

·技术创新·

后路椎板钉固定治疗难复性颈椎小关节骨折脱位

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摘要: [目的] 介绍后路椎板钉固定治疗难复性颈椎小关节骨折脱位的手术技术和初步临床结果。[方法] 对7例颈椎小关节骨折脱位颅骨牵引复位失败患者, 行颈后路切开复位椎板螺钉固定植骨融合。沿颈棘突后正中线切开, 项韧带进入暴露, 剥离脱位侧椎旁肌至侧块外缘, 包含上下共3个椎体, 调整牵引重量及方向, 在神经剥离子引导下先复位脱位小关节, 在伤椎及上下临椎棘突基底部和椎板交界偏棘突处, 指向对侧侧块中心点, 在对侧椎板内置入万向螺钉, 连接棒塑形后固定。将固定的节段行侧块间植骨融合。[结果] 所有患者均顺利完成手术, 术中无神经、血管损伤等严重并发症。手术时间平均(95.7±10.2)min, 术中出血量平均(43.0±7.2)ml。7例患者8处小关节骨折脱位均得到复位, 置入螺钉无腹侧椎板皮质穿出。所有植骨均达到融合, 融合时间平均(2.4±0.4)个月, 无内置物松动及断裂, 无关节再脱位者。[结论] 治疗难复性颈椎小关节骨折脱位, 后路椎板钉固定与侧块螺钉相比, 是一种更简便、安全可行的方法。

关键词: 颈椎, 关节突骨折脱位, 椎板螺钉固定

中图分类号: R683.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1005-8478 (2024) 08-0755-05

Posterior cervical laminar screw fixation for refractory cervical facet fracture and dislocation // SUN Jun-zhan, YU Jun-wei, HUANG Sheng-yun. Department of Orthopaedic, The 901st Hospital, Joint Logistics Support Force of PLA, Hefei 230031, China

Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical technique and preliminary clinical results of posterior cervical laminar screw fixation for refractory cervical facet fracture and dislocation. [Methods] A total of 7 patients who failed to skull traction reduction of cervical facet fracture and dislocation were treated with posterior open reduction, laminar screw fixation and bone grafting. A posterior midline incision was made to reveal cervical spinous process, facet and ligaments. As paravertebral muscle of the dislocated side was retracted to the outer edge of the lateral mass, a total of 3 segments were exposed, including the affected, as well as the above and below adjacent segments. Adjusting the traction weight and direction, the dislocated facet joint was reduced under the guidance of the nerve stripper. A universal screw was inserted into the contralateral lamina at the base of the spinous process aiming the center of the contralateral mass individually in the 3 segments. A linking rod was shaped and fastened with the 3 screws to finish fixation, with bone autograft placed on the affected side. [Results] All patients were successfully operated on without nerve, vascular injury and other serious complications, while with operative time of (95.7±10.2) min, and intraoperative blood loss of (43.0±7.2) ml. All 8 facet fractures and dislocations in the 7 patients were reduced, without ventral laminar cortex perforated by screws. All of them had the involved segments fused with an average fusion time of (2.4±0.4) months, and no implant loosening and fracture, no re-dislocation were found in anyone of them. [Conclusion] Compared with the lateral mass screw fixation, the lamina screw fixation may be a more convenient, safe and feasible method for the treatment of irreducible cervical facet fracture and dislocation.

Key words: cervical spine, facet fracture and dislocation, laminar screw fixation

下颈椎小关节骨折脱位是临床颈部创伤中常见损伤^[1], 脱位的小关节必须予以复位, 然后再行颈椎节段融合是目前的主要治疗观点^[2]。虽然牵引所需重量及复位成功率仍然在临幊上存在较大争议^[3, 4], 但是X线监视下颅骨牵引是最简单安全有效的治疗方法, 仍被大多数医生认可^[5]。对于牵引复位失败的患者,

多采取后路手术复位侧块螺钉固定植骨融合一次性处理。但是侧块螺钉固定, 存在易损伤椎动脉、骨把持力弱、置钉方向控制欠佳、占用植骨床面积的缺点。受到枢椎后路椎板螺钉的启发, 作者探讨将椎板螺钉固定的应用范围拓展到下颈椎后路固定的可行性。对此, 2017年1月—2022年1月, 对牵引复位失败的

颈椎小关节骨折脱位的7例患者，行颈后入路复位，采用椎板螺钉代替侧块螺钉行后路固定，髂骨取骨融合，取得了良好疗效，报告如下。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

完善术前相关检查，无手术禁忌证，保持颅骨牵引维持状态，颈椎正侧位X线片、三维CT扫描重建（图1a）、颈椎MRI资料齐备，并在PACS影像工作站上CT图上测量拟置钉椎板长、宽、高度及角度数值，予以记录供术中参考。

入院后急诊行屈曲位20°颅骨牵引^[7]，重量为15~17.5 kg，牵引重量计算公式： $5+2.5\times\text{节段数}$ ，牵引持续2 h，同时观察患者神经症状变化。复查床边X线片，上下关节突未充分分开达“尖对尖”状态视为不成功，继续牵引4 h后复查，对未复位者，再继续牵引6 h复查X线片。如3次摄片均未复位，放弃牵引复位，改为伸直位维持牵引，重量5 kg，完善术前检查后行手术治疗。

1.2 麻醉与体位

全身麻醉生效后，患者佩戴费城围领，持续颈椎水平牵引下同轴翻转呈俯卧位，头部U形头架支撑。颈部屈曲位约10°持续5 kg颅骨牵引，术区颈肩部皮肤3M胶布拉紧，以消除颈后部皮肤褶皱。

1.3 手术操作

术前透视定位做好标记，消毒铺巾，以骨折脱位椎体棘突为中心做后正中纵行长约6 cm手术切口，包含相邻上下椎体棘突。切开皮肤及皮下，常规自项韧带进入以减少出血，单侧脱位行同侧椎板表面剥离颈后肌至侧块外缘，双侧脱位行两侧椎板表面剥离。确定骨折脱位部位，升高手术床使患者颈部屈曲增大至约20°。牵开增大脱位小关节间隙，将神经剥离子轻柔插入脱位关节间隙约5 mm，如骨折断端嵌插无法插入，可用磨钻磨除上关节突骨折近端适量阻挡骨质，再沿上位椎体下关节突关节面插入神经剥离子。降低手术床，使患者颈部屈曲位改变为中立或轻度后伸位，此时由于神经剥离子的撬拨导向作用，上位椎体的下关节突沿剥离子表面跨越骨折端，脱位小关节即可顺利复位。在伤椎及上下临椎棘突基底部和椎板交界偏棘突处中点，直径3 mm磨钻头开孔磨穿单层皮质，参照同侧已暴露椎板走向、角度及术前测量值，用手锥缓慢旋转进入对侧椎板行钉道准备，方向指向对侧侧块中心点，整个过程以旋转为主，匀速缓

慢推进，此时手感清晰，感觉阻力均匀无明显变化即可持续行进，遇阻挡可适度调整方向，深度约达25 mm即可，如因椎板长度及弧度因素导致旋进困难，反复调整仍不能继续进入，不可蛮力加持，可以允许突破椎板背侧皮质。探针探查孔道四壁安全，尤其是注意腹侧不可有穿破松软感。丝攻开口处皮质攻丝即可，无需进入椎板，拧入直径3.5 mm万向螺钉（图1b），连接棒塑形后固定。将固定的节段侧块小关节去皮质化，可挖取髂后上棘处松质骨或同侧部分棘突骨行植骨融合，移植骨表面覆盖明胶海绵防止植骨移位。单侧脱位固定融合单侧，双侧脱位左右交叉双侧融合固定。放置引流，彻底止血后逐层缝合，术后去除颅骨牵引，佩戴费城围领。

1.4 术后处理

术前1 h预防性给予头孢呋辛1.5 g，术后第8、16 h再分别给予0.75 g静滴。术后留置负压引流管，24 h引流量<50 ml予以拔出。拔出引流管后，患者即可佩戴费城围领下地活动。予以复查颈椎CT扫描+三维重建（图1c）及正侧位X线片（图1d, 1e）。嘱患者避免颈部过度屈伸及旋转，围领佩戴6周。术后第5、9、13、72周复查X线片及CT。

2 临床资料

2.1 一般资料

本组共7例患者，均为外伤致单侧或双侧颈椎小关节骨折伴脱位、无或仅有脱位节段的皮节和/或肌节症状，经颅骨牵引3次调整复查床边X线未复位，均无术前CT扫描脱位节段及上下相邻椎板存在显著畸形或最窄处<3 mm者^[6]。7例患者中，男6例，女1例；年龄28~65岁，平均(47.8±10.2)岁。车祸5例，高处坠落2例；损伤节段：C_{3/4} 1例、C_{4/5} 3例、C_{5/6} 3例，其中1例C_{4/5}为双侧关节突骨折脱位。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准，所有患者均知情同意并签署手术同意书。

2.2 初步结果

所有患者均顺利完成手术，术中无神经、血管损伤等严重并发症。手术时间80~130 min，平均(95.7±10.2) min；术中出血量30~70 ml，平均(43.0±7.2) ml。7例患者8处小关节骨折脱位均得到复位。共置入24枚椎板螺钉，长度18~28 cm，平均(26.4±5.9) cm。CT扫描最长层面螺钉露出皮质外缘1个螺纹为穿出：24枚螺钉穿出椎板背侧皮质5枚，穿出腹侧椎板皮质0枚。以CT扫描植骨区可见连续

不中断骨痂为融合标准，随访至第6个月时，所有植骨均达到融合，时间1~6个月，平均(2.4 ± 0.4)个月(图1f~1h)，但第6个月有2处骨折小关节仍可

见骨折线未愈合。未发生内置物感染、松动及断裂，无关节再脱位及术后神经症状加重者。切口浅表愈合不良1例，经换药顺利愈合。

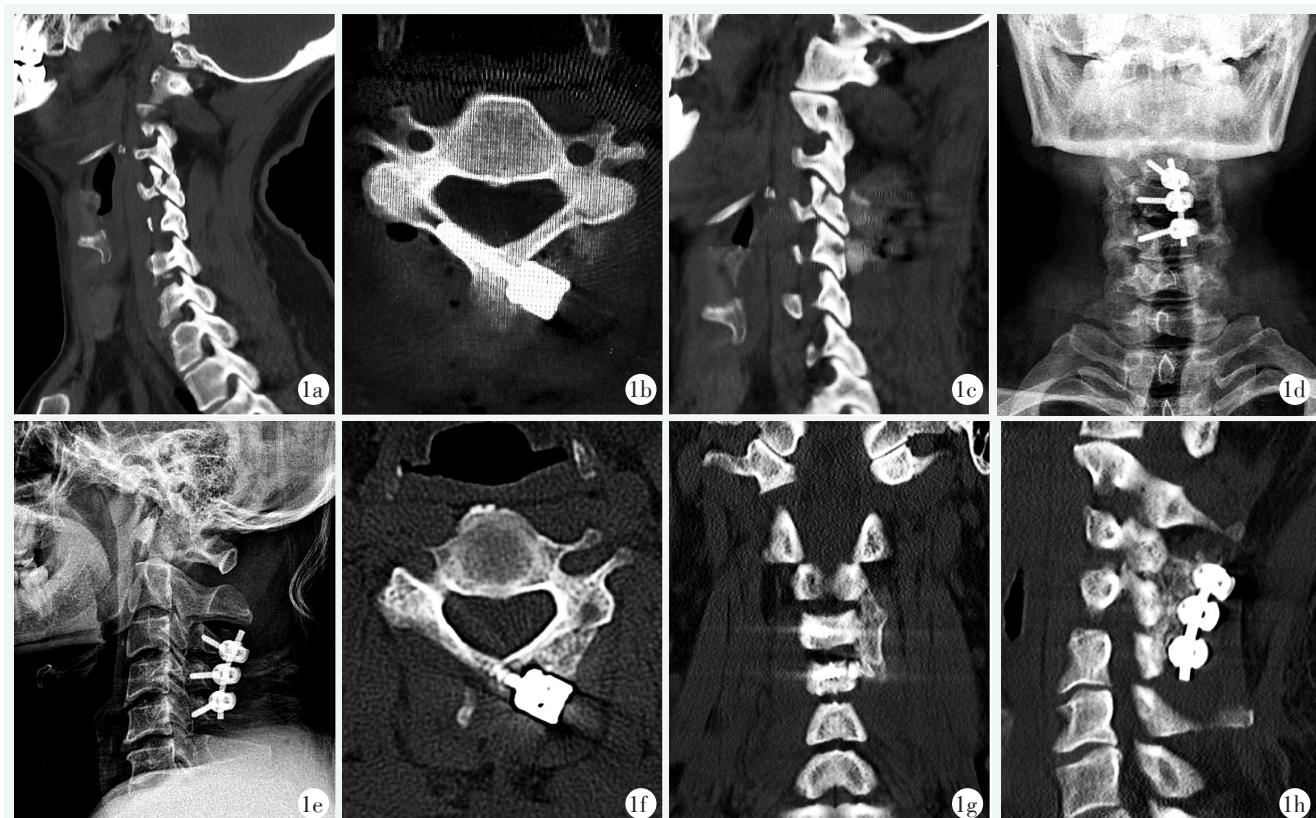


图1. 患者男性，38岁。1a:术前CT扫描重建显示C₄左侧上关节突骨折伴C_{3/4}关节脱位绞锁；1b:复位后单侧椎板螺钉固定，同侧侧块植骨，螺钉全程位于椎板内，指向侧块中心，偏离椎动脉孔；1c:术后矢状位CT重建显示脱位复位；1d, 1e:术后正侧位X线片显示颈椎序列恢复正常；1f:术后第5周水平位CT可见植骨融合；1g:术后第5周冠状位CT可见跨越3椎体的连续骨痂生成；1h:术后第5周矢状位CT见连续骨痂。

Figure 1. A 38-year-old male. 1a: Preoperative CT scan reconstruction showed C₄ left superior articular process fracture with C_{3/4} facet dislocation and locking; 1b: After reduction, unilateral intralaminar a screw was placed with bone grafts on the same lateral mass and the screw located within the lamina all the way, pointing to the center of the lateral mass and deviating from the vertebral artery foramen; 1c: Sagittal CT reconstruction showed dislocation reduction; 1d, 1e: Postoperative anterior-lateral radiographs showed that the cervical spine sequence returned to normal; 1f: Bone graft fusion can be seen on horizontal CT at the 5th week after surgery; 1g: Coronal CT showed continuous callus formation across three vertebral bodies at the 5th week after surgery; 1h: Continuous callus was found on sagittal CT at the 5th week after surgery.

3 讨论

下颈椎小关节骨折脱位首选颅骨牵引，牵引复位不成功直接行单纯前路有存在复位失败和继发脊髓牵拉伤的可能^[8]。后路复位方便安全，椎弓根螺钉固定手术难度及风险较高^[9]；故临幊上多采用侧块螺钉固定，但是，螺钉置入深度较短^[10]，抗拔出力弱；如患者合并骨质疏松，更增加了拔出松动风险；在行侧块螺钉固定时，要求外偏20°~30°，头倾30°~

40°^[11]，但是棘突的阻挡以及术中颈椎的不同曲度，导致方向角度没有明确的定位参考，全凭术者的经验，使进钉的准确性下降，增加了椎动脉及颈神经损伤的风险^[12]。

参考枢椎椎板螺钉的应用^[13]，将其试用于下颈椎椎板，优势为：(1)减低损伤椎动脉风险。椎板螺钉进钉点至椎动脉的距离为(29.8±4.0)mm~(32.2±3.5)mm^[14]，侧块进钉点至椎动脉的距离为(14.0±1.6)mm^[15]，将椎板钉道长度控制在25 mm左右，螺钉无需进入侧块，无椎动脉损伤风险；(2)固定强

度好。直径3.5 mm螺纹可嵌入椎板的腹背侧皮质，其骨密度高于侧块，牢固的螺纹锚定点+足够的螺钉长度，增加了椎板螺钉的把持力。且相较侧块螺钉，椎板螺钉更靠近中线，增加了抗屈曲张力；(3)损伤小。颈半棘肌剥离后萎缩率达(44.8±10.6)%^[16]。侧块螺钉由于牢固性差，采用双侧置钉，本术式只剥离伤侧椎旁肌，减小了损伤，缩短手术时间，增加了稳定性；(4)植骨床面积大。椎板螺钉尾部紧贴棘突，避开了侧块，植骨床面积增大，增加了植骨融合的成功率，本组均达到了骨性稳定；(5)神经损伤风险小。螺钉全程在椎板内行进，松质骨与椎板腹背侧皮质骨密度差异大，钉道准备时手感较清晰，手锥缓慢在椎板内旋转行进，有类似腰椎弓根内的“拉丝感”，碰到骨性阻挡时，调整方向“宁背勿腹”，可穿出椎板背侧皮质，降低了器械意外进入椎管，损伤脊髓的风险。

掌握好适应证，对难复性颈椎小关节骨折脱位，采用后路椎板螺钉固定治疗，代替侧块螺钉固定，是一种简便、安全可行的方法。

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