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神经弓式双端侧神经吻合修复双侧指固有神经急性损伤

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨修复双侧指固有神经急性损伤的手术新方法。**方法** 2009年2月至2012年8月收治双侧指固有神经急性损伤患者56例,其中20例采用神经移植神经弓式双端侧吻合,术中游离修剪神经断端,将远端尺、桡侧指固有神经先吻合,形成远神经弓,再将近端尺、桡侧指固有神经吻合,形成近神经弓;测量两神经弓间距,取直径相近的前臂外侧皮神经,平分为两段,分别于神经弓的尺、桡侧开窗式端侧吻合。20例采用神经移植端-端吻合,16例采用直接端-端吻合。**结果** 术后创面均一期愈合,无一例患指发生血循环障碍。50例获随访,随访神经3~12个月。双端侧吻合组18例,指感觉测定为S3~S4级,平均S3⁺级,高于其他两组($P=0.024$);两点分辨觉为(5.2±0.7)mm,小于其他两组($P=0.037$);指各关节活动参照TAM评定:优14例,良3,可1例,3组指关节活动差异无统计学意义($P=0.914$)。神经移植端-端吻合组19例,指感觉测定为S1~S3⁺级,平均S2级;两点分辨觉为(7.2±1.4)mm。直接端-端吻合组13例,指感觉测定为S3~S4级,平均S3级;两点分辨觉为(6.3±0.8)mm。**结论** 神经弓式双端侧神经吻合可修复指固有神经急性损伤,指感觉恢复快,能有效恢复指腹灵敏性,相关结论仍有待大样本研究证实。

[关键词] 端侧神经吻合术;指固有神经;急性损伤;修复外科手术

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Arched nerves of double end-to-side neuroanastomosis for repairing bilateral acute proper digital nerve injuries

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore a new method for repairing bilateral acute proper digital nerve injuries. **Methods** From Feb. 2009 to Aug. 2012, 56 patients with bilateral acute proper digital nerve injuries were admitted to our center, with 20 undergoing double end-to-side neuroanastomosis. During operation, the injured digital nerve was excised, and then the bilateral distal ends and proximal ends were stured, consequently forming the distal and proximal nerve bows. A cutaneous antebrachii lateralis nerve was freed and obtained from the homolateral forearm, and then was equally divided into 2 parts to bridge the 2 nerve bows. Twenty patients underwent nerve graft with end-to-end neuroanastomosis, and the rest 16 patients underwent direct end-to-end neuroanastomosis. **Results** All the patients achieved primary healing of wound after operation, with no circulation disorders. A total of 50 patients were followed up for 3-12 months. In double end-to-side neuroanastomosis group, 18 patients were successfully followed up, with the average sensation measurement being S3⁺, which was significantly higher than those of the other 2 groups($P=0.024$). The average result of two point discrimination was (5.2±0.7)mm, which was significantly lower than those of the other 2 groups($P=0.037$). According to TAM scales, the results of finger joint motion

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were excellent in 14 cases, good in 3 cases and fair in 1; and there were no significant differences in the motion of joints between the 3 groups ($P=0.914$). In nerve graft with end-to-end neuroanastomosis group, 19 patients were successfully followed up; the average result of sensation measurement was S2 and the average result of two point discrimination was (7.2 ± 1.4) mm. In direct end-to-end neuroanastomosis group, 13 patients were successfully followed up; the average result of sensation measurement was S3 and the average result of two point discrimination was (6.3 ± 0.8) mm. **Conclusion** The arched nerves of double end-to-side neuroanastomosis can be used for repairing bilateral acute proper digital nerve injuries, which can quickly restore the sensation of fingers, but the related conclusion needs further verification with large sample studies.

[Key words] end-to-side neuroanastomosis; proper digital nerve; acute injury; reconstructive surgical procedures
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手部外伤尤其是锐器割裂伤易造成双侧指固有神经急性断裂,离断的神经如不修复会导致手指感觉消失、灵敏度降低、变细萎缩、指关节变形等神经性营养不良,最终影响手指功能。经典的修复方法是生理性端-端吻合或移植神经端-端吻合^[1];如神经小段缺损,可采用套管相接,给神经断端一个再生室,充分发挥神经自身的选择及放大效应^[2-4]。这些方法存在共同的缺陷:神经电传导较为单一、单调,一对一电刺激导致远端神经再生缓慢,手指感觉恢复慢,易造成手指灵敏度差,妨碍手指早期触摸、握捏等功能;即便是生理性放大效应,也只不过是单边有限的放大^[5-6]。目前带神经弓的双侧端侧神经吻合修复指固有神经急性离断,临床鲜有报道。由于神经的电流量与端侧吻合后的再生纤维量成正比^[7-8],本研究尝试将远、近两边神经分别远与远、近与近端-端吻合,形成远、近神经弓,然后将移植神经等分两段分别开窗吻合于神经弓,形成带神经弓式的双端侧神经吻合。本研究回顾性分析采用神经弓

式双端侧神经吻合、神经移植端-端吻合、直接端-端吻合3种方法进行修复的56例双侧指固有神经急性损伤患者的临床资料,通过患指术后测定感觉、两点分辨觉、肌腱总主动活动度(total active motion, TAM)标准来评价手指感觉恢复及运动功能,探讨神经弓式双端侧神经吻合对指固有神经急性损伤的治疗价值。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 2009年2月至2012年8月,巢湖紫晨手外科医院手外科中心收治的急性双侧指固有神经离断患者56例。其中20例采用神经移植神经弓式双端侧吻合,20例采用神经移植端-端吻合,16例采用直接端-端吻合。3组患者在年龄、性别、手别、指别、外伤至手术时间、伤情、神经损伤位置、神经缺损距离、合并损伤及术后随访时间等方面差异无统计学意义,具有可比性(表1)。

表1 患者的一般资料
Tab 1 General data of patients

Index	Double end-to-side neuroanastomosis (N=20)	Nerve graft with end-to-end neuroanastomosis (N=20)	Direct end-to-end neuroanastomosis (N=16)
Age (year), $\bar{x} \pm s$	28.8 ± 5.5	30.2 ± 6.4	29.8 ± 5.7
Sex (male/female) n/n	14/6	12/8	10/6
Side of hand (left/right) n/n	7/13	9/11	6/10
Side of finger (thumb/index finger/middle finger/ring finger/little finger) n/n/n/n/n	2/6/5/4/3	3/7/6/3/1	3/4/4/3/2
The average time from injuries to operations t/h, $\bar{x} \pm s$	4.5 ± 3.6	3.9 ± 2.9	4.7 ± 3.8
Injury cause (incised injury/non-incised injury) n/n	14/6	12/8	9/7
The position of nerve damage (proximal part/middle part) n/n	10/10	8/12	6/10
Length of nerve defects (0-0.5 cm/0.5-1.5 cm/1.5-2.2 cm) n/n/n	2/9/9	0/11/9	13/3/0
Associated injuries (vascular disconnection/tendon injury/vascular and tendon disconnection/fracture) n/n/n/n	5/7/6/2	6/4/7/3	4/3/5/4
Postoperative follow-up t/month, $\bar{x} \pm s$	6.8 ± 2.6	7.4 ± 3.1	8.4 ± 3.5

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 神经弓式双端侧神经吻合术 在臂丛神经阻滞麻醉下,行同侧上臂气压止血带,先将损伤的血管、肌腱及指骨按常规给予逐一修复处理。探寻尺、桡侧的指固有神经并加以修剪游离,游离的长度以达到远、近端两侧神经相互吻合为准;将游离好的神经断端均向指腹中央轻拽,先用“9-0”无损伤线将手指远端尺、桡侧指固有神经端-端吻合,形成远神经弓,再将近端尺、桡指固有神经端-端吻合,形成近神

经弓;测量两神经弓的间距,取直径与指固有神经相接近的前臂外侧皮神经,其长度大于神经弓间距的2倍。将取下的供区神经平分两段,分别移植于神经弓的尺、桡侧;将两神经弓的尺、桡侧神经外膜各开小窗口,大小约(0.72~1.0) mm×(1.0~1.5) mm,形成上、下4个大小相等的窗口,将修剪移植神经调整好张力,两段相互平行,垂直于窗口的水平线并且与神经弓呈30°~40°夹角吻合,形成带双神经弓式的双端侧神经吻合(图1)。

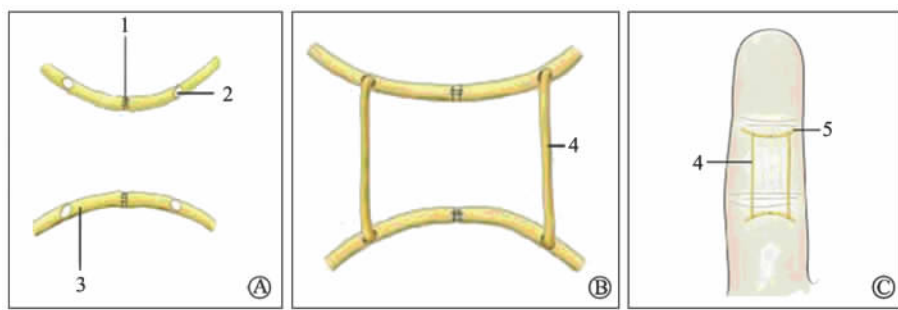


图1 神经弓式双端侧吻合的设计

Fig 1 Design of arched nerves of double end-to-side neuroanastomosis

A: The formation by double arched nerves; B: Antebrachium lateralis nerve graft with double end-to-side neuroanastomosis; C: Arched nerves of double end-to-side neuroanastomosis for repairing bilateral acute proper digital nerve injuries. 1: End-to-end neuroanastomosis; 2: Window; 3: Arched nerve; 4: Antebrachium lateralis nerve; 5: Arched nerve

1.2.2 神经移植端-端吻合术 修剪损伤的指固有神经至正常神经乳头,取前臂皮神经桥接于两侧缺损间,予以神经端-端吻合。

1.2.3 直接端-端吻合术 修剪损伤的指固有神经至正常神经乳头,将远近端神经加以充分游离,在张力适中下,予以直接端-端吻合。

1.3 术后处理 术后患指石膏托休息位外固定4周。常规应用抗生素1周,如血管吻合者常规抗痉挛、抗血栓1周;静滴地塞米松10 mg,连续3 d,消除神经水肿;神经生长因子2 mL肌注,隔日1次,15 d为一疗程,2~3个疗程;同时3 d后口服复方曲马多片50 mg,每8 h 1次,连续7 d,辅助术后止痛。术后3~12个月门诊复查,评估临床疗效,通过测定感觉及两点分辨觉观察患指感觉恢复情况,及参照TAM标准评价患指各关节运动功能。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 13.0统计软件进行统计分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两两比较SNK检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验及Mann-Whitney U检验,检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

术后2周创面一期愈合,无一例发生血循环障碍,4周后去除外固定及拔出克氏针。50例获随访,随访时间3~12个月。双端侧吻合组18例,神经移植端-端吻合组19例,直接端-端吻合组13例。

双端侧吻合组有3指在术后1个月内用力握物时出现麻木疼痛症状,休息后好转;第2个月内此症状消失,最终无任何影响(神经弓已适应屈肌腱收缩压迫)。两点分辨觉为4.5~6.0 mm,平均(5.2±0.7) mm,指感觉测定为S3~S4级,平均S3+级;指关节活动参照TAM标准:优14例,良3例,可1例。

神经移植端-端吻合组指感觉测定为S1~S3+级,平均S2级;两点分辨觉为7.0~7.7 mm,平均(7.2±1.4) mm;指关节活动参照TAM标准:优14例,良3例,可2例。

直接端-端吻合组指感觉测定为S3~S4级,平均S3级;两点分辨觉为6.0~7.1 mm,平均(6.3±

0.8) mm;指关节活动参照 TAM 标准:优 11 例,良 1 例,可 1 例。

统计学分析显示,双端侧吻合组两点分辨觉和

指感觉与其他两组比较差异均有统计学意义($P=0.037$ 、 $P=0.024$,表 2);3 组指关节活动差异无统计学意义($P=0.914$)。

表 2 采用 3 种手术方法与患者术后感觉测定及两点分辨觉比较

Tab 2 Comparison of sensation measurements and 2-PD between three groups

Group	N	2-PD <i>d</i> /mm, $\bar{x}\pm s$	Sensation measurement <i>n</i>				
			S1	S2	S3	S3 ⁺	S4
Double end-to-side neuroanastomosis	18	5.2±0.7*	0	0	5	9	4
Nerve graft with end-to-end neuroanastomosis	19	7.2±1.4	2	8	5	4	0
Direct end-to-end neuroanastomosis	13	6.3±0.8	0	0	7	3	3

2-PD: Two point discrimination. S1: Sensation measurement was level 1; S2: Sensation measurement was level 2; S3: Sensation measurement was level 3; S3⁺: Sensation measurement was level 3⁺; S4: Sensation measurement was level 4. * $P<0.05$ the other 2 groups

3 讨论

3.1 神经弓式双端侧神经吻合设计思路 传统神经直接端-端吻合或神经移植端-端吻合,虽属生理性吻合,对神经轴索原位再生有利,但因再生速度慢,故往往导致手指感觉还没来得及恢复,就出现神经性营养不良,神经移植端-端吻合就更明显^[1-3]。有没有一种方法既能放大端-端吻合的效应,又能克服神经“再生室”有限单边放大及距离的限制,加速神经的再生传导? Viterbo 等^[9-10]用大鼠腓神经远端与胫神经开窗侧方吻合,结果电生理显示腓肠神经远端有大量神经纤维再生;随后 Lundborg 等^[7]在此基础上,将大鼠腓肠神经与胫神经分支(皮支)先吻合,再与胫神经端侧吻合,通过免疫组化测定丝蛋白的方法,测定神经纤维再生量较 Viterbo 等^[9-10]单式端侧吻合的实验多且神经的电流量与端侧吻合后再生纤维量成正比,从而证实增强神经的生物电流就能更好地促进端侧吻合的再生纤维量。Sundine 等^[8]用狗的面神经眼支与另一侧眼支端侧吻合之前,先与面神经另一分支(颧支)吻合,再次证实神经的生物电流量与端侧吻合后神经再生纤维量呈正比。受此启示,本研究将急性损伤双侧指固有神经,首先不急于端-端吻合,有意识先形成远近神经弓,近神经弓“连通器”汇聚两条神经的电流,放大了近端神经的电传导,远神经弓充分利于“连通器”原理,加速电传导,利于组织感觉快速恢复。此举虽非生理性吻合,但可打破急性神经损伤时端-端吻合的单一电传导模式。

3.2 修复双侧指固有神经急性损伤的机制 由于

神经的急性断裂,造成神经连续性中断,远端神经失去生物电刺激,而近端指固有神经仍有生物电传导,形成近神经弓的生物电传导速度快而强势,其上端一端对接处本身的障碍不足以影响来自两边强烈的电传导,故对接处不引起阻碍,一开始就起“连通器”作用,从而使近端窗口汇聚双重生物电,通过一条移植神经端侧吻合,传向远端对应的一侧;由于远端指固有神经失去电刺激,处于病损状态,加之远神经弓对接处本身的障碍,故其对接处在早期会对电传导起到阻碍作用,更利于近端双重生物电传向对应的远端侧,对应一侧接受多就传导多,非对应一侧接受少就传导少,从而使对应的远端侧生物电传导快,电刺激充分,侧芽再生更多;随着近端生物电快而多的刺激,到了后期克服远端神经弓对接处的阻碍,达到“连通器”作用,加之神经本身对电刺激的优化重组作用,故远端两边的神经在后期可以接受等量的电刺激;再者由于近端神经双重生物电是通过两条移植神经同时传向远端,即双重双向的电传导,故远端两边神经可同时接受等量双重的电刺激。这种通过近神经弓“连通器”作用可以增加单边电传导,远神经弓早期阻碍和后期“连通器”作用,加之近端神经同时双重双向的传导,使远端神经有序生长的速度更快、更加有规律^[6],利于指感觉快速均匀的恢复、指腹感觉盲区的消除。

3.3 手术要点 本术式的要点:(1)远、近端指固有神经在修剪游离时,要备足长度,以便吻合形成神经弓,尽量使对接处在指掌侧纵轴线上,两神经弓尺、桡侧高度要一致;(2)神经弓上的 4 个窗口要相互对应,即尺、桡侧方上、下窗口均在各自的纵轴线上,大小一

致相等,与移植神经吻合处的口径相当,且要尽量远离神经弓的对接处;(3)切取移植神经时,移植神经直径与指固有神经相接近,要等分为两部分,相互平行垂直窗口的水平线且与神经弓呈 $30^{\circ}\sim 40^{\circ}$ 夹角吻合。

3.4 本术式的优缺点 其优点:(1)双神经弓的“连通器”作用。近神经弓接受双重生物电,放大电传导。远神经弓早期瓣膜化阻碍,利于对应方神经的传导,后期“连通器”作用利于两边神经电传导的平衡和指腹感觉均匀的恢复;(2)近端神经同时双向双重的电传导,远端两边神经可以接受等量的双重电刺激,利于感觉快速恢复;(3)如神经离断合并长段缺损,尤其缺损达到2.8~3.0 cm时,采用此法优势更为明显^[6];(4)起到具备生理性端-端神经吻合的作用,又放大了生理性神经吻合与单个端侧神经吻合的效应,避免单一、单调的电传导^[6]。缺点:(1)早期用力握物时,患指指尖达到或接近手掌时,可能出现麻木、疼痛症状(考虑神经弓早期被屈肌腱收缩压迫不适应有关);(2)手术操作较烦琐而且还要具备熟练的显微外科操作技术;(3)供区有瘢痕,早期有区域性感觉障碍。

3.5 手术适应证与禁忌证 其适应证:(1)急性双侧指固有神经离断且位于指近、中段位置;(2)急性双侧指固有神经离断用常规方法及神经套管桥接治疗效果不理想者^[11-12],二期可行此方法;(3)多指两边近、中段指固有神经急性离断者;(4)指远段两边神经急性损伤且远端神经能吻合形成神经弓者。禁忌证:(1)手指近、中段两边神经因某种原因未能吻合形成神经弓者;(2)手指远段两边神经离断但远端神经未能吻合形成神经弓者。因远段的神经游离有限,故远段神经损伤慎用此法;(3)单边的指固有神经离断者。

当然,初步的临床应用结果虽然提示本法能成功地修复双侧指固有神经急性损伤,但属于非生理性方法,缺乏前期的动物实验,观察样本少,随访周期较短,仍有待大样本研究验证。

4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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