

## · 病例报告 ·

# Kümmell 病经皮椎体成形术后症状性硬膜外血肿 1 例

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## Symptomatic spinal epidural hematoma after percutaneous vertebroplasty for Kümmell disease: a case report

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**KEYWORDS** Kümmell disease; Percutaneous vertebroplasty; Osteoporosis; Epidural hematoma

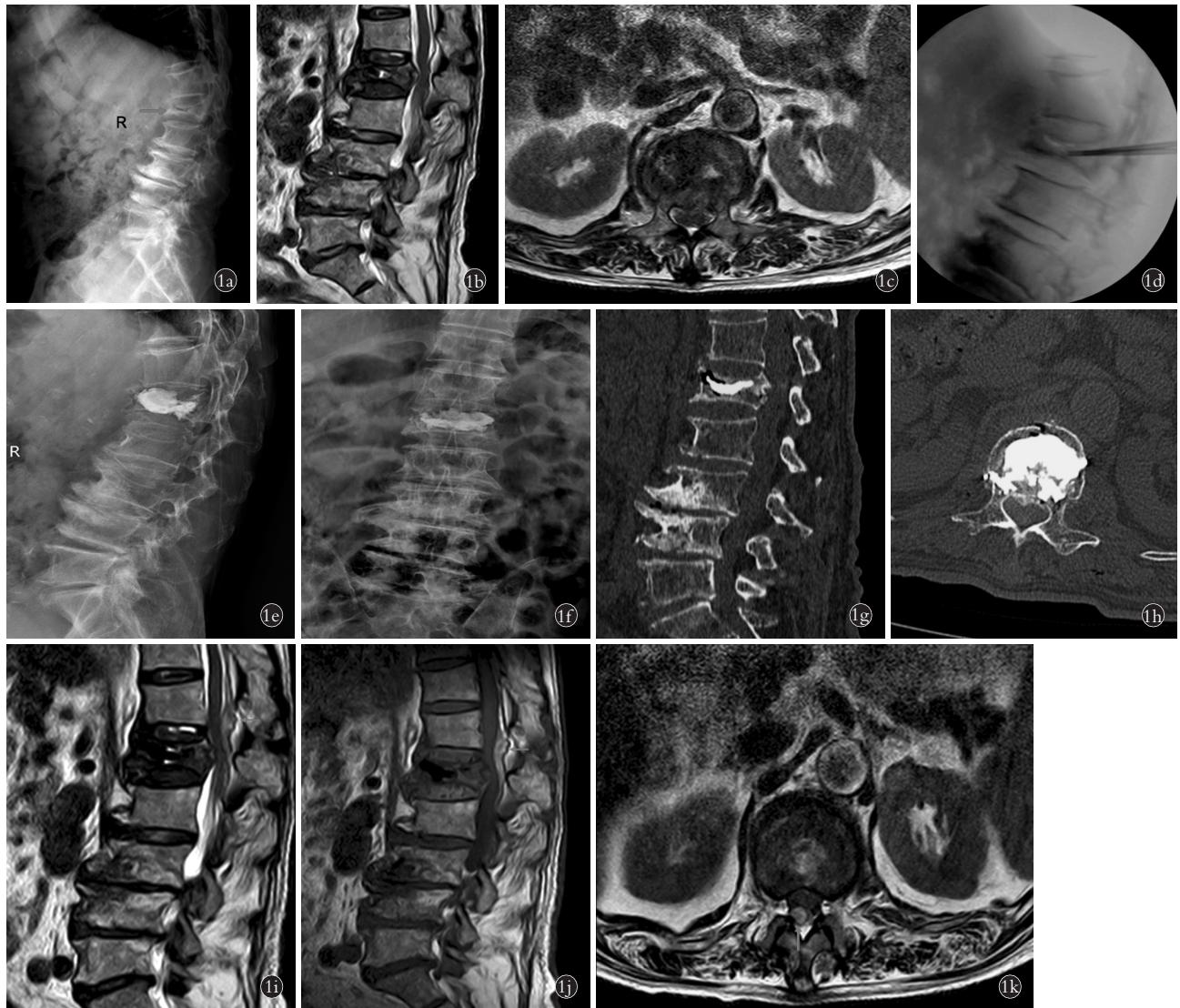
患者, 男, 89岁, 因“腰背部疼痛伴活动受限15 d”于2023年1月30日入院。患者自诉15 d前因搬重物后出现腰部疼痛难忍, 翻身及起床疼痛加重, 腰椎活动受限, 腰痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)<sup>[1]</sup>8分, 无下肢无力麻木, 美国脊髓损伤协会(American Spinal Injury Association, ASIA)分级<sup>[2]</sup>E级。既往高血压病史10年, 无肝病及血液系统疾病。专科查体: 外观胸腰段后凸畸形, 屈伸活动受限, 胸腰段棘突及两侧压痛、叩击痛阳性, 咳嗽, 双侧下肢浅深感觉、肌张力正常, 肌力V级, 下肢腱反射正常, 病理征阴性。腰椎侧位X线片(图1a)示L<sub>1</sub>椎体压缩楔形改变, 椎体前缘高度下降50%, 椎体内见真空裂隙征(interbody vacuum fissure, IVF), 胸腰段局部后凸畸形, Cobb角25°。腰椎MRI(图1b, 1c)示L<sub>1</sub>椎体楔形变, T1WI椎体低信号, T2WI椎体等信号, 中央区域见椎体内T2WI高信号提示“液体征”, 椎体后壁不完整, 骨折块向背侧突入椎管内压迫硬膜囊, 邻近节段椎间盘退变, 节段Cobb角变为12°。实验室检查示活化部分凝血活酶时间33.2 s; 凝血酶原时间12.2 s; 凝血酶时间18.5 s; 纤维蛋白原降解产物4.97 μg·ml<sup>-1</sup>; 血小板: 176×10<sup>9</sup>/L。骨密度T值-4.5。入院诊断:L<sub>1</sub>椎体骨质疏松性压缩性骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF), L<sub>1</sub>椎体骨折不愈合(Kümmell病), 高血压病。

经过科室充分讨论, 该例患者L<sub>1</sub>椎体压缩程度>20%, 邻近椎间盘出现退变, 骨折椎体平卧位

Cobb角恢复, 存在异常活动, 无脊髓神经压迫症状, 临床Kümmell病分型为Ⅱ期<sup>[3]</sup>。入院后第3天在局麻下行L<sub>1</sub>椎体经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP), 采取双侧经椎弓根穿刺入路, 全程C形臂X线机透视下操作; 当穿刺针位于椎体后壁时, 正位透视显示穿刺针尖不超过椎弓根内侧缘, 工作套管置入椎体前1/3处(图1d); 双侧分别缓慢推注各2.5 ml的骨水泥, 透视见骨水泥无明显渗漏, 手术时间30 min。术后患者腰部疼痛症状明显缓解, 下肢感觉运动正常。术后8 h出现腰部疼痛加重, 右侧大腿、小腿后侧疼痛剧烈, VAS为8分, 小便难解, 无下肢及鞍区麻木症状, ASIA分级为D级。查体: 手术区域存在压痛、叩击痛, 右大腿、小腿后侧浅感觉减退, 深感觉正常, 双侧下肢肌力正常, 右侧跟腱反射减弱, 病理征阴性。肌注镇痛药物后复查腰椎正侧位X线片(图1e-1f)示L<sub>1</sub>椎体高度恢复至70%, 骨水泥填充于前中部, Cobb角恢复16°。腰椎CT(图1g-1h)示骨水泥弥散于椎体内, 未见椎管内骨水泥渗漏, 未见穿刺针轨迹刺破椎弓根内壁及椎板。腰椎MRI(图1i-1j)示术前椎体内中央区域T2WI高信号液体被骨水泥分为上下层, T<sub>12</sub>L<sub>1</sub>矢状位层面T2WI见椎管内硬膜外背侧长梭形混杂高信号, L<sub>1</sub>横断位层面T2WI见圆形高信号位于椎管内背侧, 偏椎体中线右侧, 脊髓背侧受压(图1k)。诊断:L<sub>1</sub>椎体PVP术后椎管内症状性硬膜外血肿(spinal epidural hematoma, SEH)。经科室讨论, 患者高龄、单纯下肢根性放射痛, 无明显脊髓或圆锥压迫症状, ASIA分级为D级及无进展性神经功能恶化, 予卧床制动、镇痛及激素保守治疗, 密切观察病情变化, 备急诊全

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**图 1** 患者,男,89岁,Kümmell病经皮椎体成形术后症状性硬膜外血肿 **1a.**术前腰椎侧位X线片示L<sub>1</sub>椎体压缩楔形改变,椎体前缘高度下降50%,椎体内见真空裂隙,Cobb角为25° **1b.**术前腰椎MRI矢状位T2WI像示L<sub>1</sub>椎体塌陷,等信号改变,中央区域见椎体内高信号“液体征”,Cobb角变为12° **1c.**术前L<sub>1</sub>节段MRI横断位T2WI像示椎体后壁不完整,骨折块向椎管内移位,硬膜囊受压 **1d.**术中透视见套管置入位置良好 **1e,1f.**术后8h腰椎正侧位X线片示L<sub>1</sub>椎体高度恢复至70%,骨水泥填充于裂隙内,Cobb角度恢复至16° **1g,1h.**术后8h腰椎CT示骨水泥弥散良好,未见椎管内骨水泥渗漏,未见穿刺针轨迹刺破椎弓根内壁 **1i,1j.**术后8h腰椎MRI矢状位像示T<sub>12</sub>-L<sub>1</sub>层面见椎管内硬膜外背侧长25.8 mm梭形团块,T2WI像混杂高信号、T1WI像中低信号 **1k.**术后8h时L<sub>1</sub>节段MRI横断位T2WI像示椎管内背侧存在圆形高信号,直径5.3 mm,偏椎体中线右侧,脊髓受压

**Fig.1** Patient, male, 89-year-old, symptomatic spinal epidural hematoma after percutaneous vertebroplasty for Kümmell disease **1a.** Peroperative X-ray showed vertebral wedge shape changes with 50% decrease in the anterior height of L<sub>1</sub> vertebral and intravertebral vacuum cleft sign, local Cobb angle of L<sub>1</sub> was 25° **1b.** Peroperative T2-weighted sagittal MRI showed vertebral body collapse with isointense signal intensity of L<sub>1</sub> vertebral and hyperintensity fluid sign, local Cobb angle of L<sub>1</sub> was 12° **1c.** Peroperative T2-weighted transverse MRI showed rupture of posterior wall of vertebral body and displacement of fracture block into spinal canal with compression of dural sac **1d.** Intraoperative fluoroscopy showed good placement of the working sheath **1e,1f.** Postoperative X-rays showed correction of vertebral anterior height of 70% and effective cement filling of fracture cavity after percutaneous vertebroplasty, local Cobb angle 16° of L<sub>1</sub> **1g,1h.** Postoperative computed tomography scan showed completely filled vertebral body without any leakage into the spinal canal and non-iatrogenic injury to the inner wall of the pedicle **1i,1j.** Postoperative sagittal MRI showed a 25 mm long epidural mass in the dorsal aspect of spinal canal extending from T<sub>12</sub> to L<sub>1</sub>, exhibited mixed signal intensity on T2-weighted and isointense signal intensity on T1-weighted **1k.** Postoperative T2-weighted transverse MRI showed a diameter of 5.3 mm circular high signal intensity at the dorsal part of spinal canal, located on the right side of midline of vertebral body with compression of spinal cord

麻下行 T<sub>12</sub>L<sub>1</sub> 后路椎管减压血肿清除手术。保守期间患者神经功能逐步好转，术后 1 周腰部及右下肢疼痛明显缓解，VAS 为 3 分，双侧下肢肌力正常，ASIA 分级为 E 级，患者拒绝复查要求出院。术后 3 个月电话随访，无下肢疼痛麻木，无支具辅助下行走正常，VAS 为 0 分，小便正常，恢复日常生活状态。

## 讨论

PVP 被广泛应用于 OVCF、椎体肿瘤及疼痛性椎体血管瘤等疾病，能够明显缓解疼痛，提高患者生活质量。虽然该术式严重并发症<1%，如骨水泥椎管内渗漏、椎管内血肿、肺栓塞等，然而多数需要再次手术干预及存在较高致残致死率<sup>[4]</sup>。PVP 后 SEH 是一种少见的严重并发症，通常与凝血功能异常及医源性操作等因素有关<sup>[5]</sup>。ZOU 等<sup>[6]</sup>认为如果接受抗凝血治疗的脊柱手术患者出现局部或放射性疼痛、力量和感觉丧失，则首要考虑 SHE 的发生。虽术前凝血功能未见异常，仍不能排除老年患者因血小板周转率低可能延长血小板凝集时间<sup>[7]</sup>。YALTIRIK 等<sup>[8]</sup>报道穿刺针进入椎弓根时，因椎弓根细小或穿刺针外展角度过大导致椎弓根内侧壁及椎体后壁破裂，血液沿椎体松质骨静脉窦或破裂的硬膜外静脉丛渗入椎管内，出现脊髓急性压迫症状。

本例患者无出血倾向类基础疾病，术前凝血酶原时间及部分凝血活酶时间在正常范围内，且术中操作穿刺针未误置椎管内及刺破椎弓根内壁等风险，不存在上述 PVP 后 SEH 的致病因素。笔者认为 Kümmell 病可能是椎体成形术后 SHE 发生的主要致病原因。Kümmell 病被认为是椎体缺血性坏死致骨折椎体不愈合或迟发性椎体塌陷，伤椎形成假关节及存在动态不稳定，影像学特殊征象椎体内 IVF 或液体征<sup>[9]</sup>。结合术前影像学提示伤椎椎体后壁不完整及液体征，椎体内裂隙与椎管内存在交通，可能穿刺针置入椎体内松质骨导致椎体内静脉网破裂出血及推注过程中椎体内液体受到压力，椎体内出血混杂液体因推注压力从椎体后壁裂隙挤入椎管内，导致急性期 SEH 发生。

SEH 的预后与神经功能缺损的严重程度和干预时间有关，早期手术治疗对于取得良好的预后至关重要。FANG 等<sup>[10]</sup>回顾 6 例 PVP 术后发生症狀性 SEH 采取手术减压治疗，术后神经功能 Frankel 评分均有所恢复，认为手术时机是决定神经功能恢复的关键。但对于没有或不完全轻中度的神经压迫症状的 SEH，保守治疗及密切观察不失为一种安全的治疗选择。白有海<sup>[11]</sup>回顾 1 例 T<sub>12</sub> 椎体压缩性骨折 PVP 术后椎管内硬膜外血肿患者，采用保守治疗神经功能逐步恢复，血肿明显吸收。本例患者 PVP 术后

SEH 出现单纯下肢根性放射痛症状，神经损伤较轻，ASIA 分级 D 级，无脊髓或圆锥损伤，无进行性神经功能恶化，采取保守治疗取得良好的临床预后。

PVP 术前应评估凝血功能、椎体后壁完整性及椎弓根大小，遵循手术操作指南的适应证。手术应该由经验丰富、技术熟练的医生进行，椎弓根细小建议采用经椎弓根外或经肋横关节入路，避免医源性穿刺导致系列性的损伤；对于 Kümmell 病存在液体征患者建议推注骨水泥前进行管内抽吸，减低推注过程中压力及液体外渗，降低 SHE 发生风险。

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