

临床论著

双椎弓根螺钉固定技术治疗腰椎融合术后
相邻节段病变

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【摘要】目的:观察双椎弓根螺钉固定技术治疗腰椎融合术后相邻节段病变的可行性和临床疗效。**方法:**回顾性分析我科 2016 年 8 月~2018 年 10 月手术治疗腰椎融合术后的相邻节段病变 (adjacent segment disease, ASD) 患者 36 例,按照手术方式分为两组,A 组(双钉组):12 例,男女比例(4:8),年龄 66.2 ± 4.2 岁(59~74 岁),首次术后 2~7 年,均为头侧椎节病变。使用双椎弓根螺钉(dual screws,DS)固定技术,于原手术侧椎弓根再次各置入一枚翻修螺钉,ASD 另一端置入皮质骨通道螺钉,减压后短节段融合固定。B 组(对照组):24 例,男女比例(9:15),年龄 64.0 ± 7.7 岁(46~72 岁),平均首次术后 2~10 年,19 例为头侧椎节退变,5 例为尾侧椎节病变。手术取下双侧固定棒,采用 Magerl 方法置入 ASD 远端椎弓根螺钉、减压责任节段后延长棒固定。记录每例患者手术时间、术中出血量、术后并发症、腰椎 ODI 评分、腰痛 VAS、腿痛 VAS。通过腰椎 X 线片、CT 评价术后患者的内固定位置和椎间融合状态。比较两组间和组内的临床评分差异性。**结果:**术后平均随访 16.1 ± 5.8 个月(6~26 个月)。ODI 评分 A 组术前(82.5 ± 16.7)%,末次随访(16.0 ± 8.9)%;B 组术前(78.0 ± 14.6)%,末次随访(18.0 ± 9.4)%;腰痛 VAS,A 组术前 8.3 ± 3.5 分,末次随访 1.7 ± 0.9 分;B 组术前 6.7 ± 4.5 分,末次随访 2.1 ± 1.3 分;腿痛 VAS,A 组术前 6.3 ± 4.5 分,末次随访 1.0 ± 1.0 分;B 组术前 7.8 ± 3.4 分,末次随访 2.3 ± 2.4 分。两组末次随访的 ODI 和 VAS 均较术前有明显改善($P<0.05$)。两组间的术前 ODI、腰痛 VAS、腿痛 VAS 无明显差异($P>0.05$);两组间的术前、末次随访 ODI、VAS、手术时间均无明显差异($P>0.05$)。B 组的手术出血量、住院时间明显大于 A 组($P<0.05$)。A 组无手术切口感染、无神经症状加重病例,1 例术中硬脊膜撕裂,予以修复。B 组术中硬脊膜撕裂 5 例,术中修复或者皮下脂肪覆盖,伤口表浅感染 1 例,经过换药治愈。A 组共置入 24 枚双钉技术的翻修螺钉(L1 椎体 2 枚,L2 椎体 12 枚,L3 椎体 10 枚),其中 18 位置良好,4 枚螺钉穿破椎体外侧壁,2 枚螺钉穿破椎弓根内侧壁,但无神经损伤症状,随访无内固定松动。B 组再次植入 48 枚椎弓根螺钉,螺钉位置良好,无穿破椎体和椎弓根病例。末次随访的 A 组椎间融合 8 例,B 组 18 例。翻修螺钉平均螺钉头倾角 $6.7^\circ\pm6.6^\circ$ ($3^\circ\sim16^\circ$),平均外展角度 $10.3^\circ\pm7.4^\circ$ ($0^\circ\sim15^\circ$)。B 组无螺钉相关合并症。**结论:**个体化双椎弓根螺钉固定技术为腰椎融合术后相邻节段病变提供一种新的微创解决方案,短期临床预后良好。

【关键词】 腰椎融合;相邻节段病变;椎弓根螺钉;皮质骨通道

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【Abstract】Objectives: To investigate the feasibility and clinical efficacy of dual pedicle screws technique in revision for adjacent segment degeneration after lumbar fusion. **Methods:** From August 2016 to October 2018, 36 patients with adjacent segment disease(ASD) after previous thoracolumbar fusion were surgically treated in our department. The patients were divided into two groups according to the surgical procedures. Group A (Dual screws group): 12 patients (4 males and 8 females) with an average age of 66.2 ± 4.2 years old (59-74); at 2 to 7 years after the first operation, with all ASD levels located in cephalic segments. First, the ASD

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segment was exposed, using Dual Screws(DS) technique, pedicle screw was implanted into the pedicle where there was already a pedicle screw, and the cephalad side of the ASD segment was inserted with cortical bone trajectory(CBT) screws. After decompression, short segmental fusion was performed. Group B(Control group): 24 patients (9 males and 15 females) with an average age of 64.0 ± 7.7 years old (46–72); at 2 to 10 years after the first operation, with 19 ASD located in cephalic segments and 5 located in caudal segments. During the surgery, the previous surgical area was exposed and bilateral fixation rods were removed. The distal vertebral pedicles of ASD segment were inserted with screws using Magerl technique. Bilateral elongated rods were fixed after decompression of the responsible segment. The operation time, blood loss and postoperative complications were recorded. Pre- and postoperative ODI scores, low back pain VAS and leg pain VAS were also recorded. The position of internal fixation and intervertebral fusion were evaluated by X-ray and CT. The differences of clinical scores between and within each group were compared. **Results:** The ODI scores at pre-operation and final follow-up of group A were $(82.5 \pm 16.7)\%$ and $(16.0 \pm 8.9)\%$, and that of group B were $(78.0 \pm 14.6)\%$ and $(18.0 \pm 9.4)\%$ respectively. The VAS back pain scores at pre-operation and final follow-up of group A were 8.3 ± 3.5 and 1.7 ± 0.9 , and group B were 6.7 ± 4.5 and 2.1 ± 1.3 accordingly. The VAS leg pain at pre-operation and final follow-up of group A were 6.3 ± 4.5 and 1.0 ± 1.0 , and group B were 7.8 ± 3.4 and 2.3 ± 2.4 accordingly. All patients were followed up for a average of 16.1 ± 5.8 months (6–26 months). The ODI and VAS scores of the two groups were significantly improved after the revision ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in preoperative ODI score, VAS back pain score and VAS leg pain score between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in preoperative and postoperative clinical scores and operation time between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). The amount of intraoperative blood loss and the length of in-hospital time in group B were significantly greater than that in group A ($P < 0.05$). There were no cases of surgical site infection and aggravated neurological symptoms in group A, while 1 case of intraoperative dural tear was repaired in group A. In group B, 5 cases of dural tear were repaired during operation or covered with subcutaneous fat, and 1 case of superficial wound infection was cured by dressing change. A total of 24 revision pedicle screws using dual pedicle screws technique were inserted, 18 of them were in good position, 4 screws penetrated the outer wall and 2 penetrated the inner wall of pedicles. However, there were no neurological injuries, no internal fixations loosening. In group B, 48 pedicle screws were inserted with no penetration and were all in good positions; at the final follow up, 8 cases of bony intervertebral fusion could be seen on CT scan in group A and 18 cases in group B. The average inclination angle of revision screws is $6.7^\circ \pm 6.6^\circ$ ($3^\circ - 16^\circ$). The average abduction angle was $10.3^\circ \pm 7.4^\circ$ ($0^\circ - 15^\circ$). Group B had no screw-related complications. **Conclusions:** The individualized dual pedicle screw fixation technique proposed a new minimally invasive alternative for surgical revision ASD after lumbar fusion. The clinical results of short-term follow-up were fairly good.

【Key words】 Lumbar spine fusion; Adjacent segmental disease; Pedicle screw; Cortical bone trajectory

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随着胸腰椎融合术的广泛开展,融合节段相邻节段疾病(adjacent segment disease, ASD)逐渐增多,临床表现为椎间盘突出、椎管狭窄、椎间不稳定等问题^[1,2],部分症状严重者需再次手术翻修。翻修手术一般需要延长原手术切口,取下原椎弓根螺钉连接棒,减压并固定相邻椎节后,使用更长的钛棒固定。这种方法创伤相对较大,手术时间较长,有增加合并症的风险。

2009 年 Santoni^[3] 教授介绍了皮质骨通道(cortical bone trajectory, CBT)椎弓根螺钉固定技

术,相对于传统的椎弓根螺钉技术, CBT 的椎弓根螺钉入钉点更加偏向于内侧和尾侧,钉道与皮质骨接触较多,抗拔出比传统椎弓根螺钉约大 30%。由此可见,椎弓根螺钉通道可多种选择,有可能在一侧椎弓根内的不同通道再次置入一枚螺钉,这样可实现同一椎弓根的“双椎弓根螺钉”固定,翻修 ASD 手术可以使用再次置入的椎弓根螺钉和另一端 CBT 螺钉连接,短节段融合固定。本研究回顾性分析我科腰椎 ASD 患者进行后路翻修固定的患者,根据手术方式分为双钉组和对照

组,临床结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般临床资料

回顾性分析 2016 年 8 月~2018 年 10 月,我科后入路翻修手术治疗腰椎融合术后 ASD 患者 36 例。所有患者既往手术均为后路椎弓根螺钉固定融合,融合节段位于 L2~S1 之间,融合固定 1~3 个运动节段,进行了椎间融合或/和后外侧融合。根据腰椎薄层 CT 扫描和 Mimics 软件确定手术方式。具体标准:用 3D 圆柱图像模拟直径 5mm,长度 30mm 的椎弓根螺钉,模拟置入原有一枚螺钉的椎弓根,如果可成功置入则纳入 A 组(双钉组);如果失败,则纳入 B 组(对照组)。A 组 12 例,男女比例(4:8),平均年龄 66.2 ± 4.2 岁(59~74 岁),平均首次术后 2~7 年,均为头侧椎节病变。使用双椎弓根螺钉(dual screws,DS)技术,显露 ASD 节段,于原手术侧椎弓根再次各置入一枚螺钉,另一端置入皮质骨通道螺钉,减压融合短节段固定。B 组 24 例,男女比例(9:15),平均年龄 64.0 ± 7.7 岁(46~72 岁),平均首次术后 2~5 年,19 例为头侧椎节退变,5 例为尾侧椎节病变。手术取下双侧固定棒,采用 Magerl 方法置入相邻退变椎节椎弓根螺钉,减压责任节段后延长棒固定。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)既往腰椎融合手术病史,再次因腰腿痛和间歇性跛行就诊;(2)影像学检查可见腰椎融合节段相邻椎间隙退变、不稳定,并与体格检查相符合;(3)经过 8 周以上正规保守治疗(如药物营养神经和物理治疗、局部除痛针注射等)无效。

排除标准:(1)伴有脊柱骨折;(2)伴有肿瘤、炎症或代谢性骨病等病变;(3)伴有严重的心肺功能障碍;(4)伴有严重贫血和低蛋白血症等内科疾病;(5)伴有脊柱畸形和不稳定需要矫形手术者。

1.3 手术方法(双椎弓根螺钉固定技术)

以 L3 置入双椎弓根螺钉固定为例。行气管插管后全身麻醉,采用俯卧位后路手术。(1)显露:后正中切口,部分切开原手术切口并向头侧延长约 4cm,常规剥离椎旁肌肉和瘢痕组织,彻底显露后侧椎弓峡部骨面,注意第一次手术减压部位可能的硬膜粘连,L3 下关节突尖部可能影响进钉点显露,予以部分切除,如果 L3 棘突遮挡外倾置

钉,予以切除。(2)头侧 CBT 椎弓根螺钉置入^[5]:进钉点为 L3 横突下缘 1mm 和椎弓峡部内侧 3mm,椎弓根在 C 型臂投影下的 5 点(左侧)或 7 点(右侧)方向,以 3mm 磨钻开口去除皮质骨,然后以 4.35mm 的手钻向外约 $10^{\circ} \sim 20^{\circ}$,向头侧约 $20^{\circ} \sim 30^{\circ}$ 方向逐渐钻入约 30mm,C 型臂和椎弓根同轴方向透视,前后位透视见钻头进入至椎弓根投影外侧缘,侧位未超出椎体上终板。以球头探感知钉道骨壁的完整性,用 5mm 直径的丝攻进行攻丝,球头探再次探查为骨性通道,骨蜡临时封闭。(3)DS 翻修螺钉置钉:将患者 CT 扫描图像以 Dicom 格式导入 Mimics 17.0 软件中,重建腰椎三维模型,生成 STL 文件,在 Med CAD 模块中,以 5.0mm 直径圆柱模拟皮质骨螺钉设计,选择皮质骨通道在同一椎弓根内置入第二枚螺钉,各个角度确定两枚钉没有相互侵犯,测量第二枚翻修螺钉的进钉点,计算入钉点和横突下缘的距离,以及位于关节突峡部内侧的距离,测量螺钉内倾角度和头倾斜角度(图 1)。根据手术前规划,手术中在 C 型臂透视引导下进行螺钉开口、钻孔、攻丝和骨蜡临时覆盖。(4)减压融合:行 L3/4 椎板切除减压,部分切除 L3 下关节突和 L4 上关节突内侧缘,经椎间孔植骨融合。最后在预置的钉道中拧入 5mm 直径椎弓根螺钉(DePuySynthes,USA),以 C 型臂透视确认内固定位置。(5)术后常规进行抗炎、营养神经及消肿治疗。患者出院后佩戴腰围 1.5 个月。

1.4 评价指标

记录每例患者手术时间、术中出血量、术后并发症发生情况以及随访结果。术后 1、3、6、12 个月随访。采用 Oswestry 功能评分指数(Oswestry disability index,ODI)评估患者手术前后的日常生活功能,采用视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale,VAS)评价患者手术前后的腰腿痛情况,采用腰椎 X 线片、CT 评价术后患者的内固定位置和椎间融合状态。

在 Mimics 软件中,我们定义翻修螺钉的外展角度为螺钉轴线相对于椎体正中矢状面的外展角度;头倾角度为螺钉轴线与同椎体上终板所呈角度。

1.5 统计学方法

所有数据由第一作者采用选择 SPSS 17.0 (美国 SPSS 公司)进行统计学分析,结果以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表

示。采用配对样本 t 检验比较每组间的术前和术后参数差异, 采用两独立样本的非参数秩和检验比较两组间的临床效果差异。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有显著性意义。

2 结果

两组平均术后随访 16.1 ± 5.8 个月 (6~26 个月)。术前和末次随访比较, 两组间的术前 ODI 评分、腰痛 VAS、腿痛 VAS 无明显差异性; 组内比较, 两组术后的 ODI 和 VAS 均较术前有明显改善 ($P < 0.05$)。组间比较, 两组间的术前、末次随访临床评分、手术时间均无明显差异, B 组的手术出血量、住院时间明显大于 A 组 ($P < 0.05$, 表 1)。

A 组无手术切口感染、无神经症状加重病例, 1 例术中硬脊膜撕裂, 予以修复。B 组术中硬脊膜撕裂 5 例, 术中修复或者皮下脂肪覆盖, 伤口表浅感染 1 例, 经过换药治愈。

A 组共置入 24 枚双钉技术的翻修螺钉, (L1 椎体 2 枚, L2 椎体 12 枚, L3 椎体 10 枚) 18 位置良好, 4 枚螺钉穿破椎体外侧壁, 2 枚螺钉穿破椎弓根内侧壁, 但无神经症状损伤症状, 随访无内固定松动, 总体置钉成功率 75%。B 组再次置入 48 枚椎弓根螺钉, 螺钉位置良好, 无穿破椎体和椎弓根病例。末次随访的 A 组椎间融合 8 例, B 组 18

例。翻修螺钉平均螺钉头倾角 $6.7^\circ \pm 6.6^\circ$ ($3^\circ \sim 16^\circ$), 平均外展角度 $10.3^\circ \pm 7.4^\circ$ ($0^\circ \sim 15^\circ$)。B 组无螺钉相关合并症。典型病例见图 2。

3 讨论

几十年来, 腰椎融合手术是治疗腰椎管狭窄、腰椎滑脱等疾病的标准技术, 一方面, 腰椎融合手术切除可能的引起疼痛的腰椎间盘, 重建椎间高度, 恢复腰椎前凸, 其融合率可达 95% 以上^[5-7]。另一方面, 腰椎融合手术固定了可以活动的腰椎节段, 可造成邻近椎节的应力增加和 ASD 等问题。Maruenda 等^[8]发现, 长节段腰椎融合和高龄是发生 ASD 和需要翻修手术的高危因素。

在老年骨质疏松患者中, 进行腰椎翻修手术常遇到椎弓根螺钉把持力不足, 螺钉松动, 融合失败等问题^[9]。对于螺钉松动问题通常从两个方面解决^[10]: 一是改变螺钉的设计, 二是改变螺钉的通道轨迹。改变螺钉设计主要包括: (1) 可膨胀椎弓根螺钉, 椎弓根前部在置入椎体后可以翼状展开, 增加与椎体骨小梁的接触面积, 从而增加把持力; (2) 双螺纹设计, 椎弓根螺钉后 1/3 采用皮质骨螺纹设计, 前 2/3 采用松质骨螺纹, 椎弓根部位增加了与椎弓根的皮质骨接触面积, 从而增加螺钉的把持力; (3) 空心椎弓根螺钉侧孔设计, 螺钉的前

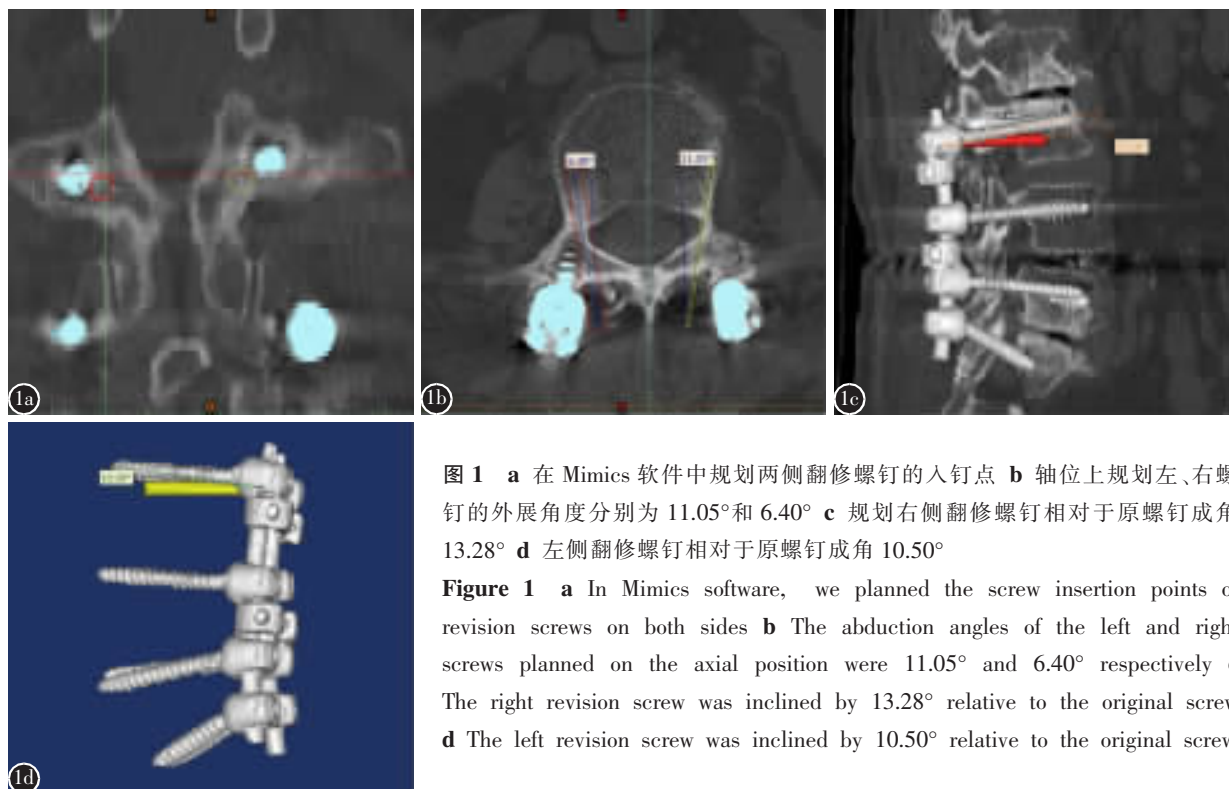


图 1 a 在 Mimics 软件中规划两侧翻修螺钉的入钉点 b 轴位上规划左、右螺钉的外展角度分别为 11.05° 和 6.40° c 规划右侧翻修螺钉相对于原螺钉成角 13.28° d 左侧翻修螺钉相对于原螺钉成角 10.50°

Figure 1 a In Mimics software, we planned the screw insertion points of revision screws on both sides b The abduction angles of the left and right screws planned on the axial position were 11.05° and 6.40° respectively c The right revision screw was inclined by 13.28° relative to the original screw d The left revision screw was inclined by 10.50° relative to the original screw

1/3 增加侧孔,可联合注入骨水泥,从而增强螺钉把持力。以上的方法均是在螺钉本身进行设计改进,还可以通过改变螺钉的路径增加把持力,2009 年,Santoni 教授^[3]通过研究脊柱胸腰椎的解剖,提出了 CBT 的椎弓根螺钉固定技术,他比较了椎弓根螺钉和 CBT 螺钉在尸体标本上的把持力,发现二者在抗旋转能力方面近似,而 CBT 螺钉比传统椎弓根螺钉的抗拔出力大 30%。CBT 最大的优势是钉道周围以皮质骨为主,螺纹可以最大限度地与椎弓和椎体的皮质骨接触,以获得更强的螺钉把持力。多篇生物力学研究^[11-16]报道 CBT 螺钉在抗拔出能力方面相当或者优于传统螺钉。临床多项研究发现用两种椎弓根螺钉技术治疗腰椎管狭窄症等方面取得了相似的疗效^[17-20],以上研究可见,椎弓根螺钉不必拘泥于一种路径和置入方法,只要置钉合理,同样可以达到理想的生物力学强度和临床效果。因此我们提出“双椎弓根螺钉”固定的理念用于腰椎融合术后的 ASD 翻修。

相对于传统的手术翻修需要切开整个原手术区域,取出原内固定棒,再次减压固定邻椎后延长棒固定,使用这种“双钉技术”再次置入一枚翻修螺钉仅需要显露 ASD 节段,减小了手术创伤和出血量。从本研究看,手术时间在双钉组和传统对照组无明显差异,但双钉组的出血量少。分析原因,

表 1 两种手术技术翻修 ASD 患者的临床效果比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical results between two surgical technics for revision surgery of ASD

	A组 Group A	B组 Group B	P值 P value
术前 ODI(%) Preoperative ODI	82.5±16.7	78.0±14.6	0.16
末次随访 ODI(%) Final follow-up ODI	16.0±8.9	18.0±9.4	0.34
术前腰痛 VAS Preoperative VAS back pain	8.3±3.5	6.7±4.5	0.25
末次随访腰痛 VAS Final follow-up VAS back pain	1.7±0.9	2.1±1.3	0.43
术前腿痛 VAS Preoperative VAS leg pain	6.3±4.5	7.8±3.4	0.14
末次随访腿痛 VAS Final follow-up VAS leg pain	1.0±1.0	2.3±2.4	0.67
手术时间(min) Operation time	206.7±18.9	189.2±45.3	0.27
出血量(ml) Blood loss	490.0±144.5	734.2±254.6	0.01
平均住院日(d) Length of stay	7.0±0.6	9.9±1.9	0.01

双钉技术是单节段切开固定,理论上可节省手术时间和出血量,但进行翻修“双钉”和远端椎弓 CBT 螺钉固定需打入 4 枚特殊通道螺钉,多次 C 型臂透视,尽管创面小,可能需要更多时间。传统翻修组虽然需要显露全部原切口和新的 ASD 节段,创面大,出血量相对多,但只需增加 2 枚传统螺钉固定于 ASD 远侧椎弓根,再延长棒固定,技术相对容易,总的手术时间未必长。未来随着导航技术、机器人辅助置钉技术的蓬勃发展^[21,22],双椎弓根螺钉和 CBT 螺钉可借助以上技术大大提高置钉准确率和手术时间,最终达到更加微创的目的。

从并发症来看,A 组无手术切口感染、无神经症状加重病例,1 例术中硬脊膜撕裂,予以修复。B 组术中硬脊膜撕裂 5 例,术中修复或者皮下脂肪覆盖,伤口表浅感染 1 例,经过换药治愈。感染方面,A 组中双钉技术相对创面较小,不需要显露原术区大量瘢痕,出血量少,因此感染率相对较低。硬脊膜损伤方面,B 组的传统方法需手术显露原手术区域,由于上次手术大多存在广泛椎板缺如,大量瘢痕与硬膜和神经根粘连在一起,减压和显露过程中瘢痕下方的神经根和硬膜囊容易受到意外牵拉、撕裂或者挤压损伤,因此合并硬膜撕裂损伤较多。而 A 组通常只减压邻近的 ASD 节段,椎板相对保留完整吧,只有椎板一侧与原术区存在少量瘢痕,通过经椎间融合术技术减压,对于神经根和硬膜干扰较小,所以硬膜囊损伤概率略低。

Rodriguez 等^[23]报道了 5 例用术中导航进行 CBT 螺钉翻修腰椎融合术后相邻节段病变,其 CBT 螺钉并未按照标准的进钉点和角度外展约 10°~20°,向头侧约 20°~30°方向置钉,属于个体化导航进钉。然而导航系统需要较长的学习时间,其相对昂贵的价格和患者的放射线暴露问题限制了其广泛开展。

Lee 等^[19]报道了另外一种使用翻修 ASD 的方法,他将 CBT 螺钉固定于头侧椎体,尾侧不置入螺钉,采用多米诺连接于原固定棒,相比传统的翻修手术,此方法无须完全显露原内固定,达到了减少创伤和短节段融合目的。然而多米诺连接处并不是椎弓根的三柱固定,原棒能否达到足够的稳定强度尚需要临床长期随访观察。

我们通过术前 Mimics 软件规划翻修螺钉通道,由于原有螺钉已经占据了椎弓根的大部分范

围,发现新的翻修螺钉只能在椎弓根的头侧或者尾侧进入,头倾角度和内倾角度较小,相比标准 CBT 方法头倾角度为 $20^{\circ}\sim 30^{\circ}$,我们的翻修螺钉只需要平均 6.7° 头倾;标准 CBT 的外展角度为 $10^{\circ}\sim 20^{\circ}$,翻修螺钉平均 10.3° 。Mullin 等^[24]用导航工作站三维重建,模拟再次将 CBT 螺钉置入已有腰椎传统椎弓根螺钉的钉道,L1~5 的置钉成功率为 $20\%\sim 66.7\%$,L3 成功率最低,仅有 20% 。我们借助了影像技术,实际手术成功置钉 18 例,达到 75% (18/24) 的成功率,未见螺钉损伤神经病例。提示我们术前一定要仔细规划置钉的可行性。具体方法为:通过 C 型臂 X 线机透视,选择好入钉点后,用 3mm 磨钻开口,借助手钻逐步钻入,可感到

皮质骨异常坚硬,手钻进入约 20mm 后,进行 C 型臂 X 线机透视,正位应当达到椎弓根投影外上角,侧位应当进入椎体后缘。钻到 30mm 后用探子感知骨道量好后再进行攻丝,一定要以同样直径的 5mm 丝攻进行攻丝,以避免最后拧入螺钉困难。术后 CT 证实有 6 枚螺钉穿破钉道,由于螺钉未穿破下壁,直视下未对内侧神经根有压迫,另外 CT 存在金属伪影放大情况,未见神经症状加重。

本研究介绍了一种治疗腰椎融合术后 ASD 的微翻修手术方式,不必取下原手术内固定,相对传统翻修手术创伤小、出血量少,如果辅助导航等技术后可进一步缩短手术时间。我们术前结合 CT 和 Mimics 软件徒手法置钉,临床初步应用效果良



图 2 男,57 岁 a~c 住院后的腰椎正位、过屈、过伸位 X 线片,L4~S1 椎弓根螺钉固定融合良好,头侧的 L3/4 节段存在角度不稳定 d 腰椎 MRI 可见 L3/4 水平间盘突出,后侧黄韧带增生肥厚,造成明显椎管狭窄,脑脊液间隙消失,硬膜囊受压 e 术中图,手术减压固定椎管狭窄的 L3/4 节段,在 L4 每侧椎弓根再次置入一枚翻修螺钉,形成双椎弓根螺钉固定 f、g 术后 12 个月腰椎侧位和正位 X 线片,可见内固定位置保持良好 h 为术后 12 个月 CT 轴位片,用双椎弓根螺钉技术置入法的翻修螺钉恰恰位于原螺钉的尾侧和内侧

Figure 2 Male, 57 years old a~c Lumbar spine anterior-posterior, hyperflexion and hyperextension films shows angular instability at L3/4 segment despite of a solid fusion at L4~S1 d MR imaging indicated L3/4 lumbar disc herniation with thickening of the yellow ligament, and the resultant lumbar stenosis e The photo shows decompression and fixation at L3/4. Two extra revision screws were inserted at L4 on both sides, providing a dual-screw fixation f, g Implants on AP and lateral X films were well position 12 months after surgery h 12 months post-operative CT scans showed the revision screws were just medial and caudal to the initial pedicle screws

好,为腰椎术后翻修提供了一种新的选择。长期临床疗效尚需继续观察。

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