

·技术创新·

拱顶石穿支皮瓣修复小型创面

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摘要：【目的】介绍拱顶石穿支皮瓣修复小型创面的手术与治疗技术和初步临床效果。【方法】2014年1月—2020年12月对26例小腿与足踝部小型创面患者行拱顶石穿支皮瓣修复术。修整创面为椭圆形，其长轴平行于肢体的纵轴，在创面的一侧设计拱顶石皮瓣，短底边为创面的弧形边缘，长底边与短底边平行，保持皮瓣宽度与创面最大宽度比例为1:1~1.5:1。沿设计线切开皮瓣边缘，分离皮肤及筋膜组织，推移皮瓣至创面并逐层缝合，供区直接缝合或植皮。【结果】所有患者均顺利完成手术，皮瓣受区与供区均愈合良好，愈合时间平均(15.3±6.4) d。随访时间平均(22.9±6.3)个月。皮瓣改良Highet感觉评级S₀/S₁/S₂/S₃>S₃由出院前的(2/8/10/3/3)例显著改善为末次随访时的(0/2/3/6/15)例($P<0.05$)。VAS评分由出院前(4.6±1.9)分显著减少为末次随访时(0.8±0.4)分($P<0.05$)。AOFAS评分优良率为92.3%。【结论】拱顶石穿支皮瓣能够较好地满足外观和功能需求，是小腿与足踝部小型创面的有效修复方式。

关键词：拱顶石皮瓣，软组织缺损，难治性创面，创面修复

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Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical techniques and preliminary clinical results of keystone design perforator island flap (KDPIF) for repairing small wounds. [Methods] A total of 26 patients were treated with KDPIF for small wounds in the lower leg or foot and ankle. After debridement, the wound was trimmed to an oval shape with long axis parallel to the longitudinal axis of the limb. The flap was designed on one side of the wound, with short bottom edge of the curved wound edge and the long bottom edge parallel to the short bottom edge maintaining a ratio of 1:1 to 1.5:1 between the width of the flap and the maximum width of the wound. Cut the edge of the skin flap along the design line, separate the skin and fascia tissue, push the skin flap to the wound and suture in layers, finally, close donor area by direct suture. [Results] All patients were successfully operated on without serious complications, and got the flaps survived well, despite the fact that there were 4 cases of flap swelling, 1 case of flap edge necrosis, 3 cases of incision dehiscence, and 2 cases of pain deficiency in the early stage. All patients were followed up for 12 to 30 months, with an average of (22.9±6.3) months. At the last follow-up, the texture and color of the flap were similar to the surrounding tissue. In addition, the sensory grade of the flap was significantly improved from S₀/S₁/S₂/S₃>S₃ (2/8/10/3/3) before discharge to (0/2/3/6/15) at the latest follow up ($P<0.05$), while the VAS score was significantly reduced from (4.6±1.9) to (0.8±0.4) accordingly ($P<0.05$). According to the AOFAS score, 14 cases were excellent and 10 cases were good, with an excellent and good rate of 92.3%. [Conclusion] This keystone design perforator island flap can better meet the appearance and function requirements, and is an effective way to repair small wounds in the lower leg or foot and ankle.

Key words: keystone design perforator island flap, soft tissue defect, refractory wound, wound repair

拱顶石穿支岛状皮瓣（keystone design perforator island flap, KDPIF）由Behan于2003年首次报道，共分为I~IV型，具有设计简单、皮瓣成活率高，以及可修复多部位创面的特点^[1]。2010年，Moncrieff

等^[2]进一步提出3种改良类型。目前，拱顶石穿支皮瓣已经出现了多种改良方式^[3-5]，在国外已经被广泛应用于全身多处创面的修复，取得了良好效果^[6, 7]。但是，国外学者报道该皮瓣的应用部位以躯

干部和四肢肌肉丰富区域为主^[8-10], 因为这些部位穿支血管丰富, 皮肤弹性及移动性较好, 中小型创面均可以通过该皮瓣修复, 并获得满意的临床效果。由于小腿远端及足踝部软组织薄弱^[11], 组织结构基本呈“皮包骨”现象, 皮肤弹性及移动性差, 国内外关于拱顶石穿支皮瓣修复此部位创面的应用和报道仍然较少。对于小腿远端及足踝部大型创面及复杂创面的修复, 带蒂皮瓣与游离皮瓣依然是最佳选择^[12, 13], 但对于小型创面的修复, 笔者认为参照由简到繁的创面修复原则, 可以优先考虑拱顶石穿支皮瓣。本科室2014年1月—2020年12月采用该手术方法治疗小腿远端与足踝部小型创面患者26例, 将手术技术及初步临床效果报告如下。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

创伤患者首先进行清创术, 感染及溃疡患者进行扩创治疗, 并使用VSD或抗生素骨水泥临时封闭创面, 做好细菌培养及药敏试验, 应用敏感抗生素, 促进创面新鲜化。术前常规行多普勒血流探测仪检查, 标记穿支血管及血管密集区。术前行皮肤拉伸试验, 向创面中央区用力推挤创面长轴方向上两侧缘皮肤, 如果能接近靠拢, 可选择拱顶石皮瓣。

1.2 麻醉与体位

采用硬膜外麻醉或全身麻醉, 跟腱后方创面取俯卧位, 余创面取仰卧位, 于大腿根部使用下肢止血带。

1.3 手术操作

适当修剪创面边缘, 使创面接近椭圆形, 其长轴尽量平行于肢体的纵轴(图1a)。皮瓣通常设计在椭圆形创面包含穿支血管的一侧, 如果两侧穿支血管或血管密集程度无明显差别, 则优先选择皮肤弹性较好的部位, 必要时可以在创面的两侧各设计1个拱顶石皮瓣。皮瓣短底边为创面的弧形边缘, 长底边与短底边平行, 两底边宽度等于或略大于创面的最大宽度, 建议二者比例为1:1~1.5:1, 于短底边的顶角位置作背离创面的垂直线构成皮瓣的两侧边, 向外侧延伸至长底边, 短底边与两侧边相交构成的直角是皮瓣的2个内侧角, 长底边与两侧边相交所形成的角是皮瓣的2个外侧角, 由此确定皮瓣的4边4角, 以无菌划线笔进行标记, 整个皮瓣类似古罗马建筑穹窿顶部或者拱桥顶部最中央的梯形石(图1b)。沿设计线锐性切开皮肤至浅层脂肪组织, 钝性分离切口内深层脂肪

组织至深筋膜(图1c), 注意避开肉眼可见的血管及神经结构, 并使用双极电凝严密止血。皮瓣切取完成后, 沿水平轴推进皮瓣至创面, 如果皮瓣推进后张力较大, 可适当切开并分离长底边和两侧边下方的深筋膜, 并可以由切口边缘向皮瓣中心进行分离, 但必须保留皮瓣正下方的深筋膜, 避免损伤由基底进入皮瓣的穿支血管。调整皮瓣张力适中以后, 直接对位缝合各边缘, 外侧角V-Y推进后缝合(图1d, 1e), 供区直接缝合紧张时建议游离皮片移植修复。放置引流管或引流条, 适度加压包扎。本研究共使用了6种KD-PIF, 均遵循上述的修整-设计-切取-推进-缝合过程。Behan I型: 切开全部皮肤及皮下组织, 不切开深筋膜, 在深筋膜浅面剥离皮瓣边缘, 以两端V-Y推进和滑行推进皮瓣至创面; Behan II型: 切开全部皮肤及皮下组织, 沿外侧弧线切开深筋膜, 在深筋膜深面分离皮瓣边缘, 推移皮瓣至创面; Behan III型: 即双侧拱顶石皮瓣, 以创面长轴为分界线, 两皮瓣对称分布; Moncrieff改良I型: 皮瓣外侧长底边不完全切开, 保留中间皮桥, 筋膜层彻底切开; Moncrieff改良II型: 皮瓣外侧长底边和两侧边均不完全切开, 保留多处皮桥, 筋膜层彻底切开; Rao and Raine改良型: 创面修整为圆形, 皮瓣两侧的三角瓣切开至深筋膜层, 以鱼嘴样向中央闭合, 供区植皮。

1.4 术后处理

术后密切观察皮瓣血运及肿胀情况, 避免皮瓣持续受压。术后第1、2d换药, 换药时注意清理切口表面附着的血性结痂和分泌物, 保持引流管通畅。术后第2d拔除引流管或引流条, 术后2周左右拆线。术后患肢抬高30°并制动2周, 2周以后逐渐开始非负重功能锻炼, 4周以后部分负重活动, 6周以后开始完全负重活动, 3个月以后可以从事体力活动。伴有肌腱断裂或骨折的患者, 依据肌腱及骨愈合情况决定具体活动方案。定期门诊复查, 采用改良Hight感觉评级、疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)、美国足与踝关节协会(American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society, AOFAS)踝-后足评分评估功能恢复情况。

2 临床资料

2.1 一般资料

2014年1月—2020年12月共手术治疗26例小腿与足踝部软组织缺损患者, 男16例, 女10例, 年龄12~78岁, 平均(44.9±20.2)岁, 左侧11例, 右

侧15例。创面位置：胫骨前方7例，跟腱后方6例，踝部5例，足部8例。软组织缺损原因：创伤11例，感染7例，溃疡5例，软组织肿瘤3例。软组织缺损范围：1.5 cm×1.5 cm~9.5 cm×4.5 cm。所有患者不同程度伴有纤维结缔组织或骨外露。应用拱顶石皮瓣类型：I型3例，II型3例，III型4例，Moncrieff改良I型7例，Moncrieff改良II型6例，Rao and Raine改良型3例。本研究获得医院伦理委员会批准，所有患者均签署知情同意书。

2.2 初步结果

26例患者均顺利完成手术，未发生严重并发症，皮瓣均存活。手术时间40~120 min，平均(68.9±25.0) min；术中出血量5~20 ml，平均(8.9±5.0) ml；住院时间3~15 d，平均(6.9±3.7) d。早期

并发症方面，皮瓣肿胀4例，7 d以后基本消退；皮瓣边缘性坏死1例，切口裂开3例，经局部清创及换药以后逐渐愈合；初期疼痛缺如2例。所有皮瓣受区与供区均最终愈合良好，愈合时间12~34 d，平均(15.3±6.4) d。

26例患者均获得随访，随访时间12~30个月，平均(22.9±6.3)个月。末次随访时，所有患者皮瓣质地及颜色与周围组织相近，外观满意（图1f）。依据改良Highet感觉评级，皮瓣感觉S₀/S₁/S₂/S₃>S₃评级由出院前的(2/8/10/3/3)例显著改善为末次随访时的(0/2/3/6/15)例($P<0.05$)。VAS评分由出院前(4.6±1.9)分显著减少为末次随访时(0.8±0.4)分($P<0.05$)。根据AOFAS评分，优14例，良10例，一般2例，优良率为92.3%。



图1. 患者男性，14岁，右小腿远端砸伤后皮肤全层坏死，伴胫骨外露，应用Behan I型KDPIF修复创面。1a: 清创以后，修剪创面接近椭圆形，其长轴接近平行于肢体的纵轴；1b: 于腓侧设计皮瓣，短底边为创面的弧形边缘，长底边与短底边平行；1c: 沿设计线切开皮肤，钝性分离浅筋膜；1d: 以两端V-Y推进和滑行推进皮瓣至创面并间断缝合，供区直接缝合，放置皮下引流半管；1e: 术后2 d，皮瓣张力适中，颜色正常；1f: 末次随访，皮瓣外观满意。

Figure 1. A 14-year-old male got full-thickness skin necrosis and exposure of the tibia after a crush, had wound repaired with Behan Type I KDPIF. 1a: After debridement, the wound was trimmed to an oval shape with long axis parallel to the longitudinal axis of the limb; 1b: A flap was designed on the fibular side with the curved edge of the wound as the short bottom edge, and the long bottom edge parallel to the short bottom edge; 1c: Cut the skin along the design line and passively separate the superficial fascia; 1d: Push and slide the flap to the wound surface with V-Y at both ends and intermittently suture, directly suture the donor area, place a subcutaneous drainage; 1e: The flap was in proper tension with good blood supply 2 days after operation; 1f: At the last follow-up, the skin flap appearance is satisfactory.

3 讨论

拱顶石穿支皮瓣不是简单的任意皮瓣，它的供血

模式包括穿支血管的直接供血和邻近血管体区的交通支间接供血^[14]，并通过皮瓣长轴两端向中央的V-Y推进和皮瓣短轴的横向推进闭合创面^[15]，双重供血

和双向推进技术为该皮瓣修复肢体远端创面提供了更可靠的依据。对于小腿远端与足踝部小型创面，当创面周围血管条件及软组织条件良好时，可以优先选择拱顶石穿支皮瓣。但是，该皮瓣不适合大型创面或伴有深部组织缺损的复杂创面，也不适用于周围软组织脱套的创面。多普勒血流探测仪无法定位穿支血管，可以作为该皮瓣使用的相对禁忌证，而不是绝对禁忌证。

为了提高手术的成功率，需要注意以下事项：(1) 常规多普勒血流探测仪评估血管条件，皮肤拉伸试验评估皮肤弹性和活动度，作为设计皮瓣位置和大小的重要参考条件；(2) 创面的长轴尽量平行于肢体纵轴，以获得更好的皮瓣移动度，并减轻皮瓣推移以后的张力；(3) 适当延长皮瓣的宽度，以增加皮瓣短轴的伸展，降低皮瓣张力^[16, 17]；(4) 尽量钝性分离皮瓣，减少血管及神经损伤；(5) 在皮瓣周围进行松解，保护皮瓣中央区，防止损伤穿支血管；(6) 若闭合受区时皮瓣张力过大，需供区植皮；(7) 严密止血、充分引流，可减少外部压力导致的皮瓣供血和回流障碍。

本研究共出现皮瓣肿胀4例，皮瓣边缘性坏死1例，切口裂开3例，早期疼痛缺如2例，未出现严重并发症。分析原因，皮瓣肿胀与分离皮瓣时静脉损伤或皮瓣下血肿压迫引起的静脉回流障碍有关，皮瓣边缘性坏死与血管痉挛或局部压迫引起的动脉供血不足有关，切口裂开主要由皮瓣张力过大或皮肤愈合能力差引起，而疼痛缺如主要由分离时神经损伤引起。

总之，拱顶石穿支皮瓣符合软组织缺损修复的“就近原则”，皮瓣颜色及质地与周围皮肤相近，皮瓣血供可靠，成活率高，能够较好地满足外观和功能需求，皮瓣感觉也恢复较好，是小腿与足踝部小型创面的有效修复方式。本研究的不足之处：本研究患者数量相对较少，且没有界定小型创面的具体范围，这也是下一步研究的内容。

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