

## · 临床研究 ·

# 下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉最佳进钉点和进钉方向的影像学研究及其临床运用

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**【摘要】 目的:**通过影像学研究下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉置入的最佳进钉点及进钉方向,为临床运用提供依据。**方法:**选取 2008 年 1 月至 2010 年 12 月行颈椎 CT 扫描、无明显下颈椎畸形的完整影像学资料 50 例,其中男 27 例,女 23 例;年龄 38~83 岁,平均 58.5 岁。在椎弓根水平轴位像上,分别测量 C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 前路下颈椎椎弓根轴线的头倾角( $\alpha$ )、椎体前缘经椎弓根中轴线到侧块后缘的距离(AL);将椎体前缘等分为 4 个区,从所测量的椎弓根对侧开始记为 1~4 区,记录椎弓根轴线与椎体前缘交点所在的区域。在椎弓根矢状轴位像上,分别测量 C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 椎弓根轴线的头倾或尾倾角( $\beta$ )、椎体前缘经椎弓根中轴线到侧块后缘的距离(SL:sagittal length);将椎体前缘等分为 4 个区,从椎体上缘开始分别记为 1~4 区,记录椎弓根轴线与椎体前缘交点所在的区域。将上述资料行统计学分析,找出下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉的最佳进钉点及进钉方向。并据此模拟置入下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉。**结果:**下颈椎水平轴位像上前路椎弓根外倾角在 38°~45°,C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> 逐渐增大,C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 逐渐减小;下颈椎矢状轴位像上,C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub> 前路椎弓根为头倾,C<sub>5</sub> 基本水平,C<sub>6</sub>、C<sub>7</sub> 为尾倾。C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> 头倾角逐渐减小,C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 尾倾角逐渐增大。AL 及 SL 从 C<sub>3</sub> 到 C<sub>7</sub> 呈现逐渐增加趋势。下颈椎椎弓根水平轴位像上,C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub> 及 C<sub>5</sub> 多数交点在 2 区内,C<sub>6</sub> 在 2 区与 3 区内的数目基本相同,而 C<sub>7</sub> 则多数位于 3 区内。下颈椎椎弓根矢状轴位像上,C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub> 及 C<sub>5</sub> 多数交点在 1 区内,C<sub>6</sub> 在 1 区与 2 区内的数目基本相同,而 C<sub>7</sub> 则多数位于 2 区。下颈椎椎弓根水平轴位像上交点在 1 区和 4 区的个数极少;而矢状轴位像上交点在 3 区及 4 区的个数极少。根据研究结果在临床上行 3 例共 6 枚下颈椎椎弓根螺钉的置入,均取得成功,未见并发症。**结论:**下颈椎椎弓根螺钉最佳进钉点 C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub>、C<sub>5</sub> 多数位于中线略偏向拟置钉椎弓根的对侧、椎体的上 1/4 区域内;而在 C<sub>7</sub> 则多数位于中线略偏向拟置钉椎弓根的同侧、椎体的上 2/4 区域内,C<sub>6</sub> 位于两者间。下颈椎椎弓根螺钉的最佳进钉方向在水平轴位上为外倾 38°~45°,C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> 逐渐增大,C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 逐渐减小;而在矢状轴位像上,C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub> 为头倾 5°~10°,C<sub>5</sub> 水平,C<sub>6</sub>、C<sub>7</sub> 为尾倾 5°~10°。下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉是一项可行的前路内固定技术。

**【关键词】** 颈椎; 体层摄影术,螺旋计算机; 骨折固定术,内

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**Radiological studies on the best entry point and trajectory of anterior cervical pedicle screw in the lower cervical spine** ZHAO Liu-jun, XU Rong-ming, HUA Qun, MA Wei-hu, JIANG Wei-yu, ZHU Yan-zhao. Department of Spinal Surgery, the 6th Hospital of Ningbo, Ningbo 315040, Zhejiang, China

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the best entry point and trajectory of anterior cervical screw in the cervical screw by radiological studies, and provide reference for clinical application. **Methods:** From January 2008 to December 2010, 50 patients were scanned by cervical CT and confirmed no obvious defect of lower cervical spine. Of them, 27 cases were males and 23 were females, ranged the age from 38 to 83 years (mean 58.5 years). On horizontal axis, the camber angle of C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> anterior lower cervical pedicle of vertebral arch axis ( $\alpha$ ) and distance between (axial length, AL) of anterior cervical pedicle axial line was measured from C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>7</sub>. Vertebral were divided into four areas, and from measured side of pedicle of vertebral began to record, orderly 1 to 4, the area of pedicle vertebral arch intersert into vertebral were recorded. On sagittal view, the head or tail angle ( $\beta$ ) and length (sagittal length, SL) of anterior cervical pedicle axial line was also measured from C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>7</sub>. Vertebral were divided into four areas, and from measured side of pedicle of vertebral began to record, orderly 1 to 4, the area of pedicle vertebral arch intersert into vertebral were recorded. The above data were statistically analyzed to find the best entry point and trajectory of anterior cervical screw in the cervical screw and insert pedicle screw. **Results:** The lateral angle of lower cervical spine was 38° to 45° on transverse plane, C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>5</sub> increasing gradually, C<sub>5</sub> to C<sub>7</sub> decreasing. On sagittal view, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> pedicle were head tulting, C<sub>5</sub> were basic level, C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub> were tail. C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>5</sub> decreasing gradually, C<sub>5</sub> to C<sub>7</sub> increasing gradually. C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>7</sub> in AL and SL increased gradually. On horizontal axis, the intersection of C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>5</sub> were in the second area, the number of C<sub>6</sub> in the second and third area were the same, but C<sub>7</sub> were in the third area. The intersection in the first and forth area were less. On

sagittal view, the intersection of C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>5</sub> were in the first area, the number of C<sub>6</sub> in third and fourth area were less. Six pedicle screws of 3 cases were insert into lower cervical spine, and obtained good effects, no complications occurred. **Conclusion:** The best entry point of C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>5</sub> were located in the center line and slightly to opposite vertebral body side and upper 1/4 area; C<sub>7</sub> were located the vertebral body side and upper 2/4 area; C<sub>6</sub> were located between them. The best insertion point were extraversion 38° to 45°, C<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>5</sub> increased gradually, C<sub>5</sub> to C<sub>7</sub> decreased on horizontal axis; On sagittal view, C<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>4</sub> for head 5° to 10°, C<sub>5</sub> were basic level, C<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>7</sub> for tail 5° to 10°. The anterior cervical pedicle screw for lower cervical spine is a good and feasible internal fixation.

**KEYWORDS** Cervical vertebrae; Tomography, spiral computed; Fracture fixation, internal

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目前, 颈椎后路内固定包括侧块螺钉、椎弓根螺钉、关节突关节螺钉的相关研究已较为深入, 在临床上广泛运用<sup>[1-20]</sup>。而下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉技术的研究国外刚刚起步, 临床报道较少<sup>[21]</sup>。该项技术的系统解剖学、影像学、生物力学研究目前国内尚属空白。本文试图通过影像学研究方法探讨下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉的最佳进钉点和进钉方向, 结合笔者的研究成果, 报道分析我科前路椎弓根螺钉的初步经验, 为后期临床推广开展此项工作提供有益的参考。

**1 资料与方法**

**1.1 一般资料** 自 2008 年 1 月至 2010 年 12 月收集行颈椎 CT 检查而下颈椎无明显畸形的患者 50 例作为研究对象, 所有患者均无颈椎手术史(主要排除手术或内固定干扰造成测量误差), 其中男 27 例, 女 23 例; 年龄 38~83 岁, 平均 58.5 岁。临床运用的 3 例患者, 2 例为颈椎骨折脱位的(单节段三柱损伤)男性患者, 年龄分别为 26 岁和 74 岁, 1 例为脊髓型颈椎病患者, 年龄 56 岁。

**1.2 研究方法**

**1.2.1 CT 重建层面的选取** 所有影像学资料来源于 Philips Brilliance 16 CT 所成扫描图象。扫描参数为: 层厚 1 mm, 螺距 0.938, 层间距 0.5mm, 球管电压 120 kV, 电流 250 mA, 窗宽 1 000, 窗位 300。根据扫描原始图像行二维重建。选取能够清晰显示两侧下颈椎椎弓根及完整椎体前缘的轴位重建像作为“椎弓根水平轴位像”(图 1), C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 分别重建显示; 选取能够清晰显示一侧下颈椎椎弓根及完整椎体前缘的矢状位重建像作为“椎弓根矢状轴位像”(图 2), C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 按左右侧别及椎体节段分别重建显示。

**1.2.2 椎弓根轴线角度及其在椎体前缘的投影分区** 在椎弓根水平轴位像上, 分别测量 C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 左右侧椎弓根轴线与矢状面的夹角( $\alpha$ ), 此即为置入下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉的外倾角, 也就是椎弓根水平轴位像上的最佳进钉方向; 测量椎体前缘经椎弓根中轴线到侧块后缘的距离(axial length, AL), 此即为前路椎弓根水平轴位像上螺钉置入的理论长度; 将椎体前缘等分为 4 个区, 从所测量的椎弓根对侧开始

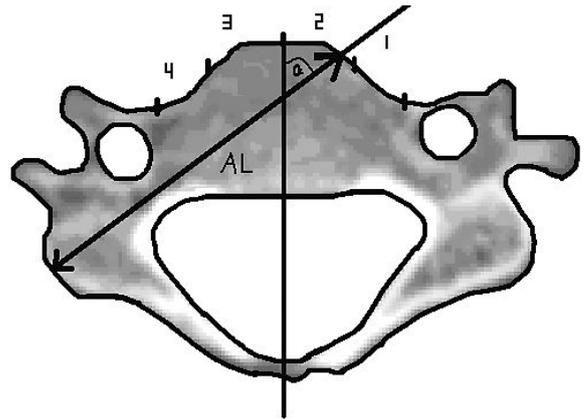


图 1 椎弓根水平轴位像 1-4: 下颈椎前缘在椎弓根水平轴位上的分区; AL: 椎体前缘经椎弓根中轴线到侧块后缘的距离, 即前路椎弓根螺钉的理论长度;  $\alpha$ : 下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉的外倾角

**Fig.1** Horizontal axis of pedicle lower cervical spine 1-4: The divided regions on the anterior border of the lower cervical spine in axial view; AL: the distance between pedicle vertebral arch axle and trailing edge of lateral mass on horizontal axis view;  $\alpha$ : camber angle of anterior pedicle vertebral screws of lower vertical spine

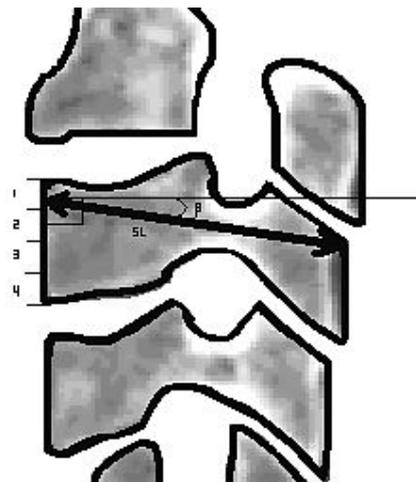


图 2 椎弓根矢状轴位像 1-4: 下颈椎前缘在椎弓根矢状轴位上的分区; SL: 矢状轴位像上椎体前缘经椎弓根中轴线到侧块后缘的距离, 即矢状轴位像上路椎弓根螺钉的理论长度;  $\beta$ : 下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉的头尾倾角

**Fig.2** Sagittal view of pedicle lower cervical spine 1-4: The divided regions on the anterior border of the lower cervical spine insagittal view; SL: the distance between pedicle vertebral arch axle and trailing edge of lateral mass on horizontal axis view;  $\beta$ : head angle of anterior pedicle vertebral screws of lower vertical spine

记为 1~4 区,记录椎弓根轴线与椎体前缘交点所在的区域,此即为前路椎弓根水平轴位像上的最佳进钉点(图 1)。

在椎弓根矢状轴位像上,分别测量 C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 椎弓根轴线与水平面的夹角( $\beta$ ),此即为置入下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉的头倾或尾倾角,也就是椎弓根矢状轴位像上的最佳进钉方向,为避免由于颈椎前屈角度不同对于  $\beta$  角的影响,选用椎体前缘线的垂直面作为水平面;测量椎体前缘经椎弓根中轴线到侧块后缘的距离(sagittal length, SL),此即为前路椎弓根矢状轴位像上可以置入的理论长度;将椎体前缘等分为 4 个区,从椎体上缘开始分别记为 1~4 区,记录椎弓根轴线与椎体前缘交点所在的区域,此即为前路椎弓根矢状轴位像上的最佳进钉点(图 2)。

**1.3 观察项目与方法** 由两名专业测量员分别进行测量: $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  角、AL、SL 的测量均在 CT 荧光屏上读数记录,测量后取平均值作为测量所得数据。椎体前缘投影区域,按照不同椎节及不同侧别分别记录。 $\beta$  角的测量在模拟螺钉置入时尾倾记为正,头倾时记为负。初步运用前路椎弓根螺钉置入治疗的 3 例临床病例,观察患者术后无神经血管损伤等并发症,并在术后 X 线片及 CT 上观察下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉的位置、方向和长度。

**1.4 统计学处理** 采用 SPSS 11.5 统计软件进行分析。不同椎节  $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  角、AL、SL 的测量采用 *t* 检验。椎

体前缘投影区域,运用卡方检验方法,以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

**2 结果**

**2.1 下颈椎椎弓根外倾角及头尾倾角的测量** 同一椎节, $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  角在男女性别间及左右侧别间无明显统计学差异( $P < 0.05$ ),见表 1。下颈椎椎弓根水平轴位像上前路椎弓根外倾角在  $38^\circ \sim 45^\circ$ ,C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> 逐渐增大,C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 逐渐减小;下颈椎椎弓根矢状轴位像上,C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub> 前路椎弓根为头倾,C<sub>5</sub> 基本水平,C<sub>6</sub>、C<sub>7</sub> 为尾倾。C<sub>3</sub> 到 C<sub>5</sub> 头倾角逐渐减小,C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 尾倾角逐渐增大。

**2.2 下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉理论长度的测量** 下颈椎椎弓根水平轴位像上前路椎弓根螺钉理论长度(AL)与下颈椎椎弓根矢状轴位像上前路椎弓根螺钉理论长度(SL)测量见表 2。两者比较,在同一患者同一椎节左右侧别间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。男性测量值较女性略长,但差异无明显统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。AL 从 C<sub>3</sub> 到 C<sub>7</sub> 呈现逐渐增加趋势,SL 从 C<sub>3</sub> 到 C<sub>7</sub> 亦呈现逐渐增加趋势。

**2.3 下颈椎前路椎弓根轴线在椎体前缘投影统计** 下颈椎椎弓根水平轴位像上,椎弓根轴线与椎体前缘交点所在的区域统计结果(见表 3)显示 C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub> 及 C<sub>5</sub> 多数交点在 2 区内,C<sub>6</sub> 在 2 区与 3 区内的数目基本相同,而 C<sub>7</sub> 则多数位于 3 区内。下颈椎椎弓根矢状轴位像上,椎弓根轴线与椎体前缘交点所在的区域统计结果(见表 3)显示 C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub> 及 C<sub>5</sub> 多数交点在

表 1 前路椎弓根螺钉外倾角( $\alpha$ )及头尾倾角( $\beta$ )的测量( $\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$ )

Fig. 1 Data of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  for anterior pedicle screw in lower cervical spine ( $\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$ )

椎节	前路椎弓根外倾角( $\alpha$ )			前路椎弓根头尾倾角( $\beta$ )		
	男(n=27)	女(n=23)	合计(n=50)	男(n=27)	女(n=23)	合计(n=50)
C <sub>3</sub>	43.6±4.3	43.9±5.2	43.8±5.5	8.5±1.3	8.9±1.2	8.8±1.5
C <sub>4</sub>	44.6±4.8	44.5±5.1	44.6±3.8	4.5±0.6	4.1±0.5	4.3±0.8
C <sub>5</sub>	45.7±3.6	45.0±5.7	45.1±5.3	-(1.1±0.8)	-(1.0±0.3)	-(1.0±0.6)
C <sub>6</sub>	40.2±3.9	40.9±4.8	40.6±4.6	-(4.5±1.7)	-(4.6±1.5)	-(4.6±1.0)
C <sub>7</sub>	38.8±5.2	39.0±3.5	38.9±5.0	-(8.9±1.4)	-(8.3±1.8)	-(8.5±1.5)

注:男女性别间在相同椎节比较, $\alpha$ 、 $\beta$  角差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。

Note: There is no significant difference between male and female at the same vertebrae, either  $\alpha$  or  $\beta$  ( $P > 0.05$ )

表 2 下颈椎水平轴位像与矢状轴位像上椎弓根螺钉理论长度 AL 和 SL 的测量( $\bar{x} \pm s, \text{mm}$ )

Fig. 2 Measurement of theoretical pedicle length on the axial and sagittal view (AL and SL) in lower cervical spine ( $\bar{x} \pm s, \text{mm}$ )

椎节	AL			SL		
	男(n=27)	女(n=23)	合计(n=50)	男(n=27)	女(n=23)	合计(n=50)
C <sub>3</sub>	34.2±2.4	31.0±2.8	32.4±2.7	33.7±1.8	31.7±2.1	32.4±3.1
C <sub>4</sub>	34.3±2.8	32.5±2.2	33.5±2.5	34.5±2.5	32.0±2.7	33.5±2.3
C <sub>5</sub>	34.3±1.9	32.5±2.0	33.6±2.8	34.7±2.2	32.8±2.8	33.7±2.7
C <sub>6</sub>	35.4±2.9	33.8±3.0	34.8±3.1	35.7±3.9	34.0±3.6	34.8±3.5
C <sub>7</sub>	36.0±2.7	33.9±2.3	35.2±2.4	36.2±2.3	34.9±2.0	35.2±2.4

注:在同一患者同一椎节左右侧别间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。男性测量值较女性略长,但无明显统计学差异( $P > 0.05$ )

Note: The difference is not significant between left and right at the same vertebrae of the same subject ( $P > 0.05$ ). Measurement in males is longer than females, the difference is not significant ( $P > 0.05$ )



**图 3** 患者,男,74 岁,高处坠伤致 C<sub>5,6</sub> 骨折脱位伴不全瘫痪 3a,3b,3c. 颈椎正侧位 X 线和 CT 侧位片示 C<sub>5,6</sub> 骨折脱位 3d. 颈椎 MRI 提示颈椎后方韧带复合体损伤,前方 C<sub>5,6</sub>,C<sub>6,7</sub> 椎间盘突出,硬脊膜受压 3e,3f. 下颈椎术后正侧位、双斜位 X 线片,显示前路椎弓根螺钉内固定复位满意,螺钉在位 3g,3h. C<sub>5</sub> 和 C<sub>7</sub> 术后 CT 横断位像提示下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉置入位置均满意 3i. 术后矢状面重建提示下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉置入位置满意

**Fig.3** A 74-year-old male patients with C<sub>5,6</sub> fracture-dislocation combined with incomplete paraplegia caused by fall down 3a,3b,3c. AP and lateral X-rays, and CT showed C<sub>5,6</sub> fracture-dislocation 3d. MRI showed posterior cervical ligaments complex injured and anterior C<sub>5,6</sub>,C<sub>6,7</sub> protrusion of intervertebral disc, compression of endorhachis 3e,3f. Postoperative AP and bilateral X-ray showed reduction well, and screws were in position 3g,3h. Postoperative axial view of C<sub>5</sub> and C<sub>7</sub> showed satisfactory insertion of screws 3i. Sagittal reconstruction showed good reduction of anterior cervical pedicle screws

**表 3** 50 例患者下颈椎椎弓根水平轴位像与椎弓根矢状轴位像上投影结果(点)

**Fig.3** The projection of the pedicle axial and sagittal view in lower cervical spine(point)

椎节	椎弓根水平轴位像					椎弓根矢状轴位像				
	1 区	2 区	3 区	4 区	合计	1 区	2 区	3 区	4 区	合计
C <sub>3</sub>	0	82	18	0	100	90	10	0	0	100
C <sub>4</sub>	0	79	21	0	100	83	17	0	0	100
C <sub>5</sub>	0	74	26	0	100	63	35	2	0	100
C <sub>6</sub>	0	58	42	0	100	45	52	3	0	100
C <sub>7</sub>	0	24	74	2	100	38	55	6	1	100
合计	0	317	181	2	500	319	169	11	1	500

1 区内,C<sub>6</sub> 在 1 区与 2 区内的数目基本相同,而 C<sub>7</sub> 则多数位于 2 区。下颈椎椎弓根水平轴位像上交点

在 1 区和 4 区的个数极少;而椎弓根矢状轴位像上交点在 3 区及 4 区的个数极少。

**2.4 临床运用结果和典型病例** 根据上述研究结果,初步运用前路椎弓根螺钉置入治疗 3 例患者,取得了满意的疗效。患者术后无神经血管损伤等并发症,术后 X 线片及 CT 提示置入前路椎弓根螺钉在位,长短合适。典型病例见图 1。

**3 讨论**

**3.1 下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉置入的研究现状** 目前,下颈椎前路钢板的运用比较普遍,固定螺钉多采用 13~15 mm 的椎体单皮质螺钉或双皮质螺钉,对于单节段手术患者固定的强度较好。但对于老年性骨质疏松、颈椎多节段减压后的患者,容易导致内固

定的松动,在临床上至今无相对稳定牢靠的固定方法<sup>[22-26]</sup>。对于老年性颈椎骨折脱位患者,常需要行前后联合入路手术,前路有效减压结合后路的椎弓根螺钉固定,但多数老年患者由于全身脏器代偿功能较差,难以承受前后联合入路的创伤打击。国外新近展开的前路椎弓根螺钉固定技术预计可以较好的解决这一难题<sup>[27-28]</sup>。展开前路椎弓根螺钉的影像学研究,可以帮助我们更好的掌握这项技术,指导术中 C 形臂 X 线引导下准确置入前路椎弓根螺钉,有效地为这类患者解除痛苦。

**3.2 本研究对下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉置入的参考意义** 该研究紧密联系临床工作中置入下颈椎椎弓根螺钉时所遇到的问题展开,有较大的参考意义。在置入下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉时,首先必须明确置入螺钉的进钉点及进钉方向;其次要测量置入螺钉的合适长度,只有做到心中有数,才能确保螺钉的准确置入,防止出现由于螺钉错误置入所导致的并发症。该研究探讨椎弓根轴线在下颈椎椎体的投影意在寻找前路椎弓根螺钉的最佳进钉点。

通过研究表明下颈椎椎弓根螺钉最佳进钉点 C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub>、C<sub>5</sub> 多数位于中线略偏向拟置钉椎弓根的对侧(椎弓根水平轴位像 2 区)、椎体的上 1/4 区域内(椎弓根矢状轴位像 1 区);C<sub>7</sub> 则多数位于中线略偏向拟置钉椎弓根的同侧(椎弓根水平轴位像 3 区)、椎体的上 2/4 区域内(椎弓根矢状轴位像 2 区);C<sub>6</sub> 的最佳进钉点位于两者间(椎弓根水平轴位像 2-3 区、椎弓根矢状轴位像 1-2 区)。

下颈椎椎弓根螺钉的最佳进钉方向在水平轴位上为外倾 38°~45°左右,C<sub>3</sub> 到 C<sub>5</sub> 逐渐增大,C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> 逐渐减小;而在矢状轴位上,C<sub>3</sub>、C<sub>4</sub> 为头倾约 5°~10°,C<sub>5</sub> 水平,C<sub>6</sub>、C<sub>7</sub> 为尾倾 5°~10°。

在置入下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉时,可根据“椎弓根水平轴位像”和“椎弓根矢状轴位像”上椎弓根的投影区域确定最佳的下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉进钉点及进钉方向。

根据以上研究,笔者对 3 例患者施行前路椎弓根螺钉固定手术治疗,术中依据前路椎弓根螺钉的最佳进钉点及进钉方向,结合 C 臂引导,共植入 6 枚下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉,所有螺钉均成功植入,术后 CT 扫描证实螺钉植入满意,随访无相关并发症。笔者认为下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉是一项可行的前路内固定技术,本文影像学研究成果为指导临床准确置入下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉提供了有益的参考。

**3.3 下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉的运用前景、研究方向及本研究的缺陷** 下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉置入技术的优点主要在于前路良好的生物力学固定性能,螺

钉可以从颈椎椎体的前缘直达并穿过后方侧块后侧皮质,有良好的抗拔出。笔者预计前路椎弓根运用前景广阔,不远的将来,此项技术的各项基础研究,包括解剖学、影像学及生物力学研究必将全面展开。另外,关于该技术的临床研究方面也必将全面铺开,包括该技术的实际操作方法、运用改进、螺钉钢板设计、手术患者随访情况等。

本研究从影像学角度试图寻找最佳的下颈椎前路椎弓根螺钉的最佳进钉点及进钉方向,为临床提供有价值的参考,虽然我院根据本研究的结果,已成功开展 3 例手术,置钉准确。但由于本研究采集数据均源于 CT 重建影像,难免存在人为误差,而且在实际临床操作过程中,由于多数需手术的患者均存在不同程度的颈椎退变,使得临床置钉寻找最佳进钉点相对困难,这要求手术者必须要根据不同的患者选取个体化的置钉方案,而不能盲目参照本研究结果手术。

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