

## · 临床研究 ·

# 全椎板切除后椎板重建治疗腰椎管狭窄症

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**【摘要】目的:** 观察全椎板切除椎管减压内固定术后采用硬膜外植骨重建椎板方法治疗腰椎管狭窄症的早期(术后3个月)及中期(术后>1年)疗效。**方法:** 选择22例中重度退行性腰椎管狭窄患者行全椎板切除椎管减压内固定术,男12例,女10例;年龄55~76岁,平均65.8岁;病变节段为L<sub>3</sub>~S<sub>1</sub>,包括单节段(6例)、双节段(13例)、三节段(3例)。全椎板切除后在切除椎板间硬膜外植骨重建椎板。随访时间1~3年,分别在术前、术后3个月及末次随访时采用JOA评分从主观症状、临床体征、日常活动受限情况及膀胱功能等方面对疗效进行评价,并通过影像学检查测量椎管矢状径变化。**结果:** 22例患者均获随访,术前、术后3个月及末次随访时JOA下腰痛评分分别为(5.3±1.6)、(23.2±2.0)、(22.9±2.4)分;术后3个月优18例,良3例,可1例;末次随访优17例,良3例,可2例。狭窄节段术前椎管矢状径为(6.8±0.9)mm,术后3个月为(17.6±2.5)mm,末次随访时为(16.9±1.8)mm。经统计学检验,JOA评分术后3个月与术前比较,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );末次随访与术前比较,差异也有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );术后3个月和末次随访疗效比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。椎管矢状径改变椎板重建术后3个月与术前比较有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ),而椎板重建术后3个月与末次随访时比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。影像学变化:末次随访时的CT片示椎管无狭窄,神经根、硬膜囊无压迫,椎板重建后骨质已大片融合,未发现明显的骨质吸收,内固定无松动及断裂情况。**结论:** 椎板切除后椎板间植骨重建术治疗腰椎管狭窄症可以同时达到充分减压和脊柱生物力学稳定,能有效预防术后瘢痕压迫和粘连形成椎管再狭窄,中早期疗效满意。

**【关键词】** 椎管狭窄; 减压; 椎板切除术; 外科手术

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To observe the curative effects of vertebral laminae reconstruction after laminectomy and pedicle screw fixation for the treatment of lumbar spinal stenosis in early(at the 3rd months after operation) and metaphase(at the more than 1 year after operation). **Methods:** Twenty-two patients with lumbar spinal stenosis were treated by vertebral laminae reconstruction after laminectomy and pedicle screw fixation, there were 12 males and 10 females, the age was from 55 to 76 years with an average of 65.8 years, including single segment (6 cases), double segments (13 cases) and three segments (3 cases) of L<sub>3</sub>~S<sub>1</sub>. The follow-up period was for 1~3 years, preoperative and postoperative (at the 3rd months after operation and last follow-up) to assess the subjective symptoms, physical signs, the limit of daily activities and bladder function according to JOA scoring; and observe saggital diameter measurement and radiological changes through X-ray and CT. **Results:** All the patients were followed up, the JOA scoring were respectively 5.3±1.6, 23.2±2.0, 22.9±2.4 before operation and after operation (at the 3rd after operation and last follow-up); at the 3rd months after operation, 18 cases obtain excellent results, 3 good, fair 1, and at the last follow-up, 17 cases obtain excellent results, 3 good, fair 2, there was no significant difference between two postoperative periods ( $u=0.413, P<0.05$ ). The mean sagittal diameter of narrow segment was respectively (6.8±0.9), (17.6±2.5), (16.9±1.8) mm before operation, at the 3rd months after operation and the last follow-up. Through statistics processing, there was significant different comparing JOA scoring at 3 months after operation, last follow-up with preoperative ( $P<0.05$ ). There was significant difference of vertebral canal sagittal diameter between at the 3rd months after operation and before operation ( $t=35.116, P<0.01$ ); there was no significant difference between at the 3rd months after operation and last follow-up ( $t=1.814, P>0.05$ ). The CT examination of last follow-up showed the vertebral canal have no stenosis, the dural sac and nerve roots have no compression, the rebuilt vertebral laminae have fused well, the graft bone are no absorbed and the fixation have no failure. **Conclusion:** Treatment of lumbar spinal stenosis with vertebral lamina reconstruction after vertebral laminectomy and pedicle screw fixation can obtain satisfactory results in early and metaphase. The method had advantages of decompression thoroughly and fixation solidly, and could prevent vertebral canal restenosis causing by nerve oppression of the postoperative

scar and nerve adhesion.

**Key words** Spinal stenosis; Decompression; Laminectomy; Surgical procedure, operative

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腰椎管狭窄症为临床常见病。目前,治疗腰椎管狭窄症多采用半椎板切除减压或全椎板切除减压法,如同时合并神经根管狭窄还需作小关节部分甚至全部切除,然而,广泛的腰椎后部结构切除可导致术后腰椎失稳,而且在全椎板切除的部位,瘢痕组织粘连、增生也会造成医源性椎管狭窄<sup>[1]</sup>。目前认为术后腰椎不稳及由此引起的瘢痕粘连是腰椎术后失败综合征的两个主要原因,虽然内固定可以提供早期稳定性,但最终仍需骨性融合才能达到生物力学稳定,重建腰椎后部结构的完整性对于提高植骨融合率、减少医源性狭窄具有非常重要的意义。2006年至2007年,我们在椎板切除减压的基础上行椎板重建治疗腰椎管狭窄症30例,现报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 临床资料** 本组22例,男12例,女10例;年龄55~76岁,平均65.8岁;病史2~10年。22例患者均行腰椎X线、CT及MR检查。其中6例为L<sub>4,5</sub>或L<sub>5,S<sub>1</sub></sub>单节段椎管狭窄伴椎间盘突出,13例为L<sub>4,5</sub>、L<sub>5,S<sub>1</sub></sub>2个节段椎管狭窄伴2个间隙的椎间盘突出,3例为L<sub>5-S<sub>1</sub></sub>椎管狭窄伴3个间隙椎管狭窄伴椎间盘突出,所有患者均有神经根压迫症状、间歇性跛行及相应体征。行走时单侧肢体出现麻痛16例,双侧6例,跛行距离30~500m。膝腱、跟腱反射减弱或消失19例,背伸肌力下降18例,直腿抬高试验阳性5例。

**1.2 手术方法** 采用硬膜外麻醉或全麻,俯卧位,以病变节段为中心取后正中纵切口,切开棘上韧带,切开并剥离两侧椎旁肌,显露减压区的椎板及关节突关节。透视下定位,置入椎弓根螺钉,根据不同的病情,选择全椎板切除减压,扩大侧隐窝及神经根管,松解神经根,将剪下的椎板、棘突等去除软组织后修剪成2~3mm骨粒备用。单侧或双侧切除突出椎间盘,刮除髓核及终板,冲洗,安装固定棒,撑开椎间隙,将修剪好的骨粒及合适大小骨块行椎间植骨并打实,然后加压椎间隙以防植骨脱出,安装横连,把切除椎板后上下需融合节段的椎板及关节突凿成鱼鳞状骨面,用明胶海绵覆盖于硬脊膜上,厚度大约和椎板平齐,使之完整覆盖椎板减压区的硬膜形成保护并在硬膜外与植骨层间隔开3~4mm,然后在凿成鱼鳞状的上下椎板、关节突间及覆盖明胶海绵的硬膜后减压区仔细植入修剪好的细小骨粒,骨量不足时可取自体髂骨修剪成碎骨粒植入,放置引流管,逐层缝合切口。术后常规引流,用抗生素。术后3d

逐渐行腰背肌锻炼,视具体情况1~3周后戴腰围逐渐下床行走,3个月后恢复正常活动。

**1.3 观察项目与方法** 随访时间1~3年,平均1年8个月。①JOA下腰痛评分标准(29分法),对22例患者术前、术后3个月及末次随访(1~3年)进行评分并计算改善率。改善率=[(术后评分-术前评分)/(29-术前评分)]×100%。>75%为优,50%~75%为良,25%~49%为中,<25%为差。②椎管矢状径变化测量:术前、术后3个月及末次随访时均摄腰椎正侧位X线片及行CT扫描,观察骨质融合情况,同时测量狭窄节段椎管重建后椎管矢状径与术前比较。

**1.4 统计学处理** 采用SPSS 11.5统计学软件,对术前、术后3个月及末次随访的JOA评分及椎管矢状径测量结果以t检验行统计学分析,术后3个月及末次随访疗效比较以Ridit分析方法处理。

## 2 结果

**2.1 JOA评分结果** JOA评分术前为(5.3±1.6)分,术后3个月为(23.2±2.0)分,优18例,良3例,可1例。末次随访评分为(22.9±2.4)分,优17例,良3例,可2例,评分结果见表1。JOA评分术后3个月与术前比较,末次随访与术前比较,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。术后3个月和末次随访疗效分析无统计学差异( $u=0.413, P>0.05$ )。

表1 手术前后JOA评分结果( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , 分)

Tab.1 Results of JOA scoring before and after operation

项目	术前	术后3个月	末次随访
主观症状(9分)	1.3±0.6	7.6±0.8	7.4±1.0
临床体征(6分)	1.8±0.6	5.1±0.5	5.1±0.6
日常活动受限度(14分)	2.6±1.0	10.6±1.1	10.5±1.2
膀胱功能(-6~0分)	-0.4±1.1	-0.4±0.6	-0.4±0.6
总分	5.3±1.6	23.2±2.0*	22.9±2.4**

注:与术前比较,\* $t=32.46, P=0.00$ ; \*\* $t=28.48, P=0.00$

Note: Compared with preoperative, \* $t=32.46, P=0.00$ ; \*\* $t=28.48, P=0.00$

**2.2 椎管矢状径测量结果** 狹窄节段术前椎管矢状径为(6.8±0.9)mm,术后3个月为(17.6±2.5)mm,末次随访时为(16.9±1.8)mm。经统计学检验,术前和术后3个月椎管矢状径改变有统计学差异( $t=35.116, P<0.05$ ),而椎板重建术后3个月与末次随访时比较无统计学差异( $t=1.814, P>0.05$ )。

**2.3 影像学变化** 末次随访时腰椎正侧位X线片示内固定位置良好,无松动;CT片示椎管无狭窄,神



图 1 女性患者,61岁,L<sub>4</sub>~S<sub>1</sub>腰椎管狭窄,椎板重建术后1年 1a.CT三维重建示椎板融合良好 1b.CT断面扫描示椎板融合良好,椎管矢状径22.18 mm

**Fig.1** A 61-year-old female patient with lumbar spinal stenosis after operation of vertebral laminae reconstruction 1a. The three-dimensional reconstruction CT showed the laminae fused well 1b. The CT scan of cross-section showed the laminae fused well, the sagittal diameter of spinal canal was 22.18 mm

经根、硬膜囊无受压;CT三维重建片示椎板重建后骨质已大片融合,未发现明显的骨质吸收,内固定无松动及断裂情况(见图1)。

### 3 讨论

**3.1 传统手术方法的弊端** 对于广泛的腰椎管狭窄患者全椎板切除减压术仍是常用的手术方法,对严重椎管狭窄症行减压术时往往需要将椎板连同下关节突等一并切除以达到彻底减压的目的,脊柱后方结构不可避免地受到破坏,术后容易引起腰椎不稳,同时由于缺乏椎板的骨性有效保护,后方瘢痕组织增生可对硬膜囊及神经根产生广泛粘连和压迫,从而导致医源性狭窄,影响神经功能的恢复和手术效果。为了保持椎板切除减压后脊柱的稳定性,手术中常采用不同的方法行植骨融合。传统的后路椎板切除术植骨都在横突间植骨,暴露面积相对较大,出血较多,加之横突周围有小关节突的关节囊、筋膜及肌肉等软组织的影响,很难做出良好的植骨床<sup>[2]</sup>,而且横突间植骨远离脊柱后柱中心,不完全符合脊柱生物力学要求,部分病例术后出现植骨吸收、骨愈合不良、假关节形成,甚至引起断棒断钉、内固定失败等。

**3.2 椎板切除后替代方法** 对于腰椎管狭窄症椎板切除减压手术,国内外学者提出了多种替代椎板的方法。Wang 等<sup>[3]</sup>应用 HA-TCP 为主要成分制作了人工椎板,用以在椎板切除术后重建椎板及后路结构,但人工椎板需要提前制备,不能根据术中条件改变,且价格昂贵,尚未能在临床推广使用。近年来有些学者将原椎板回植来进行椎板融合,但操作相对复杂,风险性较高,固定困难,有时减压不够彻底,其应用受临床条件的限制<sup>[4]</sup>。大块髂骨植骨后路脊柱融合术也有术者采用,但因髂骨为一板状结构,放置于两侧椎弓根上,会导致椎管前后径较小,影响椎管减压的效果。条块状植骨有时也被采用,但愈合率不

如颗粒状植骨高<sup>[5]</sup>。我们采用椎间植骨加椎板间植骨重建椎板的微粒骨植骨方法,重建脊柱前柱和后柱的稳定性,恢复了原椎管形态,更加符合生物力学的要求,同时还能阻止后方组织与硬脊膜和神经根的压迫与粘连。

### 3.3 椎间植骨加椎板重建方法的主要优点

①重建脊柱前后柱结构,更加符合脊柱生物力学,避免脊柱慢性失稳;②再造椎板在硬膜囊与软组织间形成屏障,避免了广泛瘢痕粘连形成而引起的医源性椎管狭窄;③植骨床面积大容易愈合,不需向外扩大显露横突,减少了损伤和出血量;④大部分植骨材料为取下的棘突、椎板碎骨块,一般不再取髂骨而增加创伤<sup>[6]</sup>。⑤颗粒状植骨由于植骨颗粒细小,即使在减压区的硬膜上植骨也不会产生压迫刺激症状,而且颗粒状自体松质骨移植有利于脊柱融合<sup>[7]</sup>。⑥在硬膜外覆盖明胶海绵有利于防止硬膜囊压迫及椎管再狭窄。因为明胶海绵为弹性易吸收材料,早期可以吸收血液膨胀覆盖减压区硬膜,阻止植骨颗粒压迫、刺激硬膜囊或进入椎管,而且明胶海绵可在4~6周内被机体吸收,与组织接触区不产生过分的瘢痕组织及不良的纤维化反应,因而吸收后可在椎板及硬膜间形成间隙,使椎管有效扩大。明胶海绵吸收时椎板间植骨已形成纤维连接,继而形成骨性融合,可以有效阻止后方组织对硬膜囊压迫。但更好的覆盖材料仍需进一步研究探索。

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