

• 临床研究 •

老年髋部骨折围术期防急性骨丢失康复和护理[△]

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摘要: [目的] 探讨老年髋部骨折患者围术期预防急性骨丢失的临床护理效果。[方法] 将2022年7月—2023年6月髋部骨折行髋关节置换的95例患者纳入本研究, 采用随机数字表法分为防丢失组47例, 常规组48例, 给予相应处理, 比较两组临床及检验结果。[结果] 两组患者均顺利手术。防丢失组首次下床时间[(41.6±5.6) h vs (54.5±8.7) d, P<0.001]、术后3 d最远行走距离[(88.6±9.5) m vs (67.8±8.9) m, P<0.001]显著优于常规组。随时间推移, 两组VAS评分、Harris评分显著改善(P<0.05), 防丢失组术后24 h VAS评分[(2.3±1.0) vs (3.0±1.2), P=0.004]、出院时[(1.1±0.8) vs (2.4±1.1), P<0.001]显著优于常规组; 防丢失组Harris评分出院时[(60.4±6.8) vs (54.5±9.4), P<0.001]、术后4周[(76.6±4.7) vs (74.2±6.0), P=0.029]、术后12周[(86.4±6.4) vs (81.8±5.8), P<0.001]显著优于常规组。检验方面, 与术前相比, 两组患者术后4、12周骨钙素(bone glutamyl protein, BGP)、总I型胶原氨基端延长肽(N-terminal propeptide of type I collagen, PINP)和I型胶原羧基端肽β特殊序列(Beta c-terminal cross-linked telopeptides of type I collagen, β-CTX)的含量均显著增加(P<0.05), 术前两组上述检验指标的差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05), 术后4、12周防丢失组BGP、PINP显著高于常规组(P<0.05), 而β-CTX显著低于常规组(P<0.05)。[结论] 预防急性骨丢失护理可降低老年髋部骨折患者围术期急性骨丢失的发生, 减轻术后疼痛, 促进患者康复。

关键词: 老年, 髋部骨折, 急性骨丢失, 髋关节置换, 围手术期康复与护理

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Rehabilitation and nursing care for prevention of acute bone loss in perioperative period of hip fracture in elderly // CUI Li-li¹, QU Hui-wu², SU Zhou², LI Zhen², ZHEN Qi-yun². 1. Affiliated Hospital, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250011, Shandong, China; 2. Department of Orthopedics, People's Hospital, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 212002, Jiangsu, China

Abstract: [Objective] To investigate the clinical outcome of rehabilitation and nursing care for prevention of acute bone loss in perioperative period of hip fracture in the elderly. [Methods] A total of 95 patients who were undergoing hip arthroplasty (HA) for hip fracture from July 2022 to June 2023 were included in this study, and were divided into anti-loss group (47 cases) and routine group (48 cases) by random number table method. The corresponding rehabilitation and nursing care were given, and the clinical and blood test results of the two groups were compared. [Results] All patients in both groups had HA performed smoothly. The anti-loss group proved significantly superior to the routine group in terms of first time of getting out of bed [(41.6±5.6) h vs (54.5±8.7) h, P<0.001] and the maximum postoperative walking distance [(88.6±9.5) m vs (67.8±8.9) m, P<0.001]. The VAS and Harris scores of the two groups were significantly improved over time (P<0.05). The anti-loss group was also significantly better than the routine group regarding to VAS score [(2.3±1.0) vs (3.0±1.2), P=0.004] 24 hours postoperatively, and [(1.1±0.8) vs (2.4±1.1), P<0.001] at discharge, as well as Harris score [(60.4±6.8) vs (54.5±9.4), P<0.001] at discharge, [(76.6±4.7) vs (74.2±6.0), P=0.029] 4 weeks after operation and [(86.4±6.4) vs (81.8±5.8), P<0.001] 12 weeks postoperatively. As for lab test, the bone glutamyl protein (BGP), N-terminal propeptide of type I collagen (PINP) and beta c-terminal cross-linked telopeptides of type I collagen (β-CTX) were significantly increased 4 and 12 weeks after operation compared with those preoperatively (P<0.05). Although there were no significant differences in the above lab test items between the two groups before surgery (P>0.05), the anti-loss group had significantly higher BGP and PINP, while significantly lower β-CTX than the routine group 4 and 12 weeks after surgery (P<0.05). [Conclusion] The rehabilitation and nursing care for prevention of acute bone loss do reduce occurrence of perioperative acute bone loss, relieve postoperative pain and promote functional recovery in perioperative period of HA for hip fracture in elderly.

Key words: elderly, hip fracture, acute bone loss, hip arthroplasty, perioperative rehabilitation and care

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髋部骨折(hip fracture, HF)是临床最严重的骨质疏松性骨折^[1, 2],其致残率和死亡率极高,致残率可达50%,1年内的死亡率可达20%~30%,被称为“人生的最后一次骨折”^[3, 4]。老年HF患者由于骨折后制动、手术创伤、营养缺乏等因素,身体出现负钙平衡,导致局部或全身骨量快速下降^[5]。在急性制动的6~8周,患者的骨量会急剧下降至最低水平^[1, 6],临幊上称之为急性骨丢失(acute bone loss, ABL)^[6],若不及时干预,在接下来的2~24个月会出现进行性骨丢失,增加术后二次骨折、内固定失效、假体松动等并发症的发生风险^[7]。目前国内外对髋部骨折的研究多以抗骨质疏松治疗为主,对骨折急性期骨量丢失的研究较少,并缺乏针对老年髋部骨折患者围术期急性骨丢失的预防护理方案。为此,本研究将急性骨丢失预防护理方案应用于老年髋部骨折患者,力求最大程度恢复患者峰值骨量,减少术后并发症的发生。临幊应用后取得了满意效果,现报道如下。

1 临幊资料

1.1 一般资料

选取2022年7月—2023年6月在本院行髋关节置换手术的老年髋部骨折患者为研究对象,按照随机数字表法分为常规组48例,防丢失组47例。男35例,女60例,平均年龄(71.6 ± 5.5)岁。其中股骨颈骨折51例,股骨转子间骨折30例,股骨转子下骨折14例;合并糖尿病22例、高血压66例、冠心病58例,既往骨折病史42例。采用人工全髋关节置换术58例,人工股骨头置换术37例,所有手术均由同组手术医生完成。本研究经医院伦理委员会审查通过(伦理批号:SQK-20220189-Y),所有患者均知情同意。

1.2 治疗与护理

所有患者均在全身麻醉下行髋关节置換术。两组围术期护理分别如下。

防丢失组:给予患者围术期预防急性骨丢失护理方案。术前方案:(1)术前综合评估及健康宣教,对患者疾病、心理状态、日常生活活动能力、营养状况、跌倒风险等进行评估。根据评估结果,介绍髋关节置換术相关知识、围术期功能锻炼方法、饮食营养等;(2)休息与活动,休息时保持患肢外展中立位;进行踝泵运动、股四头肌等长收缩训练、直腿抬高训练,10组/次,2次/d;(3)营养支持:预防贫血,鼓励进食含铁丰富食物;术前进行低流量氧疗,每次

30 min,2次/d。术中方案:(1)体征监测:使用变温毯、加温液体等,预防术中低体温;根据出血量确定补液量,确保出入平衡;监测心率、血压、血氧饱和度;(2)鸡尾酒式镇痛,手术切口关闭前,罗哌卡因20 mg、生理盐水50 mL于术区由深至浅逐层注射。术后方案:(1)综合抗骨质疏松药物治疗:根据患者情况,个性化选择抗骨质疏松药物,并联合钙剂及维生素D;(2)康复锻炼计划:将运动项目按照强度分级,I级运动:踝泵运动、股四头肌等长收缩训练、直腿抬高;II级运动:屈膝屈髋、外展腿、滑移屈膝;III级运动:站立后伸腿、站立外展腿、抬腿运动;IV级运动:俯卧抬腿、侧卧抬腿。10组/次,2次/d,锻炼次数可根据患者自身恢复情况适当调整;(3)再骨折预防:开展骨折联络服务,进行居家环境安全讲座和居家环境改造,减少跌倒风险。

常规组:采用髋关节置換围术期常规护理,包括:入院评估、术前禁饮食、术区备皮、术后饮食指导、定时翻身预防压疮、下床活动时间由医生根据患者病情决定、给予患者疼痛治疗。

1.3 评价指标

记录患者首次下床时间、术后3 d 最远行走距离。采用视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale, VAS)、Harris 髋关节功能评分量表(Harris hip score, HHS)评价临床效果。进行实验室检查,采用化学发光法测定患者血液中骨生成标志物骨钙素(bone gglutamyl protein, BGP)、总I型胶原氨基端延长肽(N-terminal propeptide of type I collagen, PINP)和骨吸收标志物I型胶原羧基端肽β特殊序列(Beta c-terminal cross-linked telopeptides of type I collagen, β-CTX)的含量。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,资料呈正态分布时,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,组内比较采用单因素方差分析;资料不符合正态分布时,采用秩和检验。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 临床结果

两组患者均顺利完成手术,术中无严重并发症发生。两组患者临床资料见表1,防丢失组首次下床时间、术后3 d 最远行走距离显著优于常规组($P<0.05$)。随时间推移,两组VAS评分显著降低($P<$

0.05), Harris 评分显著增加 ($P<0.05$), 术前两组上述评分的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 术后相应时间点, 防丢失组上述评分均显著优于常规组 ($P<0.05$)。

2.2 检验结果

两组检验结果见表 1, 与术前相比, 两组患者术

后 4、12 周 BGP、PINP、 β -CTX 均显著增加 ($P<0.05$), 术前两组上述检验指标的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 术后 4、12 周防丢失组 BGP、PINP 显著高于常规组 ($P<0.05$), β -CTX 显著低于常规组 ($P<0.05$)。

表 1. 两组患者临床与检验资料比较

Table 1. Comparison of perioperative date between the two groups

指标	时间点	防丢失组 (n=47)	常规组 (n=48)	P 值
年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		70.7±5.3	72.4±5.6	0.143
性别 (例, 男/女)		17/30	18/30	0.893
术后首次下床时间 (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		41.6±5.6	54.5±8.7	<0.001
术后 3 d 最远行走距离 (m, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		88.6±9.5	67.8±8.9	<0.001
VAS 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	4.6±1.0	4.6±0.9	0.946
	术后 24 h	2.3±1.0	3.0±1.2	0.004
	出院时	1.1±0.8	2.4±1.1	<0.001
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
Harris 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	42.9±5.9	42.1±5.9	0.492
	出院时	60.4±6.8	54.5±9.4	<0.001
	术后 4 周	76.6±4.7	74.2±6.0	0.029
	术后 12 周	86.4±6.4	81.8±5.8	<0.001
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
BGP (ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	13.2±4.5	13.5±5.1	0.743
	术后 4 周	38.0±11.0	32.0±7.7	0.003
	术后 12 周	28.7±6.1	24.8±6.1	0.002
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
PINP (ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	51.9±22.6	59.2±26.4	0.150
	术后 4 周	206.2±33.6	179.9±44.0	0.002
	术后 12 周	183.3±29.0	167.1±33.2	0.009
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
β -CTX (pg/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	520.1±223.0	533.9±258.3	0.781
	术后 4 周	720.1±190.1	889.5±206.7	<0.001
	术后 12 周	639.3±137.0	733.2±157.2	0.003
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	

3 讨论

骨代谢标志物是评估急性骨丢失的重要指标^[6], 可以反应患者骨吸收和骨形成的状态。患者由于制动、营养缺乏等因素, 加快了骨折后的骨丢失。围术期进行功能锻炼, 是对骨骼重建与生长的一种机械应力刺激, 可抑制成骨细胞的凋亡, 从而减少骨量丢失^[8]。抗骨质疏松药物可以直接作用于骨细胞, 具有强效抗骨吸收疗效^[9], 抗骨质疏松药物的应用时机一直是抗骨松治疗的争议热点^[10], 本研究参考国际骨

折修复学会专家共识^[11], 防丢失组采用了手术后即刻抗骨松药物的治疗方案, 明确了用药时机及用药顺序、不良反应的预防及护理, 规范了抗骨质疏松用药护理流程, 有效减少了急性骨丢失, 稳定内固定植人物, 并减少骨质疏松性骨痛的发生。

老年髋部骨折患者病程较长, 髋关节功能锻炼占较大比重, 术前通过宣教和系统性适应性锻炼, 使患者术后能够快速进入康复锻炼状态。术后根据患者自身恢复情况和骨密度、骨代谢标志物指标, 制订个性化康复锻炼计划。康复锻炼采用分级暴露的方式^[12], 将运动项目按照运动强度进行了分级, 首先

进行低强度运动，避免患者运动强度过大，增加假体对骨骼的机械应力刺激，导致假体周围骨折等并发症的发生。分级暴露运动疗法可以减少患者对运动的恐惧，从而提高运动依从性^[13]。术后使用静脉自控泵预防疼痛，并根据自身的疼痛情况，个性化调节自控泵的使用速度，作用时间长，有效缓解患者术后疼痛，有利于术后康复锻炼的进行^[14]。患者通过有效运动，可以增强肌肉力量，促进人体对下肢的控制能力，保持核心稳定性^[15]，减少骨量丢失。追踪随访3个月，常规组患者有1例发生假体周围骨折并入院治疗，防丢失组均未发生二次骨折，说明急性骨丢失预防管理方案不仅提高了患者术后髋关节功能，而且能够降低再骨折的发生率，促进患者术后康复。

综上所述，本研究中围手术期预防急性骨丢失护理方案可降低老年髋部骨折围术期急性骨丢失的发生，提高患者术后髋关节功能，促进患者术后康复。本研究在实施过程中也存在一定问题，如患者出院后缺乏有效监督，方案实施后的长远结果需要继续追踪等。今后应根据方案实施中遇到的问题进行完善和调整，以保证临床实用性。

利益冲突声明 所有作者声明无利益冲突

作者贡献声明 崔莉莉：酝酿和设计实验、实施研究、数据采集及分析和解释、起草文章；瞿辉武：实施研究、采集数据、起草文章；苏宙、李真：实施研究、采集数据；真启云：文章审阅、获取研究经费、行政及技术或材料支持、指导、支持性贡献

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