

· 个案报告 ·

## 股前外侧流通型穿支皮瓣修复前臂挤压伤 1 例

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Anterolateral femoral flow-through perforator flap for reconstruction of forearm crush injury: a case report // ZHOU Peng, LI Jin-long, CAO Jian, YU Hao-ran, ZHANG Si-di, LI Fei, ZHANG Hao. Affiliated Hospital, Chifeng University, Chifeng 024000, China

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前臂严重开放性损伤常合并主干血管缺损及大面积皮肤软组织缺损, 早期恰当的处理对于保肢、保留功能及后期功能重建至关重要。针对此类严重损伤, 通常处理为急诊清创移植血管恢复肢体血供, 二期行皮瓣移植手术修复创面。流通型皮瓣可利用其轴行血管桥接修复受损的肢体主干血管, 恢复受区远端血供, 并同时覆盖修复皮肤缺损, 一期解决此类损伤中的两大难题, 较传统分期修复方式更具优势<sup>[1, 2]</sup>。本院收治 1 例前臂严重挤压伤患者, 应用股前外侧流通型皮瓣修复大面积软组织和主干血管缺损, 取得良好疗效, 报告如下。

### 1 病例报告

患者, 男, 44 岁, 因“机器挤压左前臂后疼痛、功能障碍 5 h”入院。患者入院前 5 h 干农活时左前臂被卷入机器皮带中, 摩擦半小时后被救出, 前臂疼痛、活动受限、手部无血运, 辗转多家医院均被告知需要截肢, 后来本院就诊。既往身体健康。查体: 左前臂掌侧及背侧均有一皮肤热压伤创面(图 1a, 1b), 皮肤呈皮革样改变, 左手皮肤苍白, 末梢温度、张力低, 毛细血管反应消失, 感觉减退, 腕关节活动部分受限, 屈指部分受限, 指间关节伸直受限。X 线片示: 左前臂、左腕、左手未见骨折及脱位。入院诊断: (1) 左前臂挤压伤; (2) 皮肤软组织坏死; (3) 尺动脉桡动脉损伤; (4) 正中神经尺神经损伤。

给予急诊手术, 首先切除坏死的皮肤及皮下组织, 见前臂掌侧的屈肌自腱腹联合处坏死, 正中神经及尺神经硬化, 尺动脉及桡动脉挫伤栓塞, 将坏死的肌肉及肌腱组织切除, 硬化的正中神经及尺神经暂时保留, 用样布量取掌侧皮肤缺损的面积约为 17 cm × 10 cm。设计左侧股前外侧流通型穿支皮瓣, 画出髂嵴线、髂耻线以及二者中点连线, 髂嵴线为皮瓣的轴线, 以髂嵴线中点为中心, 设计皮瓣在大腿中、下段(图 1c), 在样布边线以外 0.5~1.0 cm 处划取皮瓣。先切开皮瓣外侧切口至阔筋膜层, 在阔筋膜层掀开皮瓣显露穿支, 在最为粗大的穿支附近切开阔筋膜, 在穿支周围 0.5 cm 左右分离, 沿穿支逆行显露至旋股外侧动脉降支。切开皮瓣的内侧缘, 在股直肌与股外侧肌间隙寻找旋股外侧动脉降支主干, 根据缺损尺动脉的长度切取合适长度的旋股外侧动脉降支行成 T 形血管蒂, 将皮瓣简单固定在受区, 分别将血管蒂近远端与尺动脉近远端吻合, 并吻合 2 条伴行静脉(图 1d), 通血后见皮瓣血运好。背侧创面给与油纱覆盖创面。术后 20 d 同样的方法行右侧股前外侧流通型穿支皮瓣桥接修复桡动脉并覆盖前臂背侧创面(图 1e, 1f)。

术后常规抗感染、抗凝、抗痉挛治疗。定期换药, 密切观察皮瓣血运。皮瓣均一期成活, 因患者肝功能异常, 第 1 次术后 20 d 行二次手术, 术后半年皮瓣愈合好, 腕关节及手部关节被动活动好(图 1g, 1h), 准备行功能重建手术。

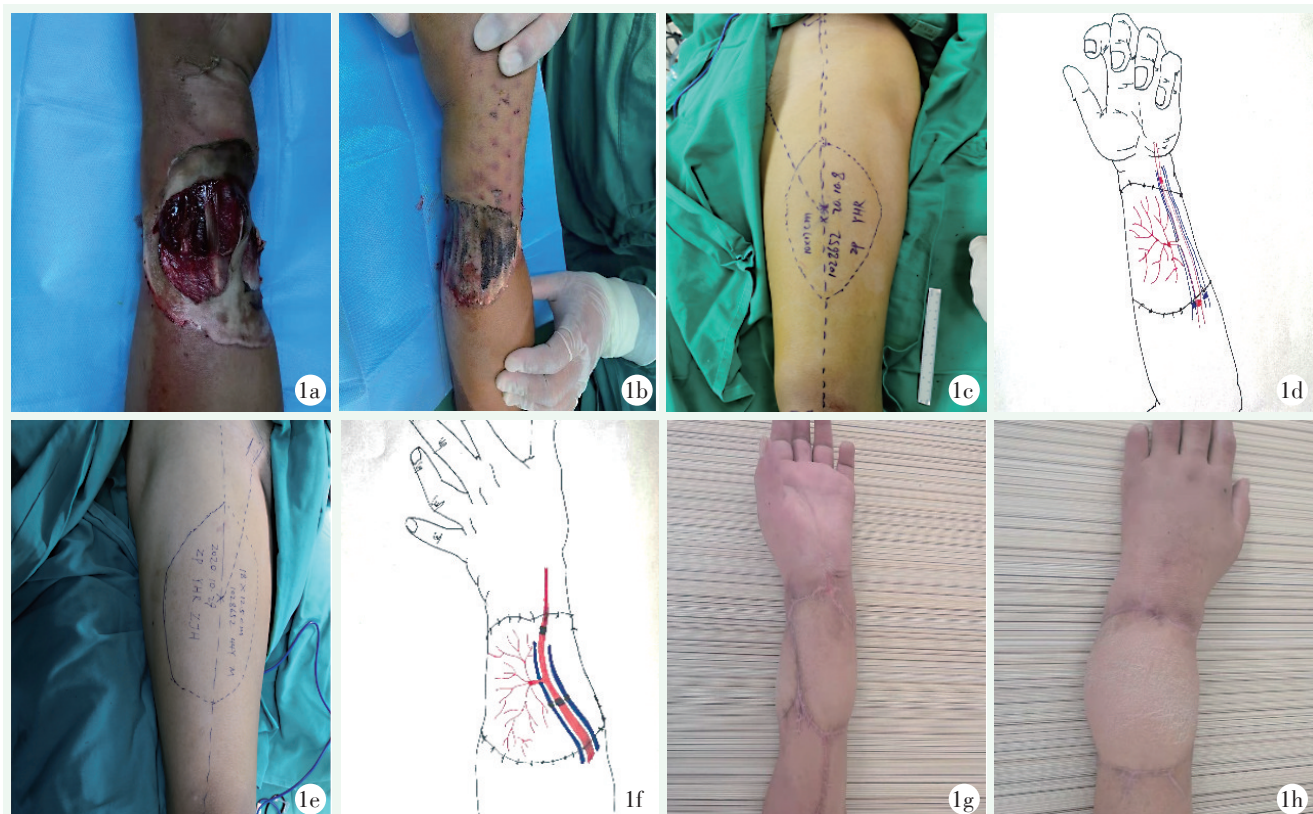


图 1. 患者男性, 44 岁, 左前臂挤压伤。1a, 1b: 左前臂掌侧及背侧大面积软组织缺损, 血管神经肌肉肌腱外露, 部分坏死; 1c: 第 1 次手术供区皮瓣切取设计; 1d: 第 1 次手术受区修复模式图; 1e: 第 2 次手术供区皮瓣切取设计; 1f: 第 2 次手术受区修复模式图; 1g, 1h: 术后 6 个月随访, 两皮瓣均愈合良好。

Figure 1. A 44-year-old male suffered from a severe crush injury to his left forearm. 1a, 1b: Large soft tissue defect in volar and dorsal side of left forearm, with vascular, neuromuscular and tendon exposed and partial necrosis; 1c: Design of the donor site of the flap in the first stage of operation; 1d: Diagram of repair the recipient area at the first stage of surgeries; 1e: Design of the donor area of the flap for the second stage of operation; 1f: Diagram of repair the recipient area at the second stage of operation; 1g, 1h: Both flaps healed well with acceptable appearance 6 months after operation.

## 2 讨论

流通型皮瓣技术由 Soutar 等<sup>[3]</sup>在 1983 年提出, 随着显微外科技术的进步, 其种类逐渐增多, 包括腹直肌皮瓣、背阔肌皮瓣、尺侧前臂皮瓣和股前外侧皮瓣等<sup>[4]</sup>。其中股前外侧皮瓣定位方便, 可切除面积大, 皮瓣穿支较恒定, 血管蒂长且管径粗, 供区隐蔽且多可直接缝合, 已成为流通型皮瓣技术的首选供区<sup>[5]</sup>。与传统手术对比, 股前外侧流通型皮瓣同时桥接了缺损动脉及伴行静脉, 加快皮瓣血运重建, 提高皮瓣存活率, 利于创面愈合<sup>[6]</sup>。此外, 其在修复大面积软组织缺损时具有的优势, 使其更加适用于四肢严重开放性损伤<sup>[7]</sup>。

本例患者左前臂中段掌侧及背侧长时间的挤压摩擦损伤, 急诊清创后切取左侧股前外侧流通型穿支皮瓣, 修复尺动脉的同时覆盖掌侧创面, 恢复远端血

运, 保留肢体。因患者病情重, 从损伤控制的角度来讲, 二期行右侧股前外侧流通型穿支皮瓣桥接修复桡动脉并覆盖前臂背侧创面。因此, 在患者生命体征稳定的前提下, 作者主张急诊一期修复此类严重开放损伤, 以减少二期皮瓣修复的风险, 包括创面组织粘连、感染等, 减少手术创伤及住院时间, 同时利于肢体残留组织的功能恢复<sup>[8]</sup>。

应用股前外侧流通型皮瓣应注意: (1) 彻底清创, 降低感染风险, 确保受区血管吻合处无损伤; (2) 切取的皮瓣面积大于受区, 旋股外侧动脉长度大于血管缺损的长度, 避免吻合口张力过大; (3) 保证血管吻合质量, 减少血管危象的发生; (4) 皮瓣下放置负压引流, 避免积液, 利于愈合; (5) 良好的术后护理也是手术成功的关键<sup>[9]</sup>。

综上所述, 此手术方法可桥接修复动静脉的同时覆盖创面, 减少手术次数, 减轻患者经济负担, 保留肢体完整, 为后期功能重建打好基础。

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