

临床论著

CT重建技术评估枢椎椎弓根螺钉安全置钉可行性方法的对比研究

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【摘要】目的:应用 CT 血管造影多平面重建(CT angiography multiplanar reconstruction, CTA MPR)测量枢椎椎弓根峡部复合体(pediculoisthmic component, PIC)最狭窄部位尺寸,评估枢椎椎弓根螺钉置钉的安全性(CTA MPR 测量法),并与 CT 标准水平轴位测量评估方法(CT AXIS 测量法)、椎动脉高跨变异(high-riding vertebral artery, HRVA)评估方法(HRVA 定义法)对比,评价两种临床常用术前评估方法的假阳性率和假阴性率。**方法:**选取已行普通 CT 平扫及头颈部 CTA 检查的 152 例患者作为研究对象,使用 CT AXIS 测量法测量患者枢椎双侧椎弓根髓腔宽度(a_1)及外径宽度(a_2);使用 CT 骨窗正中矢状位测量患者枢椎双侧椎管内壁外侧 3mm 处的峡部高度(b)及侧块内高(c),并定义是否存在 HRVA;使用 CTA MPR 测量法测量枢椎 PIC 最狭窄部的髓腔宽度(d_1)、外径宽度(d_2)、髓腔高度(e_1)及外径高度(e_2)。比较 CT AXIS 测量法测量参数与 CTA MPR 测量法测量参数的差异,计算三种方法判定不适合安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉的比例,并以 CTA MPR 测量法作为判定金标准,评价 CT AXIS 测量法和 HRVA 定义法的假阳性率和假阴性率。**结果:**使用 CTA MPR 测量法与 CT AXIS 测量法分别测量 152 例患者的 304 个枢椎椎弓根峡部尺寸,两种方法测量的髓腔宽度(3.82 ± 1.58 mm vs 2.55 ± 1.16 mm)和外径宽度(6.54 ± 1.91 mm vs 5.48 ± 1.49 mm)均有统计学差异($P < 0.001$);CTA MPR 测量 PIC 的高度显著大于其宽度(髓腔: 6.55 ± 1.34 mm vs 3.82 ± 1.58 mm;外径: 10.20 ± 1.22 mm vs 6.54 ± 1.91 mm)($P < 0.001$)。以 CTA MPR 测量法作为判定金标准,CT AXIS 测量法的假阴性率为 6.91%,假阳性率为 20.69%;HRVA 定义法的假阴性率为 11.64%,假阳性率为 3.45%。CTA MPR 测量法与 CT AXIS 测量法、HRVA 定义法评估置钉可行性之间存在显著性差异($P < 0.01$)。**结论:**CTA MPR 测量法可模拟枢椎椎弓根钉道,获取钉道最狭窄部重建截面并准确测量宽度,是术前评估枢椎椎弓根螺钉安全置钉可行性的准确方法。CT AXIS 测量法与 HRVA 定义法均存在一定的假阳性率和假阴性率,可能导致误判或漏判置钉可行性,从而增加椎动脉损伤的风险或选择生物力学性能不足的置钉术式。

【关键词】 枢椎椎弓根螺钉;CT 重建;椎弓根峡部复合体;椎动脉高跨;术前评估

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A comparative study of CT reconstruction for preoperative evaluation of safe C2 pedicle screws placement/ZHANG Li, WU Yuelin, LIANG Zhaoquan, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2022, 32(3): 200-206

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To evaluate the feasibility of safe placement of C2 pedicle screws by measuring the morphometric diameters on the narrowest portion of C2 pediculoisthmic component (PIC) with CT angiography multiplanar reconstruction(CTA MPR), and to compare with the two commonly used clinical methods of axial CT(CT AXIS) and the definition of high-riding vertebral artery(HRVA) to assess their false positive rates and false negative rates. **Methods:** Consecutive patients who had undergone CT examination and head and neck CT angiography(CTA) scan were included. The width of the endosteal cavity(a_1) and outer diameter(a_2) of C2 bilateral pedicles were measured by means of CT AXIS. The isthmus height(b) and internal height(c) were measured on an orthogonal sagittal CT image at 3mm lateral to the cortical margin of the spinal canal wall at

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C2, and HRVA was defined. The width of the endosteal cavity(d_1), width of the outer diameter(d_2), the height of the endosteal cavity (e_1) and height of the outer diameter (e_2) were measured by means of CTA MPR at the narrowest section of C2 PIC. Disparities of the morphometric parameters between CT AXIS method and CTA MPR method were compared. Unfeasible proportions of C2 pedicle screw placement evaluated by all the three methods were calculated, and the false positive rates and false negative rates of CT AXIS method and HRVA definition were analyzed based on CTA MPR method as the "gold standard". **Results:** A total of 304 C2 PICs of 152 patients were measured with CTA MPR and CT AXIS methods separately, the endosteal diameter(3.82 ± 1.58 mm vs 2.55 ± 1.16 mm) and outer diameter(6.54 ± 1.91 mm vs 5.48 ± 1.49 mm) each were with statistical differences between the two methods ($P<0.001$). Besides, with the CTA MPR method, the height measured was significantly bigger than the width(endosteal: 6.55 ± 1.34 mm vs 3.82 ± 1.58 mm; outer: 10.2 ± 1.22 mm vs 6.54 ± 1.91 mm) ($P<0.001$). Regarding CTA MPR method as the "gold standard", the false negative rate and false positive rate of CT AXIS method were 6.91% and 20.69%, respectively; the false negative rate and false positive rate of HRVA definition were 11.64% and 3.45%, respectively. There were significant differences between CTA MPR method and the methods of CT AXIS and HRVA definition in evaluating the placement feasibility of pedicle screws ($P<0.01$). **Conclusions:** CTA MPR measurement is able to simulate C2 pedicle screw path and measure the morphometric parameters at the narrowest section of C2 PIC accurately, which is a precise method in evaluating the feasibility of safe placement of C2 pedicle screw preoperatively. Whereas, the evaluation methods of CT AXIS and HRVA definition have partly false positive rate and false negative rate that may lead to misjudgment or omission of the feasibility of C2 pedicle screw placement, increasing the risk of vertebral artery injury or choosing biomechanically deficient C2 screw placement.

[Key words] C2 pedicle screw; Pediculosthmic component; High-riding vertebral artery; CT reconstruction; Preoperative evaluation

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寰枢椎钉棒固定是目前临床广泛应用于治疗寰枢椎不稳的后路寰枢椎内固定技术，其中枢椎椎弓根螺钉固定是后路枢椎内固定的首选置钉方式^[1-4]。然而枢椎椎弓根置钉有发生医源性椎动脉损伤的风险，可导致术中椎动脉破裂出血、基底动脉环供血不足等，甚至危及患者生命安全。目前临上术前评估枢椎椎弓根置钉风险最常用的方法有两种：一种是在标准水平轴位 CT 上直接测量枢椎椎弓根的宽度，另一种是评估椎动脉的高跨变异情况。袁峰等^[5]利用多平面重建(multiplanar reconstruction, MPR)CT 图像研究枢椎椎弓根和峡部形态，明确了枢椎椎弓根峡部复合体(pediculosthmic component, PIC)的概念。另有研究报道使用 CT MPR 测量椎弓根最狭窄部尺寸更精确，不仅适合用于术前评估椎弓根螺钉置入的可行性，也可作为术后评价椎弓根螺钉钉道位置的“金标准”^[5-14]。由于标准水平轴位 CT 测量枢椎椎弓根宽度与实际枢椎椎弓根轴平面存在夹角差异，造成其测量参数存在一定误差。椎动脉高跨变异

(high-riding vertebral artery, HRVA)最初是基于经寰枢关节螺钉所定义的，是否同样适用于评估枢椎椎弓根螺钉安全置入，也缺乏相应的系统研究报道。本研究拟使用CT血管造影 MPR (CTA MPR)测量枢椎 PIC 最狭窄部尺寸(CTA MPR 测量法)评估枢椎椎弓根螺钉安全置入的可行性，并与 CT 标准水平轴位评估方法 (CT AXIS 测量法)、HRVA 评估方法(HRVA 定义法)对比，评价上述两种传统方法的假阳性率和假阴性率。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究获得广东省第二人民医院伦理审查委员会批准。选取我院 2020 年 4 月~2020 年 12 月已行普通 2mm 薄层 CT 平扫及头颈部 CTA 检查的患者作为研究对象。纳入标准：①有明确的临床诊断，诊断疾病与椎动脉变异无关；②已行普通 2mm 薄层 CT 平扫及 0.7~1.0mm 薄层头颈部 CTA 扫描。排除标准：①单侧或双侧椎动脉发育不全或

缺如者;②有颈椎或头颈部手术史者;③合并动脉粥样硬化致椎动脉狭窄或闭塞者;④有外伤或颈椎肿瘤病史致枢椎椎弓根峡部骨质破坏者;⑤有唐氏综合征、寰枕融合或 Klippel-Feil 综合征等先天性疾病者;⑥有类风湿性关节炎、强直性脊柱炎病史者;⑦病史资料不完整者。

1.2 检查方法

使用 Philips Ingenuity 64 排多层螺旋 CT 仪。患者取仰卧位,先进行普通 2mm 薄层 CT 平扫,然后经前臂静脉以 3.5ml/s 速度注入碘海醇造影剂 (350mg/ml)80ml 行 CT 血管造影增强扫描,扫描范围自主动脉弓至颅顶,螺旋扫描层厚 0.4~2mm,间距 0.4~2mm,螺距 1.0mm,100kV、340mA。将所得原始扫描图像传至 RadiAnt 医学图像浏览器(软件:RadiAnt DICOM Viewer 2020.2),对所有病例的图像分别采用多平面重组和容积再现(volume rendering,VR)两种三维重建技术进行影像后处理。将枢椎椎弓根峡部轴定义为同时在轴位和矢状位上平均划分枢椎椎弓根峡部的轴线。

1.3 影像学测量方法

1.3.1 CT AXIS 测量法 将 CT 扫描的 DICOM 数据传入至 RadiAnt 医学图像浏览器,于 1mm 薄层 CT 骨窗标准水平轴位图像上测量患者枢椎双侧椎弓根髓腔宽度(a_1)及外径的宽度(a_2);于 1mm 薄层 CT 骨窗正交矢状面上测量患者枢椎双侧椎管内壁外侧 3mm 处的峡部高度(b)及侧块内高(c)(图 1)。由于常用枢椎椎弓根内固定螺钉直

径为 3.5mm 和 4.0mm,因此 CT AXIS 测量枢椎椎弓根 $a_2 < 4\text{mm}$ 时评估为不适合安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉。

1.3.2 HRVA 定义法 根据 Bloch 的定义^[15],CT 正交矢状面测量患者枢椎双侧椎管内壁外侧 3mm 处的峡部高度(b) $\leq 2\text{mm}$ 或侧块内高(c) $\leq 5\text{mm}$ 即判定为存在枢椎椎动脉高跨变异(HRVA),定义在此情况下评估为不适合安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉。

1.3.3 CTA MPR 测量法 将 CTA 扫描的 DICOM 数据传入至 RadiAnt 医学图像浏览器,使用多平面重建在正中矢状位沿椎弓根轴重建图像获取横轴位截面,再于重建后的横轴位截面垂直椎弓根轴获取枢椎 PIC 连续的斜冠状位截面,选择 PIC 宽度最窄的部分定义为枢椎 PIC 最狭窄部,在该截面测量枢椎 PIC 最狭窄部的髓腔宽度(d_1)、外径宽度(d_2)、髓腔高度(e_1)及外径高度(e_2)(图 2)。枢椎 PIC 最狭窄部的 $d_2 < 4\text{mm}$ 时评估为不适合安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉。

1.4 统计学方法

数据采用 IBM SPSS 26.0 软件进行统计分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用配对样本 t 检验对 CT AXIS 测量法测量参数与 CTA MPR 测量法测量参数进行对比分析;计数资料以频数或百分比表示,采用 χ^2 检验对 CT AXIS 测量法、CTA MPR 测量法及 HRVA 定义法评估置钉可行性进行比较分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意

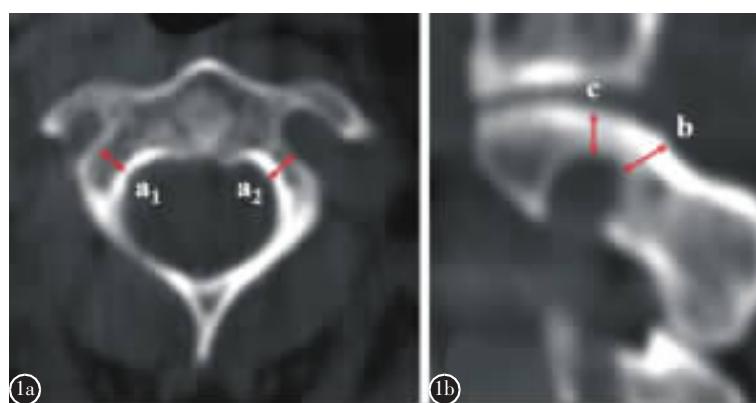


图 1 CT 测量枢椎椎弓根径线和判断椎动脉高跨变异(HRVA) **a** 1mm 薄层 CT 骨窗标准水平轴位图像(CT AXIS 测量法)测量枢椎双侧椎弓根髓腔宽度(a_1)及外径的宽度(a_2), $a_2 < 4\text{mm}$ 评估为不适合安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉 **b** 1mm 薄层 CT 骨窗正交矢状面测量枢椎双侧椎管内壁外侧 3mm 处的峡部高度(b)及侧块内高(c), $b \leq 2\text{mm}$ 或 $c \leq 5\text{mm}$ 判定为 HRVA, 评估为不适合安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉

Figure 1 Measurement of C2 pedicle diameters on CT scan image and judgment of HRVA **a** The width of the endosteal cavity(a_1) and outer diameter(a_2) were measured perpendicular to the pedicle axis on the orthogonal axial plane with CT AXIS measurement, and $a_2 < 4\text{mm}$ was considered unfeasible for safe placement of C2 pedicle screw. **b** Isthmus height(b) and internal height(c) were measured on an orthogonal sagittal image that was at 3mm lateral to the cortical margin of the spinal canal wall at C2. $b \leq 2\text{mm}$ or $c \leq 5\text{mm}$ was determined as HRVA, considering unfeasible for safe placement of C2 pedicle screw

义。以 CTA MPR 测量法作为判定金标准, 评价 CT AXIS 测量法和 HRVA 定义法的假阳性率和假阴性率。

2 结果

按照纳入及排除标准, 本研究共纳入 152 例患者, 其中男性 87 例, 女性 65 例; 年龄 16~87 岁 (59.4 ± 13.7 岁)。

2.1 CTA MPR 测量法与 CT AXIS 测量法测量参数的比较

使用 CTA MPR 测量法与 CT AXIS 测量法分别测量 152 例患者的 304 个枢椎椎弓根峡部参数, 测量结果见表 1。两种方法测量的髓腔宽度 (d_1 vs a_1) 和外径宽度 (d_2 vs a_2) 均有统计学差异

($P < 0.001$)。CTA MPR 测量法测量 PIC 的髓腔 (e_1) 和外径高度 (e_2) 均大于宽度 (e vs d), 差异具有统计学意义 ($P < 0.001$)。

2.2 CTA MPR 测量法与 CT AXIS 测量法、HRVA 定义法评估枢椎椎弓根置钉可行性

将可以安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉定义为阳性, 不适合安全置钉定义为阴性, 三种方法评估置钉可行性的结果见表 2。CTA MPR 测量法与 CT AXIS 测量法、HRVA 定义法评估置钉可行性之间存在显著性差异 ($P < 0.01$)。

以 CTA MPR 测量法作为判定标准, CT AXIS 测量法评估 42 个不适合安全置钉的椎弓根中, 有 19 个实际可以安全置入椎弓根螺钉, 其假阴性率为 6.91%; CT AXIS 测量法评估可以安全

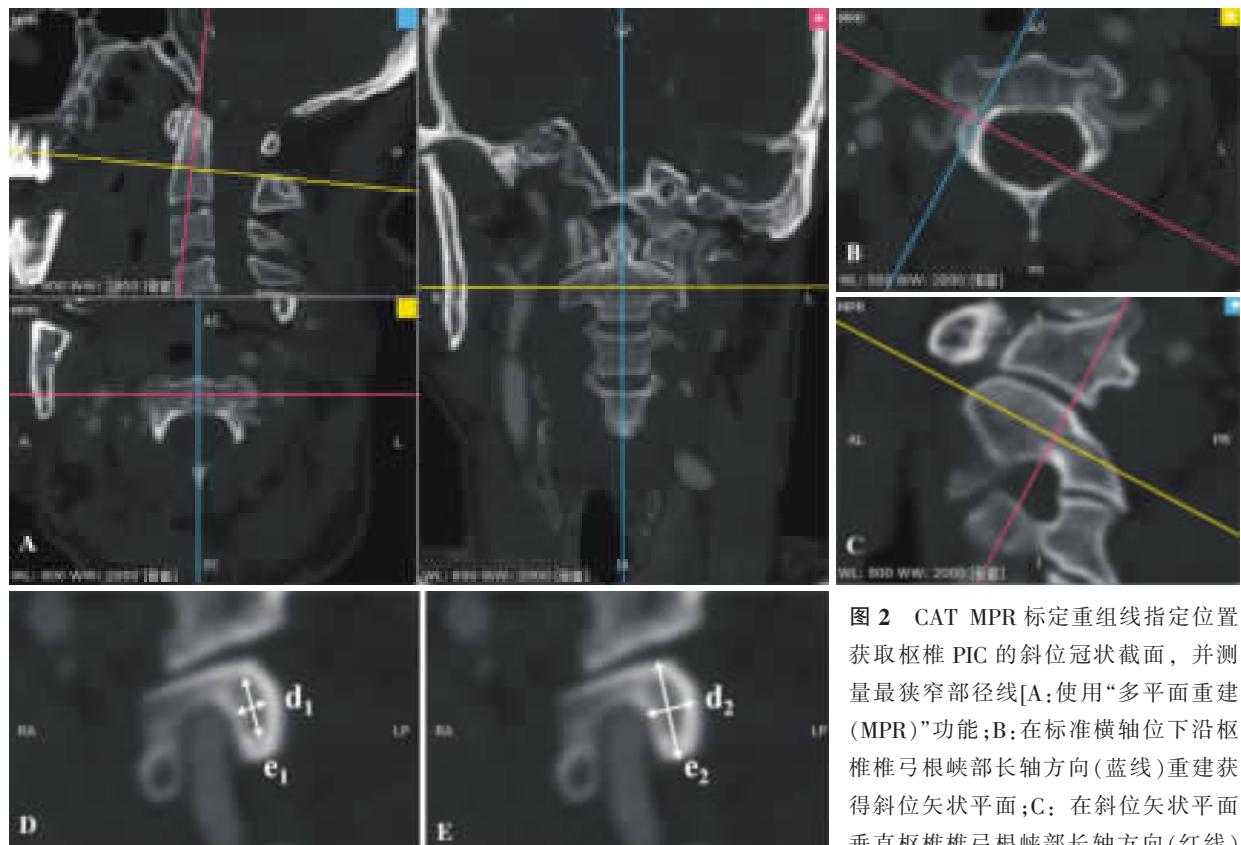


图 2 CAT MPR 标定重组线指定位置获取枢椎 PIC 的斜位冠状截面, 并测量最狭窄部径线[A: 使用“多平面重建(MPR)”功能; B: 在标准横轴位下沿枢椎椎弓根峡部长轴方向(蓝线)重建获得斜位矢状平面; C: 在斜位矢状平面垂直枢椎椎弓根峡部长轴方向(红线)]

重建斜位冠状平面, 使该斜位冠状截面同时垂直于轴位(蓝线)和矢状位(黄线)下的椎弓根轴; D、E: 在斜位冠状截面下测量枢椎椎弓根峡部最狭窄部位的骨髓腔宽度(d_1)、外径宽度(d_2)、髓腔高度(e_1)和外径高度(e_2)]

Figure 2 The measurement at the narrowest oblique-coronal sections of the C2 PIC reconstructed with calibration line of CTA MPR[A: The "MPR" operation in toolbar of software was performed; B: A sagittal plane was reconstructed along the long axis of C2 PIC(blue line) on the orthogonal axial plane; C: An oblique axial plane was reconstructed perpendicular to the axis of C2 PIC on the reconstructed sagittal plane (red line), which were perpendicular to the PIC axis of both the axial(blue line) and sagittal planes(yellow line). D, E: The width of the endosteal cavity(d_1), width of the outer diameter(d_2), height of the endosteal cavity(e_1) and height of the outer diameter(e_2) were measured at the narrowest sections of the PIC]

置钉的 262 个椎弓根中,有 6 个实际不适合安全置钉,其假阳性率为 20.69%。60 个存在 HRVA 的椎弓根中,有 32 个实际可以安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉,其假阴性率为 11.64%;而 244 个无 HRVA 可以置钉的椎弓根中有 1 个实际不适合安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉,其假阳性率为 3.45%(表 3)。

3 讨论

枢椎椎弓根峡部的影像测量及椎动脉走行的影像评估与枢椎的解剖研究密不可分。HRVA 和枢椎椎弓根峡部狭窄是枢椎椎弓根螺钉置入导致椎动脉损伤的主要原因^[16]。以往脊柱外科医师推荐使用 CT 平扫影像来测量枢椎椎弓根宽度或评估 HRVA 来判断枢椎椎弓根螺钉安全置入的可行性^[17]。但 CT 标准水平轴位平扫与真正的枢椎椎弓根走行方向存在夹角,因此测量上必然会存在一定误差,而该误差对预估置钉的影响有多大,目前仍不清楚。HRVA 最初是用来评估经寰枢关节

表 1 CTA MPR 测量法与 CT AXIS 测量法测量枢椎 PIC 髓腔及外径的参数 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm)

Table 1 Morphometric parameters measured by means of CTA MPR and CT AXIS

	髓腔 Endosteal diameter	外径 Outer diameter
MPR 宽 MPR width	3.82±1.58	6.54±1.91
AXIS 宽 AXIS width	2.55±1.16 ^①	5.48±1.49 ^①
MPR 高 MPR height	6.55±1.34 ^①	10.2±1.22 ^①

注:①与 MPR 测量宽比较 $P<0.001$

Note: ①Compared with MPR width, $P<0.001$

表 2 CT AXIS 测量法、HRVA 定义法和 CTA MPR 测量法、评估枢椎椎弓根置钉可行性结果

Table 2 Feasibility evaluation of safe placement of C2 pedicle screw based on methods of CT AXIS, HRVA definition and CTA MPR

	+	-
CT AXIS 测量法 CT-AXIS method	262	42
HRVA 定义法 HRVA definition	244	60
CTA MPR 测量法 CTA-MPR method	275	29

注:+,可安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉;-,无法安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉

Note: "+" represented safe placement of C2 pedicle screw was feasible; "-" represented safe placement of C2 pedicle screw was unfeasible

螺钉是否能安全置入定义的,即枢椎横突孔明显向内、上方偏移,在枢椎侧块骨质内形成空腔,可侵蚀枢椎椎弓根及峡部,造成枢椎椎弓根及峡部尺寸狭窄。研究表明,存在 HRVA 的枢椎椎弓根置入经寰枢关节螺钉时发生椎动脉损伤的风险较高^[15,18],但经寰枢关节螺钉和枢椎椎弓根螺钉在钉道上存在不同,经寰枢关节螺钉的进钉点位置更低,钉道更陡峭,所以 HRVA 是否同样适用于预估枢椎椎弓根螺钉安全置入,仍存在争议。

使用多平面重建方法可以获取 CT 扫描后的任意截面图像。Naderi 等^[19]将上下关节突之间的部分称为 PIC;Yuan 等^[9]利用 CT MPR 方法研究枢椎椎弓根峡部形态,明确了枢椎 PIC 的解剖学概念,其研究的 CT 截面同时垂直于轴位及矢状位的枢椎椎弓根峡部轴,与枢椎椎弓根螺钉置入钉道截面相一致。

既往研究报道使用 CT 多平面重建研究枢椎 PIC 形态有效且精确,更适合用于研究枢椎椎弓根螺钉置入手术。Maki 等^[10]利用 CTA MPR 测量法研究枢椎 PIC 最狭窄部的形态,认为应使用平行于椎弓根轴的 CT 检查对枢椎椎弓根螺钉安全置入进行术前评估。李小海等^[13]认为 MPR 可综合评估枢椎骨性和动脉参数,为临床行枢椎椎弓根螺钉置入提供解剖学依据。Davidson 等^[14]利用 CT MPR 测量法研究枢椎椎弓根螺钉的不同进钉点其钉道穿破椎弓根概率的差异;Marques 等^[11]将 CT MPR 用于枢椎椎弓根置钉术后评估螺钉钉道位置。本研究使用 CTA MPR 测量法对枢椎 PIC

表 3 CTA MPR 测量法评价 CT AXIS 测量法和 HRVA 定义法的评估效能

Table 3 Evaluative performance of methods of CT AXIS and HRVA definition assessed with CTA MPR

	CTA MPR 评估置钉 Screw evaluated by CTA MPR	
	+	-
AXIS 评估置钉 Screw evaluated by AXIS	+	256
	-	19
HRVA 评估置钉 Screw evaluated by HRVA	+	243
	-	32

注:+,可安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉;-,无法安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉

Note: "+" represented safe placement of C2 pedicle screw was feasible; "-" represented safe placement of C2 pedicle screw was unfeasible

进行形态学研究, 可准确测量枢椎 PIC 实际最狭窄部截面的宽度指标。

本研究使用 CTA MPR 测量法测量枢椎 PIC 内髓部宽度为 3.82 ± 1.58 mm, 外径宽度为 6.54 ± 1.91 mm, 内髓部高度 6.55 ± 1.34 mm, 外径高度 10.2 ± 1.22 mm, 与 Yuan 等^[9]报道使用 CT MPR 测量法测量的枢椎 PIC 参数相近。Maki 等^[10]报道用同样方法测量枢椎 PIC 内髓部和外径宽度分别为 5.6 ± 1.9 mm 和 7.2 ± 1.4 mm, 内髓部和外径高度分别为 7.2 ± 2.0 mm 和 10.3 ± 1.2 mm。表明国人的枢椎 PIC 宽度与高度均较小, 呈内髓部狭窄、皮质宽厚的结构特点。

本研究结果发现 CT AXIS 测量法测量髓腔或外径参数均显著小于 CTA MPR 测量法的测量参数($P < 0.001$), 以 CTA MPR 测量法作为判定金标准, CT AXIS 测量法评估枢椎椎弓根螺钉安全置入存在 20.69% 的假阳性率和 6.91% 的假阴性率, 即应用 CT AXIS 测量法, 有 20.69% 的枢椎椎弓根实际不适合安全置钉却错误判断为可以安全置钉, 而有 6.91% 被判为无法置钉的椎弓根实际可以置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉。Burke 等^[20]使用斜位(适应枢椎 PIC 上倾角)CT 扫描与 CT AXIS 测量法分别测量同一组枢椎椎弓根峡部的参数, 发现 CT AXIS 测量法测得的宽度和长度均小于斜位重建测得的参数。Yin 等^[21]的研究发现斜位 CT 扫描测量的枢椎椎弓根峡部宽度是 CT AXIS 测量法测量的 1.4~1.5 倍。因此, 由于 CT AXIS 测量法峡部宽度测量参数偏小, 使得 CT AXIS 测量法预估有更多的枢椎无法安全置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉, 本研究中 CT AXIS 测量法预估有 13.82% 的枢椎椎弓根无法安全置入螺钉, 而 CTA MPR 测量法为 9.54%, 两者之间存在统计学差异。

本研究中有 49 例患者存在 HRVA, 发生率为 32.24%, 占所有椎弓根的 19.74%, 与我们前期研究报道的 HRVA 发生率为 33.9%^[22]相近, 比国外文献报道的 10%~20% 发生率^[23~25]更高。本研究中使用 HRVA 定义法预估枢椎椎弓根安全置钉可行性存在 11.64% 的假阴性率, 假阳性率为 3.45%。换言之, 应用 HRVA 评估, 有 3.45% 实际不适合安全置钉的枢椎椎弓根存在误判, 而 11.64% 实际可以置钉的枢椎椎弓根存在漏判。CT AXIS 测量法的假阳性率显著高于 HRVA 定义法, 单一应用 CT AXIS 测量法术前评估时, 可

能因误判枢椎椎弓根螺钉安全置入而发生椎动脉损伤的风险较高。HRVA 定义法的假阴性率高于 CT AXIS 测量法, 单一应用 HRVA 定义法进行术前评估时, 可能因漏判枢椎椎弓根螺钉可安全置入而选择生物力学性能相对不足的置钉术式, 如枢椎峡部螺钉等。我们前期的研究表明国人 HRVA 发生率明显高于欧美人^[22], 这也进一步加重了漏判的可能性。

本研究结果表明, 仅单一基于 CT AXIS 测量法或 HRVA 定义法选择置入枢椎椎弓根螺钉时, 可能因测量平面差异及评估置钉可行性的标准不同导致一定的假阳性率和假阴性率。而测量平面差异造成评估效能降低主要是由于枢椎 PIC 解剖形态不规则造成的。与下颈椎不同, 枢椎的解剖结构较为特殊, 且 PIC 具有明显的三维倾斜角。Xu 等^[26]测量枢椎平均上倾角为 $20.2^\circ \pm 3.9^\circ$, 平均内倾角为 $33^\circ \pm 3.2^\circ$ 。Yuan 等^[9]报道测量干尸标本枢椎的上面观内倾角平均为 $11.1^\circ \pm 2.4^\circ$, 下面观内倾角平均为 $42.6^\circ \pm 4.9^\circ$ 。枢椎作为过渡椎, 枢椎 PIC 下方的外观结构与 C3 椎弓根的管状结构相似, 下方内倾角更大。经多平面重建后典型 PIC 最狭窄部的斜冠状位截面形态呈鱼钩状。因此当 CT 测量平面与枢椎 PIC 轴平面存在角度偏差时, 其截面形态出现变化, 测量参数也将出现相应差异。

综上所述, CTA MPR 测量法可模拟枢椎椎弓根螺钉钉道, 获取钉道最狭窄部重建截面并准确测量宽度指标, 是枢椎椎弓根螺钉置入术前评估安全置钉可行性更为准确的方法。CT AXIS 测量法与 HRVA 定义法均存在一定的假阳性率和假阴性率, 这可能导致术前误判或漏判置钉可行性而增加椎动脉损伤的风险或选择生物力学性能不足的置钉术式。因此, 对于难以抉择行何种枢椎安全置钉方式的病例, 可使用 CTA 多平面重建术前评估枢椎椎弓根安全置钉可行性。

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