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## ·病例报告·

## L<sub>3,4</sub> 椎管内骨软骨瘤急性发作 1 例并文献复习

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关键词 骨软骨瘤; 腰椎; 病例报告

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**Acute onset of intra-spinal osteochondroma in L<sub>3,4</sub> segment in a case report and literature review** SONG Hui, HE Xi-jing, CAO Kai, WANG Guo-yu, and ZHAI Xu. The 2nd Department of Orthopaedics, the 2nd Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an 710004, Shaanxi, China

**KEYWORDS** Osteochondroma; Lumbar vertebrae; Case reports

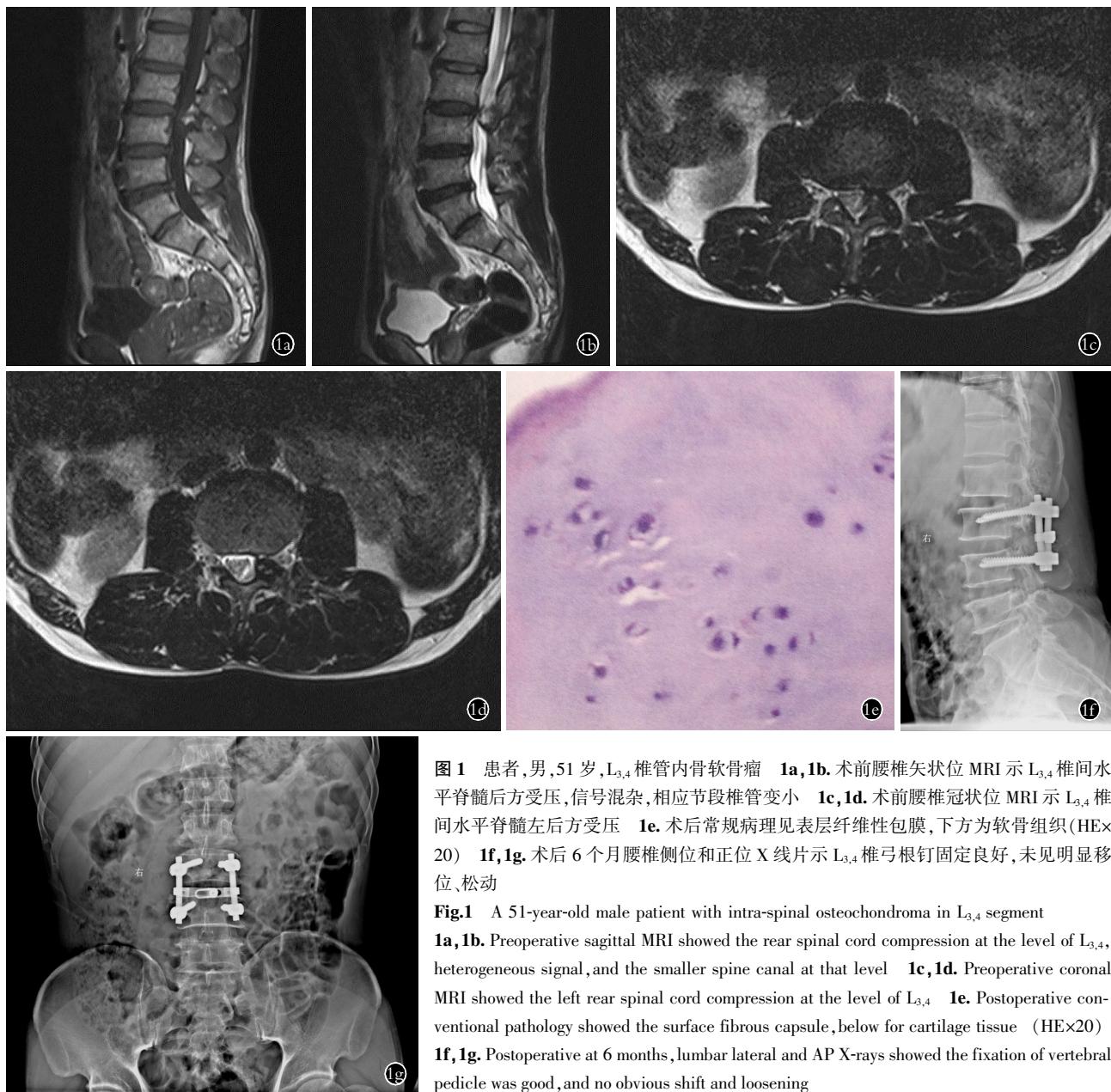
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患者,男,51岁,因持续性腰背部疼痛伴左下肢抽痛半月余,于2014年3月7日来我院就诊。患者半月前无明显诱因突发腰背部疼痛,伴左下肢抽痛,从臀后部放射至足底,无其他不适,症状持续存在,休息后不缓解,活动后加重,就诊于当地医院,行腰椎CT示:L<sub>3,4</sub>椎间水平椎管左后方骨性结构,腰椎椎管狭窄。给予止痛、营养神经等对症治疗,后转入我院,门诊以“腰椎椎管狭窄”收住院。患者无外伤史,无结核等传染病史。入院查体:生命体征平稳,心肺腹查体未见明显异常。脊柱未见畸形,局部无红肿,L<sub>4</sub>棘突压痛阳性,压迫时疼痛可放射至左侧臀后部。四肢感觉及运动未见明显异常,双侧直腿抬高试验阴性,生理反射正常,病理征阴性。实验室检查:白细胞计数5.96×10<sup>9</sup>/L,中性粒细胞百分比57.50%,淋巴细胞百分比36.40%,血沉12mm/h,C-反应蛋白0.2350mg/dl,碱性磷酸酶110IU/L。腰椎正侧位片及腰椎过屈过伸侧位片示:腰椎退行性改变,L<sub>2</sub>椎

体右侧,L<sub>3</sub>–L<sub>5</sub>椎体双侧及L<sub>2</sub>–L<sub>5</sub>椎体前缘骨质增生变尖。腰椎MRI示:L<sub>3,4</sub>椎间水平椎管左后方混杂信号灶并椎管狭窄;腰椎退行性变:L<sub>3,4</sub>、L<sub>4,5</sub>椎间盘膨出,L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub>椎间盘膨出并突出(右后型);S<sub>1</sub>腰化(图1a, 1b, 1c, 1d)。考虑腰椎管内骨软骨瘤伴脊髓明显受压,给予营养神经、止痛等对症治疗,积极术前准备后采取手术治疗。术中取以L<sub>3</sub>为中心的后正中切口,切开皮肤、皮下组织,钝性剥离两侧骶脊肌,显露L<sub>3,4</sub>棘突及两侧椎板,在L<sub>3,4</sub>椎弓根置入椎弓根螺钉,透视见螺钉位置良好。咬除L<sub>3</sub>棘突,先部分切除L<sub>3</sub>右侧椎板,再切除左侧椎板及下关节突,见下关节突及椎板前方有2.5cm×1.8cm大小的骨性突起,突起上有白色软骨覆盖,黄韧带肥厚,切除肥厚的黄韧带。双氧水、盐水冲洗伤口,查无活动性出血,逐层关闭伤口,放置引流管,无菌敷料覆盖伤口。将切除组织送检,术后病理诊断:符合“下关节突”骨软骨瘤改变。术后给予抗感染(头孢硫脒2000mg)、止痛(氟比洛芬酯50mg)、活血(法舒地尔60mg)、消肿(鹿瓜多肽24mg)等对症处理,术后第1天左下肢抽痛症状缓解,第2天引流管引流量明显减少,予拔

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**图 1** 患者,男,51岁,L<sub>3,4</sub>椎管内骨软骨瘤 **1a,1b**.术前腰椎矢状位MRI示L<sub>3,4</sub>椎间水平脊髓后方受压,信号混杂,相应节段椎管变小 **1c,1d**.术前腰椎冠状位MRI示L<sub>3,4</sub>椎间水平脊髓左后方受压 **1e**.术后常规病理见表层纤维性包膜,下方为软骨组织(HE×20) **1f,1g**.术后6个月腰椎侧位和正位X片示L<sub>3,4</sub>椎弓根钉固定良好,未见明显移位、松动

**Fig.1** A 51-year-old male patient with intra-spinal osteochondroma in L<sub>3,4</sub> segment  
**1a,1b.** Preoperative sagittal MRI showed the rear spinal cord compression at the level of L<sub>3,4</sub>, heterogeneous signal, and the smaller spine canal at that level **1c,1d.** Preoperative coronal MRI showed the left rear spinal cord compression at the level of L<sub>3,4</sub> **1e.** Postoperative conventional pathology showed the surface fibrous capsule, below for cartilage tissue (HE×20) **1f,1g.** Postoperative at 6 months, lumbar lateral and AP X-rays showed the fixation of vertebral pedicle was good, and no obvious shift and loosening

除。1周后患者出院。术后6个月随访,伤口愈合良好,腰椎X线片见钉棒内固定位置良好,无明显移位及松动(图1f,1g),临床症状及病变未见复发。

## 讨论

**概述:**骨软骨瘤是一种常见的骨良性肿瘤,常发生在长骨干骺端,好发于20~30岁青年人群,占骨良性肿瘤的36%,占全身骨肿瘤的8.5%<sup>[1]</sup>。骨软骨瘤分为单发和多发两种形式,后者常被称为骨软骨瘤病、多发性外生软骨疣等,其多数为常染色体显性遗传。脊柱骨软骨瘤较为少见,发病率为1%~4%<sup>[2]</sup>,可单发,也可为骨软骨瘤病累及脊柱<sup>[3]</sup>。

**病因:**脊柱骨软骨瘤的发病原因,目前尚不清楚,多认为与遗传、发育异常或骺板频繁微小创伤有

关。在过度活动、外伤和劳损等因素下肿瘤表面软骨帽和包膜下积水,肿瘤周围组织水肿,引起压迫症状。也曾有放射治疗可引发脊柱骨软骨瘤的相关报道<sup>[4]</sup>。而 Certo 等<sup>[5]</sup>认为骨质增生也可能与高龄患者罹患骨软骨瘤有关,这种骨转化可能是细胞分化失控的触发条件。本例患者系中年男性,无明显外伤史,无家族史,出现本病病因不清,但结合入院后的腰椎正侧位X线片提示(腰椎椎体骨质增生明显),不排除本病与腰椎骨质增生之间的联系。

**发病部位及临床表现:**病变可累及脊柱的任何节段,绝大多数孤立性的骨软骨瘤好发于颈椎,占57%,其中以C<sub>2</sub>居多;其次好发于胸椎,占33%;最后是腰椎,占9%<sup>[6]</sup>。脊柱骨软骨瘤可有多种临床表

现,这些取决于肿瘤的生长部位、生长速度及压迫程度。脊柱骨软骨瘤最常见的症状是放射痛,运动障碍,感觉障碍<sup>[7]</sup>和尿失禁。患者主观症状一般逐渐加重,较少引起急性发作。但本例患者年龄稍大,起病较急,较为少见。病变起自 L<sub>3</sub> 椎体下关节突,向椎管内生长,压迫相应节段脊髓,引起左下肢抽痛等神经根受压症状,结合患者腰椎 MRI 可以看出病变位于椎管内 L<sub>3,4</sub> 椎间水平,从左后方压迫脊髓。影像学检查与症状基本符合。

**诊断:** 诊断主要结合患者就诊时的症状选择合适的影像学检查。因脊柱骨软骨瘤所处位置解剖结构复杂、重叠较多,因而 X 线片常规检查确诊率较低,仅作为筛选参考<sup>[8]</sup>。CT 及 MRI 可发现普通 X 线片遮挡的结构,是发现本病的首选检查方法<sup>[9]</sup>。本例患者入院后行腰椎正侧位及腰椎过屈过伸位检查未发现病变,后进一步行腰椎 MRI 检查时才发现椎管内压迫性病变,而最终的病理学检查才是本病诊断的金标准。

**治疗及预后:** 脊柱骨软骨瘤虽然是良性肿瘤,但是其生长位置特殊,因而与其他部位骨软骨瘤处理原则不同。陈仲强等<sup>[10]</sup>认为对于向椎管外生长的较小的单发骨软骨瘤可不切除,定期观察;对较大的骨软骨瘤、或累及椎管内的任何骨软骨瘤,应积极手术治疗,以免导致或加重脊髓、神经损害,或由于肿瘤增大使彻底切除变得复杂而困难。手术时应尽可能的切除肿瘤,因为瘤体或者软骨帽的不完全切除可导致肿瘤复发<sup>[1,11]</sup>。本例病变较大,且位于椎管内,引起急性压迫症状,完善入院检查后采取手术治疗,彻底切除病变,手术效果良好,术后症状明显减轻,随访 6 个月未见复发。

总之,脊柱骨软骨瘤较为少见,临床表现并无特殊,诊断首选 CT 及 MRI 检查。一旦发现病变位于椎管内,为避免压迫脊髓引起严重后果,应尽早行手术治疗,彻底切除病变。

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