

• 临床研究 •

## 骨填充囊袋对后凸成形骨水泥注入量及渗漏的影响<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要：**[目的] 探讨骨填充囊袋 (bone-filling mesh container, BFMC) 对于经皮球囊扩张椎体后凸成形术 (percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP) 治疗骨质疏松性椎体骨折 (osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF) 中双侧骨水泥注入量及渗漏的影响。[方法] 回顾性分析本科 2022 年 10 月—2023 年 7 月行单椎体 PKP 的 100 例 OVCF 患者的临床资料，根据医患沟通结果，其中 50 例接受 BFMC-PKP 治疗 (BFMC 组)，另 50 例接受常规双侧 PKP 治疗 (PKP 组)。比较临床早期结果与影像资料。[结果] BFMC 组囊袋侧的骨水泥推注量 [(4.8±0.8) ml vs (2.6±0.6), P<0.001] 显著多于 PKP 侧。BFMC 侧推注的骨水泥量 [(4.8±0.8) ml vs (4.1±0.9), P=0.030] 显著大于 PKP 组。与术前相比，两组术后 3 d VAS 评分显著降低 (P<0.05)，相应时间点，两组 VAS 评分的差异均无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。BFMC 组囊袋侧骨水泥渗漏率 [例 (%), 5 (10.0) vs 20 (40.0), P<0.001] 显著低于对侧，BFMC 组囊袋侧的骨水泥渗漏率 [例 (%), 5 (10.0) vs 14 (28.0), P=0.020] 显著低于 PKP 组。骨水泥渗漏较多发生于上终板、侧方以及前方。与术前相比，两组伤椎前缘高度均显著增加 (P<0.05)，局部后凸角均显著减小 (P<0.05)。[结论] BFMC 在 PKP 治疗 OVCF 时可显著降低同侧的骨水泥渗漏率，但会导致对侧骨水泥注入量减少以及渗漏率的增加。

**关键词：**骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折，经皮后凸成形术，骨填充囊袋，骨水泥，渗漏

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**Effect of bone-filling mesh container on bone cement injected and leakage in percutaneous kyphoplasty // SONG Fang-long, SHAN Bing-chen, ZHOU Zhen-tao, ZHOU Xiao-zhong, DAI Jun. Department of Orthopedics, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Soochow University, Suzhou 215000, China**

**Abstract:** [Objective] To investigate effect of bone-filling mesh container (BFMC) in percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) on bilateral bone cement injection and leakage for osteoporotic compression fracture (OVCF). [Methods] A retrospective analysis was performed on 100 patients who received single-segment bilateral PKP in our department from 2022.10 to 2023.7. According to doctor-patient communication, 50 of them received BFMC-PKP (the BFMC group), while other 50 received routine bilateral PKP (PKP group). Early clinical results with imaging data were compared. [Results] The bone cement injection volume in the BFMC side group was significantly higher than that in PKP side in the BFMC group [(4.8±0.8) ml vs (2.6±0.6) ml, P<0.001], while the amount of bone cement injected in the BFMC side was also significantly higher than that in PKP group [(4.8±0.8) ml vs (4.1±0.9) ml, P=0.030]. The VAS scores significantly declined in both groups 3 days postoperatively compared with that preoperatively (P<0.05), whereas which was not significantly different between the two groups at any time points accordingly (P>0.05). Bone cement leakage rate on BFMC side was significantly lower than that in PKP side in the BFMC group [case (%), 5 (10.0) vs 20 (40.0), P<0.001], and which on BFMC side in the BFMC group was significantly lower than that in PKP group [case (%), 5 (10.0) vs 14 (28.0), P=0.020]. Most of the bone cement leakage occurred in the upper endplate, lateral and anterior sides. The anterior vertebral height of injured vertebrae increased significantly (P<0.05), while the local kyphotic angle decreased significantly in both groups postoperatively compared with those preoperatively (P<0.05). [Conclusion] In PKP for OVCF, BFMC can significantly reduce the bone cement leakage on the ipsilateral side, but lead to a decrease in the amount of bone cement injection and an increase in the leakage rate on the contralateral side.

**Key words:** osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, percutaneous kyphoplasty, bone-filling mesh container, bone cement, leakage

许多研究证实经皮球囊扩张椎体后凸成形术 (percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP) 可有效治疗骨质疏松

性椎体压缩骨折 (osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF)<sup>[1, 2]</sup>。然而骨水泥渗漏较常见，发生

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率可高达 19%~57%<sup>[3]</sup>，严重者可致瘫痪或肺栓塞<sup>[4-7]</sup>。为降低骨水泥渗漏，骨填充囊袋（bone-filling mesh container, BFMC）应运而生并进入临床应用。研究证实 BFMC 的使用可有效减少骨水泥渗漏，提高手术安全性<sup>[8-11]</sup>。且单侧与双侧 BFMC 的生物力学效果相当<sup>[12]</sup>，但 BFMC 较昂贵，为兼顾有效性、安全性以及经济性<sup>[13]</sup>，本中心采取单侧 BFMC 技术，将其置于骨折较重侧，以尽可能减少骨水泥渗漏。本研究发现 BFMC 虽可显著减少同侧骨水泥渗漏，但对于减少对侧骨水泥渗漏并无益处，且可能增加渗漏的发生。本文探讨并分析可能的原因。

## 1 临床资料

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析 2022 年 10 月—2023 年 7 月本院 PKP 治疗的 OVCF 患者的临床资料，所有患者均为新发的单节段 OVCF，并排除陈旧 OVCF、Kummell 病、多节段 OVCF。共 100 例患者纳入本研究，根据医患沟通结果，其中 50 例接受 BFMC-PKP 治疗（BFMC 组），另 50 例接受常规 PKP 治疗（PKP 组）。两组患者年龄、性别、BMI、伤椎节段的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )，见表 1。本研究获苏州大学附属第二医院医学伦理委员会批准（伦理号：JD-LK-2019-080-01），所有患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 手术方法

全麻后取俯卧位，透视双侧经椎弓根穿刺，侧位到达椎体后缘，正位针尖位于椎弓根影内侧缘。更换工作套管，丝攻骨道后将球囊置于椎体内，缓慢注入碘海醇使之扩张，椎体高度恢复满意后取出球囊。

BFMC 组：根据术前 CT 影像将骨折碎裂较为严重侧作为置入侧，经工作套管插入 BFMC，透视见位置满意后，将拉丝晚期的骨水泥注入 BFMC，对侧行常规 PKP 操作，同下。

PKP 组：双侧常规 PKP，推杆经工作套管向椎体内注入骨水泥。当发现骨水泥接近椎体后缘、上下终板边缘或出现渗漏时停止注射并记录骨水泥注入量。待骨水泥即将凝固时撤出推杆及工作通道。

所有患者术后当天常规卧床并对症治疗，术后第 1 d 复查 X 线片并下床活动。

### 1.3 评价指标

记录临床资料，包括手术时间、所有伤椎经左右椎弓根套管注入的骨水泥量、不良反应、术前以及术后 3 d 疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scale,

VAS）。影像学评估骨水泥渗漏情况，在正侧位 X 线上，骨水泥范围超过椎体轮廓外缘即为渗漏，方向可分为上终板、下终板、外缘、前缘及后缘共 5 个方向。以正位 X 线棘突连线作为中线，分别记录伤椎两侧骨水泥在上述各区域的渗漏情况。测量椎体前缘高度，局部后凸角。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 13.0 软件进行统计学分析。计量数据以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示，资料呈正态分布时，两组间比较采用独立样本  $t$  检验，组内比较采用配对  $T$  检验；资料呈非正态分布时，采用秩和检验。计数资料采用  $\chi^2$  检验或 Fisher 精确检验。等级资料两组比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验。 $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 临床结果

两组患者均顺利完成手术，无神经根损伤、肺栓塞以及骨水泥渗漏相关并发症发生，出血量均  $<5$  ml。两组临床资料见表 1，两组手术时间的差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。PKP 组双侧骨水泥推注量的差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )；BFMC 组囊袋侧的骨水泥推注量显著多于对侧 ( $P<0.05$ )。BFMC 侧推注的骨水泥量显著大于 PKP 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。与术前相比，两组术后 3 d VAS 评分显著降低 ( $P<0.05$ )；相应时间点，两组 VAS 评分的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。

### 2.2 影像评估

两组影像评估结果见表 1，BFMC 组囊袋侧骨水泥渗漏率显著低于对侧 ( $P<0.05$ )，BFMC 组囊袋侧的骨水泥渗漏率显著低于 PKP 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。非 BFMC 侧两组骨水泥渗漏率的差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。骨水泥渗漏较多发生于上终板、侧方以及前方，较少发生于下终板，无发生在后侧的病例。与术前相比，两组伤椎前缘高度均显著增加 ( $P<0.05$ )，局部后凸角均显著减小 ( $P<0.05$ )。相应时间点，两组之间伤椎前缘高度和局部后凸角的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。

## 3 讨 论

对于 PKP 术，骨水泥的渗漏是最危险也是最常见的并发症。通常椎体侧方以及前方的少量渗漏并不会造成严重的临床后果。但是如果渗漏发生在椎体后

方造成对硬膜囊/脊髓的热损伤或机械压迫，则会导致瘫痪等灾难性后果。另外，若渗漏的骨水泥进入血液循环，将有可能导致肺栓塞。为了尽可能减少PKP术中骨水泥渗漏的发生，BFMC应运而生并且逐步应用于临床。BFMC是由聚对苯二甲酸乙二酯材料交错编织而成的网状结构。向网袋内注入骨水泥后BFMC逐渐扩张，可以恢复部分椎体的高度<sup>[14]</sup>。通常BFMC中注入2.5~3 ml骨水泥时会由于网眼的变大逐渐出现“爆裂”，骨水泥渗入周围骨小梁，并形成整合、锚固，因此可较好地控制骨水泥的分布并减

少骨水泥的渗漏<sup>[15]</sup>。本研究结果显示，BFMC与常规PKP均可有效减轻OVCF的腰背痛，并促进椎体高度的恢复和局部后凸角的纠正。这与王朝南<sup>[10]</sup>、王开玉<sup>[16]</sup>等报道的结果一致。另一方面，非BFMC侧的渗漏率显著高于BFMC侧( $P<0.05$ )，即使与对照组相比，其渗漏率也是较高的。另外，BFMC组的非BFMC侧骨水泥的注入量是显著减少的(与BFMC侧相比)，两者结合来看，若非BFMC侧推注的骨水泥量与BFMC侧一致，则渗漏率可能明显增加。

表1. 三组患者临床和检验资料比较  
Table 1. Comparison of clinical and laboratory data among the three groups

指标	BFMC组(n=50)	PKP组(n=50)	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	73.1±8.1	71.6±7.0	0.530
性别(例, 男/女)	10/40	13/37	0.476
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	22.1±2.6	21.2±2.3	0.285
部位(例, 胸椎/腰椎)	17/33	14/36	0.517
手术时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	27.7±7.8	26.0±7.5	0.269
骨水泥注入量(ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	左侧(BFMC) 右侧(PKP)	4.8±0.8 2.6±0.6	4.1±0.9 4.0±0.8 <b>&lt;0.001</b>
	<i>P</i> 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	0.969
VAS评分(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	术前 术后3 d	7.0±0.9 1.7±0.6	6.9±0.8 1.8±0.6 0.815 0.523
	<i>P</i> 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
骨水泥渗漏[例(%)]	左侧(BFMC) 右侧(PKP)	5(10.0) 20(40.0)	14(28.0) 15(30.0) <b>0.020</b>
	<i>P</i> 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
渗漏点(例, 上/下/侧/前/后)	左侧(BFMC) 右侧(PKP)	2/0/2/1/0 6/2/7/5/0	7/1/4/2/0 6/2/4/3/0 — —
椎体前缘高度(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	术前 术后3 d	18.6±2.7 25.6±3.1	18.7±2.9 25.1±3.1 0.825 0.408
	<i>P</i> 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
局部后凸角(°, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	术前 术后3 d	12.3±4.0 4.4±1.7	12.7±4.2 4.4±2.1 0.603 0.600
	<i>P</i> 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>

骨水泥推注后BFMC扩张可对周围的松质骨产生压缩并形成明显的“占位”。此“占位”在逐步膨胀的过程对于上终板的抬升以及椎体高度的恢复是有利的<sup>[14, 17]</sup>，但是若对侧同时推注骨水泥，那么已经渗入邻近骨小梁的骨水泥将会随着BFMC的扩张被挤压至其余间隙，这种“推挤效应”客观上要求减少对侧骨水泥的注入量以及推注速度。

本研究通过对BFMC使用时双侧骨水泥渗漏的发生情况以及可能的原因进行分析，提出造成对侧骨

水泥推注量减少以及渗漏率增加的原因，即“推挤效应”，为减少后期使用中发生渗漏的风险提出手术技术相关的建议。即在不使用BFMC的情况下，双侧同时推注骨水泥可认为是对称的操作，即可同时进行等速、等量骨水泥推注。但是使用BFMC后，术者需注意BFMC的“推挤效应”会导致对侧骨水泥弥散空间变小，无论是推注速度还是推注总量都应适当控制减小，尤其要注意双侧推注速度的配合，以免造成骨水泥的渗漏。

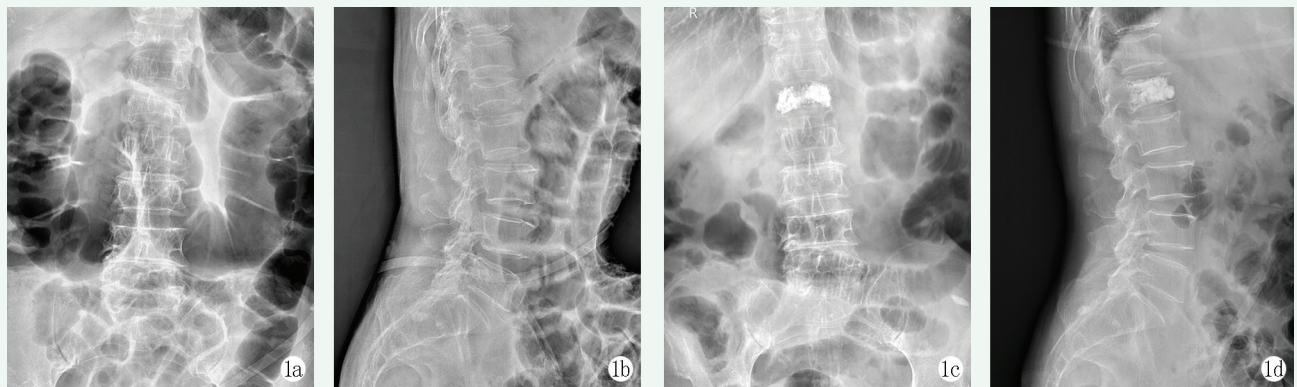


图1. 患者女性，59岁。1a:术前正位X线片示L<sub>1</sub>椎体变扁；1b:术前侧位X线片示L<sub>1</sub>椎体高度明显降低，节段稍后凸；1c:BFMC-PKP术后正位X线片示椎体双侧骨水泥充盈满意，中间广泛连接，未见明显渗漏；1d:术后侧位X线片示术后椎体高度恢复良好，局部后凸矫正，骨水泥充盈满意，未见明显渗漏。

Figure 1. A 59-year-old female. 1a: Preoperative anteroposterior (AP) radiograph showed flattening of L<sub>1</sub> vertebrae; 1b: Preoperative lateral radiograph revealed the L<sub>1</sub> height reduced with kyphosis; 1c: AP radiograph after BFMC-PKP showed satisfactory filling of bone cement on both sides of the vertebral body, with extensive connection in the middle, and no obvious leakage; 1d: Postoperative lateral radiograph showed a good recovery of vertebral height, with local kyphosis correction, satisfactory filling of bone cement, and no obvious leakage.

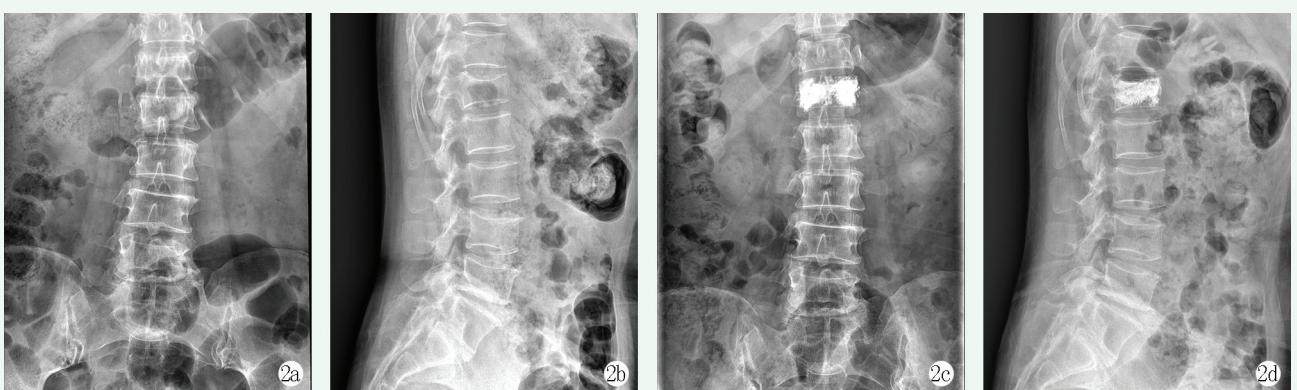


图2. 患者女性，84岁。2a:术前正位X线片示L<sub>1</sub>椎体高度明显降低；2b:术前侧位X线片示L<sub>1</sub>椎体楔形变，节段后凸；2c:行双侧PKP术后正位X线片示椎体高度恢复，双侧骨水泥充盈满意，中间广泛连接，左右侧方少许渗漏；2d:术后侧位X线片示术后椎体高度恢复良好，局部后凸矫正，骨水泥充盈满意。

Figure 2. A 84-year-old female. 2a: Preoperative AP radiograph showed a significant reduction of L<sub>1</sub> vertebral height; 2b: Preoperative lateral radiograph showed wedge deformity of L<sub>1</sub> vertebrae with segmental kyphosis; 2c: AP radiographs after bilateral PKP showed the vertebral body height recovered, with satisfactory distribution of bone cement on both sides, widely connected in the middle, and slightly leaking in the left and right sides; 2d: Postoperative lateral radiograph showed good recovery of vertebral height and local kyphosis correction, and satisfactory filling of bone cement.

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