

• 论 著 •

骨密度与经皮椎体后凸成形术疗效的相关性研究

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摘要:目的 比较不同骨密度胸腰椎压缩性骨折行经皮椎体后凸成形术(PKP)治疗的有效性和安全性。**方法** 2014年1月至2016年4月该院收治的113例因椎体压缩性骨折(VCF)行PKP手术治疗的患者,男51例,女62例,年龄57~90岁,中位年龄73.7岁。按不同骨密度分为3组:骨量减少组(A组:T值>-2.5 SD);骨质疏松1组(B组:-2.5 SD≥T值>-3.5 SD)、骨质疏松2组(C组:T值≤-3.5 SD)。对3组患者术后视觉模拟评分(VAS评分)、腰痛功能(ODI)评分、椎体高度恢复、cobb角改善及并发症进行比较,并评价治疗效果。**结果** 患者手术均顺利完成,术后随访6~24个月,平均15.8个月。3组患者的手术时间、术中出血量比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。3组患者术后VAS评分较术前降低,ODI评分较术前升高,椎体高度较术前增高,cobb角较术前减小,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。术后VAS评分A组为(2.9±0.8)分,B组为(3.2±0.9)分,C组为(2.9±0.8)分,术后ODI评分A组(35.8±3.5)分,B组(35.3±3.7)分,C组(36.6±4.2)分,组间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后椎体高度增加,C组为(6.6±2.8)mm,A组为(4.1±2.8)mm,C组大于A组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。术后cobb角纠正,C组为(6.2±2.3)°,A组为(4.4±1.8)°,C组大于A组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。骨水泥渗漏 A组2例,B组4例,C组7例,渗漏率10.2%。**结论** PKP治疗不同骨密度胸腰椎压缩性骨折均取得良好临床疗效;骨密度值越低,椎体高度恢复及cobb角纠正更为明显,但低骨密度者易出现骨水泥渗漏。

关键词:骨密度; 椎体压缩性骨折; 经皮椎体后凸成形术**DOI:** 10.3969/j.issn.1672-9455.2017.14.033 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1672-9455(2017)14-2094-03

Correlation between bone mineral density and the effect of percutaneous kyphoplasty

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Abstract: **Objective** To compare the effect and safety of the percutaneous kyphoplasty(PKP)in treating thoracolumbar vertebral compression fractures with different bone density. **Methods** Retrospective analysis of 113 cases with vertebral compression fractures(VCF)and underwent PKP in our hospital from January 2014 to April 2016 were performed, There were 51 males and 62 females, aged 57~90 years old, average 73.7 years old. According to the different Bone Mineral Density were divided into 3 groups: bone loss group(group A: T>-2.5SD), osteoporosis group 1(group B: -2.5 SD≥T>-3.5 SD), osteoporosis group 2(group C: -3.5 SD≥T). The postoperative VAS score, ODI score, vertebral height restoration, Cobb angle, and complications were compared to evaluate the surgical outcome. **Results** All operations were performed successfully and followed up for 6~24 months, average 15.8 months. There was no significant difference in operation time and intra-operative blood loss between the three groups($P>0.05$). The postoperative VAS score of the three groups was lower than pre-operation, the ODI score was higher, the height of vertebral body was higher, the Cobb angle was smaller, and the difference were statistically significant($P<0.05$). Postoperative VAS score of group A(2.9±0.8), group B(3.2±0.9), group C(2.9±0.8), postoperative ODI score of group A(35.8±3.5), group B (35.3±3.7), group C(36.6±4.2), there were no significant difference between the three groups($P>0.05$). Postoperative vertebral height increased of group C(6.6±2.8), group A(4.1±2.8), group C was higher than group A, the difference was statistically significant($P<0.05$). Cobb angle correction of group C(6.2±2.3), group A(4.4±1.8), group C was larger than group A, the difference was statistically significant($P<0.05$). There were thirteen patients with bone cement leakage, two cases in group A, four cases in group B, seven cases in group C, the leakage rate was 10.2%. **Conclusion** PKP is an effective treatment for thoracic and lumbar vertebral compression fractures of different bone mineral density. Bone mineral density is lower, vertebral height restoration and Cobb angle correction is more obvious, but low bone mineral density is prone to bone cement leakage.

Key words: bone mineral density; vertebral compression fracture; PKP

我国人口结构老龄化现象明显,椎体压缩性骨折(VCF)的发病率呈上升趋势,以胸椎、腰椎压缩最为常见,造成胸腰背部疼痛,脊柱畸形,严重影响患者日常生活^[1]。经皮椎体后凸成形术(PKP)作为一项新兴的脊柱微创治疗技术,通过经皮穿刺,球囊扩张使压缩椎体复位^[2-3]。注入骨水泥强化病变椎体,可迅速缓解脊柱压缩性骨折患者的胸腰背疼痛,恢复椎体高度,改善矢状面cobb角,达到稳定脊柱的目的^[4-7]。

骨密度(BMD)检查可准确反映机体骨质疏松程度,评估骨折风险^[8]。然而,不同骨密度胸腰椎压缩性骨折行PKP治疗的疗效及安全性是否存在差异,尚未见相关文献报道。现通过分组对照研究,观察不同骨密度胸腰椎压缩性骨折行PKP手术的疗效,为临床PKP治疗VCF提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 2014年1月至2016年4月该院行PKP手

PKP 的止痛机制并不明确,可能与以下几个方面有关:

(1)骨水泥硬化过程产生瞬间的高热引起周围感觉神经末梢坏死,阻断痛觉转导。同时,骨水泥的细胞毒性作用也是引起痛觉神经末梢坏死的原因之一^[14]。(2)骨水泥渗入骨折缝隙,凝固后对微小骨折起固定作用,恢复椎体的稳定性,达到缓解或根除疼痛的目的。(3)骨水泥凝固后十分坚硬,能够强化骨折椎体,使伤椎恢复刚度,获得比原来更强的承重能力,同时由于PKP手术恢复了椎体高度,使原有的脊柱生理曲度得以恢复,从而使疼痛得到缓解。本研究结果显示,骨密度越低的椎体,术中撑开复位越容易,椎体高度恢复越明显,但术后疼痛缓解、脊柱功能恢复并无明显差别。不同骨密度组术后疼痛症状均有明显缓解,脊柱功能均有明显恢复,组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),说明PKP对胸腰椎压缩性骨折疗效确切,其疗效与骨密度无明显相关。

众多研究结果表明,PKP能有效恢复椎体高度,纠正脊柱矢状面畸形^[15]。本研究结果证实,椎体高度恢复及cobb角纠正与骨密度值呈负相关。骨密度是评估手术预后的一个重要参考指标,骨密度值越低的患者,骨矿盐含量少,骨质更加疏松,手术撑开复位的阻力小,椎体高度恢复、cobb角纠正更明显。C组在进行PKP时,使用球囊对压缩椎体进行撑开复位的效果优于A组。同时发现,骨水泥注入量与椎体高度恢复呈正相关。苟凌云等^[16]研究报道,充足的骨水泥注入在椎体高度的恢复过程中起至关重要的作用,为恢复椎体的高度与刚度,骨水泥注入量最少为3mL。本研究实验数据显示,3组骨水泥注入量分别为(4.6±0.6)、(5.0±0.7)、(5.3±0.7)mL,椎体高度的恢复分别为(4.1±2.8)、(5.4±3.0)、(6.6±2.8)mm,Pearson分析显示具有相关性。

骨水泥渗漏是PKP最为常见的手术并发症。Hulme等^[17]研究表明PKP手术骨水泥渗漏率为9%。本研究对113例(127节段)PKP患者进行分析,发现13个椎体发生骨水泥渗漏,包括椎体周围渗漏11例,椎管内渗漏2例,渗漏率10.2%,其中1例术后出现下肢神经症状,经对症处理后缓解。分析原因:(1)穿刺或骨折本身造成椎体骨皮质破裂,骨水泥经骨裂缝渗漏。对下终板破裂的椎体穿刺针尽量靠近椎体上部;对椎体后壁有破裂者穿刺针应尽量前置。(2)推注时机太早,骨水泥偏稀释。应尽量在“拉丝期”晚期进行骨水泥推注,此时骨水泥较黏稠,不容易发生渗漏。此期由于骨水泥流动性低,也可有效降低拔出穿刺针后骨水泥沿针道渗漏的风险。(3)骨水泥注入量偏大。骨密度越低,骨水泥注射的量也越大,但临床症状改善并差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),且骨水泥渗漏的风险增高。

PKP治疗不同骨密度椎体压缩性骨折均可取得良好的临床效果。骨密度T值越低的患者,椎体高度恢复及后凸畸形矫正更为明显,但容易出现骨水泥渗漏,需重视。

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