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· 论著 ·

## 经皮双外固定架与外固定架联合接骨板治疗AO C型桡骨远端骨折的对比研究

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**[摘要]** 目的 比较经皮双外固定架(EF)与EF联合掌侧接骨板(VLP)治疗AO C1、C2和C3型桡骨远端骨折的疗效。方法 回顾2019—2022年108例AO C型桡骨远端骨折患者的资料,其中51例患者采用双EF(无桥接骨水泥克氏针框架和传统跨腕EF)治疗,57例患者采用传统跨腕EF联合VLP治疗。测量两组患者的影像学参数(桡骨掌倾角、桡骨尺偏角、桡骨茎突高度、尺骨变异等)、腕关节活动度及握力,采用视觉模拟量表(VAS)评估腕部疼痛强度,通过上肢功能障碍评定量表(DASH)评估上肢的整体功能,通过Mayo腕关节评分系统(MWS)评估腕关节功能,采用患者满意度短期评估量表(SAPS)评估患者满意度。根据患者主诉及外科医师的综合判断评估患者的并发症发生情况。结果 两组患者在年龄、性别、致伤原因、AO分型及手术时间方面差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ );双EF组在手术等待时间、术中出血量、住院天数方面均优于EF联合VLP组(均 $P<0.001$ )。术后随访24~33个月。末次随访时,两组患者桡骨掌倾角、桡骨尺偏角、桡骨茎突高度、尺骨变异差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。末次随访时,双EF组在VAS疼痛评分及SAPS患者满意度评分方面均优于EF联合VLP组( $P=0.025$ 、 $0.015$ ),两组间腕关节活动范围(屈曲、背伸、桡偏、尺偏、旋前、旋后)、握力及MWS、DASH评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。双EF组总体并发症发生率为13.73%(7/51),低于EF联合VLP组的28.07%(16/57)( $P<0.05$ )。

**结论** 经皮双EF技术操作简单、安全、并发症少、随访效果满意,可作为OAC型桡骨远端骨折的一种治疗选择。

**[关键词]** 桡骨远端骨折; 外固定架; 掌侧接骨板; 腕关节功能; 经皮

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## Percutaneous double external fixators and external fixator combined with locking plate in the treatment of AO C-type distal radius fractures: a comparative study

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To compare the efficacy of percutaneous double external fixators (EF) and EF combined with volar locking plate (VLP) in the treatment of AO C1, C2 and C3 type distal radius fracture (DRF). **Methods** The data of 108 patients with AO C-type DRF from 2019 to 2022 were reviewed. Fifty-one patients were treated with double EF (a no-bridging cemented-pin frame and a conventional wrist-bridging EF) and 57 patients were treated with EF (a conventional wrist-bridging EF) combined with VLP. The imaging parameters (palmar tilt, radial inclination, radial height, ulnar variance, etc.), wrist motion and grip strength were measured. Wrist pain intensity was evaluated by visual analogue scale (VAS). The whole function of the upper limb was assessed by disability of arm shoulder and hand scale (DASH), the wrist function was evaluated by Mayo wrist score (MWS), and the patient satisfaction was evaluated by short assessment of patient satisfaction (SAPS). The incidence of complications was evaluated according to the patient's chief complaint and the surgeon's comprehensive judgement. **Results** There were no significant differences in age, gender, injury cause, AO types or operation time between the 2 groups (all  $P>0.05$ ). The time from injury to operation, intraoperative blood loss and hospital stay in the double EF group were

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superior to those in the EF combined with VLP group (all  $P<0.001$ ). The patients were followed up for 24 to 33 months. There were no significant differences in palmar tilt, radial inclination, radial height or ulnar variance at the last follow-up (all  $P>0.05$ ); the VAS score ( $P=0.025$ ) and SAPS score ( $P=0.015$ ) in the double EF group were significantly better than those in the EF combined with VLP group. There were no significant differences in the range of motion (flexion, extension, radial deviation, ulnar deviation, pronation or supination), grip strength, MWS or DASH scores between the 2 groups (all  $P>0.05$ ). The overall complication rate of the double EF group was 13.73% (7/51), which was lower than that of the EF combined with VLP group (28.07%) (16/57) ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Percutaneous double EF is easy to operate and relatively safe, with few complications and satisfactory follow-up results. It can be a treatment option for OA C-type DRF.

[Key words] distal radius fractures; external fixator; volar locking plate; wrist function; percutaneous

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桡骨远端骨折(distal radius fracture, DRF)是骨科急诊中最常见的上肢骨折,占所有骨折的8%~15%<sup>[1]</sup>。其中,国际内固定协会(Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthesefragen, AO)C型骨折不稳定且累及关节面,常常采用开放复位和接骨板螺钉系统进行内固定治疗,该技术可以有效恢复骨折力线、桡骨茎突高度和关节面的协调性;但是对于粉碎性、压缩性和骨质疏松性骨折,由于有约4%的患者会发生轴向力引起的继发性骨折部位塌陷,可以增加外固定架(external fixator, EF)以防止这种并发症的发生<sup>[2-3]</sup>。本研究回顾性收集了2019—2022年接受经皮双EF(无桥接骨水泥克氏针框架和传统跨腕EF)或EF联合掌侧接骨板(volar locking plate, VLP)治疗的108例AO C型DRF患者的资料,分析两者在影像学参数、腕关节活动度及术后功能恢复等方面的差异。

## 1 资料和方法

1.1 病例资料 回顾性选择2019—2022年接受经皮双EF(无桥接骨水泥克氏针框架和传统跨腕EF)或EF(传统跨腕EF)联合VLP治疗的108例AO C型DRF患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄为18~70岁;(2)闭合性DRF;(3)伤后14 d内发生的新鲜骨折;(4)基于AO分型诊断为C1、C2和C3型骨折;(5)由同一主刀医师实施的经皮双EF或EF联合切开复位VLP手术;(6)具有完整的随访资料。排除标准:(1)重度骨质疏松患者;(2)伤后14 d以上的陈旧性骨折或开放性骨折;(3)患有肿瘤、类风湿关节炎、痛风、佩吉特病或其他伴随疾病;(4)患有全身

骨骼系统疾病;(5)缺失对侧正常上肢对照;(6)同一体格合并骨折、脱位;(7)因精神问题不能合作的成年人。本研究通过河北医科大学第三医院伦理审查委员会审批(2023-086-1)。

### 1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 双EF组 手术在上肢臂丛神经阻滞麻醉下进行,无需预置驱血止血带。首先在C臂X线机透视下尝试利用牵引提拉和局部挤压的手法复位骨折和力线,如果仍有残留移位或成角持续存在,使用经皮克氏针杠杆翘拨复位。以桡骨茎突作为解剖标记来确定克氏针的置入点,先从远端向近端置入1或2枚斜向克氏针(直径2.0 mm),然后在骨折块近端(桡骨桡侧骨折线近端2~4 cm处)向远端置入1或2枚斜向克氏针,随后分别在远近端置入横向克氏针。经透视确认复位良好和克氏针位置满意后,将克氏针末端向骨折部位弯曲(距离皮肤约1.5 cm)。将搅拌混合为面团状的骨水泥涂在弯曲的克氏针末端硬化为固体材料。至此,第1个EF(骨水泥克氏针框架)创建完成。最后如Slutsky<sup>[4]</sup>所述,分别将2枚横向双皮质针(直径3 mm)或Schanz针(直径3 mm)插入第二掌骨和桡骨近端。在轻微的轴向牵引下,将4根针固定在固定杆上,安装完成第2个EF(中国衡水增力医疗器械公司)。

1.2.2 EF联合VLP组 如Omokawa等<sup>[5]</sup>所述,手术通过1个长7 cm的掌侧切口进行。直视下复位后,使用掌侧锁定接骨板和螺钉系统(Stryker<sup>®</sup>,美国Michigan公司)固定骨折,然后逐层闭合切口。最后按双EF组所描述的方法,使用额外的传统跨腕EF加强固定。

1.3 术后处理 术后第1天即开始进行手指活动范围的锻炼。术后6周去除传统跨腕EF,随后进行腕

关节功能锻炼。双EF组在影像学骨愈合后去除骨水泥克氏针框架, EF联合VLP组在影像学骨愈合后去除VLP。

**1.4 疗效评价** 术后即刻拍摄X线片,术后2周、6周、3个月进行复查随访,之后每间隔3个月随访1次,在标准的后前位和侧位X线片上测量桡骨掌倾角、桡骨尺偏角、桡骨茎突高度、尺骨变异和关节面台阶。每次随访中均使用量角器测量腕关节的活动范围。用握力器(Jamar,美国Sammons Preston公司)测量手的握力。所有测量结果均与对侧上肢的测量结果进行比较。使用10 cm视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评估患者腕部疼痛程度<sup>[6]</sup>。将继发性移位和塌陷判定为随访期间的复位丢失。采用上肢功能障碍评定量表(disability of arm shoulder and hand scale, DASH)评估上肢的整体功能<sup>[7]</sup>。使用Mayo腕关节评分系统(Mayo wrist score, MWS)评估腕关节功能<sup>[8]</sup>。采用患者满意度短期评估量表(short assessment of patient satisfaction, SAPS)评估患者满意度<sup>[9]</sup>。根据患者主诉及外科医师的综合判断评估并发症(如伤口感染、针道感染、神经损伤、肌腱相关问题、复位丢失、内固定相关问题等)发生情况。

**1.5 统计学处理** 所有数据均采用SPSS 21.0软件进行分析。对于计量资料,先采用Shapiro-Wilk检

验对数据分布模式进行检验。呈正态分布的计量资料描述为 $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,组间比较采用Student t检验;非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(范围)表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以例数和百分数表示,用Pearson  $\chi^2$ 检验进行比较。检验水准( $\alpha$ )为0.05。

## 2 结 果

**2.1 一般资料和手术情况比较** 双EF组51例,男31例、女20例;年龄为50~69岁,平均(61.25±10.25)岁;优势手29例,非优势手22例;致伤原因为站立位跌倒26例,车祸12例,运动型损伤9例,高处跌落伤2例,其他2例;AO分型为C1型10例,C2型29例,C3型12例。EF联合VLP组57例,男32例、女25例;年龄为48~69岁,平均(62.36±10.15)岁;优势手31例,非优势手26例;致伤原因为站立位跌倒30例,车祸14例,运动型损伤9例,高处跌落伤3例,其他1例;AO分型为C1型12例,C2型33例,C3型12例。两组患者在年龄、性别、致伤原因、优势手、AO分型、合并尺骨茎突骨折及手术时间方面差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。在手术等待时间、术中出血量、住院天数方面,双EF组均优于EF联合VLP组(均P<0.001)。双EF组的术中透视次数多于EF联合VLP组(P<0.001)。见表1。

表1 两组DRF患者一般资料比较

Tab 1 Comparison of general data of DRF patients between 2 groups

Index	Double EF group N=51	EF+VLP group N=57	Statistic	P value
Age/year, $\bar{x} \pm s$	61.25±10.25	62.36±10.15	t=0.727	0.328
Gender, n (%)			$\chi^2=0.188$	0.665
Male	31 (60.78)	32 (56.14)		
Female	20 (39.22)	25 (43.86)		
Cause, n (%)			$\chi^2=0.567$	0.967
Falling on ground	26 (50.98)	30 (52.63)		
Road traffic accident	12 (23.53)	14 (24.56)		
Sports	9 (17.65)	9 (15.79)		
Higher-level fall	2 (3.92)	3 (5.26)		
Others	2 (3.92)	1 (1.75)		
Dominant hand, n (%)	29 (56.86)	31 (54.39)	$\chi^2=0.326$	0.982
AO type, n (%)			$\chi^2=0.118$	0.943
C1	10 (19.61)	12 (21.05)		
C2	29 (56.86)	33 (57.89)		
C3	12 (23.53)	12 (21.05)		
Ulnar styloid fracture, n (%)	20 (39.22)	23 (40.35)	$\chi^2=0.188$	0.665
Time from injury to operation/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$	3.48±2.85	5.75±3.25	t=3.213	<0.001
Intraoperative bleeding/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$	9.88±3.85	110.68±19.86	t=37.617	<0.001
Operative time/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$	87.68±15.85	91.23±17.65	t=1.263	0.209
Intraoperative fluoroscopy/times, $\bar{x} \pm s$	18.55±4.86	9.18±3.25	t=10.613	<0.001
Hospital stay/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$	5.28±2.05	10.18±3.22	t=8.239	<0.001

DRF: Distal radius fracture; EF: External fixator; VLP: Volar locking plate; AO: Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthesefragen.

**2.2 术后影像学参数比较** 术后随访24~33个月,平均28个月。末次随访时,双EF组与EF联合VLP组患者的影像学参数(桡骨掌倾角、桡骨尺偏角、桡骨茎突高度、尺骨变异、关节面台阶)差异均无

统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ,表2)。在骨愈合时,双EF组的影像学参数与术后即刻相比差异亦无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ,表3)。

表2 两组DRF患者末次随访时的影像学参数比较

Tab 2 Comparison of radiographic parameters of DRF patients between 2 groups at final follow-up

Parameter	Double EF group N=51	EF + VLP group N=57	Statistic	P value
Palmar tilt/(°), $\bar{x} \pm s$	10.25±3.25	11.15±2.93	t=1.293	0.199
Radial inclination/(°), $\bar{x} \pm s$	20.43±2.21	21.24±2.28	t=1.548	0.125
Radial height/mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$	11.12±1.26	10.80±1.63	t=1.039	0.301
Ulnar variance/mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$	1.28±0.83	1.58±0.84	t=2.628	0.090
Articular step-off >2 mm, n (%)	3 (5.88)	4 (7.02)	$\chi^2=0.057$	0.811

DRF: Distal radius fracture; EF: External fixator; VLP: Volar locking plate.

表3 双EF组DRF患者在术后即刻和骨愈合时的影像学参数对比

Tab 3 Comparison of imaging parameters of DRF patients in double EF group immediately after surgery versus at time of fracture healing

Parameter	Immediately after surgery	Fracture healing	Statistic	P value
Radial height/mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$	11.53±1.18	11.15±1.26	t=1.548	0.126
Palmar tilt/(°), $\bar{x} \pm s$	10.55±1.65	10.34±2.83	t=2.326	0.096
Radial inclination/(°), $\bar{x} \pm s$	20.63±2.18	20.49±2.32	t=1.293	0.132
Ulnar variance/mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$	1.02±0.66	1.26±0.71	t=1.039	0.328
Articular step-off >2 mm, n (%)	0	2 (3.92)	$\chi^2=0.404$	0.525

DRF: Distal radius fracture; EF: External fixator.

**2.3 术后腕关节功能及并发症情况比较** 末次随访时,双EF组在疼痛VAS评分及SAPS评分方面均优于EF联合VLP组( $P=0.025$ 、 $0.015$ ),两组间腕关节活动范围(屈曲、背伸、桡偏、尺偏、旋前、旋后)、握力及MWS评分和DASH评分差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。双EF组总体并发症发生率低于EF联合VLP组( $P=0.044$ )。

双EF组总体并发症发生率为13.73%(7/51),其中最常见的是伤口及针道感染;EF联合VLP组总体并发症发生率为28.07%(16/57),其中伤口及针道感染、内固定相关问题、复杂区域疼痛综合征(complex regional pain syndrome, CRPS)的发生率较高。见表4。

表4 两组DRF患者末次随访时的腕关节功能及并发症情况比较

Tab 4 Comparison of wrist function and complications of DRF patients between 2 groups at final follow-up

Index	Double EF group N=51	EF + VLP group N=57	Statistic	P value
Active ROM/(°), $\bar{x} \pm s$				
Flexion	66.32±5.62	64.70±6.30	t=0.302	0.196
Extension	61.23±5.76	60.96±5.51	t=0.198	0.946
Radial deviation	19.67±3.86	19.63±4.08	t=0.176	0.925
Ulnar deviation	30.65±3.84	29.67±2.89	t=0.208	0.652
Pronation	72.98±6.22	71.07±7.21	t=0.156	0.314
Supination	74.58±5.56	72.76±7.06	t=1.142	0.256
Grip strength/%, $\bar{x} \pm s$	95.28±3.36	94.41±3.88	t=0.763	0.457
VAS score, $\bar{x} \pm s$	0.72±0.81	1.17±1.06	t=2.699	0.025
MWS score, $\bar{x} \pm s$	91.22±5.89	89.26±6.67	t=1.985	0.135
DASH score, $\bar{x} \pm s$	11.11±5.16	12.56±6.23	t=1.752	0.126
SAPS score, $\bar{x} \pm s$	23.51±2.36	20.94±3.51	t=2.365	0.015
Complication, n (%)	7 (13.73)	16 (28.07)	$\chi^2=4.397$	0.044
Infection	2 (3.92)	3 (5.26)		
Nerve injury	1 (1.96)	1 (1.75)		
Tendon rupture or tendonitis	1 (1.96)	2 (3.51)		
Fixation issues	1 (1.96)	3 (5.26)		
Reduction loss	1 (1.96)	1 (1.75)		
CRPS	0	3 (5.26)		
Scar hypertrophy	0	2 (3.51)		
Traumatic arthritis	1 (1.96)	1 (1.75)		

DRF: Distal radius fracture; EF: External fixator; VLP: Volar locking plate; ROM: Range of motion; VAS: Visual analogue scale; MWS: Mayo wrist score; DASH: Disabilities of the arm, shoulder and hand scale; SAPS: Short assessment of patient satisfaction; CRPS: Complex regional pain syndrome.

2.4 双EF组典型病例介绍 患者男,57岁,因“摔倒致腕关节肿胀疼痛1d”入院,诊断为右桡骨远端骨折(AO C2型),完善相关检查后在臂丛麻醉

下行右桡骨远端闭合复位双EF固定术。术后6周骨愈合后拆除双EF,术后1年随访时腕关节功能恢复良好。见图1。

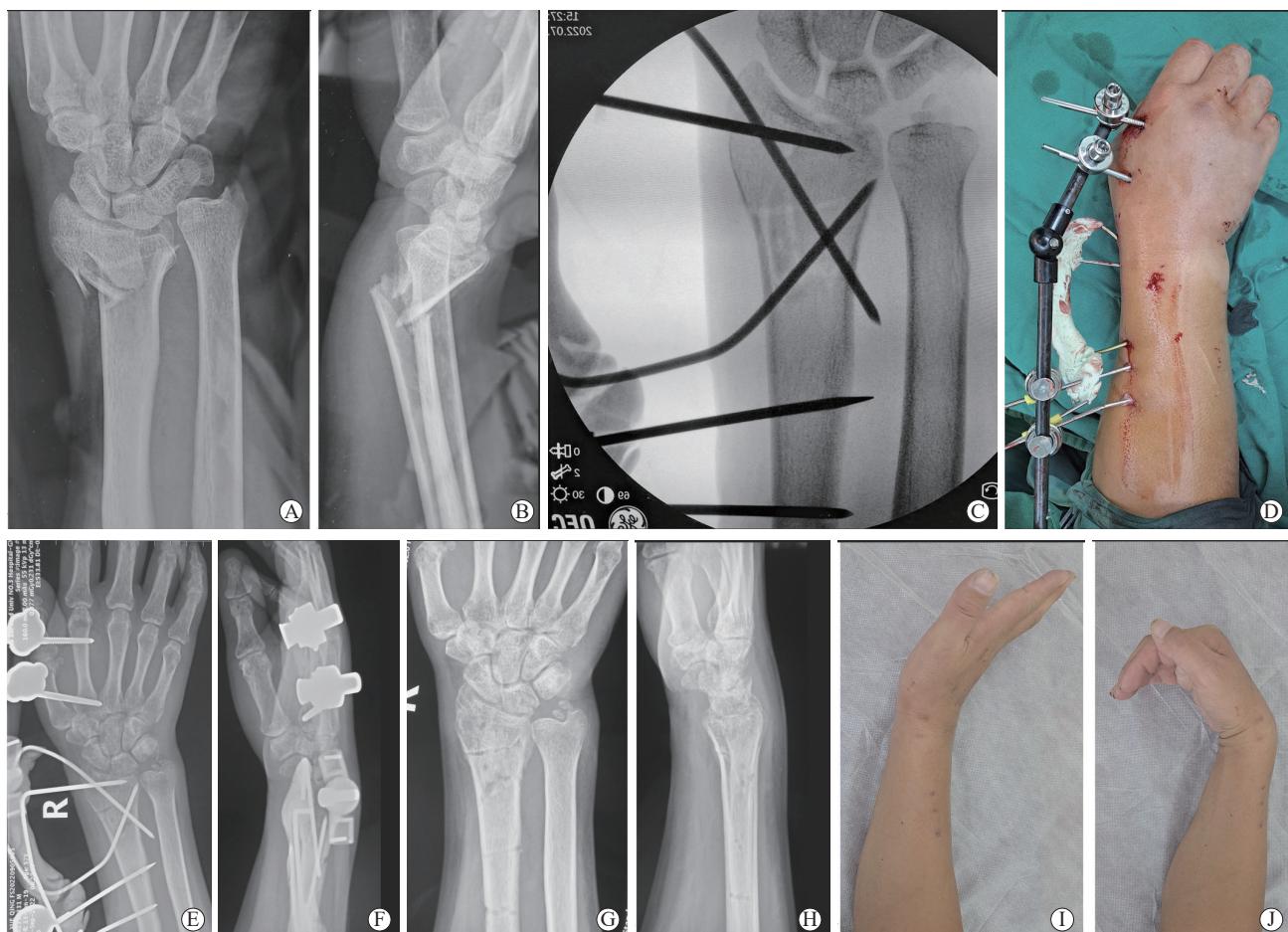


图1 双EF组典型病例资料

Fig 1 Typical case data of double EF group

A 57-year-old male fell on the ground, resulting in an AO C2 type distal radius fracture on the right wrist. A: Preoperative posteroanterior X-ray showed AO C2 type distal radius fracture with obvious shortening and displacement; B: Lateral X-ray showed the fracture was angularized; C: Intraoperative X-ray showed good reduction and pin positioning; D: The fracture was fixed using a no-bridging cemented-pin frame and a conventional bridging EF; E: Posteroanterior X-ray showed fracture healing 6 weeks after surgery; F: Lateral X-ray showed fracture healing 6 weeks after surgery; G: Posteroanterior X-ray showed normal radius height after removal of the EFs; H: Lateral X-ray showed good fracture healing after removal of the EFs; I: The extension function of the wrist recovered well 1 year after surgery; J: The flexion function of the wrist recovered well 1 year after surgery. EF: External fixator; AO: Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Osteosynthesefragen.

### 3 讨论

DRF是一种较常见的上肢损伤,其中超过40%会累及腕部关节面,特别是在65岁以上人群中这种类型的骨折发生率呈上升趋势<sup>[10]</sup>。对于AO C型骨折的治疗,尤其是关节内和干骺端骨折,可以辅助增加EF以获得有针对性和强有力的内固定,增加腕关节的稳定性,降低关节表面的应力,

从而减少关节畸形或塌陷的发生<sup>[11]</sup>。然而已经报道的VLP或EF单独或联合治疗的方案和结果各不相同,甚至相互矛盾<sup>[11-16]</sup>,但各方法的组合使用使外科医师在手术策略选择上有了很大的灵活性。

Behrens<sup>[17]</sup>研究了EF的一般理论和原理,EF-骨结构的强度随着外固定横梁靠近骨干的距离、内固定针靠近骨折端的距离、内固定针直径和数量的增加而增强,在多个平面上放置内固定钉和横梁也

可增加外固定结构的强度。Moroni等<sup>[18]</sup>将羟基磷灰石涂层钛针用于DRF固定,结果证实这种固定方式在骨质疏松骨折中可以提高扭矩,从而提高克氏针固定的强度。Polat等<sup>[19]</sup>回顾性对比了桡骨远端复杂性关节内骨折患者采用EF联合经皮克氏针治疗与切开复位掌背侧联合接骨板治疗的效果,通过上肢活动度、握力及上肢功能评分量化分析,认为EF联合经皮克氏针是治疗复杂性关节内DRF的一种可行方法。

本研究所提出的双EF技术是一种改良的经皮微创固定技术,骨水泥克氏针框架形成一个三维刚性装置,可以有效保持桡骨茎突高度,防止克氏针移位和骨折的再发丢失,从而有效降低桡骨远端完全和复杂性关节内骨折的变形力。常规EF提供了跨关节的稳定性,能够防止关节面的塌陷和移位。通过对术后即刻与骨愈合时的影像学参数,发现使用双EF治疗的AO C型DRF患者桡骨掌倾角、桡骨尺偏角、桡骨茎突高度、尺骨变异等参数得到有效维持。传统EF联合VLP是治疗DRF的经典治疗方法且取得了较好的治疗效果。与EF联合VLP相比,包含一个骨水泥克氏针框架在内的双EF技术在影像学参数方面无明显差异,但在手术等待时间、术中出血量、住院天数、疼痛VAS评分及SAPS评分方面优势较突出。双EF技术是对DRF常规治疗方法的补充,特别是为一些特殊病例或皮肤软组织条件不佳而不适合行切开手术的DRF患者提供了一个额外的治疗选择。

双EF技术作为一种经皮手术,主要缺点是存在针道感染和医源性神经、肌腱和血管损伤的风险。除此之外,2种EF占用空间较大,可能影响患者早期的生活体验,这也是该技术的不足之处。Handoll等<sup>[20]</sup>纳入了21项随机对照试验,涉及1946例移位和不稳定的成人DRF患者,通过分析发现,克氏针松动、针道感染、克氏针移位、皮肤坏死和干骺端塌陷是经皮固定技术常见的并发症,其中需要早期拔除和药物治疗干预的针道感染平均发生率(范围)为7.7% (0~15%)。Krustins等<sup>[21]</sup>在一项前瞻性研究中发现,EF组中有部分患者因为桡神经感觉支损伤需要进一步手术。虽然在本研究中双EF技术治疗组并发症的发生率低于传统的经皮固定技术,但必须警惕潜在的并发症风险并及时处理。

根据AO固定原则,桡骨远端C型骨折属于完全关节内骨折,需要进行有效的复位和坚强的固定,因此对于陈旧性骨折或其他骨折无法实现闭合情况下有效复位时,不适合双EF的手术方式,需选择切开复位内固定。而开放性骨折特别是进针部位污染严重、感染风险较高,以及合并神经、肌腱、血管或韧带损伤需要行开放手术和广泛暴露的DRF,也均是双EF手术的禁忌证。笔者认为双EF技术的主要适应证是AO C1、C2和C3型DRF并在C臂X线机透视下可进行有效闭合复位的病例,尤其适用于存在不可接受的短缩畸形或背侧倾斜及局部皮肤软组织条件不佳不适合行切开手术的患者。

本研究有以下不足。(1)缺乏相关生物力学和运动学的研究与分析。(2)外科医生的水平、经验和偏好可能会影响EF的设计和放置。(3)不能完全保证影像学测量的一致性和准确性。

综上所述,经皮双EF技术可成为治疗AO C1、C2和C3型DRF安全、可靠的治疗选择。骨水泥克氏针框架可以提供骨折块个体化和特异性的固定,防止克氏针移位和骨块的复位丢失。同时,传统的EF提供了额外的支撑以稳定腕关节,防止关节面的塌陷和移位。经皮双EF技术微创、可靠,并发症少,操作简单,获得了满意的治疗效果。

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