

# 单侧椎弓根旁入路PKP治疗腰椎OVCF的临床疗效观察

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**【摘要】目的** 对比单侧椎弓根旁入路与双侧椎弓根入路经皮椎体成形术治疗骨质疏松性腰椎压缩骨折的临床效果。**方法** 回顾性分析2017年7月至2019年1月徐州医科大学附属医院经皮椎体成形术治疗的68例(共73节椎体)骨质疏松性腰椎压缩骨折病例,根据手术入路方式分为经单侧椎弓根旁入路组(单侧组)为32例35椎,其中男性7例、女性25例,年龄(61~79)岁,平均( $69.7\pm5.3$ )岁;经双侧椎弓根入路(双侧组)为36例38椎,其中男9例、女27例,年龄(62~81)岁,平均( $71.5\pm6.8$ )岁,比较两组手术指标、影像学指标以及功能障碍指标。**结果** 两组患者均完成3~6个月,平均( $5.0\pm0.9$ )个月的随访观察,两组患者术后1 d、3个月的腰腿痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)评分、Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)均较术前明显减低( $P<0.05$ );单侧组手术时间为( $37\pm6$ )min、术中出血量为( $15\pm3$ )ml、透视次数为( $17\pm4$ )次、骨水泥注入量为( $4.8\pm1.1$ )ml,均少于双侧组[手术时间:( $51\pm8$ )min,术中出血量:( $23\pm5$ )ml,透视次数:( $26\pm5$ )次,骨水泥注入量:( $5.7\pm1.4$ )ml]( $t=7.967, t=7.636, t=7.72, t=3.035, P<0.001$ )。单侧组伤椎术后1 d和3个月的后凸Cobb角值分别为( $9\pm3$ )°和( $10\pm3$ )°、同时间点的椎体前缘压缩程度分别为:( $15\pm6$ )%和( $15\pm6$ ),双侧组伤椎术后1 d和3个月的后凸Cobb角值分别为( $10\pm3$ )°和( $10\pm3$ )°。同时间点的椎体前缘压缩程度分别为:( $17\pm5$ )%和( $16\pm6$ ),两组伤椎的术后后凸Cobb角及椎体前缘压缩程度均较术前改善( $P<0.05$ ),但两组间的骨水泥弥散理想程度、术后1 d与3个月的后凸Cobb角及椎体高度恢复率之间,差异均无统计学意义;单侧入路组骨水泥无症状渗漏率为9.38%(3/32),双侧入路组为11.11%(4/36),差异无统计学意义。**结论** 单侧椎旁入路和双侧椎弓根入路经皮椎体成形术均能快速、有效地治疗腰椎骨质疏松性椎体骨折,且单侧入路经皮椎体成形手术可以相对减少手术时间和透视次数、骨水泥用量、出血量。

**【关键词】** 腰椎; 骨质疏松性骨折; 单侧; 椎弓根旁路; 经皮椎体成形术

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**【Abstract】Objective** To compare the clinical effect of unilateral parapedicle approach and bilateral pedicle approach in the treatment of osteoporotic lumbar vertebral compression fractures. **Methods** From July 2017 to January 2019, 68 patients (73 vertebrae) with osteoporotic lumbar compression fractures treated by percutaneous vertebroplasty in our hospital were retrospectively analyzed. According to the surgical approach, they were divided into unilateral parapedicle approach group (unilateral group) with 32 cases (35 vertebrae), including 7 males and 25 females, aged 61-79 years (average,  $69.7\pm5.3$ ) years, and the bilateral pedicle approach (bilateral group) had 36 patients (38 vertebrae), including 9 males and 27 females, aged 62-81 years, with an average of ( $71.5\pm6.8$ ) years. The operation index, imaging index and dysfunction index of the two groups were compared. **Results** All patients in the two groups were followed up for 3-6 months. Patients in the two groups had significantly lower visual analogue scale (VAS) scores for lumbocrural pain and

Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) before operation and 1 d and 3 months after operation ( $P<0.05$ ). The operation time, intraoperative bleeding volume, fluoroscopic times, and bone cement injection volume in the unilateral group were (37±6) min, (15±3) mL, and (17±4) ml, respectively, which were less than those in the bilateral group [operation time: (51±8) min, intraoperative bleeding volume: (23±5) mL, and fluoroscopic times: (5.7±1.4) ml] ( $t=7.967$ ,  $t=7.636$ ,  $t=7.72$ ,  $t=3.035$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). In the unilateral group, the Cobb angles of kyphosis were (9±3) and (10±3) one day and three months after surgery, (15±6)% and (15±6)% at the same time point, respectively. In the bilateral group, the Cobb angles of kyphosis were (10±3) and (10±3) one day and three months after surgery, respectively. The leading edge compression at the same time point was: (17±5)% and (16±6)%, respectively. The kyphoscolic Cobb angle and the compression of the leading edge of the vertebral body in the two groups were both improved after operation ( $P<0.05$ ), but there were no significant differences in the ideal degree of cement dispersion, kyphoscolic Cobb angle 1 d and 3 months after operation and the recovery rate of vertebral body height between the two groups. The asymptomatic leakage rate of bone cement was 9.38%(3/32) in the unilateral approach group and 11.11%(4/36) in the bilateral approach group. **Conclusion** Both unilateral paravertebral approach and bilateral pedicle access percutaneous vertebroplasty can treat lumbar osteoporotic vertebral fractures quickly and effectively, and unilateral percutaneous vertebroplasty can relatively reduce the operation time and fluoroscopy times, bone cement consumption and bleeding volume.

**【Key words】** Lumbar spine; Osteoporosis fractures; Unilateral; Lateral pedicle approach; Percutaneous vertebroplasty

骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures, OVCF)是临幊上由骨质疏松引起的脊柱椎体骨折,常见于老年人和绝经后女性,病变多发生在胸椎与腰椎节段,会导致椎体后凸畸形和顽固性腰背疼痛,严重影响患者的脊柱功能和生活质量<sup>[1-2]</sup>。当前临幊上常采用经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)和经皮椎体后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP)治疗OVCF,可以迅速缓解伤椎所致的疼痛,适当纠正后凸畸形,提高脊柱生物力学稳定,避免因长期卧床引发的下肢深静脉血栓形成、坠积性肺炎、泌尿系感染及压疮等相关并发症。有研究认为在治疗胸腰椎节段OVCF时,采用单侧椎弓根旁入路相对于双侧椎弓根入路,可以减少手术时间、射线暴露量,并取得相似的临床效果<sup>[3-5]</sup>。由于PKP技术在恢复伤椎高度和减少渗漏方面优于PVP技术<sup>[6-7]</sup>,所以本研究对我院骨科采用单侧经椎弓根旁入路与双侧椎弓根入路的PKP治疗腰椎节段OVCF患者的临床疗效进行比较分析,探讨其可行性和临床效果,现报道如下:

## 资料与方法

### 一、纳入及排除标准

纳入标准:两组患者均经临床症状、影像学检查及骨密度检测确诊为OVCF。所有患者术前行X-线

腰椎正侧位(伤椎大体及前缘压缩情况)、CT(椎弓根、终板及椎体后壁情况)及MRI(脊髓及神经根情况)<sup>[8]</sup>。

排除标准:脊柱肿瘤、脊柱结核、炎症患者;合并脊髓神经功能损伤、严重内科疾病难以耐受手术者;存在认知及凝血功能障碍者。

### 二、一般资料

回顾分析2017年7月至2019年1月徐州医科大学附属医院经皮椎体成形技术治疗的68例(共73节椎体)腰椎OVCF患者,根据手术入路方式分为经单侧椎弓根旁入路组(单侧组)为32例35椎,其中男性7例、女性25例,年龄61~79岁,平均(69.7±5.3)岁;经双侧椎弓根入路组(双侧组)为36例38椎,其中男性9例、女性27例,年龄62~81岁,平均(71.5±6.8)岁。两组患者一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ),见表1。

本研究已获得我院伦理委员会批准(xyfy2017-aL050-04),所有患者或其近亲属知情同意并签署了知情同意书。

### 三、手术方法

两组患者均采取俯卧体位,腹卧垫使腹部悬空,胸部和下肢适当调高,患者自微调舒适体态,术处常规消毒、铺巾,全程进行基础生命体征监测。

单侧组:采用单侧椎弓根外入路PKP治疗,首先使用C型臂机透视确定患椎,根据术前CT和MRI图形测算出体表穿刺点,约距离后正中线的距离

表1 两组腰椎OVCF患者一般资料对比

组别	例数	男/女 (例)	年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	骨密度T值 (mg/cm <sup>3</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	骨折椎体分布情况(例)				
						L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>	L <sub>3</sub>	L <sub>4</sub>	L <sub>5</sub>
单侧组	32	7/25	70±5	19.5±2.1	2.9±0.4	12	7	9	7	0
双侧组	36	9/27	72±7	20.2±1.8	3.0±0.5	15	8	6	6	3
统计值		$\chi^2=0.299$	$t=1.267$	$t=0.169$	$t=0.743$				$\chi^2=0.585$	
P值		0.979	0.210	0.528	0.460				0.561	

注:OVCF表示骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折;BMI表示身体质量指数

5~8 cm处,采用0.5%利多卡因经皮肤至椎弓根旁行局部进麻醉,尖刀片将穿刺点皮肤切开5 mm切口,穿刺针朝向患椎与椎体矢状面约40°角的方向进针<sup>[9]</sup>,C型臂监控下当正位片显示穿刺针尖经过横突上缘,到达椎弓根外上缘时,侧位片显示穿刺针尖到达伤椎后缘,根据椎体骨折压缩情况调控下倾角,手感穿刺针突破椎体骨皮质继续进入椎体,当穿刺针移至正位像位于棘突、侧位像位于椎体中线前中约1/3处时停止,使用导针探测前缘未突破皮质,建立通道,攻丝后,置入球囊扩张进行椎体后凸成形,球囊贴近上下终板内侧,实现适当椎体复位,最大压力不超过(200~250 spi)。根据骨水泥在椎体内的扩散来决定骨水泥的注射量:侧位观察骨水泥在椎体内扩散以不超过椎体后方的1/4为界。正位观察骨水泥自椎体中线左右两侧对称扩散各达到同侧的1/2以上时终止骨水泥注射,注射量( $4.43 \pm 1.29$ )ml,全程询问患者无下肢不适等神经根刺激表现。取出工作套管,术处局部按压3~5 min止血,覆盖无菌敷料,术后安返病房,随访期间均进行针对性抗骨质疏松治疗。

双侧组:采用双侧椎弓根入路PKP治疗,与单侧组同样的局部麻醉和切口,穿刺进针参考椎弓根置钉技术<sup>[10]</sup>,以其横突上缘水平距棘突旁两侧3~5 cm处为进针点,进针角度内倾约15~25°,下倾根据患椎压缩情况进行调整。C型臂监控下当正位片显示穿刺针尖到达椎弓根外上缘时,侧位片显穿刺针尖到达椎弓根后缘,当正位片显示穿刺针尖到达椎弓根内缘时,侧位片显示穿刺针尖到达伤椎后缘,手感穿刺针通过椎弓根内部继续进入椎体,当穿刺针移至正位像位于椎体外1/3、侧位片位于椎体中线前中约1/3处时停止,之后球囊复位、骨水泥灌注(可两侧同时进行)至手术结束和随访治疗,方法与单侧组一致。

#### 四、术后处理

术后平卧2 h,8 h后无明显不适者可佩戴腰围

下床行走,应用常规抗生素1 d,抗骨质疏松治疗,分别于术后1 d、3个月复查术处X线<sup>[11]</sup>。随访3~6个月。

#### 五、观察指标

比较两组患者的手术指标:手术时间、术中X线透视次数、出血量、骨水泥注入量及住院天数等;影像学指标:骨水泥弥散满意率、骨水泥无症状渗漏率、测量手术前和手术后1 d、3个月时患者伤椎后凸 Cobb角(伤椎后凸 Cobb角=上下终板延线形成的夹角-自身生理角度)、伤椎前缘压缩程度[(伤椎前缘压缩程度=(伤椎后缘高度-伤椎前缘高度)/伤椎后缘高度)];疗效指标:术前和术后1 d、3个月随访的腰腿痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)及Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI)评分情况<sup>[12-13]</sup>,如图1~4。

#### 六、统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0软件(IBM,美国)进行统计学分析,计量资料采用Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验是否符合正态分布,符合正态分布的,如BMI指数、骨密度值、手术时间及术中出血量等以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 形式表示,组间比较采用两独立样本t检验,组内手术前、后的比较采用配对样本t检验,骨水泥理想分布率及骨水泥无症状渗漏率等计数资料以例数或百分率表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,检验水准 $\alpha$ 值取双侧0.05。

## 结 果

#### 一、两组患者手术情况比较

单侧组在手术时间、术中出血量和术中X线透视次数、骨水泥注入量方面均少于双侧组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),两组住院天数相比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),见表2。

#### 二、两组患者伤椎手术前后影像学指标比较

两组术后后凸Cobb角及椎体前缘压缩程度均较术前改善,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),但两组间

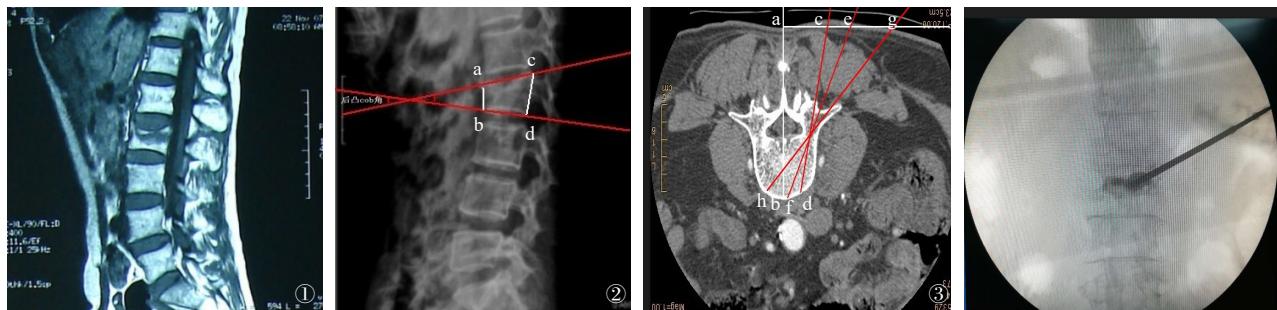


图1~4 女性,67岁,L<sub>2</sub>椎体新鲜压缩性骨折。图1 术前腰椎MRI(T<sub>1</sub>WI)显示L<sub>2</sub>椎体内信号减低,提示L<sub>2</sub>椎体新鲜骨折;图2 术前腰椎X线显示L<sub>2</sub>椎体楔型改变,a-c为L<sub>2</sub>椎体上终板线和b-d为下终板线,两者延线夹角为上下终板夹角,该伤椎后凸Cobb角测量=上下终板夹角-自身生理角度,即30.2°-(-10.0°)=40.2°;a-b为L<sub>2</sub>椎体前缘高度,c-d为L<sub>2</sub>椎体后缘高度,该伤椎的前缘压缩程度=[(c-d线)-(a-b线)]/伤椎后缘高度(c-d),即=(33.7-21.9)/33.7=35.01%;图3 术前根据伤椎CT图像设计的穿刺通路,a-b:椎体正中矢状线;c-d:经椎弓根穿刺途径线;e-f:经椎弓根最大内倾角穿刺途径线;g-h:经椎弓根旁通路穿刺途径线,可见其途径椎体中部,h点已超过伤椎对侧1/3矢状线位;图4 术中C型臂下正位透视显示:采用单侧椎弓根旁穿刺途径,套筒进入L<sub>2</sub>伤椎,注入骨水泥已超过对侧椎体1/3处,弥散至伤椎对侧

表2 两组骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折患者手术情况比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数	手术时间(min)	术中透视数(次)	术中出血量(ml)	骨水泥注射量(ml)	住院天数(d)
单侧组	32	37±6	17±4	15±3	4.8±1.1	4.0±1.1
双侧组	36	51±8	26±5	23±5	5.7±1.4	4.8±1.2
t值		7.967	7.72	7.636	3.035	2.548
P值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.003	0.132

骨水泥弥散理想程度和术后1天、3个月后凸Cobb角及椎体高度恢复率差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );单侧入路组骨水泥无症状渗漏率9.38%(3/32)略低于双侧入路组11.11%(4/36),但两组差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=5.091, 6.774, P>0.05$ ),见表3、图5~6。

### 三、两组患者VAS评分和ODI情况比较

两组患者术后疼痛症状均较术前明显改善,两组患者术前、术后1 d、3个月的VAS评分、ODI指数均较术前明显减低,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),组间相比,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),见表4。

## 讨 论

### 一、经皮椎体成形术的两种入路概况

经皮椎体成形术是目前临幊上治疗OVCF的常用手术方法<sup>[14-15]</sup>,但在入路途径的选择上仍存在不同的观点。有学者认为,采用单侧入路穿刺行椎体成形术治疗OVCF可以获得和双侧入路相似的临床效果,且具有减少手术时间、医疗费用、X线曝光量及穿刺可能引起的并发症等优点<sup>[16-17]</sup>。有研究认为,单

侧入路穿刺后注入的骨水泥分布必须越过椎体中线的前1/3点,可以实现术后伤椎理想的生物力学平衡<sup>[18]</sup>。Chen等<sup>[19]</sup>发现,注入伤椎的骨水泥弥散分布过椎体中线或对侧,可以获得更好的临床效果和伤椎内力学平衡,建议单侧入路时穿刺针前端需到达或越过椎体中线。

脊椎中胸椎的椎弓根横径最窄,内倾角度约为10°,经椎弓根的穿刺针前端只能到达伤椎同侧的1/4~1/3<sup>[20]</sup>。Zhong等<sup>[21]</sup>发现,经单侧椎弓根旁入路既可以获得较大的内倾角,能达到单侧穿刺双侧充盈的目的,又可以缩短手术时间,减少医师和患者的辐射剂量,克服上述经椎弓根穿刺的不足。

### 二、两组经皮椎体成形术的研究情况

本研究中所有病例均在手术前对伤椎进行详细的CT测量和个性化穿刺通道设计,穿刺针与水平面的夹角根据CT测量的结果来设定<sup>[22]</sup>。双侧组采用常规两侧椎弓根通路;单侧组采用单侧椎弓根旁通路,进针点一般在棘突中线偏一侧6~7 cm处,矢状位夹角大于该阶段椎弓根内倾角10~15°,由于L<sub>5</sub>椎体两侧受到髂脊结构阻挡,故L<sub>5</sub>节段OVCF常采用双侧椎弓根通路,根据设定路线的影像学参考

表3 两组骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折患者伤椎手术前后影像学指标比较

组别	例数	后凸 Cobb 角(°, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )			椎体前缘压缩程度(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )			骨水泥理想分布率[例(%)]	骨水泥无症状渗漏率[例(%)]
		术前	术后1 d	术后3个月	术前	术后1 d	术后3个月		
单侧组	32	37±5	9±3*	10±3*	37±9	15±6*	15±6*	27(84.38)	3(9.38)
双侧组	36	39±7	10±3*	10±3*	37±11	17±5*	16±6*	31(86.11)	4(11.11)
统计值		t=1.101	t=0.706	t=0.903	t=0.235	t=1.305	t=0.334	$\chi^2=0.019$	$\chi^2=0.055$
P值		0.275	0.481	0.369	0.815	0.196	0.735	0.887	0.814

注:“\*”表示与术前相比,  $P < 0.05$

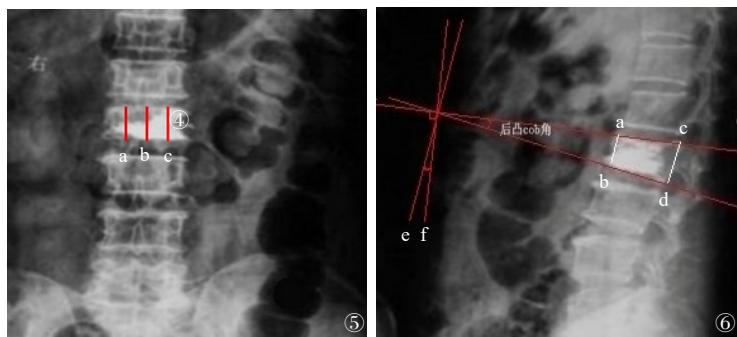


图5~6 女性,67岁,L<sub>2</sub>椎体压缩性骨折行单侧椎弓根旁路入路PKP治疗术后1 d的X线片检查。图5患者术后腰椎X线正位片,显示L<sub>2</sub>椎体高密度信号影表现。骨水泥已超过对侧椎体中部a线,弥散至伤椎对侧;图6患者术后腰椎X线侧位片,显示L<sub>2</sub>椎体前缘高度恢复明显,a-c线和b-d线夹角为上下终板夹角,该伤椎后凸Cobb角测量=3.3°-(+10.0°)=13.3°;该伤椎的前缘压缩程度=[(c-d线)-(a-b线)]/(c-d线),即=(33.7-28.6)/33.7=15.13%

表4 两组骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折患者手术前后腰腿VAS评分及ODI比较(分,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数	疼痛评分VAS			ODI		
		术前	术后1 d	术后3个月	术前	术后1 d	术后3个月
单侧组	32	7.9±0.8	1.8±0.9*	1.1±0.5*	38.2±5.8	9.8±2.7*	7.9±2.4*
双侧组	36	8.1±1.0	1.5±0.8*	1.3±0.7*	39.2±5.1	8.7±2.5*	7.7±2.1*
t值		0.765	1.24	0.806	0.733	1.744	0.534
P值		0.447	0.21	0.423	0.466	0.858	0.595

注:“\*”表示与术前相比,  $P < 0.05$ ; VAS表示疼痛视觉模拟评分; ODI表示Oswestry功能障碍指数

点通过相关骨性结构,可以提高穿刺的安全性及成功率<sup>[9]</sup>;注射骨水泥的时候,选择拉丝期有利于骨水泥向对侧弥散;在C型臂严密监控下防止骨水泥向椎管或椎体外部及血管渗漏,根据患椎的大小形态特点,骨水泥注射量一般在4~6.0 ml即可达到对侧弥散效果<sup>[23]</sup>,本实验中两实验组的骨水泥注入量均在此数值区间。

本研究发现两组患者术后疼痛症状均较术前明显改善,组内术后VAS评分、ODI指数均明显低于术前,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),两组间的术前、术后1天、3个月的VAS评分和ODI指数相比,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),说明两种方式对治疗腰椎OVCF均有理想早期效果,且疗效相似,而两组内术后1 d与3个月相比,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),说明患者术后早期通过针对性抗骨质疏松治疗及康复锻炼,可以获得一定的恢复改善;由于单侧组在手

术时间、X线透视次数、骨水泥注入量均较双侧组又减少,单侧切口较双侧切口损伤较小,可以减少因注射骨水泥带来的并发症及风险<sup>[24]</sup>。手术中单侧组在恢复伤椎高度时仅使用一组球囊系统,而双侧组在两侧同时操作时会使用两套球囊系统,如果两侧依次进行撑开的话,有可能改变之前对侧球囊支撑的空洞,同时延长手术时间,所以单侧组的手术费用相对更经济;本研究中单侧组骨水泥无症状渗漏率(9.38%)略低于双侧组(11.11%),但两组差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。与既往报道的PVP和PKP骨水泥无症状渗漏率分别是14%和7.5%<sup>[7,25]</sup>相近,考虑为本研究两组病例个数相对较少、采纳骨水泥无症状渗漏率标准相关;两组术后后凸Cobb角及椎体压缩程度均较术前明显改善,使用单侧椎弓根旁入路注入骨水泥弥散理想程度及恢复伤椎高度、减少后凸Cobb角可以达到双侧椎弓根入路的效果。总体而

言,本研究两组病例疼痛缓解程度、伤椎骨折的复位率和术后患者功能改善情况与之前的研究结果相近<sup>[26-27]</sup>,两组病例术后的长期疗效正在随访观察中。

### 三、本研究的不足及展望

本研究所纳入病例均由笔者团队进行手术操作。实验中发现,所有患者的具体手术操作技巧方法及治疗指标要求,往往受术者经验及主观认知影响。单侧椎弓根旁路的进针侧选择常与患者体型、脊柱形态、患椎两侧压缩程度以及术者手术操作习惯有关。针对严重的椎体压缩形态、上下终板严重塌陷、间距很窄的时候,单侧入路很难达到或穿过椎体中线,穿刺针容易穿破终板。术者为了进针安全,常将术侧选择在伤椎高度相对较高侧,为了达到伤椎对侧的理想支撑填充效果,往往将进针点尽量偏外,或者加大穿刺针的内倾角度,这样就容易增加软组织通道损伤、以及刺破椎管内壁的风险。

单侧球囊支撑空间的形态受到穿刺途径的限制,在骨水泥填充时,多聚集在穿刺侧,对侧弥散相对较少,支撑强度不足,椎体两侧弹性模量不均,有出现远期对侧或邻近椎体再骨折的可能,尚需要进行长期研究验证<sup>[28]</sup>。

随着PKP手术技术的进步与操作工具、骨水泥性能和影像技术的提高,经单侧椎弓根旁路PKP技术将更符合微创化和精准化的发展要求。

本该研究结果表明:采用单侧椎弓根入路和双侧椎弓根入路PKP治疗老年OVCF均可获得良好前期疗效,同时,单侧椎弓根旁路PKP可以减少手术创伤、手术时间、放射量及骨水泥量,相对更经济、安全,是一种治疗腰椎OVCF有效的手术方式。

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