

临床论著

后路三柱截骨矫形术治疗先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形的安全性及并发症分析

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【摘要】目的:探讨后路三柱截骨矫形术治疗先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形的疗效、安全性及并发症。**方法:**回顾性分析 2009 年 1 月~2017 年 3 月于我院应用后路一期三柱截骨矫形术治疗的 25 例先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形患者的病历资料,其中男 11 例,女 14 例,年龄 3~32 岁(12.1 ± 7.1 岁)。术前合并神经功能损害 6 例,其中 Frankel 分级 C 级 4 例,D 级 2 例。测量手术前后及末次随访时的颈胸段主弯 Cobb 角、局部后凸角、远端代偿弯 Cobb 角、双肩高度等参数,并观察神经功能转归及并发症。**结果:**行 SRS(Scoliosis Research Society)3 级截骨 6 例,SRS 4 级截骨 3 例,SRS 5 级截骨 16 例。手术时间 306.1 ± 101.5 min(147~550min),术中失血量 1108.0 ± 1000.9 ml(150~4500ml)。随访时间 37.8 ± 14.0 (20~69)个月。颈胸段主弯 Cobb 角由术前 59.5 ± 28.5 °矫正到术后的 28.8 ± 16.9 °($P<0.001$),末次随访时为 31.6 ± 16.4 °,无明显丢失($P=0.574$)。局部后凸由术前 39.2 ± 28.2 °矫正到术后的 21.1 ± 14.4 °($P<0.001$),末次随访时为 24.0 ± 14.3 °,无明显丢失($P=0.478$)。远端代偿弯由术前的 35.4 ± 19.5 °减少为术后的 18.4 ± 11.3 °($P<0.001$),末次随访时为 26.1 ± 16.9 °,较术后无统计学差异($P=0.073$)。双肩高度差由术前的 2.6 ± 0.9 cm 减少到术后的 1.2 ± 0.6 cm($P<0.001$),末次随访时进一步改善为 0.9 ± 0.6 cm,但较术后无统计学差异($P=0.093$)。术前合并神经功能损害的 6 例患者中 5 例随访期间恢复至 Frankel E 级,1 例 C 级恢复至 Frankel D 级。术后神经系统并发症 6 例:5 例凸侧上肢麻木;1 例因双下肢肌力持续下降行再次手术探查清除血肿后恢复,6 例末次随访时神经功能均恢复正常。其他包括脑脊液漏 1 例,胸腔积液 3 例,伤口积液 1 例,肺部感染 1 例,远期融合远端侧凸加重行翻修手术 2 例,均通过对症处理后恢复。**结论:**对于先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形患者应用后路一期三柱截骨矫形手术治疗,能够获得良好的矫形效果,但存在较高的并发症发生率。

【关键词】颈胸段;先天性脊柱畸形;截骨术;并发症

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[Abstract] Objectives: To analyze the outcome, safety and complications of one-stage posterior three-column osteotomy in the treatment of congenital cervicothoracic deformity. **Methods:** From January 2009 to March 2017, 25 patients with congenital cervicothoracic deformity who met the inclusion criteria after one-stage posterior three-column osteotomy in our center were retrospectively reviewed. There were 11 males and 14 females with a mean age of 12.1 ± 7.1 years(ranging from 3 to 32 years). There were 6 patients with neurologic deficit before operation, including 4 patients with Frankel grade C and 2 patients with Frankel grade D. The cervicothoracic curve, local kyphosis angle, distal compensatory curve and shoulder height were measured before and after operation and during final follow-up. The correction rate and the neurological function were observed, as well as the short-term and long-term complications were recorded. **Results:** SRS(Scoliosis Research Society) grade 3 osteotomy was performed on 6 patients, SRS grade 4 osteotomy was performed on 3 patients, and 16 patients received SRS grade 5 osteotomy. The operation time was 306.1 ± 101.5 min (147~

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550min), and the blood loss was 1108.0 ± 1000.9 ml (150~4500ml). The follow-up time was 37.8 ± 14 (20~69) months. The cervicothoracic curve was significantly corrected from $59.5^\circ \pm 28.5^\circ$ preoperatively to $28.8^\circ \pm 16.9^\circ$ postoperatively ($P < 0.001$) and $31.6^\circ \pm 16.4^\circ$ at final follow-up with no significant correction loss ($P = 0.574$). Local kyphosis angle was significantly corrected from $39.2^\circ \pm 28.2^\circ$ preoperatively to $21.1^\circ \pm 14.4^\circ$ postoperatively ($P < 0.001$) and $24.0^\circ \pm 14.3^\circ$ at final follow-up with no significant correction loss ($P = 0.478$). The distal compensatory curve was corrected from $35.4^\circ \pm 19.5^\circ$ preoperatively to $18.4^\circ \pm 11.3^\circ$ postoperatively ($P < 0.001$), which increased to $26.1^\circ \pm 16.9^\circ$ at final follow-up but with no significant difference ($P = 0.073$). The height difference between the shoulders was reduced from 2.6 ± 0.9 cm preoperatively to 1.2 ± 0.6 cm postoperatively ($P < 0.001$) and furtherly improved to 0.9 ± 0.6 cm at final follow-up, but there was no significant difference compared with that after operation ($P = 0.093$). Among the 6 patients with preoperative neurologic deficit, 5 patients recovered to Frankel E and 1 patient from Frankel C to D during follow-up. Postoperative neurological complications occurred in 6 patients: 5 patients showed numbness of the upper limbs of the convex side after operation; 1 patient underwent reoperation due to continuous decrease of lower limb muscle force. Neurological function was cured in all 6 cases during follow-up. 1 patient had cerebrospinal fluid leakage, 3 patients had pleural effusion, 1 patient had wound effusion, and 1 patient developed pulmonary infection. All patients recovered after corresponding treatment. Two patients underwent revision surgery because of the aggravation of distal scoliosis at follow-up. **Conclusions:** For patients with congenital cervicothoracic deformity, one-stage posterior three-column osteotomy has a high incidence of complications, but the overall effect is good.

【Key words】Cervicothoracic; Congenital spinal deformity; Osteotomy; Complications

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先天性脊柱畸形主要分为椎体形成障碍(如半椎体、楔形椎、蝴蝶椎)、椎体分节障碍及混合畸形。先天性脊柱畸形多发于胸段及胸腰段,较少发生于颈胸段^[1]。临幊上广义的颈胸段指C6~T4^[2~4],虽然发生于此节段的先天性脊柱畸形比例较低,但由于畸形靠近头颈、肩部,因此较小的畸形角度即可导致明显的外观畸形,如双肩不等高、斜颈、颜面不对称等,且发生于此节段的进展型或后凸型畸形更易发生脊髓或臂丛神经压迫等神经损害症状^[3,4]。先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形支具治疗通常无效,因此临幊上发生于颈胸段的先天性脊柱畸形患者应及早行手术干预。但此节段因位置特殊,椎管容积相对狭小,毗邻重要血管,且多伴有椎体及椎弓根发育不良,因此手术难度和风险均较大,并发症发生率高^[4]。本研究回顾性分析我院单中心应用单纯后路一期三柱截骨矫形术治疗先天性脊柱畸形的病例,评估其疗效、安全性及并发症。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入及排除标准

纳入标准:(1)先天性脊柱畸形患者,包括椎体形成障碍(半椎体、楔形椎、蝴蝶椎)、椎体分节障碍及混合畸形;(2)侧凸或后凸顶点位于C6~T4

(多发椎体畸形中主弯顶点位于此区域),冠状位侧凸 Cobb 角 $\geq 30^\circ$ 和(或)矢状位后凸 Cobb 角 $\geq 30^\circ$;(3)既往无脊柱手术史;(4)行单纯后路一期三柱截骨矫形手术治疗,包括 SRS(Scoliosis Research Society)-Schwab 3 级截骨(pedical subtraction osteotomy, PSO)、4 级及 5 级截骨(vertebral column resection, VCR)^[5];(5)随访 1 年以上,病历、影像学及随访资料完整者。

排除标准:(1)既往有脊柱感染、肿瘤等手术史;(2)脊柱侧凸翻修患者。

1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析 2009 年 1 月~2017 年 3 月,我中心收治的符合纳入标准的先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形患者 25 例,其中男 11 例,女 14 例,年龄 3~32 岁 (12.1 ± 7.1 岁)。手术前均行站立位脊柱全长 X 线片、卧位左右侧屈位片、全脊柱 CT 平扫及三维重建、全脊柱 MRI 平扫,明确脊柱及脊髓发育情况。对于畸形位于颈椎的患者行椎动脉 CTA 检查明确血管走形。单个半椎体患者 9 例,2 个半椎体患者 5 例,三个半椎体患者 1 例,分节不良患者 6 例,单个楔形椎患者 2 例,单个半椎体合并分节不良 1 例,单个楔形椎合并分节不良 1 例。

合并脊髓畸形患者 14 例,其中 8 例为两种以

上脊髓畸形,共包括脊髓空洞7例,I型脊髓纵裂4例(骨性分隔均不在颈胸段),II型脊髓纵裂4例,脊髓拴系8例,Chiari畸形3例(均无相关症状),脊膜膨出1例。其中2例于截骨矫形手术前先行椎管内骨嵴切除术,6例行终丝切断术,1例行脊膜膨出切除修补术。另有2例合并房间隔缺损患者矫形手术前行缺损修补术。

术前合并神经功能损害患者6例,其中1例为双上肢麻木合并四肢皮肤感觉、肌力下降,其余5例为下肢皮肤感觉减退及肌力下降,其中Frankel分级C级4例,D级2例。

1.3 手术方法

手术前均应用基于三维CT的数字骨科系统对畸形区域的椎体及椎弓根形态、结构进行三维重建,并对拟固定节段的椎弓根进钉点、进钉角度及椎弓根长度、宽度进行三维观察及测量(图1)。手术均在全身麻醉及气管插管下进行,取俯卧位。手术全程在体感诱发电位及运动诱发电位联合监测下进行。均采用徒手置钉。部分椎弓根缺如或严重发育不良、难以置入椎弓根螺钉者采用椎板钩固定。胸椎内固定采用5.5mm连接棒系统,部分年龄较小或椎体、椎弓根发育较小患者采用

3.5mm颈后路或4.75mm后路内固定系统。内固定跨越颈椎及胸椎病例根据术前椎弓根测量情况及患者年龄,均采用3.5mm或4.75mm单一直径纵向连接棒固定。对于年龄≤10岁的患者,原则上融合节段不超过颈胸段主弯(或后凸)的端椎。对于年龄>10岁,远端代偿弯为结构性侧弯(Bending位侧弯>25°)的患者,如Risser征2级以上(或月经来潮时间2年以上)则将远端代偿弯一并融合。

对于畸形顶点为完全分节的半椎体患者(本组16例),采用后路SRS-Schwab 5级截骨(VCR)。术中完整切除半椎体的棘突、椎板、肋横突及关节突,并切断与半椎体相连的肋骨头,沿椎弓根外缘向半椎体前外侧剥离,保护神经根、脊髓,沿椎弓根内缘剥离,完整显露半椎体,凹侧临时棒固定后以骨刀等工具完整截除半椎体骨质,切除上下椎间盘,并刮除上下终板。将合适长度的纵向连接棒适当预弯后置入凸侧,合拢闭合截骨间隙,如间隙过大无法闭合,则置入合适大小的cage进行支撑融合。对于畸形顶点为楔形椎患者(本组3例),采用后路SRS-Schwab 4级截骨,手术方法同完全分节的半椎体患者,但仅切除楔形

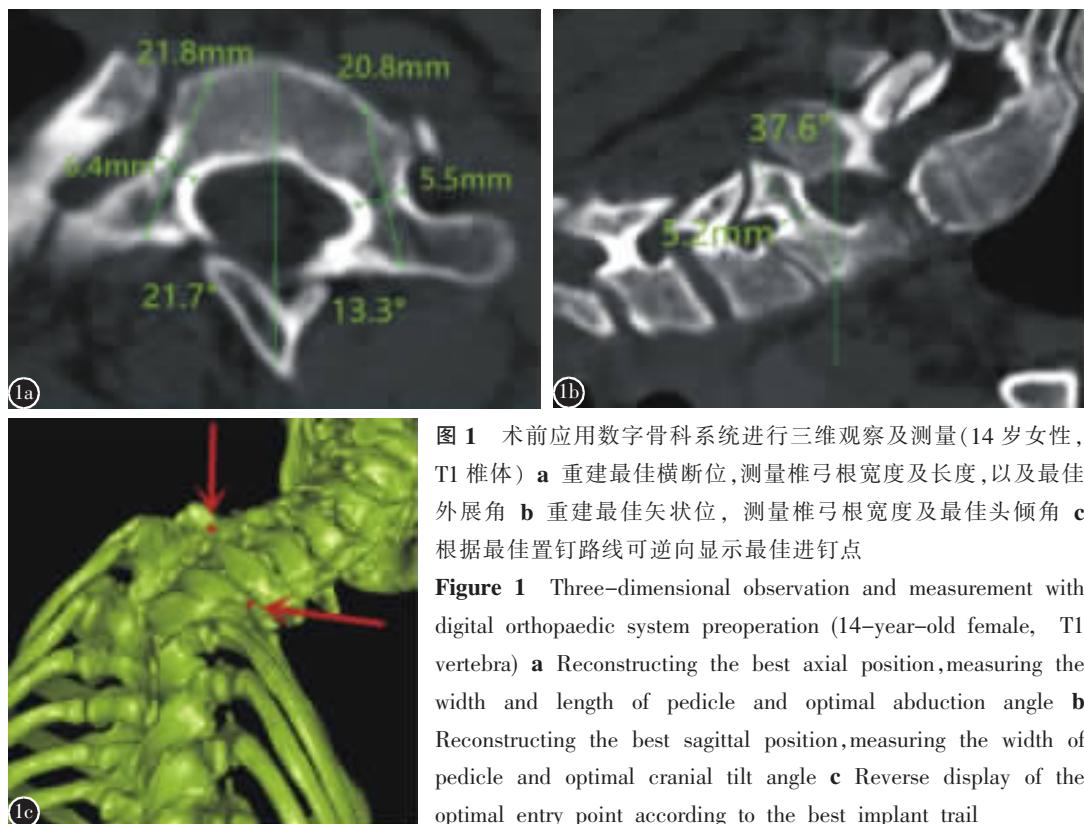


图1 术前应用数字骨科系统进行三维观察及测量(14岁女性,T1椎体) a 重建最佳横断位,测量椎弓根宽度及长度,以及最佳外展角 b 重建最佳矢状位,测量椎弓根宽度及最佳头倾角 c 根据最佳置钉路线可逆向显示最佳进钉点

Figure 1 Three-dimensional observation and measurement with digital orthopaedic system preoperation (14-year-old female, T1 vertebra) **a** Reconstructing the best axial position, measuring the width and length of pedicle and optimal abduction angle **b** Reconstructing the best sagittal position, measuring the width of pedicle and optimal cranial tilt angle **c** Reverse display of the optimal entry point according to the best implant trail

椎上方或下方的椎间盘及终板，保留部分楔形椎骨质。对于畸形顶点为分节不良椎体的患者(本组6例)，则采用后路SRS-Schwab3级截骨(PSO)，仅沿椎弓根进行凸、凹侧不对称截骨并合拢截骨间隙。凸侧截骨合拢后检查硬膜皱褶情况，必要时进一步扩大咬除间隙椎板上下缘。凸侧矫形完毕后更换凹侧连接棒，并适度撑开进一步矫形。所有病例完成矫形后均进行唤醒试验，并于融合节段后柱进行去皮质植骨床、自体骨或自体骨混合同种异体骨植骨融合，并根据情况增加横连杆固定。术后佩戴颈胸椎保护性支具3~6个月。

1.4 影像学评价

测量术前、术后及末次随访时站立位脊柱全长片中颈胸段冠状位主弯Cobb角、局部后凸角(包含颈胸段畸形顶点区域的矢状位后凸Cobb角)、远端代偿弯Cobb角、双肩高度差(双侧肩锁关节垂线与肩部软组织影交点的垂直距离)、T1倾斜角(T1椎体上终板与水平线夹角)、锁骨角(双侧锁骨最高点连线与水平线夹角)。

1.5 安全性、并发症分析及随访

记录所有患者手术时间、出血量，对手术后神经功能变化、各类并发症及术后随访期间的神经功能转归、畸形变化进行观察分析，测量末次随访时畸形相关影像学数据，同时观察随访期间的远期并发症情况。

1.6 统计学方法

统计学分析采用SPSS 19.0软件，数值变量以均数±标准差表示。术前、术后及末次随访时的影像学数值测量结果对比采用配对t检验， $P <$

0.05为有统计学差异。

2 结果

截骨位置位于C7 1例，T1 1例，T2 3例，T3 6例，T4 14例。手术时间 306.1 ± 101.5 min (147~550min)，术中失血量 1108.0 ± 1000.9 ml (150~4500ml)。手术融合节段 8.9 ± 4.6 (2~16)个。随访时间 37.8 ± 14.0 (20~69)个月。术前、术后和末次随访时的颈胸段侧凸角、局部后凸角、远端代偿弯、双肩高度差、T1倾斜角、锁骨角见表1。术后颈胸段侧凸角、局部后凸角及远端代偿弯较术前均有显著改善($P < 0.05$)，末次随访时有部分丢失，但与术后相比均无统计学差异($P > 0.05$ ，图2)。术后双肩高度差、T1倾斜角及锁骨角较术前均有显著改善，且末次随访时均有进一步改善，但较术后均无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。

术前合并神经功能损害的6例患者术后均获得不同程度的神经功能改善(表2)，其中1例双上肢麻木合并四肢皮肤感觉、肌力下降的患者(Frankel D级)术后即刻皮肤感觉及肌力部分恢复，至末次随访时四肢皮肤感觉及肌力完全恢复(Frankel E级)。其余5例双下肢皮肤感觉减退及肌力下降的患者中有3例Frankel分级C级的患者于术后即恢复至D级，至末次随访时恢复至E级，1例C级患者术后稍有改善，至末次随访恢复至D级。1例D级患者术后即刻肌力无明显改善，但皮肤感觉恢复，肌张力降低，至末次随访时完全恢复(Frankel E级)。

术后神经系统并发症共6例(6/25, 24%)，对

表1 术前、术后及末次随访的影像学参数

($\bar{x} \pm s$, n=25)

Table 1 Radiologic parameters was measured preoperatively, postoperatively and at final follow-up

	术前 Preoperation	术后 Postoperation	术后矫正率(%) Correction rate	末次随访 Final follow-up
颈胸段侧凸(°) Cervicothoracic curve	59.5 ± 28.5	$28.8 \pm 16.9^{\oplus}$	51.5 ± 14.9	$31.6 \pm 16.4^{\oplus}$
局部后凸(°) Local kyphosis	39.2 ± 28.2	$21.1 \pm 14.4^{\oplus}$	44.6 ± 6.8	$24.0 \pm 14.3^{\oplus}$
远端代偿弯(°) Distal compensatory curve	35.4 ± 19.5	$18.4 \pm 11.3^{\oplus}$	46.0 ± 12.2	$26.1 \pm 16.9^{\oplus}$
双肩高度差(cm) Shoulder height	2.6 ± 0.9	$1.2 \pm 0.6^{\oplus}$	53.2 ± 13.5	$0.9 \pm 0.6^{\oplus}$
T1倾斜角(°) T1 tilt angle	20.9 ± 6.1	$11.4 \pm 4.2^{\oplus}$	46.4 ± 10.2	$9.8 \pm 3.9^{\oplus}$
锁骨角(°) Clavicle angle	17.2 ± 6.0	$10.1 \pm 5.5^{\oplus}$	44.0 ± 18.1	$8.1 \pm 4.7^{\oplus}$

注:①与术前比较 $P < 0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation, $P < 0.05$

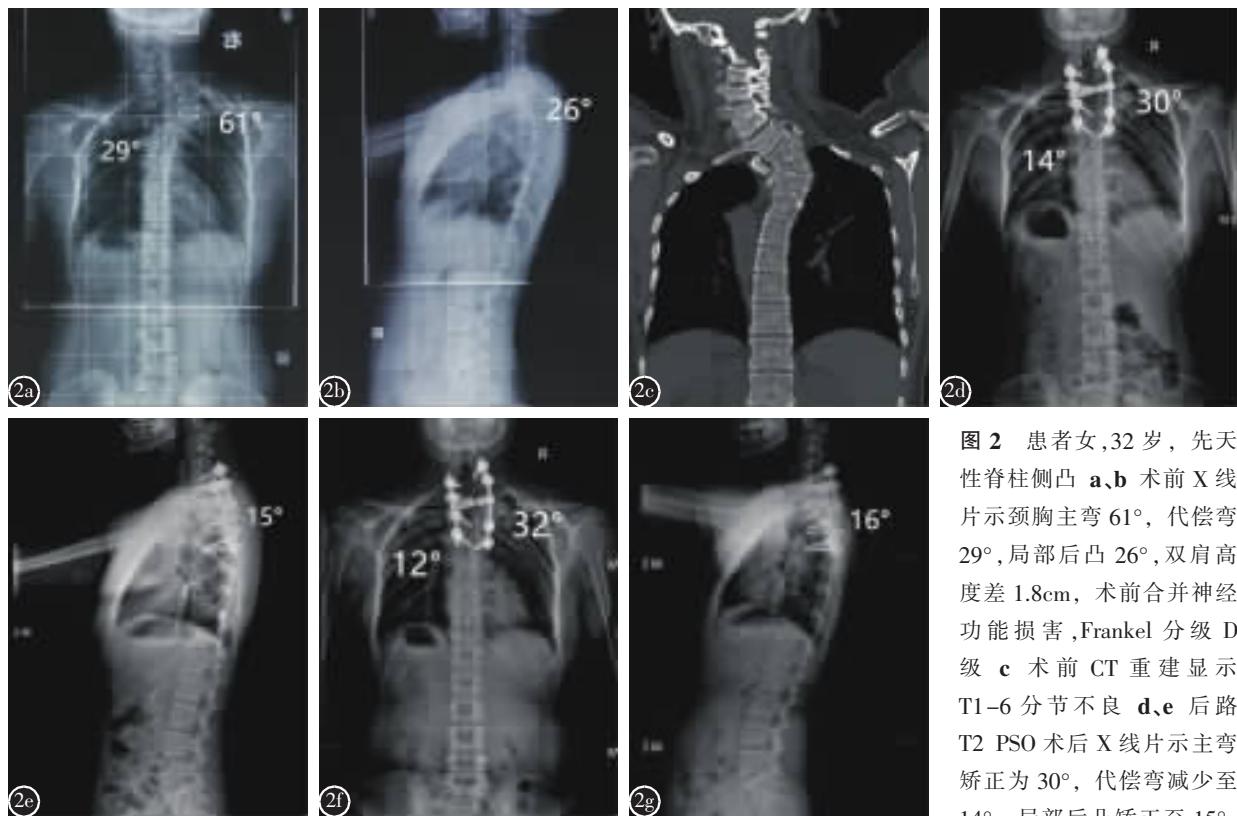


图2 患者女,32岁,先天性脊柱侧凸 **a,b** 术前X片示颈胸主弯61°,代偿弯29°,局部后凸26°,双肩高度差1.8cm,术前合并神经功能损害,Frankel分级D级 **c** 术前CT重建显示T1~6分节不良 **d,e** 后路T2 PSO术后X片示主弯矫正为30°,代偿弯减少至14°,局部后凸矫正至15°,

双肩高度差减少至0.6cm,术后即刻双下肢感觉、肌力有所改善,Frankel分级仍为D级 **f,g** 术后15个月随访显示主弯32°,代偿弯减少至12°,局部后凸16°,双肩高度差减少至0.3cm

Figure 2 A 32-year-old female with congenital scoliosis **a, b** Preoperative X-ray showed 61° of main cervicothoracic curve, 29° of compensatory curve, 26° of local kyphosis and height difference between the shoulders was 1.8cm, with preoperative neurologic deficit, Frankel grade was D **c** Preoperative CT reconstruction showed a T1~6 vertebral segmental disorder **d, e** X-ray taken after T2 PSO showed that the main curve was corrected to 30°, the compensatory curve was reduced to 14°, the local kyphosis was corrected to 15°, and the height difference between shoulders was reduced to 0.6cm. The sensation and muscle strength of both lower limbs improved immediately after operation, and Frankel grade remained D **f, g** At 15-month follow-up, X-ray showed that the main curve was 32°, the compensatory curve was reduced to 12°, the local kyphosis was 16°, and the height difference between shoulders was reduced to 0.3cm

融合节段行CT检查均未见明显置钉不良。其中5例(5/25,20%)患者出现手术后凸侧上肢麻木,其中4例伴有患侧手部握力轻度下降,予甘露醇、小剂量激素及神经营养等治疗后症状逐渐缓解,至末次随访时皮肤感觉及肌力均恢复正常;1例患者(1/25,4%)术后第7天出现双下肢肌力下降,肌张力增高,且持续加重,于术后第10天行再次手术探查发现血肿混合自体植骨粒对脊髓形成压迫,清除压迫后双下肢肌力恢复正常。其他并发症包括:1例患者(1/25,4%)出现脑脊液漏,予俯卧位卧床,局部加压1个月后愈合;3例患者(3/25,12%)出现胸腔积液,其中1例术后即刻出现凸侧气胸,行胸腔闭式引流后恢复出院,出院10d后出

现发热、呼吸困难等,复查发现同侧大量胸腔积液,再次入院行胸腔闭式引流后痊愈,其余2例应用补充白蛋白、利尿及无创正压呼吸机辅助呼吸后胸腔积液消失,未行胸腔闭式引流;1例患者(1/25,4%)出现伤口积液,予连续积液穿刺抽吸后痊愈,积液培养无细菌生长;1例患者(1/25,4%)出现肺部感染,予阿奇霉素联合注射用头孢曲松钠抗感染治疗后痊愈。

远期翻修患者2例(2/25,8%):1例7岁的T4半椎体患者手术后36个月随访时融合远端侧凸加重至80°,并伴有明显躯干偏移,故再次行手术治疗,应用多米诺连接生长棒技术延长至L4节段,每年行撑开矫形,至末次随访仍未行终末融

表 2 6 例术前合并神经损害症状患者的神经功能转归

Table 2 Neurological outcome of 6 patients with preoperative neurological deficit

	性别 Sexual	年龄(岁) Age(years)	截骨部位 Osteotomy site	截骨方式 Osteotomy mode	Frankel分级(术前/术后) Frankel classification (Pre-/Postoperation)	术后新发神经症状 Postoperative new neurological symptoms	Frankel分级(末次随访) Frankel classification (Final follow-up)
1	女 F	32	T2	SRS 3 级 SRS grade 3	D/D	无 None	E
2	女 F	13	T3	SRS 5 级 SRS grade 5	D/D	右手麻木, 握力稍减弱, 随访时恢复 Right hand numbness, slightly weakened of grip strength, recovery at follow-up	E
3	男 M	14	T4	SRS 5 级 SRS grade 5	C/D	无 None	E
4	女 F	14	T4	SRS 5 级 SRS grade 5	C/D	无 None	E
5	男 M	5	T4	SRS 5 级 SRS grade 5	C/D	无 None	E
6	女 F	23	T4	SRS 3 级 SRS grade 3	C/C	左手麻木, 握力稍减弱, 随访时恢复 Left hand numbness, slightly weakened of grip strength, recovery at follow-up	D

合。1 例 10 岁的 T4 半椎体患者手术后 58 个月随访融合远端侧凸加重至 93°, 远端交界性后凸 71°, 故行翻修手术治疗, 延长融合节段至 L4(图 3), 目前仍继续随访中。

3 讨论

3.1 后路三柱截骨治疗先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形的疗效及安全性

先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形在临幊上一般指畸形顶点位于 C6~T4 的侧凸^[2~4]。虽然此节段的先天性脊柱畸形发病率与胸段及胸腰段相比相对较低, 但是因为此处靠近头颈及肩部, 因此更容易出现明显的外观畸形, 如双肩不等高、颈部倾斜等。而且颈胸段椎管容积相对狭小, 因此畸形更易导致脊髓或臂丛神经压迫等神经损害症状。在此区域行三柱截骨矫形的手术难度和风险较大, 既往此类报道不多。李洋等^[3]报道一组共 32 例平均年龄 10.1 岁的颈胸段半椎体畸形患者, 均成功行后路半椎体切除截骨术, 平均融合节段 5.8 ± 0.9 个, 未出现严重神经系统并发症, 获得了(55.1 ± 9.3)% 的颈胸段侧凸矫正率及 (21.8 ± 8.2)% 的局部后凸矫正率, 且双肩不等高及颈椎倾斜均较术前获得明显改善, 另外术前合并脊髓功能损伤的 2 例患者(Frankel C 级)均在术后随访时完全恢复(Frankel E 级)。仇建国等^[6]报道 8 例上胸段(T1~T3)半椎体患者, 平均年龄 13 岁, 均行一期后路半椎体切

除截骨矫形手术, 平均融合 8.5 个节段, 上胸段侧凸 Cobb 角由术前的 $45.5^\circ \pm 13.3^\circ$ 矫正为术后的 $14.4^\circ \pm 6.8^\circ$, 局部后凸角由术前的 $47.9^\circ \pm 25.2^\circ$ 矫正为术后的 $21.6^\circ \pm 11.1^\circ$, 手术后无神经系统并发症发生, 术前 3 例合并神经功能损害的患者术后均获得不同程度功能改善, JOA 评分由 5.0 ± 1.4 分提高到随访时的 8.0 ± 1.4 分, 1 例患者因断棒行翻修手术, 其余随访均效果良好。本组 25 例先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形患者均成功完成后路三柱截骨矫形手术, 6 例(6/25, 24%)合并术前神经功能损害, 比例较高, 但均于术后随访期间获得明显改善。5 例患者术后出现凸侧上肢神经症状, 但通过保守治疗后均恢复正常, 未出现永久性神经并发症。术后获得(51.5 ± 14.9)% 的侧凸矫正率及(44.6 ± 6.8)% 的后凸矫正率, 且双肩不等高亦获得明显改善, 表明对于先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形患者进行后路三柱截骨矫形手术治疗安全有效。

颈胸段脊柱畸形手术的另一个常见风险为椎弓根螺钉置钉不良。Zhu 等^[7]基于 CT 检查分析了 96 例儿童脊柱畸形患者共计 625 枚螺钉的置钉失误率, 发现胸椎椎弓根螺钉的置钉失误率显著高于腰椎。而 Privitera 等^[8]研究了 54 例脊柱侧凸患者的胸段椎弓根螺钉位置, 发现 T1 及 T2 椎体的置钉失误率分别高达 28.6% 及 18.2%, 显著高于其他节段胸椎。另外随着术中导航系统的发展, 部分学者认为应用导航可以明显提高胸椎椎弓根



图3 患者男,10岁,先天性脊柱侧凸 **a,b** 术前X线片示颈胸主弯90°,远端代偿弯26°,局部后凸37°,双肩高度差3.6cm **c** 术前三维CT重建显示T4半椎体 **d,e** 后路T4 VCR术后X线片示主弯矫正为46°,远端代偿弯减少至10°,局部后凸矫正至22°,双肩高度差减少至1.4cm **f,g** 术后58个月(15岁)随访显示融合远端侧凸明显加重至93°,远端代偿弯加重至29°,远端交界性后凸加重至71°,双肩高度差加重至5.2cm **h,i** 翻修手术延长融合至L4,术后主弯矫正至48°,远端代偿弯矫正至15°,后凸矫正至20°,双肩高度差减少至2.2cm

Figure 3 A 10-year-old boy with congenital scoliosis **a, b** Preoperative X-ray showed 90° of main cervicothoracic curve, 26° of distal compensatory curve, 37° of local kyphosis and height difference between the shoulders was 3.6cm **c** Preoperative three-dimensional CT reconstruction showed a T4 hemivertebra **d, e** X-ray taken after T4 PVCR showed

that the main curve was corrected to 46°, the distal compensatory curve was reduced to 10°, the local kyphosis was corrected to 22°, and the height difference between shoulders was reduced to 1.4cm **f, g** At 58-month follow-up(10-year-old),X-ray showed that the distal junctional curve increased to 93°, the distal compensatory curve increased to 29°, the distal junctional kyphosis increased to 71°, and the height difference between shoulders increased to 5.2cm **h, i** Revision surgery was performed. Fusion level extended to L4, the main curve was corrected to 48°, the distal compensatory curve was corrected to 15°, distal junctional kyphosis was corrected to 20°, and the height difference between shoulders was reduced to 2.2cm

螺钉置入的精确性^[9-11]。本组术前均应用数字骨科系统对术区椎弓根进行了详细的测量及评估,由经验丰富的术者采用徒手置钉,术后未发现因置钉不良导致的相关症状。

3.2 近期并发症及处理措施

对于颈胸段先天性脊柱畸形患者进行后路三

柱截骨手术治疗,神经系统并发症是较为严重的后果之一。其原因与置钉失误、截骨操作不当、神经根牵拉或矫形后导致的神经刺激等相关。Smith等^[12]报道一组多中心共23例成人颈胸段畸形的后路三柱截骨手术治疗,总体并发症发生率达56.5%,其中8例出现神经系统并发症,1例因神

经并发症于术后 90d 内进行了非计划再手术。值得注意的是,因颈胸段畸形可能涉及 C7~T1 椎体椎旁沟的交感神经节,故颈胸段截骨操作可能造成医源性 Horner 综合征^[13]。本组术后 5 例患者出现凸侧上肢麻木症状,其中 4 例同时伴有患侧手部握力轻度下降(未超过半级),发生率较高,但术中均未出现神经电生理监测阳性报警,术后行 CT 检查未见明显置钉不良,考虑为凸侧截骨合拢后神经根不同程度受压或牵拉所致,因症状较轻,不影响正常生活,均行保守治疗,随访期间皮肤感觉及肌力均恢复正常。

截骨区血肿压迫为术后短期内非计划再手术的主要原因之一^[14]。本组 1 例行 T4 半椎体 VCR 截骨的患者术后 7~10d 因双下肢肌力进行性下降而进行了二次手术探查,发现截骨区血肿混合自体植骨粒对脊髓造成压迫。手术清除压迫后双下肢肌力获得完全恢复。因此如术后短期内出现进行性肌力下降等表现,如保守处理无效应积极及早手术探查,有获得良好的神经功能恢复机会。

另一常见并发症为胸腔积液,既往报道其发生率可高达 71%^[15]。其发生原因包括肋骨头部分切除时损伤胸膜、截骨操作至椎体侧壁时直接损伤胸膜以及椎弓根螺钉置钉位置不良^[4,10]等。本组中 1 例患者出现术后凸侧气胸,行胸腔闭式引流后好转,出院 10d 后出现发热、呼吸困难,再次入院检查发现同侧大量胸腔积液,CT 检查未见明显椎弓根螺钉位置不良,考虑为截骨操作直接损伤凸侧胸膜所致;其余 2 例胸腔积液均发生于凸侧。根据笔者经验,对于中等量以下、不伴有明显气胸的胸腔积液,均可通过静脉补充白蛋白、利尿及无创呼吸机辅助正压呼吸等处理后明显减少甚至消失,可不放置胸腔闭式引流。

3.3 远期并发症

先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形术后的远期并发症主要包括内固定失败^[16]、融合远端侧凸加重^[17]或远端交界性后凸等。先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形患者局部椎弓根相对更为细小,且相当一部分患者为幼儿,部分患者只能应用 3.2/3.5mm 颈后路内固定系统,且颈椎及胸椎移行区可能需应用不同直径的连接棒,因此内固定强度较差,故此区域发生内固定失败概率更高。对于单纯应用细棒以及应用双直径移行棒或多米诺连接两根不同直径棒的融合效果,Yang 等^[18]认为两组的假关节发生率没有

显著差异。本组病例中涉及颈椎固定比例较少,因此均采用单一直径棒,至末次随访时并未发现内固定失败病例。另外因颈胸段侧凸固定节段相对较短,且很多患者年龄较小,因此融合远端侧凸大多有进展趋势。多数远端侧凸进展可通过支具治疗控制^[13],但仍有部分患者因新发侧凸过大而接受翻修手术治疗。杨曦等^[19]回顾总结 168 例单发半椎体切除、短节段融合患者,其中 12 例于术后 3~6 个月发现固定近端或远端侧凸较前相比进展超过 20°,其中 4 例未行特殊处理,侧凸最终未进一步发展,4 例通过支具获得控制,4 例患者最终侧凸超过 45°且接受翻修手术治疗。本组 2 例患者术后因固定远端侧凸明显进展而行翻修手术治疗,其中 1 例初次手术年龄 7 岁,初次融合节段为 T1~11,术后 3 年远端侧凸发展至 80°,且出现明显躯干偏移,因当时年龄仍较小(10 岁),身高较低,故应用多米诺连接新棒,延长固定至 L4,未行植骨融合,每年行撑开矫形处理。另 1 例初次手术年龄 10 岁,初次融合节段为 T1~7,术后 5 年远端侧凸加重至 93°,且出现 71° 的远端交界性后凸,以及明显的躯干及双肩失平衡,行翻修手术延长融合至 L4。这 2 例患者术前颈胸段主弯侧凸 Cobb 角均已超过 80°,为重度侧凸畸形,且远端代偿弯 Cobb 角均已超过 45°,但因患者初次手术时年龄均未超过 10 岁,且身高较低,考虑到发育因素,故初次手术融合节段较短,代偿弯均未处理,融合远端椎未能水平化,因此融合远端远期出现明显失代偿表现。故对于先天性颈胸段脊柱侧凸患者,除单一半椎体畸形外,不宜采用过短节段的融合^[6],如远端代偿弯较大或较僵硬,可考虑一期将代偿弯一并融合。对于年龄较小的儿童患者,如考虑一期长节段融合影响生长发育,可采用颈胸段融合结合远端生长棒的矫形策略。

综上,对于先天性颈胸段脊柱畸形患者行后路三柱截骨矫形手术治疗,可获得满意的畸形矫正,术前合并神经损害的患者通过手术可获得神经功能恢复。但并发症发生率较高,主要包括暂时性神经损害症状、胸腔积液以及远期交界性失败等,通过各种措施可获得良好转归,总体安全性及疗效满意。本组为单中心经验,病例数量较少,远期效果仍需继续随访观察。

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