

## 实验研究

## 骨创伤修复方式对血清铜影响的双因素分析

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**摘要** 本实验对家兔颌骨造成实验性骨缺损,采用三种不同的修复方式,利用原子吸收分光光度计进行检测,探讨骨缺损不同修复方式及修复时间微量元素铜的变化,结果表明:不同修复方式骨缺损的修复其血清铜的变化各异。各种缺损修复方式在不同时相上变化有统计学意义,同时提出骨缺损修复期补钙的同时适量地补充铜是有意义的。

**关键词** 骨创伤 修复方式 修复时间 血清铜 双因素分析

骨移植是骨缺损修复重要手段之一。探讨骨缺损不同的修复方式及修复过程中微量元素铜的变化,对于完善微量元素在骨代谢中的变化的基础理论及临床上铜的补充以加速骨愈合,缩短颌间固定的时间均具有重要的意义。

### 材料和方法

成年健康家兔 28 只,体重 2.5~3.5kg,均为雄性,由校动物实验部提供。所有家兔同室喂养,自术前一个月开始喂以校动物部合成的颗粒饲料及自来水。按随机原则将 28 只家兔分成 4 组,每组 7 只, A 组为软组织损伤组(对照组), B 组为骨缺损组, C 组为骨原位再植组, D 组为异体骨移植组。

#### 1. 动物模型的建立

A: 于右下颌骨下缘处切开皮肤、肌肉长约 2.5cm,在骨膜上钝性分离,显露下颌骨体部范围为 1.5×0.5cm 后冲洗创腔,逐层缝合。

B 组: 显露同上,去除包括骨膜在内的 1.5×0.5cm 大小的全层颌骨部分。取之骨块放于生理盐水中,待用。逐层缝合。

C 组: 前部分同 B 组,取下之骨块原位肠线固定,冲洗创腔,逐层缝合。

D 组: 前部分同 B 组,将 B 组取下的骨块置于缺损处肠线固定,冲洗创腔,逐层缝合。

四组手术均在 2% 戊巴比妥钠 30~40mg/kg 静脉麻醉下进行。B、C、D 三组所致之骨缺

损均为下颌骨基准大小缺损 1.5×0.5cm<sup>[1]</sup>。所有检查证实创口无感染。

#### 2. 血清制备、保存与血清铜检测

血清制备与保存所用的器械均经无离子化处理。分别于术前 1 天、3 天(两次所测结果的平均值记为术前水平),术后 1 天、3 天、1 周、2 周、3 周、4 周、5 周、6 周 10 个时相点晨时从耳动脉抽血 1.5ml,移于试管中,37℃ 水浴箱放置 30 分钟后离心(3000 转/分),吸取血清移于离心管中,封管后放于 -20℃ 冰箱内保存,待分析,应用 HITACHI 180-80 原子吸收分光光度计检测血清铜。

### 结 果

实验结果详见表 1。采用方差分析对实验结果进行统计学分析:损伤修复方式间的  $F_1$  值为 44.31,  $P_1 < 0.01$ , 贡献率为 21.21%; 时相间的  $F_2$  值为 9.15,  $P_2 < 0.01$ , 其贡献率为 10.64; 二者之间交互作用的  $F_3$  值为 7.93,  $P_3 < 0.01$ , 但其贡献率为 7/10000。

### 讨 论

血清铜在哺乳动物的个体差异较大,目前有关家兔血清铜含量仍无统一范围。为了消除混杂因素的干扰,我们采用术前一个月统一饮食,同室喂养,同时采血,同时测定以排除干扰。骨缺损的修复是一个复杂的生理过程。骨的化学动力学要求微量元素的吸收与沉积。本

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实验结果表明:不同的骨创伤修复方式,其血清铜的变化各异( $P_1 < 0.01$ ),其贡献率为 21.21%在总变异中占的比重最大,说明铜参与了骨创伤的修复过程,血清铜的变化与骨缺损的修复方式有关。血清铜在修复期不同时相上变化有统计学意义( $P_2 < 0.01$ ),其贡献率为 10.64%,说明三种修复方式下血清铜随时间的变化而存在各自的变化趋势。修复方式与术后不同时相变化其交互作用在统计学上有意义,但贡献率为 7/10000,所占比重甚微,可不考虑。三组不同的修复方式相同点是骨创伤后 1 天,三组均立即出现血清铜的升高,Kampschmidt<sup>(2)</sup>认为:多形核白细胞受到某种感染细菌毒素和组织损伤刺激后,能释放一种耐热的、分子量非常低的非透析蛋白,称作白细胞内源物质(LEM),它作用于肝,首先使肝摄以氨基酸增加,随即对铁和锌摄取增加,继之在数小时内迅速合成一系列防御性反应蛋白如纤维蛋白原、 $\alpha$  酸性蛋白、铜蓝蛋白和肝珠蛋白等,使血铜升高。同时可使其它器官铜和铜酶释放增加<sup>(3)</sup>。骨创伤发生后,创伤部立即有创伤性炎症反应发生,破骨细胞活动增加,使创伤部骨组织出现不同程度的骨吸收。骨组织中铜的浓度

远远高于血中铜浓度,骨吸收的出现也可能是使创伤后血铜升高的原因之一。骨再植组(C组)血清铜升高持续时间较长且达到较高水平,我们分析这也可能与破骨细胞另外还要清除骨移植体内失活的骨组织以致骨铜游离入血程度增高有关。

铜离子常存在于血液内铜酶中,能催化骨胶原成熟,激活骨细胞,对维持弹性纤维和胶原纤维的正常结构发挥作用,有利于结缔组织的正常修复<sup>(4)</sup>。此外,铜还能加速铁的吸收。

中医补肾壮骨理论与微量元素息息相关,补肾药中含有微量元素铜。以自然铜、骨碎屑为主的接骨散临床上有加速骨愈合、增加骨强度的作用。现代创伤医学中有关骨创伤后补铜可否加速骨形成的报告甚少。口服铜并不能引起骨中 AKP 及 DNA 含量增加<sup>(5)</sup>。铜是营养素同时毒性也较大,铜与锌有拮抗作用,相互影响吸收<sup>(6)</sup>,过量补锌可引起低铜血症<sup>(7)</sup>。我们认为:由于铜参与骨缺损修复的全过程,参与抗炎及免疫反应,且能加速铁的吸收,同时过量的补锌可引起低铜血症,从这些角度考虑,骨缺损修复期补锌的同时,适量地补铜是有意义的。

表 1 各组血清铜不同时相均值与标准差(单位 PPB)

时相	(A) 软组织损伤 $\bar{X} \pm S$	(B) 骨缺损 $\bar{X} \pm S$	(C) 骨再植 $\bar{X} \pm S$	(D) 异体骨移植 $\bar{X} \pm S$
术前	558.5 99.7	411.4 59.5	302.2 53.7	555.3 89.0
术后 1 天	521.0 73.1	532.0 65.7	362.2 48.9	620.7 39.7
术后 3 天	585.7 79.2	475.4 53.3	449.1 61.9	623.5 94.9
术后 1 周	568.8 39.7	431.1 60.3	498.5 70.1	717.4 76.0
术后 2 周	584.5 33.9	491.7 37.7	421.3 41.5	570.3 144.3
术后 3 周	507.5 51.9	507.1 68.7	637.5 80.0	574.0 94.4
术后 4 周	502.7 51.9	491.2 45.6	626.5 94.6	698.2 52.2
术后 5 周	499.1 50.5	470.6 62.3	584.1 52.0	520.8 96.7
术后 6 周	522.2 85.4	410.5 54.4	448.6 59.1	474.9 45.4

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(收稿: 1995-09-2 修回: 1996-06-19)

# Abstract of Original Articles

## Treatment of Acute Fascial Compartment Syndrome

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The delayed treatment of the acute fascial compartment syndrome can produce disability of the limbs and even dangerous to the life. The conservative treatment can be applied to the moderate—mild patients, such as closely observing the patient's condition, immobilizing and elevating the illed limb, and applying 20% mannitol for dehydration, as early as possible. As there is no effect in the conservative treatment and the syndrome is serious, you must be not delay to apply the surgical operation. The only effective method is thorough decompression and excision of the necrotic tissue. The selective decompression, primary open reduction and internal fixation, and relief skin grafting are feasible.

**Key Words** Fascial compartment syndrome Close observation Decompression Mannitol

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## Evaluation of Treatment on Spine Fracture Combined with Paraplegia with Self—made Frame for Internal Fixation

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After analysis of the therapeutic effect of thoracic and lumbar fracture and dislocation combined with spinal cord injury in 12 cases with self—made internal fixation frame, it was considered that the structure of frame has a unique characteristics of biomechanism: the ability of its anti rotation and anti—lateral bending are better than Harrington's rod, "∩" formed rod, and Luque rod, but its longitudinal opening force is less than that of Harrington's rod and Dick's fixator. It is much firmer due to its multiple segmental fixation, and more suitable for thoracic and lumbar vertebral fracture and dislocation without or with I°—II° vertebral compression, and instability of lower lumbar vertebrae. The advantages and drawbacks of the frame structure were evaluated.

**Key Words** Structure of frame Internal fixation Injury of spine and spinal cord

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## Two Factors Analysis about the Influence of Repairing Approaches for Bone Trauma on Serum Copper

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Experimental defect of rabbit's mandible was created and repaired with three different approaches. Serum copper was detected by atomic absorption spectrophotometry to explore the metabolism of trace element copper during the repair of defect. The results indicated that the changes of serum copper are different due to different approaches. There are statistical significance in the changes of the different time—points in different approaches. It was suggested that there is significance in supplement of copper in adequate amount, while zinc is supplied in clinic.

**Key Words** Bone trauma Repairing approach Repairing time Serum copper Two factors analysis

(Original article on page 8)

## Biomechanical Studies on Internal Fixation with One Thick and One Thin Lag Screws for Femoral Neck Fracture

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There are various kinds of internal fixation for femoral neck fracture. One thick and one thin lag screws were drilled into femoral neck and the biomechanical properties were studied in this work. After applying 50 kg of loading in abduction, adduction and natural position, the distributions of stresses in femoral neck were measured with advanced resistance strainometer. The results indicated that the tensile stress and compressive stress beared by such two screws are superior to that by other forms of fixation.

**Key Words** Fracture of femoral neck Internal fixation Biomechanics