

·综述·

## 上颈椎骨折微创手术技术的发展<sup>△</sup>

曲新田<sup>1</sup>, 管华鹏<sup>2</sup>, 李念虎<sup>2\*</sup>

(1. 山东中医药大学第一临床医学院, 山东济南 250014; 2. 山东中医药大学附属医院, 山东济南 250014)

**摘要:** 上颈椎解剖位置特殊、结构复杂, 上接颅脑、下连脊柱, 周围有重要的神经和血管组织, 头颈部的致伤暴力容易导致此处骨折脱位甚至脊髓损伤。在治疗上, 常规开放手术创伤大、并发症多, 多数患者难以接受, 而保守治疗适应证又很局限。微创手术以其组织损伤小、并发症少等优势逐渐成为一项新的选择。本文将上颈椎骨折微创手术技术的发展作一综述, 以为临床治疗提供参考。

**关键词:** 上颈椎骨折, 微创手术, 手术技术, 经皮术

**中图分类号:** R683.2

**文献标志码:** A

**文章编号:** 1005-8478 (2024) 24-2246-06

**Development of minimally invasive surgical techniques for upper cervical fractures** // QU Xin-tian<sup>1</sup>, GUAN Hua-peng<sup>2</sup>, LI Nian-hu<sup>2</sup>. 1. First Clinical Medical College, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250014, China; 2. Affiliated Hospital, Shandong University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jinan 250014, China

**Abstract:** The upper cervical spine has a special anatomical position and complex structure. It connects with the skull above and the spine below, with important nerve and vascular structures around it. Trauma to the head and neck is prone to lead to fracture and dislocation of the upper cervical spine, even complicated with spinal cord injury. In terms of treatment, conventional open surgery has considerable iatrogenic trauma with many complications, which is difficult to be accepted by most patients. However, conservative treatment has limited indications and other shortages. Minimally invasive surgery has gradually become a new choice due to its advantages of less tissue damage and fewer complications. This article reviews the development of minimally invasive surgical techniques for upper cervical spine fractures and dislocations, in order to provide reference for clinical practice.

**Key words:** fracture of the upper cervical spine, minimally invasive surgery, surgical techniques, percutaneous procedure

上颈椎由寰椎、枢椎及其附近结构组成, 上接颅脑, 下连其他颈椎节段, 此处的活动度大, 易受暴力损伤引发骨折脱位, 出现疼痛甚至神经损伤症状, 严重者可致瘫痪。保守治疗的适应证多为疼痛轻微、较少移位和成角的骨折, 而常规开放手术创伤大、并发症多, 致使许多患者难以接受。随着手术技术的创新和术中辅助技术的发展, 上颈椎微创手术以其组织损伤小、并发症少、恢复快等优势成为二者间的一种平衡。但微创手术学习曲线陡峭、难度较大。因此, 本文特将近年来上颈椎骨折的微创手术技术作一综述, 以为脊柱外科医生提供参考和帮助。

### 1 寰椎骨折和 Jefferson 骨折

#### 1.1 前路微创手术技术

寰椎位于脊柱最上端, 最先接受来自头端的暴力, 其前后弓和侧块交界区比较薄弱, 当以轴向暴力为主的致伤外力作用于寰椎时, 易致该部位骨折。根据横韧带的完整性, 骨折分为稳定型与不稳定型, 后者常需手术治疗, Jefferson 骨折为寰椎骨折的一种。Ruf 等<sup>[1]</sup>最早进行了经口咽入路钢板或侧块螺钉棒内固定术, 既实现了寰椎骨折的复位, 也保留了颈椎的活动功能。尹庆水等<sup>[2]</sup>在此基础上自行设计了 Jefferson 骨折复位内固定钢板 (JeRP) 治疗不稳定型 Jefferson 骨折, 随访期间无上颈椎失稳, 无吞咽及发音困难等并发症, 但存在寰椎侧块上位螺钉破坏寰枕关节的问题, 夏虹等<sup>[3]</sup>基于解剖结构针对此现象进行了 JeRP 改良。马向阳等<sup>[4]</sup>应用经口单开门小钛板治

DOI:10.20184/j.cnki.Issn1005-8478.100661

△基金项目: 山东省老年医学学会重点项目(编号: LKJCG2021Z009); 徐展望全国名老中医药专家传承工作室建设项目(编号: 国中医药人教函[2022]75号); 脊柱正骨手法中医药特色技术(编号: 鲁卫函[2022]93号)

作者简介: 曲新田, 在读硕士研究生, 研究方向: 脊柱脊髓损伤与脊柱退变相关疾病, (电子信箱) 397121399@qq.com

\*通信作者: 李念虎, (电子信箱) tigerlee073@126.com

疗寰椎骨折，不仅保留了JeRP滑动复位的优点，而且体型更小、贴附性好，不遮挡寰椎结构，缝合咽后壁肌肉软组织时的覆盖性高，利于切口愈合。近来，涂强等<sup>[5]</sup>经口咽入路放入微型钢板固定寰椎骨折，切口更小，感染率显著降低，但有术野狭小、操作困难等缺点，其适应证为伴横韧带断裂的寰椎骨折，尤其适用于前弓骨折移位者。鲁世保等<sup>[6]</sup>采用经皮前路C<sub>1/2</sub>侧块螺钉内固定术治疗寰枢椎骨折脱位38例，其中Jefferson骨折10例、C<sub>1</sub>前弓骨折12例，术后仅有1例螺钉松动，1例螺钉进入椎动脉孔边缘但未损伤椎动脉，其余螺钉位置良好。Wang等<sup>[7]</sup>对单纯寰椎前弓骨折移位的患者行内镜下植骨修复，手术指征为持续颅骨牵引至少3周且移位>5 mm者或前弓骨折不愈合者，采用颈前路1.4 cm的小切口显露，在C<sub>1</sub>前弓下缘逐层扩张后放入显微内镜，内镜下磨钻制备骨移植面并植骨，术后仅有1例患者因植骨颗粒移位出现骨不连，但该患者没有明显的颈部疼痛，其余患者均骨性愈合。Wang等<sup>[8]</sup>还行经皮前路寰枢椎关节突螺钉固定治疗不稳定型Jefferson骨折，取C<sub>3/4</sub>水平横向小切口，在C<sub>2</sub>中线旁开1 cm内用电钻斜向外对准关节突放入克氏针，以合适的外倾及后上倾角度经寰椎侧块的中心部达上关节突皮质，丝攻后置入螺钉，对侧同理；随后在显微内镜下去皮质化并植骨，术后螺钉位置良好，动力位X线片显示无颈椎不稳，但有不同程度的活动受限。

## 1.2 后路微创手术技术

Niu等<sup>[9]</sup>在机器人的引导下治疗非粉碎性C<sub>1</sub>侧块骨折，手术入路的选择因侧块骨折线的前后位置决定，其中4例采取后路经皮侧块拉力螺钉固定，1例行前路经口侧块拉力螺钉固定，手术顺利，随访期间未见螺钉松动和再次骨折移位，6个月随访时均骨性愈合，缺点是后路操作时导针在入钉点处不好控制，容易滑动，术中应特别注意。寰椎骨折的后路术式还有寰椎椎弓根螺钉-棒/板技术、寰枢椎融合术和寰枕融合术等<sup>[10]</sup>，但报道以开放操作为多，有关的微创技术鲜有论述。

## 2 齿状突骨折

### 2.1 前路微创手术技术

齿状突骨折约占成人颈椎骨折的9%~15%<sup>[11]</sup>。临幊上大多采用Anderson-D'Alonzo分型系统指导治疗。Böhler<sup>[12]</sup>最早报道了前路齿状突螺钉技术，并逐渐成为治疗齿状突骨折的最理想术式。Kazan

等<sup>[13]</sup>首先在尸体标本上进行了经皮齿状突螺钉内固定技术的验证，而后Chi等<sup>[14]</sup>首次将经皮齿状突螺钉技术应用于临床，该技术对组织损伤小，对寰枢椎结构干扰也很小，加快了术后恢复，但也存在导针初始位置不佳的现象，后续该团队研制出了双孔导管来解决此问题，提高了齿状突导针置入的精准性<sup>[15]</sup>。Sucu等<sup>[16]</sup>对42例齿状突骨折患者行经皮前路齿状突螺钉技术，共完成随访34例，仅有1例进行了翻修手术，其余均获得可靠的临床效果。近年来，许多相关研究也证明了该技术的安全性和有效性。随着科技的发展，内镜下齿状突螺钉置入可进一步减少创伤，并具有术野清晰可视的优势<sup>[17]</sup>，笔者认为有很大的临床价值。前路齿状突螺钉多适用于ⅡA、ⅡB和浅Ⅲ型骨折，ⅡC型或伴不稳定Jefferson骨折等类型可选用经皮前路或后路C<sub>1/2</sub>关节突螺钉内固定术，因后路手术有更高的椎动脉损伤风险，所以建议以前路手术为主<sup>[18]</sup>，并且前路关节突螺钉技术还可作为齿状突螺钉失败的补救措施<sup>[19]</sup>。

### 2.2 后路微创手术技术

Kaminski等<sup>[20]</sup>对急性寰枢椎不稳的患者行小切口联合经皮后路C<sub>1/2</sub>关节突螺钉内固定术，初始纳入的47例中有34例是急性齿状突骨折，最终获得随访的患者影像学上均提示骨性愈合，其中90%以上的患者疼痛和活动状态评估为优良。Holly等<sup>[21]</sup>对6例齿状突骨折患者行微创后路C<sub>1</sub>侧块-C<sub>2</sub>椎弓根螺钉手术，在2 cm切口下暴露并止血，在C<sub>2</sub>椎板依次放入扩张器和牵开器，按要求置入螺钉并行C<sub>1/2</sub>关节间植骨，术中出血较少，术后的动力学影像提示所有患者均实现了稳定融合。在临幊上，新型术中辅助技术也被陆续报道。Meyer等<sup>[22]</sup>在术中三维导航辅助下，行经皮后路C<sub>1</sub>侧块-C<sub>2</sub>峡部螺钉治疗齿状突骨折，术中未出现椎动脉及脊髓损伤等并发症，随访发现仅有1例偶有中度疼痛，其余恢复良好。Coric等<sup>[23]</sup>利用术中CT行经皮颈椎椎弓根螺钉固定，适应证包含齿状突骨折，并对C<sub>1/2</sub>固定技术进行详细阐述。Dimitriou<sup>[24]</sup>和Lvov等<sup>[25]</sup>分别在3D导航和内镜的辅助下，行经皮后路C<sub>1/2</sub>关节突螺钉固定治疗齿状突骨折，未行植骨融合，具有出血少、阵痛少及住院时间短等优点。上述研究说明后路技术也能获得很好的临床效果，并不能因其高椎动脉损伤风险而摒弃。

### 2.3 儿童及老年齿状突骨折

儿童、老年人齿状突骨折的微创手术治疗较中青年有所不同。有研究发现，儿童年龄≤6岁，不建议齿状突螺钉固定，此时儿童的齿状突基底部冠状外

径不足以容纳单枚螺钉，置入螺钉恐造成齿状突劈裂；年龄在6~12岁时，该参数变异较大；12~18岁时，相关测量结果接近成人；因此对于6~18岁儿童，前路齿状突螺钉技术有一定的可行性，但要奉行个体化原则，根据术前测量结果选择合适的螺钉直径、长度和角度<sup>[26]</sup>。

老年患者骨质较差，骨折不愈合和内置物失败的风险高，治疗时常常舍去部分颈椎活动功能来获得更多的稳定性。王建等<sup>[27]</sup>采取经皮前路齿状突螺钉联合寰枢椎关节突螺钉的“三钉技术”治疗老年齿状突骨折，创伤很小，获得了较好的生物力学稳定，其适用于老年齿状突粉碎性骨折、后斜型骨折或移位>3 mm者。Kohlhof等<sup>[28]</sup>在C<sub>2</sub>椎体的前下方注入1~3 ml的骨水泥来增强齿状突螺钉的把持力，术后仅出现5例骨水泥渗漏但无症状，翻修手术、继发性脱位和复位丢失的发生率较低，而且保留了颈椎活动功能，这表明骨水泥增强齿状突螺钉技术在临幊上也是可靠的。在Kantelhardt等<sup>[29]</sup>的研究中，有老年Ⅱ型齿状突骨折3例，该团队在3D导航辅助下经皮后路4个小切口放入C<sub>1</sub>侧块-C<sub>2</sub>峡部螺钉，利用钉棒系统获得高稳定性来避免骨质疏松等相关并发症，术后骨折复位满意，螺钉位置良好，是老年齿状突骨折的另一种选择。Alhashash等<sup>[30]</sup>通过经皮后路寰枢椎关节突螺钉治疗老年Ⅱ型齿状突骨折，平均年龄81岁，多伴有其他合并症，数据显示平均手术时间51.8 min，平均术中出血量为41.7 ml，手术损伤较小，患者耐受性良好，骨性融合率达88.2%。Shi等<sup>[31]</sup>在内镜辅助下行经皮单侧C<sub>1</sub>侧块-C<sub>2</sub>椎弓根螺钉治疗老年Ⅱ型齿状突骨折7例，术后未见断钉或螺钉松动，所有患者均实现稳定融合，该技术能快速缓解疼痛，恢复颈椎的活动功能，骨折愈合后可取出内固定，但缺陷是单侧螺钉的稳定性不如双侧，而且样本量较小，其远期疗效需要进一步评估。

### 3 Hangman骨折

#### 3.1 前路微创手术技术

Hangman骨折又称为“创伤性枢椎滑脱”，损伤机制主要是颈椎过度伸展伴轴向的压缩暴力，损伤暴力由上而下通过关节突之间的峡部，引起此处骨折，其在上颈椎骨折中的发生率达4%~7%<sup>[32]</sup>。临幊上多采用Levine和Edwards分型系统，其中Ⅱ、ⅡA和Ⅲ型为不稳定型骨折，常伴有韧带及椎间盘损伤，保守治疗会带来长期的颈痛、颈椎不稳等问题。有研究行

C<sub>3</sub>椎体次全切钢板内固定术（anterior cervical corpectomy and fusion, ACCF）治疗Hangman骨折，术后恢复好，但该技术创伤稍大，尤其适用于Hangman骨折合并脊髓压迫者<sup>[33]</sup>。张来仁等<sup>[34]</sup>对不稳定型Hangman骨折行前路C<sub>2/3</sub>椎间盘切除钢板内固定术（anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, ACDF）和后路C<sub>2</sub>椎弓根-C<sub>3</sub>侧块螺钉棒融合术，对比发现前路手术并发症更少，有更高的安全性。勾瑞恩等<sup>[35]</sup>对16例不稳定型Hangman骨折行ACDF治疗，术后24个月随访时骨折端均稳定愈合，所有患者恢复至伤前的生活能力。此外，颈前咽后入路技术也有报道。Park等<sup>[36]</sup>对Hangman骨折行高位颈前咽后入路的C<sub>2/3</sub>ACDF，其中Ⅱ型6例，Ⅲ型5例，除1例患者死于缺血性心脏病外，其余患者均愈合牢固。吴向阳等<sup>[37]</sup>采用咽后入路楔形窗口技术对Hangman骨折行C<sub>2/3</sub>ACDF，术后患者的颈肩痛症状消失，该窗口能够清楚显露C<sub>1/2</sub>结构，其上方是舌下神经，下方是甲状腺上动脉和喉上神经，外侧是颈动脉，内侧是咽和舌骨。高位颈前咽后入路与常规颈前入路略有不同，其能直接显露上颈椎前方结构，减少了术中牵拉所致的神经血管损伤，但该技术也具有一定的学习难度。

#### 3.2 后路微创手术技术

枢椎椎弓根螺钉通过螺钉置入时螺纹的拉力，对骨折断端进行加压复位，保留了颈椎活动度和生理结构，所以又称为“生理性重建术”。Wu等<sup>[38]</sup>在X线透视下行经皮C<sub>2</sub>椎弓根螺钉技术治疗Hangman骨折10例，术后CT显示螺钉满意率达85%，随访见所有患者均保持了良好的矢状位参数，没有固定丢失、C<sub>2/3</sub>成角及脱位。Kovari等<sup>[39]</sup>采用Quadrant微创通道放置枢椎椎弓根螺钉，沿肌间隙暴露手术路径，确定正确的进钉点及角度后使用磨钻钻孔并钻取椎弓根，钻透腹侧骨皮质，探查螺钉路径完整后置入双皮质螺钉，此术式能获得更强的螺钉稳定性，但要避免破坏寰枢椎关节结构。保国锋等<sup>[40]</sup>在O型臂X线机三维透视引导下确定穿刺位置、角度和深度，准确置入椎弓根中空拉力螺钉，结果显示微创组术后VAS评分和NDI指数均优于开放组。Zhao等<sup>[41]</sup>在术中将三维扫描数据回传至机器人系统，这一措施使螺钉置入成功率得到进一步提高。枢椎椎弓根螺钉是Hangman骨折的理想术式，仅适用于Ⅰ型骨折不能坚持外固定治疗者和Ⅱ型、ⅡA型骨折椎间盘及韧带基本完整者。除此以外，近来还有研究在计算机导航辅助下行微创C<sub>2/3</sub>椎弓根螺钉固定Ⅱ型及ⅡA型Hangman骨折，结果24枚螺钉均为优良级，术后枢椎骨折处愈合良

好,研究结果证明,该技术也安全可靠<sup>[42]</sup>。总而言之,在临床中要根据骨折的类型和合并损伤来选择术式,比如当椎间盘和韧带损伤严重时,单纯的枢椎椎弓根螺钉不能解决C<sub>2/3</sub>失稳,应同时采取节段融合术。

综上所述,近年来上颈椎骨折的微创技术取得很大发展,但大多数研究样本量小,随访时间不足,并且存在滥用现象,亟需长期随访的大样本、高质量研究来验证各项技术的安全性和有效性。另外,上颈椎微创手术难度大、学习曲线陡峭,要求术者有扎实的解剖功底和丰富的手术经验。但毫无疑问,微创理念是手术发展的正确方向,相信随着术中导航、机器人等辅助技术的出现,微创技术会得到进一步普及、发展和丰富。

## 参考文献

- [1] Ruf M, Melcher R, Harms J. Transoral reduction and osteosynthesis C<sup>1</sup> as a function-preserving option in the treatment of unstable Jefferson fractures [J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2004, 29 (7) : 823-827. DOI: 10.1097/01.brs.0000116984.42466.7e.
- [2] 尹庆水,夏虹,吴增晖,等.经口入路复位内固定治疗不稳定型Jefferson骨折[J].中国骨科临床与基础研究杂志,2012,4(6):405-410. DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1674-666X.2012.06.001.
- Yin QS, Xia H, Wu ZH, et al. Transoral reduction and internal fixation in the treatment of unstable Jefferson fractures [J]. Chinese Orthopaedic Journal of Clinical and Basic Research, 2012, 4 (6) : 405-410. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-666X.2012.06.001.
- [3] 夏虹,尹庆水,林宏衡,等.Jefferson骨折复位钢板的设计、改良及初步临床应用[J].中华骨科杂志,2015,35 (5) : 527-535. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0253-2352.2015.05.010.
- Xia H, Yin QS, Lin HH, et al. Design, modification and clinical application of Jefferson-fracture reduction plate [J]. Chinese Journal of Orthopaedics, 2015, 35 (5) : 527-535. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0253-2352.2015.05.010.
- [4] 马向阳,杨进城,邹小宝,等.经口单开门小钛板复位固定治疗寰椎前后弓骨折[J].脊柱外科杂志,2018,16 (2) : 66-70. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2957.2018.02.002.
- Ma XY, Yang JC, Zou XB, et al. Transoral reduction and fixation of anterior-posterior arch fractures of C1 with open-door mini titanium plate [J]. Journal of Spinal Surgery, 2018, 16 (2) : 66-70. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2957.2018.02.002.
- [5] 涂强,陈虎,孙昊,等.JeRP钢板与微型钛板经口咽入路单节段固定治疗不稳定型寰椎骨折的疗效比较[J].中华创伤骨科杂志,2022,24 (11) : 957-964. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn115530-2022 0523-00280.
- Tu Q, Chen H, Sun H, et al. Comparison of Jefferson-fracture reduction plate and micro titanium plate in the transoral single-segment fixation of unstable atlas fractures [J]. Chinese Journal of Orthopaedic Trauma, 2022, 24 (11) : 957-964. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.
- cn115530-20220523-00280.
- [6] 鲁世保,海涌,康南,等.经皮前路侧块螺钉内固定技术在治疗上颈椎骨折中的应用[J].首都医科大学学报,2008,29 (6) : 696-700. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-7795.2008.06.007.
- Lu SB, Hai Y, Kang N, et al. Application of percutaneous anterior lateral mass internal fixation in C1-2 cervical vertebral fracture [J]. Journal of Capital Medical University, 2008, 29 (6) : 696-700. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-7795.2008.06.007.
- [7] Wang J, Zhou Y, Zhang ZF, et al. Direct repair of displaced anterior arch fracture of the atlas under microendoscopy: experience with seven patients [J]. Eur Spine J, 2012, 21 (2) : 347-351. DOI: 10.1007/s00586-011-1965-5.
- [8] Wang J, Zhou Y, Zhang Z, et al. Minimally invasive anterior transarticular screw fixation and microendoscopic bone graft for atlantoaxial instability [J]. Eur Spine J, 2012, 21 (8) : 1568-7154. DOI: 10.1007/s00586-012-2153-y.
- [9] Niu HG, Zhang JJ, Tao H, et al. Robot-assisted percutaneous lag screw osteosynthesis for C<sub>1</sub> lateral mass fractures: case series and technical note [J]. World Neurosurg, 2023, 172: 66-70. DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2023.01.106.
- [10] 路文杰,蒋伟宇,张佳铭,等.寰椎骨折诊断和治疗的争论[J].脊柱外科杂志,2022,20 (3) : 212-216. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2957.2022.03.013.
- Lu WJ, Jiang WY, Zhang JM, et al. Controversies in diagnosis and treatment of atlas fractures [J]. Journal of Spinal Surgery, 2022, 20 (3) : 212-216. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2957.2022.03.013.
- [11] Hsu WK, Anderson PA. Odontoid fractures: update on management [J]. J Am Acad Orthop Surg, 2010, 18 (7) : 383-394. DOI: 10.5435/00124635-201007000-00001.
- [12] Böhler J. Anterior stabilization for acute fractures and non-unions of the dens [J]. J Bone Joint Surg Am, 1982, 64 (1) : 18-27.
- [13] Kazan S, Tuncer R, Sindel M. Percutaneous anterior odontoid screw fixation technique. A new instrument and a cadaveric study [J]. Acta Neurochir (Wien), 1999, 141 (5) : 521-524. DOI: 10.1007/s007010050334.
- [14] Chi YL, Wang XY, Xu HZ, et al. Management of odontoid fractures with percutaneous anterior odontoid screw fixation [J]. Eur Spine J, 2007, 16 (8) : 1157-1164. DOI: 10.1007/s00586-007-0331-0.
- [15] Wu AM, Wang XY, Xia DD, et al. A novel technique of two-hole guide tube for percutaneous anterior odontoid screw fixation [J]. Spine J, 2015, 15 (5) : 1141-1145. DOI: 10.1016/j.spinee.2015.02.013.
- [16] Sucu HK. A true percutaneous anterior odontoid screw fixation: the results of 42 cases by a single surgeon [J]. World Neurosurg, 2022, 166: e892-e904. DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2022.07.125.
- [17] Kotheeranurak V, Pholprajug P, Jitpakdee K, et al. Full-endoscopic anterior odontoid screw fixation: a novel surgical technique [J]. Orthop Surg, 2022, 14 (5) : 990-996. DOI: 10.1111/os.13271.
- [18] 周英杰,黄勇.齿状突骨折微创治疗方法选择的相关问题[J].中华创伤杂志,2019,35 (10) : 865-870. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.

- issn.1001-8050.2019.10.001.
- Zhou YJ, Huang Y. Related issues on selection of minimally invasive treatments for odontoid fractures [J]. Chinese Journal of Trauma, 2019, 35 (10) : 865-870. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1001-8050.2019.10.001.
- [19] Wu AM, Jin HM, Lin ZK, et al. Percutaneous anterior C<sub>1/2</sub> transarticular screw fixation: salvage of failed percutaneous odontoid screw fixation for odontoid fracture [J]. J Orthop Surg Res, 2017, 12 (1) : 141. DOI: 10.1186/s13018-017-0640-x.
- [20] Kaminski A, Gstrein A, Kälicke T, et al. Mini-open percutaneous transarticular screw fixation for acute and late atlantoaxial instability [J]. Acta Orthop Belg, 2008, 74 (1) : 102-108.
- [21] Holly LT, Isaacs RE, Frempong-Boadu AK. Minimally invasive atlantoaxial fusion [J]. Neurosurgery, 2010, 66 (3 Suppl) : 193-197. DOI: 10.1227/01.NEU.0000366107.69895.74.
- [22] Meyer M, Farah K, Graillon T, et al. Minimally invasive percutaneous C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> fixation using an intraoperative three-dimensional imaging-based navigation system for management of odontoid fractures [J]. World Neurosurg, 2020, 137: 266-271. DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2019.12.054.
- [23] Coric D, Rossi VJ, Peloza J, et al. Percutaneous, navigated minimally invasive posterior cervical pedicle screw fixation [J]. Int J Spine Surg, 2020, 14 (s3) : S14-S21. DOI: 10.14444/7122.
- [24] Dimitriou J, Garvayo M, Coll JB. Minimally invasive posterior percutaneous transarticular C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> screws: how I do it [J]. Acta Neurochir (Wien), 2020, 162 (9) : 2047-2050. DOI: 10.1007/s00701-020-04478-4.
- [25] Lvov I, Grin A, Godkov I, et al. Posterior percutaneous transarticular stand-alone screw instrumentation of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> with endoscopic assistance: A report of two cases [J]. Neurocirugia (Astur : Engl Ed), 2021, 32 (2) : 78-83. DOI: 10.1016/j.neucir.2019.08.006.
- [26] Dou H, Xie C, Zhu S, et al. Feasibility analysis of the use of anterior or screw fixation in the treatment of pediatric odontoid fracture [J]. Transl Pediatr, 2021, 10 (4) : 967-972. DOI: 10.21037/tp-21-101.
- [27] 王建, 郑文杰, 张正丰, 等. 经皮前路齿状突和关节突螺钉固定治疗老年Ⅱ型齿状突骨折疗效观察 [J]. 中国修复重建外科杂志, 2013, 27 (9) : 1090-1093. DOI: 10.7507/1002-1892.20130238.
- Wang J, Zheng WJ, Zhang ZF, et al. Percutaneous anterior odontoid and transarticular screw fixation for type II odontoid fractures in elderly patients [J]. Chinese Journal of Reparative and Reconstruction Surgery, 2013, 27 (9) : 1090-1093. DOI: 10.7507/1002-1892.20130238.
- [28] Kohlhof H, Seidel U, Hoppe S, et al. Cement-augmented anterior screw fixation of Type II odontoid fractures in elderly patients with osteoporosis [J]. Spine J, 2013, 13 (12) : 1858-1863. DOI: 10.1016/j.spinee.2013.06.031.
- [29] Kantelhardt SR, Keric N, Conrad J, et al. Minimally invasive instrumentation of uncomplicated cervical fractures [J]. Eur Spine J, 2016, 25 (1) : 127-133. DOI: 10.1007/s00586-015-4194-5.
- [30] Alhashash M, Shousha M, Gendy H, et al. Percutaneous posterior transarticular atlantoaxial fixation for the treatment of odontoid fractures in the elderly: a prospective study [J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2018, 43 (11) : 761-766. DOI: 10.1097/BRS.00000000000002417.
- [31] Shi L, Deng R, Long QY, et al. Endoscopically-assisted percutaneous unilateral atlantoaxial screw-rod nonfusion fixation treatment for type II odontoid fractures in geriatric patients: case series and technical note [J]. Pain Physician, 2020, 23 (2) : E241-E250.
- [32] 陈宇飞, 马双, 张红星, 等. 前路 C<sub>2/3</sub>椎间盘切除融合术治疗 Hangman 骨折 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2020, 28 (24) : 2246-2249. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2020.24.09.
- Chen YF, Ma S, Zhang HX, et al. C<sub>2/3</sub> anterior cervical discectomy and fusion for Hangman's fractures [J]. Orthopedic Journal of China, 2020, 28 (24) : 2246-2249. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2020.24.09.
- [33] Wang C, Ma H, Yuan W, et al. Anterior C<sub>3</sub> corpectomy and fusion for complex Hangman's fractures [J]. Int Orthop, 2013, 37 (1) : 89-93. DOI: 10.1007/s00264-012-1703-6.
- [34] 张来仁, 董宏伟, 王世印. 前路或后路手术治疗 Hangman 骨折的影响因素分析及临床疗效观察 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2015, 23 (4) : 313-317. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2015.04.06.
- Zhang LR, Dong HW, Wang SY. Influence factors and clinical effect observation of anterior or posterior operation in the treatment of Hangman fracture [J]. Orthopedic Journal of China, 2015, 23 (4) : 313-317. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2015.04.06.
- [35] 勾瑞恩, 母心灵, 崔京福, 等. 颈前路间盘切除植骨融合治疗不稳定 Hangman 骨折 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2021, 29 (14) : 1269-1272. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2021.14.05.
- Gou RE, Mu XL, Cui JF, et al. Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion for the treatment of unstable Hangman fractures [J]. Orthopedic Journal of China, 2021, 29 (14) : 1269-1272. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2021.14.05.
- [36] Park SH, Sung JK, Lee SH, et al. High anterior cervical approach to the upper cervical spine [J]. Surg Neurol, 2007, 68 (5) : 519-524. DOI: 10.1016/j.surneu.2006.11.070.
- [37] 吴向阳, 张喆, 吴健, 等. 上位颈椎前路手术咽后人路"窗口"显露技术的临床应用观察 [J]. 中国骨伤, 2009, 22 (11) : 835-837. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2009.11.020.
- Wu XY, Zhang Z, Wu J, et al. The "window" surgical exposure strategy of the upper anterior cervical retropharyngeal approach for anterior decompression at upper cervical spine [J]. China Journal of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, 2009, 22 (11) : 835-837. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2009.11.020.
- [38] Wu YS, Lin Y, Zhang XL, et al. Management of hangman's fracture with percutaneous transpedicular screw fixation [J]. Eur Spine J, 2013, 22 (1) : 79-86. DOI: 10.1007/s00586-012-2578-3.
- [39] Kovari VZ, Josvai A, Csokay A. Transpedicular direct osteosynthesis of hangman's fracture from a mini-open exposure as a less invasive procedure: A technical note [J]. Trauma Case Rep, 2017, 12: 66-71. DOI: 10.1016/j.tcr.2017.10.025. (下转 2256 页)

- outcomes among the measured resection, gap balancing, and hybrid techniques in primary total knee arthroplasty [J]. Orthop Surg, 2023, 15 (1) : 93–102. DOI: 10.1111/os.13525.
- [32] Kelft A-SVd, Mulder KD, Schepper JD, et al. Balancing the flexion gap first in total knee arthroplasty leads to better preservation of posterior condylar offset resulting in better knee flexion [J]. Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc, 2023, Feb 21. DOI: 10.1007/s00167-023-07346-7.
- [33] 苗卫华, 王宏, 李康. 测量截骨联合间隙平衡全膝关节置换治疗膝骨关节炎 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2021, 29 (14) : 1254–1258. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2021.14.02.
- Miao WH, Wang H, Li K. Measurement of osteotomy combined with gap balance total knee arthroplasty in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis [J]. Orthopedic Journal of China, 2021, 29 (14) : 1254–1258. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2021.14.02.
- [34] Lee J, Wang S, Kim K. Is there a difference in joint line restoration in revision total knee arthroplasty according to prosthesis type [J]. BMC Musculoskelet Disord, 2018, 19 (1) : 382. DOI: 10.1186/s12891-018-2295-0.
- [35] 刘凯, 沈彬, 裴福兴, 等. Innex 假体 5 年治疗结果:临床疗效及存活率分析 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2011, 19 (11) : 893–896. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2011.11.04.
- Liu K, Shen B, Pei FX, et al. Innex prosthetic treatment results: 5 years clinical curative effect and survival analysis [J]. Orthopedic Journal of China, 2011, 19 (11) : 893–896. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2011.11.04.
- [36] Song SJ, Lee HW, Park CH. Intraoperative assessment of gap balancing in total knee arthroplasty using navigation with joint stability graphs [J]. J Knee Surg, 2023, 36 (5) : 540–547. DOI: 10.1055/s-0041-1739200.
- [37] Vaidya NV, Deshpande AN, Panjwani T, et al. Robotic-assisted TKA leads to a better prosthesis alignment and a better joint line restoration as compared to conventional TKA: a prospective randomized controlled trial [J]. Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc, 2022, 30 (2) : 621–626. DOI: 10.1007/s00167-020-06353-2.
- [38] Kim YH, Yoon SH, Park JW. Does robotic-assisted TKA result in better outcome scores or long-term survivorship than conventional TKA? A randomized, controlled trial [J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 2020, 478 (2) : 266–275. DOI: 10.1097/CORR.0000000000000091.

(收稿:2023-07-09 修回:2024-01-22)

(同行评议专家: 陈威, 魏开斌, 李军)

(本文编辑: 宁桦)

## (上接 2250 页)

- [40] 保国锋, 陈佳佳, 李卫东, 等. 基于术中三维影像的经皮枢椎椎弓根螺钉内固定治疗 Hangman 骨折 [J]. 脊柱外科杂志, 2019, 17 (4) : 230–234, 287. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2957.2019.04.002.
- Bao GF, Chen JJ, Li WD, et al. Percutaneous minimally invasive axial pedicle screw fixation for Hangman's fracture based on intraoperative three-dimensional fluoroscopy [J]. Journal of Spinal Surgery, 2019, 17 (4) : 230–234, 287. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2957.2019.04.002.
- [41] Zhao J, Liu Y, Zhang Q, et al. Robot-assisted percutaneous pars-pedicle screw fixation for treating Hangman's fracture [J]. J Orthop Surg Res, 2023, 18 (1) : 271. DOI: 10.1186/s13018-023-03765-x.
- [42] 靳培浩, 田伟, 刘亚军, 等. 计算机导航经后路 C<sub>2/3</sub> 椎弓根螺钉内固定术治疗不稳定型 Hangman 骨折 [J]. 山东医药, 2016, 56 (11) : 18–20. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-266X.2016.11.006.
- Jin PH, Tian W, Liu YJ, et al. Posterior C<sub>2/3</sub> fixation for unstable Hangman's fractures by computer-assisted minimally invasive technique [J]. Shandong Medical Journal, 2016, 56 (11) : 18–20. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-266X.2016.11.006.

(收稿:2023-09-18 修回:2024-04-03)

(同行评议专家: 钱列, 谢宁, 陈金水)

(本文编辑: 宁桦)