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## ·经验交流·

# 3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助下腰骶部半椎体畸形矫形手术的疗效分析

吴肖南,胡巍然,马浩浩,高延征,施新革,王红强,廖文胜  
(河南大学人民医院 河南省人民医院脊柱脊髓外科,河南 郑州 450003)

**【摘要】**目的:分析 3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助腰骶部半椎体畸形矫形手术的安全性和有效性。方法:回顾性分析 2016 年 1 月至 2021 年 7 月收治的 8 例腰骶部半椎体畸形患者,男 3 例,女 5 例,手术时年龄 6~15 岁,半椎体位于左侧 4 例,位于右侧 4 例;半椎体位于 L<sub>2,3</sub> 节段 1 例,L<sub>3,4</sub> 节段 2 例,L<sub>4,5</sub> 节段 2 例,L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub> 节段 3 例;完全分节半椎体 4 例,不完全分节半椎体 4 例。将患者 CT 数据导入 Mimics 21.0 软件进行建模,随后将模型数据导入 3-Matic 软件,选择需要置钉的椎体模拟出最佳的螺钉置入角度及长度,打印模型进行术前规划及术中导引。所有患者均在 3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助下行矫形手术治疗,通过比较患者的影像学参数评价 3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助腰骶部半椎体矫形手术的安全性和有效性。主要观察指标为患者术前、术后 1 周及术后 1 年主弯 Cobb 角、近端代偿弯 Cobb 角、C<sub>7</sub> 中心至骶骨中垂线(C<sub>7</sub> plumb line-center sacral vertical line, C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL)以及置钉准确率、侧凸矫正率。结果:8 例患者获随访,时间 13~31 个月;共置入椎弓根螺钉 98 枚,椎弓根螺钉置钉的等级 A、B、C、D、E 级螺钉的数目依次为 38、46、10、4、0 枚,以 A、B 级螺钉定义为螺钉位置良好,置钉准确率为 85.7% (84/98)。8 例患者主弯 Cobb 角术前 21°~38°,术后 1 周 5°~11°,术后 1 年 7°~12°;近端代偿弯 Cobb 角术前 16°~39°,术后 1 周 7°~12°,术后 1 年 7°~14°;矫正效果保持良好,无矫正丢失。冠状位平衡指标 C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL 术前 20~35 mm,术后 1 周 11~18 mm,术后 1 年 10~16 mm,患者冠状面失衡情况有所改善。侧凸矫正率术后 1 周 65.6%~84.2%,术后 1 年 61.9%~81.6%。结论:在腰骶部半椎体截骨矫形术中使用 3D 打印预置钉道模型安全有效,可明显改善患者局部畸形,是辅助腰骶部半椎体截骨矫形手术的一种可靠方法。

**【关键词】** 3D 打印; 预置钉道模型; 腰骶部半椎体畸形; 矫形手术

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通讯作者:施新革 E-mail:18625781731@163.com

Corresponding author:SHI Xin-ge E-mail:18625781731@163.com

## Efficacy analysis of 3D printing prefixed nail path model assisted lumbar and sacral hemivertebra orthopaedic surgery

WU Xiao-nan, HU Wei-ran, MA Hao-hao, GAO Yan-zheng, SHI Xin-ge, WANG Hong-qiang, LIAO Wen-sheng (Surgery Department of Spinal and Spinal Cord, Henan University People's Hospital, Henan Provincial People's Hospital, Zhengzhou 450003, Henan, China)

**ABSTRACT** **Objective** To analyze the safety and effectiveness of 3D printing prefabricated nail path model assisted lumbosacral hemivertebra orthopaedic surgery. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on 8 patients with lumbosacral hemivertebra deformity admitted from January 2016 to July 2021, including 3 males and 5 females, aged 6 to 15 at the time of surgery. The hemivertebra of 4 cases located on the left side and 4 cases on the right side. The hemivertebra of 1 case located at L<sub>2,3</sub>, 2 cases at L<sub>3,4</sub>, 2 cases at L<sub>4,5</sub>, and 3 cases at L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub>. Four cases were fully segmented hemivertebra and 4 cases were incomplete segmented hemivertebra. The patient CT data was imported into Mimics 21.0 software for modeling, and then the model data was imported into 3-Matic software. The vertebra requiring screw placement was selected to simulate the optimal screw placement angle and length, and the model was printed for preoperative planning and intraoperative guidance. All patients underwent orthopedic surgery with the aid of 3D printing preset nail path model. The safety and effectiveness of the 3D printing prefabricated nail tunnel model assisted lumbosacral hemivertebra orthopaedic surgery was evaluated by comparing the imaging parameters of the patients. The main outcome measures were the Cobb angle of the main curve, the Cobb angle of the proximal compensatory curve, the coronal balance index C<sub>7</sub> plumb line-center sacral vertical line (C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL), the accuracy of nail placement, and the correction rate of scoliosis before surgery, 1 week and 1 year after surgery. **Results** All of 8 patients were followed up for 13 to 31 months. A total of 98 pedicle screws were placed in 8 patients. The number of pedicle screw grades A, B, C, D, E was 38, 46, 10, 4, 0 screws. The screws of grade A and B were defined as good position, the accuracy rate of screw placement was 85.7%. The Cobb angle of the main curve were 21° to 38° before operation, 5° to 11° at 1 week after operation, 7° to 12° at 1 year after operation. The Cobb angle of the proximal compensatory curve were 16° to 39° before operation, 7° to 12° at 1 week after operation, 7° to 14° at 1 year after operation, the correction effect remained good with no correction loss. The coronal balance index C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL were 20 to 35 mm before operation, 11 to 18 mm at 1 week after operation, 10 to 16 mm at 1 year after operation, the coronal imbalance improved. The scoliosis correction rate was 65.6% to 84.2% 1 week after surgery, and 61.9% to 81.6% 1 year after surgery. **Conclusion** The use of 3D printing prefixed nail tunnel model in lumbosacral hemivertebra osteotomy is safe and effective, and can significantly improve patients' local deformities. It is a reliable method to assist lumbar sacral hemivertebra osteotomy.

**KEYWORDS** 3D printing; Prefabricated nail path model; Lumbosacral hemivertebra deformity; Orthopaedic surgery

半椎体畸形是导致先天性脊柱畸形的重要原因,其发病率 0.05%~0.10%<sup>[1]</sup>。半椎体是由于一侧椎体形成障碍导致的脊柱畸形,可累及 1 个或多个椎体。半椎体畸形往往好发于胸椎,在腰骶部发生率较低<sup>[2]</sup>。腰骶部半椎体由于其位置特殊,靠近骶骨,代偿能力差,容易引起躯干的严重倾斜,同时在近端形成较大的代偿弯<sup>[3]</sup>。后路半椎体切除因其具有矫形效果好、创伤较小等优势,逐渐成为治疗半椎体畸形的主流术式<sup>[4]</sup>。与此同时,半椎体畸形通常伴发严重的椎体旋转及椎弓根发育异常,导致置钉困难,手术风险巨大<sup>[5-6]</sup>。随着 3D 打印技术在医学中的迅速发展,可以通过提取个体化数据实现精准医疗<sup>[7]</sup>。3D 打印导板已经在骨科内得到了广泛应用。但腰骶部半椎体畸形患者椎弓根往往发育异常,使用 3D 打印导板置钉风险极大,限制了该项技术的使用<sup>[8]</sup>。本研究介绍了一种新的 3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助下行后路腰骶部半椎体切除术,回顾性分析 2016 年 1 月至 2021 年 7 月收治的腰骶部半椎体畸形患者影像学资料,评估该方式的应用效果,以明确其临床应用价值。

## 1 临床资料

### 1.1 病例选择

纳入标准:(1)行后路单一半椎体切除矫形内固定术。(2)术前各项检查结果无明显手术禁忌。(3)对本研究方案知情同意。(4)术后随访满 1 年。排除标准:(1)既往有脊柱手术史。(2)合并有多处半椎体畸形。(3)双下肢不等长等。

### 1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析 2016 年 1 月至 2021 年 7 月收治的腰骶部半椎体畸形患者影像学资料,所有患者采用 3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助下行后路单一半椎体切除矫形内固定术治疗。共纳入 8 例腰骶部半椎体畸形患者,男 3 例,女 5 例;手术时年龄 6~15 岁,随访时间 13~31 个月;半椎体位于左侧 4 例,位于右侧 4 例;半椎体位于 L<sub>2,3</sub> 节段 1 例, L<sub>3,4</sub> 节段 2 例, L<sub>4,5</sub> 节段 2 例, L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub> 节段 3 例;完全分节半椎体 4 例,不完全分节半椎体 4 例。所有患者一般临床资料见表 1。本研究方案经河南省人民医院伦理委员会批准[(2022)伦审新技术(1-233)号],患者家属知情同意并签署相关知情同意书。

**表 1 腰骶部半椎体畸形患者 8 例术前临床资料**  
**Tab.1 Preoperative clinical data of 8 patients with lumbosacral hemivertebral deformity**

患者序号	性别	年龄/岁	半椎体类型	半椎体位置
1	男	11	完全	L <sub>4,5</sub> 右侧
2	男	12	未完全	L <sub>3,4</sub> 左侧
3	男	13	完全	L <sub>5</sub> S <sub>1</sub> 右侧
4	女	13	未完全	L <sub>2,3</sub> 右侧
5	女	15	未完全	L <sub>3,4</sub> 左侧
6	女	6	完全	L <sub>5</sub> S <sub>1</sub> 右侧
7	女	9	未完全	L <sub>4,5</sub> 左侧
8	女	6	完全	L <sub>5</sub> S <sub>1</sub> 左侧

**2 方法**

**2.1 术前模拟**

所有患者术前行 16 排 CT 平扫,导出数据并保存为 Dicom 格式。然后将其导入 Mimics 21.0(Materialise Company, Belgium)软件进行建模,将三维模型保存为 STL 格式。随后将模型数据导入 3-Matic 软件,选择需要置钉的椎体并标记出椎弓根轴线,以轴线为圆心进行拓展生成圆柱形钉道,依据椎弓根周径大小进行调整并使其处于最佳位置。根据患者畸形部位、椎体的旋转、椎弓根的异常发育等情况模拟出最佳的螺钉植入角度及长度(图 1a-1d)。修整边

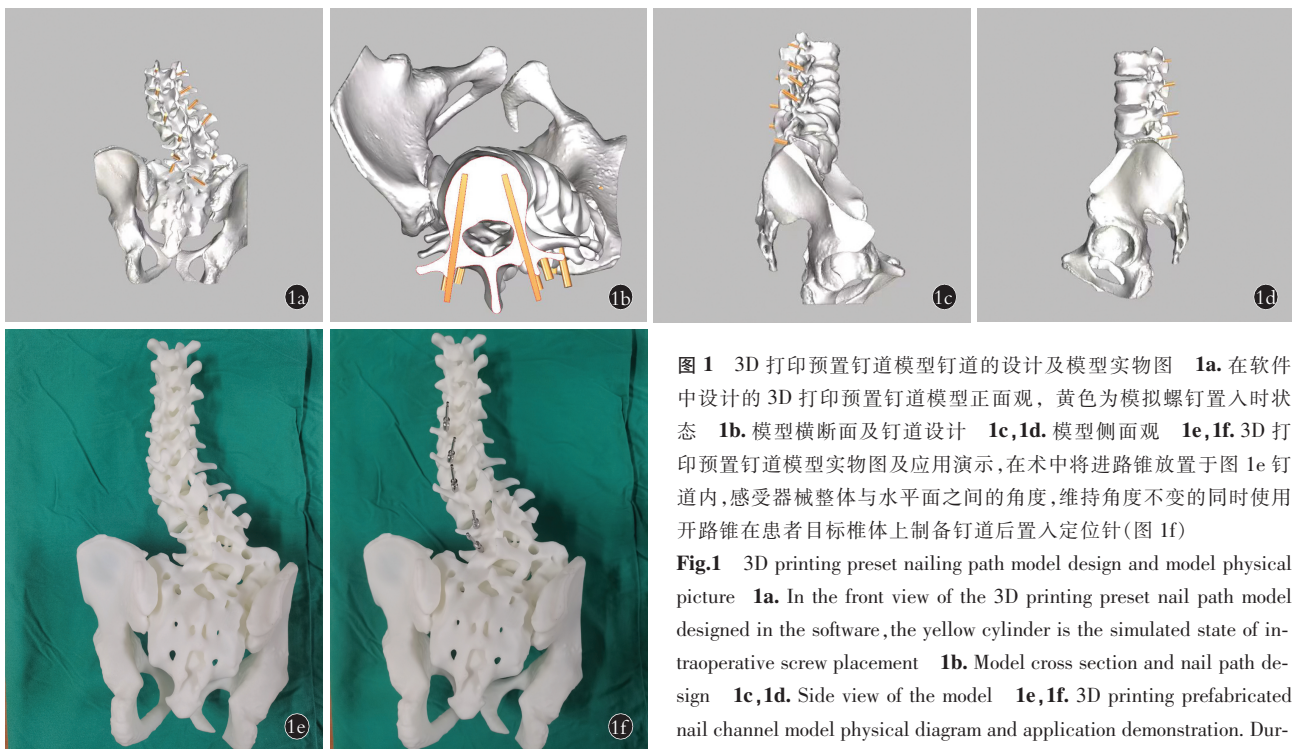
界后,保存为 STL 文件。最后将其输入 3D 打印机,打印出 1:1 的预置钉道模型,经等离子消毒及微生物表面监测后可在术中放置于无菌区(图 1e-1f)。

**2.2 术中应用**

全麻后患者取俯卧位,逐层切开皮肤、皮下组织。骨膜下剥离显露半椎体及预定融合节段的棘突及椎板,将 3D 打印预置钉道模型放置在手术无菌区域,通过观察模型上的钉道位置作为参考选择定位针的进钉点,在使用开口器选择进钉点后将开路锥放置在 3D 打印模型上,感受器械整体与水平面之间的角度,维持角度不变的同时使用开路锥在患者目标椎体上制备钉道。同时术者可根据进钉处的手感及临床经验随时调整钉道,实现 3D 打印及术者手感的“双导航”。椎体双侧置入定位针,透视无误后置入椎弓根螺钉。将半椎体完整切除,随后将预弯的固定棒置于凸侧,逐步对凸侧棒抱紧加压直至截骨间隙闭合后拧紧螺帽。移除临时棒,置入固定棒并适当加压后拧紧。C 形臂 X 线机透视检查冠状面平衡及上下端固定椎的水平化状态,充分植骨。手术过程在神经电生理监测下进行。

**2.3 术后处理**

术后常规应用抗生素 24 h,根据引流量 3~5 d 拔除引流管(引流量<50 ml),1 周后佩戴支具下地活动,复查 X 线及 CT,3 个月内禁止久坐、久站及过度



**图 1 3D 打印预置钉道模型钉道的设计及模型实物图** **1a.** 在软件中设计的 3D 打印预置钉道模型正面观,黄色为模拟螺钉置入时状态 **1b.** 模型横断面及钉道设计 **1c,1d.** 模型侧面观 **1e,1f.** 3D 打印预置钉道模型实物图及应用演示,在术中将进路锥放置于图 1e 钉道内,感受器械整体与水平面之间的角度,维持角度不变的同时使用开路锥在患者目标椎体上制备钉道后置入定位针(图 1f)

**Fig.1** 3D printing preset nailing path model design and model physical picture **1a.** In the front view of the 3D printing preset nail path model designed in the software, the yellow cylinder is the simulated state of intraoperative screw placement **1b.** Model cross section and nail path design **1c,1d.** Side view of the model **1e,1f.** 3D printing prefabricated nail channel model physical diagram and application demonstration. During the operation, the approach cone was placed in the nail channel on

Fig.1e. After the surgeon felt the angle between the whole instrument and the horizontal plane, the open cone was used to prepare the nail channel on the patient's target vertebra and then the positioning needle was inserted (Fig.1f)



运动,术后 1 年复查 CT。

### 2.4 观察项目与方法

记录手术开始时间、矫形完成时间并计算手术时间,记录术中出血量及放射透视次数。根据 Gertzbein-Robbins 分类<sup>[9]</sup>对置入的螺钉分级,于术前及术后 1 周、1 年脊柱正侧位 X 线片上测量主弯 Cobb 角、代偿弯 Cobb 角、C<sub>7</sub> 中心至骶骨中垂线(C<sub>7</sub> plumb line-center sacral vertical line, C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL)的距离,并计算术后侧凸矫正率。

手术均由同一组医师完成,采用 3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助下后路半椎体切除内固定术,手术时间,术中出血量及放射透视次数由一名手术医师在每次手术完成后记录在册。在脊柱全长正侧位 X 线片测量 Cobb 角、C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL,使用 16 排螺旋 CT 评估螺钉的准确性。Cobb 角的测量及螺钉位置分级在术前及术后 1 周、1 年的时间段由 2 名经验丰富的脊柱外科主治医师进行(河南省人民医院脊柱脊髓外科一病区),结果取平均值。

### 2.5 疗效评定方法

根据 Gertzbein-Robbins 的分类<sup>[9]</sup>:A 级,椎弓根螺钉在椎弓根内;B 级,椎弓根螺钉穿破椎弓根皮质 ≤ 2 mm;C 级,2mm < 椎弓根螺钉穿破椎弓根皮质 ≤ 4 mm;D 级,4 mm < 椎弓根螺钉穿破椎弓根皮质 ≤ 6 mm;E 级,椎弓根螺钉穿破椎弓根皮质 > 6 mm;A、B 级视为准确置钉。置钉准确率=(A+B 级螺钉数)/总置钉枚数×100%。分别于术前、术后 1 周、1 年行立位脊柱正侧位 X 线片检查,于站立位冠状面 X 线片上测量主弯 Cobb 角、代偿弯 Cobb 角;冠状面 X 线片上测量 C<sub>7</sub> 中心至骶骨中垂线(C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL)的距离,以评估脊柱的平衡状态;计算术后侧凸矫正率及矫正丢失情况:矫正率=(术前 Cobb 角-术后 Cobb 角)/术前 Cobb 角×100%<sup>[10]</sup>。

## 3 结果

8 例患者获随访,时间 13~31 个月。

### 3.1 术中观察结果

8 例患者的手术时间、术中出血量、放射透视次数见表 2。对所有患者术后行 CT 复查,评价椎弓根螺钉置钉的等级及置钉准确率,A、B、C、D、E 级螺钉的数目依次为 38、46、10、4、0 枚,其中 A、B 级螺钉定义为螺钉位置良好,置钉准确率为 85.7% (84/98),见表 3。

### 3.2 术前后影像学参数比较

患者影像学参数见表 4。8 例患者主弯 Cobb 角术前 21°~38°,术后 1 周 5°~11°,术后 1 年 7°~12°;近端代偿弯 Cobb 角术前 16°~39°,术后 1 周 7°~12°,术后 1 年 7°~14°;矫正效果保持良好,无矫正丢

表 2 腰骶部半椎体畸形患者 8 例手术相关资料

Tab.2 Surgical data of 8 patients with lumbosacral hemivertebral deformity

患者序号	手术时间/min	出血量/ml	透视次数/次
1	243	652	32
2	188	450	21
3	226	600	35
4	208	525	26
5	215	550	26
6	216	560	26
7	218	565	30
8	220	590	25

表 3 腰骶部半椎体畸形患者 8 例术后 1 年螺钉置入准确度

Tab.3 Screw insertion accuracy rate of 8 patients with lumbosacral hemivertebral deformity at 1 year after operation

患者序号	螺钉置入分级					置钉准确数
	A 级	B 级	C 级	D 级	E 级	
1	4	6	2	0	0	10
2	6	6	1	1	0	12
3	5	8	1	0	0	13
4	5	6	0	1	0	11
5	3	6	1	0	0	9
6	5	5	1	1	0	10
7	6	5	2	1	0	11
8	4	4	2	0	0	8
合计	38	46	10	4	0	84/98

失。冠状位平衡指标 C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL 术前 20~35 mm,术后 1 周 11~18 mm,术后 1 年 10~16 mm;患者冠状面失衡情况有所改善,侧凸矫正率术后 1 周 65.6%~84.2%,术后 1 年 61.9%~81.6%。典型病例影像图片见图 2。

### 3.3 并发症发生情况

在治疗过程中有 1 例术后出现左侧大腿前侧麻木,考虑到可能由于术中过度牵拉神经根引起神经损伤,经对症处理康复治疗患者症状消失。1 例术后发生伤口深部感染,经清创后置管冲洗,术后 1 个月患者得以康复。

## 4 讨论

由半椎体引起的先天性脊柱后凸是一种罕见的脊柱畸形,若不进行干预,可能会逐渐发展成矢状位失衡。由于半椎体畸形对保守治疗无效,截骨手术已成为矫正畸形的主流技术,但是技术要求高,手术风险大<sup>[11]</sup>。同时,畸形的半椎体通常伴发严重的椎体旋转及椎弓根发育异常,导致在椎弓根螺钉在置钉时



图 2 患者,男,13 岁,腰骶部脊柱畸形 2a,2b. 术前脊柱全长正侧位 X 线片示腰骶部半椎体畸形, L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub> 处完全分节半椎体畸形, 躯干向左侧倾斜。主弯 Cobb 角 38°, 代偿弯 Cobb 角 39°, C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL 28 mm 2c,2d. 术后 1 周脊柱全长正侧位 X 线片示主弯 Cobb 角 6°, 代偿弯 Cobb 角 9°, C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL 11 mm 2e,2f. 术后 1 年脊柱全长正侧位 X 线片示冠状位脊柱失衡纠正, 腰骶部半椎体完整切除, 测量主弯 Cobb 角 7°, 代偿弯 Cobb 角 11°, C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL 10 mm 2g,2h,2i,2j,2k,2l,2m. 术后 1 年 CT 示各螺钉位置图, 其中图 2g 左侧螺钉为 C 级, 右侧螺钉为 B 级, 图 2h 中 2 枚螺钉为 B 级, 图 2i 左侧螺钉为 A 级, 右侧螺钉为 B 级, 其余螺钉均为

A 级

**Fig.2** A 13-year-old male patient with a lumbosacral spinal deformity 2a,2b. Preoperative AP and lateral X-ray films of full-length spine showed lumbosacral hemivertebra deformity, completely segmented hemivertebra deformity at L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub>, and the trunk tilted to the left. The Cobb angle of the main bend was 38°, the compensatory bending Cobb angle was 39°, and the C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL was 28 mm 2c,2d. AP and lateral X-ray films of full-length spine 1 week after operation showed the Cobb angle of main curve was 6°, the compensatory Cobb angle was 9° and C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL was 11 mm 2e,2f. At 1 year after operation, AP and lateral X-ray films of the full length spine showed the imbalance of the coronal spine was corrected and the lumbosacral hemivertebra was resected completely. The Cobb angle of the main curve was 7°, the compensatory bending Cobb angle was 11°, and the C<sub>7</sub>PL-CSVL was 10 mm 2g,2h,2i,2j,2k,2l,2m. At 1 year after operation, CT showed the location map of each screw, the left screw was grade C and the right screw was grade B in Fig.2g; the two screws in Fig.2h were grade B; the left screw was grade A, the right screw was grade B, and the other screws were grade A in Fig.2i

困难<sup>[5-6]</sup>,而且椎体周围毗邻结构复杂,伴有重要的神经和血管等,螺钉误置可能导致血管和神经损伤而发生增加感染风险、延长术后恢复时间、增加医疗费用等一系列相关并发症<sup>[12-13]</sup>。

传统的脊柱侧弯手术往往依靠术前的影像学检查等图像信息制定手术方案,无论术中截骨还是椎弓根螺钉植入都依赖于手术医生的技术水平与经验<sup>[14]</sup>。尤其是在椎弓根发育异常的情况下,多次反复

的透视置钉往往仍然难以取得令人满意的疗效。腰骶部半椎体切除往往存在脊柱冠状面失衡,椎弓根发育异常,腰骶部解剖结构不清晰等,是脊柱侧凸治疗中的难点<sup>[6]</sup>。THEOLOGIS 等<sup>[15]</sup>报道腰骶部半椎体切除的平均手术时间约为 259 min,感染率 5.5%,置钉失误率 20%~31%。甚至螺钉误置进入椎管,损伤神经与血管,导致严重后果。李超等<sup>[16]</sup>采用个体化的 3D 打印导向模板辅助胸腰椎椎弓根螺钉置入,能够

表 4 腰骶部半椎体畸形患者 8 例手术前后影像学参数

Tab.4 Comparison of imaging parameters before and after operation in 8 patients with lumbosacral hemivertebral deformity

患者 序号	随访时 间/月	主弯 Cobb 角/°			代偿弯 Cobb 角/°			C <sub>7</sub> -PL-CSVL/mm			侧凸矫正率/%	
		术前	术后 1 周	术后 1 年	术前	术后 1 周	术后 1 年	术前	术后 1 周	术后 1 年	术后 1 周	术后 1 年
1	14	36	9	9	26	9	12	20	15	11	75.0	75.0
2	18	21	7	8	16	7	7	35	18	16	66.7	61.9
3	26	38	6	7	39	9	11	28	11	10	84.2	81.6
4	16	26	7	8	18	8	8	21	14	12	73.1	69.2
5	24	25	5	7	28	9	9	25	15	10	80.0	72.0
6	13	29	6	9	20	8	10	26	13	12	79.3	69.0
7	31	30	8	10	22	7	11	29	15	13	73.3	66.7
8	28	32	11	12	24	12	14	31	16	14	65.6	62.5

显著提高置钉的安全性、准确性及手术效率。

#### 4.1 置钉准确性

而在术前使用笔者研发的 3D 打印预置钉道模型(ZL202020259646.2),能为手术医师提供更加直观、立体的解剖信息。针对半椎体畸形,主刀医师可结合模型,充分了解椎弓根发育情况,在手术设计过程中及时规避陷阱。同时术前模拟演练手术操作,测量记录椎弓根螺钉大小、进钉点、进置钉方向、半椎体切除的具体位置等,做到心中有数。在术中遇到置钉困难,半椎体切除困难时可以实时在模型上模拟,比对,通过模型的引导更安全地手术。

毛赛虎等<sup>[17]</sup>对 13 例多发性半椎体所致先天性脊柱侧凸患儿行 I 期后路半椎体切除、短节段固定手术治疗,手术时间为(251±66) min,术中出血量为(530±279) ml,而在本研究中使用 3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助手术所用时间为 216.8 min,术中出血量 561.5 ml,与毛赛虎等在手术方面时间,术中出血方面相似。同时在置钉准确性方面,3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助置钉的置钉准确率为 85.7%,与 ARAB 等<sup>[18]</sup>研究的计算机辅助导航下的 84%置钉准确率、徒手置钉下的 82.5%置钉准确率相比,3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助置钉的置钉准确性较为可靠。同时 3D 预置钉道模型的打印及术前模拟手术可以给患者以直观的印象,起到了术前充分沟通作用<sup>[19]</sup>。3D 打印技术已得到广泛普及,可以使更多患者受益。

#### 4.2 侧弯矫正率

腰骶部半椎体位于脊柱远端,是脊柱平衡的基石,其代偿能力较差,患者往往出现明显的冠状面倾斜,近端同时出现较大的代偿弯,后路半椎体切除术已经成为广大学者首选的手术方式<sup>[20-21]</sup>。LI 等<sup>[22]</sup>经过随访发现,后路半椎体切除术可使主弯纠正约 60.9%。另一项由 CHEN 等<sup>[4]</sup>报道的结果提示,经过 2 年随访,术后患者矢状面及冠状面失衡纠正率分

别达到了 63%及 58%。蒋维利等<sup>[23]</sup>研究了 3D 打印技术在成人脊柱侧后凸畸形的术前规划及术中辅助操作的应用价值,12 例脊柱侧后凸畸形患者行 3D 打印模型辅助下矫形手术,结果显示患者术后 4 周侧凸 Cobb 角矫正率为(65.1±9.7)%,而本组术后 1 年侧凸矫正率为 69.7%,结果显示在侧凸矫正率方面与蒋维利等的研究相似。本组所有病例术后经过至少 1 年的随访,其代偿弯得到有效纠正,术后 1 年侧凸矫正效果得到了良好的维持,与 CHEN 等<sup>[4]</sup>和 LI 等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究相比,3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助后路矫形的患者矫形效果在术后 1 年的时间里要优于传统单纯后路矫形手术的患者。本组冠状面失衡经过术后随访得到了部分自发纠正。

当然本研究仍存在一定局限性,比如纳入样本量有限,随访时间有限,还需要大规模临床病例资料以及更长的随访时间来验证本方法的有效性。术中体位的改变,模型与真实脊柱之间差别,都会影响置钉的准确性,不同医师之间操作能力的高低也会影响手术效果。

综上所述,3D 打印预置钉道模型辅助下后路腰骶部半椎体切除术能有效纠正腰骶部原发畸形,手术安全可靠,在一定程度上减少手术时间,术中出血,提高侧凸矫正率,椎弓根螺钉置入准确率,提高手术安全性,可以使患者获益。

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