

临床论著

后路短节段固定伤椎置钉与不置钉治疗轻中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的疗效比较

王志坤¹, 谢文伟¹, 李再学¹, 陈建庭²

(1 广东省东莞市第三人民医院骨科 523326; 2 南方医科大学南方医院脊柱骨科 510010 广州市)

【摘要】目的: 比较后路短节段固定伤椎不置钉与伤椎置钉两种手术方式治疗轻中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的疗效。**方法:** 回顾性分析 2012 年 6 月~2016 年 6 月在东莞市第三人民医院行后路短节段固定手术治疗的 60 例轻中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折患者的临床资料, 年龄 25~55 岁(39.4 ± 8.4 岁), 男 33 例, 女 27 例, 骨折节段:T11 3 例, T12 8 例, L1 10 例, L2 6 例, L3 2 例, AO 分型均为 A3 型, 载荷分享评分 (load-sharing classification, LSC) 为 3~5 分, 胸腰椎损伤分型和严重评分 (thoracolumbar injury classification and severity score, TLICS) ≥ 4 分, 随访时间超过 1.5 年(18.8 ± 2.8 个月)。其中伤椎不置钉组 (SSPF 组) 29 例 (4 钉固定), 伤椎置钉组 (PSFFV) 31 例 (6 钉固定)。分别对比两组患者年龄、性别、体重指数、骨折节段、LSC 评分、TLICS 评分、手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量、并发症、住院时间与费用, 术前、术后 1 周与末次随访时的伤椎椎体前缘高度、伤椎椎体楔形角、腰痛视觉模拟评分 (visual analog scale, VAS), 骨折愈合时间, 重返工作岗位时间。**结果:** 两组患者年龄、性别、体重指数、骨折节段、LSC 评分、TLICS 评分均无显著性差异 ($P>0.05$)。SSPF 组在手术时间、术后引流量、住院费用等方面均优于 PSFFV 组, 两组间差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 两组的术中出血量及住院时间无显著性差异 ($P>0.05$)。两组在术中均未出现血管损伤、脊髓神经根损伤, 术后无伤口感染等严重并发症的发生。两组患者术后 1 周时的伤椎椎体楔形角、椎体前缘高度、VAS 评分与术前比较均明显改善 ($P<0.05$), 末次随访时伤椎椎体楔形角、椎体前缘高度与术后 1 周对比无显著性差异 ($P>0.05$), 末次随访时的 VAS 评分与术后 1 周对比有显著性差异 ($P<0.05$)。两组患者间术前、术后 1 周及末次随访时的伤椎椎体楔形角、椎体前缘高度及 VAS 评分均无显著性差异 ($P>0.05$), 两组患者的骨折愈合时间及重返工作时间均无显著性差异 ($P>0.05$)。**结论:** 后路短节段固定伤椎不置钉与伤椎置钉两种手术方式治疗轻中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折均安全、有效, 能恢复及维持脊柱稳定。

【关键词】 胸腰椎爆裂性骨折; 伤椎置钉; 载荷分享评分; 短节段固定; 后路

doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1004-406X.2019.09.06

中图分类号: R683.2, R687.3 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1004-406X(2019)-09-0815-07

Comparison of posterior short segment fixation with versus without inclusion of the fracture level in the treatment of mild to moderate thoracolumbar burst fractures/WANG Zhikun, XIE Wenwei, LI Zaixue, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2019, 29(9): 815-821

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To compare the clinical efficacy of posterior short-segment pedicle screw fixation (SSPF) with posterior short-segment fixation including the fractured vertebra (PSFFV) in the treatment of mild to moderate thoracolumbar burst fractures (TBFs). **Methods:** The clinical data of 60 patients (33 males, 27 females) with mild and moderate thoracolumbar fractures treated with posterior short segment fixation in Dongguan Third People's Hospital from June 2012 to June 2016 were analyzed retrospectively. The age range was 25–55 years old (39.4 ± 8.4) with: T11 fracture in 3 cases, T12 fracture in 8 cases, L1 in 10 cases, L2 in 6 cases, and L3 in 2 cases. AO classification of all the patients was A3, load sharing score (LSC) was 3–5, thoracolumbar injury classification and severity score (TLICS) ≥ 4 points, and all patients were followed up for more than 1.5 years (18.8 ± 2.8 months). 29 cases (4 screws) were included in short-segment pedicle screw fixa-

基金项目: 东莞市社会科技发展重点项目 (2018507150241633)

第一作者简介: 男 (1980-), 副主任医师, 在读博士研究生, 研究方向: 脊柱外科

电话: (0769)81368632 E-mail: wangqqq2005@126.com

通讯作者: 陈建庭 E-mail: chenjt99@vip.sina.com

tion(SSPF group) and 31 cases(6 screws) in posterior short-segment fixation including the fractured vertebra (PSFFV group). The age, sex, body mass index, fracture position, load sharing score (load-sharing classification, LSC), TLICS score, AO classification, operation time, intraoperative bleeding, postoperative drainage, complications, hospitalization time and cost were compared between the two groups. The anterior edge height of fractured vertebra, cuneiform angle, and visual analog scale(VAS) of low back pain at preoperative, 1 week after operation and final follow-up were measured and compared, and so was the fracture healing time, and time of returning to work. **Results:** There were no significant differences in age, sex, body mass index, fracture segment, LSC score, TLICS score and AO classification between the two groups($P>0.05$). SSPF group was superior to PSFFV group in operation time, postoperative drainage and hospitalization expenses, with significant differences between the two groups ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in intraoperative bleeding and hospitalization time between the two groups ($P>0.05$), with no serious complications such as intraoperative vascular injury, spinal nerve root injury and postoperative wound infection in both groups. Comparing with that before operation, the cuneiform angle, anterior edge height of fractured vertebra, and VAS score at 1 week after operation were significantly improved ($P<0.05$), and there were no significant differences in cuneiform angle and anterior edge height between the last follow-up and 1 week after operation ($P>0.05$), yet VAS score at the final follow-up was significantly different from that at 1 week after operation ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in cuneiform angle, anterior edge height, VAS score between the two groups before operation, at 1 week after operation and last follow-up, and also there were no significant differences in fracture healing and return-to-work time between the two groups ($P>0.05$).

Conclusions: Both posterior short segment fixation with and without inclusion of the fracture level are safe and effective in the treatment of mild to moderate thoracolumbar burst fractures, which can restore and maintain spinal stability.

[Key words] Thoracolumbar burst fracture; Intermediate screw; Load sharing classification; Short segment fixation; Posterior

[Author's address] Department of Orthopedics, Dongguan Third People's Hospital, Dongguan, 523326, China

尽管胸腰椎爆裂性骨折在脊柱骨折中的发生率很高，但是这类骨折的手术适应证及最佳的手术方法仍存在争议。有学者认为轻中度的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折保守治疗，后期有出现脊柱畸形、慢性腰痛的可能，故建议早期行内固定治疗^[1~2]。后路短节段固定术是目前治疗胸腰椎爆裂骨折的经典手术，包括伤椎不置钉和伤椎置钉两种术式^[1~3]。目前研究表明，后路短节段固定伤椎置钉(posterior short-segment fixation including the fractured vertebra, PSFFV)较不置钉(short-segment pedicle screw fixation, SSPF)有更好的疗效^[4~5]，使伤椎置钉变成治疗胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的必然，但是这些研究均是针对载荷分享评分(load-sharing classification, LSC)≥6分的重度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的治疗结果。而对LSC评分3~5分的轻中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折是否均需要伤椎置钉，目前仍没有相关的研究报道。本研究旨在比较SSPF与PSFFV两种术式治疗轻中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的疗效。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入标准：年龄25~55岁，LSC评分3~5分，胸腰椎损伤分型和严重评分(thoracolumbar injury classification and severity score, TLICS)≥4分，后路短节段固定，随访时间≥1.5年。排除标准：LSC评分≥6分；体重指数(BMI)>29.1kg/m²，长节段内固定术；前后联合手术；随访<1.5年；病理性骨折。所有手术均由相同术者执行。

经东莞市第三人民医院伦理委员会的批准，2012年6月~2016年6月在东莞市第三人民医院骨科行手术治疗且符合上述标准的患者共60例，男33例，女27例，年龄25~55岁(39.4±8.4岁)。SSPF组(4钉固定)29例，PSFFV组31例(6钉固定)。两组患者的一般情况见表1，两组患者年龄、性别、体重指数、骨折节段、LSC评分、TLICS评分均无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。所有病例LSC评分为3~5分。根据AO脊柱损伤分类系统，所有患者均为A3型骨折。所有患者均在受伤后1周内

完成手术。

所有患者术前均行脊柱前后位和侧位 X 线片、CT 及 MRI 检查。CT 扫描对骨折类型进行分类,评价椎体粉碎情况。LSC 评分的计算^[6,7]:包括在 CT 矢状位上骨折累及伤椎的范围、在 CT 横断面上骨折移位程度、伤椎后凸畸形纠正情况三方面,在 CT 矢状位上骨折累及伤椎的范围:1 分(<30%),2 分(30%~60%),3 分(>60%);在 CT 横断面上骨折移位程度:1 分(轴向 CT 最小位移),2 分(≤2mm 位移,涉及椎体横截面的 50%以下),3 分(≥2mm 位移,占椎体横截面的 50%以上);伤椎后凸畸形纠正情况:1 分(后凸畸形矫正 3°以下),2 分(后凸畸形矫正 4°~9°),3 分(后凸畸形矫正≥10°)。每个计算均由两位资深脊柱外科医生独立完成。

1.2 手术方法

两组患者处于俯卧位,腹部悬空。在全麻下,骨折部位用 C 型臂 X 线机确定。行后中线入路,经多裂肌与最长肌间隙入路,暴露相应关节突关节,胸椎椎弓根钉进针点采用 Weinstein 法,腰椎

表 1 两组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1 Comparisons of general parameters between the two groups

| | 伤椎不置钉组 (SSPF) | 伤椎置钉组 (PSFFV) | P |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| 患者数 Number of patients | 29 | 31 | |
| 平均年龄(岁) Mean age(years) | 40.7±10.2 | 39.1±6.3 | 0.468 |
| 性别(男/女) Gender(male/female) | 16/13 | 17/14 | 0.979 |
| 体重指数(kg/m ²) BMI | 27.8±1.3 | 27.6±1.1 | 0.499 |
| 受伤机制 Mechanism of injury | | | |
| 高处坠落 Falling | 17 | 18 | 0.965 |
| 车祸 Vehicle accident | 12 | 13 | |
| 骨折部位 Fracture location | | | |
| T11 | 3 | 3 | |
| T12 | 8 | 10 | |
| L1 | 10 | 11 | 0.867 |
| L2 | 6 | 4 | |
| L3 | 2 | 3 | |
| 载荷分享评分 LSC | 4.2±0.8 | 4.2±0.7 | 0.914 |
| 胸腰椎损伤分型和 严重评分 TLICS | 4.3±0.5 | 4.1±0.4 | 0.344 |

椎弓根进针点采用“人”字嵴法定位,磨钻打磨伤椎上下小关节,关节间隙植入咬除的部分关节突的松质骨进行小关节融合,SSPF 组仅将单轴螺钉拧入伤椎上位椎体、下位椎体。螺钉长 45mm 或 55mm,取决于椎体的节段和大小。采用双侧内固定,在拧紧螺钉前,通过塑形杆伸展牵张力来完成骨折复位和椎管间接减压。PSFFV 组采用后路短节段椎弓根螺钉内固定,伤椎内的螺钉均为多轴螺钉,均采用徒手技术拧入椎弓根。术后采用 X 线片、CT 评估后凸矫正程度和螺钉位置。术后绝对卧床 2 周后佩戴胸腰椎支具保护起床活动,术后 1 个月进行腰背肌锻炼。

1.3 观察指标

分别记录两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后引流量、并发症、住院时间及费用,术前、术后 1 周与末次随访时的伤椎椎体前缘高度、伤椎椎体楔形角、腰痛视觉模拟评分 (visual analog scale, VAS),骨折愈合时间、重返工作时间。在胸腰椎侧位 X 线片上测量:伤椎椎体前缘高度,即椎体正中矢状面前缘垂直高度;伤椎椎体楔形角,即椎体正中矢状面椎体上终板与下终板的夹角。内固定失败的标准:螺钉断裂、螺钉拔出、内置物松动、棒断裂和局部后凸超过 10°^[8]。骨折愈合标准:患者无明显腰痛,伤椎棘突无压痛及叩击痛,X 线片提示伤椎原骨折线模糊消失。

1.4 统计学分析

数据采用 SPSS 18.0 软件进行统计学分析,计量资料符合正态分布以均数±标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,多个观察时间点数据比较采用方差分析,两组比较采用 t 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

SSPF 组在手术时间、术后引流量、住院费用等方面均优于 PSFFV 组,两组间差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$),两组术中出血量及住院时间均无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$,表 2)。两组术中均未出现血管损伤、脊髓神经根损伤,术后无伤口感染等严重并发症发生。两组患者随访时间为 18.8±2.8 个月,两组患者术后 1 周伤椎椎体楔形角、椎体前缘高度、VAS 评分与术前比较均明显改善 ($P < 0.05$),末次随访时伤椎椎体楔形角、椎体前缘高度与术后 1 周时比较无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$),末次随访时 VAS 评分与术后 1 周时比较有显著性差异 ($P <$

0.05)。两组患者间术前、术后1周及末次随访时伤椎椎体楔形角、椎体前缘高度及VAS评分均无显著性差异($P>0.05$)，两组患者骨折愈合时间及重返工作时间均无显著性差异($P>0.05$,表3)。两组患者随访期间伤椎椎体楔形角、椎体前缘高度无明显丢失,伤椎骨折线于术后6个月消失,术后1年半~2年取出内固定时均显示伤椎上下小关节均融合(图1、2)。

3 讨论

有学者提出SSPF有较高的失败率,可以预测不能取得满意的临床疗效^[9-11]。失败的主要原因是前柱的结构及力学的缺陷。故有学者提出伤椎内置入两枚椎弓根螺钉或者伤椎注射生物降解骨水泥增强前柱稳定性^[12]。徐荣明等^[13]指出伤椎置钉目前已逐渐成为后路短节段固定治疗胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的趋势。

在Guven等^[14]的前瞻性随机研究中,对18例平均LSC评分为6分的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折患者应用PSFFV,治疗有效。Rishi等^[15]评估32例LSC评分≥7分(平均LSC评分7.3分)的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折患者的PSFFV治疗效果,结果表明即使在严重椎体粉碎性骨折和后凸畸形的骨折中,PSFFV也能获得良好的治疗效果。Pellise等^[3]研究了PSFFV的治疗效果,62例胸腰椎爆裂性骨折患者中,44例(70.9%)LSC评分大于6分,平均6.3分,采用6钉2棒经伤椎固定治疗获得了良好效果。陈志达等^[16]报道PSFFV治疗52例严重不稳的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折(LSC≥7分),能有效矫正后凸畸形、恢复椎体高度。实际上,当我们仔细阅读文献后,我们发现大部分文献更倾向于评估重度胸腰椎骨折疗效。据我们所知,目前还没有专门的研究来评估轻中度胸腰椎骨折患者是否需要将伤椎纳入短节段固定中。我们以前的临床经验使我们相信,只用SSPF可以为某些胸腰椎爆裂性骨折提供良好的临床和影像结果。观察这些用SSPF治疗的骨折没有出现内固定失败和矫正丢失,是本次研究的最重要的目标。

目前临床常用胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的分型评分系统主要有TLICS^[17]和LSC评分^[7]以及AO分型。TLICS评分倾向于指导是否有手术指征,如果评分≥5分,建议行手术内固定,但对手术入路没有指导意义。本研究中所有病例的TLICS≥4分,有

手术适应证。LSC评分系统被广泛应用于对胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的治疗决策。具体来说,它在外科或

表2 两组围手术期资料及住院费用的比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparisons of perioperative data and hospitalization expenses between the two groups

| | 伤椎不置钉组 SSPF(n=29) | 伤椎置钉组 PSFFV(n=31) | P |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 手术时间(分) Operating time(min) | 99.3±17.0 | 133.8±13.6 | <0.01 |
| 术中失血量(ml) Blood loss | 65.0±32.8 | 70.3±27.4 | 0.497 |
| 术后引流量(ml) Postoperative drainage | 47.1±10.8 | 58±19.0 | 0.009 |
| 住院时间(天) Duration of hospitalization(days) | 14.3±3.2 | 16.1±4.7 | 0.101 |
| 住院费用(万元) Hospitalization expense (ten thousand Yuan) | 3.5±0.3 | 4.2±0.2 | <0.01 |

表3 两组的临床指标及影像学结果比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of radiological and clinical data between groups

| | 伤椎不置钉组 SSPF(n=29) | 伤椎置钉组 PSFFV(n=31) |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 椎体楔形角(°) Vertebral wedge angle | | |
| 术前 Pre-operative | 10.4±1.3 | 9.9±1.5 |
| 术后 Post-operative | 2.1±1.2 ^① | 2.1±0.9 ^① |
| 末次随访 Last follow-up | 3.3±1.4 ^① | 3.3±1.0 ^① |
| 纠正丢失 Correction loss | 1.2±1.1 | 1.2±1.2 |
| 椎体前缘高度(mm) Anterior body height | | |
| 术前 Pre-operative | 18.7±3.3 | 17.6±1.9 |
| 术后 Post-operative | 27.3±3.0 ^① | 28.2±1.4 ^① |
| 末次随访 Last follow-up | 25.8±3.1 ^① | 26.3±1.5 ^① |
| 骨折愈合时间(月) Fracture healing time | 5.8±0.9 | 6.1±1.0 |
| 视觉模拟评分 VAS | | |
| 术前 Pre-operative | 7.7±0.9 | 7.5±1.0 |
| 术后 Post-operative | 4.2±1.0 ^① | 4.3±1.1 ^① |
| 末次随访 Last follow-up(months) | 1.1±1.3 ^{①②} | 0.7±0.7 ^{①②} |
| 重返工作时间(月) Time to return to work (months) | 3.9±1.0 | 4.3±1.1 |

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, $P<0.05$



图 1 患者男,53岁,高处坠落伤,L3 爆裂性骨折(A3型),无神经症状,术前 LCS 评分 5 分,采用 SSPF 固定 **a** 术前腰椎侧位 X 线片示 L3 爆裂性骨折,伤椎前缘高度压缩约 1/2 **b、c** 术前腰椎 CT 矢状位及横断位片示伤椎骨折线累及椎体前、中柱,约占椎体 50%,椎管轻度占位 **d~f** 术后 1 周、术后半年、术后 1.5 年腰椎侧位 X 线片示术后伤椎椎体前缘高度、椎体楔形角较术前明显改善,随访期间无明显丢失,伤椎骨折线于术后 6 个月消失 **g** 术后 1 年半取出内固定,内固定取出后 1 周腰椎侧位 X 线片显示伤椎上下小关节均融合

Figure 1 A 53-year-old male patient with severe compression injury and L3 burst fracture(A3) had no neurological symptoms. LCS score was 5 before operation and fixed with SSPF **a** Preoperative lumbar X-ray lateral film showed L3 burst fracture, and the anterior edge of the injured vertebra was

compressed by about 1/2 **b, c** Preoperative sagittal and transverse CT films of lumbar vertebrae showed that the fracture involved both anterior and middle columns of the spine, the vertebral body lost 50% of its original height, and the spinal canal was mildly occupied **d~f** Postoperative X-ray at 1 week, 6 months and 1.5 years after operation showed that the height and the cuneiform angle of vertebral body were significantly improved compared with those before surgery. There was no significant loss during follow-up. The fracture line of injured vertebrae disappeared 6 months after surgery **g** One and a half years after operation, the X-ray taken at 1 week after removal of the implants showed fusion at the upper and lower facet joints of the injured vertebrae

医学决策中提供诊断信息和预后信息,并提供损伤严重程度评分。该系统对术前、术后椎体粉碎程度、骨折移位量及后凸畸形矫正量进行评分量化,评分在 3~9 分。对于 LSC 评分 ≤ 6 分的骨折,单纯后路短节段固定可取得良好疗效;而对于严重不稳的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折(LSC 评分 ≥ 7 分),则建议采用前路手术对椎体进行重建以获得足够的稳定性。虽然 LSC 评分没有明确对胸腰椎爆裂性骨折轻、中、重度骨折进行定义,但是根据文献报道对于 LSC 评分 ≥ 6 分,行后路短节段固定存在一定失败率,有需要前路重建的可能,而对于 LSC 评分 ≤ 5 分,行后路单节段固定较为安全^[18]。Sun 等^[19]曾将 LSC 评分 3~4 分的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折归类为轻度骨折,将 69 例轻度骨折患者分成 SSPF 与 PSFFV 两组,得出两组在治疗效果方面均无明显差异。故本研究将 LSC 评分为 3~5 分定义为轻

中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折,并定为纳入标准之一。

Elzinga 等^[20]的随机对照试验研究发现当 LSC 被用于评估胸腰椎爆裂性骨折时,评估者间具有高度的一致性。Parker 等^[21]研究了 46 例胸腰椎爆裂性骨折,认为 LSC 评分是预测后路短节段固定治疗胸腰椎爆裂性骨折疗效的最有效方法。Kim 等^[22]认为,LSC 评分能详细地反映胸腰椎骨折的严重程度。后凸矫正的丢失与 LSC 评分密切相关,表明 LSC 评分可能是指导手术治疗胸腰椎爆裂性骨折有效的工具。鉴于 LSC 评分系统的广泛应用,我们在目前的研究中也使用 LSC 评分来评估骨折的严重程度。

孙祥耀等^[23]对经伤椎短节段内固定治疗单节段胸腰椎爆裂骨折术后再发后凸畸形的危险因素分析发现,年龄 > 58.5 岁、BMI $> 29.1 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 为单节段胸腰椎爆裂骨折经伤椎短节段内固定术后内固定



图2 患者男,47岁,高处坠落伤,L1爆裂性骨折(A3),无神经症状,术前LCS评分5分,采用PSFFV固定 **a** 术前腰椎侧位X线片示L1爆裂性骨折,伤椎前缘高度压缩约2/3 **b、c** 术前腰椎CT矢状位及横断位片显示伤椎骨折线累及椎体前、中柱,约占椎体50%,椎管轻度占位 **d-f** 术后1周、术后半年、术后1.5年腰椎侧位X线片示术后伤椎前缘高度、椎体楔形角较术前明显改善,随访期间无明显丢失,伤椎骨折线于术后6个月消失 **g** 术后1年半取出内固定,内固定取出后1周腰椎侧位X线片示伤椎上下小关节均融合

Figure 2 A 47-year-old male patient, high fall injury, L1 burst fracture(A3), no neurological symptoms, preoperative LCS score of 5, fixed with PSFFV **a** Preoperative lumbar X-ray showed L3 burst fracture, and the anterior edge of the injured vertebra was compressed by about 2/3 **b, c** Preoperative sagittal and transverse CT films of lumbar vertebrae showed that the fracture involved both anterior and middle columns of the spine, vertebral body was about 50%, and the spinal canal was mildly occupied **d-f** Postoperative X-ray of lumbar vertebrae at 1 week, 6 months and 1.5 years after operation showed that the height of anterior edge of injured vertebrae and the cuneiform angle of vertebral body were significantly improved compared with those before operation. There was no significant loss during follow-up. The fracture line of injured vertebrae disappeared 6 months after operation **g** One and a half years after operation, the X-ray taken at 1 week after removal of the implants showed fusion at the upper and lower facet joints of the injured vertebrae

取出前发生再发后凸畸形的危险因素。为排除两组干扰因素,故将这两指标列为排除标准。在本研究中,两组患者术前伤椎椎体楔形角和椎体前缘高度差异无统计学意义。在随访期间,伤椎椎体楔形角和椎体前缘高度矫正得到了很好的维护。两组间伤椎椎体楔形角和椎体前缘高度的矫正率及矫正丢失率无明显差异,表明SSPF与PSFFV对治疗轻中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折患者影像学结果相似。两组手术失血量及住院时间无明显差异($P>0.05$),考虑两组患者均经肌间隙入路,手术医生技术娴熟,术中软组织剥离少,双极电凝彻底止血。两组术后均绝对卧床2周后再佩戴胸腰椎支具保护起床,故住院时间无明显差异。术后引流量有显著性差异($P<0.05$),考虑伤椎置钉时对软组织剥离还是较伤椎不置钉多,引起慢性渗血,故影响术后引流量。此外,两组的疼痛评分均显示良好的临床效果,无显著性差异。从结果中观察到,对于轻、中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折患者,单用SSPF治

疗的效果满意,当然不需要在伤椎水平上置入额外的螺钉。伤椎置钉增加了手术出血、脊髓损伤的风险,延长了手术时间。此外,这也增加了患者的经济负担,构成医疗资源的浪费,本研究两组患者的医疗费用对比有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。因此,考虑到以上各点,在对轻中度胸腰椎骨折患者用PSFFV治疗之前,权衡利弊是非常重要的。

本研究根据LCS评分分类出轻、中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折,并评价SSPF及FSFFV治疗效果,与以往一些不考虑骨折的严重程度即进行SSPF及FSFFV治疗效果的比较的研究相比,本研究的结果更加可信。本研究不足之处:第一,在回顾性分析的研究中,容易出现研究结果偏差,有必要进行前瞻性研究。第二,本研究从单个中心选取的小样本,因此,有必要进行多中心大样本规模研究,提供更可靠的信息。第三,本研究两组患者均进行伤椎上下小关节植骨融合,因随访期间以X线片为主及钉棒内固定干扰,难以准确观察小关节融合

情况,故缺乏对两组患者的小关节融合时间的对比,但两组患者在取出内固定后行X线检查均显示伤椎上下小关节均融合。

综上所述,SSPF与FSFFV两种手术方式治疗轻中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折均安全、有效,能恢复及维持脊柱稳定。然而,SSPF较FSFFV节省两枚螺钉的费用同时降低置钉的风险,故SSPF治疗轻中度胸腰椎爆裂性骨折更适宜。

4 参考文献

- Domenicucci M, Preite R, Ramieri A, et al. Thoracolumbar fractures without neurosurgical involvement: surgical or conservative treatment[J]. J Neurosurg Sci, 1996, 40(1): 1–10.
- Siebenga J, Leferink VJ, Segers MJ, et al. Treatment of traumatic thoracolumbar spine fractures: a multicenter prospective randomized study of operative versus nonsurgical treatment[J]. Spine(Phila Pa 1976), 2006, 31(25): 2881–2990.
- Pellise F, Barastegui D, Hernandez-Fernandez A, et al. Viability and long-term survival of short-segment posterior fixation in thoracolumbar burst fractures[J]. Spine J, 2014, 15(8): 1796–1803.
- Farrokhi MR, Razmkon A, Maghami Z, et al. Inclusion of the fracture level in short segment fixation of thoracolumbar fractures[J]. Eur Spine J, 2010, 19(10): 1651–1656.
- Chen JX, Xu DL, Sheng SR, et al. Risk factors of kyphosis recurrence after implant removal in thoracolumbar burst fractures following posteriorshort-segment fixation [J]. Int Orthop, 2016, 15(2): 256–264.
- Liao JC, Fan KF. Posterior short-segment fixation in thoracolumbar unstable burst fractures: transpedicular grafting or six-screw construct[J]. Clin Neurol Neurosurg, 2017, 153(2): 56–63.
- McCormack T, Karaikovic E, Gaines RW. The load sharing classification of spine fractures[J]. Spine, 1994, 19(15): 1741–1744.
- Alanay A, Acaroglu E, Yazici M, et al. Short-segment pedicle instrumentation of thoracolumbar burst fractures: does transpedicular intracorporeal grafting prevent early failure [J]. Spine, 2001, 26(2): 213–217.
- Mahar A, Kim C, Wedemeyer M, et al. Short-segment fixation of lumbar burst fractures using pedicle fixation at the level of the fracture[J]. Spine, 2007, 32(14): 1503–1507.
- Xu BS, Tang TS, Yang HL. Long-term results of thoracolumbar and lumbarburst fractures after short-segment pedicle instrumentation, with special reference to implant failure and correction loss[J]. Orthop, Surg, 2009, 1(2): 85–93.
- Vu TT, Morishita Y, Yugue I, et al. Radiological outcome of short segment posterior instrumentation and fusion for thoracolumbarburst fractures[J]. Asian Spine J, 2015, 9(3): 427–432.
- Kao FC, Hsieh MK, Yu CW, et al. Additional vertebral augmentation with posterior instrumentation for unstable thoracolumbar burst fractures[J]. Injury, 2017, 48(8): 1806–1812.
- 徐荣明, 吕亮. 胸腰椎骨折诊治的热点问题[J]. 中华创伤杂志, 2019, 35(1): 2–5.
- Guven O, Kocaoglu B, Bezer M, et al. The use of screw at the fracture level in the treatment of thoracolumbar burst fractures[J]. J Spinal Disord Tech, 2009, 22(6): 417–421.
- Kanna RM, Shetty AP, Rajasekaran S. Posterior fixation including the fractured vertebra for severe unstable thoracolumbar fractures[J]. Spine J, 2015, 15(2): 256–264.
- 陈志达, 吴进, 林斌, 等. 后路伤椎短节段固定治疗严重不稳的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折[J]. 中国修复重建外科杂志, 2018, 32(1): 59–63.
- Joaquim AF, de Almeida Bastos DC, Jorge Torres HH, et al. Thoracolumbar injury classification and injury severity score system: a literature review of its safety [J]. Glob Spine J, 2016, 6(1): 80–85.
- De Iure F, Lofrese G, De Bonis P, et al. Vertebral body spread in thoracolumbar burst fractures can predict posterior construct failure[J]. Spine J, 2018, 18(6): 1005–1013.
- Sun C, Guan G, Liu X, et al. Comparison of short-segment pedicle fixation with versus without inclusion of the fracture level in the treatment of mild thoracolumbar burst fractures [J]. Int J Surg, 36(Pt A): 352–357.
- Elzinga M, Segers M, Siebenga J, et al. Inter-and intraobserver agreement on the load sharing classificationof thoracolumbar spine fractures[J]. Injury, 2012, 43(4): 416–422.
- Parker JW, Lane JR, Karaikovic EE, et al. Successful short-segment instrumentation and fusion for thoracolumbar spine fractures: a consecutive 41/2-year series[J]. Spine(Phila Pa 1976), 2000, 25(9): 1157–1170.
- Kim GW, Jang JW, Hur H, et al. Predictive factors for akypnosis recurrence following short-segment pedicle screw fixation including fractured vertebral body in unstable thoracolumbar burst fractures [J]. Korean Neurosurg Soc, 2012, 56(3): 230–236.
- 孙祥耀, 鲁世保, 张庆明, 等. 经伤椎短节段内固定治疗单节段胸腰椎爆裂骨折后再发后凸畸形的危险因素分析 [J]. 中国脊柱脊髓杂志, 2018, 28(8): 690–697.

(收稿日期:2019-03-26 末次修回日期:2019-08-01)

(英文编审 孙浩林/谭 哟)

(本文编辑 李伟霞)