察，从后内入路进入缝合钩，将1根PDSII线从撕脱骨块的髌骨结合处横向穿过；1e:镜下后外入路观察，使用PDSII线引双股5号爱惜邦；1f:关节镜下后内入路观察，抓线钳由前侧置入，分别抓取双股5号爱惜邦两端；1g:由前侧收紧双侧缝线尾端，镜下见编织线以倒三角形态压紧骨块，复位满意；1h:编织线尾端绕在骨隧道前口的带垫圈4.5 mm直径松质骨柱螺钉上，打结固定，末次随访时CT示骨折愈合良好。

Figure 1. A 31-year-old male. 1a, 1b: Preoperative 3D CT and MRI showed avulsion fracture of PCL tibial insert; 1c: The arthroscopic view through posteromedial portal showed that the guide was placed from anterior side with the top placed 0.3 cm below the midpoint of the tibial fracture, and a tibial tunnel created with a 4.5 mm cannulated drill; 1d: The arthroscopic view through posterolateral portal showed a suture hook was entered from the posteromedial portal, transversally passed through the tendon adjacent to the avulsion fragment, with a PDSII suture induced; 1e: Arthroscopic view by posteromedial portal, double-bundle No.5 Ethicon sutures were replaced by the PDSII suture; 1f: Arthroscopic view by posteromedial portal, a grabbing forceps were introduced through the bone tunnel from the front side, and grabbed both ends of double-bundle No.5 Ethicon sutures respectively; 1g: As the bilateral suture ends tighten from the front side, the fracture fragments compacted by braided sutures in an inverted triangle, with a satisfactory fracture reduction; 1h: The tail ends of the sutures were wrapped around the post screw 4.5 mm in diameter with washer near the front entrance of bone tunnel, knotted to finish the fixation, CT at the latest follow-up showed the fracture healed well.

1.4 评价指标

记录围手术期资料。采用Lysholm评分、国际膝关节评分(IKDC)、后抽屉试验评价临床疗效。行影像学检查，评估骨折复位质量，优为解剖复位，良为骨折移位<2 mm，差为骨折移位≥2 mm；评估骨折愈

合时间。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 27.0软件进行统计学分析。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。计数资料采用 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。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 围手术期情况

所有患者手术顺利，术中无血管、神经损伤等严重并发症。两组围手术期资料见表2。扣板组手术时间显著少于螺钉组($P<0.05$)，两组切口总长度、术中失血量、下地行走时间、住院时间的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者伤口均为甲级愈合，无下肢深静脉血栓和伤口感染等早期并发症。

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 | 扣板组 (n=21) | 螺钉组 (n=22) | P值 |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| 手术时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 51.0±5.2 | 58.4±5.2 | <0.001 |
| 切口总长度(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 3.1±0.2 | 3.2±0.2 | 0.101 |
| 术中失血量(ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 5.3±0.6 | 5.5±0.8 | 0.574 |
| 下地行走时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 2.3±0.6 | 2.2±0.4 | 0.606 |
| 切口愈合(例, 甲/乙/丙) | 21/0/0 | 22/0/0 | ns |
| 住院时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 5.1±0.4 | 5.1±0.5 | 0.757 |

2.2 随访结果

两组患者均获得随访13~30个月，平均(20.2±4.6)个月。随访资料见表3。两组完全负重活动时间的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。随着时间的推移，Lysholm评分和IKDC评分均显著增加($P<0.05$)，后抽屉试验显著改善($P<0.05$)。但是，相应时间点，两组间上述指标的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

随访中两组均无伤口感染、下肢深静脉血栓形成及内固定松动。扣板组有2例膝关节屈曲活动受限，其中1例给予康复指导，1例于康复科行手法松解，后均恢复正常活动水平。螺钉组有3例屈曲活动受限，均给予康复指导，后均恢复正常活动水平；有1例术后2周出现膝关节皮温升高，给予抗生素治疗，皮温降至正常；有1例发生交通事故，PCL断裂，给予重建。末次随访所有患者后抽屉试验阴性，膝关节稳定，活动度正常。

2.3 影像评估

影像资料见表4。两组患者的骨折复位质量，骨

折愈合时间的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

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 | 扣板组 (n=21) | 螺钉组 (n=22) | P值 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| 完全负重活动时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 54.8±3.5 | 56.1±2.6 | 0.227 |
| Lysholm评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | | | |
| 术前 | 37.7±2.6 | 37.9±3.3 | 0.612 |
| 术后3个月 | 91.8±2.3 | 92.8±2.6 | 0.169 |
| 末次随访 | 99.4±0.6 | 99.2±0.8 | 0.592 |
| P值 | <0.001 | <0.001 | |
| IKDC评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | | | |
| 术前 | 39.1±4.3 | 39.0±3.7 | 0.938 |
| 术后3个月 | 90.8±1.6 | 90.3±2.3 | 0.263 |
| 末次随访 | 98.7±1.3 | 99.3±0.7 | 0.165 |
| P值 | <0.001 | <0.001 | |
| 后抽屉试验(例, -/1+/2+/3+) | | | |
| 术前 | 10/7/4/0 | 12/8/2/0 | 0.503 |
| 术后3个月 | 21/0/0/0 | 22/0/0/0 | ns |
| 末次随访 | 21/0/0/0 | 22/0/0/0 | ns |
| P值 | <0.001 | <0.001 | |

表4 两组患者影像资料比较

Table 4 Comparison of radiographic data between the two groups

| 指标 | 扣板组(n=21) | 螺钉组(n=22) | P值 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 骨折复位质量[例(%)] | | | 0.750 |
| 优 | 18(85.7) | 17(77.3) | |
| 良 | 3(14.3) | 5(22.7) | |
| 差 | 0 | 0 | |
| 骨折愈合[例(%)] | | | 0.549 |
| <10周 | 1(4.8) | 3(13.6) | |
| 10~18周 | 15(71.4) | 16(72.7) | |
| ≥18周 | 5(23.8) | 3(13.6) | |

3 讨论

膝关节PCL是膝关节最强健的韧带，是限制胫骨后移最主要膝关节结构，易发生PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折，占PCL损伤70%^[2, 11]。根据Meyers分型标准，将PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折分为三型。I型：骨折无移位，II型：骨折部分移位，为一侧有连接而另一侧移位的悬吊骨折(铰链机制)，III型：完全分离的撕脱骨折^[12]。研究报道，I型损伤和骨折移位<5mm，局部血运丰富易愈合，给予支具或石膏固定4

周,Ⅱ、Ⅲ型和骨折移位>5 mm,应尽早手术恢复PCL的张力,避免骨折畸形愈合和膝关节功能障碍^[13]。膝关节PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折的手术治疗,主要是切开和关节镜下复位内固定。切开复位具有良好的视野及操作空间,手术时间短,操作简单,学习周期短。但术中创伤大,术后疼痛明显,易发生膝关节粘连和肌肉萎缩,且存在较大的盲区,无法处理膝关节的半月板损伤、软骨损伤等其他损伤^[14, 15]。关节镜下治疗PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折越来越多。Hooper等^[11]回顾分析了1975—2016年发表关于PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折的文献表明,关节镜下复位与切开复位手术的患者相比,术后膝关节功能恢复更好,IK-DC评分更高。Yoon等^[16]采用关节镜下缝合桥内固定技术治疗膝关节PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折,术后骨折愈合良好,膝关节功能恢复术前水平。刘玉强等^[17]回顾性分析28例采用关节镜下“8”字缝线固定PCL胫骨撕脱骨折,术后无膝关节松弛和不稳定,膝关节活动度与健侧对称,骨折均临床愈合,且固定牢靠。

本文采用单骨道免打结缝线技术固定PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折,分别在胫骨结节内侧使用扣板和垫圈螺钉固定。本研究具有以下优势:(1)本文使用后内、后外侧入路,有限清理后纵隔,能够在清晰的视野下清理滑膜、软组织,暴露骨块,清理骨床,使骨折块复位良好;(2)减少创伤,只需要制备1条骨道;(3)方便过线和打结;(4)单骨道后方出口位于胫骨骨折线下方,而双骨道后方出口位于胫骨骨折线外下和内下方,单骨道外口拉出的缝线,使牵引力和骨块复位的施力方向一致。本研究中分别使用扣板上的高强度缝线和5号爱惜邦织线。高强度缝线是由多股纯超高分子聚乙烯特殊纤维编制合成,强度高,比碳纤维高两倍,是目前世界上强度最高的纤维,其表面光滑,耐腐蚀性极强,同时具有稳定的生物相容性,超强的耐磨性,是传统聚酯缝线的5倍^[18, 19]。5号爱惜邦肌腱编制线是使用聚酯合成的多股编织缝线,组织相容性较好,抗拉强度高,柔韧性弱,不会切割软组织,相对稳定,经常用于骨折的固定,不影响骨折的愈合。本研究中两种缝线均未断裂,但是高强度缝线,具有一定优越性。文献研究报道关于PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折端的固定方式,很少研究胫骨结节内侧固定的方式^[20-23]。本文也有不足之处,样本量较少,后续仍需要加大样本量,增加随访时间,进一步研究其疗效。

综上所述,关节镜下治疗PCL胫骨止点撕脱骨折,

使用扣板和垫圈螺钉内固定均能获得良好的临床效果,但前者手术时间更少。

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