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全髋和半髋置换治疗老年股骨颈骨折的临床对比分析

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摘要 目的:探讨全髋和半髋关节置换术治疗老年股骨颈骨折的临床疗效。**方法:**选择本院收治的 70 例老年股骨颈骨折患者,采用随机数字表法将其分为观察组和对照组各 35 例,观察组给予全髋关节置换术,对照组予以半髋关节置换术,对比两组所用手术时间、术中出血量、术后 Harris 评分及髋关节功能、术后并发症、疼痛率及翻修率。**结果:**观察组手术时间为(113.6± 19.3)min,术中出血量为(432.1± 32.7)ml,均显著高于对照组的(73.1± 10.2)min、(201.3± 30.1)mL,两组比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);观察组髋关节功能总优良率、Harris 评分分别为 91.43%、(91.13± 5.09)分,显著优于对照组的 77.14%、(80.15± 4.71)分,两组比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);观察组不良反应发生率及翻修率分别为 20.00%、0.00%,低于对照组的 22.85%、5.71%,但差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$);观察组疼痛率为 5.71%,显著低于对照组的 25.71%,两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**两种术式对股骨颈骨折的老年患者均能起到有效的治疗,均有各自的优缺点,对疼痛较为敏感和活动较多的老年患者而言,宜采用全髋关节置换术。

关键词:股骨颈骨折;全髋关节置换术;半髋关节置换术;疗效

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Clinical Analysis of Total Hip and Half hip Hemiarthroplasty in Treatment of Elderly Femoral Neck Fractures

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of total hip and half hip hemiarthroplasty for elderly femoral neck fractures. **Methods:** 70 cases of femoral neck fracture patients in our hospital were randomly divided into observation group and control group with 35 cases in each group, the observation group was given total hip replacement while the control group was given half hip replacement, the operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative Harris scores and the function of hip joint, postoperative complications, pain rate and revision rate of two groups were compared. **Results:** In the observation group, the operation time and the amount of bleeding was higher than those of the control group, [(113.6± 19.3)min, (432.1± 32.7)mL vs (73.1± 10.2)min, (201.3± 30.1)mL] (all $P<0.05$); The total excellent and good rate and Harris score of hip function assessment in the observation group was significantly better than that of control group [91.4%, (91.13± 5.09) points vs 77.14%, (80.15± 4.71) points] (all $P<0.05$); The incidence of adverse reaction and the revision rate of the observation group was lower than that of control group (20.00%, 0.00% vs 22.85%, 5.71%), but, there was no significant difference (all $P>0.05$); The pain rate in observation group was 5.71%, significantly lower than 25.71% of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Both two methods, with their own advantages and disadvantages, were effective in the treatment for the elderly patients with femoral neck fracture, for the elderly patients with sensitive painfulness and more activity, the total hip arthroplasty will be a prior therapy.

Key words: Femoral neck fractures; Total hip arthroplasty; Half hip hemiarthroplasty; Curative effect

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前言

临床中,股骨颈具有较为特殊的解剖结构,较易发生骨折。近年来,随着人口老龄化的加重,越来越多的老年人伴有骨质疏松,而骨质疏松又会进一步加重股骨颈骨折的发生几率,故

老年股骨颈骨折发生率有增高趋势^[1,2]。现今对于股骨颈骨折的治疗方式主要分为手术治疗和保守治疗两种方法,但均存在股骨头缺血坏死和骨折不易愈合的难题^[3]。针对上述情况,本院采用全髋和半髋关节置换术来治疗老年股骨颈骨折,获得较为满意的临床治疗效果,现简述如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2010 年 5 月-2012 年 5 月我院收治住院的 70 例老年股骨颈骨折患者,所有患者均签署知情同意书,同意积极配

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合本院医护人员进行此次治疗,采用随机数字表法将其分为观察组和对照组各 35 例,其中观察组给予全髋关节置换术,对照组予以半髋关节置换术,观察组男 19 例,女 16 例,年龄 67-80 岁,平均年龄(71.3 ± 4.2)岁,其中新鲜骨折 32 例,陈旧性骨折 3 例;致伤原因:跌伤 25 例,交通事故 8 例、坠落伤 2 例;骨折部位:左侧骨折 22 例,右侧骨折 13 例;按 Garden 分型:II 型 5 例,III 型 21 例,IV 型骨折 9 例;老年人合并症:高血压 23 例,糖尿病 15 例,冠心病 9 例,心率失常 11 例,脑梗死 7 例,慢支 3 例,肺气肿 2 例。对照组男 20 例,女 15 例,年龄 65-82 岁,平均年龄(72.5 ± 6.1)岁,其中新鲜骨折 30 例,陈旧性骨折 5 例;致伤原因:跌伤 23 例,交通事故 9 例、坠落伤 3 例;骨折部位:左侧骨折 21 例,右侧骨折 14 例;按 Garden 分型:II 型 6 例,III 型 22 例,IV 型骨折 7 例;老年人合并症:高血压 25 例,糖尿病 13 例,冠心病 10 例,心率失常 9 例,脑梗死 8 例,慢支 4 例,肺气肿 1 例;两组在性别比、平均年龄、骨折性质、致伤原因、骨折部位、骨折分型及合并症等一般资料方面比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),有可比性。

1.2 方法

患者入院后,首先对其进行常规院内检查,排除合并有心、肝、肾等重要脏器器质性病变患者。为进一步确定诊断,对所有患者均行髋部正侧位 X 线片检查,检查结果均符合股骨颈骨折的诊断。其中观察组给予全髋关节置换术^[9],对照组采用半髋关节置换术^[9]治疗。在手术前,给予院内常规护理。做好心理护理的同时,积极对并发症进行对症治疗,使术前血压控制在 140-150/90-95 mmHg 之间,空腹血糖 <8.0 mmol/L;对于呼吸系统疾病患者,尽量维持 $PCO_2 <45$ mmHg、 $PO_2 >60$ mmHg、 $FVTI <70\%$;对于心率失常患者,行抗心率失常治疗。在手术治疗前,为降低手术风险,对有并发症的患者需先请麻醉科医师会诊,初步对其麻醉耐受情况进行术前评估。所有患者麻醉方

式均采用全麻,取侧卧位,麻醉诱导成功后充分暴露患侧,手术入路采用髋关节外侧入路,充分暴露髋关节关节囊,使股骨头脱出,截骨股骨髓,彻底清除股骨颈周围骨赘及软组织,充分暴露髋臼后下部,锉磨髋臼软骨面后观察组行生物型全髋假体置入术,对照组行骨水泥型双极人工股骨头置入术。术后密切观察所有患者的生命体征。叮嘱其使其患肢保持外展 30° ,为预防发生感染均给予 5-7 d 抗生素;同时使患者自行锻炼股四头肌,指导其进行正确的床上活动。嘱术后应尽早进行主动锻炼。尽量在一周左右时,在外力辅助下进行适量活动,1.5 个月到 2 个月之间主动自己行走锻炼,并在出院时嘱其定期复查。

1.3 检测指标和评价方法

对比两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后 Harris 评分及髋关节功能、术后并发症、疼痛率及翻修率等。同时对患者行维持一年的电话随访,记录其并发症及翻修率情况。采用 Harris 评分标准对髋关节功能进行评价^[7],临床疗效:满分为 100 分,其中 ≥ 90 分为优,80-89 分为良好,70-79 分为尚可, <70 分为差。优良率=(优+良好)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.4 统计学方法

采用统计软件 SPSS 18.0 进行统计,其中计数资料用 χ^2 检验,计量资料用均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)形式表示,用 t 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

对所有手术患者行随访,配合较好,所有患者均顺利完成调查。

2.1 两组手术情况比较

观察组手术时间为 (113.6 ± 19.3)min, 术中出血量为 (432.1 ± 32.7)mL, 各指标均显著高于对照组的 (73.1 ± 10.2)min、(201.3 ± 30.1)mL,两组比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),详见表 1。

表 1 两组手术情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of operation condition of two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Groups	例数 Cases	手术时间(min) Operation time (min)	术中出血量(ml) The amount of bleeding (ml)
观察组 Observation group	35	$101.6 \pm 14.1^\Delta$	$421.3 \pm 30.5^\Delta$
对照组 Control group	35	73.1 ± 10.2	201.3 ± 30.1

注:与对照组比较,($t=6.143, 7.182, \Delta P<0.05$)。

Note: Compared with the control group, ($t=6.143, 7.182, \Delta P<0.05$).

2.2 术后 Harris 评分及髋关节功能评定

在随访期间,采用 Harris 评分对患者髋关节功能进行评

定,其中观察组 15 例优,17 例良好,总优良率为 91.43%,评分为(91.13 ± 5.09)分,显著优于对照组的 77.14%、(80.15 ± 4.71)分,两组比较差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$),详见表 2。

表 2 两组术后髋关节功能评定比较(n,%)

Table 2 Comparison of postoperative hip function assessment between two groups(n,%)

组别 Groups	例数 Cases	优 Excellent	良好 Good	尚可 Fair	差 Bad	Harris 评分 Harris Score	优良率(%) Excellent and good rate (%)
观察组 Observation group	35	15	17	2	1	$91.13 \pm 5.09^\Delta$	32(91.43) $^\Delta$
对照组 Control group	35	9	18	4	4	80.15 ± 4.71	27(77.14)

注:与对照组比较,($\chi^2=4.917, t=6.315, \Delta P<0.05$)。

Note: Compared with the control group, ($\chi^2=4.917, t=6.315, \Delta P<0.05$).

2.3 术后并发症、疼痛率及翻修率发生情况

随访结果发现观察组不良反应发生率及翻修率分别为

20.00%、0.00%，低于对照组的 22.85%、5.71%，但差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)；观察组疼痛率为 5.71%，显著低于对照组的 25.71%，两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)，详见表 3。

表 3 两组术后并发症、疼痛率及翻修率发比较(n,%)

Table 3 Comparison of the postoperative complications, pain rate and revision rate of two groups(n,%)

组别 Groups	例数 Cases	肺部感染 Pulmonary infection	深静脉血栓 Deep venous thrombosis	髋臼磨损伴髋痛 Acetabular wear with hip pain	关节脱位 Dislocation of joint	总发生率(%) Total incidence rate (%)	疼痛率(%) Pain rate (%)	翻修率(%) Revision rate (%)
观察组 Observation group	35	2	3	0	2	7(20.00)	2(5.71)▲	0(0.00)
对照组 Control group	35	3	1	3	1	8(22.85)	9(25.71)	2(5.71)

注：与对照组比较，($\chi^2=5.103$ ，▲ $P<0.05$)。

Note: Compared with the control group, ($\chi^2=5.103$ ，▲ $P<0.05$).

3 讨论

股骨颈骨折的好发人群多为老年人，近来其发病率呈现逐年增高趋势^[7]。老年人发生股骨颈骨折的最主要的基本因素可分为两个：一为髋周肌群退行性变、反应迟钝，不能有效减弱髋部有害应力所致；二为骨质疏松，骨强度下降所致；故生活中不需多大暴力即会导致老年人股骨颈骨折的发生^[8]。而青壮年股骨颈骨折的发生则通常是由于严重损伤如高处跌落或车祸所致^[9]。

现今对本病的治疗主要包括手术治疗和保守治疗两种方法^[10,11]。随着科技的不断进步、发展和完善，手术方式越来越受到患者的青睐，成为一种可靠、可行的临床治疗办法^[12,13]。临床应用的关节治疗方法通常分为全髋和半髋关节置换术^[14]，两种方法均可以有效地改善患者的临床症状，其中全髋关节置换术中的全髋关节通常是由人工股骨头和人工髋臼两部分组成，随着科技在医学领域的不断应用和进步，现今人工髋臼的主要组成材料为超高分子聚乙烯，而人工股骨头则通常由低强度模量金属制作^[15,16]。与之相较，半髋关节置换术中应用的人工股骨头种类较多，应用材料亦不断改进。虽然两种术式均可很大程度上改善患者的临床症状，但均存在一定并发症，全髋关节置换术主要并发症包括人工髋臼松动、脱位或发生负重区超高分子聚乙烯面磨损后引发局部反应等不良反应；而半髋关节置换术后并发症包括发生感染、脱位、松动或假体柄折断等^[17,18]。故在对患者行手术前，应严格掌握各种术式的适应证及优缺点^[19,20]。

通过此研究发现，观察组患者手术平均时间、术中出血量均明显高于对照组，两组比较差异有统计学意义，说明全髋关节置换术在临床应用时需严格选择适宜人群，对体质较弱、贫血及不耐手术患者应尽量避免使用；观察组髋关节置换术后患者髋关节功能评分为(91.13±5.09)分、总优良率为 91.4%，疼痛率为 5.71%，各项指标均显著优于对照组，两组比较差异有统计学意义，说明全髋关节置换术不仅能有效改善患者髋关节功能水平，而且术后疼痛发生情况较少，故对疼痛性较为敏感和对术后髋关节功能有较高要求者，可选用此方法；两组术

后并发症、翻修率统计比较差异无统计学意义，说明在术后均需对患者进行并发症防治工作，以进一步减轻患者痛苦，提高临床满意率。

综上所述，两种术式对股骨颈骨折的老年患者均能起到有效的治疗，且全髋关节置换术术后疼痛发生率较低，髋关节功能恢复较好，故对疼痛较为敏感和对髋关节功能有较高要求的老年患者，宜采用全髋关节置换术。

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