

基于CT三维成像的难复性股骨粗隆间骨折分型与治疗

林锦秀,李晔,尹德超,王鲲鹏,谭宝利

(淄博市第一医院骨科,山东 淄博 255200)

摘要:目的 基于CT三维成像建立难复性股骨粗隆间骨折(irreducible intertrochanteric fractures of the femur, IIFF)的分型系统,并探讨其术前识别和术中复位的临床价值。方法 回顾性分析2015年1月至2021年12月股骨粗隆间骨折患者678例,筛选出经标准闭合复位尝试 ≤ 3 次后,术中透视判定复位质量仍为“差”(Baumgaertner/Kim标准)的IIFF 78例(IIFF组)。依据CT三维成像的骨折形态、移位方向及软组织附着特点,提出一个包含5种亚型的分型系统(I型:小粗隆相关型;II型:大粗隆相关型;III型:逆粗隆间型;IV型:完全移位型;V型:合并粗隆下骨折型),并制定针对性复位策略。经倾向评分匹配选取非IIFF患者78例(对照组),对比两组手术时间、术中出血量、复位满意率、Harris髋关节评分及并发症发生率的差异。结果 IIFF组占有股骨粗隆间骨折患者的11.5%(78/678)。应用针对性复位策略后,IIFF组复位满意率为83.3%,与对照组(84.6%)差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。IIFF组手术时间[(67.3 \pm 24.2)min]较对照组[(55.8 \pm 19.5)min]显著延长($P<0.001$),术中出血量[(210.5 \pm 75.1)mL]较对照组[(165.3 \pm 65.8)mL]显著增加($P<0.001$);末次随访时,两组Harris评分、骨折愈合时间、并发症发生率与对照组相比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论 该分型系统可有效识别IIFF,据此采用的针对性复位策略,虽增加了手术时间和术中出血,但能获得与易复性骨折相当的满意复位效果和良好临床预后,具有临床指导价值。

关键词:难复性股骨粗隆间骨折;CT三维成像;分型;复位策略;内固定

中图分类号:R683.3

文献标志码:A

Classification and treatment of irreducible intertrochanteric femoral fractures based on CT 3-D imaging

LIN Jinxiu, LI Ye, YIN Dechao, WANG Kunpeng, TAN Baoli

(Department of Orthopedics, The First Hospital of Zibo City, Zibo 255200, Shandong, China)

Abstract: Objective To establish a classification system for irreducible intertrochanteric fractures of the femur (IIFF) based on CT three-dimensional imaging and validate its clinical value in preoperative identification and intraoperative reduction. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 678 patients with intertrochanteric fractures admitted between January 2015 and December 2021. Seventy-eight IIFF cases were identified, defined as those achieving “poor” reduction quality (Baumgaertner/Kim criteria) after ≤ 3 attempts of standard closed reduction. A novel 5-type classification system (Type I: lesser trochanter-related; Type II: greater trochanter-related; Type III: reverse intertrochanteric; Type IV: completely displaced; Type V: combined with subtrochanteric fracture) was proposed based on preoperative CT 3D imaging characteristics, including fracture morphology, displacement direction, and soft tissue attachment. Corresponding reduction strategies were formulated. Seventy-eight matched controls were selected from 600 non-IIFF patients via 1:1 propensity score matching (PSM) for factors including age, sex, and AO classification. **Results** The incidence of IIFF was 11.5% (78/678). After applying targeted reduction strategies, the acceptable

reduction rate in the IIFF group was 83.3% (65/78), showing no significant difference compared to the control group (84.6%, 66/78; $P>0.05$). Operative time in the IIFF group [(67.3±24.2) min] was significantly longer than that in the control group [(55.8±19.5) min] ($P<0.001$), and intraoperative blood loss [(210.5±75.1) mL] was significantly greater than in controls [(165.3±65.8) mL] ($P<0.001$). No significant differences were observed in Harris hip scores, fracture healing time, or complication rates at the final follow-up (all $P>0.05$). **Conclusion** The CT 3D imaging-based classification system enables effective preoperative identification of IIFF. The corresponding targeted reduction strategies, although increasing operative time and blood loss, can achieve satisfactory reduction and clinical outcomes comparable to those of reducible fractures, demonstrating significant clinical guiding value.

Key words: Irreducible intertrochanteric femoral fracture; CT 3D imaging; Classification; Reduction strategy; Internal fixation

在骨质疏松导致的各种骨折中,老年人的髋部骨折的发病率是最高的^[1-3]。髋部骨折中股骨粗隆间骨折(intertrochanteric fractures of the femur, IFF)占到一半的比例^[4]。随着我国人口逐渐老龄化,髋部骨折发病率和患者的总数都显示出增长趋势^[5]。股骨粗隆间骨折闭合复位髓内钉固定手术是治疗的主要方法^[6-7],骨骼的质量,骨折的类型,复位的准确性,固定装置的设计和植入的位置,都是决定手术成败的核心因素^[8],骨折的复位是外科医生能够直接控制的因素^[9]。通过采取患肢牵引和标准化的闭合复位等一些措施,大部分的股骨粗隆间骨折都能够达到一个比较满意的复位效果,但仍有约10%的患者面临闭合复位的困难,需要依赖切开复位或者有限切开的复位。通过标准的闭合复位方法(患肢的外旋—外展—牵引—内收—内旋)仍难以实现理想复位效果的股骨粗隆间骨折,称为难复性股骨粗隆间骨折(irreducible intertrochanteric fractures of the femur, IIFF)^[10-12]。

IIFF的术前识别常导致术中复位难度预估不足。此类骨折手术操作复杂,不仅耗时更长、出血更多,也显著增加了手术风险^[13]。当前常用的AO分型、Evans分型等系统难以有效预判骨折的“难复性”。国内外学者已提出多种分型及相应复位技术,旨在优化IIFF治疗,但仍存在共识缺乏、实用性有限等问题。本研究基于CT三维形态特征,提出一种新的IIFF分型系统,旨在实现术前准确识别、术中精准指导,并通过回顾性临床分析验证其有效性与应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

1.1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2015年1月至2021年12月淄博

市第一医院收治的股骨粗隆间骨折患者694例,根据纳入标准和排除标准,排除开放骨折患者9例和资料不全患者7例,最终纳入678例,其中男215例,女463例,46~95(78.3±8.9)岁。

根据术中复位结果进行分组:将标准闭合复位后质量评为“差”的患者纳入IIFF组($n=78$);其他复位质量达“优”或“可接受”的患者纳入非IIFF组($n=600$)。为控制基线混杂,采用倾向评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM)以1:1比例从非IIFF组中为IIFF组筛选对照组($n=78$)。匹配变量包括:年龄(容许误差±5岁)、性别、AO分型、Charlson合并症指数(Charlson comorbidity index, CCI)(容许误差±1分)及内固定类型。卡钳值(caliper)设定为倾向评分标准差的0.2倍。本研究为回顾性队列研究,经淄博市第一医院伦理委员会批准(批准号:YXLL2021004)。

1.1.2 纳入标准与排除标准

纳入标准:①2015年1月至2021年12月本院收治的闭合性股骨粗隆间骨折;②年龄≥18岁;③接受牵引床辅助下髓内钉或钢板内固定;④术前完善髋关节CT三维重建及X线检查;⑤随访≥12个月。

排除标准:①开放性/病理性/陈旧性/假体周围骨折;②多发伤或合并同侧下肢骨折;③既往股骨近端手术史;④影像资料不全。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 基于CT三维成像的分型与复位策略制定

基于IIFF组78例患者的术前CT三维影像特征(骨折形态、骨块移位方向及软组织附着),本研究将其分为I型(小粗隆相关型)、II型(大粗隆相关型)、III型(逆粗隆间型)、IV型(完全移位型)和V型(合并粗隆下骨折型)。所有IIFF组患者均依据其术前分型实施个体化复位操作。各亚型的影像学特征见图1,各型典型病例影像及复位效果图见图2~10。



图 1 难复性股骨粗隆间骨折基于 CT 三维成像的分型

Figure 1 Classification of irreducible intertrochanteric femoral fractures based on CT 3D imaging

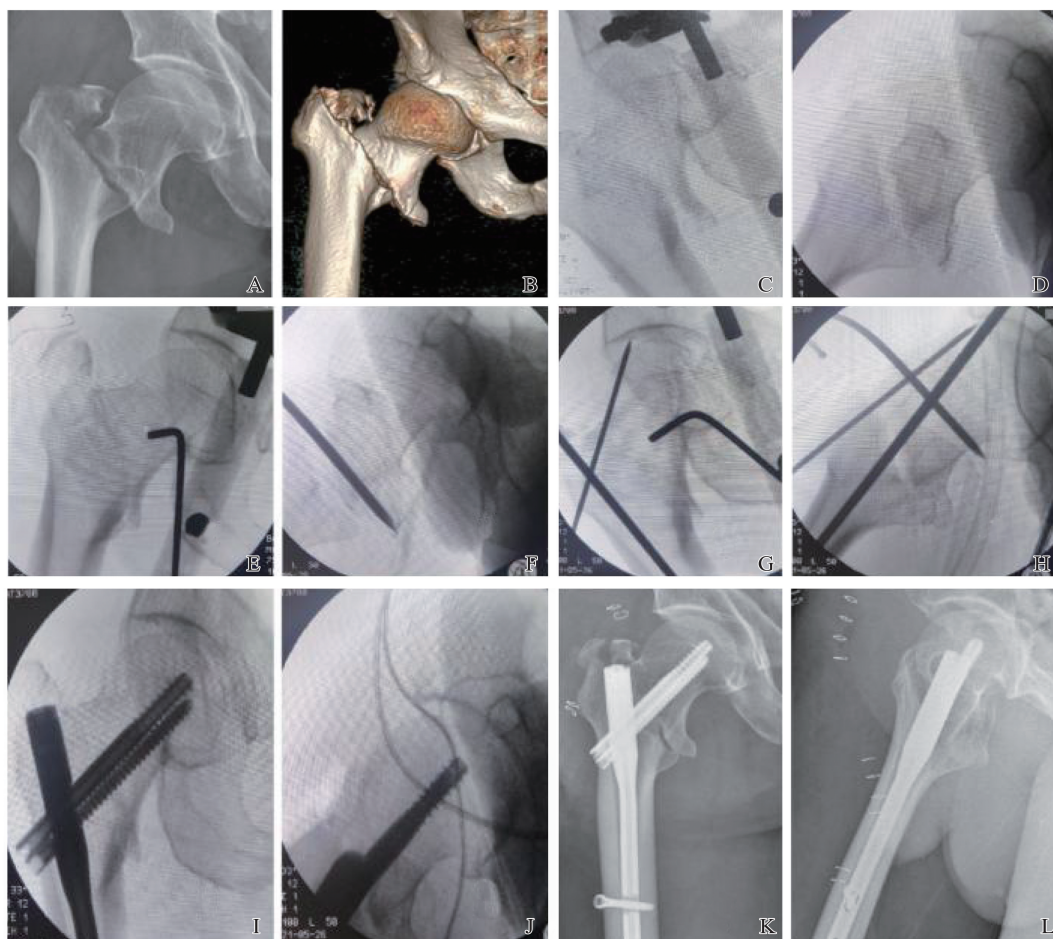


图 2 IA 型:小粗隆二分型骨折

A: 术前 X 线; B: CT 3D 示小粗隆二分及内侧尖齿; C, D: 术中牵引显示移位; E, F: 解除绞锁关键步骤; G, H: 复位后临时固定; I~L: 术后影像示满意复位固定。

Figure 2 Type IA: Bisected fracture of the lesser trochanter

A: Preoperative X-ray; B: CT 3D showing bisected lesser trochanter and medial spike; C, D: Intraoperative traction demonstrating displacement; E, F: Key step for disengaging interlocked fragments; G, H: Provisional fixation after reduction; I-L: Postoperative imaging showing satisfactory reduction and fixation.

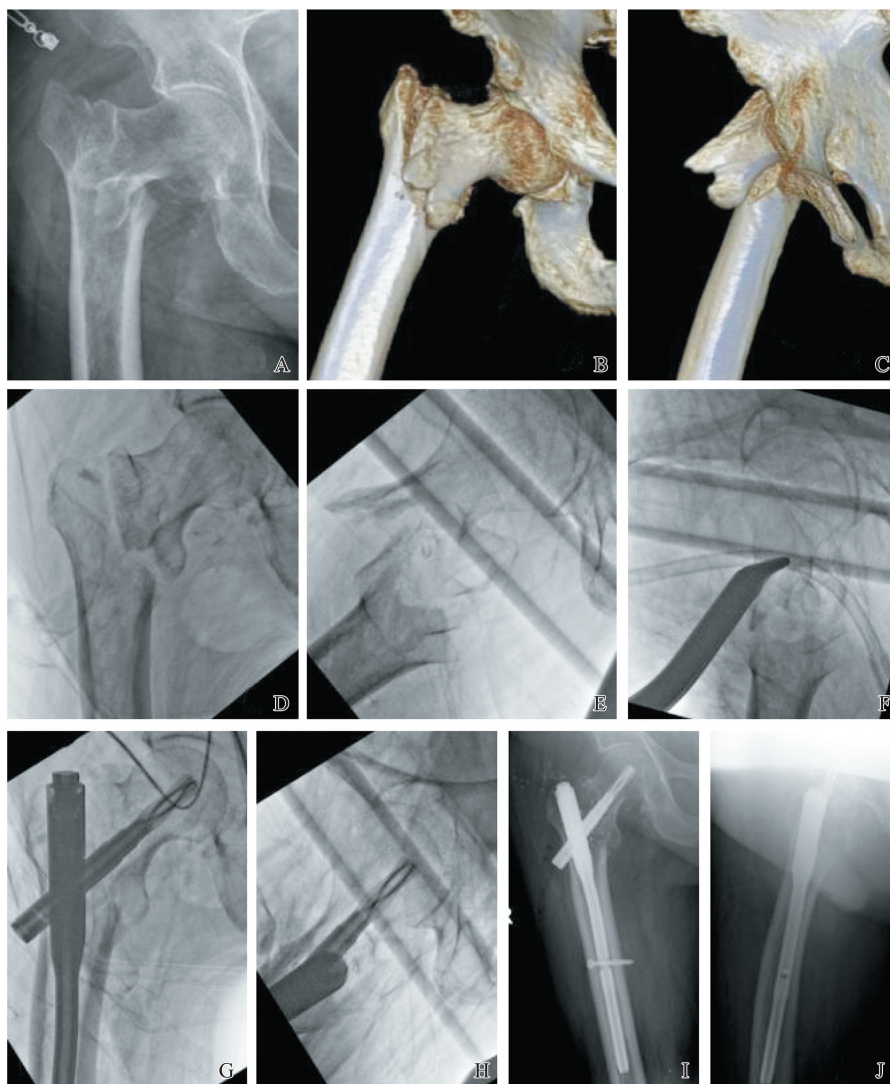


图 3 IB 型:小粗隆完整连于头颈骨块型骨折

A: 术前 X 线; B,C: CT 三维示头颈骨块屈曲外旋移位; D,E: 术中牵引后移位未纠正; F: 复位关键:下压小粗隆区; G~J: 术后复位固定满意。

Figure 3 Type IB: fracture with lesser trochanter attached to head-neck fragment

A: Preoperative X-ray; B,C: CT 3D showing flexion and external rotation displacement of the head-neck fragment; D,E: Displacement persists after intraoperative traction; F: Reduction key: applying inferior pressure on lesser trochanter area; G-J: Postoperative imaging confirms satisfactory reduction and fixation.

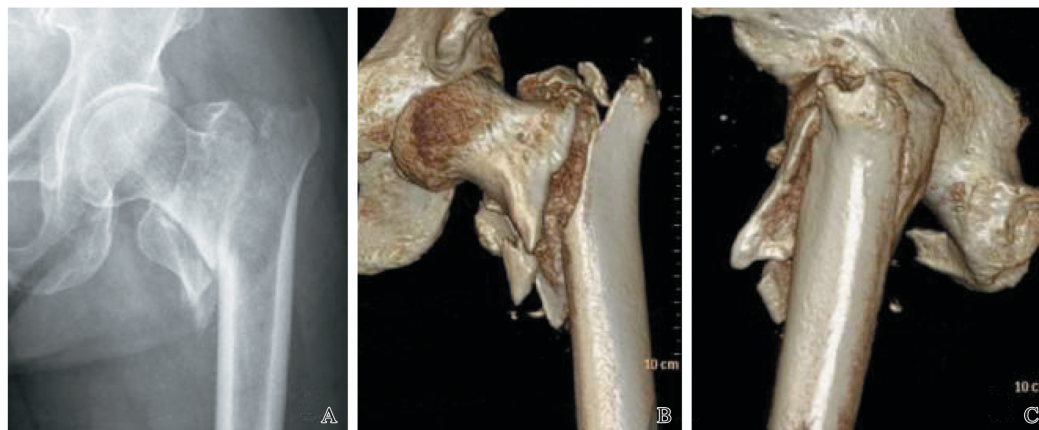




图 4 IC 型:小粗隆游离合并头颈骨块内侧尖齿屈曲移位

A: 术前 X 线; B、C: CT 三维示游离小粗隆及屈曲尖齿; D、E: 牵引后尖齿未复位; F、G: 复位关键:下压屈曲尖齿; H~K: 术后对位对线恢复。

Figure 4 Type IC: Free lesser trochanter fragment with medial spike flexion displacement of head-neck fragment

A: Preoperative X-ray; B, C: CT 3D showing free lesser trochanter fragment and flexed spike; D, E: Spike remains unreduced after traction; F, G: Reduction key: applying inferior pressure to the flexed spike; H~K: Postoperative imaging demonstrates restoration of alignment.

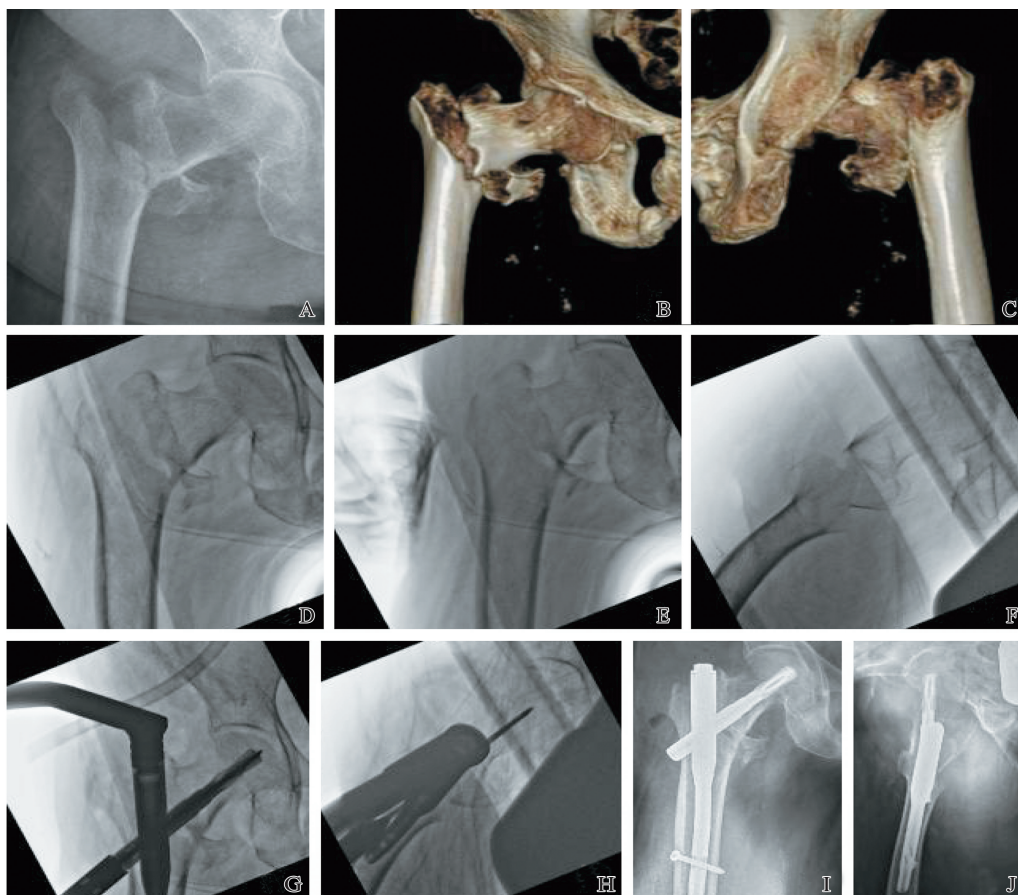


图 5 II A 型:大粗隆分离移位的顺粗隆间骨折

A: 术前 X 线; B、C: CT 三维示大粗隆分离; D: 牵引后分离持续; E、F: 复位关键:经皮顶压大粗隆; G~J: 复位后外侧壁连续性重建。

Figure 5 Type II A: Intertrochanteric fracture with displaced greater trochanteric separation.

A: Preoperative X-ray; B, C: CT 3D demonstrating greater trochanteric separation; D: Separation persists after traction; E, F: Reduction key: percutaneous compression of greater trochanter; G~J: Postoperative reconstruction of lateral wall integrity.

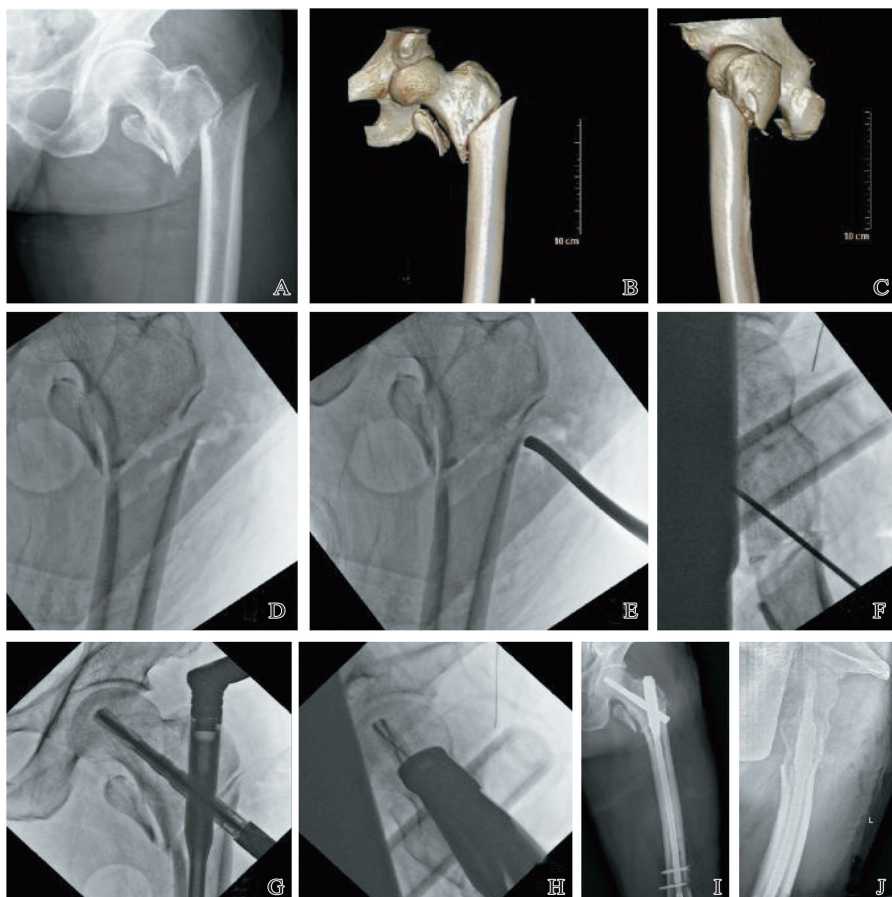


图 6 II B 型:大粗隆下缘顺粗隆间骨折

A: 术前 X 线; B,C: CT 三维示冠状位成角; D~F: 复位关键:顶压远折端纠正成角; G~J: 术后对位对线恢复。

Figure 6 Type II B: Greater trochanteric base intertrochanteric fracture

A: Preoperative X-ray; B,C: CT 3D demonstrating coronal plane angulation; D-F: Reduction key: applying compression to distal fragment to correct angulation; G-J: Postoperative restoration of alignment.

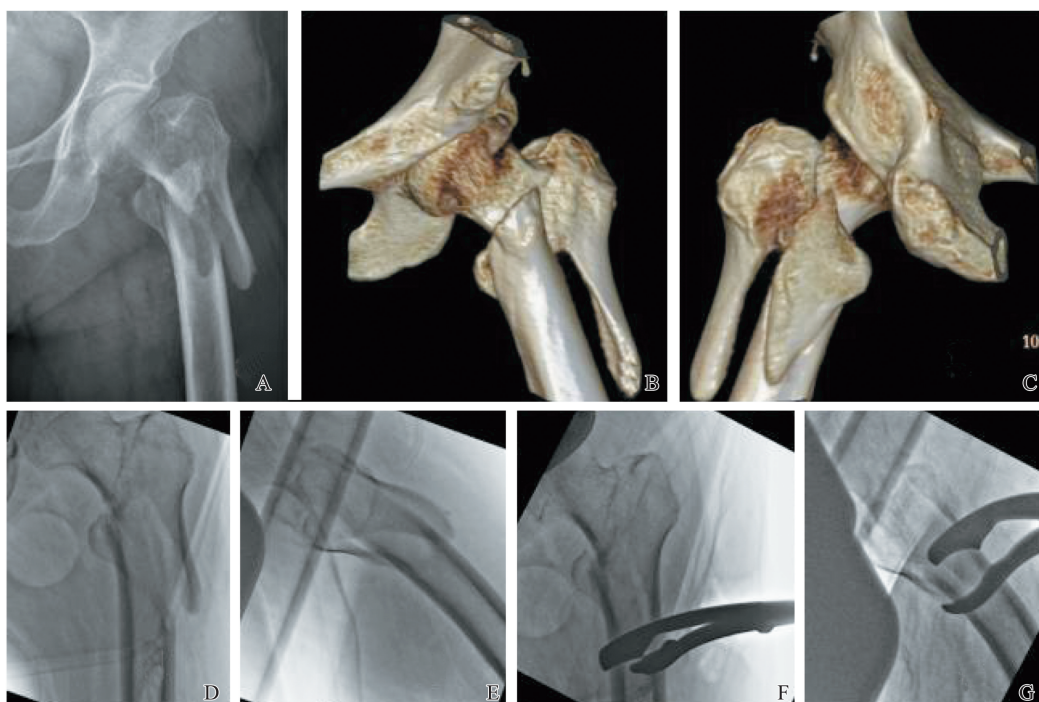


图 7 II C 型:大粗隆下缘顺粗隆间骨折

A: 术前 X 线; B,C: CT 三维示冠状位成角; D~G: 复位关键:顶压远折端纠正成角。

Figure 7 Type II C: Greater trochanteric base intertrochanteric fracture

A: Preoperative X-ray; B,C: CT 3D demonstrating coronal plane angulation; D~G: Reduction key: applying compression to distal fragment to correct angulation.



图 7 IIIA型:斜形逆粗隆间骨折

A: 术前 X 线; B,C: CT 三维示斜形骨折线及近端移位; D,E: 牵引后外展畸形; F,G: 复位关键: 钳夹复位外侧壁; H~K: 术后外侧壁稳定性恢复。

Figure 7 Type IIIA: Oblique Reverse intertrochanteric fracture

A: Preoperative X-ray; B,C: CT 3D demonstrating oblique fracture line and proximal fragment displacement; D,E: Abduction deformity develops after traction; F,G: Reduction key: clamp reduction of lateral wall; H-K: Postoperative restoration of lateral wall stability.

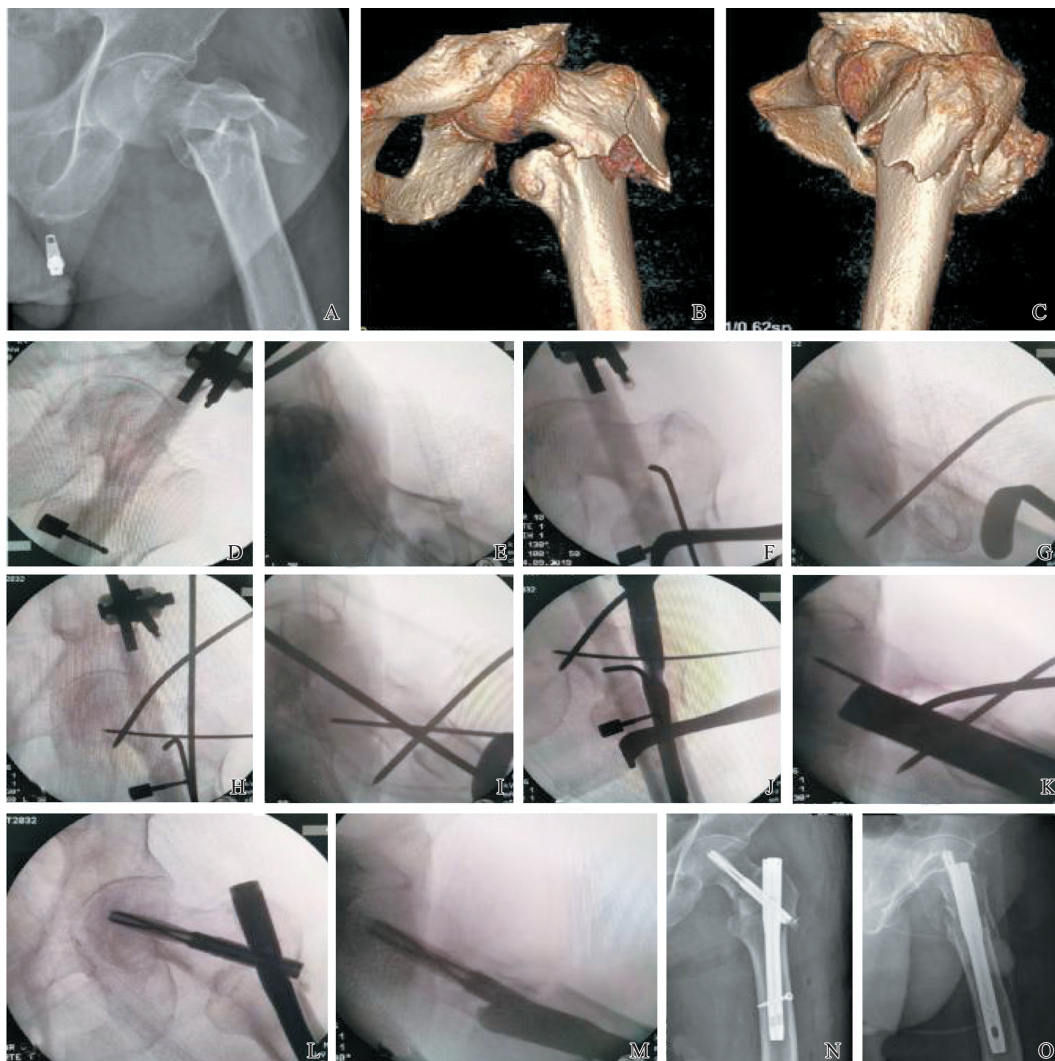


图 8 IIIB型:横形逆粗隆间骨折。

A: 术前 X 线; B,C: CT 三维示髓内翻及后沉移位; D,E: 牵引后畸形未改善; F~K: 复位关键: 摇杆技术纠正双平面移位; L~O: 术后颈干角恢复。

Figure 8 Type IIIB: Transverse reverse intertrochanteric fracture

A: Preoperative X-ray; B,C: CT 3D showing coxa vara and posterior sag displacement; D,E: Deformity persists after traction; F-K: Reduction key: joystick technique correcting biplanar displacement; L-O: Postoperative restoration of neck-shaft angle.

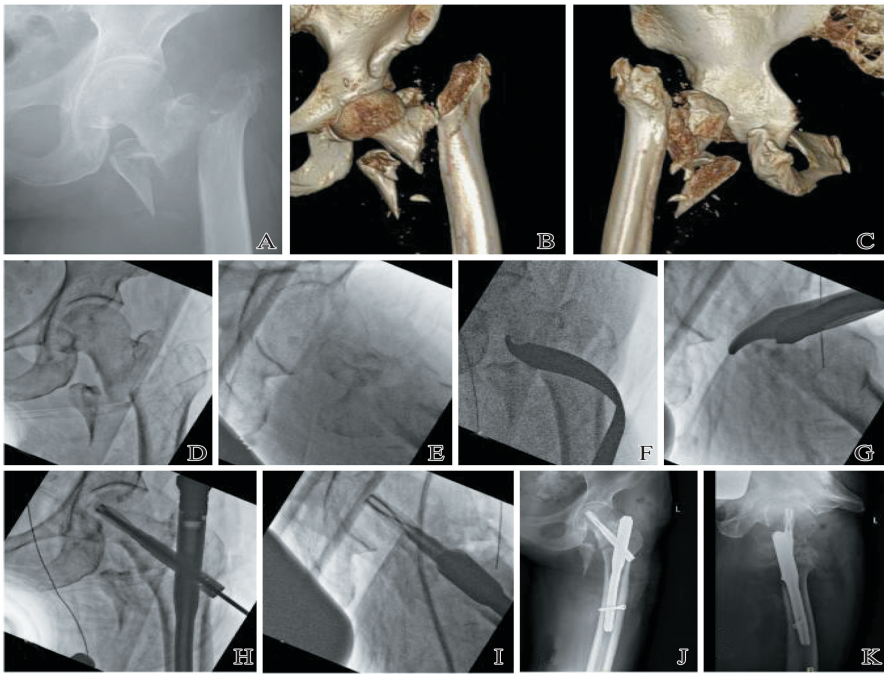


图9 IV型:完全移位型骨折

A: 术前X线示无接触移位; B、C: CT三维证实软组织铰链破坏; D、E: 牵引后持续分离; F、G: 复位关键:撬拨纠正分离; H~K: 术后骨折端对合。

Figure 9 Type IV: Completely displaced intertrochanteric fracture

A: Preoperative X-ray shows displacement without bony contact; B, C: CT 3D confirms disrupted soft-tissue hinge; D, E: Persistent separation after traction; F, G: Reduction key: leverage reduction to correct displacement; H-K: Postoperative anatomical apposition achieved.

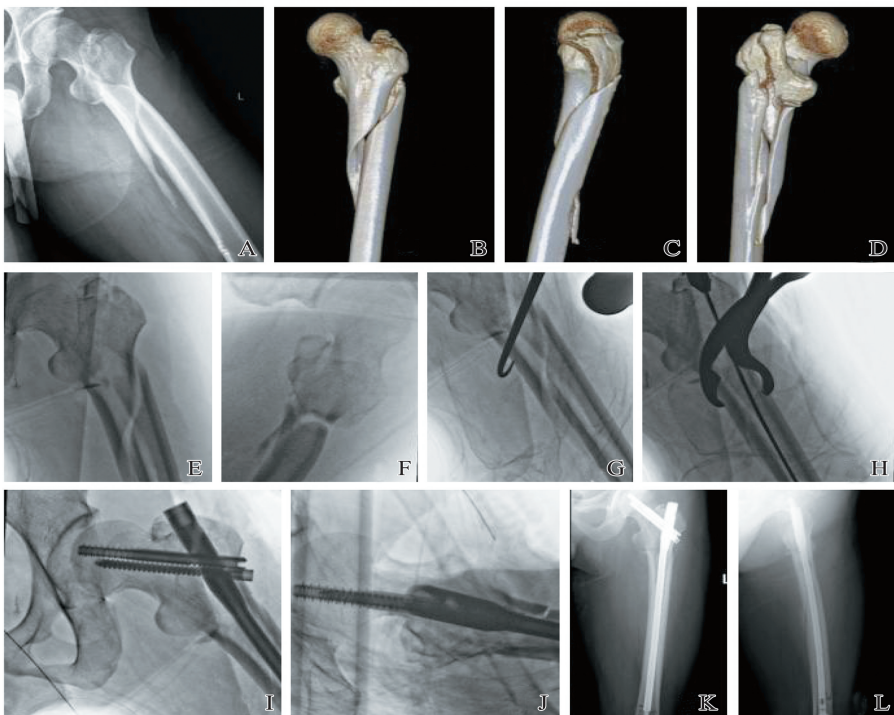


图10 V型:粗隆间合并粗隆下骨折

A: 术前X线示长斜形骨折; B~D: CT三维示骨折线延伸至粗隆下; E、F: 牵引后多平面移位; G、H: 复位关键:钳夹复位; I~L: 术后力线及长度恢复。

Figure 10 Type V: Combined intertrochanteric-subtrochanteric fracture

A: Preoperative X-ray shows long oblique fracture line; B-D: CT 3D confirms fracture extension into subtrochanteric region; E, F: Multiplanar displacement persists after traction; G, H: Reduction key: clamp reduction of fragments; I-L: Postoperative restoration of both alignment and length.

1.2.2 手术步骤

患者仰卧于牵引床上,透视骨折位置,给予标准复位方法,最多试行复位3次,如复位达到优或可接受标准即行内固定;如复位达不到优或可接受标准,术中选择经皮翘剥或有限切开直至切开复位,复位满意后,应用股骨近端防旋型髓内钉(proximal femoral nail antirotation, PFNA)、InterTAN髓内钉(intertrochanteric antegrade nail, InterTAN)内固定,个别特殊患者应用动力髋螺钉(dynamic hip screw, DHS)、股骨近端锁定板(proximal femoral plate, PFP)内固定。术中拍片评估骨折复位固定情况。

1.2.3 观察指标与评价标准

术中记录手术时间和术中出血量。骨折复位质量应用 Baumgaertner^[8]和 Kim^[13]的判断标准。包括对线:①正位颈干角正常或轻度外翻(10度以内);②侧位成角<20°。对位:①正位上骨块之间的移位小于内侧皮质厚度;②侧位移位小于前侧皮质的厚度。优:同时满足对位、对线2条标准;可接受:满足对线标准2条和对位标准的1条;差:满足对线1条或2条均不满足且对位2条均不符合。所有术中透视影像及术后X线片均由两位不知分组情况的高年资骨科医师独立评估复位质量。评估前对 Baumgaertner和 Kim标准进行统一培训。如遇分歧,则邀请第3位资深主任医师仲裁,以确保评判结果的一致性。

术后随访记录骨折愈合时间、末次随访时 Harris髋关节评分(以≥90分为功能优良)及并发症(如内固定失效、感染、血栓等)发生率。

1.2.4 术后处理

术后抗凝治疗预防下肢深静脉血栓形成,止痛治疗,术后第1天指导患者进行踝泵锻炼、下肢肌肉收缩锻炼,坐起活动,根据骨折粉碎、复位固定牢固情况于术后1~4周扶助行器下地部分负重活动,拍片复查显示骨折愈合完全负重活动。术后第1、3、5天复查血常规观察隐性失血情况,如血红蛋白低于80 g/L,给予输血治疗。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 R 4.2.0 软件(MatchIt包)进行1:1倾向评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM),匹配后,以标准化均数差(standardized mean difference, SMD)评估组间平衡性,SMD<0.1视为均衡良好。采用logistic回归模型计算倾向评分。采用 SPSS 25.0 统计学软件,计量资料符合正态分布以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用配对 *t* 检验,非正态或方差不齐时采用

Wilcoxon 秩和检验;计数资料以 *n*(%)描述,组间比较(如复位满意率、各单项并发症发生率)采用 McNemar 检验;检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ (双侧)。

2 结果

2.1 基线资料比较

采用 logistic 回归模型计算倾向评分后进行1:1倾向评分匹配。匹配后,两组基线特征均衡。如表1所示,绝大多数变量的标准化均数差(SMD)均小于0.1,最大 SMD=0.12(略高于0.1),但鉴于大多数变量 SMD<0.1,匹配效果仍视为良好,两组患者具有可比性。

表1 倾向评分匹配后两组基线特征比较
Table 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics after propensity score matching

| 项目 | IIFF 组 (<i>n</i> =78) | 对照组 (<i>n</i> =78) | SMD |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------|
| 年龄/岁 | 78.6±9.2 | 77.9±8.5 | 0.08 |
| 男/ <i>n</i> (%) | 23(29.5) | 25(32.1) | 0.06 |
| 女/ <i>n</i> (%) | 55(70.5) | 53(67.9) | |
| AO分型/ <i>n</i> (%) | | | 0.12 |
| 31A1.2 | 6(7.7) | 7(9.0) | |
| 31A1.3 | 20(25.6) | 19(24.4) | |
| 31A2.2/A2.3 | 23(29.5) | 26(33.3) | |
| 31A3.1/A3.2 | 18(23.1) | 17(21.8) | |
| 31A3.3 | 11(14.1) | 9(11.5) | |
| CCI 指数 | 4.2±1.5 | 4.0±1.6 | 0.09 |
| 内固定类型/ <i>n</i> (%) | | | 0.03 |
| PFNA | 52(66.7) | 51(65.4) | |
| InterTAN | 22(28.2) | 23(29.5) | |
| 锁定钢板 | 4(5.1) | 4(5.1) | |

2.2 IIFF组和对照组手术、复位结果、随访与功能预后

IIFF组手术时间[(67.3±24.2)min]较对照组[(55.8±19.5)min]显著延长($P<0.001$),术中出血量 IIFF组[(210.5±75.1)mL]较对照组[(165.3±65.8)mL]显著增加($P<0.001$)。在复位质量方面,IIFF组患者通过应用基于分型的针对性复位策略(如经皮翘剥、有限切开或切开复位)后,IIFF组(83.3%)与对照组(84.6%)复位满意率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者随访时间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。IIFF组的骨折愈合时间、末次随访 Harris 髋关节功能评分、功能优良率(Harris≥90分)与对照组相比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表2。

表2 两组患者手术指标、复位质量及功能预后比较
Table 2 Comparison of surgical parameters, reduction quality and functional outcomes between groups

| 指标 | IIFF组 (n=78) | 对照组 (n=78) | t | P |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------|--------------------|
| 手术时间/min | 67.3±24.2 | 55.8±19.5 | 3.45 | <0.001 |
| 术中出血量/mL | 210.5±75.1 | 165.3±65.8 | 3.82 | <0.001 |
| 复位满意率/n(%) | 65(83.3) | 66(84.6) | — | 0.806 ^a |
| 骨折愈合时间/月 | 5.3±1.7 | 5.0±1.6 | 1.12 | 0.267 |
| 随访时间/月 | 18.7±2.4 | 18.9±2.6 | 0.51 | 0.610 |
| Harris评分/分 | 89.6±5.8 | 90.5±5.2 | 1.07 | 0.288 |
| 功能优良率≥90分/n(%) | 50(64.1) | 54(69.2) | — | 0.416 ^a |

注:^a McNemar 检验(配对设计下二分类变量比较);复位满意率=优+可接受;功能优良率=Harris评分≥90分。

2.3 分型系统与术中诊断的一致性

为评估本分型系统的诊断可靠性,本分型系统基于术前CT的诊断与术中结果对比,总体符合率为92.3%(78例中有72例符合)。各亚型符合率分别为:I型92.9%、II型87.5%、III型96.6%、IV型100%、V型80%。

2.4 并发症

术后随访期间,IIFF组发生内固定失效1例(1.3%),深部感染1例(1.3%),症状性深静脉血栓3例(3.8%),肌间静脉血栓8例(10.3%),肺部感染4例(5.1%),总发生率为21.8%(17/78)。对照组对应并发症发生例数(发生率)分别为:0例(0%)、1例(1.3%)、2例(2.6%)、7例(9.0%)和5例(6.4%)。对照组15例患者发生并发症,总发生率为19.2%(15/78),两组总并发症发生率差异无统计学意义($P=0.843$)。IIFF组与对照组各项并发症发生率差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

股骨粗隆间骨折的治疗效果与复位质量密切相关,而IIFF的术前识别一直是临床治疗面临的挑战^[12]。1997年,Moehring等^[10]第一次提出难复性股骨粗隆间骨折的概念,即通过常规的牵引、复位方法仍不能复位的股骨粗隆间骨折。传统AO分型以及Avans分型主要基于二维影像学表现,难以全面评估骨折的三维复杂形态和软组织损伤情况,因而无法有效预测复位难度。近年来,国内外学者尝试从不同角度对IIFF进行分型,如佟大可等^[11,14]基于术中复位形态提出的分型系统,对术中操作具有指导意义,但无法实现术前识别;袁加斌等^[15]基于X

线片表现建立的分型系统虽简单易行,但二维图像的局限性影响了其判断准确性。本研究提出IIFF分型,相较于既往分型方法,本分型系统的临床价值主要体现在三方面:一是提升术前识别能力,基于CT三维特征可早期判断IIFF(本组发生率11.5%),避免术中被动转为切开复位;二是指导精准复位,针对各亚型特点制定策略(如I型解除绞锁、III型控制近端骨块),使IIFF组复位满意率达83.3%,与易复性骨折无显著差异;三是保障治疗效果,匹配对照显示IIFF组功能预后(Harris 89.6分)和并发症率(21.8%)与易复位骨折相当($P>0.05$),验证了IIFF分型的临床适用性。IIFF分型系统不仅是一种分类工具,更为临床医师提供了从术前评估到术中决策的系统性解决方案。本研究通过对比术前CT分型与术中诊断,评估了IIFF分型系统的诊断一致性,总体符合率达92.3%,与相关研究比较具有较高的识别可靠性^[16-17]。

IIFF的治疗核心在于克服肌肉牵拉和骨折形态造成的机械性阻挡,而标准化复位手法往往难以奏效^[18-20]。既往研究虽认识到IIFF的复杂性,但缺乏系统性的复位指导方案,常导致术中反复尝试复位、被动转为切开复位,增加了手术创伤和不确定性^[21-22]。本研究将CT三维形态特征转化为可指导操作的复位策略,针对各型的力学障碍机制实施逆向解除。本研究结果表明,难复性的本质可归结为几种核心的力学失衡:I型(小粗隆相关)主要存在髂腰肌牵拉和骨性交锁;II型(大粗隆相关)表现为臀中肌作用下的大粗隆移位和冠状面成角;III型(逆粗隆间型)的难点在于近端骨块的外展外旋和矢状面不稳定;而IV型(完全移位)和V型(合并粗隆下)则面临软组织铰链破坏和多平面不稳定。针对这些不同的力学机制,本研究给出了针对性的复位策略。本研究结果显示,应用这套基于力学原理的针对性策略,IIFF组获得了83.3%的复位满意率,且最终功能预后与易复性骨折无差异。表明解除特定的机械性障碍是实现满意复位的关键。这种具体的复位思路使术者能够从被动应对转为主动规划。通过术前CT分型,术者可提前准备相应的复位器械(如Hohmann拉钩、摇杆技术所需克氏针等),并规划复位步骤,显著提高了复位的预见性和成功率。

IIFF的复杂性不仅体现在复位环节,对内固定物的选择提出了特殊要求。传统内固定方案多依据AO分型制定,但未能充分考虑难复性骨折特有的

力学环境和解剖结构不稳定性。本研究的分型系统通过精确评估骨折形态和稳定性,为内固定物的个体化选择提供了重要依据。IA、IB型骨折属于为稳定性骨折,选择髓内、髓外固定效果没有显著性差异^[23]。IC、IIA、IIB型属于不稳定型骨折,避免单独使用DHS固定,术中操作需注意保护外侧壁避免外侧壁进一步损伤断裂^[24],本研究选择PFNA内固定物。本研究Ⅲ型骨折(逆粗隆间型)占比最高(37.2%),常伴有外侧壁损伤,属于AO 31A3型,具有极高的不稳定性^[25]。Park等^[26]报道A3.3粗隆间骨折术后内固定失败率为18%。Yamanaka等^[27]也证实复位质量差患者更容易发生并发症。针对此类极度不稳定的骨折,本研究结果显示,当术中发现外侧壁严重粉碎或内侧支撑缺失时,建议采用髓内钉联合重建钛板固定,以重建外侧壁稳定性。Zhang等^[28]通过有限元分析提出对于不稳定粗隆间骨折合并股骨外侧壁骨折髓内钉联合重建钢板可能比单一髓内钉更具有生物力学优势。近年出现的PFBN、PFTBN等新型内固定物,通过模拟股骨近端三角稳定结构或加强外侧壁固定,为不稳定骨折提供了新的解决方案^[29-30]。在生物力学方面PFBN、PFTBN新型内固定方式对比传统PFNA、内固定更具优势,其长期效果还有待临床检验^[31-33]。综上所述,结合本分型系统,对于I、II型及部分稳定性较好的骨折,可优先选择标准髓内钉(如PFNA、InterTAN);对于Ⅲ型(逆粗隆间型)合并外侧壁严重粉碎者,建议术中评估稳定性,必要时联合应用重建钛板或选择新型内固定系统(如PFBN)以增强外侧支撑;对于IV、V型等极度不稳定的骨折,应选择提供更强旋转和轴向稳定性的内固定物,并做好术中可能需要辅助固定的准备。

本研究尚存在一定局限性,股骨粗隆间骨折复杂多变,本研究的分型难以囊括所有IIF,同时我们为单中心回顾性研究,部分亚型病例数较少,未来需通过多中心、大样本研究进一步验证分型系统的可靠性。本研究对分型系统一致性的评估是基于构建该分型的同一组病例进行的,属于一种‘内部验证’。其92.3%的高符合率表明该分型系统在定义上是清晰且可重复的,但其对新病例的识别效能(即外部效度)仍需通过未来前瞻性、多中心的研究,在全新的患者队列中进行进一步验证。所有手术为4位术者完成,虽均为高年资医师,且团队在研究期内已形成标准化的手术操作流程,但仍不能完全排除学习曲线对早期病例手术时间等指标的潜在

影响。其次,虽通过PSM匹配了多项基线指标,但一些可能影响复位难度和预后的因素,如骨密度、伤后至手术时间等,因数据记录不全未能纳入匹配分析,可能会引入潜在的偏倚。

综上所述,本研究建立的基于CT三维成像的IIF分型系统,能够实现有效的术前识别。通过指导针对各亚型特征的复位策略,虽一定程度增加了手术时间和术中出血,但最终可获得与易复性骨折相似的满意复位效果和良好临床预后。该分型系统为IIF的规范化诊疗提供了重要参考,具有临床推广价值。

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