

老年股骨转子间骨折患者股骨近端防旋髓内钉内固定术后颈干角丢失的影响因素分析

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摘要 目的: 探究老年股骨转子间骨折患者股骨近端防旋髓内钉(proximal femoral nail antirotation, PFNA)内固定术后颈干角丢失的影响因素。方法: 选取 2019 年 8 月至 2021 年 10 月采用 PFNA 内固定术治疗的单侧闭合性股骨转子间骨折患者为研究对象, 从病历系统中提取数据, 包括年龄、性别、体质量指数、基础疾病、Evans 分型、骨折原因、受伤至手术时间、术前长期卧床情况、骨质疏松程度、术前抗骨质疏松治疗情况、Singh 指数、股骨近端外侧壁厚度、手术至下地负重时间。术后 1 年颈干角与术中纠正后颈干角差值 $\geq 10^\circ$ 即判定为颈干角丢失, 按颈干角是否丢失将患者分为丢失组和未丢失组。先对 2 组患者的相关信息进行比较, 然后将组间差异有统计学意义的因素作为自变量, 将术后颈干角丢失情况作为因变量, 进行 Logistic 多因素回归分析。结果: 共纳入 118 例患者, 丢失组 21 例、未丢失组 97 例。2 组患者合并糖尿病情况、术前长期卧床情况、Singh 指数、骨质疏松程度、术前抗骨质疏松治疗情况、股骨近端外侧壁厚度的组间差异均有统计学意义, 其余各因素的组间差异均无统计学意义。Logistic 多因素回归分析结果显示, 合并骨质疏松症、Singh 指数 1~3 级、术前未抗骨质疏松治疗均为老年股骨转子间骨折患者 PFNA 内固定术后颈干角丢失的危险因素 [$B = 0.349, P = 0.007, OR = 1.148, 95\% CI(1.313, 1.571)$; $B = 0.515, P = 0.001, OR = 1.673, 95\% CI(1.463, 1.814)$; $B = 0.218, P = 0.015, OR = 1.243, 95\% CI(1.052, 1.529)$]。股骨近端外侧壁厚度为保护因素 [$B = -0.214, P = 0.002, OR = 0.807, 95\% CI(0.736, 0.964)$]。结论: 合并骨质疏松症、Singh 指数 1~3 级、术前未抗骨质疏松治疗、股骨近端外侧壁厚度偏小均可导致老年股骨转子间骨折患者 PFNA 内固定术后颈干角丢失风险增加。

关键词 髋骨折; 股骨转子间骨折; 股骨近端防旋髓内钉; 股骨颈干角; 骨质疏松

Analysis of factors influencing the loss of collodiaphyseal angle after internal fixation with proximal femoral nail antirotation for treatment of intertrochanteric fractures in the aged

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the factors influencing the collodiaphyseal angle(CDA) loss after internal fixation with proximal femoral nail antirotation(PFNA) in aged patients with intertrochanteric fractures. **Methods:** The patients who underwent PFNA internal fixation for unilateral closed intertrochanteric fractures from August 2019 to October 2021 were selected as the subjects. The information, including age, gender, body mass index, underlying diseases, Evans classification, cause of fracture, time from injury to surgery, preoperative long-term bedridden condition, degree of osteoporosis(OP), preoperative anti-osteoporosis treatment condition, Singh's index, lateral wall thickness of proximal femur and time from surgery to weight-bearing walking, was extracted from the Electronic Medical Record System(EMRS). The difference between the CDA measured at postoperative month 12 and the CDA corrected during the surgery of ≥ 10 degrees was determined as CDA loss, and the patients were divided into loss group and non-loss group according to whether the CDA was lost. The relevant information of patients was compared between the 2 groups firstly, then the multi-factor logistic regression analysis was conducted by taking the factors with significant differences between the 2 groups as independent variable, and whether the CDA was lost as dependent variable respectively. **Results:** One hundred and eighteen patients were enrolled in the study, 21 ones in loss group, and 97 ones in non-loss group. The differences were statistically significant between the 2 groups in combined diabetes mellitus, preoperative long-term bedridden condition, Singh's index, degree of OP, preoperative anti-osteoporosis treatment condition and lateral wall thickness of proximal femur, while, were not statistically significant in the rest factors. The results of multi-factor logistic regression analysis showed that combined OP, Singh's index graded from 1 to 3 and no preoperative anti-osteoporosis treatment were the risk factors for CDA loss in aged patients who underwent PFNA internal fixation for intertrochanteric fractures ($B = 0.349, P = 0.007, OR = 1.148, 95\% CI(1.313, 1.571)$; $B = 0.515, P = 0.001, OR =$

1.673, 95% CI(1.463, 1.814); $B = 0.218, P = 0.015, OR = 1.243, 95\% CI(1.052, 1.529)$, while the lateral wall thickness of proximal femur acted as a protective factor ($B = -0.214, P = 0.002, OR = 0.807, 95\% CI(0.736, 0.964)$). **Conclusion:** Combined OP, Singh's index graded from 1 to 3, no preoperative anti-osteoporosis treatment and a thin lateral wall of proximal femur can increase the risk of CDA loss after PFNA internal fixation in aged patients with intertrochanteric fractures.

Keywords hip fractures; femoral intertrochanteric fracture; proximal femoral nail antirotation; collodiaphyseal angle of the femur; osteoporosis

股骨近端防旋髓内钉(proximal femoral nail antirotation, PFNA)内固定是临床治疗股骨转子间骨折的常用手术方式,但部分患者术后会出现颈干角丢失的情况,严重者需要二次手术矫正^[1-4]。探讨股骨转子间骨折PFNA内固定术后颈干角丢失的影响因素,对于改进手术方式、提高手术疗效具有重要价值。目前已有针对股骨转子间骨折内固定术后颈干角丢失影响因素的研究^[5-6],但结论并不完全一致。为此,我们进行了此次研究,以期为临床提供借鉴。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 选取2019年8月至2021年10月在资阳市第一人民医院行PFNA内固定术治疗的股骨转子间骨折患者为研究对象。试验方案经资阳市第一人民医院伦理委员会审查通过,伦理批件号:202301342。

1.2 纳入标准 ①经X线、CT检查诊断为单侧闭合性股骨转子间骨折;②年龄≥60岁;③采用PFNA内固定术治疗;④术中颈干角纠正至正常范围。

1.3 排除标准 ①患侧下肢既往有手术史者;②合并患侧下肢畸形者;③病例资料不完整者;④病例资料中存在明显错误者。

2 方 法

2.1 数据采集 从病历系统中提取数据,包括年龄、性别、体质量指数、基础疾病(高血压、冠心病、糖尿病)、Evans分型、骨折原因(跌伤、坠落伤、交通事故、其他)、受伤至手术时间、术前长期卧床情况、骨质疏松程度、术前抗骨质疏松治疗情况、Singh指数^[7]、股骨近端外侧壁厚度^[8]、手术至下地负重时间。骨质疏松程度根据术前以双能X线吸收法测定的骨密度T值确定,T值≥-1.0为正常,-2.5 < T 值 < -1.0为骨量减少,T值≤-2.5为骨质疏松症^[9]。术后1年颈干角与术中纠正后颈干角差值≥10°即判定为颈干角丢失,按颈干角是否丢失将患者分为丢失组和未丢失组。

2.2 数据统计 采用SPSS22.0软件进行数据统计分析。先对2组患者的相关信息进行比较,然后将组间差异有统计学意义的因素作为自变量,将术后颈干角丢失情况作为因变量,进行Logistic多因素回归分析。2组患者年龄、体质量指数、受伤至手术时间、股骨近端外侧壁厚度、手术至下地负重时间的组间比较均采用t检验,性别、基础疾病、Evans分型、术前长期卧床情况、骨折原因、Singh指数、骨质疏松程度、术前抗骨质疏松治疗情况的组间比较均采用χ²检验。检验水准α=0.05。

3 结 果

3.1 老年股骨转子间骨折患者PFNA内固定术后颈干角丢失影响因素的单因素分析结果 共纳入118例患者,丢失组21例、未丢失组97例。2组患者合并糖尿病情况、术前长期卧床情况、Singh指数、骨质疏松程度、术前抗骨质疏松治疗情况、股骨近端外侧壁厚度的组间差异均有统计学意义,其余各因素的组间差异均无统计学意义(表1)。

3.2 老年股骨转子间骨折患者PFNA内固定术后颈干角丢失影响因素的多因素分析结果 以上述2组间差异有统计学意义的因素作为自变量,以术后颈干角丢失情况作为因变量,进行Logistic多因素回归分析,赋值方案见表2。Logistic多因素回归分析结果显示,合并骨质疏松症、Singh指数1~3级、术前未抗骨质疏松治疗均为老年股骨转子间骨折患者PFNA内固定术后颈干角丢失的危险因素,股骨近端外侧壁厚度为保护因素(表3)。

4 讨 论

股骨转子间骨折多见于伴有骨质疏松的老年人群^[10-11]。目前,手术治疗股骨转子间骨折已达成共识,其中PFNA内固定术是常用的髓内固定方式,具有较好的临床疗效,但患者术后颈干角丢失的发生率较高^[12-13]。开展股骨转子间骨折PFNA内固定术后颈干角丢失影响因素的研究,具有较高的临床价值。

表 1 老年股骨转子间骨折患者股骨近端防旋髓内钉内固定术后颈干角丢失影响因素的单因素分析结果

组别	样本量/例	年龄/($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	性别/例		体质量指数/($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg · m ⁻²)	基础疾病/(Y/N ¹),例			受伤至手术时间/($\bar{x} \pm s$,d)	
			男	女		高血压	冠心病	糖尿病		
丢失组	21	77.83 ± 9.15	12	9	16.37 ± 3.46	5/16	3/18	8/13	4.02 ± 1.03	
未丢失组	97	77.31 ± 8.74	48	49	17.95 ± 3.75	19/78	23/74	12/85	3.71 ± 0.58	
检验统计量		$t = 0.245$	$\chi^2 = 0.405$		$t = 1.773$	$\chi^2 = 0.190$	$\chi^2 = 0.893$	$\chi^2 = 8.115$		$t = 1.896$
P 值		0.807	0.524		0.079	0.663	0.345	0.004		0.060

组别	Evans 分型 ²⁾ /例					术前长期卧床情况/例				骨折原因/例		Singh 指数/例	
	A	B	C	D	E	是	否	跌伤	坠落伤	交通事故	其他	1~3 级	4~6 级
丢失组	6	6	5	2	2	6	15	12	6	2	1	17	4
未丢失组	28	26	18	15	10	11	86	57	18	15	7	41	56
检验统计量			$\chi^2 = 0.698$				$\chi^2 = 4.157$			$\chi^2 = 1.435$		$\chi^2 = 10.336$	
P 值			0.952				0.041			0.697		0.001	

组别	骨质疏松程度/例			术前抗骨质疏松治疗情况/例		股骨近端外侧壁厚度/		手术至下地负重时间/	
	正常	骨量减少	骨质疏松症	治疗	未治疗	($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm)	($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)		
丢失组	0	13	8	3	18	20.92 ± 5.48	28.47 ± 6.28		
未丢失组	32	45	20	42	55	28.13 ± 5.77	28.16 ± 6.79		
检验统计量			$\chi^2 = 9.995$		$\chi^2 = 6.159$		$t = 5.236$		$t = 0.192$
P 值			0.007		0.013		0.000		0.848

注:1) Y/N 为合并与不合并对应基础疾病的病例数;2) 中 A、B、C、D 分别为 Evans I 型 1 度、2 度、3 度、4 度,E 为 Evans II 型。

表 2 Logistic 多因素回归分析变量赋值方案

变量	赋值方案
合并糖尿病情况	0 = 未合并, 1 = 合并
术前长期卧床情况	0 = 否, 1 = 是
Singh 指数	0 = 4~6 级, 1 = 1~3 级
骨质疏松程度	0 = 正常, 1 = 骨量减少, 2 = 骨质疏松症
术前抗骨质疏松治疗情况	0 = 治疗, 1 = 未治疗
股骨近端外侧壁厚度	连续变量
术后颈干角丢失情况	0 = 未丢失, 1 = 丢失

表 3 老年股骨转子间骨折患者股骨近端防旋髓内钉内固定术后颈干角丢失影响因素的 Logistic 多因素回归分析结果

变量	B	P	OR	95% CI(OR)	
				下限	上限
合并糖尿病	0.103	0.277	1.109	0.925	1.253
术前长期卧床	-0.078	0.314	0.925	0.614	1.073
骨质疏松症	0.349	0.007	1.418	1.313	1.571
Singh 指数 1~3 级	0.515	0.001	1.673	1.463	1.814
术前未抗骨质疏松治疗	0.218	0.015	1.243	1.052	1.529
股骨近端外侧壁厚度	-0.214	0.002	0.807	0.736	0.964

正常的颈干角范围为 110°~140°, 成人双侧颈干角一般不存在明显差异^[14]。颈干角大于正常值为髋外翻、小于正常值为髋内翻, 颈干角超出正常范围的患者发生股骨转子间骨折的风险较高^[15]。Papaioannou 等^[16]的研究表明, 合并骨质疏松症是导致 PFNA 内固定术后颈干角丢失的独立危险因素。合并骨质疏松症可导致骨折复位和固定的难度增加, 而且骨质疏松症患者年龄普遍较大, 软骨组织再生及修复能力较差, 内固定物缺少软组织保护, 也会导致颈干角丢

失风险增加^[17~19]。本研究也得出了一致的结论——合并骨质疏松症、Singh 指数 1~3 级、术前未抗骨质疏松治疗均为老年股骨转子间骨折患者 PFNA 内固定术后颈干角丢失的危险因素。Gu 等^[20]的研究表明, Singh 指数与 PFNA 内固定术的预后有关, Singh 指数 1 级患者骨折复位丢失率最高。Singh 指数是根据 X 线片判断股骨近端骨量丢失的半定量形态学指标, 根据股骨颈压力骨小梁及张力骨小梁分布情况分为 6 级, 3 级以下提示重度骨质疏松^[21]。本研究还发

现,股骨近端外侧壁厚度是老年股骨转子间骨折患者 PFNA 内固定术后颈干角丢失的保护因素。这与 Müller 等^[22]的研究结果相似。股骨近端外侧壁能够支撑头颈骨块,对抗股骨干内移和头颈骨块旋转、内翻,防止螺钉后退切出^[23]。无论采用髓外钉板固定,还是髓内钉固定,都需要经股骨近端外侧壁向股骨头颈内打入拉力螺钉或螺旋刀片,因此完整的股骨近端外侧壁对股骨转子间骨折的各种内固定的稳定性均有重要作用^[24~25]。股骨近端外侧壁厚度偏小可导致 PFNA 内固定术中螺旋刀片锁定后支撑力欠佳,进而发生颈干角丢失^[26~27]。

本研究的结果提示,合并骨质疏松症、Singh 指数 1~3 级、术前未抗骨质疏松治疗、股骨近端外侧壁厚度偏小均可导致老年股骨转子间骨折患者 PFNA 内固定术后颈干角丢失风险增加。临幊上可根据上述指标对患者的病情进行综合评估,制定个性化诊疗方案,以降低 PFNA 内固定术后颈干角丢失的发生率,提高手术疗效。

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