

## · 临床研究 ·

# 高海拔地区应用伤椎置钉技术治疗脊柱爆裂骨折

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**【摘要】** 目的:针对高海拔地区脊柱爆裂骨折的特点及当地医疗条件,探讨椎弓根螺钉短节段固定联合伤椎置钉技术治疗胸腰椎爆裂骨折的临床疗效。方法:自 2018 年 8 月至 2021 年 12 月,采用伤椎置钉技术治疗 12 例无神经症状的单椎体胸腰椎爆裂骨折患者,其中男 7 例,女 5 例;年龄 29~54(42.50±7.95)岁;车祸伤 6 例,高坠伤 4 例,重物砸伤 2 例;T<sub>11</sub> 2 例,T<sub>12</sub> 4 例,L<sub>1</sub> 3 例,L<sub>2</sub> 2 例,L<sub>3</sub> 1 例。手术首先在骨折上下椎置钉,并在伤椎置入椎弓根螺钉,安装连接棒,通过位体及撑开实现骨折椎体复位。应用视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS) 及日本骨科协会 (Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA) 评分评估患者疼痛及生活质量改变情况,通过 X 线测量受伤节段后凸矫正率及矫正丢失率。结果:所有患者手术顺利,术中无明显并发症,12 例患者均获随访,时间 9~27(17.75±5.79)个月。术后 3 d, VAS 与术前入院时相比差异有统计学意义 ( $t=6.701, P=0.000$ );术后 9 个月 JOA 评分与术前入院时相比差异有统计学意义 ( $t=5.085, P=0.000$ )。术后 3 d, Cobb 角为 (4.42±1.16)°,与术前入院时的 (25.67±5.71)° 相比矫正率为 (82±5)%;术后 9 个月 Cobb 角 (5.08±1.24)°,矫正丢失率为 (16±13)%。无内固定松动及断裂。结论:高原低气压低氧环境下,应保证手术效果的同时减少创伤,应用伤椎置钉技术能够有效恢复并维持伤椎高度,出血少,固定节段短,是治疗高海拔地区脊柱爆裂骨折的有效方法。

**【关键词】** 高海拔; 椎弓根螺钉; 脊柱骨折

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## Treatment of spinal burst fractures with pedicle screw fixation at high altitude area

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**ABSTRACT Objective** According to the characteristics of spinal burst fractures in high-altitude areas and the local medical conditions, to explore the clinical efficacy of short-segment fixation with pedicle screws combined with screw placement in injured vertebrae in the treatment of thoracolumbar burst fractures. **Methods** From August 2018 to December 2021, 12 patients with single-vertebral thoracolumbar burst fractures without neurological symptoms were treated with injured vertebral screw placement technique, including 7 males and 5 females; aged 29 to 54 years old, with an average of (42.50±7.95) years old; 6 cases of traffic accident injury, 4 cases of high fall injury, 2 cases of heavy object injury; 2 cases of T<sub>11</sub>, 4 cases of T<sub>12</sub>, 3 cases of L<sub>1</sub>, 2 cases of L<sub>2</sub>, and 1 case of L<sub>3</sub>. In the operation, screws were first placed in the upper and lower vertebrae of the fracture, pedicle screws were placed in the injured vertebra, and connecting rods were installed, and the fractured vertebral body was reset by positioning and distraction. Visual analogue scale (VAS) and Japanese Orthopedic Association (JOA) scoring were used to evaluate the changes in pain and quality of life of patients, and the kyphotic correction rate and correction loss rate of the injured segment were measured by X-ray. **Results** All operations were successful without significant intraoperative complications. All 12 patients were followed up, the duration ranged from 9 to 27 months, with a mean of (17.75±5.79) months. VAS at 3 days after operation was significantly higher than that at admission ( $t=6.701, P=0.000$ ). There was significant difference in JOA score between 9 months after operation and at admission ( $t=5.085, P=0.000$ ). Three days after operation, Cobb angle was (4.42±1.16)°, and the correction rate was (82±5)% compared with (25.67±5.71)° at admission. Cobb angle was (5.08±1.24)° at 9 months after operation, with a corrected loss rate of (16±13)%. No loosening or breakage of internal fixation was found. **Conclusion** Under the high-altitude hypobaric and hypoxic environment, the effect of the operation should be ensured while reducing the trauma. The application of the technique of placing screws on the injured vertebra can effectively restore and maintain the height of the injured vertebra, with less bleeding and shorter fixed segments, which is an effective method.

**KEYWORDS** Altitude; Pedicle screw; Spinal fractures

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爆裂性骨折占脊柱胸腰椎损伤的 15%<sup>[1]</sup>, 保守治疗可能会造成椎体高度进一步丢失, 后凸畸形从而压迫神经引起下肢功能障碍<sup>[2]</sup>。为了维持复位通常采用长节段固定以增加内固定的稳定性, 但是长节段固定创伤较大、出血较多, 广泛的软组织剥离也增加了术后腰痛的概率, 尤其在高海拔地区, 本身自然环境恶劣, 不利于骨折愈合, 如果再进行较大范围的暴露, 在加重患者身体负担的同时也加重了经济负担。鉴于此, 西藏定日县人民医院自 2018 年 8 月至 2021 年 12 月采用后路椎弓根螺钉短节段固定联合伤椎置钉治疗胸腰椎爆裂骨折 12 例, 疗效满意, 现报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 病例选择

纳入标准: 单节段脊柱胸腰椎骨折; Magerl A3 型新鲜骨折; 椎管占位<50%; 无神经损伤; 伤椎至少有一侧椎弓根完整。排除标准: 年龄>60 岁; 合并多种内科疾病, 全身状况较差; 肿瘤病理性骨折。

### 1.2 临床资料

本组 12 例, 男 7 例, 女 5 例; 年龄 29~54(42.50±7.95)岁; 车祸伤 6 例, 高坠伤 4 例, 重物砸伤 2 例; T<sub>11</sub> 2 例, T<sub>12</sub> 4 例, L<sub>1</sub> 3 例, L<sub>2</sub> 2 例, L<sub>3</sub> 1 例。伤椎双侧椎弓根均完整 9 例, 伤椎单侧椎弓根受累 3 例。患者均有明确外伤史, 受伤部位疼痛及叩痛, 经腰椎正侧位 X 线检查、MRI 和(或)CT 平扫检查辅助确定伤椎。手术所使用的内固定系统为三友公司脊柱内固定系统。

### 1.3 治疗方法

(1)术前处理: 所有患者卧床, 不能下地, 予以止痛补液等对症治疗。(2)手术方法: 全身麻醉, 取俯卧位, 腹部悬空。以伤椎为中心做后正中切口, 暴露伤椎及上下椎板、棘突、关节突, 确定椎弓根螺钉进钉点。按椎弓根螺钉的技术要求在伤椎上下椎体各置入 2 枚螺钉, 术前测量椎弓根宽度以及椎弓根到椎体长度, 螺钉长度以达到椎体 80% 左右为宜。然后根据伤椎椎弓根损伤情况, 选择性地在伤椎置入 1~2 枚椎弓根螺钉。根据受伤节段的正常生理弧度预弯钛棒。利用体位结合内固定撑开恢复伤椎高度, C 形臂 X 线透视确定伤椎复位满意。单侧椎弓根受损者采用横突间和椎板间植骨。逐层缝合, 放置引流管。(3)术后处理: 使用抗生素不超过 48 h。根据引流量, 一般 48 h 左右拔除引流管, 术后 3 d 拍 X 线复查, 12~14 d 拆线。术后卧床 3~4 周, 并逐步加强腰背肌锻炼及下床活动时间。

### 1.4 观察项目及方法

术后定期随访 X 线片, 有条件者可同时行 CT

检查。(1)临床疗效评价: 分别于术前入院时、术后 3 d 进行疼痛视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS)<sup>[3]</sup>, 术前入院时、术后 9 个月时进行日本矫形外科协会 (Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)<sup>[4]</sup> 评分评估患者疼痛及生活质量改变情况。(2)影像学评价: 测量脊柱后凸 Cobb 角 (伤椎下一正常椎体下终板与上一正常椎体的上终板连线的夹角), 计算后凸矫正率和矫正丢失率。后凸矫正率 = [(术前入院时后凸角 - 术后 3 d 后凸角) / 术前入院时后凸角] × 100%, 矫正丢失率 = [(术后 3 d 后凸角 - 术后 9 个月后凸角) / 术后 9 个月后凸角] × 100%。

### 1.5 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 13.0 软件进行统计学分析。VAS、JOA 等定量数据采用均数±标准差 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 表示, 不同时间点 VAS、JOA 评分及影像学数据比较采用配对设计定量资料 t 检验。以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

本组 12 例均顺利完成手术, 术中无明显并发症发生, 手术时间 90~150(105.83±18.32) min; 术中出血量 150~300(196.67±47.16) ml; 术后引流量 80~150(112.50±21.79) ml。12 例患者均获得随访, 时间 9~27(17.75±5.79) 个月。(1)临床疗效: 术后 3 d, VAS 为 (2.17±0.94) 分, 与术前入院时 (5.50±1.45) 分相比, 差异有统计学意义 ( $t=6.701, P=0.000$ ); 术后 9 个月 JOA 评分为 (21.17±3.01) 分, 与术前入院时 (14.42±3.48) 分相比, 差异有统计学意义 ( $t=5.085, P=0.000$ )。(2)影像学评价: 术后 3 d, Cobb 角为 (4.42±1.16) °, 与术前入院时的 (25.67±5.71) ° 相比矫正率为 (82±5)%; 术后 9 个月 Cobb 角为 (5.08±1.24) °, 与术后 3 d 相比矫正丢失率为 (16±13)%。无内固定松动及断裂。典型病例影像资料见图 1。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 高海拔地区胸腰椎爆裂骨折的特点

脊柱爆裂骨折大多有高能量创伤病史, 表现为以前、中柱为主的屈曲压缩爆裂骨折, 由于多合并椎管骨块侵入, 容易引起后凸畸形, 严重影响脊柱稳定性, 引起椎管神经即刻或潜在的神经受压<sup>[5]</sup>。对于没有合并神经损伤, 后方韧带复合体完整的患者可以选择保守治疗<sup>[6]</sup>。但是研究表明, 在高海拔地区低气压、低氧、低温环境下骨折容易发生延迟愈合甚至不愈合的情况<sup>[7~8]</sup>。那么针对脊柱爆裂骨折, 传统的卧床休息、支具外固定等保守治疗极易导致骨质进一步脱钙疏松, 加重不愈合的概率; 再者, 高原地区患者本身长期生活在缺氧环境下, 血红蛋白含量较高, 血液处于黏稠高浓度状态, 骨折之后这种变化更强烈; 加之当地饮食习惯, 骨折之后如果长期卧床, 那



**图 1** 患者,女,51岁,高坠伤后腰背部疼痛无法直立 **1a.**术前入院时 CT 二维重建提示 L<sub>3</sub> 椎体骨折 **1b.**术前入院时 CT 示 L<sub>3</sub> 爆裂骨折,椎体后壁骨折块侵入椎管 **1c,1d.**术后 3 d 腰椎正侧位 X 线片示后路短节段联合伤椎固定,伤椎复位可,伤椎高度恢复可

**Fig.1** A 51-year-old female patient suffered from low back pain and was unable to stand upright after a high fall injury **1a.** The two-dimensional reconstruction of CT on admission before operation showed L<sub>3</sub> vertebral fracture **1b.** On admission before operation, CT showed L<sub>3</sub> burst fracture, and the fracture fragment of the posterior wall of the vertebral body invaded the spinal canal **1c,1d.** Anteroposterior and lateral X-ray films of the lumbar spine at 3 days after operation showed the posterior short-segment combined with the injured vertebra was fixed, the injured vertebra could be reset, and the height of the injured vertebra could be restored

么出现深静脉血栓的概率明显增加<sup>[9]</sup>。此外,高海拔地区医疗条件较差,患者依从性也不佳,这就造成了高原地区脊柱骨折的特点:保守治疗因为高原地区特殊情况可能造成延迟愈合或不愈合,增加卧床时间,并进一步增加并发症发生率,而患者本身依从性较差,容易引起后凸畸形,造成神经功能障碍,形成了恶性循环<sup>[2,10]</sup>。因此,高原地区脊柱骨折早期手术,早期康复显得尤为重要<sup>[11]</sup>。

### 3.2 伤椎置钉技术治疗高海拔地区脊柱爆裂骨折的优势

高海拔地区脊柱爆裂骨折选择保守治疗存在并发症多,产生后凸畸形等后遗症可能,治疗上应首先考虑手术治疗。手术治疗的原则既要考虑高海拔地区患者的身体状况以及卧床的风险,又要考虑内固定失败的可能,还要考虑爆裂骨折的处理<sup>[12]</sup>。首先,笔者认为单纯后路短节段固定因内固定把持力无法保证不能作为首选。KNOP 等<sup>[13]</sup>认为,单纯采用经椎弓根内固定系统复位,虽然能够部分恢复椎体高度,但复位后的伤椎会形成“空壳椎体”现象,使椎体缺乏结构及生物力学强度,增加了断钉、断棒及后凸畸形发生率。而后路长节段 8 个螺钉固定在一定程度上既解决了椎体复位问题,又解决了内固定稳定性问题。但是长节段固定一方面牺牲了脊柱的活动度,另一方面创伤较大、出血较多,在高海拔地区特殊地理气候环境下大大增加了患者的身体负担,因此也不是最佳选择<sup>[14]</sup>。为了既减少固定长度又不失稳定性,既减少创伤出血又保证复位的情况下,笔者在行后路短节段固定复位的同时,向伤椎植入椎弓根螺

钉来重建伤椎术后的力学性能,减轻内固定物的应力负荷,从而减少椎弓根螺钉固定术后并发症<sup>[15]</sup>。并且只要暴露 3 个节段椎体,相比于暴露 5 个节段椎体减少了创伤。研究表明,伤椎置钉在生物力学上可以达到与长节段固定相当的效果,还能减少固定的节段,保留了脊柱的活动单元同时由于伤椎置钉的支点作用有利于复位<sup>[16]</sup>。本组 12 例均达到了有效的复位,以及复位的维持,取得了良好的效果。

笔者认为,后路短节段复位固定联合伤椎置钉技术,具有切口较小、出血量少、对于后凸角的纠正及维持取得了一定的效果。同时,伤椎置钉起到多点稳定目的,并且已被生物力学试验所证实能够增加脊柱稳定性,减少螺钉载荷,降低内固定失败率,临床疗效满意并且经济实用。此手术方式综合考虑了西藏地区脊柱爆裂骨折往往卧床并发症较多、后遗症产生概率大、医疗条件匮乏且依从性不足等特点,是治疗高海拔地区脊柱爆裂骨折的一种可行方法。

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