

·论著·

封闭负压引流结合游离植皮修复小儿足深部创面的疗效分析

刘 钧 杨周健 唐青松

【摘要】目的 总结应用封闭负压引流结合游离植皮修复小儿足踝深部创面的临床效果。**方法** 回顾性分析本院2012年1月至2017年1月,应用封闭负压引流结合游离植皮修复术治疗的50例患者临床资料,其中男22例,女28例,年龄5~11岁,平均年龄(7.21 ± 1.12)岁,均为足踝深部缺损,伴有骨骼或肌腱外露,创面约 $3.5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$ 至 $9 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$ 大小,分析术后创面愈合情况。**结果** 50例患者植皮成活,均未出现感染现象。8例发生皮肤表皮破损,主要原因为VSD敷料压迫,经对症处理后创面完全愈合。50例患者均获随访,随访时间9~68个月,平均(28.3 ± 9.5)个月,末次随访根据Maryland足部评分标准:优40例,良8例,中1例,差1例,优良率为96.0%。**结论** 封闭负压引流结合游离植皮修复小儿足踝深部创面效果较好,是一种有效的治疗方法。

【关键词】 封闭负压引流; 游离植皮; 足; 创伤和损伤; 治疗结果

Curative effectiveness of vacuum sealing drainage plus free autologous skin graft for ankle deep wounds in children. Liu Jun, Yang Zhoujian, Tang Qingsong. Department of Pediatric Surgery, Mianyang Central Hospital of Sichuan Province, Mianyang 621000, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the effectiveness of vacuum sealing drainage (VSD) plus free autologous skin graft for ankle deep wounds in children. **Methods** From January 2012 to January 2017, clinical data were analyzed for 50 children of ankle deep wounds with bone and bone exposure. There are 28 boys and 22 girls with an average age of (7.21 ± 1.12) (5~11) years. The size of wound varied from $3.5 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm}$ to $9 \text{ cm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$. Vacuum sealing drainage plus free autologous skin graft were applied. Their complication rates and postoperative healing status were recorded. **Results** All skin grafts survived without infection. Epidermal damages due to dressing compression occurred in 8 patients and healed by adjusting VSD. The average follow-up period was (28.3 ± 9.5) (9~68) months. Based on the criteria of Maryland foot score, the final follow-up outcomes were excellent ($n=40$), decent ($n=8$), fair ($n=1$) and poor ($n=1$). And the excellent/decent rate was up to 96.0%. **Conclusion** The method of vacuum sealing drainage plus free autologous skin graft is efficacious for repairing ankle deep wounds in children.

[Key words] Closed negative pressure drainage; Free skin grafting; Foot; Wounds and Injuries; Treatment Outcome

在临床治疗中,开放性足踝创伤较为常见,如果治疗不当,严重降低患者生活质量,影响正常生活^[1]。对于此类创伤需尽早覆盖皮瓣,减少创面感染的可能性,最大程度保留外露组织活性。常规深部创面换药,治疗周期长,费用高,医务人员工作量大,创面感染的发生率高,儿童每次换药都承受巨大痛苦。近年来我们利用封闭负压引流技术结合

游离植皮治疗成人开放性足踝创伤,已取得满意疗效。由于小儿组织再生能力强,皮肤较成人娇嫩,负压控制与年龄密切相关,需及时观察和调整负压压力。目前临幊上应用封闭负压引流技术结合游离植皮治疗儿童开放性足踝创伤的研究较少,疗效不确切^[2]。为进一步研究小儿足踝深部创面的治疗方法,我们于2012年1月至2017年1月对50例小儿足踝深部创面患者,应用封闭负压引流结合游离植皮修复术进行治疗,取得满意的疗效,现报告如下。

材料与方法

一、临床资料

50例患者中,男28例,女22例,年龄5~11岁,平均年龄为(7.21±1.12)岁。43例为交通伤,5例为重物砸伤,2例为机器绞伤。创面大小约3.5 cm×5 cm至9 cm×10 cm。50例患者中,23例受伤部位为足背部,18例为足踝部,9例为小腿前方受伤。均出现足踝部皮肤损伤并伴有骨骼外露和肌腱外露,采用自体刃厚游离皮片进行移植。

二、治疗方法

进行游离植皮修复前,50例患者均急诊清创,如有骨折则采用内固定或外固定支架稳定骨折端^[2];给予抗感染治疗,同时应用封闭负压引流敷料覆盖于患者创面,敷料大小需刚好覆盖创面^[3];连接VSD负压专用治疗引流装置,进行负压吸引治疗,依据年龄及创面大小将压力维持在-75 mmHg至-125 mmHg^[4];于5~7 d更换封闭负压引流敷料,一般更换1~2次。若创面清洁度较高,相应分泌物较少,创面面积小,可给予间断恒定负压吸引,提高肉芽组织的生长速度。若创面面积较大,清洁度较低,分泌物及渗液较多,可进行恒定负压吸引治疗,使废液尽快排出体外。在治疗过程中,如出现坏死组织及相应分泌物较多的情况,引流管堵塞,则及时清洁管腔,保持通畅引流,以减少发生感染的概率^[5]。待肉芽组织生长情况良好,并基本覆盖平整于创面,可进行游离植皮修复治疗。植皮采用自体同侧或者对侧大腿部位取刃厚游离皮片,皮片较受区小5%~10%,戳孔扩展后覆盖于再次扩创清洁的肉芽创面上,VSD覆盖植皮区,半透性薄膜粘贴固定皮瓣边缘范围内约2 cm处,以不漏气为度。术后3~4周,创面基本愈合后根据骨折愈合稳定情况进行相应足踝部功能恢复训练,尽早恢复患者相关肢体功能。术后定期随访,采用Maryland足部评分进行功能评估。

三、Maryland足部评分

利用Maryland足部评分进行足部功能评分^[6]。评分高低与足部功能成正相关,即得分越高代表足部功能越完善。疗效评分标准:优,治疗后Maryland足部评分98~100分;良,Maryland足部评分75~89分;中,治疗后Maryland足部评分50到74分;差,治疗后Maryland足部评分低于60分。

结 果

50例患者均植皮成功成活,均未出现感染现象,愈合情况均良好。8例发生皮肤表皮破损,主要原因为植皮后VSD敷料压迫,经过调整或更换药物后创面均完全愈合,其余42例均未出现其他并发症。50例患者均获随访,随访时间9~68个月,平均时间(28.3±9.5)个月,末次随访根据Maryland足部评分标准:优40例,良8例,中1例,差1例,优良率为96.0%,Maryland总分平均分为94.5分。

讨 论

近年来,随着人们生活方式的改变,儿童足踝创伤的发生率逐年升高,临幊上较为常见,治疗不当,将严重降低患者生活质量。由于小儿组织娇嫩,一旦遭受严重创伤,可能导致皮肤、软组织大面积缺损,常伴血管、骨骼和肌腱外露,若治疗不当,可导致因皮肤软组织缺损而外露的肌腱和骨骼发生感染坏死,甚至截肢。因此需尽早进行皮瓣覆盖,最大程度上降低创面感染的发生率^[7]。早期标准治疗方法为:I期清创换药,待创面稳定后,行II期皮瓣转移或植皮修复,该方法操作复杂,治疗周期长,费用高,为患者及家庭带来较大痛苦,增加医务人员的工作量,并增加创面感染的发生率^[8]。儿童发育尚未成熟,身体耐受限度低,严重创伤后病情变化发展快,长时间麻醉及较大创伤的复杂手术后比成人更容易出现并发症。儿童足踝深部创面急诊清创时应用游离植皮进行修复,伤情常不允许,而延期修复又极易导致感染,是临幊小儿外科医生经常面临的难题。足踝部皮肤软组织缺损的创面愈合困难,主要因素是创面血液循环障碍,早期改善创面血液循环可缩短治疗周期,降低创面感染的发生率。

封闭负压引流为临幊上常用的治疗手段,在创伤领域应用较为广泛。封闭负压引流可彻底封闭伤口,既可以阻止外部细菌侵入创面,还可将伤口内的分泌物及坏死物吸出体外,可保持创面整洁,降低感染的发生率,提高治疗安全性^[9]。儿童足踝深部创面清创时,应用封闭负压引流技术不仅可避免担心因失活组织切除过多无法闭合创面而仅行姑息治疗,而且可明显延缓行游离植皮时外露的骨骼、肌腱等重要组织的坏死。游离植皮后进行封闭

负压引流，缩小了创面面积，使创面处于负压状态下，保持创面新鲜，清洁湿润，加速血液循环，提高创面与皮面的贴合度，促进肉芽组织尽快覆盖外露的骨骼组织和肌腱，提高新生肉芽组织及血管的生长速度，同时延后换药时间，保证植皮成活，术后外型理想，并不臃肿，对患者造成的创伤也较小，可显著提高游离皮瓣成活率^[10-11]。王伟等^[12]比较封闭负压引流敷料覆盖与传统加压包扎两组患者的植皮成功率和创面感染的发生率，发现封闭负压引流有利于移植皮瓣的成活，可降低皮瓣的坏死率和创面感染的发生率。本研究50例患者均成功植皮成活，2周后拆线，均未出现感染的现象。在小儿足踝深部创面中应用封闭负压引流结合游离植皮治疗，可减少换药次数，减轻对创面的刺激，减轻患者痛苦，从而缓解患者对治疗的恐惧心理，减少心理压力，增加治疗配合度^[13-14]。

进行封闭负压引流前，创面需彻底清创，清除所有失活组织，这是至关重要的；彻底止血，防止术后出血及凝血块堵塞引流管^[15]。若术后出现引流管血性堵塞，可应用肝素盐水冲管或庆大霉素灌洗，若感染性创面坏死组织过多难以液化吸收时，应拆除封闭负压引流，再次将坏死组织彻底清除后重新使用封闭负压引流，否则会经常堵塞引流管，使负压引流失效。对使用骨外固定支架的患儿，术后应经常检查负压腔的密闭，避免负压失效^[16-18]。由于小儿皮肤较嫩，易出现张力性水疱，进一步发展可形成压迫性溃疡，需密切关注患者疼痛反应和患肢血氧饱和度等生理指标，根据实际病情进行调整，降低并发症的发生率，负压过小创面不能形成有效压力，过大易使泡沫孔隙吸闭而堵塞，防止吸引管道连续吸引后发生塌陷、堵管，选择材料时尽量使用有一定硬度的引流管。本研究中，依据年龄及创面大小将压力维持在-75 mmHg至-125 mmHg范围内^[19]。患者开始行封闭负压引流时，伤口可能有疼痛感，可适当应用止痛剂，或适当降低负压，随着耐受的增加逐渐增加到恒定负压状态，有8例患者发生皮肤表皮破损，未见明显渗液，分析其主要原因为植皮后封闭负压引流敷料压迫，经过调整后创面均完全愈合。末次随访时，根据Maryland足部评分进行功能评估，术后优良率为96.0%，疗效满意。

综上所述，封闭负压引流结合游离植皮修复小儿足踝深部创面临床效果显著，是一种有效的治疗方法，具有重要的临床应用价值。

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