

## · 临床研究 ·

# 基于 3D 软组织打印技术经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路椎体成形术导向模板的初步研制

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**【摘要】** 目的: 观察数字化导向模板技术和 3D 软组织打印制作的个性化经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路椎体成形术数字化导向模板的可行性。方法: 回顾性选择 20 例中上胸椎骨折患者 CT 扫描数据。将数据输入 3D 打印机打印 1:1 带软组织胸椎模型, 并应用 Mimics 15.0 软件中 3-matic 模块设计中上胸椎体表椎弓根钉道及相应导向模板, 3D 打印机打印导向模板并固定带软组织胸椎模型后置入 2.0 mm 克氏针, CT 扫描观察穿刺针的准确性, 通过穿刺管注入骨水泥并用影像学进行验证, 记录带软组织中上胸椎模型的打印时间、钉道设计及体表导向模板制作时间以及费用。结果: 3D 打印的一体化胸椎模型及数字化经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路数字化导向模板能够满足中上胸椎经皮穿刺椎体成形术穿刺的要求, 导板与皮肤表面贴合良好, 骨水泥充盈良好。中上胸椎模型的打印时间及钉道设计、手术导向模板制作时间分别为 (719.00±3.03) min, (12.30±1.01) min 和 (55.50±10.30) min, 平均费用约为 3 150 元。结论: 基于 3D 软组织打印技术的个性化经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根导向模板可实现经皮穿刺的精确置入。

**【关键词】** 3D 打印; 导向模板; 经皮穿刺; 脊柱骨折

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## Preliminary development of guided template of middle and upper thoracic percutaneous vertebroplasty in thoracic pedicle approach due to three dimensional soft tissue print technique

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the feasibility of a drill template for the placement of guided template of middle and upper thoracic percutaneous vertebroplasty in thoracic pedicle approach on digital design and 3D printing technology. **Methods:** The preoperative CT images of 20 patients with thoracic fracture were collected retrospectively. With the 3D soft tissue printing technology, the data was reconstructed by 3D imaging reconstruction software to produce 1:1 three dimensional soft tissue model. The pedicle screw channel and the digital template were designed by the 3-matic module of Mimics15.0 software. After guide template was printed by 3D printer and three dimensional template was fixed on the model, 2.0 mm Kirschner was placed and the accuracy of a drill template was observed by CT scans, bone cement was injected through the puncture tube and verified with images. The time of nail guide design, guide template production and cost were recorded. **Results:** The effectiveness of three dimensional thoracic model and digital guided template of middle and upper thoracic percutaneous vertebroplasty of thoracic fractures in thoracic pedicle approach was confirmed. Kirschner was placed and the accuracy of screw placement was confirmed with CT scanning. Template and the corresponding anatomical landmark fitted well, bone cement had showed good filling. The average printing time of upper thoracic spine model with soft tissue, the mean time of nail guide design, guide template production and cost were (719.00±3.03) min, (12.30±1.01) min, (55.50±10.30) min and RMB 3 150 yuan on average respectively. **Conclusion:** By means of individual design and 3D soft tissue printing technology, accurate placement of guided template of middle and upper thoracic percutaneous vertebroplasty could be realized.

**KEYWORDS** Three dimensional print; Guided template; Percutaneous puncture; Spinal fractures

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经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)因其微创, 手术时间短, 快速缓解疼痛, 具有良好的生物力学性能成为常用的治疗胸腰椎压缩性骨折的常用治疗方法之一<sup>[1-2]</sup>。目前 PVP 治疗椎体骨折多用于胸腰段和下腰椎, 因中上胸椎椎体较小, 椎弓根横径较细, 毗邻结构复杂而重要, 经皮穿刺的要求

高、难度大,气胸、血管损伤、脊髓损伤等手术并发症时有发生<sup>[3-4]</sup>。随着 3D 打印技术的发展,利用三维重建骨性和软组织技术,通过三维重建软件,实现穿刺钉道的数字化及可视化。本研究旨在设计并制作个性化经皮穿刺导向模板,仿真术前建好的中上胸椎压缩三维模型,使经皮穿刺的通道可视化,设计制作好带有虚拟克氏针通道,观察椎弓根通道四壁是否发生穿孔,并通过 CT 扫描验证其准确性。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取 2018 年 1 月至 2019 年 6 月 20 例中老年中上胸椎骨折 CT 数据,层厚为 1 mm,其中男 4 例,女 16 例,均为单节段骨折(图 1a, 1b),其中 T<sub>4</sub> 椎体压缩骨折 2 例, T<sub>5</sub> 椎体压缩骨折 3 例, T<sub>6,7</sub> 椎体压缩骨折各 4 例, T<sub>8</sub> 椎体压缩骨折 7 例。本研究已经通过单位医学伦理委员会的审查,所有病例签署知情同意书,通过影像学检查排除恶性肿瘤导致的椎体塌陷、结核、脊柱感染等病理性骨折。数据包括中上胸椎周围肌肉皮肤等软组织。对 20 例患者进行 64 排螺旋 CT 扫描,扫描条件:电压 120 kV, 电流 150 mA,层厚 1 mm,扫描的图像以 DICOM 格式进行储存。

### 1.2 经皮穿刺中上胸椎(T<sub>1</sub>-T<sub>8</sub>)椎弓根导向模板的钉道设计

将 DICOM 格式的 CT 断层数据,导入三维重建 Mimics 15.0 软件中(Materialise Company, Belgium),根据骨质、软组织等组织结构的不同灰度值进行二值化操作,生成 Mask(掩膜),将骨骼、肌肉、皮肤部位覆盖选中后创建 3D 模型,得到胸椎、肌肉、皮肤等三维立体数字模型。进行中上胸椎三维模型图像的分割重建,以 STL 格式储存以备用。

将中上胸椎数据(STL)格式导入到 3-matic 模块中,找到中上胸椎椎弓根骨性通道的轴线;沿着通道轴线的方向找到骨性通道的最狭窄处。文件以 wrp 格式储存,备用。

### 1.3 经皮穿刺中上胸椎(T<sub>1</sub>-T<sub>8</sub>)椎弓根数字化导向模板的设计和制作

对需要贴合导板底座部位的皮肤进行光滑处理;确定伤椎的棘突为骨性标志固定点。画出将定位点包围的曲面,将曲面向外拉伸,得到导板底座;参照中上胸椎椎弓根骨性通道的轴线的方向,将模拟穿刺针的圆柱直径增加到 2.5 mm,保留界限以上的圆柱并与底座合成一体,得到进针通道凸面;以模拟穿刺针的圆柱为减去体,用“subtraction boolean”命令得到穿刺针通道孔,生成导向器数字化模型(图 1c, 1d)。采用液态树脂材料在 3D 打印机上进行分次

分层打印骨性组织和软组织及导向模板,从而获得带有软组织包裹的中上胸椎快速成形模型和导向模板(图 1e, 1f)。

### 1.4 预实验验证导向模板的准确性

3D 模型以中上胸椎棘突所在曲面为骨性解剖标志,使导向模板与棘突曲面紧贴。沿着导向孔置入克氏针,克氏针的直径是 2.0 mm,双侧同时置入。

克氏针置入目标椎体后,再次进行螺旋 CT 扫描,确认钉道的位置(图 1g, 1h),将骨水泥穿刺管套入克氏针,拔除克氏针,注入骨水泥(图 1i, 1j),进行 X 线检查骨水泥的充盈程度(图 1k, 1l)。

### 1.5 观察项目与方法

对患者中上胸椎的打印时间、钉道设计及手术导向模板制作时间进行量化,中上胸椎的打印时间和手术导向模板制作时间根据计时器进行统计,钉道设计时间为 Mimics 15.0 软件文件的保存时间减去打开的时间差<sup>[5]</sup>。由不知情的医师进行统计。

## 2 结果

3D 打印模型与基于 CT 数据的三维重建模型完全一致, Mimics 15.0 软件和 3-matic 模块所设计的中上胸椎椎弓根穿刺的方向、角度和直径与真实的穿刺角度一致,穿刺管置入顺利,骨水泥充盈充分。本组患者中上胸椎的打印时间、钉道设计及手术导向模板制作的时间分别为(719.00±3.03) min、(12.30±1.01) min 和(55.50±10.30) min,平均费用约为 3 150 元。同时 CT 检查结果显示通过数字化导向模板的导向孔置入 2.0 mm 的克氏针位于中上胸椎椎弓根的骨性钉道内(图 1g, 1h),通过穿刺套管注入骨水泥椎体充盈良好(图 1k, 1l)。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 老年骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折的治疗方法

老年骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折发病率呈逐年上升的趋势,研究表明骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折占全身骨折的比例约为 3%<sup>[6]</sup>。目前治疗的主要方法是 PVP 或者经皮椎体后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP),该手术是指经皮椎弓根或椎弓根旁向椎体内注入骨水泥达到增加椎体强度和稳定性,防止椎体塌陷,缓解胸背部疼痛,部分恢复椎体高度的微创脊柱外科技术<sup>[7]</sup>。目前 PVP 和 PKP 治疗老年骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折多用于胸腰段,采用安全易操作的椎弓根穿刺入路<sup>[8]</sup>。由于中上胸椎(T<sub>1</sub>-T<sub>8</sub>)的椎体体积小,椎弓根宽度窄,经皮穿刺的难度极大,客观上限制了该技术在临床上开展<sup>[9-10]</sup>。

### 3.2 中上胸椎椎弓根的临床解剖

中上胸椎椎弓根局部解剖关系复杂,椎弓根细小,定位及穿刺困难。穿刺过程中可能穿破椎弓根管

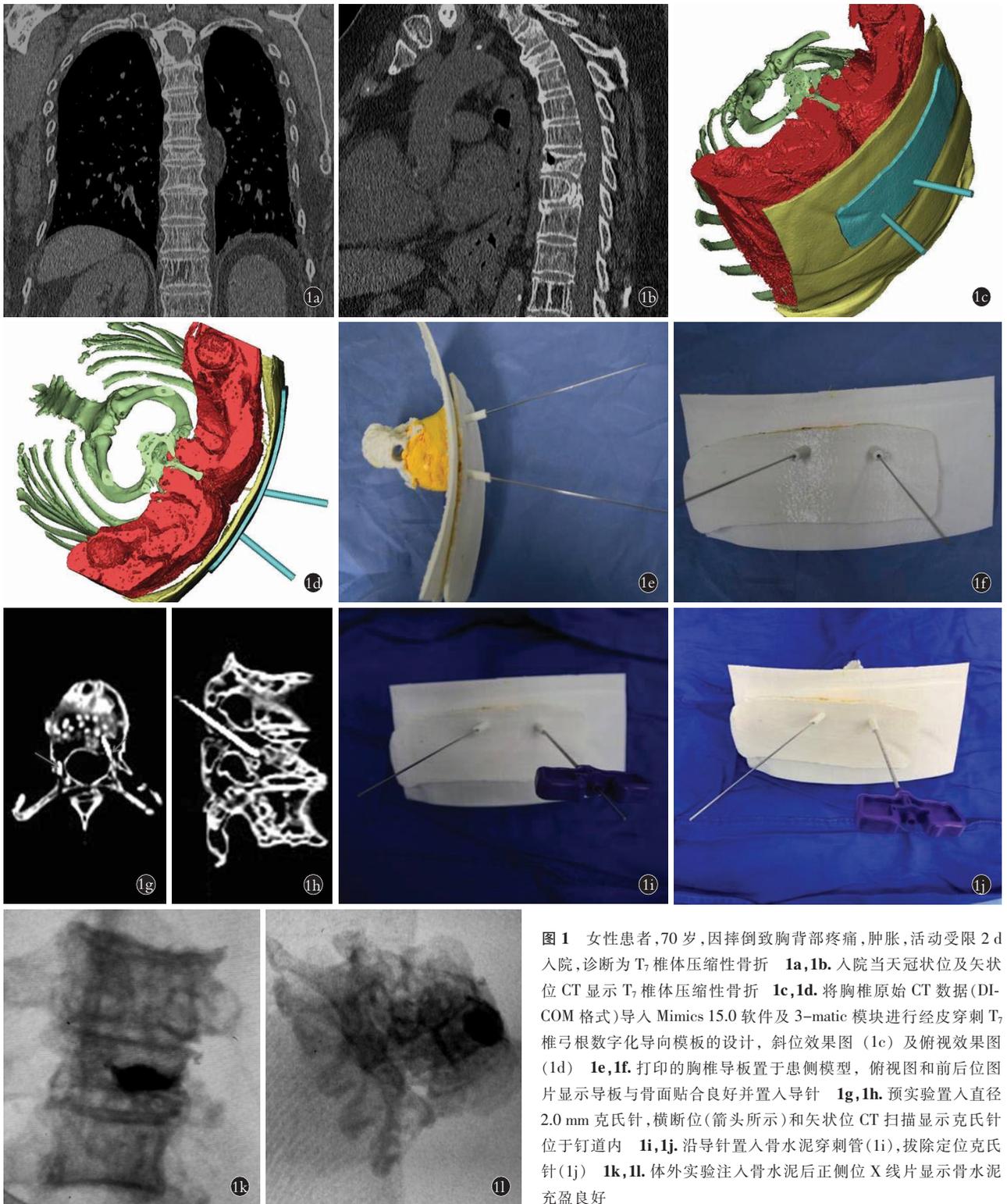


图 1 女性患者,70 岁,因摔倒致胸背部疼痛,肿胀,活动受限 2 d 入院,诊断为 T<sub>7</sub> 椎体压缩性骨折 1a,1b。入院当天冠状位及矢状位 CT 显示 T<sub>7</sub> 椎体压缩性骨折 1c,1d。将胸椎原始 CT 数据(DICOM 格式)导入 Mimics 15.0 软件及 3-matic 模块进行经皮穿刺 T<sub>7</sub> 椎弓根数字化导向模板的设计,斜位效果图(1c)及俯视效果图(1d) 1e,1f。打印的胸椎导板置于患侧模型,俯视图和前后位图片显示导板与骨面贴合良好并置入导针 1g,1h。预实验置入直径 2.0 mm 克氏针,横断位(箭头所示)和矢状位 CT 扫描显示克氏针位于钉道内 1i,1j。沿导针置入骨水泥穿刺管(1i),拔除定位克氏针(1j) 1k,1l。体外实验注入骨水泥后正侧位 X 线片显示骨水泥充盈良好

Fig.1 A 70-year-old female patient was admitted to the hospital with

chest and back pain, swelling, and limited mobility for 2 days after falling down. She was diagnosed with T<sub>7</sub> vertebral compression fracture 1a,1b. Coronal and sagittal CT showed T<sub>7</sub> compression fracture on the day of admission 1c,1d. CT data (DICOM format) was imported into Mimics 15.0 software and 3-matic module for percutaneous T<sub>7</sub> pedicle digital guide template design. Oblique position view (1c) and top view (1d) 1e,1f. The printed thoracic guide plate was placed on the affected side model, the top view and AP view showed that the guide plate and the bone surface fit well, the guide pin was inserted 1g,1h. In the pre-experiment, bilateral Kirschner wires with a diameter of 2.0 mm were inserted. CT scans in the transverse position (arrows) and sagittal position showed that the Kirschner wires were located in the nail tract 1i,1j. Inserted a bone cement puncture tube along the guide wire (1i), removed the locating Kirschner wire (1j) 1k,1l. AP and lateral X-rays showed good bone cement filling after bone cement injection in vitro

壁,损伤胸段脊髓、神经根,或突破椎体前方皮质,损伤胸主动脉等,易造成灾难性的后果<sup>[11-12]</sup>。中上胸椎椎弓根解剖学研究表明:胸椎椎弓根高度从 T<sub>1</sub> 到 T<sub>8</sub> 呈逐渐增大;对于胸椎椎弓根宽度,上段胸椎(T<sub>1</sub>-T<sub>4</sub>)由上向下逐渐减小,T<sub>4</sub>、T<sub>5</sub> 的宽度最小,T<sub>6</sub>-T<sub>8</sub> 椎弓根宽度逐渐增加,宽度均数图呈“U”形<sup>[13]</sup>。中上胸椎椎弓根的高度大于宽度,在椎弓根穿刺时首先考虑胸椎椎弓根宽度,其中 T<sub>4</sub>、T<sub>5</sub> 成为椎弓根穿刺的高危节段<sup>[14]</sup>。椎弓根纵轴与椎体水平面之间的夹角(即椎弓根自后方向前下方的倾斜角)由上向下逐渐减小。

### 3.3 胸椎椎弓根螺钉置入的个体化导向模板研究

目前国内外学者多采用基于 DICOM 格式 CT 图像的建模法建立胸椎三维模型并设计相关导向模板。2011 年,陈玉兵等<sup>[15]</sup>通过计算机辅助设计及快速成形技术制作了一种专门用于辅助胸椎椎弓根螺钉置入的个体化导向模板。2016 年,杨宇等<sup>[16]</sup>利用 Mimics 17.0 软件重建胸椎三维数字模型,并根据三维空间内的椎体骨折情况,利用 Unigraphics NX 9.0 工程软件设计具有椎弓根钉最佳进钉通道的导向模板。但以上的研究均是基于胸椎的骨性结构,而忽略了肌肉、韧带等软组织结构,而随着 3D 打印技术的不断发展,3D 软组织打印已经成为现实。本研究通过 3D 软组织分层打印技术研制经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路椎体成形术数字化个体化导向模板,实验表明经皮导向模板的穿刺位置准确,可重复性良好。

### 3.4 3D 软组织打印技术经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路椎体成形术数字化导向模板的适应证

3D 软组织打印技术经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路椎体成形术数字化导向模板的适应证主要包括由于骨质疏松低能量暴力引起的中上胸椎(T<sub>1</sub>-T<sub>8</sub>)压缩性骨折的穿刺辅助,中上胸椎椎体肿瘤的标本穿刺辅助及中上胸椎骨折经皮中空椎弓根置钉的辅助穿刺,导针置入。禁忌证包括穿刺胸椎椎弓根骨折移位或者肿瘤破坏塌陷无法进行穿刺,严重肺部感染,以及其他原因不能耐受手术的患者。

### 3.5 经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路椎体成形术数字化导向模板的优势和不足

本研究所研制的经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路椎体成形术数字化导向模板具有以下优势:(1)实现个体化微创穿刺,穿刺准确率高,操作简单。(2)术中仅需以患椎棘突为解剖标志,与患椎皮肤表面所在平面良好贴合后即可精确穿刺,手术时间短,有效减少术中 X 线透视次数,保护医护人员。(3)对于中上胸椎椎弓根解剖学变异的患者同样可以经皮穿刺。(4)费用低廉。不足之处:(1)所设计的经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路椎体成形术数字化导向模板实际置

入穿刺时可能存在误差,尚需术中 C 形臂 X 线机辅助透视。(2)导向模板的体表贴合毒性反应还需临床实践的检验。(3)该项技术尚在初步实验阶段,还未大规模应用于临床,有待于实际临床检验。

本文研究结果显示,通过 Mimics 15.0 软件和 3-matic 模块所设计的经皮穿刺中上胸椎椎弓根入路椎体成形术数字化导向模板的穿刺角度准确,具有较强的实际应用价值,而导向模板的真实准确性需要临床实际的检验。

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# 偏瘫侧股骨颈骨折应用双动全髋关节假体的疗效分析

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**【摘要】** 目的:探讨双动全髋关节假体在偏瘫侧股骨颈骨折的临床疗效。方法:回顾性分析 2014 年 3 月至 2016 年 12 月使用双动全髋关节假体对偏瘫侧股骨颈骨折行初次髋关节置换术并有完整随访资料的 18 例患者,男 5 例,女 13 例;年龄 65~70(66.50±1.38)岁;左侧 12 例,右侧 6 例;股骨颈骨折 Garden III 型 4 例,IV 型 14 例。偏瘫侧肢体肌力 IV 级。均采用髋关节后外侧入路,双动全髋关节假体。通过 X 线检查评价假体植入位置、假体脱位及假体松动。采用 Harris 髋关节评分和 Merle D'aubigne 髋关节评分进行髋关节功能评估。结果:手术时间 70~90(81.56±7.48) min。出血量 160~200(170.32±12.56) ml。术中均未输血,术后切口均 I 期愈合。随访时间 28~60(36.0±3.5)个月。Harris 髋关节评分由术前的 16.94±0.73 提高到末次随访时的 96.19±1.27(P<0.05)。Merle D' Aubigne 评分由术前的 3.96±0.06 提高到末次随访时的 16.81±0.63(P<0.05)。术中未发生骨折及神经、血管损伤。术后 X 线片显示假体位置良好。术后及随访期间无关节脱位、假体内脱位、假体松动、假体周围骨折、大腿前方疼痛、髌骨处自攻螺钉断裂及迟发感染等并发症发生。结论:双动全髋关节假体具有良好的初始稳定性及假体脱位率低的优点,在偏瘫侧股骨颈骨折的全髋关节置换术中临床应用疗效满意。

**【关键词】** 股骨颈骨折; 偏瘫; 关节成形术, 置换, 髋

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**Dual mobility total hip arthroplasty for the treatment of femoral neck fracture with hemiplegia** WANG Xiao-dong, WEI Jie\*, GUO Xiu-sheng, CAO Xin-jie, and LIU Jian-you. \*Department of Orthopaedics, People's Hospital of Shanxi Province, Taiyuan 030053, Shanxi, China

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the clinical effects of dual mobility total hip prosthesis in treating femoral neck fracture patients with hemiplegia. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was performed on 18 patients with femoral neck fracture combined with hemiplegia who underwent dual mobility total hip prosthesis replacement from March 2014 to December 2016. The follow-up data of these patients was complete. There were 5 males and 13 females, aged 65 to 70 years old with an average of (66.50±1.38) years. The left side was involved in 12 cases, while the right side in 6 cases. There were 4 cases with Garden III type and 14 cases with type IV. Limb muscle strength of hemiplegia were in grade IV. The posterior-lateral approach of hip joint

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