

侧路-后路分期腰椎间融合术治疗退变性脊柱畸形

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【摘要】目的 探讨侧路-后路分期腰椎间融合术治疗退变性脊柱畸形的有效性和安全性。**方法** 纳入 2021 年 12 月至 2022 年 6 月在首都医科大学宣武医院行侧路-后路分期手术的 22 例退变性脊柱畸形患者,一期行侧路手术、二期行后路截骨术 + 内固定术,分别于术前和末次随访时(术后 2 年)采用视觉模拟评分(VAS)评估疼痛程度,Oswestry 功能障碍指数(ODI)评估功能障碍程度,记录冠状位指标[包括冠状位平衡距离(CBD)、Cobb 角]以及矢状位指标[包括矢状位垂直轴(SVA)、骨盆入射角(PI)、腰椎前凸角(LL)、骨盆入射角与腰椎前凸角匹配度(PI-LL)、骨盆倾斜角(PT)]。**结果** 与术前相比,末次随访时(术后 2 年)腰痛 VAS 评分($Z = 4.107, P = 0.000$)、腿痛 VAS 评分($Z = 3.669, P = 0.000$)和 ODI 指数($Z = 4.107, P = 0.000$)均减少,表明症状有效改善。经侧路-后路分期手术后,Cobb 角($\chi^2 = 40.364, P = 0.000$)、SVA($\chi^2 = 22.455, P = 0.000$)、LL($\chi^2 = 26.329, P = 0.000$)、PI-LL($\chi^2 = 26.329, P = 0.000$)、PT($\chi^2 = 12.091, P = 0.002$)均改善,与术前相比,一期侧路手术后 Cobb 角($Z = 2.714, P = 0.000$)、LL($Z = 3.844, P = 0.000$)、PI-LL($Z = 3.844, P = 0.000$)、PT($Z = 2.563, P = 0.010$)减小,二期后路微创手术后 Cobb 角($Z = 6.332, P = 0.000$)、SVA($Z = 4.673, P = 0.000$)、LL($Z = 4.749, P = 0.000$)、PI-LL($Z = 4.749, P = 0.000$)、PT($Z = 3.317, P = 0.001$)进一步减小;与一期侧路手术后相比,二期后路微创手术后仅 Cobb 角($Z = 3.618, P = 0.000$)、SVA($Z = 3.015, P = 0.003$)减小,表明冠状位和矢状位失衡改善、畸形进一步矫正。2 例(9.09%)术后 1 年出现近端交界性失败,4 例(18.18%)术后 2 年出现椎间融合器沉降。**结论** 侧路-后路分期腰椎间融合术在改善退变性脊柱畸形患者临床症状和恢复脊柱平衡方面显示出良好疗效,但手术长期稳定性和安全性尚待大样本队列研究验证。

【关键词】 脊柱侧凸; 椎间盘退行性变; 腰椎; 脊柱融合术; 矫形外科手术

Staged lateral-posterior lumbar interbody fusion for degenerative spinal deformity

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of a staged lateral - posterior lumbar interbody fusion in the treatment of degenerative spinal deformity (DSD). **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on 22 patients with degenerative spinal deformity who underwent staged lateral - posterior surgery at Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University from December 2021 to June 2022. The first stage involved lateral surgery, while the second stage consisted of posterior osteotomy combined with internal fixation. Pain severity was assessed by Visual Analog Scales (VAS), and disability was evaluated by Oswestry Disability Index (ODI). Radiographic measurements included the coronal balance distance (CBD), Cobb angle, sagittal vertical axis (SVA), lumbar lordosis (LL), pelvic incidence (PI), pelvic incidence and lumbar lordosis (PI-LL) and pelvic tilt (PT). **Results** Compared with preoperation, the VAS score of

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low back pain ($Z = 4.107, P = 0.000$), the VAS score of leg pain ($Z = 3.669, P = 0.000$) and the ODI ($Z = 4.107, P = 0.000$) were decreased at the last follow-up. After staged lateral-posterior surgery, Cobb angle ($\chi^2 = 40.364, P = 0.000$), SVA ($\chi^2 = 22.455, P = 0.000$), LL ($\chi^2 = 26.329, P = 0.000$), PI-LL ($\chi^2 = 26.329, P = 0.000$), PT ($\chi^2 = 12.091, P = 0.002$) improved. Compared with preoperation, Cobb angle ($Z = 2.714, P = 0.000$), LL ($Z = 3.844, P = 0.000$), PI-LL ($Z = 3.844, P = 0.000$), PT ($Z = 2.563, P = 0.010$) decreased after lateral surgery, while Cobb angle ($Z = 6.332, P = 0.000$), SVA ($Z = 4.673, P = 0.000$), LL ($Z = 4.749, P = 0.000$), PI-LL ($Z = 4.749, P = 0.000$), PT ($Z = 3.317, P = 0.001$) decrease after posterior surgery. Compared with the lateral surgery, only Cobb angle ($Z = 3.618, P = 0.000$) and SVA ($Z = 3.015, P = 0.000$) decreased after the posterior surgery. Proximal junction failure (PJF) occurred in 2 patients (9.09%) one year after surgery, and interbody fusion sink occurred in 4 patients (18.18%) 2 years after surgery. **Conclusions** The staged lateral-posterior lumbar interbody fusion demonstrated good efficacy in improving clinical symptoms and restoring spinal balance in patients with degenerative spinal deformity. However, the long-term stability and safety of the procedure require further validation through large-scale cohort studies.

【Key words】 Scoliosis; Intervertebral disc degeneration; Lumbar vertebrae; Spinal fusion; Orthopedic procedures

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退变性脊柱畸形(DSD)系指随着年龄增长,脊柱椎间盘和关节突关节发生退行性变导致的脊柱三维畸形^[1-2],可引起腰背部疼痛、下肢疼痛或无力、脊柱失稳、活动受限,影响心肺功能,加之外观畸形常导致心理问题,给老年人带来沉重负担。随着我国人口老龄化的加剧,退变性脊柱畸形发病率逐年升高,加重医疗和社会负担^[3]。治疗建议首先尝试包括物理治疗、药物治疗、康复训练、认知行为疗法等在内的保守治疗^[4-5],对于效果欠佳或对生活质量要求较高的患者,则需外科手术干预。Lenke-Silva分型是目前公认的指导手术策略的分型体系^[6],SRS-Schwab分型对确定畸形矫正目标以及重建脊柱-骨盆序列平衡具有指导意义^[7-8],冠状位失衡(CIB)分型对腰骶椎轻度侧弯避免术后冠状位倾斜具有重要价值^[9],脊柱整体形态与平衡(GAP)评分更强调脊柱的整体平衡^[10]。退变性脊柱畸形的矫形手术常涉及多个椎体节段,需不同级别截骨,手术创伤较大,部分高龄、合并症多的患者无法耐受手术。近年来,腰椎前路、侧路手术联合后路微创手术行退变性脊柱畸形矫正的方案愈发成熟^[11],MISDEF治疗流程^[12]的公布和更新(MISDEF2)^[13]也证实这一趋势。基于此,本研究以近6个月首都医科大学宣武医院诊断与治疗的22例退变性脊柱畸形患者为研究对象,总结侧路-后路分期手术策略(一期侧路手术,二期后路微创手术)治疗退变性脊柱畸形的流程和经验,以为临床治疗退变性脊柱畸

形提供参考。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入与排除标准 (1)均经全脊柱X线确诊为退变性脊柱畸形伴腰椎侧凸 $\geq 20^\circ$ ^[14],矢状位垂直轴(SVA) $>5\text{ cm}$,骨盆倾斜角(PT) $>20^\circ$,骨盆入射角(PI)与腰椎前凸角(LL)匹配度(PI-LL) $\geq 10^\circ$ 。(2)年龄 ≥ 18 岁。(3)均经保守治疗 ≥ 3 个月效果欠佳。(4)行侧路-后路分期手术(一期侧路手术,二期后路微创手术)。(5)排除既往有脊柱和(或)骨盆手术史、外伤史,合并脊柱感染、脊柱肿瘤,随访时间 <2 年,以及相关影像学和(或)临床资料不完整患者。(6)本研究经首都医科大学宣武医院道德伦理委员会审核批准[审批号:临研审(2024)095号-0001]。(7)所有患者及其家属均对手术方案和手术风险知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 一般资料 选择2021年12月至2022年6月在首都医科大学宣武医院神经外科住院治疗的退变性脊柱畸形患者共22例,男性4例,女性18例;年龄52~86岁,平均(68.36 ± 10.85)岁;临床主要表现为腰痛占100%(22/22)、腿痛占86.36%(19/22)、间歇性跛行占68.18%(15/22);术前腰痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)为2~8分,中位评分为5(5,6)分;腿痛VAS评分为0~8分,中位评分为3(2,4)分;Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)20%~80%,中位值为55.50

(45.00, 67.50)%。

二、研究方法

1. 侧路-后路分期手术 所有患者术前均行前后位和侧位全脊柱 X 线、腰椎 CT 三维重建和腰椎 MRI 检查。分期手术间隔时间 5~7 d。(1)一期侧路手术:即斜外侧腰椎间融合术(OLIF)^[15]或侧方入路腰椎间融合术(LLIF)^[16]。患者左侧或右侧卧位呈折刀位,全身麻醉,展开髂嵴与肋弓之间空间,C型臂 X 线透视定位手术节段,沿肋间神经走行方向标记约 5 cm 的切口,于髂前上棘后方约 5 cm 髂嵴上缘宽厚处穿刺取骨髓血。逐层切开皮肤和皮下脂肪,钝性分离腹外斜肌、腹内斜肌、腹横肌,于腹膜后间隙将脂肪、腹膜、肾脏向腹侧牵开,显露腰大肌,分别将腰大肌向背侧剥离显露椎间盘(OLIF 手术)或劈开腰大肌腹侧少许肌纤维(LLIF 手术),剥离子插入椎间盘,经 C 型臂 X 线透视确认位置无误。放置并固定牵开器,切开纤维环,切除椎间盘,避免损伤骨性终板,确认切断对侧纤维环或骨桥;放置试模(美国 Johnson & Johnson 公司),前后位和侧位 C 型臂 X 线透视确认试模的位置、宽度、方向以及填塞人工骨(上海瑞邦生物材料有限公司)的椎间融合器大小,再按照合适位置和方向植入椎间隙,经 C 型臂 X 线透视确认植骨位置满意后止血,撤牵开器。依次处理目标节段椎间盘,逐层缝合。术后第 1 天嘱患者佩戴硬支具离床活动并复查前后位和侧位全脊柱 X 线、腰椎 CT 三维重建和腰椎 MRI,判定一期手术矫形和减压效果。(2)二期后路微创手术:即后路经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术。患者呈俯卧位,全身麻醉,C 型臂 X 线透视标记中线、椎间隙和椎弓根体表投影,于椎弓根 2 点或 10 点方位穿刺,沿椎弓根插入导针至椎体后缘,C 型臂 X 线透视确保导针尖端进入椎体时未侵犯椎弓根内壁,插入导丝,沿导丝置入逐级扩张套筒(中国大博医疗科技股份有限公司)扩张软组织,再沿导丝植入空心椎弓根螺钉(中国大博医疗科技股份有限公司),C 型臂 X 线透视确认螺钉位置满意;裁剪合适长度钛棒,逐一植入长尾椎弓根螺钉(中国大博医疗科技股份有限公司),拧入螺帽后依次固定。若一期手术后仍残留神经压迫症状或一期手术矫形效果欠佳,则二期手术植入空心椎弓根螺钉前对相应节段行椎板减压术或 Ponte 截骨术,以进一步扩大椎管容积并提高矫形效果。术后 24 h 内予以头孢呋辛 1.50 g/100 ml(3 次/d)静脉滴注预防感染。

2. 疗效及安全性评价 (1)疼痛程度:分别于术前和末次随访时(术后 2 年)采用 VAS 量表评估疼痛程度。嘱患者根据自身感受在 1 条 10 等分线段的相应位置做标记,线段最左端为“无痛”字样(数字 0)、最右端为“剧痛”字样(数字 10),标记点至数字 0 之间距离即为疼痛评分,总评分 10 分,0 分表示无痛、10 分表示最痛。(2)功能障碍:分别于术前和末次随访时(术后 2 年)采用 ODI 指数评估功能障碍程度,包括疼痛程度、睡眠、提/携物、坐、站立、行走、个人护理、社会活动和旅行共 9 项内容,每项内容评分 0~5 分(0 分为无功能障碍、5 分为功能障碍最严重),总评分为 45 分,各项评分之和占总评分的百分比即为 ODI 指数,指数越高、代表功能障碍越严重,0 表示无功能障碍、100% 表示完全功能障碍。(3)影像学指标:①冠状位指标,包括冠状位平衡距离(CBD)和 Cobb 角。其中,CBD 为 C₇铅垂线(C₇PL)与骶骨中垂线(CSVL)之间距离,反映冠状位平衡及冠状位失衡分型,以 CBD > 30 mm 为冠状位失衡^[17]。②矢状位指标,包括 SVA、PI、LL、PI-LL 和 PT。其中,SVA 为 C₇PL 与 S₁椎体后上角的水平距离,反映矢状位整体平衡,以 SVA > 50 mm 为矢状位失衡。(4)安全性:记录术后并发症发生率,包括椎间融合器沉降、假关节、螺钉松动、内固定失败、近端交界性失败(PJF)等。

3. 统计分析方法 采用 SPSS 26.0 统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示。采用 Kolmogorov-Smirnov 检验验证数据是否符合正态分布,呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [M(P₂₅, P₇₅)] 表示,手术前后 VAS 评分和 ODI 指数的比较采用 Wilcoxon 符号秩检验,手术前后冠状位和矢状位指标的比较采用 Friedman 检验,两两比较行 Wilcoxon 符号秩检验。以 P ≤ 0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组 22 例患者均完成一期侧路手术和二期后路微创手术。一期侧路手术共处理 78 个椎间盘,手术涉及 3 个椎间盘(L₂₋₅)10 例(45.45%),涉及 4 个椎间盘(L₁₋₅)12 例(54.55%)。二期后路微创手术固定 5 个椎体节段 6 例(27.27%),6 个椎体节段 6 例(27.27%),7 个椎体节段 3 例(13.64%),8 个椎体节段 6 例(27.27%),9 个椎体节段 1 例(4.55%);其中 10 例(45.45%)进一步行 Ponte 截骨术。本组 22 例患

表1 退变性脊柱畸形患者手术前后VAS评分和ODI指数的比较[n=22,M(P₂₅,P₇₅)]

Table 1. Comparison of VAS and ODI at preoperation and last follow-up after surgery in the patients with DSD [n=22, M (P₂₅, P₇₅)]

观察指标	术前	末次随访时	Z值	P值
腰痛 VAS(评分)	5.00(5.00, 6.00)	1.00(1.00, 2.00)	4.107	0.000
腿痛 VAS(评分)	3.00(2.00, 4.00)	1.00(0.00, 1.25)	3.669	0.000
ODI(%)	55.50(45.00,67.50)	14.50(11.75,18.25)	4.107	0.000

VAS, Visual Analog Scales, 视觉模拟评分; ODI, Oswestry Disability Index, Oswestry功能障碍指数

者均随访2年,末次随访时(术后2年)腰痛VAS评分($P=0.000$)、腿痛VAS评分($P=0.000$)和ODI指数($P=0.000$)均较术前减少(表1)。

本组患者术前CBD为-33.70~53.80 mm,中位值21.35(-6.10,40.80) mm; Cobb角为13.70°~66.10°,中位值38.95(26.90,44.60)°;SVA为36.60~124.90 mm,中位值58.20(46.75,109.60) mm;PI为33.20°~67.40°,中位值为44.15(37.08,57.30)°;LL为-37.00°~18.00°,中位值-26.10(-33.10,-21.93)°;PI-LL为9.30°~51.20°,中位值18.10(13.45,30.90)°;PT为8.90°~49.20°,中位值23.90(19.13,31.50)°,表明存在明显的脊柱畸形。经侧路-后路分期手术后,Cobb角($P=0.000$)、SVA($P=0.000$)、LL($P=0.000$)、PI-LL($P=0.000$)、PT($P=0.002$)均改善,而CBD无明显变化($P=0.293$,表2),与术前相比,一期侧路手术后Cobb角($P=0.000$)、LL($P=0.000$)、PI-LL($P=0.000$)、PT($P=0.010$)减小,二期后路微创手术后Cobb角($P=0.000$)、SVA($P=0.000$)、LL($P=0.000$)、PI-LL($P=0.000$)、PT($P=0.001$)进一步减小;与一期侧路手术后相比,二期后路微创手术后仅Cobb角($P=0.000$)、SVA($P=0.003$)减小(表3)。

本组22例患者中2例(9.09%)术后1年出现近端交界性失败,进一步行翻修手术,腰腿疼痛明显缓解;4例(18.18%)术后2年出现椎间融合器沉降,但无明显腰背痛症状,继续随访观察。

典型病例

患者 女性,70岁,因腰痛伴左下肢麻木、疼痛5年余,于2022年2月6日入院。患者入院前5年无明显诱因出现腰痛,行走时躯干歪斜,站立和行走后疼痛加重并感觉疲劳(10分钟即需休息),伴左下

肢麻木、疼痛,无肢体无力、感觉异常、大小便障碍。入院后体格检查:直立位躯干偏斜,四肢肌力5级、肌张力正常,感觉系统检查无异常,直腿抬高试验阴性,Babinski征阴性。腰痛VAS评分5分,腿痛VAS评分5分,ODI指数56%。影像学检查:全脊柱X线显示,L_{1~4}CBD为46.30 mm,Cobb角44.50°,提示腰椎曲度减小,SVA为80 mm,PI-LL为31.20°,平背(胸椎后凸14.60°),骨盆后旋PT为31.20°,提示退变性腰椎侧弯(图1a,1b)。最终临床诊断为退变性腰椎畸形,遂行侧路-后路分期腰椎间融合术,于2022年2月10日一期行L_{2~5}OLIF手术,术后L_{1~4}CBD为16 mm,Cobb角为27.80°,SVA为-36.20 mm,LL为49.60°,PI-LL为6.60°(图1c,1d),表明畸形明显改善;于2月15日二期行后路L_{3~5}Ponte截骨术+T₁₂~L₅经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术,术后L_{1~4}CBD为2.90 mm,Cobb角7.80°,SVA为-26.50 mm,LL为38°,PI-LL为16.60°,PT为29.20°(图1e,1f),表明冠状位和矢状失衡均得到有效矫正,畸形进一步改善。术后未发生手术相关并发症。患者住院10天,出院后1和2年复查全脊柱X线,矫形效果持续,内固定无松动(图1g~1j),症状持续改善。

讨 论

退变性脊柱畸形是随年龄增长而导致脊柱退行性变的三维畸形,主要表现为椎间盘和关节突关节退行性变、脊柱三维畸形和失衡。随着全球人口老龄化的加剧,退变性脊柱畸形的发病率显著增加, ≥ 65 岁人群发病率 $>30\%$ ^[2,18]。退变性脊柱畸形可导致腰背部疼痛、下肢疼痛或无力、间歇性跛行等,严重影响生活质量,甚至影响呼吸和循环功能,进而增加心理负担^[19]。矢状位和冠状位失衡是退变性脊柱畸形的主要特征,矢状位失衡指脊柱前后方向的失平衡,表现为脊柱前倾,增加腰椎负荷并加重疼痛^[20];冠状位失衡则指脊柱侧弯的不对称,影响外观并加重椎间盘退行性变^[21];二者共存使退变性脊柱畸形的矫正更加复杂,增加手术难度^[11]。手术主要目的是恢复脊柱矢状位和冠状位平衡,达到最佳临床效果^[1,22]。本研究采用侧路-后路分期手术(一期侧路手术、二期后路微创手术),术后腰痛VAS评分、腿痛VAS评分和ODI指数减少,表明该手术策略在缓解症状方面的有效性较好;Cobb角和PI-LL、PT、SVA等冠状位和矢状位指标亦减小,表明该手术策略在恢复脊柱平衡方面的有效性良

表 2 退变性脊柱畸形患者手术前后冠状位和矢状位指标的比较 [n=22, M(P₂₅, P₇₅)]

Table 2. Comparison of coronal and sagittal indicators at preoperation and postoperation in the patients with DSD [n=22, M (P₂₅, P₇₅)]

观察指标	术前	一期侧路手术后	二期后路微创手术后	χ^2 值	P 值
冠状位					
CBD(mm)	21.35(-6.10, 40.80)	16.00(-1.30, 33.40)	8.30(-15.10, 19.30)	2.455	0.293
Cobb 角(°)	38.95(26.90, 44.60)	26.10(18.33, 29.60)	11.85(7.55, 16.60)	40.364	0.000
矢状位					
SVA(mm)	58.20(46.75, 109.60)	24.95(6.98, 70.90)	-2.05(-20.00, 38.10)	22.455	0.000
LL(°)	-26.10(-33.10,-21.93)	-33.00(-43.63,-28.40)	-42.20(-52.73,-29.28)	26.329	0.000
PI-LL(°)	18.10(13.45, 30.90)	11.40(1.90, 16.60)	7.60(-2.83, 16.33)	26.329	0.000
PT(°)	23.90(19.13, 31.50)	20.40(12.15, 23.78)	19.05(12.95, 27.80)	12.091	0.002

CBD, coronal balance distance, 冠状位平衡距离; SVA, sagittal vertical axis, 矢状位垂直轴; PI, pelvic incidence, 骨盆入射角; LL, lumbar lordosis, 腰椎前凸角; PI-LL, pelvic incidence and lumbar lordosis, 骨盆入射角与腰椎前凸角匹配度; PT, pelvic tilt, 骨盆倾斜角

表 3 退变性脊柱畸形患者手术前后冠状位和矢状位指标的两两比较

Table 3. Pairwise comparison of coronal and sagittal indicators at preoperation and postoperation in the patients with DSD

两两比较	Cobb 角		SVA		LL		PI-LL		PT	
	Z 值	P 值	Z 值	P 值	Z 值	P 值	Z 值	P 值	Z 值	P 值
术前 : 一期侧路手术后	2.714	0.000	1.658	0.097	3.844	0.000	3.844	0.000	2.563	0.010
术前 : 二期后路微创手术后	6.332	0.000	4.673	0.000	4.749	0.000	4.749	0.000	3.317	0.001
一期侧路手术后 : 二期后路微创手术后	3.618	0.000	3.015	0.003	0.905	0.366	0.905	0.366	0.754	0.451

SVA, sagittal vertical axis, 矢状位垂直轴; LL, lumbar lordosis, 腰椎前凸角; PI-LL, pelvic incidence and lumbar lordosis, 骨盆入射角与腰椎前凸角匹配度; PT, pelvic tilt, 骨盆倾斜角

好,且矫形效果在长期随访(术后 2 年)中得到维持。

传统的后路矫形手术需广泛显露脊柱后方结构,可能对背部肌肉和韧带造成较大损伤,术后疼痛明显,恢复时间较长,手术相关并发症发生率高达 80%,近 50% 患者需翻修手术^[1]。因此,寻找更微创且矫形效果良好的手术策略成为近年研究重点。结合文献报道和笔者团队临床经验^[23],本研究采取侧路-后路分期腰椎间融合术,该手术策略具有诸多优点^[24]:首先,一期侧路手术是一种微侵袭技术,经腹膜后间隙这一自然解剖间隙进入,避免对背部肌肉和韧带的损伤,从而减少术后疼痛和恢复时间^[25];其次,侧路手术植入的椎间融合器更大,可更有效地撑开椎间隙并水平化,对前柱的支撑效果较好,椎间融合率较高且显著增加 LL,提高冠状位和矢状位平衡矫形效果^[26-27];再次,二期后路微创手术可重新评估脊柱畸形,根据一期侧路手术矫形效果决定二期后路微创手术固定的椎体节段,减少内固定节段^[28];最后,二期后路微创手术可对一期侧路手术间接减压不充分的部位进行直接减压,对矫

形不满意部位进行截骨,将复杂手术分解为 2 个步骤,使术者能够更从容地处理病变,且更有余地与患者沟通。

本研究有 9.09% 患者(2/22)术后 1 年出现近端交界性失败,需行翻修手术,与既往报道的发生率相近^[29-30]。近端交界性失败的发生与多种因素有关,如患者骨质、术者手术技巧、内固定节段选择等,骨质疏松患者更易发生近端交界性失败,这是由于内固定无法在脆弱的骨质中获得足够的支撑力^[31];术者手术技巧也是术后发生近端交界性失败的关键影响因素,特别是过度矫形导致应力集中于近端交界节段,增加其发生率^[32];内固定节段的选择亦至关重要,内固定节段过长可增加交界节段的应力负荷,导致近端交界性失败^[33]。本研究还有 18.18% 患者(4/22)术后 2 年出现椎间融合器沉降,虽并未出现明显腰背部疼痛症状,但仍提示术中应重视终板的处理和融合器的选择。椎间融合器沉降的发生与多种因素有关,如终板质量、融合器尺寸和植入位置等,对于终板质量较差尤其是骨质疏

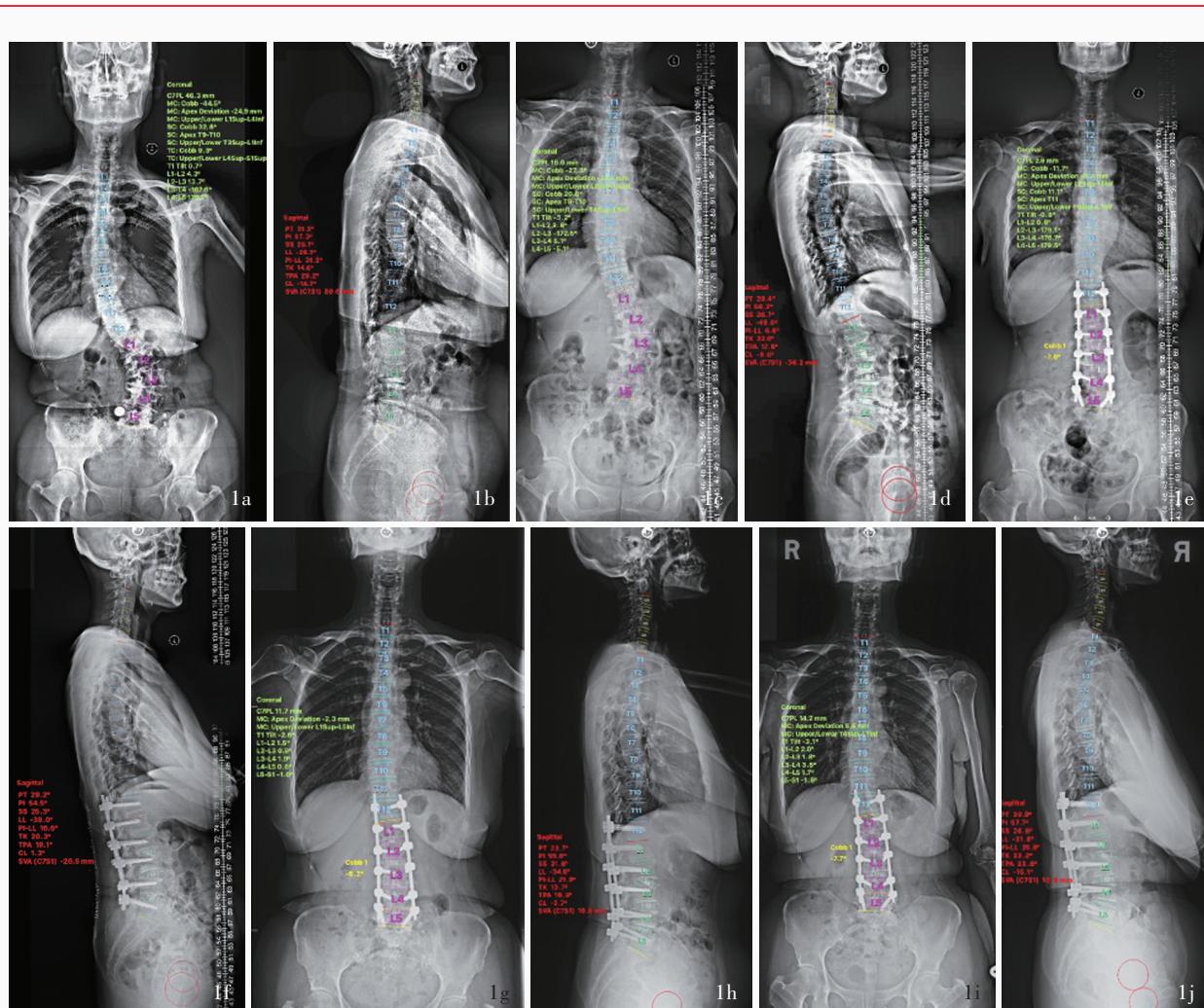


图1 手术前后全脊柱X线检查所见 1a,1b 术前前后位和侧位X线显示明显脊柱侧弯 1c,1d 一期侧路手术后前后位和侧位X线显示脊柱畸形明显矫正 1e,1f 二期后路L₃₋₅ Ponte截骨术+T₁₂~L₅经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术后前后位和侧位X线显示脊柱畸形进一步矫正 1g,1h 术后1年前后位和侧位X线显示矫形效果持续,骨盆后旋有所缓解 1i,1j 术后2年前后位和侧位X线显示矫形效果持续

Figure 1 Full spine X-ray findings before and after surgery. Preoperative anteroposterior (Panel 1a) and lateral (Panel 1b) X-ray showed obvious scoliosis deformity. After the first-stage lateral surgery, anteroposterior (Panel 1c) and lateral (Panel 1d) X-ray showed significant improvement. After the second - stage posterior L₃₋₅ Ponte osteotomy + T₁₂-L₅ percutaneous screw internal fixation, anteroposterior (Panel 1e) and lateral (Panel 1f) X-ray showed further correction. One year after surgery, anteroposterior (Panel 1g) and lateral (Panel 1h) X-ray showed the orthopedic effect was maintained, and the pelvic posterior rotation was relieved. Two years after surgery, anteroposterior (Panel 1i) and lateral (Panel 1j) X-ray showed the orthopedic effect was maintained.

松患者,终板可能无法提供足够的支撑力,导致椎间融合器沉降;选择适宜尺寸的椎间融合器至关重要,过大的融合器可能对终板造成过度压力,过小的融合器则可能无法有效支撑椎间隙;将椎间融合器植入Ⅱ~Ⅲ区(即前柱中部区域)可以更好地分布载荷,减少融合器沉降风险。因此,术中应仔细处理终板,选择适宜尺寸的椎间融合器并植入适当位置,以减少融合器沉降的发生^[34]。

综上所述,侧路-后路分期腰椎间融合术在改善退变性脊柱畸形患者临床症状和脊柱失稳方面显

示出良好疗效。未来研究应进一步扩大样本量、综合考虑手术因素,以验证本研究结论。此外,研究重点还应包括探讨如何优化手术方案和探究其他可能的影响因素,以减少术后并发症的发生,提高手术长期稳定性;同时开展多中心合作,以增强研究结论的普适性和可靠性。

利益冲突 无

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《神经病学诊断思路》(第一版)出版

由上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院神经内科王刚教授主编,凝聚全国20余位著名神经病学专家临床诊疗实践经验的《神经病学诊断思路》(第一版)(ISSN:978-7-313-26800-6)已于2022年由上海交通大学出版社出版发行。

《神经病学诊断思路》首次尝试从疾病症状和疾病分类两个维度对神经系统疾病的诊断实践及最新进展进行系统总结和介绍,围绕某一症状或疾病,引入神经影像学、体液标志物、神经电生理监测、基因检测以及神经病理检查等辅助诊断技术,全方位多视角介绍疾病的临床诊断思路和流程,尤其突出作者自身的临床实践,系统收集并介绍病史的要点、行床边查体的手法技巧和代表性体征及其意义,而后针对性选择辅助检查。该书按照常见症状学及疾病分为:头痛、头晕、脑血管病、神经免疫病(周围神经病及脑炎)、脑膜感染、癫痫、神经变性病(帕金森病及相关运动障碍和阿尔茨海默病及相关认知功能障碍)、神经遗传病、神经眼科学、内科疾病相关脑病等,并将新兴的“功能性神经疾病(Functional Neurology)”和作者团队首次提出的“神经口腔科学(Neuro-stomatatology)”作为两大病种予以介绍,在国内尚属首次。同时,为突出临床教学特色,每个章节结尾均设置思考题以供学习指导。

该书可供神经科、精神心理科专科医师,以及老年科、大内科、影像科、眼科、口腔科、病理科及其他对神经精神病学诊断感兴趣的医务工作者和科研人员参考。售价148元/册。全国各地新华书店及网络书店有售,也可联系上海交通大学出版社图书发行部提供代购服务。

《寰枢椎脱位外科治疗新技术——PFDF技术》出版

由首都医科大学宣武医院神经外科脊柱中心主任、第五届国之名医“优秀风范”获得者陈赞教授主编,我国神经外科脊柱领域创始人管凤增教授、颅颈交界区畸形领域泰斗王超教授和国际著名脊柱外科专家Goel教授作序,凝聚全国10余位权威神经脊柱外科专家宝贵经验和集体智慧的《寰枢椎脱位外科治疗新技术——PFDF技术》(ISBN:978-7-0307-9398-0)已于2024年12月由科学出版社出版发行。

《寰枢椎脱位外科治疗新技术——PFDF技术》全书共8章计10万字,图文并茂,注重临床实践,以颅颈交界区解剖和常见骨性结构畸形为基础,系统介绍颅颈交界区内固定复位技术和齿状突切除技术的进展,并基于50余例典型病例,通过翔实的影像资料,重点讲解后路寰枢关节间撑开复位融合(PFDF)技术的优势和操作要点,以及基于PFDF技术的寰枢椎脱位手术策略,展示寰枢椎脱位的新型治疗理念。

该书可供神经外科、脊柱外科、骨科等相关领域的医务工作者和科研人员参考,也为推动PFDF技术的国内外推广应用提供宝贵的理论支持。售价158元/册。全国各地新华书店、医学专业书店及网络书店均有销售。