

· 综述 ·

# 影响老年股骨颈骨折健康状态和生活质量的因素

魏 哲<sup>a</sup>, 刘欣欣<sup>c</sup>, 宗国芳<sup>b</sup>, 王亚平<sup>c\*</sup>

(泰安第八十八医院 a: 老年病科; b: 营养科; c: 骨科, 山东泰安 271000)

**摘要:** 老年骨质疏松性股骨颈骨折会对患者的身体、心理和社会心理方面产生严重的影响, 即便手术治疗后, 健康状态恢复到骨折前的水平需要很长时间, 且有相当多的患者无法达到这一水平。为了改善患者的总体健康和整体功能, 应正确选择手术治疗方法。此外, 应强化针对性护理与康复、心理疏导和营养支持, 以力求达到患者更好的健康状态和日常生活能力恢复。本文就以上问题进行综述, 为临床医护人员提供参考。

**关键词:** 老年人, 骨质疏松, 股骨颈骨折, 健康状态, 生活质量

**中图分类号:** R683.42 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1005-8478 (2023) 14-1290-05

**Factors impacting health status and quality of life in the elderly with femoral neck fracture // WEI Xi<sup>a</sup>, LIU Xin-xin<sup>c</sup>, ZONG Guo-fang<sup>b</sup>, WANG Ya-ping<sup>c</sup>. a. Department of Geriatrics; b. Department of Nutrition; c. Department of Orthopaedics, Tai'an 88 Hospital, Tai'an 271000, China**

**Abstract:** Osteoporotic femoral neck fracture does lead to serious impacts on the elderly patients in physical, psychological and psychosocial aspects. Even after successful surgical treatment, it takes a long time to resume the health status to the pre-fracture level, which will be not returned eventually in quite a number of patients. In order to improve the overall health and function of the patients, surgical techniques should be correctly selected. In addition, targeted nursing and rehabilitation, psychological counseling and nutritional support should be strengthened to achieve better health status and recovery of daily life capacity of patients. This paper reviews the literatures on above problems and provides reference for clinical medical staff.

**Key words:** elderly, osteoporosis, femoral neck fracture, health status, quality of life

随着人口的老龄化, 骨质疏松的发生率显著增加, 伴骨折风险的增加。其中, 髌部骨折是后果最为严重的骨质疏松性骨折<sup>[1-3]</sup>。健康和活动能力良好的老年人在髌部骨折后失去了独立活动能力, 而体质较弱的患者可能无法在家中独立生活, 健康状况已经很差的患者, 由于疼痛、行动不便和无法自理而变得更加虚弱<sup>[4,5]</sup>, 髌部骨折后 30 d 内的死亡率仍然很高, 为 8%~10%, 而 1 年内的死亡率也在 20%~28%, 尽管其中只有 1/3 是由骨折本身直接导致的<sup>[6,7]</sup>。

骨质疏松性髌部骨折最常见的外因是跌倒, 多发生在家中或老年人日常生活的环境。此种骨折引发独特的具有挑战性的全球健康问题, 患者医疗和生活照料支出是家庭和社会巨大的经济负担。除了高发病率和死亡率和巨大社会经济负担, 即便骨质疏松性髌部骨折患者生存下来, 也会产生身体机能、心理、情绪功能和社会幸福感的变化<sup>[8-10]</sup>。本文就老年骨质疏松

性股骨颈骨折 (femoral neck fracture, FNF) 对健康状态和生活质量的影响进行综述, 旨在确定适当的干预措施, 以改善老年人髌部骨折后的整体功能, 为临床医护人员提供参考。

## 1 老年 FNF 的治疗

在技术与器械尚未发展之前, FNF 治疗的主要措施是保守治疗, 包括复位、牵引和石膏固定, 往往疗效差, 患者病死率及致残率极高。随着技术发展, FNF 手术治疗技术与器材不断丰富, 目前一般认为只要患者身体条件允许, 应尽早手术治疗。手术治疗方法主要是两大类: (1) 复位内固定 (internal fixation, IF), 常用的固定方法包括空心螺钉、动力髌螺钉等; 近年出现的新型内固定器材, 股骨颈系统 (femoral neck system, FNS), 提升了固定的稳定性,

DOI:10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2023.14.09

作者简介: 魏哲, 副主任护师, 研究方向: 临床护理, (电话) 17662578711, (电子信箱) 2420348032@qq.com

\* 通信作者: 王亚平, (电话) 13793821065, (电子信箱) wangyaping19830601@163.com

减少术中透视次数,改善了髋关节功能恢复,降低了术后股骨颈缩短率<sup>[11, 12]</sup>; (2) 人工关节置换,主要有全髋置换(total hip arthroplasty, THA)和半髋(股骨头)置换(hemiarthroplasty, HA),后者包括单极半髋置换(unipolar hemiarthroplasty, U-HA)和双极半

髋置换(bipolar hemiarthroplasty, B-HA)。老年 FNF 手术治疗方法比较的部分文献结果见表 1,从表中可看出,老年 FNF 手术治疗应依据具体情况选择手术方法,但总体临床结果的优劣依次为,THA>HA>IF。

表 1 老年 FNF 手术治疗比较的部分文献结果

作者	发表时间	病例数	年龄	诊断	手术比较	结论
Tidermark <sup>[13]</sup>	2003	102	80	移位 FNF	THA vs IF	THA 优于 IF
张京新 <sup>[14]</sup>	2006	44	75.2	移位 FNF	THA vs IF	THA 优于 IF
Gjertsen <sup>[15]</sup>	2008	1,569	82.3	移位 FNF	HA vs IF	HA 优于 IF
Mendonça <sup>[16]</sup>	2008	41	81	粗隆间-FNF	THA vs IF	无差异
Hedbeck <sup>[17]</sup>	2011	120	80.6	移位 FNF	THA vs B-HA	THA 优于 B-HA
Inngul <sup>[18]</sup>	2013	120	86.4	移位 FNF	U-HA vs B-HA	B-HA 优于 U-HA
Buecking <sup>[19]</sup>	2014	402	82.0	移位 FNF	THA 或 HA vs IF	THA 或 HA 优于 IF
Dolatowski <sup>[20]</sup>	2019	219	>70	无移位 FNF	HA vs IF	功能无差异,但 HA 的 ROM 和翻修率优于 IF
杨飞 <sup>[21]</sup>	2019	150	>65	移位 FNF	THA 或 HA vs IF	THA 或 HA 优于 IF
杨勇 <sup>[22]</sup>	2020	102	73.5	移位 FNF	THA vs HA	THA 优于 HA
邹毅 <sup>[23]</sup>	2021	90	79	移位 FNF	THA vs HA	THA 优于 HA

王丛等<sup>[24]</sup>的荟萃分析纳入 7 个随机对照试验,共计 1 537 例患者,与闭合复位内固定术相比,HA 治疗老年移位型 FNF 能降低术后 24~36 个月的再手术率和并发症发生率。Migliorini 等<sup>[25]</sup>的网络荟萃分析比较了老年 FNF 患者 THA、B-HA 和 U-HA 的结局和并发症发生率,结果表明,与 B-HA 和 U-HA 相比,THA 的 Harris 髋关节评分最高,翻修手术率最低。与 U-HA 和 THA 相比,B-HA 的脱位率最低。骨水泥和非骨水泥种植体在功能结果和并发症发生率方面没有显著差异。

## 2 术后恢复

老年骨质疏松性髋部骨折后,所有患者的生理功能都受到严重影响,其健康状态和健康相关生活质量(health-related quality of life, HRQOL)均受到损害。最常采用的评分是 SF-36 评分、SF-12 评分和 EQ-5D 评分和 Barthel 指数。即便功能手术后,术后的健康状态和 HRQOL 恢复仍是一个重要问题。Amarilla-Donoso 等<sup>[26, 27]</sup>对 224 例患者的研究表明,从骨折前至术后 1 个月,Barthel 评分、Lawton 和 Brody 评分和 EQ-5D 的所有维度均显著降低。与术后 1 个月 HRQOL 相关的独立因素为骨折前 Barthel 指数评分、Lawton 和 Brody 评分,抑郁和手术类型。Prieto-Al-

hambra 等<sup>[28]</sup>对 856 例患者的研究表明,髋部骨折导致患者日常生活活动能力大幅下降,且患者报告的 HRQOL 在骨折后 4 个月仅部分恢复。术后大多数患者健康状态和 HRQOL 均未完全恢复至术前水平,Mariconda 等<sup>[29]</sup>报告术后 1 年仅恢复至骨折前的 57%。

## 3 影响患者健康状态和 HRQOL 的因素

### 3.1 伤前状态

伤前患者许多因素,如合并疾病、女性、营养不良、骨折前健康状态差和社会心理功能低下均对术后健康状态和 HRQOL 的恢复呈负面影响,往往伴有更长的住院时间,更严重的术后疼痛和更多的并发症<sup>[30]</sup>。此外,伤前认知功能障碍,如痴呆,对骨折后的健康状态也有明显负面影响<sup>[31, 32]</sup>。

### 3.2 护理与康复

Prestmo 等<sup>[33]</sup>和 Taraldsen 等<sup>[34]</sup>比较了特殊老年单元支持性康复与常规护理,结果表明前者的实际成本更低,效果更有效,患者恢复自主身体行为和独立生活更优。出院前已经实施支持康复计划并随后继续作为家庭康复计划时,随访时患者的健康状态和 HRQOL 的测试结果均显著改善。Zidén 等<sup>[35]</sup>建议在出院前的早期阶段开始“家庭康复”项目,并注重自

我效能的增强和日常活动的训练。出院后1年,患者的平衡感、自信心、体力活动和独立程度显著提高。Hagsten等<sup>[36]</sup>指出个体化的职业训练提高了患者独立自主活动能力,加速了恢复。Sylliaas等<sup>[37]</sup>对患者进行了为期12周的渐进式肌肉力量训练,其中包括四种训练,以最大能力的80%进行,出院后1年患者力量和耐力显著改善,自我评估健康状态良好。任冬云等<sup>[38]</sup>报告93例THA围手术期采用快优康复护理程序,包括术前宣教、术前功能训练及术后康复程序。认为围手术期快优康复护理大大加快了患者康复进程,减少了术后并发症。Smith等<sup>[39]</sup>的荟萃分析纳入了7项试验,共555名参与者。增强康复护理模式比常规护理在预防谵妄、缩短住院时间方面更有益处。

### 3.3 心理干预

有研究表明心理社会因素和抑郁症状可能会增加患者疼痛的严重程度和情绪困扰<sup>[40]</sup>。及早发现这些问题,特别是对SF-36评分较低的患者,并在围术期和术后过程中进行心理咨询,可改善疼痛感知和整体健康状态。Liu等<sup>[41]</sup>报道,当家庭照顾者的心理健康状况较差时,患者FNF手术后恢复的结果更有可能为差。石华等<sup>[42]</sup>对316例全髋置换术患者分为两组,151例给予常规护理,165例给予术前教育与心理疏导,后者可消除THA病人恐惧、焦虑情绪,减少手术并发症。钱孟林等<sup>[43]</sup>探讨心理、疼痛护理配合用于老年FNF手术患者的效果及价值,结果表明常规护理联合心理及疼痛护理有效缓解老年FNF手术患者术后疼痛,增强患者治疗信心,提高配合度。石广卉等<sup>[44]</sup>探究心理护理教育对老年FNF患者心理弹性的影响,结果表明心理护理教育可以增加老年人FNF心理弹性,提高自我效能认定,有助于患者情绪的调节,对骨折的恢复起积极作用。

### 3.4 营养支持

刘国印等<sup>[45]</sup>对老年FNF患者入院时营养状况与术前隐性失血进行研究,发现术前隐性失血量和高隐性失血发生率均随着营养状况的恶化而逐渐升高。李涛等<sup>[46]</sup>的荟萃分析表明,初次关节置换患者的术前营养不良比例为15%~30%,翻修患者营养不良比例大多超过50%;营养不良患者关节置换术后并发症比例显著升高,包括切口愈合不良、手术部位感染以及假体周围感染、骨折等,增加严重并发症发生率、住院时间及二次入院率。围手术期应当重视关节置换患者营养状态,从而减少关节置换术后并发症发生率。Hoekstra等<sup>[47]</sup>对127例髌骨骨折患者进行营养

状况研究,66例为对照组,另外61例营养支持组给予营养支持,3个月后,营养支持组EQ-5D评分丢失显著小于对照组,且显著减少营养不良风险。郭彦华等<sup>[48]</sup>将老年FNF患者108例,随机分为干预组和对照组各54例,干预组自术后第1d开始给予肠内营养支持。结果表明早期肠内营养能够有效优化老年FNF术后营养状况及切口愈合情况,同时可提高机体免疫力。

## 4 小结

老年骨质疏松性骨折,严重影响患者健康状态及相关生活质量。即便成功手术后,多数患者也难以完全恢复到骨折前的健康水平。骨折前的不良精神、躯体和营养状况,以及合并疾病、术后疼痛、并发症和长时间住院均可能影响患者的最终恢复,而社会心理因素和抑郁可能会增加疼痛的程度和情绪困扰。对于移位的FNF,全髋关节置换术或半髋关节置换术的临床结果优于内固定术。支持性康复计划及快优康复护理,辅以心理干预和术后营养支持对健康状态虚弱的患者恢复健康相关生活能力是有益的。

## 参考文献

- [1] Bergström U, Jonsson H, Gustafson Y, et al. The hip fracture incidence curve is shifting to the right [J]. *Acta Orthop*, 2009, 80 (5): 520-524.
- [2] Cheng SY, Levy AR, Lefavre KA, et al. Geographic trends in incidence of hip fractures: a comprehensive literature review [J]. *Osteoporos Int*, 2011, 22 (10): 2575-2586.
- [3] Koeck CM, Schwappach DL, Niemann FM, et al. Incidence and costs of osteoporosis-associated hip fractures in Austria [J]. *Wien Klin Wochenschr*, 2001, 113 (10): 371-377.
- [4] Guirant L, Carlos F, Curiel D, et al. Health-related quality of life during the first year after a hip fracture: results of the mexican arm of the international cost and utility related to osteoporotic fractures study (MexICUROS) [J]. *Osteoporos Int*, 2018, 29 (5): 1147-1154.
- [5] Hu J, Zheng W, Zhao D, et al. Health-related quality of life in men with osteoporosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Endocrine*, 2021, 74 (2): 270-280.
- [6] Johnell O, Kanis JA. An estimate of the worldwide prevalence, mortality and disability associated with hip fracture [J]. *Osteoporos Int*, 2004, 15 (11): 897-902.
- [7] Keene GS, Parker MJ, Pryor GA. Mortality and morbidity after hip fractures [J]. *BMJ*, 1993, 307 (6914): 1248-1250.
- [8] Vestergaard P, Rejnmark L, Mosekilde L. Increased mortality in patients with a hip fracture-effect of pre-morbid conditions and

- post-fracture complications [J]. *Osteoporos Int*, 2007, 18 (12) : 1583-1593.
- [9] Valizadeh M, Mazloomzadeh S, Golmohammadi S, et al. Mortality after low trauma hip fracture: a prospective cohort study [J]. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2012, 13: 143.
- [10] Leibson CL, Tosteson AN, Gabriel SE, et al. Mortality, disability, and nursing home use for persons with and without hip fracture: a population-based study [J]. *J Am Geriatr Soc*, 2002, 50 (10) : 1644-1650.
- [11] Tang Y, Zhang Z, Wang L, et al. Femoral neck system versus inverted cannulated cancellous screw for the treatment of femoral neck fractures in adults: a preliminary comparative study [J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2021, 16 (1) : 504.
- [12] Hu H, Cheng J, Feng M, et al. Clinical outcome of femoral neck system versus cannulated compression screws for fixation of femoral neck fracture in younger patients [J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2021, 16 (1) : 370.
- [13] Tidermark J, Zethraeus N, Svensson O, et al. Quality of life related to fracture displacement among elderly patients with femoral neck fractures treated with internal fixation [J]. *J Orthop Trauma*, 2002, 16 (1) : 34-38.
- [14] 张京新, 马仲峰. 老年移位型股骨颈骨折手术后疗效及生活质量的比较 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2006, 12 (16) : 1210-1212.
- [15] Gjertsen JE, Vinje T, Lie SA, et al. Patient satisfaction, pain, and quality of life 4 months after displaced femoral neck fractures: a comparison of 663 fractures treated with internal fixation and 906 with bipolar hemiarthroplasty reported to the Norwegian Hip Fracture Register [J]. *Acta Orthop*, 2008, 79 (5) : 594-601.
- [16] Mendonça TM, Silva CH, Canto RS, et al. Evaluation of the health-related quality of life in elderly patients according to the type of hip fracture: femoral neck or trochanteric [J]. *Clinics (Sao Paulo)*, 2008, 63 (5) : 607-612.
- [17] Hedbeck CJ, Enocson A, Lapidus G, et al. Comparison of bipolar hemiarthroplasty with total hip arthroplasty for displaced femoral neck fractures: a concise four-year follow-up of a randomized trial [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2011, 93 (5) : 445-450.
- [18] Inngul C, Hedbeck CJ, Blomfeldt R, et al. Unipolar hemiarthroplasty versus bipolar hemiarthroplasty in patients with displaced femoral neck fractures: a four-year follow-up of a randomised controlled trial [J]. *Int Orthop*, 2013, 37 (12) : 2457-2464.
- [19] Buecking B, Struwer J, Waldermann A, et al. What determines health-related quality of life in hip fracture patients at the end of acute care a prospective observational study [J]. *Osteoporos Int*, 2014, 25 (2) : 475-484.
- [20] Dolatowski FC, Frihagen F, Bartels S, et al. Screw fixation versus hemiarthroplasty for nondisplaced femoral neck fractures in elderly patients: a multicenter randomized controlled trial [J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2019, 101 (2) : 136-144.
- [21] 杨飞, 胡黎婷, 张兴胜. 三种术式治疗老年移位股骨颈骨折临床疗效对比研究 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2019, 27 (20) : 1850-1855.
- [22] 杨勇, 郭庆华, 陈志辉. 全髋与半髋关节置换术治疗老年移位型股骨颈骨折 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2020, 28 (6) : 560-562.
- [23] 邹毅, 田家亮, 冷华伟, 等. 半髋与全髋置换治疗高龄股骨颈骨折的比较 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2021, 29 (12) : 1067-1071.
- [24] 王丛, 陈根元, 萧文耀, 等. 半髋置换术与内固定术治疗老年移位型股骨颈骨折的系统评价 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2011, 19 (22) : 1873-1878.
- [25] Migliorini F, Maffulli N, Trivellas M, et al. Total hip arthroplasty compared to bipolar and unipolar hemiarthroplasty for displaced hip fractures in the elderly: a Bayesian network meta-analysis [J]. *Eur J Trauma Emerg Surg*, 2022 Feb 19. doi: 10.1007/s00068-022-01905-2. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 35182161.
- [26] Amarilla-Donoso FJ, López-Espuela F, Roncero-Martín R, et al. Quality of life in elderly people after a hip fracture: a prospective study [J]. *Health Qual Life Outcomes*, 2020, 18 (1) : 71.
- [27] Amarilla-Donoso J, Gómez-Luque A, Huerta-González S, et al. Impact of surgically operated hip fracture on the quality of life, functional status and mood of the elderly [J]. *Enferm Clin (Engl Ed)*, 2020, 30 (4) : 244-252.
- [28] Prieto-Alhambra D, Moral-Cuesta D, Palmer A, et al. The impact of hip fracture on health-related quality of life and activities of daily living: the SPARE-HIP prospective cohort study [J]. *Arch Osteoporos*, 2019, 14 (1) : 56.
- [29] Mariconda M, Costa GG, Cerbasi S, et al. Factors predicting mobility and the change in activities of daily living after hip fracture: a 1-year prospective cohort study [J]. *J Orthop Trauma*, 2016, 30 (20) : 71-77.
- [30] Alexiou KI, Roushias A, Varitimidis SE, et al. Quality of life and psychological consequences in elderly patients after a hip fracture: a review [J]. *Clin Interv Aging*, 2018, 13: 143-150.
- [31] Romeo R, Knapp M, Banerjee S, et al. Treatment and prevention of depression after surgery for hip fracture in older people: cost-effectiveness analysis [J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2011, 128 (3) : 211-219.
- [32] Daniels AH, Daiello LA, Lareau CR, et al. Preoperative cognitive impairment and psychological distress in hospitalized elderly hip fracture patients [J]. *Am J Orthop (Belle Mead NJ)*, 2014, 43 (7) : 146-152.
- [33] Prestmo A, Hagen G, Sletvold O, et al. Comprehensive geriatric care for patients with hip fractures: a prospective, randomized, controlled trial [J]. *Lancet*, 2015, 385 (9978) : 1623-1633.
- [34] Taraldsen K, Thingstad P, Sletvold O, et al. The long-term effect of being treated in a geriatric ward compared to an orthopaedic ward on six measures of free-living physical behavior 4 and 12 months after a hip fracture a randomized controlled trial [J]. *BMC Geriatr*, 2015, 15: 160.
- [35] Zidén L, Kreuter M, Frändin K. Long-term effects of home rehabilitation after hip fracture 1-year follow-up of functioning, balance confidence, and health-related quality of life in elderly people [J]. *Disabil Rehabil*, 2010, 32 (1) : 18-32.
- [36] Hagsten B, Svensson O, Gardulf A. Health-related quality of life and self-reported ability concerning ADL and IADL after hip frac-

- ture: a randomized trial [J]. *Acta Orthop*, 2006, 77 (1): 114-119.
- [37] Sylliaas H, Brovold T, Wyller TB, et al. Prolonged strength training in older patients after hip fracture: a randomized controlled trial [J]. *Age Ageing*, 2012, 41 (2): 206-212.
- [38] 任冬云, 秦柳花, 刘明慧, 等. 快优康复护理在老年股骨颈骨折微创全髋关节置换术围手术期的应用 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2016, 24 (24): 2303-2304.
- [39] Smith TO, Gilbert AW, Sreekanta A, et al. Enhanced rehabilitation and care models for adults with dementia following hip fracture surgery [J]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2020, 2 (2): CD010569.
- [40] Romeo R, Knapp M, Banerjee S, et al. Treatment and prevention of depression after surgery for hip fracture in older people: cost-effectiveness analysis [J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2011, 128 (3): 211-219.
- [41] Liu HY, Yang CT, Cheng HS, et al. Family caregivers mental health is associated with postoperative recovery of elderly patients with hip fracture: a sample in taiwan [J]. *J Psychosom Res*, 2015, 78 (5): 452-458.
- [42] 石华, 孙启会, 徐光. 全髋关节置换术病人的心理测试及护理对策 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2003, 11 (23): 68-69.
- [43] 钱孟林. 心理护理联合疼痛护理对老年股骨颈骨折患者术后疼痛及心理状态的影响 [J]. *医学食疗与健康*, 2021, 19 (5): 99-100.
- [44] 石广卉, 王姣, 杜玲, 等. 心理护理教育对股骨颈骨折的老年患者心理弹性的影响 [J]. *国际精神病学杂志*, 2017, 44 (1): 148-150.
- [45] 刘国印, 张勇, 王进, 等. 老年人营养状况对股骨颈骨折术前隐性失血的影响 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2016, 24 (8): 677-681.
- [46] 李涛, 史占军, 王健, 等. 营养状态对关节置换围手术期的影响 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2019, 27 (9): 829-832.
- [47] Hoekstra JC, Goosen JH, de Wolf GS, et al. Effectiveness of multidisciplinary nutritional care on nutritional intake, nutritional status and quality of life in patients with hip fractures: a controlled prospective cohort study [J]. *Clin Nutr*, 2011, 30 (4): 455-461.
- [48] 郭彦华, 白云飞, 石明祥. 早期肠内营养对老年股骨颈骨折术后营养状况及免疫功能的影响 [J]. *中国老年学杂志*, 2020, 40 (21): 4591-4594.

(收稿:2023-02-14 修回:2023-05-22)  
(同行评议专家:刘宁 李建华)  
(本文编辑:宁桦)

## 读者·作者·编者

### 如何检索引用《中国矫形外科杂志》及文献格式

点击本刊网址进入《中国矫形外科杂志》官网 (<http://jxwk.ijournal.cn>), 点击上方菜单栏: 期刊浏览, 显示本刊站内检索窗口, 输入您要查找的自由词, 点击回车。网页即显示相关内容。点击排列方式, 您可按“相关性、发现时间……”排列篇名。点击篇名, 弹出摘要页面进行阅读。如果需要引用, 点击右上角“”符号, 在弹出的提示框里将内容复制粘贴: “Ctrl+C”复制, “Ctrl+V”在您的文中粘贴。

文献格式需严格按本刊格式要求进行修改, 作者仅引用前3位, 超过3位时, 加“等.”或“et al.”。英文作者仅用姓(last name), 仅首字母大写, 而名(first name, middle name) 仅用其第一个字母大写缩写。文章题目仅首字母大写。期刊名用Pubmed标准缩写, 示例如下:

[1] 王本祯, 冯志伟, 宋军旗, 等. 阻挡针结合生根技术新型胫骨髓内钉治疗胫骨远端骨折 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2019, 27 (20): 1913-1915.

[2] 陈世益, 冯华. 现代骨科运动医学 [M]. 上海: 复旦大学出版社, 2020: 197-200.

[3] Bhan K, Tyagi A, Kainth T, et al. Reamed exchange nailing in nonunion of tibial shaft fractures: a review of the current evidence [J]. *Cureus*, 2020, 12(7): e9267.

[4] Louachama O, Rada N, Draiss G, et al. Idiopathic spinal epidural lipomatosis: unusual presentation and difficult management [J]. *Case Rep Pediatr*, 2021. Epub ahead of print. [http://https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349301832\\_Idiopathic\\_Spinal\\_Epidural\\_Lipomatosis\\_Unusual\\_Presentation\\_and\\_Difficult\\_Management](http://https://www.researchgate.net/publication/349301832_Idiopathic_Spinal_Epidural_Lipomatosis_Unusual_Presentation_and_Difficult_Management)

参考文献格式详细规范请参照参考文献格式国家标准 (GB-T7714-2005)。