

术前头环背心复位固定在颈椎骨折脱位合并强直性脊柱炎患者中的临床应用

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【摘要】目的:探讨颈椎骨折脱位合并强直性脊柱炎(AS)患者术前应用头环背心(Halo vest)复位固定的有效性及安全性。**方法:**回顾性分析 2012 年 1 月~2019 年 1 月我院 23 例术前行头环背心复位固定的颈椎骨折脱位合并 AS 患者的临床资料,其中男性 22 例,女性 1 例,年龄 39~64 岁 (53.0 ± 7.4 岁)。患者损伤平面 C2/3 1 例,C4/5 5 例,C5/6 13 例,C6/7 1 例,跨椎节斜形骨折 3 例(C4~C5 椎体 2 例,C5~C6 椎体 1 例)。术后随访 12~36 个月,平均 22.4 ± 7.7 个月。所有患者入院诊断明确后采用头环背心进行复位、固定,直至手术结束。固定前后行颈椎侧位 X 线片评估复位效果,记录术前术中有无骨折断端再脱位、继发性神经功能恶化。所有患者骨折复位后行单纯后路或者前后联合入路植骨融合内固定术,记录手术时间、出血量及相关并发症。术前及末次随访采用美国脊柱损伤协会(ASIA)分级标准评估患者神经功能情况,并记录椎体融合时间。**结果:**应用头环背心 17 例患者获得解剖复位,4 例复位满意,2 例复位失败,复位失败患者手术前全身麻醉状态下再次进行复位获得解剖复位。固定治疗期间患者均未出现骨折断端再脱位或继发性神经功能恶化。8 例采用单纯后路手术,15 例采用前后路联合手术。手术时间 203.3 ± 68.6 min (90~375 min),术中出血量 275 ± 88.9 ml (120~410 ml)。1 例 ASIA 分级 A 级患者术后 3 周因肺部感染、呼吸衰竭死亡。1 例术后 5 d 发生切口感染,经清创及抗感染后痊愈,无其他严重并发症发生。末次随访时 1 例 ASIA 分级 B 级患者恢复至 C 级,5 例 C 级患者中 3 例恢复至 D 级,16 例 D 级患者中有 13 例恢复至 E 级,其余患者 ASIA 分级较术前虽未改变,但肢体肌力均有改善。术后 12 个月内骨折椎体均完全融合,无内固定松动、移位等。**结论:**术前采用头环背心复位固定在颈椎骨折脱位合并强直性脊柱炎患者中临床应用安全、有效,并有助于术中复位、简化手术操作进而提高手术安全性。

【关键词】 颈椎骨折脱位;强直性脊柱炎;头环背心固定;复位;手术

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[Abstract] Objectives: To investigate the safety and efficacy of Halo vest for the reduction and immobilization before surgery for cervical spine fracture-dislocation in patients with ankylosing spondylitis(AS). **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed the clinical data of 23 AS patients with cervical fracture and dislocation underwent surgery in our department from January 2012 to January 2019. There were 22 males and 1 female, with a mean age of 53.0 ± 7.4 years, ranging 39~64 years. C2/3 fracture occurred in 1 patient, C4/5 in 5, C5/6 in 13, C6/7 in 1, and oblique fracture through vertebrae in 3(oblique fracture through C4~5 in 2 and C5~6 in 1). The mean follow-up was 22.4 ± 7.7 months(12~36 months). A halo vest was used in each patient to reduce and immobilize the fractured spinal column ends after admission or examination, until the operation was finished. Lateral cervical X-ray examinations were performed before and after immobilization to evaluate the reduction condition. Displacement at fracture sites and secondary neurologic deterioration were recorded before and during operation. Posterior and combined anterior/posterior surgery were performed. Operation time, blood

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loss and complications were all recorded. American Spinal Injury Association(ASIA) impairment scale was used in grading the patients before operation and at final follow-up to evaluate the recovery of neurologic function. Besides, the time to fusion was recorded. **Results:** 17 patients achieved closed anatomical reduction; four achieved successful reduction, and two had reduction failure who achieved anatomical reduction after a second reduction under general anesthesia before operation. No patient presented with re-dislocation in the fracture ends or secondary neurologic deterioration during Halo vest immobilization. Eight patients underwent posterior approach alone surgery and 15 underwent one-stage combined anterior/posterior approach surgery. The operation duration was 203.3 ± 68.6 min(90–375 min) and blood loss was 275 ± 88.9 ml(120–410 ml). One ASIA grade A patient died 3 weeks after operation because of severe pneumonia and respiratory failure. One patient occurred incision infection 5d after operation and was cured after debridement and anti-inflammatory treatment, and no other severe complications occurred. At final follow-up, one ASIA grade B patient improved to C, 3 out of 5 grade C patients improved to D, and 13 out of 16 grade D patients improved to E. Although the others had no change in ASIA gradings, their muscle strengths were improved. The fractured vertebrae of all the patients achieved bony fusion within 12 months after operation. No patient presented with displacement, rupture or loosening of implants. **Conclusions:** The use of a halo vest before operation is safe and effective in AS patients with cervical fracture-dislocation, which is helpful for intraoperative reduction and simplifying the surgery and therefore improve the safety of operation.

[Key words] Fracture and dislocation of cervical spine; Ankylosing spondylitis; Halo vest; Reduction; Surgery

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强直性脊柱炎(ankylosing spondylitis, AS)是一种慢性炎症性疾病,主要侵犯骶髂关节、脊柱小关节及脊柱旁软组织与外周关节等。AS在我国发病率约为0.3%,男女之比为2~3:1^[1]。AS呈持续进展,最终导致全脊柱呈竹节样改变、脊柱柔韧性消失,同时伴有骨质疏松及骨脆性增加,轻微外力即可造成脊柱骨折与脱位。据文献报道,AS患者脊柱骨折脱位的发生率为5%~15%,是普通人的4倍,其中81%发生在颈椎^[2,3]。AS患者颈椎骨折脱位类似于长骨干骨折,属于极不稳定骨折,在缺乏坚强外固定保护下进行转运、护理或手术时,极有可能导致患者出现继发性神经功能恶化^[4]。文献报道AS患者颈椎骨折脱位出现继发性神经功能恶化的概率是非AS患者的3倍^[5,6]。

硬性颈托及颅骨牵引是维持颈椎骨折脱位后稳定性最常用的两种方式,但对颈椎骨折脱位合并AS这种极不稳定骨折,单纯硬性颈托对于维持伤后颈椎稳定性效果不明确。颅骨牵引容易增加骨折断端移位而导致继发性神经功能恶化,且AS后期多伴有颈、胸椎后凸畸形,行颅骨牵引时难以控制牵引方向,且增加护理困难^[7]。为此,我科采用头环背心(Halo vest)对此类患者的骨折脱位进行复位并维持其稳定性,明确诊断后即刻进行直至手术结束。本研究旨在回顾性分析采用头环背心对颈椎骨折脱位合并AS患者的治疗经

过,观察头环背心的复位效果及应用安全性,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2012年1月~2019年1月来我院就诊的颈椎骨折脱位合并AS患者的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)确诊为AS;(2)外伤导致颈椎骨折脱位;(3)骨折脱位节段位于C1~C7。排除标准:(1)感染或肿瘤等其他因素导致的病理性骨折;(2)合并严重心、肺、脑等内科疾病,不能耐受手术;(3)合并颈椎以外的其他部位脊柱骨折。

共纳入颈椎骨折脱位合并AS患者23例,其中男22例,女1例;年龄39~64岁(53.0 ± 7.4 岁)。致伤原因:交通事故18例,跌落或摔倒5例。受伤至手术时间2~6d。骨折脱位位于C2/3节段1例,C4/5节段5例,C5/6节段13例,C6/7节段1例,跨椎节斜形骨折3例(骨折线斜形跨越C4~C5椎体2例,C5~C6椎体1例)。

1.2 头环背心复位固定

术中所用头环背心实物图见图1。患者取坐位或者半坐位,局部麻醉下安装头环及胸部夹板。术者双手扶持患者头部,根据颈椎CT重建提示的骨折断端移位情况及患者伤前颈椎外观,缓慢调整复位至伤前外观。调整复位的同时,询问患者

是否出现颈部疼痛或四肢麻木、无力等症状。最后通过 X 线检查明确骨折断端复位情况。若患者不能耐受颈部疼痛即停止复位，待术前全身麻醉成功后，再次调整头环背心连接杆达到满意复位或者解剖复位。复位标准：骨折断端完全闭合，分离移位少于 1mm 视为解剖复位，骨折断端对位超过 2/3，分离移位 1~3mm 视为复位满意，分离移位 > 3mm 视为复位失败^[8]。将解剖复位、复位满意认定为复位成功。

1.3 手术方法

转运、麻醉、体位摆放及手术中均佩戴头环背心。清醒状态下纤维支气管镜插管，采用后路或者前后联合入路行减压内固定、自体髂骨+同种异体骨植骨融合术。体位摆放完成之后，透视确定骨折断端是否移位。手术固定融合范围至少距离骨折平面上下各 2 个节段。C1、C2 内固定采用椎弓根螺钉，C3~C7 节段固定采用侧块螺钉。骨折累及 C6 及以下，则远端固定至 T2，置入 4.0×30mm 型号螺钉。体位摆放及术中均进行神经电生理监测。术后常规应用抗生素、脱水剂及神经营养药物，配合高压氧治疗。术后颈托固定 8~12 周。

1.4 评价指标

采用颈椎正侧位 X 线片、颈椎 CT 平扫+重建评估骨折移位情况，必要时行颈椎 MRI 检查明确脊髓受压范围与严重程度。记录头环背心复位情况，记录固定期间有无骨折断端再移位及继发神经功能恶化。记录手术方式、手术时间、出血量及相关并发症。记录术前及末次随访时美国脊髓损伤协会（American Spinal Injury Association，

ASIA）分级。术后 6 个月及 12 个月摄 X 线片或 CT 扫描评估植骨融合情况，骨小梁跨越骨折线或骨折界面时被认为是完全融合。观察有无内固定松动、断裂或移位等并发症。

2 结果

23 例患者手术前后资料及随访情况见表 1。应用头环背心解剖复位 17 例，复位满意 4 例，2 例复位时由于颈部疼痛导致复位失败。复位失败的 2 例患者术前全身麻醉后再次调整头环背心连接杆，达到解剖复位或满意复位。所有患者在切皮前均成功复位，避免术中通过钉棒系统进行复位。

8 例骨折移位不明显者采用单纯后路减压植骨融合内固定术，15 例骨折局部存在较大缺损或骨折端分离明显的患者采用前后联合手术。本组病例无单纯采用前路手术患者。

1 例 ASIA 分级 A 级患者术后 3 周因肺部感染、呼吸衰竭死亡。1 例单纯颈后路手术患者术后 5d 发生切口感染，经清创及抗感染治疗后痊愈。无其他严重并发症发生。术后随访 12~36 个月（22.4±7.7 个月）。1 例术前 ASIA 分级 B 级患者末次随访时恢复至 C 级，5 例术前 C 级患者中有 3 例恢复至 D 级，16 例术前 D 级中有 13 例恢复至 E 级，其余患者 ASIA 分级较术前虽未改变，但肢体肌力有改善。术后 6 个月内 80% 获得融合，12 个月内均完全融合，无内固定松动、移位等（图 2、3）。

3 讨论

临床应用头环背心对颈椎骨折脱位合并强直性脊柱炎患者进行术前复位固定时，必须首先进行颈椎 CT 重建检查。通过术前颈椎 CT 明确骨折断端移位情况，结合患者伤前颈椎外观，缓慢调节头环背心连接杆进行复位，通过 X 线片评估复位效果。17 例患者达到解剖复位，4 例复位满意，有效率达到 91%。2 例患者因不能耐受颈部疼痛导致术前复位失败，但麻醉后再次调整连接杆进行复位，术中透视证实均达到解剖复位或满意复位。

既往已有学者对该技术进行研究报道。2009 年，隋国侠等^[9]报道了头环背心辅助固定下对 6 例颈椎骨折脱位合并 AS 的患者进行手术治疗，效果满意；王红强等^[10]对部分颈椎骨折合并 AS 后凸畸形且不伴严重脊髓损伤的患者，采用局麻下



图 1 手术所用头环背心实物图

Figure 1 Picture of Halo vest

手法矫正后凸及头环背心固定，然后进行手术固定融合，亦获得了良好效果。对于伴有胸椎后凸畸形的患者，常规颅骨牵引复位制动难以控制牵引方向、容易导致骨折断端移位而出现继发性神经功能恶化，因此我们采用头环背心复位固定，获得了满意效果(图 3)。

既往多项研究均证实头环背心固定能够有效维持颈椎稳定性，对骨折提供坚强的外固定。

Mirza 等^[11]制作了一种实验装置，能够完全模拟头环背心的功能，发现其在各个应力加载平面均能提供良好的稳定性。Holla 等^[12]亦认为头环背心是非常坚强的外固定装置，可明显减少颈椎在伸屈及侧屈的活动，并且几乎完全限制了颈椎的旋转功能。本组病例在固定期间无患者因为转运、护理、体位摆放等导致骨折断端再脱位及继发性神经功能恶化。因此，头环背心用于颈椎骨折脱位合

表 1 23 例强直性脊柱炎合并颈椎骨折脱位患者临床资料
Table 1 Data of 23 AS patients with cervical spine fracture-dislocation

性别 Gender	年龄 (岁) Age(yrs)	损伤平面 Injury level	手术时间(min) Operation duration	失血量 (ml) Blood loss	复位结果 Type of reduction	手术方式 Type of surgery	ASIA 分级 ASIA grade		融合时间(月) Time to fusion (mths)
							术前 Pre-operation	末次随访 Final follow-up	
1 男 Male	51	C2/3	120	160	解剖复位 Anatomical	单纯后路 Posterior	D	E	6
2 男 Male	55	C4/5	270	300	解剖复位 Anatomical	前后联合 Combined	C	D	6
3 男 Male	48	C5/6	225	390	复位满意 Successful	前后联合 Combined	D	D	6
4 男 Male	45	C5/6	245	410	解剖复位 Anatomical	前后联合 Combined	B	C	12
5 男 Male	55	C5/6	157	150	解剖复位 Anatomical	单纯后路 Posterior	D	E	6
6 男 Male	56	C5/6	190	300	复位满意 Successful	前后联合 Combined	C	D	12
7 男 Male	39	斜形 Oblique	175	280	解剖复位 Anatomical	单纯后路 Posterior	D	E	6
8 男 Male	61	C4/5	165	180	解剖复位 Anatomical	单纯后路 Posterior	D	E	6
9 男 Male	60	C6/7	110	200	解剖复位 Anatomical	单纯后路 Posterior	D	E	6
10 男 Male	62	C5/6	300	380	解剖复位 Anatomical	前后联合 Combined	D	E	6
11 男 Male	42	C5/6	205	340	复位失败 Failure	前后联合 Combined	A	-	-
12 男 Male	43	C4/5	185	210	解剖复位 Anatomical	前后联合 Combined	C	C	6
13 男 Male	53	C4/5	240	270	解剖复位 Anatomical	前后联合 Combined	D	D	6
14 男 Male	57	斜形 Oblique	134	210	解剖复位 Anatomical	单纯后路 Posterior	D	E	12
15 男 Male	54	斜形 Oblique	120	120	解剖复位 Anatomical	单纯后路 Posterior	D	E	6
16 男 Male	48	C5/6	215	290	复位满意 Successful	前后联合 Combined	C	D	6
17 男 Male	61	C5/6	230	370	解剖复位 Anatomical	前后联合 Combined	D	E	6
18 女 Female	52	C5/6	375	330	复位失败 Failure	前后联合 Combined	C	C	6
19 男 Male	64	C5/6	270	300	解剖复位 Anatomical	前后联合 Combined	D	E	6
20 男 Male	47	C5/6	190	335	复位满意 Successful	前后联合 Combined	D	D	6
21 男 Male	60	C5/6	280	230	解剖复位 Anatomical	前后联合 Combined	D	E	12
22 男 Male	62	C4/5	90	160	解剖复位 Anatomical	单纯后路 Posterior	D	E	6
23 男 Male	44	C5/6	185	410	解剖复位 Anatomical	前后联合 Combined	D	E	6

并 AS 患者的复位固定是安全有效的，其具有以下优点：(1)提供坚强的外固定，避免骨折断端再脱位和继发性神经功能恶化；(2)无神经症状者或神经症状轻者可佩戴头环背心下地活动，神经症状重者可取坐位或半卧位，便于转运、护理；(3)便于俯卧位体位摆放，尤其对于伴有严重胸椎后凸畸形者；(4)切皮之前完成复位，避免了术中使用钉棒系统进行复位。

有学者报道，对存在颈椎后凸畸形的患者，在对骨折进行复位固定融合的同时应一期进行矫形手术。Schneider 等^[13]采用改良头环背心对 1 例 AS 颈-胸畸形合并急性颈椎骨折的患者进行后凸畸形的矫正并维持稳定性，获得了较好的治疗效果。由于本组病例后凸畸形多发生在胸椎，无明显颈椎后凸畸形者，因此并未在进行颈椎骨折复位植骨融合内固定的同时一期进行颈椎矫形手术。

头环背心可为颈椎骨折脱位合并 AS 提供坚强的外固定，已经成为 AS 患者寰椎爆裂骨折、Hangman 骨折、齿状突骨折、下颈椎骨折主要的外固定方式^[14,15]。但采用头环背心作为 AS 患者颈椎骨折脱位的保守治疗方法，并发症发生率较高，如患者不耐受、吞咽困难、呼吸困难、头环针栓松动、针道感染、骨折端再移位、复位丢失等等^[15-17]。尤其对于老年人，难以耐受长时间的头环背心固定，并发症的发生率更高，常导致保守治疗失败^[18]。本研究中患者头环背心固定时间较短，不进行长时间固定，因此无相关并发症。另外，颈椎骨折合并 AS 常引起患者神经功能障碍，单纯头环背心保守治疗不能解决脊髓压迫。因此，对于颈椎骨折脱位合并 AS 患者，仍建议及时进行减压固定融合手术，可有效改善神经症状、提高生存率^[19]。本组 23 例患者利用头环背心获得满意复位后，均早期进

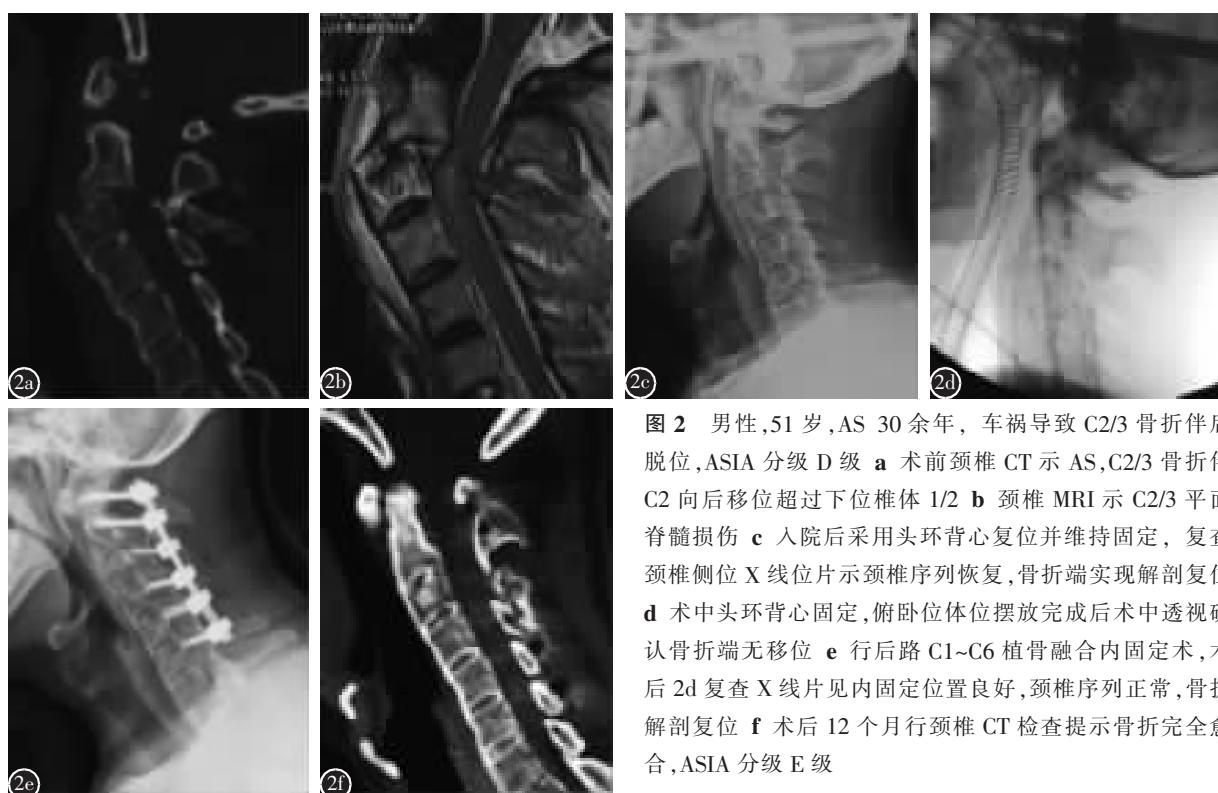


图 2 男性，51岁，AS 30余年，车祸导致C2/3骨折伴后脱位，ASIA分级D级 **a** 术前颈椎CT示AS，C2/3骨折伴C2向后移位超过下位椎体1/2 **b** 颈椎MRI示C2/3平面脊髓损伤 **c** 入院后采用头环背心复位并维持固定，复查颈椎侧位X线片示颈椎序列恢复，骨折端实现解剖复位 **d** 术中头环背心固定，俯卧位体位摆放完成后术中透视确认骨折端无移位 **e** 行后路C1~C6植骨融合内固定术，术后2d复查X线片见内固定位置良好，颈椎序列正常，骨折解剖复位 **f** 术后12个月行颈椎CT检查提示骨折完全愈合，ASIA分级E级

30 years was diagnosed as C2/3 fracture-dislocation, ASIA showed AS with C2/3 fracture and C2 backward dislocation of more than half of the caudal vertebra **a** Preoperative sagittal CT of the cervical spine showed spinal cord injury at C2/3 level **b** Sagittal MRI showed cervical alignment was restored and anatomical reduction was achieved at the fracture end **c** A halo vest was applied after admission for reduction and immobilization, and lateral cervical X-ray showed cervical alignment was restored and anatomical reduction was achieved at the fracture end **d** Prone position with Halo vest under intraoperative fluoroscopy confirmed no displacement of the fracture end **e** Posterior fixation and fusion from C1 to C6 was performed. Postoperative X-ray on 2d after operation showed well positioned fixation, good cervical alignment, and anatomical reduction **f** The postoperative 12-month CT scan showed complete fusion at the fracture site with grade E of ASIA grading system

行了后路或者前后联合入路减压植骨融合内固定术,效果满意。

颈椎骨折脱位合并 AS 的手术治疗主要包括前路、后路及前后联合 3 种术式,具体手术方式的选择尚缺乏统一的标准。钱邦平教授认为,前柱破坏明显者选择单纯前路手术,前柱轴向承载功能尚可者行单纯后路手术,严重骨折脱位应行前后路联合手术^[20]。Werner 等^[21]研究发现,虽然单纯前路手术创伤小、融合率高,但由于颈椎骨折脱位合并 AS 疾病本身特点,如不稳定骨折、骨质疏松、下颌-胸畸形等,导致手术并发症甚至手术失败率较后路及前后联合手术高。也有学者研究报道采用单纯后路手术治疗 AS 患者下颈椎骨折可取得良好临床疗效^[22,23]。本组 8 例患者采用单纯后路手术,由于手术之前已成功复位,除 C1/2 采用

椎弓根螺钉外,C3~C7 节段均给予相对简单的侧块螺钉固定,降低了手术难度,术后随访未发现螺钉松动、移位等。对于骨折局部缺损较大或骨折端存在明显分离移位的患者,绝大多数学者仍采取前后路联合减压植骨融合内固定手术。虽然前后联合手术时间延长,有可能增加出血量及并发症,但该术式可实现颈椎的坚强固定,同时给予彻底减压,最大程度上保证了固定的强度及减压的效果^[24,25]。本组 15 例患者采用前后联合入路手术,均获得了满意恢复,除 1 例 ASIA 分级 A 级患者因严重肺部感染、呼吸衰竭于术后 3 周死亡外,未出现其他严重并发症。

综上所述,对于颈椎骨折脱位合并 AS 患者,术前术中采用头环背心复位并维持其稳定,便于转运、护理,避免骨折断端再脱位及继发性神经功

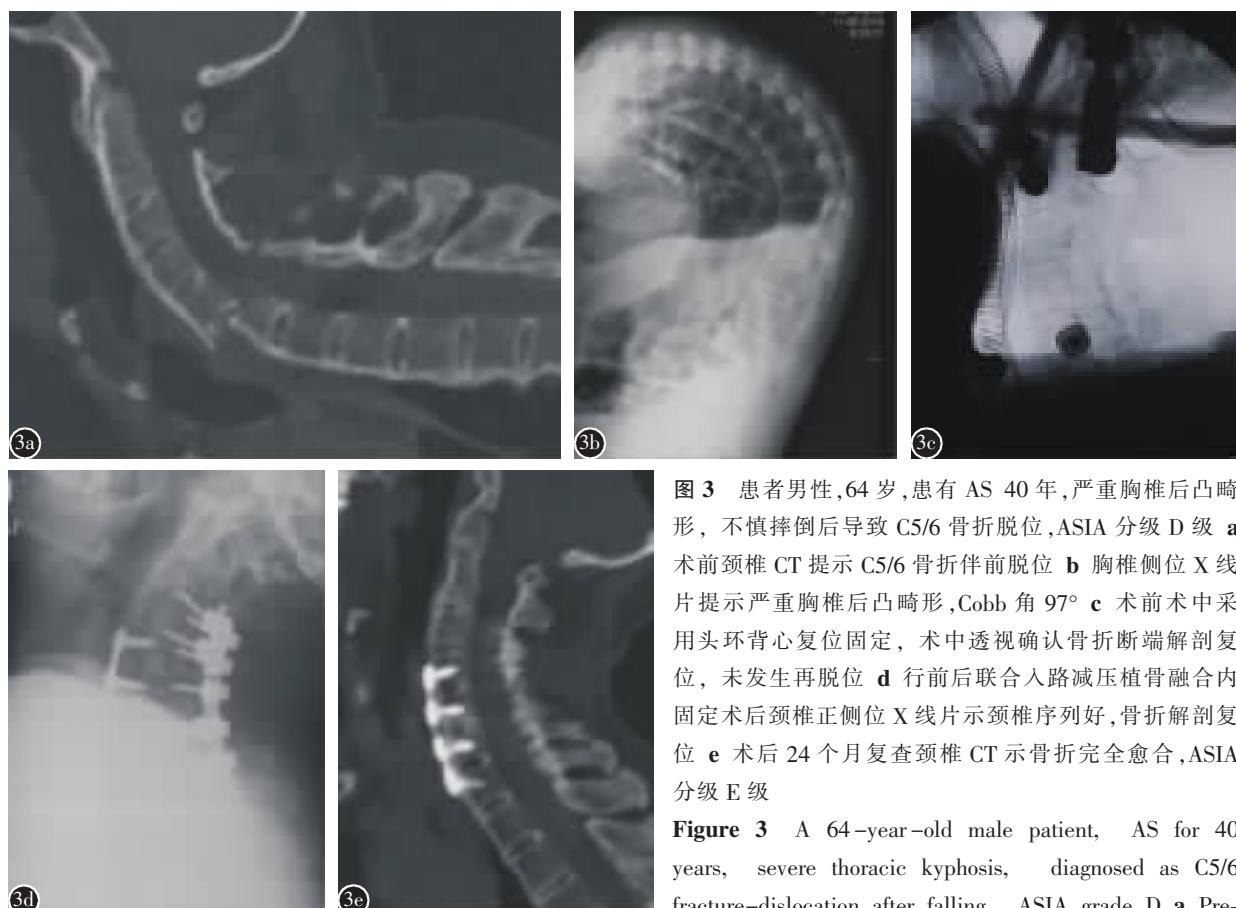


图 3 患者男性,64岁,患有AS 40年,严重胸椎后凸畸形,不慎摔倒后导致C5/6骨折脱位,ASIA分级D级 **a**术前颈椎CT提示C5/6骨折伴前脱位 **b**胸椎侧位X线片提示严重胸椎后凸畸形,Cobb角97° **c**术前术中采用头环背心复位固定,术中透视确认骨折断端解剖复位,未发生再脱位 **d**行前后联合入路减压植骨融合内固定术后颈椎正侧位X线片示颈椎序列好,骨折解剖复位 **e**术后24个月复查颈椎CT示骨折完全愈合,ASIA分级E级

Figure 3 A 64-year-old male patient, AS for 40 years, severe thoracic kyphosis, diagnosed as C5/6 fracture-dislocation after falling, ASIA grade D **a** Preoperative sagittal CT of cervical spine showed C5/6 fracture and anterior dislocation **b** Lateral X-ray of the thoracic spine showed severe kyphosis with a Cobb angle of 97° **c** A Halo vest was applied before and during operation, and intraoperative fluoroscopy confirmed anatomical reduction of the fracture site and no more dislocation occurred **d** After combined anterior/posterior decompression and fusion surgery, postoperative anteroposterior lateral X-ray showed good cervical alignment and anatomical reduction **e** The postoperative 24-month CT scan showed complete fusion at the fracture site with grade E of ASIA grading system

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能恶化,是一种安全有效的外固定方式。在头环背心固定后仍建议早期进行手术治疗,后路或前后联合减压植骨融合内固定手术可获得满意临床疗效。但本研究系单中心病例回顾性研究,存在一定局限性,病例数相对较少、缺乏对照组,后续我们将开展前瞻性随机对照研究来获得更高证据等级的临床结果。

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