

临床论著

应用骨填充网袋椎体成形术治疗 胸腰椎溶骨性转移瘤

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【摘要】目的:探讨应用骨填充网袋椎体成形术治疗胸腰椎溶骨性转移瘤的临床疗效。**方法:**2012年10月~2016年10月应用经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty,PVP)治疗胸腰椎溶骨性转移瘤病例48例,共77个椎体。其中23例37个椎体行传统PVP(传统PVP组),25例40个椎体应用骨填充网袋(bone filling mesh container,BFMCs)行PVP(BFMCs组),两组患者年龄、性别比和椎体分布均无统计学差异。术中在C型臂透视下观察骨水泥渗漏情况,术后第3天采用VAS评分评估患者疼痛缓解情况、根据Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index,ODI)对活动能力改善进行评估,出院前复查X线、CT观察受累椎体高度复位程度。**结果:**所有患者均顺利完成手术,穿刺成功率为100%,术中未出现肺栓塞、截瘫或围手术期死亡。传统PVP组术中18个椎体(48.6%,18/37)出现骨水泥渗漏,但患者均无骨水泥渗漏的临床症状,BFMCs组术中无1例出现骨水泥渗漏。所有患者术后3d内疼痛缓解,传统PVP组VAS评分由术前 7.8 ± 1.3 分(5~10分)降至 2.4 ± 1.4 分(1~4分),BFMCs组VAS评分由术前 7.9 ± 1.1 分(6~10分)降至 2.5 ± 1.3 分(1~4分);ODI传统PVP组由术前(73.4 ± 4.6)%降至(23.6 ± 4.3)%,BFMCs组由术前(74.6 ± 4.9)%降至(23.9 ± 4.5)%。两组术后VAS评分和ODI与术前比较均有显著性差异($P<0.05$),两组间术前、术后比较均无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。术后病椎前缘和中部高度抬升百分比传统PVP组分别为(3.2 ± 2.6)%、(5.4 ± 4.1)%,BFMCs组分别为(11.8 ± 11.6)%、(22.1 ± 14.7)%,两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**对于胸腰椎溶骨性转移瘤患者应用骨填充网袋行PVP可明显降低骨水泥椎体外渗漏率,更好地恢复椎体高度,在疼痛缓解与活动能力改善方面与传统PVP相似。

【关键词】骨填充网袋;椎体成形术;胸腰椎转移瘤;骨水泥渗漏

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Bone filling mesh container in the treatment of thoracolumbar osteolytic metastases/SHENG Bin, YUAN Youchao, LIU Xiangyang, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2017, 27(9): 806-811

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To explore the clinical outcomes of Bone Filling Mesh Container (BFMCs) in the treatment of thoracolumbar osteolytic metastases. **Methods:** A total of 48 cases(77 vertebral bodies) with thoracolumbar osteolytic metastases were applied with PVP from October 2012 to October 2016, in whom 23 cases with 37 vertebral bodies were performed traditional PVP (TPVP group), and 25 cases with 40 vertebral bodies were performed PVP by using bone filling mesh container(BFMCs group). There was no statistical difference in age, sex ratio and vertebral body distribution between the patients in two groups. The bone cement leakage was observed by the "C" arm fluoroscopy during surgery. The VAS score was used to assess the pain relief in the patients on the third day after operation. The Oswestry disability index(ODI) was used to assess the improvement of the activity ability. The reduction extent of the vertebral height was measured in X-ray and CT before discharge. **Results:** All patients were successfully operated, the success rate of puncture was 100%. There was no pulmonary embolism, paraplegia or perioperative death. In the TPVP group, bone cement leakage occurred in 18 vertebrae(48.6%, 18/37), but these patients had no clinical symptoms. There was no case of bone cement leakage in BFMCs group. All patients had pain relief within three days after surgery.

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The VAS score of TPVP group was decreased from 7.8 ± 1.3 (5~10) preoperatively to 2.4 ± 1.4 (1~4) postoperatively, and the VAS score of BFMCs group was decreased from 7.9 ± 1.1 (6~10) to 2.5 ± 1.3 (1~4). ODI score of TPVP group decreased from $(73.4 \pm 4.6)\%$ preoperatively to $(23.6 \pm 4.3)\%$ postoperatively, BFMCs group decreased from $(74.6 \pm 4.9)\%$ to $(23.9 \pm 4.5)\%$. The VAS score and ODI of the two groups after operation were significantly different from those before operation($P < 0.05$), and there was no significant difference between the two groups preoperatively and postoperatively. Postoperatively, increasing ratio of anterior vertebral body was $(3.2 \pm 2.6)\%$ in the TPVP and $(11.8 \pm 11.6)\%$ in the BFMCs group. Increasing ratio of middle vertebral body was $(5.4 \pm 4.1)\%$ in the TPVP group and $(22.1 \pm 14.7)\%$ in the BFMCs group, there was significant difference between two groups ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** In the patients with osteolytic metastases in thoracolumbar spine, bone filling mesh container can significantly reduce the leakage rate of bone cement in PVP, and better restore the height of vertebral body. There was no significant difference in pain relief and activity improvement with TPVP.

【Key words】 Bone filling mesh container; Vertebroplasty; Thoracolumbar osteolytic metastases; Bone cement leakage

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脊柱为转移性肿瘤高发部位,尤其是胸腰椎椎体,当存在脊柱不稳定,疼痛剧烈或放化疗不敏感时,常需要采取外科治疗^[1]。微创手术已成为脊柱转移肿瘤的重要治疗手段^[2]。经皮椎体成形术(percuteaneous vertebroplasty,PVP)作为微创外科的一种重要手段,在脊柱转移瘤治疗中的应用也越来越多^[3],但对于椎体溶骨性肿瘤患者,由于椎体血供丰富,椎体和椎弓根骨皮质破坏,骨水泥渗漏率较治疗骨质疏松性椎体骨折显著升高,在治疗椎体转移瘤时的发生率高达37.5%^[4]。为降低骨水泥渗漏的发生,骨填充网袋(bone filling mesh container, BFMCs)应运而生。2012年10月~2016年10月在我科应用传统PVP和BFMCs PVP治疗胸腰椎溶骨性转移瘤患者48例,回顾性分析患者的病历资料,对骨水泥渗漏率、病椎高度恢复情况、功能障碍指数、VAS评分等指标进行研究,比较两种术式治疗胸腰椎溶骨性转移瘤的临床疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

1.1.1 病例纳入与排除标准 纳入标准:(1)经全身骨扫描和CT或MRI检查明确有胸腰椎溶骨性改变,不超过3个椎体,病灶限制在椎体,术后病理学检查确诊为转移性肿瘤;(2)有严重的胸腰背部疼痛且没有下肢神经功能损害症状;(3)一般情况尚可,通过规范的保守治疗疼痛无法缓解者;(4)对于原发于乳腺、甲状腺、前列腺等生长较慢,

恶性程度较低的肿瘤患者,同时合并肺部或者其他内脏转移,Tomita评分大于5分不适宜行全脊椎切除术。排除标准:(1)严重心功能不全者;(2)难以纠正的凝血机制障碍;(3)全身感染及穿刺部位皮肤感染者;(4)硬膜外囊肿,病变椎体节段脊髓严重受压或有继发性椎管狭窄;(5)椎体压缩程度超过70%者;(6)败血症及其他不适合手术者。

1.1.2 患者基本信息 根据纳入和排除标准,从2012年10月~2016年10月共有48例胸腰椎溶骨性转移瘤患者,77个椎体进行PVP,其中胸椎45个,腰椎32个。23例共37个椎体采用传统PVP(传统PVP组),男12例,女11例,年龄38~84岁(61.8 ± 8.6 岁);T9 1个,T10 3个,T11 8个,T12 9个,L1 7个,L2 7个,L3 2个;4例6个椎体骨皮质破坏不连续,其中有2个椎体后壁骨质有破坏。25例共40个椎体采用BFMCs PVP(BFMCs组),男14例,女11例,年龄40~81岁(62.4 ± 7.3 岁);T9 2个,T10 3个,T11 9个,T12 10个,L1 6个,L2 8个,L3 2个;6例9个椎体骨皮质破坏不连续,其中有3个椎体后壁骨质有破坏。两组患者年龄、性别比和椎体分布均无统计学差异。均无脊髓压迫。原发肿瘤:肺癌14例(29.2%),乳腺癌9例(18.8%),肝癌8例(16.7%),肾癌4例(8.3%),甲状腺癌4例(8.3%),结直肠癌3例(6.2%),前列腺癌1例(2.1%),其他恶性肿瘤5例(10.4%)。21例为单发椎体病变,25例为2个椎体病变,2例为3个椎体病变。所有患者Tomita评分>5分,经规范保守治

疗后胸腰部顽固性疼痛无法缓解。

1.2 手术方法

1.2.1 传统PVP组 患者取俯卧位，腹部悬空，局部麻醉下进行手术操作，在C型臂X线机透视下经双侧椎弓根穿刺至椎体前1/3部位，注射骨水泥同时观察其弥散情况，控制注射速度以尽量避免骨水泥发生渗漏，缓慢退出穿刺针。待骨水泥干固后，拔出穿刺针，局部压迫止血后进行加压包扎，再次以病椎为中心进行透视，观察骨水泥分布情况。

1.2.2 BFMCs组 患者取俯卧位，腹部悬空，局部麻醉下进行手术操作，在C型臂X线机透视下经双侧椎弓根穿刺成功后，利用穿刺套管将骨钻置入，工作通道建立后置入扩张矫形器，弹簧片逐步扩张并旋转，对周围骨组织起到切割和挤压扩张作用，使椎体内形成空腔后再置入骨填充网袋（图1），向网袋内注入聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯骨水泥，骨填充网袋开始膨胀直至达到空腔边缘，继续向网袋内输入骨水泥，此时病椎逐渐抬升高度，在骨填充网袋内部压力作用下，少量骨水泥经网袋孔眼渗出并进入骨小梁间隙，至骨水泥弥散满意后，将骨填充网袋脱离。穿刺针撤出待骨水泥初步凝固后，局部压迫止血后加压包扎，再次以病椎为中

心进行透视，观察骨水泥分布情况。

1.3 疗效评价方法

术中在C型臂透视下观察骨水泥渗漏情况，术前、术后采用VAS评分评估疼痛程度，根据ODI对活动能力改善进行评估^[5]，包括疼痛程度、洗脸穿衣、举重物、行走、睡觉、性生活、社会活动等10项，每部分包括6个选项，分别代表0~5分，ODI=实际得分/50（最高可能得分）×100%，假如有一个问题没有回答，则记分方法是：实际得分/45（最高可能得分）×100%。出院前复查X线、CT观察受累椎体高度复位程度（测量手术前后数字X线片上椎体前缘和中部高度抬升比率）。出院后每月门诊随访一次，行X线片检查，必要时行CT或MRI检查，每次随访均进行疼痛VAS评分、ODI的评估。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 15.0进行统计学分析，计数资料采用卡方检验，计量资料行独立样本t检验， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有显著性。

2 结果

术中无肺栓塞、截瘫或围手术期死亡患者，无气胸、穿刺部位出血、伤口感染等并发症发生。传

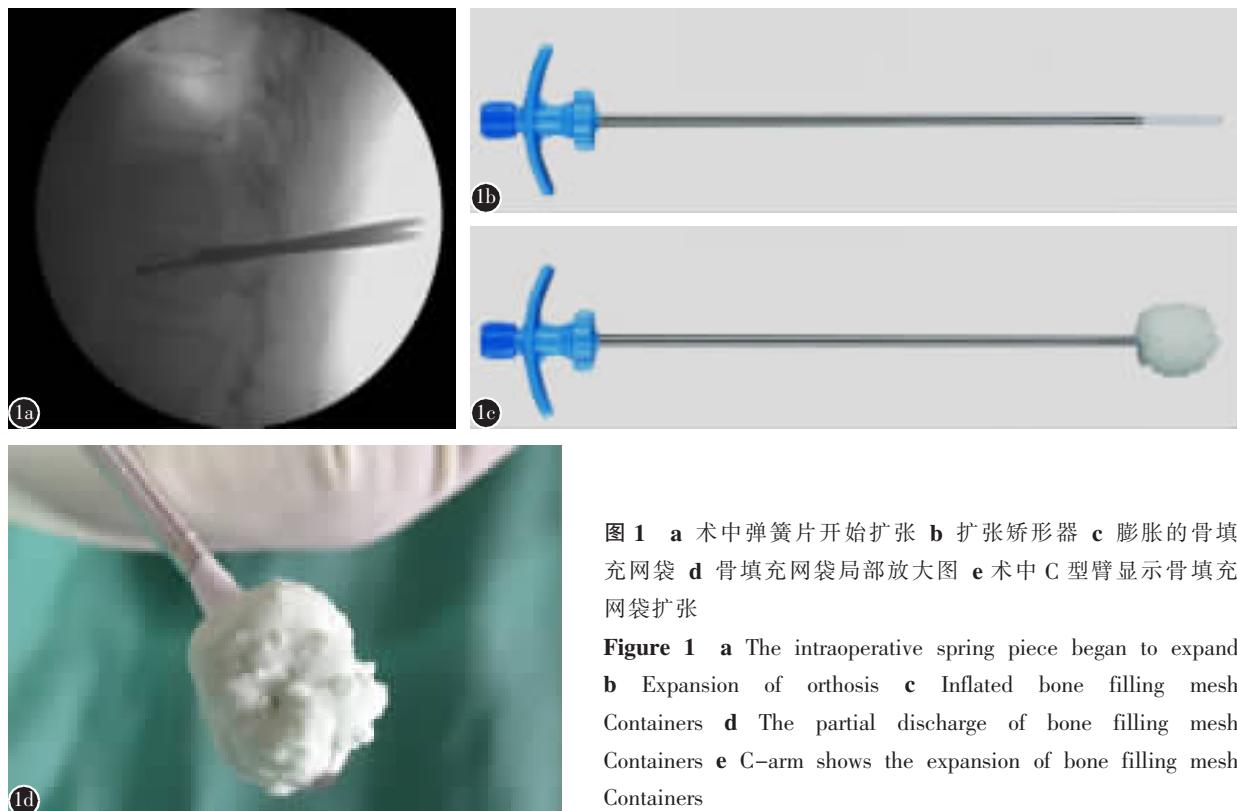


图1 a 术中弹簧片开始扩张 **b** 扩张矫形器 **c** 膨胀的骨填充网袋 **d** 骨填充网袋局部放大图 **e** 术中C型臂显示骨填充网袋扩张

Figure 1 a The intraoperative spring piece began to expand **b** Expansion of orthosis **c** Inflated bone filling mesh Containers **d** The partial discharge of bone filling mesh Containers **e** C-arm shows the expansion of bone filling mesh Containers

统 PVP 组手术时间 30~60min, 平均 45 ± 9 min; BFMCs 组手术时间 40~60min, 平均 50 ± 5 min, 两种手术方式手术时间无显著性差异。传统 PVP 组骨水泥的平均注入量为 4.5 ± 1.9 ml (3~8ml), 18 (48.6%, 18/37) 个椎体术中出现骨水泥渗漏 (图 2), 其中 11 个在椎间隙, 5 个在椎旁或椎旁静脉, 2 个在椎管内渗漏 (2 个椎体后壁骨质破坏病例均发生了椎管内骨水泥渗漏), 但均无临床症状。BFMCs 组骨水泥的平均注入量为 5.0 ± 2.3 ml (3~10ml), 无 1 例出现骨水泥渗漏 (图 3), 两种术式骨水泥注入量无统计学差异。两组患者术前和术后第 3 天 VAS 评分、ODI 和术后手术椎体前缘、中部的高度抬升比率见表 1, 两组术后第 3 天的 VAS 评、ODI 与术前比较均有显著性改善 ($P < 0.05$), 两组同时间点比较均无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$); 两组术后手术椎体前缘、中部的高度抬升比率术后随访 6~12 个月, 传统 PVP 组有 3 例在 1 年内死亡, BFMCs 组有 2 例在 1 年内死亡, 死亡原因均为肿瘤多发转移导致的多器官功能衰竭。

3 讨论

胸腰椎为脊柱转移瘤常见部位, 其中胸椎最常见 (70%), 其次为腰椎 (20%) 和颈椎 (10%)^[6,7]。

椎体转移瘤常常侵犯骨质导致溶骨性破坏, 造成椎体病理性骨折, 导致患者顽固性疼痛, 严重者压迫脊髓时甚至出现瘫痪, 极大程度降低了患者的生存质量以及带来生命威胁。开放性手术在脊柱多发性转移瘤和全身情况较差的患者中应用仍受到一定的限制, 尤其是全椎体切除术手术创伤大、时间长、出血量多, 切除和重建技术要求高, Tomita 等^[8]通过对脊柱转移瘤患者的回顾性研究, 依据 Tomita 评分 (风险比值作为评分) 分值制定出相应的治疗目标和治疗策略, 对于评分为 5 分以上者行姑息性手术。本研究中虽有病例原发肿瘤恶性程度低度, 但存在肺部等内脏转移, 依据 Tomita 评分标准, 不宜行全脊椎切除术 (total en bloc-spondylectomy, TES)。

传统的脊柱转移瘤治疗方式主要以放疗为主结合止痛的姑息性治疗, 这类治疗并不能积极除去肿瘤细胞而且对受累椎体塌陷的恢复和稳定性没有帮助, 不能减少神经受压的危险性, 患者仍然要面对发生瘫痪的危险^[9]。PVP 为微创手术治疗方法, 其方法是在影像介导下经皮向骨折或病椎内注入骨水泥, 可获得满意的止痛效果和椎体强化作用。PVP 术中最主要的并发症是骨水泥渗漏。Hulme 等^[10]系统回顾分析了 69 个 PVP 的临床研

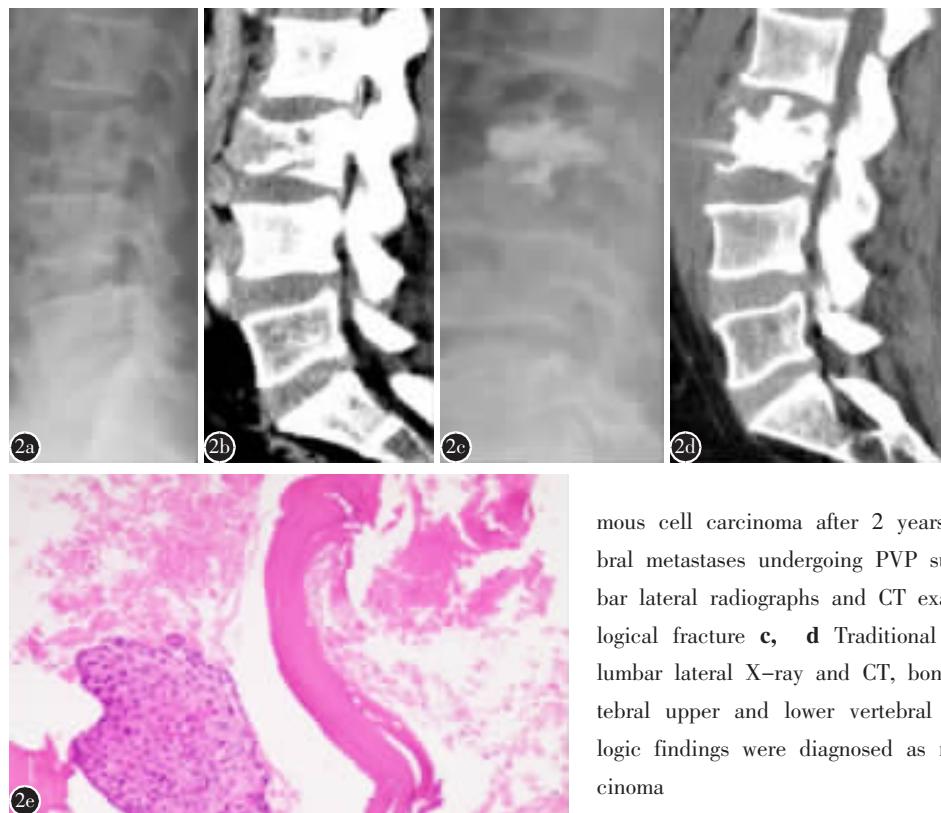


图 2 患者女, 39 岁, 宫颈鳞癌根治术后 2 年出现 L3 椎体转移瘤 **a、b** 术前腰椎侧位 X 线片及 CT 检查可见 L3 椎体病理性骨折 **c、d** 传统 PVP 术后第 3 天复查腰椎侧位 X 线片及 CT 可见骨水泥渗漏至病椎上下椎间隙 **e** 术后病椎病理学检查诊断为转移性鳞癌

Figure 2 Female, 39 years old, cervical squamous cell carcinoma after 2 years of occurrence of L3 vertebral metastases undergoing PVP surgery **a, b** Preoperative lumbar lateral radiographs and CT examination, L3 vertebral pathological fracture **c, d** Traditional PVP postoperative review of lumbar lateral X-ray and CT, bone cement leakage to the vertebral upper and lower vertebral space **e** Postoperative pathologic findings were diagnosed as metastatic squamous cell carcinoma

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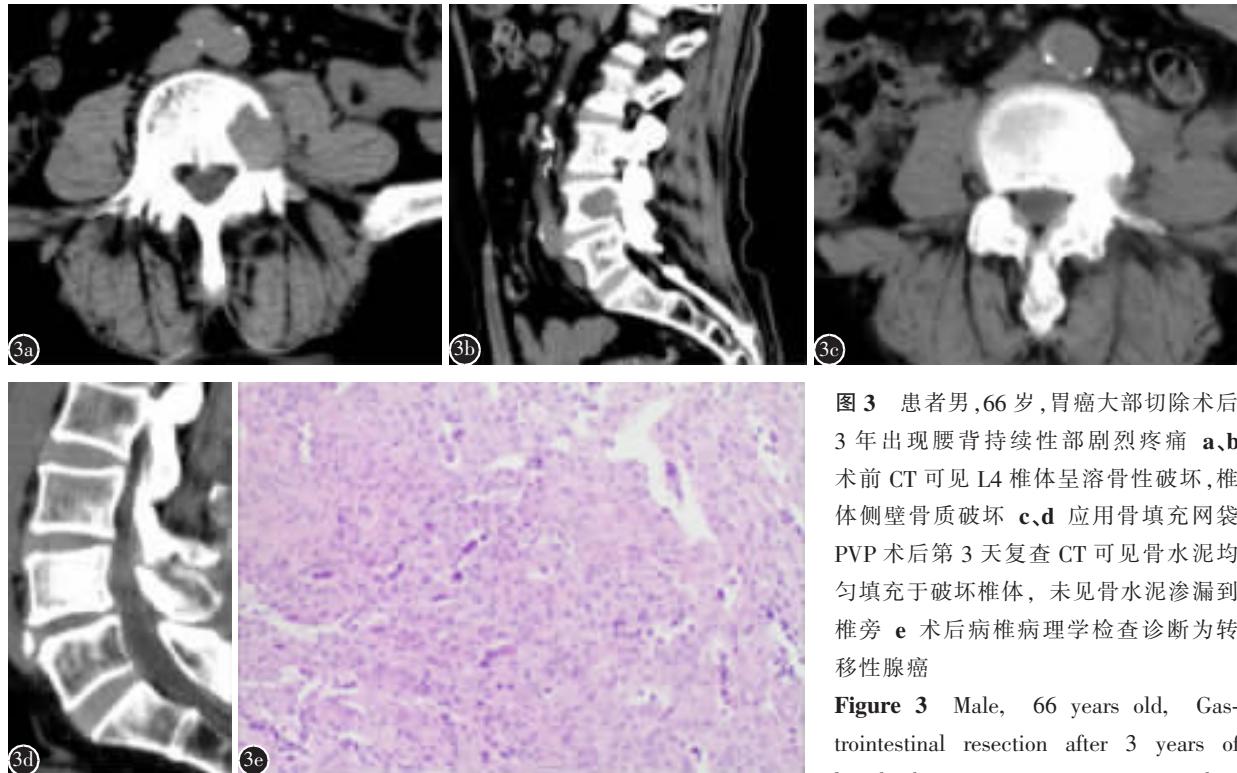


图3 患者男,66岁,胃癌大部切除术后3年出现腰背持续性部剧烈疼痛 **a、b**术前CT可见L4椎体呈溶骨性破坏,椎体侧壁骨质破坏 **c、d**应用骨填充网袋PVP术后第3天复查CT可见骨水泥均匀填充于破坏椎体,未见骨水泥渗漏到椎旁 **e**术后病椎病理学检查诊断为转移性腺癌

Figure 3 Male, 66 years old, Gastrointestinal resection after 3 years of low back persistent severe pain, pathological biopsy confirmed adenocarcinoma metastasis **a, b** CT can be seen before surgery L4 vertebral osteolytic destruction, Vertebral sidewall with bone destruction **c, d** Bone filling mesh containeras postoperative viewing CT visible bone cement evenly filled in the destruction of the vertebral body, no bone cement leakage **e** Postoperative pathologic findings were diagnosed as metastatic adenocarcinoma

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表1 两组术前与术后第3天VAS评分、ODI及手术椎体前缘及中部高度抬升比率

Table 1 Preoperative, postoperative the 3rd day VAS score, ODI score and increasing ratio of anterior and middle vertebra body of the two groups

	传统PVP组 Traditional PVP group		BFMCs组 BFMCs group	
	术前 Preoperation	术后3d Postoperative	术前 Preoperation	术后3d Postoperative
VAS评分(分) VAS score	7.8±1.3	2.4±1.4 ^①	7.9±1.1	2.5±1.3 ^①
ODI(%)	73.4±4.6	23.6±4.3 ^①	74.6±4.9	23.9±4.5 ^①
椎体前缘高度抬升比率(%) Increasing ratio of anterior vertebra body	—	3.2±2.6	—	11.8±11.6 ^②
椎体中部高度抬升比率(%) Increasing ratio of middle vertebra body	—	5.4±4.1	—	22.1±4.7 ^②

注:①与同组术前比较 $P<0.05$;②与传统PVP组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation of the same group, $P<0.05$; ②Compared with Traditional PVP group, $P<0.05$

究,包括治疗椎体骨质疏松性骨折、脊柱转移瘤等,结果发现骨水泥总体渗漏率高达41%,在PVP的全部临床并发症中,有66%与骨水泥渗漏有关。由于肿瘤的侵蚀性,溶骨性转移瘤患者肿瘤椎体骨皮质通常不完整,更加容易出现渗漏,特别是椎管内渗漏,在治疗椎体转移瘤时发生率高达

37.5%;不同的节段骨水泥渗漏的发生率不同,胸椎最高达87.5%^[11]。PKP是在PVP的基础上进行改进,通过骨扩张器(球囊)来降低骨水泥渗漏风险,但因可能存在挤压效应促进肿瘤转移,在溶骨性转移瘤中的应用存有争议^[12]。而且在诸多文献中PKP的骨水泥渗漏率与PVP差别不大^[13~15]。

骨填充网袋采用聚对苯二甲酸乙二酯(PET)相互交错成网状结构制备而成，旨在利用网袋的包裹作用降低传统PVP导致的骨水泥渗漏。骨填充网袋置入椎体后，向网袋内直接注入骨水泥，骨水泥使网袋结构缓慢膨胀，类似于PKP的球囊扩张，不仅可以抬高部分椎体高度，提高脊柱的稳定性，达到缓解疼痛的目的；同时致密的高分子网状结构包裹绝大部分的骨水泥，仅允许少量骨水泥渗漏到网层外与骨小梁紧密嵌合，而且骨水泥是由内向外渗透弥散的，形成“洋葱效应”，网袋能够有效控制骨水泥的流向，从而极大程度降低了骨水泥的椎体外渗漏。骨水泥的充填能立即强化稳定受累椎体，恢复椎体的力学强度。其机械作用还可阻断肿瘤的血液供应，可使肿瘤形成缺血性或淤血性坏死。骨水泥在聚合时局部温度达到70℃，可以直接杀灭肿瘤，其单体的细胞毒性对肿瘤亦有杀灭作用。同时骨水泥也可形成局部包裹作用，减少肿瘤细胞向周围扩散^[16]。

本研究结果显示，应用骨填充网袋行PVP治疗胸腰椎溶骨性转移瘤椎体压缩骨折短期治疗疗效要优于传统PVP，但因本组病例数较少，结果可能存在偏差；随访时间较短，长期疗效还需进一步观察。

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