

临床论著

青少年特发性脊柱侧凸患者脊柱柔韧性的影响因素

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【摘要】目的:探讨青少年特发性脊柱侧凸(adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, AIS)患者脊柱柔韧性的可能影响因素。**方法:**选取 2006 年 12 月~2008 年 4 月在我院脊柱外科手术治疗的 204 例 AIS 患者,男性 36 例,女性 168 例,平均年龄 15.0 岁;平均 Cobb 角 50.1°;平均 Risser 征 3.4 度;主弯跨度平均 6.8 个椎体;主弯顶椎旋转度平均 2.0 度。摄站立位全脊柱正侧位及仰卧左右侧屈位 X 线片,计算主弯柔韧性。采用相关分析研究各临床指标与主弯柔韧性的相关性。**结果:**女性 AIS 患者的脊柱柔韧性明显高于男性($P<0.05$);胸腰弯组和腰弯组 AIS 患者的脊柱柔韧性显著大于胸弯组($P<0.05$),胸腰弯和腰弯组之间无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。女性 AIS 患者中的年龄及主弯 Cobb 角(站立位与侧屈位)均与脊柱柔韧性显著负相关($P<0.05$),且胸弯女性 AIS 患者的月经初潮至手术时间及顶椎旋转度也与脊柱柔韧性显著负相关($P<0.05$)。男性胸弯 AIS 患者中侧屈位主弯 Cobb 角、胸腰弯/腰弯组中主弯 Cobb 角(站立位与侧屈位)均与脊柱柔韧性显著负相关($P<0.05$)。主弯跨度及 Risser 征与脊柱柔韧性均无明显相关性($P>0.05$)。**结论:**女性 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧性受年龄、月经初潮至手术时间、主弯 Cobb 角(站立位与侧屈位)、弯型及顶椎旋转度等因素影响;男性 AIS 患者的脊柱侧凸柔韧性主要受主弯 Cobb 角及弯型影响。

【关键词】青少年特发性脊柱侧凸;脊柱柔韧性;影响因素

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The influencing factors of curve flexibility in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis/LIU Wenjun, QIU Yong, SUN Xu, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2009, 19(12):882~886

[Abstract] **Objective:** To assess the curve flexibility in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) and investigate its influencing factors. **Method:** This study included 204 patients with AIS (36 males, 168 females), selected from December 2006 to April 2008, with mean age 15.0 years old, mean Cobb angle 50.1°, mean Risser sign 3.4, mean main curve span 6.8 vertebrae and mean apical rotation 2.0°. Preoperative radiographs included a standing posteroanterior film and supine maximal voluntary side bending films of the spine. The relationships between these clinical index and curve flexibility were assessed using correlation analysis. **Result:** The curve flexibility was significantly higher in female AIS patients than the males ($P<0.05$). Furthermore, the patients with thoracolumbar and lumbar scoliosis had significantly better curve flexibility compare to thoracic scoliosis ($P<0.05$). However, there was no significantly difference in curve flexibility of AIS patients between thoracolumbar and lumbar AIS patients ($P>0.05$). Correlation analysis showed that Cobb angle and age were significant predictors of curve flexibility in the group of AIS girls. When menarche age and apical vertebral rotation were highly correlated with curve flexibility in AIS female patients with thoracic curve. Moreover, significant negative correlation were observed between the side bending Cobb angle in thoracic AIS boys, and the major Cobb angle measured on posteroanterior and lateral-bending radiographs in thoracolumbar and lumbar AIS boys and curve flexibility. There was no significant correlation between Risser sign, main curve span and curve flexibility. **Conclusion:** Cobb angle, age, menarche age, apical vertebral rotation, and curve location are useful predictors of curve flexibility in AIS girls. In addition, correlation analysis shows that Cobb angle and curve location are the only significant predictors of flexibility in AIS boys.

【Key words】 Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis; Curve flexibility; Influencing factors

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降低约 5%。Clamp 等^[14]研究也证实年龄和 Cobb 角是 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧性的预测指标。本研究在排除不同弯型及性别的影响后,证实女性 AIS 患者的年龄与 AIS 脊柱柔韧性显著负相关 ($P=0.015, r=-0.221; P=0.004, r=-0.409$)。可能原因是随年龄增长,青少年骨骼成熟度增加(无机盐增加,水分变少),骨骼刚性增加,柔韧性相对下降;而男性 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧与年龄与明显相关性,由于样本量过小(胸弯 29 例,腰弯 7 例),其与年龄的相关性有待后续研究中继续收集样本进行验证。本研究还证实主弯 Cobb 角(站立位和侧屈位)与 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧性显著负相关,其中,女性 AIS 患者的脊柱柔韧性均与 Cobb 角显著负相关,推测可能原因是 Cobb 角反映侧凸严重程度,Cobb 角越大,脊柱畸形塌陷越严重,还原性越差,脊柱柔韧性也就越低;男性胸弯 AIS 患者的脊柱柔韧性与站立位主弯 Cobb 角存在一定负相关,但无统计学差异,可能原因为样本例数较少及脊柱两侧的胸廓骨性结构影响;而男性胸腰弯/腰弯患者的主弯 Cobb 角与脊柱侧凸柔韧性存在显著负相关,可能原因是虽然病例数较少,但排除了胸廓因素的影响。上述结果提示年龄越大,Cobb 角越大的 AIS 患者的脊柱柔韧性越低,这与临床中发现的年龄及 Cobb 角较大的 AIS 患者相比年龄及 Cobb 角小的患者手术矫正后效果差的现象相一致。

有研究认为月经初潮至手术时间是女性 AIS 患者脊柱生长发育的重要预测指标^[11,12],但尚无报道将其应用于评估脊柱柔韧性。本研究证明月经初潮至手术时间(月)与女性 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧性显著负相关 ($P=0.013, r=-0.190$),可能原因是月经初潮至手术时间可反映人体整体骨骼成熟度,并与脊柱骨骼发育相关,即月经初潮至手术时间越长,脊柱骨骼成熟度越大,导致骨骼刚性越大,柔韧性越低。但根据侧凸位置分组讨论时发现胸弯组中月经初潮至手术时间(月)与女性 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧性显著负相关 ($P=0.018, r=-0.215$),而与胸腰弯/腰弯组女性 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧度无相关性 ($P=0.148$),这可能与胸腰弯/腰弯组女性 AIS 病例数较少有关。

由于男女青少年的生长高峰期及激素分泌水平不同^[18],且 AIS 患者多为女性^[1],考虑到两者脊柱柔韧性可能存在差异,故按性别分组研究,以排

除性别因素对结论的影响;且由于脊柱两旁骨性结构(有无肋骨)不同,可按顶椎位置^[17]将 AIS 患者分胸弯组、胸腰弯组和腰弯组,比较其脊柱柔韧性差异。研究发现,女性 AIS 患者比男性患者有更好的脊柱柔韧性($P<0.05$),可能原因是女性肌肉骨骼构成和激素水平与男性不同。这为男性 AIS 患者支具治疗效果及手术矫正率均略小于女性 AIS 患者提供了依据^[22]。另外,女性及男性 AIS 患者中,胸腰/腰弯组的脊柱柔韧性均明显高于胸弯组 ($P<0.05$),这同 Clamp 等^[14]的研究结论一致。我们认为胸弯组 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧性较低的可能原因是:(1)胸廓限制了胸椎活动度,使其柔韧性较低;(2)胸廓的骨性结构降低了脊柱的还原性,使柔韧性降低。

AIS 患者的顶椎旋转度曾被证明可准确反映脊柱旋转畸形,且 Yazici^[19]及 Clamp^[14]等认为旋转度越大,反映 Cobb 角越大,手术矫正也就越困难。本研究排除不同弯型及性别影响后,发现女性胸弯 AIS 患者的脊柱柔韧性和顶椎旋转度存在明显相关性,而女性胸腰弯/腰弯及男性(胸弯、胸腰弯/腰弯患者)患者的顶椎旋转度与脊柱侧凸柔韧性无显著相关性。分析原因可能是:顶椎椎体旋转导致脊柱 Z 轴旋转畸形加重,加上两侧胸廓限制,增加了脊柱的塌陷程度及降低脊柱还原性,导致脊柱柔韧性的下降;而女性胸腰弯/腰弯及男性(胸弯、胸腰弯/腰弯患者)患者的病例数较少或存在一定负相关但无显著意义,其结论有待后续研究中增大样本量进行验证。

本研究还发现,Risser 征及主弯跨度不是 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧性的主要预测指标。Risser 征(髂嵴骨骺闭合程度)在一定程度上可反映骨骼生长发育程度,但在预测脊柱生长发育方面的意义存在争议^[20],而脊柱骨骼发育成熟度和脊柱的柔韧性密切相关。Risser 征分级简便易行,所以普遍应用于预测脊柱侧凸进展^[21],但其在预测脊柱骨骼发育方面不如骨龄(digital skeletal age, DSA)及作为人体整体骨骼发育预测指标的年龄和月经。本研究结果显示,Risser 征与 AIS 脊柱柔韧性无显著相关性,这在一定程度上证实了 Risser 征可能不是反映脊柱骨骼发育成熟度的主要指标;另外,部分 AIS 患者在骨骼发育成熟后,即 Risser 征较大时,侧凸仍会进一步加重,故其预测脊柱柔韧性的价值不明确。因目前尚无类似文献支持本研究

结论,故Risser征预测脊柱柔韧性的价值需进一步研究证实。

主弯跨度指AIS患者主弯包含的椎体数。理论上跨度越大,可活动的椎体越多,柔韧性越好,但本研究证实其与脊柱柔韧性无明显相关性,可能原因是:主弯跨度必须和弯型相关联才有意义,而且其与Cobb角无确切的关系,所以主弯跨度与脊柱柔韧性无明显相关性。

综上所述,本研究较Deviren^[13]和Clamp^[14]等更全面地研究了可能影响脊柱柔韧性的因素,并证实男女性AIS患者的脊柱柔韧性存在差异,女性AIS患者脊柱柔韧性主要受年龄、月经初潮至手术时间、主弯Cobb角(站立位与侧屈位)及顶椎旋转度等因素影响,而男性AIS患者的脊柱柔韧性主要受主弯Cobb角的影响;侧凸顶椎位置(弯型)也是脊柱柔韧性的主要预测指标,其中,胸弯患者柔韧性比胸腰/腰弯患者低;同时证实了Risser征及主弯跨度不是预测脊柱柔韧性的主要指标。这些临床指标可通过拍摄X线片和登记患者一般资料采集,方便快捷,有助于脊柱外科医生制定AIS患者手术方案(手术入路和固定节段等)及预测术后矫正率等。

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