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3D 导航辅助经皮椎体成形术在老年骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折中的应用

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[摘要] 目的: 观察3D导航辅助经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)在老年骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF)中的应用效果。方法: 采用随机数字表法将2019年2月至2020年6月芜湖市第二人民医院骨一科收治的88例OVCF患者分为两组, 分别为对照组($n=44$, 传统C型臂X射线机引导下PVP)与观察组($n=44$, 3D导航下行PVP), 观察两组患者定位穿刺一次成功数、术中透视次数和时间、骨水泥渗漏率等情况及对比治疗前和治疗后1个月腰部疼痛视觉模拟量表(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)评分、椎体压缩率、伤椎Cobb角变化情况。结果: 治疗后, 两组患者椎体压缩率、伤椎Cobb角、VAS评分均较治疗前显著降低, 且观察组椎体压缩率、伤椎Cobb角、VAS评分均低于对照组, 组间差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。观察组患者术中透视时间、手术时间较对照组短, 术中透视次数均较对照组少, 注入骨水泥量较多, 透视辐射量、获得理想位置需要的时间均较对照组短(均 $P<0.05$)。两组患者均无肺栓塞、椎管内血肿、神经根损伤等严重并发症, 观察组骨水泥渗漏发生率较对照组低, 定位穿刺一次性成功率较对照组高(均 $P<0.05$), PVP成功率组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论: 3D导航辅助PVP能够显著促进老年OVCF患者椎体平均高度恢复, X射线暴露量少, 减少透视次数, 缩短手术时间, 值得推广。

[关键词] 3D导航; 经皮椎体成形术; 骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折; 椎体压缩率

Application of percutaneous vertebroplasty assisted by 3D navigation in osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture in the elderly

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Abstract **Objective:** To explore the application effect of 3D navigation-assisted percutaneous vertebra plasty (PVP) in osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture (OVCF) in the elderly. **Methods:** A total of 88 OVCF patients admitted to our department from February 2019 to June 2020 were divided into two groups by using the random

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number table method. The patients were randomly divided into a control group ($n=44$, PVP surgery guided by traditional C-arm X-ray machine) and an observation group ($n=44$, PVP surgery by 3D navigation). The number of successfully localized puncture, intraoperative fluoroscopy times and time, bone cement leakage rate and other conditions in the two groups were observed, and the changes of waist pain Visual Analogue Scale (VAS score), vertebra compression rate, and the Cobb Angle changes of injured vertebra before and 1 month after the treatment were compared. **Results:** After the treatment, the vertebral compression rate, Cobb Angle and VAS score of the injured vertebra in the two groups were significantly reduced compared with that before the treatment. The vertebral compression rate, injured vertebral Cobb Angle, and VAS score in the observation group were lower than those in the control group, and there were significant differences between the two groups ($P<0.05$). In the observation group, the intraoperative fluoroscopy time and operation time were shorter than those in the control group, the number of fluoroscopy times was less than that in the control group, the amount of bone cement injected was larger, and fluoroscopy radiation amount and the time needed for obtaining the ideal location were less or shorter than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). Both groups had pulmonary embolism, intraspinal hematoma, nerve root injury and other serious complications. The incidence of bone cement leakage in the observation group was lower than that in the control group, and the one-time success rate of positioning puncture was higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the success rate of PVP technique between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** 3D navigation-assisted percutaneous vertebroplasty can significantly promote the recovery of average vertebral height, reduce the amount of X-ray exposure, reduce the times of fluoroscopy, and shorten the operation time in the elderly osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, which is worthy of promotion.

Keywords 3D navigation; percutaneous vertebroplasty; osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture; vertebral compression rate

骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF)属于常见的脊柱损伤。其原因是椎体骨组织中钙量显著丢失,导致患者椎体骨强度及骨密度明显下降,在暴力或者轻微外力作用下即可导致椎体压缩性骨折^[1]。OVCF的特点在于骨折主要发生在下胸椎、上腰椎活动度较大和承重的部位。OVCF是威胁老年群体健康的主要创伤性疾病之一,可致使伤者出现姿势、脊柱形态变化,降低患者日常生活能力。因此,OVCF是严峻的社会问题^[2-3]。现阶段,临床往往采用经皮椎体后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP)与经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)治疗,传统PVP式多依靠C型臂X射线机透视引导定位^[4-5]。但是术中X射线透视的反复多次使用对患者和术者均造成严重的辐射影响,危害较大。随着导航技术发展,3D导航技术在临床OVCF治疗中得到应用。为探究3D导航辅助PVP在老年OVCF中的应用效果,本研究采用随机数字表法将2019年2月至2020年6月芜湖市第二人民医院骨一科收治的88例OVCF患者分为两组,现报告如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

采用随机数字表法将2019年2月至2020年6月芜湖市第二人民医院骨一科收治的88例OVCF患者分为对照组($n=44$,传统C型臂X射线机引导下PVP)与观察组($n=44$,3D导航下行PVP)。对照组中,男11例,女33例;年龄58~88(73.20 ± 10.12)岁;病程1~9(3.76 ± 1.64)d。观察组中,男12例,女32例;年龄52~88(75.30 ± 7.74)岁;病程1~10(3.61 ± 1.32)d。两组性别($\chi^2=0.142$, $P=0.833$)、年龄($t=0.275$, $P=0.778$)、病程天数($t=0.323$, $P=0.753$)等一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:1)符合《骨质疏松性骨折诊疗指南》(中华医学会骨科学分会骨质疏松学组)^[6];患者就诊前有明确外伤史;胸腰椎存在明显肿痛,可观察到明显后凸畸形,影响胸腰椎活动;2)年龄 ≥ 65 岁;3)合并骨质疏松症;4)CT及X射线摄片可明显观察到骨折部位为 $T_{11}\sim L_2$ ^[7];5)受伤

部位为单节椎体；6)对本研究知情同意；经过临床症状、MRI等检查确诊，具有手术适应证，接受行PVP治疗。

排除标准^[8]：1)损伤2个或者2个以上椎体；2)合并胸腰背部严重软组织损伤；3)合并其他脏器严重损伤；4)合并严重心脑血管疾病、未控制糖尿病，无法进行手术的患者；5)合并血液疾病的患者；6)手术不耐受；非骨质疏松；难以改善的凝血障碍；合并椎体骨髓炎。

1.3 方法

对照组：C型臂X射线机确认病变椎体无误后，透视下寻找病椎椎弓根皮肤投影点。局部麻醉成功后，于病椎椎弓根左侧皮肤投影点外上方，做长约0.5 cm的手术切口，取1个Kyphx专用穿刺针，C型臂X射线机透视引导下，经左侧椎弓根穿刺入病变椎体，直达椎体前缘，确认位置良好后，穿入工作通道，于螺旋加压注射器中吸入20 mL碘海醇显影剂，将球囊经工作通道置入椎体，X射线机透视下，用专用注射器将骨水泥经左侧椎弓根注射入病变椎体，透视下可见椎体恢复部分高度，上下终板完整。如有其他病椎，则执行同样操作，透视下可见椎体内骨水泥均充填良好^[7-8]。

观察组患者行3D导航行PVP，本研究选择Stealth Station S7手术导航系统及Medtronic O型臂手术图像系统作为导航设备进行3D导航手术(图1~4)。首先，在病变椎体相邻椎棘突部位做

1个长1.5 cm的手术切口，暴露棘突，然后设置参考架，将参考架及参考环的反射球放置在双目红外线摄像机接收范围中，识别导针及穿刺针^[9]。其次，扫描病变椎体及相邻椎体，得到影像学资料，研究进针路径。在骨折椎体相邻节段棘突部位皮肤行1.5 cm手术切口，按照主屏幕上穿刺针模拟进针方向及进针点，参考椎弓根解剖结构。最后，在3D导航下穿刺进针，按照常规PVP操作注入骨水泥，一旦发生渗漏，马上停止。硬化后，将工作套管退出，无菌闭合手术切口。

1.4 观察指标

1)观察两组患者治疗前和治疗后1个月腰部疼痛视觉模拟量表(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)评分、椎体压缩率、伤椎Cobb角变化情况^[10]。2)腰部疼痛使用VAS评分检测，在1张纸上划1条均分为10等分的直线，从0~10进行标记，0分为无疼痛，10分为疼痛剧烈。3)患者入院及治疗1个月后予以胸腰椎正侧位X射线片检查，根据2次胸腰椎X片计算椎体压缩率，测量伤椎Cobb角^[11]。4)对比两组患者术中情况。术中情况包括手术时间、术中透视次数、定位穿刺一次成功数、术中透视时间、骨水泥量、透视辐射量、获得理想位置所需要的时间等。手术时间的定义是第1次透视与最后1次透视的时间间隔；5)对比两组患者并发症。并发症包括骨水泥渗漏、肺栓塞、椎管内血肿、神经根损伤；6)统计两组患者PVP成功率。



图1 术中导航定位通道

Figure 1 Intraoperative navigation and positioning channel

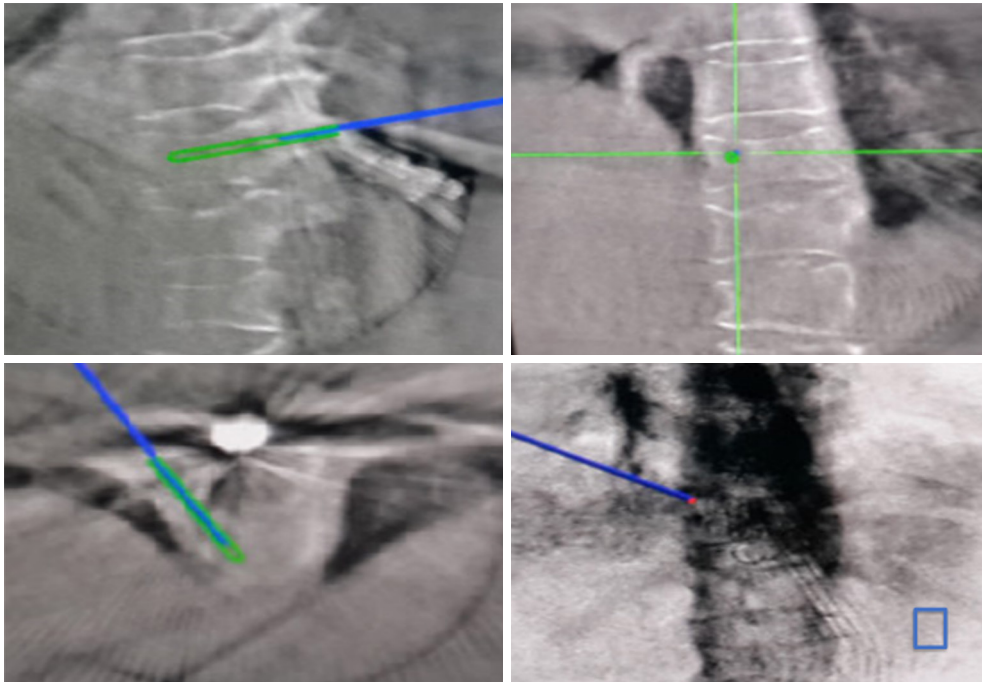


图2 导航系统及计算机辅助设计工作

Figure 2 Navigation system and computer-aided design work

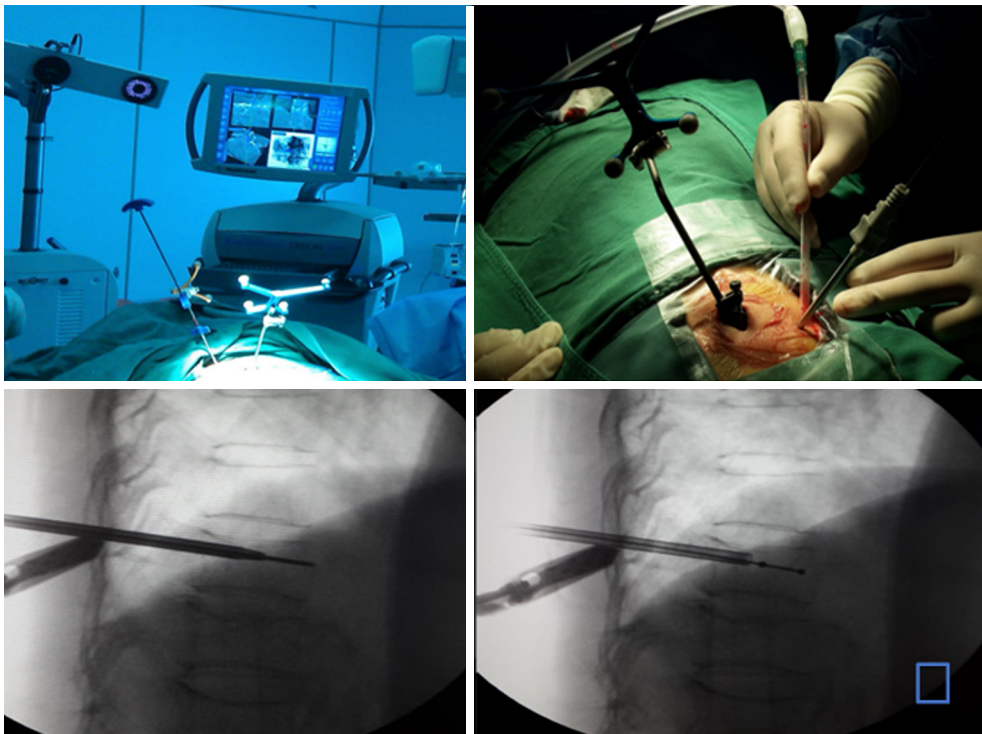


图3 术中预设通道操作与工作套管置入

Figure 3 Intraoperative preset channel operation and working cannula placement

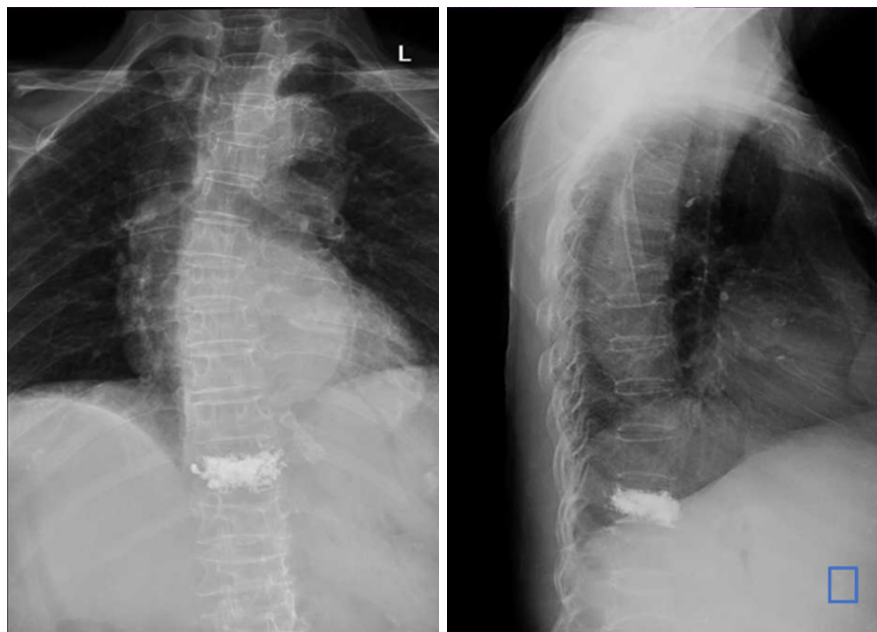


图4 复查X射线示一次性钉道构建术后骨水泥弥散均匀

Figure 4 Reexamination X-ray showed that the bone cement was evenly dispersed after the construction of the one-time nail channel

1.5 统计学处理

应用SPSS 20.0统计学软件进行数据分析, 计量资料(如VAS评分、伤椎Cobb角、术中透视时间等)以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 比较采用 t 检验; 计数资料(如PVP成功率、骨水泥渗漏)以例(%)表示, 比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后椎体压缩率、伤椎Cobb角、VAS评分比较

治疗前, 两组患者椎体压缩率、伤椎Cobb角、VAS评分组间对比无明显差异($P > 0.05$), 治疗后, 两组患者椎体压缩率、伤椎Cobb角、VAS评分均较治疗前显著降低, 且观察组椎体压缩率、

伤椎Cobb角、VAS评分低于对照组, 组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表1)。

2.2 两组患者术中透视时间、手术时间等情况比较

观察组患者术中透视时间、手术时间较对照组短, 术中透视次数、注入骨水泥量均较对照组少, 透视辐射量、获得理想位置需要的时间均较对照组短(均 $P < 0.05$, 表2)。

2.3 两组患者并发症及PVP成功率比较

两组患者均无肺栓塞、椎管内血肿、神经根损伤等严重并发症, 观察组骨水泥渗漏发生率较对照组低, 定位穿刺一次性成功率均较对照组高(均 $P < 0.05$), PVP成功率组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$, 表3)。

表1 两组患者治疗前后椎体压缩率、伤椎Cobb角、VAS评分比较($n=44$)

Table 1 Comparison of vertebral compression rate, Cobb angle of injured vertebrae and VAS score before and after the treatment between the two groups ($n=44$)

组别	椎体压缩率/%		伤椎Cobb角/(°)		VAS/分	
	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	28.44 ± 8.52	23.14 ± 7.51	22.19 ± 7.81	13.18 ± 4.14	7.32 ± 1.06	3.47 ± 0.94
对照组	28.36 ± 9.18	26.62 ± 9.43	22.43 ± 6.52	22.41 ± 6.31	7.22 ± 1.19	5.47 ± 1.83
t	0.081	5.761	0.298	15.837	0.794	12.363
P	0.936	<0.001	0.766	<0.001	0.428	<0.001

表2 两组患者术中透视时间、手术时间等比较($n=44$)Table 2 Comparison of intraoperative fluoroscopy time and operation time between the two groups ($n=44$)

组别	术中透视时间/min	手术时间/min	术中透视次数	注入骨水泥量/mL	透视辐射量/mSv	获得理想位置所需要的时间/min
观察组	7.52 ± 2.24	28.32 ± 5.28	9.17 ± 3.12	4.65 ± 1.65	0.29 ± 0.15	9.53 ± 3.75
对照组	9.54 ± 3.77	35.19 ± 11.61	12.03 ± 4.85	2.43 ± 1.25	0.51 ± 0.38	13.64 ± 6.98
<i>t</i>	3.055	3.573	5.738	3.29	3.572	3.441
<i>P</i>	0.003	0.001	<0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001

表3 两组患者并发症比较($n=44$)Table 3 Comparison of complications between the two groups ($n=44$)

组别	骨水泥渗漏/[例(%)]	PVP成功/[例(%)]	定位穿刺一次成功/[例(%)]
观察组	2 (4.55)	44 (100.00)	43 (97.73)
对照组	8 (18.18)	44 (100.00)	38 (86.36)
χ^2	4.062	<0.001	3.880
<i>P</i>	0.044	1.000	0.049

3 讨论

目前,我国骨质疏松症患者接近8 800万,而椎体压缩骨折发生率也随之上升。治疗OVCF的主要手术方式为:PVP、PKP、体位复位联合PKP或者PVP、切开复位骨水泥螺钉强化固定等。患者进行手术的最终目的为恢复椎体高度、缓解患者疼痛、减少血栓、感染和脊柱后凸畸形的发生。在椎体恢复原有高度时,患者的疼痛可以得到较好的缓解。

PVP能显著缓解疼痛程度,恢复椎体高度,促进脊柱生理曲度恢复,提高患者生活质量。而PVP的关键在于精准定位。因此,探究提高精准定位的方法尤为重要。

骨水泥渗漏是PVP最常见的并发症之一。有报道^[12]称PVP骨水泥的发生率高达36.67%。随着椎体压缩程度的增加,椎体骨皮质破坏越严重,发生骨水泥渗漏概率越大。骨水泥的渗漏主要是通过骨折缝隙和血管。骨水泥渗漏需要高度注意。渗漏的骨水泥容易压迫脊髓和神经根,如果骨水泥通过血管形成肺栓塞,则会引起生命危险。因此,精准的定位和注射骨水泥十分重要。

3D导航下行PVP的优势在于:1)O臂机能够提供多平面穿刺角度,进而提高穿刺准确率;2)与传统透视引导对比,辐射剂量显著减少;3)在手

术结束后能够观察骨水泥渗漏情况及骨水泥分布情况^[13]。本研究两组患者治疗后的椎体压缩率、伤椎Cobb角、VAS评分均较治疗前显著降低,提示3D导航辅助PVP在老年OVCF中,能够显著促进椎体高度恢复,缓解术后疼痛程度,与既往研究^[5]结果一致。

尽管3D导航手术需要一定时间进行图像重建,但是因为手术过程中无需进行多次透视,总手术时间仍然较传统C臂机透视下手术时间短。观察组患者术中透视时间、手术时间较对照组短,术中透视次数均较对照组少,透视辐射量、获得理想位置需要时间较对照组短,注入骨水泥量较多($P<0.05$)。这提示3D导航辅助PVP在老年OVCF中,可以减少X射线暴露量,减少透视次数,缩短手术时间,与既往研究^[14]结果一致。本研究手术中不存在体位误差,能够获得清晰的断面图像,可实时采集三维图像,等待时间最短30 s可得到数据,在曝光期间就能够监测重建数据位置,能够自动化操作,医师能够避免射线接触,而且对脊柱后路结构完整程度无要求。

经验丰富的术者在C臂机透视下能够将穿刺针准确置入,然而经验不足的医师在置入穿刺针过程中可能失败,而且可能发生骨水泥渗漏、周围脏器损伤、神经损伤等并发症^[15]。在本研究中,两组患者均无肺栓塞、椎管内血肿、神经根

损伤等严重并发症。观察组骨水泥渗漏发生率较对照组低, 定位穿刺一次性成功率较对照组高 ($P < 0.05$), PVP成功率的组间差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 提示3D导航辅助PVP在老年OVCF中, 能够显著降低骨水泥渗漏发生率, 提高定位穿刺一次性成功率, 与既往研究^[16]结果一致。尽管3D导航具有诸多优势, 但是也存在一定的不足, 比如软组织成像不清、费用高、切口比传统方法大1 cm等。但是本研究认为虽然切口稍大、费用稍高, 但是其具有X射线暴露量少、减少透视次数、缩短手术时间的优势, 仍具有较好的推广意义。

综上所述, 3D导航辅助PVP在老年OVCF中, 能够促进椎体高度恢复, 减少X射线暴露量, 减少透视次数, 缩短手术时间, 值得临床推广应用。

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