

临床论著

伴有肋骨侵入椎管的 I 型神经纤维瘤病营养不良型脊柱侧后凸的手术治疗

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【摘要】 目的:探讨对伴有肋骨侵入椎管的 I 型神经纤维瘤病营养不良型脊柱侧后凸(neurofibromatosis kyphoscoliosis type 1,NFK-1)患者行单纯后路矫形手术的安全性和早期临床治疗效果。方法:2003 年 2 月~2013 年 4 月共收治 8 例伴有肋骨侵入椎管的 I 型神经纤维瘤病患者,男 6 例,女 2 例;年龄 7~24 岁,平均 12.9 岁。所有病例肋骨侵入椎管内节段均在侧凸顶点附近 1 个椎体节段,术前肋骨椎管占位比平均 32.86%。其中 7 例接受单纯后路矫形融合术,1 例接受生长棒矫形,均未对突入椎管内肋骨进行直接干预。回顾性分析患者术前、术后及随访时的 X 线片、CT、脊髓造影后 CT(CTM)或 MRI,对侧后凸 Cobb 角、躯干偏移等参数进行测量和分析;同时复习病历,记录围手术期的并发症。结果:手术时间平均为 3.3h,术中出血量平均为 460ml。固定节段平均为 10.1 个节段。手术前后胸段冠状面 Cobb 角分别为 67.00° 和 34.38°,平均矫形率为 48.7%。矢状面 Cobb 角分别为 62.50° 和 31.25°,平均矫形率为 49.9%。平均随访时间为 22.9 个月,末次随访时主胸弯冠状面 Cobb 角及矢状面 Cobb 角分别为 35.75° 和 33.38°。手术前、后及随访时冠状面躯干平衡分别为 35.88mm、15.63mm 和 14.00mm;矢状位躯干平衡分别为 35.13mm、18.13mm 和 15.50mm。手术前、后椎体旋转度分别为 2.25° 和 1.88°,顶椎偏距分别为 49.38mm 和 35.81mm。7 例患者术后复查 CT 肋骨椎管占位比由术前 33.36% 减小为术后 26.57%;2 例肋骨位置未见明显变化,5 例肋骨不同程度复位。2 例患者术前有胸痛症状,术后胸痛症状均缓解;1 例术前右下肢巴氏征(+),踝阵挛(+),术后 3 个月随访病理征转阴性,无神经系统并发症。**结论:**对于无神经损害症状伴有肋骨侵入椎管内的 I 型神经纤维瘤病脊柱侧后凸患者,对胸段脊柱直接矫形是安全、有效的。

【关键词】 营养不良型脊柱侧后凸; I 型神经纤维瘤病; 肋骨; 椎管

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Posterior correction without rib head resection for dystrophic kyphoscoliosis complicated with rib head protrusion into the central canal in type 1 neurofibromatosis/CAI Siyi, ZHANG Jianguo, SHEN Jianxiang, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2014, 24(6): 498-504

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To discuss the safety and early outcome of posterior correction while remaining the rib head for dystrophic kyphoscoliosis complicated with rib head protrusion into the central canal in type 1 neurofibromatosis. **Methods:** 8 NF-1 patients with rib head displacement into spine canal underwent posterior correction from February 2003 to April 2013. Data such as the Cobb angle of the scoliosis and kyphosis, trunk balance during pre- post- operation and follow-up were collected, the perioperative complications were also collected. **Results:** 8 cases (6 males and 2 females) with an average of 12.9 years(7~24 years) were included in our review. All except one experienced posterior fusion surgery, while the remaining underwent the growing rod correction. Both methods had rib head intact. The average follow-up time was 22.9 months and the average number of the instrumented segment was 10.1. The average surgery time was 3.3 hours and the average blood loss was 460ml. The pre- and post- operative thoracic cobb angle was 67.00° and 34.38° respectively and the average correction rate was 48.7%. On the other side, the sagittal plane Cobb angle was 62.50° and 31.25° respectively, the average correction rate was 49.9%. At the final follow-up at and average of 22.9 months, Cobb angle from the coronary plane and the sagittal plane was 35.75° and 33.38°.

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respectively. Pre- post- operation and the follow up coronary trunk balance was 35.88mm, 15.63mm and 14.00mm respectively, and 35.13mm, 18.13mm and 15.50mm respectively in the sagittal plane. The rotation degree of the vertebrae before and after the surgery was 2.25° and 1.88° respectively, the apical vertebral offset was 49.38mm and 35.81mm. All rib head displacements were located in one level and around the scoliotic apex, pre-operative rib head displacement into spine canal accounted for 32.86%. Seven patients decreased from 33.36% before the surgery to 26.57% after the surgery despite of no significant change in the location of the rib head in two cases, the other five cases experienced incomplete recovery. Two cases had chest pain relieved after surgery. One case had pathological sign, which disappeared after surgery. **Conclusions:** Direct correction in the thoracic spine is safe and effective for NF1 patients with rib head displacement into spine canal and with no neurological deficit.

【Key words】 Dystrophic kyphoscoliosis; Neurofibromatosis type 1; Rib; Central canal

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神经纤维瘤病(neurofibromatosis, NF)可分为两大类,包括病变发生在中枢神经系统,以前庭神经受累为主的Ⅱ型神经纤维瘤(neurofibromatosis 2, NF-2)或中枢性神经纤维瘤病,及以周围系统受累为主的Ⅰ型神经纤维瘤病(neurofibromatosis 1, NF-1)。脊柱侧凸是NF-1的主要临床体征,约占所有NF-1患者的21%~49%。根据脊柱畸形的形态特点又可分为非营养不良型脊柱侧凸或类特发性脊柱侧凸型,及营养不良型脊柱侧凸两类。罹患NF-1营养不良型脊柱侧凸的患者,侧凸节段短而弧度锐利、伴有楔形椎的出现,椎体旋转严重、椎弓根距离增宽、椎间孔扩大。除此之外,“铅笔征”样肋骨和肋骨脱位也是这类脊柱侧凸的典型异常体征^[1]。通过CT或者MRI可以见到脱位的肋骨通过椎间孔侵入椎管内,对胸段的脊髓构成威胁^[2]。目前,对于这类少见的临床表现国内外已有散在的病例报道,在这些报道中多数患者无神经症状,也有部分患者在脊柱手术前后有不全瘫或截瘫的表现。如何处理NF-1型脊柱侧凸伴椎管内肋骨侵入的情况,目前观点并不一致。我院2003年~2013年收治了8例该类患者,本研究通过回顾患者的临床资料,结合文献复习,分析该类患者的临床特点,探讨对于该类患者的治疗策略。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

所有病例资料来自我科2003年2月至2013年4月的连续性脊柱畸形病例数据库。共有NF-1型神经纤维瘤患者124例,通过全脊柱CT、MRI或脊髓造影后CT(CTM),发现伴有肋骨突入椎管内影像学证据的营养不良型脊柱侧凸患者8例

(6.45%),男6例,女2例,年龄7~24岁,平均13岁。术前脊髓损伤ASIA分级1例为D级,其余均为E级。2例患者术前有胸痛症状;其中1例术前右下肢巴氏征(+),踝阵挛(+)。所有突入椎管的肋骨均出现在侧凸的凸侧,且都出现在侧凸顶椎以上一个节段的椎间隙平面附近。

1.2 手术方法

8例患者均应用第三代椎弓根钉棒系统或钉钩混合系统进行脊柱后路矫形术;7例进行融合手术,其中1例行胸前路骨骺阻滞,1周后行脊柱后路矫形融合术;1例采用生长棒(growing rod)矫形系统矫形;均未打开椎管,未对突入椎管内的肋骨进行直接干预。7例融合手术均应用自体骨和同种异体松质骨块进行Moe氏混合植骨;1例应用生长棒技术患者在矫形头、尾两端锚定点均进行Moe及小关节混合植骨术。手术均在脊髓监测下进行,包括体感诱发电位(sensory somatic evoked potential, SEP)和运动诱发电位(motor evoked potential, MEP)监测。7例同期进行了术中唤醒试验。术后支具保护4~6个月。

1.3 观察指标及方法

通过对术前、术后及随访时站立正侧位X线片的测量,记录冠状面及矢状面Cobb角、冠状面躯干平衡与矢状面平衡。冠状面躯干平衡(coronal trunk balance, CTB)定义为骶骨中点至经C7椎体中点铅垂线的垂直距离(mm)。术后冠状面躯干失平衡是指:在冠状面上躯干偏移超过20mm。矢状面平衡通过经C7中心点的铅垂线与骶骨后上角之间的相互关系来评定。顶椎偏距为主胸弯顶点至第7颈椎铅垂线的垂直距离(图1);顶椎旋转度采用Nash-Moe法进行分度(图

2)。通过平行于椎体上、下终板的CT横断面测量肋骨椎管内占位比(图3):在CT片上找到肋骨突入椎管最严重的层面,以横断面双侧椎间孔前后缘连线a、b的中点作连线,定为该平面椎间孔横径D,以突入椎管内肋骨的顶点向突入侧椎间孔连线a作垂线R,肋骨椎管占位比($\% = R/D \times 100\%$)。矫形率=(术前 Cobb 角-术后 Cobb 角)/术前 Cobb 角 $\times 100\%$ 。所有测量均由两位医生各自间隔1周分别完成。为便于统计,上述数值均取两位医生测量的均值绝对值进行计算。记录所有患者手术前后的神经症状或体征的变化和围手术期并发症的发生情况。

1.4 随访方法

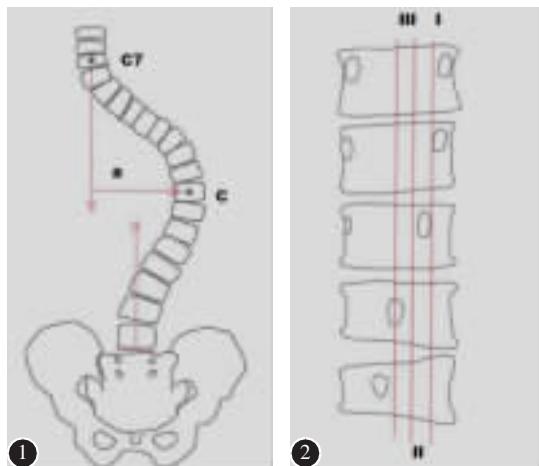


图1 顶椎偏距测量方法:在脊柱全长正位X线片上,主胸弯顶点(椎体或椎间隙)中点C至第7颈椎铅垂线的垂直距离
(a) **图2** 应用Nash-Moe法对顶椎旋转情况进行分度,在脊柱正位X线片上,将椎体的凸侧平均分为3格,根据顶椎椎弓根的位置,将顶椎的旋转情况分为5度。0度为双侧椎弓根对称;I度为凸侧椎弓根移向中线,但尚未超出第一格,凹侧椎弓根变小;II度为凸侧椎弓根已移至第二格,凹侧椎弓根接近消失;III度为凸侧椎弓根移至中央,凹侧椎弓根消失;IV度为凸侧椎弓根越过中线。**图3** 肋、骨椎管内占位比测量计算方法:在CT片上找到肋骨突入椎管最严重的层面,以横断面双侧椎间孔前后缘连线a、b的中点做连线,定为该平面椎间孔横径D,以突入椎管内肋骨的顶点向突入侧椎间孔连线a做垂线R,肋骨椎管占位比($\% = R/D \times 100\%$)

Figure 1 The apical vertebra translation was measured in A-P X-ray of the full length spine, the distance between The main thoracic scoliosis vertex (or the middle of centrum or intervertebrate space C) and plumb line of 7th cervical Vertebrate) **Figure 2** The rotation of Apical vertebra was measured based on Nash-Moe method, convex side of vertebra meanly was divided into three parts on the A-P X-ray of the full length spine. The rotation of apical vertebra was divided into 5 degrees according to the position of vertebrate pedicle. 0 degree is that both pedicles are symmetry; I degree is that the vertebrate pedicle in convex side has moved into the middle but within the first part, the concave side pedicle decreases; II degree is that the the vertebrate pedicle in convex side has moved into second part, the the vertebrate pedicle in concave side almost disappeared; III degree is that the pedicle in convex side has moved into middle line and the pedicle in concave side disappeared; IV degree is that the pedicle in convex side has passed the middle line **Figure 3** The occupying ratio of the rib in vertebrate canal was measured in CT cross section paralleled with the upper and lower end plate of this vertebra. Find the most serious section, diameter D resulted from the middle point of both sides of intervertebral foramens. Vertical R is the line between the rib head and the intervertebral foramen which the rib protruded into. At last, the occupying ratio of the rib in vertebrate canal($\% = R/D \times 100\%$)

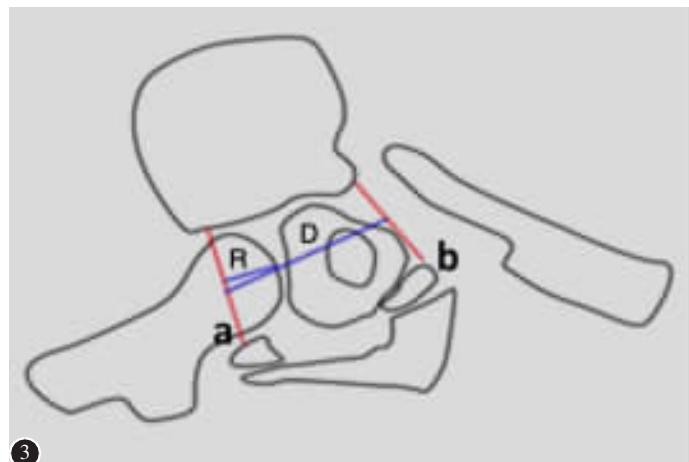
分别于术后3、6、12个月进行随访,1年之后每年随访1次。随访时行站立位脊柱全长正侧位X线片检查,根据患者意愿行CT复查,观察内固定位置、脊柱畸形进展及并发症发生情况,并记录患者神经症状及体征的变化。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 13.0统计软件进行数据录入及分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用两相关样本的非参数Wilcoxon检验进行统计分析,以双侧检验 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

手术时间165~300min,平均210min。术中出



血量 280~800ml, 平均 460ml, 异体输血平均 350ml(0~1200ml)。固定融合节段 8~12 个, 平均 10.1 个节段。全部病例随访 3~78 个月, 平均 22.9 个月。8 例患者的侧凸、后凸、顶椎、肋骨突入椎管内节段、突入严重程度及术后变化见表 1。手术前后侧凸及后凸参数变化见表 2。手术前后, 侧凸、后凸相关参数及肋骨椎管内占位程度变化关系见表 3。8 例患者术前 CT 均显示肋骨突入椎管, 肋骨椎管占位比为 18.80%~58.30%, 平均 (32.86±13.42)%; 6 例患者手术前行 CTM, 5 例可见明显

的硬膜囊压迹, 1 例硬膜囊未受侵扰; 4 例患者手术前行 MRI 检查, 1 例成像较清晰, 该例患者术前出现神经损害体征, 另 3 例出现明显的信号干扰, 肋骨与硬膜关系难以辨别。发生胸廓疼痛症状的 2 例患者椎管内肋骨占位比分别为 40.60% 和 58.30%, 为本组肋骨突入椎管程度最严重的患者。手术后, 7 例患者进行了 CT 随访, 手术前、后椎管内肋骨占位比分别为 (33.36±0.14)% 和 (26.57±0.1)% , 肋骨突入椎管内程度在手术后有一定程度减轻(图 4)。

表 1 8 例患者术前情况

Table 1 Preoperative data of 8 patients

	病例编号(Cases number)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
年龄 Age	14	10	7	11	16	24	8	13
顶椎 Apical vertebral	T5	T10	T7	T7	T10	T10	T7	T7
肋骨侵入椎管内椎体水平 Vertebral level of rib protrusion	T4	T9	T6	T6	T10	T10	T6	T6
肋骨椎管占位比(%) Preoperative rib occupying ratio of spinal canal	42.90	29.40	21.10	18.80	24	27.80	40.60	58.30
硬膜囊是否出现压迹 Impression on dural or not	(+)	null	(+)	null	(-)	(+)	(+)	(+)

表 2 8 例患者手术前后及末次随访时侧凸及后凸情况

Table 2 Scoliosis and kyphosis of 8 cases

	病例编号(Cases number)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
术前主胸弯冠状面 Cobb 角(°) Preoperative thoracal coronal angle	107	65	60	50	58	70	48	78
柔韧性(%) Flexibility	1.87	7.69	13.33	24.00	27.59	12.86	16.67	16.67
术后主胸弯冠状面 Cobb 角(°) Postoperative thoracal coronal angle	85	38	20	18	25	23	34	32
侧凸矫形率(%) Correction rate of scoliosis	20.56	41.54	66.67	64.00	56.90	67.14	29.17	58.97
随访时主胸弯冠状面 Cobb 角(°) Follow up thoracal coronal angle	86	38	20	20	24	30	36	32
术前节段性后凸角(°) Preoperative segmental kyphosis angle	93	74	14	70	64	65	60	60
矢状面后凸角(°) Kyphosis angle on sagittal plane	42	25	5	50	28	30	26	44
节段性后凸矫形率(%) Correction rate of segmental kyphosis	54.84	66.22	64.29	28.57	56.25	53.85	56.67	26.67
随访时矢状面后凸(°) Follow-up kyphosis angle on sagittal plane	42	25	12	54	30	36	24	44
术后肋骨椎管占位比(%) Postoperative rib occupying ratio of spinal canal	39.13	null	19.35	11.54	23.07	22.58	34.20	36.15

表3 手术前、后及末次随访时的侧凸、后凸 Cobb 角及冠、矢状面平衡，顶椎偏距，顶椎旋转度及肋骨椎管内占位比
Table 3 Preoperative and postoperative Cobb angle of scoliosis and kyphosis, coronal and sagittal balance, apical vertebral translation and rotation, and rib occupying ratio in spinal canal

	主胸弯冠状面 Cobb角(°) Coronal Cobb angle of main thoracic curve	矢状面后凸角(°) Kyphotic angle on sagittal plane	冠状面平衡(mm) Coronal balance	矢状面平衡(mm) Sagittal balance	顶椎偏距(mm) Apical vertebral translation	顶椎旋转度(°) Apical vertebral rotation	肋骨椎管内占位比(%) Rib occupying ratio in spinal canal
术前 Preoperation	67±18.95	62.5±22.34	35.88±11.18	35.13±7.08	49.38±30.35	2.25±0.71	33.36±0.14
术后 Postoperation	34.38±21.63 ^①	31.25±14.13 ^①	15.63±11.33 ^①	18.13±5.46 ^①	35.81±27.62 ^①	1.88±0.64 ^③	—
随访 Follow-up	35.75±21.42 ^②	33.38±13.34 ^②	14.00±7.64 ^②	15.50±2.98 ^②	33.25±18.91	—	26.57±0.1 ^④

注:①与术前相比 $P<0.05$;②与术后相比 $P>0.05$;③与术后相比 $P>0.05$;④与术前相比 $P>0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation $P<0.05$; ②Compared with postoperation $P>0.05$; ③Compared with postoperation $P<0.05$; ④Compared with preoperation $P>0.05$

本组患者的矫形效果较为满意，其中主弯冠状面 Cobb 角平均矫形率为 48.7% ($P=0.012$)；末次随访矫形平均丢失 1.8°(与术后相比 $P=0.102$)。矢状面后凸平均矫形率为 49.9% ($P=0.012$)；末次随访平均丢失 1.4°，与术后比较 $P=0.104$ 。术后冠、矢状位躯干偏移及顶椎偏距均较手术前有明显改善 ($P=0.012, P=0.012, P=0.012$)；随访冠、矢状位平衡较术后，术后顶椎旋转度较手术前均有一定改善，但变化不显著 ($P=0.285, P=0.173, P=0.083$)。1 例患者出现内固定松动，近端螺钉拔出，于 16 个月后行翻修手术。所有患者均无脊髓损伤，无椎弓根切割、内固定断裂等并发症。

3 讨论

NF-1 也被称为 Recklinghausen 病，发生率为 1:3000，是一种常染色体显性遗传疾病，与染色体 17q11.2 上的抑瘤基因发生单基因突变有关^[3]。约有 10%~60% 的 NF-1 患者伴有脊柱畸形^[4, 5]。营养不良型脊柱侧凸作为 NF-1 的亚型，常伴有小关节脱位、肋骨脱位、“铅笔征”样肋骨等较为典型的解剖变异特征^[6]。到目前为止，英文文献共报道了 22 例肋骨突入椎管的 NF-1 患者^[7-17]。国内南京鼓楼医院报道了一组类似病例，共 9 例患者^[18]。椎间孔扩大、肋骨“铅笔样变”、肋骨半脱位、肿瘤破坏以及位于顶椎的椎体出现较为严重的旋转甚至脱位可能是其形成原因^[11]。

疼痛和神经功能损伤是主要的临床症状。本组有 2 例患者存在胸廓疼痛表现，其肋骨突入椎管内的占位比例均超过 40%，其中 1 例术前存在下肢神经症状。文献报道的 22 例患者中有 3 例术

前出现胸廓或胸背疼痛。活动的肋骨头在扩大的椎间孔中刺激了神经根可能是疼痛的直接原因。因此，对于无神经症状的 NF-1 营养不良型侧凸的患者，挤压顶椎及附近节段对应的肋骨，如果出现疼痛，需要高度警惕肋骨是否已经脱位^[7-17]。

CT 或 MRI 是确诊手段，文献报道的病例均采用 CT 或/和 MRI 诊断。CTM 可以更清楚地了解椎管内肋骨和硬膜间的关系^[17]，深入评估椎管内肋骨占位程度及脊髓受压情况。本组 6 例患者术前进行了 CTM 检查，5 例可见硬膜囊出现压迹，同时可以发现硬膜囊及其内的脊髓漂移至凹侧椎管壁，远离了肋骨头，这一现象可以解释为何部分肋骨侵入椎管的患者没有发生神经损伤。文献中提供神经体征描述的 15 例患者中，9 例术前没有阳性体征。本组中，1 例患者手术前存在病理征，肋骨从左侧椎间孔突入，却出现右下肢症状，可能与脊髓漂向右侧椎管壁，受到凹侧凸起的椎管壁牵拉所致。

目前对椎管内突入的肋骨如何处理并没有统一的意见。多数观点认为，椎管内的肋骨占位需要直接进行干预。但胸段脊柱的椎管减压和椎管内肋骨切除风险较大，英文文献中 14 例该类患者进行了椎管内肋骨头切除术；2 例患者行肋骨成形术，保留突入椎管内的肋骨头于原位。其中 5 例行肋骨头切除的患者提供了完整的手术前、后神经体征信息，3 例神经损害缓解，2 例加重^[7-17]。提示切除椎管内侵入的肋骨头神经损伤风险不容忽视。我们认为，脊柱矫形和胸廓的自限性特点可以促进肋骨头复位，直接矫形手术可以避免胸椎管内手术的神经损伤风险。

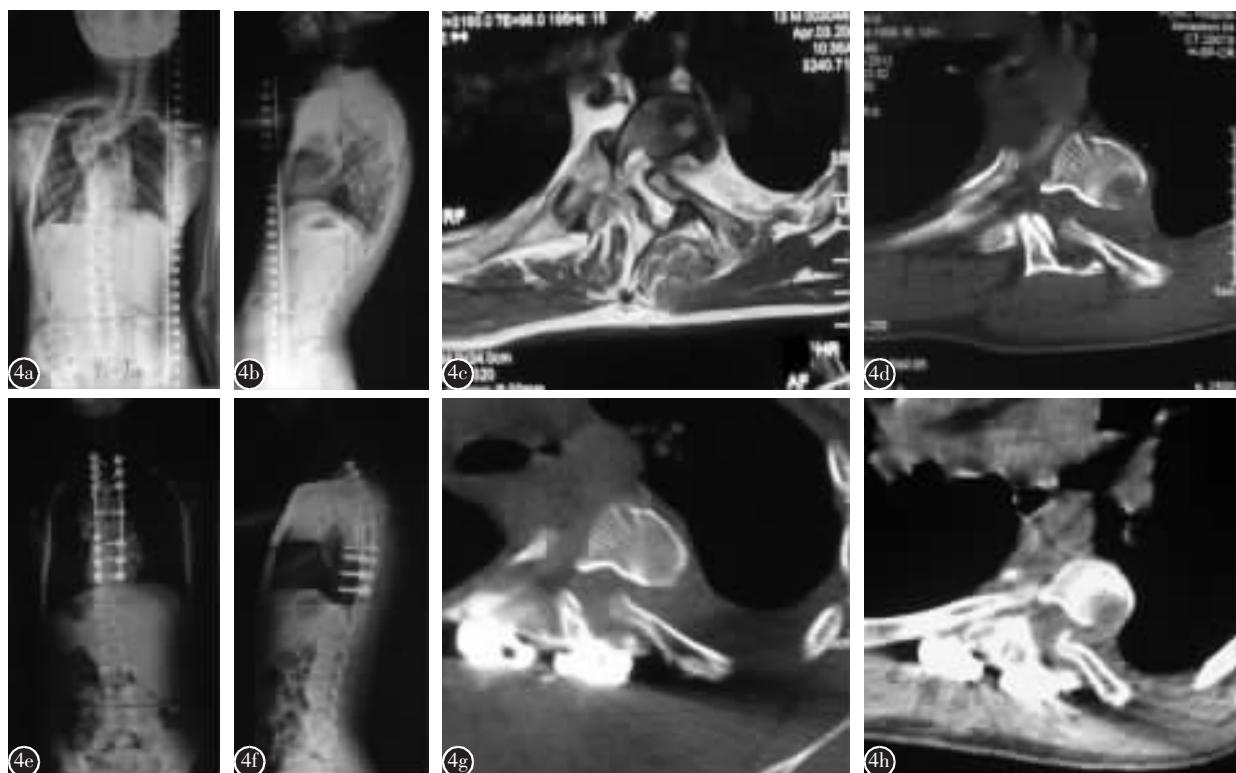


图 4 患者男,13岁,发现全身多发咖啡斑 12 年,背部不平 5 年余,加重伴胸前区痛 3 个月,查体:胸段左侧后凸,右侧踝阵挛阳性,右侧 Babinski 征(+),ASIA 分级 D 级 **a** 术前脊柱正位 X 线片示患者胸段侧凸向左侧 **b** 术前脊柱侧位 X 线片示患者胸段局限性后凸 **c、d** 术前 MRI 及 CT 示肋骨在 T8 平面从左侧椎间孔凸向椎管, 肋骨头过椎管矢状位中线 **e** 脊柱后路矫形 CDH M8 椎弓根螺钉内固定、混合骨植骨融合术(T1~T10), 术后脊柱正位 X 线片示冠状面矫形效果良好, 躯干偏移得以纠正 **f** 术后脊柱侧位 X 线片示胸后凸矫形效果良好 **g** 术后肋骨在 T6 平面从左侧椎间孔凸向椎管, 肋骨头在椎管内回复至中线附近 **h** 术后 1 年随访, 肋骨头在椎管内位置和术后情况相近, ASIA 分级 D 级

Figure 4 A 13-year-old boy diagnosed as NF-1 scoliosis presenting with chest pain for 3 months. His ankle clonus and Babinski sign of the right lower limb was positive. X-ray showed a thoracic kyphoscoliosis(**a, b**), CT and MRI showed T6 rib head protrusion into and across the sagittal midline of the spinal canal(**c, d**). Posterior correction(CDH, M8) and fusion(T1~T10) was performed under MEP monitoring, postoperative X-ray showed good correction(**e, f**) and postoperative ASIA: D-class. Postoperative CT scan showed T6 rib head retreated to the sagittal midline of the spinal canal(**g**) and final follow-up CT showed the same position(**h**)

本组 8 例患者均应用第三代脊柱内固定矫形系统,通过转棒和凸侧椎体间加压、凹侧椎体间撑开完成矫形,均未对肋骨进行直接干预,取得了良好的矫形效果,同时并未出现新发临床症状和神经体征,其中 1 例术前存在右下肢巴氏征(+)、踝阵挛(+)的患者,手术后病理征转为阴性,临床提示神经损伤缓解。文献中 11 例行直接后路矫形的患者,也未出现新发神经损害^[7~18]。

我们认为,胸廓的完整性可以限制受累肋骨的活动。并且,由于该类患者肋椎关节、肋横关节相对松弛甚至处于脱位状态。矫形时,随着顶椎偏移的减小,顶椎向凹侧移动,病变肋骨被限制于原

处,实现相对运动,肋骨被动复位,肋骨突入椎管内的程度得以缓解,对脊髓的威胁也随之下降。来自文献中直接的术中证据是,文献中 1 例直接矫形的病例,术中行椎板开窗,发现椎管内肋骨头在矫形过程中出现被动复位^[15]。同时,从本组 7 例患者术后 CT 的结果也可以发现,肋骨椎管内占位程度在矫形后有减小的趋势,进一步可以印证我们的观点,胸廓的自限性特点可以在矫形中使突入椎管内的肋骨被动复位,对于该类患者,无需对突入椎管内的肋骨进行直接干预。

通过本研究,可以发现对于 I 型神经纤维瘤病营养不良型脊柱侧后凸伴有关节突入椎管内的

患者，如术前无明显神经症状或仅出现轻微神经损伤表现体征，在神经电生理的监测下进行直接矫形，可以得到良好的矫形效果，并不会增加神经损伤的风险。本研究的不足在于病例数较少。

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