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人工全髋关节置换术治疗成人股骨颈骨折内固定术后股骨头坏死

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[摘要] 目的: 比较人工全髋关节置换术治疗成人股骨颈骨折内固定术后股骨头坏死和非创伤性股骨头坏死的疗效。方法: 回顾分析自2015年1月至2016年6月应用全髋关节置换术治疗成人股骨颈骨折内固定术后股骨头坏死14例(创伤组), 同期人工全髋关节置换术治疗非创伤性股骨头坏死30例(对照组)。对比两组股骨头坏死分期, 髋关节功能Harris评分。手术时间, 术中出血量, 术后引流量, 术后臼杯外展角, 臼杯前倾角, 术后3, 6, 12个月髋关节功能Harris评分, 并发症的发生率。结果: 两组随访时间15~36(平均23.6)个月, 无髋关节感染, 假体周围骨折、松动, 异位骨化等并发症发生。创伤组1例术后发生腓肠肌肌间静脉丛血栓形成。对照组2例发生腓肠肌间静脉丛血栓形成, 1例发生髋关节脱位。术后髋关节功能显著改善($P < 0.01$)。两组手术时间[(99.6±9.85) min vs (96.6±7.68) min, $t=0.52$, $P=0.64$], 术中失血量[(220±94.3) mL vs (217±89.9) mL, $t=0.79$, $P=0.99$], 臼杯外展角($P > 0.05$), 臼杯前倾角及术后3, 6, 12个月髋关节功能Harris评分差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论: 人工全髋关节置换术治疗股骨颈内固定术后股骨头缺血坏死可取得良好的效果, 与非创伤性股骨头坏死相比, 手术难度和并发症发生率无明显差异。

[关键词] 骨折; 股骨颈; 内固定; 股骨头坏死; 髋关节置换

Total hip arthroplasty for osteonecrosis of the femoral head after internal fixation of femoral neck fracture in adults

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Abstract **Objective:** To compare the efficacy of total hip arthroplasty for osteonecrosis of the femoral head after internal fixation of femoral neck fracture and non-traumatic osteonecrosis of the femoral head in adults. **Methods:** From January 2015 to June 2016, a retrospective study was performed on 44 cases of osteonecrosis of the femoral head. Trauma group was 14 patients with osteonecrosis of the femoral head after internal fixation of femoral neck fracture, Control group was 30 patients with non-traumatic osteonecrosis of the femoral head. The disease course, stage of Ficat classification and Harris score, operative time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative

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drainage, acetabular abduction, anteversion, Harris score at the 3rd, 6th and 12th month, incidence after surgery were compared among groups. **Results:** All patients were followed up, the average time was 23.6 months, from 15 to 36 months. Without hip infection, periprosthetic fracture, loosening, heterotopic ossification and other complications, Trauma group: 1 case had intravenous gastrocnemius embolism. Control group: 2 cases had intravenous embolism and 1 case had dislocation of hip joint. Hip joint function improved significantly after surgery ($P < 0.01$). The operative time of two groups was [(99.6±9.85) min vs (96.6±7.68), $t=0.52$, $P=0.64$], intraoperative blood loss [(220±94.3) mL vs (217±89.9) mL, $t=0.79$, $P=0.99$], acetabular abduction ($P > 0.05$), anteversion ($P > 0.05$) and Harris score ($P > 0.05$) at the 3rd, 6th and 12th month after surgery, the differences were not statistically significant between the two groups. **Conclusion:** The result is satisfactory of total hip arthroplasty for osteonecrosis of the femoral head after internal fixation of femoral neck fracture. Compared with non-traumatic osteonecrosis of the femoral head, there is no significant difference in operative difficulty and incidence.

Keywords fracture; femoral neck; internal fixation; osteonecrosis of the femoral head; total hip arthroplasty

股骨颈骨折约占全部骨折总数的3.6%，占髋部骨折的48%~54%^[1]。股骨颈骨折的最佳治疗方法是手法复位内固定，只要复位满意，大多数均能获得愈合。但对于内固定术后股骨头坏死、塌陷，进一步形成髋关节炎，髋关节疼痛跛行，影响日常生活与工作者，往往需要二次手术治疗，减轻疼痛，改善髋关节功能。外翻截骨术、髋关节融合术、人工髋关节置换术均可作为治疗的选择。南京梅山医院骨科自2015年1月至2016年6月应用全髋关节置换术治疗成人股骨颈骨折内固定术后股骨头坏死14例(创伤组)，比较同期关节置换术治疗非创伤性股骨头坏死30例(对照组)，均取得良好效果。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

创伤组男7例，女7例；左髋12例，右髋2例；年龄28~75(平均53.8)岁；交通事故4例，高处坠落3例，自行摔伤7例；初次手术均为闭合复位空心钉内固定，其中2例空心钉已取出；骨折至手术时间15~50(平均29)个月；股骨头坏死Ficat分期：III期9例，IV期5例；术前Harris评分：32~66(平均50)分。

对照组男16例，女14例；左髋19例，右髋11例；年龄37~77(平均55.7)岁；激素性坏死8例，酒精性坏死3例，不明原因19例；病程12~96(平均32)个月；股骨头坏死Ficat分期：III期20例，IV期10例；术前Harris评分：30~66(平均49)。两组主要症状均为髋部疼痛、活动受限。

检查血沉、C反应蛋白和全血细胞计数排除感染可能。两组术前性别、年龄、股骨头坏死分期等差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表1)。该研究通过南京梅山医院伦理委员会审核批准，患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 手术方法

模板测量，标记旋转中心位置、股骨偏心距、股骨近端髓腔直径^[2]。了解初次手术内固定厂家及型号，备齐取出工具。腰硬联合麻醉或全麻，手术由同一组医师完成。健侧卧位，改良Hadinger入路。对于空心钉未取出者，同一手术切口内取出空心螺钉。切开关节囊，脱位髋关节，股骨颈截骨。显露髋臼，髋臼窝清理，松解周围软组织，髋臼锉磨，维持外展40°~45°并前倾10°~15°，安放较最后一把髋臼锉大2 mm的髋臼假体，放入内衬。股骨扩髓，试模锉打入到位后，安放头颈试模，髋关节复位，检查髋关节稳定性及双侧下肢长度，取出试模，插入股骨假体柄，安放股骨头，复位髋关节。冲洗创腔，检查伤口，若无明显渗血，可不放置引流，“鸡尾酒”皮下封闭注射^[3]，缝合伤口。

1.3 术后处理

监测生命体征，静脉给予预防性抗生素24 h，控制性补液，防止心力衰竭及肺水肿的发生^[4]；双侧下肢气压泵间断气压治疗。注射低分子肝素或口服利伐沙班片预防下肢血栓形成^[5]。指导患者第1天开始在床上坐起，第2天坐床边功能锻炼，第3天指导下床患肢部分负重活动、扶助行器行走(图1)。

表1 两组基本情况

Table 1 Basic information of the 2 groups

组别	n	年龄/岁	性别(男/女)	术前Harris评分	股骨头坏死分期	
					III	IV
创伤组	14	53.8 ± 13.6	7/7	49.5 ± 10.8	9	5
对照组	30	55.7 ± 13.5	16/14	48.6 ± 10.9	20	10
t		0.430	0.200	0.245	0.152	
P		0.910	0.808	0.840	0.770	

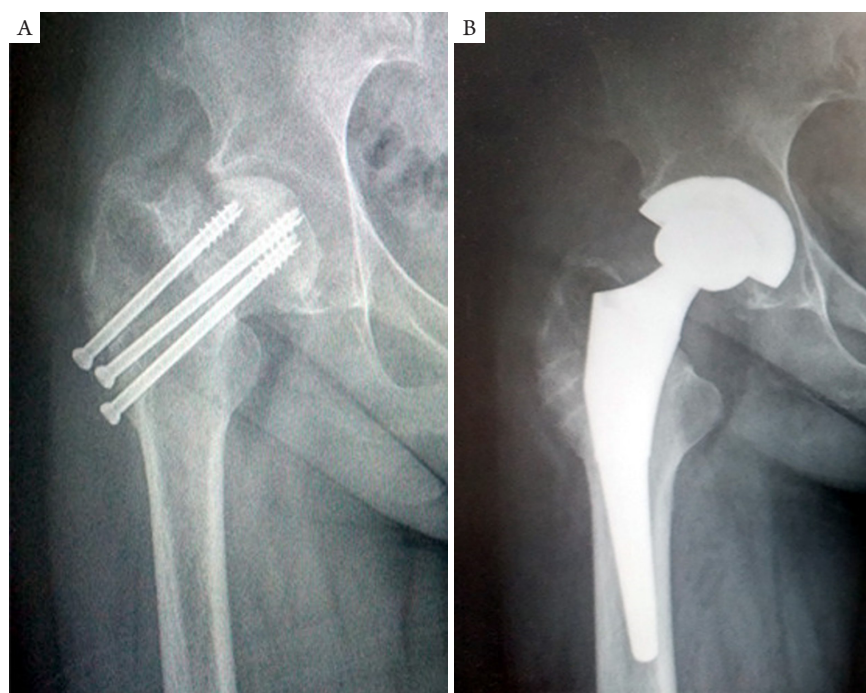


图1 患者, 男, 56岁, 右股骨颈骨折内固定术后股骨头坏死

Figure 1 A 56-year-old male patient with osteonecrosis of the right femoral head after internal fixation of femoral neck fracture

(A)术前X线片示股骨颈骨折内固定术后股骨头坏死, Ficat分型III期; (B)全髋关节置换术后X线片。

(A) X-ray showed osteonecrosis of the right femoral head after internal fixation of femoral neck fracture before hip replacement, grade III of Ficat classification system; (B) X-ray after total hip arthroplasty.

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行数据分析, 计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示, *t*检验比较两组手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量、术后白杯外展角、白杯前倾角及术后3, 6, 12个月髋关节功能Harris评分, 以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义,

2 结果

两组均获得随访, 随访时间15~36(平均23.6)个月, 无髋关节感染, 假体周围骨折、松动, 异

位骨化等并发症发生, 患者髋关节功能显著改善($P<0.01$)。术后3个月时均可完全负重行走, 半年后恢复正常工作劳动。创伤组输血量平均50 mL, 1例术后发生腓肠肌肌间静脉丛血栓形成, 口服药物治疗, 不影响术后活动。对照组输血量平均40 mL, 2例发生腓肠肌间静脉丛血栓形成; 1例发生髋关节脱位, 手法复位, 制动休息, 髋关节功能恢复尚可。两组手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量、术后白杯外展角、白杯前倾角及术后3, 6, 12个月髋关节功能Harris评分, 差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$, 表2)。

表2 两组术中及术后情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of intra-operative and postoperative information between the 2 groups

组别	n	手术时间/min	术中失血量/mL	术后引流量/mL	白杯前倾角/°	白杯外展角/°	髋关节功能Harris评分		
							术后3个月	术后6个月	术后12个月
创伤组	14	99.6 ± 9.85	220 ± 94.38	69.6 ± 14.73	13.4 ± 1.28	43.6 ± 2.02	80.6 ± 3.8	82.1 ± 3.8	90.5 ± 6.04
对照组	30	96.6 ± 7.86	217 ± 89.93	70.5 ± 13.15	13.3 ± 1.34	42.8 ± 2.40	79.7 ± 4.67	82.7 ± 3.5	90.6 ± 6.02
t	—	0.52	0.79	0.19	0.300	1.084	0.626	0.478	0.084
P	—	0.64	0.99	0.70	0.858	0.366	0.790	0.991	0.952

3 讨论

股骨颈骨折多发生于50岁以上的老年人,在车祸或高处坠落伤造成的创伤中,年轻患者的发病率上升趋势明显。左侧骨折较右侧多见,原因不明,与优势手关系不明显^[6]。手法复位内固定是股骨颈骨折的最佳选择,复位满意,大多数可获得愈合。因此股骨颈骨折的治疗原则是:早期无创伤复位,合理多钉固定,早期康复。但股骨头缺血坏死仍是常见的并发症,股骨头缺血性坏死,有报道^[7]高达20%~30%。目前临床诊断主要依据X线片表现^[8]。危杰等^[9]报道:股骨头缺血性坏死、晚期塌陷总体发生率分别为37.2%和24.1%。尽管Calandruccio等^[10]发现约50%的股骨头坏死患者没有严重的疼痛和功能障碍。但临床中很多患者会有髋部疼痛和活动受限,跛行,对患者的日常工作和生活产生严重影响。创伤后股骨头缺血性坏死的治疗很困难。中央减压治疗非创伤性缺血性坏死的结果尚不确定^[11]。年轻患者关节功能要求高,可进行髋关节融合,但有缺血骨存在可使融合困难。张长青等^[12]应用吻合血管游离腓骨移植治疗股骨颈骨折术后骨不连,效果良好。本研究中患者病程均在1年以上,股骨头坏死处于III, IV期,无保留股骨头治疗的指征。

由于内固定术后股骨头坏死多合并局部骨量差、螺钉存留、髓腔畸形、潜在感染等,理论上讲全髋置换的技术要求和并发症比初次置换更高^[13]。虽然本研究中两组术前病程及髋关节功能Harris评分比较差异无统计学意义,但是,据观察,非创伤性股骨头坏死病程比创伤性股骨头坏死时间更长、髋臼病变程度更重,术中髋臼侧的处理难度更大。而且,由于长期髋关节功能受限,同样伴有股骨髓腔畸形,骨量差等相似问题。本研究中股骨颈骨折均为闭合复位空心螺钉固定,初次手术对肌肉组织损伤轻微,不会产生

肌肉萎缩及周围组织黏连,对二次手术无明显影响。内固定取出术后股骨近端遗留3个螺钉孔,外侧壁完整性未受影响,即使钉道周围存在硬化骨,也可使用骨刀或扩髓工具方便处理,对近端扩髓及假体植入操作无明显影响。股骨假体植入后初始稳定性无影响,术后可早期下床活动^[14]。通过比较研究,两组术后髋关节功能和并发症无明显差异。

采用改良Harding入路,该入路可保护外展肌不受损失,有利术后康复,且在同一切口内方便空心钉取出,与非创伤性股骨头坏死相比较,多一手术步骤,并未额外增加手术切口,且已配齐内固定取出器械,操作简单、方便。空心钉取出后,在预先设计平面截骨,截骨后发现,内固定术后坏死患者中均存在不同程度空心钉位置不良:过度集中或过度分散。过度集中不能提供足够的稳定性,过度分散会妨碍骨折复位。当然,股骨头缺血性坏死的风险与骨折的原始影像的移位程度呈正相关^[15],对于骨质正常的患者,发生骨折需要更大的能量,周围软组织损伤更多,所以更易发生股骨头缺血性坏死。全部采用生物型全髋关节假体,骨水泥全髋关节置换术可能并发骨水泥植入综合征^[16],可能出现心律失常、血压下降、心跳骤停、肺栓塞等一系列临床症状。刘尚礼等^[17]等报道骨水泥性髋关节置换术中,病死率为0.29%。由于取出内固定后,股骨近端残留螺钉孔,骨水泥加压时易泄露,骨水泥压力较差,维持压力的时间缩短,增加了股骨假体无菌性松动的可能性^[18]。

综上所述,对于存在髋部疼痛和功能受限的股骨颈内固定术后股骨头缺血坏死患者,全髋置换术可取得良好的效果,与非创伤性股骨头坏死手术比较,手术难度及并发症发生率无明显差异。不足之处是病例数偏少,且初次手术均为闭合复位空心钉固定,未包含其他固定方式。

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