

# 经皮后凸成形术的临床应用进展

庞彬 综述 邓忠良 审校

中图分类号: R687.3 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1006-7108(2008)02-0138-04

**摘要:** 经皮后凸成形术是一种用于治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折的微创手术。该技术是将球囊置入椎体,通过球囊使骨折椎体“扩张”,从而创造一空间,然后将骨水泥注入其内,以达到缓解疼痛、恢复椎体高度和减少后凸畸形的治疗目的。目前,关于 PKP 的一些新方法与新器械日趋发展,包括 SKY, PBG, Vessel-X 骨材料填充器等。新的填充材料(人造骨替代物如复合树脂材料,碳酸钙或硫酸钙骨水泥)和骨水泥成分正用于临床。然而,人们仍未科学的阐明如何评估和选择合适的患者,使用何种充填材料,怎样充填材料,长期临床结果如何,手术的安全措施等诸多问题。笔者就这一技术的发展概要、方法、充填材料及技术等研究进展进行概述。

**关键词:** 骨质疏松;椎体压缩骨折;后凸成形术

**Progress in clinical application on percutaneous kyphoplasty** PANG bin, DENG zhongliang. Department of Orthopaedics, the Second Hospital Affiliated to Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400010, China

**Abstract:** Percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) is a minimally invasive technique in treatment of osteoporosis vertebra compressed fracture (OVCF). The aim of PKP is pain relief combined with restoration of vertebral body height and reduction in kyphosis. This is achieved by “expanding” the fractured vertebra with a balloon and then filling of the resultant cavity with cement. Nowadays, several new methods and instruments about PKP are under progress, including SKY percutaneous bone graft (PBG), Vessel-X bone void filling container system and so on. New filler materials (synthetic bone substitutes, e. g., composite resin materials, calcium phosphate or calcium sulfate cements) in addition to new PMMA formulations are now available for clinical use. However, the scientific evidence does not clarify how to evaluate and select appropriate patient, what material to use, how to deliver the material, what the long-term consequences are, and what the safety profile is for this procedure. This paper overviews the current progress in the research on PKP development synopsis, methods, filling materials and techniques.

**Key words:** Osteoporosis; Vertebra compressed fracture; Kyphoplasty

本世纪随着老龄人口的增加,骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(Osteoporosis vertebra compressed fracture, OVCF)患者也越来越多。大多数患者难以通过药物缓解症状。经皮后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP)是近年发展起来的一种用于治疗 OVCF 的微创手术,笔者就该技术的临床应用进展作一综述。

## 1 PKP 的发展概要

1987年,法国医师 Galibert 等<sup>[1]</sup>报道了世界上第一例经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty,

PVP),应用聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯(polymethylmethacrylate, PMMA)骨水泥经皮治疗椎体血管瘤。由于骨水泥外露率较高,运用受到一定限制。PKP是由PVP发展而来,该技术利用一可膨胀球囊将塌陷椎体复位并在椎体内创造一空间,然后将PMMA注入其内,以恢复椎体高度、增强椎体强度、缓解患者疼痛。1998年美国FDA批准使用PKP用于临床,由于并发症明显减少,作为治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折治疗手段,逐渐得以推广。近年来,PKP在临床应用中发展较快,成果颇丰。

## 2 PKP 的病例选择

疼痛的或进行性的骨质疏松性和溶骨性椎体压缩骨折可行PKP治疗<sup>[2,3]</sup>,对于难以确定疼痛来源

作者单位: 400010 重庆 重庆医科大学附属第二医院骨科

通讯作者: 邓忠良, Email: deng7586@gmail.com

的患者,可采用脂肪抑制 T1 加权序列 MRI 确定<sup>[4]</sup>,多椎体骨折可在透视下行小关节阻滞阻滞查体确定最痛椎体<sup>[5]</sup>。禁忌症:年轻患者、脓毒症、局限性脊柱感染、心肺功能不全、出血障碍或正在进行抗凝治疗、高能损伤、有明显的爆裂碎片、伴有与骨折相关的神经损伤、椎体后壁缺损或骨折、合并椎弓根破坏或骨折者、重度压缩骨折(>70%),导致手术操作困难者、成骨细胞转移肿瘤<sup>[2,6]</sup>。

现在 PKP 的适应症范围不断扩大。Deen 等<sup>[7,9]</sup>采用 PKP 成功治愈了 6 例器官移植术后的(vertebral compression fractures, VCFs) 1 例继发于脊柱纤维性结构不良的 VCFs、3 例骶骨不全性骨折。对于骨质疏松引起的单个胸腰椎压缩骨折(>70%),Chin 等<sup>[10]</sup>采用软枕对患者进行过伸姿势复位,其后即可行 PVP 或 PKP。Eyheremendy 等<sup>[11]</sup>报道了一种经皮椎弓根成形术( Percutaneous Pediculoplasty, PP)治疗伴有椎弓根骨折的 OVCF, 该方法是经椎弓根入路先行 PVP,然后将 PMMA 注入椎弓根针道内以稳定椎弓根。

在一组临床初步应用报告中,Verlaan 等<sup>[12]</sup>对 20 例无神经损伤的胸腰椎爆裂骨折患者,于伤后 1 w 内,在后路椎弓根螺钉系统复位固定后,经双侧椎弓根行后凸成形术(kyphoplasty, KP),尔后注入磷酸钙骨水泥(calcium phosphate cement, CPC),术后 X 线片和 MRI 显示, CPC 在伤椎椎体内分布良好,伤椎中央和前方高度分别得到 78%和 91%的恢复,有 5 例出现骨水泥渗漏,但没有引起临床不适症状。

但是,胸腰椎爆裂骨折后,椎体呈爆裂样裂开,在进行 KP 时,被灌注的呈半液体状态的 CPC,有通过骨折线渗漏椎管内引起脊髓神经损伤的危险,也可通过椎体内静脉回流而扩散导致肺栓塞等严重并发症。为此,周云等<sup>[13]</sup>作了结合短节段椎弓根螺钉系统撑开复位内固定的可吸收球囊 KP 治疗胸腰椎爆裂骨折的生物力学性能变化的研究,该吸收球囊可以对灌注入内的 CPC 与周围组织形成一个良好的分割屏障。

Singh 等<sup>[14]</sup>对 25 例患者共 39 个伴有疼痛及椎管狭窄症状的骨质疏松性椎体爆裂骨折进行治疗,首先在狭窄节段行椎板切除术,然后行 KP,对有脊柱滑脱或椎体不稳者另行椎弓根器械固定,术后临床效果良好。

### 3 充填材料

PMMA 骨水泥是临床上应用最早、最广泛的一

种无机高分子骨修复材料。具有黏稠度低,容易灌注,固化后强度较高,价格较便宜,特别是止痛效果明显。但是, PMMA 凝聚热较高,黏滞性较低时,可渗入入血管沿静脉回流引起肺栓塞;注射后的椎体与临近椎体的力学强度差异大;单体有细胞毒性,还可引起患者血压骤降,缺乏骨传导性和生物活性,无法生物降解等。

CPC 是目前研究最多并被认为是最有发展前途的一种生物活性骨水泥。研究表明, CPC 不仅具有很好的椎体成形能力、骨传导性,而且组织相容性好,固化时不产热,具生物降解与成骨活性<sup>[12,15,16]</sup>。标准的 CPC 通过孔道注射时可出现固、液分离现象, Gbureck 等<sup>[17]</sup>通过利用柠檬酸钠盐作为液相物质,解决了这一问题。另外,有研究者提出采用震荡混合法调配,有利于注射操作<sup>[18,19]</sup>。CPC 还有显影效果不甚理想、脆性大可能造成椎体再次塌陷<sup>[20]</sup>、遇体液和血液固化困难等缺点。在 CPC 中加入碳酸锶则可明显改善其显影效果、注射能力和抗压强度<sup>[21]</sup>。此外, Belkoff 等<sup>[22,23]</sup>认为 CPC 缺乏 PMMA 的热效应引起的止痛作用,因此,针对不同椎体疾病对成形材料应该有所选择。

复合骨水泥如 Orthocomp、Cortoss、Hydroxyapatite composite resin( Kuraray) 等与 PMMA 具有相似的基本性质,但较 PMMA 有更合适的黏稠度、X 线的不透射性、硬化快、产热低、具有更好的力学性能、生物活性及骨诱导性等优点。但是这些复合骨水泥研究中多处于探索阶段,还不能确定是否能用于临床。Zhao 等<sup>[24]</sup>利用 PKP 结合可注射硫酸钙(MIIGX3)治疗 OVCF, 近期疗效较好,但远期疗效需进一步评价。

根据不同疾病的治疗要求,可在成形材料中添加各种负载材料,如骨形态发生蛋白(bone morphogenetic protein, BMP)、抗生素、抗炎镇痛药物、各种抗癌和抑癌基因的载体等。BMP-2 有明显的成骨作用。在成形材料中添加抗生素<sup>[25]</sup>,可以预防 PVP 术后合并的感染;在 PMMA 中加入抗炎镇痛药物磷柳酸<sup>[26]</sup>,可以增加磷灰石的沉积,并能提高其生物相容性。

### 4 影像介导

影像介导的作用是准确定位与术中监测。其方法包括 X 线透视、CT 扫描或两者联合应用。椎弓根投影在不同的节段存在差异,采用透视机可在术中调节,若发生骨水泥外溢可迅速改变方向或停止注射。X 线透视虽可以实时监测骨水泥外溢情况,但

其漏诊率却很高。CT引导下穿刺对病灶及椎体结构的观察准确,体位灵活,可减少并发症发生,进针路径可以由CT扫描图像直接设计,且术中操作人员不受射线辐射<sup>[27]</sup>。但CT扫描操作较繁琐,时间长,最重要的是不能动态观察,不易控制注射骨水泥的量,因此,如能将CT和透视结合,无疑可精确的判断穿针的位置,了解骨水泥在椎体内的分布情况。Wang等<sup>[28]</sup>采用Vectrision Compact计算机红外线透视导航行PKP,可以提高手术精度和安全性,缩短手术时间,大幅度减少术中医生和患者的放射线接受剂量,但计算机导航系统存在设备昂贵,影像漂移等缺点。新近研发的BrainLAB影像引导系统已用于脊柱手术,这或许对PKP的精准度有更大提高<sup>[29]</sup>。

## 5 椎体成形方法及其进展

PKP与PVP的穿刺过程基本相同,不同之处在于PKP穿刺成功后,利用手动钻形成一通道,放入扩张球囊,在影像监视下扩张球囊,在塌陷椎体恢复接近正常高度时,向移走球囊后形成的空间注入骨水泥。一般采用双侧椎弓根穿刺扩张,也可采用单侧椎弓根穿刺<sup>[30]</sup>,最近亦有学者采用单侧椎弓根极外侧入路穿刺<sup>[31]</sup>。

近年来,一些新的椎体成形方法和器械逐渐用于临床。Sky骨扩张器是一种由以色列DISC-O-TECH公司生产的器械,主要适用于T5至L5间的OVCF、椎体原发性和转移性肿瘤等,可采用单侧入路,基本穿刺方法同PKP,尔后将已安装手柄的Sky扩张器置入椎体通道内,旋转手柄逐段膨胀Sky扩张器,膨胀完成后,取出扩张器,往椎体空腔内注入骨水泥<sup>[30,32]</sup>。该方法可克服球囊扩张时扩张方向难以控制的缺点,增加了操作的安全性<sup>[32]</sup>。

LAM等<sup>[33]</sup>采用经皮自体骨移植(percutaneous bone graft, PBG)治疗OVCF,该方法采用经皮骨移植器械、特制的网孔状植骨袋(移植骨为自体骨或同种异体骨)进行手术,基本方法同PKP。

Vallejo等<sup>[34]</sup>使用了一种腔隙制造装置(Cavity Creation System, CCS)治疗胸腰椎压缩性骨折,这是一种改良的PVP,穿刺方法同传统的PVP,在透视监控下穿刺针经双侧椎弓根穿刺至椎体后中后1/3处,然后沿穿刺针旋入一带螺纹的不锈钢插管,退出穿刺针,通过插管将镶齿的铰链刮匙旋入椎体的前2/3,制造出一个腔隙,然后通过插管将PMMA注入其内。

Zheng等<sup>[35]</sup>采用一种新型Vessel-X骨材料填充

器行PKP治疗3例3椎OVCF,术后疼痛缓解,无骨水泥渗漏。该填充器由高分子材料互相交错编织成网袋状结构,通过直接灌注黏稠的骨水泥即可达到膨胀目的,其致密的高分子网层结构能包裹绝大部分的骨水泥,并允许少许骨水泥渗漏到网层外,与骨组织锚合;并且,其相对固定的膨胀后形状能较好控制骨水泥在椎体内的分布。

## 6 展望

PKP创伤小,能有效缓解OVCF所致疼痛,恢复椎体高度,增加椎体强度,提高脊柱稳定性,尽管其临床应用时间不长,因其安全且效果显著,已得到充分肯定,应用前景广阔。但PKP仍需进一步深入研究,如穿刺设备的精确性、骨水泥与骨界面之间的如何反应、治疗椎体与邻近椎体之间的生物力学有何变化,新型安全、经济、生物相容性好、毒副作用小的骨水泥的开发,以及前瞻性随机对照研究的试验等均需要深入研究。近年来有学者研制出穿刺针遥控机械装置,体外实验显示其误差极小且术者不必暴露于X线下,这也是PKP的发展方向之一<sup>[36]</sup>。

### 【参 考 文 献】

- [1] Galibert P, Deramond H, Rosat P, et al. Preliminary note on the treatment of vertebral angioma by percutaneous acrylic vertebroplasty. *Neurochirurgie*, 1987, 33: 166-168.
- [2] Phillips FM. Minimally Invasive Treatments of Osteoporotic Vertebral Compression Fractures. *Spine*, 2003, 28: S45-S48.
- [3] Lieberman I, Reinhardt MK. Vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty for osteolytic vertebral collapse. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*, 2003, 4 (Suppl): S176-S186.
- [4] Mohit AA, Orr RD. Percutaneous vertebral augmentation in osteoporotic fractures. *Curr Opin Orthop*, 2007, 18: 221-225.
- [5] Kim TK, Kim KH, Kim CH, et al. Percutaneous vertebroplasty and facet joint block. *J Korean Med Sci*, 2005, 20(6): 1023-1028.
- [6] Naganawa S, Nishihashi T, Fukatsu H, et al. Pre-surgical mapping of primary motor cortex by functional MRI at 3 T: effects of intravenous administration of Gd-DTPA. *Eur Radiol*, 2004, 14(1): 112-114.
- [7] Deen HG, Aranda-Michel J, Reimer R, et al. Preliminary results of balloon kyphoplasty for vertebral compression fractures in organ transplant recipients. *Neurosurg Focus*, 2005, 18(3): e6.
- [8] Deen HG, Fox TP. Balloon kyphoplasty for vertebral compression fractures secondary to polyostotic fibrous dysplasia. Case report. *J Neurosurg Spine*, 2005, 3(3): 234-237.
- [9] Deen HG, Nottmeier EW. Balloon kyphoplasty for treatment of sacral insufficiency fractures. *Neurosurg Focus*, 2005, 18(3): e7.
- [10] Chin DK, Kim YS, Cho YE, et al. Efficacy of postural reduction in osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures followed by percutaneous vertebroplasty. *Neurosurgery*, 2006, 58: 695-700.

- [ 11 ] Eyheremendy EP , De Luca SE , Sanabria E. Percutaneous Pediculoplasty in Osteoporotic Compression Fractures. *J Vasc Interv Radiol* 2004 ,15 :869-874.
- [ 12 ] Verlaan JJ ,Dhert WJA ,Verbout AJ ,et al. Balloon Vertebroplasty in combination with pedicle screw instrumentation :a novel technique to treat thoracic and lumbar burst fractures. *Spine* 2005 ,30 :E73-E79.
- [ 13 ] Zhou Y ,Tang TS ,Zhang HX ,et al. Experimental study about absorbable balloon vertebroplasty for the treatment of thoracolumbar burst fracture. *Orthopedic Journal of China* ,2006 ,14( 16 ):1252-1256( in Chinese ).
- [ 14 ] Singh K ,Heller JG ,Samartzis D ,et al. Open vertebral cement augmentation combined with lumbar decompression for the operative management of thoracolumbar stenosis secondary to osteoporotic burst fractures. *J Spinal Disord Tech* ,2005 ,18 :413-419.
- [ 15 ] Libicher M ,Hillmeier J ,Liebigel U ,et al. Osseous integration of calcium phosphate in osteoporotic vertebral fractures after kyphoplasty :initial results from a clinical and experimental pilot study. *Osteoporos Int* 2006 ,17( 8 ):1208-1215.
- [ 16 ] Verlaan JJ ,van Helden WH ,Oner FC ,et al. Balloon vertebroplasty with calcium phosphate cement augmentation for direct restoration of traumatic thoracolumbar vertebral fractures. *Spine* ,2002 ,27 :543-548.
- [ 17 ] Gbureck U ,Barralet JE ,Spatz K ,et al. Ionic modification of calcium phosphate cement viscosity. Part I :hypodermic injection and strength improvement of apatite cement. *Biomaterials* ,2004 ,25( 11 ):2187-2195.
- [ 18 ] Baroud G ,Matsushita C ,Samara M ,et al. Influence of oscillatory mixing on the injectability of three acrylic and two calcium phosphate bone cements for vertebroplasty. *J Biomed Mater Res B Appl Biomater* 2004 ,68( 1 ):105-111.
- [ 19 ] Baroud G ,Samara M ,Stefen T. Influence of mixing method on the cement temperature-mixing time history and doughing time of three acrylic cements for vertebroplasty. *J Biomed Mater Res B Appl Biomater* 2004 ,68( 1 ):112-116.
- [ 20 ] Heo DH ,Kuh SU. Progressive , repeated lumbar compression fracture at the same level after vertebral kyphoplasty with calcium phosphate cement. *J Neurosurg Spine* 2007 ,9( 6 ):559-562.
- [ 21 ] Wang X ,Ye J ,Wang Y. Influence of a novel radiopacifier on the properties of an injectable calcium phosphate cement. *Acta Biomater* ,2007 ,3( 5 ):757-763.
- [ 22 ] Belkoff SM ,Mathis JM ,Erbe EM ,et al. Biomechanical evaluation of a new bone cement for use in vertebroplasty. *Spine* ,2000 ,25 :1061-1064.
- [ 23 ] Belkoff SM ,Mathis JM ,Jasper LE ,et al. An ex vivo biomechanical evaluation of a hydroxyapatite cement for use with vertebroplasty. *Spine* 2001 .26 :1542-1546.
- [ 24 ] Zhao L ,Wang LM ,Wang GR ,et al. Clinical results of percutaneous kyphoplasty( PKP ) with MIIIG X3 in the treatment of osteoporotic thoracolumbar compression fractures. *Chin J Osteoporos* ,2007 ,13( 6 ):424-428( in Chinese ).
- [ 25 ] Mathis JM ,Barr JD ,Belkoff SM ,et al. Percutaneous vertebroplasty :a developing standard of care for vertebral compression fractures. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 2001 ,22 :373-381.
- [ 26 ] Mendez JA ,Fernandez M ,Gonzalez-Corchon A ,et al. Injectable self-curing bioactive acrylic-glass composites charged with specific anti-inflammatory/analgesic agent. *Biomaterials* ,2004 ,25( 12 ):2381-2392.
- [ 27 ] Vogl TJ ,Proschek D ,Schwarz W ,et al. CT-guided percutaneous vertebroplasty in the therapy of vertebral compression fractures. *Eur Radiol* 2006 ,16( 4 ):797-803.
- [ 28 ] Wang LM ,Yu Zh ,Gui J-Ch et al. Computer imaging-guided percutaneous vertebroplasty. *Chin J Orthop* ,2006 ,26( 10 ):676-681( in Chinese ).
- [ 29 ] Nottmeier EW ,Crosby TL. Timing of paired points and surface matching registration in three-dimensional ( 3D ) image-guided spinal surgery. *J Spinal Disord Tech* 2007 ,20( 4 ):268-270.
- [ 30 ] Hu MM ,Eskey CJ ,Tong SC ,et al. Kyphoplasty for vertebral compression fracture via a uni-pedicular approach. *Pain Physician* ,2005 ,8( 4 ):363-367.
- [ 31 ] Ryu KS ,Park CK ,Kim MK ,et al. Single balloon kyphoplasty using far-lateral extrapedicular approach : technical note and preliminary results. *J Spinal Disord Tech* 2007 ,20( 5 ):392-398.
- [ 32 ] Deng Zh-L ,Ke Zh-Y ,Chen F ,et al. Preliminary clinical practice on percutaneous kyphoplasty with Sky bone expander system. *Chinese Journal of spine and spinal cord* ,2005 ,15( 3 ):162-165( in Chinese ).
- [ 33 ] Lam S ,Khoo LT. A novel percutaneous system for bone graft delivery and containment for elevation and stabilization of vertebral compression fractures. *Neurosurg Focus* 2005 ,18( 3 ):e10.
- [ 34 ] Vallejo R ,Benjamin R ,Floyd B ,et al. Percutaneous cement injection into a created cavity for the treatment of vertebral body fracture. *Clin J Pain* 2006 ,22 :182-189.
- [ 35 ] Zheng Zh-M ,Kuang GM ,Dong Zh-Y ,et al. Percutaneous vertebral augmentation with the Vessel-X bone void filling container system : A preliminary clinical trial. *Chin J Min Inv Surg* 2007 ,7( 2 ):143-145( in Chinese ).
- [ 36 ] Onogi S ,Morimoto K ,Sakuma I ,et al. Development of the needle insertion robot for percutaneous vertebroplasty. *Med Image Comput Assist Interv Int Conf Med Image Comput Assist Interv* 2005 ,8( Pt 2 ):105-113.

( 收稿日期 :2007-09-03 )