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切开复位钢板内固定与外固定器治疗桡骨远端不稳定骨折的临床疗效 *

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摘要 目的:探讨比较复位钢板内固定与外固定器治疗桡骨远端不稳定骨折患者的临床效果研究。**方法:**回顾性选取 2013 年 2 月 -2017 年 4 月于医院骨科诊治的桡骨远端不稳定骨折患者 62 例,随机分为两组,对照组有 30 例患者采用外固定器治疗;研究组 32 例患者采取切开复位钢板内固定治疗。统计分析两组患者的骨性愈合时间、掌倾角度、尺偏角度、及关节面恢复情况,在治疗 3 个月后比较两组患者的腕关节屈曲度、背伸度、桡偏活动度及腕关节功能 Robbins 评分。**结果:**① 研究组患者的骨性愈合时间、掌倾角度、尺偏角度明显高于对照组患者($P < 0.05$);② 研究组患者的腕关节屈曲度、背伸度、桡偏活动度及腕关节功能 Robbins 评分明显优于对照组患者(P 均 < 0.05)。**结论:**切开复位钢板内固定治疗桡骨远端不稳定骨折患者,明显比外固定器治疗有效缩短骨性愈合时间,利于早期恢复患者腕关节的活动能力,是一种具有安全性较高、治愈效果理想的骨折治疗方式。

关键词:桡骨远端; 不稳定骨折; 切开复位钢板固定; 外固定器

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Comparative Study of Clinical Efficacy of Open Reduction and Internal Fixation of Steel Plate in the Treatment of Unstable Distal Radius Fractures*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate and compare the clinical effect of fixed plate internal fixation and external fixator in the treatment of unstable distal radius fractures. **Methods:** 62 patients with unstable distal radius fractures in the department of orthopedics of our hospital from February 2013 to April 2017 for diagnosis and treatment were retrospectively chosen. They were randomly divided into two groups. 30 patients in the control group were treated with external fixator. The study group of 32 patients was treated with open reduction and internal fixation. The bone healing time, palm tilt angle, foot angle, and the recovery of articular surface of the two groups were taken for statistical analysis. The brachial flexion, dorsiflexion, mobility, and wrist function robbins score 3 months after treatment were compared between the two groups. **Results:** ① The bone healing time, palm tilt angle, ulnar angle and radial angle of the study group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($P < 0.05$). ② The brachial flexion, dorsiflexion, mobility and wrist function Robbins score in the study group were significantly better than the control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The treatment of unstable distal radius fractures with open reduction and plate fixation is effective in shortening bone healing time than that of external fixator, it is conducive to the early recovery of patients with the activities of the wrist, and it is a high degree of safety, healing effect of the ideal treatment of fracture.

Key words: Distal radius; Unstable fracture; Open reduction plate fixation; External fixator

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前言

桡骨远端骨折通常是指骨折发生在桡骨下段 2~3 cm 的范围内,是人体最长发生的骨折部位^[1]。据报道^[2],骨折类型中有 10% 的患者属于桡骨远端骨折,且多为粉碎性,关节面可发生不同程度的破损。桡骨位于的腕关节是全身最关键的活动部位^[3],具有高频率活动和灵活功能的特征。桡骨骨折的发生原因主要是间接暴力,受伤者平底跌倒,以手掌撑地,当腕关节处于背伸或前臂向内旋位时,暴力集中在桡骨远端处而引起骨折。研

究显示^[4-6],骨质疏松是骨折发生的重要因素,而桡骨远端骨折患者中超过 76% 属于年迈者,在这样的状态下,骨折远端必然出现向背面或桡侧发生移动。在桡骨远端骨折患者中有 20~50% 的不稳定骨折患者,良好的固体状态是康复的关键^[7]。由于桡骨远端不稳定骨折患者多伴有严重的关节损伤,复位和固定无法通过保守治疗实现,患者的腕关节活动受限,需要进行手术治疗^[8]。本研究选取在 2013 年 2 月 -2017 年 4 月期间治疗桡骨远端不稳定骨折患者 62 例,分别施予切开复位钢板内固定和外固定器两种治疗方式,对临床的治疗效果进行了综合性比

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较分析。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性选出 2013 年 2 月 -2017 年 4 月于医院骨科诊治的桡骨远端不稳定骨折患者 62 例为研究对象，其中男 34 例，女 28 例，年龄 32~76 岁，平均年龄(63.38±5.87)岁；受伤至治疗时间 3~52h，平均(18.46±3.29)h；骨折原因：车祸 19 例、高处跌落 23 例、滑到摔伤 20 例；AO 分型：C1 型 27 例、C2 型 19 例、C3 型 16 例；上述病例中对照组有 30 例患者采用外固定器治疗，研究组 32 例患者采取切开复位钢板内固定治疗。病例纳入标准^[9]：① 患者经 CT、X 射线等影像学检查腕关节均出现损伤；② 患者诊断为桡骨远端不稳定骨折；③ 患者骨折 AO 分型均属于 C 型。排除标准^[10]：① 开放性骨折患者或皮肤修复力较差者；② 合并其他位置骨折或神经血管损伤的患者；③ 患者腕部存在陈旧性损伤；④ 不配合治疗或精神异常者；⑤ 入选患者及家属对研究知情并签署手术同意书，同时经过我院伦理委员会批准本项研究。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组患者采用外固定器治疗^[11]，患者取仰卧位进行全麻或臂丛麻醉后，在第二掌骨基底桡骨北侧行 2 cm 切口，将伸指肌腱分离保护，暴露掌骨，先固定 2 枚外固定钉，而后在桡背侧距离骨折线 8 cm 处做约 4 cm 的纵切口，钉入 2 枚外固定钉，主要避开桡神经浅支，临时将外固定器固定在骨折两侧，在 C 腕透视下进行牵引和复位，尽量使骨折关节平面恢复平整，复位效果满意后可将外固定器锁紧；钉眼需每日进行 2 次消毒，在术后 24 h 后可进行活动训练，术后 24 周可将固定器放松，调整腕关节适度活动后再行固定，检查骨折痊愈后可拆除固定

器进行康复训练。研究组采用切口复位钢板固定治疗^[12]，患者麻醉后选择前臂远端掌侧沿腕部横纹行 6 cm 纵切口，从桡侧腕屈肌和掌长肌处进入，将桡动脉和桡侧屈腕肌向桡侧拉伸，正中神经及其他肌腱向尺侧牵拉。牵引患肢，复位关节骨折处，直视下可见桡骨、关节面平整，临时用克氏针固定，C 腕透视复位满意后，选取适宜长度钢板加钉固定，先将 3 枚锁定螺丝钉入最远端近桡腕关节面软骨下面，完成固定后原位逐层缝合切口，预防性应用抗生素，石膏托固定 4 周，拆除后进行腕关节恢复锻炼，按时复诊。

1.3 观察指标

治疗 3 个月后，采用 X 射线检查患者的骨性愈合时间、掌倾角度、尺偏角度，同时观察患者的腕关节屈曲度、背伸度、桡偏活动度，腕关节功能 Robbins 评分 10 分为满分，分数越高腕关节功能恢复情况越好。

1.4 统计学分析

采用统计学 SPSS19.0 软件分析桡骨远端不稳定骨折患者的资料，其中患者的骨性愈合时间、腕关节功能活动度等计量数据用($\bar{x}\pm s$)表达，组间采用 t 检验，判断标准为 P<0.05 时，比较差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者的腕关节功能恢复情况比较

患者在经过 3 个月的治疗后骨折复位情况均有不同程度的改善，影像学检查可见研究组患者的骨性愈合时间、掌倾角度、尺偏角度明显高于对照组患者(P<0.05)；两组患者的尺偏和桡偏差异不明显(P 均>0.05)，而研究组背伸高与对照组；掌屈、旋前、旋后则小于对照组，结果优势明显(P<0.05)，见表 1、2。

表 1 两组患者 X 射线检查结果比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of X-ray findings between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Cases	Bone healing time(W)	Palm tilt angle(°)	Foot angle(°)
Control group	30	16.54±3.71	10.48±2.27	20.61±3.35
Study group	31	25.86±2.35	12.32±1.14	22.78±4.13
t value		3.359	1.275	1.201
P value		<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

表 2 两组患者的腕关节活动度比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of wrist range of motion between the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Cases	Dorsiflexion	Palmar flexion	Radial deviation	Ulnar deviation	Pronation	Supination
Control group	30	34.62±3.17	36.11±4.93	20.51±2.74	25.74±3.85	26.83±2.44	24.41±5.84
Study group	31	39.08±2.24	30.72±3.18	21.36±2.39	26.07±4.13	29.65±2.32	37.65±3.28
t value		4.624	3.786	0.542	0.371	2.865	3.207
P value		<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.05

2.2 患者的 Robbins 评分比较

在患者骨折复位时和治疗后 3 个月比较两组患者的 Robbins 评分，研究患者的评分明显高于对照组(P<0.05)，见表 3。

3 讨论

桡骨远端属于骨质疏松高发部位，受到外力作用发生粉碎性骨折的风险较高，并且多数桡骨远端骨折会使腕关节丧失稳定性或关节面不平整^[13-17]。解剖学认为，腕关节的活动能力与其特殊的生理结构相关，患者会由于桡骨距离缩短，掌倾角及尺偏

表 3 两组患者的 Robbins 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of wrist function Robbins scores 3 months after treatment between the two groups

Groups	Cases	When the fracture is reset(Score)	3 months after treatment(score)
Control group	30	3.42± 0.15	6.32± 0.06
Study group	31	5.76± 0.84	8.97± 1.54
t value		2.951	1.783
P value		<0.05	<0.05

角的减小而发生腕关节疼痛及相关活动功能障碍,一旦患者出现神经或肌腱损伤等并发症,可导致不可逆的永久性残废^[18-21]。所以,复位固定是治疗桡骨远端不稳定骨折的关键,理想的固定效果是能够提高稳定的力学环境,实现关节的早期活动,避免发生关节僵硬或局部组织萎缩。目前临床治疗桡骨骨折主要采用切口复位钢板内固定及外固定器等方法^[22-24]。研究显示^[25],桡骨远端稳定骨折通过外固定器结合手法复位能够实现良好的临床效果。外用固定器对于不稳定骨折患者的应用效果并不理想,临床关于桡骨远端不稳定骨折的治疗也尚未用统一的标准,具体的治疗方式实则存在较大争议,骨科专家认为切开复位钢板内固定虽然对前臂组织会造成一定伤害,然后复位效果显著,临床治疗作用利大于弊,益于骨折复杂型患者的恢复^[26-28]。本研究选择上述两种方法分别实施与桡骨远端不稳定患者,比较治疗结果发现,采用切口复位钢板内固定的研究组患者的骨性愈合时间、掌倾角度、尺偏角度明显高于外用固定器的对照组患者,虽然患者组间的尺偏和桡偏比较差异不明显(P均>0.05),但是研究组患者的背伸高与对照组;掌屈、旋前、旋后则小于对照组,符合目前公认的复位标准,治疗优势显著;两组患者通过腕关节功能 Robbins 评分显示,研究组患者分值明显高于对照组,表明腕关节的活动功能较强。外用固定器操作简单、创伤性低,对局部组织及血运影响较小,但是对于患者术后的背伸功能存在一定的障碍^[29,30];切开复位钢板内固定可直视患者骨折部位,牵拉复位能够达到满意程度,但是对患者手臂存在破坏性,两种治疗方式特点各异,利弊不一,就本次研究结果而言,切开复位钢板内固定在总体治疗效果中占据优势,患者恢复腕关节活动能力效果较明显。

综上所述,桡骨远端不稳定患者采用切来复位钢板内固定治疗,可准确恢复腕关节正常生理结构,稳定效果牢固,利于患者早期恢复锻炼的能力,临床治疗效果比外用固定器更为出色,尤其适用于复杂性、粉碎性的桡骨骨折。

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