

· 临床研究 ·

单、双侧椎弓根穿刺在椎体后凸成形术中的比较

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摘要：目的 探讨经皮穿刺椎体后凸成形术(Percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP)治疗椎体压缩性骨折术中单侧与双侧椎弓根穿刺方法在手术时间、并发症、术后疗效的区别。方法 回顾西安交通大学医学院第一附属医院骨科68例(96个椎体)采用PKP方法治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折患者资料，其中62个椎体采用单侧椎弓根穿刺，34个椎体采用双侧椎弓根穿刺。统计术中采取两种方法的手术时间、骨水泥注入量、术中透视机使用次数，用视觉模拟评分(Vas法)评估疼痛程度，Lee法测量椎体前缘高度压缩率，Cobb法测量椎体后凸角度，记录术前术后的改变情况，分析手术的有效性和安全性。结果 所有患者均顺利完成手术，单侧穿刺法与双侧穿刺法显示了同样的临床及影像学结果。单侧穿刺法的单椎体手术时间、骨水泥注射量、透视机使用频率均低于双侧穿刺法，两种方法比较有显著性差异。VAS评分、椎体前缘高度压缩率改善情况、椎体后凸角度改善情况、围手术期并发症两种方法之间无显著性差异。结论 单侧穿刺法创伤小，操作时间短，暴露射线时间短，临床疗效与双侧穿刺无显著性差异。

关键词：椎体后凸成形术；椎体压缩性骨折；骨质疏松

A comparative study between unipedicular and bipedicular approach in percutaneous kyphoplasty

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Abstract: Objective To explore the differences of operation time, complications, and post-surgery efficacies between unipedicular approach and bipedicular approach in percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) for the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures (OVCFs). Methods The information of 68 OVCFs patients (96 vertebrae) treated with PKP in the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University were reviewed, including 62 vertebrae treated with unipedicular PKP and 34 vertebrae with bipedicular PKP. The operation time, amount of bone cement injection, and times of fluoroscopy used in the two approaches were recorded and analyzed statistically. The pain was assessed using visual analogue scale (VAS) scores. The compression rate of anterior vertebral height was measured using Lee method, and the posterior vertebral angle was measured using Cobb method. The variations before and after the operation were recorded. The efficacy and safety of the surgery were analyzed. Results All patients were successfully operated. The clinical and image outcomes of unipedicular PKP and bipedicular PKP were the same. The operation time, amount of bone cement injection, and times of fluoroscopy used in unipedicular PKP were lower than those in bipedicular PKP, and the differences were statistically significant. There were no significant differences of VAS scores, the improvement of anterior vertebral height, the posterior vertebral angle, and peri-operative complications between unipedicular PKP and bipedicular PKP. Conclusion The trauma of surgery, operation time, and time of radiological explosion of unipedicular PKP are lower or shorter than those of bipedicular PKP. The clinical efficacy has no significant difference comparing to bipedicular PKP.

Key words: Kyphoplasty; Vertebral compression fractures; Osteoporosis

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椎体后凸成形术(PKP)作为治疗老年性骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折(Osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures, OVCF)的方法,其具有创伤小,止痛效果可靠等优点,现已在临幊上广泛应用^[1-2],经典的穿刺方法为双侧,为尽量减少手术时间和射线暴露,有越来越多的医生更推崇单侧经皮穿刺^[3]。但是单侧穿刺是否会穿破椎弓根内壁而增加手术风险,是否能达到双侧穿刺同样的临床效果等问题仍需进一步验证。本文总结西安交通大学医学院第一附属医院骨科2007年8月至2009年12月采用PKP方法治疗的68例骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折患者,比较两种穿刺方法的效果。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

本组68例患者,其中男性25例,女性43例,年龄56~82岁,平均72.6岁,39例有外伤史,入院距受伤时间最短4h,最长为21d,平均11.6d,症状均为伤后背部严重疼痛,行走及翻身受限。29例无明显外伤史,以顽固性背痛就诊,影像学检查后证实为椎体压缩性骨折,病程最短2周,最长3月。患者均行入院后常规检查,排除脏器严重病变,明确无下肢神经及括约肌功能障碍,影像学表现为骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折,其中单椎体骨折44例,两椎体骨折20例,三椎体骨折4例,共96个椎体,楔变椎体:T₁₂32例,L₁26例,T₁₁16例,L₂11例,T₁₀7例,L₃2例,T₁1例,T₆1例。CT检查明确骨折非爆裂性,椎体后缘基本完整,MRI显示骨折椎体T₁加权像呈低信号,T₂加权像呈高信号。

1.2 手术方法

采用俯卧位,局部浸润麻醉66例,气管插管全麻2例,Philips C型臂X线透视机定病椎椎弓根体表投影并标记,双侧法穿刺点位于椎弓根体表投影外侧3~5mm处,外展约20°,于椎弓根外上角(约10点或2点位置)钻入穿刺针至椎体后缘前方2~3mm停止,抽出穿刺针内芯,置入导丝,拔出穿刺针套管,沿导丝置入工作套管,透视见位置良好后,拔出导丝,置入精细钻并在透视下缓缓钻入至椎体前缘后方3mm处停止,正位透视可见钻头尖端多位于棘突与穿刺之椎弓根之间,探针探测证实椎体前壁未破后置入球囊,可通过球囊杆上的两个标记点确定球囊正确位置。用显影剂扩张缓慢球囊,透视下观察椎体复位情况,当球囊扩至终板或椎体复位满意,或囊内压力接近极限时,应停止扩张,取出球囊,

相同方法行对侧穿刺并扩张复位,注入调制好的牙膏状的骨水泥,透视下观察骨水泥分布情况,若骨水泥填充良好或出现渗漏,即停止注入。旋转并拔出套管,缝合穿刺口各1针。单侧法皮肤进针点较双侧法更外2~3mm,外展角度更大(约30°~40°),穿刺过程中要更小心体会手感,若遇到阻力异常增加,应及时行正、侧位透视,避免穿破椎弓根内壁,当侧位显示精细钻钻至椎体前缘后方3mm处时,正位钻头尖端要位于棘突处或略越过棘突,同理植入球囊行扩张复位并注入骨水泥。术后平卧12h,给予抗生素预防感染,1d后可下地活动,随访时间为3~6月。

1.3 观察指标

记录两种穿刺方法的手术时间、骨水泥注入量,术中透视机使用次数,用视觉模拟评(Vas法)评估疼痛程度,Lee法测量椎体前缘高度压缩率,Cobb法测量椎体后凸角度,记录术前术后的改变情况,用SPSS11.0统计软件分析数据,比较两种手术方法有无差异。

2 结果

所有患者均顺利完成手术,其中单侧穿刺62个椎体,双侧穿刺34个椎体,单侧穿刺法单椎体平均手术时间36.31±4.64min,双侧穿刺法单椎体平均手术时间53.53±3.94min,两者比较差异有统计学意义($t = -18.303, P = 0.000$);单侧穿刺法单椎体骨水泥注射量平均为3.82±0.65ml,双侧穿刺法单椎体骨水泥注射量平均为4.52±0.74ml,两者比较差异有统计学意义($t = -4.744, P = 0.000$);单侧穿刺法单椎体术中透视机使用平均23.34±3.02次,双侧穿刺法单椎体术中透视机使用平均43.44±3.74次,两者比较差异有统计学意义($t = -28.621, P = 0.000$);单侧穿刺组手术前后VAS评分改善平均5.85±0.44,双侧穿刺组手术前后VAS评分改善平均5.84±0.47,两者比较差异无统计学意义($t = 0.204, P = 0.839$);单侧穿刺法椎体前缘高度压缩率改善20.76±4.19%,双侧穿刺法椎体前缘高度压缩率改善21.59±3.78%,两者比较差异无统计学意义($t = -0.961, P = 0.339$);单侧穿刺法椎体后凸角度改善22.70±3.70°,双侧穿刺法椎体后凸角度改善22.44±2.46°,两者比较差异无统计学意义($t = 0.379, P = 0.705$)。共16例发生围手术期并发症:其中骨水泥相关并发症13例(单侧9例,双侧4例),非骨水泥相关并发症3例(单侧2例,双侧1例)单侧穿刺并发症总计17.74%,双侧穿刺并发症总计14.71%,经卡方检验: $\chi^2 = 0.146, (P > 0.05)$,

提示两种方法的并发症发生率之间无显著性差异，所有并发症经积极处理后均明显好转。(表1)术后

三个月及六个月随访，X-ray 复查示椎体高度均无明显丢失(图1-5)。

表1 PKP 单、双侧椎弓根穿刺治疗 OVCF 68 例比较

椎体数量	手术时间 (min)	骨水泥注射量 (ml)	透视次数 (次)	VAS 评分改善	椎体前缘高度压 缩率改善(%)	后凸角度改善 (°)	并发症 (%)
单侧穿刺	62	36.31 ± 4.64	3.82 ± 0.65	23.34 ± 3.02	5.85 ± 0.44	20.76 ± 4.19	22.70 ± 3.70
双侧穿刺	34	53.53 ± 0.74	4.52 ± 0.74	43.44 ± 3.74	5.84 ± 0.47	21.59 ± 3.78	22.44 ± 2.46
P 值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.839	0.339	0.705
							X ² = 0.146 P > 0.05



图1 T12 双侧穿刺,L1 右侧穿刺,术后正位片



图2 术后侧位片



图3 术后 CT 矢状位重建影像

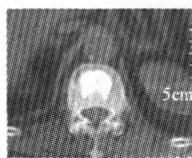


图4 术后 T₁₂ CT 横扫

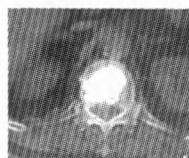


图5 术后 L₁ CT 横扫

3 讨论

骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折是老年人常见的骨折类型之一，经皮椎体成形(PVP)及后凸成形术(PKP)对于此类骨折所引发的疼痛的有效治疗作用，已被广大医生及患者所认可^[4-5]。PKP 手术时通过球囊对压缩的病椎产生内在的膨胀支撑，可部分恢复病椎的高度，改善脊柱后凸角度，并且可将骨水泥低压注入预先形成的空腔内，与 PVP 相比可明显减少手术的并发症，提高手术的疗效，临床现已广

泛开展^[6-9]。但因接受此类手术的患者多为高龄，伤后全身一般情况大多欠佳，且骨折椎体可为两个以上，传统的手术方式为双侧穿刺，手术时间较长，医患双方射线暴露量较大，手术费用较高，部分患者因术中难以耐受俯卧而影响手术计划。随着基础与临床研究及手术技术的发展，手术医生更倾向于单侧穿刺完成手术，但是单侧穿刺时较大的穿刺角度是否会增加椎弓根破裂的风险，骨水泥的分布是否影响手术效果，骨水泥的渗漏机率是否增加等问题均影响该技术的开展^[10-12]。

本文中两组的 VAS 评分、椎体前缘高度压缩率，椎体后凸角度较术前均有显著改善，且两组间无显著性差异，说明两种穿刺方法的 PKP 手术对于椎体压缩性骨折所引发的疼痛及椎体高度丢失均有作用，且两种穿刺方法的临床效果相当，而单侧穿刺的手术时间，透视次数较双侧均明显减少，单侧穿刺未发生严重不良后果，术后 CT 检查未发现明显穿刺侧椎弓根内壁破裂表现，两种方法的并发症发生率之间无显著性差异。我们认为在充分的术前准备，正确的术中操作及透视监测下，虽穿刺角度大，也并不会增加穿透椎弓根的风险。本文单侧穿刺术中单椎体的骨水泥注入量较双侧少，二者之间有显著性差异，但现在越来越多的医生已意识到骨水泥的注入量与疼痛的缓解之间并无显著性联系^[13]，并且我们可以通过操作技术的提高在避免骨水泥渗漏的前提下增加骨水泥注入量。

为保证手术安全顺利进行，单侧穿刺时需注意以下几方面：①术前准备充分，必要时可根据病椎 CT 资料，测量在不刺破椎弓根内壁前提下的最大外展角度，从而大致估算皮肤穿刺点与该棘突的距离，以协助术中确定穿刺点及外展角度。②术中穿刺时仔细体会手感，一旦出现阻力异常增加或落空感，应及时询问患者感受(若为局麻)，并及时行标准正侧位透视，明确穿刺针位置排除椎弓根内壁破坏，及时调整穿刺角度或改为对侧穿刺。③术中侧位显示精

细钻钻至椎体前缘后方3 mm处时,正位钻头尖端应位于棘突处或略越过棘突,如钻头前端明显越过棘突位于对侧椎弓根影内侧时,表示穿刺侧椎弓根内壁及椎体后壁破裂的可能性存在,为避免骨水泥渗漏,应调整穿刺角度或改为对侧穿刺。若钻头前端位于穿刺侧棘突与椎弓根影之间,则表示穿刺角度不够,需调整穿刺角度或改为双侧穿刺。^④球囊扩张后,若考虑椎体前缘破裂,可采用预先人工骨粒填塞等方法,避免骨水泥向前渗漏,^⑤注射骨水泥时,如出现椎体前缘或椎间盘方向的渗漏倾向,应停止注入,采用二次注入法,保证单侧骨水泥注入量及良好分布,达到理想手术效果,避免对侧穿刺。

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单、双侧椎弓根穿刺在椎体后凸成形术中的比较

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