

· 技术创新 ·

侧卧位直前入路内固定取出并行全髋关节置换

马博闻, 孙家豪, 夏天卫, 沈计荣*

(南京中医药大学附属医院, 江苏南京 210000)

摘要: [目的] 介绍侧卧位直接前入路内固定并在一切口行全髋关节置换的手术技术和初步临床结果。[方法] 对 2023 年本院收治的 1 例左侧股骨颈骨折切开复位内固定术后骨不连患者通过人工智能术前规划进行手术设计。患者取侧卧位, 使用同一个前侧切口, 经大腿前纵切口暴露股骨颈, 取出螺钉钢板, 截骨取股骨头, 根据术前设计选定并置入髋臼杯与陶瓷内衬, 完成股骨扩髓并置入陶瓷短头。检查无脱位, 最后冲洗缝合。[结果] 患者顺利完成手术, 手术时间 135 min, 术中出血量约 240 mL, 术后第 1 d X 线片及 CT 示人工髋关节在位, 关节间隙未见明显增宽或狭窄。术后第 3 d 患者可自行下地行走。术后 2 个月 Harris 评分 94.3 分, 患髋活动度: 屈曲 110°、外展 20°、外旋 10°、内收 10°, 髋关节正侧位 X 线片示人工髋关节在位, 局部骨质未见硬化。[结论] 同一直前侧入路切口进行内固定螺丝取出和全髋关节置换创伤小, 安全且有效, 能够加速术后早期康复。

关键词: 直接前入路, 髋关节置换, 股骨颈骨折, 内固定, 骨不连

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Implant removal and total hip arthroplasty in lateral position through direct anterior approach // MA Bo-wen, SUN Jia-hao, XIA Tian-wei, SHEN Ji-Rong*. Affiliated Hospital, Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210000, Jiangsu, China

Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical technique and preliminary clinical results of implants removal and total hip arthroplasty in lateral position through direct anterior approach (DAA). [Methods] A patient who suffered from bone nonunion after open reduction and internal fixation of the left femoral neck fracture admitted to our hospital in 2023 underwent abovesaid surgical treatment after artificial intelligence preoperative planning. The patient was placed in lateral position, the DAA incision was used to expose the femoral neck. After the previous screws and plate were removed, the femoral head was extracted by osteotomy. As the acetabulum and proximal femoral medullary cavity were prepared, the acetabular cup and ceramic lining, as well as femoral stem and ceramic short head components selected according to the preoperative design were placed sequentially. Checking prosthetic components in proper position and no dislocation in motion, the wound was irrigated and closed in layers. [Results] The patient had operation performed successfully with operation time of 135 min and intraoperative blood loss about 240 mL. The X-ray and CT showed that the prosthetic components was in place, without significantly widened or narrowed joint space 1 day postoperatively. The patient resumed walking independently 3 days after surgery, were marked Harris score of 94.3, with the affected hip range of motion of 110° in flexion, 20° in abduction, 10° in external rotation, and 10° in adduction 2 months after operation. The anterolateral and lateral radiographs of the affected hip showed the prosthetic components in good position, no local bone sclerosis observed. [Conclusion] The direct anterior approach used for implant removal and total hip arthroplasty in same stage is less invasive, safe and effective, and does accelerate early postoperative recovery.

Key words: direct anterior approach, total hip arthroplasty, femoral neck fracture, internal fixation, nonunion

股骨颈骨折临床常见, 其发病率约占人体骨折总数的 3.6%, 占髋部骨折的一半以上^[1]。其中中青年患者因车祸、高处坠落等危险因素的增加, 股骨颈骨折相应占比也随之增加, 行股骨颈骨折切开复位内固定的比例也有所升高。研究指出, 尽管现在使用 3 枚空心螺钉 (cannulated screw, CS) 进行固定, 但仍然

有 10%~30% 的早期并发症风险, 例如骨不连等^[2]。由于并发症导致患者术后恢复达不到理想情况, 从而导致后期需行髋关节置换。事实证明, 全髋关节置换术是一种成熟、有效的标准化外科手术, 可显著改善节功能、减轻疼痛并提高生活质量。其中, 直接前入路 (direct anterior approach, DAA) 髋关节置换术通过

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作者简介: 马博闻, 在读硕士研究生, 研究方向: 骨关节病的临床研究, (电子信箱) leider430@163.com

* 通信作者: 沈计荣, (电子信箱) joint66118@sina.com

神经、肌肉、血管的间隙直达髋关节，是真正的微创肌间隙入路^[3]。文献报道显示，DAA 较后外侧入路（posterolateral approach, PLA）具有疼痛轻、创伤小、活动限制少以及患者满意度高等优势^[4, 5]。本院对 1 例因股骨颈骨折手术治疗而导致骨不连的患者实施一次单个切口侧卧位的 DAA 技术来移除内固定装置，同时完成了人工髋关节置换手术。现将手术技术及初步临床结果报告如下。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

术前完善各项信息（图 1a, 1b），行双侧髋关节双侧髋关节 CT 平扫（图 1c），髋关节血供核磁检查（图 1d）。确诊股骨颈骨折不连接，股骨头血运损害。术前行 AI 设计，选择合适的假体（图 1e）。

1.2 麻醉与体位

手术全程采用全麻，以单腔管方式进行，患者采取右侧卧位，以髂前上棘和大转子作为解剖标志，并固定于升降麻醉床。

1.3 手术操作

麻醉成功后，手术部位进行常规消毒，并铺无菌单。在左髂前上棘下方约 1 cm、外侧约 3 cm 处大腿

前方，行一长约 10 cm 的纵行切口。切开皮下组织和筋膜层，探查并保护股外侧皮神经。将下肢轻度外展并内旋，向后切开阔筋膜，暴露股骨颈，依次取出 3 枚空心螺钉，自阔筋膜张肌及股直肌间隙向髂前上棘下方及远端钝性分离，探查分离旋股外侧动脉横支并结扎，暴露下方的关节囊，环形切开并清理股骨颈关节囊，完整暴露股骨颈部^[6]，依次取出钢板和 3 枚螺钉（图 1f），进行摆锯截骨，然后取出股骨头，分离并暴露前内、前外侧髋臼缘。通过术前 AI 设计与三维重建确定置入髋臼杯与股骨柄型号，使用髋臼锉依次扩大髋臼，直至达到 53 mm，此时髋臼壁均匀渗血。打入试杯进行固定，确保牢固，置入直径 54 mm 的髋臼杯（Pinnacle），再置入 2 枚螺钉增强臼杯的稳定性，固定牢固后置入陶瓷内衬。将左下肢向后伸展约 30°，充分暴露股骨近端，从内后外侧分离软组织，以完全显露大粗隆部，扩髓，装入 12 号柄并牢固固定。在进行股骨开髓及扩髓操作时，应保持内收外旋位的状态。使用短头试模进行复位，确保双下肢长度一致，关节张力正常。然后置入直径为 36 mm 的陶瓷短头。在复位后，检查各方向的活动性，确保无脱位趋势。反复冲洗后逐层缝合（图 1g），使用无菌纱布包扎伤口。

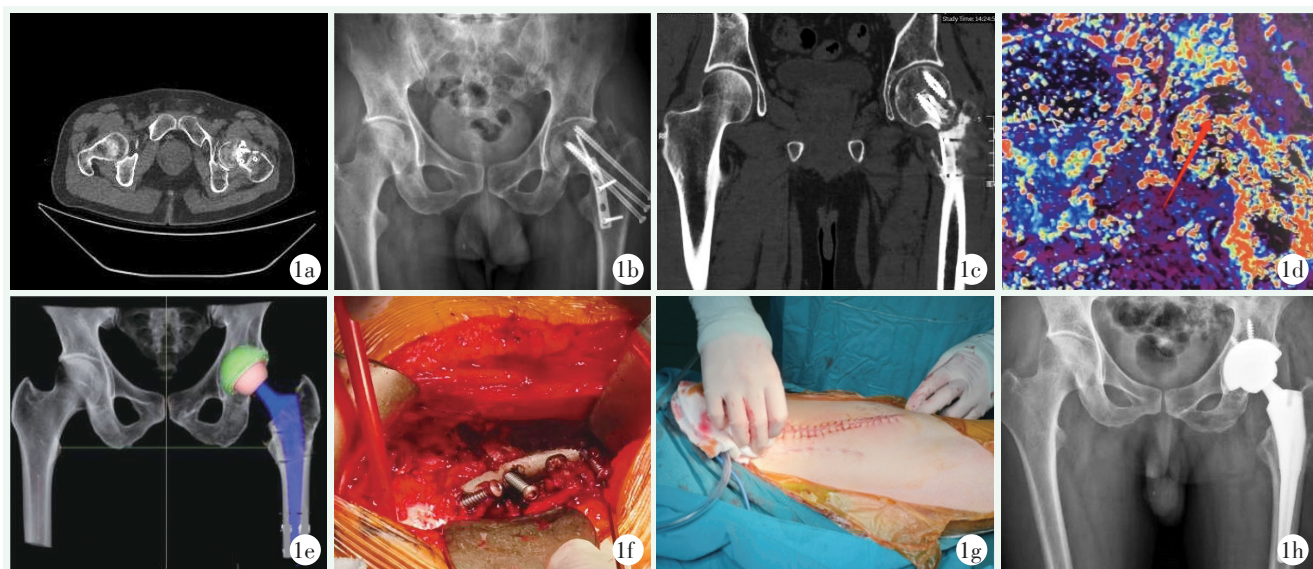


图 1. 患者男性，45 岁。1a：股骨颈骨折行内固定术前双髋关节 CT；1b：空心螺钉和支持钢板内固定后双髋关节正位 X 线片；1c：内固定取出术前冠状面 CT 可见骨不连接；1d：术前髋关节血供核磁患侧伪彩图显示股骨头部分血供已经受损；1e：术前 AI 设计与三维重建模拟，设计型号为髋臼杯（52）、内衬（36~52）、球头（36+9）、股骨柄（11），上下 1 个号均适用；1f：术中行钢板和螺钉固定；1g：手术切口闭合后；1h：术后双髋关节正位 X 线片见人工髋关节在位。

Figure 1. a 45-year-old male. 1a: CT of both hip joints before internal fixation for femoral neck fracture; 1b: Anteroposterior X ray of both hip after internal fixation with cannulated screws and supporting plate; 1c: CT in coronal plane revealed fracture nonunion before the implant removal; 1d: Preoperative MIR pseudocolor map showed the blood supply impairment of part of the femoral head; 1e: Preoperative AI design and 3D reconstruction simulation demonstrated acetabular cup of 52 with insert of 36~52, femoral stem of 11 with head competent of 36+9 and the next number applicable; 1f: The previous plate and screw removed intraoperatively; 1g: The incision closed; 1h: Post-operative anteroposterior X ray showed the prosthetic components in proper place.

1.4 术后处理

加强术后围术期管理,予一级护理,心电监护、指脉氧监测 6 h,禁食 6 h,抬高患肢,保留导尿管,注意患肢血运及运动感觉。使用泮托拉唑保护胃黏膜,使用氨溴索防止全麻后呼吸道并发症的发生,使用迈之灵片进行消肿,氟比洛芬酯镇痛治疗,头孢曲松钠预防感染,予依诺肝素钠预防血栓形成。复查双髋正位 X 线片、左髋侧位 X 线片(图 1h)、双髋 CT。

2 病例报告

患者男性,45 岁,2023 年 5 月 26 日因跌扑致左侧髋部剧烈疼痛,至当地医院就诊。查骨盆正位 X 线片、双髋关节 CT 示:左侧股骨颈骨折(图 1a)。于 2023 年 5 月 29 日行左侧股骨颈骨折内固定术,术后患者仍感左侧髋部疼痛不适(图 1b),双侧髋关节 CT 示左侧股骨颈骨折内固定术后改变、骨不连,股骨头密度不均匀减低,无菌性坏死可能(图 1c)。近期疼痛加重,2023 年 10 月 10 日至本院门诊就诊,髋关节 MRI 示左侧股骨颈骨折内固定术后改变,左侧股骨头缺血性坏死(图 1d)。于 2023 年 10 月 16 日收住入院,入院时左髋疼痛、活动不利,患处稍肿胀,局部皮肤无破溃。完善各项检查后,行侧卧位直前入路内固定取出并全髋关节置换术(图 1e~1g)。患者顺利完成手术,手术时间 135 min,术中出血量约 240 mL,术后第 1 d, X 线片及 CT 示人工髋关节在位,关节间隙未见明显增宽或狭窄。术后第 3 d 患者可自行下地行走,疼痛感减轻,活动度可,双下肢深静脉彩超未见异常。术后 2 个月 Harris 评分 94.3 分,患髋活动度:屈曲 110°、外展 20°、外旋 10°、内收 10°,可自行完成步行、下蹲、上下楼梯等动作。髋关节正侧位 X 线片示人工髋关节在位,局部骨质未见硬化(图 1h)。

3 讨论

目前,每年行全髋关节置换术的患者逐渐增多,其中包括因股骨颈骨折内固定术后恢复不理想而行二次手术置换的患者,股骨颈骨折患者行内固定手术时,内侧支持钢板通常不会对旋股内侧动脉升支造成损伤,但可能会对内下方支持动脉造成伤害,从而影响股骨头下方约 20% 的血液供应。此外强韧的内部支撑可能会引发区域性的骨密度降低及骨组织排列混

乱,这两种情况都构成了影响骨物理性质的主要原因。所以,一旦骨折痊愈,应该移除这些内部支持装置,以免进一步削弱该处的骨质生物力学特性^[6]。Li 等^[7]对于股骨干骨折使用钢板固定的患者进行有限元模拟,结果显示骨折点出现了应力遮挡的现象,而且 2 枚固定螺丝离骨折点的距离越近,应力遮挡的效果就越显著。并且尤以中青年患者为主,因术后长期恢复不理想,导致患者无法进行正常的生产劳动。所以该类患者迫切希望可以得到快速的诊治,使病情可以得到更快速的缓解及恢复,而直接前入路髋关节置换可以基本满足此类患者的基本诉求。Hu 等^[8]在对比侧卧位和仰卧位的髋关节置换手术过程中,发现侧卧位有更大的优势,可以实现更佳的前倾角定位。汲方圆等^[9]提出,采用侧卧位医生术中操作更加便捷,方便暴露股骨近端,有助于达到最佳的股骨假体安置角度,简化股骨侧松解过程,并且降低股骨骨折的风险。而且在术中该术式只需 1 个切口,不同于仰卧位术式需要额外打开另一切口,对于患者围手术期的恢复以及后期加速康复也有着更明显的效果^[10]。

综上所述,对于股骨颈骨折术后骨不连的患者,尤其是以中青年为主的家庭主要劳动力,加速康复以尽快恢复劳动能力显得尤为重要,而直接前入路髋关节置换术有助于术后快速康复,使患者尽快恢复最佳状态。

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作者贡献声明 马博闻: 酝酿和设计实验、实施研究、采集数据、起草文章、统计分析、文章审阅;孙家豪: 酝酿和设计实验、实施研究、统计分析、文章审阅;夏天卫: 文章审阅、支持性贡献、行政及技术或材料支持;沈计荣: 解释数据、文章审阅、行政及技术或材料支持、指导、支持性贡献

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(上接 1511 页)

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