

· 技术创新 ·

开放获取

肩锁脱位蜂巢状钛板喙锁和肩锁韧带重建[△]

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摘要: [目的] 介绍“蜂巢”钛板肩锁和喙锁韧带重建治疗肩锁关节脱位的手术技术和初步临床效果。[方法] 2019年1月—2021年1月20例肩锁关节脱位患者接受上述手术治疗。自肩锁关节至喙突上方行7 cm横切口, 显露喙突基底部和肩锁关节上表面骨面。分别在喙突、锁骨、肩峰上用克氏针建立骨隧道, 通过引线将蜂巢钛板和超强缝线引入骨隧道后, 复位肩锁关节, 滑动结收紧缝线完成固定。[结果] 患者均获得随访, 随访时间平均(13.3±1.2)个月。与术前相比, 末次随访时VAS评分[(5.0±1.1), (1.5±0.5), $P<0.001$]、Constant-Murley评分[(56.6±3.8), (89.6±3.6), $P<0.001$]和ASES评分[(63.4±5.0), (90.5±3.8), $P<0.001$]均显著改善。影像方面, 与术前相比, 末次随访时喙锁间距(coracoclavicular distance, CCD) [(23.6±3.5) mm, (10.2±1.4) mm, $P<0.001$]显著改善。[结论] “蜂巢”钛板肩锁和喙锁韧带重建治疗肩锁关节脱位, 固定强度好, 术后并发症发生率低, 有利于肩关节功能恢复。

关键词: 肩锁关节脱位, 喙锁韧带, 肩锁韧带, 双平面韧带重建

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Simultaneous coracoclavicular and acromioclavicular ligament reconstruction with honeycomb-like titanium plates for acromioclavicular dislocation // WANG Yu-chen, YU Wei-zhong, ZHU Wen-ke, JIA Chuan, WU Jun-qi, E Yuan, RUI Li-ning, XU Jia. Department of Orthopedics, Changzhou Wujin Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Changzhou 213161, Jiangsu, China

Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical technique and preliminary clinical outcomes of honeycomb-like titanium plates used for concurrent reconstruction of acromioclavicular ligament and coracoclavicular ligament for acromioclavicular dislocation. [Methods] From January 2019 to January 2021, 20 patients received abovesaid surgical procedures for acromioclavicular dislocation. A 7cm transverse incision was made from acromioclavicular joint to the top of coracoid process to reveal the base of coracoid process and the upper surface of acromioclavicular joint. Bone tunnels were established on coracoid process, clavicle and acromion with Kirschner wires, respectively. After the honeycomb titanium plates and super-strong suture were introduced into the bone tunnel through the lead wire, the acromioclavicular joint was reduced, and fixed by tightening the sliding suture knots. [Results] All patients had operation performed smoothly and were followed up for an average of (13.3±1.2) months. Compared with those before surgery, the VAS scores [(5.0±1.1), (1.5±0.5), $P<0.001$], the Constant-Murley score [(56.6±3.8), (89.6±3.6), $P<0.001$] and ASES score [(63.4±5.0), (90.5±3.8), $P<0.001$] were significantly improved at the last follow-up. In terms of imaging, the coracoclavicular distance (CCD) [(23.6±3.5) mm, (10.2±1.4) mm, $P<0.001$] was significantly improved at the last follow-up compared with that preoperatively. [Conclusion] The honeycomb-like titanium plates used for concurrent reconstruction of acromioclavicular ligament and coracoclavicular ligament for acromioclavicular dislocation have good fixation strength and low incidence of postoperative complications, are conducive to the functional recovery of the shoulder.

Key words: acromioclavicular dislocation, coracoclavicular ligament, acromioclavicular ligament, biplane ligament reconstruction

肩锁(acromioclavicular, AC)关节脱位是年轻群体中常见的肩部损伤之一, 总发生率为9%~12%^[1]。根据Rockwood分型, IV~VI级通常需要手术治疗, 而III级损伤具有一定的争议^[2, 3]。软组织手术旨在重建受损的喙锁(coracoclavicular, CC)韧带和AC韧带

的功能, 包括韧带成形术、肌肉转位以及使用自体、异体或合成移植物进行韧带重建在内的多种手术方法^[4-6]。手术时机对于实现受损组织的生物学愈合至关重要。从受伤之日起3周内进行韧带修复重建, 有助于CC韧带和AC韧带的愈合, 从而获得可靠的关

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节稳定性^[7]。Jones 等^[8]最早报道使用自体半腱肌腱移植进行韧带重建修复 AC 关节脱位。Carofno 等^[9]描述了使用异体半腱肌解剖重建 AC 关节的技术，通过锁骨上的双隧道恢复锥状韧带和斜方韧带解剖稳定，以解决 AC 关节在垂直和水平平面的不稳定性。随后，这一技术得到进一步改进，迄今为止已有 100 多种手术技术，以期实现 CC 和 AC 韧带的解剖学重建，但尚未出现金标准的方法。本研究对基于“蜂巢”钛板技术的 CC 和 AC 韧带重建治疗肩锁关节脱位的手术技术和初步临床疗效报道如下。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

患者入院后，常规行患侧肩关节 CT 平扫+三维重建以及健侧的肩关节正位 X 线片，用于判断锁骨向上、向后的移位程度。

1.2 麻醉与体位

所有患者均采用臂丛麻醉或全身麻醉，取沙滩椅位。

1.3 手术操作

切口选择：标记锁骨、喙突、肩峰的体表位置，在肩锁关节至喙突上方 7 cm 左右做切口（图 1a）。

建立骨隧道：建立喙突隧道，依次切开显露深筋膜，纵行钝性分开胸大肌，手指触摸喙突尖，电刀显露喙突上表面，并适度解离喙肩韧带的喙突止点。选用 2.4 mm 克氏针在喙突基底中央部位建立骨隧道，使用 PDS（polydioxanone synthetic）-2（Ethicon, Johnson & Johnson）从隧道上表面置入喙突下方，血管钳从喙突外侧伸入喙突下方将 PDS-2 夹出备用。建立锁骨、肩峰隧道，使用 2.0 mm 克氏针在锁骨上距离锁骨远端 45 mm 和 20 mm 的位置钻孔；使用 1.0 mm 在锁骨远端和肩峰端各钻 2 个骨孔；3 股超强缝线穿入 1 枚蜂巢钛板（华森医疗器械有限公司）的孔内，通过 PDS-2 将 3 根超强缝线的尾端从喙突上方引出，蜂巢钛板顺利置于喙突下方（图 1b）。骨隧道过线：同样使用 PDS-2 作为引线分别置入锁骨端和肩峰端的隧道内备用。先将“蜂巢”钛板上的超强缝线分别通过 PDS 引出锁骨隧道上表面，并且分别穿入另外 2 枚“蜂巢”钛板。另取 2 根超强缝线，对折后“8”字交叉引入锁骨远端和肩峰的骨隧道备用。助手用骨膜剥离器向前下复位，术者通过滑动结（田纳西结）收紧“蜂巢”钛板的超强缝线，随后通过 Nice 结收紧穿入锁骨远端和肩峰骨隧道的超强缝线（图 1c, 1d）。C 形臂 X 线机透视见肩锁关节复位良好后手术完成。

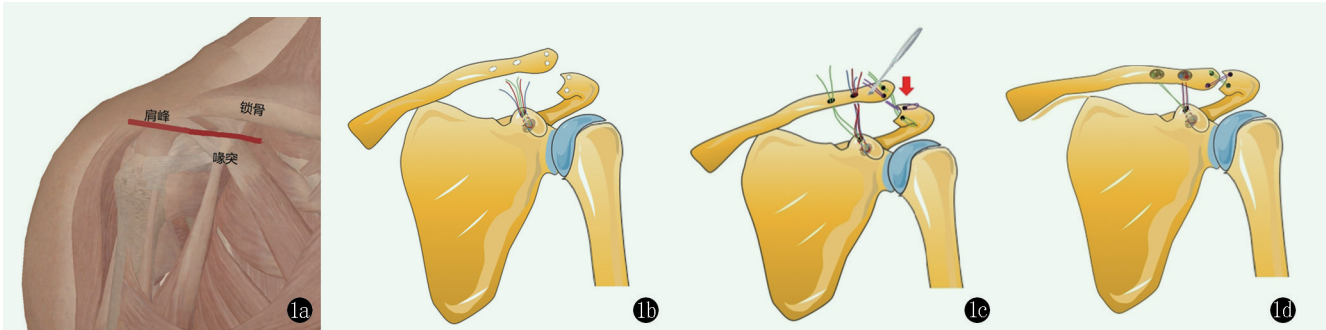


图 1. 手术操作示意图。1a：切口位置；1b：制备喙突、锁骨、肩峰骨隧道，3 股超强缝线穿入 1 枚“蜂巢”钛板的孔，通过引线将超强缝线引出喙突上表面；1c：通过引线将“蜂巢”钛板上的超强缝线引出锁骨隧道上表面，并且分别穿入另外 2 枚“蜂巢”钛板。同时取另外两股超强缝线对折后“8”字交叉引入锁骨远端骨隧道和肩峰骨隧道备用，助手用骨膜剥离器向前下复位，术者通过滑动结收紧“蜂巢”钛板的超强缝线，随后通过 Nice 结收紧穿入锁骨远端骨隧道和肩峰骨隧道的超强缝线；1d：固定完成。

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the surgical operation 1a: Incision location; 1b: Preparing coracoid, clavicular and acromial bone tunnels, 3 strands of super-strong sutures were inserted into the hole of a honeycomb-like titanium plate, and then the super-strong sutures were led out of the upper surface of coracoid process through leads; 1c: The super-strong sutures on the plate were led out of the upper surface of the clavicular tunnel, and passed other two honeycomb-like plates, simultaneously, other two strands of super-strong sutures were folded in half and introduced into the bone tunnels in the distal clavicular and the acromion in 8-figure shape; As acromioclavicular reduction achieved by the assistant used a periosteal stripper, the surgeon tightened the super-strong sutures over the plates by sliding knots, or the Nice knots; 1d: Completing acromioclavicular reduction and firm fixation.

1.4 术后处理

术后患肢悬吊固定 4 周，然后逐渐进行被动活动，当被动活动完全恢复时，允许进行主动活动和肌

肉力量训练，术后 6 个月恢复运动。

2 临床资料

2.1 一般资料

2019年1月—2021年1月收治20例急性肩锁关节脱位患者，其中男13例，女7例；年龄22~52岁，平均 (37.2 ± 8.2) 岁。致伤原因：摔伤10例，交通事故伤10例。左侧12例，右侧8例。肩锁关节脱位Rockwood III型9例，IV型5例，V型6例。受伤至手术时间2~8 d，平均 (4.3 ± 2.8) d。本研究经常州市武进中医医院伦理委员会批准（编号：LL-201910），符合《赫尔辛基宣言》，所有患者均签署知情同意书。

2.2 初步结果

手术时间平均 (73.7 ± 7.6) min。切口长度平均 (7.3 ± 1.3) cm。术中出血量平均 (104.5 ± 13.6) mL。

住院时间平均 (5.6 ± 1.1) d。无切口感染、切口延迟愈合等并发症。20例患者均获得随访，随访时间平均 (13.3 ± 1.2) 个月。1例患者出现肩关节粘连，经康复锻炼后功能恢复。1例出现异位骨化，无特殊症状，未处理。与术前相比，末次随访时疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scale, VAS） $[(5.0 \pm 1.1), (1.5 \pm 0.5), P < 0.001]$ 、Constant-Murley评分 $[(56.6 \pm 3.8), (89.6 \pm 3.6), P < 0.001]$ 和美国肩肘外科评分（American Shoulder and Elbow Surgeons, ASES） $[(63.4 \pm 5.0), (90.5 \pm 3.8), P < 0.001]$ 均显著改善。影像方面，与术前相比，末次随访时，喙锁间距（coracoclavicular distance, CCD） $[(23.6 \pm 3.5) \text{ mm}, (10.2 \pm 1.4) \text{ mm}, P < 0.001]$ 显著改善。典型病例见图2。

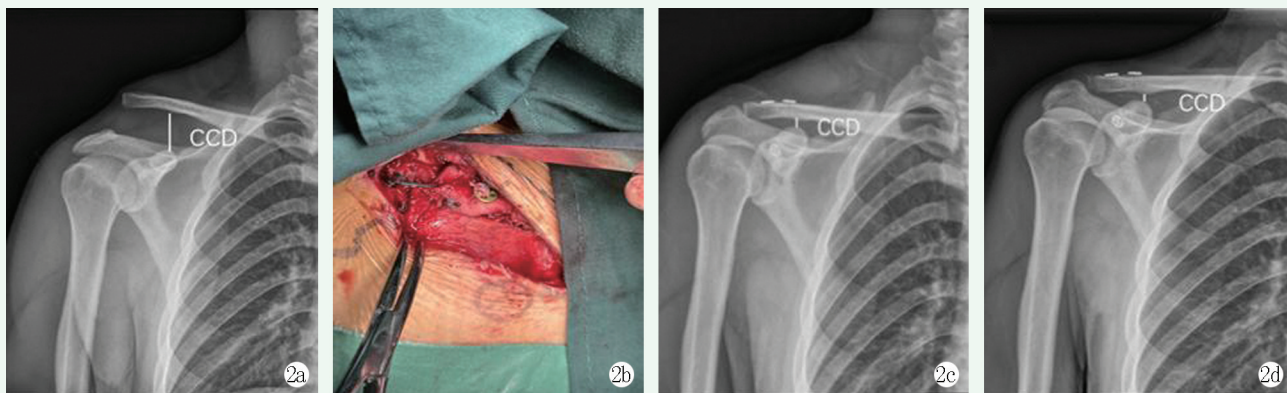


图2. 患者男性，26岁，右肩锁关节脱位Rockwood V型。2a：术前正位X线片显示右肩锁关节脱位；2b：固定完成后术中所见；2c：术后2 d肩关节正位X线片显示肩锁关节脱位已复位；2d：术后12个月肩关节正位X线片显示肩锁关节脱位维持复位。
Figure 2. A 26-year-old male suffered from the right Rockwood type V acromioclavicular dislocation. 2a: Preoperative anteroposterior (AP) radiograph showed right acromioclavicular dislocation; 2b: Intraoperative gross appearance after fixation; 2c: AP X-ray 2 days after the operation showed the acromioclavicular joint reduced well; 2d: AP X-ray 12 months postoperatively revealed the acromioclavicular joint remained in anatomic alignment.

3 讨论

本研究发现，在急性AC关节脱位患者中，AC和CC双平面韧带重建技术显著改善了功能结果，Constant评分和ASES评分提升，CCD减少，与Carofno等^[9]的研究结果类似。AC韧带在水平面上提供3倍于垂直面的稳定性，上部AC韧带对抵抗后移贡献56%，而后韧带贡献25%，表明水平稳定性主要由AC韧带维持，垂直稳定性由CC韧带主导^[15]。生物力学研究显示，AC韧带限制小位移时的AC关节上方移动，大位移时由锥状韧带限制^[13]。大多数文献报道中仅修复CC韧带，忽略了AC韧带的重要性。解剖学重建的关键是恢复水平稳定性，避免锁骨和肩峰撞击^[14]。本研究使用高强度缝线和纽扣钛板进行AC和CC韧带重建，操作简单，固定牢

靠，可减少患者创伤。

本术式要求术者具备扎实的肩关节解剖知识，并掌握建立骨隧道及过线的技巧，特别是在喙突骨道的定位和判断上，不熟悉解剖可能导致损伤血管神经，预防措施包括：（1）建立喙突骨隧道时，为避免骨折，应充分显露喙突上表面，用血管钳夹持喙突，确定中心后使用2.4 mm克氏针建立骨隧道，以容纳12股高强度缝线，研究表明，小直径钻孔可减少对骨稳定性的影响和骨折概率^[15, 16]；（2）锁骨隧道建立时，CC韧带重建的两个骨隧道分别距离锁骨远端20 mm和45 mm^[17, 18]，AC韧带重建的锁骨隧道和肩峰骨隧道约距离锁骨远端和肩峰近端6~8 mm，均使用1.0 mm克氏针建立，以模拟韧带止点位置并避免骨折和缝线切割骨道；（3）为避免损伤喙突下方的血管神经，所有操作应在喙突外侧进行，并保持喙突胸小肌止点的完整性；（4）如遇过线困难，可先置入单股PDS-2

作为引线,再引出对折的另一根 PDS-2,以避免拉线困难,节省手术时间。

综上所述,基于“蜂巢”钛板 AC 和 CC 韧带重建治疗肩锁关节脱位,固定强度好,术后并发症发生率低,更加拟合肩锁关节的解剖状态,有利于肩关节功能恢复。本研究的局限性:缺乏对照组,无法准确评估对原始技术的改进效果;研究队列虽然同质,但只有 20 例患者,样本量较少;此外,随访时间不足,属于单中心研究。

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