

## · 病例报告 ·

## 手术治疗痛风石性腰椎管狭窄 1 例报告

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**Surgical treatment of gouty calculous lumbar spinal stenosis: a case report** CHEN Jian-quan, CHEN Mao-shui\*, ZHANG Bo, CENG Hao-bin, MAI Luo-qi, XIA Wei-yi, and LI Hao. \*Zhuhai Hospital, Guangdong Provincial Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Zhuhai 519000, Guangdong, China

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患者男性, 20岁, 学生, 因“腰痛活动受限伴双侧臀部疼痛1月余”于2017年12月来我院就诊。患者1个月前无明显外伤下, 开始出现腰背疼痛, 伴双侧臀部疼痛, 无明显双下肢放射痛, 间断门诊行保守治疗, 症状反复发作。既往痛风性关节炎病史, 但未系统治疗。查体: 体型肥胖, BMI指数31。腰椎活动明显受限, 以前屈、后伸为主, 下蹲受限, L<sub>3,4</sub>、L<sub>4,5</sub>椎间隙压痛及叩击痛阳性, 双侧髓“4”字试验阴性, 双侧直腿抬高试验70°, 加强试验阴性, 双下肢肌力正常, 双下肢肌张力及感觉未见明显异常, 双侧膝腱反射减弱, 双侧跟腱反射减弱, 巴宾斯基征阴性。VAS评分: 6分, JOA评分: 16分。实验室检查: 血尿酸729 μmol/L, 血沉30 mm/h, C-反应蛋白6.2 mg/L, 其他检验结果正常。影像学检查(图1): 腰椎MRI检查提示腰椎附件骨质破坏, 多发小脓肿形成, 累及椎管, 脊膜增厚并脓肿形成, 考虑感染性病变可能(布鲁氏菌感染? 结核?), 痛风性椎小关节炎亦不能除外, 需结合临床和实验室检查。腰椎CT检查提示L<sub>3,4</sub>水平椎管内稍高密度结节影伴钙化, 怀疑脊膜瘤; 进一步MRI增强扫描提示L<sub>3</sub>-L<sub>5</sub>椎小关节改变, 怀疑椎小关节炎, 肿瘤侵犯。建议进一步检查。

排除手术禁忌证后, 全麻下行后路病灶清除、椎管减压、椎弓根钉内固定术, 术中见L<sub>3</sub>、L<sub>4</sub>椎板、黄韧带及关节突不同程度白色颗粒样结晶沉着, 骨质侵蚀, L<sub>4</sub>椎体后缘对应椎管内见一大小约1.5 cm×2.0 cm大小的类圆形占位压迫硬膜囊, 脊髓神经根受压严重, 扩大L<sub>3,4</sub>、L<sub>4,5</sub>双侧侧隐窝及根管, 探查神经根并松解, 清除所有珍珠粉末样组织, 探查见神经

根松解良好; 安装内固定系统, 在相应节段行横突间植骨。术后复查X线片内固定位置良好, 术后CT见病灶完全清除。病理结果显示大量痛风结晶、周围见多核巨噬细胞。随访3个月, 腰痛伴双臀部疼痛基本缓解, VAS评分: 2分, JOA评分: 19分。术后系统降尿酸药物治疗, 定期监测血尿酸指标。

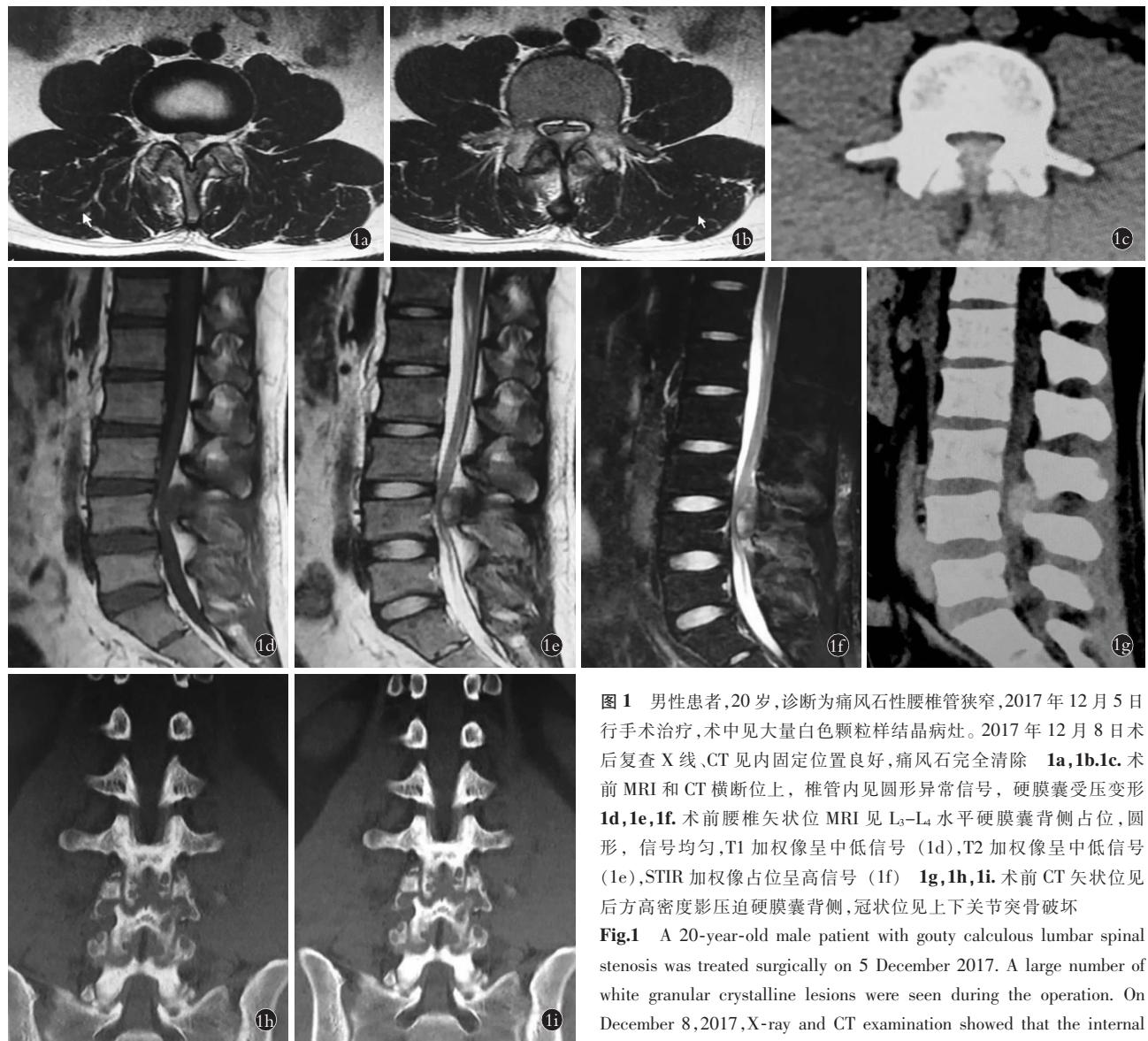
## 讨论

痛风是单钠尿酸盐(MSU)沉积导致的晶体相关性关节病, 嘌呤代谢异常导致血液中尿酸升高。当尿酸结晶破坏关节时表现为剧烈的疼痛, 称为痛风。体表痛风石好发于耳廓、膝关节囊、尺骨鹰嘴、指间和掌指关节, 以跖趾关节多见。发生在脊柱部位的痛风石比较少, 但近年来, 国内外对痛风石出现在颈、胸、腰椎部位均有报道<sup>[1-6]</sup>。然而, 痛风石出现在椎管内, 导致神经受压、出现神经损害需要手术治疗的患者比较罕见。Kersley等<sup>[7]</sup>于1950年首次报道了痛风石侵犯脊柱的病例。1953年Koskoff等<sup>[8]</sup>报道了第1例由痛风引起的脊髓病。Kao等<sup>[9]</sup>在2000年首次报道了椎管内痛风石并侵犯胸脊髓的病例。有学者研究<sup>[10]</sup>, 痛风石侵犯脊柱于腰椎多见, 可能与腰椎负重大、活动度大有关, 颈椎次之, 胸椎少见。痛风石首先侵犯脊柱的关节突关节, 随着病情的发展, 继续侵犯上关节突、椎板、椎弓根, 痛风石继续生长, 向内压迫硬膜囊后方, 继而产生一系列临床症状。本次报道的痛风石性腰椎管狭窄患者, 从影像学上分析, 也符合文献报道的侵犯顺序。造成脊柱痛风石病因尚不完全明确, 但有学者研究<sup>[11-13]</sup>发现高嘌呤饮食、酗酒、使用利尿剂、肾功能不全、尿酸过高、不规律服用降尿酸药物是发生痛风石的危险因素。

本例患者血尿酸长期居高不下, 指标控制不良, 主要表现为出现腰背痛, 加之, 过度肥胖, BMI指数

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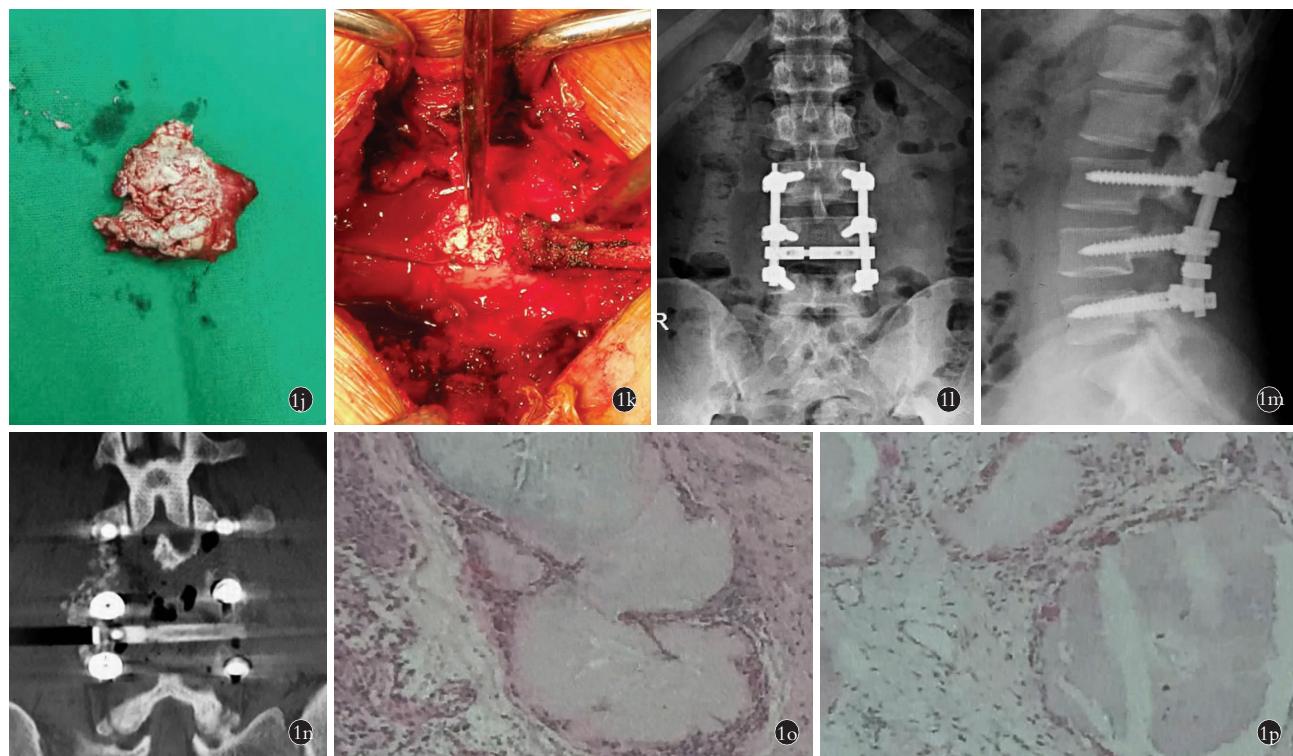
**图 1** 男性患者,20岁,诊断为痛风石性腰椎管狭窄,2017年12月5日行手术治疗,术中见大量白色颗粒样结晶病灶。2017年12月8日术后复查X线、CT见内固定位置良好,痛风石完全清除。**1a,1b,1c.**术前MRI和CT横断位上,椎管内见圆形异常信号,硬膜囊受压变形。**1d,1e,1f.**术前腰椎矢状位MRI见L<sub>3</sub>-L<sub>4</sub>水平硬膜囊背侧占位,圆形,信号均匀,T1加权像呈中低信号(1d),T2加权像呈中低信号(1e),STIR加权像占位呈高信号(1f)。**1g,1h,1i.**术前CT矢状位见后方高密度影压迫硬膜囊背侧,冠状位见上下关节突骨破坏

**Fig.1** A 20-year-old male patient with gouty calculous lumbar spinal stenosis was treated surgically on 5 December 2017. A large number of white granular crystalline lesions were seen during the operation. On December 8, 2017, X-ray and CT examination showed that the internal fixation position was good and the gout stone was completely removed

**1a,1b,1c.** Preoperative transverse MRI and CT showed the circular abnormal signals in the spinal canal, and the dural sac was compressed and deformed. **1d,1e,1f.** Preoperative sagittal MRI showed L<sub>3</sub>-L<sub>4</sub> horizontal posterior dural sac space-occupying, circular, homogeneous signal. T1 weighted images showed low-medium signal (1d), T2 weighted images showed low-medium signal (1e), and STIR weighted images showed high-signal (1f). **1g,1h,1i.** Preoperative sagittal CT scan showed posterior high density shadow compressing the dorsal side of dural sac, and coronal CT scan showed destruction of superior and inferior articular processes

31, 增加了腰椎负荷。痛风性脊柱病临床症状不典型,不能单凭临床症状诊断,影像学特征性表现显得尤为重要,X线检查无特异性。MRI表现为T1WI低信号、T2WI高信号的占位性病变,但部分患者T1WI可见与软组织相等或稍低信号,T2WI低或高信号<sup>[14]</sup>。虽然脊柱痛风的MRI异常表现阳性率高,但仍缺乏特异性。CT被认为是对脊柱痛风更敏感、更有特异性的检查,腰椎CT平扫可见关节突关节、椎弓根穿凿样改变及斑片状破坏等影像学特征<sup>[15-16]</sup>。因尿酸盐对骨质的破坏以及慢性反复的无菌性炎症,可造成长期慢性腰部不适,加上早期影像特征不

明显,需要与腰肌劳损和腰椎器质性病变相鉴别。Yamamoto等<sup>[17]</sup>认为虽然脊柱痛风有自己的影像学特征,但应注意与感染及肿瘤如脊柱结核、中枢神经系统淋巴瘤、转移瘤、脂肪瘤和血管瘤等相鉴别。双源CT(Dual energy CT,DECT)是目前对痛风早期检出率较高的一种检查手段,可明确显示尿酸盐结晶沉积,对疾病的早期诊断具有重大意义<sup>[18]</sup>。Hu等<sup>[19]</sup>认为DECT可使痛风诊断的敏感度及特异性分别达到91.9%和85.4%。然后,双源CT检查主要针对于四肢关节痛风的诊断,针对痛风性脊柱病的诊断较少,对脊柱痛风病的诊断需要进一步研究。



**图 1** 男性患者,20岁,诊断为痛风石性腰椎管狭窄,2017年12月5日行手术治疗,术中见大量白色颗粒样结晶病灶。2017年12月8日术后复查X线、CT见内固定位置良好,痛风石完全清除 **1j,1k**。术中见白色颗粒样结晶病灶 **1l,1m,1n**。术后1d正侧位X线片提示内固定位置良好,CT显示双侧横突间植骨颗粒 **1o,1p**。术后病理结果显示大量痛风结晶、周围见多核巨噬细胞(HE×20)

**Fig.1** A 20-year-old male patient with gouty calculous lumbar spinal stenosis was treated surgically on 5 December 2017. A large number of white granular crystalline lesions were seen during the operation. On December 8, 2017, X-ray and CT examination showed that the internal fixation position was good and the gout stone was completely removed **1j,1k**. White granular crystalline lesions were seen during operation **1l,1m,1n**. AP and lateral X-rays showed the internal fixation position was good 1 day after operation, and CT showed bilateral intertransverse process bone graft granules **1o,1p**. Postoperative pathological results showed a large number of gout crystals and multinuclear macrophages around them(HE×20)

对于治疗方式的选择上,针对无脊髓神经受压的患者可先考虑药物治疗,Draganescu 等<sup>[20]</sup>认为药物治疗是基础,督导患者合理、规范用药是关键,因为体内的高尿酸状态会加速尿酸盐的沉积,所以药物治疗必不可少。Dhote 等<sup>[21]</sup>认为药物治疗可以使脊柱痛风石逐渐消失。King 等<sup>[22]</sup>认为脊柱痛风急性发作时,由于尿酸盐的机械性与化学性刺激,造成其周围组织坏死及炎性反应,导致痛风石肿胀,周围组织水肿、充血等。在椎管有限的空间里,压迫及炎症物质的刺激,均可使脊髓的受压及损伤,导致截瘫可导致腰椎痛风患者截瘫,使治疗效果不理想,故应该早期治疗。Hou 等<sup>[11]</sup>认为,脊柱痛风如有神经压迫症状者,即使在急性期也可行病灶清除减压加内固定术,可以获得满意效果。但是痛风急性期行手术治疗,感染的风险较大,需要谨慎。针对椎管明显狭窄、神经受压的患者,建议早期手术治疗,解除神经受压。本例患者 L<sub>3,4</sub> 水平硬膜囊后方痛风石形成,导致神经受压,手术方案选择 L<sub>3</sub>-L<sub>5</sub> 后路切开、L<sub>4</sub> 椎板切除、痛风石病灶清除、椎弓根钉内固定、横突间植骨术。

术中见关节突关节、黄韧带、椎管内不同程度白色颗粒样结晶沉着,CT 影像学表现团块状痛风石与硬脊膜紧密粘连,术中仔细分离后,完整剥离,术中未发现脑脊液漏,术后病理结果也佐证了痛风石性继发腰椎管狭窄的诊断。

笔者团队诊疗体会:(1)诊断明确的痛风性腰椎管狭窄症的患者,建议完善全脊柱 MRI 或 CT 检查,明确有无跳跃性痛风石压迫椎管的情况。文献已经有报道跳跃性颈、胸椎痛风石压迫脊髓导致不全瘫的病例。(2)因痛风结晶的严重侵蚀,导致致压物与硬膜囊严重粘连,剥离时很容易出现硬膜囊撕裂、脑脊液漏等并发症,故术中必须仔细分离。完整剥离难度极大,允许少许痛风结晶组织附着于硬膜囊,以免强行分离组织增加手术并发症。(3)督导患者健康低嘌呤饮食、配合降尿酸药物是治疗痛风性腰椎管狭窄症的基础,需要重视并且坚持执行。(4)从长远角度考虑,年轻患者尽量避免腰椎融合。本次报道患者未行椎间融合,减少了手术创伤,只是在关节突关节和横突间有植同种异体骨,后期根据随访的情况

而定是否取出内固定。

回顾以往的文献报道, 加强宣教, 适当功能锻炼, 提供个体化的脊柱痛风的预防及治疗策略, 督导脊柱痛风患者饮食调节、药物控制等手段, 综合抗痛风治疗。存在节段不稳、脊髓神经受压, 把握适当的手术时机, 及时行手术治疗, 预后良好。

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