

经皮椎体成形术和经皮椎体后凸成形术 治疗 Kümmell 病的对比研究

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摘要 **目的:**比较经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)和经皮椎体后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP)治疗 Kümmell 病的临床疗效和安全性。**方法:**回顾性分析 48 例 Kümmell 病患者的病例资料,其中采用 PKP 治疗 28 例,采用 PVP 治疗 20 例。男 5 例,女 43 例;年龄 60~75 岁,中位数 67 岁;病变椎体位于 T₁₀2 例、T₁₁9 例、T₁₂15 例、L₁14 例、L₂4 例、L₃1 例、L₄1 例、T₁₂和 L₁1 例、T₉和 T₁₂1 例。比较 2 组患者的手术时间、骨水泥注射量及并发症发生情况,以及术前、术后 2 d、术后 1 个月及末次随访时 2 组患者的腰背部疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分、Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI)、伤椎前缘高度、伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值、伤椎后凸 Cobb 角。**结果:**①手术时间和骨水泥注射量。PKP 组手术时间长于 PVP 组[(68.35±11.63)min, (45.29±9.76)min, $t = -7.454, P = 0.000$],骨水泥注射量少于 PVP 组[(2.95±0.56)mL, (3.29±0.66)mL, $t = 1.856, P = 0.070$]。②腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分。时间因素与分组因素不存在交互效应($F = 0.076, P = 0.785$);2 组患者腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应($F = 0.132, P = 0.895$);手术前后不同时间点之间腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F = 710.533, P = 0.000$);2 组患者腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分随时间均呈降低趋势,且 2 组的降低趋势完全一致[(8.00±0.82)分, (3.18±0.61)分, (2.25±1.04)分, (1.82±0.95)分, $F = 301.206, P = 0.000$; (7.85±0.93)分, (2.90±0.64)分, (2.30±0.98)分, (2.00±0.97)分, $F = 189.922, P = 0.000$]。③ODI。时间因素与分组因素不存在交互效应($F = 0.785, P = 0.380$);2 组患者 ODI 比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应($F = -0.341, P = 0.733$);手术前后不同时间点之间 ODI 的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F = 689.909, P = 0.000$);2 组患者 ODI 随时间均呈降低趋势,且 2 组的降低趋势完全一致(69.79±10.84, 38.39±5.65, 25.50±4.14, 21.61±3.75, $F = 296.004, P = 0.000$; 71.55±9.57, 40.50±4.38, 27.05±3.71, 20.25±3.39, $F = 304.494, P = 0.000$)。④伤椎前缘高度。时间因素与分组因素存在交互效应($F = 11.128, P = 0.002$);2 组患者伤椎前缘高度比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应($F = -5.030, P = 0.000$);手术前后不同时间点之间伤椎前缘高度的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F = 182.068, P = 0.000$);术前和末次随访时,2 组患者伤椎前缘高度比较,差异无统计学意义[(13.33±1.33)mm, (14.05±1.21)mm, $t = -1.898, P = 0.064$; (17.09±1.52)mm, (17.75±1.63)mm, $t = -1.441, P = 0.156$];术后 2 d 和术后 1 个月,PKP 组伤椎前缘高度均小于 PVP 组[(19.02±1.51)mm, (20.55±0.72)mm, $t = -4.207, P = 0.000$; (17.56±1.87)mm, (18.75±2.09)mm, $t = -2.075, P = 0.044$]。⑤伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值。时间因素与分组因素存在交互效应($F = 13.048, P = 0.001$);2 组患者伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应($F = -1.605, P = 0.011$);手术前后不同时间点之间伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F = 501.461, P = 0.000$);术前和末次随访时,2 组患者伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值比较,差异无统计学意义[(49.07±2.17)%, (50.78±3.84)%, $t = -1.959, P = 0.056$; (73.50±3.48)%, (74.65±4.19)%, $t = -1.036, P = 0.306$];术后 2 d 和术后 1 个月,PKP 组伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值均小于 PVP 组[(74.81±3.65)%, (78.58±6.73)%, $t = -2.497, P = 0.016$; (73.89±4.24)%, (76.85±3.73)%, $t = -2.501, P = 0.016$]。⑥伤椎后凸 Cobb 角。时间因素与分组因素存在交互效应($F = 10.777, P = 0.002$);2 组患者伤椎后凸 Cobb 角比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应($F = -2.224, P = 0.027$);手术前后不同时间点之间伤椎后凸 Cobb 角的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F = 89.178, P = 0.000$);术前和末次随访时,2 组患者伤椎后凸 Cobb 角比较,差异无统计学意义(20.70°±1.71°, 19.89°±1.19°, $t = -1.930, P = 0.060$; 13.59°±2.42°, 13.39°±2.65°, $t = -0.281, P = 0.780$);术后 2 d 和术后 1 个月,PKP 组伤椎后凸 Cobb 角均大于 PVP 组(16.78°±2.27°, 14.69°±3.33°, $t = -2.417, P = 0.020$; 14.50°±2.65°, 12.89°±2.11°, $t = 0.140, P = 0.024$)。⑦安全性。PVP 组 1 例出现骨水泥椎旁渗漏,PKP 组 2 例出现骨水泥上椎间隙内渗漏,2 组患者均未出现伤椎再骨折和邻椎骨折等并发症;2 组并发症发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P = 1.000$)。**结论:**采用 PVP 与 PKP 治疗 Kümmell 病,均能缓解腰背部疼痛,恢复椎体高度,纠正后凸畸形,改善脊柱功能,且并发症少。前者在缩短手术时间、恢复椎体高度、纠正后凸畸形方面优于后者,但后者较前者骨水泥注射量少。

关键词 骨质疏松性骨折;脊柱骨折;Kümmell 病;椎体成形术;椎体后凸成形术

A retrospective trial of percutaneous vertebroplasty versus percutaneous kyphoplasty for treatment of Kümmell's diseases

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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the clinical curative effects and safety of percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) versus percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP) for treatment of Kümmell's diseases. **Methods:** The medical records of 48 patients with Kümmell's diseases were analyzed retrospectively. Twenty-eight patients were treated with PKP (PKP group), while the others were treated with PVP (PVP group). The patients consisted of 5 males and 43 females, and ranged in age from 60 to 75 years (Median = 67 yrs). The pathological changes located at T₁₀ (2), T₁₁ (9), T₁₂ (15), L₁ (14), L₂ (4), L₃ (1), L₄ (1), T₁₂ and L₁ (1) and T₉ and T₁₂ (1). The operative time, consumption of bone cements, complications were compared between the 2 groups respectively. Moreover, low back pain visual analogue scale (VAS) scores, Oswestry disability index (ODI), injured vertebrae anterior border height, ratio of injured vertebrae anterior border height to adjacent vertebrae anterior border height and kyphotic Cobb angle of injured vertebrae measured before the surgery, at 2 days and 1 month after the surgery and at last follow-up were compared between the 2 groups respectively. **Results:** The operative time was longer and the consumption of bone cements was less in PKP group compared to PVP group (68.35 ± 11.63 vs 45.29 ± 9.76 min, $t = -7.454$, $P = 0.000$; 2.95 ± 0.56 vs 3.29 ± 0.66 mL, $t = 1.856$, $P = 0.070$). There was no interaction between time factor and group factor in low back pain VAS scores ($F = 0.076$, $P = 0.785$). There was no statistical difference in the low back pain VAS scores between the 2 groups, in other words, there was no group effect ($F = 0.132$, $P = 0.895$). There was statistical difference in the low back pain VAS scores between different timepoints before and after the surgery, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 710.533$, $P = 0.000$). The low back pain VAS scores presented a time-dependent decreasing trend in both of the 2 groups, and the 2 groups were consistent with each other in the decreasing trend of low back pain VAS scores (8.00 ± 0.82, 3.18 ± 0.61, 2.25 ± 1.04, 1.82 ± 0.95 points, $F = 301.206$, $P = 0.000$; 7.85 ± 0.93, 2.90 ± 0.64, 2.30 ± 0.98, 2.00 ± 0.97 points, $F = 189.922$, $P = 0.000$). There was no interaction between time factor and group factor in ODI ($F = 0.785$, $P = 0.380$). There was no statistical difference in ODI between the 2 groups, in other words, there was no group effect ($F = -0.341$, $P = 0.733$). There was statistical difference in ODI between different timepoints before and after the surgery, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 689.909$, $P = 0.000$). The ODI presented a time-dependent decreasing trend in both of the 2 groups, and the 2 groups were consistent with each other in the decreasing trend of ODI (69.79 ± 10.84, 38.39 ± 5.65, 25.50 ± 4.14, 21.61 ± 3.75, $F = 296.004$, $P = 0.000$; 71.55 ± 9.57, 40.50 ± 4.38, 27.05 ± 3.71, 20.25 ± 3.39, $F = 304.494$, $P = 0.000$). There was interaction between time factor and group factor in injured vertebrae anterior border height ($F = 11.128$, $P = 0.002$). There was statistical difference in injured vertebrae anterior border height between the 2 groups, in other words, there was group effect ($F = -5.030$, $P = 0.000$). There was statistical difference in injured vertebrae anterior border height between different timepoints before and after the surgery, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 182.068$, $P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in injured vertebrae anterior border height between the 2 groups before the surgery and at last follow-up (13.33 ± 1.33 vs 14.05 ± 1.21 mm, $t = -1.898$, $P = 0.064$; 17.09 ± 1.52 vs 17.75 ± 1.63 mm, $t = -1.441$, $P = 0.156$). The injured vertebrae anterior border heights were lower in PKP group compared to PVP group at 2 days and 1 month after the surgery (19.02 ± 1.51 vs 20.55 ± 0.72 mm, $t = -4.207$, $P = 0.000$; 17.56 ± 1.87 vs 18.75 ± 2.09 mm, $t = -2.075$, $P = 0.044$). There was interaction between time factor and group factor in ratio of injured vertebrae anterior border height to adjacent vertebrae anterior border height ($F = 13.048$, $P = 0.001$). There was statistical difference in ratio of injured vertebrae anterior border height to adjacent vertebrae anterior border height between the 2 groups, in other words, there was group effect ($F = -1.605$, $P = 0.011$). There was statistical difference in ratio of injured vertebrae anterior border height to adjacent vertebrae anterior border height between different timepoints before and after the surgery, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 501.461$, $P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in ratio of injured vertebrae anterior border height to adjacent vertebrae anterior border height between the 2 groups before the surgery and at last follow-up (49.07 ± 2.17 vs 50.78 ± 3.84%, $t = -1.959$, $P = 0.056$; 73.50 ± 3.48 vs 74.65 ± 4.19%, $t = -1.036$, $P = 0.306$). The ratios of injured vertebrae anterior border height to adjacent vertebrae anterior border height were smaller in PKP group compared to PVP group at 2 days and 1 month after the surgery (74.81 ± 3.65 vs 78.58 ± 6.73%, $t = -2.497$, $P = 0.016$; 73.89 ± 4.24 vs 76.85 ± 3.73%, $t = -2.501$, $P = 0.016$). There was interaction between time factor and group factor in kyphotic Cobb angle of injured vertebrae ($F = 10.777$, $P = 0.002$). There was statistical difference in

kyphotic Cobb angle of injured vertebrae between the 2 groups, in other words, there was group effect ($F = -2.224, P = 0.027$). There was statistical difference in kyphotic Cobb angle of injured vertebrae between different timepoints before and after the surgery, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 89.178, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in kyphotic Cobb angle of injured vertebrae between the 2 groups before the surgery and at last follow-up (20.70 ± 1.71 vs 19.89 ± 1.19 degrees, $t = -1.930, P = 0.060$; 13.59 ± 2.42 vs 13.39 ± 2.65 degrees, $t = -0.281, P = 0.780$). The kyphotic Cobb angles of injured vertebrae were larger in PKP group compared to PVP group at 2 days and 1 month after the surgery (16.78 ± 2.27 vs 14.69 ± 3.33 degrees, $t = -2.417, P = 0.020$; 14.50 ± 2.65 vs 12.89 ± 2.11 degrees, $t = 0.140, P = 0.024$). The bone cements leaked out of vertebral body(1) in PVP group and leaked into superior intervertebral space(2) in PKP group, and no complications such as injured vertebrae refractures and adjacent vertebrae fractures were found in the 2 groups. There was no statistical difference in complication incidences between the 2 groups ($P = 1.000$). **Conclusion:** Both PVP and PKP can alleviate low back pain, restore vertebral height, correct kyphotic deformity and improve spinal function in treatment of Kümmell's diseases, and both of them have less postoperative complications. However, the former surpasses the latter in shortening operation time, restoring vertebral height and correcting kyphotic deformity, while the latter needs less bone cements compared to the former.

Keywords osteoporotic fractures; spinal fractures; Kümmell's disease; vertebroplasty; kyphoplasty

经过 10 余年的大量临床实践,经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)或经皮椎体后凸成形术(percutaneous kyphoplasty, PKP)治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF)的疗效已为世界各国学者所认可^[1-2]。Kümmell 病由德国医师 Herman Kümmell 于 1895 年首先报道,其确切发病机制尚未完全明确^[3]。目前学术界通常认为该病是 OVCF 的一种少见类型,因其发病隐袭、早期又缺乏特异性诊断手段,临床上常被误诊或延期诊断^[4]。为了比较 PVP 与 PKP 治疗 Kümmell 病的临床疗效和安全性,笔者回顾性分析了 2012 年 1 月至 2015 年 12 月分别采用这 2 种方法治疗的 48 例 Kümmell 病患者的病例资料,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 纳入研究的患者共 48 例,男 5 例、女 43 例。年龄 60 ~ 75 岁,中位数 67 岁。均为北京中医药大学东直门医院的住院患者。病变椎体:T₁₀2 例、T₁₁9 例、T₁₂15 例、L₁14 例、L₂4 例、L₃1 例、L₄1 例、T₁₂和 L₁1 例、T₉和 T₁₂1 例。2 组患者基线资料比较,组间差异无统计学意义,有可比性(表 1)。研究方案经医院医学伦理委员会审查通过。

表 1 2 组 Kümmell 病患者基线资料比较

组别	样本量 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)
		男	女	
PKP 组	28	3	25	67.21 ± 4.57
PVP 组	20	2	18	67.05 ± 4.03
检验统计量		$\chi^2 = 0.000$		$t = 0.129$
P 值		1.000		0.898

PKP:经皮椎体后凸成形术,PVP:经皮椎体成形术

1.2 诊断标准 采用 Young 等^[5]拟定的 Kümmell 病诊断标准:①曾有轻微外伤史,胸背部有不同程度疼痛持续 2 ~ 3 周后缓解,数月或数年后症状再次出现,并加重或出现不同程度胸腰椎后凸畸形;②相应病变棘突有压痛和扣击痛;③X 线或 CT 检查显示病变椎体内存在“真空裂隙征”;④MRI 检查显示裂隙区域若为液体则出现“积液征”(T₁ 像呈低信号、T₂ 像呈高信号),若为气体则 T₁ 和 T₂ 像均呈低信号,若为气液混杂则信号不均。

1.3 纳入标准 ①符合上述诊断标准;②年龄 50 ~ 85 岁;③影像学检查显示病变椎体后壁完整或仅轻微破损;④无神经压迫症状和体征;⑤病例资料完整。

1.4 排除标准 ①合并椎体肿瘤、结核者;②合并全身其他脏器严重疾病而不能耐受手术者;③清醒状态下不能持续俯卧 1 h 以上者;④精神病患者。

2 方法

2.1 分组方法 按照手术方法不同将 48 例 Kümmell 病患者分为 PKP 组 28 例和 PVP 组 20 例。

2.2 手术方法 术前 10 min 肌肉注射盐酸哌替啶注射液 50 mg 和咪达唑仑注射液 1 mg 行预镇痛和镇静,患者取俯卧位,胸骨柄及骨盆处垫高,腹部悬空,呈过伸体位进行复位。若透视下观察椎体高度恢复至术前后伸位高度或椎体出现明显的透光区,则采用 PVP 治疗;若椎体高度无变化,则采用 PKP 治疗。

2.2.1 PVP 组 常规消毒铺巾,1%利多卡因行局部麻醉。C 形臂 X 线机透视定位伤椎椎弓根体表投影并做标记,采用双侧椎弓根穿刺进行操作。当侧位透视显示针尖端至椎体后壁时,行正位透视,确认针尖向内未超过椎弓根内侧壁后再逐步穿刺至椎体空腔

内。侧位透视将管道置入至椎体前 $1/3 \sim 1/4$ 处,正位透视管道末端位于椎弓根内侧壁与椎体中线之间。调制骨水泥,将处于拉丝末期的骨水泥缓慢、低压注入伤椎,待骨水泥完全充填椎体裂隙或骨水泥推至椎体后缘时,停止推注。待体外骨水泥进入面团期后拔除穿刺针。典型病例图片见图 1。

2.2.2 PKP 组 麻醉、体位、穿刺方法同 PVP 组。穿刺后拔除针芯,插入导针,导针引导下更换工作套管;沿套管插入骨钻,钻至工作通道深度满意后,拔出骨钻;用导针探查工作通道后,沿工作通道植入球囊,间断透视下缓慢注射造影剂扩张球囊,至椎体高度恢复满意后停止加压,抽出造影剂并拔出球囊。骨水泥调

制及注射方法同 PVP 组。

2.3 术后处理方法 术后卧床 12 ~ 24 h;术后第 2 天佩戴支具或腰围下床活动;术后静脉注射唑来膦酸注射液 5 mg,每年注射 1 次,持续 3 ~ 5 年;出院后继续有规律抗骨质疏松药物治疗,加强锻炼,增加光照时间,调整饮食结构。

2.4 疗效及安全性评价方法 比较 2 组患者的手术时间、骨水泥注射量及并发症发生情况,以及术前、术后 2 d、术后 1 个月及末次随访时 2 组患者的腰背部疼痛视觉模拟量表^[6] (visual analogue scale, VAS) 评分、Oswestry 功能障碍指数^[7] (Oswestry disability index, ODI)、伤椎前缘高度、伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值

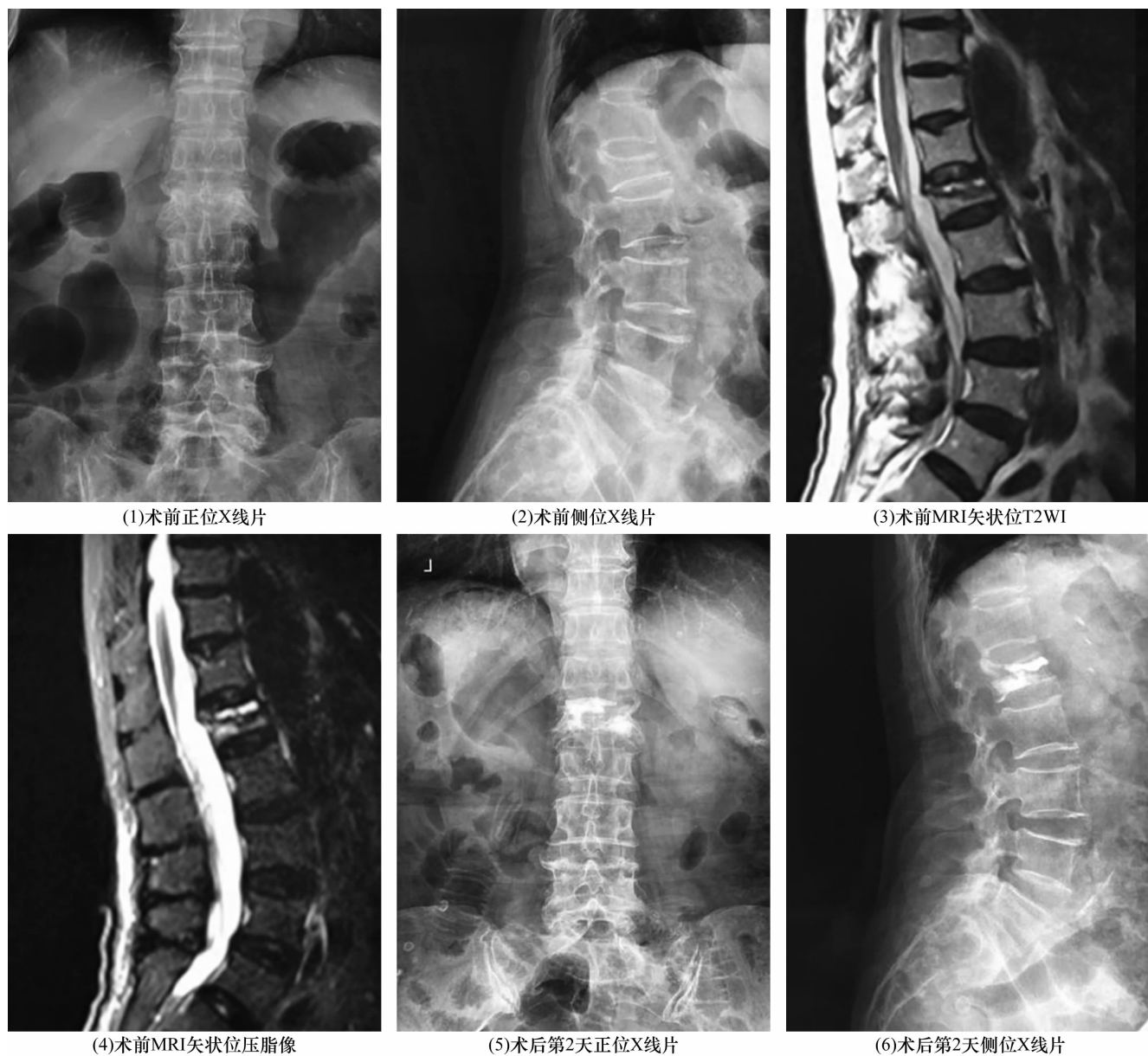


图1 Kümmell 病手术前后图片

患者,女,72岁, L_1 二期 Kümmell 病,采用经皮椎体成形术治疗

(伤椎前缘高度/伤椎上下相邻椎体前缘高度平均值 $\times 100\%$)、伤椎后凸 Cobb 角(伤椎上位椎体上终板平行线的垂线与伤椎下位椎体下终板平行线的垂线所形成的夹角)。

2.5 数据统计方法 采用 SPSS18.0 统计软件对所得数据进行统计学分析,2 组患者性别的比较采用 χ^2 检验,年龄、手术时间、骨水泥注射量的组间比较采用 t 检验,腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分、ODI、伤椎前缘高度、伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值及伤椎局部后凸 Cobb 角的组间比较采用重复测量资料的方差分析,并发症发生率的比较采用确切概率法,检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

3 结果

3.1 手术时间和骨水泥注射量 PKP 组手术时间长于 PVP 组,骨水泥注射量少于 PVP 组(表 2)。

表 2 2 组 Kümmell 病患者手术时间和骨水泥注射量比较

组别	样本量 (例)	手术时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, min)	骨水泥注射量 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mL)
PKP 组	28	68.35 \pm 11.63	2.95 \pm 0.56
PVP 组	20	45.29 \pm 9.76	3.29 \pm 0.66
t 值		-7.454	1.856
P 值		0.000	0.070

PKP:经皮椎体后凸成形术;PVP:经皮椎体成形术

3.2 腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分 时间因素与分组因素不存在交互效应;2 组患者腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应;手术

前后不同时间点之间腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分随时间均呈降低趋势,且 2 组的降低趋势完全一致(表 3)。

3.3 ODI 时间因素与分组因素不存在交互效应;2 组患者 ODI 比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应;手术前后不同时间点之间 ODI 的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者 ODI 随时间均呈降低趋势,且 2 组的降低趋势完全一致(表 4)。

3.4 伤椎前缘高度 时间因素与分组因素存在交互效应;2 组患者伤椎前缘高度比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;手术前后不同时间点之间伤椎前缘高度的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;术前和末次随访时,2 组患者伤椎前缘高度比较,差异无统计学意义;术后 2 d 和术后 1 个月,PKP 组伤椎前缘高度均小于 PVP 组(表 5)。

3.5 伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值 时间因素与分组因素存在交互效应;2 组患者伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;手术前后不同时间点之间伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;术前和末次随访时,2 组患者伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值比较,差异无统计学意义;术后 2 d 和术后 1 个月,PKP 组伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值均小于 PVP 组(表 6)。

表 3 2 组 Kümmell 病患者手术前后腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分比较 $\bar{x} \pm s$, 分

组别	样本量(例)	术前	术后 2 d	术后 1 个月	末次随访时	合计	F 值	P 值
PKP 组	28	8.00 \pm 0.82	3.18 \pm 0.61	2.25 \pm 1.04	1.82 \pm 0.95	3.81 \pm 2.62	301.206	0.000
PVP 组	20	7.85 \pm 0.93	2.90 \pm 0.64	2.30 \pm 0.98	2.00 \pm 0.97	3.76 \pm 2.55	189.922	0.000
合计	48	7.94 \pm 0.86	3.06 \pm 0.63	2.27 \pm 1.01	1.90 \pm 0.95	3.79 \pm 2.59	710.533 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
t 值		0.591	1.525	-0.168	-0.638	0.132 ¹⁾	($F = 0.076$, $P = 0.785$) ²⁾	
P 值		0.557	0.134	0.867	0.527	0.895 ¹⁾		

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值;2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值;VAS:视觉模拟量表;PKP:经皮椎体后凸成形术;PVP:经皮椎体成形术

表 4 2 组 Kümmell 病患者手术前后 ODI 比较 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	样本量 (例)	术前	术后 2 d	术后 1 个月	末次随访时	合计	F 值	P 值
PKP 组	28	(69.79 \pm 10.84)%	(38.39 \pm 5.65)%	(25.50 \pm 4.14)%	(21.61 \pm 3.75)%	(38.82 \pm 20.13)%	296.004	0.000
PVP 组	20	(71.55 \pm 9.57)%	(40.50 \pm 4.38)%	(27.05 \pm 3.71)%	(20.25 \pm 3.39)%	(39.84 \pm 20.64)%	304.494	0.000
合计	48	(70.52 \pm 10.27)%	(39.27 \pm 5.22)%	(26.15 \pm 4.00)%	(21.04 \pm 3.63)%	(39.25 \pm 20.30)%	689.909 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
t 值		-0.583	-1.393	-1.335	1.287	-0.341 ¹⁾	($F = 0.785$, $P = 0.380$) ²⁾	
P 值		0.563	0.170	0.189	0.204	0.733 ¹⁾		

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值;2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值;ODI: Oswestry 功能障碍指数;PKP:经皮椎体后凸成形术;PVP:经皮椎体成形术

3.6 伤椎后凸 Cobb 角 时间因素与分组因素存在交互效应;2 组患者伤椎后凸 Cobb 角比较,组间差异有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;手术前后不同时间点之间伤椎后凸 Cobb 角的差异有统计学意义,即

存在时间效应;术前和末次随访时,2 组患者伤椎后凸 Cobb 角比较,差异无统计学意义;术后 2 d 和术后 1 个月,PKP 组伤椎后凸 Cobb 角均小于 PVP 组(表 7)。

表 5 2 组 Kümmell 病患者手术前后伤椎前缘高度比较 $\bar{x} \pm s, \text{mm}$

组别	样本量(例)	术前	术后 2 d	术后 1 个月	末次随访时	合计	F 值	P 值
PKP 组	28	13.33 ± 1.33	19.02 ± 1.51	17.56 ± 1.87	17.09 ± 1.52	15.69 ± 2.84	110.242	0.000
PVP 组	20	14.05 ± 1.21	20.55 ± 0.72	18.75 ± 2.09	17.75 ± 1.63	17.78 ± 2.81	66.399	0.000
合计	48	13.63 ± 1.33	19.66 ± 1.45	18.05 ± 2.03	17.37 ± 1.58	16.56 ± 3.00	182.068 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
t 值		-1.898	-4.207	-2.075	-1.441	-5.030 ¹⁾	(F = 11.128,	
P 值		0.064	0.000	0.044	0.156	0.000 ¹⁾	P = 0.002) ²⁾	

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值;2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值;PKP:经皮椎体后凸成形术;PVP:经皮椎体成形术

表 6 2 组 Kümmell 病患者手术前后伤椎与邻椎前缘高度比值比较 $\bar{x} \pm s$

组别	样本量(例)	术前	术后 2 d	术后 1 个月	末次随访时	合计	<i>F</i> 值	<i>P</i> 值
PKP 组	28	(49.07 ± 2.17)%	(74.81 ± 3.65)%	(73.89 ± 4.24)%	(73.50 ± 3.48)%	67.82 ± 11.41	364.192	0.000
PVP 组	20	(50.78 ± 3.84)%	(78.58 ± 6.73)%	(76.85 ± 3.73)%	(74.65 ± 4.19)%	70.65 ± 12.86	116.48	0.000
合计	48	(49.78 ± 3.07)%	(76.38 ± 5.43)%	(75.13 ± 4.26)%	(73.98 ± 3.79)%	69.00 ± 12.06	501.461 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
<i>t</i> 值		-1.959	-2.497	-2.501	-1.036	-1.605 ¹⁾	(<i>F</i> = 13.048,	
<i>P</i> 值		0.056	0.016	0.016	0.306	0.011 ¹⁾	<i>P</i> = 0.001) ²⁾	

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值;2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值;PKP:经皮椎体后凸成形术;PVP:经皮椎体成形术

表 7 2 组 Kümmell 病患者手术前后伤椎后凸 Cobb 角比较 $\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$

组别	样本量(例)	术前	术后 2 d	术后 1 个月	末次随访时	合计	F 值	P 值
PKP 组	28	20.70 ± 1.71	16.78 ± 2.27	14.50 ± 2.65	13.59 ± 2.42	16.39 ± 3.56	38.296	0.000
PVP 组	20	19.89 ± 1.19	14.69 ± 3.33	12.89 ± 2.11	13.39 ± 2.65	15.22 ± 3.63	52.166	0.000
合计	48	20.23 ± 1.47	15.56 ± 3.09	13.56 ± 2.46	13.47 ± 2.31	15.71 ± 3.64	89.178 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
t 值		-1.930	-2.417	0.140	-0.281	-2.224 ¹⁾	(F = 10.777,	
P 值		0.060	0.020	0.024	0.780	0.027 ¹⁾	P = 0.002) ²⁾	

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值;2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值;PKP:经皮椎体后凸成形术;PVP:经皮椎体成形术

3.7 安全性 PVP 组 1 例出现骨水泥椎旁渗漏,PKP 组 2 例出现骨水泥上椎间隙内渗漏,2 组患者均未出现伤椎再骨折和邻椎骨折等并发症;2 组并发症发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P = 1.000$)。

4 讨论

近年来随着老龄化社会的到来,临床上骨质疏松性椎体骨折患者的数量快速增加,因而有关 Kümmell 病的报道和研究也随之增多。目前尽管 Kümmell 病的发病机制尚不十分清楚,但大多学者认为 Kümmell 病是由椎体缺血性坏死所致^[8]。轻微椎体外伤引起骨质疏松椎体骨小梁微骨折,在此基础上,由于椎体的营养血管受到微骨折损伤,引起供血动脉闭塞,导致椎体血供不足,从而引起椎体骨小梁缺血坏死,导致微骨折修复受阻;同时胸腰段椎体活动范围大,存在不利于骨愈合的动力载荷,反复外力作用使微骨折

进一步发展,最终导致椎体塌陷、不稳直至后凸畸形。椎体前 1/3 只有单一终末支供血,无侧支循环,一旦损伤相应椎体区即出现缺血,这与临床上 Kümmell 病椎体塌陷多发生在椎体前 1/3 的现象一致。也有学者认为 Kümmell 病的发病机制可能是因骨质疏松性骨折后椎体内假关节形成所致而非椎体缺血性坏死所致^[9];但更多学者认为假关节形成是 Kümmell 病发展的结果,而非其发病机制。

大部分 OVCF 患者通过卧床等非手术疗法治疗后,疼痛症状会逐渐缓解,一般不会复发。而 Kümmell 病经卧床休息、支具固定、药物等非手术疗法治疗后一般不会自行缓解,而逐渐会出现椎体塌陷、脊柱后凸畸形,甚至出现神经、脊髓受压症状^[10]。为避免此种情况的发生,目前学术界均认为应尽早采用手术治疗^[11]。Li 等^[12]将 Kümmell 病分为 3 期,并

认为 I 期、II 期 Kümmell 病应采用 PVP 或 PKP 治疗; III 期 Kümmell 病因椎体后壁破裂,向椎体内推注骨水泥时易出现骨水泥向椎管内渗漏等灾难性后果,此时选择 PVP 或 PKP 应慎重;对于后凸畸形严重或合并神经症状者需行开放手术减压和脊柱重建术。

PVP 或 PKP 通过向受累椎体裂隙内填充骨水泥,可以即刻使椎体稳定,消除疼痛症状,且相对安全,其疗效已被多数患者所接受和认可。但在治疗 Kümmell 病时选择 PVP 还是 PKP 却一直存在争议^[13-14]。主张采用 PVP 治疗 Kümmell 病者认为,伤椎内存在裂隙或伴有假关节形成,通过过伸体位能使椎体裂隙张开、塌陷椎体和后凸畸形得到较好纠正,不但手术时间更短、创伤更小,而且还可减少患者经济负担^[14]。笔者认为 Kümmell 病伤椎高度的恢复主要依靠体位复位,球囊扩张作用是次要的,而且由于 Kümmell 病病程较长,大部分裂隙是封闭的、与外界并不相通,球囊强行扩张可使椎体前缘或终板出现新的裂隙,增加骨水泥渗漏的几率。对于 PKP 组患者,我们严格控制球囊扩张压力、不强求椎体扩张高度,扩张过程中球囊压力即使未超过上限,压力增加时球囊也不再扩张。本研究中骨水泥渗漏的发生率较低,这可能与术中我们严格遵循球囊加压扩张原则有关;此外,在推注骨水泥的过程中还严格遵循缓慢低压的原则,且全程在透视下操作,这也降低了骨水泥渗漏的发生率,即使出现渗漏也不会导致严重后果。

2 组患者在末次随访时伤椎前缘高度和伤椎后凸角均较术后 2 d 时有所丢失,这可能与全身骨质疏松致椎体形变有关,同时也说明 PVP 或 PKP 只是骨质疏松椎体骨折的应急治疗措施,骨质疏松的防治更应强调长期规范性治疗。本研究结果显示,2 组患者均未发生伤椎再骨折和邻椎骨折,这可能与术后注重规范性抗骨质疏松治疗有关。

与治疗新发椎体压缩性骨折不同,采用 PKP 或 PVP 治疗 Kümmell 病也具有自身的特点。陈旧性的不愈合椎体内因存在部分骨愈合,导致局部硬化带形成,因此穿刺、球囊撑开的阻力较大,这对穿刺技术和球囊扩张技术要求较高,同时对骨水泥的扩散也有明显的限制。此外,在治疗 Kümmell 病中骨水泥的渗漏大部分发生于椎间盘内,常通过上终板的裂隙进入椎间隙,虽无临床症状,但也可能会增加邻近椎体骨折

的风险。针对骨水泥渗漏的问题,有学者采用分次灌注骨水泥技术治疗 Kümmell 病,在临床上取得了较好的疗效^[15-16]。

本研究结果显示,采用 PVP 与 PKP 治疗 Kümmell 病,均能缓解腰背部疼痛,恢复椎体高度,纠正后凸畸形,改善脊柱功能,且并发症少。前者在缩短手术时间、恢复椎体高度、纠正后凸畸形方面优于后者,但后者较前者骨水泥注射量少。

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(下转第 33 页)

(上接第 29 页)

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