

·综述·

不同穿刺入路行椎体成形术治疗骨质疏松椎体压缩骨折的研究进展

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【摘要】 骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(OVCF)是最常见的骨质疏松性骨折,严重影响患者的生活质量。尽快解除疼痛和恢复功能活动是治疗OVCF的首要目的,但保守治疗的效果并不理想,长期卧床容易引起一系列的并发症。经皮穿刺椎体成形术(PVP)是治疗OVCF的主要手段,因其创伤小、恢复快、疗效好,已在临床上得到了广泛的应用。为使椎体成形手术更安全有效,目前临床上针对穿刺入路的研究仍不断进展,大体上可分为椎弓根内和椎弓根外两大类,而且不同穿刺入路的适应症和注意点有所不同,如何选择最佳的穿刺入路仍存在争议。结合本单位开展经验及最新研究,本文就PVP术的不同穿刺入路及相关预后情况进行分析对比,以期能为临床手术的入路选择提供参考。

【关键词】 骨质疏松性骨折; 脊柱骨折; 椎体成形术

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【Abstract】 Osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures (OVCF) are the most-common osteoporotic fractures, which seriously affect the quality of life of affected patients. Relieving pain and restoring functional activities as soon as possible are the primary purpose in the treatment of OVCF. Nevertheless, the efficacy of conservative treatments is not satisfactory, and long-term bed rest is prone to a series of complications. Percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) is the main method for the treatment of OVCF. Research progress has been continuously made on puncture approaches used in PVP, aiming to enhance the surgical safety and efficacy. Generally, intrapedicular approach and extrapedicular approach are commonly used in PVP, which have different indications and points to consider. So far, how to select the optimal puncture approach in PVP is controversial. Combined with our clinical experiences and the latest research progress, this study aims to analyze and compare the effect of different puncture approaches in PVP on the prognosis of OVCF patients, thus providing a reference for selecting the optimal puncture approach in PVP.

【Key words】 Osteoporotic fractures; Spinal fractures; Vertebroplasty

随着人口老龄化的加快和人均寿命的延长,全世界每年有900多万例骨质疏松性骨折,并呈上升趋势^[1-2]。骨质疏松性骨折中最常见的是脊柱骨折,约占50%^[3],大多为骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures, OVCF),另一部分骨质疏松性椎体骨折无压缩改变。OVCF会明显降低老年人的生活质量及存活率^[4-5],长期卧床等保守治疗也会带来诸多并发症^[6-7]。经皮穿刺椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)的出现给OVCF患者的治疗带来革命性改变,其手术操作简单、安全有效,能即刻缓解疼痛、增强椎体稳定性以及防止椎体进一步塌陷而加重后凸

畸形,已是主流的治疗方案^[8]。但PVP手术的入路选择仍有争议,最经典的是经双侧椎弓根穿刺入路,天然的椎弓根骨性通道可以保障穿刺过程的相对安全,但一旦穿破椎弓根内侧壁,可能造成脊髓神经受损的严重后果。并且单侧穿刺很难达到双侧的弥散效果,使得穿刺过程相对复杂。因此许多临床医师热衷于探索更安全、便捷、有效的穿刺路径。目前研究热点在于经椎弓根外的穿刺路径,有椎体后上方入路、经肋-横突关节间隙入路、椎弓根下入路,这些入路根据不同椎体节段的解剖特点而设计^[9]。因此本文就本单位开展经验结合最新研究进行综述,旨在提供临床参考。

一、穿刺入路

(一)经椎弓根入路

Jensen等^[10]最先报道的椎体成形术便是经双侧椎弓根入路,椎弓根为椎体后方的天然骨性通道,因为椎弓根螺钉内固定的存在,最为人熟知接受,是椎体成形术的经典入

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路。该入路穿刺过程安全可靠,只要不穿破椎弓根内侧壁,便无神经脊髓损伤风险,且能够保证骨水泥在全椎体的弥散。经双侧椎弓根入路的优势在于弥散效果好,特别是在腰椎时,由于椎管矢状径变大、椎弓根长度增加以及椎弓根在冠状位成角变小,双侧穿刺的弥散效果明显优于单侧穿刺。而其缺点也在于穿刺相对复杂,增加了患者的经济负担及穿刺过程中的疼痛,并且透视次数多导致医患射线暴露高,在双侧穿刺及骨水泥注射时左右干扰。由于椎弓根是骨性结构通道,穿刺针在椎弓根内调整有困难,不利于术中操作,多次调整可能还会导致骨水泥沿针道逆行渗漏^[1]。另外,患者存在椎弓根横径过小等结构变异情况,椎弓根入路便受到限制。虽然双侧椎弓根穿刺入路凭借高安全性、双侧弥散均匀及学习曲线短等优势,仍是目前主流的穿刺路径,但也有学者发现连接上下终板的骨水泥分布模式临床疗效更明显^[12],故提出经椎弓根双侧分层穿刺的改良入路。两侧的穿刺通道分别指向上下终板,能提高伤椎内骨水泥的上下终板连接率,承受更大的纵向负荷。椎弓根入路的主要并发症有椎弓根破裂、断裂,甚至穿刺过程中可能穿破椎弓根内侧壁,造成神经脊髓损伤^[13]。骨水泥沿着穿刺通道逆行渗漏的并发症也时有发生,若是经椎弓根穿刺且穿刺偏内时,渗漏到椎管损伤神经的几率增加,危害严重。

现不少学者认为单侧椎弓根入路PVP术对于OVCF可能也是合适的,不仅减少总体手术时间和医患辐射暴露,还降低椎体损伤的风险^[14],术后伤椎生物力学性质变化和止痛效果也与双侧入路无明显区别^[15]。不过有研究认为,单侧椎弓根入路注入侧的骨水泥量较对侧分布多,不利于骨水泥在椎体内均匀分布,可能导致椎体的应力不均,进而导致伤椎再次塌陷或者邻近椎体再发骨折^[16]。故单侧入路方式适用于穿刺针尖可接近或者到达椎体中部的胸腰段椎体,亦可增加穿刺的内倾角以提高骨水泥的均匀分布^[17]。除了有椎弓根入路同样的并发症外,单侧椎弓根入路PVP术后骨水泥分布不佳这一并发症也应引起重视。

弯角入路PVP术是从注射装置层面改良的一种穿刺途径,其独特特点是弯曲的注射套管可以将骨水泥定向注射到远离直通插管轨迹的区域,从而提供遍布整个椎体的骨水泥分布^[18]。该装置能有效避免因周围松质骨中骨水泥充填不全而导致的晚期塌陷,理论上可以有效弥补经单侧椎弓根入路椎体成形术中骨水泥分布不均匀的缺点^[19]。Geng等^[20]指出,弯角注射装置允许选择性注射骨水泥,增加了灌注定位的精确性,使穿刺路径不再拘泥于直向,可在单侧椎弓根入路的基础上提供更为灵活的操作。但弯角椎体成形术作为一项新技术,器械费用相对昂贵,增加了病人的经济负担。在并发症方面,已有研究提示,单侧弯角入路可能具有更好的骨水泥分布效果、更低的渗漏发生率和再骨折发生率^[21]。不过相关研究还有待深入,在增加样本量、延长随访时间的基础上,继续探讨潜在风险,确保手术的安全有效。

(二)经椎弓根外入路

1.椎体后外上方入路:越来越多的学者从临床及生物力

学方面进行研究,更倾向于行单侧入路PVP术^[22]。单侧入路在手术时间、创伤、医患放射暴露时间和器械费用方面占据优势,手术安全性亦得到验证。但大多数单侧入路只适用于某些节段,邹天明等受到椎间孔镜后外侧安全三角(Kambin三角)入路的启发^[23],开始在椎体后外上方这一区域进行单侧穿刺椎体成形术^[24],并展现出显著优势,已在临床推广及应用。椎体后外上方的目标区域定义为一个立体空间,外界为骨折椎的椎体外侧缘,前界为椎体后1/3,内界为椎板关节突外侧缘或椎弓根外侧缘,上界为骨折椎的上终板,下界为骨折椎的中上1/3。该区域安全操作范围大,避免了对脊髓、神经根、椎体节段动脉的损伤,穿刺针进针后可调角度相对宽泛。同时因为是单侧穿刺,操作时间短、透视次数少,能减少围手术期风险。术中单侧后外上入路可以更加简单容易地将骨水泥注射到中线对侧,弥散均匀,能减少病椎再塌陷骨折的风险。而在并发症方面,后外上方入路推注骨水泥时,如发生逆穿刺通道渗漏的情况,骨水泥也多漏在椎体侧方而不是椎管内,危害风险比椎弓根入路来得小。但该穿刺技术在上胸椎节段有损伤胸膜的风险,可能造成气胸等严重并发症,操作者需要一定的经验,并严格遵照操作规范进行。

2.经肋-横突关节间隙入路:胸椎的解剖较为复杂,经椎弓根穿刺入路在此节段操作难度大、风险高,内倾小会导致轨迹较为局限,很难汇聚到椎体中线,而且胸椎毗邻重要血管及脏器,椎管容积较小,穿刺针如果突破伤椎进入胸腔会造成气胸、甚至血胸、肺部感染等风险^[25];穿刺针内倾过大则会穿破椎弓根内侧壁,损伤脊髓神经风险高,或出血形成血肿,压迫椎管造成瘫痪等严重后果^[26]。胸椎的横突由于肋骨的作用,并不像腰椎横突那样与冠状位平行,肋骨头、横突和椎弓根之间存在一潜在间隙,有学者提出可以经肋-横突关节间隙入路行胸椎PVP术^[27]。该入路穿刺点和穿刺路径均向外侧偏移,远离椎管和脊髓,内倾角的安全范围较大,单侧穿刺就能穿过椎体中线到达椎体的前柱区,有利于骨水泥的均衡弥散^[28],适用于中上胸椎,在下胸椎也可使用。虽然有研究表明在上、中胸椎节段,经肋-横突关节间隙入路误伤椎管的风险似乎比椎弓根入路低^[29],但穿刺过程中仍有刺破胸膜腔和肺组织及肋骨骨折等风险^[30]。操作者不能轻易忽视这些并发症,应熟练掌握相关解剖知识,选择正确的穿刺路径。

3.椎弓根下入路:在胸椎椎弓根外入路穿刺过程中,有个难点是无法改变轴向平面中的穿刺轨迹,即进入肋骨头与横突之间的空隙后穿刺方向相对固定。为解决此难点,近些年临床上逐渐将经单侧椎弓根下入路PVP应用于胸椎OVCF患者的治疗中。胸椎的椎板比椎体本身稍宽,在椎弓根下、椎体外缘、椎体下终板上缘存在一个软性间隙,一定角度下可以安全直达椎体后外缘,穿刺时无骨性结构阻挡,可通过改变穿刺针方向获得满意的穿刺角度而到达椎体对侧^[31]。与经椎弓根入路相比,椎弓根下入路更具灵活性,临床疗效也令人满意^[32]。但穿刺过程中穿刺针外展角度较大、不便操作,并且缺乏骨性通道的安全性、穿刺区域较为局限,有胸膜和神经根损伤的并发症风险^[33]。经椎弓根下入路PVP术需

要更多的临床安全性验证,且学习曲线长,穿刺难度大,仍未在临床普及。

二、不同穿刺入路椎体成形术的临床效果比较

(一)术后影像学评价

PVP术后疗效的影像学评价,主要通过摄片来观察椎体高度重建率、椎体侧凸角度(Cobb角)改善以及骨水泥弥散程度来体现。单纯的PVP手术机制其实并不包括压缩骨折的复位问题^[34],但脊柱压缩骨折导致的非生理弯曲往往伴随人体力线的改变,结果可能会导致椎旁软组织的慢性疼痛以及脊柱运动单元的加速退变,所以应尽量追求椎体高度的恢复。经椎弓根入路中,单、双侧入路及弯角入路PVP术后的X线与术前对比,在椎体高度重建率、Cobb角改善方面并无明显差异。而在骨水泥弥散分布方面,单侧椎弓根入路弥散以椎体中间为主,双侧则能弥散整个椎体^[35]。有研究认为单侧弯角入路的骨水泥分布效果可能更优,单侧穿刺的基础上就能实现骨水泥的双侧满意分布,这与弯角装置具有弯角输送通道及多点低压注射等优势有关^[21,36]。

众多学者都观察到经肋-横突关节间隙入路行PVP术治疗中上胸椎OVCF时,单侧穿刺也能达到双侧充盈的目的^[30,37]。Beall等^[33]也认为改良的单侧椎弓根下入路相比双侧椎弓根入路,可以达到相同的骨水泥弥散要求。因胸椎压缩骨折对患者影响大,甚至间接影响到心肺功能,可能导致严重并发症,所以骨水泥的充分弥散有利于椎体高度及后凸角度的恢复,故经肋-横突关节间隙入路和椎弓根下入路在胸椎PVP时值得推荐。本单位既往^[24]采用单侧后外上方入路对144个椎体行椎体成形术,术后骨水泥弥散程度好,影像提示81个椎体骨水泥在椎体两侧均匀弥散分布(56.3%),37个椎体骨水泥主要椎体穿刺同侧弥散,且在对侧也有足够分布,单侧穿刺就可达到双侧的椎体成形效果^[38]。综上所述,单侧入路在骨水泥弥散、椎体高度恢复、Cobb角改善等方面并不比双侧差,并且在手术时间、辐射暴露等方面更具优势。

(二)术后功能评分结果

在临床上,PVP术后的功能评价常采用视觉模拟评分法(VAS)、Oswestry功能障碍指数问卷表(ODI)等标准。创伤小、疼痛缓解明显、恢复快是PVP术的主要特点^[39],90%的患者术后疼痛明显或完全缓解^[40]。主流观点认为PVP术后疼痛缓解一方面是因为骨水泥的热效应、细胞毒性使骨折椎体内的神经末梢坏死,另一方面是因为骨水泥材料注入骨折椎后稳定了微骨折,减少了对椎旁交感神经纤维的牵拉刺激^[41]。术后疼痛的缓解程度与患者手术满意度直接相关,亦是功能恢复及早期康复活动的重要指标。有学者对PVP术后残余腰背部疼痛相关因素进行了单因素分析,发现单双侧手术入路的差异对疼痛缓解无明显统计学意义,有统计学意义的是术前骨密度、是否合并腰背筋膜损伤、骨水泥分布情况、单椎体骨水泥注入量、骨折椎体数量的差异^[42]。Yang等^[43]的系统评价也明确指出单双侧入路PVP术后临床疗效的差异无统计学意义。

不管采取何种入路方式,PVP术后疼痛缓解的关键仍是椎体内骨水泥的注入量和骨水泥的弥散分布情况。因为大

剂量的骨水泥推注,最终还是通过骨水泥的理想分布来增强与碎裂骨小梁的界面固定作用,来达到良好的止痛作用。所以有理由相信,术中骨水泥的弥散程度如能接近“顶天立地,左右对称,前后兼顾”的理想状态,患者术后疼痛的缓解和功能的恢复会更好。对比不同手术入路,在骨水泥弥散程度上还是有所区别的。正如上文描述的那样,双侧椎弓根和单侧椎弓根外入路比单侧椎弓根注入的弥散程度更佳,术后早期疗效更显著,有学者证实了这点^[44],但也发现术后6个月后各组之间无明显差异。诸多入路中,单侧弯角和单侧后外上方入路凭借在以往入路基础上的改进,优化了骨水泥弥散方式和范围,术后疼痛缓解和临床疗效得到验证^[21,24],值得引起临床医师的关注和推广。尤其是单侧后外上方入路,由传统的穿刺点进一步发展为穿刺面,使穿刺针更容易达到椎体中间甚至对侧,注入的骨水泥更容易均匀分布于椎体正中矢状面两侧。综上,术后早期VAS及ODI评分的下降与骨水泥弥散程度有关,但术后远期疼痛缓解可能更多取决于椎体骨质疏松的严重程度以及骨折椎微骨折的愈合情况。所以成功的PVP术不代表OVCF患者诊疗过程的结束,术后的抗骨质疏松治疗也至关重要。

(三)并发症发生

PVP术后并发症的总体发生率处于2%~10%的较低水平^[45],根据与骨水泥的相关性,可以分为两类:骨水泥相关类和非骨水泥相关类。

在骨水泥相关类的并发症中,骨水泥渗漏是最为常见的一种并发症,其发生率在7.8%左右^[46],但仅有少部分表现出临床症状。渗漏原因主要与椎体周壁皮质骨是否破坏、椎体裂隙征、椎体静脉有关,另外与穿刺路径、骨水泥注射时状态、骨水泥注射量、骨密度、术前Cobb角、术者对手术操作的熟练程度等因素有关^[47-48]。其中,穿刺路径的影响可能是因为单侧穿刺对椎体造成的创伤小,相应地骨水泥从穿刺针道的渗漏风险也较小。大多数情况下注入的骨水泥会从骨折裂隙渗漏,术中穿刺针尖远离骨折裂痕或骨折裂隙是有效的预防策略,能够避免骨水泥过早从骨折裂隙渗漏。对比上述介绍的穿刺入路,单侧后外上方穿刺入路因为穿刺定位点位于椎体后外上方一个范围内,所以能够更灵活地调整穿刺针尖的落点和角度,避开骨折裂隙,有效降低渗漏率^[24]。临床上还发现,不管采取何种入路,骨水泥通过椎体静脉的渗漏往往不可避免,这是由于椎体解剖结构导致的。骨小梁之间分布着静脉通道,纵横交错、汇集成椎基底静脉系统,而弥散样的骨水泥容易进入该静脉通道、甚至渗漏至椎旁静脉及肺部小动脉^[49],术者能做的就是使术中穿刺针远离椎体静脉。除了通过改变穿刺路径降低渗漏率以外,还可使用明胶海绵预注射、多次注射封固裂隙、高粘度水泥填充等方法。总之,穿刺入路的选择对骨水泥渗漏只是影响因素之一,临床医师更需要做的是术前仔细检查患者的骨质疏松程度、骨折椎周壁是否完整、椎体压缩程度等情况,选择合适的手术方式和穿刺入路,术中结合实际情况注意注射时的压力、骨水泥的量等,来减少骨水泥渗漏情况,提高手术疗效。

非骨水泥相关并发症中,排除不同入路特点造成的并发症,剩下主要就是伤椎再骨折及非骨折椎体骨折。骨密度是OVCF患者PVP术后伤椎再骨折的危险因素^[50],这属于临床医师不可控的因素,而骨水泥的分布方式则属于可控因素。以往就有研究发现^[51],骨水泥的充分弥散可以提供骨折椎的坚固支撑,而伤椎内非骨水泥填充的区域易再发骨折。所以注入的骨水泥接触到上下终板是伤椎再骨折的保护性因素^[52],因为这种骨水泥分布模式可以提供更好的垂直支撑,使压力同时作用与坚硬的上下终板。现有研究也发现当骨水泥呈团块状分布时,伤椎再骨折的发生率会显著升高^[53]。这对穿刺入路的选择有所启示,经双侧椎弓根入路行PVP术时可尝试双侧分层交叉穿刺的方式尽可能使骨水泥弥散至上下终板,预防伤椎再骨折及塌陷。而单侧后外上方入路因其穿刺角度可调整范围大,穿刺针尖端可以到达椎体中线甚至对侧,使骨水泥弥散分布均匀,术后再发骨折率低,值得临床推广。但不可否认,实际手术中骨水泥的分布不是“随心所欲”的,即使穿刺针尖的斜面设计也只是起到一个辅助作用,最终的骨水泥弥散情况还是依赖于椎体本身的状况及术者的实际操作。PVP术后非骨折椎体骨折的原因众多,骨质疏松程度、性别、初次骨折节段等都是影响因素,而骨水泥注射量与术后新发椎体之间的关系仍有争论。

三、关于穿刺入路的发展方向及展望

PVP术在临床上的应用时间长、范围广,穿刺入路的研究也已成熟。从最开始的椎弓根入路到现在的椎体后外上方入路,演变的目标就是要简化手术操作、降低术中神经血管损伤的风险,减少术后并发症的产生。这些目标的实现,除了手术入路外,辅助技术的革新也很关键,增强现实计算机辅助椎体成形术在临床上被证实是可行的^[54],虽然存在价格昂贵、学习成本高等不足之处,但其精确度和安全性优势显著。术中三维影像导航的出现不仅明显提高了安全性及精确性、缩短手术时间、减少透视次数、减少手术并发症,甚至将严重脊柱压缩的情况纳入了手术适应证^[55]。术中双C臂机或O臂机相对于昂贵的辅助导航系统,在临床上的应用更广,不仅可以获得更满意的骨水泥注入量和更少的失血量,同时可以缩短手术时间,节约人力成本,降低手术风险^[56]。入路和定位辅助技术给我们提供了多样的手术方案选择,在提高安全性有效性、减少并发症等基础上,实现了术者和患者的共赢。

四、总结

不管采用何种入路方式进行PVP术,都是为了能够安全有效地将骨水泥注入骨折椎体中,在缓解疼痛、恢复伤椎力学性质的同时,尽可能地降低手术风险,减少并发症。结合笔者临床体会及本文综述,我们认为临床医师不可单单局限于一种穿刺入路方式,要根据患者体型和耐受程度、伤椎节段和个数、手术体位等综合考虑。如在下腰椎,因椎弓根横径较大,可选用传统单双侧椎弓根入路。而在中上胸椎或患者椎弓根发育细小,为减少损伤椎管的风险,可选用椎弓根旁入路。而如果为了减少操作时间及辐射暴露,又达到骨水泥均匀弥散的要求,单侧椎体后外上方入路更具有优势。此

入路还适用于多节段患者,切口疼痛少,且可以减少骨水泥灌注时间。总之,在结合患者个体因素的前提下,临床医师应熟练掌握不同穿刺入路方式的适应证及手术操作技巧,选择最适合的手术入路以规避手术风险,使疗效最大化,有时甚至需要多种入路方式联合。这样才能在面对复杂多变的病患情况时,做到得心应手、从容不迫。

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