

· 临床研究 ·

骨质疏松性椎骨骨折个性化穿刺经皮后凸成形[△]

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摘要: [目的] 评价骨质疏松性椎骨骨折个性化穿刺经皮后凸成形的应用价值。[方法] 2020年1月—2023年1月, 骨质疏松性椎骨骨折患者共162例276椎, 实施个性化穿刺经皮后凸成形术。采用VAS评分和ODI评分, 以及测量影像伤椎椎体高度及局部后凸Cobb角评价临床疗效。[结果] 所有患者均顺利手术, 无严重并发症。23例在术中发生骨水泥渗漏, 其中椎旁渗漏6例, 椎间隙渗漏17例, 无椎管内渗漏, 均无明显临床症状。与术前相比, 术后1d和末次随访时VAS评分 [(8.6±0.8), (1.8±0.7), (1.7±0.9), $P<0.001$] 和ODI评分 [(72.6±1.2), (28.4±2.3), (27.9±2.5), $P<0.001$], 以及椎体前缘高度 [(15.4±1.3) mm, (19.3±2.5) mm, (18.9±2.9) mm, $P<0.001$]、椎体中部高度 [(17.2±1.4) mm, (21.3±3.1) mm, (20.8±3.4) mm, $P<0.001$] 和局部后凸Cobb角 [(14.6±4.3)°, (9.4±3.8)°, (9.2±4.1)°, $P<0.001$] 均显著改善。[结论] 个体化穿刺PKP治疗骨质疏松性椎骨骨折是安全、有效的治疗方法。

关键词: 骨质疏松性椎骨骨折, 经皮后凸成形, 个性化穿刺

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Personalized puncture in percutaneous kyphoplasty for osteoporotic vertebral fractures // SU Bao-hui¹, YUAN Yan-sheng², LUAN Su-xian¹, LI Yue-zhong¹, SUN Liang-zhi¹, LIU Wei-qiang¹, YU Ming-dong¹, XIA Xiao-yan¹. 1. Department of Spinal Surgery, People's Hospital of Weifang City, Weifang 261041, China; 2. Department of Orthopedics, People's Hospital of Weifang Binhai Economic and Technological Development Zone, Weifang 262737, China

Abstract: [Objective] To evaluate the application value of personalized puncture in percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) for osteoporotic vertebral fractures. [Methods] From January 2020 to January 2023, 162 patients with osteoporotic vertebral fractures of 276 vertebrae were treated with personalized percutaneous kyphoplasty. The clinical effect was evaluated by VAS score and ODI scores, as well as the vertebral height and local kyphotic Cobb Angle were measured on images. [Results] All patients were successfully operated on without serious complications. Although bone cement leakage occurred in 23 cases during the operation, including paravertebral leakage in 6 cases, intervertebral leakage in 17 cases and no intraspinal leakage, no obvious clinical symptoms were presented in anyone of them. Compared with those preoperatively, the VAS scores [(8.6±0.8), (1.8±0.7), (1.7±0.9), $P<0.001$] and ODI scores [(72.6±1.2), (28.4±2.3), (27.9±2.5), $P<0.001$], as well as anterior vertebral height [(15.4±1.3) mm, (19.3±2.5) mm, (18.9±2.9) mm, $P<0.001$], middle vertebral body height [(17.2±1.4) mm, (21.3±3.1) mm, (20.8±3.4) mm, $P<0.001$] and local kyphotic Cobb angle [(14.6±4.3)°, (9.4±3.8)°, (9.2±4.1)°, $P<0.001$] significantly improved 1 day postoperatively and at the latest follow-up. [Conclusion] This individualized puncture in PKP is a safe and effective method for the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral fractures.

Key words: osteoporotic vertebral fracture, percutaneous kyphoplasty, personalized puncture

经皮后凸成形术 (percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP) 是骨质疏松性椎骨压缩骨折 (osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures, OVCF) 的有效治疗方法^[1], 经双侧椎弓根穿刺可以获得良好效果, 也有学者报道单侧经椎弓根穿刺可取得相似的临床效果^[2, 3]。但是单侧穿刺难度大、技术要求高, 要求穿

刺位置更加准确, 外展角度更大, 术中外展角度加大容易产生一些严重的并发症^[4]。为了缩短手术时间, 减少射线暴露, 减少手术并发症的发生, 笔者术前行影像学测量, 设计精准的个性化穿刺路径, 取得了良好的应用效果。

1 临床资料

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1.1 一般资料

2020年1月—2023年1月,对162例骨质疏松性椎骨骨折患者实施个性化穿刺PKP,其中男48例,女114例,年龄57~93岁,平均(72.3±8.1)岁。其中单节段骨折87例,双节段骨折43例,三节段骨折26例,四节段骨折5例,五节段骨折1例,共有276个骨折椎体;胸椎164例,腰椎112例。排除椎体肿瘤,椎体炎症,有神经症状者和患有严重心、脑血管等疾病者。本研究获医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者均知情同意。

1.2 手术方法

患者术前拍摄胸椎、腰椎X线片、MRI平扫+水成像,如不能做MRI检查,则行骨显像和CT检查。选取骨折椎的MRI或CT横断像(图1a),画出经过棘突的正中线PS,此线与皮肤的交接点为S;沿着双侧椎弓根方向设计穿刺路线,此路线与皮肤交接点为L点(左侧点)、R点(右侧点),则L点、R点即为穿刺的进针点,最佳穿刺路线经过椎体中线前1/3到达对侧椎体^[5]。分别测量出SL、SR的长度。

患者取俯卧位,在皮肤上横行放置1枚克氏针,使其在标准正位像上穿过伤椎双侧椎弓根影的中上缘,沿克氏针在皮肤上划出标志线,根据术前测量数据在标志线上标出S、L、R点(图1b~1f)。1%利多卡因在L点、R点进行局部浸润麻醉,麻醉针针头触及穿刺点骨质,C形臂X线机透视确认麻醉针针头位置是否准确,确认无误后穿刺针进行穿刺,穿刺针针尖在椎弓根外缘、椎弓根中点、椎弓根内缘时分别透视正侧位,以便调整外展角及头倾角。穿刺到理想位置后退出针芯,放置环钻继续钻入,推杆确认底部完整并透视侧位片确认深度,退出环钻后置入球囊,扩张球囊使骨折复位,然后在侧位透视下缓慢注入骨水

泥强化椎体,务必做到少量多次推注并每次推注后透视进行确认。

1.3 评价指标

记录围手术期资料。采用疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)、Oswestry功能障碍指数(oswestry disability index, ODI)评价临床效果。行影像检查,测量伤椎的椎体高度和局部后凸Cobb角。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行分析。计量数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用单因素方差进行分析,两两比较采用LSD法;资料不符合正态分布时,采用秩和检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床结果

所有患者手术均顺利完成,无神经损伤、硬膜损伤等并发症发生。平均手术时间(45.3±6.5)min,每个椎体平均注入骨水泥量(5.1±2.4)ml。23例在术中发生骨水泥渗漏,其中椎旁渗漏6例,椎间隙渗漏17例,无椎管内渗漏,均无明显临床症状,无特殊处理。

平均随访时间(10.8±3.6)个月。临床资料见表1,随时间推移VAS和ODI评分均显著减少($P < 0.05$)。随访期间发生再骨折13例,其中11例再次行PKP手术。

2.2 影像评估

影像资料见表1,与术前相比,术后1d的椎体高度及Cobb角均显著改善($P < 0.05$);与术后1d相比,末次随访时上述影像指标无显著变化($P > 0.05$)。

表1 162例(276椎)临床及影像资料($\bar{x} \pm s$)与比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical and imaging data of the 162 patients (276 vertebrae)

项目	术前	术后1d	末次随访	P值
VAS评分(分)	8.6±0.8	1.8±0.7	1.7±0.9	<0.001
ODI评分(%)	72.6±1.2	28.4±2.3	27.9±2.5	<0.001
前缘高度(mm)	15.4±1.3	19.3±2.5	18.9±2.9	<0.001
中部高度(mm)	17.2±1.4	21.3±3.1	20.8±3.4	<0.001
Cobb角(°)	14.6±4.3	9.4±3.8	9.2±4.1	<0.001

3 讨论

骨质疏松发病越来越多,PKP已成为治疗OVCF

首选方案之一^[6],穿刺途径为常用的经椎弓根途径和经椎弓根外途径^[7],单侧穿刺较双侧穿刺具有明显的优点^[8],手术并发症的发生率无显著差异^[9]。但是,单侧穿刺必然要求更高的手术技术且由此产生更多的

手术风险^[4]。本研究根据患者的身体健康情况及骨折椎体的位置、节段数量决定单侧穿刺还是双侧穿刺。

术前个性化设计穿刺路径并测量，在皮肤表面直接标记穿刺点，大大改善手术效率，效果满意。

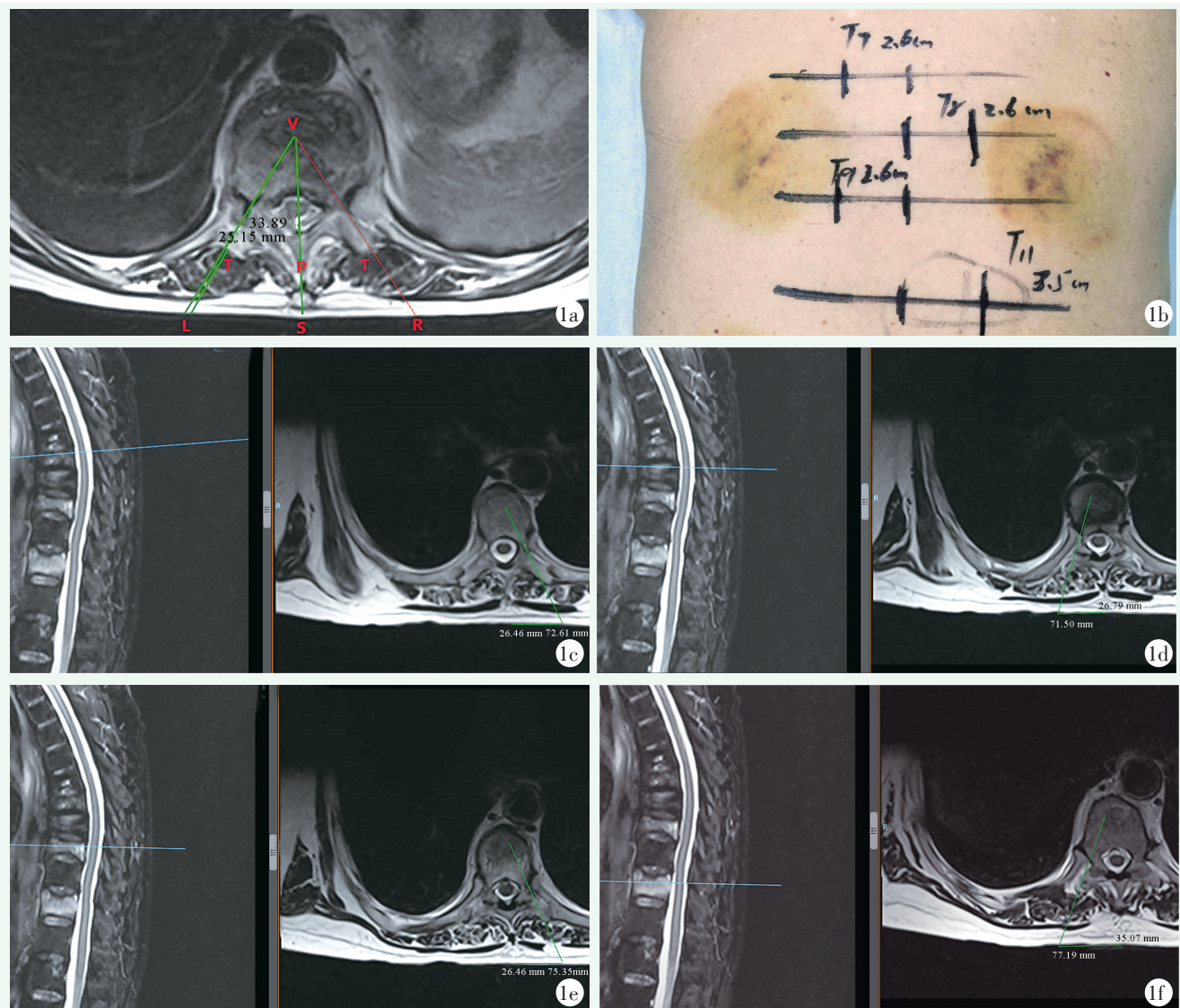


图 1 胸腰椎 OVCF 的个性化穿刺经 PKP。4 节段椎骨骨折，均行单侧穿刺。1a: 术前提前设计个性化穿刺路径，并测量长度及角度；1b: 据测量的值在皮肤上标记穿刺点；1c: T₇ 经左侧椎弓根单侧穿刺；1d: T₈ 经右侧椎弓根单侧穿刺；1e: T₉ 经左侧椎弓根单侧穿刺；1f: T₁₁ 经右侧椎弓根单侧穿刺。

Figure 1. Personalized puncture in PKP for thoracolumbar OVCF, with 4 our segments of vertebral fractures that underwent unilateral puncture. 1a: Design personalized puncture paths before surgery, and measure the length and angle of punctures. 1b: Mark the puncture point on the skin based on the measured value. 1c: T₇ unilateral puncture through left pedicle. 1d: T₈ unilateral puncture through right pedicle. 1e: T₉ unilateral puncture through left pedicle. 1f: T₁₁ unilateral puncture through right pedicle.

作者设计个性化的穿刺，主要考虑以下几方面：
(1) 椎弓根的发育不同。主要考虑椎弓根的粗细程度不一及外展角度不同；(2) 胸椎的解剖特点。中胸段椎弓根的横径狭窄且外展角度小^[10]，经椎弓根穿刺无法获得满意的穿刺角度，如果过度外展可造成椎弓根内壁破损损伤脊髓^[11, 12]。有学者提出经椎弓根外途经穿刺治疗中胸段椎体压缩骨折，取得满意效果^[13]；(3) 个人的体型。肥胖的人和消瘦的人的皮

肤、皮下组织、肌肉的厚度不同，在相同的椎弓根外展角度下，经椎弓根划线其与皮肤的交接点也不一样，穿刺点到棘突的距离也不一样；(4) 椎体的旋转异常。提前测量长度，测量旋转角度，提前在皮肤上标记穿刺点，可在穿刺过程中获得更加确切的位置；(5) 相邻椎体的穿刺。如果同侧穿刺锥相互影响操作，则采用相对侧的单侧穿刺，为获得较好的穿刺效果，提前设计最佳穿刺路径；(6) 多个椎体的穿刺。

PKP 治疗骨质疏松性多椎体 (≥ 3) 压缩性骨折疗效可靠^[14]。椎体骨折的患者多为老年人, 往往合并高血压、心脏病等基础疾病, 且骨折疼痛明显, 患者能够耐受俯卧位的时间往往有限, 多采取单侧穿刺, 据影像学资料提前选择左侧或者右侧穿刺点, 提前设计穿刺路线, 可提高穿刺的准确度, 大大减少手术时间。

综上所述, 骨质疏松性椎骨骨折个性化穿刺经皮后凸成形效果良好, 提高了手术效率, 减少了透视次数, 降低了手术风险。本穿刺方法简单易行, 可操作性强, 具有较高的临床应用价值。

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