

· 综述 ·

骨盆脆性骨折的诊治进展

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【摘要】 骨盆脆性骨折是老年人少见的骨折类型, 但其发病率正随着人口年龄的增长而升高, 其发生机制与高能量损伤导致的骨盆骨折不同, 一个新的综合分型系统可以区分骨盆不同程度的不稳定性和不同类型的骨盆后环骨折。骨盆脆性骨折治疗的主要原则是早期活动、止痛及抗骨质疏松治疗。单独的骨盆前环骨折是稳定的损伤, 通常可以保守治疗; 而累及骨盆后环的骨盆环损伤是不稳定的, 如果患者情况允许, 应及时进行手术固定。骨盆脆性骨折治疗的主要目标之一是功能恢复, 恢复骨盆稳定性比解剖复位更重要。对于骨盆后环和前环不稳定性的手术治疗, 微创技术优于开放复位和内固定。但目前关于骨盆脆性骨折的最佳治疗方法的相关报道较少, 需要大量的临床及相关生物力学的研究。

【关键词】 老年人; 骨盆骨折; 骨质疏松; 治疗方式; 分型

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Progress in diagnosis and treatment of fragility fractures of pelvis

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【Abstract】 Fragility fractures of the pelvis (FFP) are rare in the elderly, but their incidence is increasing with the aging population. Their mechanism is different from that of the pelvic fracture caused by high energy injury. A new comprehensive classification system can distinguish different degrees of pelvic instability and different types of posterior pelvic ring fracture. The main principles for treating FFP are early activity, pain relief and anti-osteoporosis therapy. An anterior pelvic ring fracture alone is a stable injury and is usually conservatively treated. Pelvic ring injuries involving the posterior pelvic ring are unstable and should be stabilized if the patient's condition permits. As one of the main goals of treating FFP is functional recovery, restoring pelvic stability is more important than anatomical reduction. Minimally invasive stabilization is superior to open reduction and internal fixation in the treatment of unstable posterior and anterior pelvic rings. However, few reports are available about the optimal treatment of FFP, which requires much clinical and biomechanical research.

【Key words】 aged; pelvic fracture; osteoporosis; treatment; classification

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骨质疏松是一种与年龄有关的, 由于骨吸收导致骨密度下降的疾病^[1]。骨质疏松患者在受到外伤时更易发生骨折。常见的骨质疏松性骨折为髋部骨折、桡骨远端骨折、肱骨近端骨折及椎体压缩骨折。骨盆脆性骨折(fragility fractures of the pelvis, FFP), 也是一种典型的由于骨强度下降引起的骨质疏松性骨折^[2]。美国、德国、荷兰、芬兰的研究数据显示, ≥80岁人群的骨盆脆性骨折的发病率正逐年增加^[3-6]。Benzinger等^[7]研究表明, 65~90岁的人群中, 女性 FFP 的发病率为 6.9%, 男性为 2.8%。

FFP 多见于老年人, 长期卧床会导致老年人生活质量下降, 病死率明显上升。因此, 对 FFP 的诊断、分型及治疗提出了挑战。目前, 尤其在治疗方面, 对于 FFP 的最佳治疗方案并未达成共识。本文通过对骨盆脆性骨折的诊断、分型、影像学表现及治疗等方面进行综述, 旨在为临床医师治疗骨盆脆性骨折提供一定参考。

1 FFP 的诊断

骨盆脆性骨折多是低能量损伤, 伴或不伴有明

确的外伤史。骨盆平片通常为初次筛查项目。通过对骨盆正位、出口位、入口位X线片的仔细阅片进行初步诊断。X线片对骨盆前环骨折(耻骨支、坐骨支骨折、耻骨联合分离)具有敏感性,但对骨盆后环的无移位骨折或不完全骨折通常无法识别^[8]。因此,在查体时,一定要对患者行骨盆后环检查,避免漏诊。对于FFP,仅依靠X线检查漏诊率较高^[9,10]。CT可以有效的测量骶骨的骨密度,且在冠状面上有助于显示骶骨骨折或骨盆后环的无移位骨折^[11]。因此,建议将骨盆CT检查作为FFP骨折的常规检查项目,以进一步降低漏诊率。

MRI在CT无阳性发现的情况下,可用于评估骨盆后环或腰骶部区的持续疼痛。它能早期有效的诊断其他隐匿性骶骨不全骨折^[12]。Cabarrus等^[13]CT检查发现骶骨骨折的准确率为74.6%(50例/67例),而MRI诊断骶骨骨折的正确率为100%(67例/67例)。Cosker等^[14]的一项研究发现,95%被认为单独的骨盆前环骨折的患者在MRI上也发现有骨盆后环损伤。因此,MRI是诊断FFP最敏感的技术。

此外,双能计算机断层扫描是一种MRI的替代方法,显示骨髓水肿的敏感性高于普通CT^[15]。

2 FFP的分型

老年骨盆脆性骨盆骨折患者与青年人明显不同。除了骨质疏松之外,骨盆环骨性结构的强度可能低于周围韧带的强度,从而导致骨盆环中不同的应力传递^[16]。跌倒或轻微外力等低能量损伤即可导致骨盆骨折,而韧带结构可能无明显损伤^[17]。因此,FFP患者的骨盆稳定性不能通过Tile分型或Young-Burges分型判断,且这些分型不能正确反映老年骨质疏松以及骨折的损伤程度。Rommens等^[18]通过对245例年龄>65岁的FFP患者进行详细的放射学分析,提出了一种基于X线片和CT的新的分型系统,该系统充分考虑了骶骨的骨折。此分型根据骨盆环的稳定性分为以下4种。(1)FFP I型:仅有骨盆前环的骨折,不涉及后环结构。**I A**型骨折为单侧耻骨支坐骨支骨折,**I B**型双侧耻骨支坐骨支骨折(图1)。(2)FFP II型:骨盆后环的非移位性骨折。**II A**型的特点是单纯的后环损伤,而**II B**型是骶骨外侧块前部的压缩性骨折,与骨盆前环不稳定有关。**II C**型是一种无移位的完全骶骨、骶髂或髂骨骨折,伴有骨盆前环不稳定(图2)。(3)FFP III型:是单侧的骨盆后环移位骨折,伴骨盆前环不稳定。**III A**型由髂骨移位骨折组成伴骨盆前

环骨折,而**III B**型以骶髂关节脱位为特征合并骨盆前环骨折,**III C**型为移位的单侧骶骨骨折合并骨盆前环骨折(图3)。(4)FFP IV型:这是双侧移位的骨盆后环损伤。**IV A**型由双侧髂骨骨折或双侧骶髂关节损伤组成;**IV B**型骶骨(U或H)骨折;**IV C**型是骨盆后环多种移位不稳定骨折的组合(图4)。

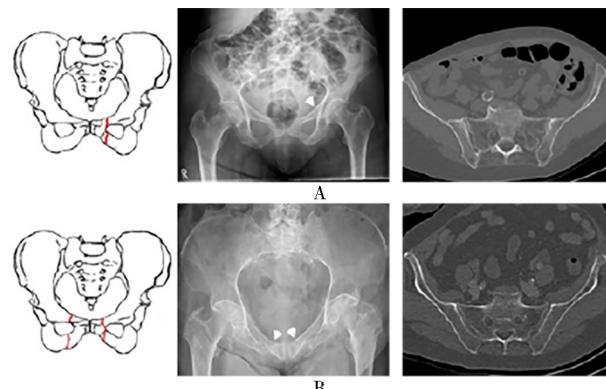


图1 FFP I 分型

Figure 1 FFP I type

A: I A; B: I B. FFP: fragility fractures of pelvis.

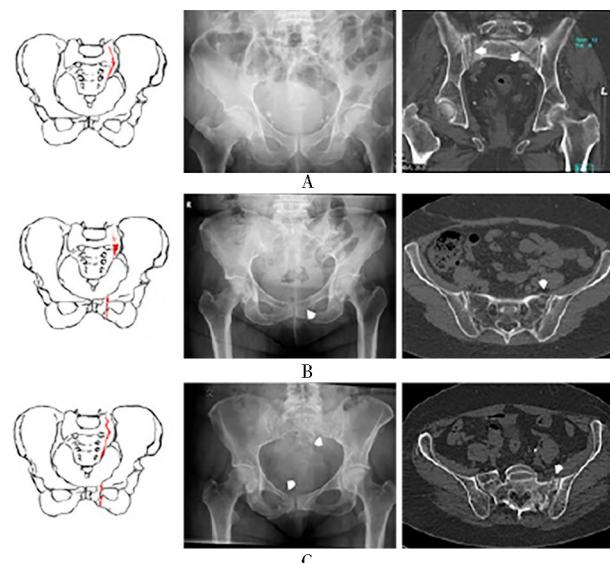


图2 FFP II 分型

Figure 2 FFP II type

A: II A; B: II B; C: II C. FFP: fragility fractures of pelvis.

FFP分型系统为临床治疗提供了坚实的基础。但是此分型系统不能对骨折移位进行明确的界定,使医师对于FFP II型与FFP III型的区分存在部分混淆,从而影响临床决策^[19]。

3 FFP的治疗

FFP一经确诊,就应及时对其进行分型,并做出治疗决策。FFP患者的治疗目标与中青年人侧重不同,早期活动和减轻疼痛是治疗FFP患者的两大目

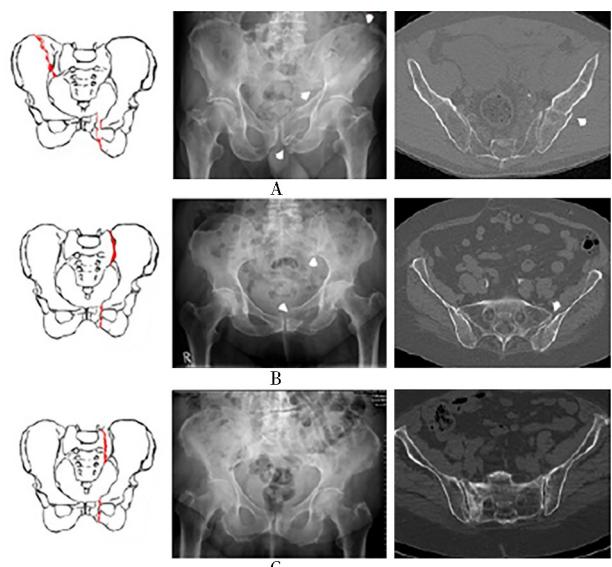


图3 FFP III分型

Figure 3 FFP III type

A: IIIA; B: IIIB; C: IIIC. FFP: fragility fractures of pelvis.

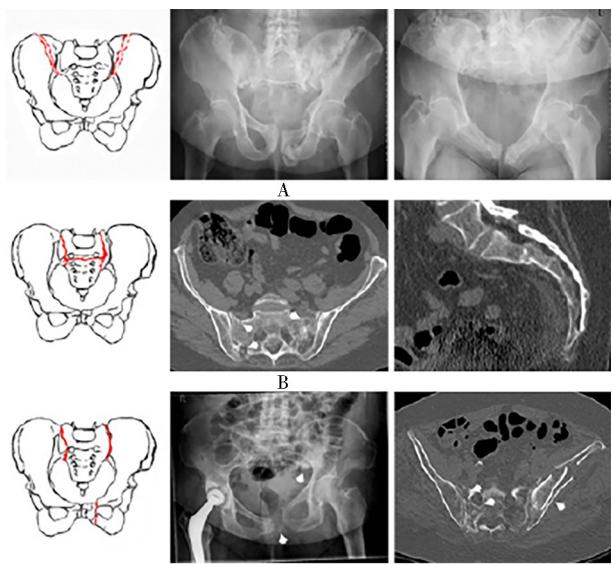


图4 FFP IV分型

Figure 4 FFP IV type

A: IV A; B: IV B; C: IV C. FFP: fragility fractures of pelvis.

标,对骨折的解剖复位和骨盆对称性的恢复要求不高^[20]。对于需行手术的FFP患者,应尽可能采用微创手术治疗^[21,22]。开放手术时间长、出血量多,对患者的心血管系统要求高,术中可能会出现患者体温低、凝血障碍等危险情况。手术切口长,术后容易出现伤口愈合差,增加术后感染的机会。因此,FFP患者一旦决定手术治疗,应优先考虑微创手术治疗。微创手术无法满足要求时再采用开放手术治疗^[17,18]。

3.1 保守治疗

对于FFPI型及II型患者,Rommens等^[18]建议保守治疗。保守治疗包括及时止痛、早期活动和抗

骨质疏松治疗^[23]。要求患者住院第1天在床上早期活动,随后可坐到床边,甚至下地少量活动。通过视觉模拟评分监测患者的疼痛是否得到有效控制^[20]。但应嘱患者不宜过量运动,因为过量运动会导致骨折移位加大。对于严重骨质疏松患者,甚至会出现新的骨折,引起骨盆的不稳定^[24]。

保守治疗观察1周,如果疼痛感没有降低甚至增加,或者患者活动时疼痛加剧,应重复行骨盆X线片和骨盆CT扫描,以排除继发性骨折移位或排除其他骨折的存在^[25]。如果随访过程中患者出现疼痛感加重甚至无法活动时,应及时调整治疗策略,必要时行相关手术治疗^[26]。

根据《中国老年骨质疏松症诊疗指南》^[27]推荐,对于老年骨质疏松症患者,建议口服维生素D₃和钙剂作为基础用药,同时联合抑制骨分解药物(双膦酸盐)和(或)促进骨合成药物(特利帕肽)治疗骨质疏松。Peichl等^[28]报道,特利帕肽有利于促进老年骨质疏松性骨盆骨折的愈合。

3.2 手术治疗

FFP III型和IV型患者的特点是骨盆后环明显的单侧或双侧不稳定。由于这类型骨折保守治疗效果差,长期卧床会导致坠积性肺炎、尿路感染、肌肉萎缩及褥疮等并发症。因此,大多医师建议手术治疗^[11]。对于预期寿命多于2年的患者,应尽早手术治疗^[29]。在骨盆获得稳定性的同时,应优先考虑使用微创手术治疗。对于FFP患者,在治疗骨盆后环的同时,前环也应固定,这样才能让骨盆活动即刻稳定,让患者早期活动,减少卧床并发症的发生^[30]。

3.2.1 常用的后环内固定技术 (1)经皮骶髂螺钉内固定术。通过S₁椎体拧入1枚或2枚7~8 mm的全螺纹或部分螺纹的骶髂螺钉,在S₂椎体也可以拧入1枚螺钉。此外,如果双侧骶骨同时损伤时,可两侧同时拧入骶髂螺钉治疗。大部分骶骨骨折及骶髂关节分离可以通过经皮骶髂螺钉内固定治疗^[31]。Eckardt等^[32]在CT引导下经皮骶髂螺钉治疗FFP患者50例,平均年龄79岁,随访1年后发现,术后恢复良好患者41例,需要重新手术患者9例。其中23例行双侧骶髂关节治疗的患者,只有2枚螺钉发生了松动。Noser等^[33]运用经皮骶髂关节螺钉治疗FFP患者60例,进行长达62个月的随访发现,存活患者的平均Majeed评分为65分(达到最大值的85.5%)。FFP患者的骶髂关节以及骶骨骨量较低,容易导致螺钉松动,至骨盆后环不稳定^[34]。Oberkircher等^[35]研究发现在使用骶髂螺钉的同时运用骨水泥,可以增加螺钉在骶骨中的把持力,降低

螺钉松动的风险。Hack 等^[36]通过生物力学试验的研究表明,运用骨水泥增强技术可明显提高骶髂螺钉稳定性。但是,Balling 等^[37]通过临床随访发现,骶髂螺钉联合骨水泥增强技术在缓解疼痛、改善功能及出院时间方面与单独骶髂螺钉内固定术相比,并无明显优势。(2)骶骨成形术。骶骨成形术与椎体后凸成形术相似^[38]。文献报道的手术方式是将骨水泥注入骶骨骨折区域^[39]。手术后疼痛明显缓解,可早期开始活动^[40]。根据文献报道,骨水泥渗漏率有显著差异。Kortman 等^[41]报道243例手术仅仅1例(0.4%)发生渗漏,而Bastian 等^[42]报道33例共63次手术中有24次(38%)的骨水泥渗漏率。Kortman 等描述的骶骨成形术的手术指征是基于MRI结果,而Bastian 等则是基于CT图像的结果。可见不同的渗漏发生率与不同程度的骶骨损伤有关。Andresen 等^[43]认为骶骨成形术作为一种微创手术治疗骶骨脆性骨折,中期临床效果满意。但是,目前文献中几乎无证据表明何种骶骨脆性骨折应该用骶骨成形术,其疗效也缺乏相关临床报道。

(3)骶骨棒固定。相关文献报道,该技术是经皮小切口置入与S₁平行的5~6 mm的全螺纹骶骨。拧紧带垫片的螺母可以对骨折经行加压^[44]。骶骨棒治疗骨盆脆性骨折具有一定优势,因为其稳定性不取决于松质骨,而与髂骨外侧皮质有关。此外,相对于骶髂关节,骶骨棒的抗拔出能力较强。少数文章报道的骶骨棒技术疗效是肯定的^[44],但是目前尚缺乏大量的临床研究进一步论证其疗效的确切性。

3.2.2 常用的前环内固定技术 (1)经皮耻骨支螺钉内固定术。逆行经皮耻骨螺钉固定的最佳适应证包括耻骨上支骨折或髋臼前壁骨折。经皮微创插入螺钉对FFP患者的创伤小,术后可早期活动。但需要注意的是,要避免将螺钉置入髋臼内。Wong 等^[45]运用3D导航技术对17例FFP患者行经皮耻骨支螺钉内固定术,术后随访疗效满意,1年内无死亡患者。何红英等^[46]采用经皮耻骨上支螺钉治疗18例FFP患者,其术后疗效可,无并发症的发生。

(2)Infix系统。Infix系统指在两侧髂前下棘拧入万向椎弓根螺钉,于皮下深筋膜表面置入根据腹形预弯的连接杆,连接两枚椎弓根螺钉。Hesse 等^[47]报道发现,Infix系统感染风险小,但易发生股外侧皮神经的损伤。何红英等^[46]运用Infix系统治疗8例FFP患者,2例出现股外侧皮神经损伤。因此,在使用内固定架治疗时,应提高对股外侧皮神经的保护意识。(3)钢板内固定。当骨盆前环骨折明显移位或耻骨联合分离时,需使用钢板内固定治疗。钢板

内固定的稳定性要明显高于空芯钉^[48]。通过改良Stoppa入路,可将钢板置于耻骨支上方,螺钉可置于髋臼上方^[49]。Rommens 等^[25]提倡使用长螺钉,这样可以提高钢板的稳定性。汪金平等^[50]通过骶髂螺钉联合钢板内固定治疗老年不稳定性骨折8例,术后效果满意,患者功能基本恢复至术前水平。(4)外固定架。外固定架也是一种治疗骨盆前环骨折的微创手术。在两侧髂前下棘拧入两枚螺钉,在腹部上方通过连接杆连接。这种方式被广泛应用于高能量损伤的骨盆骨折。但是Rommens 等^[20]不建议使用外固定架治疗FFP患者。因为老年患者骨量低下,皮肤情况差,容易出现针道感染,针眼周围皮肤坏死,螺钉松动等现象。此外,由于腹部上方连接杆的存在,导致患者髋关节屈曲受限,舒适感较低。Gänslen 等^[51]和Arduini 等^[52]报道了运用外固定架治疗老年骨盆骨折,术后大部分患者恢复了行走能力,且VAS评分较术前明显改善。但两个研究均未对外固定架的并发症进行随访,存在许多不足。

3.3 术后康复

对于术后FFP患者,我们应给予同保守治疗患者相同的止痛、早期活动和抗骨质疏松药物治疗方案^[23]。一般情况下,建议患者应在术后6周部分负重,术后3个月完全负重。然而,老年患者往往不能进行部分负重锻炼。因此,通常允许患者根据自身能力进行负重运动^[20]。对于抗骨质疏松治疗,每一个65岁以上骨盆骨折的患者都应该接受骨质疏松症的评估,如果出现明显的骨质疏松症,应该开始早期、规范的治疗^[53],因为抗骨质疏松药物已经被证明可以有效的促进骨愈合和减少骨折及再次骨折的风险。当然,如果患者在伤前就已经服用了抗骨质疏松药物,术后应继续治疗。

如果患者伤前未服用抗凝药物,建议使用普通肝素或低分子肝素进行6周的下肢深静脉血栓的预防^[54]。

4 总结

FFP与其他类型的骨质疏松性骨折相比较少见。然而,随着老年社会的到来,FFP发生率越来越高。FFP不同于年轻人的骨盆骨折,一个综合的分型可以区分不同程度的骨折类型以及判断骨盆的稳定性。FFP的治疗目标是早期活动、止痛以及抗骨质疏松治疗。需要注意的是,患者的合并症以及伤前的活动水平对治疗计划具有决定性作用。虽然在大多数病例中单独的骨盆前环骨折可以得到保守治疗,但如果患者的病情允许,不稳定的骨盆环损伤和骨盆后

环损伤均应行手术治疗。与开放复位、固定骨盆前后环相比,微创手术技术更受欢迎。但是目前关于各项手术治疗方式疗效的相关报道较少,需要更多的临床和生物力学研究来阐明 FFP 的最佳治疗方法。

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