

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2020.09.031

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2020.09.031>

## 胸腰段形态及术式选择对骨质疏松性椎体 压缩性骨折的疗效评价

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**[摘要]** 目的: 研究胸腰段形态及不同术式对治疗单节段胸腰椎骨质疏松性压缩性骨折疗效的影响。方法: 回顾2012年1月至2016年6月在上海市嘉定区中医医院骨科行经皮椎体后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP)/经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)治疗胸腰椎骨质疏松性压缩性骨折患者, 根据术前胸腰椎后凸角大小, 将研究对象分为胸腰交界无后凸组(non-thoracic junctional kyphosis group, Non-TJK group; 术前 $T_{10}\sim L_2 < 20^\circ$ )与后凸组(thoracic junctional kyphosis group, TJK group; 术前 $T_{10}\sim L_2 \geq 20^\circ$ ), 评估对比矢状位参数及相应临床疗效。结果: 本研究共计纳入65例患者, 男21例, 女44例; 年龄为 $62.87 \pm 5.58$ 岁; 随访时间为 $14.32 \pm 2.01$ 个月。TJK组术前椎体楔形角( $24.68^\circ \pm 2.51^\circ$  vs  $15.08^\circ \pm 1.27^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), TLK( $26.08^\circ \pm 2.36^\circ$  vs  $15.25^\circ \pm 1.46^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )以及SVA( $31.92^\circ \pm 5.41^\circ$  vs  $25.25^\circ \pm 1.84^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )显著大于Non-TJK组。末次随访时, TJK组椎体楔形角, TLK及SVA仍大于Non-TJK组, 两组的VAS评分及ODI评分均较术前明显改善, 但TJK组劣于Non-TJK组, 差异有统计学意义。末次随访时, PVP组的椎体楔形角( $9.40^\circ \pm 2.63^\circ$  vs  $6.90^\circ \pm 1.16^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )和TLK( $9.77^\circ \pm 3.25^\circ$  vs  $7.90^\circ \pm 1.21^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )显著大于PKP组, 且在远期疗效上较之PKP组略差。结论: 术前胸腰段后凸角过大更易导致远期背部疼痛症状残留, PKP较PVP能更好恢复椎体形态, 减少局部后凸角, 在远期疗效更有优势。

**[关键词]** 骨质疏松椎体压缩性骨折; 矢状位参数; 胸腰交界后凸; 经皮椎体后凸成形术; 经皮椎体成形术; 远期疗效

## Efficacy of thoracolumbar morphology and surgical methods on osteoporosis vertebral compressive fracture

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**Abstract** **Objective:** To investigate the efficacy of thoracolumbar morphology and different surgical methods on the treatment of single segment osteoporotic thoracolumbar compression fracture. **Methods:** We retrospectively collected patients with osteoporotic thoracolumbar compression fracture who was performed percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP)/percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) in the orthopedics department of our hospital from

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2020-04-15

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January 2012 to June 2016. Furthermore, the subjects were classified into non-thoracic Junctional Kyphosis group (Non-TJK group) according to the size of preoperative thoracoluminal kyphosis angle (preoperative  $T_{10}\text{-}L_2 < 20^\circ$ ) and thoracic Junctional Kyphosis Group (TJK group; preoperative  $T_{10}\text{-}L_2 \geq 20^\circ$  or higher), and the sagittal parameters and clinical efficacy were evaluated and compared. **Results:** We included 65 patients in the study (21 males and 44 females), with an average age of  $62.87 \pm 5.58$  years and an average follow-up time of  $14.32 \pm 2.01$  months. The wedge angle ( $24.68^\circ \pm 2.51^\circ$  vs  $15.08^\circ \pm 1.27^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), TLK ( $26.08^\circ \pm 2.36^\circ$  vs  $15.25^\circ \pm 1.46^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and SVA ( $31.92^\circ \pm 5.41^\circ$  vs  $25.25^\circ \pm 1.84^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) in TJK group were significantly higher than those in non-TJK group. At the final follow-up, the wedge angle, TLK and SVA of TJK group were still larger than those of non-TJK group. The VAS score and ODI score of the two groups were significantly improved postoperatively, but the value in TJK group was larger than that of non-TJK group with statistical difference. At the final follow-up, the wedge angle ( $9.40^\circ \pm 2.63^\circ$  vs  $6.90^\circ \pm 1.16^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) and TLK ( $9.77^\circ \pm 3.25^\circ$  vs  $7.90^\circ \pm 1.21^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) of PVP group were significantly higher than those of PKP group, and the long-term efficacy was slightly worse than that of PKP group. **Conclusion:** It is more likely to cause long-term residual back pain symptoms if the preoperative TLK is too large. PKP is better than PVP in restoring the shape of vertebral body, reducing the local kyphosis angle, and has more advantages in the long-term efficacy.

**Keywords** osteoporosis vertebral compressive fracture; sagittal alignment; thoracolumbar kyphosis; percutaneous kyphoplasty; percutaneous vertebroplasty; long-term efficacy

随着人口老龄化到来, 骨质疏松症已成为当今社会的普遍现象<sup>[1]</sup>。骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折(osteoporosis vertebral compressive fracture, OVCF)是其较为常见的并发症, 以胸腰椎骨折最为常见, 严重影响中老年人的生活质量<sup>[2]</sup>。OVCF引起背部疼痛、功能障碍和进行性后凸, 最终导致食欲下降、营养不良及肺功能受损。而骨折部位的疼痛是最常见的临床表现, 若不及时治疗, 一系列由于卧床引发的并发症都将引起灾难性后果, 甚至导致终身残疾<sup>[3]</sup>。对于此类患者而言, 缓解疼痛、维持或恢复脊柱稳定性以及避免由于卧床引起的一系列并发症是主要目的。目前, 经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)和经皮椎体后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP)已被广泛运用于OVCF的治疗<sup>[4]</sup>。Beall等<sup>[5]</sup>通过循证医学的方法分析比较符合纳入标准的25个研究, 发现与保守治疗相比, 使用PVP与PKP治疗OVCF能更能有效缓解疼痛。

脊柱矢状位形态与老年患者生存质量显著相关<sup>[6]</sup>。大部分OVCF患者由于存在压缩节段楔形变, 常合并局部或整体后凸畸形<sup>[7]</sup>。在进行PVP/PKP治疗过程中, 由于骨水泥只起到填充效果, 无法实现与骨质的融合, 因而椎体形态的恢复以及矢状位力线平衡不可忽视<sup>[8]</sup>。本研究回顾性分析行PVP/PKP治疗单节段胸腰椎OVCF的病例, 以探究胸腰椎形态及术式选择对其疗效的影响。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

本研究为回顾性队列研究, 共纳入自2012年1月至2016年6月于上海市嘉定区中医医院行PVP/PKP治疗胸腰段OVCF的65例患者。纳入标准为: 1) 年龄大于50岁; 2) 腰背部疼痛持续时间小于3周; 3) 诊断为胸腰椎压缩性骨折(X线提示胸腰椎椎体压缩, 磁共振提示压缩椎体骨髓水肿, 且无椎弓根及后柱损伤、无脊髓损伤或神经根损伤的临床和影像学证据), 由临床医生结合患者实际选择PVP或PKP治疗<sup>[9]</sup>; 4) 随访时间超过1年; 5) 具有完整影像学资料, 包括术前、末次随访的全脊柱X线片及术后胸腰段X线片等。排除标准: 1) 其他类型骨折, 如病理性骨折等; 2) 2处及以上的压缩性骨折; 3) 采用其余手术方式治疗; 4) 影像学资料或临床资料缺失。所有患者经手术治疗后行抗骨质疏松药物治疗。本研究通过上海市嘉定区中医医院医学伦理委员会审批, 患者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

根据术前胸腰椎后凸角大小, 将研究对象分为胸腰交界无后凸(non-thoracic junctional kyphosis, Non-TJK)组; 术前 $T_{10}\text{-}L_2$ 凸角 $< 20^\circ$ )和后凸组(TJK组; 术前 $T_{10}\text{-}L_2$ 凸角 $\geq 20^\circ$ )。根据术前临床医生结合实际对于术式的选择不同, 将上述患

者分为PVP组及PKP组。分别比较不同胸腰椎形态及不同术式对于患者术前、术后(手术后出院前)及末次随访的矢状位参数及临床疗效影响。

记录患者的一般资料,包括性别、年龄、骨折节段、骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)、随访时间及手术方式选择。根据获取的全脊柱X线片,对术前、术后及末次随访的矢状位片进行相关参数测量,参数测量工具为Surgimap 2.2.15.4软件(<https://www.surgimap.com/>)。具体测量参数包

括:椎体楔形角,胸椎后凸角(thoracic kyphosis, TK),腰椎前凸角(lumbar lordosis, LL),胸腰交界段后凸角(thoracolumbar kyphosis, TLK),矢状面偏移(sagittal vertical axis, SVA),所有角度参数前凸时采用“-”号标记,后凸为“+”(图1)。采用视觉模拟评分<sup>[10]</sup>(visual analog scale, VAS)评价患者手术前后腰背部疼痛情况,采用Oswestry功能残障指数<sup>[11]</sup>(Oswestry disability index, ODI)评估不同阶段的生存质量与功能残障指数。

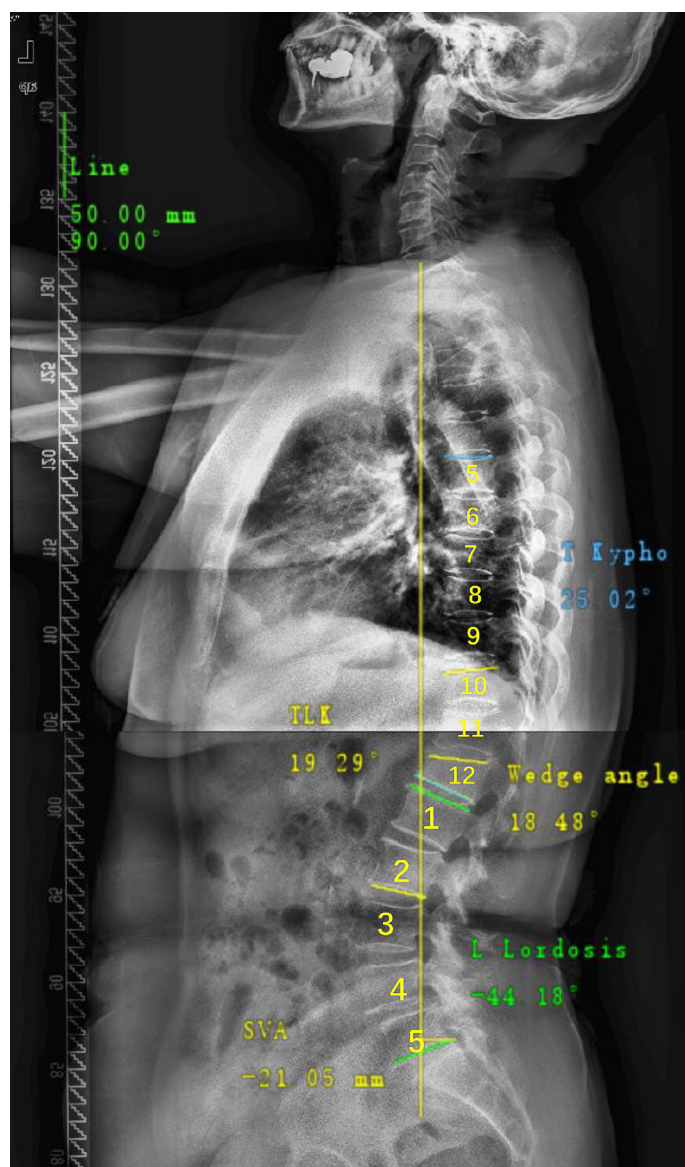


图1 矢状位测量示意图

**Figure 1 Schematic diagram of sagittal position measurement**

患者,女,65岁, T<sub>12</sub>发生OVCF,矢状位参数如下:TK为25.02°,LL为-44.18°,TLK为19.29°,椎体楔形角为18.48°,SVA为21.05 mm。

A 65-year-old female suffered from osteoporotic compression fracture on T<sub>12</sub>. The sagittal parameters were as follows: TK was 25.02°, LL was -44.18°, TLK was 19.29°, vertebral wedge angle was 18.48°, and SVA was 21.05 mm.

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计学软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,当变量满足正态分布时,采用独立样本 $t$ 检验比较术前、术后及末次随访的影像学及临床疗效结果;计数资料采用卡方检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般资料

本研究纳入65例患者,其中男21例,女44例;年龄为( $62.87\pm 5.58$ )岁;随访时间为( $14.32\pm 2.01$ )个月;腰椎区域BMD为( $-2.15\pm 1.94$ )  $\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ (表1)。9例骨折在T<sub>10</sub>,16例骨折在T<sub>11</sub>,23例骨折在T<sub>12</sub>,16例骨折在L<sub>1</sub>,1例骨折在L<sub>2</sub>,其中有35位患者行PKP治疗,30例患者行PVP治疗。

表1 65例患者的一般资料

Table 1 General information of 65 patients

临床特征	数值
年龄/岁	62.87 ± 5.58
性别(男/女)/例	21/44
随访时间/月	14.32 ± 2.01
骨密度(腰椎)/( $\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ )	-2.15 ± 1.94
骨折手术节段(T <sub>10</sub> /T <sub>11</sub> /T <sub>12</sub> /L <sub>1</sub> /L <sub>2</sub> )	9/16/23/16/1
手术方式(PVP/PKP)	35/30

表2 2组的矢状位参数及临床疗效比较

Table 2 Comparison of sagittal parameters and clinical efficacy between the 2 groups

变量	TJK组(n=25)	Non-TJK组(n=40)	总计(n=65)	P
年龄/岁	62.08 ± 5.74	63.78 ± 5.49	62.87 ± 5.58	0.367
性别(男/女)/例	8/17	13/27	21/44	0.967
随访时间/月	14.52 ± 2.14	14.20 ± 1.94	14.32 ± 2.01	0.536
骨密度(腰椎)/( $\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ )	-2.33 ± 1.61	-2.04 ± 2.13	-2.15 ± 1.94	0.558
术前椎体楔形角(°)	24.68 ± 2.51	15.08 ± 1.27	18.77 ± 5.05	<0.001
术后椎体楔形角(°)	11.04 ± 3.30	7.40 ± 1.72	8.80 ± 3.01	<0.001
末次随访椎体楔形角(°)	9.68 ± 3.00	7.35 ± 1.39	8.25 ± 2.42	0.001
术前TLK(°)	26.08 ± 2.36	15.25 ± 1.46	19.42 ± 5.62	<0.001
术后TLK(°)	10.24 ± 2.86	7.35 ± 1.12	8.46 ± 2.42	<0.001
末次随访TLK(°)	10.56 ± 3.48	7.88 ± 1.20	8.91 ± 2.67	0.001

### 2.2 胸腰段形态对矢状位参数及临床疗效影响

TJK组与Non-TJK组术前的TK, LL, VAS评分及ODI评分,差异无统计学意义,而TJK组的椎体楔形角[( $24.68\pm 2.51$ )° vs ( $15.08\pm 1.27$ )°,  $P<0.001$ ], TLK[( $26.08\pm 2.36$ )° vs ( $15.25\pm 1.46$ )°,  $P<0.001$ ]以及SVA[( $31.92\pm 5.41$ )° vs ( $25.25\pm 1.84$ )°,  $P<0.001$ ]显著大于Non-TJK组。术后由于并未拍摄脊柱全长X线片,仅凭现有资料可观察到,两组的椎体楔形角及TLK均明显改善,差异有统计学意义[( $10.24\pm 2.86$ )° vs ( $7.35\pm 1.12$ )°,  $P<0.001$ ]。同时,VAS评分与ODI评分均得到下降,但两组差异无统计学意义。末次随访时,TJK组以下参数大于Non-TJK组:椎体楔形角[( $9.68\pm 3.00$ )° vs ( $7.35\pm 1.39$ )°,  $P=0.001$ ], TLK[( $10.56\pm 3.48$ )° vs ( $7.88\pm 1.20$ )°,  $P=0.001$ ]及SVA[( $31.92\pm 5.41$ )° vs ( $24.48\pm 1.57$ )°,  $P<0.001$ ]。此外,两组别的VAS评分及ODI评分均略有上升,TJK组大于Non-TJK组,差异有统计学意义(表2)。

### 2.3 不同术式对矢状位参数及临床疗效影响

术前两组的矢状位参数及评分指标均无明显差异。术后,PVP组及PKP组的椎体楔形角及TLK均明显改善,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。同时,两组患者的VAS评分与ODI评分均得到下降,但差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。末次随访时,PVP组的椎体楔形角[( $9.40\pm 2.63$ )° vs ( $6.90\pm 1.16$ )°,  $P<0.001$ ], TLK[( $9.77\pm 3.25$ )° vs ( $7.90\pm 1.21$ )°,  $P<0.001$ ]显著大于PKP组。此外,PVP组在远期疗效上较之PVP组略差,差异有统计学意义(表3)。



续表2

变量	TJK组(n=25)	Non-TJK组(n=40)	总计(n=65)	P
术前TK(°)	30.32 ± 9.53	27.35 ± 7.70	29.11 ± 10.73	0.476
末次随访TK(°)	29.60 ± 7.18	25.83 ± 7.53	27.12 ± 9.83	0.128
术前LL(°)	-42.52 ± 2.74	-41.10 ± 3.82	-41.65 ± 3.49	0.087
末次随访LL(°)	-43.08 ± 1.93	-42.90 ± 2.51	-42.97 ± 2.29	0.761
术前SVA/mm	31.92 ± 5.41	25.25 ± 1.84	27.82 ± 4.87	<0.001
末次随访SVA/mm	27.08 ± 2.68	24.48 ± 1.57	25.48 ± 2.41	<0.001
术前VAS	7.48 ± 0.59	7.18 ± 0.71	7.29 ± 0.68	0.078
术后VAS	2.08 ± 0.81	2.08 ± 0.73	2.08 ± 0.76	0.980
末次随访VAS	3.44 ± 1.19	2.48 ± 0.60	2.85 ± 0.99	0.001
术前ODI	65.56 ± 6.95	65.55 ± 6.01	65.55 ± 6.33	0.995
术后ODI	21.52 ± 3.20	20.58 ± 2.07	20.94 ± 2.59	0.197
末次随访ODI	28.24 ± 5.17	24.33 ± 2.40	25.83 ± 4.15	0.001

表3 不同术式下矢状位参数及临床疗效比较

Table 3 Comparison of sagittal parameters and clinical efficacy between different surgical methods

变量	PVP组(n=35)	PKP组(n=30)	P
年龄/岁	62.33 ± 5.66	63.34 ± 5.54	0.471
性别(男/女)/例	10/21	11/19	0.487
随访时间/月	14.50 ± 1.76	14.17 ± 2.22	0.515
骨密度(腰椎)	-2.20 ± 1.76	-2.11 ± 2.11	0.852
术前椎体楔形角(°)	18.66 ± 4.79	18.90 ± 5.42	0.849
术后椎体楔形角(°)	9.97 ± 3.40	7.43 ± 1.70	<0.001
末次随访椎体楔形角(°)	9.40 ± 2.63	6.90 ± 1.16	<0.001
术前TLK(°)	19.00 ± 5.16	19.90 ± 6.17	0.524
术后TLK(°)	9.00 ± 2.73	7.83 ± 1.84	0.046
末次随访TLK(°)	9.77 ± 3.25	7.90 ± 1.21	0.003
术前TK(°)	32.32 ± 7.53	29.35 ± 5.70	0.704
末次随访TK(°)	27.60 ± 9.18	25.83 ± 9.53	0.282
术前LL(°)	-40.94 ± 3.72	-42.47 ± 3.07	0.079
末次随访LL(°)	-42.69 ± 2.14	-43.30 ± 2.45	0.285
术前SVA/mm	28.86 ± 5.87	26.60 ± 3.02	0.052
末次随访SVA/mm	25.83 ± 2.71	25.07 ± 1.98	0.207
术前VAS	7.11 ± 0.68	7.50 ± 0.63	0.064
术后VAS	2.00 ± 0.87	2.17 ± 0.59	0.368
末次随访VAS	3.14 ± 1.14	2.50 ± 0.63	0.006
术前ODI	66.31 ± 6.41	64.67 ± 6.23	0.299
术后ODI	21.03 ± 2.75	20.83 ± 2.42	0.764
末次随访ODI	27.49 ± 4.69	23.90 ± 2.25	<0.001

### 3 讨论

大多数OVCF患者可通过保守治疗恢复,但部分伴有严重症状、骨质疏松症和其他基础疾病的高龄患者尽管行保守治疗,其效果依然不佳,可能因此会丧失功能和生活独立性<sup>[12]</sup>。严重者其背痛、残疾和行动不便会持续6个月以上,可能导致后凸畸形逐步加重。研究<sup>[13]</sup>表明:在OVCF患者急性期(通常3周内)进行手术干预,可获得较好的临床疗效。Diamond等<sup>[14]</sup>通过一项随机对照试验指出:在OVCF急性期对患者行PVP手术能有效缓解疼痛,减少卧床引起的远期并发症。无论是PVP还是PKP手术,其治疗的主要机制是依靠骨水泥释放热量形成局部高温灼烧窦椎神经,以实现快速止痛,并通过骨水泥填充到骨折缝隙,实现脊柱的稳定<sup>[15]</sup>。然而,由于骨水泥无法实现与骨质的切实融合,且有时因椎体塌陷较难恢复原有形态,因而在手术过程中外科医生应充分考虑矢状位力线平衡,并选择合理的手术方式<sup>[16]</sup>。

随着老龄化社会的到来,人们对于维持脊柱形态矢状位的认知逐步加深,且认识到矢状位力线是影响老年生活质量的主要因素之一。OVCF患者存在椎体的压缩,通常是由椎体前后缘不对称所引起,若不及时治疗可能会导致后凸畸形的形成<sup>[17]</sup>。目前,脊柱骨折摄片通常只针对骨折局部,鲜有从矢状位整体力线角度分析骨质疏松压缩性骨折,本研究就矢状位形态尤其是胸腰段后凸情况对OVCF进行分析。为减少混杂因素干扰,本研究纳入的病例均为单节段胸腰椎骨折的患者,术前TJK组的椎体楔形角、TLK及SVA显著大于Non-TJK组,但在TK, LL, VAS评分及ODI评分,差异无统计学意义。两组患者的SVA都在正常范围之内,但由于TLK组的局部后凸较大,躯干向前倾斜,因而其SVA相对较大<sup>[18]</sup>。而在术后疗效分析时发现:尽管两组患者的VAS评分与ODI评分均有明显改善,但术后TLK组的椎体楔形角及TLK角度仍相对较大,这也可能与其临床疗效相对较差有关。由于脊柱局部的后凸通常会导致矢状位整体力线改变,使椎体前柱的承重功能向后柱转移,小关节的负荷加大,关节囊周围的软组织、关节囊、韧带和肌肉易受到损伤<sup>[19]</sup>。而软组织受损是骨质疏松性脊柱后凸患者出现疼痛的主要原因,因而可以解释TJK组疼痛的残留更为明显的现象<sup>[20]</sup>。在手术策略选择上,排除经济因素外,对于TLK相对较大的患者更应考虑其后凸角度的恢

复。PVP尽管能早期缓解腰背部疼痛,改善患者生活质量,但对椎体复位作用有限;而PKP治疗可以一定程度上改善骨折椎体的高度及脊柱后凸畸形<sup>[21]</sup>,因而本研究进一步探索不同术式对于矢状位力线及临床疗效的影响。

经不同术式的对比发现:PVP组与PKP组纳入患者的术前矢状位参数及评分指标均无明显差异。两组术后的VAS评分与ODI评分得到明显改善,但差异无统计学意义;椎体楔形角及TLK都明显降低,但差异有统计学意义,PVP组的患者角度显著大于PKP组。末次随访时,两组的楔形角以及胸腰段后凸角并未丢失,但差异依然存在,且远期临床疗效差异有统计学意义,PVP组在生存质量评分上较PKP组低。既往研究<sup>[22]</sup>表明:骨质疏松椎体压缩性骨折患者更易出现脊柱矢状位失平衡。本研究纳入的患者由于在骨折的急性期尽早地进行了手术干预,因而尚未发现矢状位失平衡的现象。然而,本研究中也可明显观察到局部后凸角的恢复与远期疗效存在一定相关性,通过PKP手术能够相对更好地减少胸腰段后凸,并改善远期疗效。此外,为更好地改善骨质疏松压缩骨折术后矢状位力线,术后持续的抗骨质疏松治疗和适当采用康复措施也是重要举措。

本研究尚存一定的局限性与不足。首先,本研究纳入的是胸腰段单节端骨折的患者,对于多个节段的矢状位形态尚未能给出合理分析。其次,由于术后绝大多数患者仅拍摄胸腰段X线片,无法对术后即刻的矢状位情况进行进一步分析,且随访时间大都只有1年左右,对于骨质疏松性胸腰段骨折患者的远期并发症未能充分考虑。此外,由于本组病例数不多,且缺少与保守治疗组的对比分析,无法进一步行危险因素分析,因而需要大样本多中心的随机对照试验加以验证。值得注意的是,PVP/PKP仅是治疗OVCF的手术方式之一,若是针对较为严重的胸腰交界性后凸骨折患者,合理运用后路椎弓根螺钉加以适当矫形才是正确的治疗策略。

综上,骨质疏松压缩性骨折患者若是术前胸腰段后凸角过大更易导致远期背部疼痛症状残留,PKP手术较PVP手术能够更好地恢复椎体形态,减少局部后凸角,在远期疗效更有优势。临床医生应结合术前的矢状位整体形态及局部后凸合理考虑手术方式的选择,以期更好地改善患者的生活质量。

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本文引用: 洪海东, 邱承玺. 胸腰段形态及术式选择对骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折的疗效评价[J]. *临床与病理杂志*, 2020, 40(9): 2407-2413. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2020.09.031

**Cite this article as:** HONG Haidong, QIU Chengxi. Efficacy of thoracolumbar morphology and surgical methods on osteoporosis vertebral compressive fracture[J]. *Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research*, 2020, 40(9): 2407-2413. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2020.09.031