# 手指之近位指間關節旋轉性半脫位:一病例報告

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手指之近位指間關節旋轉性半脫位是較爲罕見的手部外傷,它是一種近位指間關節往掌側半脫位的外傷,其發生之原因,大多是因爲手指之扭轉傷害而引起。正確診斷一定要有手指之側面X光照相才可顯現近位指間關節往掌側半脫位,它與一般常見的此關節之背面或側面脫位之治療有所不同。此種旋轉性半脫位常不容易閉鎖復位,大部份均須經開刀復位,這是因爲中位指骨之尺側踝部或是橈側踝部從伸指肌腱之外側帶及中心帶之間的破洞突出,如同扭扣被扭扣口夾住般。我們報告一例此種罕見之病例,此病人經過多次閉鎖復位失敗後,於一星期後轉本院開刀復位成功,截至目前此關節無發生疼痛現象,但關節運動度彎曲喪失10度,伸直喪失7度,此可能因多次閉鎖復位失敗,及延誤開刀復位時間所導致的。故早期正確診斷,然後嘗試閉鎖復位一或二次,如失敗則需開刀復位才可得到滿意之結果。

#### 關鍵字

旋轉性半脫位,近位指間關節,復位不易

## 前言

手指的近位指間關節之旋轉性半脫位是一種罕見的手部外傷,1966年Johnson及Greene首先提出報告[1],其後祇有少數幾篇的病例報告[2-10],它是因手指之旋轉傷害所引起的近位指指間關節往掌側半脫位,它同一般常見之此關節的背側或側面脫位之治療有所不同,此種半脫位常不易閉鎖復位,而經常須開刀復位,才能獲得較好之結果。這是因爲中位指骨之尺側或橈側踝部(Ulnar or Radial condyle)從伸指肌腱之外側帶(lateral band)及中心帶(central slip)之間的破洞突出,而被夾住以至閉鎖復位不易。本文報告一例此種罕見之病例,其經他院多次閉鎖復位失敗,於一星期後轉本院開刀復位成功之經過及結果,並加以探討。

### 病例報告

病人爲一16歲女孩,當洗衣機旋轉時不愼將 其右手伸入,而將其右手食指扭傷,當時右食指 腫痛,她被送到地區醫院治療並照X光檢查,當 時X光片顯現右手食指近位指間關節有往掌面半 脫位,但無骨折(圖一)。然後加以閉鎖復位,但 無X光再檢查是否已復位,病人右食指仍腫痛,故轉至多處國術館,並加以多次閉鎖復位及上藥膏外敷,但仍腫痛及關節僵直,又在每次閉鎖復位後均無X光再追蹤檢查,故於受傷一星期後,她前來本院門診就醫治療。理學檢查發現病人右手食指近位指間關節腫脹及有壓痛,此關節固定在彎曲30度之角度,及往橈側屈15度並完全不能動作,遠側指節有輕微旋轉變形。重新照射X光檢查發現此近位指間關節有往掌面之半脫位外並併有小碎片骨折(chip fracture)(圖二),此可能因多次閉鎖復位失敗及用力不當所導致。

病人當天入院並馬上加以手術治療。我們採用指神經麻醉及使用止血帶,手術方法爲經由此關節之背面以彎曲形切開(curved dorsal incision),切開後發現在伸指肌腱之尺側外側帶(ulnar lateral band)及中央帶(central slip)間有一縱

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**圖一** 受傷後X光檢查發現食指近位指間關節往掌側半脫位,但無骨折。





圖二 受傷一星期後轉入本院X光檢查發現食指近位指間關節仍往常側脫位,而且側照X光有小碎片骨折。

行破洞,而此食指之中位指骨之尺側踝部則由此破洞突出,如同扭扣被扭扣洞所夾住(圖三),又同時發現此關節之尺側之側韌帶(ulnar collaleral ligament)也完全斷裂。復位時我們將此關節彎曲,使此尺側外側韌帶(ulnar lateral band)鬆弛,然後用一小鉤將此外側帶鉤回原處,此時關節就會容易復位,X光檢查也顯現復位(圖四),然後我們將破裂之外側韌帶及縱裂之洞加以修補並縫合傷口,術後並以鋁板固定手指二星期,而後開始被動及自動復健運動,六個月之追蹤發現此關節之活動度伸直喪失7度,彎曲喪失10度,但無疼痛感。

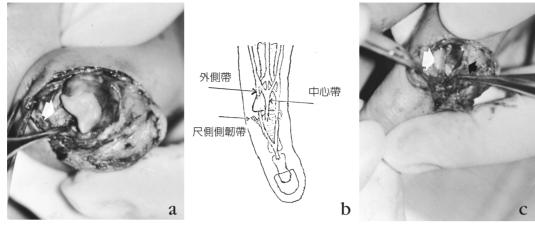
### 論信

手指之近位指間關節之背側或外側脫位是較常見之手部外傷[11],而且也是較容易閉鎖復位,而近位指間關節旋轉性半脫位則是一種往掌面旋轉半脫位,它是一種較罕見,而且不易閉鎖

復位,此因有軟組織卡在關節之中,於1966年 Johnson及Greene首先提出此種不易復位之半 脫位,其後在英語文獻上祇有不到20例之個例報 告〔1-10〕,依前述報告有5種不易復位之原因被 描述:(1)外側帶(lateral band)滑至掌側而夾住 踝部(圖三);(2)中心帶(centeral slip)滑至掌側 而夾住踝部;(3)前兩者皆滑至掌側而夾住踝部;(4) 斷裂之側韌帶(collateral ligament)嵌入關節內; 及(5)掉落之骨軟骨破片嵌入關節內。我們所報 告之病例屬於第(1)項。

1970年,Spinner 及 Choi 曾報告以實驗方式來說明其受傷之機轉〔12〕,他們認為近位牆間關節往掌面脫位,是受到旋轉的內翻或外翻力量(Varus or Valgus force)及往掌面之壓力所引起的。前者之力量可促使一邊之側韌帶斷裂而使中位指節以另一側完整之側韌帶旋轉,而往掌側之壓力則使中位指節往前並使中間帶(Central Slip)斷裂,然而大多數之報告及我們的病例並

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#### 圖三 開刀所見

- a.近位指骨尺側踝部脫位,尺側外側帶(ulnar lateral band)(白色箭頭)滑脫到尺側踝部之掌面。
- b.對照解剖繪圖。

c.复位後,尺側踝部已復位,但在中心帶(centralslip)(白色箭頭)及尺側外側帶之間有一縱裂孔。



圖四 復位後X光顯示已完全復位。



無中心帶斷裂,其真正受傷機轉迄今仍無定論。

大部份之報告皆認爲此種半脫位都不易閉鎖復位,皆需開刀復位。但 Eaton [11] 及其同僚曾用閉鎖復位成功地治療數位病人,其方法爲使用指神經麻醉後,彎曲掌指關節及近位指間關節至90度,以使外側帶鬆弛,而當溫和地旋轉及牽引時,此移位至掌側之外側帶則較易回至原位,如有必要時也可同時將腕關節往背伸,此使伸肌更爲鬆弛,而更易復位。當復位時有時可感到'POP'的感覺,如有成功之復位,則此關節可完全的伸屈,復位後不必固定,祇須用膠布併指固定(buddy taping),讓其自由伸屈運動。雖然有此種閉鎖復位成功之報告,但大多數之病例

都是閉鎖復位失敗而須開刀復位,我們所報告之病例也是經過他院多次閉鎖復位失敗而後以開刀復位才成功之病例,但很不幸地本病例其功能恢復不是很完全,此關節喪失7度伸直及喪失10度彎曲,其原因可能因爲重複閉鎖復位,及用力過度而導至又發生新的骨折,再加上延遲一星期才開刀復位,故才使功能恢復未能達到完滿。

大部份之指間關節脫位,皆易診斷,且又常可經由閉鎖復位而治癒,但有少數之情形就如同本例之情形,此種近位指間關節往掌側施轉半脫位則是一種較易忽略,常須側面X光檢查才能確定診斷之外傷,閉鎖復位常會失敗,此因其外側帶或是中心帶炭入關節中而不易復位。故提醒臨

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床醫師對於不易復位之指間關節脫位,則需考慮是否有此種近位指間關節往掌側半脫位之情況。

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# Rotatory Proximal Interphalangeal Joint Subluxation: A Case Report

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A patient with rotatory subluxation of the proximal interphalangeal joint of the right index is described. Repeated close reductions failed. Open reduction was then done through a curved dorsal incision. There was a longitudinal tear between the central slip and the ulnar lateral band, which was shifted downward. There was also a total rupture of the ulnar collateral ligament. The ulnar condyle of the middle phalangeal bone was trapped between the tendinous noose. Reduction was done by flexing the proximal interphalangeal joint and then retracting the lateral band and lifting it from its volar displaced position around to the side of the condyle. The ulnar collateral ligament and the rent in the extersor mechanism were repaired. The finger was immobilized for 2 weeks before exercises were initiated. Six months after the operation, there was a 7-degrees loss of extension and a 10-degrees loss of flexion of the proximal interphalangeal joint with no pain. Palmar subluxations of the proximal interphalangeal joints are unusual injuries that sometimes cannot be reduced by close reduction, unlike the more common dorsal and lateral dislocations of the proximal interphalangeal joints. The cause of irreducibility was the interposition of one lateral band about the ulnar or radial condyle of the middle phalangeal bone.

#### Key words

rotatory subluxation, proximal interphalangeal joint, irreducibility

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