

·技术创新·

胫骨髓内钉固定后后交叉韧带重建的技巧

朱天昊¹, 林建坤², 黄长明^{1*}, 范华强¹, 傅仰攀¹, 甘志勇¹, 刘镇煌¹

[1.解放军陆军第73集团军医院(厦门大学附属成功医院) a:骨科; b: CT影像科,福建厦门361003]

摘要: [目的] 介绍胫骨髓内钉固定术后重建后交叉韧带的手术技巧和初步临床结果。[方法] 对1例患者行此手术,术前三维CT、MRI明确胫骨骨折类型及PCL断裂程度,在三维CT上进行PCL胫骨隧道测量及预演,术中根据术前的测量结果进行PCL胫骨端隧道钻取,钻取隧道前先取出胫骨髓内钉近端可能存在干扰的锁定钉,钻取隧道后检验两者间是否有会聚,如有则置入其他位置的锁定钉,如无则重新置入该枚锁定钉,术中应注意锁定髓内钉尾帽,避免灌洗液渗漏。[结果] 患者顺利完成手术,术中术后无明显并发症。术后IKDC评分由术前43增加至术后4个月59,Lysholm评分由术前27增加至术后4个月87,VAS评分由术前7减少至术后4个月2。[结论] 胫骨骨折合并同侧PCL断裂时,可根据上述手术方法早期重建PCL,是安全且有效的手术方式。

关键词: 胫骨骨折, 髓内钉固定, 后交叉韧带重建

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Technique of posterior cruciate ligament reconstruction after tibial intramedullary nail fixation // ZHU Tian-hao^a, LIN Jian-kun^b, HUANG Chang-ming^a, FAN Hua-qiang^a, FU Yang-pan^a, GAN Zhi-yong^a, LIU Zhen-huang^a. a. Department of Orthopedics; b. Department of CT Imaging, PLA 73rd Group Army Hospital (Chenggong Hospital, Xiamen University), Xiamen 361003, Fujian, China

Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical technique and preliminary clinical results of reconstruction of posterior cruciate ligament after tibial intramedullary nail fixation. [Methods] A patient underwent above-said surgical operation. Before operation, the type of tibial fracture and the degree of PCL fracture were determined by CT 3D and MRI, and the PCL tibial tunnel was measured and performed on CT 3D images. During the operation, PCL tibial tunnel was drilled according to the preoperative measurement data. After the tunnel was drilled, it was examined whether there was a convergence between the two. If there was a convergence, a locking screw was placed in another position, if not the screw was re-inserted. Attention should be paid to locking tail cap of the intramedullary nail during the operation to avoid leakage of lavage fluid. [Results] The patient had PCL reconstructed successfully without significant complications during and after operation. IKDC score increased from 43 before surgery to 59 at 4 months after surgery, Lysholm score increased from 27 before surgery to 87 at 4 months after surgery, and VAS score decreased from 7 before surgery to 2 at 4 months after surgery. [Conclusion] When tibia fracture is combined with ipsilateral PCL rupture, PCL can be reconstructed early according to the above surgical methods, which is a safe and effective surgical method.

Key words: tibial fracture, intramedullary nail fixation, posterior cruciate ligament reconstruction

胫骨干骨折及膝关节后交叉韧带(posterior cruciate ligament, PCL)断裂均为严重创伤,其中胫骨干骨折年发病率为10例/10万~17例/10万,而PCL断裂占膝关节损伤约0.65%^[1-4]。而两者合并出现时仅占6%~7%,较为少见,易漏诊误诊^[5, 6]。1989年较早报道了开放性胫骨干合并PCL损伤^[7]。2008年Huang等^[8]首次报告闭合性胫骨干骨折合并PCL断裂。胫骨干骨折常需要钢板或髓内钉固定,而PCL的重建需要钻取胫骨隧道,两者常出现相互干扰,故

大多数病例选择择期待内固定取出后,再予重建PCL。且下肢骨折后过于关注骨折部位而忽视膝关节内损伤情况,易出现韧带损伤的漏诊或延迟诊断^[9]。但多数研究表明,保守治疗或延期手术重建PCL相比急性期,增加关节压力,加快软骨病变,更容易出现骨关节炎,影响后续恢复,尤其是1年后手术者^[10-15]。本文报道了一种创新的手术技巧,应用于胫骨干骨折髓内钉固定术后重建PCL,可供参考。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

术前常规查体，急性期因肌肉痉挛可采取麻醉下再查体，明确PCL损伤时间及分型，有症状、不稳定的慢性PCL损伤者建议采用手术重建治疗^[16, 17]。完善患膝X线片、CT三维及屈膝90°MRI，并在三维CT上做隧道预演，避开锁定钉的同时测量PCL胫骨预想隧道与胫骨干嵴间的角度大小（图1a）。屈膝90°MRI有助于判断PCL损伤部位，排除其他结构的合并伤。

1.2 麻醉与体位

腰硬联合麻醉满意后，患者取平卧位，患肢大腿近端绑止血带，挡板固定于止血带处，患膝屈曲90°时前足放一沙袋，便于术中屈膝状态体位摆放，常规消毒铺巾。

1.3 手术操作

先建立外侧入路，关节镜沿外侧入路进入髌股关节及髌上囊、内外侧沟，排除软骨损伤、游离体、滑膜病变等改变。在外侧入路基础上建立内侧入路及髌腱正中入路，探查内外侧半月板、前后交叉韧带，如伴有半月板损伤则先处理半月板，处理完并探明PCL断裂（图1b）。再予刨刀、射频合作使用下逐步暴露前交叉韧带（anterior cruciate ligament, ACL）与PCL间隙、ACL及外侧半月板间隙。此时，关节镜沿前后交叉韧带间隙可进入后方关节腔，刨刀、射频可经ACL及外侧半月板间隙进入后关节腔，小心仔细清理膝关节后纵膈下半部分，暴露PCL胫骨止点，尽可能保留PCL残端，退出关节镜（图1c）。

沿原有手术切口切开皮肤、皮下组织，剥离至完整显露髓内钉近端交锁螺钉头部，根据术前X线片、CT决定取出1、2枚近端交锁螺钉，完整取出螺钉后放置一旁备用（图1d）。关节镜再次进入关节腔，PCL胫骨定位器关节内定位于胫骨平台后关节面远端1 cm稍偏外侧，关节外则定位于胫骨嵴内侧1 cm左右，避开髓内钉锁定钉隧道，按术前三维CT上测量的角度，触摸胫骨嵴后钻取PCL胫骨隧道，注意与锁定钉隧道间留取一定距离，预备留置挤压钉（图1e）。钻透隧道后，使用定位器及克氏针分别穿PCL隧道及交锁螺钉隧道，可见两隧道并无会聚情况出现（图1f）。

关节镜下定位股骨隧道于股骨内侧髁外侧面，左膝定位于约11点位，右膝定位于约1点位，位于股

骨内侧髁前缘后方2 mm、上缘下方8 mm，定位导针钻透后，沿股骨端导针出口处切开皮肤、皮下组织，逐层放置套管后按移植物直径扩大隧道，放置合适大小移植物后两端分别使用挤压钉固定。

再次使用克氏针沿交锁螺钉骨道探查，如确定与移植物隧道无会聚情况，可将交锁螺钉重新置入。如两者隧道存在会聚，则可舍弃该交锁螺钉，更换锁定其他位置的近端锁定螺钉，或根据骨折愈合情况进行髓内钉动力化治疗。

1.4 术后处理

术后拔除引流管后常规行三维CT检查，评估移植物隧道点位及其与髓内钉之间关系（图1g, 1h）。麻醉恢复后逐步行股四头肌收缩训练、直腿抬高训练、踝泵训练，夜间、下地拄拐活动时予膝关节支具保护，术后第3 d行CPM机训练，第1周屈曲30°，第2周60°，第3~4周70°，第5~6周90°，第8~10周逐步过渡至120°，伸直应达与对侧相同角度。4~6周根据肌肉康复情况决定负重时间，由足趾部分负重过渡至全负重，其后根据肌肉具体恢复情况逐步恢复运动强度^[18]。

2 病例报告

2024年8月1例56岁男性右侧胫骨干髓内钉术后行PCL重建患者。患者2024年4月因车祸致枢椎齿状突骨折、右胫腓骨骨折及右膝PCL断裂，于外院行枢椎齿状突切开复位内固定术、右胫骨闭合复位髓内钉固定术，建议患者取出髓内钉后再行PCL重建术，但患者仍感右膝反复疼痛伴不稳、活动受限，遂转诊于本院。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准（编号：73JYY2024163997），患者本人知情同意并签署手术同意书。

该患者手术顺利完成，术中未出现腘动静脉、胫神经损伤、骨筋膜室综合征、软骨损伤等并发症，无伤口感染等早期并发症发生，切口I期愈合。随访4个月，患者术后膝关节疼痛及膝关节功能均明显改善，VAS疼痛评分由术前的7分减少至末次随访时的2分，IKDC评分由术前的42.5分增加至末次随访时的58.6分，Lysholm评分由术前的27分增加至末次随访时的87分。目前无需二次手术或翻修手术。

3 讨论

PCL重建术中钻取胫骨端隧道一直是该手术的难

点，不同于 ACL，PCL 重建术较易并发腘窝神经血管束损伤^[19, 20]。但根据 Harner 等^[17]的观点，Ⅲ级 PCL 损伤，如为年轻人，或 PCL 股骨端撕裂、合并

多韧带损伤，应采取手术治疗，保守治疗后如持续疼痛、松弛也应手术治疗。

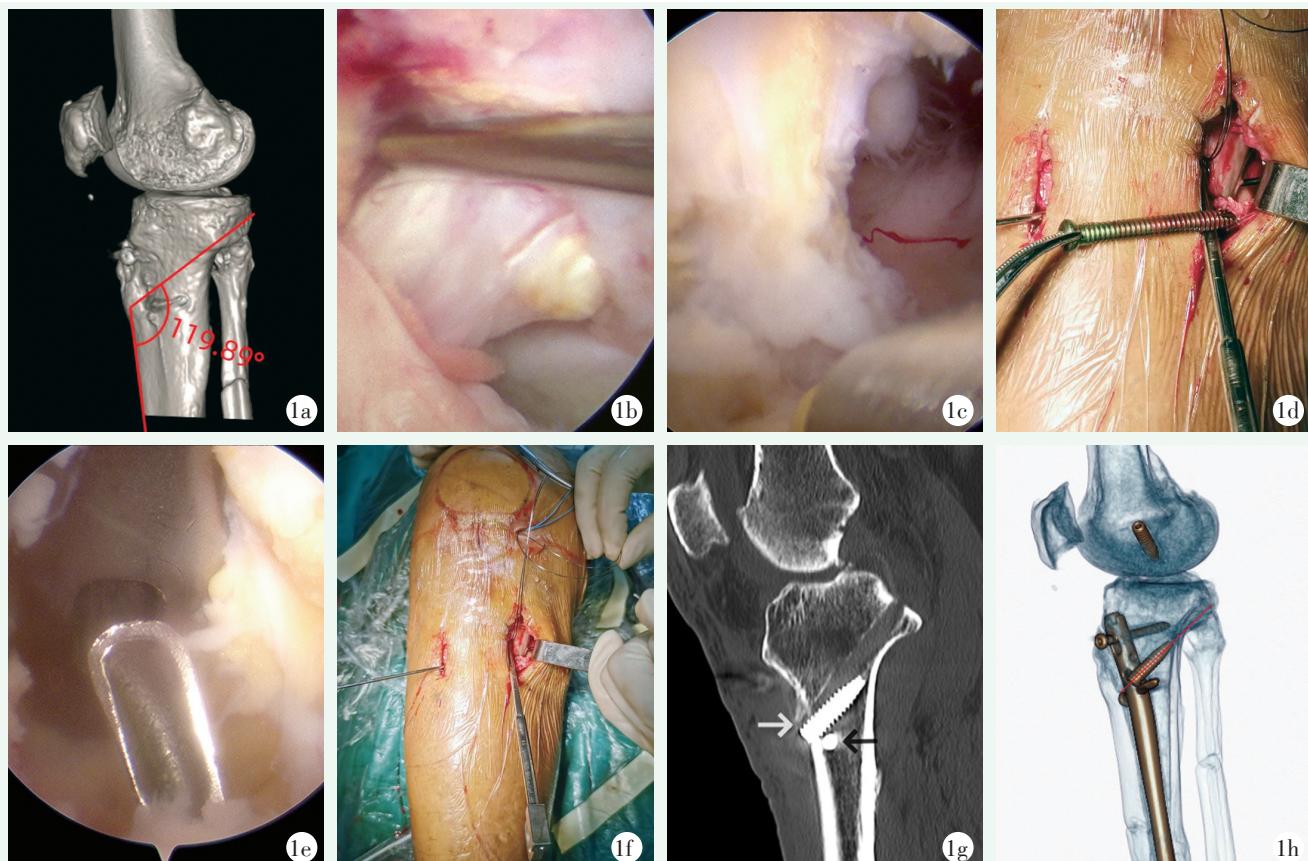


图1. 患者男性，54岁。1a：术前在三维CT上测量PCL胫骨预想隧道与胫骨干嵴间的角度大小；1b：镜下探钩明确PCL断裂；1c：镜下暴露患膝PCL胫骨止点；1d：取出胫骨髓内钉近端第2枚锁定钉；1e：镜下检验PCL胫骨端隧道；1f：使用克氏针及PCL胫骨定位器检验髓内钉锁定钉及PCL胫骨隧道间是否有会聚；1g：术后CT可见PCL胫骨隧道与锁定钉间无会聚（白箭头：PCL胫骨端隧道；黑箭头：胫骨髓内钉近端第2枚锁定钉）；1h：术后CT可见PCL胫骨隧道与锁定钉间无会聚（红线：PCL胫骨隧道轨迹）。

Figure 1. A 48-year-old, male. 1a: The angle between the PCL tibial tunnel and tibial crest was measured on preoperative 3D CT; 1b: The arthroscope showed PCL tear by probing; 1c: Arthroscopic view of PCL tibial insertion; 1d: Removing the second proximal locking screw from the tibial intramedullary nail; 1e: Arthroscopic view of PCL tibial tunnel; 1f: Checking the convergence between the locking screw and PCL tibial tunnel by using Kirschner wires and PCL tibial locator; 1g: Postoperative CT revealed no convergence between the PCL tibial tunnel (white arrow) and the proximal second locking screw (black arrow); 1h: Postoperative CT revealed no convergence between the PCL tibial tunnel (red line) and the locking screw.

据查证，本文是目前第一篇报道胫骨行髓内钉固定后行经胫骨隧道PCL重建术的技术创新，该方法的优点在于早期手术，而关键点在于胫骨髓内钉近端锁定钉的重新放置。胫骨髓内钉近端影响隧道放置的锁定钉，可不予重新置入，或置入近端其他避开PCL隧道的锁定钉孔，同时应注意多平面放置锁定钉，简单横行骨折可仅放置2枚近端锁定钉，而螺旋形、粉碎性、长斜形骨折可放置3枚近端锁定钉^[21~24]。同时可将PCL的胫骨隧道外口放置于稍靠后的位置，此时可将两隧道会聚的可能性降至最低。

另外，PCL胫骨端也可以使用Inlay技术固定。Berg等^[25]提出了Inlay技术用于胫骨髓内钉固定术后重建PCL的技术，用以避免杀手转角效应。而On-lay技术是指PCL移植植物环绕空心钉固定于胫骨端，也可以用于胫骨髓内钉固定时合并PCL重建术中^[26]。上述两项技术虽有着定位准确、减少松动、减少“杀手角效应”的优点，但大多需膝关节后方皮肤切口，易损伤腘窝血管束^[27, 28]。

该技术另一陷阱在于关节镜术中灌洗液进入髓内钉内部致形成细菌培养基，或渗透至周围组织导致骨

筋膜室综合征可能。手术时可先使用髓内钉尾帽固定，封堵液体入口，小腿缠绕弹力绷带加压包扎，PCL重建时先钻取胫骨隧道缓解灌洗液压力，以预防灌洗液大量渗入至骨筋膜室综合征。另术中应随时观察患肢肿胀情况，如明显肿胀应及时终止手术。

笔者认为，术前使用三维CT计划术中PCL隧道的建立非常重要，术前通过PACS影像系统自带的直线测量工具，做好隧道预演，术中则应在出现隧道会聚时及时调整，如当钻取隧道时出现金属摩擦音或明显阻力时。

综上所述，术前三维CT规划术中隧道，术中根据具体情况决定胫骨隧道外口位置及近端交锁钉的去留，可于胫骨髓内钉固定同时重建PCL，安全有效，但仍需长期大样本临床随访研究验证。

利益冲突声明 所有作者声明无利益冲突

作者贡献声明 朱天昊：研究设计及实施、临床数据收集及统计分析、文章撰写及修改；林建坤：研究实施、临床数据收集及分析；黄长明：研究设计及实施、文章审阅及修改、研究过程监督；范华强：文章审阅、研究过程监督；傅仰攀：临床数据收集；甘志勇：临床数据收集；刘镇煌：临床数据收集

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(同行评议专家: 徐乐勤, 施继胜, 李立新)

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