

· 技术创新 ·

Kümmell 病单侧骨水泥多点锚定经皮后凸成形术[△]

吴恒, 代泉, 刘浩, 徐双, 王松*

(西南医科大学附属医院脊柱外科, 四川泸州 646000)

摘要: [目的] 介绍单侧骨水泥多点锚定经皮后凸成形术的手术技术和初步临床疗效。[方法] 对 31 例 I、II 期 Kümmell 病患者, 行单侧骨水泥多点锚定经皮后凸成形术。采用单侧横突-椎弓根穿刺路径, 球囊复位满意后, 将两根克氏针头端预备备用。裂隙靠近头或尾端终板时, 采用“Out-In”穿刺方式, 一根弯头克氏针由硬化带周围向裂隙内多次穿刺, 另一根则向相反侧终板穿刺; 裂隙位于椎体中央时, 采用“In-Out”穿刺方式, 则将一根弯头克氏针穿刺入裂隙内, 弯头朝向上终板, 由裂隙内向周围硬化带多次穿刺, 另一根克氏针则朝向下终板, 做相同穿刺, 最终在硬化带上形成多个微型穿刺点。随后, 序贯注入不同时期骨水泥。[结果] 所有患者顺利完成手术, 手术时间平均 (40.6 ± 3.6) min, 骨水泥用量平均 (5.2 ± 0.3) mL。其中骨水泥椎旁渗漏 2 例, 邻椎骨折 3 例, 骨水泥移位 1 例。与术前相比, 末次随访 VAS 评分 $[(8.1 \pm 0.5), (1.7 \pm 0.7), P < 0.001]$ 、ODI 指数 $[(76.8 \pm 2.9), (14.6 \pm 2.0), P < 0.001]$ 、椎体前缘高度 $[(14.9 \pm 5.7)$ mm, (18.7 ± 4.5) mm, $P = 0.006]$ 、椎体后缘高度 $[(22.4 \pm 4.8)$ mm, (25.0 ± 4.1) mm, $P = 0.023]$ 及椎体楔形角 $[(15.4 \pm 5.1)^\circ, (12.4 \pm 3.9)^\circ, P = 0.011]$ 均显著改善。[结论] 单侧骨水泥多点锚定经皮后凸成形术治疗 I、II 期 Kümmell 病简单可行, 疗效满意, 并发症少。

关键词: 经皮后凸成形术, Kümmell 病, 骨水泥多点锚定, 骨水泥移位

中图分类号: R681.5

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1005-8478 (2025) 08-0726-05

Unilateral bone cement multi-point anchoring percutaneous kyphoplasty for Kümmell's disease // WU Heng, DAI Xiao, LIU Hao, XU Shuang, WANG Song. Department of Spine Surgery, The Affiliated Hospital, Southwest Medical University, Luzhou 646000, Sichuan, China

Abstract: [Objective] To introduce the surgical technique and preliminary clinical outcomes of unilateral bone cement multi-point anchoring percutaneous kyphoplasty (A-PKP) for stage I and II Kümmell's disease (KD). [Methods] A total of 31 patients received abovesaid A-PKA by transverse process-pedicle approach (TPA) for stage I and II KD. Following successful height restoration of the fractured vertebra by balloon expansion, two curved-tip Kirschner wires were prepared and introduced fractured vertebral body. If the intervertebral vacuum cleft (IVC) was close to cephalic or caudal endplate, the "Out-In" puncture was used, a curved Kirschner wire was controlled to puncture the surrounding hardening zone into IVC, while another wire was inserted opposite the endplate. If the IVC was located at the middle of the vertebral body, the "In-Out" puncture was used, a curved-tip Kirschner wire was placed towards upper endplate directly, followed by controlled puncturing from IVC to the surrounding hardened zone, and same procedure was performed with another wire towards the lower endplate from the IVC to the surrounding hardened zone. As results, multiple tiny puncture holes were created on the hardened zone surrounding the IVC. Subsequently, different periods of bone cement were injected sequentially. [Results] All patients had operation performed successfully with the average operation time of (40.6 ± 3.6) min, and the average bone cement injected of (5.2 ± 0.3) mL. Of them, 2 patients had bone cement paravertebral leakage, 3 patients got adjacent vertebral fracture and 1 had bone cement displacement. Compared with those before surgery, the VAS score $[(8.1 \pm 0.5), (1.7 \pm 0.7), P < 0.001]$, the ODI score $[(76.8 \pm 2.9), (14.6 \pm 2.0), P < 0.001]$, anterior vertebral height $[(14.9 \pm 5.7)$ mm, (18.7 ± 4.5) mm, $P = 0.006]$, posterior vertebral height $[(22.4 \pm 4.8)$ mm, (25.0 ± 4.1) mm, $P = 0.023]$ and vertebral wedge angle $[(15.4 \pm 5.1)^\circ, (12.4 \pm 3.9)^\circ, P = 0.011]$ were significantly improved at the last follow-up. [Conclusion] The A-PKP for the treatment of stage I and II KD is simple and feasible, with satisfactory clinical consequence and few complications.

Key words: percutaneous kyphoplasty, Kümmell's disease, bone cement multi-point anchoring, bone cement displacement

DOI:10.20184/j.cnki.Issn1005-8478.110221

[△]基金项目:四川省科技计划项目(编号:2022-YFS0628);四川省自然科学基金项目(编号:2023NSFSC0333)

作者简介:吴恒,医师,在读硕士,研究方向:脊柱微创,(电子信箱)2518025122@qq.com

*通信作者:王松,(电子信箱)Jasewangspine@swmu.edu.cn

Kümmell 病 (Kümmell's Disease, KD) 又称创伤后迟发性椎体塌陷、椎体缺血性坏死, 是骨质疏松性压缩性骨折 (osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF) 的一种特殊并发症, 随着人口老龄化的进展, 它的发生率已经上升到了 7%~37%^[1-3]。德国医生 Hermann Kümmell 于 1895 年率先报道了这种疾病, 其主要临床特征为轻微外伤无症状期之后, 出现进行性的背部疼痛、脊柱后凸畸形、甚至脊髓压迫瘫痪^[4]。CT 椎体真空裂隙 (intervertebral vacuum cleft, IVC) 周围硬化及磁共振双线征 (double line sign, DLS) 是 KD 区别于 OVCF 的特殊影像学征象^[5], Hasegawa 等^[6]发现 IVC 的组织学特征是骨修复失败形成的内衬纤维软骨膜的不稳定性假关节。

传统的经皮后凸成形术 (percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP) 是目前治疗 I、II 期 KD 的首选方案^[7]。但由于 IVC 周围硬化带的阻碍, 在治疗 KD 时, 骨水泥往往呈块状分布, 难以与周围的松质骨形成有效的骨水泥-骨交联结构, 临床疗效欠佳, 术后易出现骨水泥移位, 导致复发性疼痛、后凸畸形加重^[8-10]。本院 2021 年 4 月—2023 年 10 月采用单侧骨水泥多点锚定经皮后凸成形术 (unilateral bone cement multi-point anchoring percutaneous kyphoplasty, A-PKP) 治疗 31 例 I、II 期 Kümmell 病患者, 取得较好疗效, 并发症少, 现将手术方法和研究结果报告如下。

1 手术技术

1.1 术前准备

所有患者术前均常规行检验和影像学检查 (X 线片、CT、MRI), 排除感染后, 均明确诊断为 I、II 期 KD^[11], 并且体格检查责任椎体与影像学一致。术前三维 CT 规划穿刺路径和内倾角度。

1.2 麻醉与体位

所有患者均采用切口局部浸润麻醉, 俯卧于手术台上, 腹部悬空, 双手上举于头部两侧。

1.3 手术操作

患者俯卧于手术台上, 腹部悬空, 标记目标椎弓根体表皮肤投影点。手术区域行常规消毒铺巾后, 抽取 2% 的利多卡因逐层行皮肤、皮下、骨膜下和关节突周围浸润麻醉。待麻药显效后采用单侧横突-椎弓根穿刺 (transverse process-pedicle approach, TPA) 路径, 穿刺点位于横突中线与椎弓根外缘交点外侧^[12]。于椎弓根外 1 cm 纵行作长约 0.5 cm 手术切口, C 形臂 X 线机正位透视, 穿刺针于横突中线与

椎弓根外缘交点外徐徐进入椎弓根, 当针尖位于椎弓根内缘时, 变换 C 形臂 X 线机为侧位, 此时穿刺针刚好到达椎体后缘。穿刺成功后, 依次更换导针、扩张导管、工作导管, 调整工作导管使其前端位于椎体后缘前 3 mm, 沿通道置入球囊扩张器, 控制球囊内压力逐步复位骨折椎体至满意; 球囊由于表面光滑, 无法显著破坏硬化带。随后, 将两根克氏针头端预弯备用 (规格 1 mm 或 1.5 mm), 预弯程度可根据 IVC 在椎体内位置进行预估, 以保证克氏针成功穿入 IVC 内。

根据 IVC 在椎体内位置不同, 克氏针穿刺路径可分为 “Out-In” 和 “In-Out”: 当 IVC 靠近头端或尾端终板时 (图 1a), 穿刺路径为 “Out-In”, 一根弯头克氏针由硬化带外侧向 IVC 内多次穿刺 (图 1b), 最终在硬化带上形成多个微型穿刺点, 另一根则向相反侧终板穿刺 (避免穿破终板), 见图 1c, 在周围松质骨内形成骨水泥锚定扩散通道, 促进骨水泥向另一侧终板弥散及锚定; 当 IVC 位于椎体中央时 (图 1d), 穿刺路径为 “In-Out”, 则将一根弯头克氏针沿通道置入椎体 IVC 内, 弯头朝向上终板, 由 IVC 内向周围硬化带多次穿刺 (图 1e), 另一根克氏针则朝向下终板, 做相同穿刺 (图 1f), 最终在硬化带上形成多个微型穿刺点。

调制骨水泥分 3 次灌入: 首先, 调制面团早期骨水泥, 将 1 mL 骨水泥注入 IVC 前端靠近椎体前皮质, 起封堵作用 (图 1g); 其次, 调制早期拉丝骨水泥, 于 IVC 内或其周围注入 3~4 mL, 骨水泥通过硬化带上微穿刺点弥散分布于 IVC 内及周围松质骨, 形成多个 “伪足” 样的锚定点 (图 1h); 最后, 调制晚期拉丝骨水泥, 同时将工作通道向后撤 2~3 mm, 将约 1 mL 的晚期拉丝骨水泥注入并锚定于前一阶段注入的骨水泥 (图 1i)。最终, 分次注入的骨水泥通过硬化带上的多个微穿刺点, 由 IVC 内向硬化带周围松质骨, 或由硬化带周围松质骨向 IVC 内弥散, 形成海绵状分布模式和多个锚定点 (图 1j)。

1.4 术后处理

患者术后卧床休息 1 d, 卧床期间行下肢功能锻炼; 术后第 2 d 进行切口换药, 静脉输入唑来膦酸; 术后第 3 d 复查 X 线片后佩戴支具出院。

测量术前、术后及末次随访时椎体前缘高度、椎体后缘高度、椎体楔形角。术后采用正侧位 X 线定性及 “12 分法” 定量评估骨水泥分布^[13-15]。在正侧位 X 线片上分为 “块状” 和 “海绵状” 分布; 12 分法: 在正侧位 X 线片上将椎体平均分为 4 个象限,

如果骨水泥分布超过某象限的 1/3 则为有效象限并记 2 分，如果骨水泥分布超过中线，或接触一侧终板均记 2 分，满分 12 分，骨水泥分布积分越高，代表分布越佳，但 10 分为骨水泥最佳分布状态。

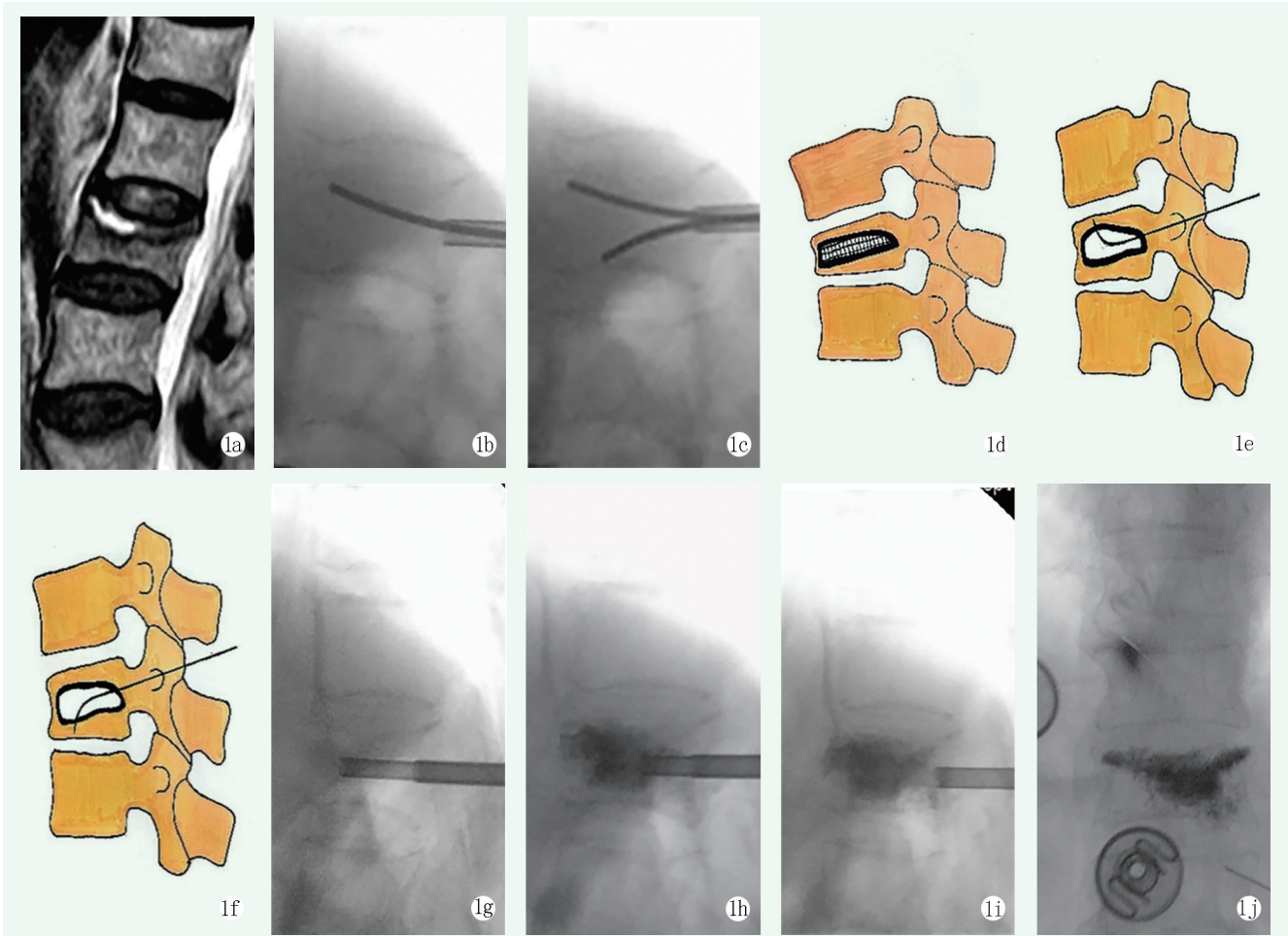


图 1. A-PKP 手术操作。1a~1c: MRI 提示 IVC 靠近头端终板，采用“Out-In”技术，一枚弯头克氏针由周围硬化带向 IVC 内做多次穿刺，在硬化带上形成多个微穿刺点，另一枚弯头克氏针向相反侧终板穿刺，在周围松质骨内形成骨水泥弥散通道，以便骨水泥锚定并接触终板；1d~1f: 当 IVC 位于椎体中央时，采用“In-Out”技术，一枚弯头克氏针朝向上终板，由 IVC 内向周围硬化带多次穿刺，另一根克氏针则朝向下终板，做相同穿刺；1g: 于 IVC 前端注射面团期早期骨水泥“封堵”；1h: 于 IVC 中注入拉丝早期骨水泥，弥散于 IVC 及其周围松质骨；1i: 注入拉丝晚期骨水泥并锚定于前一阶段注入的骨水泥；1j: 骨水泥弥散于椎体内，形成多个“锚定点”。

Figure 1. A-PKP operation. 1a~1c: MRI indicated that IVC was close to the endplate at the cephalic end, and the "Out-In" technique was used. Curved-tip Kirschner wire was punctured multiple times into the IVC from the surrounding hardened zone to form multiple micro-puncture points on the hardened zone, and the other curved Kirschner wire was punctured into the opposite end plate to form a bone cement diffusion channel in the surrounding cancellous bone to facilitate the bone cement to anchor and contact the endplate; 1d~1f: If the IVC was located in the center of the vertebral body, the "in-out" technique was used. One curved Kirschner wire is directed toward the upper endplate and punctures the surrounding sclerotic from the IVC for several times, while the other Kirschner wire was directed toward the lower endplate and performs the same puncture; 1g: "Plugging" of bone cement in the early stage of dough injection at the front end of IVC; 1h: The early stage bone cement was injected into the IVC and dispersed in the IVC and its surrounding cancellous bone; 1i: The advanced stage of wire drawing bone cement is injected and anchored to the bone cement injected in the previous stage; 1j: Bone cement disperses in the vertebra, forming multiple "anchor points".

2 临床资料

2.1 一般资料

本研究共纳入 I、II 期单节段 KD 患者 31 例，平均年龄 (73.1±6.4) 岁，I 期 16 例，II 期 15 例。前

皮质不完整病例 10 例，病程为 (4.6±1.8) 个月，骨密度为 (-3.8±0.7)，随访时间 (20.7±2.7) 个月，其中 T₉ 1 例，T₁₀ 2 例，T₁₁ 1 例，T₁₂ 10 例，L₁ 10 例，L₂ 5 例，L₃ 2 例。本研究获得医院伦理委员会批准 (伦理号: KY2023328)，所有患者均知情同意。

2.2 初步结果

所有患者均顺利完成手术,术中2例患者发生骨水泥椎旁渗漏,均无明显症状;术后3例患者发生邻椎骨折而再次手术,1例患者发生骨水泥移位但无症状,未行特殊处理。手术时间平均 (40.6 ± 3.6) min,骨水泥用量平均 (5.2 ± 0.3) mL。术后骨水泥分布形态:海绵状27例,块状4例,骨水泥分布评分平均为 (10.0 ± 1.2) 分。

与术前相比,末次随访VAS评分 $[(8.1\pm 0.5), (1.7\pm 0.7), P<0.001]$ 、ODI指数 $[(76.8\pm 2.9), (14.6\pm 2.0), P<0.001]$ 、椎体前缘高度 $[(14.9\pm 5.7)$ mm, (18.7 ± 4.5) mm, $P=0.006]$ 、椎体后缘高度 $[(22.4\pm 4.8)$ mm, (25.0 ± 4.1) mm, $P=0.023]$ 及椎体楔形角 $[(15.4\pm 5.1)^\circ, (12.4\pm 3.9)^\circ, P=0.011]$ 均显著改善。

3 讨论

传统的PKP治疗KD时,由于椎体内IVC周围存在硬化带,骨水泥往往局限于IVC内而呈“块状”分布,术后疼痛缓解不充分且术后远期容易发生骨水泥移位。骨水泥局限于IVC内的分布模式临床疗效远差于骨水泥向IVC周围松质骨弥散的分布模式^[16]。椎体前皮质不完整、骨水泥分布不均匀是椎体成形术后骨水泥移位的危险因素^[9, 10]。因此,学者设法促进骨水泥向周围松质骨弥散和交联,以改善疗效和减少术后骨水泥移位的发生。Qin等^[17]采用单侧穿刺骨水泥锚定,短期疗效佳,但单侧穿刺可能存在骨水泥分布不均匀、锚定点不足等缺点;Dai等^[18]采用双侧椎弓根骨水泥锚定,随访期间患者疼痛缓解明显,但双侧穿刺手术时间长、费用高、锚定点有限;鲍朝辉等^[19]采用椎弓根空心螺钉锚定骨水泥技术,随访期间疗效佳,但创伤大、费用高、骨水泥分布欠佳。上述技术术中均未破坏IVC周围硬化带,骨水泥分布欠佳、锚定点少。本研究创新性使用弯曲克氏针破坏IVC周围硬化带,实现骨水泥“多点锚定”式分布,骨水泥分布评分良好,平均 (10.0 ± 1.2) 分,并发症少,随访期间疼痛及功能恢复良好。

本术式优点:TPA单侧穿刺入路,内倾角度大,实现“单侧穿刺,双侧分布”,骨水泥分布更加均匀,降低了手术时间和穿刺次数。弯曲克氏针在IVC周围硬化带上形成多个“微穿刺点”,促进骨水泥在IVC内外弥散交联,大大增加了椎体内骨水泥稳定性,临床疗效佳且术后骨水泥不易发生移位。同时,克氏针简单易得,操作简便,手术费用低。

A-PKP的技术要领和注意事项:(1)患者选择:I、II期KD是最佳适用对象,因术中使用低黏度的骨水泥,应避免选择椎体后壁不完整的患者;(2)TPA穿刺路径^[12],TPA穿刺点靠外,内倾角大,可轻松穿过椎体中线而避免双侧穿刺;(3)硬化带破坏,根据IVC在椎体内的位置,弯曲克氏针采取“Out-In”和“In-Out”两种穿刺方式破坏硬化带,促进骨水泥弥散分布于IVC及周围松质骨内,实现“多点锚定”;(4)骨水泥分次灌注^[20],序贯注射面团早期、拉丝早期、拉丝晚期骨水泥,可实现“前封堵、中弥散、后锚定”的骨水泥分布模式。

综上所述,A-PKP是一种治疗I、II期KD有效且安全的手术方法,操作简单、疗效显著、并发症少,值得临床应用及推广。

利益冲突声明 所有作者声明无利益冲突

作者贡献声明 吴恒:酝酿和设计实验、实施研究、数据采集及分析和解释、起草文章、统计分析;代泉:数据采集及分析和解释;刘浩:分析及解释数据、文章审阅;徐双:酝酿和设计实验、实施研究、文章审阅;王松:酝酿和设计实验、实施研究、文章审阅、获取研究经费、指导、支持性贡献

参考文献

- [1] Ko MJ, Lee BJ. Kummell's disease is becoming increasingly important in an aging society: a review [J]. *Kor J Neurotrauma*, 2023, 19 (1): 32–41. DOI: 10.13004/kjnt.2023.19.e13.
- [2] 刘永强,周纪平. Kümmell病的临床研究进展[J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2023, 31 (3): 242–246. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2023.03.10.
Liu YQ, Zhou JP. Clinical research progress in Kummell disease [J]. *Orthopedic Journal of China*, 2023, 31 (3): 242–246. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2023.03.10.
- [3] 杨丰源,杜俊杰,谢泊文,等. Kümmell病的诊断与治疗进展[J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2024, 32 (3): 243–248. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2024.03.09.
Yang FY, Du JJ, Xie BW, et al. Progress in diagnosis and treatment of Kümmell's disease [J]. *Orthopedic Journal of China*, 2024, 32 (3): 243–248. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2024.03.09.
- [4] Swartz K, Fee D. Kümmell's disease: a case report and literature review [J]. *Spine*, 2008, 33 (5): E152–155. DOI: 10.1097/BRS.0b013e3181657f31.
- [5] Chen Z, Lou C, Yu W, et al. Comparison of intravertebral clefts between Kümmell Disease and acute osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture: aradiological study [J]. *Orthop Surg*, 2021, 13 (7): 1979–1986. DOI: 10.1111/os.13025.
- [6] Hasegawa K, Homma T, Uchiyama S, et al. Vertebral pseudarthrosis in the osteoporotic spine [J]. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*, 1998, 23 (20): 2201–2206. DOI: 10.1097/00007632-199810150-00011.
- [7] Huang X, Chang H, Xu H, et al. Comparison of outcomes between

- percutaneous vertebroplasty and percutaneous kyphoplasty for the treatment of Kümmell's Disease: a Meta-Analysis [J]. *Clin Spine Surg*, 2022, 35 (6) : 276-286. DOI: 10.1097/BSD.0000000000001269.
- [8] Jeong YH, Lee CJ, Yeon JT, et al. Insufficient penetration of bone cement into the trabecular bone: apotential risk for delayed bone cement displacement after kyphoplasty [J]. *Reg Anesth Pain Med*, 2016, 41 (5) : 616-618. DOI: 10.1097/AAP.0000000000000445.
- [9] Gao X, Du J, Zhang Y, et al. Predictive factors for bone cement displacement following percutaneous vertebral augmentation in Kümmell's Disease [J]. *J Clin Med*, 2022, 11 (24) : 7479. DOI: 10.3390/jcm11247479.
- [10] Gao X, Du J, Gao L, et al. Risk factors for bone cement displacement after percutaneous vertebral augmentation for osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures [J]. *Front Surg*, 2022, 9: 947212. DOI: 10.3389/fsurg.2022.947212.
- [11] Li KC, Wong TU, Kung FC, et al. Staging of Kümmell's disease [J]. *J Musculoskelet Res*, 2004, 8 (1) : 43-55. DOI: 10.1142/S0218957704001181.
- [12] Wang S, Wang Q, Kang J, et al. An imaging anatomical study on percutaneous kyphoplasty for lumbar via a unilateral transverse process-pedicle approach [J]. *Spine*, 2014, 39 (9) : 701-706. DOI: 10.1097/BRS.0000000000000243.
- [13] Yu W, Xiao X, Zhang J, et al. Cement distribution patterns in osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures with intravertebral cleft: effect on therapeutic efficacy [J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2019, 123: e408-e415. DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2018.11.181.
- [14] Chen JB, Xiao YP, Chen D, et al. Clinical observation of two bone cement distribution modes of percutaneous vertebroplasty in the treatment of thoracolumbar Kümmell's disease [J]. *J Orthop Surg Res*, 2020, 15 (1) : 250. DOI: 10.1186/s13018-020-01774-8.
- [15] Liu J, Tang J, Liu H, et al. A novel and convenient method to evaluate bone cement distribution following percutaneous vertebral augmentation [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2020, 10 (1) : 16320. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-020-73513-2.
- [16] Lv NN, Hou MZ, Zhou ZZ, et al. Does the relationship between bone cement and the intravertebral cleft of Kummell Disease affect the efficacy of PKP [J]. *World Neurosurg*, 2022, 160: e430-e435. DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2022.01.050.
- [17] Qin R, Zhang X, Liu H, et al. Application of anchoring technique in unilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty for neurologically intact Kümmell's Disease [J]. *Pain Res Manag*, 2020, 2020: 4145096. DOI: 10.1155/2020/4145096.
- [18] Dai S, Du Y, Chen L, et al. A mid- and long-term follow-up study on the bilateral pedicle anchoring technique with percutaneous vertebroplasty for the treatment of Kümmell's disease [J]. *Front Surg*, 2023, 10: 1061498. DOI: 10.3389/fsurg.2023.1061498.
- [19] 鲍朝辉, 崔海涛, 丁铜, 等. Kümmell 病经空心椎弓钉增强椎体成形术 [J]. *中国矫形外科杂志*, 2023, 31 (13) : 1224-1227. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2023.13.14.
- Bao ZH, Cui HT, Ding J, et al. Enhanced percutaneous vertebroplasty via cannulated pedicle screw for Kümmell's disease [J]. *Orthopedic Journal of China*, 2023, 31 (13) : 1224-1227. DOI: 10.3977/j.issn.1005-8478.2023.13.14.
- [20] Zhang X, Li YC, Liu HP, et al. Treatment of Kümmell's disease with sequential infusion of bone cement: a retrospective study [J]. *World J Clin Case*, 2020, 8 (23) : 5887-5893. DOI: 10.12998/wjcc.v8.i23.5887.

(收稿:2024-03-20 修回:2024-11-04)

(同行评议专家:蔡卫华,李广州,谢明忠,何仁建)

(本文编辑:闫承杰)