

齿接触半环抱钢板对骨折处皮质骨血供的影响

黄宗强¹, 张树栓², 郑召民¹, 陈清汉², 刘尚礼¹

(1. 中山大学附属第二医院骨科, 广东 广州 510120; 2. 郑州大学第二附属医院骨科, 河南 郑州 450003)

摘要:【目的】研究齿接触半环抱钢板对骨折局部钢板下皮质骨血供的影响。【方法】成年新西兰大白兔30只, 体质量2.8~3.5 kg。双侧胫骨中段横形截骨, 右侧用齿接触半环抱钢板内固定(实验组), 左侧用同等型号的AO传统钢板内固定(对照组)。术后2、4、6周各10只处死后行墨汁灌注微血管造影术。而后获取骨标本, 用手术显微镜观察钢板下皮质骨内微血管的形态, 并进行钢板下全层皮质骨纵向照片, 每批照片随机抽取30张, 用全自动图像数字分析系统(video image digital analysis system, VIDAS)分析钢板下皮质骨内微血管面积分数。【结果】①钢板下皮质骨内微血管形态观察: 术后2周, 对照组钢板下皮质骨出现大面积缺血区, 并持续到术后6周; 术后2周, 实验组钢板下出现较小范围的缺血区, 但微血管走行及分布紊乱, 到术后6周, 缺血区基本消失, 微血管走行基本恢复正常。②钢板下皮质骨内微血管面积分数分析: 术后2、4、6周, 实验组分别为对照组的1.42、1.96和2.43倍, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。【结论】齿接触半环抱钢板能够保护钢板下皮质骨血供, 有利于骨折愈合。

关键词: 胫骨骨折; 骨折固定术, 内; 骨折愈合; 兔; 钢板, 钢

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The Tooth Contact Half Cycle Steel Plate Internal Fixation on Cortical Bone Blood Supply at Fracture Site

HUANG Zong-qiang¹, ZHANG Shu-hui², ZHENG Zhao-min¹, CHEN Qing-han², LIU Shang-li¹

(1. Department of Orthopaedics, The Second Affiliated Hospital, SUN Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510120, China;

2. Department of Orthopaedics, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450003, China)

Abstract:【Objective】To study the influence of the tooth contact half cycle (TCC) steel plate on cortical bone blood supply at the fracture site.【Methods】30 adult New Zealand rabbits, weighed from 2.8~3.5 kg, were used in this experiment. After transverse osteotomy of middle shaft of both tibiae, internal fixation with TCC-steel plate was done in the right tibiae (experimental group) and the similar pattern AO conventional steel plate in the left (control group). Each 10 rabbits were killed and microangiography was used to do respectively at 2, 4 and 6 weeks after surgery. Bone samples were acquired aimed to observe the microvessel morphology of the cortical bone and to take the photographs of microcirculation of the cortical bone under operating microscope. 30 films randomly drawn from each batch photographs at 2, 4 and 6 weeks after surgery were used to analyse the image surface fraction change in microcirculation of the cortical bone beneath the TCC-steel plate and the AO conventional steel plate with video image analysis system (VIDAS) software.【Results】① The microvessel morphology of the cortical bone observation: on the control group, a large area ischemia zone of the cortical bone beneath the steel plate was seen at 2 weeks after operation and not disappeared until 6 weeks after operation. In the experimental group, a small area ischemia zone was found, but the distribution of microvessel was disorder; however, at 6 weeks after operation, ischemia zone was almost disappeared and the distribution of microvessel almost restored to normal. ② The microvascular image surface fraction analyses: the results of the experimental group were 1.42, 1.96, 2.43-fold as much as that of the control group respectively at 2, 4 and 6 weeks after surgery. Statistical difference existed between the two groups (P

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作者简介: 黄宗强(1971-), 男, 河南信阳人, 博士, 主治医师。

< 0.05)。【Conclusion】The TCC-steel plate can preserve the cortical bone blood supplies beneath the steel plate and improve healing of the fracture.

Key words: tibial fractures; fracture fixation, internal; fracture healing; rabbit; bone plates, steel

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传统的钢板内固定方式造成钢板下皮质骨血供严重破坏。为了解决该问题, 出现有限接触动力加压钢板(limited contact dynamic compression plate; LC-DCP)和点式接触钢板(point contact fixator; PC-Fix)^[1]。受其启发, 我们自行研制出齿接触半环抱钢板^[2,3], 应用于兔胫骨横行骨折, 与同等型号AO传统钢板进行比较, 通过墨汁灌注、微血管面积图像分析对比观察该钢板对皮质骨血供的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 钢板制作

齿接触半环抱钢板(TCC): 316L不锈钢制作, 板长30.0 mm, 板宽4.5 mm, 板厚1.2 mm, 即30.0 mm × 4.5 mm × 1.2 mm; 两对侧翼: 翼长4.5 mm, 翼宽1.0 mm, 即4.5 mm × 1.0 mm; 4孔; 螺孔直径2.2 mm, 螺钉直径2.0 mm, 长12.0 mm。对照组: 同等型号AO传统钢板: 30.0 mm × 4.5 mm × 1.2 mm; 4孔(图1)。

1.2 动物模型的制作

30只健康成年新西兰大白兔。体质量2.8~3.5 kg。雌雄不限。30 g/L戊巴比妥钠液按0.03 g/kg耳缘静脉麻醉。小腿前外切口, 显露胫骨中段, 造成中段横行骨折。右侧用齿接触半环抱钢板固定(实验组), 左侧用同等型号AO传统钢板固定(对照组)。术后动物分笼饲养, 允许自由活动。

1.3 微血管造影观察及微血管面积分数分析

术后2、4、6周各10只处死后暴露股动脉、股静脉。股动脉插管成功后, 离断该侧髌关节。低分子右旋糖苷液冲洗, 至股静脉流出清液为止。结扎近侧段。加压股动脉注入由上海碳素墨汁、低分子右旋糖酐液、体积分数10%甲醛液按7:2:1比例配制成的混和液, 至兔足趾变黑, 结扎诸血管。户外风干数天, 去除钢板, 横行截取标本若干段, 在手术显微镜下观察并行钢板下全层皮质骨纵向照片。每批照片随机抽取30张, 用全自动图像数字分析系统(video image digital analysis system, VIDAS)分析钢

板下皮质骨内微血管面积分数(板下全层皮质骨内显影的血管面积与皮质骨总面积的比值)。

1.4 统计处理

实验获得的微血管面积分数数据, 以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 实验组与对照组术后相同时间点微血管面积分数数据比较采用配对资料 *t* 检验, 实验组或对照组不同时间点微血管面积分数数据比较用单因素方差分析; 组间两两比较采用 *q* 检验。所有统计均在SPSS 10.00软件包进行。显著性水准, $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 钢板下皮质骨的微血管形态观察

正常皮质骨内微循环主要由较多纵向排列与较少横向排列的小血管构成, 这些血管在形态上具有管腔较细, 均匀性好及相互吻合成网等特征。术后2周, 纵切面观察: 对照组钢板下皮质骨呈现范围广泛的无血区(图2)。实验组呈现范围较小的缺血区(图3)。其间布满血管, 但血管走行及分布紊乱。横切面观察: 对照组钢板下皮质骨全层均呈现无血区。实验组钢板下出现大范围的缺血区, 发自髓腔的血管扩张, 增粗彼此吻合并向板下皮质缺血区侵入。术后4周, 纵切面观察: 对照组钢板下皮质骨呈现广泛的无血区。仅钉孔处出现扩张的血管(图4)。实验组钢板下皮质骨缺血区明显减少(图5)。可见毛细血管扩张吻合成网状。横切面观察: 对照组皮质骨全层仍呈现无血区。骨髓血管无显影。实验组钢板下皮质骨全层均有血管显影, 外1/3侧较内2/3侧血供更为丰富。术后6周, 纵切面观察: 对照组钢板下皮质骨仍呈现较大范围的缺血区(图6)。仅有少数血管显影。实验组钢板下皮质骨血管增生、增粗, 彼此吻合成网状。横切面观察: 对照组钢板下皮质骨全层缺血。实验组血供丰富, 全层皮质骨血供恢复至正常。

2.2 钢板下皮质骨微血管面积分数分析

术后2、4、6周, 实验组分别为对照组的1.42、

表1 术后相同时间点对对照组与实验组钢板下皮质骨微血管面积分数

t (Postoperation)/(week)	Photograph/(leaf)	α_c /(%)	α_E /(%)	t	P
2	30	7.2 ± 0.4	10.3 ± 0.8	7.25	< 0.05
4	30	8.3 ± 0.4	16.2 ± 0.7	18.08	< 0.01
6	30	8.4 ± 0.4	20.5 ± 0.6	30.70	< 0.01

α_c (%): the microvascular image surface fraction of the cortical bone beneath the steel plate on the control group; α_E (%): the microvascular image surface fraction of the cortical bone beneath the steel plate on the experimental group

表2 实验组或对照组术后不同时间点钢板下皮质骨微血管面积分数

Groups	Photograph (leaf)	t (Postoperation)/(week)			F	P
		2	4	6		
Control	30	7.2 ± 0.4	8.3 ± 0.4 ¹⁾	8.4 ± 0.4 ^{2),3)}	13.13	< 0.05
Experimental	30	10.3 ± 0.8	16.2 ± 0.7 ⁴⁾	20.5 ± 0.5 ^{5),6)}	267.89	< 0.01

1) $P < 0.05$ vs compared between 2 and 4 weeks after operation on the control group; 2) $P < 0.05$, vs compared between 2 and 6 weeks after operation on the control group; 3) $P > 0.05$ vs compared between 4 and 6 weeks after operation on the control group; 4), 5), 6) $P < 0.01$ vs compared between any two different stages on experimental group

1.96和2.43倍。术后2周钢板下皮质骨微血管面积分数实验组与对照组比较($P < 0.05$),术后4、6周实验组与对照组比较($P < 0.01$)(表1)。对照组术后2和4、6周微血管面积分数比较($P < 0.05$),术后4周与6周比较($P > 0.05$);实验组术后2、4、6周两两比较($P < 0.01$)(表2)。

3 讨论

骨折愈合过程受众多因素影响,其中良好血供是其正常进行的生物学基础。正常生理状态长骨的血供主要有髓内动脉系统和骨膜动脉系统构成。前者供应皮质骨内侧约2/3的血供,后者供应皮质骨外侧1/3的血供。髓腔的血流压力高于骨膜,正常血流方向是离心性,骨折或实验性截骨致滋养血管损伤后,髓内动脉血压下降至低于骨膜血压。导致离心性血流被向心性血流取代^[4]。因此,在髓内血供恢复前,皮质骨血供主要依靠骨膜,骨干骨折后骨膜血供的保护显得非常重要。

传统钢板内固定,由于板-骨接触为平板盖压,及应力分布的偏心性,对钢板下皮质骨血供造成明显破坏,并且板-骨接触面积越大,骨膜毛细血管破坏越多,局部皮质骨离心性血液回流受阻

也越严重,以至出现钢板下骨质疏松及取出钢板后再骨折^[5]。为保护骨膜血供,旨在减少板-骨接触面积的新型钢板应运而生。如LC-DCP^[1,6]、PC-Fix^[7,8]。齿接触半环抱钢板特点:①齿接触:变传统钢板与骨面的平板盖压为两条平行的“虚线”接触,大大减少了板-骨接触面积。②半环抱:使板-骨之间存在空隙,有利于皮质骨离心性血流的恢复。③两对侧翼:能够对抗骨折愈合过程中早期不利于骨折愈合的有害应力,如扭转力,已通过生物力学测试证实^[2,3]。本研究中,微血管形态学观察发现在骨折愈合早、中、晚3期中,AO传统钢板下皮质骨均持续大面积缺血;而齿接触半环抱钢板在骨折愈合早期,出现的缺血区范围较小,且随着骨折愈合进程,缺血区进一步缩小,微血管走行、分布趋于正常。微血管面积分数分析发现:术后2、4、6周,相同时间点微血管面积分数齿接触半环抱钢板分别为AO传统钢板的1.42倍,1.96倍和2.43倍($P < 0.05$),说明在骨折愈合过程早、中、晚3期中,各期齿接触半环抱钢板下皮质骨血供均优于AO传统钢板。AO传统钢板下微血管面积分数术后4周与2周相比,血供稍有改善($P < 0.05$);4周与6周相比($P > 0.05$),维持在4周水平,说明AO传

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统钢板内固定后在骨折愈合的中、后期钢板下仍然持续缺血。齿接触半环抱钢板下皮质骨微血管面积分数术后2、4和6周两两比较($P < 0.01$),说明在骨折愈合过程中,钢板下皮质骨血供持续改善。以上结果说明齿接触半环抱钢板能够保护钢板下皮质骨血供,有利于皮质骨离心性血流恢复。2000年,吴雪晖等^[9]对锥点式钢板(4.8%接触)及传统钢板内固定对皮质骨微循环影响进行对比研究,结果与本组实验相似。

综上所述,传统钢板与骨的紧密接触造成钢板下骨膜血供和静脉回流障碍,使骨折后皮质骨的主要血供受到干扰,导致钢板下皮质骨持续缺血,不利于骨愈合。本阶段性研究表明齿接触半环抱钢板能减少骨折局部血供破坏,有利于皮质骨微循环恢复。但只有进一步研究解决如钢板尺寸、骨膜剥离范围等对骨折愈合影响的诸多问题,才能进入临床应用研究。

(本文图1~6见插页6, Fig.1~6 shown in back coloured page 6)

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The Tooth Contact Half Cycle Steel Plate Internal Fixation on Cortical Bone Blood Supply at Fracture Site
(Text in page 253)

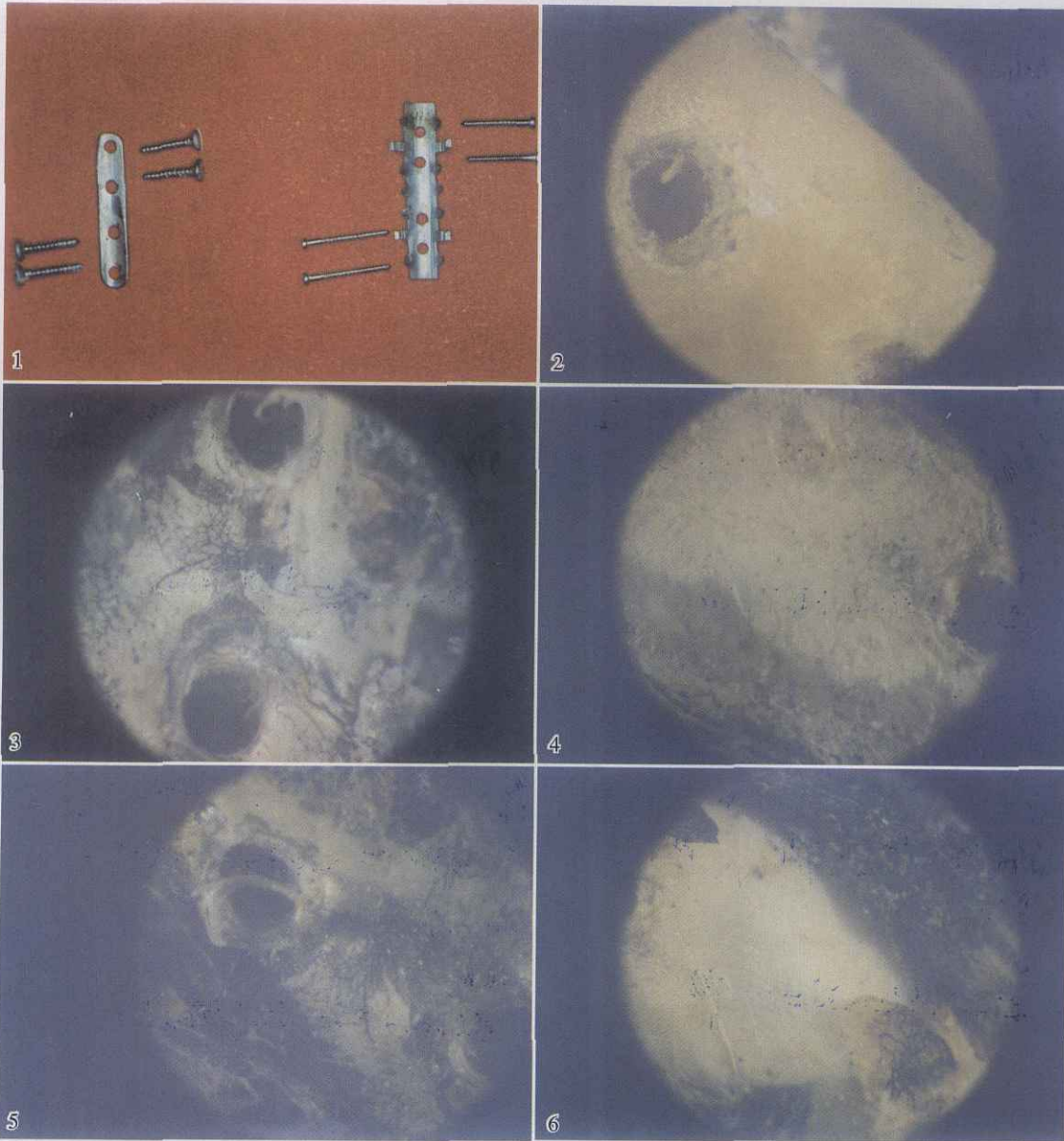


图 1 实验钢板(右)和对照钢板(左)

图 2 术后 2 周,对照钢板下呈广泛的无血区

图 3 术后 2 周,实验钢板下缺血区较小

图 4 术后 4 周,对照钢板下仍呈广泛的缺血区

图 5 术后 4 周,实验钢板下皮质骨血供丰富

图 6 术后 6 周,对照钢板下仅见钉孔处有少许血供

Fig. 1 Tcc-plate(wright) and the AO conventional plate(left)

Fig. 2 A vascular zone of cortical bone beneath the AO conventional plate two weeks postoperation (×10)

Fig. 3 Ischemia zone of cortical bone beneath the TCC-plate two weeks postoperation (×10)

Fig. 4 Very large area ischemia zone of cortical bone beneath the AO conventional plate four weeks postoperation (×10)

Fig. 5 Very plentiful blood supply of cortical bone beneath the TCC-plate four weeks postoperation (×10)

Fig. 6 Very little blood supply around screw hole six weeks postoperation (×10)