

· 临床研究 ·

椎弓根螺钉结合伤椎成形与结合伤椎固定治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎爆裂骨折的疗效比较

蒋伟宇, 马维虎, 赵华国, 胡旭栋, 陈云琳, 许楠健, 阮超越
(宁波市第六医院脊柱外科, 浙江 宁波 315040)

【摘要】目的: 比较椎弓根螺钉固定结合伤椎成形与椎弓根固定联合伤椎固定在治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎爆裂性骨折的临床疗效。**方法:** 对 2010 年 8 月至 2015 年 8 月收治的 52 例骨质疏松性胸腰椎爆裂性骨折进行回顾性分析, 其中采用短节段椎弓根螺钉固定联合伤椎椎体成形术 27 例(A 组), 男 17 例, 女 10 例; 年龄 54~68(61.01±5.41)岁; 新版 AO 分型, A3 型 16 例, A4 型 11 例。采用短节段椎弓根固定联合伤椎固定 25 例(B 组), 男 13 例, 女 12 例; 年龄 55~66(59.28±6.12)岁; 新版 AO 分型, A3 型 18 例, A4 型 7 例。比较两组手术时间、术中出血量、并发症、临床疗效及影像学参数等。**结果:** 所有患者获得随访, 时间 12~15(12.4±2.1)个月。两组患者一般资料, 包括性别、年龄、损伤部位、术前疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS 评分)、Cobb 角、伤椎前缘高度比例差异均无统计学意义。手术时间、术中出血量两组差异无统计学意义。术前、术后 1 周及末次随访时 VAS 评分 A 组分别为 5.2±0.5、1.2±0.2、0.8±0.1, B 组分别为 5.0±0.6、2.5±0.4、1.3±0.2; 术前、术后 1 周及末次随访时伤椎前缘高度比 A 组分别为 (49.4±6.8)%、(94.5±1.2)%、(94.1±3.7)%, B 组分别为 (48.2±7.0)%、(94.3±4.1)%、(90.0±2.3)%; 术前、术后 1 周及末次随访时 Cobb 角 A 组分别为 (20.4±5.2)°、(2.5±1.8)°、(4.4±1.7)°, B 组分别为 (19.8±6.8)°、(2.4±1.7)°、(7.0±1.2)°。两组术前与末次随访上述 3 项评估结果差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 术后 1 周及末次随访时 A 组的 VAS 评分均较 B 组低($P<0.05$); A 组 Cobb 角和伤椎前缘高度比术后 1 周与末次随访差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); B 组 Cobb 角和伤椎前缘高度比在术后 1 周与末次随访比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。A 组术后出现 1 例内固定失败, B 组出现 4 例内固定失败。**结论:** 对骨质疏松性胸腰段椎体爆裂骨折, 短节段椎弓根螺钉固定结合伤椎椎体成形比短节段椎弓根固定结合伤椎固定更有利于减少术后疼痛, 维持术后伤椎高度和矢状位排列, 减少内固定相关并发症, 值得推广应用。

【关键词】 胸椎; 腰椎; 骨折; 骨质疏松; 椎体成形术

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Case-control study of pedicle screw fixation combined with vertebroplasty and injured vertebra pedicle fixation in treatment of osteoporotic thoracolumbar burst fractures JIANG Wei-yu, MA Wei-hu, ZHAO Hua-guo, HU Xu-dong, CHEN Yun-ling, XU Nan-jian, and RUAN Chao-yue. Department of Spinal Surgery, Ningbo No.6 Hospital, Ningbo 315040, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the curative effect of short-segment pedicle screw fixation combined with vertebroplasty and injured vertebra pedicle fixation in treating osteoporotic thoracolumbar burst fractures. **Methods:** A retrospective study was performed for 52 patients with thoracolumbar burst fractures from August 2010 to August 2015. Among them, 27 patients (group A) were treated with short-segment pedicle screw fixation combined with vertebroplasty, including 17 males and 10 females, aged from 54 to 68 years old with an average of (61.01±5.41) years, 16 cases were type A3 and 11 cases were type A4 according the new AO typing. Other 25 patients (group B) were treated with short-segment pedicle screw fixation combined with injured vertebra pedicle fixation, including 12 males and 13 females, aged from 55 to 66 years old with an average of (59.28±6.12) years, 18 cases were type A3 and 7 cases were type A4 according the new AO typing. Operation time, intraoperative bleeding volume, complication, image data and clinical effect were compared between two groups. **Results:** All the patients were followed up for 12 to 15 months with an average of (12.4±2.1) months. There was no significant difference in general data (including gender, age, injured site, preoperative VAS score, Cobb angle, injured vertebral anterior border height) between two groups. There was no significant differences in operation time, intraoperative bleeding volume between two groups. Preoperative, one week after operation and final follow-up, VAS scores were 5.2±0.5, 1.2±0.2, 0.8±0.1 respectively in group A and 5.0±0.4, 1.3±0.2, 0.9±0.1 respectively in group B. There was no significant difference in VAS scores between two groups at final follow-up. There was no significant difference in Cobb angle and anterior border height between two groups at final follow-up. There was no significant difference in the number of complications between two groups. There was no significant difference in the number of revision surgery between two groups. There was no significant difference in the number of hardware failure between two groups. There was no significant difference in the number of adjacent segment degeneration between two groups. There was no significant difference in the number of adjacent segment degeneration between two groups.

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通讯作者:马维虎 E-mail:weihu_ma@163.com

Corresponding author: MA Wei-hu E-mail:weihu_ma@163.com

0.6, 2.5±0.4, 1.3±0.2 in group B; injured vertebral anterior border height were (49.4±6.8)%, (94.5±1.2)%, (94.1±3.7)% respectively in group A and (48.2±7.0)%, (94.3±4.1)%, (90.0±2.3)% in group B; Cobb angles were (20.4±5.2)°, (2.5±1.8)°, (4.4±1.7)° respectively in group A and (19.8±6.8)°, (2.4±1.7)°, (7.0±1.2)° in group B. At final follow-up, VAS, Cobb angle, injured vertebral anterior border height in two groups were obviously improved ($P<0.05$). Postoperative at 1 week and final follow-up, VAS score of group A was lower than that of group B ($P<0.05$); and there was no significant difference in Cobb angle between two groups ($P>0.05$); there was significant difference in injured vertebral anterior border height between two groups ($P<0.05$). The complication of internal fixation failure had 1 case in group A and 4 cases in group B. **Conclusion:** For the treatment of single osteoporotic thoracolumbar burst fractures, short-segment pedicle screw fixation combined with vertebroplasty is better than combined with injured vertebra pedicle fixation in clinical effect, it can relieve pain, maintain injured vertebral height and sagittal alignment, reduce the complications associated with internal fixation, and be worth spread in clinic.

KEYWORDS Thoracic vertebrae; Lumbar vertebrae; Fractures; Osteoporosis; Vertebroplasty

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经皮椎体成形术或后凸成形术治疗胸腰椎骨质疏松性压缩性骨折被证实安全有效^[1],但用于治疗胸腰椎骨质疏松性爆裂骨折时易发生骨水泥渗漏及复位不满意从而导致临床疗效不佳,甚至出现顽固性腰背部疼痛、脊柱后凸畸形、迟发性神经症状等并发症^[2-4]。采用传统短节段椎弓根螺钉内固定,由于骨密度和骨质量的下降,导致椎弓根螺钉的生物力学性能降低,从而导致椎体复位后得不到有效的支撑,增加内固定松动失败和后凸畸形发生的概率^[5]。胸腰椎骨质疏松性爆裂骨折结合了骨质疏松和爆裂性骨折二者共同的特点,治疗选择上也应综合考虑。有学者采用短节段椎弓根固定联合伤椎固定术(以下简称伤椎固定术)治疗合并有骨质疏松症的胸腰段爆裂骨折取得了满意的效果^[6-7],向伤椎置入椎弓根螺钉来重建伤椎术后的力学性能,既减少了固定长度,又减轻内固定物的应力负荷以降低内固定失败风险。亦有学者采用短节段椎弓根螺钉固定联合伤椎椎体成形术治疗该类骨折取得满意的临床效果^[8-14],内固定联合椎体骨水泥成形能通过内固定复位矫正后凸畸形,也能通过椎体骨水泥强化得到即刻的前中柱支撑,而降低内固定失败概率。目前尚无文献对短节段椎弓根螺钉固定联合伤椎椎体成形术与伤椎固定术两种术式治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎爆裂骨折进行比较,对该类骨折的治疗方法尚存在一定争议,为明确何种术式具有相对优势,笔者对2013年

8月至2015年8月收治的52例骨质疏松性胸腰椎爆裂骨折进行回顾性分析,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

(1)纳入标准:2010年8月至2015年8月脊柱外科诊治的胸腰椎骨质疏松性骨折(骨密度T值<-2.5);经影像学证实新鲜的单节段胸腰椎爆裂性骨折;伤椎至少一侧椎弓根完整;无神经症状。(2)排除标准:胸腰段陈旧性骨折;多节段骨折;伴有神经症状;严重内科疾病或全身状况无法耐受手术患者。

1.2 一般资料

本组52例,其中采用短节段椎弓根螺钉固定联合伤椎椎体成形术27例(A组),男17例,女10例,年龄54~68(61.01±5.41)岁,损伤类型根据新版AO分型^[14],A3型16例,A4型11例。采用短节段椎弓根固定联合伤椎固定术25例(B组),男12例,女13例,年龄55~66(59.28±6.12)岁,A3型18例,A4型7例。所有患者为同一组医师完成。手术均在伤后10d内进行。所有患者术前行胸腰段正侧位X线、CT重建、MRI检查。两组患者性别分布、年龄、损伤节段及损伤类型方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,见表1。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 A组 全身麻醉,俯卧位,腹部悬空,体表标记伤椎椎弓根及相邻上下节段的椎弓根投影位置。

表1 两组胸腰段骨折患者术前一般情况比较

Tab.1 Comparison of general data of patients with osteoporotic thoracolumbar burst fractures between two groups

组别	例数	年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	性别(例)		损伤部位(例)				损伤类型(例)	
			男	女	T ₁₁	T ₁₂	L ₁	L ₂	A3	A4
A组	27	61.01±5.41	17	10	3	11	12	1	16	11
B组	25	59.28±6.12	13	12	2	9	11	3	18	7
检验值	-	$t=0.62$	$\chi^2=0.85$				$\chi^2=1.21$			
P值	-	>0.05	>0.05				>0.05			

采用经皮或肌间隙入路,于伤椎上下椎体各置入 2 枚椎弓根螺钉,安装预弯连接棒,适当撑开复位,透视证实伤椎椎体复位良好;于椎体两侧穿刺入路,伤椎前中 1/3 处,置入球囊管道。通过压力注射器用造影剂逐步扩张球囊,将部分塌陷终板进一步复位,满意后注入团状期的骨水泥。推注全程在 C 形臂 X 线机监视下进行,密切注意观察椎体前后左右是否有骨水泥渗漏现象。骨水泥注入量为 4~7 ml。

1.3.2 B 组 全身麻醉,俯卧位,腹部悬空,透视定位,以伤椎为中心,后正中经肌间隙入路,显露骨折椎及上下椎的椎弓根进针点,胸椎采用 Roy-Camille 法进钉,腰椎采用“人字嵴”顶点法进钉。于伤椎上、下椎体各置入 1 对单轴向椎弓根螺钉及伤椎双侧弓根螺钉置入万向椎弓根螺钉(若患者一侧椎弓根完整性受损,予以单侧椎置入 1 枚),连接预弯棒后撑开复位骨折椎体,C 形臂 X 线机透视复位满意。逐层缝合切口,负压引流。

1.3.3 术后处理 两组患者术后常规应用抗生素 48 h;卧床 1 周行腰背肌功能锻炼,然后在支具保护下开始下床活动,支具保护 3 个月。正规药物抗骨质疏松治疗。

1.4 观察项目与方法

1.4.1 一般情况观察 一般情况包括手术时间、术中出血量、内固定失败率及并发症。以内固定断裂或松动或节段后凸角丢失 $\geq 10^\circ$ 为内固定失败标准^[15]。

1.4.2 临床疗效观察 采用视觉模拟量表(visual analogue score, VAS)评分进行评估。

1.4.3 影像学观察 由 2 名独立的观察者测量侧位 X 线片上术前、术后 1 周、术后 1 年的伤椎前缘高度比和后凸 Cobb 角。伤椎椎体前缘高度比 = [(伤椎椎体前缘高度 / 上下邻椎前缘高度均值)] $\times 100\%$; 后凸 Cobb 角是伤椎上位椎体的上终板和下位椎体的下终板沿线的交角。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件进行统计分析,两组患者性别、损伤节段、损伤类型、手术失败率计数资料比较,采用 χ^2 检验;两组间的年龄、手术时间、出血量、手术前后影像学参数以及 VAS 评分进行两组独立样本 t 检验;同组患者术前、术后 1 周、末次随访的参数变化采用单因素方差分析,不同时间段两两比较采用 SNK-q 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

两组患者均顺利完成手术,术中未改变手术方式。本组所有患者获得随访,时间 12~15(12.4 \pm 2.1) 个月。

2.1 一般情况

手术时间与术中出血,两组差异无统计学意义,见表 2。骨水泥周围渗漏 A 组出现 4 例,均为椎旁渗漏,未渗漏至椎管内。内固定失败 A 组出现 1 例,B 组出现 4 例,两组比较差异无统计学意义。两组病例术中均无神经损伤发生,无伤口感染发生。

表 2 两组胸腰段骨折患者一般情况及手术相关情况比较

Tab.2 Comparisons of surgery-related conditions between two groups in patients with osteoporotic thoracolumbar burst fractures

组别	例数	手术时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, min)	术中出血量 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, ml)	内固定失败率 (%)
A 组	27	74.11 \pm 6.43	193.51 \pm 15.93	3.70
B 组	25	70.72 \pm 10.51	185.12 \pm 13.48	16.00
检验值	-	$t = -0.07$	$t = -0.34$	$\chi^2 = 1.07$
P 值	-	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

2.2 临床疗效评估

术前、术后 1 周及末次随访时 VAS 评分 A 组分别为 5.2 ± 0.5 、 1.2 ± 0.2 、 0.8 ± 0.1 ,B 组分别为 5.0 ± 0.6 、 2.5 ± 0.4 、 1.3 ± 0.2 ; 两组患者术后疼痛症状均明显缓解,术前 VAS 评分与术后 1 周比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 两组腰背痛 VAS 评分术前差异无统计学意义,术后各随访时点 A 组的 VAS 评分均较 B 组低($P < 0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 两组胸腰段骨折患者手术前后 VAS 评分比较

Tab.3 Comparison of VAS between two groups in patients with osteoporotic thoracolumbar burst fractures

组别	例数	术前	术后 1 周	末次随访	F 值	P 值
A 组	27	5.2 ± 0.5	$1.2 \pm 0.2^{\blacksquare}$	$0.8 \pm 0.1^{\square}$	16.25	<0.05
B 组	25	5.0 ± 0.6	$2.5 \pm 0.4^{\blacktriangle}$	$1.3 \pm 0.2^{\triangle}$	14.16	<0.05

注: 与术前比较, \blacksquare $q = 10.42, P < 0.05$; \blacktriangle $q = 6.25, P < 0.05$ 。 \blacksquare 与 \square 比较, $q = 1.04, P > 0.05$; \blacktriangle 与 \triangle 比较, $q = 3.07.22, P > 0.05$

Note: Compared with preoperative data, \blacksquare $q = 10.42, P < 0.05$; \blacktriangle $q = 6.25, P < 0.05$. \blacksquare vs \square , $q = 1.04, P > 0.05$; \blacktriangle vs \triangle , $q = 3.07.22, P > 0.05$

2.3 影像学测量结果

术前、术后 1 周及末次随访两组伤椎前缘高度比和 Cobb 角见表 4。术后 1 周两组患者伤椎前缘高度比和 Cobb 角均较术前改善($P < 0.05$);A 组 Cobb 角和伤椎前缘高度比术后 1 周与末次随访比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);B 组 Cobb 角和伤椎前缘高度比在术后 1 周与末次随访比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。典型病例手术前后影像学资料见图 1。

表 4 两组胸腰段骨折患者手术前后伤椎前缘椎体高度比及 Cobb 角比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)Tab.4 Comparison of injured vertebral anterior border height and Cobb angle before and after operation between two groups in patients with osteoporotic thoracolumbar burst fractures ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	伤椎前缘高度比(%)					Cobb 角(°)				
		术前	术后 1 周	末次随访	F 值	P 值	术前	术后 1 周	末次随访	F 值	P 值
A 组	27	49.4±6.8	94.5±1.2 [■]	94.1±3.7 [□]	216.15	<0.05	20.4±5.2	2.5±1.8 [●]	4.4±1.7 [○]	264.30	<0.05
B 组	25	48.2±7.0	94.3±4.1 [▲]	90.0±2.3 [△]	208.16	<0.05	19.8±6.8	2.4±1.7 [●]	7.0±1.2 [○]	272.35	<0.05

注:与术前比较,[■] $q=6.42, P<0.05$; [▲] $q=7.48, P<0.05$; [●] $q=9.28, P<0.05$; [◆] $q=8.28, P<0.05$ 。[■]与[□]比较, $q=1.62, P>0.05$;[▲]与[△]比较, $q=4.45, P<0.05$;[●]与[○]比较, $q=2.04, P>0.05$;[◆]与[○]比较, $q=4.53, P<0.05$

Note: Compared with preoperative data, [■] $q=6.42, P<0.05$; [▲] $q=7.48, P<0.05$; [●] $q=9.28, P<0.05$; [◆] $q=8.28, P<0.05$. [■]vs [□], $q=1.62, P>0.05$; [▲]vs [△], $q=4.45, P<0.05$; [●]vs [○], $q=2.04, P>0.05$; [◆]vs [○], $q=4.53, P<0.05$

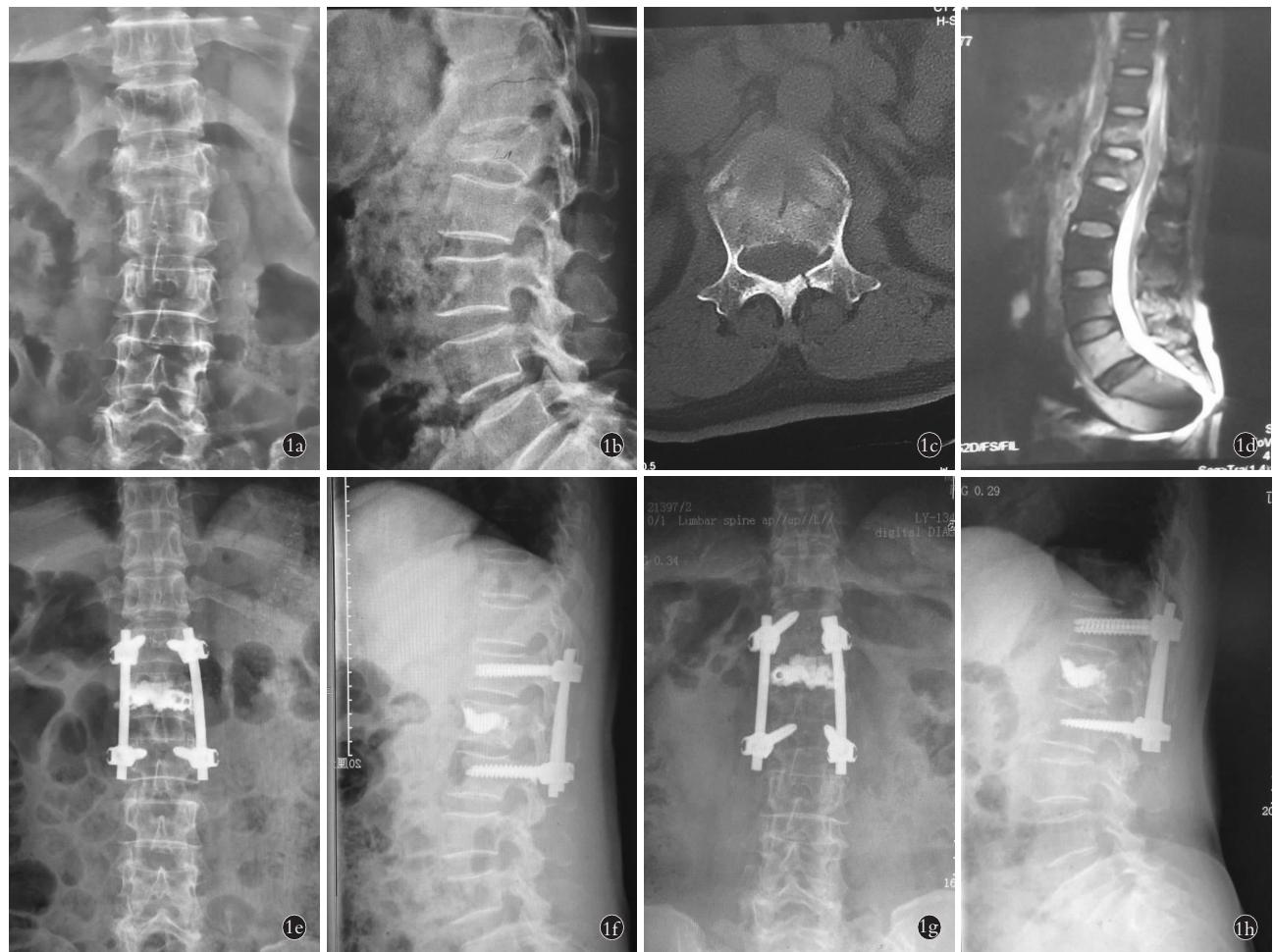


图 1 患者,女,57岁,L₁骨质疏松性爆裂骨折(AO 分型为 A4 型),麻醉下行短节段椎弓根螺钉固定联合伤椎椎体成形术 1a,1b. 术前腰椎正侧位 X 线示 L₁爆裂性骨折,骨质疏松,上下终板损伤 1c. 术前横断位 CT 示 L₁后壁骨折块侵入椎管,椎板断裂 1d. 术前矢状面 T2WI MRI 所示 L₁椎体前中柱高信号 1e,1f. 术后 1 周正侧位 X 线示骨折复位满意,骨水泥、内固定位置良好 1g,1h. 术后 1 年正侧位 X 线示伤椎高度无明显丢失,内固定无松动

Fig.1 An 57-year-old female patient with L₁ osteoporotic burst fracture (type A4 according to AO typing) 1a, 1b. Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed L₁ osteoporotic burst fracture with upper and lower endplate injuries 1c. Preoperative transversal CT scan showed the fracture of the posterior wall of L₁ intruded into the spinal canal, and vertebral lamina breakage 1d. Preoperative sagittal T2WI MRI showed the high signal on L₁ anterocentral column 1e, 1f. Postoperative 1 week, AP and lateral X-rays showed the fracture reduction was satisfactory, the position of bone cement and internal fixation were good 1g, 1h. Postoperative 1 year, no obviously lost in the height of injured vertebra and no internal fixation loosening were found by AP and lateral X-rays

3 讨论

3.1 短节段椎根弓螺钉联合伤椎成形术的临床优势及理论依据

胸腰椎骨质疏松爆裂性骨折的治疗争议较大,单纯椎体成形或后凸成形术依靠体位复位和球囊有限的撑开很难达到理想复位效果,易出现顽固性腰背部疼痛、脊柱后凸畸形等并发症^[2-4]。本研究比较了椎弓根螺钉固定结合伤椎成形和椎弓根固定联合伤椎固定治疗胸腰椎骨质疏松爆裂性骨折的术后影像学改善和临床功能恢复情况。经过 1 年以上随访,椎弓根螺钉固定结合伤椎成形组的术后疼痛 VAS 评分更低,后凸 Cobb 角和伤椎椎体前缘高度的维持更好。

根据本研究对比 A 组和 B 组手术前后情况,A 组和 B 组术后即刻均可得到满意的复位和临床效果。A 组的伤椎前缘高度比例和后凸 Cobb 角在术后 1 周与末次随访比较,差异无统计学意义,短节段椎根弓螺钉联合伤椎成形术能较好地维持术后伤椎前缘的高度以及胸腰段脊柱矢状位的排列;B 组的伤椎前缘高度比和后凸 Cobb 角在术后 1 周与末次随访比较,差异有统计学意义,提示短节段椎弓根固定联合伤椎固定组术后伤椎前缘的高度及后凸 Cobb 角在随访过程有所丢失。经伤椎椎弓根固定生物力学强度虽优于传统短节段椎弓根,但复位后伤椎前中柱出现的空腔仍缺乏有效的即刻支撑,术后早期由于螺钉在疏松椎体中的切割,出现椎体高度的丢失^[7];而短节段椎根弓螺钉联合伤椎成形术既能通过内固定复位矫正后凸畸形,也能通过伤椎骨缺损区填充骨水泥得到即刻前中柱支撑,减少术后恢复期间受损骨小梁之间的微动,稳定伤椎,而椎体成形术在椎体中的抗压强度及刚度也得到生物力学的研究证实^[16]。术后各时间点 A 组的术后 VAS 评分均低于 B 组,说明短节段椎根弓螺钉联合伤椎成形术对于治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎爆裂骨折术后腰背部疼痛缓解方面具有明显优势。在椎体成形术穿刺过程中,椎体内淤积的血液流出,降低椎体内压力,减少对疼痛神经末梢的刺激,缓解骨膜疼痛,加上骨水泥对神经末梢细胞的毒性作用^[17-18],以及发生聚合时的热效应破坏了椎体内的感觉神经末梢,因此短节段椎根弓螺钉联合伤椎成形术组患者术后早期疼痛缓解明显。由于前中柱得到良好的支撑,短节段椎根弓螺钉联合伤椎成形术能较好地维持术后伤椎前缘的高度以及胸腰段脊柱矢状位的排列,在末次随访中术后 VAS 评分亦低于 B 组。内固定结合椎体成形术既能通过内固定复位有效矫正后凸畸形,也能通过椎体骨水泥强化得到即刻的前中柱支撑,良好的复位

和坚强的支撑保证了临床效果。由于是骨质疏松性骨折,随着年龄增加骨质将会进一步疏松,椎体对椎弓根钉的把持力减弱,笔者建议骨愈合后拆除内固定,以降低邻近节段应力,减少内固定失败风险,故两组病例均未行后外侧融合手术。

3.2 短节段椎根弓螺钉联合伤椎成形术的术中注意事项

由于爆裂型骨折时椎体中柱遭到破坏,脊柱局部失去了原有的稳定性,随着脊柱负重,伤椎发生楔变,导致脊柱后凸畸形和椎管内脊髓神经受到损伤,因此早期积极手术治疗是预防并发症的有效办法^[19]。对于老年骨质疏松性胸腰椎爆裂骨折,由于伤椎后壁完整性受损,在注入骨水泥时术中如何避免椎管内渗漏是一要点。笔者在手术过程中先利用椎弓根螺钉撑开复位并固定,利用后纵韧带使椎体间接复位,内部产生的“蛋壳样”负压空腔,然后与压缩程度相对严重一侧置入球囊,并在椎体适当撑开球囊,对终板进一步复位,取出球囊后,通过套管塞入适当明胶海绵,可有效防止椎体前方渗漏,然后再透视监视下注入拉丝后期骨水泥,注意骨水泥的弥散和渗漏等,推注应缓慢,一旦发现骨水泥逐渐向后接近椎体后壁时应停止灌注,以免骨水泥渗入椎管。骨水泥尽量注入在前中柱,注入量不少于 4 ml,即可对前中柱起到即刻支撑作用,又可以降低骨水泥渗漏椎管的风险^[20]。

综上所述,对于治疗骨质疏松性单节段胸腰椎爆裂性骨折短节段椎弓根螺钉固定联合伤椎椎体成形术较椎弓根螺钉结合伤椎固定术更具优势,安全可行,能有效改善老年患者生活质量,较快地恢复日常活动,避免长期卧床带来的并发症,值得临床推广。但对严重的骨质疏松患者或无法耐受全麻的患者,需谨慎选择该手术方式,术后需要严格正规抗骨质疏松治疗。

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