



全文二维码

一期骨搬运及二期包裹式植骨术治疗 儿童先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨 缺损的疗效探讨

雷霆 朱光辉 梅海波 刘昆 唐进 伍江雁 赵卫华

湖南省儿童医院骨科,长沙 410007

通信作者:赵卫华,Email:zhaoweihua100@163.com

【摘要】 目的 评估一期骨搬运、二期包裹式植骨术治疗儿童先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损的临床效果。**方法** 对湖南省儿童医院骨科自2016年1月至2018年12月期间采取一期骨搬运、二期包裹式植骨术治疗的先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损患儿进行随访分析。所有患儿均一期行胫骨骨搬运术,胫骨延长速度为每日0.5 mm,每2周复查1次,监测骨痂情况适时调整延长速度。延长过程中加强膝、踝关节功能锻炼,配合使用胫骨延长辅助支具。待胫骨假关节断端对合后,行二期胫骨假关节切除、包裹式植骨术。胫骨假关节和延长段均初步愈合后,拆除外固定器。记录骨搬运长度、骨搬运时间、搬运段骨愈合时间、愈合指数、外固定器固定时间以及并发症情况。采用SPSS 20.0软件进行数据的统计分析。**结果** 共6例患儿纳入研究,其中男4例,女2例,年龄(7.5 ± 3.1)岁,均获满意随访,平均随访时间62个月。6例均分两期完成手术,骨搬运总长度(6.7 ± 2.8)cm,骨搬运时间(138.7 ± 58.1)d,搬运段骨愈合时间(328.7 ± 103.4)d,骨搬运段愈合指数(46.7 ± 12.8)d/cm,外固定器固定总时间(275.0 ± 74.3)d。所有患儿胫骨延长段及胫骨假关节均获得骨性愈合。术后发生针道感染3例(3/6),经口服头孢克肟抗感染治愈;髓内棒尾端自足底脱出1例(1/6),予再次手术将髓内棒向胫骨近端推进,稳定延长段;延长段提前愈合1例(1/6);截骨段成角1例(1/6),行外固定器调整后胫骨力线改善。无一例发生血管神经损伤或骨髓炎。末次随访时,1例(1/6)患侧胫骨短缩4 cm,其余患儿胫骨短缩均小于1 cm。随访过程中无胫骨延长段及胫骨假关节段再骨折发生。**结论** 对于儿童先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损,一期骨搬运及二期包裹式植骨术尽管延长段愈合指数大,外固定时间长,但愈合率高,是一种较好的治疗方法。

【关键词】 先天性胫骨假关节;矫形外科手术/方法;骨搬运;包裹式植骨;骨缺损

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Efficacy of one-stage bone transport and two-stage wrapped bone grafting in the treatment of large bone defect after congenital tibial pseudoarthroplasty in children

Lei Ting, Zhu Guanghui, Mei Haibo, Liu Kun, Tang Jin, Wu Jiangyan, Zhao Weihua

Department of Orthopedics, Hunan Children's Hospital, Changsha, 410007, China

Corresponding author: Zhao Weihua, Email: zhaoweihua100@163.com

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the clinical effects of one-stage bone transport and two-stage wrapped bone grafting in the treatment of large bone defect after congenital tibial pseudoarthroplasty in children. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on the cases of large bone defect after pseudoarthroplasty in children, who was treated with one-stage bone transport and two-stage wrapped bone grafting. One-stage tibial bone transport was performed in all cases with follow-up at every 2 weeks, the rate of lengthening of the tibia was 0.5 mm/day, and the transport speed was adjusted according to the quality of the callus. During the lengthening process, function exercises were strengthened for knee and ankle joint, and tibial lengthening fixator was used to prevent contractures. After the fracture ends of tibial pseudoarthrosis ends were aligned, the two-stage stage surgery of tibial

pseudoarthrosis excision and wrapped bone grafting was performed. The external fixator was removed after initial healing of tibial pseudoarthrosis and transported segment. The length and healing time of bone transport, healing index, external fixation time and complications were recorded. SPSS20.0 was used to analyze the data.

Results A total of 6 patients with an average age of (7.5 ± 3.1) years were enrolled in this study, including 4 males and 2 females. All patients were followed up satisfactorily with an average of 62 months. The total bone transport length was (6.7 ± 2.8) cm, and the bone transport time was (138.7 ± 58.1) days. The bone healing time was (328.7 ± 103.4) days and the bone transport healing index was (46.7 ± 12.8) d/cm. The duration of external fixator use was (275.0 ± 74.3) days. 3 cases (50%) had pin tract infection and were cured by oral Cefixime. The end of the intramedullary rod was detached from the plantar of the foot in 1 case (16.7%), which was solved by pushing the intramedullary rod upward to the proximal tibia by surgery. In one case (16.7%), the transported segment of tibia was healed in advance. Angulation of osteotomy segment was found in 1 case (16.7%), which was treated by adjusting external fixator. None of vascular nerve injury or osteomyelitis was observed. At the end-point follow-up, 4 cm shortening of tibia was occurred in 1 patient and less than 1 cm in other cases. During the follow up, neither further fracture of the elongated segment nor the tibial pseudo-articular segment was observed.

Conclusion In children with large bone defects after congenital tibial pseudoarthrosis surgery, one-stage bone transport and two-stage wrapped bone grafting is a preferable method with a high healing rate despite the high healing index and the long external fixation time.

【Key words】 Congenital Pseudoarthrosis of Tibia ; Orthopedic Procedures/MT; Large Bone Defect; Bone Transportation; Wrapped Bone Graft

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先天性胫骨假关节 (congenital pseudoarthrosis of the tibia, CPT) 是一种难治性儿童骨科疾病。近年来,通过假关节病变切除、包裹式植骨、髓内固定、外固定的联合手术方式显著提高了该病的初期愈合率,但仍有部分病例不能达到一期愈合,出现大段骨萎缩甚至骨缺损。此外,部分病例由于骨感染迁延不愈,导致骨吸收减少、骨缺损^[1-3]。目前临床上对于大段骨缺损的定义为:①长骨节段性骨缺损超过骨干直径的 1.5~2 倍;②骨缺损长度超过 4~6 cm。先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损的断端萎缩较创伤、肿瘤等所致骨缺损更为严重,断端骨愈合能力更差,治疗更加困难。有文献报道使用骨搬运或带血管蒂的游离腓骨移植术治疗大段骨缺损获得较好疗效^[3-4]。Masquelet 技术治疗长段骨缺损有一定效果,但需分期手术^[5]。本研究对湖南省儿童医院 2016 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月采用一期骨搬运及二期包裹式植骨术治疗的先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损患儿进行回顾性分析。

材料与方法

一、一般资料
收集本院 2016 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月期间采

用一期骨搬运及二期包裹式植骨术治疗的先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损病例作为研究对象。病例纳入标准:①诊断为单侧先天性胫骨假关节,经手术治疗后出现骨缺损者;②随访时间在 36 个月以上者;③患侧胫骨较对侧短缩 ≥ 4 cm 者。病例排除标准:①双侧先天性胫骨假关节;②临床资料及影像学资料不完整者。

共 6 例患儿纳入本研究,其中男 4 例,女 2 例,年龄 (7.5 ± 3.1) 岁 $(3.3 \sim 11.2)$ 岁)。本研究获得湖南省儿童医院伦理委员会批准 (编号:HCHLL-2021-45),患儿监护人知情并签署知情同意书。

二、手术方法及处理

一期行胫骨骨搬运术,使用环形 Ilizarov 外架 (上海开为医药科技有限公司) 完成手术。如合并假关节处感染,则待感染控制后再行一期胫骨骨搬运术;如假关节断端存在死骨影响骨搬运,则在一期手术的同时取出死骨,并安装经足踝钛制髓内棒,以便引导骨搬运和维持胫骨力线。

按照术前设计,术中分别在骨缺损远端安装 1 个全环,近端安装 2 个全环,环的平面分别和远、近端骺板平面平行。近端 2 个环之间用延长杆连接,再用 4 根连杆和远端环连接。因假关节和骨缺损位置均位于胫骨中下段,故选择胫骨近端作为延长部

位。于透视下定位截骨位置,行皮质截骨。预延长0.5 cm,透视下确定截骨完全后将延长杆回缩至初始位置。术后第3天开始行胫骨延长,骨痂延长速度为每日0.5 mm,分3次完成。鼓励患儿下地扶拐行走,观察有无疼痛、下肢麻木等,并予及时处理。每2周复查1次X线片,如胫骨延长段成骨良好(X线片下骨痂形态为纺锤形或四边形),则继续按原计划延长;如胫骨延长段愈合欠佳,骨痂稀疏,则停止延长,直至骨痂生长良好后继续延长。患儿在延长过程中加强膝、踝关节功能锻炼,配合使用胫骨延长辅助支具,以预防膝关节挛缩和踝关节挛缩。

待X线片提示胫骨假关节断端对合后,行二期胫骨假关节切除、胫骨髓内棒固定、包裹式植骨术。切除已对合假关节两端松脆的软骨及纤维组织,保留假关节两端虽有硬化但髓腔仍有血运的骨端,尽可能保留胫骨的长度。术中同时调整伊氏架胫骨假关节远近端环进行加压,使断端接触,再进行包裹式植骨。植骨材料为自体髂骨混合同种异体骨,此时原外固定器仍保留^[2,6]。术后1周左右扶拐下地行走,加强主动或被动膝、踝、足趾关节功能锻炼。术后1周复查患侧胫腓骨正侧位X线片和双下肢全长X线片,明确是否继续行骨搬运(以双侧股骨+胫骨长度相等为目标)。如果仍需继续行胫骨近端骨搬运,则每2周复查1次。如不需要继续行胫骨近端骨搬运,则每2个月复查1次X线片,了解骨延长段和包裹式植骨处愈合情况。待胫腓骨正侧位X线片提示胫骨四侧皮质(正位片胫骨内外侧及侧位片胫骨前后侧)连续三侧以上骨皮质连续,则判定为初步愈合。如胫骨假关节和延长段均达到初步愈合标准,则拆除外固定器。

三、疗效评价指标

观察有无血管、神经损伤,针道感染,骨髓炎,内外固定松动、脱出、失效,骨不愈合、再骨折等并发症。统计骨搬运长度、骨搬运时间、搬运段骨愈

合时间、愈合指数、外固定器固定时间。

四、统计学分析

采用SPSS 20.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。

结 果

6例均获满意随访,随访时间42~84个月,平均62个月。1例合并胫骨骨髓炎,经清创、真空负压引流3次控制感染后行一期骨搬运手术。骨搬运长度(6.7 ± 2.8)cm,骨搬运时间(138.7 ± 58.1)d,搬运段骨愈合时间(328.7 ± 103.4)d,骨搬运段愈合指数(46.7 ± 12.8)d/cm,外固定器固定总时间(275.0 ± 74.3)d。所有患儿胫骨延长段及胫骨假关节均获得骨性愈合,详见表1。术后出现针道感染3例,经抗感染治疗后痊愈;髓内棒尾端自足底脱出1例,予再次手术将髓内棒向胫骨近端推进、稳定延长段;1例二期手术后按计划延长,胫骨延长段提前愈合而未达到下肢等长的目标;截骨段成角1例,行外固定器调整后胫骨力线改善。无一例血管神经损伤、骨髓炎病例。末次随访时,1例患侧胫骨短缩4 cm,其余病例短缩均小于1 cm。无延长段及胫骨假关节段再骨折发生。典型病例详见图1。

讨 论

临床上通常将超过骨干直径1.5~2倍或长度超过4~6 cm的长骨节段性骨缺损称为大段骨缺损。儿童先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损一般是由于疾病本身导致假关节断端吸收、萎缩所致。此外,多次手术治疗而不愈合导致医源性骨缺损的情况也有报道^[7-8]。对于皮肤条件较好的大段骨缺损,可采取骨搬运、带血管蒂游离腓骨移植、Masquelet技术等方法促进骨愈合^[3-5]。但游离腓

表1 6例先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损患儿临床资料

Table 1 Clinical data of 6 children with large segmental bone defects after congenital tibial pseudarthrosis surgery									
编号	性别	年龄(岁)	侧别	骨搬运长度(cm)	骨搬运时间(d)	搬运段骨愈合时间(d)	搬运段愈合指数(d/cm)	外固定器使用时间(d)	延长段是否愈合
1	男	11.2	左	7.0	130	357	51.0	256	是
2	女	9.0	左	12.2	264	522	42.8	434	是
3	男	8.1	左	5.0	112	328	65.6	268	是
4	男	10.1	右	7.3	135	335	23.0	262	是
5	女	3.3	右	4.5	100	222	45.9	222	是
6	男	3.3	左	4.0	91	208	52.0	208	是

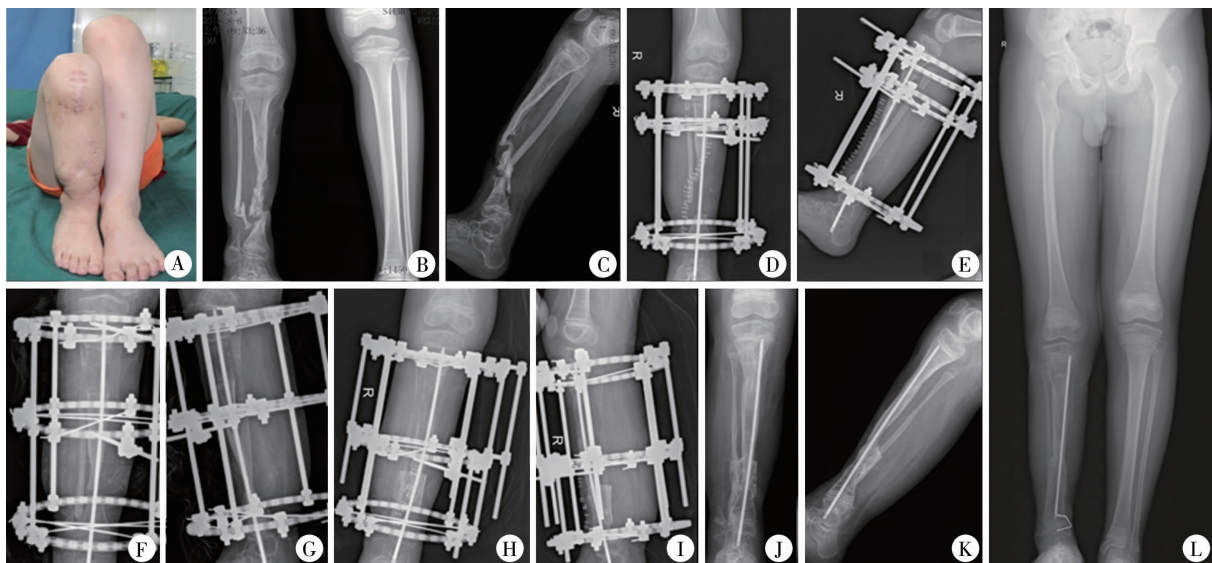


图1 1例男性10岁1个月右侧先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损患儿X线片 A:右下肢短缩成角畸形; B~C:手术前X线片,右侧胫骨假关节及死骨形成; D~E:行胫骨死骨摘除、髓内棒内固定、胫骨近端延长术; F~G:骨搬运135 d,胫骨假关节断端对位; H~I:二期行胫骨假关节包裹式植骨术; J~K:拆除外固定器后2个月,X线片提示胫骨延长段和假关节骨性愈合; L:术后5年随访,胫骨假关节及延长段愈合良好,未再发生骨折,右下肢短缩4 cm(踝外翻已另行胫骨远端内侧半髁阻滞术)

Fig. 1 A typical case; a 121-month-old boy with right congenital pseudarthrosis of the tibia undergoing multiple operations at another hospital

骨移植需要一定的显微外科技术,且在供区产生骨缺损及大段切口瘢痕^[9]。Masquelet 技术在成人骨缺损的治疗中应用较多,用于儿童骨缺损的报道较少。梅海波等^[10]采用 Masquelet 技术治疗 1 例先天性胫骨假关节,骨缺损长达 17 cm,获得满意愈合,但仍残留胫骨近端外翻和胫骨短缩畸形。Cho 等^[11]报道一期或二期胫骨近端骨搬运手术治疗先天性胫骨假关节胫骨短缩,疗效良好,并指出胫骨近端发育不良或多次骨搬运手术是胫骨延长段愈合不良的风险因素。Zhu 等^[12]报道在先天性胫骨假关节愈合后再行胫骨近端延长、平衡下肢长度,获得满意效果,但其愈合指数和佩戴外固定器时间明显延长。

本研究中,我们采取一期骨搬运、二期包裹式植骨手术治疗先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损,手术操作相对简单,骨搬运段和假关节处均获得骨性愈合。本组骨搬运段愈合指数为 (46.7 ± 12.8) d/cm,和 Cho 等^[11]报道的数据一致,但较正常愈合指数明显增大。本组外固定器固定时间为 (275.0 ± 74.3) d,均超过 200 d。戴架时间长,可能导致针道护理难度增大,本组术后发生针道感染 3 例(50%),这提醒我们,对于此类患儿需要强调针道护理的重要性;发生髓内棒尾端自足底脱出 1 例、截骨段成角 1 例,这提示我们在胫骨延长过程中需要关注髓内棒位置变化和截骨端对位对线情况,并及时调整。

目前文献报道对于下肢手术中胫骨急性短缩的安全长度尚无统一意见,Sen 等^[13]指出,如果胫骨力线正常且无旋转畸形,可一次短缩胫骨 4 cm。Rozbruch 等^[14]指出,胫骨急性短缩 3~4 cm 是安全的,超过 4 cm 的急性短缩将导致血管迂曲,引起动脉血流量减少。Atbas 等^[15]对采用胫骨急性短缩、加压治疗的胫骨不愈合病例进行下肢血液循环研究,发现胫骨急性短缩 4 cm 以上、8 cm 以下时,对下肢动脉血流没有影响,但会导致小腿大动脉弯曲度增大,而这一变化将持续 2 年以上;在其报道的 16 例患儿中,有 1 例因 Gustilo-Anderson IIIc 型开放性胫骨骨折曾行血管修复手术,在本次胫骨急性短缩、加压治疗后出现下肢血运问题而截肢。而先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损患儿因前期手术导致假关节周围大量瘢痕形成,进而增加再次手术时分离胫骨病变组织、损伤血管神经的风险。因此,我们选择分期进行先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损的治疗,即一期先行骨搬运以对合假关节断端,二期再予包裹式植骨术治疗胫骨假关节。

和一期行胫骨急性短缩、包裹式植骨及胫骨近端骨搬运相比,我们体会,分期手术的优点在于可以避免一期手术中胫骨急性短缩带来的小腿软组织堆积,避免血管急性迂曲导致血供减少。分期手术后胫骨断端的接触通过缓慢骨搬运进行,胫骨假关节周围软组织也呈缓慢压缩,因此,我们并未观察到下肢血供变差所致缺血坏死。

本研究仍然存在一定的局限性,如病例数较少,随访时间较短,术前未行下肢血管彩超或MRI检查了解血管情况,各病例前期手术方式不一,部分病例在本院手术前即存在胫骨假关节处骨髓炎,虽行清创、真空负压引流及抗感染治疗,但仍可能对骨搬运和假关节愈合有一定影响。因此,后续我们将进一步增加病例数,通过前瞻性对照研究来验证该方法的临床效果。

总之,对于儿童先天性胫骨假关节手术后大段骨缺损而言,一期骨搬运及二期包裹式植骨术尽管胫骨延长段愈合指数大,外固定时间长,但愈合率高,是一种较好的治疗方法。

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