

· 临床研究 ·

胸椎结核手术中捆绑式多折段肋骨植骨、髂骨植骨及钛网植骨的比较分析

汪翼凡, 石仕元, 郑琦, 金阳辉, 马鹏飞

(浙江省中西医结合医院, 浙江 杭州 310000)

【摘要】 目的: 比较在胸椎结核经肋横突入路手术中, 捆绑式多折段肋骨植骨、髂骨植骨和钛网植骨 3 种不同方法的临床应用效果。方法: 对 2010 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月接受手术治疗的 107 例胸椎结核患者进行回顾性分析, 根据手术中植骨方式的不同分为 3 组。107 例患者均采用肋横突手术入路, 彻底清除结核病灶坏死组织后, 分别予以髂骨植骨(36 例, A 组), 捆绑式肋骨植骨(35 例, B 组)以及钛网植骨(36 例, C 组)3 种不同方式进行植骨, 对 3 组患者的围手术期指标、术中植骨所需时间、术中失血量、病灶椎体前缘高度丢失率、Cobb 角、植骨融合时间、脊髓神经恢复及 Oswestry 功能障碍指数进行比较。结果: 所有患者获得随访, 时间 13~24 个月, 术中植骨所需时间 A 组为 (23.2±4.1) min, B 组为 (23.8±4.4) min, C 组为 (25.5±4.2) min, 3 组间比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); 术中出血量 A 组为 (541.6±35.3) ml, B 组为 (46.8±27.8) ml, C 组为 (540.1±34.5) ml, 3 组间比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。术前椎体前缘高度丢失率 A 组 (46.0±3.1)%, B 组 (46.4±3.3)%, (45.3±3.6)%, 末次随访时分别为 (8.6±5.0)%、(8.1±4.2)%、(9.4±4.3)%, 术前及末次随访 3 组比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。术前 Cobb 角 A 组为 (35.1±4.8)°, B 组为 (35.2±4.5)°, C 组为 (35.2±4.5)°, 术后 3 d 分别为 (15.1±3.6)°、(15.3±3.1)°、(15.2±3.4)°, 末次随访时分别为 (17.7±3.3)°、(17.9±3.9)°、(18.6±3.6)°, 术前、术后 3 d 及末次随访时 3 组间比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。植骨融合时间 A 组为 (5.6±0.5) 个月, B 组为 (5.6±0.6) 个月, C 组为 (5.8±0.6) 个月, 3 组比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。末次随访 Frankel 分级: B 级 4 例, C 级 7 例, D 级 10 例, E 级 86 例, 3 组患者治疗后脊髓神经功能均有一定程度恢复, 组间差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。末次随访 Oswestry 功能障碍指数 3 组间差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。结论: 经肋横突入路病灶清除捆绑式肋骨植骨、髂骨植骨及钛网植骨均能有效治疗胸椎结核, 但捆绑式肋骨植骨可有效避免髂骨供区并发症, 是髂骨移植的一种有效的替代方式, 值得推广使用。

【关键词】 结核, 脊柱; 植骨; 脊柱融合术

中图分类号: R681.5

DOI: 10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2021.01.014

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



Comparative analysis of binding multi-fold rib graft, iliac bone graft and titanium mesh graft during surgery of tuberculosis of thoracic vertebra WANG Yi-fan, SHI Shi-yuan, ZHENG Qi, JIN Yang-hui, and MA Peng-fei. Zhejiang Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine Hospital, Hangzhou 310000, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the clinical effects of three different methods of binding multi-fold rib graft, iliac bone graft and titanium mesh graft in tuberculosis of thoracic vertebra by approach of transverse rib process. **Methods:** A hundred and seven patients with tuberculosis of thoracic vertebra received surgical treatment from January 2010 to December 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into three groups according different methods of bone graft. The surgical approach of the transverse rib process was used in all 107 patients, after thoroughly remove the necrotic tissue of tuberculosis, three different bone grafts were used respectively including iliac bone graft (36 cases, group A), binding multi-fold rib graft (35 cases, group B), titanium mesh bone graft (36 cases, group C). Perioperative indexes, the time required for bone graft during operation, intraoperation blood loss, the loss rate of the anterior edge of the lesion, Cobb angle, postoperative bone graft fusion time, spinal nerve recovery and Oswestry Disability Index were compared among three groups. **Results:** All the patients were followed up for 13 to 24 months, and the operation time required for bone graft was (23.2±4.1) min in group A, (23.8±4.4) min in group B, and (25.5±4.2) min in group C, with no statistically significant difference among three groups ($P>0.05$). Intraoperative blood loss was (541.6±35.3) ml in group A, (546.8±27.8) ml in group B, and (540.1±34.5) ml in group C, with

基金项目: 杭州市科技计划项目(编号: 20180533878)

Fund program: Hangzhou Science and Technology Plan Project (No.20180533878)

通讯作者: 汪翼凡 E-mail: newbee929@hotmail.com

Corresponding author: WANG Yi-fan E-mail: newbee929@hotmail.com

no statistically significant difference among three groups ($P>0.05$). Preoperative anterior vertebral height loss rate was $(46.0\pm 3.1)\%$ in group A, $(46.4\pm 3.3)\%$ in group B, and $(45.3\pm 3.6)\%$ in group C; at the final follow-up, the loss rate of anterior vertebral height among three groups was $(8.6\pm 5.0)\%$, $(8.1\pm 4.2)\%$, $(9.4\pm 4.3)\%$, respectively. There were no statistically significant differences before operation and final follow-up among three groups ($P>0.05$). Preoperative Cobb angle was $(35.1\pm 4.8)^\circ$ in group A, $(35.2\pm 4.5)^\circ$ in group B and $(35.2\pm 4.5)^\circ$ in group C, with no statistically significant difference among three groups ($P>0.05$); postoperative at 3 days, Cobb angle in three groups was $(15.1\pm 3.6)^\circ$, $(15.3\pm 3.1)^\circ$ and $(15.2\pm 3.4)^\circ$, respectively, there was no statistically significant difference among three groups ($P>0.05$); at the final follow-up, the Cobb angle among three groups was $(17.7\pm 3.3)^\circ$, $(17.9\pm 3.9)^\circ$, $(18.6\pm 3.6)^\circ$, respectively, with no statistically significant difference among three groups ($P>0.05$). The time of bone graft fusion was (5.6 ± 0.5) months in group A, (5.6 ± 0.6) months in group B and (5.8 ± 0.6) months in group C, with no statistically significant difference among three groups ($P>0.05$). Frankel classification at the final follow-up, 4 cases were grade B, 7 cases were grade C, 10 cases were grade D, and 86 cases were grade E. Spinal nerve function in all three groups recovered to a certain extent after treatment, with no statistically significant difference among three groups ($P>0.05$). Oswestry Disability Index at the final follow-up showed no statistically significant difference among three groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The approach of transverse rib process for debridement of lesions can effectively treat tuberculosis of thoracic vertebra by binding multi-fold rib graft, iliac bone graft and titanium mesh graft, but binding multi-fold rib graft can effectively avoid iliac bone donor complications, and is an effective alternative to iliac bone graft, which is worth popularizing.

KEYWORDS Tuberculosis, spinal; Bone graft; Spinal fusion

近几年来全球结核发病具有明显的增加趋势, 脊柱结核病例随之逐渐增加, 脊柱结核占有结核感染的 1%~2%, 占骨关节结核的 75%, 如治疗不及时, 其致残率较高^[1]。胸椎结核并发症严重, 故一直以来受到人们的关注, 其在脊柱结核中发病率较高, 统计显示仅次于腰椎结核, 发病率高达 39.6% 左右, 好发于 T₁₀-T₁₂^[2]。脊柱结核的手术治疗需彻底清除结核病灶组织、刮除死骨, 同时在骨缺损区予以植骨融合。骨移植术提供脊柱结构的稳定性, 自体骨移植是骨移植的“金标准”^[2]。目前最为常用的病灶区植骨为髂骨植骨、自体肋骨植骨和钛网植骨^[3]。但对于这 3 种不同植骨方式临床进行系统比较分析研究的文献报道较少。笔者 2010 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月收治胸椎结核 107 例, 采用肋横突手术入路, 彻底清除结核病灶坏死组织后, 分别予以髂骨植骨 (36 例, A 组), 捆绑式肋骨植骨 (35 例, B 组), 钛网植骨 (36 例, C 组) 3 种不同方式植骨, 现对 3 组患者术中植骨所需时间、术中出血量、术后 Cobb 角纠正状况、末次随访 Cobb 角丢失情况、术后植骨融合时间以及脊髓神经恢复情况进行比较分析, 报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准: (1) 依据患者病史、症状、体征、病理、基因学测定及结核菌培养确诊为胸椎结核, 且结核病灶位于 T₄-T₁₂ 节段。 (2) 轻度脊柱后凸畸形 (Cobb 角 $< 60^\circ$)。 (3) 非手术疗法无显著疗效, 骨质破坏明显、有寒性脓肿, 或伴有死骨存在及窦道形成, 或病灶虽小, 长期药物治疗病灶无缩小者。排除标准: (1) 严重器质性疾病或相关并发症, 不能耐受全麻和手术操作。 (2) 严重的脊柱后凸畸形 (Cobb 角 \geq

60°)。 (3) 结核耐药、抗结核治疗有效性不能明确者。 (4) 活动期, 伴有肺部等部位活动性结核病灶未能被控制者。 (5) 年龄 < 18 岁。 (6) 有精神疾病, 不能配合手术治疗者。符合其中 1 项者即予排除。

1.2 临床资料

2010 年 1 月至 2016 年 12 月期间应用经肋横突入路病灶清除植骨加后路椎弓根内固定手术治疗胸椎结核患者 107 例, 其中男 68 例, 女 39 例; 年龄 19~82 (49.5 \pm 14.8) 岁。所有病例有不同程度的结核全身中毒症状及明显胸背部疼痛。影像学检查提示有椎体及椎间盘破坏、椎旁脓肿, 符合胸椎结核表现。所有患者为单间隙, 病变累及节段: T₃-T₄ 5 例, T₄-T₅ 8 例, T₅-T₆ 14 例, T₆-T₇ 12 例, T₇-T₈ 10 例, T₈-T₉ 15 例, T₉-T₁₀ 15 例, T₁₀-T₁₁ 13 例, T₁₁-T₁₂ 15 例。入院时 VAS 评分 3~10 (6.25 \pm 2.14) 分。Cobb 角 12° ~ 28° , 平均 (18.1 \pm 3.5) $^\circ$ 。神经损害 Frankel 分级: B 级 15 例, C 级 39 例, D 级 53 例。3 组患者年龄、性别、病变累及节段差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$, 表 1)

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 术前围手术期 所有患者入院后完善 X 线、CT、MRI、血常规、血沉等相关检查, 采用异烟肼 (H)、利福平 (R)、吡嗪酰胺 (E)、乙胺丁醇 (Z) 常规抗结核化疗 3 周以上。胃肠道不能耐受或肝损严重的患者予以酌情调整二线抗结核药物, 每周复查肝肾功能及血常规、红细胞沉降率、C-反应蛋白等炎症指标, 同时积极纠正低蛋白血症及贫血情况, 加强全身营养支持, 以提高患者手术耐受性。经过 3 周以上抗结核治疗, 72 例红细胞沉降率 < 60 mm/h, C-反应蛋白 < 30 mg/L。35 例化疗 3 周以后红细胞沉降率和 C-反应蛋白仍高于以上水平, 但结核中毒症状和营

表 1 胸椎结核 3 组患者基线资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of baseline data in patients of among three groups with tuberculosis of thoracic vertebra

组别	例数	年龄 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, 岁)	性别(例)		病变累及节段(例)								
			男	女	T ₃ -T ₄	T ₄ -T ₅	T ₅ -T ₆	T ₆ -T ₇	T ₇ -T ₈	T ₈ -T ₉	T ₉ -T ₁₀	T ₁₀ -T ₁₁	T ₁₁ -T ₁₂
A 组	36	49.4±13.6	21	15	2	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	6
B 组	35	48.5±14.9	24	11	2	2	5	5	3	5	5	3	5
C 组	36	53.1±15.1	23	13	1	3	4	3	3	7	6	5	4
检验值		$F=0.999$	$\chi^2=0.806$		$\chi^2=4.475$								
P 值		0.372	0.668		0.998								

养不良已明显改善。

1.3.2 手术步骤 所有患者采用全身麻醉,取俯卧位。C 形臂 X 线机定位,标注病变椎体,均旁开棘突约 5 cm 以病椎为中心纵行向内行弧形切口,显露椎板及关节突。在 C 形臂 X 线机透视辅助下置入所需椎弓根螺钉,安装一侧连接棒。撑开椎间隙,骨刀凿除病椎横突,仔细分离病椎相连接肋骨上的软组织,肋骨剪咬断肋骨,将切下的肋骨取出,再用骨膜剥离器沿病椎骨面仔细分离椎体上的壁层胸膜,彻底刮除病灶组织,双氧水、生理盐水、聚维酮碘稀释液反复冲洗,直到显露新鲜骨质为止,如有脊髓压迫情况的同时进行减压。3 组患者植骨方式如下:A 组患者沿髂骨嵴的下缘(即臀肌与腹肌、腰肌的附着部之间)切开,直达髂骨;紧贴骨面作骨膜下剥离;剥离髂骨内、外板,用骨刀直接从髂骨上切取合适大小块状髂骨块,修整植骨块边缘后,置入骨缺损区。B 组患者用切下的肋骨取适当长度折叠 2~3 段,用可吸收缝线捆绑成束,修剪合适大小植骨块后置入骨缺损区。植骨完成后,松开椎弓根螺钉尾帽,适当加压,旋紧尾帽,放置横联杆。病灶周围及骨块缺损区用异烟肼冲洗后置入链霉素粉末。放置引流管 1~2 根,逐层缝合,闭合切口。C 组患者同 A 组取合适大小髂骨,修整为颗粒骨;根据骨缺损大小修剪钛网,将上述颗粒骨填入钛网内,然后采用“平进竖植”的方式置于骨缺损处。植骨完成后调整内固定,适当加压促使置入骨块或钛网稳定及融合。

1.3.3 术后处理 术后卧床 3 周,同时积极鼓励患者行床上胸腰背部及四肢功能锻炼(不负重情况下),3 周后戴胸腰保护支具下床功能训练。术后继续予以抗结核药物治疗,并定期复查肝肾功能及炎症指标。抗结核用药维持时间 18~24 个月。所有患者于术后 1、3、6 个月,1、2 年复查 X 线片,术后 3、6 个月,1、2 年复查病椎 CT 及 MRI。

1.4 观察项目与方法

1.4.1 一般情况观察 观察植骨所需时间(骨块重新塑形、捆绑,骨块植入所需时间之和,不包括取骨

时间)及术中出血量。术中出血量=引流量+纱布数×30 ml-冲洗水量。

1.4.2 影像学观察 通过影像学观察后凸 Cobb 角(头侧端椎上缘的垂线与尾侧端椎下缘垂线的交角)及植骨融合情况。植骨融合评价采用 Eck 等^[4]评价标准,其中 I 级融合为植骨融合满意。

1.4.3 临床疗效观察 临床疗效的观察包括临床症状的改善及神经功能的恢复情况。(1)采用 Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry Disability Index, ODI)评价临床症状的改善情况,患者通过疼痛程度、提物、日常活动自理能力、提物、行走、坐、站立、睡眠、旅行、社会活动等 9 个问题组成,每个问题有 6 个选项,分值为 0~5 分,0 分表示无功能障碍,5 分表示功能障碍最严重,将 9 个选项选择分值相加并计算最高分合计(45 分)的百分比,计算方式:(实际得分/45)×100%,ODI 越接近 100%表示功能障碍越严重。(2)神经功能采用 Frankel 分级标准进行评定。其中 E 级为恢复正常。Frankel 分级标准:A 级为损伤平面以下运动、感觉功能完全丧失;B 级为损伤平面以下存在部分感觉,运动消失;C 级为损伤平面以下存在感觉,肌力为 2~3 级;D 级为损伤平面感觉存在,肌力为 4 级;E 级为运动、感觉正常。提高至 C 级为改善,提高至 D、E 级为明显改善。

1.5 统计学处理

所有数据采用 SPSS 23.0 统计软件处理,所涉及数据均由治疗组以外的医护人员进行。患者年龄、术中植骨所需时间、术中出血量、植骨融合时间、手术治疗前后不同时间点椎体前缘高度丢失率、Cobb 角、Oswestry 功能障碍指数等定量数据采用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,3 组数据的比较采用单因素重复测量方差分析;患者性别、病变累及节段、手术治疗前后不同时间点神经功能 Frankel 分级比较采用卡方检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况观察结果

所有患者手术过程顺利,术中植骨所需时间 A

组为 (23.2±4.1) min, B 组为 (23.8±4.4) min, C 组为 (25.5±4.2) min, 组间差异无统计学意义 ($F=2.916, P>0.05$)。术中出血量 A 组为 (541.6±35.3) ml, B 组为 (546.8±27.8) ml, C 组 (540.1±34.5) ml, 组间比较差异无统计意义 ($F=0.342, P>0.05$)。

2.2 影像学观察结果

所有患者植骨获得骨性融合, 植骨融合时间 A 组 (5.6±0.5) 个月, B 组 (5.6±0.6) 个月, C 组 (5.8±0.6) 个月, 组间比较差异无统计意义 ($F=1.965, P>0.05$)。所有患者术后 1 周、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月、术后 1 年及末次随访的病椎椎体前缘高度丢失率、Cobb 角与术前比较均明显改善 ($P<0.05$), 但 3 组患者在术前及术后各时间点的病椎椎体前缘高度丢失率、Cobb 角差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 见表 2。

2.3 临床疗效观察结果

术后 3、6 个月及末次随访神经功能 Frankel 分级及 Oswestry 功能障碍指数均较治疗前明显改善

($P<0.05$), 组间同一时间点差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 见表 3、4。

所有患者随访中未出现植骨块脱出、吸收, 无内固定器械松动、断裂等手术并发症。3 例切口感染伴切口皮缘坏死, 另 2 例引流管处出现窦道不愈合均经再次手术清创后愈合, 其他病例未出现相关严重并发症。随访期间影像学检查提示脊柱内固定位置良好, 植骨融合满意; 化验室检查血常规、红细胞沉降率、C-反应蛋白均达到正常范围, 停药后均无结核复发表现。3 组患者典型病例影像学资料见图 1-3。

3 讨论

脊柱结核手术的目的是尽可能的清除结核病灶组织, 恢复重建脊柱稳定性和纠正脊柱畸形, 解除脊髓及神经根的压迫^[5]。但彻底的病灶清除刮除死骨后, 必然会造成椎体结构的破坏, 进而影响脊柱的稳定性。自体骨移植术提供脊柱结构的稳定, 植骨融合对病灶清除后脊柱畸形的纠正、骨缺损的修复及重

表 2 各组胸椎结核患者手术前后椎体前缘高度丢失率及 Cobb 角比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.2 Comparison of anterior vertebral height loss rate and Cobb angle before and after operation among three groups with tuberculosis of thoracic vertebra ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

时间	A 组 (例数=36)		B 组 (例数=35)		C 组 (例数=36)	
	椎体前缘高度丢失率 (%)	Cobb 角 (°)	椎体前缘高度丢失率 (%)	Cobb 角 (°)	椎体前缘高度丢失率 (%)	Cobb 角 (°)
术前	46.0±3.1	17.7±3.3	46.4±3.3	17.9±3.9	45.3±3.6	18.6±3.6
术后 1 周	5.0±2.1	3.5±2.6	5.4±2.2	3.8±3.1	5.6±2.3	4.4±3.2
术后 3 个月	5.7±2.7	4.4±3.1	6.4±3.7	4.3±3.1	6.5±3.2	4.5±3.0
术后 6 个月	7.0±3.6	4.5±2.9	6.7±3.4	4.5±2.1	6.6±3.8	4.7±1.8
术后 1 年	8.3±3.4	5.3±3.6	7.3±4.4	4.9±3.8	7.1±4.2	5.0±4.0
末次随访	8.6±5.0	5.7±3.8	8.1±4.2	5.5±3.2	9.4±4.3	5.3±3.9

注: 椎体前缘高度丢失率 3 组比较, 术前 $F=1.014, P=0.366$; 术后 1 周 $F=0.794, P=0.455$; 术后 3 个月 $F=0.658, P=0.520$; 术后 6 个月 $F=0.116, P=0.891$; 术后 1 年 $F=0.983, P=0.378$; 末次随访 $F=0.756, P=0.472$ 。Cobb 角 3 组比较, 术前 $F=0.606, P=0.548$; 术后 1 周 $F=0.902, P=0.409$; 术后 3 个月 $F=0.071, P=0.931$; 术后 6 个月 $F=0.103, P=0.902$; 术后 1 年 $F=0.090, P=0.914$; 末次随访 $F=0.089, P=0.915$

Note: Comparison of the anterior vertebral height loss rate among three groups, preoperative $F=1.014, P=0.366$; one week after surgery, $F=0.794, P=0.455$; three months after surgery, $F=0.658, P=0.520$; six months after surgery, $F=0.116, P=0.891$; one year after surgery, $F=0.983, P=0.378$; at final follow-up, $F=0.756, P=0.472$. Comparison of the Cobb angle among three groups, preoperative $F=0.606, P=0.548$; one week after surgery, $F=0.902, P=0.409$; three months after surgery, $F=0.071, P=0.931$; six months after surgery, $F=0.103, P=0.902$; one year after surgery, $F=0.090, P=0.914$; at final follow-up, $F=0.089, P=0.915$

表 3 各组胸椎结核患者手术治疗前后神经功能 Frankel 分级比较 (例)

Tab.3 Comparison of Frankel nerve function before and after surgery among three groups with tuberculosis of thoracic vertebra (case)

组别	例数	术前				术后 3 个月				术后 6 个月				末次随访			
		B 级	C 级	D 级	E 级	B 级	C 级	D 级	E 级	B 级	C 级	D 级	E 级	B 级	C 级	D 级	E 级
A 组	36	5	14	17	3	8	13	12	2	3	9	22	1	2	4	29	
B 组	35	4	12	19	4	10	12	9	3	2	10	20	2	2	3	28	
C 组	36	6	13	17	5	9	11	11	3	2	11	20	2	2	3	28	
χ^2 值		0.690				1.306				0.841				0.993			
P 值		0.953				0.971				0.991				0.986			

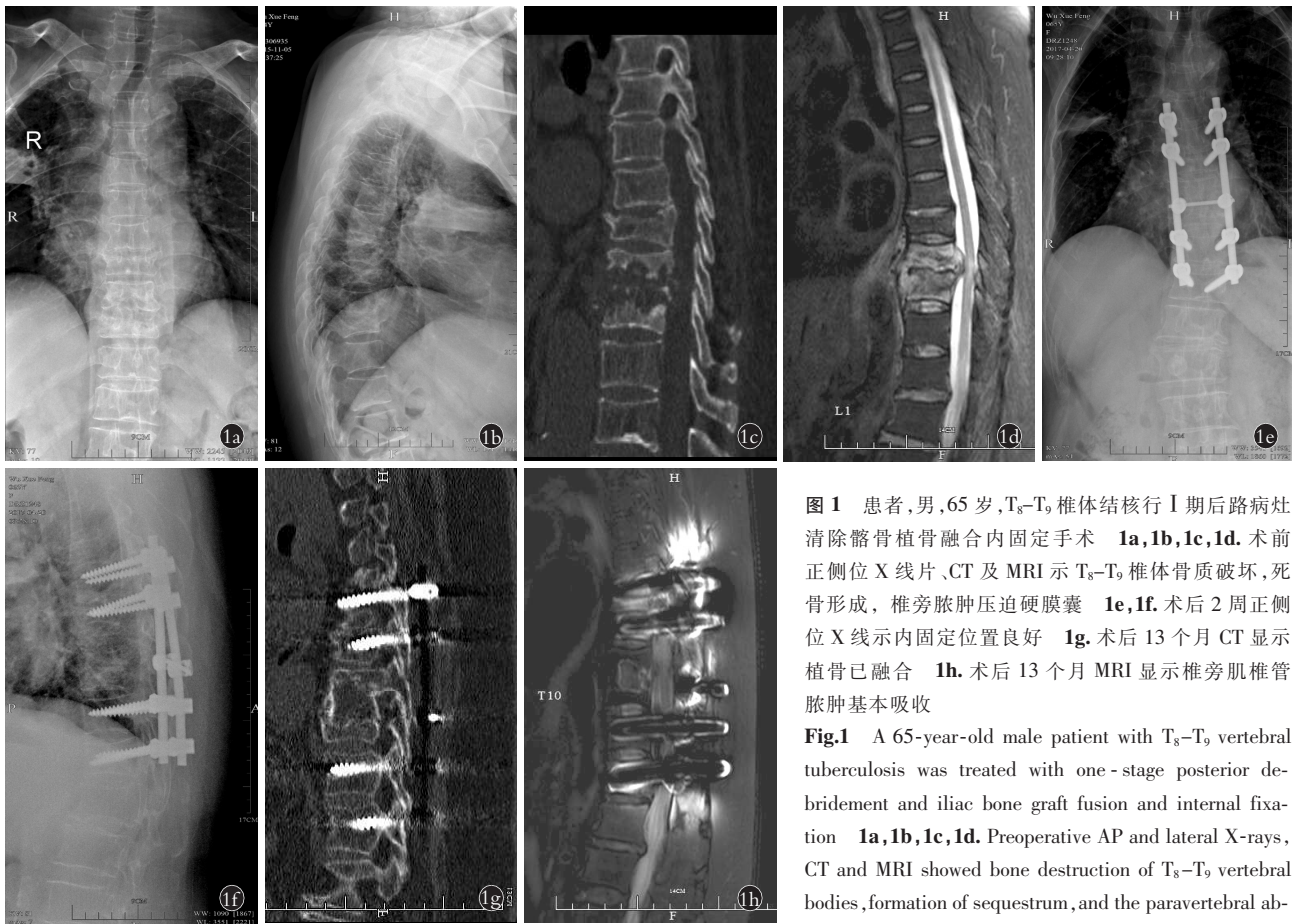


图 1 患者,男,65岁,T₈-T₉椎体结核行 I 期后路病灶清除髂骨植骨融合内固定手术 1a,1b,1c,1d。术前正侧位 X 线片、CT 及 MRI 示 T₈-T₉椎体骨质破坏,死骨形成,椎旁脓肿压迫硬膜囊 1e,1f。术后 2 周正侧位 X 线示内固定位置良好 1g。术后 13 个月 CT 显示植骨已融合 1h。术后 13 个月 MRI 显示椎旁肌椎管脓肿基本吸收

Fig.1 A 65-year-old male patient with T₈-T₉ vertebral tuberculosis was treated with one-stage posterior debridement and iliac bone graft fusion and internal fixation 1a,1b,1c,1d. Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays, CT and MRI showed bone destruction of T₈-T₉ vertebral bodies, formation of sequestrum, and the paravertebral abscess compressed the dural sac 1e,1f. AP and lateral X-rays showed the position of internal fixation was good at 2 weeks after operation 1g. CT showed that the bone graft had been fused at 13 months after operation 1h. MRI showed that the paraspinous muscle vertebral canal abscess was basically absorbed at 13 months after operation

rays showed the position of internal fixation was good at 2 weeks after operation 1g. CT showed that the bone graft had been fused at 13 months after operation 1h. MRI showed that the paraspinous muscle vertebral canal abscess was basically absorbed at 13 months after operation

表 4 各组胸椎结核患者手术前后 ODI 比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)
Tab.4 Comparison of Oswestry Disability Index before and after treatment among three groups with tuberculosis of thoracic vertebra ($\bar{x} \pm s, \%$)

组别	例数	术前	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月	末次随访
A 组	36	82.0±7.2	33.4±7.7	21.4±6.6	10.5±5.0
B 组	35	83.6±7.9	31.5±6.8	24.9±6.8	13.0±5.3
C 组	36	83.3±7.7	32.7±5.3	23.8±6.3	10.3±6.5
F 值		0.473	0.618	2.773	2.445
P 值		0.624	0.541	0.067	0.092

建脊柱稳定非常重要^[6]。关于脊柱结核植骨的方式很多,现运用最多的方法主要是髂骨植骨、肋骨植骨及钛网植骨。

3.1 自体髂骨块植骨的优缺点

自体髂骨块植骨是目前运用最为广泛的脊柱结核植骨方法,因为其带三面皮质骨力学强度高,能在植骨融合之前有效提供骨缺损区的坚强支撑,维持脊柱稳定性^[7-8]。而且自体髂骨块融合率高,组织相容性好,无其他疾病传播风险,是植骨融合的理想材

料。关于髂骨植骨融合率的报道很多^[7-9],虽然各有差异,但均在 90% 以上。国内郝定均等^[10]认为结核髂骨植骨是最常使用和最成功的植骨方式,对于矫正脊柱后凸或侧凸畸形,恢复生理功能具有重要意义。国外研究报道^[11]从生物力学角度分析认为结核植骨受区为椎体骨性终板或椎体较正常的“亚健康骨”,三面皮质的髂骨作为植骨块具有很好的支撑作用,有利于植骨融合。但是取自体髂骨植骨也存在着诸多的并发症^[12-14],最为常见的如增加出血量,需另做切口,术中还可发生臀上神经和臀上动脉损伤、骶髂关节穿透导致远期不稳定、输尿管损伤、动静脉瘘和髂骨骨折,术后可出现感染、血肿、肠疝、迟发性骨折和疼痛等^[15]。即使无并发症发生,也会增加手术时间、供骨区留下瘢痕,影响美观。

3.2 钛网植骨的优缺点

钛网植骨较髂骨植骨、肋骨植骨等相比具有更强的轴向应力负载作用,其融合率与腓骨相当^[16]。钛网长度可任意调节,其腔内的骨颗粒可通过周围壁孔和上下腔孔与非减压区骨质紧密接触,保证骨质融合所需的面积,因而也被广泛应用于脊柱结核病

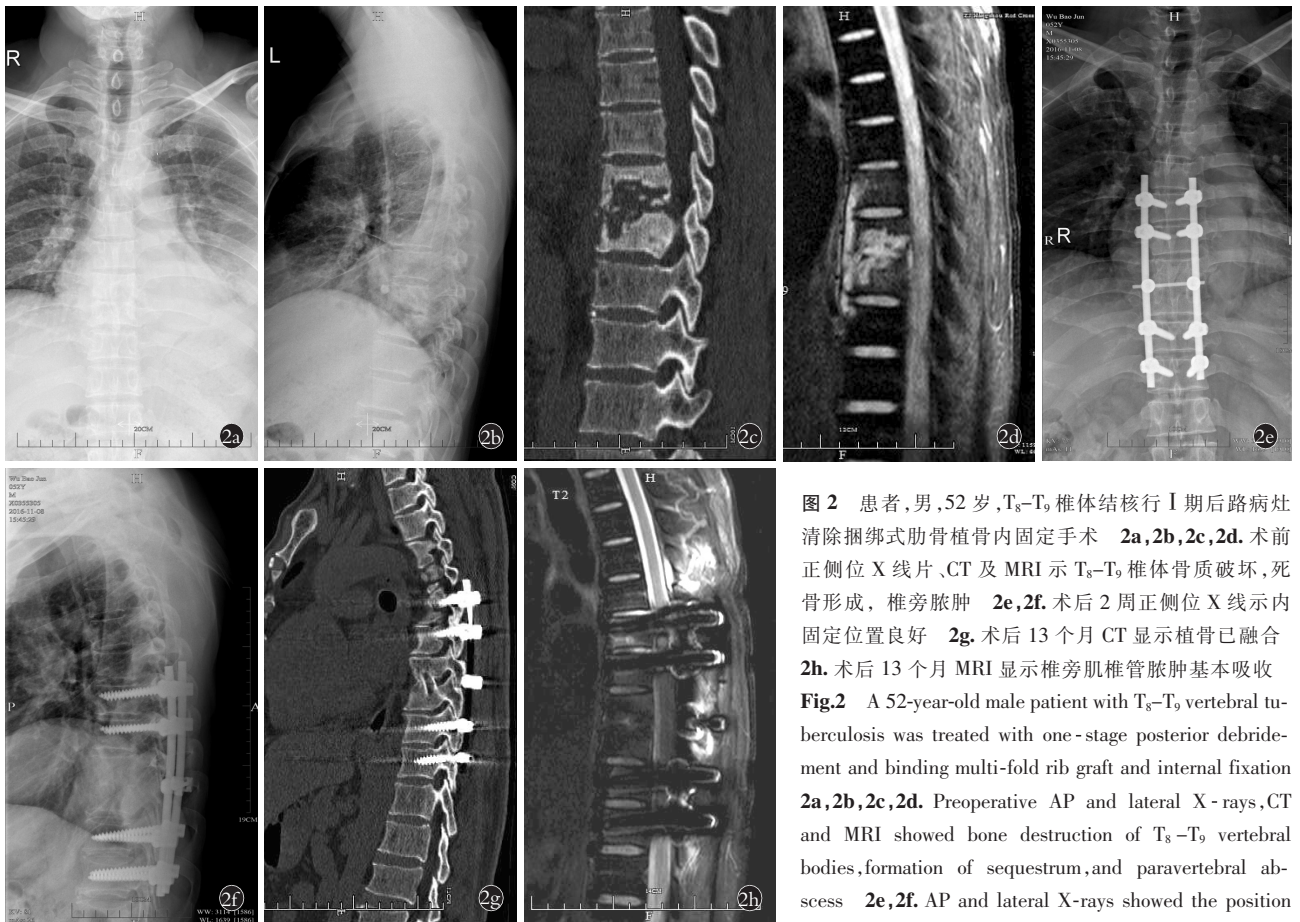


图 2 患者,男,52 岁,T₈-T₉ 椎体结核行 I 期后路病灶清除捆绑式肋骨植骨内固定手术 2a,2b,2c,2d. 术前正侧位 X 线片、CT 及 MRI 示 T₈-T₉ 椎体骨质破坏,死骨形成,椎旁脓肿 2e,2f. 术后 2 周正侧位 X 线示内固定位置良好 2g. 术后 13 个月 CT 显示植骨已融合 2h. 术后 13 个月 MRI 显示椎旁肌椎管脓肿基本吸收 Fig.2 A 52-year-old male patient with T₈-T₉ vertebral tuberculosis was treated with one-stage posterior debridement and binding multi-fold rib graft and internal fixation 2a,2b,2c,2d. Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays,CT and MRI showed bone destruction of T₈-T₉ vertebral bodies,formation of sequestrum,and paravertebral abscess 2e,2f. AP and lateral X-rays showed the position of internal fixation was good at 2 weeks after operation

2g. CT showed that the bone graft had been fused at 13 months after operation 2h. MRI showed that the paraspinal muscle vertebral canal abscess was basically absorbed at 13 months after operation

灶的植骨,并取得了一定的疗效^[17]。

钛网植骨也存在许多问题,尤其是钛网植入以后后期的移位及向椎体的下沉^[18],同时钛网较其他植骨方式置入难度更大,往往需扩大病灶内的植骨床,在一定程度上破坏了脊柱的稳定性,使植骨所需时间和出血量都明显增加。

3.3 捆绑式多折段肋骨植骨的优缺点

笔者自 2010 年开始应用捆绑式多折段肋骨植骨治疗胸椎结核,具有以下优势:(1)所取肋骨为术中本就需切除的部分,获取方便,且无需额外作手术切口,降低手术创伤。(2)肋骨作为自体骨具有融合快、骨生成及诱导作用强的特点。(3)多折段肋骨用可吸收缝线(强生 VICRYL PLUS 缝线)牢固捆绑成束,可防止肋骨植骨条的早期脱落移位。(4)将多段肋骨块捆绑在一起,能够极大的增加与植骨床的接触面积,防止骨块下沉。(5)将多折段肋骨条捆绑在一起使之成为一个整体,可自由改变植骨块的长宽比例,增加支撑力,防止单一肋骨条植骨因强度不足引起的骨折,维持术后脊柱后凸畸形矫正的角度。(6)可有效避免取自体髂骨后的相关并发症,同时也

可避免因使用同种异体骨引起的感染、排异反应等。但经肋横突入路清除结核病灶及剥离肋骨易损伤胸膜,应紧贴骨膜下剥离;必要时术中会切断 1~2 肋间神经,术后部分患者遗留术后胸痛、肋间痛的可能。

通过研究发现捆绑式多折段肋骨植骨与自体髂骨植骨、钛网植骨相比,在植骨融合时间、手术中出血量、手术后畸形角纠正情况及末次随访 Cobb 角丢失状况方面差异无统计学意义。肋骨植骨就地取材,可有效避免髂骨供区并发症,是髂骨移植的一种有效的替代方式,值得推荐使用。但此次研究获得的病例数较少,还需大样本、多中心、长期随访以证实,我们将进一步研究。

参考文献

- [1] Alam MS,Phan K,Karim R,et al. Surgery for spinal tuberculosis: a multi-center experience of 582 cases[J]. J Spine Surg, 2015,1(1): 65-71.
- [2] Bacher JD,Schmidt RE. Effects of autogenous cancellous bone on healing of homogenous cortical bone grafts[J]. J Small Anim Pract, 1980,21(4):235-245.
- [3] Dimitriou R,Mataliotakis GI,Angoules AG,et al. Complications following autologous bone graft harvesting from the iliaccrest and

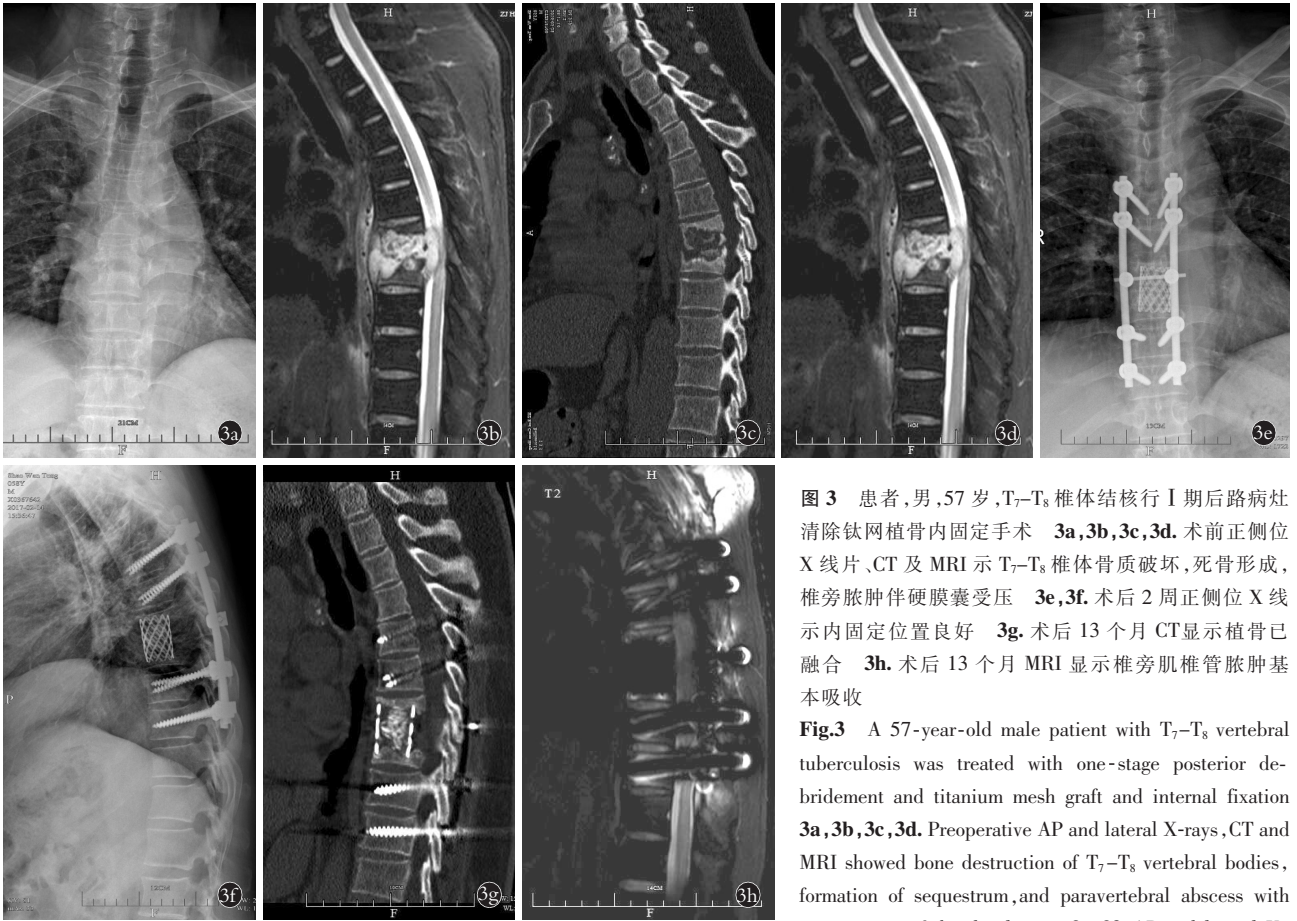


图 3 患者,男,57岁,T₇-T₈椎体结核行 I 期后路病灶清除钛网植骨内固定手术 3a,3b,3c,3d。术前正侧位 X 线片、CT 及 MRI 示 T₇-T₈椎体骨质破坏,死骨形成,椎旁脓肿伴硬膜囊受压 3e,3f。术后 2 周正侧位 X 线示内固定位置良好 3g。术后 13 个月 CT 显示植骨已融合 3h。术后 13 个月 MRI 显示椎旁肌椎管脓肿基本吸收

Fig.3 A 57-year-old male patient with T₇-T₈ vertebral tuberculosis was treated with one-stage posterior debridement and titanium mesh graft and internal fixation 3a,3b,3c,3d. Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays, CT and MRI showed bone destruction of T₇-T₈ vertebral bodies, formation of sequestrum, and paravertebral abscess with compression of the dural sac 3e,3f. AP and lateral X-

rays showed the position of internal fixation was good at 2 weeks after operation 3g. CT showed that the bone graft had been fused at 13 months after operation 3h. MRI showed that the paraspinous muscle vertebral canal abscess was basically absorbed at 13 months after operation

using the RIA: a systematic review [J]. Injury, 2011, 42 (Suppl 2): S3-S15.

[4] Eck KR, Lenke LG, Bridwell KH, et al. Radiographic assessment of anterior titanium mesh cages [J]. J Spinal Disord, 2000, 13(6): 501-509.

[5] 周朝玺. 脊柱结核的诊疗进展 [J]. 中国骨与关节损伤杂志, 2017, 32(9): 1006-1009.
ZHOU CX. Progress in diagnosis and treatment of spinal tuberculosis [J]. Zhongguo Gu Yu Guan Jie Sun Shang Za Zhi, 2017, 32(9): 1006-1009. Chinese.

[6] 刘键, 林明侠, 陈科, 等. 一期前路病灶清除并钛笼肋骨植骨加钉棒系统内固定治疗胸椎结核 [J]. 中国防痨杂志, 2018, 40(8): 878-883.
LIU J, LIN MX, CHEN K, et al. One-stage anterior debridement with titanium cage bone graft and system internal fixation with screw rod in the treatment of thoracic spinal tuberculosis [J]. Zhongguo Fang Lao Za Zhi, 2018, 40(8): 878-883. Chinese.

[7] 郭海龙, 魏庆广, 邓强, 等. 一期前路同种自体髂骨块与自体髂骨块移植治疗胸腰椎结核的临床疗效对比 [J]. 中华骨科杂志, 2017, 37(18): 1121-1129.
GUO HL, WEI QG, DENG Q, et al. Analyzing the clinical effect of one-stage anterior transplantation with iliac crest allograft or autograft in the treatment of thoracolumbar tuberculosis [J]. Zhonghua Gu Ke Za Zhi, 2017, 37(18): 1121-1129. Chinese.

[8] Cavusoglu H, Kaya RA, Turkmenoglu ON, et al. A long-term follow-up study of anterior tibial allografting and instrumentation in the management of thoracolumbar tuberculous spondylitis [J]. J Neurosurg Spine, 2008, 8(1): 30-38.

[9] Jain AK, Dhammi IK. Tuberculosis of the spine: a review [J]. Clin Orthop Relat Res, 2007, 460: 39-49.

[10] 郝定均, 温世明, 何思敏, 等. 前路一期病灶清除植骨内固定治疗胸腰椎结核的疗效观察 [J]. 中国脊柱脊髓杂志, 2003, 13(11): 652-655.
HAO DJ, WEN SM, HE SM, et al. Assessment of anterior debridement and fusion with internal fixation in the treatment of thoracic or lumbar spine tuberculosis [J]. Zhongguo Ji Zhu Ji Sui Za Zhi, 2003, 13(11): 652-655. Chinese.

[11] Jutte P. Spinal tuberculosis, a Dutch perspective: special reference to surgery [J]. J Bone Joint Surg Br, 2007, 91(9): 305-306.

[12] 邹沙沙, 陈婷婷, 田汝辉, 等. 自体髂骨植骨供骨区并发症的 Meta 分析 [J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2013, 17(5): 931-937.
ZHOU SS, CHEN TT, TIAN RH, et al. Meta-analysis of complications following autologous iliac crest bone graft from donor site [J]. Zhongguo Zu Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu, 2013, 17(5): 931-937. Chinese.

[13] Fischer CR, Cassilly R, Cantor W, et al. A systematic review of comparative studies on bone graft alternatives for common spine fusion procedures [J]. Eur Spine J, 2013, 22(6): 1423-1435.

[14] Ahlmann E, Patzakis M, Roidis N, et al. Comparison of anterior and posterior iliac crest bone grafts in terms of harvest-site morbidity and functional outcomes[J]. *J Bone Joint Surg Am*, 2002, 84(5): 716-720.

[15] 邱勇, 朱锋, 王斌, 等. 同种异体骨加自体肋骨治疗特发性胸椎侧凸的疗效分析[J]. *中华骨科杂志*, 2004, 24(10): 581-585. QIU Y, ZHU F, WANG B, et al. Allograft versus autograft grafting in posterior selective thoracic fusion in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis[J]. *Zhonghua Gu Ke Za Zhi*, 2004, 24(10): 581-585. Chinese.

[16] Li Y, Lei S, Jiang S. Anterior-only stabilization using plating with bone structural autograft versus titanium mesh cages for two or three column thoracolumbar burst fractures: a prospective randomized study[J]. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*, 2009, 34(14): 1429-1435.

[17] 马华, 孟琳, 曾庆刚, 等. 一期前路病灶清除钛网植骨后路内固定术治疗胸腰椎结核疗效探讨[J]. *中国防痨杂志*, 2018, 40(3): 328-332. MA H, MENG L, ZENG QG, et al. One stage anterior debridement, titanium mesh-bone graft and posterior internal fixation for the treatment of thoracolumbar tuberculosis[J]. *Zhongguo Fang Lao Za Zhi*, 2018, 40(3): 328-332. Chinese.

[18] Kabir SM, Alabi J, Rezaiooi K, et al. Anterior cervical cotpectomy: review and comparison of results using titanium mesh cages and carbon fibre reinforced polymer cages[J]. *Br J Neurosurg*, 2010, 24(5): 542-546.

(收稿日期: 2020-04-10 本文编辑: 王宏)

颈椎前路 Hybrid 术治疗颈椎退行性疾病

齐英娜, 李春根, 柳根哲, 尹辛成, 彭亚, 孙佩宇, 陈超, 郑皓云, 祝永刚, 郭雨霞
(首都医科大学附属北京中医医院骨科, 北京 100010)

【摘要】 目的: 探讨颈椎前路 Hybrid 术治疗颈椎退行性疾病的临床疗效并观察其术后 1 年影像学上间盘置换节段异位骨化的发生率。方法: 对 2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 4 月接受颈椎前路 Hybrid 术符合纳入和排除标准并获得完整临床随访资料的 35 例患者进行回顾性分析, 其中 24 例获得完整影像学随访资料, 男 15 例, 女 20 例, 年龄 39~70 (55.57±7.73) 岁, 手术出血量 20~100 (40.29±18.39) ml, 住院时间 4~28 (11.03±4.63) d, 随访时间 (12.97±1.36) 个月。采用田中靖久颈椎病症量表 (Tanaka Yasushi Cervical Spondylitis Symptom Scale 20 Score, YT20) 及日本矫形骨科协会 (Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA) 评分进行临床疗效评价, 术后 1 年通过 X 线依据 McAfee 标准评价 Hybrid 术后异位骨化发生的情况, 并对是否发生异位骨化患者进行分组, 比较其临床疗效。结果: 末次随访时平均 YT20 评分和 JOA 评分较术前明显升高 ($P<0.05$), JOA 平均改善率为 (70.66±0.44)%。24 个节段中 10 个节段出现异位骨化, 发生率为 41.70%, 其中 I 级为 29.20%, II 级为 12.50%。异位骨化发生和未发生患者的临床疗效比较: 术前、术后 JOA 评分差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); 术前 YT20 评分差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 术后异位骨化发生患者 YT20 评分明显低于未发生患者。结论: Hybrid 术近期临床疗效满意, 异位骨化发生的原因仍需要进一步探索。

【关键词】 颈椎退行性疾病; Hybrid 术; 异位骨化

中图分类号: R681.5

DOI: 10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2021.01.015

开放科学 (资源服务) 标识码 (OSID):



Clinical observation on the treatment of cervical degenerative diseases with Hybrid surgery QI Ying-na, LI Chun-gen, LIU Gen-zhe, YIN Xin-cheng, PENG Ya, SUN Pei-yu, CHEN Chao, ZHENG Hao-yun, ZHU Yong-gang, and GUO Yu-xia. Department of Orthopaedics, Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100010, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical effect of anterior cervical Hybrid surgery in the treatment of cervical degenerative diseases (CDD) and observe the incidence of heterotopic ossification of disc replacement segment at 1 year after surgery. **Methods:** From January 2015 to April 2018, 35 patients who received anterior cervical hybrid surgery met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and the complete clinical follow-up data were analyzed retrospectively. Complete imaging follow-up data were obtained from 24 patients. There were 15 males and 20 females, aged from 39 to 70 (55.57±7.73) years old. The amount of bleeding was for 20 to 100 (40.29±18.39) ml, and the hospital stay was for 4 to 28 (11.03±4.63) days, and the follow-up time was (12.97±1.36) months. Clinical outcomes were assessed by the Tanaka Yasushi cervical spondylitis symptom scale 20 score (YT20), and Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) score. The occurrence of heterotopic ossification after Hybrid surgery was evaluated by X-ray according to McAfee standard one year after operation. Patients with or without heterotopic ossification

通讯作者: 李春根 E-mail: leechungen1953@163.com

Corresponding author: LI Chun-gen E-mail: leechungen1953@163.com