

· 临床研究 ·

老年人脊柱脆性骨折 PVP 术后再发骨折再次 PVP 术后治疗效果研究

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摘要: **目的** 探讨老年人脊柱脆性骨折椎体成型(PVP)术后患者再发椎体骨折的临床特点及治疗策略。**方法** 回顾分析2005年4月~2012年3月行老年人脊柱脆性骨折经皮PVP共361例,其中再发椎体骨折27例31椎体,再次采用闭合复位、PVP治疗,并行抗骨质疏松治疗。比较术前、术后24h及术后6个月时疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)、脊柱伤椎前缘压缩比值及矢状位Cobb角。**结果** 本组病人术后24h腰痛消失或明显减轻, VAS术前(8.15±0.76)分,术后24h(1.64±0.45)分,术后6个月为(1.25±0.31)分($P<0.01$);术后脊柱伤椎前缘压缩比值、Cobb角分别为术前(30.7±5.16)%、24.72°±4.1°,术后24h为(84.2±5.03)%、8.7°±2.6°,术后6个月为(82.9±4.65)%、9.1°±2.3°,术后后凸畸形矫正,较术前有统计学显著性差异($P<0.01$);随访6个月至24个月(平均10个月),随访期间未出现再次骨折。**结论** 老年人骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折PVP后效果较好,但未进行有效抗骨质疏松症治疗,仍有部分骨折复发。在进行抗骨质疏松症治疗后,无再发椎体骨折。骨折后再次行PVP,仍可有效缓解疼痛,配合抗骨质疏松治疗,可获得较为满意的临床效果。

关键词: 骨质疏松;椎体骨折;PVP;再发骨折;老年人

Therapeutic efficacy of second percutaneous vertebroplasty for the treatment of refractures after first percutaneous vertebroplasty in aged patients with osteoporotic vertebral fractures

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the clinical features and treatment of refractures after percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) in aged patients with osteoporotic vertebral fractures. **Methods** The clinical data of 361 aged patients with osteoporotic vertebral fractures, who received percutaneous vertebroplasty in our hospital from April 2005 to March 2012, were retrospectively analyzed. Among them, 27 patients with 31 vertebrae had refractures. They were retreated with closed reduction and second percutaneous vertebroplasty. And they received anti-osteoporosis treatment. Visual analogue scale (VAS), the front compression ratio of injured vertebrae, and the Cobb angle were measured and compared with before the operation, the first day, and 6 months after the operation. **Results** Low back pain disappeared or relieved obviously after 24 hours. VAS has reduced from a mean preoperative score of 8.15±0.76 to 1.64±0.45 (24 hours after the operation) and 1.25±0.31 (6 months after the operation) ($P<0.01$). The front compression ratio of injured vertebrae and the Cobb angle before the operation was (30.7±5.16)% and 24.72°±4.1°, respectively. At the 1st day and the 6th month after the operation, the value was (84.2±5.03)% and 8.7°±2.6°; (82.9±4.65)% and 9.1°±2.3°, respectively. The correction of kyphosis postoperative was significant different to that before the treatment ($P<0.01$). The follow-up period ranged from 6 to 24 months, with an average of 10 months. No relapse of vertebral fractures was observed. **Conclusion** The effect of PVP on aged patients with osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures is good. But without effective treatment of anti-osteoporosis, some refractures occurred. After anti-osteoporosis treatment, no relapse of vertebral fractures is observed. The second PVP can also relive pain effectively. Combined with anti-osteoporosis treatment, satisfying effect can be achieved.

Key words: Osteoporosis; Vertebral fractures; Vertebroplasty; Refractures; Aged经皮PVP(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)用于
治疗高龄骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折,止痛效果明

显,在欧美地区目前已渐成为首选治疗方案^[1],但随其临床应用,术后再发骨折的病例开始出现并逐渐增多。我院自2005年4月~2012年3月共收治27例脊柱脆性骨折PVP后再骨折患者,疗效满意。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

本组共27例31椎体,男8例,女19例。年龄61~86岁,平均70岁。胸10椎1个,胸11椎3个。胸12椎12个,腰1椎10个,腰3椎3个,腰4椎2个。患者第一次PVP术后均未行正规抗骨质疏松药物治疗。再发骨折发生在第一次PVP术后1~21个月,平均7.5个月。再发骨折发生部位:相邻节段18例,其中再发骨折椎体位于第一次骨折椎体上位者11例(含3例双节段椎体骨折),位于下位者7例(含1例双节段椎体骨折);非相邻椎体再发骨折9例。患者一般有轻微的外伤史或咳嗽等诱发因素,7例无外力作用,均有腰背痛史,均无脊髓和神经根受压表现,查体示伤椎棘突压痛明显。术前行常规椎体X线、CT、MRI检查,椎体后壁完整,MRI示椎管正常,脊髓神经无受压,无爆裂型骨折,均无手术禁忌证。血清碱性磷酸酶 193.26 ± 6.49 U/L;骨碱性磷酸酶(BALP) 276.48 ± 8.24 U/L,血清钙 2.18 ± 1.13 mmol/L。采用Hologic Discover-W双能X线骨密度测量仪行骨密度检查,腰椎平均 0.65 ± 0.17 g/cm²,股骨颈平均 0.51 ± 0.09 g/cm²,均符合骨质疏松症表现。按国际通用术前疼痛目测分级评分法(visual analog scale, VAS)评分,术前VAS评分平均 8.15 ± 0.76 ,矢状位Cobb角 $24.7^\circ \pm 24.1^\circ$ 、椎体前缘压缩比值(30.7 ± 5.16)%。本组患者合并糖尿病10例,冠心病13例,高血压病18例,慢支肺气肿3例,脑梗塞后遗症6例。

1.2 手术方法

患者采用局部麻醉或全身麻醉,所有操作均在心电监护及DSA透视下进行。患者俯卧于脊椎床,腹部悬空。调整手术床使脊柱过度背伸,透视了解椎体复位情况。复位不满意者,两助手分别抓握患者双下肢、双肩对抗牵引,术者双手重叠,用手掌按压病椎棘突部位,透视复位满意后,仍保持俯卧位。透视确定患椎椎弓根位置,一般采用左侧10点钟或右侧2点钟位置进针,透视下向伤椎前下缘方向穿刺,至椎体后缘皮质前2~3 mm时,拔出针芯,插入工作套筒。侧位透视下将处于拉丝期的骨水泥低压

注入椎体,观察充填、弥散情况。每个椎体平均骨水泥注射剂量2.4~5.9 ml,平均3.8 ml,单侧穿刺位置不理想或注射骨水泥充填、弥散不满意者,行双侧注射。骨水泥凝固后拔针,压迫止血、包扎切口。术后使用抗生素2~3 d,常规抗骨质疏松药物治疗。术后卧床一天,次日下床日常活动。

1.3 观察指标

术前、术后24 h及术后6个月均进行VAS评分测定,以压缩骨折伤椎为中心拍摄正侧位DR片,了解术后骨折复位情况以及有无复位丢失等。侧位片测量伤椎上下终板成角(矢状位Cobb角)和伤椎前缘压缩比值。以伤椎上下邻位椎体前缘高度平均值为伤椎前缘正常高度。伤椎前缘压缩比值=伤椎前缘高度/伤椎前缘正常高度 $\times 100\%$ 。所有指标由同一名医师测量3次并取其平均值。

1.4 统计学处理

用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行数据分析,测量数据以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用配对 t 检验进行统计学处理,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

本组病人随访6个月至24个月(平均10个月),随访期间未出现再次骨折。PVP术后24 h腰痛消失或明显减轻。

表1 手术前后及随访期间VAS评分、脊柱伤椎前缘压缩比值、Cobb角及情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of visual analogue scale (VAS), the front compression ratio of injured vertebrae, and the Cobb's angle among preoperative, postoperative, and the follow-up period ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

观察时间 observing time	VAS评分 VAS score	脊柱伤椎前缘 压缩比值(%) the front compression ratio of injured vertebra (%)	Cobb角(°) Cobb's angle(°)
术前 pre-operation	8.15 ± 0.76	30.7 ± 5.16	24.72 ± 4.1
术后24 h 24 h after surgery	$1.64 \pm 0.45^{**}$	$84.2 \pm 5.03^{**}$	$8.7 \pm 2.6^{**}$
术后6个月 six months after surgery	$1.25 \pm 0.31^{**\Delta\Delta}$	$82.9 \pm 4.65^{**}$	$9.1 \pm 2.3^{**}$

注:与术前比较, $t = 17.15 \sim 43.68$, $^{**} P < 0.01$;与术后24 h比较, $t = 3.71$, $^{\Delta\Delta} P < 0.01$

** compared with the pre-operation, $t = 17.15 \sim 43.68$, $P < 0.01$;
 $^{\Delta\Delta}$ compared with the 24h after surgery, $t = 3.71$, $P < 0.01$.

由表1可知, VAS评分术前(8.15 ± 0.76), 与术后24 h(1.64 ± 0.45)、术后6个月(1.25 ± 0.31)比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$); 术后病人后凸畸形矫正, 脊柱伤椎前缘压缩比值、Cobb角术前(30.7 ± 5.16)%、 $24.72^\circ \pm 4.1^\circ$, 与术后24 h(84.2 ± 5.03)%、 $8.7^\circ \pm 2.6^\circ$, 术后6个月(82.9 ± 4.65)%、 $9.1^\circ \pm 2.3^\circ$ 比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。

3 讨论

骨质疏松症疾病与年龄相关, 患病人数随着人口老年人化程度的增高而逐渐增多^[2]。骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF)为其常见并发症。OVCF多见于老年人, 绝经后老年妇女更多见, 无明显外伤或由轻微外伤引起, 有严重腰背痛, 部分患者甚至因此丧失生活自理能力。传统保守治疗方法主要包括卧床休息、服用止痛、抗骨质疏松等药物、应用外固定支具等。但病人长期卧床会加速骨量的丢失, 而更加重骨质疏松症, 且老年患者常伴有一种或多种慢性疾病, 全身一般状况较差, 易发生并发症, 增加治疗的风险和复杂性。PVP主要通过重建脊柱稳定性、恢复椎体一定的高度, 纠正后凸畸形^[3], 可安全、迅速、有效的缓解疼痛, 恢复脊柱稳定性、预防椎体塌陷和再骨折的发生^[4], 有利于老年患者早期下地活动, 帮助恢复生活自理能力, 减少卧床并发症。本组病人术后24 h及6个月VAS评分、脊柱伤椎前缘压缩比值和Cobb角均较术前明显改善, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。因此, 老年骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折PVP术后再发椎体骨折患者, 再次行PVP治疗, 仍可取得良好的治疗效果^[5]。

PVP术后再骨折与骨质疏松疾病的发展进程有关^[6], 93.1%发生于术后1年内^[7], 1~3个月为再骨折发生的高危期^[8]。Moon等^[9]研究认为在PVP围手术期联合使用抗骨质疏松药物术后再骨折率可能会降低。老年人骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折PVP术后效果较好, 但未进行有效抗骨质疏松症治疗, 仍会有部分骨折复发。在进行正规抗骨质疏松症治疗后, 无再发椎体骨折。因此, 在骨折PVP术前后, 必须配合进行有效的抗骨质疏松症治疗, 才能取得最佳效果。PVP术后再骨折患者女性较多, 年龄较大, 骨质疏松较严重。因此再发骨折患者, 更应重视骨质疏松的治疗。普及健康教育, 提高患者及家属对本病的认识, 改变老年人“急脾气”、“不服老”等不良习惯, 学会慢节奏生活, 防止跌倒, 可有效预防再

骨折的发生。

对PVP术后患者随访时, 对病人新出现的腰痛症状要引起重视, 必要时行影像学复查, 尤其是MRI检查。部分再发骨折患者的椎体高度无明显丢失或者在原有椎体陈旧楔形变基础上再发新鲜骨折, 依据普通X线片无法判断, 而在MRI的T2WI上可表现出高信号改变, 因此对再发骨折患者更应重视MRI检查。

PVP最常见的并发症是骨水泥渗漏。严格掌握其适应证, 注入骨水泥要在侧位透视下动态观察进行, 在“拉丝期”先微量注入, 堵塞骨小梁, 防止破坏性渗漏。注射压力适度, 在能够注入的情况下适当增加骨水泥黏稠度, 可减少渗漏^[10]。穿刺时避免损伤椎体的软骨板和椎弓根的骨皮质, 拔针不宜过快, 防止骨水泥外溢。

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研究

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