

临床研究

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.0253-3626.2012.05.020

经椎弓根和椎间盘截骨矫正僵硬型脊柱后凸矫形的疗效观察

李波,卢旻鹏,王群波,邵高海,余雨

(重庆医科大学附属永川医院脊柱外科,永川 402160)

【摘要】目的:评价经椎弓根 + 椎间盘截骨术矫治脊柱后凸畸形的效果,并探讨其适应证。**方法:**对 25 例脊柱后凸畸形行经椎弓根 + 椎间盘截骨术治疗。其中男 15 例,女 10 例;年龄平均 48.6 岁(8~69 岁)。其中陈旧创伤性后凸 19 例、先天性后凸 6 例。术前 Cobb 角(40.56 ± 11.05)°。脊髓损伤程度按 Frankel 分型:C 级 1 例,D 级 1 例,E 级 23 例。25 例中均有腰背部疼痛不适、平卧困难。其中 2 例伴有膀胱括约肌功能障碍,4 例先天性后凸还表现为后凸进行性加重。**结果:**所有患者均顺利完成手术,手术时间 3.0~6.0 h,平均 4.5 h;术中出血量 800~2500 ml,平均 1550 ml。术后患者切口均 I 期愈合,无深部感染、呼吸衰竭或深静脉血栓形成等并发症发生。25 例均获随访,随访时间 12~28 个月,平均 18 个月。未发现内固定物松动断裂、假关节形成等并发症。腰痛均缓解,神经功能 Frankel C 级 1 例恢复到 D 级,2 例膀胱括约肌功能障碍者中术后症状有改善。术后 1 周及末次随访时后凸 Cobb 角与术前比较均有明显改善,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。与术后 1 周相比,末次随访时获得矫形均无丢失。**结论:**经椎弓根椎体 + 椎间盘截骨术治疗脊柱后凸畸形可安全实施,矫正效果良好。

【关键词】脊柱后凸;僵硬型;截骨术;矫形**【中国图书分类法分类号】**R682.3**【文献标志码】**A**【收稿日期】**2011-09-24

Observation on efficacy of trans-pedicular and trans-vertebral disc osteotomy in treatment of rigid kyphosis

LI Bo, LU Minpeng, WANG Qunbo, SHAO Gaochai, YU Yu

(Department of Spinal Surgery, the Affiliated Yongchuan Hospital, Chongqing Medical University)

【Abstract】**Objective:** To evaluate the efficacy of trans-pedicular and trans-vertebral disc osteotomy in the treatment of kyphosis and to discuss its indications. **Methods:** Twenty-five patients with kyphosis deformity were surgically treated with trans-pedicular and trans-vertebral disc osteotomy including 15 males and 10 females with the

作者介绍:李波(1974-),男,副主任医师,硕士,**研究方向:**脊柱矫形。**通信作者:**王群波,男,教授,Email:wqb631113@yahoo.com.cn。

factors and evaluation of the role of vena caval filters[J]. J Trauma, 2000, 49(1):132-139.

[6] Morgan S J, Jeray K J, Phieffer L S, et al. Attitudes of orthopaedic trauma surgeons regarding current controversies in the management of pelvic and acetabular fractures[J]. J Orthop Trauma, 2001, 15(9):526-532.

[7] Norwood S H, McAuley C E, Berne J D, et al. A potentially expanded role for enoxaparin in preventing venous thromboembolism in high risk blunt trauma patients[J]. J Am Coll Surg, 2001, 192(10):161-167.

[8] Turpie A G, Eriksson B I, Lassen M R, et al. A meta-analysis of fondaparinux versus enoxaparin in the prevention of venous thromboembolism in trauma patients[J]. J Trauma, 2002, 52(3):453-462.

[9] Cipolle M D, Wojcik R, Seislove E, et al. The role of surveillance duplex scanning in preventing venous thromboembolism in trauma patients[J]. J Trauma, 2002, 52(5):453-462.

[10] Norwood S H, McAuley C E, Berne J D, et al. Prospective evaluation of the safety of enoxaparin prophylaxis for venous thromboembolism in patients with intracranial hemorrhagic injuries[J]. Arch Surg, 2002, 137(12):696-702.

[11] Shorr A F, Ramage A S. Enoxaparin for thromboprophylaxis after major trauma: potential cost implications[J]. Crit Care Med, 2001, 29(1-3):1839-1840.

[12] Flam E, Berry S, Coyle A, et al. Bloodflow augmentation of intermittent pneumatic compression systems used for prevention of deep vein thrombosis prior to surgery[J]. AM J Surg, 1996, 171(7):312-315.

[13] Kohro S, Yamakage M, Sato K, et al. Intermittent pneumatic foot compression can activate blood fibrinolysis without changes in blood coagulability and platelet activation[J]. Acta Anaesthesiol Scand, 2005, 49(1):660-664.

[14] Wang W Z, Fang X H, Stepheson L L, et al. NOS upregulation attenuates vascular endothelial dysfunction in the late phase of ischemic preconditioning in skeletal muscle[J]. J Northrop Res, 2004, 22(6):578-585.

[15] Blanchard J, Meuwly J Y, Leyvraz P F, et al. Prevention of deep-vein thrombosis after knee replacement: randomized comparison between a low-molecular-weight heparin (nadroparin) and mechanical prophylaxis with a foot-pump system[J]. J Bone Joint Surg (Br), 1999, 81(4):654-659.

(责任编辑:唐秋珊)

average age of 48.6 years old (from 8 to 69 years old). There were 19 cases of post-traumatic kyphosis and 6 cases of congenital kyphosis with scoliosis. The preoperative mean kyphotic Cobb angle was $(40.56 \pm 11.05)^\circ$. According to the Frankel grading system, 1 case was classified as grade C, 1 case as grade D and 23 cases as grade E preoperatively. All the patients had severe thoracolumbar dorsum pain with difficulty of lying flat. There were 2 cases complicated with bladder sphincter dysfunction and 4 cases of congenital kyphosis underwent progressive deformities. **Results:** All surgeries were finished successfully. The operation time was 3.0 ~ 6.0 h (averaged 4.5 h) and the perioperative bleeding was 800 ~ 2 500 ml (averaged 1 550 ml). All incisions were healed by the first intention with no infection or deep venous thrombosis being observed. All cases were followed up from 12 ~ 28 months (averaged 18 months). No pseudarthrosis and implant failure were occurred. Preoperative back pain was alleviated in all cases. Neurologic improvement was occurred in 1 case from Frankel grade C to grade D after the surgery. The bladder sphincter function were also improved in 2 cases postoperatively. The Cobb angles of kyphosis at one week after the operation and the last follow-up were obviously improved when compared with the preoperative ones, showing significant differences ($P < 0.05$). No obvious correction loss was observed either in coronal or sagittal plane. **Conclusion:** Trans-pedicular and trans-vertebral disc osteotomy is an effective and safe surgical technique for kyphosis.

【Key words】kyphosis; rigid; osteotomy; corrective surgery

脊柱后凸畸形，可导致重力线前移及脊柱不稳，从而引起局部疼痛、畸形和神经功能障碍。患者较为痛苦且致残率高，保守治疗难以奏效，多需进行手术治疗。经椎弓根椎体截骨术是目前广为采用的办法，临床疗效满意^[1~4]。但对于截骨椎上椎间盘严重损伤，以及术中需行截骨椎上椎间骨髓阻滞的病例，术中需切除椎间盘，单纯的经椎弓根椎体截骨术是无法完成的。本院 2002~2007 年对脊柱后凸畸形病例采用经椎弓根椎体 + 椎间盘截骨术治疗共计 25 例，现总结分析如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

男 15 例，女 10 例；年龄 8~69 岁，平均 48.6 岁。其中陈旧创伤性后凸 19 例、先天性后凸 6 例，为椎体分节不良。后凸的顶点： T_{11} 2 例， T_{12} 5 例， L_1 14 例， L_2 4 例。后凸 Cobb 角 $(40.56 \pm 11.05)^\circ$ 。脊髓损伤程度按 Frankel 分型：C 级 1 例，D 级 1 例，E 级 23 例。所有患者均有腰背部疼痛不适、平卧困难，其中 2 例伴有膀胱括约肌功能障碍，先天性后凸患者还表现为后凸进行性加重。术前完善全脊柱 X 平片、脊柱 MRI、病椎局部 CT。先天性后凸患者还行骨盆 X 线片检查，提示 Rissre 征 2~5 级；行全脊柱 MRI 检查，提示 1 例患者合并胸段中央管扩大。病程 2~15 年，平均 6.8 年。

1.2 手术方法

患者全部气管插管下全身麻醉，俯卧于可调式弓型脊柱手术托架上，后正中入路。在截骨部位头尾各 2~3 个节段植入椎弓根螺钉，采用“V”形截骨法对截骨椎的上下关节突关节截骨，切除双侧椎板及椎弓根。从椎弓根入口用气动磨钻钻入椎体，将楔形截骨的角度向截骨椎上方椎间盘位置倾斜，从而使残余椎体形成 1 个前后方等高的规则形状（图 1A），切除楔形椎体的上半部椎体骨质，彻底除去伤椎头侧的椎间盘。在闭合截骨面之前，确认神经根上缘无残留椎弓

根皮质。安装椎弓根固定装置，缓慢调节弓形架，再借助合拢器具，使截骨面靠拢闭合，锁紧内固定，后外侧植骨（图 1B）。如患者需矫形的度数较大，截骨面合拢时硬脊膜皱缩明显，可在椎体截骨面植骨后再矫形固定，从而减少神经损伤风险。手术在 X 光透视、大脑皮层诱发电位及“唤醒实验”监护下完成。术后抗感染、消肿等治疗，切口拆线后支具保护下地锻炼，支具佩戴 3 个月。

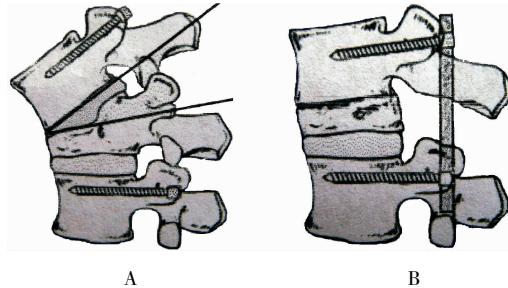


Fig. 1 椎弓根椎体 + 椎间盘截骨术示意图

Fig. 1 Trans-pedicular and trans-vertebral disc osteotomy

1.3 疗效评价

观察术中是否发生脊髓、神经损伤及内固定失败等并发症，既往神经症状在术后的恢复情况。测量及记录术前、术后 1 周及末次随访时的后凸 Cobb 角及疼痛视觉模拟评分（Visual analogue scale, VAS），计算术后矫正率，评价矫形丢失情况，并评价腰背部疼痛症状缓解情况。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS17.0 统计软件包进行分析。数据以均数 \pm 标准差 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示，组间比较采用重复测量方差分析，事后多重比较采用 SNK 检验；数据不符合正态分布时采用秩和检验；检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结 果

患者均顺利完成手术，手术时间 3.0~6.0 h，平均 4.5 h；术中出血量 800~2 500 ml，平均 1 550 ml。术后患者切口均 I 期愈合，无深部感染、呼吸衰竭或深静脉血栓形成等并

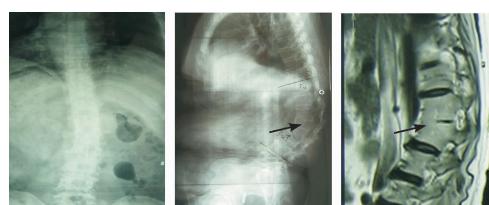
发病发生。25 例均获随访, 随访时间 12~28 个月, 平均 18 个月。未发现内固定物松动断裂、假关节形成等并发症。腰痛均缓解, 神经功能 Frankel C 级 1 例恢复到 D 级, 2 例膀胱括约肌功能障碍者中术后症状有改善。术后 1 周及末次随访时后凸 Cobb 角与术前比较均有明显改善, 差异有统计学意义 [$F_{(2,48)} = 616.19, P < 0.001$]。经事后多重比较发现, 术前与术后 1 周的 Cobb 角的差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.001$), 而术后 1 周与末次随访的 Cobb 角差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。术后 1 周及末次随访时 VAS 评分与术前比较均有明显改善, 差异有统计学意义 [$F_{(2,48)} = 955.38, P < 0.001$]。经事后多重比较可知, 术前与术后 1 周的 VAS 评分差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.001$), 而术后 1 周与末次随访的 VAS 评分差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。与术后 1 周相比, 末次随访时获得矫形均无丢失。见表 1。典型病例见图 2。

表 1 手术前后患者后凸 Cobb 角、矫正率及 VAS 评分比较 ($n=25, \bar{x} \pm s$)

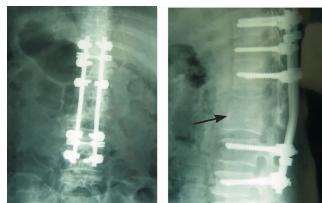
Tab. 1 Comparison of Cobb angles of kyphosis, corrective rate and VAS score before and after the surgery ($n=25, \bar{x} \pm s$)

时间	Cobb 角 (°)	矫正率 (%)	VAS 评分 (分)
术前	40.56 ± 11.05	...	7.48 ± 1.00
术后 1 周	7.56 ± 4.88	83.97 ± 8.69	1.68 ± 0.75
末次随访	7.76 ± 5.13	82.27 ± 8.56	1.84 ± 0.69

注: “...”表示没有数据



A. 术前 X 平片及 MRI, 箭头提示腰 1/2 椎体分节不良, 椎间隙狭窄



B. 术后 X 平片, 箭头提示行经椎弓根椎体 + 椎间盘截骨

图 2 患者, 女, 60 岁, 腰 1/2 椎体分节不良
Fig. 2 Patient, female, 60 years old, poor segmentation of 1/2 lumbar vertebra

3 讨 论

3.1 经椎弓根椎体 + 椎间盘截骨术的临床疗效

造成脊柱后凸畸形的原因较多, 包括创伤、感染、肿瘤、先天性、麻痹性及医源性等^[5]。这种矢状面上的失衡使患者出现局部难以忍受的疼痛, 不能平卧, 严重的可导致神经损伤, 影响患者的工作及生

活。治疗脊柱后凸的术式很多, 手术入路选择包括前路、后路或前后路联合。前路手术可以进行椎管前方减压, 但在矫正后凸的过程中需撑开椎体前、中柱, 这种脊柱延长性矫形有导致神经牵拉损伤的风险。前后路联合手术可以增加融合率和提高矫形效果, 但创伤明显增加。目前较为公认的治疗理念是通过对脊柱实施短缩和矫直来达到矫正畸形、解除神经压迫、稳定脊柱、减轻局部疼痛和改善神经功能的治疗目的^[6]。一期后路椎体或椎间截骨术是这种理念的体现。

经椎弓根椎体截骨术最早出现于强直性脊柱炎等僵直性后凸的腰段截骨治疗, 后来逐渐应用于各种先天性或获得性后凸畸形, 是治疗脊柱后凸畸形最常见的手段, 但临幊上也存在些不可忽视的问题。对于脊椎骨折, 既往强调了内固定, 忽视了对椎间盘损伤及终板损伤的评估和处理, 结果导致内固定后出现螺钉钢板的松动、弯曲、断裂以及内固定拆除后纠正角度再丢失等情况^[7]。对于创伤性脊柱后凸畸形, 伤椎头侧椎间盘多在受伤即刻即已受损, 骨质疏松和脊柱及受损椎间盘的老年性改变进一步造成前中柱结构承重能力的下降, 而相对坚强的椎弓根部位及其上方的椎间盘后角形成对局部硬膜囊的直接压迫, 易导致神经损害症状。因此, 创伤性脊柱后凸畸形的受损椎间盘的处理, 逐渐受到临幊重视。刘昊等^[8]研究发现, 年龄较大采用单纯经椎弓根椎体截骨术治疗, 进入老年阶段, 经过中期的最少 3 年的随访, 发现截骨部位破損的椎间盘继续侵入残余椎体骨松质, 没有很好的融合迹象。另外, 椎间盘受损后会加重退变, 导致椎间隙进行性狭窄。王自立等^[9]研究发现, 后凸畸形矫正丢失其中椎间盘退变, 椎间隙狭窄是最为重要原因之一。由此可见, 陈旧性脊椎骨折后凸畸形老年患者以及椎间隙狭窄患者, 在行后路截骨矫形手术时, 最好切除受损的椎间盘。经关节突椎体间隙截骨术能有效切除损伤的椎间盘, 椎管减压充分, 对脊柱后凸的矫形满意^[10]。但因未切除椎弓根, 闭合时椎间孔内走行神经可能卡压, 矫形角度小。采用经椎弓根椎体 + 椎间盘截骨术因切除了截骨椎的椎弓根, 有效解决了椎间孔内走行神经可能卡压的问题, 并且矫形效果满意。

保守治疗对先天性脊柱后凸畸形无效, 手术是其治疗的唯一方法^[11]。分节不全引起的脊柱后凸,

如果前侧的不分节形成骨桥,椎间隙前部分骨化,无生长潜能,而后方结构的“正常生长”造成后凸。对该患者的矫形策略,必须对凸侧的生长潜能做出评估。Noordeen 等^[12]发现即使在 Risser 征 4 级的患者中,椎体终板也有显著的生长活力。故对于分节不全引起的脊柱后凸患者,Risser 征≤4 级的,均应切除凸侧致畸的所有骨骺组织。经椎弓根椎体+椎间盘截骨术在矫形的同时行骨骺阻滞,阻碍后凸的继续生长。

3.2 经椎弓根椎体+椎间盘截骨术的适应症及术中注意事项

经椎弓根椎体+椎间盘截骨术和经椎弓根椎体截骨术都可用于僵硬性脊柱后凸的矫形治疗,并进行脊髓前方减压。其适应症考虑为胸腰椎后凸畸形单纯椎体间截骨撑开矫形不能达到要求的患者,如:①截骨椎上方椎间盘严重破坏受损,突出并压迫神经;②椎体前方有骨桥连接或椎间隙狭窄^[13,14];③矫形的同时需行椎间骨骺阻滞;④陈旧性脊椎骨折后凸畸形的老年患者^[8]。

术中注意事项:①缩短的椎体至少保留 1 cm 高度或完整保留下终板及椎间盘,使椎间孔直径足够大,以保证同节段的神经根的活动度。②如果矫形度数较大,截骨面加压合拢时发现脊髓皱褶明显,可以行截骨面前方植骨再闭合,减少神经损风险。这是因为截骨面前方垫高可有效地避免由于脊柱短缩而造成脊髓折皱,降低了神经损害并发症的发生,提高了脊柱截骨矫形治疗的安全性^[15,16]。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Kim Y J, Bridwell K H, Lenke L G, et al. Results of lumbar pedicle subtraction osteotomies for fixed sagittal imbalance: a minimum 5-year follow-up study [J]. Spine, 2007, 32(20): 2189–2197.
- [2] Robert F, Heary M D, Christopher M, et al. Pedicle subtraction osteotomy in the treatment of chronic, posttraumatic kyphotic deformity [J]. J Neurosurg Spine, 2006, 5(1): 1–8.
- [3] 西永明,陈伯华,齐宗华,等.后路经椎弓根截骨术治疗陈旧性胸腰椎骨折伴后凸畸形[J].中华创伤杂志,2010,26(9):813–816.
- [4] Xi Y M, Chen B H, Qi Z H, et al. Treatment of chronic posttraumatic thoracolumbar kyphosis by posterior pedicle subtraction osteotomy [J]. Chinese Journal of Trauma, 2010, 26(9): 813–816.
- [5] Chang K W, Chen Y Y, Lin C C, et al. Closingwedge osteotomy versus opening wedge osteotomy in ankylosing spondylitis with thoraco-lumbar

kyphotic deformity [J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2005, 30(14): 1584–1593.

[6] Masini M, Maranhao V. Experimental determination of the effect of progressive sharp-angle spinal deformity on the spinal cord [J]. Eur Spine, 1997, 6(2): 89–92.

[7] Kawahara N, Tomita K, Baba H, et al. Closing-openingwedge osteotomy to correct angular kyphosis deformity by a single posterior approach [J]. Spine, 2001, 26(4): 391–402.

[8] 刘昊,张雪松,张永刚,等.经椎弓根+椎间盘截骨和单纯经椎弓根截骨治疗陈旧性脊柱骨折后凸畸形的前瞻性研究[J].中国骨肿瘤骨病,2011,10(2):148–152.

Liu H, Zhang X S, Zhang Y G, et al. Trans-pedicle + disc versus trans-pedicle posterior wedge osteotomy in treating post-traumatic kyphosis: a prospective randomized control study [J]. Chinese Journal of Bone Tumor and Bone Disease, 2011, 10(2): 148–152.

[9] 王自立,陈军,乔永东.胸腰段脊柱骨折后路术后迟发后凸畸形的研究[J].中华创伤骨科杂志,2005,7(12):1143–1146.

Wang Z L, Chen J, Qiao Y D. Late kyphosis deformity after posterior internal fixation of thoracolumbar fracture [J]. Chinese Journal of Orthopaedic Trauma, 2005, 7(12): 1143–1146.

[10] 孙元亮,李牧,蔡中续,等.经关节突椎体间隙截骨治疗陈旧性骨折后凸畸形[J].山东大学学报(医学版),2008,43(3):327–328.

Sun Y L, Li M, Cai Z X, et al. Old fracture of kyphosis deformity treated by trans-vertebra osteotomy [J]. Journal of Shandong University (Health Science), 2008, 43(3): 327–328.

[11] McMaster M J, Singh H. The surgical management of congenital kyphosis and kyphoscoliosis [J]. Spine, 2001, 26(19): 2146–2155.

[12] Noordeen M H, Haddad F S, Edgar M A, et al. Spinal growth and a histologic evaluation of the Risser grade in idiopathic scoliosis [J]. Spine, 1999, 24(6): 535–538.

[13] Murray D B, Brigham C D, Kiebzak G M, et al. Transpedicular decompression and pedicle subtraction osteotomy (eggshell procedure): a retrospective review of 59 patients [J]. Spine, 2002, 27(21): 2338–2345.

[14] Illes T, de Jonge T, Doman I, et al. Surgical correction of the late consequences of posttraumatic spinal disorders [J]. J Spinal Disord Tech, 2002, 15(2): 127–132.

[15] 齐强,陈仲强,郭昭庆,等.脊柱前方垫高-后方闭合截骨矫形术治疗胸腰段脊柱后凸畸形的初步报告[J].中华外科杂志,2006,44(8):551–555.

Qi Q, Chen Z Q, Guo Z Q, et al. New type spinal osteotomy with cage inserting anteriorly and closing posteriorly to thoracolumbar kyphosis by a single posterior approach [J]. Chinese Journal of Surgery, 2006, 44(8): 551–555.

[16] 王栋,刘增霞,贺西京,等.后路椎体截骨撑开植骨固定治疗胸腰椎陈旧性骨折后凸畸形[J].中国矫形外科杂志,2009,17(16):1214–1216.

Wang D, Liu Z X, He X J, et al. Kyphosis deformity at thoracolumbar segment treated with wedge shaped vertebral osteotomy and internal fixation [J]. Orthopedic Journal of China, 2009, 17(16): 1214–1216.

(责任编辑:冉明会)