

全麻下手法复位严重颈椎骨折脱位联合前后路手术 1 例报道并文献回顾

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Manual reduction of severe cervical fracture and dislocation combined with anterior and posterior surgery under general anesthesia: a case report and literature review

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患者,男,34岁,以“高空坠落致四肢瘫痪6h余”为主诉于2020年7月23日晚入院。6h前从6m处高压线触电后坠落致四肢感觉活动障碍,无意识障碍。至当地医院予以对症处理后,由救护车转运至我院就诊。体格检查:神志模糊,精神差,双侧瞳孔等大等圆,直径2.5mm,对光反射迟钝,颈部颈托外固定。双侧剑突以下深浅感觉消失,腹壁反射消失,四肢肌力0级,双侧肱二、三头肌腱反射消失,双侧膝腱反射及跟腱反射消失。CT示C₄、C₅椎体骨折伴脱位并脊髓受压;C₄棘突骨折,C₄、C₅椎板骨折(CT及三维重建影像学资料见图1a-1e)。

入院诊断:C₄、C₅椎体骨折伴脱位;脊髓损伤伴截瘫;C₄棘突骨折,C₄、C₅椎板骨折。患者入院后予以脱水消肿、激素治疗、抗生素预防感染等对症支持治疗。经术前讨论认为:患者颈椎骨折并脱位伴四肢瘫痪,脊髓完全性损伤,高位截瘫,脊髓神经功能美国脊柱损伤协会(American Spinal Injury Association, ASIA)分级为A级,诊断明确,保守治疗效果不佳,有明确手术指征。

患者于7月25日在全麻下行手法复位后联合颈椎前后路减压内固定术。患者气管插管全身麻醉后取仰卧位,垫高肩部,头略后仰,安放Gardner-wells颅牵引弓,C形臂X线透视定位脱位椎体。主刀医师站在患者头侧,助手1固定肩部,助手2牵拉固定牵引弓,主刀医师双手在颈椎后方向颈椎脱位反方向缓慢旋转复位颈椎,使其逐渐恢复中立位(手

法复位示意图见图1f),在听到一声复位弹响后用C形臂X线透视验证,见颈椎复位良好(图1g-1h)。手法复位成功后常规消毒、铺巾、贴护皮膜,取颈部右侧横切口,依次分层切开皮肤进行暴露。沿胸锁乳突肌内缘纵行切开深筋膜,进入椎体前方,见C₅椎体粉碎性骨折,刮除C_{4,5}及C_{5,6}椎间盘。测量椎间隙高度,选择2个合适尺寸的椎间融合器,植入同种异体骨后,分别植入椎间隙,于颈前放置钢板1块,螺钉固定。冲洗术野,放置引流管1根,分层关闭术野,无菌敷料包扎切口。将患者体位调整为俯卧位,消毒铺巾,取C₄-C₆后正中切口,依次切开皮肤、皮下组织、深筋膜,剥离两侧椎旁肌至椎板,充分暴露棘突及椎板,确认椎体无误后咬除C₄部分棘突,用椎板咬骨钳及磨钻去除C₄部分椎板及黄韧带组织,见硬脊膜撕裂,有清亮脑脊液漏出,脊髓颜色差,搏动差,充分扩大椎管彻底减压后缝合硬脊膜。左侧向C₅、C₆打入2枚侧块螺钉,右侧C₅侧块骨折严重,向C₄及C₆打入2枚侧块螺钉,用连接棒连接固定(图1i)。冲洗切口后彻底止血,置引流管1根,逐层间断缝合,无菌敷料包扎。

术后常规予以消肿、止痛、抗感染治疗,术后2d拔除引流管,术后1周复查CT(图1j-1m),颈椎序列恢复良好,内固定位置合适,患者感觉及运动功能与术前比较无明显变化。术后1个月患者感觉平面从剑突平面下降至腹股沟平面,四肢运动功能无明显改善。术后10个月(影像学资料见图1n-1q)随访,患者右侧感觉平面降至腹股沟平面,左侧感觉平面降至大腿下方,双侧上臂及前臂肌力恢复至2级,其余运动功能无明显改善。

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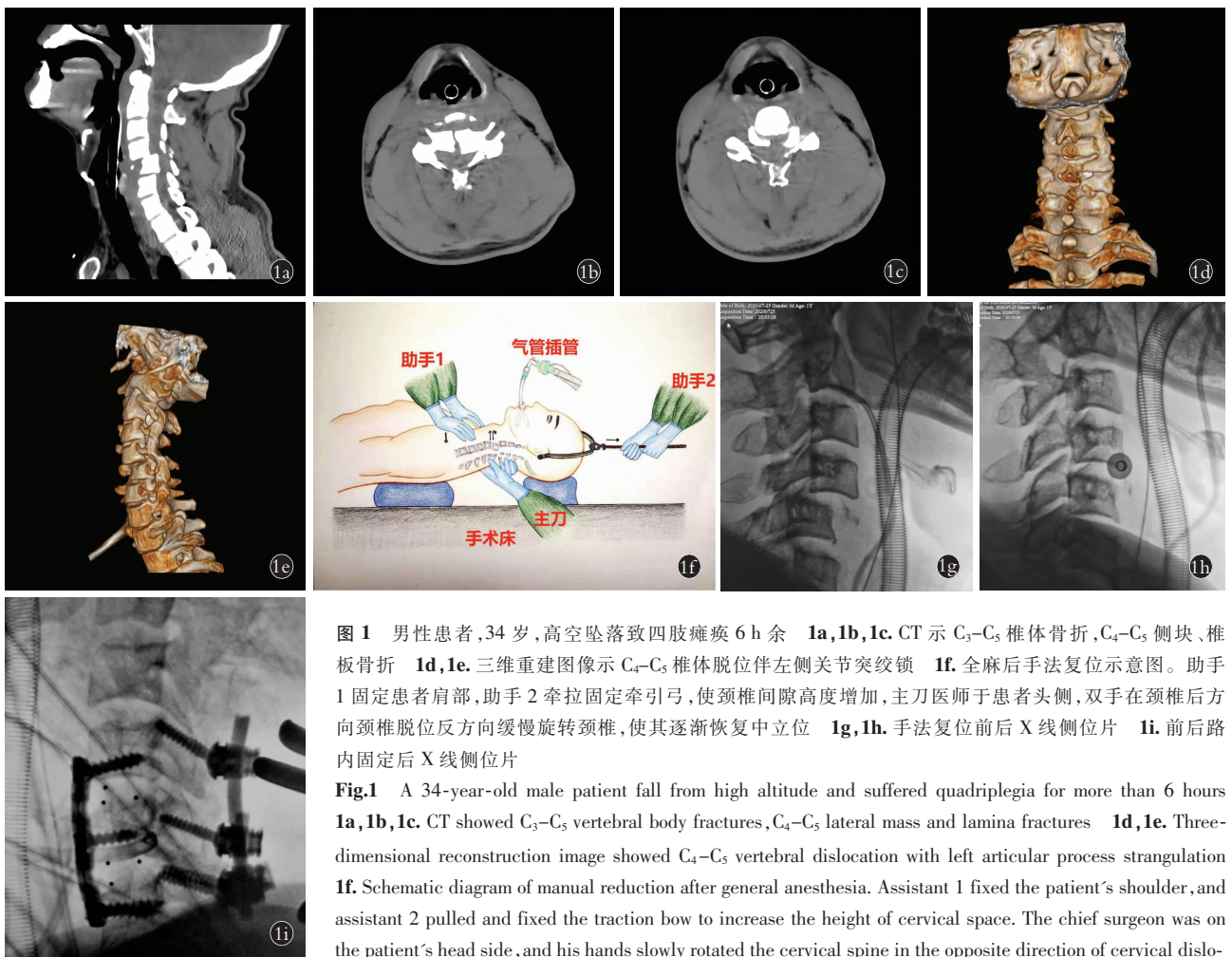


图 1 男性患者,34 岁,高空坠落致四肢瘫痪 6 h 余 1a,1b,1c. CT 示 C₃-C₅ 椎体骨折,C₄-C₅ 侧块、椎板骨折 1d,1e. 三维重建图像示 C₄-C₅ 椎体脱位伴左侧关节突绞锁 1f. 全麻后手法复位示意图。助手 1 固定患者肩部,助手 2 牵拉固定牵引弓,使颈椎间隙高度增加,主刀医师于患者头侧,双手在颈椎后方向颈椎脱位反方向缓慢旋转颈椎,使其逐渐恢复中立位 1g,1h. 手法复位前后 X 线侧位片 1i. 前后路内固定后 X 线侧位片

Fig.1 A 34-year-old male patient fall from high altitude and suffered quadriplegia for more than 6 hours 1a,1b,1c. CT showed C₃-C₅ vertebral body fractures,C₄-C₅ lateral mass and lamina fractures 1d,1e. Three-dimensional reconstruction image showed C₄-C₅ vertebral dislocation with left articular process strangulation 1f. Schematic diagram of manual reduction after general anesthesia. Assistant 1 fixed the patient's shoulder,and assistant 2 pulled and fixed the traction bow to increase the height of cervical space. The chief surgeon was on the patient's head side,and his hands slowly rotated the cervical spine in the opposite direction of cervical dislocation in the posterior direction of the cervical spine to gradually return to the neutral position 1g,1h. Lateral X-ray films before and after manual reduction 1i. Lateral X-ray film after anterior and posterior internal fixation

X-ray films before and after manual reduction 1i. Lateral X-ray film after anterior and posterior internal fixation

讨论

颈椎骨折伴脱位多由于交通事故、高处坠落等产生的屈曲及旋转暴力所致^[1]。是一种严重的创伤性损伤,主要表现为小关节的脱位或半脱位,而且常伴有脊髓损伤及颈椎的三柱损伤^[2]。在严重的脊柱损伤中,颈椎骨折和脱位常引起三柱结构破坏、脊髓损伤、颈椎椎间盘突出和颈椎不稳,预后差,死亡率和瘫痪率高^[3-4]。颈椎骨折伴脱位的治疗原则为尽早复位、减压,解除对脊髓的压迫,避免脊髓持续受压所造成的继发性损伤,为脊髓功能的恢复创造有利条件^[5-6]。临床上常用的方法为闭合复位或切开前路或后路复位,再行内固定融合手术。其治疗的目的主要包括尽早恢复正常的解剖结构、改善脊髓神经功能、减少疼痛、防止脊髓损伤进一步进展^[7]。颈椎骨折脱位的治疗方式分为保守治疗及手术治疗。轻度的骨折脱位可选择保守治疗,一般通过早期颅骨牵引来实现颈椎复位,稳定颈椎序列,减轻脊髓压迫,避免出现继发性损伤。但清醒状态下颅骨牵引增加

患者的痛苦,牵引时间过长会影响手术的时机。而且部分患者存在旋转应力,靠单纯的颅骨牵引无法控制旋转力,对于一些特殊的旋转变形很难矫正复位,多种原因使得单纯颅骨牵引实现复位的成功率较低。再加上颅骨牵引难以阻止椎管受压所引起的继发性损伤,重物的牵引还可能导致一些不必要的并发症^[8]。有文献报道与非手术治疗(43.2%)相比,手术治疗在解剖复位方面的成功率更高(90.8%)^[9]。因此,对于颈椎的骨折脱位目前大多选择手术治疗,尤其是一些伴有关节突绞锁的患者。

目前常见的手术方式主要为前路、后路或前后路联合手术。然而,对于手术的具体方式,尤其是在下颈椎严重骨折合并脱位的病例中,还没有达成共识。前路手术入路具有简单、创伤小、直视下解除前方压迫、手术时间短等优势,尤其是需要椎间盘切除神经减压时,前路手术更加常用^[10]。但单纯前路治疗下颈椎关节脱位的稳定性主要取决于后方的关节突关节是否完整,对于有关节突关节受损以及

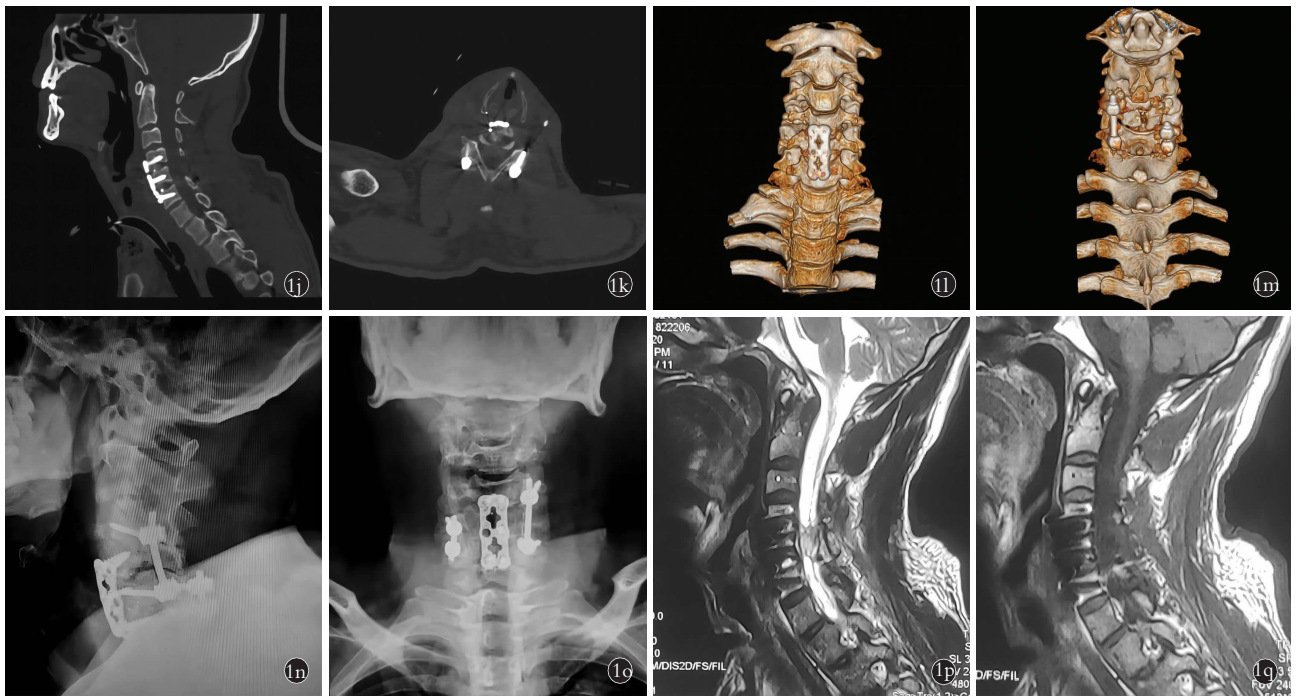


图 1 男性患者,34 岁,高空坠落致四肢瘫痪 6 h 余 lj, lk. 术后 1 周 CT 示颈椎脱位恢复,内固定位置合适 ll, lm. 术后 1 周 CT 三维重建提示颈椎序列恢复正常,复位效果良好 ln, lo. 术后 10 个月颈椎正侧位 X 线示内固定位置良好 lp, lq. 术后 10 个月 MRI 示减压充分

Fig.1 A 34-year-old male patient with paralysis of extremities for more than 6 hours caused by falling in from a high lj, lk. At 1 week after operation, CT showed that the cervical dislocation recovered and the position of internal fixation was suitable ll, lm. At 1 week after operation, CT three-dimensional reconstruction showed that the cervical vertebra sequence returned to normal and the reduction effect was good ln, lo. AP and lateral X-rays of cervical vertebra showed that the position of internal fixation was good at 10 months after operation lp, lq. MRI showed decompression was sufficient at 10 months after operation

严重的椎体后柱损伤的患者,单纯前路固定比后路固定提供的稳定性差,还需加以后路手术固定^[11-12]。颈椎后入路可以直接撬拨或敲除绞锁的部分关节突,复位更加容易,还可以直视下进行复位减压,再加上后路椎弓根螺钉三柱固定具有良好的生物力学稳定性,在临床中也被广泛应用^[13]。但若脊髓前方有椎间盘或碎骨块压迫时行单纯后路手术可能会使压迫加重,导致其他并发症,因此在有些情况下还需要前后路联合手术。前后路联合手术主要适用于三柱损伤伴有节突绞锁、脊髓前后均受压或单纯行前路或单纯行后路手术难以获得满意复位减压的患者。前后联合入路手术结合了单纯前路手术与单纯后路手术的优点,不仅可以在直视下充分减压,而且可以提供足够的稳定性^[14-15]。但前后路手术时间长、创伤大且术中体位改变还会增加神经损伤的风险。前后路联合手术的方式有前-后、后-前、前-后-前和后-前-后等顺序,但其手术时机及前后的顺序目前还存在争议,还需要根据患者的实际情况及术者的临床经验综合决定手术方式。

对于是否在进行手术前进行闭合复位也有不同的看法,但毫无疑问,手术前复位可以极大的简化手术过

程^[16]。术前闭合复位可重建颈椎的稳定性,减少脊髓的继发性损伤,同时能降低术中复位造成的手术风险。闭合复位的方式包括术前牵引复位及手法复位。术前颅骨牵引主要用于实现闭合复位,它可以提供即时的稳定性,帮助快速解除脊髓压迫并重建颈椎序列^[17]。但是其并发症发生率很高,多种因素会影响复位的成功率,包括牵引的角度、重量及持续时间,从损伤到复位的时间,关节突的绞锁类型等。术前牵引复位效果常常不够理想,复位效果不满意还会增加继发性脊髓损伤的风险。有学者认为若术前常规牵引失败后可考虑试行全麻下闭合复位,其优点在于减少患者痛苦,在脊髓监测下进行可保证操作安全^[18]。为避免该患者因脊髓不稳引起的继发性神经功能恶化,笔者选择在全麻后行手法复位,复位过程耗时约 3 min,复位后 C 形臂 X 线透视验证,复位效果良好。笔者考虑与患者椎体、椎板及侧块骨折较重降低了复位过程中的阻力有关。本例患者入院后第 2 天行手术治疗,手法复位后再通过前路钢板固定及后路减压内固定来恢复脊柱的稳定性。通过手法进行闭合复位,再行前后路手术,降低了术中复位带来的手术风险,减少了手术时间以及脊髓的继发

性损伤。术后 1 个月患者感觉平面从剑突平面下降至腹股沟平面,末次随访时感觉平面明显改善,双侧上臂及前臂肌力恢复至 2 级,表明手法复位后再行前后路手术效果良好。

综上所述,本例颈椎严重骨折脱位患者,通过全麻下手法复位,复位效果良好,复位后再进行前后路联合的减压固定融合术,相对安全,降低了手术风险,减少了手术时间及手术并发症。

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