

· 老年人骨质疏松骨折专栏 ·

“拖尾征”锚定骨水泥椎体后凸成形术对 Kummell's 病的治疗效果

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【摘要】 目的 评价“拖尾征”锚定骨水泥椎体后凸成形术(PKP)治疗老年Kummell's病患者的临床疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析2014年8月至2017年8月在航天中心医院行PKP术治疗的老年Kummell's病患者的临床资料33例。依据手术方法分为2组:采用“拖尾征”锚定骨水泥PKP术治疗者为研究组($n=16$);采用常规PKP术治疗者为对照组($n=17$)。对比2组患者术中及术后并发症发生情况,随访24个月,对比2组患者术前、术后1d及术后24个月时的Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)、视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分、Cobb's角等指标。2组间比较采用t检验或 χ^2 检验。**结果** 所有患者均顺利完成手术。研究组与对照组患者的手术时间[(55.46±7.63)和(53.56±8.54)min]和骨水泥注入量[(5.8±0.6)和(5.6±0.8)ml]比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与对照组相比,研究组患者术后24个月时的Cobb角显著降低[(14.23°±1.85°)和(17.54°±2.02°), $P<0.05$],而伤椎前缘高度[(1.75±0.42)和(1.39±0.61)cm]和中线高度[(1.69±0.61)和(1.35±0.34)cm]均显著增加($P<0.05$)。研究组术后并发症发生率显著低于对照组[6.3%(1/16)和41.2%(7/17), $P<0.01$]。**结论** “拖尾征”锚定骨水泥PKP术与常规PKP术治疗老年Kummell's病均能取得短期良好手术效果,但长期随访发现通过“拖尾征”锚定骨水泥可有效减少骨水泥移位的发生风险。

【关键词】 Kummell's病; 拖尾征; 椎体后凸成形术; 骨水泥

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“Trailing sign” anchored cement kyphoplasty for Kummell's disease

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the clinical efficacy of percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) with “trailing sign” anchoring bone cement in the treatment of senile patients with Kummell's disease. **Methods** A retrospective study was carried out on 33 aged patients with Kummell's disease in our department from August 2014 to August 2017. According to the surgical procedure, they were divided into observation group (treated by PKP with “trailing sign”, $n=16$) and control group (routine PKP, $n=17$). The incidence rates of intra- and post-operative complications were compared between the 2 groups. All patients were followed up for 24 months. Oswestry disability index (ODI), visual analogue scale (VAS) score and Cobb's angle before and at 1d and 24 months after surgery were compared between the 2 groups. SPSS statistics 18.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Student's t test or Chi-square test was employed for comparison between the two groups. **Results** The operations were successfully completed on all 33 patients. There were no statistical differences in operation time [(55.46±7.63) vs (53.56±8.54) min] and amount of cement used [(5.8±0.6) vs (5.6±0.8) ml] between the two groups ($P>0.05$). In 24 months after surgery, the Cobb angle [(14.23°±1.85°) vs (17.54°±2.02°)] was statistically decreased, while the anterior height [(1.75±0.42) vs (1.39±0.61) cm] and midline height [(1.69±0.61) vs (1.35±0.34) cm] of injured vertebrae were increased significantly in the observation group than the control group (all $P<0.05$). The former group had obviously lower incidence rate of post-operative complications than the latter group [6.3% (1/16) vs 41.2% (7/17), $P<0.01$]. **Conclusion** Both PKP with “trailing sign” and routine PKP can achieve good short-term outcome in the treatment of Kummell's disease in the elderly, but the former procedure effectively reduces the risk of bone cement displacement in long-term follow-up.

【Key words】 Kummell's disease; trailing sign; percutaneous kyphoplasty; bone cement

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骨折是骨质疏松症的严重后果,是致残甚至致死的主要原因之一,而骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture,OVCF)是骨质疏松症最常见的并发症之一^[1]。1895年德国医师Kummell报道了一类特殊疾病,此类患者在脊柱外伤后无明显不适症状,但随着疾病进展,骨折慢慢发展成有症状的、进展性的脊柱后凸畸形,被后人命名为Kummell's病^[2]。Kummell's病多见于老年患者,男性发病率相对较高,随着对本病的逐步认识,目前脊柱外科专家普遍认为其发病机制为创伤后椎体内出现缺血性骨坏死、椎体内假关节形成以及椎体骨折不愈合等情况。Kummell's病的发病率较低,仅为骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的3%左右,是一种较为罕见的疾病^[2]。对于处于Ⅰ和Ⅱ期的Kummell's病,国内外目前主要采用椎体后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty,PKP)或椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty,PVP)治疗^[3]。但术后中长期随访时可出现骨水泥松动、碎裂、移位等情况^[4],为减少此类并发症的发生,本课题组长期致力于改进Kummell's病的手术方式及操作技巧。我们发现,在行PKP注射骨水泥时,将椎体内骨水泥经工作通道向后方延伸至椎弓根内,形成“拖尾征”,可对前方骨水泥起到锚定作用,从而减少了术后并发症发生,现报告如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2014年8月至2017年8月在航天中心医院行PKP术治疗的无神经症状伴有疼痛的老年Kummell's病患者的临床资料33例。纳入标准:(1)根据病史及X线、CT等影像学结果判断符合Kummell's病诊断标准^[5,6];(2)以病变部位疼痛为主要症状,严重影响生活,手术治疗意愿强烈,且查体与影像学检查结果一致;(3)双能X线骨密度检测T值<-2.5。排除标准:(1)需进行神经减压的神经或脊髓损伤;(2)转移瘤或多发性骨髓瘤;(3)凝血功能异常;(4)局部或全身感染;(5)症状体征与影像学检查不符。依据手术方法分为2组:采用“拖尾征”锚定骨水泥PKP术治疗者为研究组(n=16);采用常规PKP术治疗者为对照组(n=17)。

1.2 方法

所有患者术前肌肉注射杜冷丁给予辅助镇痛镇静,术中心电监护监测生命体征变化,持续低流量吸氧。患者俯卧在脊柱手术专用海绵垫上,腹部悬空。手术全程在C型臂X线机监测下进行。术中采用

的骨穿刺针套和PKP工具包由美国美敦力公司生产,骨水泥由德国贺利氏公司生产。常规消毒、铺巾,C型臂X线机透视确定病椎椎弓根位置,采用局部浸润麻醉,双侧穿刺,使水泥对称分布。根据术前影像学资料,明确椎体裂隙征(intravertebral cleft,IVC)位置,是否存在椎体后壁破裂及位置,结合术中透视情况,尽可能避免在椎体后壁破裂处穿刺,经工作套管置入球囊,扩张球囊适度恢复椎体高度。在C型臂X线机全程监视下,将处于牙膏期骨水泥分次、低压注入,严密C型臂X线机监测,避免骨水泥渗漏。对照组按常规方法操作,将推杆推至与工作通道前端平齐,确保工作通道内不残留骨水泥;研究组则在骨水泥注射量满意时,将骨水泥推杆推至椎弓根后缘,在骨水泥固化后旋转工作通道,确保工作通道与骨水泥分离,而存留在椎弓根内的骨水泥与椎体内的骨水泥保持连续,从而在拔出工作通道后可形成完整的“拖尾征”,即工作通道内残留骨水泥(自椎体内骨水泥向后方延伸至后方椎弓根后缘),X线影像上酷似小白鼠的尾巴。

患者术后平卧6 h,严密观察生命体征变化,特别是血氧饱和度变化以及是否有胸痛、心慌、呼吸急促、呼吸困难等情况,注意肺栓塞情况发生。卧床24 h后可佩戴腰背支具下地活动,佩戴好后俯卧位下地,给予规律抗骨质疏松药物治疗,同时嘱患者进行腰背肌力量训练指导。

1.3 观察指标

对比2组患者术中骨水泥注射量和手术时间,观察术中骨水泥渗漏情况及术后骨水泥松动、移位、碎裂等并发症发生情况。术后以门诊复查方式对患者进行至少24个月的随访,对比2组患者术前、术后1 d及术后24个月随访时的Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index,ODI)、视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale,VAS)评分、Cobb's角、伤椎前缘高度、伤椎中线高度。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 18.0软件进行统计分析。计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般资料

研究组患者均为单节段病变(T10 2例,T11 2例,T12 5例,L1 4例,L2 3例)。对照组患者中15例为单节段椎体病变(T10 1例,T11 2例,T12 4例,L1

5例,L2 3例),2例为双节段病变(T12、L1 1例,L1、L2 1例)。2组患者性别、年龄和病程比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表1)。

表1 2组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Group	n	Gender (male/female, n)	Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Disease duration (d, $\bar{x}\pm s$)
Observation	16	5/11	78.3±14.5	11.5±1.6
Control	17	6/11	76.5±15.3	12.1±1.7
P value		0.832	0.583	0.764

2.2 2组患者手术时间和骨水泥注入量比较

所有患者均顺利完成手术,术后止痛效果明显,患者术后1 d 可佩戴支具下地活动。研究组与对照组患者的手术时间[(55.46±7.63)s]和(53.56±8.54)s]和骨水泥注入量[(5.8±0.6)mL]和(5.6±0.8)mL]比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.3 2组患者各时间点观察指标比较

组内比较:与术前相比,2组患者术后1 d 和术后24个月时的VAS评分、ODI评分和Cobb角均显著降低($P<0.05$),研究组患者术后1 d 和术后24个月时的骨折椎体前高度和中高度均显著增加($P<0.05$),对照组患者术后1 d 的伤椎前缘高度和中线高度均显著增加($P<0.05$);与术后1 d 相比,2组患者术后24个月时的ODI评分进一步显著降低($P<0.05$),但对照组患者的Cobb角有增加趋势($P<0.05$),考虑与对照组部分患者出现骨水泥移位、碎裂等并发症导致病变椎体进一步塌陷有关。组间比较:与对照组相比,研究组患者术后24个月时的Cobb角显著降低($P<0.05$),而伤椎前缘高度和中线高度均显著增加($P<0.05$;表2)。研究组典型病例术后X线检查结果如图1所示。

表2 2组患者各时间点的观察指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of indices at different time points

Index	between two groups		($\bar{x}\pm s$)
	Observation group (n=16)	Control group (n=17)	
ODI(%)			
Before operation	48.32±7.36	46.48±9.23	
1 day after operation	35.50±7.83*	33.45±8.34*	
24 months after operation	19.32±6.32**#	17.26±4.85**#	
VAS(score)			
Before operation	8.4±0.5	8.5±0.3	
1 day after operation	3.1±1.0*	2.1±1.1*	
24 months after operation	2.5±1.1*	3.3±1.4*	
Cobb angle			
Before operation	23.10°±2.15°	22.84°±2.45°	
1 day after operation	13.23°±1.74°*	12.85°±2.05°*	
24 months after operation	14.23°±1.85°**△	17.54°±2.02°**#	
Anterior height of fractured vertebra(cm)			
Before operation	1.36±0.31	1.37±0.45	
1 day after operation	1.86±0.51*	1.91±0.43*	
24 months after operation	1.75±0.42**△	1.39±0.61#	
Midline height of fractured vertebra(cm)			
Before operation	1.21±0.33	1.25±0.45	
1 day after operation	1.98±0.52*	2.12±0.27*	
24 months after operation	1.69±0.61**△	1.35±0.34#	

ODI: Oswestry disability index; VAS: visual analogue score. Compared with before operation, * $P<0.05$; compared with 1 day after operation, ** $P<0.05$; compared with control group, # $P<0.05$, △ $P<0.05$.

2.4 2组患者并发症发生情况比较

研究组术中出现2例椎间盘内渗漏,1例椎体前方渗漏,渗漏率为18.8%(3/16),对照组出现1例椎间盘内渗漏,1例椎体前方及1例椎体侧方渗漏,渗漏率为17.6%(3/17),但2组患者术后均未产生临床不适症状,2组骨水泥渗漏率之间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后随访24个月,所有患者均获得随访,研究组仅1例发生骨水泥松动,

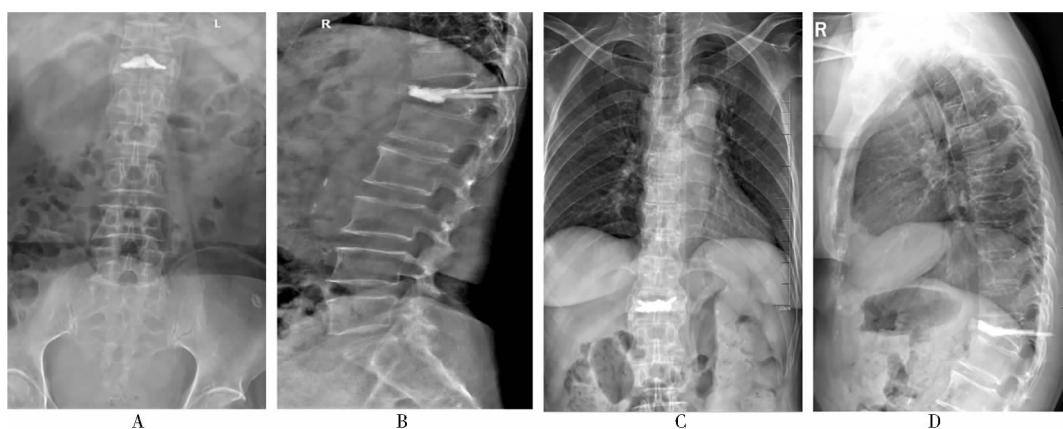


图1 典型患者术后X线检查

Figure 1 Postoperative X-ray examination for one patient

A, B: normotopia and lateral view in 1 d after operation; C, D: normotopia and lateral view in 2 years after operation.
Red arrow shows the “trailing sign”.

发生率为6.3%(1/16),但无明显移位,对照组出现4例骨水泥移位,2例骨水泥松动,1例骨水泥断裂,发生率为41.2%(7/17),2组术后并发症发生率比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.01$)。

3 讨 论

目前,Kummell's病的发病机制尚不明确,存在不同的假说,包括椎体前方血供差,骨折椎体内形成骨坏死、骨梗死假说、骨折后椎体强度不足导致骨折端反复微动、假关节形成假说等^[7]。但学者们普遍认为Kummell's病患者的IVC是椎体骨折后未完全愈合造成的,有别于新鲜骨折。由于骨强度不足、骨折端存在微动及骨折处营养血管损伤,导致骨修复受阻,在IVC周围围骨壁可形成硬化带,这一硬化带的形成阻止了椎体强化术中骨水泥向椎体骨小梁内的渗入,增加了骨水泥术后移位等相关并发症的发生风险。

Kummell's病的保守治疗效果差,各国学者均推荐对其进行积极的手术治疗^[8],治疗方法包括前路椎体切除植骨融合内固定术、后路椎体切除经椎弓根内固定术、PVP、PKP等。由于此类患者多为老年人,常合并多种内科疾病,且骨质量也较差,对于处于I、II期的Kummell's病患者,治疗以PVP、PKP等微创手术方法为主流,且大部分学者推荐在经济条件允许情况下,尽量行PKP术治疗^[9]。但PKP术后易出现骨水泥移位、碎裂等并发症,一旦引起周围重要组织损伤,常需取出骨水泥并行病变椎体切除、脊柱矫形内固定等较大创伤的手术治疗,因而减少相关并发症发生成为PKP治疗本病的关注重点^[4,10]。

为减少Kummell's病患者术后出现骨水泥移位情况,一些学者主张通过后方经椎弓根内固定结合PVP或PKP来减少并发症的发生率,但此类手术创伤较大,需在全身麻醉下进行,不适合于老年患者^[11]。本研究在行PKP术中注射骨水泥时,将椎体内骨水泥经工作通道向后方延伸至椎弓根内,形成“拖尾征”,从而对前方骨水泥起到了一定的锚定作用,结果表明,研究组患者术后24个月随访时的Cobb角、伤椎前缘高度和中线高度的维持均优于对照组($P<0.05$),骨水泥松动、移位、碎裂等并发症发生率明显低于对照组[6.3%(1/16)和41.2%(7/17), $P<0.01$]。我们分析“拖尾征”可显著减少PKP术后远期并发症发生率的原因在于^[12,13]:(1)通过术中将椎体内骨水泥向椎体后方延伸形成“拖尾征”,从而对前方骨水泥形成良好的锚定作用,增加了骨

水泥的稳定性;(2)通过球囊扩张进一步打破IVC周围的硬化骨壁,有利于周围骨小梁和IVC内骨水泥的紧密结合,进一步增加了骨水泥的稳定性。

综上,本研究结果表明,采用“拖尾征”锚定骨水泥PKP术治疗Kummell's病的疗效良好,能明显降低术后骨水泥松动或移位的发生风险。但本研究的样本量较小,且为单一中心研究,尚需大样本、多中心合作的研究数据对结论加以验证。

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示例:

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