

· 经验交流 ·

Quadrant 通道下 MIS-TLIF 联合膨胀式椎弓根螺钉治疗老年脊柱化脓性骨髓炎

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【摘要】目的:探讨 Quadrant 通道下 MIS-TLIF 联合膨胀式椎弓根螺钉(expandable pedicle screw, EPS)治疗老年脊柱化脓性骨髓炎(pyogenic discitis and vertebral osteomyelitis, PDVO)的可行性和临床疗效。**方法:**对 2016 年 1 月至 2017 年 6 月收治的 11 例老年脊柱化脓性骨髓炎患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析,其中男 7 例,女 4 例;年龄 59~79(68.09±5.34)岁。11 例患者均在全麻 Quadrant 通道辅助下采用 MIS-TLIF 技术行清创、植骨融合,联合 EPS 完成后路固定。记录手术时间、术中出血量、术中输血量、术后下床时间、术后并发症及随访期间的红细胞沉降率(ESR);采用视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)来评价临床疗效;采用影像学资料评估腰椎融合情况。**结果:**11 例 PDVO 患者在 Quadrant 通道辅助下采用 MIS-TLIF 技术顺利完成了手术,清创彻底、植骨融合充分,无硬膜囊及神经根损伤等并发症的发生;手术时间(179.55±59.05) min,术中出血量(174.55±49.22) ml,术中输浓缩红细胞(109.09±97.00) ml,血浆(72.73±100.91) ml,术后下床时间(1.91±0.83) d;切口均 I 期愈合,术后随访时间(19.27±11.63)个月;VAS 评分术后 1 周为 3.73±1.01,术后 6 个月为 2.18±0.40;ESR 术后 6 周为(19.27±2.61) mm/h(降低 50%以上),术后 6 个月为(9.55±1.01) mm/h,均在正常范围内。随访期内所有患者达到了临床治愈标准,植骨融合时间(5.54±1.51) 个月。**结论:**Quadrant 通道下 MIS-TLIF 联合 EPS 治疗老年 PDVO,实现了老年 PDVO 患者手术治疗的微创化,其可行性得到了验证,是治疗老年人脊柱化脓性骨髓炎的一种安全、可靠的方法。

【关键词】脊柱化脓性骨髓炎; 老年人; Quadrant 通道; 脊柱微创手术; 可膨胀式椎弓根螺钉

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Minimal invasive surgery-transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion combined with expanded pedicle screw through Mast Quadrant channel for the treatment of senile pyogenic discitis and vertebral osteomyelitis XUE Wen*, GUAN Xiao-li, LIU Lin, WANG Zeng-ping, YANG Yang, WANG Dong, and QIAN Yao-wen.*Department of Orthopaedics, the People's Hospital of Gansu, Lanzhou 730000, Gansu, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the feasibility and clinical efficacy of minimal invasive surgery-transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion (MIS-TLIF) combined with expanded pedicle screw (EPS) in the treatment of elderly patients with pyogenic discitis and vertebral osteomyelitis (PDVO). **Methods:** The clinical data of 11 elderly patients with pyogenic discitis and vertebral osteomyelitis treated from January 2016 to June 2017 were retrospectively analyzed, including 7 males and 4 females, aged from 59 to 79 years old with an average of (68.09±5.34) years. The MIS-TLIF technique was used assisted by the Quadrant channel under general anesthesia for the debridement and bone fusion of these 11 elderly patients. The posterior fixation was performed with EPS. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, intraoperative blood transfusion, and postoperative time of out of bed, postoperative complications and erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) were recorded. Visual analogue scale (VAS) was used to evaluate the clinical effects and the imaging data were used to observe lumbar fusion. **Results:** All the operations were successfully performed, the debridement was thorough, bone fusion was adequate, and no complications such as dural sac and nerve root injury were found. The operation time and intraoperative blood loss was (179.55±59.05) min and (174.55±49.22) ml, respectively. Concentrated red blood cells of (109.09±97.00) ml and plasma of (72.73±100.91) ml were given during operation. The time of out of bed was (1.91±0.83) d. All the incisions obtained healing at the first stage. The average follow-up time was (19.27±11.63) months. VAS scoring at 1 week and 6 months after surgery was 3.73±1.01 and 2.18±0.40; ESR at 6 weeks after surgery was (19.27±2.61) mm/h (decreased by more than 50%), at 6 months after surgery was (9.55±1.01) mm/h, both within normal range. During the follow-up period, all patients reached the clinical cure standard, and

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the bone fusion time was (5.54 ± 1.51) months. **Conclusion:** MIS-TLIF combined with EPS through Quadrant channel in the treatment of elderly patients with PDVO has achieved minimally invasive surgery. The feasibility of this method also has been verified and satisfactory clinical results have been achieved. It is a safe and reliable treatment for elderly patients with spinal suppurative osteomyelitis.

KEYWORDS Pyogenic discitis and vertebral osteomyelitis; Elderly; Quadrant channel; Spinal minimally invasive surgery; Expandable pedicle screw

脊柱化脓性骨髓炎(pyogenic discitis and vertebral osteomyelitis, PDVO)临床少见,年发病率约 $2.2/100\,000$,占全身骨骼感染的 $0.15\% \sim 3.9\%$,包括椎骨骨髓炎、椎间盘炎和硬膜外脓肿^[1-3]。好发于青壮年,但是随着人口的老龄化,近年来老年人发病日渐增高^[4]。随着早期诊断率的提高,敏感抗生素的应用,大多数PDVO患者可以通过非手术治疗治愈;但仍有部分病例治疗效果较差,出现持续性腰背痛、脊柱不稳、畸形以及神经压迫症状。当保守治疗无效或出现上述症状时,就需要手术治疗,这就要根据患者术前的实验室检查、影像学检查,以及全身状况等进行综合评估,从而选择合适的治疗方案^[1]。随着脊柱微创手术(minimally invasive spine surgery, MISS)技术的不断成熟,MIS-TLIF脊柱微创技术通过对椎旁肌最小的损伤,更少的神经干扰,临床疗效好,患者满意度高,获得了快速的发展^[5]。我院自2016年1月至2017年6月对11例老年PDVO患者采用Quadrant通道下MIS-TLIF联合EPS治疗,疗效满意,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

本组11例,男7例,女4例;年龄 $59 \sim 79(68.09 \pm 5.34)$ 岁;病程6周~4.5(2.25 ± 0.56)个月,均为慢性期PDVO患者。合并糖尿病2例,泌尿系感染2例,肾病综合症长期滥用皮质激素1例。病变部位: L_1-L_2 节段1例, L_2-L_3 节段3例, L_3-L_4 节段2例, L_4-L_5 节段4例, L_5-S_1 节段1例;共累及11个椎间盘,19个椎体,椎体破坏程度较轻。11例患者均伴有不同程度的发热、腰背部疼痛;急性高热($>39^{\circ}\text{C}$)、寒战、腰背痛起病者6例(占54.5%)。出现神经损害症状者4例(占36.4%);脊柱畸形3例(占27.3%),后凸Cobb角 $24^{\circ} \sim 47^{\circ}$,平均 $(32.64 \pm 5.78)^{\circ}$ 。影像学检查:11例患者X线检查均有椎体局部骨质疏松,或相邻椎体终板不规则侵蚀破坏及椎间隙狭窄。全身核素骨扫描,有病椎核素浓集现象。MRI检查,T1加权像显示椎体松质骨高信号消失而出现弥漫性明显低信号,T2加权像表现为受累椎体皮质下区串珠样或小灶状高信号,而其余部位同T1加权像对应的病变区则是等信号。双能X线吸收法(DXA)检测腰椎骨密度(bone mineral density,BMD),证实11例老年患者BMD平均低于峰值骨量的2.5个标

准差。实验室检查:11例患者白介素-6、降钙素原、C-反应蛋白、红细胞沉降率(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)均有升高。白介素 $66.6 \sim 14.8 \text{ pg/ml}$;降钙素原 $0.106 \sim 0.346 \text{ ng/ml}$;C-反应蛋白 $29 \sim 88 \text{ mg/L}$;ESR $28 \sim 99 \text{ mm/h}$ 。11例外周血培养,2例(占18.2%)培养阳性。9例骨髓穿刺血培养,4例(占44.4%)培养阳性。5例经椎弓根行穿刺活检,3例(占60%)培养阳性。其余2例手术清创组织,1例(占50.0%)培养阳性。1例(占9.1%)未获得细菌学诊断,病理学诊断慢性肉芽肿病变。其中金黄色葡萄球菌2例、肺炎克雷伯杆菌2例、化脓性链球菌1例、大肠埃希菌1例、肠球菌1例、梭形杆菌感染1例、都柏林沙门菌1例、枸橼酸杆菌1例。

2 治疗方法

全麻插管,患者俯卧位于ALLEN MEDICAL脊柱手术体位架。在C形臂X线透视下,以病变椎间隙上下椎弓根体表投射点的连线,作长 $2.0 \sim 3.0 \text{ cm}$ 的纵行切口,钝性分离Wiltse多裂肌与最长肌间隙,利用逐级扩张套管扩张后,置入Quadrant通道系统,安装固定自由臂及冷光源。显露病变椎间隙上下关节突关节,咬除病变节段上下关节突,上界限到达峡部,下界限到达椎根弓上缘,内界需切除一部分椎板。对于双节段患者,有限延长切口,通过调整通道方向即可完成相邻2个节段显露。彻底清除受侵的椎间盘坏死组织、脓液及部分破坏上下病椎,用双氧水和生理盐水进行冲洗,同法清理另一侧病灶;另作切口取自体髂骨作为填充材料,植入病灶清除后留下的间隙。根据骨缺损部分患者需要置入钛笼。EPS置入通过调整Quadrant通道角度,采用直视下Weinstein定位法,在C形臂X线透视下确认螺钉的方向和位置及长度,攻丝后沿钉道方向拧入EPS,放置膨胀内芯,随着膨胀内芯进入EPS钉体前部使得钉体前部发生膨胀,安装预弯的固定棒,加压拧紧螺帽。术后常规放置负压引流管。术后常规应用敏感抗生素静脉滴注4~6周,ESR下降50%后再口服抗生素6周。

3 结果

3.1 疗效评定及临床治愈标准

记录患者的手术时间、术中出血量、输血量作为手术评估参数;每月复查1次ESR,每3~6个月复查

1 次 X 线及 MRI。腰背痛采用视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)进行评估^[6]。临床治愈的标准^[7]:临床症状完全消失;ESR 恢复正常;X 线片上可见病灶部位骨质密度增高、骨桥形成;MRI 检查示椎体炎性改变消失,椎体信号与正常信号相同或者呈退行性改变。

3.2 治疗结果

本组 11 例患者顺利的完成了手术,清创彻底、植骨融合充分,无硬膜囊及神经根损伤并发症发生。手术时间 125~325(179.55±59.05) min,术中出血量 105~285(174.55±49.22) ml。术中输浓缩红细胞 0~300(109.09±97.00) ml;血浆 0~200(72.73±100.91) ml。术后下床时间 1~3(1.91±0.83) d。所有切口 I 期愈合,术后随访时间 6~48(19.27±11.63) 个月。VAS 评分术后 1 周为 3~6(3.73±1.01) 分;术后 6 个月 2~3(2.18±0.40) 分。复查 ESR 术后 6 周 11~35(19.27±2.61) mm/h,降低 50%以上,术后 6 个月 9~17(9.55±1.01) mm/h,ESR 均在正常范围内。随访期内所有患者达到了临床治愈标准,植骨融合时间 3~8(5.54±1.51) 个月,X 线显示内固定无松动、断裂或异常活动等情况。

4 讨论

4.1 PDVO 一般状况

PDVO 好发于成人,男性多于女性,老年人口发病率日渐增高,发病平均年龄 66.6 岁^[4,8]。感染途径包括血源播散、术后感染、脊柱穿刺直接植入及邻近病灶播散,其中血源性播散最为常见;临床表现为背痛、发热、神经损害、脊柱僵硬,少有并发截瘫,出现临床表现平均 6.4 个月^[1~4]。如诊断与治疗及时正确,非手术治疗多可取得满意疗效,但是,50% 的 PVDO 患者仍需手术治疗。手术治疗的指征:严重的终板破坏,存在神经损害症状,生物力学不稳定的慢性骨髓炎,脊髓硬膜外脓肿,局部脊柱后凸,严重背部疼痛,脓毒性假关节炎或保守治疗失败以及术前未能确诊的病例等。彻底清创是手术成功的关键,PDVO 感染病灶常位于脊柱前柱,常见感染部位为椎间盘及椎体;选择前侧入路可以充分暴露感染病灶,彻底清除坏死及感染组织;缺点是伤口较大,术后患者绝对卧床时间较长,并发症如栓塞等发生风险较高,尤其对于老年人十分危险^[9~11]。有研究表明后侧入路同样可以取得满意的疗效,其优势手术暴露小、伤口小,对于有慢性病变以及老年患者而言,可明显缩短术后绝对卧床时间,进而减少卧床导致的并发症;然而由于该种手术方式清创不够彻底,仅适用于病变累及椎间盘或者少量骨质受损者^[12~13]。本组手术所选择的病例,均为慢性期 PDVO,椎体破坏较轻。

4.2 Quadrant 通道下 MIS-TLIF 微创技术在 PDVO 应用中的优势

Quadrant 通道系统是在 Metrix 椎间盘镜系统和 X-tube 通道系统基础上研制的新一代腰椎微创系统,被广泛应用于腰椎退行性疾病的手术治疗。该系统采用后外侧入路,通过建立一个可扩张撑开的工作通道,使脊柱外科医生可精确到达手术区域,保留棘突、棘上韧带和棘间韧带等腰椎后部结构,不需广泛剥离肌肉及软组织,顺利实现以往只有传统开放手术才能完成的腰椎管减压、滑脱复位、椎间植骨融合、椎弓根螺钉内固定等脊柱后路内固定融合手术要求的所有复杂操作。优势为对腰背肌的损伤小,出血少,手术创伤小,术后疼痛较传统术式减轻,有利于患者术后尽快恢复腰椎功能^[5,14~15]。笔者在完成 Quadrant 通道系统辅助下 MIS-TLIF 治疗近千例腰椎退行性疾病的基础上,将 Quadrant 通道系统应用于 PDVO 的手术治疗,清创、融合手术操作顺利;MIS-TLIF 技术最大限度地保留了椎板,避免了感染蔓延、加速,以及加重脊柱后凸畸形。但此种手术方法也具有一定的局限性,如 Quadrant 通道系统空间狭小,对于术者要求较高;增加了透视的次数,术者射线的暴露量明显增加等。因此,应严格把握手术的适应证。本组患者术后随访 VAS 评分、ESR 降低明显,说明患者术后疼痛轻、能够较快地恢复,术后 6 个月 100% 达到了临床治愈标准,近期临床疗效满意。且无硬膜囊及神经根损伤并发症发生。并发症的发生与手术医师的熟练程度密切相关,手术越熟练的医师发生并发症的概率越小。

4.3 EPS 在老年人 PDVO 应用中优势

内固定器械在脊柱感染性疾患使用,最是受质疑的,理由是清创后残存的细菌可能会污染植人物而造成持续性感染或感染的复发,但其取得的满意治疗效果,到目前已广泛认可。他在增加脊柱稳定性的同时,可明显缩短患者绝对卧床时间,避免了长期卧床导致的并发症,进而提高了患者预后情况,提升了生活质量。老年患者尤其骨质疏松(OP)患者骨密度的降低使椎体抗压强度明显不足,患者面临螺钉松动、固定失败的风险。甚至一度被认为是椎弓根螺钉固定的禁忌症,提高椎体对螺钉的把持力,强化内固定的稳定性,已成为 OP 条件下行脊柱内固定手术有待解决的重要问题;EPS 其前端膨胀式设计,可在椎体内形成一个“爪形”结构,紧密结合骨组织,使它能像“倒刺”一样有效地防止螺钉的松动和退出;能够较好地满足了临床需要,生物力学实验证实, EPS 相比普通椎弓根螺钉(CPS)可获得更强的固定能力,最大轴向拔出力提高了约 48.8%,能有效地解

决术后螺钉松动、脱落等问题, EPS 固定被推荐应用于骨质疏松性脊柱疾病的融合固定手术^[16-17]。本组 11 例患者 BMD 平均低于峰值骨量的 2.5 个标准差, 均为 OP 患者, 充分利用 EPS 优势获得了满意的固定融合效果。

综上所述, Quadrant 通道下 MIS-TLIF 联合 EPS 治疗老年人 PDVO, 实现了老年 PDVO 患者手术治疗的微创化, 其可行性得要验证, 取得了满意的临床疗效, 是治疗治疗老年人脊柱化脓性骨髓炎的一种安全、可靠的方法。但是, 本研究选择的病例均为 PDVO 慢性期, 椎体骨质破坏较轻, 病例数量相对偏少、随访时间较短, 故结果可能存在一定的偏倚。

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