

· 临床研究 ·

伸直型与屈曲型桡骨远端骨折手术疗效对比

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【摘要】目的:比较掌侧锁定接骨板内固定治疗伸直型与屈曲型桡骨远端骨折的疗效。**方法:**自 2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 6 月采用掌侧锁定接骨板内固定治疗桡骨远端骨折患者 103 例,根据原始骨折移位方向分为伸直型(Colles)骨折组和屈曲型(Smith)骨折组。Colles 骨折组 68 例,其中男 24 例,女 44 例;年龄 20~79(59.0±13.4)岁;根据 AO 分型,A2 型 9 例,A3 型 13 例,C1 型 16 例,C2 型 17 例,C3 型 13 例;受伤至手术时间 2~9(3.9±0.8) d。Smith 骨折组 35 例,其中男 15 例,女 20 例;年龄 27~87(60.1±15.3)岁;AO 分型,A2 型 4 例,A3 型 7 例,C1 型 14 例,C2 型 5 例,C3 型 5 例;受伤至手术时间 2~6(4.1±0.9) d。比较两组患者的手术时间、骨折愈合时间及并发症情况;分别于术后 6、12 周,6 和 8 个月采用肩臂手功能障碍评分量表(disabilities of arm, shoulder and hand, DASH)评估患肢功能恢复情况;术后 8 个月测量并比较两组患者掌倾角、尺偏角、桡骨高度,并采用 Mayo 评分评价腕关节功能恢复情况。**结果:**所有患者获得随访,时间 8~30(14.8±4.3)个月,两组随访时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者手术时间、骨折愈合时间及并发症情况比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后 6、12 周 Colles 骨折组 DASH 评分分别为(37.24±5.08)分、(19.68±4.55)分,Smith 骨折组分别为(39.05±4.79)分、(23.44±4.21)分,Colles 骨折组优于 Smith 骨折组($P<0.001$);术后 6、8 个月两组 DASH 评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后 8 个月 Smith 骨折组掌倾角(11.1±3.1)°优于 Colles 骨折组(8.6±4.1)°,而尺偏角、桡骨高度比较差异无统计学意义。术后 8 个月两组 Mayo 评分及评级比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**Colles 骨折与 Smith 骨折通过掌侧锁定接骨板均可获得良好复位和固定;两组术后影像学参数均得到满意恢复;Smith 骨折组掌倾角恢复优于 Colles 骨折组,Colles 骨折组早期功能恢复优于 Smith 组,但两组远期腕关节功能、术后并发症发生率无明显差异。

【关键词】 桡骨骨折; 骨折内固定术, 内; 病例对照研究

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Comparison of surgical effects between extension and flexion type of distal radius fracture ZHANG Lin-yuan, CHI Ying-jun, LIU Feng-xiang*, GONG Wei-hua, YU Chao, TANG Jian, SUN Yue-hua, and ZHU Zhen-an. Shanghai Key Laboratory of Orthopaedic Implant, Department of Orthopaedics, Shanghai Ninth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University School of Medicine, Shanghai 200011, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To compare therapeutic effects of internal fixation with volar locking plate in treating extension and flexion type of distal radius fracture (DRF). **Methods:** From January 2015 to June 2018, 103 patients with DRF were retrospectively analyzed. According to original fracture displacement direction, patients were divided into extension fracture (Colles) group and flexion fracture (Smith) group. In Colles fracture group, there were 24 males and 44 females aged from 20 to 79 years old with an average of (59.0±13.4) years old; according to AO classification, 9 patients of type A2, 13 patients of type A3, 16 patients of type C1, 17 patients of type C2 and 13 patients of type C3; the time from injury to operation ranged from 2 to 9 days with an average of (3.9±0.8) days. In Smith fracture group, there were 15 males and 20 females, aged from 27 to 87 years old with an average of (60.1±15.3) years old; according to AO classification, 4 patients of A2, 7 patients of A3, 14 patients of C1, 5 patients of C2 and 5 patients of C3; the time from injury to operation ranged from 2 to 6 days with an average of (4.1±0.9) days. Operation time, fracture healing time and postoperative complications were recorded between two groups. Disabilities of arm, shoulder and hand (DASH) score at 6 and 8 weeks, 6 and 8 months were used to evaluate functional recovery of affected limbs during each follow-up. Volar tilt, radial inclination and radius height were measured at 8 months after opera-

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tion. Mayo score was measured at 8 months after operation to evaluate recovery of limb function. **Results:** All patients were followed up for 8 to 30 months with an average of (14.8 ± 4.3) months, and no difference in follow-up between two groups ($P > 0.05$). There were no statistical differences in operation time, fracture healing time and postoperative complications between two groups ($P > 0.05$). DASH score at 6 and 12 weeks in Colles fracture group were (37.24 ± 5.08) and (19.68 ± 4.55) , while in Smith fracture group were (39.05 ± 4.79) and (23.44 ± 4.21) ; Colles fracture group was better than that of Smith fracture group ($P < 0.001$); while there were no differences in DASH score at 6 and 8 months between two groups ($P > 0.05$). Volar tilt of Smith fracture group $(11.1 \pm 3.1)^\circ$ was better than that of Colles fracture group $(8.6 \pm 4.1)^\circ$, and there were no significant difference in radial inclination and radius height between two groups ($P > 0.05$). Also there was no significant difference in Mayo score between two group ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Patients with Colles fracture and Smith fracture could receive good reduction and fixation through volar locking plate. The radiographic parameters of both groups recovered satisfactorily after operation. Recovery of volar tilt of Smith fracture group is better than that of Colles fracture group, and early recovery function of Colles fracture group is better than that of Smith group, but there is no significant difference in long-term wrist joint function and incidence of postoperative complications between two groups.

KEYWORDS Radius fracture; Fracture fixation, internal; Csae-control studies

桡骨远端骨折(distal radius fracture, DRF)年发病率约 190/10 万,其发病率呈青少年高能量损伤和老年女性低能量损伤的双峰分布,男女总体发病率之比 1:1.5^[1-2]。桡骨远端骨折依据原始骨折移位方向分为伸直型(Colles)骨折和屈曲型(Smith)骨折两类^[3],大部分可采取非手术治疗;当手法复位后不稳定,保守治疗存在骨折再移位和腕关节不稳风险时,则需要手术治疗^[4]。掌侧锁定接骨板(volar locking plate, VLP)内固定可提供稳定支撑,允许早期功能锻炼,有利于功能恢复,已成为桡骨远端骨折治疗的主流方法^[5]。Colles 骨折与 Smith 骨折为桡骨远端骨折的两种不同类型,其致伤原因、损伤机制及骨折移位方向等均有差异;关于掌侧锁定接骨板内固定治疗上述两种不同类型骨折的疗效是否存在差异,尚无定论。针对此问题,本研究回顾性分析 2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 6 月采用 VLP 内固定治疗的 Colles 骨折及 Smith 骨折患者共 103 例,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准:年龄≥18岁;术前 X 线、CT 及三维重建诊断明确;闭合性骨折或 Gustilo I 等^[6]分型为开放性骨折;采用 VLP 内固定治疗;受伤前同侧肩、肘、腕关节功能无障碍;病例资料完整,随访时间≥8 个月。排除标准:陈旧性骨折(>2 周);病理性骨折;

Gustilo II 型以上开放性骨折;骨折合并神经血管损伤;严重全身性、系统性疾病,无法耐受手术治疗。手术指征:手法复位后桡骨短缩>3 mm、背倾角>10°或关节面台阶>2 mm^[6]。

1.2 临床资料

本组 103 例,根据原始骨折移位方向分为 Colles 骨折组(68 例)和 Smith 骨折组(35 例)。Colles 骨折组男 24 例,女 44 例;年龄 20~79(59.0 ± 13.4)岁;左侧 27 例,右侧 41 例;根据 AO 分型^[7],A2 型 9 例,A3 型 13 例,C1 型 16 例,C2 型 17 例,C3 型 13 例;摔伤 50 例,交通伤 15 例,高处坠落伤 3 例;合并尺骨茎突骨折 36 例;受伤至手术时间 2~9(3.9 ± 0.8)d。Smith 骨折组男 15 例,女 20 例;年龄 27~87(60.1 ± 15.3)岁;左侧 11 例,右侧 24 例;AO 分型,A2 型 4 例,A3 型 7 例,C1 型 14 例,C2 型 5 例,C3 型 5 例;摔伤 27 例,交通伤 7 例,高处坠落伤 1 例;合并尺骨茎突骨折 22 例;受伤至手术时间 2~6(4.1 ± 0.9)d。所有手术均由同一医生主刀完成。两组患者术前一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。表 1。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 Colles 骨折组 全身麻醉或臂丛神经阻滞麻醉成功后,取仰卧位,患肢外展 90°置于侧方手术台,气囊止血带控制出血。采用掌侧 Henry 入路,自桡侧腕屈肌与桡动脉间逐层解剖分离,注意保护正

表 1 两组桡骨远端骨折术患者术前一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparision of preoperative general data of patients with distal radius fracture between two group

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)		侧别(例)		AO 分型(例)				尺骨茎突骨折(例)		致伤原因(例)				受伤至手术时间($\bar{x} \pm s$,d)
		男	女	左侧	右侧	A2	A3	C1	C2	C3	有	无	摔伤	交通伤	高处坠落伤	时间		
Colles 骨折组	68	24	44	59.0 ± 13.4	27	41	9	13	16	17	13	36	32	50	15	3	3.9 ± 0.8	
Smith 骨折组	35	15	20	60.1 ± 15.3	11	24	4	7	14	5	5	22	13	27	7	1	4.1 ± 0.9	
检验值		$\chi^2 = 0.562$	$t = -0.438$	$\chi^2 = 0.680$			$\chi^2 = 3.772$					$\chi^2 = 0.924$		$\chi^2 = 0.230$			$t = -0.492$	
P 值		0.454	0.656	0.410			0.438					0.337		0.891			0.583	

中神经及桡动脉，显露旋前方肌并在其近桡骨附着处切断，骨膜下剥离，显露、清理骨折断端血肿及软组织，手法牵引撬拨复位，克氏针临时固定，C 形臂 X 线机透视复位情况；选择合适长度 VLP，经近端滑动孔置入普通螺钉，滑动调整接骨板至位置满意，经远端定位孔置入克氏针，再次透视证实关节面平整，掌倾角、尺偏角和桡骨高度恢复满意后；依次置入螺钉固定，检查骨折断端稳定性及腕关节活动度；彻底止血、冲洗后逐层缝合；不放置引流。本组合并尺骨茎突骨折均未固定。

1.3.2 Smith 骨折组 麻醉方式、手术入路及骨折暴露同 Colles 骨折组，暴露骨折断端后，双手掌握患肢手掌及骨折远端，双侧食指置于骨折近端背侧，轴向牵引骨折远端，食指抬顶骨折近端使骨折远端向背侧，纠正掌侧移位。Smith 骨折暴露骨折端后双手拇指置于骨折近端掌侧，轴向牵引骨折远端，拇指按压骨折近端，双手上抬骨折远端，纠正背侧移位。骨折复位后内固定方法同上。

1.3.3 术后处理 所有患者术后常规镇痛，患肢抬高，预防性使用抗生素 24~48 h；在可耐受下鼓励患者尽早开始肘关节、手指主动屈伸锻炼；1~2 周后在无痛下开始腕部主动和被动屈伸、旋转功能锻炼；术后 2 周拆线；6 周后复查 X 线，根据骨折愈合情况逐步恢复腕关节持重及日常活动。

1.4 观察项目与方法

术后定期复查 X 线，观察内固定位置和评估骨折愈合情况，记录并发症情况；采用肩臂手功能障碍评分量表 (disabilities of arm, shoulder and hand, DASH) 评分^[8]评定功能恢复情况，DASH 评分为 30 项，分值 0~100 分，分值愈高功能愈差。骨折愈合影像学标准为骨折线消失或有连续骨小梁通过骨折

线。术后 8 个月测量掌倾角、尺偏角、桡骨高度；并采用 Mayo 评分^[9]评定腕关节功能，包括疼痛、功能状态、活动范围、握力 4 方面，每项 25 分，满分 100 分；总分 90~100 为优，80~89 分为良，65~79 分为可，<65 分为差。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 22.0 软件进行统计分析。定量资料以均数±标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示，两组比较采用独立样本 t 检验；定性资料比较采用 χ^2 检验，并发症发生率采用校正 χ^2 检验；腕关节功能评级采用等级资料的秩和检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 术后一般情况比较

所有患者获得随访，时间 8~30 (14.8±4.3) 个月，两组随访时间比较差异无统计学意义 (表 2)。两组手术时间、骨折愈合时间比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)，表 2。术后复查 X 线片显示，两组患者均获得良好的骨折复位及内固定位置。Colles 骨折组出现 6 例并发症，其中包括 1 例伤口浅表感染，经口服抗生素、局部换药后愈合；1 例术后 6 个月远端锁定螺钉松动，但无明显腕部不适及活动障碍，术后 15 个月拆除内固定；腕管综合征 1 例，腕关节慢性疼痛 3 例，经口服药物后缓解。Smith 骨折组 4 例出现并发症，2 例伤口浅表感染，经口服抗生素、局部换药后愈合；2 例腕关节慢性疼痛，经口服药物后缓解。两组无伤口深部感染、骨折不愈合与畸形愈合、内固定失效并发症发生。两组术后并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)，表 3。

2.2 影像学结果比较

术后 8 个月，Smith 骨折组掌倾角恢复优于 Colles 组 ($t = -2.467, P = 0.016$)；两组尺偏角及桡骨高

表 2 两组桡骨远端骨折患者术后一般情况及影像学指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	手术时间(min)	愈合时间(周)	随访时间(月)	$(\bar{x} \pm s)$		
					掌倾角(°)	尺偏角(°)	桡骨高度(mm)
Colles 骨折组	68	95.2±9.2	15.4±3.1	14.9±4.3	8.6±4.1	20.5±4.2	9.5±2.3
Smith 骨折组	35	96.3±7.4	14.9±2.8	14.7±4.5	11.1±3.1	22.2±4.9	10.5±3.4
<i>t</i> 值		-0.463	1.236	0.155	-2.467	-1.557	-1.533
<i>P</i> 值		0.644	0.229	0.878	0.016	0.123	0.129

表 3 两组桡骨远端骨折患者术后并发症情况对比 [例(%)]

Tab.3 Comparison of postoperative complications of patients with distal radius fracture between two groups [例(%)]						
组别	例数	浅表感染	螺钉松动	慢性疼痛	腕管综合征	校正 χ^2
Colles 骨折组	68	1(1.47)	1(1.47)	3(4.41)	1(1.47)	0.005
Smith 骨折组	35	2(5.71)	0(0.00)	2(5.71)	0(0.00)	0.943

度比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),表 2。

2.3 临床疗效比较

术后 6、12 周,Colles 骨折组 DASH 评分均优于 Smith 骨折组($P<0.05$);术后 6、8 个月,两组 DASH 评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),表 4。术后 8 个月两组 Mayo 评分及评级比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 5。典型病例见图 1-2。

3 讨论

3.1 伸直型与屈曲型桡骨远端骨折手术方法选择

桡骨远端骨折手术方法包括外固定架、经皮克氏针固定,以及掌侧或背侧接骨板、髓内钉固定等^[10]。外固定架、克氏针固定存在固定不牢靠、钉道感染等并发症^[11],而锁定接骨板可提供骨折稳定支撑、保护骨折端血运,允许早期功能锻炼等优点,使其已成为桡骨远端骨折内固定的首选^[12]。对于伸直型桡骨远端骨折,由于骨折端向背侧移位,既往曾有研究者采用背侧入路接骨板内固定^[13],但由于背侧骨面软组织薄弱,并存在 Lister 结节等局部隆起,使得接骨板贴合较差且伸肌腱激惹、磨损甚至断裂风险增加,并且在生物力学上,掌侧与背侧钢板在腕关节应力传导上并无差异。因此,更多研究者采用掌侧接骨板内固定治疗,掌侧骨面平坦、软组织覆盖多,易于放置接骨板,同时旋前方肌可覆盖内植物降低肌腱磨损及异物反应^[14]。本研究均采用掌侧锁定接骨板内固定治疗,取得了良好的骨折复位和内固定,且无骨折不愈合、内固定失效并发症发生。

3.2 伸直型与屈曲型桡骨远端骨折手术要点

术中良好复位和稳定内固定是桡骨远端骨折愈

合的前提,笔者认为有以下要点:(1)骨折手法复位与维持。如前所述,通过轴向牵引纠正桡骨短缩,逆损伤方向复位纠正桡尺侧偏或掌背侧移位,通常可使骨折复位,但对于关节面局部凹陷或合并尺背侧移位骨块的骨折,较难复位,可经骨折断端撬拨或经背侧小切口辅助复位^[15],或经关节镜辅助^[16]。另外,借助解剖型接骨板的原有角度,可将远端骨折块经接骨板先行固定,后固定接骨板近端至桡骨干,间接恢复正常掌倾角。(2)接骨板的放置。为了获得良好的软骨下支撑并减少并发症,接骨板通常放置于“分水岭”近侧并尽可能靠近“分水岭”,近端则平行于桡骨干。接骨板置于“分水岭”远侧可能增加指深肌腱磨损及腕管综合征的发生,过分置于“分水岭”近端则可能导致远端骨块把持不牢靠;接骨板桡侧偏则可能影响拇指屈肌活动。(3)远端螺钉长度的判断。笔者体会,由于 Lister 结节的遮挡,术中通过侧位片判断螺钉是否穿透背侧皮质有时比较困难^[17],为了避免螺钉穿透磨损背侧伸肌腱,笔者采用所测长度的 75% 或短于所测深度 2~4 mm 的锁定螺钉^[18],术后无背伸肌腱磨损、断裂并发症发生。同时,术中应避免锁定螺钉的反复改道,此举会增加螺纹变形风险,降低把持力^[19]。

3.3 桡骨远端解剖结构的恢复与术后功能恢复的关系

桡骨远端骨折手术治疗目的是恢复腕关节功能^[20],术中恢复桡骨远端解剖结构则是功能恢复的关键^[21]。掌倾角改变会导致腕关节间隙改变^[22],增加尺桡骨骨间膜张力并会影响前臂旋转。本研究所有

表 4 两组桡骨远端骨折患者术后不同时间点 DASH 评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)

Tab.4 Postoperative DASH score at different time points of patients with distal radius fracture between two groups
($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术后 6 周	术后 12 周	术后 6 个月	术后 8 个月
Colles 骨折组	68	37.24±5.08	19.68±4.55	10.22±3.27	9.43±3.56
Smith 骨折组	35	39.05±4.79	23.44±4.21	11.03±3.54	10.01±2.98
<i>t</i> 值		-3.102	-4.629	-1.154	-0.689
<i>P</i> 值		0.003	0.001	0.323	0.524

表 5 两组桡骨远端骨折患者术后 8 个月 Mayo 评分比较

Tab.5 Postoperative Mayo score at 8 months of patients with distal radius fracture between two groups

组别	例数	Mayo 评分($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)					腕关节功能(例)			
		疼痛	功能状态	活动范围	握力	总分	优	良	可	差
Colles 骨折组	68	23.28±3.11	24.11±2.82	18.94±3.76	21.32±3.32	87.65±9.74	32	23	10	3
Smith 骨折组	35	22.51±2.67	23.25±2.93	18.07±3.59	22.09±2.68	85.93±10.31	13	15	6	1
检验值		<i>t</i> =0.843	<i>t</i> =1.015	<i>t</i> =0.981	<i>t</i> =-0.813	<i>t</i> =1.513				<i>Z</i> =-0.951
<i>P</i> 值		0.485	0.414	0.459	0.556	0.382				0.342



图 1 患者,女,70岁,左Colles骨折行掌侧锁定接骨板内固定 **1a,1b.**术前正侧位X线片示桡骨远端骨折,断端分离,骨折远端向背侧移位 **1c,1d.**术后1个月正侧位X线片示骨折内固定中,内固定位置可,少许骨小梁越过骨折线 **1e,1f.**术后3个月正侧位X线片示骨折内固定中,大量骨小梁跨越骨折线,骨折线模糊 **1g,1h.**术后12个月正侧位X线片示骨折内固定中,骨折线消失,骨折愈合

Fig.1 A 70-year-old female with Colles fracture underwent volar locking plate fixation **1a,1b.** Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed distal radius fracture with fracture end separated and the distal end displaced to the dorsal **1c,1d.** Postoperative AP and lateral X-rays at 1 month showed the fracture was treated by internal fixation, internal fixation position was acceptable, and a little bone trabecula crossed fracture line **1e,1f.** Postoperative AP and lateral X-rays at 3 months showed a large number of trabeculae crossed the fracture line and fracture line was blurred **1g,1h.** Postoperative AP and lateral X-rays at 12 months showed fracture line was difficult to distinguish and fracture healed by internal fixation

病例术后掌倾角都得到恢复,但Smith骨折组掌倾角优于Colles骨折组,造成该差异的原因可能有以下两点:(1)桡骨远端背侧骨皮质较掌侧薄弱,Colles骨折背侧骨皮质粉碎严重,复位后背侧支撑较弱或存在局部骨质缺损。(2)为手术采用掌侧Henry入路,Smith骨折远端向掌侧移位,移位骨折块易于在直视下复位。尽管两组掌倾角存在差异,但均在正常范围内,对患者远期功能恢复无明显影响。桡骨短缩则会影响下尺桡关节的稳定性和三角纤维软骨复合体的应力传导,因此认为桡骨高度的恢复应作为手术治疗的首要目标^[21,23]。研究也表明桡骨短缩的纠正与术后功能改善有显著相关^[24]。桡骨高度的改变通常伴有尺偏角的改变,二者共同影响腕关节的轴向应力传导^[25]。

术中绝对的解剖复位确实对骨折愈合有益,但

这一过程可能需要过度剥离骨膜及损伤周围软组织,反而可能影响骨折断端血运,影响愈合。因此,在术中如何评估复位“可接受”显得至关重要。有研究认为^[26]背倾>10°,尺偏角<10°或尺骨正向变异>3 mm的复位不可接受;也有观点认为^[27]掌倾>25°,背倾>10°,桡骨短缩>5 mm,关节分离或塌陷>2 mm中任意一项存在,即功能复位不满意。虽无明确定论,在实际手术中,需要评估患者年龄、腕关节功能要求、骨折本身是否存在缺损并综合考量手术暴露与血运保留间的平衡,以功能复位为目标,而非追求绝对解剖复位,特别是对于年龄较大、腕关节功能要求不高患者,即使存在轻微畸形愈合,也不会明显影响腕关节日常功能。

综上所述,Colles骨折和Smith骨折通过掌侧锁定接骨板内固定均可获得良好复位和固定,术中良



图 2 患者,女,35岁,右 Smith 骨折行掌侧锁定接骨板内固定 2a,2b. 术前正侧位 X 线片示桡骨远端骨折,断端分离,骨折远端向掌侧移位 2c,2d. 术后 1 个月正侧位 X 线片示骨折内固定中,内固定位置可,少许骨小梁越过骨折线 2e,2f. 术后 3 个月正侧位 X 线片见骨折内固定中,大量骨小梁跨越骨折线,骨折线模糊 2g,2h. 术后 12 个月正侧位 X 线片示骨折内固定中,骨折线消失,骨折愈合

Fig.2 A 35-year-old female with right Smith fracture underwent volar locking plate fixation 2a,2b. Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed distal radius fracture with fracture end separated and distal end displaced to volar 2c,2d. Postoperative AP and lateral X-rays at 1 month showed fracture was treated by internal fixation, internal fixation position was acceptable, and a little bone trabecula crossed the fracture line 2e,2f. Postoperative AP and lateral X-rays at 3 months showed a large number of trabeculae crossed fracture line and fracture line was blurred 2g,2h. Postoperative AP and lateral X-rays at 12 months showed fracture was fixed, fracture line was disappeared and fracture healed well

好的复位与固定技巧,术后掌倾角、尺偏角及桡骨高度的恢复,是腕关节功能恢复的保障。Smith 骨折掌倾角恢复优于 Colles 骨折,Colles 骨折早期功能恢复优于 Smith 骨折,但两者远期功能恢复及并发症发生率无明显差异。本研究为单中心回顾性研究且病例数较少;另外,尽管骨折分型可间接评估软组织损伤及暴力大小,但术前实际软组织损伤情况、术前手法复位的及时性和有效性、尺骨茎突骨折与否及分型等可能会对功能恢复产生影响,尚需进一步研究对比论证。

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