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镜下清创植骨背侧经皮螺钉固定陈旧性腕舟骨骨折

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摘要: [目的] 介绍镜下清创植骨背侧经皮螺钉固定治疗腕舟骨陈旧性骨折的手术方法及疗效。[方法] 2021 年 7 月—2023 年 9 月对 12 例腕舟骨陈旧性骨折患者采用上述手术治疗。镜下彻底清除断端纤维瘢痕及硬化骨。于背侧入路沿舟骨长轴置入导针, 确认导针位置准确后, 镜下经套管向断端植入松质骨, 最后沿导针置入螺钉固定。[结果] 12 例患者随访时间平均 (12.7±2.8) 个月, 与术前相比, 末次随访时 VAS 评分 [(5.1±0.8), (1.1±0.6), $P<0.001$]、改良 mayo 腕关节功能评分 [(54.6±6.9), (86.7±6.8), $P<0.001$] 显著改善。末次随访时骨折均愈合, 愈合时间 (5.7±1.5) 个月。[结论] 镜下清创植骨背侧经皮螺钉固定治疗腕舟骨陈旧性骨折, 可微创完成清创和植骨, 避免对舟骨血运的二次破坏, 愈合率高, 疗效满意。

关键词: 舟骨骨折, 陈旧性骨折, 骨不连, 腕关节镜, 骨移植, 内固定

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Arthroscopic bone grafting and dorsal percutaneous screw fixation of old scaphoid fracture // XIE Chen, MEN Hong-yue, ZHENG Nan-fei, WANG Da-wei, CHENG Bao-guo, LI Zong-yu. Department of Hand Surgery, The 960th Hospital, PLA Joint Logistic Support Force, Jinan, Shandong 250031, China

Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical technique and preliminary consequence of arthroscopic debridement and bone grafting, combined with dorsal percutaneous screw fixation for old scaphoid fracture. [Methods] A total of 12 patients received abovementioned surgical treatment for the old scaphoid fracture from July 2021 to September 2023. As the fibrous scar and sclerotic bone at the fracture ends were completely removed under the arthroscope, a guide pine was placed along the long axis of scaphoid through the dorsal approach. After confirming the accurate position of the guide pin, the cancellous bone autografts were inserted into the bone gap through the cannula under the arthroscope, and finally a cannulated screw was placed along the guide pin for fixation. [Results] All the 12 patients were followed up for an average of (12.7±2.8) months. Compared with those preoperatively, the VAS scores [(5.1±0.8), (1.1±0.6), $P<0.001$], Mayo wrist function score [(54.6±6.9), (86.7±6.8), $P<0.001$] improved significantly at the last follow-up. In addition, all patients got the fractures healed well with a mean healing time of (5.7±1.5) months. [Conclusion] The arthroscopic debridement, bone grafting and dorsal percutaneous screw fixation for the treatment of old scaphoid bone fracture do achieve minimally invasive debridement and bone grafting, avoid secondary damage to scaphoid blood flow, and have high healing rate and satisfactory outcome.

Key words: scaphoid fracture, old fracture, nonunion, wrist arthroscopy, bone graft, internal fixation

腕舟骨骨折是发病率最高的腕骨骨折, 约占全部腕骨骨折的 60%~70%^[1]。腕舟骨主要通过桡动脉的分支逆行供血, 血供较为单一且薄弱, 一旦发生骨折, 愈合相对困难^[2]。在骨折早期, 相当一部分患者症状并不明显, 易延误诊疗, 进而演变为陈旧性骨折或骨不连^[3]。既往对于陈旧性腕舟骨骨折, 一般采用切开复位+断端清创+带或不带血运骨移植+内固定的治疗方式。近年来, 随着腕关节镜技术的发展, 不切开的全镜下清创植骨开始逐步应用并显示出良好的效果^[4, 5]。在应用腕关节镜清创植骨后, 由于掌侧螺钉

置入简便, 多数学者采用掌侧入路置钉固定, 背侧入路少有报道。但掌侧入路有其固有的缺陷, 如无法沿舟骨长轴置钉, 在骨折偏近端时对近端骨块把持力不足等, 而背侧入路虽然操作略复杂, 但可以避免掌侧入路的缺陷。笔者团队自 2021 年以来, 采用腕关节镜下清创植骨结合背侧入路经皮螺钉固定治疗腕舟骨陈旧性骨折, 取得了良好的临床疗效。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

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术前完善影像学检查,包括X线片及CT水平位、矢状位、冠状位片,明确诊断及骨折不愈合分级。必要时还应行MRI检查明确腕骨周围韧带及三角纤维软骨复合体(triangular fibrocartilage complex, TFCC)有无损伤。术前禁食水,患肢及会阴部备皮。

1.2 麻醉与体位

手术采用全身麻醉。患者取仰卧位,麻醉成功后,患肢外展90°,上臂近端束气囊止血带,设定压力40 kPa。常规消毒患肢,铺无菌手术单。前臂旋转中立位,肘部固定,指套牵引手指,悬吊于吊架上。

1.3 手术操作

建立桡腕关节3~4、4~5入路,进镜常规探查桡腕关节,检查桡舟关节面软骨是否磨损及退变,以及有无TFCC损伤(本组均无上述病变)。再于腕中关节建立腕中桡侧(radial midcarpal, MCR)、腕中尺侧(ulnar midcarpal, MCU)入路,以及舟骨大小多角骨(scaphoid trapezium trapezoid, STT)入路。

于腕中关节镜下探查舟骨骨折端、舟骨、月骨、三角骨关节面,以及舟月、月三角韧带情况,检查有无关节软骨损伤及腕骨间不稳定并进行处理。如无其他问题,则开始对骨折端进行清创。用探钩伸入舟骨骨折端,确定无骨性连接,将骨折端撑开,置入刨削刀头,彻底清理骨折端纤维瘢痕组织,清理完毕,可见骨折端骨质硬化。用微型磨钻及刮匙清除骨折断端的硬化骨质,直至断面有新鲜点状渗血。保持患肢固定于吊架,解除手指牵引,屈曲腕关节,以暴露舟骨近极入钉点。如舟骨断端存在驼背畸形,则同时于掌侧舟骨结节处施加背向轴向应力,以对驼背畸形进行复位。经皮于舟骨近极处向舟骨结节方向置入导针,可同时置入2~3枚导针,C形臂X线机透视检查舟骨复位情况以及导针位置,必要时对导针位置做适当调整。选择最接近舟骨中轴线的导针作为螺钉进入的导向,另保留1枚导针作为防旋及临时辅助固定。将保留的导针于掌侧穿出并拉向掌侧,直至导针尾端埋于舟骨近极软骨处,以使腕关节能够伸直恢复悬吊牵引。于髂前上棘后方髂脊处做2 cm切口,逐层切开至髂骨皮质,于皮质上开骨窗,掀起骨皮质,用刮匙挖取适量松质骨,用带血湿纱布包裹备用。将掀开的皮质骨还纳,逐层缝合供区切口。恢复悬吊牵引,于MCU或MCR入路置入关节镜,于MCR或STT入路置入自制透明套管,并使套管末端伸入舟骨清创后的缺损处,将挖取的松质骨骨泥塞入套管,用推杆将松质骨泥推入舟骨断端,将清创后的空腔填满。再用微型骨刮把填入的松质骨压实。最后打入生物蛋白胶对

植骨处进行封闭,以防骨碎屑溢出游离。再次解除牵引,屈曲腕关节,将之前打入的导针退回至背侧皮肤外,沿导针钻孔并打入空心埋头螺钉固定。透视检查螺钉位置良好后,拔除导针。如近端骨块过小,担心螺钉把持力不足,可保留临时固定的克氏针作为辅助固定,待术后1个月拔除。

术后处理:术后每月随访,拍摄X线片(如有条件可同时行CT扫描),观察骨折愈合情况。记录末次随访时腕关节VAS疼痛评分及改良Mayo腕关节功能评分^[7]。术后给予短臂支具腕关节固定4周,期间行手指主动屈伸锻炼,防止关节僵硬。4周后去除支具,逐步锻炼腕关节屈伸功能,期间避免过度用力及搬提重物。待随访确认骨折愈合后,逐步恢复正常工作、劳动及训练。

2 临床资料

2.1 一般资料

本研究共纳入2021年7月—2023年9月收治的12例腕舟骨陈旧性骨折患者,均为男性,年龄21~45岁,平均(26.4±6.9)岁;受伤至手术时间3~9个月,平均(4.3±1.9)个月。致伤原因:训练时摔伤8例,高处坠落伤1例,交通事故伤3例。骨折位置:舟骨腰部4例,中近1/3段7例,极近端1例。根据舟骨折不愈合Slade-Geissler分级^[6]:Ⅲ级6例,Ⅳ级5例,Ⅴ级1例。本研究获医院伦理委员会审批,所有患者均知情同意。

2.2 初步结果

本组12例患者均获得随访,随访时间8~18个月,平均(12.7±2.8)个月。VAS评分由术前的平均(5.1±0.8)分显著降低至末次随访的(1.1±0.6)分($P<0.001$),Mayo腕关节功能评分由术前的平均(54.6±6.9)分显著提高至末次随访时的(86.7±6.8)分($P<0.001$)。末次随访时,腕关节功能评价:优7例,良4例,可1例。全部患者骨折均愈合,愈合时间4~9个月,平均(5.7±1.5)个月。

3 讨论

腕舟骨因其特殊的解剖特点,在骨折后容易发展为陈旧性骨折或骨不连,其治疗的基本原则为彻底清除断端的纤维瘢痕及硬化骨,充分植骨并牢固固定^[8]。腕关节镜技术由于其直观、微创的特点,在舟骨骨折及骨不连的治疗方面显示出独特的优势^[5]。

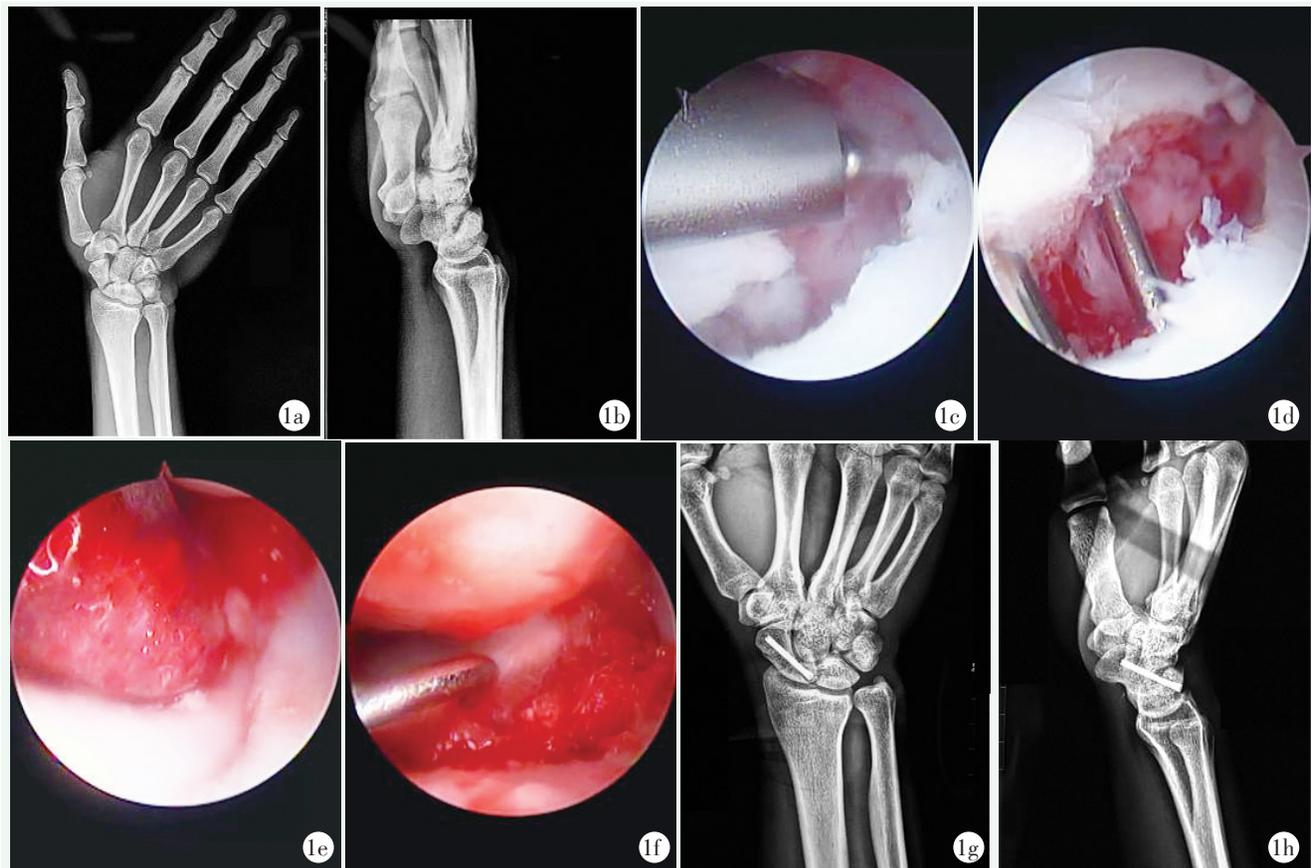


图 1. 患者男性, 22 岁, 诊断为舟骨陈旧性骨折。1a, 1b: 术前正侧位 X 线片见舟骨中近 1/3 处陈旧性骨折; 1c: 镜下用刨削刀头及磨钻清理骨折端纤维瘢痕组织并磨去硬化骨质; 1d: 断端可见松质骨点状渗血, 证明清创彻底, 置入导针, 可见导针沿舟骨纵轴通过骨折端; 1e: 经套管将移植骨推入骨折断端; 1f: 用探针或微型骨剥将移植骨压实, 可见植骨充分, 断端间隙被松质骨填满; 1g, 1h: 术后 14 个月正侧位 X 线片见骨折线消失, 骨质完全愈合。

Figure 1. A 22-year-old male was diagnosed with old scaphoid fractures. 1a, 1b: Preoperative X-ray images show old fractures in proximal one-third of the scaphoid; 1c: Under the arthroscope, the fibrous scar tissue and sclerotic bone were removed by using burr; 1d: Spot like bleeding of cancellous bone was seen at the fracture end, indicating thorough debridement, and then a guide pin was placed along the longitudinal axis of the scaphoid; 1e: Bone autografts were packed into the fracture gap through a trocar; 1f: The bone grafts were compacted with a probing hook until the gap was fully filled with cancellous bone; 1g, 1h: X-ray 14 months after surgery show disappearance of the fracture line and complete bone healing.

舟骨断端的植骨方式主要分为带血运和不带血运的骨移植。理论上讲, 带血运的移植骨成骨能力更强, 有利于病变骨进行血运重建^[9]。但 Ferguson^[10]研究发现: 相当一部分采用带血运骨移植的病例最终也发生缺血性骨坏死。Duncumb 等^[11]的荟萃分析研究结果显示: 血管化的骨移植物和非血管化的骨移植物, 治疗舟骨骨不连的愈合率并没有差异。而在采用了全镜下不切开的植骨技术后, 不带血运的骨移植治疗效果与带血管蒂的骨移植相当^[12, 13]。本组病例均采用腕关节镜下自体髂骨移植的方式, 最终全部获得愈合。

舟骨骨折内固定方式较多, 如克氏针固定、加压螺钉固定、钢板固定、U 形钉固定等^[14-17]。但哪种固定方式更有优势尚无定论^[18, 19]。螺钉固定作为新鲜

骨折治疗的金标准^[20], 可经皮微创操作, 且具有良好的稳定性, 更适于与腕关节镜技术相结合。

以往文献报道中, 大多采用掌侧置钉^[3-5], 因掌侧置钉操作相对简便, 无需解除牵引即可完成置钉。但对于骨折线靠近近端的骨折, 掌侧置钉固定对近端骨块的把持力不足, 影响固定的稳定性。背侧置钉的优势在于: (1) 螺钉沿舟骨的解剖长轴打入, 固定更牢固, 单枚螺钉即可获得足够的稳定性; (2) 对于骨折线靠近近端的病例, 背侧入钉可以更稳定地固定近端骨块, 提高骨折愈合率。其缺点主要是操作略繁琐, 需要先解除牵引, 屈曲腕关节, 才能完成导针和螺钉的置入。作者在手术操作中发现, 背侧置钉的操作步骤略多, 但操作熟练后, 总手术时间并没有明显增加; 而其对偏近端骨块甚至极近端骨块的固定效果

优于掌侧置钉。

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