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## 尺神经原位松解术与尺神经皮下前置术治疗肘管综合征近期疗效比较的回顾性研究\*

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**摘要 目的:**比较尺神经原位松解术与尺神经皮下前置术治疗肘管综合征(CuTS)近期疗效。**方法:**本研究为回顾性研究,选取2016年7月~2017年7月期间我院二部收治的60例CuTS患者,根据手术方式的不同分为A组(n=32,尺神经原位松解术)和B组(n=28,尺神经皮下前置术),比较两组患者优良率、并发症、围术期指标、感觉运动功能(肌力、小指指端两点辨别觉、神经传导速度)以及DASH上肢功能障碍(DASH)评分。**结果:**B组术后12个月的优良率为92.86%(26/28),高于A组的68.75%(22/32)( $P<0.05$ )。两组术后并发症总发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。两组术后12个月肌力、神经传导速度升高,且B组高于A组( $P<0.05$ ),两组术后12个月小指指端两点辨别觉降低,且B组低于A组( $P<0.05$ )。两组术后3个月、术后6个月、术后12个月DASH评分呈下降趋势,且B组低于A组( $P<0.05$ )。B组手术切口长度、手术时间长于A组( $P<0.05$ ),两组术后住院时间比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**与尺神经原位松解术相比,尺神经皮下前置术治疗CuTS患者,虽然手术切口长度、手术时间相对较长,但其优良率更高,同时可有效恢复患者感觉运动功能及减轻其上肢功能障碍,且不增加并发症发生率,具有一定的临床应用价值。

**关键词:**尺神经原位松解术;尺神经皮下前置术;肘管综合征;近期疗效;比较

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## A Retrospective Study on the Short-term Effect of Ulnar Nerve in Situ Release and Subcutaneous Preposition in the Rreatment of Cubital Tunnel Syndrome\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To compare the short-term results of ulnar nerve in situ release and subcutaneous anterior transposition in the treatment of cubital tunnel syndrome (CuTS). **Methods:** This study was a retrospective study. 60 patients with CuTS from July 2016 to July 2017 in The second Department of our hospital, they were divided into two groups according to the different operation methods: group A (n=32, in situ release of ulnar nerve) and group B (n=28, subcutaneous anterior transposition of ulnar nerve). The excellent rate, complications, perioperative indexes, muscle strength, two-point discrimination sense of little finger tip and nerve conduction velocity were compared between the two groups And DASH score. **Results:** The excellent and good rate of 12 months after operation in group B was 92.86%(26/28), which was higher than 68.75%(22/32) in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the total incidence of postoperative complications between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The muscle strength and nerve conduction velocity of the two groups increased 12 months after operation, and group B was higher than group A ( $P<0.05$ ). The DASH scores of the two groups were decreased in 3 months, 6 months and 12 months after operation, and group B was lower than group A ( $P<0.05$ ). The incision length and operation time of group B were longer than that of group A ( $P<0.05$ ), and there was no significant difference in the postoperative hospitalization time between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Compared with in situ release of the ulnar nerve, subcutaneous anterior transposition of the ulnar nerve has a higher excellent rate in the treatment of cuts, although the incision length and operation time are relatively long, and it can effectively improve the upper extremity dysfunction without increasing the incidence of complications, so it has a higher clinical application value.

**Key words:** In situ release of ulnar nerve; Subcutaneous anterior transposition of ulnar nerve; Cubital tunnel syndrome; Short-term effect; Comparison

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## 前言

肘管综合征(Cubital tunnel syndrome, CuTS)是指尺神经在肘部行径中由于各种因素卡压导致的尺神经受损,进而出现尺侧手指麻木无力、手内肌萎缩等临床症状的一种综合征,若未能予以及时治疗,最终可引起手部功能障碍类疾病,降低患者生活质量<sup>[1-3]</sup>。该病临床上多见于中老年群体,随着我国人口老龄化进程的加快,肘关节退变性关节炎引起的尺神经沟变浅、变窄及骨赘形成导致尺神经长期受压,导致 CuTS 的发病率呈现逐年递增趋势<sup>[4-6]</sup>。现临床有关该病的治疗尚无统一方案,大多以手术治疗为主。其中尺神经原位松解术、尺神经皮下前置术均是临床用于治疗 CuTS 的常见方法<sup>[7,8]</sup>。但由于患者个体之间通常存在差异性,临床中有关两种术式的具体疗效优劣尚存在一定的争议。鉴于此,本研究通过比较尺神经原位松解术与尺神经皮下前置术治疗肘管综合征近期疗效,以期为临床治疗 CuTS 的术式选择提供数据参考,整理报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

本研究为回顾性研究,选取 2016 年 7 月~2017 年 7 月期间我院收治的 60 例 CuTS 患者,纳入标准:(1)根据症状、病史、体征以及电生理检查等确诊为 CuTS,McGowan 分型为中度和重度者;(2)均符合手术指征,均成功完成手术者;(3)患者临床资料完整,完成随访研究者;(4)患者思维正常,有自理能力,且配合度好。排除标准:(1)伴有严重的系统性疾病者;(2)有肘部外伤史或先天性疾病者;(3)合并其他中枢神经或周围神经性病变者;(4)同时接受其他相关手术治疗者;(5)合并严重血液系统疾病者;(6)合并感染、免疫缺陷者。上述患者根据手术方式的不同分为 A 组( $n=32$ ,尺神经原位松解术)和 B 组( $n=28$ ,尺神经皮下前置术),具体如下:A 组男 18 例,女 14 例,年龄 45~79 岁,平均( $59.87 \pm 3.24$ )岁;病程 3 个月~12 个月,平均( $4.72 \pm 0.38$ )个月;手术部位:左手 17 例,右手 15 例;McGowan 分型:中度 20 例,重度 12 例。B 组男 17 例,女 11 例,年龄 47~78 岁,平均( $59.13 \pm 4.25$ )岁;病程 2 个月~12 个月,平均( $4.76 \pm 0.42$ )个月;手术部位:左手 15 例,右手 13 例;McGowan 分型:中度 17 例,重度 11 例。两组患者一般资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),组间具有可比性。

### 1.2 方法

A 组给予尺神经原位松解术,麻醉方式选取臂丛神经阻滞

麻醉,患肢缚气囊止血带,以肱骨内上髁前方 1 cm 处作为中心,作一纵行切口,长约 6~8 cm,逐层切开,将内侧肌间隔彻底暴露,在肘管处找到尺神经并松解 Osborne 弓状韧带,自内上髁近端开始向远端松解,直至尺侧屈腕肌两个头之间的腱性部分。松解完毕后活动肘关节,观察尺神经有无脱位或半脱位现象。确认尺神经无异样后缝合切口,术后肘关节不制动。B 组给予尺神经皮下前置术,麻醉方式选取臂丛神经阻滞麻醉,患肢缚气囊止血带,以肱骨内上髁前方 1 cm 处作为中心,作一纵行切口,长约 10~12 cm,逐层切开,将内侧肌间隔彻底暴露。在近端切开并切除 2 cm 内侧肌间隔,松解至近侧 Struthers 弓,远端切开部分尺侧屈腕肌,游离尺神经并用橡皮条保护牵开,随后将尺神经绕过内上髁置于肘前。游离前侧切口,制备 2 cm×3 mm 的筋膜瓣,尺神经悬吊带后将肘前皮下筋膜与深筋膜作横向褥式缝合,术后长臂石膏托外固定于屈肘 45°。根据患者耐受性活动肘关节,但 6 周内禁止剧烈肘部活动。

### 1.3 观察指标

(1)术后采用门诊复查的形式随访 12 个月,记录两组患者优良率。疗效判定标准参考顾玉东建议的 CuTS 功能判定标准<sup>[9]</sup>,从感觉检查、疼痛症状、握力、肌肉萎缩、爪形手等恢复情况评定,按照 0~3 分的由差到好的等级分值评定。其中 13~15 分为优;8~12 分为良;3~7 分为可;<3 分为差。优良率=优率+良率。(2)记录两组术后并发症发生率。(3)记录两组围术期指标情况,包括手术切口长度、手术时间、术后住院时间。(4)记录两组术前、术后 12 个月的感觉运动功能(肌力、小指指端两点辨别觉、神经传导速度)。(5)于术前、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月、术后 12 个月根据 DASH 上肢功能障碍(DASH)评分<sup>[10]</sup>观察两组患者上肢功能障碍程度。其中 DASH 评分包括活动能力及症状活动程度,共有 34 个条目,每个条目均由无困难、有点困难、明显困难、非常困难、不能五个等级组成,评分 1~5 分,分数越高,上肢功能障碍程度越深。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS26.0 进行数据分析。计量资料以均值±标准差的形式表示,组间比较行成组 t 检验,组内前后比较行配对 t 检验。计数资料用[n(%)]描述,采用  $\chi^2$  检验。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组优良率比较

B 组术后 12 个月的优良率为 92.86%(26/28),高于 A 组的 68.75%(22/32)( $P<0.05$ ),详见表 1。

表 1 两组优良率比较例(%)

Table 1 Comparison of excellent rate between the two groups n(%)

| Groups            | Excellent | Good      | Can      | Bad     | Excellent rate |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|----------------|
| Group A( $n=32$ ) | 8(25.00)  | 14(43.75) | 9(28.13) | 1(3.13) | 22(68.75)      |
| Group B( $n=28$ ) | 10(35.71) | 16(57.14) | 2(7.14)  | 0(0.00) | 26(92.86)      |
| $\chi^2$          |           |           |          |         | 5.424          |
| $P$               |           |           |          |         | 0.020          |

### 2.2 两组并发症发生率比较

两组术后并发症总发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),详见表 2。

表 2 两组并发症发生率比较 [例( %)]

Table 2 Comparison of the incidence of complications between the two groups [n( %)]

| Groups        | Numbness | Pain    | Wound infection | Total incidence |
|---------------|----------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Group A(n=32) | 1(3.13)  | 1(3.13) | 1(3.13)         | 3(9.38)         |
| Group B(n=28) | 0(0.00)  | 1(3.57) | 1(3.57)         | 2(7.14)         |
| $\chi^2$      |          |         |                 | 0.097           |
| $P$           |          |         |                 | 0.755           |

## 2.3 两组围术期指标比较

后住院时间比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),详见表 3。

B 组手术切口长度、手术时间长于 A 组( $P<0.05$ ),两组术

表 3 两组围术期指标比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 3 Comparison of perioperative indexes between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Groups        | Incision length( cm ) | Operation time( min ) | Postoperative hospital stay( d ) |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Group A(n=32) | 6.53 $\pm$ 0.24       | 25.97 $\pm$ 2.26      | 7.13 $\pm$ 0.38                  |
| Group B(n=28) | 11.62 $\pm$ 0.27      | 31.52 $\pm$ 2.35      | 7.19 $\pm$ 0.45                  |
| $t$           | 77.316                | 9.315                 | 0.560                            |
| $P$           | 0.000                 | 0.000                 | 0.578                            |

## 2.4 两组感觉运动功能比较

传导速度升高,且 B 组高于 A 组( $P<0.05$ ),两组术后 12 个月

两组患者术前肌力、小指指端两点辨别觉、神经传导速度小指指端两点辨别觉降低,且 B 组低于 A 组( $P<0.05$ ),详见表 4。比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),两组术后 12 个月肌力、神经

表 4 两组感觉运动功能比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )Table 4 Comparison of sensory motor function between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

| Groups        | Muscle strength( N ) |                           | Two point discrimination at the tip of the little finger( mm ) |                           | Nerve conduction velocity( m/s ) |                           |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
|               | Before operation     | 12 months after operation | Before operation                                               | 12 months after operation | Before operation                 | 12 months after operation |
| Group A(n=32) | 21.54 $\pm$ 3.09     | 25.23 $\pm$ 3.84*         | 8.89 $\pm$ 1.34                                                | 6.54 $\pm$ 1.41*          | 26.45 $\pm$ 3.38                 | 32.39 $\pm$ 4.31*         |
| Group B(n=28) | 21.36 $\pm$ 2.96     | 30.51 $\pm$ 3.63*         | 8.75 $\pm$ 1.49                                                | 4.28 $\pm$ 1.33*          | 26.81 $\pm$ 3.42                 | 39.46 $\pm$ 5.35*         |
| $t$           | 0.230                | 5.450                     | 0.383                                                          | 6.359                     | 0.409                            | 5.666                     |
| $P$           | 0.819                | 0.000                     | 0.703                                                          | 0.000                     | 0.684                            | 0.000                     |

Note: compared with before operation, \* $P<0.05$ .

## 2.5 两组 DASH 评分比较

05),两组术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月、术后 12 个月 DASH 评分呈

两组患者术前 DASH 评分比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),两组术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月、术后 12 个月 DASH 评分呈下降趋势,且 B 组低于 A 组( $P<0.05$ );详见表 5。

表 5 两组 DASH 评分比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,分)Table 5 Comparison of DASH scores between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

| Groups        | Before operation | 3 months after operation      | 6 months after operation       | 12 months after operation       |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Group A(n=32) | 76.45 $\pm$ 6.38 | 52.59 $\pm$ 7.31 <sup>a</sup> | 37.93 $\pm$ 6.43 <sup>ab</sup> | 24.08 $\pm$ 4.05 <sup>abc</sup> |
| Group B(n=28) | 77.23 $\pm$ 7.40 | 43.18 $\pm$ 6.24 <sup>a</sup> | 27.24 $\pm$ 4.35 <sup>ab</sup> | 16.11 $\pm$ 3.79 <sup>abc</sup> |
| $t$           | 0.439            | 5.322                         | 7.431                          | 7.835                           |
| $P$           | 0.663            | 0.000                         | 0.000                          | 0.000                           |

Note: compared with before operation, <sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with 3 months after operation, <sup>b</sup> $P<0.05$ ; compared with 6 months after operation, <sup>c</sup> $P<0.05$ .

## 3 讨论

病的发病机制较为复杂,多分为三个方面:外界因素的压迫、肘部异常的解剖结构、屈肘时肘管内容积减小及尺神经内张力升高导致的神经内循环障碍<sup>[11-13]</sup>。早期临床表现以小指麻木和感

CuTS 是临床上发病率居第二位的周围神经卡压疾病,该

觉异常为主,病情进展至晚期时可出现尺神经所支配的内在肌萎缩,表现为神经传导速度减慢,手指灵活性变差,手部捏、握力降低,手指内收、外展无力<sup>[14-16]</sup>。现临床针对 CuTS 的治疗主要有保守治疗和手术治疗,其中保守治疗主要通过休息、制动来缓解尺神经的慢性损伤,而针对保守治疗无效或 McGowan 分型为中度、重度的 CuTS 患者通常给予手术治疗<sup>[17]</sup>。手术治疗的重点在于解除尺神经原有的压迫因素、改善尺神经的内循环状态以及减小尺神经屈肘时所有的牵张力<sup>[18]</sup>。临床治疗 CuTS 的术式较多,主要有尺神经原位松解术、肱骨内上髁切除以及尺神经皮下前置术。由于肱骨内上髁切除是适用于内上髁肥大、增生者,加之这类手术损伤较大,存在降低肘关节稳定性及减弱前臂屈肌力量的隐患而逐渐被临床淘汰。故现临床应用较为普遍的 CuTS 治疗术式多为尺神经原位松解术、尺神经皮下前置术<sup>[19]</sup>。但临床中对于这两种术式的疗效孰优孰劣尚存在一定的争议,基于此,本文探讨了尺神经原位松解术、尺神经皮下前置术治疗 CuTS 的近期疗效,以期临床治疗 CuTS 术式的选择提供一定参考。

尺神经原位松解术于 1922 年由 FarquharB uzzard 提出,其主要是通过松解 Osborne 弓状韧带和尺侧腕屈肌腱膜,恢复正常的肘管而缓解患者临床症状,具有术中损伤小、术后恢复快等特点<sup>[20-22]</sup>。尺神经皮下前置术操作的关键在于将松解以后的尺神经放置于旋前圆肌、前臂屈肌的表皮下,并将皮下脂肪、神经内侧面筋膜进行数针的缝合悬吊,避免尺神经向后部滑脱<sup>[23-25]</sup>。本次研究结果显示,B 组术后 12 个月的优良率高于 A 组,提示与尺神经原位松解术相比,尺神经皮下前置术治疗 CuTS 患者,疗效更为确切。可能是因为尺神经皮下前置术是在尺神经完全松解后再进行前方皮下前置,松解的范围较行尺神经原位松解术的患者广,减轻卡压症状,进一步提高治疗效果<sup>[26]</sup>。而行尺神经皮下前置术者的手术切口长度、手术时间长于行尺神经原位松解术者,这可能是由于尺神经皮下前置术的操作方法较为复杂,且为了术中视野更清晰,手术切口相对较大,加之术者止血操作、缝合操作而延长手术时间<sup>[27]</sup>。但两组术后住院时间比较差异无统计学意义,可见尺神经皮下前置术可获得与尺神经原位松解术大致相当的恢复效果,患者接受程度佳。此外,本研究还观察了两组感觉运动功能及上肢功能障碍程度,结果发现,尺神经皮下前置术治疗的改善效果优于原位松解术者,可有效恢复患者肘部的感觉运动功能及减轻其上肢功能障碍。究其原因,两种手术均可通过改变肘部尺神经行径而解除尺神经压迫,但由于术后尺神经的位置过于表浅,行尺神经原位松解手术者易并发迟发性尺神经半脱位,且尺神经沟也可能形成瘢痕增生及粘连,增加卡压的复发风险<sup>[28]</sup>。而行尺神经皮下前置术者术后的尺神经有脂肪组织及筋膜保护,可在一定程度上减少卡压的复发风险,促进患者术后感觉运动功能恢复及减轻其上肢功能障碍<sup>[29,30]</sup>。另两组术后并发症总发生率比较无差异,表明两种术式均安全可靠。本研究属于回顾性研究,样本量偏少,今后将通过开展多中心调查、扩大样本量的方法改进后续研究,以期获取更为准确的数据。

综上所述,与尺神经原位松解术相比,尺神经皮下前置术治疗 CuTS 患者,虽然手术切口长度、手术时间相对较长,但其优良率更高,同时可有效改善患者感觉运动功能及减轻其上肢

功能障碍,且不增加并发症发生率,具有一定的临床应用价值。

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