

· 综述 ·

# 头髓钉固定股骨转子间骨折内锁螺钉的研究进展

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**摘要:** 目前老年股骨转子间骨折的治疗, 头髓钉固定已成主流手术方式。除亚洲型股骨近端防旋髓内钉 (proximal femoral nail anti-rotation- II, PFNA- II) 外, 头髓钉的主钉尾部都含有内锁螺钉。内锁螺钉的初始作用是防止头颈内置物的旋转, 术中是否拧紧内锁螺钉, 从而阻止或保留头颈内置物的滑动, 临床上有不少争议。本文通过查阅文献和各种头髓钉说明书, 从内锁螺钉的历史、种类、临床应用及使用争议等方面进行总结分析, 以期取得内锁螺钉使用共识, 为提高股骨转子间骨折固定疗效提供参考。

**关键词:** 股骨转子间骨折, 内锁螺钉, 滑动加压, 头髓钉, 股骨颈短缩

**中图分类号:** R683.42 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1005-8478 (2024) 14-1303-07

**Research progress in inner interlocking screw of cephalomedullary nail for intertrochanteric fractures // DU Shou-chao, HU Sun-jun, ZHANG Shi-min. Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Yangpu Hospital, School of Medicine, Tongji University, Shanghai 200090, China**

**Abstract:** Cephalomedullary nail fixation has become a mainstream surgical method for femoral intertrochanteric fractures in the elderly at present. Except for Asian proximal femoral nail anti-rotation- II (PFNA-II), all cephalomedullary nails contain inner locking screws at the tail of the main nail. The initial function of the inner locking screw is to prevent the rotation of the implants in the head and neck. There is a lot of clinical controversy about whether to tighten the inner locking screw during the operation to prevent or preserve the sliding of the implants in the head and neck. By referring to the literature and the instructions of various cephalomedullary nails, this paper summarized and analyzed the history, types, clinical application and use disputes of inner locking screws, so as to obtain a consensus on the use of inner locking screws and provide reference for improving the fixation effect of femoral intertrochanteric fractures.

**Key words:** femoral intertrochanteric fracture, interlocking screw, sliding compression, cephalomedullary nail, femoral neck shortening

目前股骨转子间骨折的治疗主流采用髓内固定<sup>[1, 2]</sup>, 其疗效及并发症发生率明显优于髓外固定<sup>[3]</sup>。用于股骨转子间骨折的髓内钉有3个基本的组成部件, 即主钉、头颈内置物和远侧交锁螺钉, 此类髓内钉称为头髓钉 (cephalomedullary nail)。常用的头髓钉有史赛克公司的 Gamma-3、捷迈公司的股骨近端解剖型髓内钉 (Zimmer natural nail, ZNN)、辛迪斯公司的股骨近端防旋髓内钉 (proximal femoral nail antirotation- II, PFNA- II)、施乐辉公司的联合加压交锁髓内钉 InterTan、大博公司的亚洲型髓内钉 (asian proximal femoral nail, APFN)、强生公司的股骨近端髓内钉 (trochanteric fixation nail advanced, TFNA) 及爱湃斯公司的 3A-Nail 等。除 PFNA- II 外,

头髓钉的主钉尾部都含有内锁螺钉 (set screw), 也称为防旋螺钉、稳定螺钉、固定螺钉、内芯稳定螺钉等, 术中是否拧紧内锁螺钉, 临床上有不少争议。本文对此作一归纳分析。

## 1 内锁螺钉的历史

内锁螺钉最早出现在史赛克公司的第一代 Gamma 钉中, 目前 Gamma-3 仍然继承了这一技术。单枚粗大拉力螺钉的杆部, 在主钉斜孔中能够旋转, 在其杆部增加了相隔 90° 的 4 个沟槽, 添加内锁螺钉的使用。术中安装并拧紧内锁螺钉至沟槽内, 再回退 1/4 圈, 此时内锁螺钉的尖钝头仍在沟槽内, 但未砥紧拉

DOI:10.20184/j.cnki.issn1005-8478.091098

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力螺钉，起到防止旋转、保留滑动的作用。内锁螺钉中间有一聚乙烯隔层，起到弹性阻尼作用，与主钉之间不易松动，防止发生防旋失效。

## 2 内锁螺钉的种类及作用

除 PFNA-II 外，各种头髓钉均配有内锁螺钉，其形态作用各不相同。头端形状有尖钝头、平头、单足、双足等类型（图 1）。ZNN 的内锁螺钉与 Gamma-3 相似，头端呈尖钝头，两者均为实心，需医生术中安装。拧紧内锁螺钉均能抵紧拉力螺钉沟槽，防止后者旋转及滑动；若稍微拧松，内锁螺钉仍在沟槽内，则能起到防止拉力螺钉旋转、保留滑动的作用。

InterTan、3A-Nail、TFNA 和 APFN 的内锁螺钉均为空心，出厂时已预置在主钉尾部，术中插入螺丝刀直接拧紧即可。InterTan 内锁螺钉为全金属结构，

头端为平头圆柱形，拧紧后，仅有内侧边缘与拉力螺钉接触，防止拉力螺钉滑动及旋转。3A-Nail 为一体化螺旋刀片或拉力螺钉，其杆部采用细密的凹凸螺纹，内锁螺钉也匹配为细螺纹，术中不用考虑沟槽角度，直接拧紧内锁螺钉，抗旋转同时限制了头颈内置物滑动；稍微拧松（不完全拧紧）可保留滑动，由于沟槽的细纹浅，头颈内置物杆部在保留滑动和抗旋转的区分界限较小。TFNA 的一体化螺旋刀片或拉力螺钉杆部设计侧面平凹槽，内锁螺钉上部为螺丝结构，下部为斜面卡口且伸出单足，单足插入螺旋刀片的侧面平凹槽，仅起防旋作用；将螺丝拧紧卡口抵在螺旋刀片上面能限制滑动。APFN 的一体化螺旋刀片杆部上方设计一沟槽，内锁螺钉头端呈双足。当完全拧紧内锁螺钉时，内锁螺钉的双足仅伸入到沟槽内，并不能压紧螺旋刀片，仅起到防止旋转作用。



图 1. 各种头髓钉的内锁螺钉类型。1a: 史赛克 Gamma-3 内芯锁定螺钉，1 为内锁螺钉，2 为拉力螺钉杆上的沟槽；1b: 捷迈 ZNN 内锁螺钉示意图；1c: 施乐辉 Intertan 内锁螺钉示意图，仅有内侧边缘与拉力螺钉接触；1d: 爱湃斯 3A-Nail 的内锁螺钉；1e: 强生 TFNA 内锁螺钉，为说明防旋作用，将内锁螺钉外置显示；1f: 大博 APFN 内锁螺钉，配合长尾帽可限制滑动。  
Figure 1. Types of interlocking screws for various cephalomedullary nail. 1a: Stryker Gamma-3 inner locking screw, 1 inner locking screw, 2 lag screw rod groove; 1b: Zimmer ZNN inner locking screw diagram; 1c: Smith & Nephew Intertan inner locking screw, only the medial edge is in contact with the lag screw; 1d: Epaicopes 3A-nail inner locking screw; 1e: Johnson & Johnson TFNA inner locking screw, in order to illustrate the anti-spinning effect, the inner locking screw displayed outside the main nail; 1f: Dabo APFN inner locking screw, with long tail cap to limit sliding.

### 3 器械操作手册的建议

PFNA-II 没有内锁螺钉, 螺旋刀片本身有 5 mm 的轴向加压功能, 顺时针拧紧锁定后, 其体部呈椭圆形, 在主钉的斜孔内有防旋作用, 保留了螺旋刀片在主钉斜孔中的滑动。

Gamma-3 和 ZNN 的操作手册指出内锁螺钉必须使用。建议将其先拧紧, 再回旋 1/4 圈 (不要超过 1/4 圈, 以防抗旋作用丧失), 则能保证股骨头的拉力螺钉在主钉斜孔中不再旋转, 但可以向外滑动, 以获得骨折端的动态加压, 促进骨折愈合<sup>[5,6]</sup>。

TFNA 操作手册内锁螺钉也必须使用, 建议将其拧紧后再回旋 1/2 圈, 保证拉力螺钉或螺旋刀片不再旋转, 但可以向外滑动; 完全拧紧内锁螺钉, 则起到防旋转和防滑动作用<sup>[7]</sup>。3A-Nail 的内锁螺钉也必须使用, 拧紧在半锁定状态, 能保证拉力螺钉或螺旋刀片不再旋转, 保留滑动; 若完全拧紧, 则限制滑动。APFN 操作手册指出, 内锁螺钉必须使用且需完全拧紧, 仅能防止螺旋刀片旋转。尾帽分为滑动型 (短尾帽) 和固定型 (长尾帽) 两种。滑动型仅起封堵主钉尾部和稳固内锁螺钉作用, 而固定型长尾帽的头端可穿过空心内锁螺钉, 进一步挤压螺旋刀片, 限制螺旋刀片滑动。

InterTan 的双咬合螺钉在主钉的斜孔上呈葫芦形, 本身具有抗旋转作用。操作手册指出, 预置的内锁螺钉可选择使用, 拧紧可以限制头颈骨块的滑动, 不拧则保留滑动。是否拧紧锁定, 由医生在术中选择使用<sup>[8,9]</sup>。

### 4 对内锁螺钉使用争议的讨论

#### 4.1 内锁螺钉使用的争议

头颈骨块通过拉力螺钉或螺旋刀片把持固定后, 必须限制头颈骨块内置物杆部在髓内钉主钉斜孔内的旋转。PFNA-II 的斜孔为椭圆的柠檬形, InterTan 的斜孔为两个交汇的大半圆 (葫芦形), 两者的螺旋刀片或拉力螺钉与主钉斜孔之间本身具有抗旋转能力。Gamma-3、ZNN、APFN、TFNA 和 3A-Nail 等的头颈内置物杆部与主钉斜孔呈单一圆形, 不具备抗旋转能力, 所以内锁螺钉必须使用, 首先发挥其抗头颈内置物旋转作用。争议的焦点在于是否完全拧紧内锁螺钉, 限制或保留头颈内置物在主钉斜孔的滑动。

#### 4.2 内锁螺钉应用现状

Zhu 等<sup>[10]</sup> 使用 Gamma-3 固定股骨转子间骨折, 比较滑动模式和非滑动模式, 骨折平均愈合时间无明显差异; 滑动模式下滑动距离随着转子间区域粉碎越重, 滑动距离越大。作者认为在某些情况下, 高度粉碎的 AO 分型 A1 和 A2 型骨折可拧紧内锁螺钉获得更好的效果。Ricci 等<sup>[11]</sup> 在治疗两部分股骨转子间骨折中, 不拧紧内锁螺钉, 保留滑动, 作者认为采取动态加压的机制, 能够缩小骨折端间隙, 容易促进骨折愈合。Du 等<sup>[12]</sup> 发现在 A1 和 A2 型病例, 将 InterTan 的内锁螺钉拧紧锁定, 限制头颈骨块滑动, 骨折间隙持续存在可能出现不愈合。Klima<sup>[4]</sup> 报道, TFNA 内锁螺钉远端从基部断裂, 锁定机制 (防旋和防滑) 失效, 导致不受控制的塌陷、股骨近端过度缩短以及螺旋刀片旋转不稳定而固定失败。Parker 等<sup>[13,14]</sup> 指出采用动态滑动机制的内固定器械, 较不能滑动的静态固定系统, 其骨折愈合方面的并发症发生率显著降低, 极大降低了二次翻修手术的比例。陈少坚等<sup>[15]</sup> 指出内侧壁完整的股骨粗隆间骨折患者, 优先选择具有动态锁定的 PFNA; 但在内侧壁不完整的不稳定型骨折患者, 静态锁定固定比保留滑动发生髓内翻和切出等远期并发症少。内外侧壁对股骨转子间骨折的稳定性及头髓钉稳定均有重要意义<sup>[16]</sup>, 在顺向转子间骨折, 内侧壁相对完整的病例, 滑动加压对促进骨折愈合作用远远大于机械性不稳定因素。在内侧壁不完整或外侧壁破裂的病例, 不容易获得皮质支撑, 保留滑动, 会明显加大机械性位移等不稳定因素, 对骨折愈合的干扰远大于促进骨折愈合作用, 对骨折愈合明显不利, 会增加骨折延迟愈合、甚至不愈合及内固定失效<sup>[17]</sup> 等并发症的发生率。

#### 4.3 维持股骨颈长度的方法

股骨转子间骨折经复位固定后, 头颈骨块与股骨干之间的密切接触有两种模式<sup>[18]</sup>: (1) 术中使用器械主动收紧加压, 缩小骨折间隙, 属于一次性静态加压, 获得骨折的初次稳定; (2) 术后患者通过大腿肌肉收缩、患肢负重, 头颈骨块沿内植物向外滑动, 使骨块间嵌紧, 属于持续性动态加压, 获得二次稳定。维持股骨颈长度, 临床上有两种方法: (1) 术中将内锁螺钉拧紧锁牢, 不再保留头颈骨块的滑动嵌压, 将髓内钉转化成静态髓内固定器械, 形成角稳定支架; (2) 不拧紧内锁螺钉 (半锁定状态), 限制头颈骨块旋转但保留滑动, 可消除骨折端的间隙; 通过提高骨折复位质量, 依靠前内侧皮质支撑抵住<sup>[19]</sup>, 是一种安全有效的防止过度滑动的生物力学方法。近年皮质支撑复位得到了力学实验研究<sup>[20-23]</sup> 及临床实践<sup>[24-26]</sup>



的支持,证实其可以维持股骨颈长度,患者能够早期负重活动,促进骨折愈合。Lim 等<sup>[27]</sup>荟萃分析了 1 363 例转子间骨折手术患者,失去皮质支撑组的拉力螺钉滑动距离和骨不连发生率均高于皮质支撑组。从某种意义上说,保留滑动,弥补了手术过程中的一

些技术性不足。是否保留头颈骨块滑动,对股骨转子间骨折愈合及临床效果有不同影响(表 1)。两种方法的疗效对比,还需临床大样本的前瞻性随机盲法对照研究。

表 1. 内锁螺钉拧紧锁定与不拧紧的优缺点比较

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages of locking with or without tightening inner locking screws

	内锁螺钉拧紧,防旋转且防滑动	内锁螺钉不拧紧,防旋转但保留滑动
优点	消除滑动,变为静态结构,维持股骨颈长度	保留滑动,持续动态加压,促进愈合
缺点	骨折端可能存在间隙,影响愈合	拉力螺钉后退,股骨颈可能短缩
后果	骨折愈合并发症(延迟愈合、骨不连、器械疲劳断裂),需再次手术翻修	骨折愈合,股骨颈缩短,偏距减少,力臂降低,双下肢不等长,绝大多数不需再次手术

#### 4.4 过度滑动的危险因素

术前 CT 三维表面成像技术和骨折地图技术<sup>[28-30]</sup>,能够直观显示转子区各种骨块的具体情况,骨折线走行,能够指导复位并预测术后前内侧皮质支撑情况。术中闭合复位难以对转子区精准解剖复位,且不强调对后内侧小转子骨块的复位<sup>[31]</sup>。由于术中持续牵引,撑开效应,透视分辨率以及愈合过程中骨折端骨质吸收等因素<sup>[32]</sup>,在骨折端会残留间隙,间隙超过 1 个皮质厚度常被认为是复位不良。Goto 等<sup>[33]</sup>认为 $\geq 8$  mm 的滑动为过度滑动,作者回顾性分析 263 例头髓钉治疗转子间骨折病例,均保留滑动,平均滑动距离为 3.5 mm,42 例(16.0%)出现过度滑动,失去皮质支撑是过度滑动的危险因素。Song 等<sup>[34]</sup>在顺向转子间骨折患者,测量术毕即刻透视图象的股距间隙(前内下角皮质间隙),发现内侧间隙 4.2 mm 和前侧间隙 3.8 mm,是预测术后骨折复位丢失的阈值界限。术中透视主钉在髓腔充盈度低<sup>[35, 36]</sup>,术后头髓钉和头颈骨块容易出现摆动,也是过度滑动的危险因素。

### 5 内锁螺钉使用策略

是否保留术后头颈内置物滑动功能,术中根据骨折类型、复位质量综合考虑,来决定是否拧紧内锁螺钉。

#### 5.1 从骨折类型角度考虑

(1) 转子间骨折(A1、A2 型),术后头颈骨块向外滑动,能与股骨干嵌紧坐实,获得二次稳定和促进骨折愈合,因此内锁螺钉可不拧紧锁死,保留滑动,远侧交锁螺钉可选静力模式<sup>[37]</sup>;(2) 简单的 A3 型骨折(反斜型、横形),由于头颈骨块和近侧转子

成一整体,本身无需滑动,上方的内锁螺钉是否拧紧并无区别,笔者认为拧紧锁牢似乎更放心;远侧交锁螺钉选动力模式,利于股骨干向上滑动、皮质嵌紧;(3) 股骨转子下骨折,转子区无滑动,内锁螺钉同样可以拧紧锁牢,远侧交锁螺钉选动力模式,也利于股骨干向上滑动,促进骨折愈合;(4) 粉碎的全转子间骨折,或冠状面骨折累及拉力螺钉在外侧壁入口<sup>[38]</sup>,难以获得可靠的前内侧皮质支撑,建议将内锁螺钉拧紧,形成内支架(类似锁定桥接钢板),远侧交锁螺钉选动力模式,促进股骨干皮质与近端骨块接触<sup>[39]</sup>。

#### 5.2 从骨折复位质量角度考虑

(1) 术中已获得优秀复位,应用器械主动收紧,缩小骨折间隙,骨折端相互抵住的病例,获得了皮质支撑的初次稳定,不需要术后再启动滑动功能,可将内锁螺钉拧紧,维持股骨颈长度。笔者认为既然复位质量优秀,不拧紧内锁螺钉,保留滑动,可通过皮质支撑维持股骨颈的长度,且能促进骨折愈合;(2) 顺向股骨转子间骨折病例,术中骨折复位未达到精准对合,而骨折端残留间隙的病例,预测能获得皮质支撑,可不拧紧内锁螺钉,仅抗旋转而保留头颈骨块滑动,术后能够缩小间隙,促进骨折愈合,但有发生股骨颈缩短的风险。预测难以获得前内侧皮质支撑时,可拧紧内锁螺钉。治疗顺向转子间骨折时,在退钉与骨折不愈合的风险上,笔者倾向于接受有限的股骨颈短缩、退钉等,属于次要并发症范畴,绝大多数不需要再次手术干预;而骨折不愈合、股骨头切出或内置物断裂等,属于严重并发症或治疗失败,需要再次手术干预。

### 6 总结

内锁螺钉的使用,首先要熟悉不同器械公司的髓内钉固定机制,必须保证其防旋作用。再根据骨折类型和术中骨折复位质量,考虑是否保留其滑动功能,以此来决定是否完全拧紧内锁螺钉。作者认为顺向股骨转子间骨折,应提高骨折复位质量(获得前内侧皮质支撑),内锁螺钉发挥其抗旋转作用,保留滑动来消除骨折间隙,促进愈合。转子间骨折粉碎较重或转子下骨折,难以获得可靠的前内侧皮质支撑,建议拧紧内锁螺钉,转变为静态头髓钉,消除机械性不稳定因素对骨折愈合的干扰。

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- (收稿: 2024-03-02 修回: 2024-05-10)  
(同行评议专家: 高学建, 刘勇)  
(本文编辑: 宁桦)

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- (收稿: 2022-12-12 修回: 2023-09-15)  
(同行评议专家: 高加智, 李双, 张英琪)  
(本文编辑: 宁桦)