

临床论著

后路通道下与开放式椎管减压椎弓根螺钉固定治疗伴神经损伤的胸腰椎骨折

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【摘要】目的:探讨后路通道下椎管减压联合经皮椎弓根螺钉固定(微创组)与开放式椎管减压椎弓根螺钉固定(开放组)治疗伴神经损伤的胸腰椎骨折的疗效。**方法:**纳入 2013 年 1 月~2016 年 3 月行手术治疗的伴神经损伤的胸腰椎骨折患者共 66 例, 微创组 31 例, 男 23 例, 女 8 例; 开放组 35 例, 男 25 例, 女 10 例。整理分析两组病例基础临床资料(年龄、性别比、受伤机制、伤椎分布、Denis 分型、ASIA 分级及术前 VAS 评分)、术后及各阶段随访的影像学参数(伤椎椎管通畅率、伤椎前缘高度百分比、Cobb 角)。**结果:**两组间基础临床资料比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。两组神经损伤恢复良好, 无严重手术相关并发症。微创组随访 26.58 ± 5.98 (14~38)个月, 开放组为 27.09 ± 6.73 (16~44)个月($P>0.05$)。两组手术时间、植骨量无统计学差异($P>0.05$); 但术中出血(359.68 ± 159.22 ml vs 514.86 ± 246.09 ml)、自体血回输(7 vs 17 例)、止痛药使用(12 vs 23 例)、住院时间(9.48 ± 2.72 d vs 11.51 ± 3.27 d)及术后 1 周 VAS 评分(3.77 ± 1.28 vs 4.97 ± 1.44 分)微创组均优于开放组, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组术后 1 周、术后 3 个月、末次随访时椎管通畅率、伤椎椎体前缘高度百分比、矢状面 Cobb 角分别较术前改善, 差异有显著性($P<0.05$); 但术前、术后 1 周、术后 3 个月、末次随访时椎管通畅率、伤椎椎体前缘高度百分比、矢状面 Cobb 角两组间比较均无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**针对严重椎管狭窄伴神经损伤的胸腰椎骨折病例, 微创置钉联合小切口入路椎板减压植骨内固定术与传统开放术式均取得了良好的疗效。微创术式在减少手术创伤、出血量、住院时间等方面更具优势。

【关键词】 胸腰椎爆裂型骨折; 椎板间隙; 经皮椎弓根螺钉; 植骨

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[Abstract] **Objectives:** To investigate the efficacy of treatment of thoracolumbar fracture with nerve injury by laminotomy decompression and internal fixation through posterior channel or open surgery. **Methods:** 66 cases of thoracolumbar fracture with nerve injury were recruited from January 2013 to March 2016, 31 cases(male, 23; female, 8) underwent posterior minimal invasive decompression combined with percutaneous pedicle screw fixation(Mini-group), and 35 cases(male, 25; female, 10) underwent traditional open posterior decompression and pedicle screw fixation(Open-group). The basic clinical data(age, sex ratio, injury mechanism, spinal distribution, Denis classification, ASIA classification and preoperative VAS score) of the two groups were analyzed and the imaging parameters were followed up: the spinal canal patency rate(SCP), percentage of anterior vertebral height of injured vertebra(AVH), and the Cobb angle(CA). **Results:** There were no significant differences between two groups of basic clinical data($P>0.05$). The results of two groups showed that the nerve injury recovered well and no serious operative complications occurred. Mini-group achieved 26.58 ± 5.98 (14~38) months follow-up, and Open-group achieved 27.09 ± 6.73 (16~44) months($P>0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference($P>0.05$) between two groups in operation time or bone grafting mass. But the intraoperative hemor-

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rhage(359.68 ± 159.22 ml vs 514.86 ± 246.09 ml), autologous blood transfusion(7 vs 17 cases), analgesics usage(12 vs 23 cases), hospitalization(9.48 ± 2.72 d vs 11.51 ± 3.27 d) and postoperative VAS score(3.77 ± 1.28 vs 4.97 ± 1.44) were better in Mini-group, compared with those of Open-group, the differences were statistically significant($P < 0.05$). In two groups, at 1 week, 3 months and final follow-up, the SCP, AVH and CA improved compared to those before operation, and there were statistical differences($P < 0.05$). But there was no significant difference in SCP, AVH or CA between two groups($P > 0.05$). **Conclusions:** For thoracolumbar fracture with severe spinal stenosis and nerve injury, minimally invasive nailing by small incision approach for decompression, bone grafting and internal fixation, as well as the traditional open surgery achieve good curative effect. Nevertheless, minimally invasive surgery has more advantages in reducing surgical trauma, bleeding volume and drainage volume.

【Key words】 Thoracolumbar burst fractures; Lamina space; Percutaneous pedicle screws; Bone graft

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胸腰椎爆裂骨折常伴有骨折块不同程度突入椎管,造成椎管狭窄,严重者常合并脊髓神经损伤,同时也是节段稳定性严重破坏的标志,治疗时可行脊髓神经减压手术,恢复和重建节段脊柱前中柱的稳定性,为神经功能恢复创造条件,以减轻继发神经损伤,提高生活质量^[1-3]。传统后路开放手术,例如后路全椎板切除环形减压、半椎板切除等已广泛应用^[4],并取得了良好的临床疗效,但开放手术往往需要剥离椎旁肌肉及附着软组织,加之长时间的术野显露及进行反复牵拉,使得腰背部肌肉的缺血坏死和肌肉的纤维化风险增加^[2]。经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定系统的应用,很大程度上减轻了因显露置钉点的肌肉剥离程度与牵拉^[5-7]。

我科在开放术式后路椎板间隙开窗减压植骨内固定的基础上,进一步开展了后路通道下椎管减压植骨联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术治疗伴神经功能损伤的胸腰椎骨折。本研究将微创减压联合经皮固定术与同期行开放手术治疗的病例进行回顾,通过对基本病例资料、围手术期指标及影像学参数比较分析,评估临床两种术式疗效。

1 临床资料

1.1 患者选择的入选及排除标准

纳入标准:①胸腰椎(T11~L3)单椎体爆裂性骨折,Denis 分型中爆裂性骨折的亚分型中的 A、B 型;②新鲜骨折,受伤至手术时间<2 周;③合并有骨折块突入椎管致椎管狭窄,并伴有不同程度的脊髓、神经损伤者;④采用后方入路椎弓根钉棒系统内固定者。

排除标准:①合并严重心肺功能障碍等疾病;

②严重骨质疏松症;③病理性骨折;④采用前方入路术式者;⑤多节段脊柱骨折者。

本研究纳入 2013 年 1 月~2016 年 3 月符合标准的 66 例伴神经损伤的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折患者,根据手术方式将患者分成两组,其中,31 例采用微创通道下椎板间隙开窗椎管减压联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术式(微创组);35 例采用开放式经后路椎板间隙开窗椎管减压椎弓根钉棒系统内固定术式(开放组)。

1.2 一般资料

两组间一般资料情况见表 1,各指标两组间比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。

1.3 手术方法

所有患者采用插管全麻,俯卧位。微创组:C 型臂 X 线机正位透视下,标记拟置钉的椎弓根体表投影。常规消毒铺巾后,透视引导下用克氏针锚定椎弓根螺钉进针点,导入穿刺针,调整方向及角度,穿入椎弓根,扩孔、攻丝后置入微创椎弓根螺钉。伤椎棘后正中约 4cm 切口,逐层显露,经工作套管扩张软组织并建立微创开窗通道。开放组:取以伤椎为中心的后正中切口,显露伤椎及上下邻椎,于上下邻椎各安装两组椎弓根螺钉,根据患者术前 CT 结果评估椎管狭窄较重或脊髓神经损伤表现较重的一侧经椎板间隙小开窗、椎管探查减压。

椎管减压与伤椎重建: 切除伤椎部分椎板内侧骨质扩大开窗,循椎弓内侧壁探查椎管、减压,安装连接棒,适当撑开伤椎并固定,将突入椎管的骨折块按压复位,刮匙经循骨折线插入椎体前中部,并撬拨复位伤椎。C 型臂 X 线机透视观察伤

椎复位情况^[8,9]。明确完全复位后,将术中咬除的自体骨与同种异体骨颗粒混合后经撬拨隧道植入伤椎空腔内重建伤椎,植骨棒适当打压。锁紧钉棒,检查术野,冲洗后放置引流,关闭切口。

1.4 术后处理

术后常规 24h 内预防性使用抗生素 1 次;术后 48~72h 拔除引流管。术后 ASIA 分级 D 级及以下者在支具保护下逐步下床活动锻炼,ASIA 分级 C 级及以上者,卧床行下肢康复锻炼。

1.5 疗效评价指标

1.5.1 围手术期指标 分别记录微创组与开放组的手术时间、术中出血量、是否自体血回输、植入

表 1 两组病例基本临床资料

Table 1 Basic clinical data of two groups

	微创组 Mini-group	开放组 Open-group	统计值 Statistic
病例数 Number of cases	31	35	
性别(男/女) Sex(male/female)	23/8	25/10	$\chi^2=0.063$, $P=0.801$
年龄(岁) Age(years)	40.48±12.31	42.63±11.65	$t=-0.727$, $P=0.470$
受伤机制 Injury mechanism			$\chi^2=-0.424$, $P=0.935$
砸伤 Bruise	4	5	
高处坠落 Falling from height	13	16	
车祸伤 Traffic accident	11	12	
摔伤 Lumbling	3	2	
随访时间(月) Follow-up(month)	26.58±5.98	27.09±6.73	$t=-0.321$, $P=0.750$
伤椎分布 Distribution of injured vertebra			$\chi^2=0.077$, $P=0.994$
T12	3	4	
L1	15	16	
L2	7	8	
L3	6	7	
Denis爆裂性骨折 Denis burst fracture			$\chi^2=0.025$, $P=0.873$
A型 Type A	18	21	
B型 Type B	13	14	
ASIA分级 ASIA grade			$Z=-0.646$, $P=0.518$
A	1	2	
B	4	6	
C	9	10	
D	17	17	
E	0	0	

同种异体骨量、术后止痛药使用、住院时间、术后引流量及 VAS 评分。

1.5.2 影像学测量参数 椎管通畅率(α):同一 CT 序列伤椎椎管最狭窄处正中矢状径与上位、下位正常椎管正平均矢状径的百分比值(图 1);伤椎前缘高度百分比(H):伤椎前缘高度与为邻椎前缘平均高度百分比值;矢状面 Cobb 角(CA),伤椎上位椎体上终板切线与伤椎下位椎体下终板切线夹角,夹角在椎体前方记为正值,反之为负值^[11]。

1.5.3 术后神经功能恢复及并发症情况 术前、术后 1 周、术后 3 个月及末次随访时,脊髓神经损伤采用 ASIA 分级评价。以改善等级程度,进行计数统计。

1.5.4 并发症 统计脑脊液漏、脊髓神经损伤加重、切口感染,内固定器松动、脱落、断裂、矫形度严重丢失等并发症。

1.6 统计学方法

数据采用 SPSS 23.0 进行统计学分析,计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示;组内比较采用重复测量方差分析,每个时间点间两两比较采用 LSD 法;组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,每个时间点上两个分组之间的比较采用多变量方差分析;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验及秩和检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 围手术期评价指标

两组手术均顺利完成。两组手术时间、植骨量相当,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);但术中出血、自体血回输、止痛药使用、住院时间及术后 1 周 VAS 评分微创组均优于开放组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表 2)。

2.2 影像学参数评价结果

两组术前、术后 1 周、术后 3 个月及终末随访的椎管通畅率、伤椎椎体前缘高度比、矢状面 Cobb 角见表 3。两组术后 1 周、术后 3 个月、末次随访椎管通畅率、伤椎椎体前缘高度比、矢状面 Cobb 角分别较术前有改善,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。但两组间各时间点比较均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.3 神经功能恢复

微创组:ASIA 分级无好转 2 例,1 级好转 23 例,2 级好转 6 例;开放组:ASIA 分级无好转 4

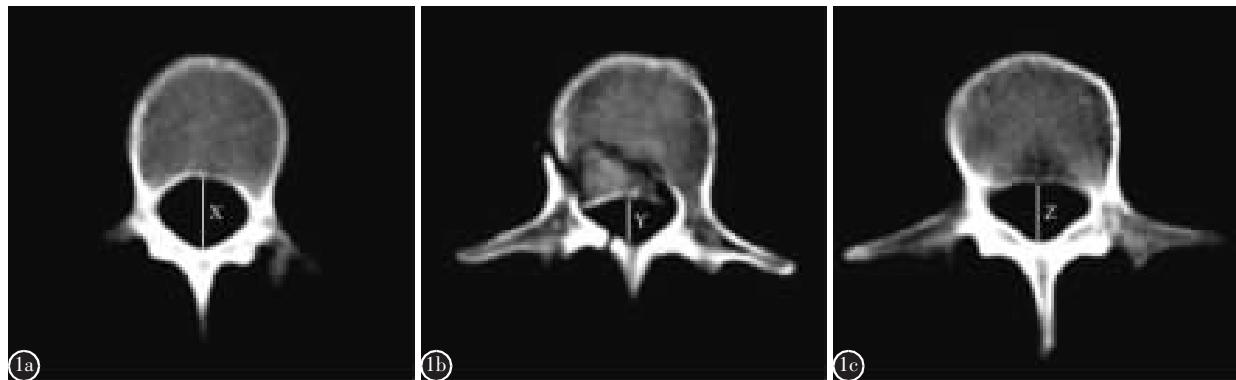


图1 a~c 椎管通畅率测量计算示意图 椎管通畅率 $\alpha=2Y/(X+Z) \times 100\%$, Y 为术前 CT 序列伤椎椎管最狭窄处正中矢状径,X,Z 为同一 CT 序列上位、下位正常椎管正中矢状径

Figure 1 a~c Schematic diagram of measurement and calculation of the patency rate of spinal canal: $\alpha=2Y/(X+Z) \times 100\%$. Y was the median sagittal diameter of stenosis at the spinal canal in the CT sequence before operation, X and Z were the median sagittal diameter of normal upper and lower spinal canal in the same CT sequence

表2 围手术期观察指标

Table 2 Perioperative observation index

	微创组 Mini-group	开放组 Open-group
VAS评分(分) Visual analogue scores		
术前 Preoperative	7.64±0.91	7.86±1.03
术后1周 1 week postoperative	3.77±1.28	4.97±1.44 ^①
手术时间(min) Operation time	173.87±30.24	158.57±31.82 ^①
出血量(ml) Blood loss	359.68±159.22	514.86±246.09 ^①
自体血回输(例) Autologous blood transfusion	7	17 ^①
植骨量(g) Bone graft weight	4.19±1.49	4.34±1.73
术后止痛药(例) Postoperative use of painkillers(case)	12	23 ^①
住院时间(d) Hospitalization(d)	9.48±2.72	11.51±3.27 ^①
术后引流量(ml) Drainage	97.74±32.93	270.29±70.27 ^①

注:①与微创组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with Mini-group, $P<0.05$

例,1 级恢复 24 例,2 级恢复 7 例。按恢复等级计数资料统计,组间比较神经功能恢复程度无统计学差异($Z=-0.299, P=0.765$)。

2.4 并发症情况

两组病例术后切口均 I 期愈合,无切口感染。无脑脊液漏、神经损伤加重;无内固定松动及断裂病例,无严重矫形度丢失病例(图 2、3)。

3 讨论

3.1 椎管减压、伤椎重建通道的选择

胸腰椎骨折伴重度椎管狭窄的判断标准不一。许多研究^[7,10]表明骨折块突入椎管超过椎管矢状径>50%为严重狭窄,常伴神经结构不同程度损伤。Wolter 等^[11]将骨折块突入椎管超过椎管矢状径>2/3 为严重阻塞,定义为椎管严重狭窄。本研究数据提示:66 例伴不同程度神经损伤的胸腰椎骨折病例,椎管通畅率 50% 左右,佐证了骨折块占位椎管椎管矢状径 50% 伴神经损伤为椎管减压的适应证。目前,对这类严重椎管狭窄的胸腰椎骨折在手术入路、节段重建、植骨方法、固定方式和节段以及融合方面均存在较多争议^[10,12]。经后路的手术方案治疗胸腰椎爆裂性骨折在临幊上广泛应用,对于减压,全椎板切除、半椎板切除可提供较大术中视野,减压充分,其疗效已被临幊医生广泛认可^[13,14]。但后柱的骨性结构切除,降低了脊柱序列稳定性,增加了远期内固定失稳风险^[15]。也有学者采用经后路椎体次全切除、钛网植骨椎体间融合术,但存在融合节段长、费用高等缺陷^[1]。另一方面针对伤椎复位后的“蛋壳”缺损是引起远期伤椎塌陷的主要原因,许多学者以植入填充物的手段进行伤椎前期重建,以确保支撑^[16,17]。

本研究在我科室椎板间隙开窗减压术的基础上,采用经皮置钉联合伤椎小切口椎板间隙开窗对伴神经症状胸腰椎骨折进行治疗,疗效较好。我们认为椎板间隙开窗减压有以下优点:(1)经单侧椎板间隙小开窗椎管减压,对后柱的功能结构干

表 3 两组影像学参数评价结果

Table 3 Evaluation results of two groups of imaging parameters

		术前 Preoperation	术后 1 周 1 week postoperation	术后 3 个月 3 months postoperation	末次随访 Final follow-up
椎管通畅率(%) SCP(%)	微创组 Mini-group	54.99±13.11	88.43±3.53 ^①	—	93.10±3.60 ^①
	开放组 Open-group	55.34±12.62	88.37±3.82 ^①	—	92.92±3.78 ^①
伤椎前缘高度(%) AVH(%)	微创组 Mini-group	55.24±14.73	97.53±2.42 ^①	96.32±2.72 ^①	94.81±2.05 ^①
	开放组 Open-group	56.81±11.33	97.73±4.36 ^①	96.26±2.38 ^①	94.65±2.40 ^①
Cobb 角(°) CA(°)	微创组 Mini-group	19.22±7.33	2.51±6.35 ^①	3.49±6.72 ^①	6.85±6.56 ^②
	开放组 Open-group	21.97±7.51	1.82±6.48 ^①	2.72±7.00 ^①	5.51±6.67 ^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 postoperation, $P<0.05$

扰较局限,最大限度地保留了后柱的稳定性;(2)经椎管减压视野相对较为开阔,可有效地解除神经结构前方的压迫,同时可修复侧前方断裂的神经根、马尾,有效清除硬膜囊内血凝块并修补破裂的硬膜囊;(3)该术式使椎管减压和植骨紧密结合,保障了椎弓根钉棒的复位效果;(4)经单侧椎管植骨,可以通过撬拨终板、骨折块,利于终板复位,植骨量大而密,使伤椎前中柱充分重建。

3.2 经皮置钉联合小切口开窗围手术期的临床优势

张伟等^[18]报道长节段经皮置钉联合伤椎小切口全椎板减压的方式对伴神经损伤胸腰椎骨折患者进行微创治疗,其围手术期指标显示微创组优于开放组,且在术后矫正情况相当。陈林等^[19]应用短节段经皮置钉联合微创通道椎板间隙减压植骨,效果良好,但并没有针对围手术期相关指标与同期开放术式进行比较,且缺乏较远期的随访疗效分析。

本研究通过对微创组、开放组同期手术病例的统计,围手术期中出血量、止痛药使用、输血比例及住院时间等指标提示微创组优于开放组,而手术时间、术中植骨量两组相当。微创组术中出血量、输血比例术后引流量的下降,直接关乎到患者术后机能、营养代谢情况,亦减轻患者肝肾负担;另外,止痛药的使用率相对较低,与微创组术后 VAS 评分低于开放组有关,同时也减轻了患者因疼痛所致的部分心理负担。在本研究病例住院时间统计中,微创组住院时间低于开放组,这对提高医院病床周转率、减轻患者经济负担均有积极意义。

3.3 两组病例矫形疗效分析

对微创置钉内固定术联合微创切口减压术的研究报道^[7,18,19],多侧重于术式的讨论及手术经验心得的分享,针对矫形疗效分析,文献随访时间较短。本研究中,微创组因单侧切口入路,并未安装横联器,讨论本组微创术式与开放术式长期内固定及脊柱序列稳定性具有很大的临床意义。针对后路椎弓根钉棒内固定系统的稳定性,开放术式中,横联器的安装,是解决四钉两棒“平行四边形”悬挂效应的主要手段^[14,20]。在以往椎板全切断除、半切除的报道中,均对该问题进行探讨。微创置钉联合椎板全切术用长阶段固定,亦可增加内固定系统的稳定性^[18]。另一方面,后柱关节突关节、椎板、椎旁肌肉、后方韧带复合体承担了 70% 椎间旋转剪切应力^[15,21],故后路减压术对于后柱的损伤情况,直接与内固定节段脊柱序列的稳定性相关。

本研究中的两组病例均有部分病例的植骨出现不同程度的吸收,这可能与骨折后椎体内骨小梁结构的破坏,局部血运因此受到影响,植骨量超越了替代爬行的能力范围后,造成愈合困难,以及同种异体骨的抗原免疫性、终板及椎间盘组织破裂等因素相关^[22],这也可能是本研究中后期 Cobb 角有一定丢失的重要原因之一。同时,我们还发现多数存在植骨吸收的病例中在吸收区域的外围还出现了硬化区域,这对于增强局部的稳定性有着一定的积极作用,本研究中的两组病例后期的椎管通畅率及伤椎前缘高度百分比并无明显变化,可能也与此有着一定的关系。所以,我们在近期的随访中也获得了满意的疗效,由于目前尚缺乏足够的远期随访资料,故远期的疗效及变化尚待进一步研究观察。

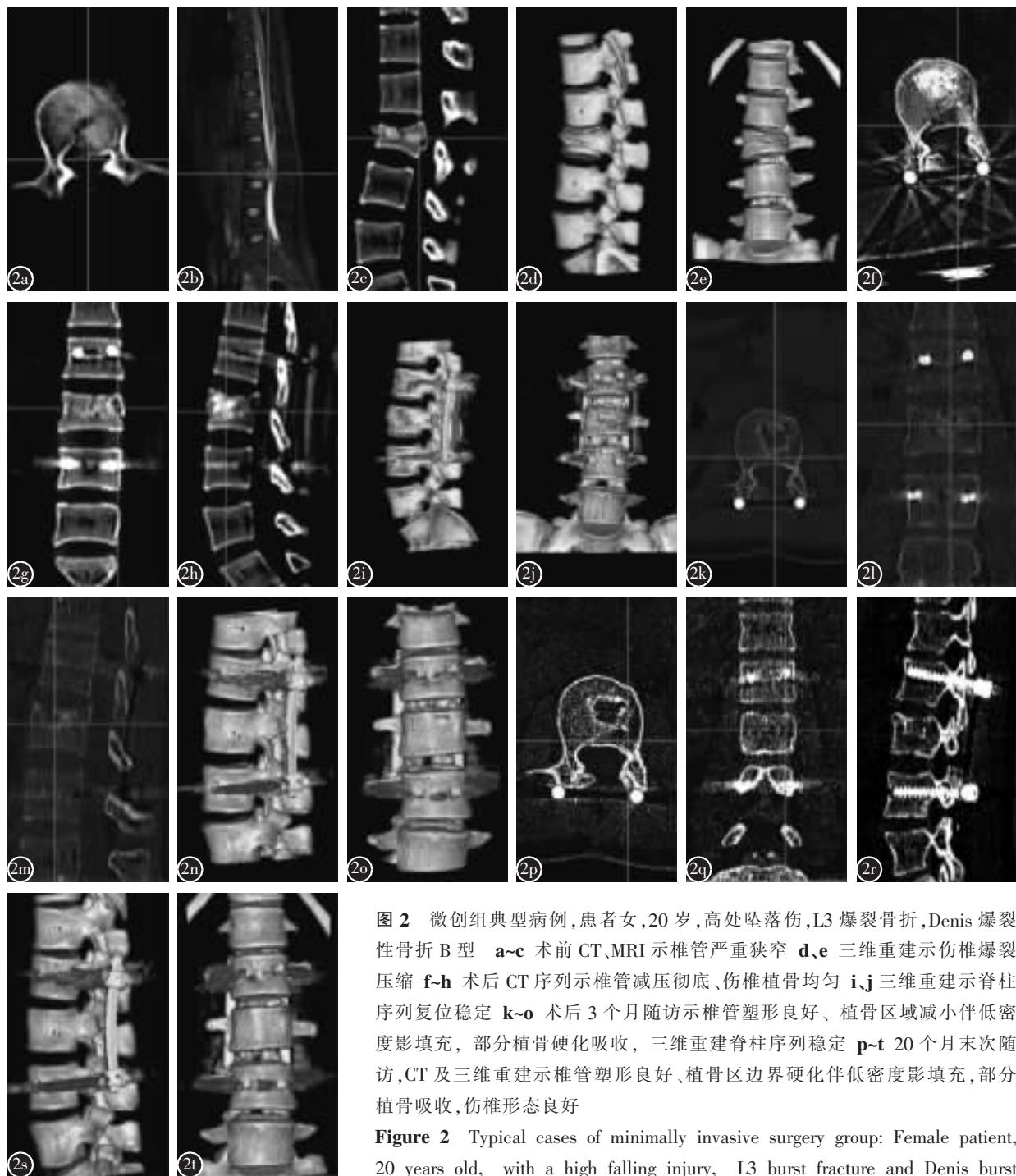


图2 微创组典型病例,患者女,20岁,高处坠落伤,L3爆裂骨折,Denis爆裂性骨折B型 **a~c** 术前CT、MRI示椎管严重狭窄 **d、e** 三维重建示伤椎爆裂压缩 **f~h** 术后CT序列示椎管减压彻底、伤椎植骨均匀 **i,j** 三维重建示脊柱序列复位稳定 **k~o** 术后3个月随访示椎管塑形良好、植骨区域减小伴低密度影填充,部分植骨硬化吸收,三维重建脊柱序列稳定 **p~t** 20月末次随访,CT及三维重建示椎管塑形良好、植骨区边界硬化伴低密度影填充,部分植骨吸收,伤椎形态良好

Figure 2 Typical cases of minimally invasive surgery group: Female patient, 20 years old, with a high falling injury, L3 burst fracture and Denis burst fracture type B **a~e** Cross section in CT and MRI showed severe stenosis of spinal canal before operation, and 3D reconstruction showed burst compression of the vertebrae **f~j** Postoperative CT scan showed that the spinal canal decompression was complete, the bone graft was uniform, and the three-dimensional reconstruction was stable **k~o** Follow-up was performed three months after the operation, the vertebral canal was well-formed, the bone graft area was reduced and there was a low density shadow filling, partial bone graft formation hardening was absorbed, and the three-dimensional reconstruction of the spinal sequence was stable **p~t** At the final follow-up at 20 months after operation, the CT scan showed good shape of the vertebral canal, the border of the bone graft was hardened with low density shadow filling, partial bone graft was absorbed, and the morphology of the injured vertebra was good

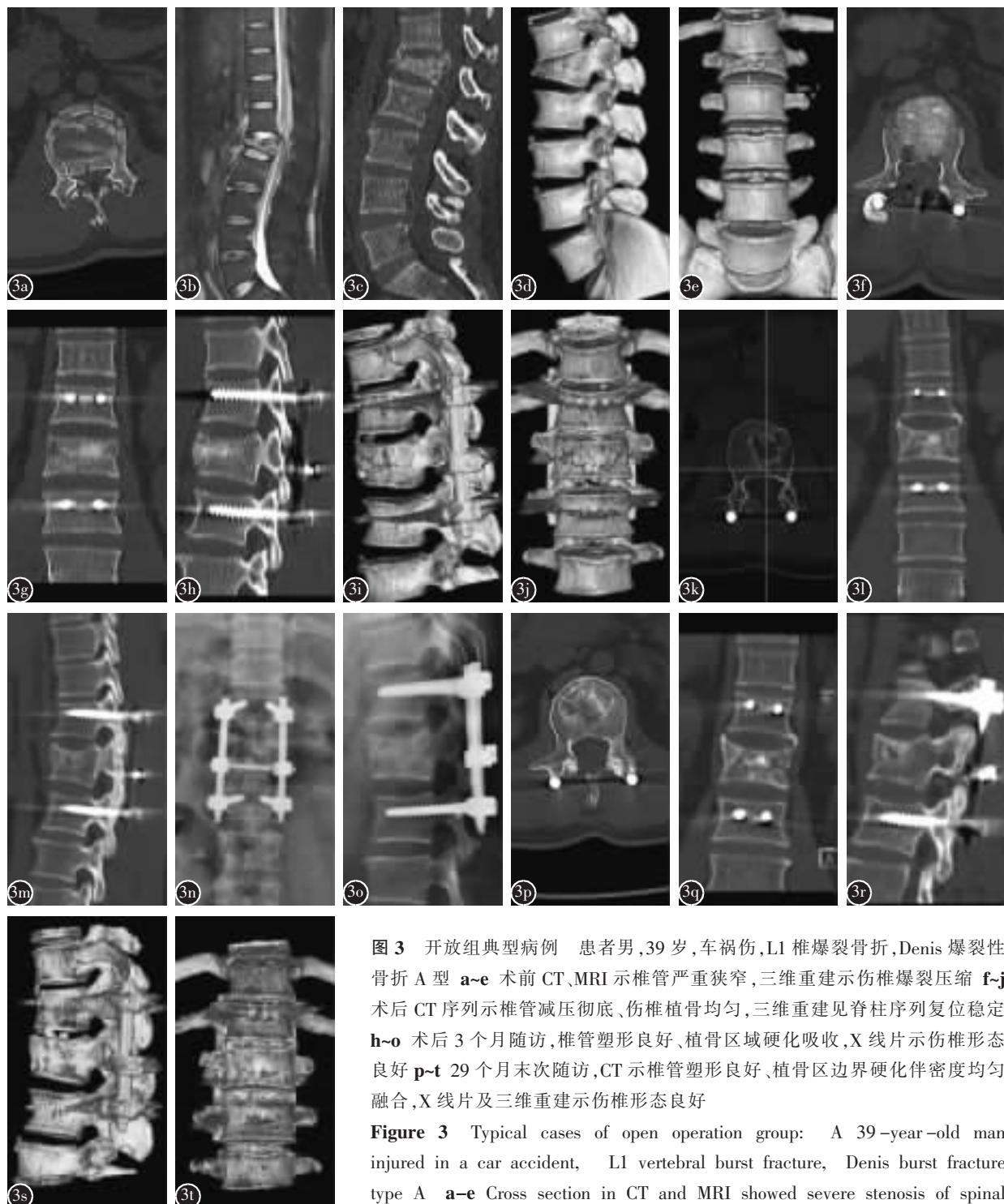


图 3 开放组典型病例 患者男,39岁,车祸伤,L1椎爆裂骨折,Denis爆裂性骨折A型 **a~e**术前CT、MRI示椎管严重狭窄,三维重建示伤椎爆裂压缩 **f~j**术后CT序列示椎管减压彻底、伤椎植骨均匀,三维重建见脊柱序列复位稳定 **h~o**术后3个月随访,椎管塑形良好、植骨区域硬化吸收,X线片示伤椎形态良好 **p~t**29月末次随访,CT示椎管塑形良好、植骨区边界硬化伴密度均匀融合,X线片及三维重建示伤椎形态良好

Figure 3 Typical cases of open operation group: A 39-year-old man injured in a car accident, L1 vertebral burst fracture, Denis burst fracture type A **a~e** Cross section in CT and MRI showed severe stenosis of spinal canal before operation, and 3D reconstruction showed burst compression of the vertebrae **f~j** Postoperative CT scan showed that the spinal canal decompression was complete, the bone graft was uniform, and the three-dimensional reconstruction was stable **h~o** Follow-up was performed in 3 months after operation, the vertebral canal was well-formed, the bone graft region was hardened and absorbed, and X-ray showed that the morphology of the injured vertebra was good **p~t** At the final follow-up at 29 months after operation, the CT scan showed that the spinal canal was well shaped, the bone border was sclerosis and the density was uniform, and the morphology of the injured vertebra was good

the vertebrae **f~j** Postoperative CT scan showed that the spinal canal decompression was complete, the bone graft was uniform, and the three-dimensional reconstruction was stable **h~o** Follow-up was performed in 3 months after operation, the vertebral canal was well-formed, the bone graft region was hardened and absorbed, and X-ray showed that the morphology of the injured vertebra was good **p~t** At the final follow-up at 29 months after operation, the CT scan showed that the spinal canal was well shaped, the bone border was sclerosis and the density was uniform, and the morphology of the injured vertebra was good

另外,本微创术式,采用单侧椎板间隙开窗的方式,最大程度保留了骨性结构,提高了后柱对于旋转应力扭矩的卸载与承担。在中长期随访中,微创组与开放组的矫形效果趋于一致,并无因内固定器负载过高引起的断钉、断棒、脱落等并发症。

总之,针对严重椎管狭窄伴神经损伤的胸腰椎骨折病例,微创置钉联合小切口入路椎板间隙开窗椎管减压植骨内固定术与传统开放术式均取得了良好的疗效。微创术式减轻了手术创伤、疼痛等相关负担,但也面临着更多的X线暴露剂量。相信随着数字医学的更新,对于椎弓根螺钉置入的术前统筹将越发精准化、个性化,从而能减少术中射线暴露剂量。

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