

· 临床论著 ·

儿童 Jacob III型肱骨外髁骨折经皮与开放克氏针固定比较

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摘要：[目的] 探究经皮穿针内固定治疗儿童 Jacob III型肱骨外髁骨折 (lateral humeral condylar fracture, LHCF) 的临床结果。**[方法]** 回顾性分析本院 2020 年 12 月—2022 年 8 月采用克氏针固定 Jacob III型 LHCF 的 37 例患儿的临床资料。依据术前医患沟通结果，19 例采用闭合复位经皮穿针内固定（经皮组），另外 18 例采用切开复位内固定（开放组）。比较两组围手术期、随访及影像资料。**[结果]** 37 例患儿均顺利完成手术，术中无严重神经、血管损伤等并发症。经皮组在术中出血量 [(11.3±0.4) ml vs (67.9±2.0) ml, P<0.001]、手术时间 [(39.2±6.1) min vs (68.4±7.7) min, P<0.001] 及住院时间 [(6.3±0.1) d vs (13.5±0.2) d, P<0.001] 均显著优于开放组，但是经皮组术中透视次数显著多于开放组 [(8.6±1.2) 次 vs (4.0±1.1) 次, P<0.001]；两组的术后外固定时间及切口愈合等级的差异均无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。两组患儿随访 9~15 个月，平均 (12.3±0.3) 个月，两组患儿恢复完全负重活动时间及末次随访 Flynn 评级的差异均无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。随时间推移，两组患儿 VAS 评分及 MEPS 评分均显著改善 (P<0.05)。术后 1 d，经皮组 VAS 评分 [(4.6±1.0) 分 vs (6.9±0.9) 分, P<0.001] 显著优于开放组，其余相应时间点两组 VAS 评分及 MEPS 评分比较差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。术后影像评估，两组骨折复位质量、骨折愈合时间、提携角及 SCA 比较差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。复查 X 线片示两组骨折均愈合，无内固定松动、断裂等。**[结论]** 经皮穿针内固定术治疗儿童 Jacob III型肱骨外髁骨折，手术时间短、出血量少、无需切口，术后疼痛轻，有利于患儿骨折早日恢复。

关键词：儿童，Jacob III型肱骨外髁骨折，经皮克氏针固定，闭合复位，开放复位内固定

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Kirschner wire fixation of Jacob type III lateral humeral condylar fracture by closed versus open reduction in children // LIU Da-shan, SUN Yi-tian, DUAN Xiao-kun, CAO Zhi-hong, ZHOU Ji-ping, LIU Yong-qiang, WANG Hui-liang. Wendeng Orthopedic Hospital of Shandong Province, Weihai, Shandong 264400, China

Abstract: [Objective] To evaluated clinical consequences of closed reduction and percutaneous Kirschner wire fixation of Jacob type III lateral humeral condylar fracture (LHCF) in children. [Method] A retrospective research was conducted on 37 children who had Jacob type III LHCF fixed with Kirschner wires in our hospital from December 2020 to August 2022. Based on preoperative communication between doctors and patients, 19 children received closed reduction and percutaneous Kirschner wire fixation (the CRPF group), while other 18 patients were treated by open reduction and internal fixation with Kirschner wire (the ORIF group). The documents regarding to perioperative period, follow-up, and images were compared between the two groups. [Result] All patients in both groups had operation performed successfully without any serious complications, such as neurological or vascular damage during the operation. The CRPF group proved significantly superior to the ORIF group in terms of intraoperative bleeding [(11.3±0.4) ml vs (67.9±2.0) ml, P<0.001], operation time [(39.2±6.1) min vs (68.4±7.7) min, P<0.001], and hospital stay [(6.3±0.1) days vs (13.5±0.2) days, P<0.001], while the CRPF group consumed significantly greater number of intraoperative fluoroscopy than the ORIF group [(8.6±1.2) times vs (4.0±1.1) times, P<0.001]. There was no statistically significant difference in time of postoperative external fixation time and incision healing grade between the two groups (P>0.05). All patients in both groups were followed up for 9~15 months, with an average of (12.3±0.3) months. There were no statistically significant differences in time to regain full weight-bearing activity and Flynn scale at the latest follow-up between the two groups of patients (P>0.05). The VAS score and MEPS score significantly improved in both groups over time (P<0.05). The CRPF group was significantly better than the ORIF group in VAS one day after surgery [(4.6±1.0) vs (6.9±0.9), P<0.001], despite of the fact that there was no statistically significant difference in VAS score at 1 month after surgery (P>0.05). The CRPF group was significantly better than the ORIF group in MEPS score one day after surgery [(1.8±0.5) vs (3.5±0.8), P<0.001], despite of the fact that there was no statistically significant difference in MEPS score at 1 month after surgery (P>0.05). The CRPF group was significantly better than the ORIF group in X-ray evaluation, including fracture reduction quality, healing time, carrying angle, and SCA (P>0.05). The follow-up X-ray showed that both groups of fractures had healed, without internal fixation loosening or fracture. [Conclusion] Percutaneous Kirschner wire fixation for children with Jacob III型肱骨外髁骨折 is a safe and effective method. It has short operation time, less blood loss, and no need for skin incision, which is beneficial for early fracture healing.

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cant difference in VAS score and MEPS score between the two groups at the remaining time points ($P>0.05$). As for radiology, there was no significant difference in fracture reduction quality, fracture healing time, carrying angle and SCA between the two groups ($P>0.05$), and all children in both groups had fractures healed without any loosening or fracture of internal fixation at the latest follow-up. [Conclusion] Closed reduction and percutaneous Kirschner wire fixation of Jacob type III lateral humeral condylar fracture in children has the advantages of shortening surgical time, minimizing bleeding, no need for incision, relieving postoperative pain, and is beneficial for early recovery of the fracture in children.

Key words: children, Jacob type III lateral humeral condylar fracture, percutaneous Kirschner wire fixation, closed reduction, open reduction and internal fixation

肱骨外髁骨折 (lateral humeral condylar fracture, LHCF) 在儿童肘关节骨折中较为常见，约占肘关节骨折的 12%~20%^[1]，发病率仅次于肱骨髁上骨折^[2]。该骨折多见于 5~10 岁小儿^[3]，属于累及生长板的 Salter-Harris IV 型关节内骨折，早期漏诊、误诊、治疗不当常导致骨不连、肘外观畸形、功能障碍等严重并发症^[4, 5]。Jacob 分型方法根据骨折移位程度将 LHCF 分为 III 型^[6]，其中 Jacob III 型骨折移位明显，常伴外髁骨折块翻转，该型采取切开复位内固定的手术方式已经在临床得到广泛认可^[7, 8]。然而，切开手术可能会损害肱骨小头的血运，引起骨骺过早闭合、愈合困难、骨坏死等并发症^[9]。随着临床手术逐步微创化、美观化，小切口乃至“零切口”的手术方式逐渐被人们所追求^[10]。有学者指出经皮穿针内固定术治疗 LHCF 较切开治疗效果更佳^[11]，为研究切开复位内固定术与经皮穿针内固定术治疗儿童 Jacob III 型肱骨外髁骨折的优劣，2020 年 12 月—2022 年 8 月手术治疗 37 例 Jacob III 型肱骨外髁骨折儿童患者纳入本研究，现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1) 年龄<14岁；(2) 经 X 线诊断为 Jacob 分型 III 型者；(3) 新鲜骨折，受伤时间距手术时间不超过 3 周；(4) 有明确外伤史并接受手术治疗；(5) 影像学及临床资料完整。

排除标准：(1) 合并其他脏器损伤；(2) 开放性、多发性、病理性骨折者；(3) 患儿肘关节先天性畸形。

1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析 2020 年 12 月—2022 年 8 月本院收治的 Jacob III 型肱骨外髁骨折患儿的临床资料，37 例符合纳入标准，纳入本次研究。依据术前医患沟通结果，19 例采用闭合复位经皮穿针内固定（经皮组），

另外 18 例采用切开复位内固定（开放组）。两组患儿术前的一般资料见表 1，两组患儿性别、年龄、BMI、致伤原因、骨折侧别及病程等资料差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准，所有患儿的监护人均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

表 1. 两组患者一般资料与比较

Table 1. Comparison of preoperative general data between the

指标	two groups		P 值
	经皮组 (n=19)	开放组 (n=18)	
性别 (例, 男/女)	9/10	8/10	0.925
年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.5±0.4	8.0±0.4	0.525
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.2±1.3	22.4±1.5	0.676
致伤原因 (例, 摔伤/车祸)	13/6	12/6	0.732
骨折侧别 (例, 左/右)	11/8	10/8	0.872
损伤至手术时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.1±1.1	3.0±1.1	0.649

1.3 手术方法

两组手术均由同一名高年资主任医师完成，术前经影像学检查明确患儿骨折位置及肱骨外髁损伤的大致情况（图 1a, 1b），两组患儿取仰卧位，臂丛神经阻滞麻醉后，常规消毒铺巾，暴露手术部位。

经皮组：维持患肢肘关节屈曲、前臂旋前位，肘关节内翻，拇指抵住向外侧移位的骨折块，推挤骨折块将其周围附着的伸肌止点推挤松弛便于复位，用力将骨折块向后、内、上推挤复位，同时内收外展肘关节，直到骨折块稳定。若复位困难，用钢针挑拨骨折块，维持复位稳定。于肱骨外髁交叉穿入 3 枚克氏针固定骨折端（图 1c, 1d），C 形臂 X 线机透视下见骨折复位满意、内固定位置良好，剪短针尾并折弯，针尾留置皮外，无菌敷料包扎，肘关节屈曲 90°长臂石膏夹板外固定。注意术中轻柔复位，避免暴力牵拉复位。

开放组：肘后外侧作纵切口，逐层切开组织至关节囊，切开关节囊、暴露骨折端。探查肱骨外髁损伤

情况，清洗血凝块及坏死组织。复位骨折端，直视下骨折对位对线，然后用3枚克氏针从远端外侧向近端内侧斜行穿针固定。判断肘关节稳定性好后，彻底止血，逐层缝合，完成手术。覆盖好无菌敷料包扎固定，石膏夹板外固定。

术后处理：两组患儿术后处理方法一致，均不留置引流管，常规给予抗感染、消肿止痛等治疗，术后1d拍片评估克氏针位置（图1e, 1f），第1、3、5d

换药，保持敷料包扎清洁干燥。术后肘关节中立位固定6周，6周后复查，肘关节正侧位X线片示骨折处有连续骨痂生长、骨折线模糊后拆除石膏石膏夹板外固定、拔出克氏针（图1g, 1h），指导患者行肘关节主动功能锻炼而禁止行被动功能锻炼，防止过度锻炼导致骨化性肌炎。住院期间注意观察患儿手指感觉、活动及末梢血运、切口渗出情况。

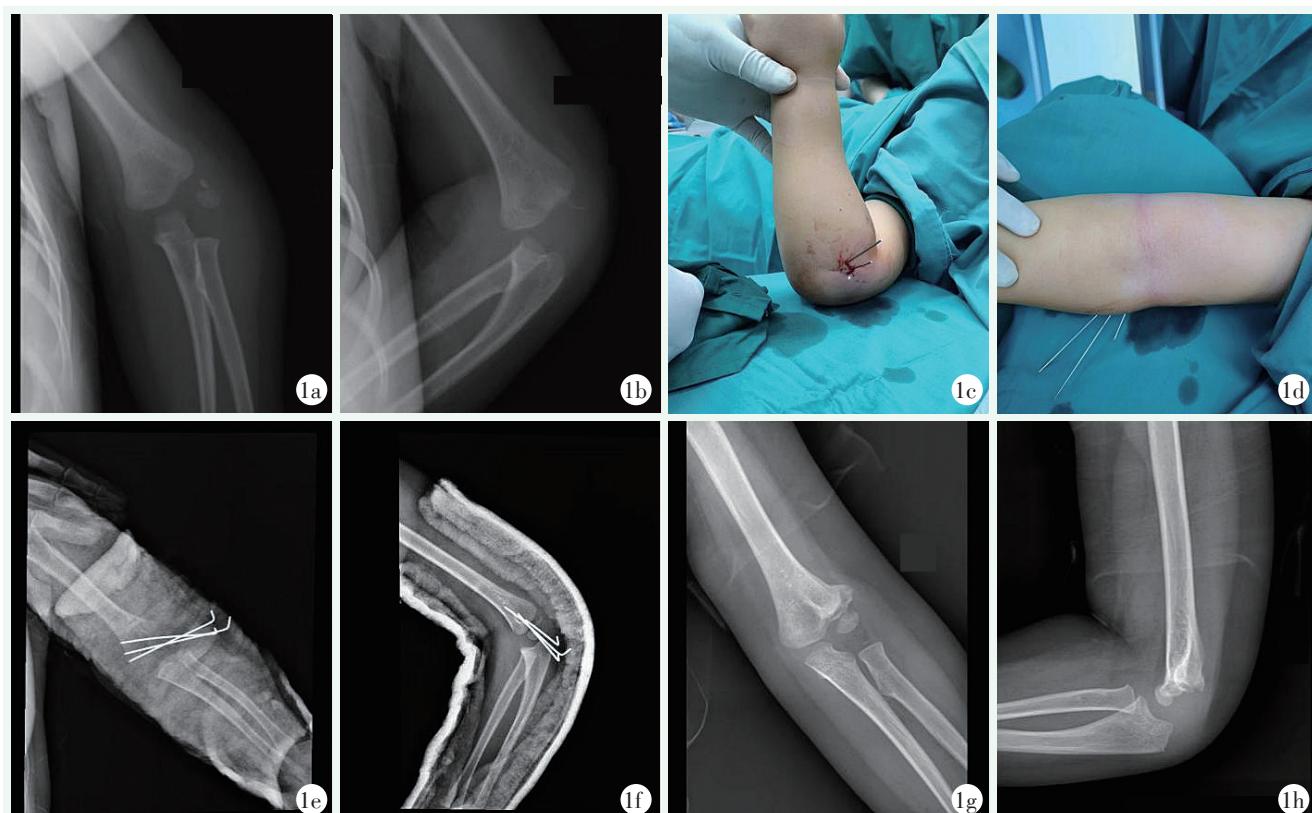


图1. 患儿男性，5岁8个月，摔伤致JacobⅢ型右肱骨外髁骨折，行经皮穿针内固定术治疗。1a, 1b: 术前正侧位X线片示肱骨外髁骨折，骨折块移位、翻转明显；1c, 1d: 术中经皮克氏针固定；1e, 1f: 术后正侧位X线片示骨折对位对线满意，肱骨外髁解剖关系恢复；1g, 1h: 术后6周X线片示肱骨外侧髁骨折骨性愈合，取出克氏针。

Figure 1. A 5 years and 8 months boy received percutaneous Kirschner wire fixation for Jacob type III right lateral humeral condylar fracture caused by a fall. 1a, 1b: Preoperative anteroposterior and lateral X-rays showed fractures of the humerus lateral condyle, with obvious displacement and inversion of the fracture fragment; 1c, 1d: Intraoperative view of percutaneous Kirschner wire fixation; 1e, 1f: Postoperative X-ray showed satisfactory alignment, and the anatomic relationship of the lateral humerus condyle restored; 1g, 1h: X rays 6 weeks after surgery revealed bony healing of the fracture after Kirschner wires removed.

1.4 评价指标

记录两组术中出血量、手术时间、术中透视次数、外固定时间、切口愈合等级以及住院时间等围手术期资料；随访期间，采用疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scale, VAS）、Mayo 肘关节功能评分数（MEPS）、肘关节活动度和 Flynn 肘关节功能标准评估肘关节术后恢复情况^[12]；行X线检查，观察骨折复位情况，记录骨折愈合时间，测量提携角、髁干角

(shaft-condylar angle, SCA) 评价术后肘关节塑形情况^[13]。观察有无神经与血管损伤、针道感染、关节僵硬等并发症发生。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示，资料呈正态分布时，两组间同一时间点比较采用独立样本t检验；组内两时间点比较采用单因素方差分析；资料呈非正态分布时，采用中位数表

移位明显，常伴外踝骨折块翻转，属于 Salter-Harris 骨骺损伤的Ⅳ型关节内骨折。若早期不能及时得到治疗或复位效果不佳，常会导致骨折不愈合、迟发性神经炎以及肘内、外翻等并发症，严重影响患儿的日常生活^[18]。以往，切开复位内固定术因其可在直视条件下实现解剖复位的优点被众多医生推崇，但术中需要将软组织与骨膜进行分离，这样就会影响到血液供应，从而导致骨折延迟愈合或不愈合。同时还会增加对软组织的损伤，容易发生感染，导致骨髓炎的发生。Pace 等^[19]认为 Jacob III 型骨折术后不愈合率约 1.4%。随着影像医学技术的发展，有学者认为，即便骨折块移位程度高，翻转程度大，也可以通过克氏针的撬拨而顺利复位^[19]，而正确判断肱骨骨折与滑车关节面的复位程度是复位成功的关键^[10]。在 C 形臂 X 线机的辅助下对患者进行手术，能够准确直视骨折断端移位情况，进行固定，在保证安全及固定效果的同时，可有效避免切开手术对血运造成的破坏，降低血管神经损伤和切口感染的发生率^[21]。此外，经皮穿针内固定术还因具有遗留伤口小、美观性高等优点，逐渐被广大医患群众接受。范新伟^[22]通过研究发现，与传统切开复位手术相比较，经皮穿针内固定术手术时间短、切口小、出血少，术后恢复也更快；杨怀志等^[23]通过克氏针闭合复位内固定 48 例肱骨外踝骨折患儿，发现克氏针内固定短期内并发症少，且无需二次手术，可作为优先选择的结论。

本研究作者体会：(1) 经皮组的创伤小、出血量少，是术后恢复快的原因，同时住院时间短，也可降低住院成本；(2) 经皮组 VAS 评分改善趋势更快、幅度更大，两组差异具有统计学意义；(3) 经皮穿针内固定与切开复位内固定对儿童 Jacob Ⅲ型肱骨外踝骨折的治疗具有等同的治疗效果。但切开复位内固定术中需剥离骨折块周围血运，加大骨折不愈合、肱骨小头坏死的风险，骨折愈合较闭合复位愈合慢，且容易遗留手术切口瘢痕，对患者的生活质量造成较大影响。经皮穿针内固定术可有效避免切开复位内固定术手术时间长、出血量多、并发症多等缺点。

综上所述，经皮穿针内固定术治疗 Jacob Ⅲ型肱骨外踝骨折耗时短、出血量少、术后恢复快、并发症少、效果更佳。

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