

## 临床论著

# 后路椎弓根螺钉钉道强化内固定治疗骨质疏松性椎体骨折的中长期临床疗效分析

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**【摘要】目的:**观察钉道强化椎弓根螺钉内固定治疗骨质疏松性椎体骨折(osteoporotic vertebral fractures, OVF)的中长期临床疗效。**方法:**2008年1月~2015年12月41例OVF患者纳入研究,其中女37例,男4例;年龄 $72.0\pm5.8$ 岁(66~88岁);病程 $6.75\pm3.20$ 个月(8h~27个月);骨密度(bone mineral density,BMD)平均T值为 $-3.80\pm1.12SD$ (-2.9~-5.4SD);52个椎体受累,责任椎体位于T5~L5,合并椎体内假关节33个(63.46%),陈旧骨折畸形愈合3个(5.77%),合并重度塌陷12个(23.08%),椎体最大塌陷率为 $(72.0\pm15.2)\%(32\%~95\%)$ ,椎管占位率为 $(42.3\pm11.4)\%(22.1\%~71.4\%)$ ;术前神经功能ASIA分级为C级8例,D级10例,E级23例。手术方式采用后路椎弓根螺钉钉道强化内固定,再根据骨折类型联合伤椎骨水泥强化或椎管减压或截骨矫形等。记录术前、术后1周、末次随访时疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)、Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)及术前、术后1周、术后2年、末次随访时伤椎局部后凸角,评价患者功能恢复情况;记录相关并发症发生情况。**结果:**随访 $38.9\pm29.0$ 个月(24~108个月),2例患者去世,4例患者失访,35例患者完成末次随访。术前、术后1周及末次随访时的VAS分别为 $8.07\pm1.52$ 分、 $3.26\pm2.40$ 分及 $2.66\pm1.49$ 分,ODI分别为 $(72.30\pm11.80)\%$ 、 $(46.70\pm16.28)\%$ 及 $(35.89\pm11.90)\%$ ,术前、术后1周、术后2年及末次随访时的伤椎局部后凸角分别为 $26.85^\circ\pm17.32^\circ$ 、 $7.64^\circ\pm9.61^\circ$ 、 $11.18^\circ\pm9.57^\circ$ 及 $11.43^\circ\pm1.93^\circ$ ,三项指标术后各时间点均较术前明显改善,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),且末次随访时ODI与术后1周比较有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ),VAS、后凸角在术后各随访点间比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。末次随访时11例患者神经功能获得改善,其中术前ASIA分级C级恢复至D级3例、E级5例,术前D级恢复至E级3例、余7例仍为D级,8例术前E级患者下肢放射痛、麻木等症状明显减轻。13例(31.71%)出现无症状骨水泥渗漏,术后未予以特殊处理。术后新发椎体骨折6例10个(24.39%),其中相邻节段5例5个(12.20%)。随访期间,所有患者均未发生骨水泥脱落、内固定物松动等并发症。**结论:**后路椎弓根螺钉钉道强化内固定治疗OVF临床疗效满意,可明显缓解患者疼痛、改善功能,纠正后凸畸形,在中长期随访中未出现内固定失败等并发症。

**【关键词】**骨质疏松性椎体骨折;后路;内固定;钉道强化

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**Posterior approach with augmented pedicle screw instrumentation in the osteoporotic vertebral fracture: middle to long term follow-up/GUO Danqing, ZHAGN Shuncong, LIANG De, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2019, 29(1): 41-48**

**[Abstract]** **Objectives:** To analyze the safety and effects of augmented pedicle screw instrumentation via posterior approach in treating the osteoporotic vertebral fracture with a medium to long term follow-up. **Methods:** From January 2008 to December 2015, 41 patients(37 females, 4 males) were enrolled with an average age of  $72\pm5.8$  years old(66~88y), whose mean disease course was  $6.75\pm3.20$  months(8h~27m) and BMD with T score at  $-3.80\pm1.12SD$  (-2.9 to -5.4SD). There was a total of 52 index vertebrae, among which 33 with intravertebral pseudo joints(63.46%), 3 with malunion(5.77%) and 12 with severe collapse(23.08%). The

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individual maximum collapse rate was from 32% to 95%[mean at (72.0±15.2)%], and the percentage of bony fragments occupying the spinal canal was 22.1% to 71.4%[mean at (42.3±11.4)%]. The pre-op neurological statuses on ASIA were grade C in 8 cases, grade D in 10 cases, and grade E in 23 cases. All received augmented pedicle screw instrumentation combined with individual index vertebral augmentation, decompression or osteotomy via posterior approach. The visual analogue scale(VAS) and Oswestry disability index(ODI) before operation, at 1 week post-op and final follow-up were recorded, and the kyphotic angles before operation, at 1 week, 2 years post-op and final follow-up were also measured, as well as the related complications. **Results:** 35 patients were followed for 24 to 108 months, with an average of 38.9±29.0 months. 2 patients were dead for surgery-unrelated reasons and the rest 4 patients were lost at final follow-up. The VAS scores decreased significantly from pre-op 8.07±1.52 to 3.26±2.40 at 1 week post-op and 2.66±1.49 at the last follow-up, and ODI decreased from pre-op (72.30±11.80)% to (46.70±16.28)% at 1 week post-op and (35.89±11.90)% at final follow-up. Kyphotic angles were significantly corrected from pre-op 26.73°±15.22° to 7.84°±9.18° at 1 week post-op, 11.18°±9.57° at 2 years post-op and 11.43°±1.93° at final follow-up( $P<0.05$ ). The three variables improved significantly postoperatively( $P<0.05$ ), and in addition, the disability function improved at final follow-up compared to that at 1 week post-op( $P<0.05$ ), while VAS and kyphotic angle showed equivalent change between the postoperative intervals( $P>0.05$ ). 11 patients got recovery from the neurological deficit at final follow-up, 3 cases from grade C to D, 5 cases from grade C to E, 3 cases from grade D to E and the rest 7 cases remained at grade D. Besides, 8 cases got rid of pre-op leg radicular pain and numbness. As for the complications, asymptomatic cement leakage was observed in 13 cases(31.71%) and 10 new vertebral fractures(24.39%, 5 patients) occurred including 5 adjacent segments(12.20%, 5 patients). No cement migration or screw loose was detected. **Conclusions:** The patients with osteoporotic vertebral fractures acquired pain relief, function improvement and kyphotic deformity correction after the posterior approach with augmented pedicle screw instrumentation without fixation failure at the middle to long term follow-up.

**[Key words]** Osteoporotic vertebral fracture; Posterior approach; Instrumentation; Augmented pedicle screw

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全球每年有 140 万骨质疏松性椎体骨折(osteoporotic vertebral fractures, OVF)患者<sup>[1]</sup>。急慢性腰背痛、活动量减少、明显的脊柱畸形等并发症极大降低了这类患者的生活质量,甚至造成严重的后凸畸形,或因长期卧床导致死亡<sup>[2,3]</sup>。其治疗方式包括保守治疗,以卧床休息、佩带支具、运动疗法、口服止痛药物及行抗骨质疏松治疗为主,但保守治疗可能导致部分骨折不愈合<sup>[4]</sup>、再骨折风险增加<sup>[5]</sup>,且伴发的卧床并发症常危及生命<sup>[6,7]</sup>;手术治疗可早期缓解患者疼痛及改善功能。OVF 早期通常并不伴随神经症状,但约 30%会出现骨质疏松椎体骨折塌陷,其中 13%表现为骨折不愈合,3%会出现塌陷合并迟发神经损伤<sup>[4]</sup>;这类患者往往不适合行椎体强化术,可能增加骨水泥脱位、椎体再塌陷、后凸畸形增加等风险<sup>[8]</sup>,此时常需辅助内固定治疗,以稳定骨折,恢复脊柱序列,或进行减压以解除神经压迫,但由于骨质疏松往往造成内固定失败,一直是临床面临的难点,且患者多为高龄,手术风险较大,目前仍然缺乏对此类患者

的长期疗效报道。广州中医药大学第一附属医院脊柱骨科 2008 年 1 月~2015 年 12 月共有 43 例 OVF 患者接受内固定治疗,中长期随访疗效满意,报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

纳入标准:①有临床症状的胸椎或腰椎骨折者,伴或不伴神经症状;②绝经后或老年骨质疏松患者,腰椎或髋部骨密度(BMD)T 值≤-2.5;③摄全脊柱或胸腰椎正侧位 X 线片、胸腰椎 MRI、胸腰椎 CT,责任节段与临床症状相符;④CT 显示上、下终板不完整,后壁破裂,椎管被骨折块侵占超过 20%,椎体内裂隙征即假关节,或 CT/X 线显示椎体重度塌陷,椎体高度丢失达到或超过正常椎体的 66.7%<sup>[9,10]</sup>,后壁破裂有椎管侵占;⑤随访时间≥2 年。排除标准:①脊柱原发性肿瘤、脊柱转移瘤、结核、化脓性感染所致椎体压缩骨折;②颈椎椎体压缩骨折;③高能量损伤所致脊柱椎体

骨折、脱位。

2008年1月~2015年12月共41例患者符合选择标准纳入研究。其中,女37例,男4例;年龄 $72.0\pm5.8$ 岁(66~88岁);病程 $6.75\pm3.2$ 个月(8h~27个月)。10例患者有外伤史,为低能量损伤,其余患者无明显外伤史。伴下肢神经症状19例,其中7例表现为股神经支配区域放射痛,12例表现为下肢麻木及乏力。8例在站、立、走时出现神经根性症状,表现为大小腿前内外侧麻木疼痛,间歇性跛行;伴肋间神经支配区域放射痛20例,其中12例在活动时出现,4例患者同时伴有下肢神经症状;鞍区麻木伴小便障碍4例;双侧腹股沟疼痛2例。神经功能ASIA分级C级8例,D级10例,E级23例。合并高血压病28例,冠心病15例,2型糖尿病18例,慢性阻塞性肺疾病5例。BMD平均T值为 $-3.80\pm1.12$ SD(-2.9~-5.4SD)。

共52个椎体受累,责任椎体位于T5~L5,单节段33例,双节段6例,多节段2例,胸腰段(T10~L2)共36例。52个椎体合并椎体内假关节33个(63.46%,31例),陈旧骨折畸形愈合3例3个(5.77%),椎体最大塌陷率为(72.0±15.2)% (32%~95%),12例患者12个椎体合并重度塌陷(23.08%),椎管占位率(42.3±11.4)% (22.1%~71.4%),局部后凸角>30°者25例25个(60.96%)。

## 1.2 手术方式

**合并椎体内假关节:**根据我科提出的过伸位CT分型标准<sup>[1]</sup>判定,可复不稳定型20例,在过伸位下行患椎骨水泥强化,联合后路椎弓根螺钉钉道强化原位固定;难复位型11例,针对责任椎体行后路局限性椎管减压、钉道强化内固定术,其中2例椎体过度塌陷,过伸位CT下不能复位,上、下终板碎裂严重,上、下终板之间的距离小于椎体成形工作管道,行一期后路椎体次全切除、前柱支撑重建术。

**明显后凸畸形:**10例节段后凸畸形≥30°患者在俯卧体位下不能矫正的僵硬型后凸畸形,针对责任椎体行后路截骨矫形固定术,其中Smith-Petersen截骨(Smith-Petersen osteotomy,SPO)7例,经椎弓根截骨术(pedicle subtraction osteotomy,PSO)3例。

所有患者均取自体骨进行融合。所有病例均行钉道强化,骨水泥注入量为1.5~2.5ml/钉道。术

后使用抗生素24~48h,1~2d根据引流量情况,拔除引流管,术后卧床3~5d。佩戴支具下地活动,并予支具保护6周。术后患者均接受抗骨质疏松药物治疗[钙剂+VitD,血清肌酐清除率>36%的女性患者均使用唑来膦酸钠(5mg/年)治疗]。

## 1.3 评价标准

术前、术后1周、末次随访时采用疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale,VAS)、Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index,ODI)及术前、术后1周、术后2年、末次随访伤椎局部后凸角(伤椎上位椎体的上终板连线与下位椎体下终板连线的夹角),评价患者功能恢复情况,记录相关并发症发生情况。

## 1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行分析。数据以均数±标准差表示,手术前后各时间点间比较采用单因素ANOVA分析,两两比较采用Games-Howell test,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

所有患者均顺利完成手术。9例术中使用空心螺钉,采用先拧入螺钉再注入骨水泥技术;其余32例使用实心螺钉,先注入骨水泥,再拧入螺钉。术中13例(31.71%)患者出现无症状的骨水泥渗漏,仅血管渗漏4例,仅椎管内渗漏2例,仅椎间隙渗漏3例,仅椎旁渗漏2例,椎间隙渗漏合并椎管渗漏1例,椎间隙渗漏合并血管渗漏1例。1例截骨矫形患者切口出现深部感染,经清创及闭式灌洗引流后切口顺利愈合;1例患者第一次手术行后路经T12椎弓根截骨矫形+T10~L2椎弓根螺钉固定+钉道强化术,术后双大腿前侧仍有疼痛,1周后行前路T12椎体次全切除、钛网支撑重建植骨融合术,术后症状缓解;1例术后出现血糖应激性增高,继发酮症酸中毒,经补液扩容、注射胰岛素控制血糖等治疗后血糖恢复稳定。其余患者切口均Ⅰ期愈合,原内科疾病无复发或加重。

术后4例患者在末次随访时失访,2例在术后4年去世(死因1例为肺部感染、1例为心肌梗死),其余35例患者完成末次随访,随访24~108个月( $38.9\pm29.0$ 个月),其中8例患者随访超过48个月。末次随访时,11例患者神经功能获得改善,其中术前ASIA分级C级者恢复至D级3例、E级5例,术前D级恢复至E级3例,余7例仍

为D级,8例术前E级患者下肢放射痛、麻木等症状明显减轻。

所有患者术后1周、末次随访时的VAS评分、ODI均较术前明显改善,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );ODI末次随访与术后1周比较有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ),VAS术后随访点间无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。术后各时间点局部后凸角均较术前明显改善( $P<0.05$ ),虽然术后2年及末次随访较术后1周存在部分矫正丢失的情况,但无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),总体上仍得到较好的维持(表1)。

术后2年内新发椎体骨折6例,共10个椎体(24.39%),其中相邻节段5例5个(12.20%),其中相邻节段椎体骨折均发生于术后1年内,所有新发骨折均行椎体成形术治疗。随访期间,所有患者均未发生骨水泥脱落、内固定物松动等并发症(图1、2)。

### 3 讨论

随着人口寿命的增长,OVF的发病率呈持续上升趋势<sup>[12]</sup>。OVF多为低能量损伤,大部分患者经保守治疗可痊愈,对于不能耐受保守治疗的多数OVF患者可通过行椎体强化术减轻疼痛,恢复功能活动。但有时发病初期患者症状不明显,椎体内隐性骨折未被早期诊断,治疗延误,或在骨折愈合期间过早负重及未经严格制动措施,椎体内微环境的改变致使骨坏死发生,导致椎体塌陷。Taneichi等观察高达30%的患者发生椎体再塌陷,其中13%表现为骨折不愈合<sup>[4]</sup>,椎体内假关节

形成被认为是引起脊柱长期、剧烈疼痛的原因<sup>[13]</sup>,约3%会出现塌陷合并神经损伤<sup>[4]</sup>,这些患者椎体骨折不稳定,单纯行椎体强化术可能增加神经压迫、水泥脱位、椎体再塌陷、后凸畸形等风险<sup>[8,14]</sup>,往往需联合内固定治疗,以稳定骨折,恢复脊柱序列,解除神经压迫。

但是,严重的骨质疏松症是内固定手术的严峻挑战,文献报道内固定的失效最早在术后3个月内即可发生<sup>[15]</sup>,早期并发症包括椎弓根断裂或椎体再骨折,晚期则以内固定的松动造成骨折不愈合或交界性后凸畸形为主<sup>[16,17]</sup>。为了加强内固定的把持力,多种螺钉及置钉技术得以研发,其中联合骨水泥的钉道强化技术得到广泛运用,多项研究证实其可增强2~5倍的把持力<sup>[18]</sup>。目前主要有两种强化螺钉的方式,一种是空心螺钉,先拧入螺钉,再向其注入骨水泥,另一种是传统螺钉,需要先注入骨水泥后再立即拧入螺钉。Liu等<sup>[19]</sup>的生物力学实验表明,传统螺钉技术在骨水泥注入量为0~5ml时,抗拔出力的提升与骨水泥注入量有显著的相关性,考虑到渗漏风险,在轻中度骨质疏松的椎体最佳的注入量为3ml/钉道,而严重骨质疏松的椎体最佳注入量为4ml/钉道。而对于空心螺钉的骨水泥注入量,两项体外尸体研究建议不超过2.5ml/钉道<sup>[20,21]</sup>。另外,Chen等<sup>[22]</sup>发现在水泥注入量相同的情况下,传统螺钉强化技术的抗拔出力优于空心螺钉。Amendola等<sup>[23]</sup>在对21例使用后路空心螺钉钉道强化(骨水泥注入量为1.5~3ml/钉道)的OVF患者随访36个月,未发现内固定松动,并建议螺钉最佳水泥注入量为2ml/钉道。本研究因为样本量较小,并没有区分螺钉的种类,骨水泥注入量为1.5~2.5ml/钉道,患者多为重度骨质疏松患者,随访期间未出现螺钉松动及拔出,且本组所有患者均积极行规律抗骨质疏松治疗,也在预防内固定失效中起到重要作用。

既往研究发现,椎体内假关节、重度塌陷、骨折块椎管侵占、严重后凸畸形是此类骨折的影像特点,且常同时存在于部分责任椎<sup>[24]</sup>。文献报道了多种手术治疗方式,但因此类患者基础病较多,且严重骨质疏松多造成内固定失效,目前对于最佳治疗方式仍然存在争议<sup>[25,26]</sup>,且对于此类手术的长期疗效报道尚少。Patil等<sup>[27]</sup>认为椎体内假关节伴有神经症状的患者,根据后凸畸形程度可行椎弓根减压联合患椎骨水泥强化或截骨矫形手术。

表1 手术前后VAS评分、ODI及伤椎Cobb角比较

Table 1 The comparison of pre- and post-op VAS, ODI and Cobb angle

	VAS评分(分) Visual analogue score	ODI(%) Oswestry disability index	局部后 凸角(°) Kyphotic angle
术前(n=41) Pre-op	8.07±1.52	72.30±11.80	26.85±17.32
术后1周 (n=41) 1 week post-op	3.26±2.40 <sup>①</sup>	46.70±16.28 <sup>①</sup>	7.64±9.61 <sup>①</sup>
术后2年 (n=41) 2 years post-op	—	—	11.18±9.57 <sup>①</sup>
末次随访 (n=35) Final follow-up	2.66±1.49 <sup>①</sup>	35.89±11.90 <sup>①②</sup>	11.43±1.93 <sup>①</sup>

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

Note: ①Compared with preoperative,  $P<0.05$ ; ②Compared with 1 week at post-op,  $P<0.05$



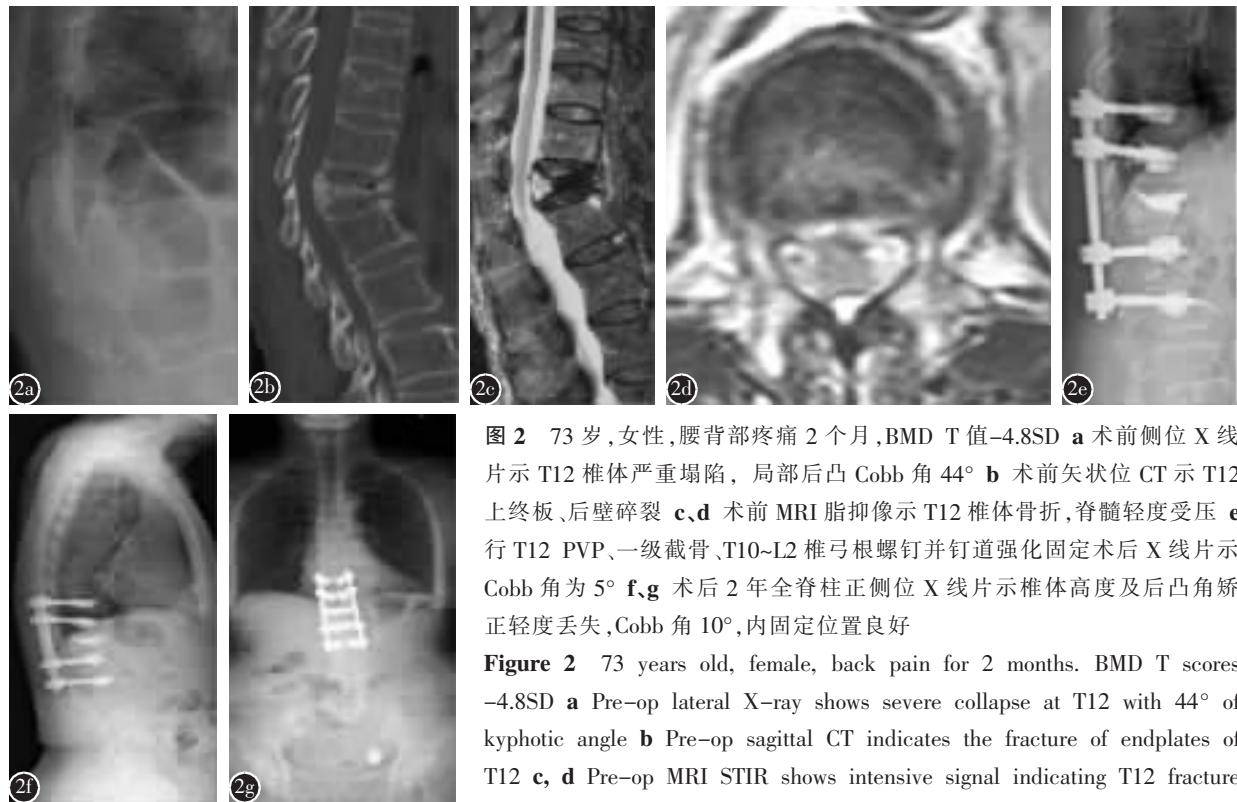
**图 1** 77岁,女性,胸腰背部疼痛伴双下肢疼痛、麻木,活动受限4月余,BMD T值-4.3SD **a** 术前侧位X线片示T12压缩骨折,节段Cobb角33.7° **b** 术前矢状位CT示T12椎体内假关节形成 **c,d** 术前MRI T2示椎体内有液体充填,局部脊髓受压 **e** 行T12椎体次全切、羟基磷灰石支撑体支撑、椎间植骨融合、T10~L2骨折内固定及骨水泥钉道强化术后X线片示Cobb角8° **f,g** 术后2年正侧位全脊柱X线片示T11/L1椎间隙骨性融合,内固定位置良好

**Figure 1** 77 years old, female, back pain for 4 months with bilateral leg pain and numbness. BMD T scores -

4.3SD **a** Pre-op lateral X-ray shows vertebral fracture at T12 with 33.7° of kyphotic angle **b** Pre-op CT: sagittal CT indicates the intravertebral pseudo joints **c, d** Pre-op MRI T2 series shows fluid filled in T12 and posterior bony fragments protrusion into the spinal canal with cord compression **e** Post-op lateral X-ray taken after the surgery of corpectomy at T12, reconstruction with hydroxylapatite cage and intervertebral autologous bone fusion combined with instrumentation from T10 to L2 with augmented pedicle screws from posterior approach. The post-op Cobb angle was 8° **f, g** 2-year post-op X-ray: bone fusion achieved at anterior-lateral X-ray at 2 years post-op, without instrumentation failure

本组对于33例椎体内假关节患者基于过伸位CT分型,采取患椎强化联合短节段原位固定融合或椎板开窗减压融合均获得满意疗效。此外,椎体内合并假关节的骨折常累及终板,导致不仅在椎体内形成假关节,在椎间盘-椎体界面也形成不稳定,既往文献报道此类患者行椎体强化术骨水泥渗漏率高,且远期可能导致强化椎体再塌陷,骨水泥脱位等<sup>[27]</sup>,即使不伴有神经症状,此类骨折也是单纯行椎体强化术的相对禁忌证。Patil等<sup>[27]</sup>也认为对于有神经症状的骨折合并终板破裂为椎间隙不稳定,建议行椎间减压、椎间植骨联合后路内固定术。本组仅有2例椎体过度塌陷,过伸位CT下不能复位,上、下终板碎裂严重,上、下终板之间的距离小于椎体成形工作管道,行一期后路椎体次全切除、前柱支撑重建术,其余10例重度塌陷并终板骨折患者接受骨水泥患椎强化联合后路钉道

强化长节段内固定术仍取得满意疗效,未出现严重并发症。除一期后路手术外,前路手术能直接切除突入椎管骨折碎片,重建前柱,联合后路固定也是治疗方式之一。Nakashima等<sup>[28]</sup>通过随机对照研究对比了前后路联合伤椎重建椎弓根螺钉内固定术及一期后路椎弓根螺钉内固定联合患椎强化术治疗骨质疏松性迟发性椎体塌陷的疗效,发现两种术式均能改善神经症状及后凸畸形,但一期后路椎弓根螺钉内固定联合患椎强化的矫正丢失明显更多;前后路联合并未明显增加手术并发症,但手术时间更长、出血更多仍然是需要注意的问题;后路椎弓根螺钉内固定联合椎体强化术治疗OVF中假关节形成率高达60%,后凸角的改善及维持不理想,主要是由于螺钉松动所致,分析该研究后路主要采用椎弓根螺钉联合椎板钩进行固定,即使采取了后外侧植骨融合,而内固定的失效



**图2** 73岁,女性,腰背部疼痛2个月,BMD T值-4.8SD **a**术前侧位X线片示T12椎体严重塌陷,局部后凸Cobb角44° **b**术前矢状CT示T12上终板、后壁碎裂 **c,d**术前MRI脂抑像示T12椎体骨折,脊髓轻度受压 **e**行T12 PVP、一级截骨、T10~L2椎弓根螺钉并钉道强化固定术后X线片示Cobb角为5° **f,g**术后2年全脊柱正侧位X线片示椎体高度及后凸角矫正轻度丢失,Cobb角10°,内固定位置良好

**Figure 2** 73 years old, female, back pain for 2 months. BMD T scores -4.8SD **a** Pre-op lateral X-ray shows severe collapse at T12 with 44° of kyphotic angle **b** Pre-op sagittal CT indicates the fracture of endplates of T12 **c, d** Pre-op MRI STIR shows intensive signal indicating T12 fracture non-union, and cord compressed **e** Post-op lateral X-ray taken after the

surgery of SPO and vertebroplasty at T12, posterolateral autologous bone fusion combined with instrumentation from T10 to L2 with augmented pedicle screws via posterior approach. The post-op Cobb angle was 5° **f, g** 2-year post-op X-ray: mild height loss and increase in kyphosis to 10° was observed from full-length anterior-lateral X-ray at 2 years post-op, without instrumentation failure

仍是主要问题。而本组研究采用后路钉道强化椎弓根螺钉内固定,超过2年随访期间未出现螺钉松动,未见假关节形成,获得了较满意的骨折椎体后凸角的改善及维持。笔者认为更强的螺钉把持力是保证后路手术有效性及可靠性的重要因素。

除了椎体内假关节、重度塌陷,局部节段严重后凸畸形是此类骨折的另一特点,伤椎位于胸腰段时常伴僵硬性后凸畸形,发生在下腰椎常合并椎间孔狭窄<sup>[24]</sup>。后凸畸形主要通过截骨矫形来纠正,常用方式为SPO或PSO。根据患者个人的脊柱后凸畸形特点,权衡截骨术式的获益及手术并发症是临幊上值得深思的问题。

对于并发症方面,骨水泥渗漏是钉道强化的主要并发症之一,本组发生率为31.71%,均没有相关临床症状。文献报道骨水泥渗漏风险率为0%~73.3%<sup>[28~32]</sup>,大部分均为无症状性渗漏,骨水泥的渗漏与注入量有密切关系<sup>[33,34]</sup>,研究报道每个钉道骨水泥注入量不超过2.8ml可以降低骨水泥

渗漏风险<sup>[35]</sup>。另外,相邻节段骨折是内固定术后常见的另一个并发症,本组10个椎体新发骨折(24.39%),均发生于术后2年内,其中5例(12.20%)相邻节段骨折,且发生于术后1年内。Toyone等<sup>[36]</sup>报道脊柱内固定术后2年内邻近节段骨折发生率高,主要是内固定术后邻近节段的应力集中,力学机制改变及骨质疏松的原因,尤其是术后1年内需密切随访,提倡积极抗骨质疏松治疗。Yasuda等<sup>[37]</sup>的研究术后使用特立帕肽,5年随访骨质疏松性骨折内固定术后相邻节段再骨折率为17%,而本研究中血清肌酐清除率>36%的女性患者均使用唑来膦酸钠(5mg/年)治疗,也降低了再骨折发生率。本组患者患椎后凸角在术后2年及末次随访都有一定程度的丢失,但与术后1周相比无显著性差异,考虑可能与骨质疏松的自然病程及邻近的椎间盘退变有关。

本研究的不足:样本量较少,因为骨质疏松性椎体塌陷的发生率仅占OVF的13%左右,未来需

要进行多中心的联合研究以扩大样本量；且由于样本量的限制，本研究纳入了多种后路术式，对于手术的疗效评价存在一定的影响；未设置对照组，将来仍然需要前瞻性随机对照试验及更长的随访时间来进行评价。

综上所述，内固定治疗 OVF 是临床上的治疗难点，对于骨折块突入椎管，合并椎体内假关节、重度塌陷的椎体骨折采取一期后路螺钉内固定手术在中长期随访中证实了其有效性和可靠性，未出现内固定失败，骨折椎体的后凸角得到改善及维持，其中，采用钉道强化术是维持内固定有效性的关键手段，坚强的固定有利于植骨融合，同时保证了手术的长期疗效。因此，对于骨折块侵占椎管，合并椎体内假关节、重度塌陷的老年患者，在麻醉风险可控的情况下，建议积极手术治疗以减轻患者痛苦及改善功能，并减少老年人长期卧床所致并发症等风险。

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