

· 论 著 ·

前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣修复 拇指指端或指腹创面的临床效果

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【摘要】 目的 探讨前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣修复拇指指端、指腹创面的临床效果。**方法** 采用回顾性观察性研究方法。2016年2月—2019年4月,唐山市第二医院收治符合入选标准的21例(21指)拇指指端、指腹创面患者,其中男13例、女8例,年龄21~65岁,缺损部位:指端14例、指腹7例,均存在骨骼和/或肌腱外露。本组患者清创后创面面积为2.0 cm×1.5 cm~4.0 cm×2.7 cm,均采用前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣修复,皮瓣切取面积为2.3 cm×1.8 cm~4.3 cm×3.0 cm。术中皮瓣携带的前臂外侧皮神经终末支与创面内指固有神经残端吻合,供区直接缝合。观察术后皮瓣成活、供区伤口愈合情况及随访时皮瓣和供瓣区外观。末次随访时,测量皮瓣静态两点辨别觉距离,参照Michigan手部功能问卷评定标准评估患者对患手外观满意度,测量患指与健侧拇指关节总主动活动度(TAM)及患手与健手虎口角。对数据进行配对样本 t 检验。**结果** 术后21例患者皮瓣全部成活,血运良好、无感染;供区伤口愈合。所有患者均获随访,时间8~22个月,皮瓣外形良好,颜色及质地与周围组织相近;指端及指腹无疼痛,皮瓣无异位感,拇指桡侧供区仅残留轻微线性瘢痕。末次随访时,本组患者皮瓣静态两点辨别觉距离为6~11 mm。18例患者对患手外观表示非常满意,3例患者对患手外观表示满意。本组患者患指TAM为(140±5)°、患手虎口角为(94±9)°,分别与健侧拇指的(141±5)°、健手的(95±9)°相近($t=-2.024, -1.142, P>0.05$)。**结论** 前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣解剖恒定、操作简便,修复拇指指端、指腹创面后,拇指外形美观、功能恢复好,为拇指指端、指腹创面修复提供了一种较佳的治疗方法,尤其适合急诊开展。

【关键词】 外科皮瓣; 拇指; 指损伤; 皮神经营养血管皮瓣; 前臂外侧皮神经; 创面修复

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Clinical effects of neurocutaneous vascular flap innervated by terminal branch of lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve in repairing finger tip or finger pulp wounds of the thumb

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical effects of neurocutaneous vascular flap innervated by terminal branch of lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve in repairing finger tip or finger pulp wounds of the thumb. **Methods** A retrospective observational study was conducted. From February 2016 to April 2019, a total of 21 patients (21 fingers) with finger tip or finger pulp wounds of the thumbs met the inclusion

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criteria and were admitted to the Second Hospital of Tangshan, including 13 males and 8 females, aged 21 to 65 years, with the defects located at the finger tips of 14 patients and the finger pulps of 7 patients, and all having exposed bones and/or tendons. The wound sizes of patients in this group after debridement ranged from 2.0 cm×1.5 cm to 4.0 cm×2.7 cm. All the wounds were repaired with the neurocutaneous vascular flap innervated by terminal branch of lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve, with the flap sizes ranging from 2.3 cm×1.8 cm to 4.3 cm×3.0 cm. In surgery, the terminal branch of lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve carried by the flaps was anastomosed with the end of the proper digital nerve of the wounds. The donor sites of flaps were sutured directly. The survival of flaps and healing of wounds in donor sites after operation were observed. The appearance of flaps and donor sites were observed during follow-up. At the final follow-up, the static two-point discrimination distances of the flaps were measured, and the degree of satisfaction of patients for the appearances of injured hands were evaluated based on Michigan Hand Function Questionnaire. The total action motion (TAM) of the injured and contralateral thumbs and the angle of thumb web of the injured and contralateral hands were measured. Data were statistically analyzed with paired sample *t* test.

Results All the flaps of the 21 patients survived with good blood supply and no infection. The wounds at the donor sites were all healed. All the patients were followed up, with the time ranging from 8 to 22 months. The appearances of flaps were good with their color and texture similar to the surrounding tissue. There was no pain in the finger tip or finger pulp, nor any ectopic sensation in flaps. There was only some linear scar left at the radial side of thumb. At the final follow-up, the static two-point discrimination distances of the flaps of the patients were 6 to 11 mm; 18 patients were very satisfied and 3 patients were satisfied with the overall appearance of the injured hand. The TAM of injured thumbs and the angle of thumb web of the injured hands of the patients were respectively $(140\pm 5)^\circ$ and $(94\pm 9)^\circ$, which were similar to $(141\pm 5)^\circ$ of the thumbs and $(95\pm 9)^\circ$ of hands in the contralateral side, respectively ($t=-2.024, -1.142, P>0.05$). **Conclusions** The neurocutaneous vascular flap innervated by terminal branch of lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve has constant anatomy and is easy to perform. It can repair the finger tip or finger pulp wounds of the thumb achieving good appearance and function recovery. It provides a good option for repair of finger tip or finger pulp wounds of the thumb and is especially suitable for emergency application.

【Key words】 Surgical flaps; Thumb; Finger injuries; Neurocutaneous vascular flaps; Lateral antebrachial cutaneous nerve; Wound repair

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拇指指端、指腹创面是临床上常见的手部外伤类型,如伴有骨和/或肌腱组织外露,单纯游离皮片移植无法治疗,通常需要移植皮瓣覆盖。皮神经营养血管皮瓣是一类以皮神经周围营养血管为供血基础的皮瓣,也可称为皮神经筋膜皮瓣^[1-2]。此类皮瓣因具有血供可靠、质地优良、操作简单、不牺牲主要血管等优点,被广泛应用于临床。其中前臂外侧皮神经营养血管皮瓣常用于修复前臂、腕部、虎口、手掌、手背创面^[3-9],国内外很少见将其用于修复拇指指端、指腹创面的报道。

2016年2月—2019年4月,唐山市第二医院采用前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣修复患者拇指指端、指腹创面,获得良好的临床疗效,现介绍如下。

1 对象与方法

本回顾性观察性研究符合《赫尔辛基宣言》的基本原则。

1.1 入选标准

纳入标准:(1)各种原因导致的拇指指端、指腹创面并采用前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣修复患者。(2)年龄、性别不限。排除标准:未完成随访者。

1.2 临床资料

本组21例(21指)患者中男13例、女8例,年龄21~65(42±11)岁,右手10例、左手11例。致伤原因:绞伤10例、压砸伤6例、切伤5例,创面部位:指端14例、指腹7例,所有病例均存在骨骼和/或肌腱外露,受伤至手术时间2.0~6.5(4.0±1.2)h。均急诊采用前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣修复。

1.3 手术方法

手术均在臂丛阻滞麻醉及上臂应用止血带止血下进行。彻底清创后,创面面积为2.0 cm×1.5 cm~4.0 cm×2.7 cm,标记创面近端双侧指固有神经残端,结扎双侧指动脉及皮下静脉。根据创面面积及形状,于拇指桡侧设计前臂外侧皮神经终末

支营养血管皮瓣。皮瓣轴线为拇指桡侧缘,旋转点为轴线上指间关节以近约 0.5 cm 及其近端任意一点。切取平面为大鱼际肌及拇短伸肌腱膜浅层。皮瓣切取面积较创面面积放大 10%~20%。首先沿皮瓣设计线一侧皮缘切开皮肤及皮下组织,确定前臂外侧皮神经终末支进入皮瓣后,于皮瓣近端 0.5~1.0 cm 锐性切断神经备用,注意避免损伤拇指桡背侧的指背神经。皮瓣蒂部切取时保留轴线两侧 0.8~1.0 cm 宽筋膜组织。自大鱼际肌及拇短伸肌腱膜浅层由近端向远端切取皮瓣至旋转点。松止血带,彻底止血,见皮瓣血运正常后,翻转皮瓣,通过开放隧道覆盖指端、指腹创面。在显微镜下,用 10-0 显微缝合线将皮瓣携带的前臂外侧皮神经终末支与创面指固有神经残端无张力端端吻合。本组患者皮瓣切取面积为 2.3 cm×1.8 cm~4.3 cm×3.0 cm。供区创面采用皮下、皮肤双层缝合法或“Z”成形术直接缝合。

1.4 术后处理

术后常规静脉滴注头孢菌素抗感染,静脉滴注七叶皂苷钠 10 mg/d 消肿治疗,口服神经营养药物甲钴胺(每次 500 μg,每日 3 次)。抬高患手,单指支具托功能位保护。监测皮瓣血运变化。术后 2 周拆除缝线及支具,在康复师的指导下开始患指活动及皮瓣感觉功能康复训练。

1.5 观测指标

观察术后皮瓣成活、供区伤口愈合情况及随访时皮瓣和供瓣区外观。末次随访时,测量皮瓣静态两点辨别觉距离;参照 Michigan 手部功能问卷评定标准^[10],评估患者对患手外观满意度(1 分=非常不满意、2 分=不满意、3 分=可、4 分=满意、5 分=非常满意);测量患指与健侧拇指关节总主动活动度(TAM)及患手与健手虎口角。TAM 为拇指掌指关节与指间关节屈、伸活动度之和。虎口角测量方法:将手掌向下平放于纸上,示指处于内收位、拇指处于最大外展位,在纸上用钢笔标记示指掌指关节桡侧缘、拇指指间关节尺侧缘及虎口最深点,以虎口最深点为顶点,拇指尺侧、示指桡侧标记点与顶点连线所构成的夹角为虎口角。

1.6 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件进行分析,服从或近似服从正态分布的计量资料数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示。对患指与健侧拇指 TAM、双手虎口角行配对样本 *t* 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

术后 21 例患者皮瓣全部成活,血运良好、无感染;供区伤口愈合。所有患者均获随访,时间 8~22 个月,平均 13 个月,患者皮瓣外形良好、不臃肿,光滑、无毛发,颜色及质地与周围组织相近;指端及指腹无疼痛,皮瓣无异位感,拇指桡侧供区仅残留轻微线性瘢痕。末次随访时,本组患者皮瓣静态两点辨别觉距离为 6~11 mm,平均 8 mm。18 例患者对患手外观表示非常满意,3 例患者对患手外观表示满意。本组患者患指 TAM 为 $(140 \pm 5)^\circ$,与健侧拇指的 $(141 \pm 5)^\circ$ 比较,差异无统计学意义($t = -2.024, P = 0.056$);患手虎口角为 $(94 \pm 9)^\circ$,与健手的 $(95 \pm 9)^\circ$ 比较,差异无统计学意义($t = -1.142, P = 0.267$)。

典型病例:患者男,45 岁,因左手拇指机器绞伤桡侧指腹 2.5 h 急诊入院。体格检查见左拇指桡侧指腹软组织缺损,指骨外露。入院后急诊清创,清创后创面面积约 3.2 cm×2.2 cm。设计、切取前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣,皮瓣面积约为 3.5 cm×2.6 cm,将皮瓣携带的前臂外侧皮神经终末支与拇指桡侧指固有神经残端行端端吻合,供区采用皮下、皮肤双层缝合法直接缝合。术后皮瓣顺利成活,血运良好;供区伤口愈合。随访 14 个月,皮瓣外形良好,不臃肿,无毛发,质地柔软,颜色与周围组织相近,皮瓣无异位感;指甲平整,拇指桡侧仅残留轻微线性瘢痕。末次随访时,患者皮瓣静态两点辨别觉距离为 7 mm;患者对患手外观非常满意;患指 TAM 为 140° ,健侧拇指 TAM 为 140° ;患手虎口角为 90° ,健手虎口角为 90° 。见图 1。

3 讨论

目前临床上拇指指端、指腹创面的治疗方法众多,包括短缩残端缝合术及局部推进皮瓣、第 1 掌背动脉顺行岛状皮瓣、异指指动脉顺行岛状皮瓣、拇指背侧桡神经浅支营养血管皮瓣、各种游离穿支皮瓣及足趾游离皮瓣移植等^[11-32]。短缩残端缝合术因造成手指短缩,影响拇指功能,现已很少应用。局部推进皮瓣移植虽然修复效果较好,但只适用于修复较小面积指端创面。第 1 掌背动脉顺行岛状皮瓣及异指指动脉顺行岛状皮瓣移植由于对供指损伤较大,临床应用逐渐减少。各种游离穿支皮瓣及足趾游离皮瓣移植是近年来较流行的治疗方法,临床疗效好,但手术时间长、风险大、治疗费用高,许多患者不愿接受。拇指背侧桡神经浅支营养血管皮

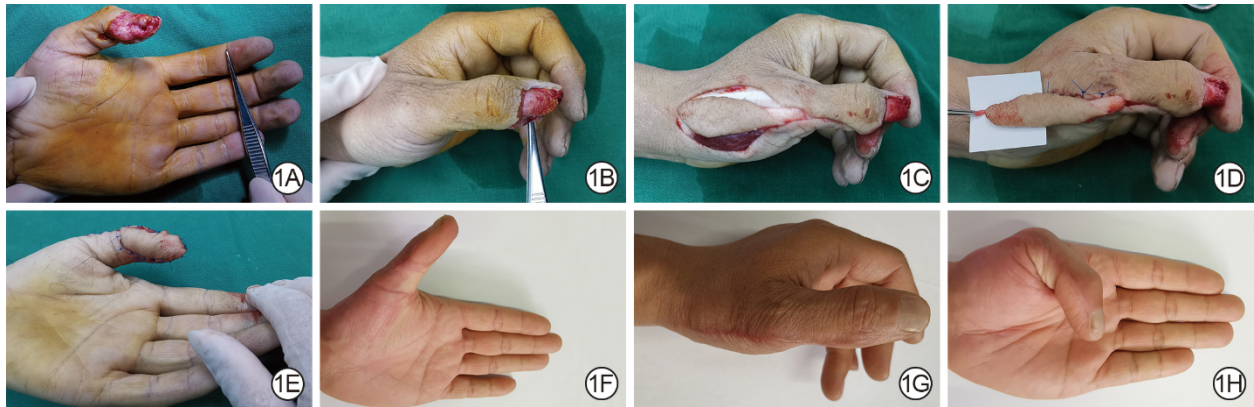


图1 拇指背侧前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣修复机器绞伤致左拇指指腹创面。1A. 术前左拇指桡侧观, 可见指腹皮肤软组织缺损; 1B. 术前左拇指背侧观, 可见指甲缺失; 1C. 术中前臂外侧皮神经营养血管皮瓣设计; 1D. 术中皮瓣切取并携带前臂外侧皮神经; 1E. 术后即刻患指指腹皮瓣外观及血运良好; 1F. 术后8个月随访掌侧观, 可见患指指腹皮瓣外形良好、不臃肿; 1G. 术后8个月随访背侧观, 可见患指指甲平整, 供瓣区仅残留轻微线性瘢痕; 1H. 术后8个月随访, 患指对掌功能良好

瓣由于操作简便、手术成功率高, 供区继发损伤较小, 基层医院应用广泛; 然而手指背侧皮肤结构较松弛, 移植到患处后容易影响手指指端、指腹捏力; 此外, 手指背侧皮肤毛孔明显, 有时出现毛发生长, 移植到患处后影响手指外观。本研究中采用的前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣是一种近位带蒂皮瓣, 不仅较好重建受区外观及功能, 又减小供区继发损伤, 是一种较理想的治疗方法, 适用于广大具备手术条件的专科。该术式适应证为拇指近、末节掌背侧及侧方创面、创面纵轴长度 $>1.5\text{ cm}$ 者。创面纵轴 $\leq 1.5\text{ cm}$ 者可采用“V-Y”推进皮瓣或局部转移皮瓣修复。本研究团队认为理论上前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣最大切取面积可达 $6\text{ cm}\times 3\text{ cm}$ 。超过此范围, 供区张力大、无法直接缝合, 需采用全厚皮片覆盖^[33]; 同时为保证血供, 皮瓣还需携带拇指桡背侧桡神经浅支终末支及指背动脉。

3.1 皮神经营养血管皮瓣解剖学基础

皮神经营养血管皮瓣解剖学研究最早由 Bertelli 和 Khoury^[34] (1992 年) 和 Masquelet 等^[35] (1992 年) 报道。他们将此类皮瓣定义为皮神经皮瓣、皮神经岛状皮瓣及浅感觉神经轴型血管营养的岛状皮瓣。“皮神经营养血管皮瓣”于 1996 年由张世民和徐达传^[1] 提出概念, 于 1999 年被钟世镇院士最终确定作为此类皮瓣中文名^[2], 并一直延续至今。皮神经血供主要来自 2 条途径: (1) 神经旁血管网, 多为神经周围 5 mm 内营养神经的穿支血管纵向走行, 相互连接, 形成丰富的神经旁血管网; (2) 神经干内血管网, 由营养神经动脉上下行支形成神经外膜动脉和神经外膜、神经束膜、神经内膜的微血管

网构成。上述 2 套血管网彼此相互吻合, 形成广泛分布的纵向皮神经血管丛。这 2 套血管网与邻近部位的深筋膜、皮下组织、浅静脉干及皮肤中的血管网存在着广泛、丰富的血管吻合, 为皮神经营养血管皮瓣提供血液供给, 是皮瓣成活的解剖学基础。

3.2 前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣的优点与不足

优点: (1) 本皮瓣解剖恒定, 供、受区位于同一术野, 操作方便、省时, 便于具备手术条件的专科应用推广。(2) 桡神经浅支营养血管皮瓣轴线位于拇指桡、尺背侧, 供区偏指背, 有时有毛发生长; 而前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣供区更偏向掌侧, 皮肤光滑、无毛发, 颜色、厚度、质地均与指端、指腹相近, 皮瓣外观良好、不臃肿。(3) 皮瓣切取宽度 $\leq 3.0\text{ cm}$, 可以直接闭合供区创面, 简化操作步骤、缩短手术时间。(4) 相比于拇指背侧桡神经浅支营养血管皮瓣, 本皮瓣切取对拇指背侧软组织损伤小, 对拇长、短伸肌腱滑动影响小, 更利于拇指运动功能恢复。(5) 本皮瓣携带的前臂外侧皮神经终末支与创面内指固有神经残端吻合后, 皮瓣感觉恢复更好。皮瓣感觉重建主要依靠 2 条途径, 分别为周边感觉神经末梢向皮瓣中心生长和皮瓣自身携带的感觉神经支配 (由中心向四周逐渐生长支配)。将皮瓣携带感觉神经吻合后可促进支配皮瓣的感觉神经功能恢复, 为皮瓣感觉恢复提供了另一条途径, 可加快皮瓣感觉恢复速度、提高皮瓣感觉神经支配密度, 因此皮瓣感觉恢复更快、更好。(6) 本皮瓣可切取范围较大, 可满足包括拇指近、末节在内的较大面积掌侧或侧方创面。不足是供瓣区直接缝合术后残留轻微线性瘢痕, 但与皮片移植比较,

对供区外观影响更小。

3.3 手术操作要点及术后注意事项

手术操作要点:(1)皮瓣切取时应沿一侧皮缘切开,首先确定前臂外侧皮神经终末支并将其纳入皮瓣内,再由皮瓣近端向远端切取,注意避免损伤拇指桡侧的指背神经。(2)皮瓣携带的前臂外侧皮神经近端预留出 0.5~1.0 cm,以便保证与创面内指固有神经无张力吻合。(3)为防止因张力过大造成的供区伤口瘢痕增生,建议采用皮下、皮肤双层间断缝合或“Z”字形缝合,减小供区伤口张力,避免瘢痕增生^[36-37]。(4)如皮瓣蒂部缝合时表面皮肤张力较大,不应强求完全闭合创面,待术后皮瓣消肿后残留创面会自行愈合。术后注意事项:(1)因皮瓣血供可靠,术后不必给予抗凝、扩血管药物治疗,避免术后水肿形成。(2)术后不仅需给予神经营养药物治疗,而且还应加强皮瓣感觉功能康复训练,促进神经功能恢复。

综上所述,拇指背侧前臂外侧皮神经终末支营养血管皮瓣解剖恒定、操作简便省时、供区继发损伤小、皮瓣外形美观、拇指功能恢复良好,为拇指指端、指腹创面修复提供了一种较佳的治疗方法,尤其适合急诊应用。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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本刊可直接使用英文缩写的常用词汇

已被公知公认的缩略语如 ATP、CT、DNA、HBsAg、Ig、mRNA、PCR、RNA, 可不加注释直接使用。对本刊常用的以下词汇, 也允许在正文中图表以外处直接使用英文缩写(按首字母排序)。

脱细胞真皮基质(ADM)	重症监护病房(ICU)	动脉血氧分压(PaO ₂)
丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)	白细胞介素(IL)	磷酸盐缓冲液(PBS)
急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)	角质形成细胞(KC)	反转录-聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)
天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)	半数致死烧伤面积(LA50)	全身炎症反应综合征(SIRS)
集落形成单位(CFU)	内毒素/脂多糖(LPS)	超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)
细胞外基质(ECM)	丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)	动脉血氧饱和度(SaO ₂)
表皮生长因子(EGF)	最低抑菌浓度(MIC)	体表总面积(TBSA)
酶联免疫吸附测定(ELISA)	多器官功能障碍综合征(MODS)	转化生长因子(TGF)
成纤维细胞(Fb)	多器官功能衰竭(MOF)	辅助性 T 淋巴细胞(Th)
成纤维细胞生长因子(FGF)	一氧化氮合酶(NOS)	肿瘤坏死因子(TNF)
3-磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶(GAPDH)	负压伤口疗法(NPWT)	血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)
苏木精-伊红(HE)	动脉血二氧化碳分压(PaCO ₂)	负压封闭引流(VSD)

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