

· 临床研究 ·

不同椎弓根螺钉内固定方式治疗胸腰段骨折的疗效分析

章荣, 谢加兵, 周茂生, 王林, 陶周善, 丁国正
(皖南医学院弋矶山医院创伤骨科, 安徽 芜湖 241001)

【摘要】 目的: 探讨不同椎弓根螺钉内固定方式治疗胸腰段骨折的疗效。方法: 对 2013 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月收治的 55 例胸腰椎单一椎体骨折患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析, 其中男 32 例, 女 23 例; 年龄 20~55 岁, 平均 35.6 岁; T₁₁ 8 例, T₁₂ 18 例, L₁ 19 例, L₂ 10 例。根据 AO 分型, A1 型 10 例, A2 型 17 例, A3 型 18 例, B2 型 7 例, B3 型 2 例, C1 型 1 例。按内固定方式的不同分为 3 组, 其中传统跨伤椎 4 钉固定 20 例, 为对照组; 伤椎双侧 6 钉固定 22 例, 为双侧组; 伤椎单侧 5 钉固定 13 例, 为单侧组。比较 3 组患者一般情况: 手术时间、手术出血量、住院费用; 临床症状: 视觉模拟评分(VAS)、Oswestry 功能障碍指数(ODI); 影像学指标: 术后即刻伤椎高度、Cobb 角矫正率及末次随访伤椎高度、Cobb 角丢失率。结果: 所有患者获得随访, 时间为 12~20 个月, 平均 15.2 个月, 术后均无内固定松动、断裂等并发症的发生。3 组患者在手术时间、手术出血量方面差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 在住院费用方面, 对照组(20 932.4±298.3)元明显低于单侧组[(22 428.2±321.5)]元与双侧组[(23 630.5±310.5)]元($P<0.05$), 且单侧组低于双侧组($P<0.05$)。在 VAS 评分、腰椎 ODI 评分方面, 3 组间术前、术后 1 周、末次随访时比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后即刻伤椎高度、Cobb 角矫正率 3 组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$); 末次随访时伤椎高度丢失率方面, 单侧组[(6.3±2.1)%]和双侧组[(5.6±2.8)%]均优于对照组[(9.2±1.8)%]($P<0.05$), 但单侧组和双侧组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。在末次随访时 Cobb 角丢失率方面, 单侧组[(15.2±6.5)%]和双侧组[(13.9±7.2)%]均优于对照组[(23.6±7.5)%]($P<0.05$), 但单侧组和双侧组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论: 3 种椎弓根螺钉内固定方式均适用于胸腰段骨折治疗, 短期疗效相当; 伤椎单侧固定与双侧固定在维持伤椎高度及防止后凸畸形发生上均优于传统跨伤椎固定; 伤椎单侧固定与双侧固定临床效果相当, 但单侧固定住院费用更低, 值得临床推广。

【关键词】 胸腰椎骨折; 椎弓根螺钉; 伤椎固定

中图分类号: R683.2

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2019.07.015

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID): 

Analysis of the clinical effects of different pedicle screw fixation methods for the treatment of thoracolumbar fractures ZHANG Rong, XIE Jia-bing, ZHOU Mao-sheng, WANG Lin, TAO Zhou-shan, and DING Guo-zheng. Department of Traumatic Orthopaedics, Yijishan Hospital of Wannan Medical College, Wuhu 241001, Anhui, China

ABSTRACT **Objective:** To discuss the clinical effects of the different pedicle screw fixation methods for the treatment of thoracolumbar fractures. **Methods:** The clinical data of 55 patients with single thoracolumbar fractures treated between January 2013 and December 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. There were 32 males and 23 females, aged from 20 to 55 years with an average of 35.6 years old. All the fractures were located on a single segment, 8 cases of T₁₁, 18 cases of T₁₂, 19 cases of L₁, 10 cases of L₂. According to the classification of AO, 10 cases were type A1, 17 cases were type A2, 18 cases were type A3, 7 cases were type B2, 2 cases were type B3, 1 case was type C1. The patients were divided into three groups according to the different fixation methods, among them, 20 cases treated by traditional short-segment 4 pedicle screws fixation were control group, 22 cases treated by intermediate bilateral pedicle screws fixation (6 pedicle screws fixation) were bilateral group, 13 cases treated by intermediate unilateral pedicle screw fixation (5 pedicle screws fixation) were unilateral group. The three groups were compared by operation time, intraoperative blood loss, hospitalization cost, VAS and ODI scores, the correction of the fractured vertebrae height and kyphosis angle postoperatively and the losing rate of the fractured vertebrae height and kyphosis angle at the final follow-up and so on. **Results:** All the patients were followed up from 12 to 20 months with an average

基金项目: 皖南医学院重点培育基金项目(编号: WK2015ZF07); 安徽省教育厅重点科研基金(编号: KJ2017A266); 安徽省自然科学基金(编号: 1708085QH208)

Fund program: Key Cultivation Fund of Wannan Medical College (No. WK2015ZF07)

通讯作者: 丁国正 E-mail: dingguozheng@medmail.com.cn

Corresponding author: DING Guo-zheng E-mail: dingguozheng@medmail.com.cn

of 15.2 months. No complications such as loosening of internal fixation and breakage were found after operation. There was no significant difference in operation time and intraoperative blood loss among three groups ($P>0.05$). In terms of hospitalization cost, the control group [(20 932.4±298.3)yuan] was significantly lower than the unilateral group [(22 428.2±321.5)yuan] and the bilateral group [(23 630.5±310.5)yuan] ($P<0.05$), and the unilateral group was lower than the bilateral group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in VAS and ODI scores at preoperative, postoperative 1 week and final follow-up among the groups ($P>0.05$). And there was no significant difference in the correction of the injured vertebrae height and kyphosis angle immediately after operation among three groups ($P>0.05$). However, for the losing rate of the injured vertebrae height at the final follow-up, the unilateral group [(6.3±2.1)%] and bilateral group [(5.6±2.8)%] were significantly better than the control group [(9.2±1.8)%] ($P<0.05$), there was no significant difference between unilateral group and bilateral group; for the losing rate of kyphosis angle at the final follow-up, the unilateral group [(15.2±6.5)%] and bilateral group [(13.9±7.2)%] were significantly better than the control group [(23.6±7.5)%] ($P<0.05$), but there was no statistical difference between the unilateral and bilateral group ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** All the three different pedicle screw fixation methods are suitable for the treatment of thoracolumbar fractures and the short-term clinical effects are consistent. Compared with traditional short-segment 4 pedicle screws fixation, intermediate bilateral or unilateral pedicle screw fixation were more effective in maintaining the height of the injured vertebrae and preventing the occurrence of kyphosis. The intermediate unilateral pedicle screw fixation was comparable to that of bilateral fixation at clinical outcomes, but the unilateral fixed hospitalization cost was lower, which was worthy of clinical promotion.

KEYWORDS Thoracolumbar fractures; Pedicle screw; Injured vertebra fixation

胸腰段为活动度较小的胸椎和活动度较大的腰椎交界部位,且具有特殊的解剖特点,因此脊柱骨折中胸腰段的骨折发生率较高。对于不稳定的胸腰段骨折,一般需要手术干预,手术治疗的目的是恢复骨折局部节段的稳定性,阻止或减少脊柱畸形发生,有效的椎管减压及早期的功能锻炼^[1]。手术方式很多,经后路短节段椎弓根螺钉内固定为治疗胸腰椎骨折常见的手术固定方式,其中传统的跨伤椎4钉固定最早应用,在世界范围内应用广泛。但部分患者在长期随访过程中出现伤椎高度丢失和后凸畸形的增加,甚至出现内固定松动、断钉、断棒^[2-3]。Dick等^[4]1994年首先提出了经伤椎固定的生物力学研究,结果显示伤椎固定为伤椎提供了更坚固的刚性构造,提高了伤椎的稳定性。近年来有学者^[5-10]提出采用经伤椎双侧6钉固定和经伤椎单侧5钉固定治疗胸腰椎骨折。然而胸腰椎骨折的外科治疗没有统一的治疗指南,临床医生大都是凭借自己的偏好及经验选择其中某种内固定方式,究竟这3种治疗方案哪种效果更佳,目前尚未有文献报道。本研究选取2013年1月至2016年12月收治的胸腰椎单一椎体骨折患者55例,分别行跨伤椎固定、伤椎单侧固定和伤椎双侧固定,通过观察3种治疗方案的影像学及临床指标,探讨其疗效差异,从而为临床治疗胸腰椎骨折筛选出最佳的固定方式。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

1.1.1 纳入标准 胸腰椎单一椎体骨折; TLICS 评分>4分; 受伤至手术时间不超过2周。

1.1.2 排除标准 严重骨质疏松; 合并有其他部位

需要手术干预的骨折或严重多发伤。

1.2 临床资料

本组55例,男32例,女23例;年龄20~55岁,平均35.6岁;随访时间为12~20个月,平均15.2个月。均为单一节段骨折,T₁₁8例(占14.54%),T₁₂18例(占32.73%),L₁19例(占34.55%),L₂10例(占18.18%)。根据AO脊柱骨折分型,A1型10例,A2型17例,A3型18例,B2型7例,B3型2例,C1型1例。胸腰椎损伤分类及损伤程度评分系统(Thoracolumbar injury classification and severity score, TLICS)^[11]评分均>4分,脊柱载荷分享评分(load sharing classification,LSC)^[12]>7分15例,<7分40例。根据美国脊柱损伤协会(American Spinal Injury Association, ASIA)分级^[13]:E级42例,D级9例,C级2例,A级2例。按照不同内固定方式分为3组:其中传统跨伤椎4钉固定(对照组)20例,男13例,女7例,年龄20~54(34.5±9.0)岁;伤椎单侧5钉固定(单侧组)13例,男9例,女4例,年龄22~50(40.2±10.0)岁;伤椎双侧6钉固定(双侧组)22例,男12例,女10例,年龄23~55(41.2±10.0)岁。3组患者的性别、年龄、骨折部位、AO脊柱骨折分型差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 手术方法 所有手术在全麻下进行。患者俯卧位于“U”形垫上,腹部保持悬空,先行体位复位。C形臂X线透视下确定伤椎位置,以伤椎为中心,取胸腰背部后正中切口,长8~12cm,逐层切开,暴露至关节突关节处,胸椎(T₁₁、T₁₂)置钉采用上关节突外缘切线与横突上缘线交点为进针点,腰椎(L₁、L₂)置

表 1 各组胸腰椎骨折患者一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparisons of clinical data of patients with thoracolumbar fractures among three groups

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	损伤部位(例)				AO 脊柱骨折分型(例)					
		男	女		T ₁₁	T ₁₂	L ₁	L ₂	A1	A2	A3	B2	C1	
对照组	20	13	7	34.5±9.0	4	6	6	4	4	7	7	2	0	0
单侧组	13	9	4	41.2±10.0	1	4	5	3	4	4	3	1	1	0
双侧组	22	12	10	40.2±10.0	3	8	8	3	2	6	8	4	1	1
检验值		$\chi^2=0.053$		$F=1.328$		$\chi^2=2.651$				$\chi^2=1.252$				
P 值		0.962		0.221		0.136				0.323				

钉选择人字嵴顶点为进针点。

对照组采用跨伤椎 4 钉固定(典型病例见图 1),且上横连增加脊柱稳定性;双侧组在跨伤椎固定的基础上,伤椎双侧椎弓根各置 1 枚螺钉固定,即 6 钉固定(典型病例见图 2);单侧组在跨伤椎固定基础上,伤椎单侧椎弓根置钉,即 5 钉固定(典型病例见图 3)。其中伤椎上下椎体采用单轴钉固定,伤椎行万向螺钉固定,正常椎体椎弓根螺钉长度在侧位片上透视,以进入椎体 80% 即可,而伤椎螺钉长度则根据椎管内骨折块占位情况而定,若椎管内无骨折块占位,则和正常椎体的螺钉长度相同;若椎管内有骨折块占位,则螺钉选择不宜过长,以超过椎体后缘 2 mm 或 3 mm 即可。伤椎置钉方向应尽可能朝

向骨质结构相对完整的部分,即避开骨折端,以免影响复位效果;伤椎螺钉的尾端比邻近椎体的螺钉一般高出 2 或 3 个螺纹,起推顶复位的作用,矫正后凸畸形。

对于骨折块椎管内占位<50%且无神经脊髓损伤的患者,可借助小“L”形推行器辅助复位,无需行减压手术;对于骨折块椎管占位>50%而无神经根及脊髓损伤的患者行椎板潜行减压手术;对伴有脊髓神经损伤的患者,须行全椎板减压手术。椎弓根螺钉安装完毕后,根据胸腰椎正常的生理弧度预弯连接棒,安装连接棒,上螺帽,对于伤椎双侧固定,拧紧伤椎螺帽,以伤椎为支点,先撑开复位压缩较重的一侧,再行对侧复位;对于单侧固定,椎弓根螺钉上在椎体压缩较重的一侧,先对该侧撑开复位,再复位对侧。行一侧或双侧椎板潜行减压的患者不上横连;行全椎板减压的患者上横连,以增加脊柱内固定系统稳定性。最后行 C 形臂 X 线机透视,确认伤椎高度和后凸畸形矫正满意。术后切口内放置负压引流管 1 根。

1.3.2 术后处理 术后 48 h 内给予预防性应用抗生素,术后当晚临时静脉滴注 0.9% 生理盐水 100 ml 加氟比洛芬酯 50 mg 用于镇痛。术后引流管引流量<40 ml 时拔除引流管,术后第 2 天开始在床上加强双下肢抬腿运动,对于无椎管减压或行椎板潜行减压的患者,术后 1~2 周可戴腰围下地活动,术后 3 个月可去除腰围活动,半年内禁止弯腰负重活动。一般 1 年后可取出内固定材料。对于全椎板减压或有脊髓神经损伤的患者,根据个体的恢复情况决定下地时间。

1.4 观察项目与方法

1.4.1 一般情况观察 观察并记录

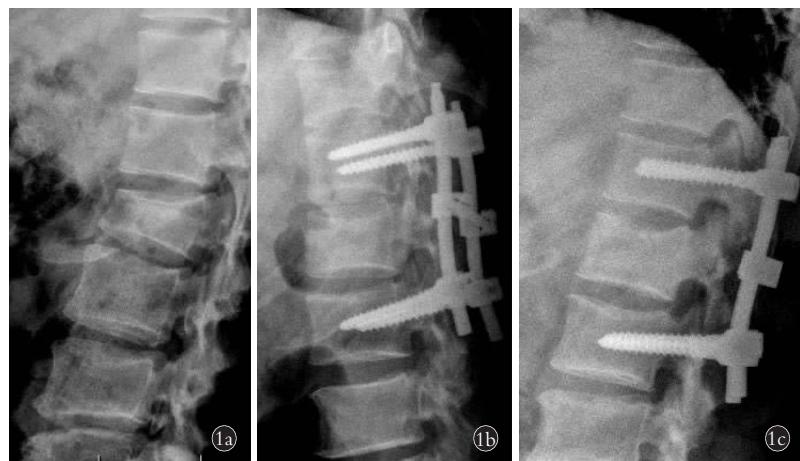


图 1 患者,女,54岁,高处坠落致 L₂ 椎体压缩性骨折,无神经损伤症状,采用跨伤椎 4 钉固定法治疗 1a. 术前 X 线片示伤椎高度压缩比为 56.1%, Cobb 角为 13.0° 1b. 术后即刻 X 线片显示伤椎高度矫正率为 96.1%, Cobb 角为 6.1° 1c. 术后 14 个月伤椎高度矫正率为 83.4%, Cobb 角为 8.7°, 伤椎高度及 Cobb 角丢失率分别为 12.7% 和 37.6%

Fig.1 A 54-year-old female patient with L₂ vertebral compression fracture caused by falling injury, without symptoms of nerve injury, were treated by traditional short-segment 4 pedicle screws fixation 1a. Preoperative lateral X-ray showed the vertebral height compression rate was 56.1% and Cobb angle was 13.0° 1b. Immediate postoperative lateral X-ray showed correction rate of vertebral height was 96.1% and Cobb angle was 6.1° 1c. At 14 months after operation, the lateral X-ray showed the correction rate of vertebral height was 83.4% and Cobb angle was 8.7°, the losing rate of injured vertebral height and Cobb angle was 12.7% and 37.6%, respectively

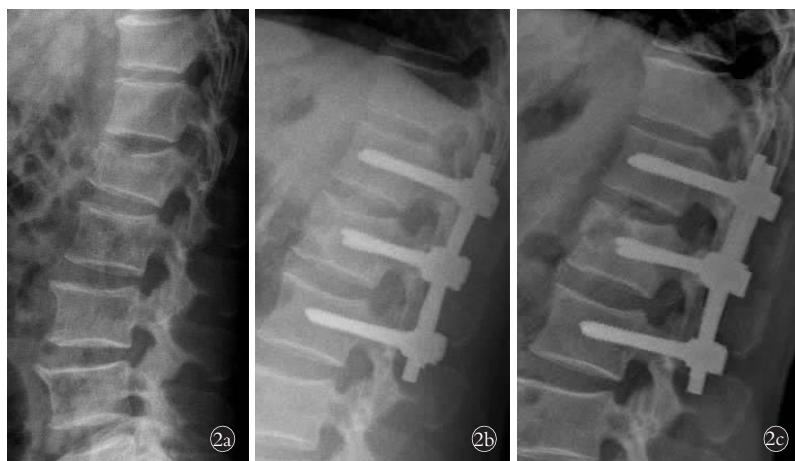


图 2 患者,男,54岁,车祸伤致L₁椎体爆裂性骨折,无神经损伤症状,采用伤椎双侧置钉6钉固定法治疗 **2a.**术前X线片示伤椎高度压缩比为63.6%,Cobb角为10.5° **2b.**术后即刻X线片显示伤椎高度矫正率为97.1%,Cobb角为2.7° **2c.**术后12个月伤椎高度矫正率为95.7%,Cobb角为4.0°,伤椎高度及Cobb角丢失率分别为1.4%和16.6%

Fig.2 A 54-year-old male patient with L₁ vertebral burst fracture caused by traffic accident, without symptoms of nerve injury, was treated by intermediate bilateral pedicle screw fixation (6 pedicle screws fixation) **2a.** Preoperative lateral X-ray showed the vertebral height compression rate was 63.6% and Cobb angle was 10.5° **2b.** Immediate postoperative lateral X-ray showed the correction rate of vertebral height was 97.1% and Cobb angle was 2.7° **2c.** At 12 months after operation, the lateral X-ray showed the correction rate of vertebral height was 95.7% and Cobb angle was 4.0°, the losing rate of injured vertebral height and Cobb angle was 1.4% and 16.6%, respectively

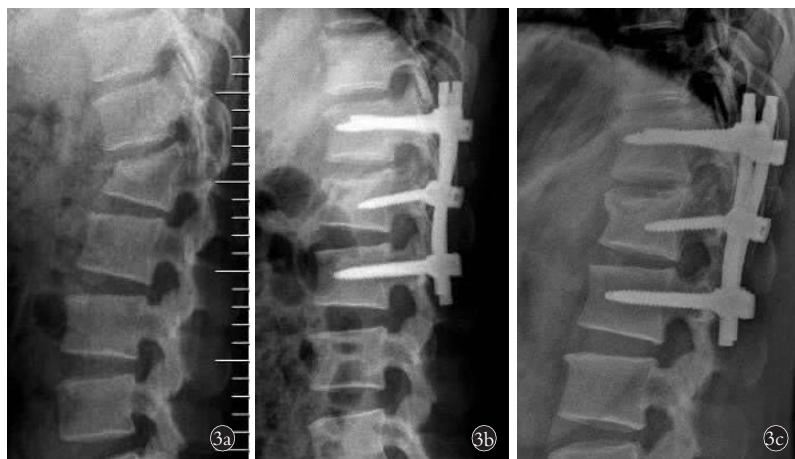


图 3 患者,女,48岁,高处坠落伤致L₁椎体爆裂性骨折,无神经损伤症状,采用伤椎单侧置钉5钉固定法治疗 **3a.**术前X线片示伤椎高度压缩比为60.0%,Cobb角为12.0° **3b.**术后即刻X线片显示伤椎高度矫正率为97.9%,Cobb角为3.4° **3c.**术后12个月伤椎高度矫正率为95.3%,Cobb角为5.1°,伤椎高度及Cobb角丢失率分别为1.1%和19.8%

Fig.3 A 48-year-old female patient with L₁ vertebral burst fracture caused by falling injury, without symptoms of nerve injury, was treated by intermediate unilateral pedicle screw fixation (5 pedicle screws fixation) **3a.** Preoperative lateral X-ray showed the vertebral height compression rate was 60.0% and Cobb angle was 12.0° **3b.** Immediate postoperative lateral X-ray showed the correction rate of vertebral height was 97.9% and Cobb angle was 3.4° **3c.** At 12 months after operation, the lateral X-ray showed the correction rate of vertebral height was 95.3% and Cobb angle was 5.1°, the losing rate of injured vertebral height and Cobb angle was 1.1% and 19.8%, respectively

3组患者手术时间、手术出血量、住院费用。

1.4.2 临床症状观察 术前、术后1周及末次随访根据疼痛视觉模拟评分^[14](visual analogue scale, VAS)和Oswestry功能障碍指数^[15](Oswestry Disability Index, ODI)对3组患者的临床症状进行观察。

1.4.3 影像学观察 根据影像PACS系统胸腰椎侧位片测量出术前、术后即刻、末次随访伤椎高度及Cobb角,根据公式计算出术后即刻伤椎高度及Cobb角矫正率、末次随访伤椎高度及Cobb角丢失率。术后即刻伤椎高度矫正率=(术后即刻伤椎高度/伤椎正常高度)×100%;术后即刻Cobb角矫正率=[术前Cobb角-(术后即刻Cobb角/术前Cobb角)]×100%;末次随访伤椎高度丢失率=术后即刻伤椎高度矫正率-末次随访伤椎高度矫正率;末次随访Cobb角丢失率=[(末次随访Cobb角-术后即刻Cobb角)/(术前Cobb角-术后即刻Cobb角)]×100%。

1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0统计学软件进行数据处理,其中计数资料的组间比较,采用 χ^2 检验;定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示。3组病例一般情况(手术时间、手术出血量、住院费用)和影像学观察指标(术后即刻伤椎高度及Cobb角矫正率、末次随访伤椎高度及Cobb角丢失率)比较采用单因素方差分析。3组病例临床症状(VAS评分和ODI值)不同时间点(术前、术后1周和末次随访)的比较采用重复测量方差分析。3组病例两两比较采用t检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有患者获得随访,时间为12~20个月,平均15.2个月,术后均无内固定松动、断裂等并发症的发生。末次随访时有神经损伤症状的患者ASIA分级均较术前提高1~2个等级。3组患者在手术时间、手术出血量

方面比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)；在住院费用方面，对照组是(20 932.4±298.3)元，明显低于单侧组的(22 428.2±321.5)元与双侧组的(23 630.5±310.5)元($P<0.05$)，且单侧组低于双侧组($P<0.05$)。在 VAS 评分、腰椎 ODI 值方面，3 组之间术前、术后 1 周、末次随访时比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。3 组术后即刻伤椎高度、Cobb 角矫正率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)；在末次随访时伤椎高度丢失率方面，单侧组为(6.3±2.1)%，双侧组为(5.6±2.8)%，均优于对照组的(9.2±1.8%)($P<0.05$)，但单侧组和双侧组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。在末次随访时 Cobb 角丢失率方面，单侧组为(15.2±6.5)%，双侧组为(13.9±7.2)%，均优于对照组的(23.6±7.5%)($P<0.05$)，但单侧组和双侧组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 2-5。

3 讨论

3.1 各种不同内固定方式的比较

传统跨伤椎 4 钉固定是治疗胸腰椎骨折最早、最常见的内固定方式，它是利用完整的前后纵韧带、

表 2 胸腰椎骨折各组患者一般情况比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.2 Comparison of general conditions of patients with thoracolumbar fractures among three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	手术时间(min)	手术出血量(ml)	住院费用(元)
对照组	20	96.3±18.4	315.3±40.4	20 932.4±298.3
单侧组	13	105.4±16.3	326.4±42.8	22 428.2±321.5*
双侧组	22	110.5±15.6	332.2±48.3	23 630.5±310.5■
<i>F</i> 值		1.156	2.025	99.706
<i>P</i> 值		0.132	0.071	0.000

注：与对照组比较，* $t=3.641, P<0.001$ ；■ $t=3.821, P<0.001$ ；与单侧组比较，■ $t=3.652, P<0.001$

Note: Compared with control group, * $t=3.641, P<0.001$; ■ $t=3.821, P<0.001$; compared with unilateral group, ■ $t=3.652, P<0.001$

纤维环的牵引间接实现伤椎复位。对于椎管内骨折块占位低于 50%，后纵韧带大多保持完整^[16]，间接复位效果尚可，术后即刻伤椎高度及 Cobb 角均恢复满意。但对于椎管内占位大于 50% 或骨折脱位的病例，后纵韧带大多断裂，间接复位效果欠佳。而且大多数

表 3 胸腰椎骨折各组患者手术前后 ODI 值比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.3 Comparison of pre-and post-operative ODI value of patients with thoracolumbar fractures among three groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	对照组(例数=20 例)			单侧组(例数=13 例)			双侧组(例数=22 例)		
	术前	术后 1 周	末次随访	术前	术后 1 周	末次随访	术前	术后 1 周	末次随访
疼痛(分)	3.53±0.52	0.29±0.45	0.14±0.32	3.55±0.53	0.28±0.44	0.12±0.29	3.52±0.55	0.27±0.44	0.14±0.47
生活自理(分)	5.00±0.00	0.09±0.25	0.00±0.00	5.00±0.00	0.10±0.23	0.00±0.00	5.00±0.00	0.08±0.26	0.00±0.00
提物(分)	5.00±0.00	1.12±0.24	0.52±0.53	5.00±0.02	1.08±0.25	0.47±0.52	5.00±0.00	1.06±0.27	0.49±0.50
行走(分)	5.00±0.00	0.23±0.42	0.19±0.38	5.00±0.00	0.21±0.42	0.15±0.36	5.00±0.00	0.19±0.37	0.14±0.36
坐(分)	4.18±0.36	1.43±0.56	0.81±0.40	4.22±0.32	1.32±0.51	0.79±0.41	4.21±0.35	1.34±0.52	0.82±0.42
站立(分)	5.00±0.00	1.03±0.00	0.92±0.24	5.00±0.00	1.10±0.13	0.87±0.26	5.00±0.00	1.05±0.21	0.85±0.27
睡眠(分)	2.32±0.52	0.83±0.40	0.82±0.42	2.36±0.53	0.80±0.37	0.81±0.47	2.33±0.49	0.84±0.37	0.79±0.45
性生活(分)	5.00±0.00	1.12±0.31	0.95±0.24	5.00±0.00	1.15±0.40	0.87±0.32	5.00±0.00	1.12±0.34	0.84±0.37
社会活动(分)	5.00±0.00	1.25±0.43	0.93±0.25	5.00±0.00	1.16±0.42	0.89±0.24	5.00±0.00	1.20±0.38	0.85±0.26
旅行(分)	5.00±0.00	1.16±0.27	1.12±0.32	5.00±0.00	1.12±0.30	1.08±0.35	5.00±0.00	1.12±0.28	1.10±0.33
总评(%)	78.40±4.70	25.10±4.80	12.90±3.50	77.20±4.50	25.30±5.20	13.20±3.80	76.90±4.20	25.00±5.80	14.00±3.70

注：各组间术前、术后 1 周、末次随访时总评比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)

Note: There was no significant difference among three groups at preoperative, postoperative 1 week, the final follow-up

表 4 胸腰椎骨折各组患者不同时间点的临床症状的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.4 Comparison of clinical symptoms at different time among three groups with thoracolumbar fractures ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	VAS(分)			ODI(%)		
		术前	术后 1 周	末次随访	术前	术后 1 周	末次随访
双侧组	22	8.45±0.60	2.32±0.32	1.18±0.21	76.90±4.20	25.00±5.80	14.00±3.70
单侧组	13	8.52±0.52	2.34±0.35	1.20±0.25	77.20±4.50	25.30±5.20	13.20±3.80
对照组	20	8.32±0.53	2.41±0.34	1.29±0.23	78.40±4.70	25.10±4.80	12.90±3.50
<i>F</i> 值		1.832	1.785	0.351	0.579	0.958	0.247
<i>P</i> 值		0.184	0.192	0.473	0.258	0.419	0.615

表 5 胸腰椎骨折各组患者影像学观察指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)Tab.5 Comparison of radiological observation index among three groups with thoracolumbar fractures ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

组别	例数	术后即刻伤椎高度矫正率	术后即刻 Cobb 角矫正率	末次随访伤椎高度丢失率	末次随访 Cobb 角丢失率
对照组	20	95.4±3.5	91.1±4.3	9.2±1.8	23.6±7.5
单侧组	13	96.9±5.1	94.3±4.5	6.3±2.1	15.2±6.5
双侧组	22	96.3±4.3	95.7±3.7	5.6±2.8*	13.9±7.2*
F 值		0.345	1.423	4.456	12.260
P 值		0.842	0.154	0.012	0.002

注:与单侧组比较, * $t=1.542, P=0.153$; # $t=1.739, P=0.092$

Note: Compared with unilateral group, * $t=1.542, P=0.153$; # $t=1.739, P=0.092$

医生有时为了追求更好的伤椎高度,往往存在过度撑开复位的现象,从而造成正常椎间盘的过度牵拉,影响脊柱局部节段的稳定性,同时 4 钉固定存在悬挂效应和平行四边形效应,稳定性相对较差,远期出现伤椎高度、Cobb 角的丢失,甚至出现内固定松动、断钉、断棒等并发症发生。本研究结果也表明跨伤椎固定相比经伤椎固定在末次随访时伤椎高度及 Cobb 角丢失更加明显。通过伤椎增加椎弓根螺钉,其一为复位提供了一个支点,直接向腹侧推挤伤椎,有利于矫正后凸畸形,尤其对骨折脱位的椎体复位效果更明显,同时能更好的紧张前后纵韧带,有利于椎体前缘高度恢复和椎管内骨折块的回纳;其二通过伤椎增加螺钉,减少了每个螺钉所承受的应力大小,相应增加了内固定系统的载荷能力和脊柱的稳定性,大大减少了伤椎高度及 Cobb 角的丢失。生物力学研究认为,6 钉相比 4 钉固定,增加了骨折节段各个方向稳定性,提高了脊柱轴向刚度和载荷能力,具有固定牢固性和稳定性^[17-19]。因此无论从生物力学还是临床疗效方面,伤椎 6 钉或 5 钉固定均优于跨伤椎 4 钉固定。

在临床实际中,部分伤椎的一侧椎弓根骨折移位明显或椎弓根发育异常,增加了置钉困难,且置钉风险较高,往往只能在椎弓根完整的一侧置钉,那么单侧置钉能否取得双侧置钉的临床效果呢?临床相关研究报道较少。韩雷等^[20]对胸腰椎骨折患者进行伤椎单侧置钉固定,术后骨折复位效果满意,术后 3、6、12 个月和末次随访伤椎高度及 Cobb 角略有丢失,差异无统计学意义。本研究临床结果也显示无论经双侧伤椎固定还是单侧固定,在伤椎高度和 Cobb 角丢失方面均优于传统跨伤椎固定,且伤椎双侧固定与单侧固定疗效相当。伤椎单侧置钉固定能取得双侧置钉的临床效果,可能的机制有以下两个方面:其一,有文献报道通过伤椎一侧撑开复位后,对侧撑开是非常有限的^[21-22]。因此笔者通过伤椎压缩严重侧进行置钉撑开复位,可以达到双侧置钉复位的效

果。其二,生物力学上的支持。刘上楼等^[23]在人体尸体标本上作生物力学研究,结果显示伤椎单侧置钉(5 钉法)在强度、载荷-位移、载荷-应变、扭转力、轴向刚度均优于传统跨伤椎固定。肖斌等^[17]进行生物力学研究表明,无论单侧还是双侧固定,轴向刚度均优于跨伤椎固定,两者差异无统计学意义。而大多数人会认为伤椎单侧 5 钉固定相比 4 钉或 6 钉固定,存在双侧力学不平衡问题,术后会出现脊柱侧方成角的发生。王洪伟等^[24]长期随访发现,伤椎单侧 5 钉固定并无明显脊柱侧凸的发生。因此伤椎单侧置钉可以取得与双侧置钉一致的临床疗效。

既然单侧置钉能取得与双侧置钉的临床效果,那么单侧置钉不应局限应用在只有单侧椎弓根完整的患者身上,对于双侧椎弓根均完整的患者,也应选择单侧置钉,毕竟 6 钉固定相比 5 钉固定增加了一次置钉过程,相应增加了椎弓根螺钉损伤神经、脊髓的风险,同时经伤椎单侧固定相比双侧固定,在治疗费用上明显占有优势,值得临床推广。

然而在临床实际中,伤椎后期高度与 Cobb 角的丢失,不仅仅与伤椎是否固定有关,还与骨折损伤的类型、椎间盘损伤程度及终板损伤的严重性有关。本组经伤椎固定的患者均无严重椎间盘及终板损伤,远期伤椎的高度及 Cobb 角丢失率低于跨伤椎组,临床疗效佳。对于骨折脱位的胸腰椎骨折,椎间盘损伤往往比较严重,单纯行伤椎置钉固定,只能暂时维持复位固定,椎间稳定性差,远期会出现矫正高度及 Cobb 角的丢失,甚至内固定的松动、断裂。张健等^[25]对 26 例合并椎间盘严重损伤的胸腰椎骨折脱位的患者,进行后路椎间植骨融合联合椎弓根钉内固定,术中切除损伤的椎间盘,同时行椎间融合器植骨融合,获得了良好的临床疗效。因此对于椎间盘及终板严重损伤的病例,应该在伤椎固定的基础上,行椎间植骨融合手术,可取得满意的效果。

3.2 伤椎椎弓根螺钉置钉及复位技巧

椎弓根置钉技术是胸腰椎骨折后路手术的基

础, 伤椎置钉不同于正常椎体置钉, 它在置钉方向、螺钉长度选择等方面均有所不同。如何能更好地矫正伤椎高度和后凸畸形, 在置钉和复位上均有一些技巧。(1) 伤椎置钉的方向总体原则是朝向无损伤的一侧终板, 避免螺钉进入骨折端, 其一是影响复位, 其二是螺钉进入正常的骨质, 把持力更好, 提高了螺钉的抗拔出能力。(2) 伤椎螺钉长度的选择, 分为两种情况: 其一, 若椎管内无明显骨折块占位, 建议选择比正常椎体椎弓根螺钉稍短即可, 这样长度的螺钉在椎体内把持力更强, 有利于压缩椎体的纵向撑开复位, 同时对塌陷的上终板有支撑作用; 其二, 若椎管内骨折块占位明显, 伤椎螺钉选择不宜过长, 以超过椎体后缘 2 mm 或 3 mm 即可, 尤其对于双侧置钉的患者, 融钉过长, 加上外展角过大, 两侧螺钉与椎体后缘正好形成一个三角形结构, 从而影响骨折块复位。(3) 在拧紧伤椎椎弓根螺钉时, 应使伤椎螺钉的尾端高出邻近椎体螺钉 2 或 3 个螺纹, 这样在安装连接棒后拧紧尾帽时, 对伤椎有向前推动作用, 有利于矫正后凸畸形。(4) 对于双侧置钉者, 如果一侧椎体压缩明显, 应先复位压缩严重侧; 单侧置钉者, 椎弓根螺钉应固定在椎体压缩严重侧, 且先复位置钉侧, 再行对侧复位。复位以伤椎为支点, 同时连接延长杆, 握紧连接杆, 使椎间隙前角张开, 此时椎体前纵韧带紧张, 有利于伤椎高度的复位。掌握了上述置钉技巧及复位技术, 可以更好的矫正伤椎高度及后凸畸形。

3.3 伤椎置钉的特殊临床应用

对于大部分的胸腰椎骨折, 均可采用单纯的后路手术。对于 LSC>7 分的胸腰椎骨折, 脊柱的前中柱严重受损, 载荷能力明显下降, 需行前路的重建手术^[12], 但前路手术入路复杂, 并发症多, 且骨科医生对前路手术入路并不熟悉, 单纯的传统跨伤椎后路手术对伤椎前柱缺乏有效支撑。那么后路经伤椎椎弓根螺钉固定能否代替前路手术? 有研究者^[8,26]报道对 LSC>7 分的单节段胸腰椎骨折, 采用单纯后路短节段伤椎固定术, 术后无一例内固定失败病例, 通过评估影像学指标(术后伤椎高度及 Cobb 角恢复、远期伤椎高度和 Cobb 角丢失)和临床指标(VAS 评分和 ODI 值), 获得满意的临床疗效。本研究有 15 例患者 LSC>7 分, 同样单纯行后路经伤椎固定, 术后无断钉、断棒及内固定松动等并发症的发生, 术后伤椎高度及 Cobb 角恢复满意, 随访过程中伤椎高度及 Cobb 角丢失差异无统计学意义, 临床疗效满意。由此可见, 经伤椎的椎弓根螺钉固定可以为伤椎前柱提供强大的生物支撑及生物力学稳定性, 有效维持了椎体的复位效果。

3.4 小结

在后路椎弓根螺钉固定治疗胸腰椎单一椎体骨折中, 与传统的跨伤椎固定相比, 无论伤椎双侧固定还是单侧固定, 在维持伤椎矫正高度和 Cobb 角方面均有一定的优势, 但伤椎单侧置钉减少了一次置钉风险, 且住院费用更低, 临幊上值得推广。对于 LSC>7 分的胸腰椎骨折, 笔者也同样采用了单纯后路经伤椎固定, 代替了前路重建手术, 短期随访疗效满意, 由于本组样本量小及随访时间短, 需要日后的更大的临床样本量及随访时间证实其临床疗效。

参考文献

- [1] Kazanci AI, Gurcan O. Efficacy of impaction of retro-pulsed bony fragments in lumbar burst fractures: comparison with ligamentotaxis [J]. J Turkish Spinal Surg, 2016, 27: 71–76.
- [2] Kim GW, Jang JW, Hur H, et al. Predictive factors for a kyphosis recurrence following short-segment pedicle screw fixation including fractured vertebral body in unstable thoracolumbar burst fractures [J]. J Korean Neurosurg Soc, 2014, 56(3): 230–236.
- [3] 苏伟坤, 叶少腾. 短节段与长节段椎弓根螺钉置入修复胸腰椎骨折比较: 椎体压缩率 1 年随访[J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2015, 19(13): 2040–2044.
- [4] SU WK, YE ST. Short-segment versus long-segment pedicle screw fixation for repair of thoracolumbar fracture: One-year follow-up of vertebral compression rate[J]. Zhongguo Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu, 2015, 19(13): 2040–2044. Chinese.
- [5] Dick JC, Jones MP, Zdeblick TA, et al. A biomechanical comparison evaluating the use of intermediate screws and cross-linkage in lumbar pedicle fixation[J]. J Spinal Disorders, 1994, 7(5): 402–407.
- [6] Baaj AA, Reyes PM, Yaqoobi AS, et al. Biomechanical advantage of the index-level pedicle screw in unstable thoracolumbar junction fractures[J]. J Neurosurg Spine, 2011, 14(2): 192–197.
- [7] Norton RP, Milne EL, Kaimrajh DN, et al. Biomechanical analysis of four-versus six-screw constructs for short-segment pedicle screw and rod instrumentation of unstable thoracolumbar fractures[J]. Spine J, 2014, 14(8): 1734–1739.
- [8] 曾红生, 陈子华, 陈建威, 等. 经伤椎椎弓根螺钉置入内固定修复胸腰椎骨折: 远期效果及生物力学分析[J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2016, 20(4): 571–576.
- [9] ZENG HS, CHEN ZH, CHEN JW, et al. Pedicle screw fixation into the injured vertebra for thoracolumbar fractures: a long-term effect and biomechanical analysis[J]. Zhongguo Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu, 2016, 20(4): 571–576. Chinese.
- [10] 陈志达, 吴进, 林斌, 等. 后路伤椎短节段固定治疗严重不稳的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折[J]. 中国修复重建外科杂志, 2018, 32(1): 59–63.
- [11] CHEN ZD, WU J, LIN B, et al. Posterior short-segment fixation including the fractured vertebra for severe unstable thoracolumbar fractures[J]. Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2018, 32(1): 59–63. Chinese.
- [12] Ye C, Luo Z, Yu X, et al. Comparing the efficacy of short-segment pedicle screw instrumentation with and without intermediate screws for treating unstable thoracolumbar fractures[J]. Medicine, 2017, 96(34): e7893.

- [10] Tong MJ, Tang Q, Wang CG, et al. Efficacy of using intermediate screws in short-segment fixation for thoracolumbar fractures: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials [J]. World Neurosurgery, 2018, 110:e271–e280.
- [11] Vaccaro AR, Lehman JR, Hurlbert RJ, et al. A new classification of thoracolumbar injuries: the importance of injury morphology, the integrity of the posterior ligamentous complex, and neurologic status [J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2005, 30(20): 2325–2333.
- [12] McCormack T, Karaikovic E, Gaines RW. The load sharing classification of spine fractures [J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 1994, 19(15): 1741.
- [13] El Masry WS, Tsubo M, Katoh S, et al. Validation of the American Spinal Injury Association (ASIA) motor score and the National Acute Spinal Cord Injury Study (NASCIS) motor score [J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 1996, 21(5): 614–619.
- [14] 蒋协远, 王大伟. 骨科临床疗效评价标准 [M]. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2005: 123–124.
- JIANG XY, WANG DW. Orthopaedic Clinical Evaluation Criterion [M]. Beijing: People's Medical Publishing House, 2005: 123–124. Chinese.
- [15] Fairbank JC, Pynsent PB. The Oswestry Disability Index [J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2000, 25(22): 2940–2952.
- [16] 伦学刚, 张金玉, 张新华. 后纵韧带在胸腰椎爆裂骨折复位中作用的研究 [J]. 中国骨与关节损伤杂志, 2013, 28(11): 1053–1054.
- LUN XG, ZHANG JY, ZHANG XH. Effect of the posterior longitudinal ligament on reduction of thoracolumbar burst fractures [J]. Zhongguo Gu Yu Guan Jie Sun Shang Za Zhi, 2013, 28(11): 1053–1054. Chinese.
- [17] 肖斌, 李健, 蔡厚洪, 等. 跨骨折椎体固定联合单侧伤椎植钉治疗胸腰椎爆裂骨折的生物力学研究 [J]. 中国修复重建外科杂志, 2016, 30(5): 580–584.
- XIAO B, LI J, CAI HH, et al. biomechanical study on adjacent upper and lower and unilateral fractured vertebral pedicle screw fixation in treatment of thoracolumbar fracture [J]. Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2016, 30(5): 580–584. Chinese.
- [18] Baaj AA, Reyes PM, Yaqoobi AS, et al. Biomechanical advantage of the index-level pedicle screw in unstable thoracolumbar junction fractures [J]. J Neurosurg Spine, 2011, 14(2): 192–197.
- [19] Norton RP, Milne EL, Kaimrajh DN, et al. Biomechanical analysis of four-versus six-screw constructs for short-segment pedicle screw and rod instrumentation of unstable thoracolumbar fractures [J]. Spine J, 2014, 14(8): 1734–1739.
- [20] 韩雷, 全仁夫, 孙观荣, 等. 椎旁肌间隙入路结合伤椎单侧置钉固定治疗胸腰椎骨折 [J]. 中国骨伤, 2014, 27(5): 395–399.
- HAN L, QUAN RF, SUN GR, et al. Treatment of thoracolumbar fractures with unilateral pedicle screw fixation through paraspinal approach [J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2014, 27(5): 395–399. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [21] 曾至立, 程黎明, 李山珠, 等. 伤椎置钉结合短节段椎弓根螺钉固定治疗胸腰椎骨折 [J]. 中华医学杂志, 2013, 93(27): 2117–2121.
- ZENG ZL, CHENG LM, LI SZ, et al. Unilateral versus bilateral pedicle fixation at the level of fracture in the treatment of thoracolumbar fractures with mild to moderate instability [J]. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi, 2013, 93(27): 2117–2121. Chinese.
- [22] 张贵春, 张科, 陈晨, 等. 单侧或双侧伤椎置钉治疗胸腰段爆裂骨折的比较 [J]. 实用骨科杂志, 2017, 23(4): 289–292.
- ZHANG GC, ZHANG K, CHEN C, et al. A comparative study about the treatment of unilateral or bilateral injured vertebra fixation for thoracolumbar burst fractures [J]. Shi Yong Gu Ke Za Zhi, 2017, 23(4): 289–292. Chinese.
- [23] 刘上楼, 徐军, 倪卓民, 等. 经胸腰段伤椎单节段椎弓根螺钉固定后的生物力学特性 [J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2013, 17(39): 6908–6913.
- LIU SL, XU J, NI ZM, et al. Biomechanical properties of monosegmental pedicle screw fixation via the fractured thoracolumbar vertebrae [J]. Zhongguo Zu Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu, 2013, 17(39): 6908–6913. Chinese.
- [24] 王洪伟, 李长青, 周跃, 等. 胸腰椎骨折伤椎单侧置钉与术后脊柱侧方成角的关系分析 [J]. 中国矫形外科杂志, 2012, 20(2): 184–186.
- WANG HW, LI CQ, ZHOU Y, et al. Analysis of the relationship between unilateral fixation and lateral Angle of spine after thoracolumbar fracture [J]. Zhongguo Jiao Xing Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2012, 20(2): 184–186. Chinese.
- [25] 张健, 欧云生, 李开庭, 等. 后路椎间植骨融合联合椎弓根钉内固定选择性治疗合并椎间盘损伤的胸腰椎骨折脱位 [J]. 重庆医科大学学报, 2013, 37(11): 1255–1259.
- ZHANG J, OU YS, LI KT, et al. Posterior interbody bone fusion and transpedicular screw internal fixation for selective treatment of thoracolumbar fracture dislocation complicated with intervertebral disc injury [J]. Chong Qing Yi Ke Da Xue Xue Bao, 2013, 37(11): 1255–1259. Chinese.
- [26] Formica M, Cavagnaro L, Bassi M, et al. Which patients risk segmental kyphosis after short segment thoracolumbar fracture fixation with intermediate screws [J]. Injury, 2016, 47(Suppl 4): S29–S34.

(收稿日期: 2018-09-06 本文编辑: 王宏)