

· 论著 ·

经皮椎体后凸成形术治疗严重骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折

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【摘要】目的 探讨经皮椎体后凸成形术治疗严重骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的疗效。方法 2014年1月至2015年1月应用经皮椎体后凸成形术治疗严重骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折42例,分析手术前后 Cobb's 角、疼痛视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分、Oswestry 功能障碍指数及骨折椎体高度变化。结果 术后椎体三柱高度显著大于术前($P<0.05$),而术后 Cobb's 角、VAS 评分、Oswestry 功能障碍指数均显著低于术前($P<0.05$)。结论 经皮椎体后凸成形术治疗严重骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折,可以明显改善患者疼痛症状,恢复椎体高度,矫正后凸角度,有着较好的疗效。

【关键词】椎体压缩性骨折;骨质疏松症;经皮椎体后凸成形术;疗效

【文章编号】1009-153X(2016)08-0461-02 **【文献标志码】**A **【中国图书资料分类号】**R 683.2

Treatment of severe osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures by percutaneous kyphoplasty

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【Abstract】 Objective To study the curative effect of percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) on severe osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture (sOVCF). Methods Forty-two patients with sOVCF were treated by PKP from January, 2014 to January, 2015. Cobb's angle, pain visual analogue scale (VAS) and Oswestry Disability Index, vertebral height were analyzed before and after PKP in all the patients. Results The heights of front, flank and back of vertebral body were significantly higher after the treatment respectively than those before the treatment ($P<0.05$). Cobb's angle [$(10.08\pm2.44)^\circ$] was significantly smaller after the treatment than that [$(18.56\pm5.11)^\circ$] before the treatment ($P<0.05$). The pain VAS scores [(2.08 ± 0.28) points] and Oswestry disability index [(30.23 ± 2.39)] were significantly lower after the treatment than those [(7.39 ± 1.378) points and (80.34 ± 4.08) respectively] before the treatment ($P<0.05$). Conclusions The curative effects of PKP on sOVCF are good and PKP should be widely used clinically.

【Key words】 Percutaneous kyphoplasty; Osteoporosis; Oswestry disability index; Fracture; Curative effects

近年来,随着我国社会人口老龄化,骨质疏松症引起脊柱压缩性骨折的发病率逐年增高。老年人骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩性骨折保守治疗周期长、起效慢、并发症较多;而开放手术应用椎弓根钉棒系统进行内固定时,手术创伤大,风险大,并且因骨质疏松使骨质对螺钉的把持力明显下降,导致固定不牢固,疗效亦不理想。经皮椎体后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP)具有微创、迅速缓解疼痛、充分改善后凸畸形等优点^[1-3]。2014年1月至2015年1月应用PKP治疗严重骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折42例,取得了较好的治疗效果,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入标准 ①所有患者均行骨密度检测,示严重骨质疏松症。②患者存在腰背部疼痛,行脊柱X线、MRI检查,示存在椎体压缩性骨折。③患者知情并

同意纳入研究。

1.2 排除标准 ①患者存在脊髓损伤、神经压迫症状。②恶性肿瘤转移。③患者全身情况较差不能耐受手术。

1.3 一般资料 纳入符合上述标准的严重骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折42例,其中男19例,女23例;年龄52~87岁,平均(67.3 ± 8.1)岁;单纯胸椎骨折14例,单纯腰椎骨折21例,胸腰椎骨折7例;骨折累及1个节段24例,2个节段12例,3个节段4例,4个节段2例。

1.4 手术方法 取俯卧位,调整手术台使患者呈过伸俯卧位,尽量使后凸畸形消失或呈前凸。然后在C臂机透视定位确定椎弓根位置,并在体表标记。采用1%利多卡因行局部逐层浸润麻醉,自皮肤直至骨膜。透视下将穿刺针经椎弓根刺入椎体,超过椎体后缘约3 mm。拔除内芯,插入导针达椎体前中央,取出穿刺针外管,经导针置入工作套管达椎体后缘前方约3 mm。取出导针,经工作套管置入专用骨钻,骨钻尖距椎体前缘约3 mm。拔除骨钻,置入球

表1 经皮椎体后凸成形术治疗严重骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的疗效($\bar{x} \pm s$)

评估时间	椎体高度(mm)			Cobb's角(°)	VAS评分(分)	Oswestry功能障碍指数
	前柱	中柱	后柱			
术前	18.76±3.08	20.39±4.29	23.87±4.65	18.56±5.11	7.39±1.38	80.34±4.08
术后	24.28±4.27*	25.23±5.31*	26.33±5.99*	10.08±2.44*	2.08±0.28*	30.23±2.39*

注:与术前相应值比,* $P<0.05$;VAS:视觉模拟量表

囊,缓慢注入造影剂扩张球囊。当椎体高度恢复满意或球囊到达椎体上下终板时,或者球囊内压力明显增加而球囊体积不再增加时停止进一步加压。取出球囊,透视下注入骨水泥填塞。

1.5 疗效评价 手术前后对患者的骨折椎体高度、Cobb's角、疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分及Oswestry功能障碍指数进行比较分析,以评估患者的治疗效果。

1.6 统计学方法 应用SPSS 17.0软件进行分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用t检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 术后椎体高度及 Cobb's 角的变化 术后椎体前、中、后三柱高度均显著大于术前($P<0.05$),术后 Cobb's 角显著小于术前($P<0.05$),见表1、图1。

2.2 术后 VAS 评分及 Oswestry 功能障碍指数的变化 术后 VAS 评分、Oswestry 功能障碍指数均显著低于术前($P<0.05$),见表1。

3 讨论

骨质疏松症是老年人常见病,严重骨质疏松症会导致椎体压缩性骨折,引起腰背部剧烈疼痛,甚至脊髓和神经的损伤,引起行走障碍,大小便失禁、瘫痪。老年骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折有保守治疗和

手术治疗。保守治疗多采用长期卧床,补充营养,虽然有一定效果,但近期内却存在疼痛、活动障碍以及并发症多的缺点。近年来,球囊扩张PKP因创伤小、止痛效果好、并发症少等优点成为治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的有效方法。PKP是在椎体成形术基础上发展起来的新技术^[4-7]。有研究报道,运用球囊扩张椎体后凸成形术或椎体成形术,可以使95%的患者疼痛缓解,功能得到明显改善^[8-12]。本研究显示术后骨折椎体高度、Cobb's角、VAS评分以及Oswestry功能障碍指数均明显改善。但PKP也存在一定的风险和局限性,比如骨水泥泄漏;骨水泥凝固时会放出大量的热量,骨水泥如果漏入椎管内,则会烧伤脊髓导致瘫痪;因此,PKP治疗时,应当把握骨水泥灌注的时机并且应当使用粘度高的骨水泥。

总之,PKP治疗严重骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折,可以明显改善疼痛症状,恢复椎体高度,矫正后凸角度,有着较好的疗效。

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图1 严重骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折经皮椎体后凸成形术前后影像

a.术前腰椎X线检查,侧位像,示腰3椎体压缩性骨折;b.c.术后腰椎X线检查,正侧位像,见骨水泥均匀填充至骨折椎体中,侧位像可见压缩椎体已恢复高度

可导致海马硬化,颞叶内侧可形成病灶以外的致痫灶。目前认为,在具有双重病理(海绵状血管瘤+海马硬化)表现的患者中,海马硬化、血管瘤均为致痫灶,应尽可能手术切除以获得良好疗效^[5,11]。本组8例术前MRI示合并有海马硬化或术前EEG存在蝶骨电极棘波放电,术中在切除病灶及含铁血黄素带后ECOG示颞叶内侧仍存在痫性放电,故进一步行颞叶内侧切除或前颞叶切除,术后随访无癫痫发作。

综上所述,我们认为对伴有癫痫的颞叶海绵状血管瘤,应尽早手术,术中行ECOG监测,在保护脑功能前提下完全切除血管瘤、病灶周围含铁血黄素带及继发性致痫灶,颞叶内侧的海绵状血管瘤累及海马杏仁核伴顽固性癫痫时,应在病灶切除的基础上加行颞叶内侧海马杏仁核切除或前颞叶切除术可获得更理想的癫痫控制率。

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(2016-05-16收稿,2016-06-04修回)

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(2016-05-24收稿,2016-06-22修回)