

椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折

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摘要 目的 研究经皮椎体后凸成形术(PKP)治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVEF)的临床效果。**方法** 自2010年1月起采用椎体成形术治疗笔者医院后壁不完整但无神经损伤的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折24例,观察术前和末次随访时患者的骨水泥渗漏情况、Oswesny功能障碍指数(ODI)和临床影像学的改变。**结果** 8例后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折均成功完成手术,术后随访时间范围为6~12个月,平均随访时间10.6个月,3例出现骨水泥渗漏,其中有2例经椎旁渗漏,1例椎弓根穿刺通道渗漏,术前和末次随访时患者的Oswesny功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI),椎体前缘高度、椎体中间高度、Cobb角和病椎楔形角的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 对于椎体后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体骨折,在掌握严格适应证和手术注意事项的情况下,经皮椎体成形术(PKP)治疗是可行的。

关键词 经皮椎体成形术 椎体压缩性骨折 骨质疏松

中图分类号 R683

文献标识码 A

DOI 10.11969/j.issn.1673-548X.2016.05.042

Percutaneous Vertebroplasty for the Treatment of Osteoporotic Vertebral Compression Fracture with Vertebral Body Wall Incompetence.

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Abstract Objective To evaluate percutaneous vertebroplasty (PKE) for the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture with vertebral body wall incompetence. **Methods** The group of 24 patients were treated by percutaneous kyphoplasty. The outcome was evaluated by the change in Oswestry disability index (ODI) and radiographic results between before the operation and the last follow-up respectively, bone cement leakage was record. **Results** Operations in all the 31 patients were completed smoothly. All patients were followed up for 6~12months, and the average time was 10.6 month. There were 3 vertebral bodies (12.5%), including 2 pedicle type and 1 vertebral type. None of the 3 cases was spinal canal leakage. Significant difference was found in ODI, anterior vertebral height, middle vertebral height, wedge angle and kyphotic angle between the final follow-up and before the operation ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Percutaneous kyphoplasty is an safe and reliable method to treat osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture with vertebral body wall incompetence, but manipulation during the operation should be cautious.

Key words Percutaneous kyphoplasty; Vertebral fractures; Osteoporosis

随着中国逐渐步入老龄化社会,老年人尤其是老年女性由于骨质疏松导致的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVEF)的发生率逐年增加,传统保守治疗方法效果不理想,患者卧床时间太长、并发症多;开放钉棒内固定手术创伤大,老年患者不能耐受,椎弓根螺钉远期可能出现松动和脱出,撑开椎体会形成“蛋壳样”改变,导致手术治疗效果不理想^[1,2]。近些年新开展的PKP椎体成形术麻醉风险小、手术操作简单、止痛效果明显、术后恢复快,但是对于椎体后壁不完整的老年骨质疏松性椎体骨折,由于担心术中发生骨水泥经破损

的后壁向椎管内渗漏造成神经根的损伤,在临幊上被认为是椎体成形术的禁忌证,是目前临幊治疗的难点。近年来,国内外一些研究者尝试通过PKP治疗无神经症状的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折取得了良好的效果^[3,4]。笔者医院自2010年1月以来,采用经皮椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折24例,取得了不错的临幊效果,现报道如下。

资料与方法

1. 一般资料:收集笔者医院自2010年1月采用椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体骨折24例,其中男性8例,女性16例,患者年龄56~83岁,平均年龄72.6岁,椎体成形术时间2~14天,平均7天。损伤椎体分布其中包括T₁₂椎体1例,L₁椎体7例,L₂椎体8例,L₃椎体5例,L₄椎体3例。病

基金项目:海南省自然科学基金资助项目(20158346);海南省普通医学科研项目(2014-033)

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例纳入标准:①术前均采用双能X线吸收测定法检测骨密度,T值均 $\leq -2.5SD$,患者主诉无明显外伤史;②患者主诉有明显腰背疼痛,专科体格检查提示腰背部压痛和叩击痛,和影像学资料提示节段一致,且患者无神经根或马尾神经受压临床症状;③术前CT和磁共振检查均提示椎体后壁不完整,骨折块突向椎管内占位小于椎管内矢状径的20%;④病史时间小于2周,MRI提示伤椎呈新鲜骨折信号改变。排除标准:①患者合并有神经压迫临床症状;②椎体后壁骨块向椎管占位大于椎管矢状径的20%,椎体压缩高度大于70%,预计术中可能穿刺困难;③患者有认知功能障碍,或心肺、脑血管和凝血功能异常,不能配合或耐受手术的患者。

2. 手术方法:术前患者取俯卧位,用海绵垫将胸部及髂嵴垫高,保持腰背部过伸位。C臂透视确认病椎的位置,双手叠压在病椎棘突部位适度下压进行体位整复,确保透视下正位像显示双侧椎弓根与棘突等距,侧位像显示终板、椎弓根的上下缘呈一线影。以利多卡因局部浸润麻醉,穿刺点一般选择在椎弓根投影点的外上方(左侧10点方向,右侧2点方向),术中需参考具体透视情况而定,进针角度可以适当调整。所有病例均采取经双侧椎弓根穿刺,根据透视情况穿刺针从椎弓根进入椎体,穿刺过程缓慢、轻柔,严密监视穿刺方向、角度和深度。穿刺针到达椎体前、中1/3处时停止进针,拔出针芯后放置工作套管,应保持球囊放置在椎体前中部,双侧缓慢扩张球囊,当其向后扩张靠近距离椎体后缘1/4时停止。通过C型臂X线机监视球囊扩张和骨折复位情况,当病椎

复位基本满意时取出球囊,调制PMMA骨水泥至拉丝后期,在连续透视下双侧交替缓慢注入椎体,每次注入骨水泥量大约0.5ml,每侧间隔15s左右,骨水泥弥散到距椎体后缘1/4时应该停止推注。待骨水泥凝固后再取出工作套管防止骨水泥经椎弓根和套管渗漏,伤口局部加压止血保持俯卧10min。

3. 术后处理:返回病房后,予吸氧、镇痛、预防感染等对症支持治疗,嘱患者平卧2h后自由翻身,第2天佩戴支具保护下床行走,活动量逐渐增大,常规服用阿伦磷酸钠、钙剂、鲑鱼降钙素等抗骨质疏松药物进行治疗,出院以后1、6、12个月定期复诊。

4. 疗效评价标准:比较患者术前和末次随访时的Oswesny功能障碍指数(oswestry disability index,ODI)改善情况,临床影像学资料中病椎椎体前缘高度、椎体中间高度,Cobb角、病椎的楔形角的变化。

5. 统计学方法:应用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行数据分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间两两比较采用t检验,比较术前及末次时随访的ODI评分、伤椎的椎体前缘高度、椎体中间高度、Cobb角、病椎楔形角的差异,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

24例后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折患者均顺利完成手术,其中3例(28.6%)出现骨水泥渗漏,其中有2例经椎旁渗漏,1例椎弓根穿刺针通道渗漏,无椎管内渗漏病例,典型病例见图1。患者术前和末次随访时的Oswestry功能障碍评分(ODI评分)、椎体前、中柱高度、Cobb角和病椎的楔形角差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),详见表1。



图1 典型病例介绍

患者,女性,78岁,因“不慎摔倒致腰背部疼痛伴活动受限1天”入院,诊断:1.L1爆裂性骨折;2.老年骨质疏松症,入院后完善相关检查,入院后第4天行PKP手术治疗。A~C.术前的L1椎体CT平扫、MR图像显示椎体后壁不完整,硬膜囊受压;E、F.术前和末次随访时的腰椎侧位X线片对比;G.末次随访时L1椎体的CT平扫,骨水泥分布良好,无骨水泥渗漏

表1 术前和末次随访时ODI和影像学资料观察对比

项目	ODI(%)	椎体前缘高度(mm)	椎体中间高度(mm)	Cobb角(°)	伤椎楔形角(°)
术前	73.26 ± 11.05	21.21 ± 5.54	22.76 ± 5.83	19.31 ± 9.27	16.24 ± 6.27
末次随访	$30.01 \pm 9.36^*$	$25.35 \pm 7.21^*$	$25.87 \pm 6.02^*$	$16.12 \pm 9.37^*$	$12.67 \pm 5.21^*$

与术前比较,* $P < 0.05$

讨 论

1. 椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的可行性:骨水泥渗漏是PKP治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体骨折的主要风险,导致骨水泥的渗漏主要原因有两点:①骨水泥可经过不完整的后壁的渗入到椎管内,造成脊髓神经根和马尾神经的损伤;②骨水泥可以通过椎基静脉孔渗入到椎管内压迫硬膜囊,还可以渗漏至椎孔静脉、椎旁静脉,引起肺栓塞^[5]。结合文献回顾和笔者的临床实践,笔者认为椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体骨折的是可行的^[6,7]: (1)术前利用过伸体位复位技术,用海绵垫将胸部及髂嵴垫高,保持腰背部过伸位,并在病椎棘突部位适度下压进行体位整复,从而前纵韧带和椎间盘对骨折的椎体起到牵拉整复的作用,恢复压缩椎体的部分高度,降低穿刺针和工作套管的穿刺难度,有利于球囊的植入和扩张,增加手术成功的机会。(2)骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVEF)的生物力学特点:骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折,从受伤原因方面可以认为是低能量损伤,往往仅有椎体骨折,而椎体周围的棘突、后纵韧带、椎弓根等组织相对完整,椎体的后相对稳定,PKP是微创手术,损伤小,不会对椎体后壁造成“二次损伤”。(3)PKP手术的优势:PKP手术时经双侧椎弓根进行球囊扩张,挤压椎体内部的骨折缝隙,形成相对密封的空腔容纳骨水泥,降低骨水泥向后渗漏的概率;术前可以调配骨水泥至拉丝后期进行低压灌注,拉丝后期的骨水泥可控制性好,可有效集中于封闭空腔内,低压灌注能够避免对不完整的后壁进一步挤压;PKP可以双侧交替注入骨水泥,间歇时间可以动态观察骨水泥扩散情况,避免注入过快;骨水泥分布较单侧注入更均匀,除了可以获得更好的生物力学效应以外,还可以减少骨水泥渗漏的风险^[8]。(4)术中仔细操作:术者需要全程穿戴铅衣进行防护,动态“C”型臂X线机监视,明确椎弓根的位置、大小和方向,提高椎弓根穿刺成功率;调制黏稠度高的骨水泥,进行分次、低压灌注,提高骨水泥注入的可控性,有效避免骨水泥的渗漏,提高了手术的安全性。

2. 椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体骨折的适应证和禁忌证:并非所有的椎体后壁破裂的椎体骨折均适合PKP的治疗方式,目前椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的适应证尚无统一的标准,国内外很多研究者对此进行

了初步探索,顾晓辉等^[9]认为把椎体后壁骨折无骨块侵入椎管或骨块小于椎管面积的1/4是椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体骨折的适应证。沈洪弟等^[10]认为对于椎管内占位率<20%的椎体爆裂骨折,行经皮椎体成形术是安全有效的。姜济世等^[11]认为按AO分型A3.1类型(椎体不完全爆裂骨折)合并后方韧带复合体完整的患者可以选择PKP手术治疗。当椎体高度严重压缩超过70%会造成穿刺和球囊置入困难,穿刺不准可能会导致穿破椎体的侧壁,球囊强行扩张会使用椎体的侧壁产生更多的裂隙,使水泥渗漏的风险明显增加^[12]。合并有神经压迫症临床症状的骨折治疗需要进行半椎板、椎管减压联合钉棒内固定,也是PKP手术的禁忌证^[13,14]。因此笔者认为,脊柱后柱相对稳定、椎管占位<20%、椎体压缩高度小于70%是椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体骨折的相对适应证。

3. 术中注意事项:①仔细术前评估,患者年龄普遍偏大,基础病比较多,全身体格检查重点评估心肺脑功能,必要时请相关科室会诊;术前科室医师认真讨论,专科情况重点评估脊柱后柱的稳定性,根据患者的X线、CT、MRI等影像学的检查结果,明确患者椎体压缩和后壁损伤的严重程度,明确有无手术禁忌证;②穿刺过程要在C臂严密监视下操作,患者均具有不同程度的骨质疏松,在正确的穿针位置进针,穿刺过程中基本无明显压力,如出现阻力过大,应立即停止穿刺,根据X线透视情况,调整穿刺针的方向,避免穿透椎弓根侧壁和椎体前缘,进而损伤脊髓和神经根;③在术中球囊扩张时产生的张力可能会推动后壁的骨折块进入椎管进一步加重椎管狭窄,球囊位置应尽量放在椎体的前中部,远离椎体后缘,缓慢扩张球囊,尽量减少球囊扩张对椎体后壁骨块的挤压,注意球囊距椎体后壁的距离,当球囊后缘即将达到椎体后缘1/4时,立即停止扩张;④水泥推注过程中保持双侧交替缓慢、低压灌注,压力过高和过快会导致骨水泥的扩散不易控制,导致骨水泥渗漏的风险加大。

因此,笔者认为对于后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体骨折,在掌握相对适应证和严格禁忌证的情况下,椎体成形术治疗后壁不完整的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折是安全可行的。

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(收稿日期: 2015-10-20)

(修回日期: 2015-11-10)

(上接第 154 页)

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(收稿日期: 2015-08-21)

(修回日期: 2015-11-10)