

· 临床论著 ·

胸腰椎骨质疏松性压缩骨折三种椎体成形比较

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摘要: [目的] 探索经皮弯角椎体成形术 (percutaneous curved vertebroplasty, PCVP)、单侧经皮椎体成形术 (unilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty, UPVP) 与双侧经皮椎体成形术 (bilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty, BPVP) 治疗胸腰椎骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折的临床疗效。[方法] 回顾性分析 2018 年 5 月—2019 年 4 月本院诊治的 78 例胸腰椎骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折患者的临床资料。根据医患沟通结果, 30 例采用 PCVP, 36 例采用 UPVP, 22 例采用 BPVP。比较三组围手术期、随访和辅助检查结果。[结果] PCVP 组手术时间 [(35.9±4.2) min vs (39.3±5.0) min vs (42.6±5.0) min, $P<0.001$]、术中 X 线曝光次数 [(8.3±1.2) 次 vs (9.7±1.7) 次 vs (18.2±2.6) 次, $P<0.001$]、骨水泥注入量 [(5.9±1.1) mL vs (6.7±1.4) mL vs (7.6±1.5) mL, $P<0.001$]、术中失血量 [(12.4±1.6) mL vs (25.7±2.0) mL vs (28.3±6.0) mL, $P<0.001$]、术后下地时间 [(6.5±1.1) h vs (7.8±1.4) h vs (8.5±0.9) h, $P<0.001$]、住院时间 [(5.9±1.2) d vs (8.0±2.0) d vs (8.0±1.8) d, $P<0.001$]、住院费用 [(1.9±0.4) 万元 vs (2.1±0.5) 万元 vs (2.2±0.4) 万元, $P<0.001$] 均显著低于 UPVP 组和 BPVP 组。PCVP 组和 BPVP 组的骨水泥渗漏发生率 (0 vs 4.6% vs 26.9%, $P<0.001$) 显著低于 UPVP 组。随访时间平均 (15.1±2.5) 个月, 随时间推移, 三组 VAS 评分、ODI 评分均显著降低 ($P<0.05$)。术后 2 d 及末次随访时, PCVP 组 VAS [(2.2±1.2) vs (2.8±0.7) vs (2.9±0.6), $P=0.005$; (1.3±0.6) vs (2.2±1.2) vs (1.8±0.9), $P=0.007$]、ODI 评分 [(18.8±1.9) vs (20.3±2.1) vs (21.5±2.2), $P<0.001$; (13.1±1.3) vs (16.3±1.6) vs (17.1±1.5), $P<0.001$] 显著优于 UPVP 组及 BPVP 组。影像方面, 随时间推移, 三组椎前缘高度 (anterior vertebral height, AVH)、伤椎后缘高度 (posterior vertebral height, PVH)、局部后突 Cobb 角 (local kyphotic angle, LKA)、胸腰段后凸角 (thoracolumbar kyphotic angle, TLK) 均显著改善 ($P<0.05$), 术后相应时间点 PCVP 组上述影像指标均显著优于 UPVP、BPVP 组 ($P<0.05$)。[结论] PCVP 治疗胸腰椎 OVCF 效果确切, 有利于骨水泥在骨折椎体内均匀分布, 更好地改善腰椎功能, 且具有创伤小、操作简单、用时短、透视次数少及术后恢复快等优点。

关键词: 骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折, 弯角椎体成形术, 单侧经皮椎体成形术, 双侧经皮椎体成形术

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Comparison of three types of vertebroplasty for thoracolumbar osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures // CHENG Yong-hong, ZHANG Zhi-dong, HAN Guo-song, QI Jia-long, DONG Zhou. Department of Spine Surgery, The Third Affiliated Hospital, Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230061, Anhui, China

Abstract: [Objective] To explore the clinical efficacy of percutaneous curved vertebroplasty (PCVP), by comparison with unilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty (UPVP and bilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty (BPVP) for thoracolumbar osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures (OVCF). [Methods] A retrospective study was done on 78 patients who had thoracolumbar OVCF treated surgically in our hospital from May 2018 to April 2019. Based on doctor-patient communication, 30 patients were treated with PCVP, the other 36 with UPVP, and the remaining 22 with BPVP. The documents regarding perioperative period, follow-up and auxiliary examination were compared among the three groups. [Results] The PCVP group proved significantly superior to the UPVP and BPVP in terms of operation time [(35.9±4.2) min vs (39.3±5.0) min vs (42.6±5.0) min, $P<0.001$], intraoperative X ray exposure times [(8.3±1.2) times vs (9.7±1.7) times vs (18.2±2.6) times, $P<0.001$], bone cement injection volume [(5.9±1.1) mL vs (6.7±1.4) mL vs (7.6±1.5) mL, $P<0.001$], intraoperative blood loss [(12.4±1.6) mL vs (25.7±2.0) mL vs (28.3±6.0) mL, $P<0.001$], the ambulation time [(6.5±1.1) hours vs (7.8±1.4) hours vs (8.5±0.9) hours, $P<0.001$], hospital stay [(5.9±1.2) days vs (8.0±2.0) days vs (8.0±1.8) days, $P<0.001$], hospitalization cost [(1.9±0.4) 10 k yuan vs (2.1±0.5) 10 k yuan vs (2.2±0.4) 10 k yuan, $P<0.001$]. The incidences of bone cement leakage in PCVP and BPVP groups were significantly lower than that in UPVP group (0 vs 4.6% vs 26.9%, $P<0.001$). With time of the follow-up period lasted for (15.1±2.5) months in a mean, the VAS and ODI scores of the three groups were significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). At 2 days after surgery and the last follow-up, the PCVP group was significantly better than the UPVP group and the BPVP group in terms of VAS score [(2.2±1.2) vs (2.8±0.7) vs (2.9±0.6), $P=0.005$; (1.3±0.6) vs (2.2±1.2) vs

(1.8 ± 0.9), $P=0.007$] and ODI score [(18.8 ± 1.9) vs (20.3 ± 2.1) vs (21.5 ± 2.2), $P<0.001$; (13.1 ± 1.3) vs (16.3 ± 1.6) vs (17.1 ± 1.5), $P<0.001$]. As for images, vertebral anterior height (AVH), posterior vertebral height (PVH), local kyphotic angle (LKA), thoracolumbar kyphotic angle (TLK) were significantly improved over time ($P<0.05$), which in PCVP group were significantly better than those in UPVP and BPVP groups at corresponding time points after surgery ($P<0.05$). [Conclusion] PCVP is effective in the treatment for thoracolumbar OVCF, which is conducive to the uniform distribution of bone cement in fractured vertebrae and better improvement of lumbar function, and has the advantages of less trauma, simple operation, short time, fewer fluoroscopy times and quick postoperative recovery.

Key words: osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, percutaneous curved vertebroplasty, unilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty, bilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty

胸腰椎骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折 (osteoporotic vertebral compressive fractures, OVCF) 为临床常见病^[1, 2]。临床对于该病常选择保守治疗或外科手术。但经临床实践发现, 保守治疗虽然相对安全, 但治疗效果欠佳, 导致其应用受限。相比之下, 外科手术效果显著。因此, 临床对于符合手术适应证的患者, 主张采取手术治疗。经皮椎体成形术 (percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP) 为临床治疗 OVCF 的典型术式^[3]。该术式通过将骨水泥注入骨折的椎体内, 起到增强椎体强度和稳定性的作用, 同时也能有效避免塌陷, 并可缓解腰背疼痛等临床症状。但有研究指出, PVP 的治疗效果会受骨水泥分布弥散等因素影响, 若是行单侧经皮穿刺入路, 很有可能出现骨水泥分布于椎体一侧现象^[4, 5]。为了避免该情况发生, 获取良好的治疗效果, 提出了增大穿刺内倾角或行双侧经皮穿刺入路等方法, 以使骨水泥均匀分布弥散在整个椎体内。但经临床调查发现, 上述方法可能会增加骨水泥渗漏、神经脊髓损伤等并发症风险, 不利于术后恢复^[6, 7]。基于以上不足, 临床医师不断探索出一种新的治疗技术, 即经皮弯角椎体成形术 (percutaneous curved vertebroplasty, PCVP), 通过使用弯角椎体成形装置来弥补单侧入路的不足, 除了能使骨水泥均匀分布弥散在整个椎体内外, 还对穿刺角度影响甚微, 大大降低了骨水泥渗漏风险^[8, 9]。为了进一步肯定 PCVP 治疗效果, 本研究回顾性分析 2018 年 5 月—

2019 年 4 月于本院诊治的 78 例 OVCF 患者的临床资料, 进行有效性和安全性的分析和探讨, 现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准: (1) 符合 DXA 法测定的骨质疏松症标准; (2) 经影像学检查诊断为新鲜 OVCF, T₁₀~L₅; (3) 随访资料完整。

排除标准: (1) 胸腰椎体后壁破裂, 或者创伤性胸腰椎椎弓根骨折; (2) 有明显脊髓或神经根受压症状和体征者; (3) 转移性肿瘤、血管瘤等引起的病理性骨折; (4) 术后失随访者。

1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析 2018 年 5 月—2019 年 4 月于本院诊治的 OVCF 患者的临床资料, 其中 78 例患者符合上述标准, 纳入本研究。男 32 例, 女 46 例, 年龄 60~87 岁, 平均 (70.9 ± 11.2) 岁。根据医患沟通结果, 30 例采用 PCVP; 36 例采用经皮单侧椎体成形术 (unilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty, UPVP); 22 例采用经皮双侧椎体成形术 (bilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty, BPVP)。三组术前一般资料比较见表 1。三组年龄、性别、BMI、病程、BMD、病椎分布比较的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

表 1. 三组术前一般资料比较				
Table 1. Comparison of preoperative general data among the three groups				
指标	PCVP 组 (n=30)	UPVP 组 (n=26)	BPVP 组 (n=22)	P 值
年龄 (岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	71.8 $\pm$ 11.2	68.9 $\pm$ 11.9	69.8 $\pm$ 12.0	0.457
性别 (例, 男/女)	12/18	10/16	10/12	0.877
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	28.0 $\pm$ 2.6	27.8 $\pm$ 2.4	27.9 $\pm$ 2.7	0.927
病程 (d, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	3.9 $\pm$ 1.1	2.9 $\pm$ 1.1	3.8 $\pm$ 1.2	0.962
BMD (T 值, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	-2.9 $\pm$ 0.3	-2.8 $\pm$ 0.3	-2.9 $\pm$ 0.4	0.702
部位 (例, T ₁₀ /T ₁₁ /T ₁₂ /L ₁ /L ₂ /L ₃ /L ₄ /L ₅)	1/6/9/8/1/2/1/2	1/5/7/7/1/2/1/2	0/5/7/6/1/1/1/1	1.000

1.3 手术方法

PCVP 组: 取俯卧位, 根据术前检查结果确定责

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任椎体，并作好体表标志，行局部浸润麻醉，在 G 形臂 X 线机透视下采用穿刺针从单侧椎弓根穿刺至责任椎体后缘前大约 5 mm 处停止，根据 G 形臂 X 线机透视结果调整穿刺针方向和深度，穿刺成功后，取出针芯，通过外管置入椎弓根注射器，椎弓根注射器尖端穿过对侧椎弓根投影内壁附近的椎体中线，在拔出时缓慢注入骨水泥（聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯，PM-MA），并在角注射器缩回的同时注射 3 个点，观察骨水泥的分布情况，到达椎体后缘时停止注射，拔出弯角注入器，插入穿刺针针芯，避免骨水泥溢出，等待 1 min 后顺时针旋转穿刺针，再将其拔出。

UPVP 组：取俯卧位，行局部浸润麻醉，经皮穿刺和穿刺针置入过程、方法与 PCVP 组相同，拔出内芯，自穿刺针外套管放入平头钻，缓慢钻至侧位电透下的椎体前中 1/3 交界处，取出平头钻，在拔出期间缓慢注入骨水泥，并观察骨水泥分布情况，当骨水泥到达椎体后缘时停止注入，等候 1 min 后顺时针旋转穿刺针，分离管腔内与椎体内骨水泥后拔出穿刺针。

BPVP 组：手术操作步骤同 UPVP 组相同，但穿刺针需从两侧椎弓根穿刺至责任椎体后缘前大约 5 mm 处，并从两侧注入骨水泥。

1.4 评价指标

记录三组围手术期情况，包括手术时间、术中 X 线曝光次数、骨水泥注入量、术中失血量、骨水泥渗

漏、术后下地时间、住院时间、住院费用。采用完全负重活动时间、疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scale, VAS）、日本骨科协会（Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA）评分评估临床效果。行影像检查，记录伤椎前缘高度（anterior vertebral height, AVH）、伤椎后缘高度（posterior vertebral height, PVH）、局部后凸 Cobb 角（local kyphotic angle, LKA）、胸腰段后凸角（thoracolumbar kyphotic angle, TLK）。

1.5 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 21.0 统计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，采用单因素方差分析，两两比较采用 *LSD* 法；资料呈非正态分布时，采用秩和检验。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验或 *Fisher* 精确检验。等级资料采用秩和检验。*P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 围手术期资料比较

三组围手术期资料比较见表 2。PCVP 组手术时间、术中 X 线曝光次数、骨水泥注入量、术中失血量、术后下地时间、住院时间、住院费用均低于 UPVP 组和 BPVP 组（*P* < 0.05）。PCVP 组和 BPVP 组的骨水泥渗漏发生率低于 UPVP 组（*P* < 0.05）。

表 2. 三组患者围手术期资料比较				
Table 2. Comparison of perioperative data among the 3 groups				
指标	PCVP 组 (n=30)	UPVP 组 (n=26)	BPVP 组 (n=22)	P 值
手术时间 (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	35.9±4.2	39.3±5.0	42.6±5.0	<0.001
术中 X 线曝光次数 (次, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.3±1.2	9.7±1.7	18.2±2.6	<0.001
骨水泥注入量 (mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.9±1.1	6.7±1.4	7.6±1.5	<0.001
术中失血量 (mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	12.4±1.6	25.7±2.0	28.3±6.0	<0.001
骨水泥渗漏 [例 (%)]	0	7 (26.9)	1 (4.6)	<0.001
术后下地时间 (h, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.5±1.1	7.8±1.4	8.5±0.9	<0.001
住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.9±1.2	8.0±2.0	8.0±1.8	<0.001
住院费用 (万元, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.9±0.4	2.1±0.5	2.2±0.4	<0.001

2.2 随访结果

所有患者均获随访 12~18 个月，平均随访时间（15.1±2.5）个月，三组随访资料见表 3，三组完全负重时间的差异无统计学意义（*P* > 0.05）。随时间推移，三组 VAS 评分、ODI 评分均显著降低（*P* < 0.05）；术前三组间 VAS、ODI 评分的差异均无统计学意义（*P* > 0.05），术后 2 d 及末次随访时，PCVP 组 VAS、ODI 评分显著优于 UPVP 组及 BPVP 组（*P* <

0.05）。

2.3 影像评估

三组患者影像评估结果见表 4，随时间推移，三组 AVH、PVH 均显著升高（*P* < 0.05），LKA、TLK 均显著降低（*P* < 0.05），术前，三组间上述影像指标的差异均无统计学意义（*P* > 0.05），术后相应时间点 PCVP 组上述影像指标均显著优于 UPVP 组、BPVP 组（*P* < 0.05）。典型病例见图 1。

表 3. 三组患者随访结果 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 与比较				
Table 3. Comparison of follow-up data among the 3 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)				
指标	PCVP 组 (n=30)	UPVP 组 (n=26)	BPVP 组 (n=22)	P 值
完全负重时间 (周)	4.6±0.7	4.8±0.7	4.9±0.8	0.311
VAS 评分 (分)				
术前	8.0±1.2	8.0±0.9	8.5±0.7	0.163
术后 2 d	2.2±1.2	2.8±0.7	2.9±0.6	0.005
末次随访	1.3±0.6	2.2±1.2	1.8±0.9	0.007
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
ODI 评分 (%)				
术前	26.8±3.5	26.8±3.2	27.0±3.1	0.956
术后 2 d	18.8±1.9	20.3±2.1	21.5±2.2	<0.001
末次随访	13.1±1.3	16.3±1.6	17.1±1.5	<0.001
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	

表 4. 三组患者影像资料 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 与比较				
Table 4. Comparison of imaging data among the 3 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)				
指标	PCVP 组 (n=30)	UPVP 组 (n=26)	BPVP 组 (n=22)	P 值
AVH (mm)				
术前	18.5±2.5	18.6±2.6	18.6±2.5	0.990
术后 2 d	26.7±6.4	21.5±5.0	21.8±5.0	0.005
末次随访	26.9±5.7	23.2±5.3	23.2±5.2	0.016
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
PVH (mm)				
术前	30.1±4.0	30.1±3.9	30.1±4.0	0.999
术后 2 d	45.9±5.2	41.3±5.2	41.4±5.2	0.003
末次随访	51.2±7.1	45.8±6.6	46.0±6.9	0.006
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
LKA (°)				
术前	15.3±2.6	15.5±2.9	15.4±2.8	0.984
术后 2 d	12.4±1.8	13.8±2.2	13.8±2.1	0.015
末次随访	11.4±1.8	13.0±2.1	12.9±2.1	0.006
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	
TLK (°)				
术前	19.8±3.2	19.9±3.1	19.9±3.2	0.995
术后 2 d	16.7±1.9	18.0±2.1	17.9±2.2	0.039
末次随访	14.5±1.4	16.3±1.9	16.2±1.7	<0.001
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	

3 讨 论

胸腰椎 OVCF 为骨质疏松症常见并发症^[10, 11]。目前临床对于该病常采用外科手术治疗。譬如 PVP, 是一种经皮穿刺经椎弓根或其外侧入路向病椎内推注骨水泥的微创外科技术, 具有稳定骨折、恢复骨硬度和机械强度, 以及缓解疼痛等作用^[12, 13]。针对其作用机制分析, 可能是骨水泥的注入有助于分担

骨小梁压力, 并增强骨强度; 同时骨水泥注入所产生的热效应也可起到抑制椎体周围末梢神经的作用, 进而缓解疼痛^[14, 15]。现阶段, PVP 有两种入路, 一种是经皮穿孔单侧椎弓根入路, 另一种则是经皮穿孔双侧椎弓根入路。前者具有创伤小、术中透视次数少、手术用时短等优点; 但也存在不足之处, 即存在骨水泥分布于椎体一侧的可能^[16, 17]。而后者相比单侧入路更有利于骨水泥在病椎内弥散, 从而均匀分布在病椎体内; 然而经皮穿刺双侧椎弓根入路使手术用时延

长, 年龄较大患者可能难以耐受, 不利于手术的顺利进行^[18]。

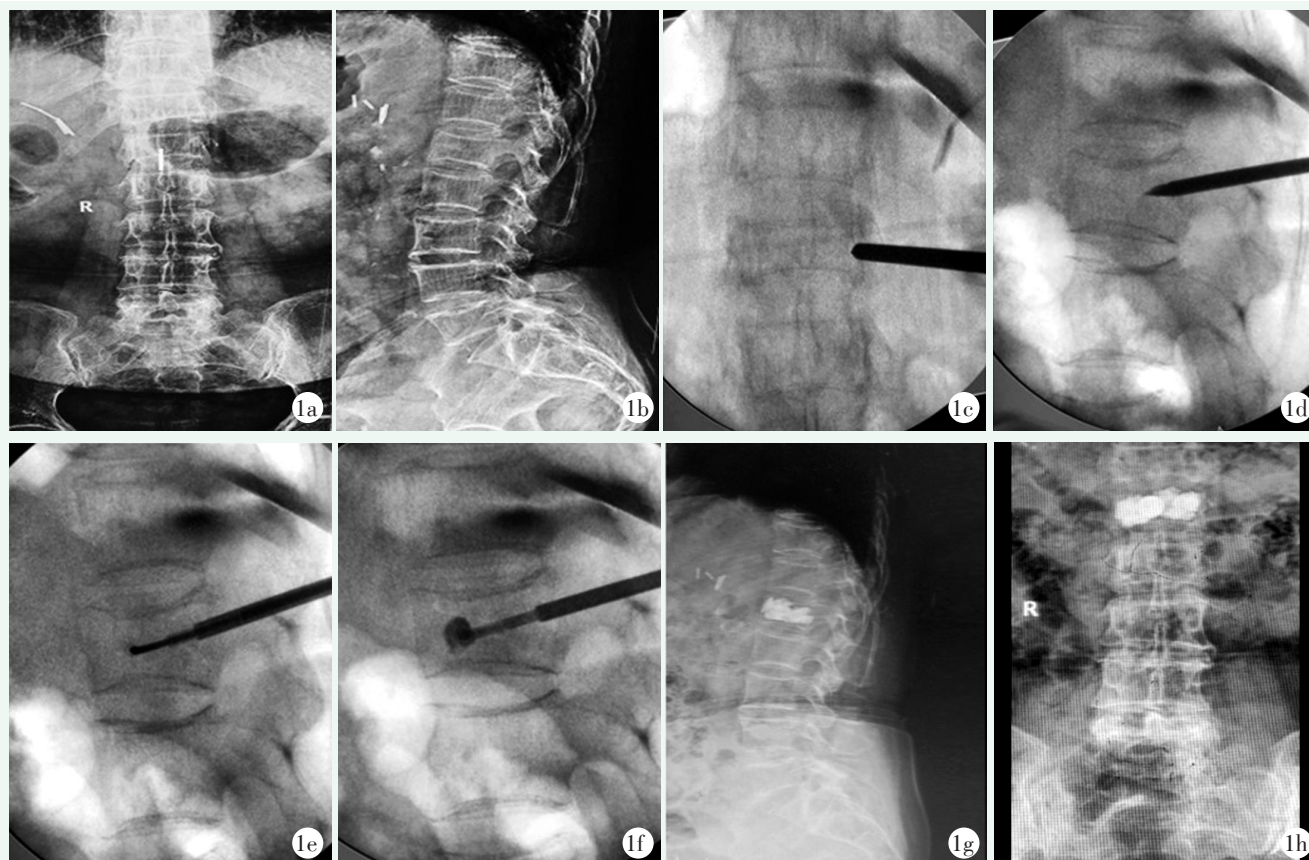


图 1. 患者女性, 74 岁。1a: 术前正位 X 线片见 L₁ 椎体压缩性骨折; 1b: 术前侧位 X 线片见 L₁ 椎体压缩性骨折; 1c: 正位电透显示穿刺针未突破 L₁ 椎弓根内壁; 1d: 经单侧椎弓根穿刺至 L₁ 椎体后缘前大约 5 mm 处; 1e: 在侧卧位时椎体后弯角注入器到达 L₁ 椎体的前中 1/3; 1f: 在骨水泥进入拉丝期时, 一边退弯角注入器一边行 3 个点注入骨水泥, 侧位电透显示骨水泥弥散良好, 而且无明显渗漏; 1g: 术后正位 X 线片见骨水泥双侧弥散良好; 1h: 术后侧位 X 线片见骨水泥无明显渗漏。

Figure 1. A 74-year-old female. 1a: Preoperative anteroposterior (AP) X ray showed L₁ vertebral compression fracture; 1b: Preoperative lateral X ray revealed L₁ vertebral body compression fracture; 1c: AP X ray showed that the puncture needle did not break through the inner wall of the L₁ pedicle; 1d: The puncture was performed via unilateral pedicle to approximately 5 mm anterior to the posterior border of the L₁ vertebral body; 1e: In the lateral position the posterior curved angle injector of the vertebral body reached the anterior middle 1/3 of the L₁ vertebral body; 1f: When the bone cement enters the drawing stage, three points of bone cement were injected while backing off the curved corner injector, and lateral X ray showed that the bone cement was well dispersed and there was no obvious leakage; 1g: After surgery, lateral X ray showed good diffusion of bone cement bilaterally; 1h: After surgery, AP X ray showed no obvious leakage of bone cement.

PCVP 的出现解决了以上经皮穿刺双侧椎弓根入路用时长和单侧入路骨水泥分布椎体一侧等问题。该术式是通过将特有的弯角椎体成形装置用于经皮穿刺单侧椎弓根入路 PVP 中, 避免了穿刺内倾角度过大问题, 同时弯角穿刺针可到达直角金属套管无法到达的位置, 以便均匀弥散分布骨水泥^[19, 20]。另外, 经皮穿刺角度较小也能在一定程度上避免对对侧穿刺创伤和神经损伤等并发症的出现。本研究结果显示, 三组患者均未出现对侧穿刺创伤和神经损伤等并发症。本研究根据患者病灶影像学特点和每种术式的优缺点, 采用个体化方式治疗胸腰椎 OVCF。结果显示, PCVP 组术后 VAS 评分、ODI 评分及 AVH、PVH、

LKA、TLK 等影像指标较 UPVP 组、BPVP 组改善更为明显。究其原因, 可能与 PCVP 组术中经皮穿刺的角度较小而骨水泥分布良好有关, 因此病椎高度和强度得到明显提高, 稳定性得到明显改善, 并减轻疼痛。本研究还发现 PCVP 组手术时间、住院时间相对其他两组更短, 且术中 X 线曝光次数、骨水泥注入量、术中失血量、住院费用更少, 术后下地时间更早。这均源于 PCVP 所使用的成角注射器, 通过在椎体中形成一个曲率恒定的注射路径, 直达对侧, 并在注射骨水泥时一边退出弯角注入器, 一边推注而形成 3 个点注射, 以便使骨水泥自病椎前柱渐向中柱低压弥散; 此外, 在 G 形臂 X 线机透视下也能随时调控

骨水泥弥散,大大降低了骨水泥渗漏发生率。本研究结果显示,PCVP组的骨水泥渗漏发生率低于UPVP组,进一步肯定了PCVP的治疗效果。而UPVP组发生骨水泥渗漏,原因可能是在经皮穿刺的单侧椎弓根入路中,为达到骨水泥良好弥散目的,除了扩大穿刺的内侧梯度外,注入的骨水泥量也会增加,导致椎体内压力增加,引起骨水泥渗漏。而在BPVP组中,骨水泥是从两侧注入,由于一侧注入的骨水泥量相对较少,注入压力也较低,因此骨水泥渗漏的发生率也较低。

综上所述,PCVP作为一种近期开展的新兴技术,治疗胸腰椎OVCF效果确切,有利于骨水泥在骨折椎体内均匀分布,更好地改善腰椎功能,且具有创伤小、操作简单、用时短、透视次数少及术后恢复快等优点,可作为治疗胸腰椎OVCF的首选。

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