

电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波联合常规口服药物治疗强直性脊柱炎

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【摘要】 目的: 探讨体外冲击波联合常规口服药物治疗强直性脊柱炎患者疾病活动度及骶髂关节影像学进展, 寻找一种新的安全有效的治疗方法。方法: 对 2018 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月收治的 30 例强直性脊柱炎患者进行回顾性分析, 其中男 20 例, 女 10 例, 年龄 18~50(34.50±9.60) 岁。30 例患者治疗前 MRI 上均伴有不同程度的骶髂关节骨髓水肿情况。30 例患者根据治疗方法的不同分为治疗组和对照组, 其中对照组 15 例, 采用非甾体抗炎药和柳氮磺吡啶肠溶片治疗; 治疗组 15 例, 在对照组基础上加电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波。对两组患者的病程、年龄及治疗前后血沉、C-反应蛋白进行分析, 并采用疼痛视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS), 加拿大脊柱骨关节研究协会 (spondyloarthritis research consortium Canada, SPARCC) 评分系统分别评估骶髂关节疼痛及骶髂关节结构损伤情况, 同时计算 Bath 强直性脊柱炎疾病活动指数 (Bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index, BASDAI)。结果: 所有病例获得 3 个月以上随访。(1) 治疗 1 个月后 VAS、SPARCC 评分治疗组明显优于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。(2) 治疗 1 个月后, BASDAI、血沉、C-反应蛋白两组差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。(3) 所有患者治疗后的 VAS、BASDAI、SPARCC 评分及血沉、C-反应蛋白较治疗前明显改善 ($P<0.01$)。结论: 电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波联合常规药物治疗强直性脊柱炎在快速缓解疼痛、改善疾病活动度、阻止影像学进展方面具有较好的临床效果, 并且安全性高、无创, 值得临床应用。

【关键词】 体外冲击波疗法; 高能量冲击波; 脊柱炎, 强直性

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the progress of disease activity and sacroiliac joint imaging in patients with ankylosing spondylitis treated by extracorporeal shockwave combined with conventional oral medicine, and find a new safe and effective therapeutic method. **Methods:** The clinical data of 30 patients with ankylosing spondylitis treated from January 2018 to December 2018 were retrospectively analyzed. Including 20 males and 10 females, aged from 18 to 50 years with an average of (34.50±9.60) years. All 30 patients had different degrees of sacroiliac joint bone marrow edema on MRI before treatment. Thirty patients were divided into treatment group and control group according to different treatment methods. Among them, 15 cases in control group were treated with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and sulfasalazine enteric-coated tablets, for the 15 cases in treatment group, in addition to oral medicine in line with control group, electronic focusing high-energy extracorporeal shockwave therapy was added. The course of disease, age, pre- and post-treatment erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein in the two groups were analyzed; and visual analogue scale (VAS) and spondyloarthritis research consortium Canada (SPARCC) scoring system were used to evaluate the pain of the sacroiliac joint and the structural damage of the sacroiliac joint; Bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index (BASDAI) was calculated. **Results:** All patients were followed up for at least 3 months. One month after treatment, VAS, and SPARCC scores in treatment group were significantly better than in control group ($P<0.05$). After 1 month of treatment, there was no significant difference in BASDAI, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein between two groups ($P>0.05$). VAS, BASDAI, SPARCC, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, and C-reactive protein of all patients after treatment were significantly improved compared with those before treatment ($P<0.01$). **Conclusion:** Electronic focusing high-energy extracorporeal shockwave combined with conventional oral medicine in the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis has a good clinical effect in rapidly relieving pain, improving disease activity, and preventing imaging progress. In addition, it is safe and non-invasive, which is worthy of clinical application.

KEYWORDS Extracorporeal shockwave therapy; High-energy shock waves; Spondylitis, ankylosing

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强直性脊柱炎 (ankylosing spondylitis, AS) 是一种以骶髂关节和脊柱中轴关节为主要病变的慢性进行性炎症性疾病, 主要累及中轴骨骼、外周关节 (髋关节), 最终引起脊柱融合、髋关节破坏等。本病炎症累及滑膜关节和软骨关节以及肌腱、韧带附着于骨的部位 (肌腱端), 常引起纤维性和骨性强直, 甚至发生骨折, 给患者及社会带来了相当大的负担, 严重影响患者的生活质量^[1]。而临床上强直性脊柱炎患者多伴有骶髂关节炎, MRI 显示骶骨、髌骨骨髓水肿, 且反复发作, 严重影响患者的日常生活。目前治疗强直性脊柱炎的药物包括非甾体抗炎药、抗风湿慢作用药及生物制剂。非甾体抗炎药虽然能缓解强直性脊柱炎症状, 但是对骶髂关节水肿效果不佳, 且易引起胃肠道反应。柳氮磺吡啶片对外周关节有效, 其他抗风湿慢作用药没有证据支持对强直性脊柱炎有效。生物制剂在治疗强直性脊柱炎炎症及改善症状方面取得了明显疗效, 但是并不能阻止强直性脊柱炎的影像学进展, 并且代价高^[2]。冲击波在治疗肩关节、髋关节及膝关节方面已经进行了大量的临床研究, 并取得了满意效果^[3-4]。然而电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波在治疗强直性脊柱炎骶髂关节受累方面, 未见系统的临床观察, 在本研究中, 笔者评估电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波在改善疾病活动度、缓解疼痛及改善影像学进展取得的临床效果, 报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

1.1.1 诊断标准 参照美国风湿病学会 1984 年修订的 AS 诊断标准^[5]。(1) 下腰背部疼痛持续至少 3 个月, 疼痛随活动改善, 但休息不减轻。(2) 腰椎在前后和侧屈方向活动受限。(3) 胸廓扩展范围小于同龄和同性别人群的正常值。(4) 双侧骶髂关节炎 II-IV 级, 或单侧骶髂关节炎 III-IV 级。如患者具备 (4) 和 (1)(2)(3) 条中任何 1 条可确诊为 AS。

1.1.2 纳入标准 符合上述诊断标准; 年龄 18~50 岁; MRI 伴有骶髂关节骨髓水肿。

1.1.3 排除标准 合并其他严重风湿病, 如系统性红斑狼疮、类风湿关节炎等; 装有心脏起搏器者; 有严重心、脑、肺、肝、肾和造血系统疾病者、严重危及生命的原发性疾病患者; 年龄 <18 岁和 >50 岁的严重骨质疏松患者。

1.2 临床资料

收集 2018 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月门诊 AS 患者 30 例, 男 20 例, 女 10 例, 年龄 18~50 (34.50±9.60) 岁。30 例患者治疗前 MRI 上均伴有不同程度的骶髂关节骨髓水肿情况。根据不同的治疗方法将 30 例患者分为治疗组和对照组, 其中对照组 15 例,

采用非甾体抗炎药和柳氮磺吡啶肠溶片治疗; 治疗组 15 例, 在对照组基础上加电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波。HLA-B27 是人体白细胞抗原, 属于 HLA-B 位点之一, HLA-B27 抗原的表达与强直性脊柱炎有高度相关性, 所以本文将其纳入一般资料中。两组患者治疗前一般资料比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组强直性脊柱炎患者治疗前一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of pre-treatment general data of patients with ankylosing spondylitis between two groups

组别	例数	年龄 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁)	病程 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 月)	HLA-B27 阳性 (例)
治疗组	15	35.00±12.00	10.50±5.20	14
对照组	15	33.00±10.00	5.30±2.10	13
检验值		$t=2.210$	$t=2.208$	$\chi^2=0.792$
P 值		0.09	0.10	0.25

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 对照组 采用非甾体抗炎药+柳氮磺吡啶肠溶片治疗, 非甾体抗炎药选用塞来昔布胶囊 (批号: 国药准字 J20120063), 早晚各 0.2 g; 柳氮磺吡啶肠溶片 (批号: 国药准字 H31020450), 早晚各 1 g。

1.3.2 治疗组 在对照组的基础上增加电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波治疗 (Dornier Compact DELTA II, Munich, Germany)。俯卧位取骶髂关节, 根据电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波自带的 C 形臂 X 线透视下结合 MRI 精确定位骨髓水肿, 表面皮肤标出位置, 治疗部位涂耦合剂, 冲击波治疗球表面紧紧贴合皮肤, 在显示器下观察球表面与皮肤之间是否存在间隙, 避免能量损失。能量密度为 0.5 mJ/mm², 每个点冲击 500 次, 冲击频率为每分钟 90 次, 冲击次数为 1 600 次, 冲击点数 3 个点。治疗周期: 每 7 天治疗 1 次, 一共治疗 4 次。

1.4 观察项目与方法

治疗 4 周后, 对下列指标进行观察。(1) 骶髂关节疼痛: 采用视觉模拟疼痛评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS) 评估骶髂关节疼痛情况。(2) 实验室检查: 监测炎症指标, 包括 C-反应蛋白、血沉。于清晨空腹抽取血清送至本院化验室进行仪器监测并记录。(3) 疾病活动程度: 采用 Bath 强直性脊柱炎疾病活动指数 (Bath ankylosing spondylitis disease activity index, BASDAI)^[6] 评分标准对疾病活动程度进行判断, BASDAI ≥4.1 分为疾病活动, BASDAI ≤2.1 分为疾病完全缓解, 2.1 分 < BASDAI < 4.1 分为部分缓解。(4) 影像学观察: 进行骶髂关节 MRI 扫描及骶髂关节骨髓水肿评分。骶髂关节 MRI 检查采用美国

CE3.0 OHDxTMRI 扫描仪,斜冠状位扫描,分别进行 T1、T2 和 sTIR 相扫描,并采用加拿大脊柱骨关节研究协会(spondyloarthritis research consortium of Canada, SPARCC)评分系统评分。SPARCC 评分是目前国际上公认的、敏感的评判骶髂关节急性炎症(骨髓水肿)程度的指标,主要是对双侧骶髂关节炎程度进行量化分析。MRI 扫描由放射科专业医师进行,SPARCC 分别由 2 位影像学专业人员进行盲法评估。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行分析,对定量资料进行正态性检验,符合正态分布的以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用成组设计定量资料的 *t* 检验,包括年龄、病程、HLA-B27 以及治疗前后两组临床和实验室指标。以 *P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

两组治疗 1 个月后 VAS、血沉、BASDAI、C-反应蛋白和 SPARCC 评分均较治疗前明显改善 (*P*<0.05); 治疗组 VAS、SPARCC 评分优于对照组 (*P*<0.05)。BASDAI、血沉、C-反应蛋白治疗后组间比较,差异无统计学意义 (*P*>0.05)。见表 2。采用 BASDAI 评分标准^[5]对疾病活动程度进行判断,疾病完全缓解、部分缓解、疾病活动治疗组分别为 6,7,2 例,有效率为 86.66%(13/15);对照组分别为 2,5,8 例,有效率为 46.66%(7/15)。治疗组典型病例见图 1。

3 讨论

3.1 强直性脊柱炎的危害性

强直性脊柱炎是一种不明原因的血清阴性相关的脊柱关节病,其发病机制尚不清楚^[7-8]。据不完全统计,该病好发于 20~40 岁青年男性,我国男女发病率约为 2~3:1。国外研究者已经证明^[9-10],AS 患者 90%的炎症首发于骶髂关节,且以前下 2/3 髂骨侧

为主,主要由于骶髂关节局部韧带较多,所以骶髂关节最早且最常受累,若不及时控制,终止炎症进展,骶髂关节会逐渐向上侵袭脊柱,部分患者也会表现为髌白关节炎,导致髌关节致残。

3.2 电子聚焦高能体外冲击波的机制

目前电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波治疗强直性脊柱炎的机制尚不完全明确,有相关冲击波报道可能潜在的作用机制。Ko 等^[11]认为体外冲击波能够提高体外痛域来缓解疼痛。另一些学者认为体外冲击波通过下调 NF-κB 的激活和 NF-κB 依赖基因的表达起到抗炎作用^[12]。可见通过上述可能机制,电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波治疗强直性脊柱炎能起到抗炎、镇痛的效果^[13-14]。并且大量动物实验表明,低能量体外冲击波治疗可改善周围软组织结构,抑制感觉传导通路阻止疼痛传导,从而缓解疼痛^[15]。电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波在传输过程中,通过空化效应还能够改善微循环,松解组织粘连^[16],促进骨再生,减缓骨凋亡,甚至可能逆转强直性脊柱炎病情发展。

3.3 电子聚焦高能体外冲击波治疗强直性脊柱炎的效果及优势

本研究结果显示:治疗周期结束后,治疗组在 VAS 和 SPARCC 评分方面明显优于对照组,这提示电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波联合药物治疗强直性脊柱炎,在缓解疼痛,改善临床功能症状及影像学方面较单独药物治疗具有明显优势。表明电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波治疗强直性脊柱炎除了能缓解疼痛,改善患者症状外,还可控制骶髂关节炎症反应、改善局部微循环、活化骨细胞、促进骨形成和骨再生。电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波是一种非侵入性的治疗技术,在一些骨性关节炎及慢性软组织性疼痛表现出了良好的治疗效果^[17-18]。而国内外的临床研究显示

表 2 两组强直性脊柱炎患者治疗前后各项指标及影像学比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.2 Comparison of various indexes and imaging between two groups of patients with ankylosing spondylitis before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	治疗组(n=15)		对照组(n=15)	
	治疗前	治疗 1 个月后	治疗前	治疗 1 个月后
VAS 评分(分)	8.14±1.32	4.22±1.21*	8.06±1.41	5.26±1.12*
血沉(mm/h)	55.00±21.00	18.90±10.30*	48.00±23.00	32.00±19.00*
C-反应蛋白(mg/L)	56.80±25.40	14.60±10.70*	47.60±20.50	29.80±16.90*
BASDAI(分)	4.26±1.51	1.45±1.28*	4.19±1.44	1.80±1.690*
SPARCC(分)	20.00±8.00	9.00±5.00*	21.00±9.00	12.00±10.00*

注:与治疗前比较,**P*<0.05。治疗 1 个月后两组比较,VAS 评分,*t*=0.40,*P*=0.01;血沉,*t*=0.78,*P*=0.07;C-反应蛋白,*t*=1.12,*P*=0.70;BASDAI,*t*=0.68,*P*=0.03;SPARCC,*t*=0.21,*P*=0.005

Note:Compared with pre-treatment,**P*<0.05. Comparison between two groups at 1 month after treatment, VAS:*t*=0.40,*P*=0.01;erythrocyte sedimentation rate:*t*=0.78,*P*=0.07;C-reactive protein:*t*=1.12,*P*=0.70;BASDAI:*t*=0.68,*P*=0.03;SPARCC:*t*=0.21,*P*=0.005

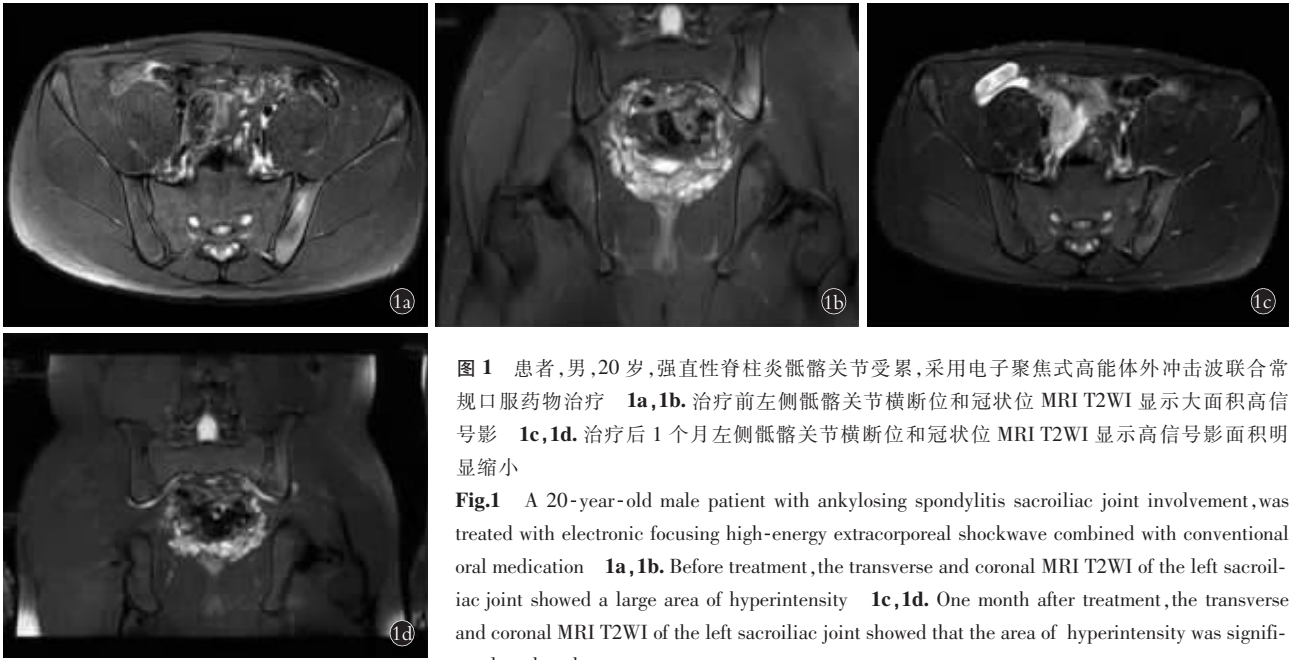


图 1 患者,男,20 岁,强直性脊柱炎骶髂关节受累,采用电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波联合常规口服药物治疗 1a,1b. 治疗前左侧骶髂关节横断位和冠状位 MRI T2WI 显示大面积高信号影 1c,1d. 治疗后 1 个月左侧骶髂关节横断位和冠状位 MRI T2WI 显示高信号影面积明显缩小

Fig.1 A 20-year-old male patient with ankylosing spondylitis sacroiliac joint involvement, was treated with electronic focusing high-energy extracorporeal shockwave combined with conventional oral medication 1a,1b. Before treatment, the transverse and coronal MRI T2WI of the left sacroiliac joint showed a large area of hyperintensity 1c,1d. One month after treatment, the transverse and coronal MRI T2WI of the left sacroiliac joint showed that the area of hyperintensity was significantly reduced

电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波在消除骨髓水肿方面具有很好的疗效^[19-21]。并且能够延缓病情进展^[22]。

通过本研究观察到伴有骶髂关节骨髓水肿的强直性脊柱炎患者行电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波不仅能使疼痛明显缓解,而且能够缓解骶髂关节骨髓水肿状态。但其改善骶髂关节炎症反应的机制还需进一步探讨,而且电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波在改善强直性脊柱炎患者脊柱及髋关节受累方面需要进一步的挖掘。另本研究观察病例较少,电子聚焦式高能体外冲击波治疗强直性脊柱炎的临床疗效还需大样本的临床观察。

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腰椎过伸位 MRI 在腰椎管狭窄诊断中的临床应用

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【摘要】 目的: 通过腰椎过伸位 MRI 检查, 研究腰椎过伸位下椎管狭窄程度的变化, 评估腰椎过伸位 MRI 扫描对腰椎管狭窄的诊断价值。方法: 2018 年 9 月至 2020 年 2 月, 纳入 26 例腰椎管狭窄进行腰椎中立位和过伸位 MRI 扫描, 男 11 例, 女 15 例; 年龄 43~85(64.00±10.37) 岁。由于 6 例患者在过伸位下诱发并加重了腰腿痛症状, 无法采集到合格的 MRI 数据, 最终完成检查共采集到 20 例患者的合格数据, 采用 Mimics 21.0 医学图像处理软件测量腰椎管狭窄的相关诊断参数, 统计分析其变化规律, 评价过伸位下腰椎管的狭窄程度和神经受压情况。结果: 腰椎管矢径及横截面积不随体位发生明显变化; 硬膜囊矢径、盘黄间隙在过伸位时均有不同程度变小。结论: 对于腰椎管狭窄的影像学诊断, 腰椎过伸位 MRI 扫描可较好地补充常规中立位 MRI 检查, 对腰椎管狭窄程度的临床诊断更具敏感性。

【关键词】 腰椎; 椎管狭窄; 磁共振成像

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Clinical application of lumbar hyperextension MRI in the diagnosis of lumbar spinal stenosis SHI Ming*, ZHANG Wen-jie, ZHONG Yuan-ming, LUO Man, XU Shi-long, TANG Guang-jun, and WEI Ya-xin. *Guangxi International Zhuang Medical Hospital Affiliated to Guangxi University of TCM, Nanning 530023, Guangxi, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate the diagnostic value of lumbar hyperextension MRI, through studying the changes of spinal stenosis degree in lumbar hyperextension position. **Methods:** From September 2018 to February 2020, 26 patients with lumbar spinal stenosis did lumbar spine neutral and hyperextension MRI scans. There were 11 males and 15 females, aged from 43 to 85 (64.00±10.37) years. As 6 patients induced and aggravated the symptoms of low back and leg pain in the hyperextension position, qualified MRI data could not be collected. Because of that, a total of 20 patients' qualified data were collected. Mimics Medical 21.0 medical image processing software was used to measure the relevant diagnostic parameters of lumbar spinal stenosis, analyze the change rules statistically, and evaluate the degree of lumbar spinal stenosis and changes in nerve compression in the hyperextension position. **Results:** The sagittal diameter and cross-sectional area of the lumbar spinal bony canal do not change significantly with the body position; the sagittal diameter of the dural sac, the sagittal diameter of the dural

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