

· 综 述 ·

脊柱畸形矫形术神经损伤预防的研究进展[△]

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摘要: 脊柱畸形截骨矫形手术是治疗重度脊柱畸形的有效方法, 但是脊柱畸形矫形手术难度高、风险大、并发症多, 尤其是神经并发症往往造成肢体的运动感觉障碍, 甚至是瘫痪, 是脊柱外科医生关注的主要问题之一, 围手术期预防措施非常重要。本文综述了脊柱畸形矫形手术中脊髓神经损伤并发症的危险因素, 尤其是预防措施的应用, 如: 术前牵引、电生理监测、3D 打印和人工智能应用。提示脊柱外科医生应充分重视脊柱畸形截骨矫形手术预防措施应用的重要性, 以避免和减少神经损伤并发症。

关键词: 脊柱畸形, 截骨矫形术, 神经损伤, 危险因素, 预防措施

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Research progress on the preventive measures of nerve damage in spinal deformity correction surgery // ZHANG Yao-shen, LIU Yu-zeng, ZHOU Li-jin, HAI Yong. Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100020, China

Abstract: Spinal deformity osteotomy correction is an effective method for treating severe spinal deformities. However, spinal deformity correction surgery is difficult, risky, with many complications, especially neurological complications that often cause motor sensory disorders or even paralysis in the limbs. This is one of the main concerns of spinal surgeons, and perioperative preventive measures are very important. This article reviews the risk factors for complications of spinal cord nerve injury in spinal deformity correction surgery, especially the application of preventive measures such as preoperative traction, electrophysiological monitoring, 3D printing, and artificial intelligence applications. It is suggested that spinal surgeons should attach great importance to the application of preventive measures in spinal deformity osteotomy and correction surgery, in order to avoid and reduce complications of nerve injury.

Key words: spinal deformities, corrective osteotomy, neurological injury, risk factors, preventive measures

随着脊柱内固定器械的发展, 尤其是近年来椎弓根螺钉三维内固定系统在脊柱矫形手术的广泛应用, 脊柱畸形手术治疗和内固定技术日益提升, 尤其是应用截骨术已成为治疗重度脊柱畸形常用的一种有效手术方式, 特别对于严重僵硬性脊柱侧弯的治疗, 截骨术能取得较好的疗效。然而脊柱畸形矫形手术难度高、风险大、并发症多。研究表明, 严重神经并发症在脊柱侧弯矫形术中时有发生, 由于神经损伤是脊柱畸形矫正手术的严重并发症, 往往造成肢体的运动感觉障碍, 甚至是瘫痪^[1-5]。因此, 如何预防和减少脊柱畸形矫形手术的神经并发症, 已成为脊柱外科医生临床研究追求的目标。

1 脊柱畸形矫正术神经损伤并发症发生率

由于病例选择的不同, 学者们报道的各种脊柱畸形矫形手术治疗时神经损伤发生率亦不尽相同, 为 0.3%~17.6%^[1-8]。2006 年脊柱侧凸研究会 (Scoliosis Research Society, SRS) 官方研究报告了第三代矫形技术在青少年特发性脊柱侧凸矫形中的神经并发症发生率^[5], 其中前路 0.26%、后路 0.32% 和前后路联合手术 1.75%, 完全恢复 61%, 不完全恢复或无恢复 39%。Kim 等^[6]报道 564 例成人脊柱畸形患者, 99 例 (17.6%) 共发生 116 种各部位神经系统并发症。77 例患者 (13.7%) 中有 88 处发生与手术操作相关的神经系统并发症, 最常见的并发症是神经根损伤 (30%)、运动障碍 (22%)、精神状态改变 (12%) 和感觉障碍 (12%)。翻修病例和需要椎间融合的病例中, 神经系统并发症的风险更高。Boachie-Adjei

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等^[7]回顾了427例因复杂脊柱畸形而接受脊柱融合术的患者。结果表明,27例(6.3%)患者出现神经功能缺失,17例为暂时性,10例为永久性,伤口感染17例、植入物相关问题35例、进行性畸形加重13例、死亡6例。在可能的危险因素中,显示三柱截骨术是脊髓神经损伤的独立危险因素。畸形曲线Cobb角 $>100^\circ$ 有更高的并发症风险。Lui等^[8]比较复杂的成人脊柱畸形经椎弓根截骨术和多节段斜向腰椎椎间融合术,后者神经损伤发生率为2.94%,在6周内得到了恢复;前者为14.7%,在2年内没有完全恢复,共有4例脊髓电生理异常事件发生。

2 脊柱畸形矫正术神经损伤危险因素

2.1 脊柱畸形 Cobb 角

赵会等^[9]报告254例脊柱畸形患者,发现围手术期出现神经损伤并发症12例,发生率为4.7%。术前冠状位和矢状位Cobb角 $>90^\circ$ 是发生神经并发症的危险因素。Lenke^[4]认为,严重脊柱畸形截骨矫正手术,Cobb角 $>100^\circ$ 的患者,神经系统并发症发生率更高。在接受后路内固定融合术的患者中为0.69%。神经损伤的重要原因是脊柱拉伸引起的脊髓压迫和/或脊髓缺血。在脊柱畸形手术中,可靠的术中神经电生理监测对于识别和预防这些神经损伤并发症至关重要。Boachie-Adjei等^[7]报告多中心研究的427例严重脊柱畸形矫正病例,也发现术前畸形Cobb角 $>100^\circ$ 和术中行三柱截骨术,是术后出现神经并发症的高危因素。Qiu等^[2]回顾性分析1373例脊柱侧凸畸形手术病例,Cobb角 $<90^\circ$ 的患者,神经并发症的发生率为1.45%,Cobb角 $>90^\circ$ 的发生率为3.69%。Xie等^[11]报道76例重度僵硬型脊柱畸形,术前平均Cobb角 110.4° ,其中有6例患者发生了神经损伤,占7.9%。

2.2 脊柱畸形角比值

畸形角比值(deformity angular ratio, DAR),即Cobb角除以畸形曲线涉及的椎体数目,可以用来评估脊柱畸形严重程度。DAR分为冠状面畸形角比值(coronal DAR, C-DAR)、矢状面畸形角比值(sagittal DAR, S-DAR)和总的畸形角比值(total DAR, T-DAR),其中 $T-DAR=C-DAR+S-DAR$ 。Wang等^[12]对接受后路椎体切除截骨术(posterior vertebral column resection surgery, PVCRs)的202例脊柱畸形患者进行回顾性研究,显示脊髓电生理监测异常事件的发生率为20.5%。T-DAR ≥ 25 和S-DAR ≥ 15 的患

者,神经功能障碍率明显增高。Fehlings等^[13]研究了265例脊柱畸形患者的多因素分析,结果表明61例(23.0%)患者在出院时下肢运动评分下降,年龄、C-DAR和截骨术被认为是关键的影响因素。Li等^[14]研究脊柱畸形三柱截骨脊髓功能分级和DAR的结合对预测严重僵硬型脊柱后凸畸形手术矫正的神经损伤风险,表明S-DAR >20 以及术前核磁共振和神经电生理检查伴有神经功能异常者,术后神经损伤的风险更大。

2.3 脊柱畸形截骨等级和截骨部位

脊柱后路截骨术是治疗重度脊柱畸形的一种非常重要且有效的技术手段,但因截骨术中出血量大、硬膜囊缩短变形、术中截骨断端移位、截骨不充分、截骨处残留骨块等原因,神经损伤等并发症发生率较高,可高达47%,截骨和矫形手术与术后严重神经损伤并发症的发生密切相关^[9, 15]。Xie等^[11]研究接受PVCR治疗的76例严重僵硬性脊柱畸形患者,分析了PVCR手术中可能影响神经功能损害安全性的10个变量,包括影像学因素、临床因素和手术因素,术后6例患者出现神经功能状态改变。单因素比较结果表明,以下7个变量差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),包括:主曲线顶点位置、冠状面主曲线Cobb角、伴有胸椎后凸畸形的脊柱侧凸、截骨的脊柱水平、结扎的节段血管数、术前存在的神经功能障碍、椎管内和脑干异常。

Ghobrial等^[16]报道成人脊柱畸形使用多节段Smith-Petersen截骨术治疗85例成人脊柱畸形,未出现神经并发症。Zhang等^[17]评价Ponte截骨术联合后路腰椎间融合术治疗退变性脊柱侧凸47例患者的临床疗效,其中3例出现了神经并发症。Shi等^[18]报道经椎弓根截骨(pedicle subtraction osteotomy, PSO)4级截骨手术治疗38例先天性胸腰椎侧后凸畸形,1例发生了神经损伤(2.6%)。Bakhsheshian等^[19]报道14例“三明治式”PSO截骨治疗严重脊柱畸形,随访2年,8例患者出现了围手术期并发症,术中硬膜切开术7例。Garg等^[20]报道38例患者因严重僵硬的脊柱畸形接受PVCR的临床结果,其中8例术中出现运动诱发电位缺失,2例术后出现永久性神经损伤。Shi等^[21]报道严重先天性角状后凸畸形多节段后路椎体切除截骨(vertebral column resection, VCR)治疗17例患者,4例患者术中发生了电生理监测异常事件(23.5%),其中3例发生了神经损伤(17.6%)。

2.4 脊柱畸形矫正术内固定器械和手术操作

Hicks 等^[22]通过检索 21 项研究,共 1 666 例患者的 4 570 枚椎弓根螺钉,518 枚(4.2%)螺钉位置不正确,神经损伤发生率 0.06%,研究表明脊柱畸形内固定矫形手术,在胸椎置入椎弓根螺钉错置的发生率为 3%~44.2%,置钉不正确造成的神经损伤发生率为 0%~0.9%^[8, 9]。Bartley 等^[23]报道,3 582 例前路或后路脊柱融合术患者并发症,其中神经损伤(0.5%)、肺部感染(0.4%)、器械相关(0.4%)。Kim 等^[24]报告 37 例接受脊柱翻修后路脊柱内固定和融合术的患者,4 例(10.8%)出现暂时性神经系统并发症,4 例患者在最终随访时都解决了神经失用症,没有螺钉引起血管或内脏并发症。

3 脊柱畸形矫正术神经损伤预防措施

3.1 术前牵引

张强等^[25]报道应用自行研制的脊柱牵引矫形床牵引,术前用于改善患者的侧凸角度,手术治疗脊柱侧凸 165 例,简化了矫形手术操作过程,减少了神经损伤和瘫痪等手术并发症的发生。张强等^[26]还报道了在术中牵引下手术矫形治疗脊柱侧凸,术后平均矫正率 64%,无严重神经系统并发症发生。田慧中等^[27]报告采用头盆环牵引截骨加器械矫正治疗重度脊柱侧弯 185 例,仅 1 例并发神经根疼痛,而后逐渐减轻。

Halo-重力牵引应用于重度脊柱畸形的术前辅助治疗,通过牵引松懈软组织来增加脊柱的柔韧性并部分矫正脊柱畸形,不仅可以改善肺功能,还可以降低手术难度和减少神经损伤等并发症的发生^[28]。刘万友等^[29]研究术前顶椎区脊髓形态分型为Ⅲ型的严重脊柱侧后凸畸形,患者术前行 Halo-重力牵引可以有效矫正畸形、改善神经功能、提高脊髓对矫形手术的耐受性及降低术中发生医源性神经损害的风险。Qi 等^[30]报道 Halo-骨盆牵引治疗继发于结核病的极重度脊柱后凸,19 例患者术前均行 Halo-骨盆牵引,二期行后路融合手术,仅 1 例发生神经损伤并发症。Zhou 等^[31]术前应用 Halo-骨盆牵引治疗 28 例极度严重和僵硬的脊柱后凸畸形患者(Cobb 角 $>100^\circ$),术前接受 Halo-骨盆牵引,二期行后路脊柱融合术,未出现严重神经并发症。

3.2 术中诱发电位和唤醒试验

术中神经监测(intraoperative neuromonitoring, IONM)用于监测和预防脊髓神经损伤已成为脊柱畸形手术的重要手段^[31, 32]。张乐乐等^[33]联合体感诱发

电位和经颅运动诱发电位术中监测,在 54 例重度脊柱畸形翻修截骨矫形手术中,有 14 例(25.9%)出现阳性电生理监测变化,术中积极干预后最终仅 2 例(3.7%)未恢复至术前神经功能状态。诱发电位异常事件报警或唤醒试验阳性时,可以辅助手术医生及时采取干预措施,避免或减轻术后神经损害^[32]。Thirumala 等^[34]在 PubMed 和 Web of Science 数据库中搜索 1950 年 1 月—2014 年 10 月发表的关于在特发性脊柱侧凸手术中使用运动诱发电位监测的研究报告,表明本组患者神经功能缺失的发生率为 1.4%,82.8%有不可逆的运动诱发电位改变。Nuwer 等^[35]报道肌电图观察伴随损伤的自发放电,可用于评估椎弓根螺钉的置入位置不当。

3.3 3D 打印技术

张强等^[36]报道了快速成型脊柱模型(3D 打印模型)在脊柱外科的应用,这种新技术可以使脊柱外科医生在手术前直观地了解脊柱三维立体畸形情况,从而有助于指导制定手术计划和手术中操作。Liu 等^[37]报道开发了一种在严重和僵硬的脊柱侧凸中使用 3D 打印导航导板,辅助导航钻孔置入椎弓根螺钉,导板组置入螺钉 48 枚,徒手组置入螺钉 104 枚,准确率分别为 93.8%和 78.8%。Pan 等^[38]报道 3D 打印脊柱模型在行后路固定融合术的严重脊柱侧凸或后凸畸形患者中的应用,表明 3D 打印脊柱模型可提高严重脊柱畸形矫正手术的安全性和效率,减少了神经损伤的风险。Ding 等^[39]报道了个性化术前数字计划和 3D 打印导向模板治疗严重复杂的成人脊柱畸形的临床疗效,表明该技术可用于降低螺钉放置难度和减少高位截骨手术患者的神经并发症风险。

3.4 导航、机器人、人工智能辅助脊柱畸形矫正术

Kaur 等^[40]报道计算机辅助导航(computer-assisted navigation, NAV)对青少年特发性脊柱侧凸脊柱融合术后并发症和再手术率的影响,与徒手方法相比,NAV 可以降低椎弓根螺钉断裂的发生率,NAV 与较低的总并发症发生率相关。Shin 等^[41]纳入 20 项研究进行分析,其中导航椎弓根螺钉穿孔的总风险为 6%,而常规置入穿孔的风险为 15%,导航组没有相关的神经系统并发症,非导航组有 3 例神经并发症。Ansorge 等^[42]报道使用椎弓根螺钉后路脊柱融合和节段脊柱内固定矫正青少年特发性脊柱侧凸,机器人相对于计算机导航和导航相对于徒手技术,都具有更高的椎弓根螺钉放置精度(误置率:0.4%~7.2% vs 1.9%~11% vs 1.5%~50.7%)。Akazawa 等^[43]比较机器人和导航技术在青少年特发性脊柱侧凸椎弓根螺钉置

入中的准确性,表明机器人组(1.6%)的偏离率明显低于导航组(7.5%)。Kim等^[44]报道利用机器人辅助手术和机器学习等新技术有助于脊柱畸形矫正手术,在未来可将手术风险和并发症降至最低。

3.5 虚拟现实和增强现实技术

在脊柱外科领域,增强现实(augmented reality, AR)技术和虚拟现实(virtual reality, VR)技术的应用方兴未艾。AR技术的不断发展和成熟,为制定脊柱外科手术规划、模拟手术入路、降低辐射剂量、提高手术成效、降低手术风险以及训练青年骨科医师等创造了有利的条件^[45]。Edström等^[46]介绍一种新的基于增强现实的手术导航(augmented-reality-based surgical navigation, ARSN)系统的工作流程,该系统安装在杂交手术室中,用于椎弓根螺钉置入过程中的解剖可视化和手术器械引导,降低了并发症和翻修手术的风险,同时最大限度地减少工作人员的辐射暴露。Kong等^[47]发现与传统徒手螺钉放置相比,AR导航组置钉准确率为97.5%,徒手组为77.5%。Yam-out等^[48]研究表明,精确的螺钉放置对于避免脊柱手术期间的血管或神经并发症以及最大限度的固定融合和畸形矫正至关重要。计算机辅助导航、机器人引导脊柱外科手术和AR外科手术导航是目前已开发的用于提高螺钉放置精确度的新的可行性技术。

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