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空心钉固定治疗骶骨骨折的临床疗效分析

续力民¹ 杨春宝^{1△} 孙振军¹ 吕继宏¹ 项毅¹ 袁瑞¹ 徐少勇²

(1解放军 264 医院骨科 山西 太原 030001;2 兰州军区门诊部 甘肃 兰州 730030)

摘要 目的:探讨空心钉固定治疗骶骨骨折的临床疗效及其安全性。方法:回顾性分析2010年1月至2013年1月骶骨骨折患者50例,其中男36例,女14例。按照Denis分类法,I型22例,II型14例,III型14例,36例采用空心钉固定治疗,14例采用非手术保守治疗。结果:治疗后,根据Majeed评分标准进行评定,其中空心钉组优10例,良18例,可8例;非手术组优1例,良7例,可6例。全部患者经手术治疗后骨折均愈合,未出现断钉现象。结论:空心钉固定治疗骶骨骨折较保守治疗有更好的功能恢复及生活质量,空心钉固定具有术后恢复快,避免神经损伤,患者可尽早行功能锻炼,促进骨质愈合,改善患者预后,具有良好的临床疗效。

关键词:空心钉;骶骨骨折;临床疗效

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Study on the Curative Effect of Hollow Screw Fixation on the Sacrum Fracture

XU Li-min¹, YANG Chun-bao^{1△}, SUN Zhen-jun¹, LV Ji-hong¹, XIANG Yi¹, YUAN Rui¹, XU Shao-yong²

(1 Department of Orthopedics, the 264th Hospital of PLA, Taiyuan, Shanxi, 030001, China;

2 Outpatient Department Affiliate to the Institution of Lanzhou Military Command, Lanzhou, Gansu, 790030, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the curative effect of treating the sacrum fracture by the hollow screw fixation. **Methods:** To analysis 50 patients of the sacrum fracture from January 2010 to January 2013 systematically, the male 36 cases and female 14 cases. According to the Denis classification, I type 22cases, II type 14 cases, III type 14 cases, 36 cases were fixed by the hollow screw, and the rest were treated by supporting treatment. **Results:** On the basis of the Majeed score, 10 cases were superior, 18 cases were good, 8 cases were fine in the group of the hollow screw; 1 cases were superior, 7 cases were good, 6 cases were fine in the group of the supporting treatment. All cases were fracture healing, and there was no screw breakage phenomenon. **Conclusion:** The sacrum fracture by the hollow screw fixation had the advantage of early postoperative recovery, the stable link of pelvic ring and sacroiliac joint, preventing the secondary injury of the important structure, and avoiding the nerve injury. The hollow screw fixation was a good method for the sacrum fracture.

Key words: Hollow screw; Sacrum fracture; Clinical effects

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前言

骨盆是连接躯干和下肢的重要结构,站和坐姿都要承受负荷。骨盆为环形,后环由两侧宽大的髋骨,在后面与骶骨形成骶髂关节,上半部为韧带关节,下半部为滑膜关节^[1-3]。骶骨骨折可单独发生,亦可与骨盆损伤同时出现;前者较少见,而后者在骨盆骨折中约占30~40%^[4-8],其绝对发生率远较单发者为高,且以男性多见,治疗上亦较复杂,需与骨盆骨折的治疗一并考虑^[9-11]。本研究旨在探讨空心钉固定治疗骶骨骨折的临床疗效,现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本组病例选自我院2010年1月至2013年1月治疗骶骨骨折(主要为纵形骨折)患者50例,其中男36例,女14例。按照Denis分类法^[12],I型22例,II型14例,III型14例,年龄20-60岁,平均30岁。按骨折原因可分为:坠落伤14例,撞伤22例,挤压伤14例。50例中单纯骶骨骨折12例,合并骨盆骨折20例,髂骨骨折11例,神经根损伤7例。空心钉固定治疗组36人,其中男26例,女10例。按照Denis分类法,I型12例,II型11例,III型13例;采用非手术保守治疗14人,其中男10例,女4例。按照Denis分类法,I型6例,II型3例,III型5例。所有患者术前均行X线片及CT检查。非手术组均行保守治疗,包括卧床及石膏固定。

1.2 手术过程

常规术前准备,术前30 min常规静滴抗生素,采用全麻或硬膜外麻醉(具体麻醉方法视患者病情),患者取俯卧位,患侧垫高或患侧在上,在患者身体其他受压部位垫放海绵垫进行保护,眼睛用小敷贴保护,避免患者因眼睑闭合不严引起的角膜

作者简介:续力民(1961-),男,主任医师,研究方向:脊柱外科,

E-mail:sxliminxu@hotmail.com

△通讯作者:杨春宝,Email:joeybao@126.com

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干燥及感染等,脚部用软垫垫高,防止下肢静脉回流受阻。进行手术部位常规消毒,铺无菌巾、单,在一侧髂后上棘做手术切口,顺延髂嵴,一般长约8 cm,切开后逐层剥离,注意保护周围血管神经,切开骨膜后,充分显露骨伤部位,利用复位器械进行复位及旋转移位,需要时可修复髂后韧带。从第二骶后骶骨外缘钻入克氏针,在C型臂透视下定位,以确定可氏针的进针位置及长度,带位置确定后,空心钻沿导针钻孔,向前内下方经第1、2骶前孔外侧,穿过骶骨椎体和腰5骶1间隙,进入腰5椎体,拧入钛质空心拉力螺钉(视骨折情况决定拧入拉力螺钉数量,一般为1到2枚即可),再次C型臂下透视,检查骨折对位、对线及螺钉固定位置情况,大量生理盐水反复冲洗伤口,检查无活动性出血,清点纱布及器械无误后,于伤口内部放一输血器引流管,后逐层缝合各切口,无菌辅料包扎伤口。术后常规应用抗生素治疗一周左右,术后48 h拔除引流管。

1.3 术后评定

术后依据Majeed评分标准^[3]对所有患者功能恢复情况进行评定,包括患者在休息、活动时疼痛强度以及耐受情况,坐立时舒适与否,行走是否需要辅助以及辅助程度,行走远近及步态以及性生活影响等情况。总分为100分,80分以上为功能恢复级别优,70-80分为良,60-69分为可,低于60分为差^[4]。

1.4 统计学分析

计量资料采用均数±标准差表示,采用SPSS13.0进行方差分析,组间多重比较采用单方向方差分析(One-Way ANOVA),预先用Levene方法进行方差齐性检验,方差齐性采用最小显著差值法(Least-Significant Different,LSD)检验,方差不齐则采用Welch方法进行检验。选取P<0.05为统计学显著性界值。

2 结果

患者术中平均出血量约100-150 mL,无输血病例,所有病例均得到随访,随访6-24个月。根据Majeed评分标准进行评定,其中空心钉组优10例,良18例,可8例,优良比例为77.8%,全部患者经手术治疗后骨折均愈合,未出现断钉现象;术后当天可侧卧,术后3天开始进行患侧不负重功能锻炼,术后4周复查X线片后拄拐辅助行走,6月后逐渐恢复适当负重功能锻炼,1年后全部恢复至正常,活动自如。非手术组优1例,良7例,可6例,优良比例为57.1%。空心钉组术后Majeed评分优良比例明显高于非手术组。下图为经过空心钉内固定术后的典型病例。



图1 术前正位

Fig. 1 anteroposterior position before operation



图2 术前侧位

Fig. 2 lateral position before operation



图3 术后正位

Fig. 3 anteroposterior position after operation



图4 术后侧位

Fig. 4 lateral position after operation



图5 术后出口位

Fig. 5 pelvis outlet view after operation



图6 术后入口位

Fig. 6 pelvis inlet view after operation

3 讨论

有关骶骨骨折的治疗,目前仍存在较大分歧。部分作者主张行保守治疗,而另一部分意见则倾向于积极的手术治疗。非手术保守治疗的方法包括卧床牵引、外固定或内固定治疗等。骶骨骨折大多伴有骶髂关节损伤、耻骨骨折以及粉碎性骶骨损

伤,包括软组织受损等,临床保守治疗结果较差,且往往病程较长,愈后功能恢复较差^[5-7]。患者均应考虑行手术治疗,即使骨盆骨折不伴有骶骨骨折的情况,也应考虑行手术治疗,以防止后移位引起的一系列并发症,避免继发性损伤,这样患者就能尽早的进行功能恢复锻炼,以获得良好的临床疗效^[8]。空心钉固定治疗骶骨骨折是其首选治疗方案,但手术中固定必须保证

有足够的强度,才能不影响后期的功能恢复锻炼,且空心螺钉固定可降低骨盆内压力,具有动力加压作用,可较大幅度地降低骨不连、骨折延迟愈合、不愈合的发生率^[18,19]。本组研究显示,空心钉固定治疗骶骨骨折比保守治疗能获得更好的功能恢复及远期的稳定效果。

综上所述,加压空心钉螺钉固定骨折端治疗是骶骨骨折的首选治疗方案,具有固定确切、牢固,防止骨折移位、骨不连、骨不愈合等情况的发生的优点,同时对于骨盆骨折患者进行加压空心钉螺钉对骶髂关节进行固定,可预防一系列并发症的发生及继发性的损伤。

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