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弹性髓针在青少年锁骨中段骨折治疗中的应用研究 *

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摘要 目的:回顾性研究弹性髓针(EMN)在青少年锁骨中段骨折(MCF)治疗中的应用效果。**方法:**纳入2016年1月-2019年6月于我院接受治疗的MCF患者66例,依据手术方法分为EMN组(n=35)与锁定钢板内固定(LPF)组(n=31)。EMN组行EMN治疗,LPF组行LPF治疗。观察两组术中出血量、手术时间、切口长度、住院时间、骨折愈合时间等手术相关指标。比较两组术前及术后3d纤维蛋白原(Fg)、凝血酶原时间(PT)、活化部分凝血酶原时间(APTT)等凝血功能指标。比较两组术前及术后7d视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分及血清去甲肾上腺素(NE)、五羟色胺(5-HT)、P物质(SP)水平。比较两组术前及术后30d肩关节活动度及肩关节功能评分,记录两组术后并发症。**结果:**EMN组术中出血量少于LPF组,手术时间、切口长度、住院时间短于LPF组($P<0.05$);两组骨折愈合时间无差异($P>0.05$)。术后3d,EMN组PT水平高于LPF组,Fg,APTT水平均低于LPF组($P<0.05$)。术后7d,EMN组VAS评分、5-HT,SP,NE水平均低于LPF组($P<0.05$)。术后30d,两组肩外展、肩前屈活动度及肩关节功能评分均无差异($P>0.05$)。EMN组术后并发症发生率低于LPF组。**结论:**EMN治疗青少年MCF创伤小,对机体凝血功能影响小,可有效缓解患者术后疼痛,促进患者肩关节功能恢复,降低术后并发症发生风险。

关键词:弹性髓针;青少年;锁骨中段骨折;凝血功能;疼痛;肩关节功能**中图分类号:**R683 文献标识码:**A** 文章编号:1673-6273(2020)12-2338-04

Application of Elastic Marrow Needle in Treatment of Midshaft Clavicle Fracture in Adolescents*

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ABSTRACT Objective: A retrospective study was conducted to analyze the therapeutic effect of Elastic marrow needle (EMN) on middle clavicle fracture (MCF) in adolescents. **Methods:** 66 MCF patients admitted to our hospital from January 2016 to June 2019, they were divided into EMN group (n=35) and locking plate internal fixation (LPF) group (n=31) according to the method of operation. EMN group was treated with EMN, LPF group was treated with LPF. The intraoperative bleeding volume, operation time, incision length, hospitalization time and fracture healing time were observed between the two groups. Fibrinogen (Fg), prothrombin time (PT) and activated partial prothrombin time (APTT) were compared before and 3 days after operation between the two groups. The visual analogue scale (VAS) scores before and 7 days after operation and the levels of serum norepinephrine (NE), 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT), substance P (SP) were compared between the two groups. The shoulder motion and shoulder function scores between the two groups before and 30 days after operation were compared, postoperative complications were recorded between the two groups. **Results:** The intraoperative bleeding volume in EMN group was less than that in LPF group, the operation time, incision length, hospitalization time were shorter than that in LPF group ($P<0.05$), there was no difference in fracture healing time between the two groups ($P>0.05$). 3 d after operative, the level of PT in LFP group was higher than that in LPF group, the levels of Fg, APTT in LFP group were lower than those in LPF group ($P<0.05$). 7 d after operative, the VAS scores, the levels of 5-HT, SP, NE in LFP group were lower than those in LPF group ($P<0.05$). 30 d after operative, there was no difference in shoulder abduction, shoulder flexion range of motion and shoulder joint function score between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The incidence of postoperative complications in EMN group was lower than that in LPF group. **Conclusion:** EMN treatment of adolescent MCF has less trauma and less influence on coagulation function. It can effectively relieve postoperative pain, promote shoulder function recovery and reduce the risk of complications.

Key words: Elastic marrow needle; Adolescent; Middle clavicle fracture; Coagulation function; Pain; Shoulder function**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R683 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2020)12-2338-04

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前言

锁骨外具皮质骨，内部富含松质骨，且无髓腔，解剖结构独特，若遇暴力极易发生中段骨折^[1-3]。锁骨为躯干与上肢带骨连接的重要骨性结构，若治疗不当常易导致锁骨长度丢失、畸形愈合以及肌力平衡丧失，影响肩部活动度及上肢运动能力^[3-5]。对于锁骨中段骨折(Middle clavicle fracture, MCF)，既往多行锁定钢板内固定(Locking plate internal fixation, LPF)治疗，该术式尽管固定牢固，复位确切，但却存在创伤大、并发症多等缺点，尤其不适用于正处于生长发育期的青少年^[6-8]。作为微创技术，弹性髓针(Elastic marrow needle, EMN)具有符合锁骨解剖结构，创伤小，恢复快，内固定物少，可满足青少年生长发育的需要等优势，已逐渐应用于青少年MCF的临床治疗^[9,10]。本研究回顾性分析EMN应用于青少年MCF的临床治疗，报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2016年1月-2019年6月于我院接受治疗的MCF患者66例，纳入标准：经影像学诊断为MCF患者；闭合性骨折患者；无神经血管损伤症状患者；患者或监护人知情同意；手术适应症患者；新鲜骨折患者。排除标准：锁骨近、远端骨折患者；开放性骨折患者；病理性骨折患者；锁骨粉碎性骨折或OTA分型为C型患者；陈旧性骨折患者；合并脏器损伤或其他部位骨折患者；肝肾功能异常患者；依从性差患者；免疫性疾病患者。将上述MCF患者依据手术方法分为EMN组(n=35)与LPF组(n=31)，EMN组男22例，女13例，年龄12-17岁，平均(14.42±1.58)岁；体质量指数19.39-24.27kg/m²，平均(22.07±2.01)kg/m²；受伤至手术时间2-6d，平均(3.45±0.33)d；骨折原因：交通撞伤17例，坠落伤13例，运动创伤5例；位置：左侧19例，右侧16例；OTA分型：A型22例，B型13例；骨折类型：横行骨折25例，斜行骨折10例。LPF组男19例，女12例，年龄11-18岁，平均(14.35±1.52)岁；体质量指数18.12-25.36kg/m²，平均(21.98±2.33)kg/m²；受伤至手术时间2-7d，平均(3.51±0.39)d；骨折原因：交通撞伤14例，坠落伤12例，运动创伤5例；位置：左侧16例，右侧15例；OTA分型：A型20例，B型11例；骨折类型：横行骨折23例，斜行骨折8

例。两组一般资料比较无差异($P<0.05$)，均衡可比。

1.2 方法

EMN组行EMN治疗，患者行颈丛神经阻滞麻醉，取仰卧位，头转至健侧，肩部垫高，于胸锁关节约1cm位将皮肤切开，皮下组织钝性分离至锁骨，将骨皮质刺破，进入锁骨髓腔，于锁骨近端开口将EMN(2.0mm)插至骨折端，骨折端同期闭合复位，C臂X线机下，将EMN经骨折端继续插入至锁骨远端，观察EMN在髓腔内长度，确认骨折端完整复位，将EMN折弯并将其尾部剪断，旋转EMN断端使其紧贴骨面，术毕缝合。术后常规处理。LPF组行LPF治疗，患者行颈丛神经阻滞麻醉，取仰卧位，头转至健侧，肩部垫高，于骨折端横行切开，完全暴露骨折断端，手法复位，取恰当锁定钢板固定，术毕缝合。术后常规处理。

1.3 观察指标

观察两组术中出血量、手术时间、切口长度、住院时间、骨折愈合时间等手术相关指标。于手术前后抽取患者空腹静脉血5mL，低温离心15min，离心速度为3000r/min，吸取上清液，以凝固法检测两组术前及术后3d纤维蛋白原(Fibrinogen, Fg)、凝血酶原时间(Prothrombin time, PT)、活化部分凝血酶原时间(Activated partial prothrombin time, APTT)等凝血功能指标。以荧光分光度法检测两组术前及术后7d血清去甲肾上腺素(Norepinephrine, NE)、5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)、P物质(Substance P, SP)等疼痛因子水平，疼痛程度以视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分法进行评价^[11]，总分为10分，分数越高代表疼痛程度越强。肩关节功能以Constant-Murley肩关节评分系统评价^[12]。检测均依据仪器操作规范及试剂盒说明书进行。记录两组术后并发症发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS23.0统计软件分析，计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示，组内比较行配对t检验、组间比较行独立样本t检验；计数资料以例数结合率描述，组间比较行 χ^2 检验。检验水准 α 为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 两组手术相关指标比较

EMN组术中出血量少于LPF组，手术时间、切口长度、住院时间短于LPF组($P<0.05$)；两组骨折愈合时间无差异($P>0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组手术相关指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of surgical related indicators between the two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Intraoperative bleeding volume(mL)	Operation time(min)	Incision length(cm)	Hospitalization time(d)	Fracture healing time (d)
EMN group(n=35)	49.76±5.19	59.86±6.24	1.46±0.16	8.64±0.88	12.64±1.38
LPF group(n=31)	85.93±8.80	80.59±8.28	8.95±0.92	13.29±1.52	12.07±1.37
t	20.614	11.564	47.407	15.422	1.681
P	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.097

2.2 两组凝血功能指标比较

术前，两组Fg、PT、APTT水平均无差异($P>0.05$)；与术前比较，术后3d两组PT水平均降低，Fg、APTT水平均升高

($P<0.05$)；术后3d，EMN组PT水平均高于LPF组，Fg、APTT水平均低于LPF组($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表 2 两组凝血功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of coagulation function between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Times	Fg(g/L)	PT(s)	APTT(s)
EMN group(n=35)	Before operative	2.77±0.29	12.93±1.41	28.76±2.95
	3d after operative	3.07±0.31*	10.32±1.25*	31.29±3.29*
LPF group(n=31)	Before operative	2.79±0.31	12.89±1.38	28.72±2.92
	3d after operative	3.25±0.35**	9.69±0.99**	33.28±3.43**

Note: Compared with before operative, *P<0.05; Compared with EMN group, **P<0.05.

2.3 两组 VAS 评分及疼痛因子比较

($P<0.05$), EMN 组 VAS 评分及 5-HT、SP、NE 水平均低于 LPF 术前, 两组 VAS 评分及 5-HT、SP、NE 水平均无差异($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

05); 术后 7 d, 两组 VAS 评分及 5-HT、SP、NE 水平均低于术前

表 3 两组 VAS 评分及疼痛因子比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of VAS scores and pain factors between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Times	VAS(scores)	5-HT(μmol/mL)	NE(pg/mL)	SP(ng/mL)
EMN group(n=35)	Before operative	8.30±0.85	0.96±0.13	5.48±0.57	232.47±24.28
	7 d after operative	4.53±0.47*	0.56±0.07*	3.17±0.24*	87.69±9.08*
LPF group(n=31)	Before operative	8.18±0.82	0.94±0.11	5.45±0.55	229.87±24.22
	7 d after operative	4.82±0.50**	0.62±0.09**	3.40±0.36**	95.22±10.53**

Note: Compared with before operative, *P<0.05; Compared with EMN group, **P<0.05.

2.4 两组患侧肩关节活动度及肩关节功能评分比较

功能评分均大于术前($P<0.05$); 术后 30 d, 两组肩外展、肩前屈活动度及肩关节功能评分均无差异($P>0.05$)。见表 4。

术前, 两组肩外展、肩前屈活动度及肩关节功能评分均无差异($P>0.05$); 术后 30 d, 两组肩外展、肩前屈活动度及肩关节表 4 两组患侧肩关节活动度及肩关节功能评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of shoulder motion and shoulder joint function score between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Times	Shoulder abduction range of	Shoulder flexion range of	Shoulder joint function score
		motion(°)	motion(°)	(scores)
EMN group(n=35)	Before operative	19.40±2.23	24.58±2.52	60.76±6.28
	30d after operative	85.39±8.70*	80.18±9.22*	90.46±9.22*
LPF group(n=31)	Before operative	19.43±2.25	24.62±2.55	60.80±6.30
	30d after operative	87.38±9.16*	83.07±8.45*	91.75±9.23*

Note: Compared with before operative, *P<0.05.

2.5 两组术后并发症比较

EMN 组术后并发症发生率为 0.00%, 低于 LPF 组的

表 5 两组术后并发症比较[n(%)]

Table 5 Comparisons of postoperative complications between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Incisional infection	Screw loosening	Broken ends displacement	Total
EMN group(n=35)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
LPF group(n=31)	2(6.45)	1(3.23)	2(6.45)	5(16.13)
χ^2			6.015	
P			0.014	

3 讨论

锁骨结构独特, 直径小, 且无肌肉、韧带附着, 难以耐受较

强的剪应力, 若遇轴向符合及直接暴力常易发生骨折^[13,14]。青少年骨骼尚未完成, 生长及塑形能力较强, 发生 MCF 后若行 LPF 治疗, 不但创伤大, 还会影响锁骨的生长及塑形, 甚至导致锁骨

术后畸形发育,严重影响肩关节功能及外观,且钢板取出时需行切开手术,给患者带来二次创伤^[15,16]。EMN 切口小,术中无需大面积剥离骨膜及软组织,尽量保护局部血供,术后可为骨折部位恢复提供充足的营养,促进骨折恢复^[17,18]。在锁骨髓腔内,EMN 可顺应其弧度,便于推进,EMN 头部能和锁骨肩峰端锚定良好,可有效避免松动及退出,既可防止刺穿锁骨肩峰端,又可防止因退钉产生的钉尾刺激征^[19]。EMN 具有良好的弹性模量,完全符合生物力学及材料力学原理,可提供较强的固定刚度、强度以及抗扭转能力^[20]。EMN 可产生低应力遮挡效应,又可将静力固定转变成微动力固定,在骨折断端产生压应力,刺激骨痂骨膜生长,促进骨折愈合。低应力遮挡效应还可减少锁骨载荷,增加 EMN 的稳定性^[21]。EMN 术毕早期即可进行关节功能锻炼,促进肩关节功能恢复,并且 EMN 取出简便,对锁骨生长及塑形能力影响小^[22,23]。

在本研究中,EMN 组术中出血量少于 LPF 组,手术时间、切口长度、住院时间短于 LPF 组,且术后并发症较少,两组骨折愈合时间及术后 30 d 患侧肩关节活动度及肩关节功能评分无差异,提示 EMN 创伤小,术后恢复快,可获得与 LPF 相同的治疗效果。研究证明,骨折、手术导致的血管损伤出血、炎性反应均可导致血管内皮损伤,引发凝血因子水平改变,致使机体凝血机制异常,引发风险^[24,25]。Fg 是纤维蛋白前体,其水平升高可导致机体凝血功能增强,PT、APTT 是机体凝血系统功能的反映^[26]。本研究术后 3 d,两组 PT 均降低,Fg、APTT 均升高,EMN 组 PT 高于 LPF 组,Fg、APTT 均低于 LPF 组,说明两种术式均可导致机体凝血功能改变,但 EMN 对机体凝血功能影响小。尽管手术创伤可导致机体凝血机制异常,但本研究并未发生深静脉血栓等凝血风险事件,其原因可能是本研究样本数较少,需于今后加大样本数继续进行研究。疼痛是衡量手术质量的重要指标,疼痛可导致机体强烈的应激反应,引发免疫失衡,加重局部炎性反应,导致骨折不愈合或延迟愈合^[27,28]。5-HT、SP、NE 均为机体重要的疼痛因子,可引发并加重机体疼痛^[29,30]。本研究中,术后 7 d EMN 组 VAS 评分及 5-HT、SP、NE 水平均低于 LPF 组,说明 EMN 可有效减少疼痛因子生成,缓解术后疼痛,有助于骨折愈合。

综上所述,EMN 治疗青少年 MCF 创伤小,对机体凝血机制影响小,可有效缓解患者术后疼痛,促进患者肩关节功能恢复,且术后并发症发生率低。

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