

术中导航校准技术辅助下青少年特发性 脊柱侧凸顶椎区置钉精确性研究

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【摘要】目的:比较青少年特发性脊柱侧凸(adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, AIS)顶椎区相同椎弓根类型在导航及导航校准技术辅助下置钉的精确性及偏出方向,并分析影响导航置钉偏移的相关因素及导航校准技术的临床意义。**方法:**回顾性分析自 2017 年 10 月~2020 年 10 月,在我院明确诊断为 AIS 并在导航辅助下行经后路脊柱侧凸矫形内固定术治疗的 41 例患者,依据术中是否使用导航校准技术,将 41 例患者分为两组:导航组($n=22$)和校准组($n=19$)。收集两组患者基本信息,记录两组患者 Risser 征,术前、术后 Cobb 角,术后 1 年时矫正率,根据付长峰椎弓根分型系统对两组患者顶椎区椎弓根分型(A、B、C、D、E 型),依据 Rao 分型评估两组相同椎弓根类型的置钉精确性。**结果:**校准组 A、B、C 型椎弓根优良置钉率(96.4%、87.8%、84.0%)显著高于导航组(79.2%、70.5%、56.7%),且凹凸双侧 0 级钉率显著高于导航组,同时校准组 B 型椎弓根及其凹凸双侧 3 级钉率(4.1%、2.0%、6.3%)及 C 型椎弓根凸侧 2 级钉置钉率(11.1%)显著低于导航组(12.4%、11.1%、13.7%、50.0%),两组间差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。此外,校准组 A、B、C 型椎弓根外侧皮质破壁率(33.3%、33.3%、60.0%)显著低于导航组(64.0%、38.6%、73.1%),同时校准组 A 型椎弓根椎体前壁穿破率(0.0%)及 C 型椎弓根凹侧外侧皮质破壁率(66.7%)显著低于导航组(24.0%、77.8%),而 B 型椎弓根内侧皮质穿破率(41.7%)高于导航组(40.9%),但其凹侧内侧皮质穿破率(36.4%)显著低于导航组(33.3%),两组间差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组间均未发生脊髓、神经血管损伤等严重并发症。**结论:**与传统导航相比,导航校准技术在术中能够有效地预防导航偏移,显著提高 AIS 顶椎区 A、B、C 型椎弓根置钉精确性,降低误置螺钉外侧壁穿孔率及 B 型椎弓根凹侧内侧壁穿孔率,提高手术的安全性。

【关键词】青少年特发性脊柱侧凸;导航;椎弓根螺钉;形态学;顶椎区

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【Abstract】 Objectives: To compare the accuracy and deviation direction of screw placement in the same pedicle type of apical vertebra of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis(AIS) with the aid of navigation and navigation calibration techniques, and to analyze the influencing factors of screw displacement under navigation and the clinical significance of navigation calibration technique. **Methods:** From October 2017 to October 2020, 41 patients who were diagnosed with AIS in our hospital and were treated with posterior correction and internal fixation for scoliosis under the guidance of navigation were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into navigation group ($n=22$) and navigation calibration group ($n=19$) according to whether applied navigation calibration technique. The basic information of the two groups of patients was collected, and the Risser sign, the Cobb angles before and after operation, and the postoperative correction rate were recorded. The types of pedicles of apical vertebrae of patients were classified according to the classification standard of Fu

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Changfeng(A, B, C, D, E), and the accuracy of screw placement of the same pedicle type was evaluated according to Rao classification. **Results:** The excellent and good screw placement rates of types A, B, and C pedicles in the navigation calibration group were 96.4%, 87.8%, and 84.0%, which were significantly higher than those in the navigation group of 79.2%, 70.5%, and 56.7% respectively, and the rates of grade 0 screws on both sides of the concave and convex in navigation calibration group was also significantly higher. The rates of grade 3 screw placement of B-type pedicle and its concave and convex bilateral sides in the calibration group and navigation group were respectively 4.1% and 12.4%, 2.0% and 11.1%, 6.3% and 13.7%, and the grade 2 screw rate of convex side of C-type pedicle was 11.1% and 50.0%, and the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). In addition, the perforation rates of the lateral cortex of types A, B, and C pedicles in the navigation calibration group were 33.3%, 33.3%, and 60.0%, which were significantly lower than those in the navigation group of 64.0%, 38.6%, and 73.1%. Meanwhile, in navigation calibration group, the anterior wall perforation rate of A-type pedicle was 0.0% and the perforation rate of the lateral cortex of the concave side of C-type pedicle was 66.7%, which were significantly lower than those of the navigation group of 24.0% and 77.8%. The perforation rate of the medial cortex of the B-type pedicle in navigation calibration group was 41.7%, which was higher than that in the navigation group of 40.9%, but the perforation rate of the concave medial cortex of 36.4% was significantly lower than 33.3% of the navigation group, and the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). None patients in both groups occurred serious complications such as spinal cord and neurovascular injury. **Conclusions:** Comparing with traditional navigation, the navigation calibration technology can effectively prevent navigation deviation during operation, improve significantly the accuracy of screw placement in types A, B, and C pedicles of AIS apical vertebrae, and reduce the perforation rates of lateral wall and concave medial wall of type B pedicle by screw misplacement, which may improve the safety of operation.

【Key words】 Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis; Navigation; Pedicle screw; Morphology; Apical region

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青少年特发性脊柱侧凸(adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, AIS)是指目前病因尚未明确的脊柱三维畸形,常伴脊柱骨性结构矢状面、冠状面及横截面的三维畸形^[1]。AIS 顶椎区(顶椎及上下两个椎体)存在明显的椎弓根狭窄畸形、椎体旋转及脊髓偏移等解剖异常,导致在顶椎区置钉风险大及螺钉误置率高^[2,3]。椎弓根螺钉具备较高的生物力学、抗拔出力强及良好的抗矫形效果^[4-7]。但误置螺钉可能会造成脊髓、神经血管等邻近结构的损伤^[8-11]。据研究报道,与徒手技术相比,导航辅助下能够显著提高 AIS 椎弓根螺钉置钉精确性^[12,13]。但术中导航可受多种因素的影响导致导航发生偏移引起螺钉误置^[14]。此外,也有相关研究表明导航辅助下 AIS 置钉精确性与徒手技术无差异,反而让患者经历了更多的辐射暴露^[15,16]。因此,本研究团队提出术中导航校准技术,与传统导航相比,在不增加出血量和手术时长的前提下术中导航校准技术能够显著提高 AIS 置钉的精确性^[17]。

本研究的目的是比较导航与术中导航校准技

术辅助下在 AIS 顶椎区相同椎弓根类型置钉精确性与偏出方向,并分析影响导航置钉偏移的相关因素与术中导航校准技术的临床意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:①所有患者经两名高年资脊柱外科医生根据患者病情及相关影像学检查共同诊断为 AIS;②患者术前术后影像资料完善;③所有手术均由一名高年资脊柱外科医师完成,手术方式均为后路矫形内固定术。

排除标准:①既往有脊柱手术史或经前路行脊柱松解者;②合并有其他脊柱疾病患者,如椎体肿瘤、椎体结核以及强直性脊柱炎等;③随访时间小于 1 年以及临床和影像学资料不全者。

1.2 一般资料

纳入自 2017 年 10 月~2020 年 10 月在我院导航辅助下行经后路脊柱侧凸矫形内固定术治疗的 41 例 AIS 患者,所有患者均由法定监护人签署

相关知情同意书。导航组共纳入 22 例,男 6 例,女 16 例,平均年龄 13.95 ± 2.56 岁(9~18 岁),Risser 征 3.50 ± 1.30 (0~5),术前 Cobb 角 $64.09^\circ \pm 18.24^\circ$ ($45^\circ \sim 101^\circ$)。校准组共纳入 19 例,男 7 例,女 12 例,平均年龄 14.11 ± 2.03 岁(11~18 岁),Risser 征 3.32 ± 1.06 (0~5),术前 Cobb 角 $73.11^\circ \pm 23.00^\circ$ ($46^\circ \sim 131^\circ$)。

1.3 手术方法

(1)安装电生理系统:全身静脉麻醉后安装大脑皮层体感诱发电位(somatosensory evoked potentials,SEP)运动诱发电位(motor evoked potentials,MEP)进行神经电生理监护。(2)暴露融合节段:患者取俯卧位、消毒铺巾后,于右侧髂后上棘下 2cm 取骨,随后在后正中行纵行皮肤切口,依层切开皮肤、皮下,剥离椎旁肌,暴露棘突、椎板、小关节突,电凝止血。(3)导航组:应用导航

设备于每台手术开始前进行导航校准,安装导航架后连接导航设备行 ISO-C 扫描,扫描获得图像自动输入导航系统完成注册。(4)校准组:①导航校准器制作,用 20ml 注射器无菌针头置入棘突,置入方向需与棘突长轴平行,置入深度不超过棘突长度,持针器断掉针头尾部,制成导航校准定位针(图 1a~c)。②导航校准验证,导航注册步骤同导航组,导航注册完成后在置钉前可用导航示踪器对准校准定位针(图 1d~f),如定位针与导航示踪器图像点偏移 $< 2\text{mm}$ 或角度偏移 $< 5^\circ$,可依据图像偏移方向与角度,往相反方向及角度调整导航探针,确认导航示踪器与校准定位针的角度一致,完成导航校准(图 1g~i)。如定位针与导航示踪器图像点偏移 $\geq 2\text{mm}$ 或角度偏移 $\geq 5^\circ$,需检查传送路径是否被遮挡、参考架是否松动、移位,如传送路径被遮挡,排除遮挡后可依据图像偏移方向与

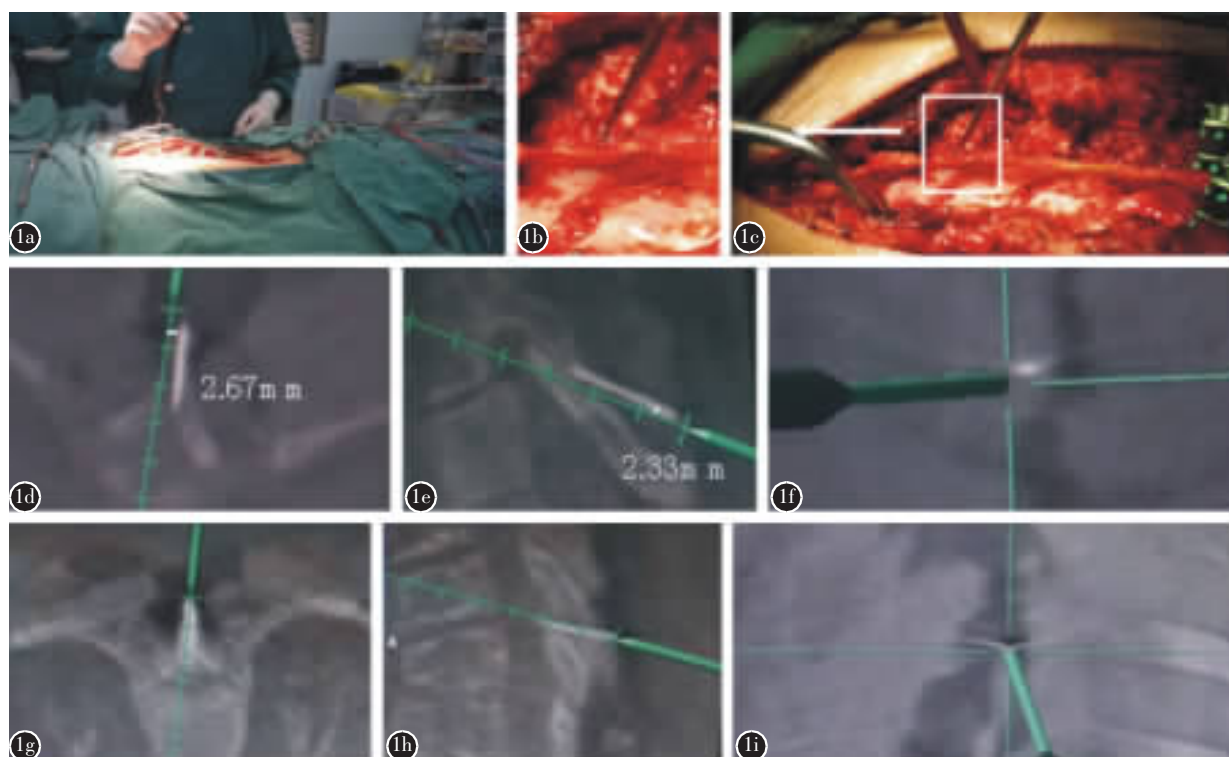


图 1 导航图像精确性验证 a 置钉前用导航示踪器在靶椎上进行图像验证 b、c 导航示踪器针尖嵌入空心定位针进行图像校准 d~f 导航显示图像偏移水平,水平图像向左偏移 2.67mm,尺状面向腹侧偏移 2.33mm,逆时针旋转 2.33° g~i 导航校准后图像在水平面、冠状面及尺状面与导航探针方向一致,无图像偏移

Figure 1 Accuracy verification of navigation image a Verifying the image on the target vertebra before screw placement with navigation tracer b, c Embedding the needle tip of navigation tracer in the hollow positioning needle for image calibration d~f The navigation display image shifted 2.67mm horizontally to the left, and 2.33mm offset in the ruler plane to the ventral side, and rotated 2.33° counterclockwise g~i After the navigation calibration, the image was in the same direction as the navigation probe in the horizontal plane, coronal plane, and ruler plane, and there was no image offset

角度进行相应调整,如果导航架的松动及移位,重新固定后可再次行 ISO-C 扫描进行图像注册。(5)制备钉道:在导航辅助下确定最佳进钉点及进钉角度,用高速磨砖制备进钉通道,再次用导航探针探查进钉通道的骨性结构及确认进钉方向是否正确,确认后无误后进行攻丝、螺钉置入。(6)脊柱三维矫形:置入椎弓根螺钉后行小关节融合,并通过旋转钉棒、加压、撑开、直接去旋转等技术矫形,最后用高速磨砖去椎板皮质,置入自体髂骨及人工骨,置入引流管,逐层缝合伤口。

1.4 评价标准

据付长峰等^[18]椎弓根分型系统对 AIS 顶椎区椎弓根分型:A 型,椎弓根松质骨宽度 $\geq 3\text{mm}$;B 型,椎弓根松质骨宽度 $<3\text{mm}$;C 型,椎弓根峡部硬化无松质骨,但有皮质骨通道;D 型,椎弓根硬化,且无皮质骨通道。D 型再分为 2 种亚型,D-I 型,椎弓根外壁与椎体外缘呈“C”型;D-II 型,椎弓根外壁与椎体外缘形态呈“I”型;E 型,椎弓根缺如(图 2)。D 型数量太少,将 D-I 及 D-II 型统称为

D 型。

根据术后三维 CT 扫描,评价顶椎区椎弓根螺钉位置,记录螺钉穿破骨皮质位置,并测量穿破骨皮质的距离。按照 Rao 分级^[19]评估皮质穿破程度:0 级,螺钉没有穿破椎弓根和椎体皮质;1 级,穿破距离 $<2\text{mm}$;2 级穿破距离 $2\sim 4\text{mm}$;3 级,穿破距离 $>4\text{mm}$ (图 3a~d)。按照椎弓根螺钉与皮质穿破位置分为^[20]:椎弓根内侧、外侧皮质穿破、椎体前壁或椎间孔穿破(图 3e~h)。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行统计分析,计量数据以 $(\bar{x}\pm s)$ 表示,两组间计量资料的比较采用 t 检验;而率的比较则使用卡方检验, $P<0.05$ 差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

本研究纳入 41 例患者,导航组 22 例与校准组 19 例(表 1),其中导航组顶椎区椎弓根分型(A

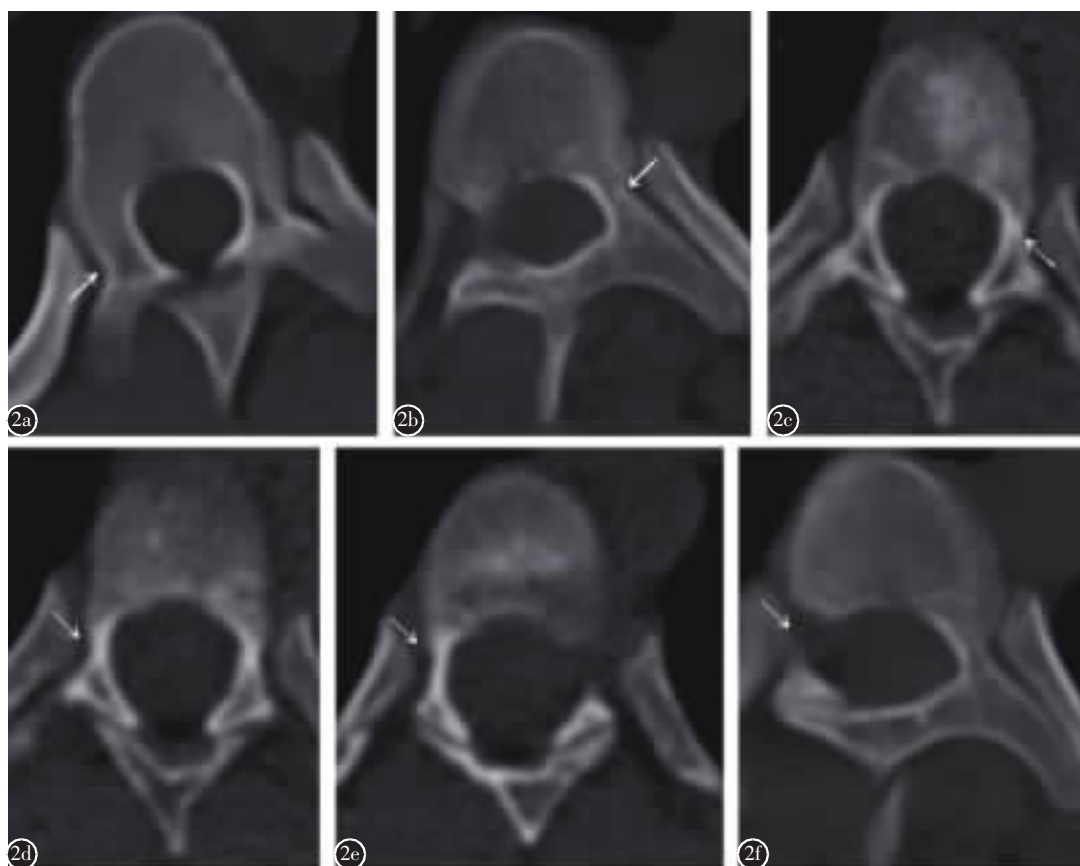


图 2 椎弓根类型图 a A 型椎弓根 b B 型椎弓根 c C 型椎弓根 d D-I 型椎弓根 e D-II 型椎弓根 f E 型椎弓根

Figure 2 Pedicle classification a Type A pedicle b Type B pedicle c Type C pedicle d Type D-I pedicle e Type D-II pedicle f Type E pedicle

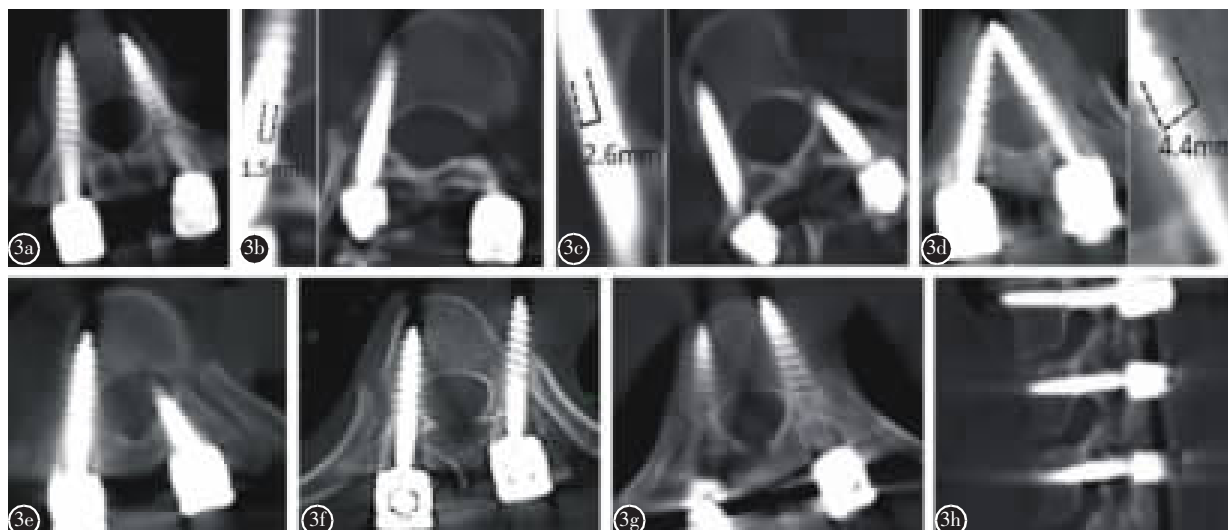


图3 螺钉穿破皮质方向及程度示意图 a 0级,螺钉没有穿破椎弓根和椎体皮质 b 1级,螺钉穿破距离小于2mm c 2级,螺钉穿破距离2~4mm d 3级,螺钉穿破距离>4mm e 穿破内侧皮质 f 穿破外侧皮质 g 穿破椎体前壁 h 穿破椎间孔

Figure 3 The direction and grades of perforation a Grade 0, the screw did not penetrate the pedicle and vertebral cortex b Grade 1, the screw penetration distance was less than 2mm c Grade 2, the screw penetration distance was 2–4 mm d Grade 3, the screw penetration distance was more than 4mm e Perforation of the medial cortex f Perforation of the lateral cortex g Perforation of the anterior wall of the vertebral body h Perforation of the intervertebral foramen

表1 两组患者临床及影像资料 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Clinical and radiological data of patients in two groups

基本信息 Basic information	导航组(n=22) Navigation group	导航校准组 (n=19) Navigation calibration group
性别(男/女) Gender(Male/Female)	6/16	7/12
年龄(岁) Age(years)	13.95±2.55	14.11±2.03
Risser征 Risser sign	3.50±1.30	3.32±1.06
术前主弯 Cobb角(°) Preoperative main curve Cobb angle	64.09±18.24	73.11±23.00
术后主弯 Cobb角(°) Postoperative main curve Cobb angle	12.18±9.02	15.53±14.46
主弯矫正率 Correction rate of the main curve	81.32±12.67	81.00±13.32
置钉数/例 Number of screws/cases	9.57±0.79	9.38±1.34

型:72;B型:105;C型:30;D型:2;E型:1), 校准组顶椎区椎弓根分型(A型:84;B型:98;C型:25;D型:9;E型:1)。校准组术前主弯 Cobb角为 $73.11^\circ \pm 23.00^\circ$ 、术后矫正率为 $(81.00 \pm 13.31)\%$;而

导航组术前主弯 Cobb角为 $64.09^\circ \pm 18.24^\circ$, 术后矫正率为 $(81.32 \pm 12.67)\%$, 两组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。此外, 导航组椎弓根螺钉在顶椎区置入数平均为 9.57 ± 0.79 枚, 校准组平均为 9.38 ± 1.34 枚, 两组间差异无统计学意义。两组性别、年龄、Risser征均无统计学意义。

2.2 椎弓根螺钉置入精确性

两组患者顶椎区共置入424枚椎弓根螺钉, 两组均各置入212枚螺钉(表2)。校准组A型椎弓根置钉优良率96.4%显著高于导航组的79.2%, 且凹凸双侧置钉优良率94.4%、97.9%高于导航组的88.5%、73.4%, 同时校准组A型椎弓根及其凸侧2级置钉率显著低于导航组, 两组间差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。校准组B型椎弓根置钉优良率87.8%显著高于导航组的70.5%, 且校准组在凹凸双侧0级置钉率94.4%、97.9%显著高于导航组的69.2%、63.0%, 而在凹侧2级置钉率5.6%显著低于导航组的11.5%, 同时校准组B型椎弓根及其凹凸双侧3级置钉率明显低于导航组, 两组间差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。校准组C型椎弓根置钉优良率84.0%显著高于导航组的56.7%, 并且凹侧置钉优良率81.3%高于导航

组的 63.3%,而在凸侧 2 级置钉率 11.1%显著低于导航组的 50.0%,两组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。校准组 D 型椎弓根优良率为 80.0%,导航组为 20.0%,但 D 型椎弓根数目较少,未进行统计学分析;E 型未置钉。

2.3 误置螺钉穿破方向

两组间穿破皮质螺钉数为 120 枚,其中导航组 99 枚,校准组 21 枚。两组在不同类型椎弓根及其凹凸双侧螺钉穿破皮质分布(图 4)。校准组 A 型椎弓根及其凸侧螺钉穿破外侧皮质率及椎体前壁率显著低于导航组,两组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。此外,校准组 B 型椎弓根螺钉穿破内侧皮质率 41.7%高于导航组的 40.9%,但外侧皮质破壁率 33.3%显著低于导航组的 38.6%,而导航组凹侧内侧皮质穿破率 36.4%显著高于校准组的 33.3%,两组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。校准组 C 型椎弓根及其凹侧置钉穿破外侧皮质率 60.0%、66.7%显著低于导航组的 73.1%、

77.8%,两组间差异有统计学意义(表 3, $P<0.05$)。

2.4 并发症

两组间患者顺利完成手术,其中导航组及校准组各 1 例术中发生胸膜破损。此外,导航组 1 例患者术中置钉时,1 枚螺钉穿破内侧皮质,侵犯到椎管,但术中 SEP/MEP 神经电生理监护平稳,术后随访未出现下肢感觉异常情况。同时,导航组 1 枚螺钉置钉过程中偏向外侧向前突破紧挨胸主动脉,但未损伤至动脉,两者距离约 1.3mm。两组患者在围手术期并未发生脊髓、神经血管等损伤,校准组术后随访时间为 16.50 ± 2.63 (14~24)个月,导航组为 16.38 ± 1.75 (14~21)个月,均无螺钉松动、断钉及断棒发生。

3 讨论

AIS 是一种复杂的脊柱畸形,发病率约为 2%~3%,好发于青春期女性^[21,22]。AIS 患者常因早期未获得有效治疗,导致后期侧凸角度加大,对患

表 2 两组螺钉穿破皮质程度比较

(n,%)

Table 2 Comparison of degrees of screw perforation between the two groups

椎弓根 分型 Pedicule classification	导航组 Navigation group					导航校准组 Navigation calibration group				
	0级 Grade 0	1级 Grade 1	2级 Grade 2	3级 Grade 3	总和 Total	0级 Grade 0	1级 Grade 1	2级 Grade 2	3级 Grade 3	总和 Total
双侧 Bilateral sides										
A 型 Type A	47(66.7)	10(13.9)	15(19.4)	0(0.0)	72(100)	81(96.4) ^①	0(0.0) ^①	3(3.6) ^①	0(0.0)	84(100)
B 型 Type B	61(58.1)	13(12.4)	18(17.1)	13(12.4)	105(100)	85(86.7) ^①	1(1.0) ^①	8(8.2)	4(4.1) ^①	98(100)
C 型 Type C	4(13.3)	13(43.3)	8(26.7)	5(16.7)	30(100)	20(80.0) ^①	1(4.0) ^①	3(12.0)	1(4.0)	25(100)
D 型 Type D	1(20.0)	0(0.0)	1(20.0)	3(60.0)	5(100)	4(80.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(20.0)	5(100)
E 型 Type E	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
总和 Total	113(53.3)	36(17.0)	42(19.8)	21(9.9)	212(100)	190(89.6)	2(0.9)	14(6.6)	6(2.8)	212(100)
凹侧 Concave side										
A 型 Type A	18(69.2)	5(19.2)	3(11.5)	0(0.0)	26(100)	34(94.4) ^①	0(0.0) ^①	2(5.6)	0(0.0)	36(100)
B 型 Type B	31(57.4)	7(13.0)	10(18.5)	6(11.1)	54(100)	43(86.0) ^①	0(0.0) ^①	6(12.0) ^①	1(2.0) ^①	50(100)
C 型 Type C	4(18.2)	10(45.5)	4(18.2)	4(18.2)	22(100)	13(81.3) ^①	0(0.0) ^①	2(12.5)	1(6.3)	16(100)
D 型 Type D	1(50.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(50.0)	2(100)	3(75.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(25.0)	4(100)
E 型 Type E	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
总和 Total	54(51.9)	22(21.2)	17(16.3)	11(10.6)	104(100)	93(87.7)	0(0.0)	10(9.4)	3(2.8)	106(100)
凸侧 Convex side										
A 型 Type A	29(63.0)	5(15.2)	12(21.7)	0(0.0)	46(100)	47(97.9) ^①	0(0.0) ^①	1(2.1) ^①	0(0.0)	48(100)
B 型 Type B	30(58.8)	6(11.8)	8(15.7)	7(13.7)	51(100)	42(87.5) ^①	1(2.1)	2(4.2)	3(6.3) ^①	48(100)
C 型 Type C	0(0.0)	3(37.5)	4(50.0)	1(12.5)	8(100)	7(77.8) ^①	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	0(0.0)	9(100)
D 型 Type D	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(33.3)	2(66.7)	3(100)	1(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(100)
E 型 Type E	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
总和 Total	59(54.6)	16(14.8)	23(21.3)	10(9.3)	108(100)	97(91.5)	2(1.9)	4(3.8)	3(2.8)	106(100)

注:①与导航组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with navigation group, $P<0.05$

者的心肺功能造成严重的影响^[23]。为改善患者心肺功能,重度 AIS 患者往往需行 AIS 矫形术治疗。

但 AIS 顶椎区椎弓根狭窄畸形导致徒手置钉螺钉误置率高。而与徒手技术相比,导航辅助下置钉时

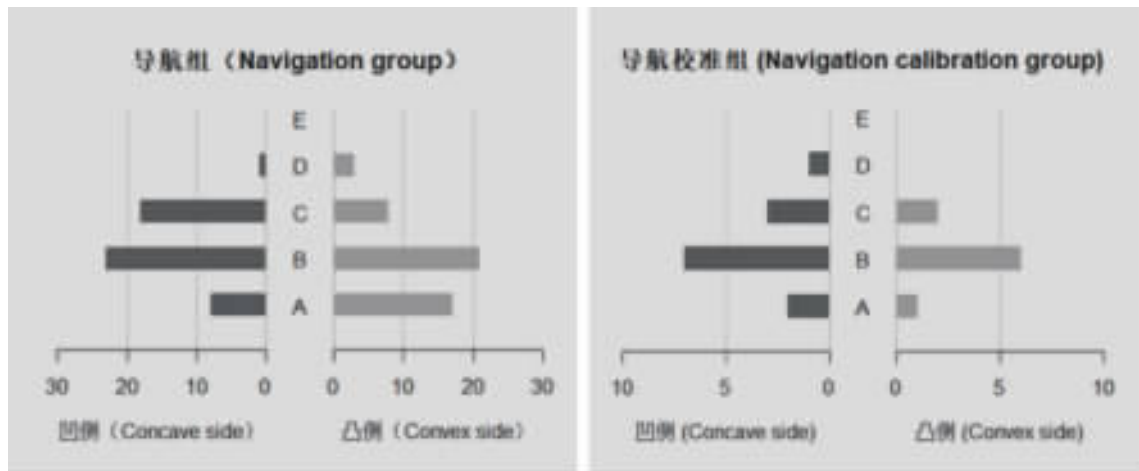


图 4 两组间及凹凸双侧 A、B、C、D、E 型椎弓根误置螺钉穿破皮质例数(n)

Figure 4 Number of cortex perforation by misplaced screw on both concave and convex sides of types A, B, C, D, and E pedicles between the two groups(n)

表 3 两组螺钉穿破方向比较

($n, \%$)

Table 3 Comparison of perforation directions of screws between the two groups

椎弓根 分型 Pedicle classification	导航组 Navigation group					导航校准组 Navigation calibration group				
	内侧皮质 Medial cortex	外侧皮质 Lateral cortex	前壁 Anterior	椎间孔 Foramen	总和 Total	内侧皮质 Medial cortex	外侧皮质 Lateral cortex	前壁 Anterior	椎间孔 Foramen	总和 Total
双侧 Bilateral sides										
A 型 Type A	3(12.0)	16(64.0)	6(24.0)	0(0.0)	25(100)	2(66.7)	1(33.3) ^①	0(0.0) ^①	0(0.0)	3(100)
B 型 Type B	18(40.9)	17(38.6)	9(20.5)	0(0.0)	44(100)	5(41.7) ^①	4(33.3) ^①	3(25.0)	0(0.0)	12(100)
C 型 Type C	5(19.2)	19(73.1)	2(0.8)	0(0.0)	26(100)	2(40.0)	3(60.0) ^①	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	5(100)
D 型 Type D	0(0.0)	4(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	4(100)	0(0.0)	1(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(100)
E 型 Type E	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
总和 Total	26(26.3)	56(56.6)	17(17.2)	0(0.0)	99(100)	9(42.9)	9(42.9)	3(14.3)	0(0.0)	21(100)
凹侧 Concave side										
A 型 Type A	1(12.5)	5(62.5)	2(25.0)	0(0.0)	8(100)	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2(100)
B 型 Type B	8(36.4)	9(40.9)	5(22.7)	0(0.0)	22(100)	2(33.3) ^①	2(33.3)	2(33.3)	0(0.0)	6(100)
C 型 Type C	3(16.7)	14(77.8)	1(5.6)	0(0.0)	18(100)	1(33.3)	2(66.7) ^①	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	3(100)
D 型 Type D	0(0.0)	1(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(100)	0(0.0)	1(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(100)
E 型 Type E	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
总和 Total	12(24.5)	29(59.2)	8(16.3)	0(0.0)	49(100)	4(33.3)	6(50.0)	2(16.7)	0(0.0)	12(100)
凸侧 Convex side										
A 型 Type A	2(11.8)	11(64.7)	4(23.5)	0(0.0)	17(100)	1(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(100)
B 型 Type B	10(45.5)	8(36.4)	4(18.2)	0(0.0)	22(100)	3(50.0)	2(33.3)	1(16.7)	0(0.0)	6(100)
C 型 Type C	2(25.0)	5(62.5)	1(12.5)	0(0.0)	8(100)	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2(100)
D 型 Type D	0(0.0)	3(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	3(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
E 型 Type E	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
总和 Total	14(28.0)	27(54.0)	9(18.0)	0(0.0)	50(100)	5(55.6)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	0(0.0)	9(100)

注:①与导航组比较 $P < 0.05$

Note: ①Compared with navigation group, $P < 0.05$

椎弓根螺钉直径不受 AIS 椎弓根狭窄畸形的限制,能够有效提高置钉精确性^[12,24]。Jin 等^[13]研究发现,术中导航辅助下在脊柱侧凸顶椎区置钉优良率为 79%显著高于徒手技术的 67%。但 Urbanski 等^[15]研究认为导航辅助下置钉精确性与徒手技术无显著差异。而我们研究中校准组在顶椎区 A、B、C 型椎弓根置钉优良率为 96.4%、87.8%、84.0%显著高于单纯导航组的 79.2%、70.5%及 56.7%。术中导航经过校准后在顶椎区置钉精确性明显高于导航组及 Jin 等的研究结果。此外,Gelalis 等^[25]通过 Meta 分析法评价椎弓根穿孔位置,研究发现导航辅助下置钉内侧壁穿孔率为 8%~29%,显著低于徒手技术的 32%至 87%。但在本研究中校准组在 A、B、C 型椎弓根置钉突破外侧皮质率显著低于导航组,B 型椎弓根凹侧内侧壁穿孔率显著低于导航组。为避免 AIS 顶椎区螺钉误置引起的严重并发症,提高手术的安全性,导航图像偏移问题及导航术中校准技术值得术者关注与研究。

3.1 导航辅助下顶椎区置钉偏移的相关因素

3.1.1 脊柱移位 AIS 患者脊柱柔韧性好可因在钉道开路及置钉的时候发生震动移位,从而引起脊柱与导航参考架的三维空间位置发生变化或参考架的松动,故而引起导航图像的偏移,导致后续螺钉置钉精确性下降^[26-28]。尤其是 AIS 顶椎区椎弓根存在明显的狭窄畸形,术中脊柱移位导致导航偏移时,在顶椎区置钉更容易发生误置。而导航校准技术可在术中实现导航实时校准,避免因术中操作震动引起脊柱移位发生导航偏移,提高顶椎区置钉精确性。此外,AIS 顶椎区解剖结构严重畸形变化也可能影响导航的精确性^[29,30]。在本研究中两组间异常椎弓根(B、C 型椎弓根)螺钉误置率高于正常椎弓根(A 型椎弓根),且凹侧多于凸侧。

3.1.2 导航架的移位与松脱 Oba 等^[28]在导航辅助下 AIS 置钉穿孔与置钉顺序关系及影响因素中报道,由于青少年患者棘突发育未成熟,夹在棘突上的导航参考架因固定不稳,而发生松动、移位。该研究认为置钉时参考架的松动或移位导致导航偏移,引起螺钉误置后的下一枚螺钉突破皮质率将达 26.7%。而本研究中顶椎区主要位于中胸椎,胸椎棘突较细,发育不成熟。顶椎区置钉时参考架极易发生松动,导致导航发生偏移。此外,置钉与参考架距离越近时,椎弓根螺钉置钉偏离率越高,

可能是置钉过程中脊柱震动较强烈,引起参考架松动,导致导航发生偏移^[14,28,31]。

3.1.3 光线传输路径遮挡 参考架在术中可因助手或护士在递器械过程中遮挡传送路径或反射球被沾血液导致光线传送路径受干扰,从而引起导航图像的偏移,导致螺钉误置率升高。此外,头顶灯直线照射参考架也会影响对红外光反射回相机的功能,导致导航图像发生偏移^[32]。

3.2 导航校准技术在 AIS 置钉的临床应用

计算机导航常因脊柱的移位、参考架的松动或移位、图像传送路径遮挡及 AIS 顶椎区脊柱结构畸形变化等因素,引起导航图像发生偏移,导致椎弓根螺钉误置率增高。为防止导航偏移提高 AIS 置钉的精确性,本研究团队提出术中导航校准技术,发现在 AIS 矫形术中校准组在不增加手术时间为条件下可以有效提高置钉的精确性,并且减少内侧壁穿孔率^[17]。同样在本研究中,校准组 A、B、C 型椎弓根置钉精确性显著高于导航组,A、B 型椎弓根凹凸双侧及 C 型椎弓根凹侧置钉优良率均显著高于导航组。并且与导航组相比,校准组 A、B、C 型椎弓根均有效减少外侧壁穿孔率,同时降低 B 型椎弓根凹侧内侧壁穿孔率。此外,校准组 D 型椎弓根置钉优良率 80%高于导航组的 20%,但 D 型椎弓根数目较少,两组间差异无统计学意义。

椎体通过椎弓根将棘突连接成一体,当椎体旋转时,棘突也会发生一定程度的旋转,正常解剖置钉位置也发生相应的改变,而传统导航不能实时准确地反映脊柱解剖结构的变化导致导航置钉点发生偏移^[33]。术中校准技术是将定位针置于棘突上,防止定位针的移位,使得定位针与椎体及椎弓根也连成一体,导航示踪器可通过定位针可精准的获得导航图像的偏移方向及角度,并根据偏移的方向及角度进行实时校准。术前导航校准属于导航操作的常规步骤,能够有效避免导航注册引起的误差。而本研究中术中导航校准是导航使用过程中对导航精确性进行验证,避免术中操作或参考架松动等因素引起误差。因此,导航校准技术可有效预防在 AIS 顶椎区置钉过程中因椎弓根狭窄畸形、椎体旋转及术中置钉操作引起脊柱震动移位导致导航发生偏移。同时还能一定程度上避免因参考架的松动或移位及导航图像传送路径遮挡时引起螺钉误置。随着导航软件及术中三维

CT不断升级,AIS 置钉过程中由于导航计算机软件及硬件带来的误差会不断减少。但是术中操作引起脊柱移位导致导航偏移是目前没有办法靠术中三维 CT 避免的。

3.3 本研究的局限性

本研究存在的局限性与缺点为:(1)本研究为回顾性单中心研究,纳入的研究病例较少,后期还需要严格设计的前瞻性随机化双盲研究,且需要增加多中心、大样本进行验证。(2)导航校准技术依赖医生个人的置钉经验及对导航原理的理解,缺乏客观的评价标准。(3)本研究只纳入 AIS,缺乏对其他类型的脊柱侧凸的研究,后期还纳入其他类型的脊柱侧凸进行研究。

综上所述,与传统导航相比,导航校准技术在术中能够有效地预防导航偏移,显著提高 AIS 顶椎区 A、B、C 型椎弓根置钉精确性,降低误置螺钉外侧壁穿孔率及 B 型椎弓根凹侧内侧壁穿孔率,提高手术的安全性。

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