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# 经椎弓根椎体内植骨联合短节段内固定治疗老年骨质疏松性脊柱骨折的临床疗效

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**摘要 目的:**探讨使用椎弓根椎体内植骨联合短节段内固定法治疗老年骨质疏松性脊柱骨折的临床疗效。**方法:**将 2013 年 2 月至 2013 年 10 月入院的 59 例老年胸腰段脊柱骨折患者按照治疗方法分为两组:观察组 27 例,进行经椎弓根椎体内植骨联合短节段弓根钉棒系统内固定治疗;对照组 32 例,单纯进行短节段弓根钉棒系统内固定治疗。研究过程中对患者的术中失血量、手术所用时间、VAS、手术前后椎体高度、骨折愈合时间及住院时间等治疗进行记录,并对两组数据进行统计学分析。**结果:**观察组术后及末次随访椎体高度丢失明显低于对照组 ( $4.31 \pm 2.86 < 7.13 \pm 4.41, 4.72 \pm 3.98 < 11.57 \pm 4.72, P < 0.05$ ), 术前 Cobb 角两组患者无差异,而术后及末次随访 Cobb 角观察组明显低于对照组 ( $3.96 \pm 3.47 < 7.25 \pm 5.29, 5.17 \pm 4.33 < 11.21 \pm 6.29, P < 0.01$ ), 差异均有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。术后疼痛程度评分显示,对照组高于观察组 ( $5.68 \pm 2.37 > 1.86 \pm 1.41, P < 0.05$ ), 有显著性差异。观察组术后内固定物失效率也明显低于对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:**临床调查结果显示,使用椎弓根椎体内植骨联合短节段内固定治疗老年骨质疏松性脊柱骨折可降低术后痛感,提高固定即时稳定性,值得临床推广使用。

**关键词:**椎弓根;脊柱骨折;骨移植**中图分类号:**R683 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)23-4491-03

## Curative Effect of Transpedicular Intervertebral Bone Graft after Posterior Pedicle Screw Fixation of Thoracolumbar Fractures in Senile-osteoporotic Vertebral Fracture Patients

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To discuss the clinical curative effect of the treatment of transpedicular intervertebral bone graft after posterior pedicle screw fixation of thoracolumbar fractures in senile-osteoporotic vertebral fracture patients. **Methods:** Fifty-nine patients of thoracolumbar fractures in senile-osteoporotic in our hospital between February 2013 and October 2013 were selected and divided into two groups according to the operation methods they received (27 cases of vertebrae pedicle bone graft combined with posterior pedicle screw fixation as observation group and 32 cases of single posterior pedicle screw fixation as control group). **Results:** The vertebral height loss in observation group was significantly lower than those in control group ( $4.31 \pm 2.86 < 7.13 \pm 4.41, 4.72 \pm 3.98 < 11.57 \pm 4.72, P < 0.05$ ). Cobb angle showed no statistical difference before the operation, but was lower than those in control group after the operation ( $3.96 \pm 3.47 < 7.25 \pm 5.29, 5.17 \pm 4.33 < 11.21 \pm 6.29, P < 0.05$ ). In addition, patients in observation group had significantly less pain degree ( $5.68 \pm 2.37 > 1.86 \pm 1.41, P < 0.05$ ), and the faulting rate of internal fixation were significantly lower than the control group ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Results showed that the treatment of transpedicular intervertebral bone graft after posterior pedicle screw fixation can reduce pain degree and improve the immediate stabilization of the fused segment. It is worthy of being widely used in clinic.

**Key words:** Vertebral pedicle; Spinal fractures; Bone grafts**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R683 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)23-4491-03

### 前言

老年脊柱骨质疏松性骨折在进行手术治疗时,常采用短节段弓根钉棒系统内固定治疗,此方法创伤小且稳定性较好,但在后期随访中发现术后存在固定物松动或疲劳性断裂等现象,使手术应有的意义得不到实现<sup>[1-5]</sup>。Daniaux 于 1986 年首先提出了脊柱骨折通过手术后路复位内固定并通过伤椎的椎弓根向椎体内植骨,通入植入骨填充椎体内复位后留下的空隙,重建

脊柱的稳定性,从而促进骨折愈合<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究选择 2013 年 2 月至 2013 年 8 月入院的 59 例老年胸腰段脊柱骨折患者为研究对象,通过比较单纯进行短节段弓根钉棒系统内固定治疗法及其与椎弓根椎体内植骨联合治疗老年脊柱骨质疏松性骨折的临床疗效,为临床在治疗老年脊柱骨质疏松性骨折方面有所提示。

### 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 临床资料

将 2013 年 2 月至 2013 年 8 月入院的 59 例老年胸腰段脊柱骨折患者,纳入患者标准:①手术由同一组医师进行;②胸腰

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段(T11~L3)骨折;③包括经椎弓根椎体内植骨患者在内的进行短节段后路弓根钉棒系统内固定手术患者。排除标准:①患者手术同时被进行椎体后外侧植骨;②前路过前后路需同时进行手术的患者;③伴截瘫者。按照治疗方法分为两组:观察组

27例,进行经椎弓根椎体内植骨联合短节段弓根钉棒系统内固定治疗;对照组32例,单纯进行短节段弓根钉棒系统内固定治疗。两组患者在性别、受伤因素、骨折部位与Denis分型等方面无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性,资料见表1。

表1 两组基本临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic clinical data of two groups

项目 Indexes	观察组(n=27) Observation group (n=27)	对照组(n=32) Control group (n=32)	T/ $\chi^2$	P
年龄(岁) Age (years)	67.15± 5.83	65.27± 7.95	1.019	0.156
性别(男/女) Gender (male / female)	16/11	18/14	0.054	0.816
骨折部位(T11/T12/L1/L2/L3) Fracture site (T11/T12/L1/L2/L3)	3/5/9/6/4	5/6/9/8/4	0.456	0.978
Denis分型(A/B/C/D/E) Denis typing(A/B/C/D/E)	7/11/6/1/2	6/13/5/3/5	2.212	0.697
受伤与手术时间间隔(h) Injured and operation time interval(h)	39.19± 8.75	41.52± 6.93	1.141	0.129
随访时间(月) Follow up time (month)	23.44± 5.39	21.75± 4.68	1.289	0.101

## 1.2 手术方法

两组患者经全麻或硬膜外麻醉,俯卧位进行手术。中心确定为骨折平面,找到小关节突、椎板和棘突,从后正中纵切。在骨折椎体单侧或双侧关节突人字脊为入点,依次向伤椎内经椎弓根安装连接棒及椎弓根钉。使用C形臂复查,对于椎体高位复位不成功且受损移位椎管骨块不能复位闭合的患者,切除部分椎板,并锤打突入椎管骨块促其复位。对于观察组患者,于伤椎单侧或双侧的椎弓根定位进针,并安装椎弓根钉,形成内直径约6 mm的通道,确定无破裂,用推入棒植入人工骨,完毕于椎弓根入口涂骨蜡。

## 1.3 数据收集

术后卧床休息4~6周,支具进行背部保护3~6个月。随访

收集患者术中失血量、手术时间长短、术后痛感、住院时间、骨折愈合时间等数据资料。

## 1.4 统计学处理

本研究运用SPSS13.0统计学软件进行数据处理,采用t检验处理计量资料,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验处理计数资料。

## 2 结果

统计学处理结果发现,两组患者在术中出血量、手术时间、愈合时间及住院时间等无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),而在手术后患者的椎体角度及高度丢失、疼痛程度和内固定松动断裂等方面有显著性差异( $P<0.05$ ),结果见表2。

表2 两组手术前后相关指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of correlation index of two groups before and after operation

项目 Indexes	观察组(n=27) Observation group (n=27)	对照组(n=32) Control group (n=32)	T/ $\chi^2$	P
术前 Cobb 角 Preoperative Cobb angle	23.89± 6.31	24.93± 8.38	0.530	0.299
术后 Cobb 角 Postoperative Cobb angle	3.96± 3.47	7.25± 5.29	2.766	0.004
末次随访 Cobb 角 Cobb angle of last follow-up	5.17± 4.33	11.21± 6.29	4.215	0.000
术前椎体高度压缩(%) Preoperative vertebral compression(%)	47.72± 12.76	46.35± 14.39	0.383	0.351
术后椎体高度丢失(%) Postoperative vertebral height loss(%)	4.31± 2.86	7.13± 4.41	2.853	0.003
末次随访椎体高度丢失(%) Vertebral height loss of last follow-up(%)	4.72± 3.98	11.57± 4.72	5.960	0.000
术中出血(ml) Intraoperative hemorrhage(ml)	402.17± 157.90	396.31± 137.59	0.152	0.440
手术时间(min) Operation time(min)	178.53± 47.28	164.06± 71.81	0.895	0.187
术后疼痛评分 Postoperative pain score	1.86± 1.41	5.68± 2.37	7.344	0.000
住院时间(d) Hospitalization time (d)	23.76± 8.79	24.51± 7.79	0.347	0.365
骨折愈合时间(w) Fracture healing time (W)	6.21± 2.03	6.71± 2.39	0.857	0.198
内固定物失效(松动:断裂) Internal fixation failure (loose: fracture)	2:0	8:4	0.469	0.494

### 3 讨论

随着我国人口老龄化进程,骨质疏松已成为发病率较高的病症之一<sup>[7-9]</sup>。骨质疏松性骨折常发生于松质骨比较丰富的区域,如脊柱、腕部等地方,是高龄人群中发病率高,致残的原因之一<sup>[10-12]</sup>。经短节段内固定治疗老年骨质疏松性脊柱骨折是常用的治疗方法,但在诸多随访中发现,经骨折被压扁或爆裂,术后椎体被撑开但内部留有空隙<sup>[13,14]</sup>。内固定物被集中应力作用,会在椎体内松动或发生疲劳性断裂<sup>[15-17]</sup>。近年来有相在研究报道可向受损椎体内注入骨水泥,临床效果较好,但存在切割效应的危险。朱敏等学者提出经椎弓根向受损椎腔内植骨可使塌陷受损的椎体稳定性得到重建,获得与健康椎体相似的强度,促进早期骨性愈合。

在本研究过程中我们将短节段内固定与椎体内植骨技术同时应用治疗老年骨质疏松性脊柱骨折,根据伤椎的受损程度进行单侧或双侧加入内固定物,并运用人工骨经受损脊椎的椎弓根植入椎体,填充撑开复位后椎体内的空隙,并且增加了受损椎体的强度和密度。在两组手术相关指标的比较中发现,观察组与对照组术前的 Cobb 角无差异,但术后及末次随访中发现观察组 Cobb 角显著低于对照组,且椎体高度丢失与内固定物失效率也比对照组低( $P<0.05$ )。内椎骨可增强上下终板的支撑,提高骨质稳定性并降低椎体高度及角度丢失率,保持了良好的 Cobb 角和椎体高度,少有发生内固定物松动断裂等现象。且人工骨中含有多种骨诱导材料,可促进骨愈合。短节段弓根内固定联合椎体内植骨技术还可避免应力过于集中,由此降低了并发症的发生率。研究结果表明,两技术联用可显著降低术后疼痛程度。老年骨质疏松性骨折常伴有剧烈疼痛,且常规手术后骨空腔及椎体不稳定的情况下也可引起痛感。经椎弓根填充人工骨,可使骨折椎体获得即时稳定性,降低术后疼痛<sup>[18-20]</sup>。

综上所述,短节段内固定联合经椎弓根椎体内植骨治疗老年骨质疏松性脊柱骨折可显著减轻术后痛感,并可提高伤椎前中柱稳定性,且有减少术后 Cobb 角及椎体高度丢失、内固定物断裂及松动等优点,适用于高龄群体中的骨质疏松性椎体骨折的患者。

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