

# 过伸牵引弹性按压法联合经皮椎体成形术治疗 骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折的临床研究

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**摘要** **目的:**观察过伸牵引弹性按压法联合经皮椎体成形术治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折的临床疗效和安全性。**方法:**将符合要求的 90 例骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折患者随机分为 2 组,每组 45 例。所有患者入院后均卧硬板床,后背垫软枕。治疗组采用过伸牵引弹性按压法联合经皮椎体成形术治疗,对照组单纯采用经皮椎体成形术治疗。比较 2 组患者治疗前、治疗后 24 h 及治疗后 6 个月的伤椎前缘高度、脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角、腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分、Oswestry 功能障碍指数评分及并发症发生情况。**结果:**①伤椎前缘高度。治疗前后不同时间伤椎前缘高度的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应[治疗组:(15.14±2.61)mm,(26.79±2.25)mm,(26.68±2.53)mm;对照组:(15.98±2.47)mm,(19.85±2.73)mm,(19.68±2.59)mm; $F=22.532, P=0.031$ ];2 组患者伤椎前缘高度的组间差异总体上有统计学意义,即存在分组效应( $F=5.421, P=0.000$ );除治疗前外( $t=2.138, P=0.261$ ),其余各时点对照组的伤椎前缘高度均小于治疗组( $t=4.063, P=0.000; t=6.124, P=0.000$ );时间因素和分组因素之间存在交互效应( $F=35.835, P=0.000$ )。②脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角。治疗前后不同时间脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应[治疗组:(27.86°±1.81°),(8.24°±1.37°),(8.31°±1.63°);对照组:(27.43°±1.57°),(14.62°±1.55°),(14.75°±1.48°); $F=22.462, P=0.021$ ];2 组患者脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角的组间差异总体上有统计学意义,即存在分组效应( $F=4.736, P=0.000$ );除治疗前外( $t=1.729, P=0.186$ ),其余各时点对照组的脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角均大于治疗组( $t=2.521, P=0.000; t=4.416, P=0.000$ );时间因素和分组因素之间存在交互效应( $F=39.421, P=0.000$ )。③腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分。治疗前后不同时间腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应[治疗组:(8.62±1.53)分,(2.05±1.64)分,(1.52±1.24)分;对照组:(8.58±1.73)分,(2.41±1.74)分,(1.78±1.36)分; $F=29.361, P=0.003$ ];2 组患者腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分的组间差异总体上有统计学意义,即存在分组效应( $F=1.104, P=0.032$ );除治疗前外( $t=0.482, P=0.763$ ),其余各时点对照组的腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分均大于治疗组( $t=1.116, P=0.024; t=1.048, P=0.041$ );时间因素和分组因素之间存在交互效应( $F=30.821, P=0.013$ )。④Oswestry 功能障碍指数评分。治疗前后不同时间 Oswestry 功能障碍指数评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应[治疗组:(79.68±4.21)分,(30.36±4.83)分,(21.23±4.61)分;对照组:(78.74±4.61)分,(33.72±5.72)分,(24.28±4.42)分; $F=33.725, P=0.001$ ];2 组患者 Oswestry 功能障碍指数评分的组间差异总体上有统计学意义,即存在分组效应( $F=3.672, P=0.048$ );除治疗前外( $t=3.227, P=0.281$ ),其余各时点对照组的 Oswestry 功能障碍指数评分均大于治疗组( $t=7.149, P=0.022; t=4.015, P=0.037$ );时间因素和分组因素之间存在交互效应( $F=26.815, P=0.027$ )。⑤并发症发生情况。2 组患者术中及随访期间均未发生神经、脊髓损伤及感染等并发症。**结论:**过伸牵引弹性按压法联合经皮椎体成形术治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折,在恢复伤椎高度、纠正脊柱后凸畸形、缓解腰背部疼痛和恢复脊柱功能方面优于单纯经皮椎体成形术治疗,而且安全性较高。

**关键词** 脊柱骨折 骨折,压缩性 胸椎 腰椎 椎体成形术 骨牵引复位法 治疗,临床研究性

**Clinical study on hyperextension traction elastic pressure combined with percutaneous vertebroplasty in the treatment of osteoporotic thoracolumbar vertebral compression fractures** He Shenghua\*, Ma Dujun, Yu Weiji,

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**ABSTRACT** **Objective:** To observe the clinical curative effects and safety of hyperextension traction elastic pressure combined with percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) in the treatment of osteoporotic thoracolumbar vertebral compression fractures. **Methods:** Ninety patients with osteoporotic thoracolumbar vertebral compression fracture enrolled in the study were randomly divided into 2 groups, 45 cases in each group. All patients in the 2 groups were ordered to stay in hard bed with a soft pillow under the low back. Patients in the treatment group were treated with hyperextension traction elastic pressure combined with PVP, while the others in the control group were treated with

monotherapy of PVP. Anterior border height of injured vertebrae, kyphosis Cobb angle, visual analogue scores (VAS), Oswestry disability index (ODI) and complications were compared between the 2 groups before the treatment and at 24 hrs and 6 months after the treatment respectively. **Results:** There was statistical difference in the anterior border height of injured vertebrae between different time points, in other words, there was time effect (treatment group: 15.14  $\pm$  2.61, 26.79  $\pm$  2.25, 26.68  $\pm$  2.53 mm; control group: 15.98  $\pm$  2.47, 19.85  $\pm$  2.73, 19.68  $\pm$  2.59 mm;  $F = 22.532, P = 0.031$ ). There was statistical difference in the anterior border height of injured vertebrae between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was grouping effect ( $F = 5.421, P = 0.000$ ). The anterior border height of injured vertebrae of control group was less than that of treatment group at posttreatment time points ( $t = 4.063, P = 0.000; t = 6.124, P = 0.000$ ) and there was no statistical difference between them at pretreatment time point ( $t = 2.138, P = 0.261$ ). There was interaction between time factor and grouping factor ( $F = 35.835, P = 0.000$ ). There was statistical difference in kyphotic Cobb angle between different time points, in other words, there was time effect (treatment group: 27.86  $\pm$  1.81, 8.24  $\pm$  1.37, 8.31  $\pm$  1.63 degrees; control group: 27.43  $\pm$  1.57, 14.62  $\pm$  1.55, 14.75  $\pm$  1.48 degrees;  $F = 22.462, P = 0.021$ ). There was statistical difference in kyphotic Cobb angle between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was grouping effect ( $F = 4.736, P = 0.000$ ). The kyphotic Cobb angle of control group was higher than that of treatment group at posttreatment time points ( $t = 2.521, P = 0.000; t = 4.416, P = 0.000$ ) and there was no statistical difference between them at pretreatment time point ( $t = 1.729, P = 0.186$ ). There was interaction between time factor and grouping factor ( $F = 39.421, P = 0.000$ ). There was statistical difference in VAS of lower back pain between different time points, in other words, there was time effect (treatment group: 8.62  $\pm$  1.53, 2.05  $\pm$  1.64, 1.52  $\pm$  1.24 points; control group: 8.58  $\pm$  1.73, 2.41  $\pm$  1.74, 1.78  $\pm$  1.36 points;  $F = 29.361, P = 0.003$ ). There was statistical difference in the VAS of lower back pain between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was grouping effect ( $F = 1.104, P = 0.032$ ). The VAS of lower back pain of control group was higher than that of treatment group at posttreatment time points ( $t = 1.116, P = 0.024; t = 1.048, P = 0.041$ ) and there was no statistical difference between them at pretreatment time point ( $t = 0.482, P = 0.763$ ). There was interaction between time factor and grouping factor ( $F = 30.821, P = 0.013$ ). There was statistical difference in the ODI between different time points, in other words, there was time effect (treatment group: 79.68  $\pm$  4.21, 30.36  $\pm$  4.83, 21.23  $\pm$  4.61 points; control group: 78.74  $\pm$  4.61, 33.72  $\pm$  5.72, 24.28  $\pm$  4.42 points;  $F = 33.725, P = 0.001$ ). There was statistical difference in the ODI between the 2 groups in general, in other words, there was grouping effect ( $F = 3.672, P = 0.048$ ). The ODI of control group was higher than that of treatment group at posttreatment time points ( $t = 7.149, P = 0.022; t = 4.015, P = 0.037$ ) and there was no statistical difference between them at pretreatment time point ( $t = 3.227, P = 0.281$ ). There was interaction between time factor and grouping factor ( $F = 26.815, P = 0.027$ ). No complications such as nerve injury, spinal cord injury and infection were found in the 2 groups. **Conclusion:** For treatment of osteoporotic thoracolumbar vertebral compression fractures, the combination therapy of hyperextension traction elastic pressure combined with PVP surpasses the monotherapy of PVP in the effect on injured vertebral height restoration, kyphosis correction, lower back pain relief and spinal function restoration, meanwhile it has high safety.

**Key words** Spinal fractures; Fractures, compression; Thoracic vertebrae; Lumbar vertebrae; Vertebroplasty; Skeletal tracting reposition; Therapies, investigational

骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折是老年人的常见病和多发病,好发于胸腰椎<sup>[1]</sup>。2012 年 6 月至 2013 年 2 月,笔者观察了过伸牵引弹性按压法联合经皮椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折的临床疗效和安全性,现报告如下。

## 1 临床资料

**1.1 一般资料** 纳入研究的患者共 90 例,男 31 例,女 59 例。年龄 60 ~ 80 岁,中位数 73.5 岁。所有患者均为单个椎体骨折, T<sub>10</sub> 骨折 10 例、T<sub>11</sub> 骨折 23 例、T<sub>12</sub> 骨折 31 例、L<sub>1</sub> 骨折 21 例、L<sub>2</sub> 骨折 5 例。

**1.2 诊断标准** 采用《中医病证诊断疗效标准》中胸腰椎骨折的诊断标准<sup>[2]</sup>:有明确外伤史;局部肿痛、压

痛、叩击痛,后凸畸形,腰背部活动障碍,严重者可合并脊髓损伤;X 线正、侧、斜位摄片检查可明确骨折部位及类型。

**1.3 纳入标准** ①符合上述诊断标准;②年龄 60 ~ 80 岁;③新鲜单节段椎体压缩骨折;④骨密度 T 值  $\leq -2.5$ ;⑤骨折椎体后壁完整;⑥同意参与本研究,并签署知情同意书。

**1.4 排除标准** ①合并严重内科疾病,全身状况较差者;②椎体广泛破坏或椎体压缩  $> 2/3$  者;③有闭合复位禁忌证者。

## 2 方法

**2.1 分组方法** 采用随机数字表将纳入研究的患者

随机分为治疗组和对照组,每组 45 例。2 组患者基线资料比较,差异无统计学意义,有可比性(表 1)。

表 1 2 组骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折患者基线资料比较

组别	性别(例)		年龄(岁)	病程(d)	骨折椎体(例)				
	男	女			T <sub>10</sub>	T <sub>11</sub>	T <sub>12</sub>	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>2</sub>
治疗组	15	30	72.31 ± 13.50	6.82 ± 5.58	5	12	15	10	3
对照组	16	29	73.68 ± 12.11	7.27 ± 5.19	5	11	16	11	2
检验统计量	$\chi^2 = 0.049$		$t = 0.843$	$t = 0.612$	$\chi^2 = 0.323$				
P 值	0.824		0.746	0.893	0.988				

**2.2 治疗方法** 所有患者入院后均卧硬板床,后背垫软枕。治疗组采用过伸牵引弹性按压法联合 PVP 治疗。患者俯卧,胸前及骨盆处各垫一软枕,使胸腰段椎体处于过伸位,在数字减影血管造影(digital subtraction angiography, DSA)机下定位伤椎并标记。进行局部麻醉后,两助手分别抓住患者双腋窝及双踝部进行适当对抗牵引,以患者能耐受为度。在持续牵引下,术者左手掌根部置于伤椎棘突隆起处,右手掌压在左手背上,双肘关节伸直,上身前倾,适应性按压后利用上身重量快速短促下压,按压深度约 4~6 cm。整个复位过程似有弹性感,复位过程中需反复询问患者的感受,若患者下肢出现“触电”样感觉,应立即停止操作。用 DSA 观察椎体复位情况,复位不满意者再次进行过伸牵引弹性按压操作,但不强求完全恢复伤椎高度。手法复位后行常规 PVP 治疗。术后观察患者生命体征及有无神经损伤症状,术后卧硬板床,连用 3 d 抗生素预防感染,2 d 后开始下床活动。对照组单纯采用 PVP 手术治疗,其余处理同治疗组。

**2.3 疗效及安全性评价方法** 比较 2 组患者治疗前、治疗后 24 h 及治疗后 6 个月的伤椎前缘高度<sup>[3]</sup>、脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角、腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)、Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI)评分及并发症发生情况。

**2.4 统计学方法** 采用 SPSS16.0 软件对所得数据进行统计分析,2 组患者性别、骨折椎体分布情况的组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验,年龄、病程的组间比较采用  $t$  检验,伤椎前缘高度、脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角、腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分及 ODI 评分的比较采用重复测量资料的方差分析,检验水准  $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

### 3 结果

**3.1 伤椎前缘高度** 治疗前后不同时间伤椎前缘高度的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者伤椎前缘高度的组间差异总体上有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;除治疗前外,其余各时点对照组的伤椎前缘高度均小于治疗组;时间因素和分组因素之间存在交互效应(表 2)。

表 2 2 组骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折患者伤椎前缘高度的比较 mm

组别	治疗前	治疗后 24 h	治疗后 6 个月	合计	F 值	P 值
治疗组	15.14 ± 2.61	26.79 ± 2.25	26.68 ± 2.53	22.71 ± 2.42	24.326	0.021
对照组	15.98 ± 2.47	19.85 ± 2.73	19.68 ± 2.59	18.26 ± 2.45	20.621	0.037
合计	15.52 ± 2.55	23.27 ± 2.69	22.73 ± 2.55	20.52 ± 2.51	22.532 *	0.031 *
t 值	2.138	4.063	6.124	5.421 *	(F = 35.835, P = 0.000) #	
P 值	0.261	0.000	0.000	0.000 *		

\* 主效应的 F 值和 P 值;#交互效应的 F 值和 P 值。

**3.2 脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角** 治疗前后不同时间脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角的组间差异总体上有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;除治疗前外,其余各时点对照组的脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角均大于治疗组;时间因素和分组因素之间存在交互效应(表 3)。典型病例 X 线片见图 1。

**3.3 腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分** 治疗前后不同时间腰背部疼痛 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 评分的组间差异总体上有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;除治疗前外,其余各时点对照组的腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分均大于治疗组;时间因素和分组因素之间存在交互效应(表 4)。

**3.4 ODI 评分** 治疗前后不同时间 ODI 评分的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应;2 组患者 ODI 评分的组间差异总体上有统计学意义,即存在分组效应;除治疗前外,其余各时点对照组的 ODI 评分均大于治疗组;时间因素和分组因素之间存在交互效应(表 5)。

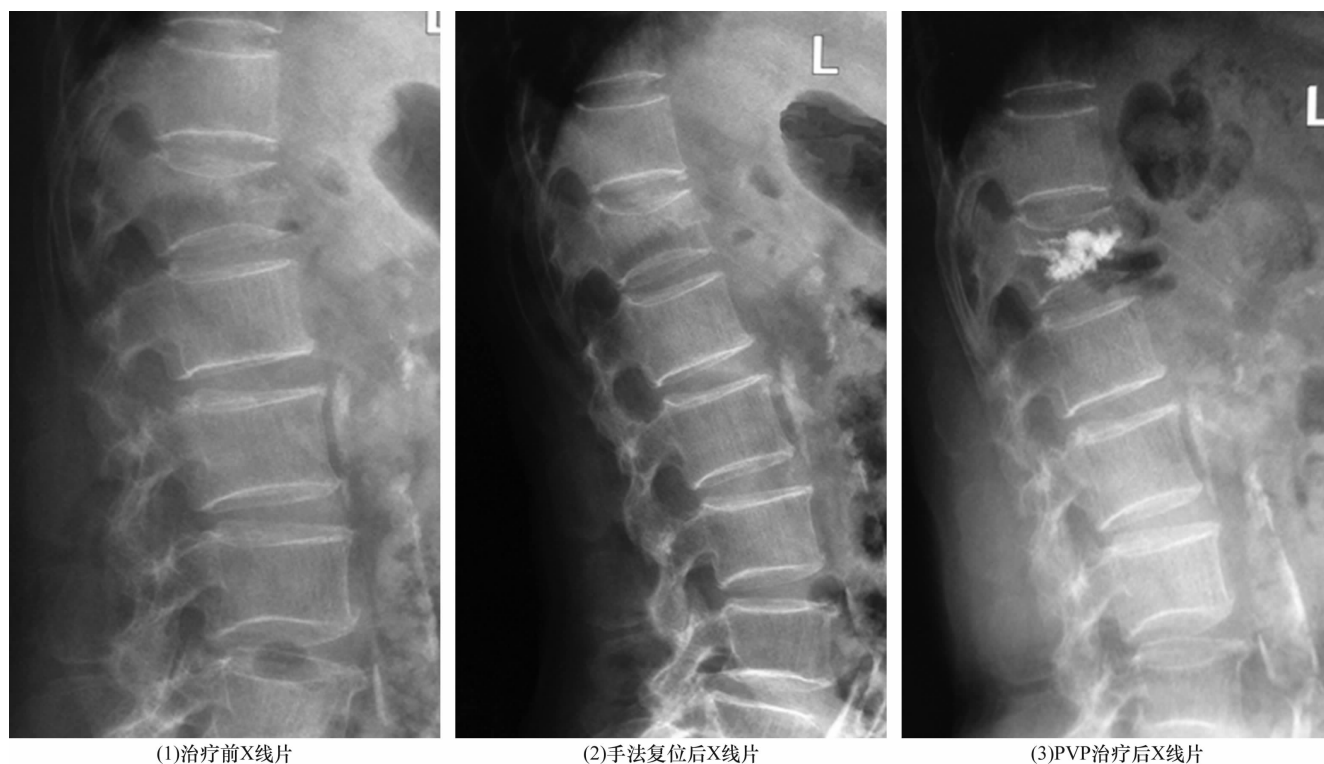
图 1 患者,女,75岁,T<sub>12</sub>椎体压缩骨折,过伸牵引弹性按压联合 PVP 治疗

表 3 2 组骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折患者脊柱后凸 Cobb's 角的比较 °

组别	治疗前	治疗后 24 h	治疗后 6 个月	合计	F 值	P 值
治疗组	27.86 ± 1.81	8.24 ± 1.37	8.31 ± 1.63	13.62 ± 1.81	22.793	0.017
对照组	27.43 ± 1.57	14.62 ± 1.55	14.75 ± 1.48	18.72 ± 1.50	21.932	0.029
合计	27.63 ± 1.68	11.57 ± 1.42	12.10 ± 1.52	15.81 ± 1.71	22.462 *	0.021 *
t 值	1.729	2.521	4.416	4.736 *	(F = 39.421, P = 0.000) #	
P 值	0.186	0.000	0.000	0.000 *		

\* 主效应的 F 值和 P 值;#交互效应的 F 值和 P 值。

表 4 2 组骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折患者腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分的比较 分

组别	治疗前	治疗后 24 h	治疗后 6 个月	合计	F 值	P 值
治疗组	8.62 ± 1.53	2.05 ± 1.64	1.52 ± 1.24	4.36 ± 1.35	31.637	0.001
对照组	8.58 ± 1.73	2.41 ± 1.74	1.78 ± 1.36	5.35 ± 1.52	28.271	0.005
合计	8.61 ± 1.62	2.27 ± 1.69	1.67 ± 1.31	4.72 ± 1.49	29.361 *	0.003 *
t 值	0.482	1.116	1.048	1.104 *	(F = 30.821, P = 0.013) #	
P 值	0.763	0.024	0.041	0.032 *		

\* 主效应的 F 值和 P 值;#交互效应的 F 值和 P 值。

表 5 2 组骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折患者 ODI 评分的比较 分

组别	治疗前	治疗后 24 h	治疗后 6 个月	合计	F 值	P 值
治疗组	79.68 ± 4.21	30.36 ± 4.83	21.23 ± 4.61	45.36 ± 4.52	37.312	0.000
对照组	78.74 ± 4.61	33.72 ± 5.72	24.28 ± 4.42	47.82 ± 4.57	31.634	0.002
合计	79.10 ± 4.42	31.48 ± 5.31	22.76 ± 4.58	46.93 ± 4.54	33.725 *	0.001 *
t 值	3.227	7.149	4.015	3.672 *	(F = 26.815, P = 0.027) #	
P 值	0.021	0.002	0.037	0.048 *		

\* 主效应的 F 值和 P 值;#交互效应的 F 值和 P 值。

**3.5 并发症发生情况** 2 组患者术中及随访期间均未发生神经、脊髓损伤及感染等并发症。

## 4 讨论

PVP 能有效恢复骨折椎体强度,快速缓解患者的腰背部疼痛症状<sup>[4]</sup>,但存在恢复骨折椎体高度效果欠佳、骨水泥渗漏等问题<sup>[5]</sup>。而在其基础上发展起来的经皮椎体后凸成形术能很好地解决这些问题,由于其价格较 PVP 更高,且手术操作时间较长,限制了其在临床的推广。

手法复位可以很好地恢复骨折椎体的高度,而复位过程中的牵引后伸运动可减小椎体内的压力,降低 PVP 手术中发生骨水泥渗漏的风险<sup>[6]</sup>。简旭华等<sup>[7]</sup>采用 PVP 联合手法复位治疗 96 例胸腰椎压缩骨折患者,术后 VAS 评分较术前明显降低。周英杰等<sup>[8]</sup>从伤椎高度恢复情况、Cobb's 角及腰背部疼痛 VAS 评分等方面对手法牵引复位结合 PVP 与 PKP 手术治疗骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折的疗效进行了对比研究,结果显示二者在恢复伤椎高度、纠正后凸畸形及缓解患者腰背部疼痛等方面疗效相当,而手法牵引复位结合 PVP 的治疗费用明显低于 PKP 手术,认为手法牵引复位结合 PVP 应作为老年骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折的首选治疗方法。

虽然国内已有很多医院开始采用手法复位结合 PVP 治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折,但由于传统过伸体位复位及按压复位存在复位不充分、创伤大、缺乏统一标准等缺点,使得这一方法不能广泛推广。笔者所采用的弹性按压法,以伤椎棘突为支点进行弹性按压,能很好地恢复椎体高度、纠正后凸畸形,还能使小关节突骨错缝动态磨合复位,而且该手法在术中可以重复使用。但由于患者合并骨质疏松,因此术中复位时切忌使用暴力,也不可强求完全恢复椎体高度。此外,术中注射骨水泥时一定要在 X 线透视下进行,先

推注拉丝期骨水泥,再逐渐推注拉丝后期骨水泥,而且胸椎骨水泥注射量不要超过 2 mL、腰椎注射量 4~6 mL,以降低椎体内压力,避免发生骨水泥渗漏<sup>[9]</sup>。

本研究的结果提示,过伸牵引弹性按压法联合 PVP 治疗骨质疏松性胸腰椎压缩骨折,在恢复伤椎高度、纠正脊柱后凸畸形、缓解腰背部疼痛和恢复脊柱功能方面优于单纯 PVP 治疗,而且安全性较高。

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