

临床论著

改良 270°椎管减压椎体前中柱重建
治疗严重胸腰椎骨折

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【摘要】目的:探讨经后路一期椎弓根螺钉固定、改良 270°椎管减压、椎体前中柱重建治疗严重胸腰椎骨折的可行性与临床疗效。**方法:**2011 年 1 月~2013 年 12 月共治疗严重胸腰椎骨折 21 例,其中男 15 例,女 6 例;年龄 20~64 岁(36.1±14.8 岁)。致伤原因:高处坠落伤 13 例,车祸伤 6 例,重物砸伤 2 例;致伤部位:T11/12 2 例, T12/L1 6 例, L1/2 7 例, L2/3 4 例, L2~L4 1 例, L3/4 1 例。AO 分型:B2 型 13 例, C 型 8 例。均采用一期椎弓根螺钉固定、改良 270°椎管减压、钛网植骨重建椎体前中柱治疗。比较术前、术后伤椎前缘高度、损伤部位 Cobb 角和椎管骨块占位率,观察植骨融合、椎管重建和内固定情况。采用 ASIA 2000 分级标准评定脊髓神经功能恢复情况。**结果:**手术时间 120~180min(145±19.2min);术中出血 800~2200ml(1320±476.5ml);术后切口引流液 250~580ml(398±127.5ml)。术后切口无感染,无脑脊液漏、脊髓神经损伤或脊髓神经功能恶化病例。20 例患者获得随访,随访时间 12~36 个月(21.5±9.7 个月)。术后椎体前缘高度、脊柱 Cobb 角和椎管占位与术前比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),末次随访时与术后比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。植骨均获得融合,椎管减压彻底,未出现椎弓根螺钉系统松动、断裂或钛网移位等现象。末次随访时脊髓神经功能除 1 例 A 级无变化外,其余均有 1~2 级的恢复。**结论:**经后路一期椎弓根螺钉固定、改良 270°椎管减压并椎体前中柱重建治疗严重胸腰椎骨折安全、可行,并且椎管减压彻底,可以维持脊柱良好的稳定性,获得满意的短期临床疗效。

【关键词】胸腰椎骨折;椎管减压;内固定;椎弓根螺钉

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【Abstract】 Objectives: To explore the feasibility and clinical efficacy of modified 270° spinal canal decompression with one-stage pedicle screw fixation and reconstruction of anterior and middle vertebral column for severe thoracolumbar vertebral fractures. **Methods:** A total of 21 patients with severe thoracolumbar vertebral fractures were treated from January 2011 to December 2013. There were 15 males and 6 females, with an average age of 36.1±14.8 years(range, 20 to 64 years). The cause of injury included falling injury in 13 cases, traffic accident injury in 6 cases, crush injury in 2 cases. The lesion site included T11/12 in 2 cases, T12/L1 in 6 cases, L1/2 in 7 cases, L2/3 in 4 cases, L2-L4 in 1 case and L3/4 in 1 case. According to the AO classification, there were 13 cases of type B2, 8 cases of type C. Patients all received modified 270° spinal canal decompression with one-stage pedicle screw fixation and reconstruction of anterior and middle vertebral column. The height of anterior edge of injured vertebral body, Cobb angle at the site of injury and the change of spinal canal compromise were compared before and after surgery. Bone fusion, spinal canal reconstruction, failure of instruments were evaluated. ASIA (2000) scoring standard was used to evaluate the functional recovery of spinal cord. **Results:** The operation time, intraoperative blood loss and volume of post-operative wound drainage were 120-180min(average 145±19.2min), 800-2200ml (average 1320±476.5ml) and 250-580ml(average 398±127.5ml) respectively. No wound infection, cerebrospinal fluid leakage, spinal nerve

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injury or neurological function deterioration was found after operation. All the patients were followed up for 12–36 months(average, 21.5±9.7 months) except one case who was lost of follow-up. All the patients obtained satisfactory bone fusion around the titanium mesh and received bone fusion at the surface of spinal canal with the good integrity of spinal canal. There were significant differences in the height of injured vertebral anterior edge, the Cobb angle of spine and spinal canal compromise between before and after surgery. But no significant difference in these indices was observed during the last follow-up compared to those immediately after surgery. There was no loosening, breakage of pedicle screws or displacement of titanium mesh. Dural calcification was found in one case. At the last follow-up, the neurological function of spinal cord did not change in one patient, as graded A according to ASIA scoring standard. Neurological function recovered to graded 1–2 in the other patients. **Conclusions:** The modified 270° spinal canal decompression with one-stage pedicle screw fixation and reconstruction of anterior and middle vertebral column can be the preferred method in treatment of severe thoracic and lumbar vertebral fractures with spinal canal compromise, it has the advantages of less trauma, perfect decompression, good stability, etc.

[Key words] Thoracolumbar fractures; Spinal canal decompression; Internal fixation; Pedicle screw

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严重胸腰椎骨折在临床上并不少见, 表现为脊柱序列的明显改变、三柱受损、椎体碎裂、椎管内明显占位、脊柱处于极度不稳状态, 伴或不伴脊髓神经损伤。对于严重的胸腰椎骨折, 以往临床上多主张联合前后路减压、固定术^[1-4]。近年来有作者^[5-7]报道采用一期后路 270°椎管减压、椎弓根螺钉固定并椎体前中柱重建的方法进行治疗, 但在临床应用过程中发现 270°椎管减压易出现对侧椎管骨块残留的现象。为了有效减少骨块残留, 达到彻底的椎管减压目的, 同时尽可能保留脊柱后柱结构, 我们对 270°椎管减压方式进行了改进, 于对侧经椎板间隙开一小窗, 探查椎管并行减压, 自 2011 年 1 月~2013 年 12 月采用一期椎弓根螺钉固定、改良 270°椎管减压、椎体前中柱重建治疗严重胸腰椎骨折 21 例, 效果良好, 报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

21 例患者中, 男 15 例, 女 6 例; 年龄 20~64 岁(36.1±14.8 岁)。致伤原因: 高处坠落伤 13 例, 车祸伤 6 例, 重物砸伤 2 例。入院后常规行胸腰段或腰椎 X 线片、CT 及 MRI 检查。受伤部位: T11/12 2 例, T12/L1 6 例, L1/2 7 例, L2/3 4 例, L2~L4 1 例, L3/4 1 例。按新的 AO 分型^[8]: B2 型 13 例, C 型 8 例。根据胸腰椎损伤分类和损伤程度评分系统(TLICS)^[9]评分为 7~10 分(8.4±1.23 分); 根据 McCormack 载荷评分法^[10]评分为 7~9

分(8.1±0.57 分); 脊髓神经损伤按修订的美国脊柱损伤协会(ASIA 2000)分级标准^[11]: A 级 1 例, B 级 5 例, C 级 9 例, D 级 6 例。根据影像学资料测量伤椎前缘高度的丢失、损伤部位的 Cobb 角(后凸为正, 前凸为负)、椎管骨块占位程度(利用我院医疗工作站安装的宁波明天医学影像系统面积测量功能进行测量, 测量伤椎相邻上下椎体椎管面积, 取其平均值作为伤椎椎管面积; 然后测得椎管骨块占位面积, 骨块占位面积与椎管面积的比值即为椎管骨块占位程度)。

1.2 手术方法

均采用全麻, 取俯卧位, 保持腹部悬空, 以伤椎棘突为中心作后正中纵形切口, 依次显露并确认损伤节段无误后, 分别于伤椎上、下椎体经椎弓根置钉、装棒、撑开、紧固, 其中 19 例予跨伤椎 4 钉固定, 1 例予跨伤椎 6 钉固定, 1 例予跨伤椎 8 钉固定(为 L2~L4 损伤病例, 其中 L3 为爆裂性骨折, L2、L4 为骨挫伤)。取出伤椎损伤严重侧钛棒, 作伤椎损伤严重侧椎板(即半椎板)和椎弓根切除, 经椎弓根基底刮除伤椎椎体中后部分, 仔细分离硬脊膜与椎管骨块, 用“L”形打击器将椎管骨块推入空虚的椎体内并取出。然后于对侧经椎板间隙开一小窗, 探查椎管, 如有骨块残留, 在保护好硬脊膜和神经根的前提下用尖刀切断残余骨块与纤维环的连接, 残留骨块较小者直接予以取出, 骨块较大者将骨块斜向推入对侧至伤椎椎体内, 自椎板切除侧取出, 所有取下骨质备用。清除相邻上下椎间隙髓核, 刮除终板软骨, 制作钛网植入

床。进一步探查椎管有无骨块残留,确认椎管通畅并伤椎次全切除合适后,于椎体前部填入一层骨粒并填实,根据测量选用合适长度、直径为 18mm 或 20mm 的钛网,钛网内填入骨粒,保护好硬脊膜和神经根,将钛笼斜向置入,待完全进入椎体中后部以后,逐渐调整钛笼方向,使其紧贴并垂直于上下椎体终板。C 型臂 X 线机透视确定钛网位置良好后,再次装棒,并予适度椎间压缩。椎板切除侧行“三明治”式植骨重建椎管:于硬脊膜深面和侧面空虚处填塞明胶海绵,并于硬脊膜表面敷盖明胶海绵,将修整好的骨粒均匀地铺在明胶海绵表面并连通上下椎板,然后再于骨粒层表面敷盖明胶海绵。椎板间隙开窗侧亦作植骨:将关节突关节面破坏、椎板表面打毛糙,然后于开窗处的硬脊膜表面敷盖明胶海绵,将修整好的骨粒均匀敷盖于明胶海绵表面、椎板表面及关节突之间,再于骨粒层表面敷盖明胶海绵。所有病例均选择损伤最严重的单椎体作次全切除。手术由同一组医师完成,术中予自体血回输。

1.3 评价方法

术后 4~7d 行胸腰段或腰椎 X 线片、CT 平扫及三维重建检查,定期门诊复查。通过 X 线及 CT 检查,比较术前、术后和末次随访时的胸腰椎局部 Cobb 角、伤椎前缘高度、椎管骨块占位,综合 X 线及 CT 二维、三维重建判断钛笼植骨融合、椎管植骨重建情况,同时观察椎弓根螺钉系统是否存在弯曲、松动或断裂以及钛网是否有移位。采用 ASIA 分级标准评定脊髓神经恢复情况。

1.4 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 20.0 (SPSS 公司,美国) 统计软件包进行数据处理,对术前、术后和末次随访时的损伤部位 Cobb 角、伤椎前缘高度和椎管占位等数据进行配对样本比较的 *t* 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

本组手术时间 120~180min (145±19.2)min; 术中出血 800~2200ml (1320±476.5ml); 自体血回输 500~1760ml (980±412.8ml); 术后切口引流液 250~580ml (398±127.5ml); 术中或术后共输异体血 400~1200ml (760±304.6ml)。术后无切口感染、脑脊液漏、脊髓神经损伤或脊髓神经功能恶化病例。1 例失访,其余病例均获得随访,随访时间

12~36 个月 (23.6±9.7 个月),钛网前方及钛网内植骨均获得融合,半椎板切除侧椎管表面植骨部分融合,“开窗”侧植骨融合良好(图 1)。术前、术后和末次随访时损伤部位 Cobb 角、椎体前缘高度及椎管占位情况见表 1,术后与术前比较差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$),末次随访时与术后比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。随访期间未出现椎弓根螺钉系统松动、断裂或钛网移位等现象,1 例发生硬脊膜钙化(图 2)。神经功能除 1 例 A 级无变化外,其余均有 1~2 级的恢复。

3 讨论

3.1 严重胸腰椎骨折的治疗

随着交通及建筑行业的发展,由高能量损伤所致的严重胸腰椎骨折越来越多见,成为威胁人类健康的重要外伤性疾病。对于严重的胸腰椎骨折,既要恢复脊柱序列、充分的椎管减压,同时要重建脊柱的稳定性。生物力学研究结果^[12,13]表明,前后联合固定在稳定性方面显著优于单纯前路或后路固定。但联合前后路手术存在切口大、创伤大、手术时间长、出血多、手术对胸腹腔脏器干扰、并发症多,以及费用高等不足^[14-16]。近年来,有文献^[5-7,17-20]报道了一期后路固定、椎管减压、椎体前中柱重建治疗严重胸腰椎骨折。与联合前后路手术相比,此手术方式不仅减少了创伤,而且缩短了手术时间。特别是一期后路固定、270°椎管减压并椎体前中柱重建的方式^[5-7],其对脊柱后柱的破坏相对较小,术后稳定性亦较好^[21]。270°椎管减压的

表 1 患者术前、术后及末次随访时的 Cobb 角、椎体前缘高度丢失及椎管占位情况 ($\bar{x} \pm s, n=20$)

	Preoperative, postoperative and final following up radiological data		
	术前 Preoperative	术后 Postoperative	末次随访时 Final following up
Cobb角(°) Cobb angle	13.4±5.3	-2.4±1.6 ^①	-2.0±1.40 ^②
椎体前缘高度 丢失(%) Loss of anterior height of vertebral body	48.0±18.6	2.2±1.01 ^①	2.5±1.13 ^②
椎管占位(%) Spinal canal compromise	74.7±9.2	2.6±1.12 ^①	1.0±0.45 ^②

注:①与术前比较 $P < 0.05$; ②与术后比较 $P > 0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation, $P < 0.05$; ②Compared with preoperation, $P > 0.05$



图 1 患者女, 20 岁, 高处坠落致 T12/L1 骨折伴脊髓损伤 (ASIA 分级 B 级) **a** 术前腰椎正侧位 X 线片示胸腰段后凸, L1 椎体楔形变, 椎弓根间距增宽 **b** MRI 示胸腰段后凸, L1 椎体楔形变, 椎体后缘骨块侵入椎管, 脊髓圆锥受压 **c-e** CT 平扫和二维重建示 L1 椎体前中柱碎裂, 椎管骨块占位明显 **f** 一期后路椎弓根螺钉复位固定、改良 270° 椎管减压、一期钛笼植骨椎体重建术后腰椎正侧位 X 线片示腰椎生理弧度良好, 椎弓根螺钉和钛笼位置良好, L1 椎体高度恢复良好 **g, h** CT 平扫和矢状面重建示椎管减压良好, L1 棘突和左侧椎板大部分保留 **i** 术后 1 年腰椎正侧位 X 线片示腰椎生理弧度良好, 胸腰段矫正度轻度丢失, 椎弓根螺钉和钛笼位置良好 **j** CT 平扫示 L1 右侧椎板获得部分重建, 左侧椎板开窗处植骨已完全融合 **k, l** 冠状面、矢状面重建示钛笼植骨融合良好

Figure 1 20-year female patient with T12/L1 burst fracture and spinal cord injury (AIS/A, grade B) due to falling injury **a** Preoperative anteroposterior and lateral X-ray views showed thoracolumbar kyphosis, sharp wedging with L1 vertebral body and vertebral arch spacing increases **b** MRI showed thoracolumbar kyphosis, sharp wedging with L1 vertebral, a posterior margin large bone block of vertebral body incursion into the spinal canal, terminal cone compression **c-e** CT scan and 2D reconstruction showed L1 vertebral anterior and middle columns fragmentation, intraspinal occupying bone block distinctness **f** One-stage posterior pedicle screw fixation, 270° spinal canal decompression and titanium cage bone graft reconstruction. Postoperative anteroposterior and lateral X-ray views showed the lumbar curvature, the position of pedicle screw and titanium cage, the height restoration of L1 vertebral body **g, h** Postoperative CT scan and 2D reconstruction showed spinal canal decompression good and reservation of L1 spinous process and a majority of left lamina **i** 1 years after the operation, anteroposterior and lateral X-ray views showed the lumbar curvature, the position of pedicle screw and titanium cage are good, but mild loss of thoracolumbar correction **j** CT scan showed the right lamina of L1 obtained partly reconstruction, the left lamina bone graft was complete fusion **k, l** CT scan and coronal and sagittal reconstruction showed titanium cage bone graft

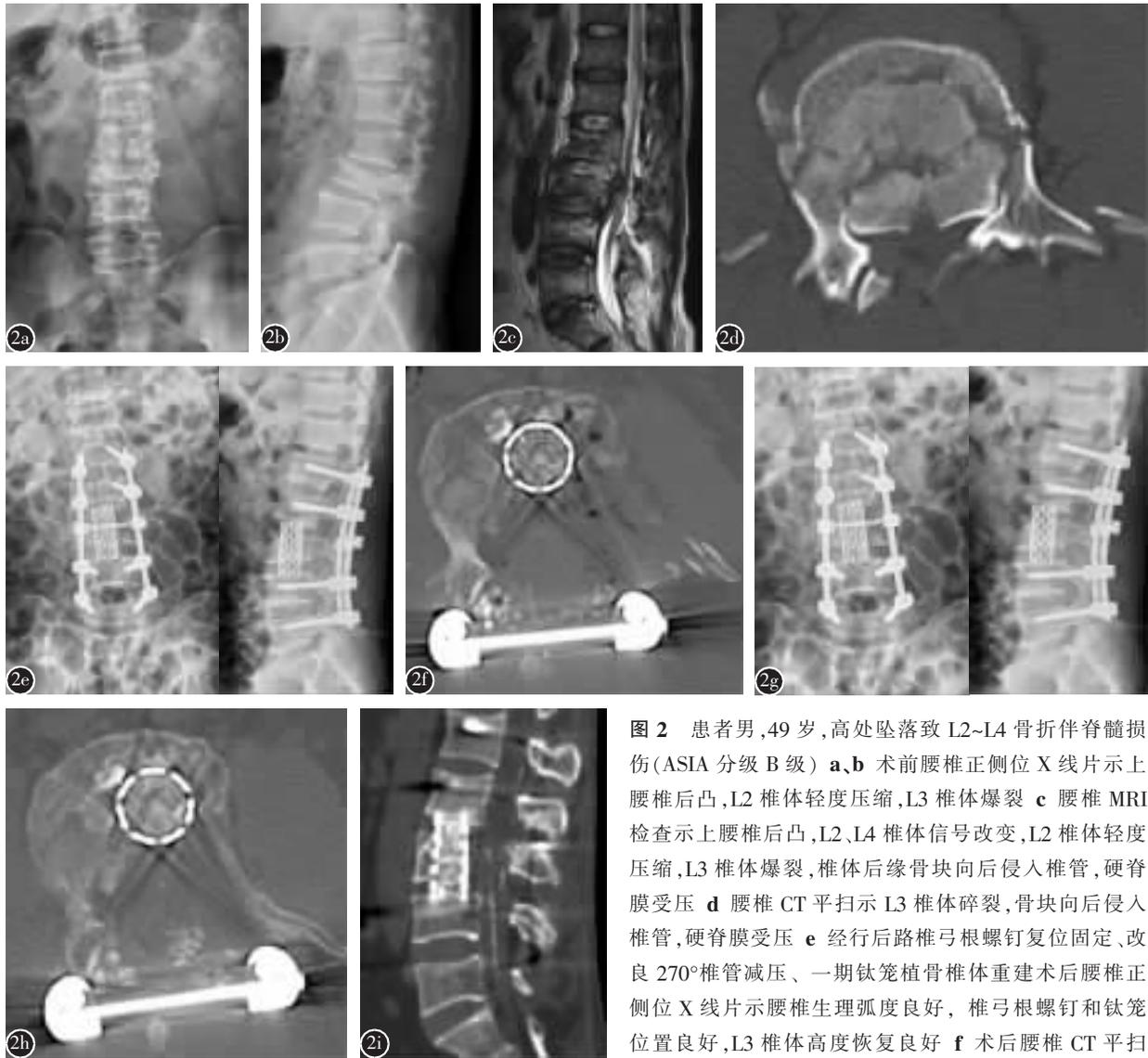


图 2 患者男,49 岁,高处坠落致 L2~L4 骨折伴脊髓损伤(ASIA 分级 B 级) **a,b** 术前腰椎正侧位 X 线片示上腰椎后凸,L2 椎体轻度压缩,L3 椎体爆裂 **c** 腰椎 MRI 检查示上腰椎后凸,L2、L4 椎体信号改变,L2 椎体轻度压缩,L3 椎体爆裂,椎体后缘骨块向后侵入椎管,硬脊膜受压 **d** 腰椎 CT 平扫示 L3 椎体碎裂,骨块向后侵入椎管,硬脊膜受压 **e** 经行后路椎弓根螺钉复位固定、改良 270°椎管减压、一期钛笼植骨椎体重建术后腰椎正侧位 X 线片示腰椎生理弧度良好,椎弓根螺钉和钛笼位置良好,L3 椎体高度恢复良好 **f** 术后腰椎 CT 平扫示椎管减压良好 **g** 术后 1 年腰椎正侧位 X 线片示椎

弓根螺钉和钛笼位置良好,腰椎生理弧度和 L3 椎体高度维持良好 **h** 术后 1 年腰椎 CT 平扫示钛笼内植骨良好,硬脊膜后方出现钙化现象 **i** 术后 1 年腰椎 CT 矢状面重建示钛笼植骨融合良好,硬脊膜内出现条形钙化影

Figure 2 A 49-year male patient with L2-L4 fracture and spinal cord injury(AISA, grade B) due to falling injury **a, b** Preoperative anteroposterior and lateral X-ray views showed the upper lumbar kyphosis, L2 vertebral body mild compression and L3 burst fracture **c** Preoperative MRI showed the upper lumbar kyphosis, L2 vertebral body mild compression and, L3 burst fracture, a posterior margin large bone block of vertebral body incursion into the spinal canal, the dural sac compression and L2-L4 vertebral signal changes **d** Preoperative CT scan showed L3 vertebral fragmentation, bone block incursion into the spinal canal, the dural sac compression **e** One-stage posterior pedicle screw fixation, 270° spinal canal decompression and titanium cage bone graft reconstruction. Postoperative anteroposterior and lateral X-ray views showing the lumbar curvature, the position of pedicle screw and titanium cage, the height restoration of L3 vertebral body **f** Postoperative CT scan showed spinal canal decompression **g** 1 years after the operation, anteroposterior and lateral X-ray views showed the position of pedicle screw and titanium cage, the lumbar curvature and the height maintain of L3 vertebral body **h** 1 years after the operation, CT scan showed titanium cage bone graft was perfect, but calcification appeared in the posterior dural membrane **i** 1 years after the operation, CT sagittal reconstruction showing titanium cage bone graft was perfect, but stripe calcification appeared in dural sac

手术方式为:保留伤椎的一侧椎板和棘突,切除损伤严重侧椎板及椎弓根,经侧后方行伤椎次全切除并清除侵入椎管的骨块。但是,通过解剖^[22,23]、生物力学实验^[4,25],以及临床观察^[26,27]发现,椎体爆裂性骨折的爆裂部位多发生于椎体中上部分,而且侵入椎管的骨块基本上来源于椎体后上缘,表现为椎体后上方受到来自于轴向和前方的推移力,骨块向后方爆散或向后上方翻转进入椎管,且骨块多与上终板和纤维环相连。270°椎管减压方式由于保留了棘突和一侧椎板,其操作视野较小,对侧椎管处于盲视状态,通过椎板切除侧探查对侧椎管是否通畅并不确切,即使发现对侧椎管骨块残留,试图通过打击器将对侧骨块推入伤椎内或直接切除均较为困难,因而 270°椎管减压方式容易出现椎管对侧骨块残留、减压不彻底的现象,可能影响脊髓神经功能的恢复,部分病例面临再次椎管减压的可能。其原因可能有技术上的因素,但我们认为胸腰椎的解剖与损伤特点,以及手术方式的局限性可能是更为主要的因素。因而,如何克服 270°椎管减压方式的不足,即尽量减少脊柱后柱的破坏,同时获得彻底的椎管减压,以促进脊髓神经的恢复,是临床医生面临的问题。

3.2 本手术方式的操作特点及优点

由于 270°椎管减压方式存在非减压侧椎管探查不确切和骨块取出困难等不足,本手术方式设计在 270°椎管减压的基础上于对侧椎板间隙开一小窗,直接探查椎管是否有骨块残留,如存在,即切断骨块周围纤维环,将骨块游离,如骨块较小,予以直接取出,如骨块较大,则将骨块推入椎体内从对侧(椎板切除侧)取出。如此,不仅可以准确地探查椎管内骨块残留现象,而且能较安全、方便地将骨块取出,从而获得彻底的椎管减压。从术后影像学检查来看,本组病例的椎管减压完全,基本无骨块残留。椎管占位由术前的(87.7±9.2)%降至术后的(2.6±1.12)%。本组病例虽然作了一侧椎板的切除及另一侧的开窗,但同时进行了椎管后方“三明治”式的植骨,从随访结果来看,本组病例椎管后壁得到了较好的骨性重建,特别是椎板间隙开窗侧和椎体前中柱的植骨融合良好。由于本手术方式保留了脊柱的部分后柱结构,早期在后路椎弓根螺钉固定和前中柱钛网的支撑下,脊柱获得了较好的机械性稳定,后期通过钛网植骨融合和椎管后壁的植骨重建,不仅较好地保护了

内固定,避免了内固定的失败,同时也很好地维持了伤椎高度和脊柱矫正度。本组病例末次随访时椎弓根螺钉无弯曲、松动、断裂,钛网无塌陷,脊柱生理弧度与术前相比恢复良好,与术后相比,无明显丢失,获得了很好的维持。良好的椎管减压和脊柱的稳定性重建有利于脊髓神经功能的恢复,本组术后无神经功能恶化病例,除 1 例 A 级无变化外,其余均有 1~2 级的恢复。

综上所述,对于严重胸腰椎骨折的治疗,一期椎弓根螺钉固定、改良 270°椎管减压、椎体重建在减少脊柱后柱结构破坏的同时能够对椎管进行有效的减压和稳定性重建,是一种较好的手术方式。

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