

骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折椎体强化术后残余腰背痛的影响因素分析

张会¹, 鄢卫平², 刘卫义¹, 郭广宇¹, 李佳坤¹, 段文帅¹, 毛建伟¹

(1. 甘肃中医药大学, 甘肃 兰州 730000;

2. 甘肃省中医院, 甘肃 兰州 730050)

摘要 目的:分析骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF)椎体强化术后残余腰背痛的影响因素。**方法:**回顾性分析采用椎体强化手术治疗的 OVCF 患者的病例资料,提取性别、年龄、体质量、是否合并糖尿病、是否合并高血压、是否有脊柱外伤史、是否合并 Kümmell 病、手术方式、骨水泥注入量、骨水泥分布情况、是否合并术后椎体感染、术前和术后 1 年椎体高度压缩比、术前和术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角及术后 1 年是否残余腰背痛等信息。根据术后 1 年患者是否残余腰背痛,将纳入研究的患者分为术后残余腰背痛组和术后无残余腰背痛组。先对 2 组患者的相关信息进行单因素分析,再采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析 OVCF 椎体强化术后残余腰背痛的影响因素。**结果:**共纳入 602 例 OVCF 患者,其中术后残余腰背痛组患者 52 例、术后无残余腰背痛组 550 例。2 组患者是否有脊柱外伤史、是否合并 Kümmell 病、骨水泥注入量、骨水泥分布情况、术后 1 年椎体高度压缩比、术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角比较,组间差异均有统计学意义 [$\chi^2 = 16.062, P = 0.000; \chi^2 = 6.453, P = 0.011; (3.65 \pm 0.70) \text{ mL}, (4.25 \pm 0.94) \text{ mL}, t = -2.249, P = 0.031; \chi^2 = 12.366, P = 0.000; (30.93 \pm 3.97) \%, (23.21 \pm 4.02) \%, t = 6.917, P = 0.000; 12.41^\circ \pm 3.69^\circ, 6.82^\circ \pm 2.63^\circ, t = 0.065, P = 0.000$]。Logistic 回归分析结果显示,合并 Kümmell 病、骨水泥分布不理想、术后 1 年椎体高度压缩比偏大、术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角偏大是 OVCF 椎体强化术后 1 年仍残余腰背痛的危险因素 ($\beta = 1.682, P = 0.031, OR = 0.153; \beta = 0.893, P = 0.047, OR = 2.202; \beta = 0.635, P = 0.014, OR = 0.359; \beta = 0.721, P = 0.040, OR = 0.762$)。**结论:**合并 Kümmell 病、骨水泥分布不理想、术后椎体高度和椎体后凸畸形矫正不佳是 OVCF 椎体强化术后残余腰背痛的危险因素。

关键词 腰痛;背痛;骨质疏松性骨折;脊柱骨折;骨折,压缩性;椎体成形术;后凸成型术

Factors influencing residual low back pain after vertebral augmentation for treatment of osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture

ZHANG Hui¹, YAN Weiping², LIU Weiyi¹, GUO Guangyu¹, LI Jiakun¹, DUAN Wenshuai¹, MAO Jianwei¹

1. Gansu University of Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730000, Gansu, China

2. Gansu Provincial Hospital of TCM, Lanzhou 730050, Gansu, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the factors influencing residual low back pain (LBP) after vertebral augmentation for treatment of osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture (OVCF). **Methods:** The medical records of patients who underwent vertebral augmentation for treatment of OVCF were retrospectively analyzed. The information of the enrolled patients, including gender, age, body mass, whether combined with diabetes mellitus, hypertension, Kümmell's disease, and postoperative vertebral infection, spinal trauma history, operation method, consumption and distribution of bone cement, preoperative and postoperative year-1 vertebral height compression ratio and kyphosis Cobb's angle, as well as whether presence of residual LBP at postoperative year-1, was extracted from the Electronic Medical Record System (EMRS). The included patients were divided into postoperative residual LBP group and postoperative non-residual LBP group based on whether the residual LBP was found at postoperative year-1. The single-factor analysis was conducted on the extracted information for screening the factors affecting residual LBP, followed by multi-factor logistic regression analysis on the screened factors for identifying the factors influencing residual LBP after vertebral augmentation for OVCF. **Results:** Six hundred and two patients were enrolled in the study, 52 ones in postoperative residual LBP group and 550 ones in postoperative non-residual LBP group. The differences were statistically significant between the 2 groups in spinal trauma history, whether combined with Kümmell's disease, consumption of bone cement, distribution of

bone cement, postoperative year-1 vertebral height compression ratio and kyphosis Cobb's angle ($\chi^2 = 16.062, P = 0.000; \chi^2 = 6.453, P = 0.011; 3.65 \pm 0.70$ vs 4.25 ± 0.94 mL, $t = -2.249, P = 0.031; \chi^2 = 12.366, P = 0.000; 30.93 \pm 3.97$ vs $23.21 \pm 4.02\%$, $t = 6.917, P = 0.000; 12.41 \pm 3.69$ vs 6.82 ± 2.63 degrees, $t = 0.065, P = 0.000$). The results of multi-factor logistic regression analysis showed that combined Kümmell's disease, suboptimal bone cement distribution, a greater vertebral height compression ratio at postoperative year-1, and a larger kyphosis Cobb's angle at postoperative year-1 were the risk factors for persistence of LBP at 1 year after vertebral augmentation for OVCF ($\beta = 1.682, P = 0.031, OR = 0.153; \beta = 0.893, P = 0.047, OR = 2.202; \beta = 0.635, P = 0.014, OR = 0.359; \beta = 0.721, P = 0.040, OR = 0.762$). **Conclusion:** Combined Kümmell's disease, suboptimal bone cement distribution, and poor correction of postoperative vertebral height and kyphotic deformity are the risk factors for residual LBP after vertebral augmentation in patients with OVCF.

Keywords low back pain; back pain; osteoporotic fractures; spinal fractures; fractures, compression; vertebroplasty; kyphoplasty

骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折 (osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF) 是骨质疏松症的常见严重并发症, 影响老年患者的生活质量^[1]。非手术治疗 OVCF 会增加患者卧床时间, 可能导致压疮、深静脉血栓、坠积性肺炎等并发症的发生^[2]。因此, 临床上多采用经皮椎体成形术或经皮椎体后凸成形术等椎体强化术治疗 OVCF。椎体强化术治疗 OVCF, 能够快速缓解疼痛、恢复椎体高度、纠正后凸畸形, 取得了良好的治疗效果。然而, 部分患者术后会残余腰背痛, 影响手术满意度, 甚至可能诱发焦虑、抑郁等负面情绪, 影响患者生活质量^[3]。因此, 分析 OVCF 椎体强化术后残余腰背痛的影响因素, 对于临床上预防术后残余腰背痛的发生具有重要意义。为此, 我们进行了本研究, 现总结报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

选取 2019 年 1 月至 2023 年 1 月在甘肃省中医院住院治疗的 OVCF 患者的病例资料进行研究。试验方案经甘肃省中医院医学伦理委员会审查通过, 伦理批件号: 2024-029-01。

1.2 纳入标准

①确诊为胸腰椎骨折者; ②年龄 > 18 岁; ③骨密度 T 值 ≤ -2.5 ; ④单节段椎体压缩骨折; ⑤采用椎体强化手术治疗; ⑥病例资料完整。

1.3 排除标准

①合并其他部位骨折者; ②病例资料存在常识性或逻辑性错误者。

2 方法

2.1 数据提取方法

从病历系统中提取纳入研究患者的相关信息, 包括性别、年龄、体质量、是否合并糖尿病、是否合并高血压、是否有脊柱外伤史、是否合并 Kümmell 病、手术

方式、骨水泥注入量、骨水泥分布情况、是否合并术后椎体感染、术前和术后 1 年椎体高度压缩比、术前和术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角及术后 1 年是否残余腰背痛等。椎体高度压缩比 = (椎体前缘高度 - 椎体后缘高度) / 椎体后缘高度 $\times 100\%$ 。

2.2 分组方法

根据术后 1 年患者是否残余腰背痛, 将纳入研究的患者分为术后残余腰背痛组和术后无残余腰背痛组。

2.3 数据统计方法

采用 SPSS25.0 统计软件对所得数据进行统计学分析。先对 2 组患者的相关信息进行单因素分析, 然后对其中组间差异有统计学意义的因素进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析。2 组患者性别、是否合并糖尿病、是否合并高血压、是否有脊柱外伤史、是否合并 Kümmell 病、手术方式、骨水泥分布情况、是否合并术后椎体感染的组间比较均采用 χ^2 检验, 年龄、体质量、术前和术后 1 年椎体高度压缩比、术前和术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角的组间比较均采用 t 检验。检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

3 结果

3.1 分组结果

共纳入 602 例 OVCF 患者, 其中术后残余腰背痛组患者 52 例、术后无残余腰背痛组 550 例。

3.2 单因素分析结果

2 组患者是否有脊柱外伤史、是否合并 Kümmell 病、骨水泥注入量、骨水泥分布情况、术后 1 年椎体高度压缩比、术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角比较, 组间差异均有统计学意义; 2 组患者性别、年龄、体质量、是否合并糖尿病、是否合并高血压、手术方式、是否合并术后椎体感染、术前椎体高度压缩比、术前椎体后凸 Cobb 角比较, 组间差异均无统计学意义 (表 1)。

3.3 多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果

将单因素分析中组间差异有统计学意义的因素作为自变量,将术后 1 年是否残余腰背痛作为因变量进行多因素 Logistic 回归分析,相关因素赋值方案见表 2。Logistic 回归分析结果显示,合并 Kümmell 病、骨水泥分布不理想、术后 1 年椎体高度压缩比偏大、术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角偏大是 OVCF 椎体强化术后残余腰背痛发生的危险因素(表 3)。

4 讨论

目前,椎体强化术是治疗 OVCF 的主要手段,其临床有效性已获得临床医生和患者的普遍认可^[4-5]。但部分患者术后发生残余腰背痛,严重影响患者的生

活质量。有研究^[6-9]结果表明,骨密度低、术后椎体高度压缩比高、骨水泥分布不理想等因素是 OVCF 椎体强化术后残余腰背痛的危险因素。本研究结果显示,骨水泥分布不理想、合并 Kümmell 病、术后 1 年椎体高度压缩比偏大、术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角偏大是 OVCF 椎体强化术后 1 年仍残余腰背痛的危险因素。

在 OVCF 患者中,合并 Kümmell 病被认为是导致术后长期慢性腰背痛的危险因素之一^[10]。X 线检查诊断 Kümmell 病的灵敏度降低,临床上多通过 CT 或 MRI 诊断^[11]。Kümmell 病的主要特点之一是椎体裂隙征。Li 等^[12]采用椎体强化术治疗有明显裂隙和无

表 1 骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折椎体强化术后残余腰背痛影响因素的单因素分析结果

组别	样本量/ 例	性别/例		年龄/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	体质量/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg)		合并糖尿病/例		合并高血压/例	
		男	女		是	否	是	否		
术后残余腰背痛组	52	18	34	74.73 ± 11.12	57.60 ± 13.60	16	36	30	22	
术后无残余腰背痛组	550	179	371	72.83 ± 9.52	57.69 ± 10.51	186	364	297	253	
检验统计量		$\chi^2 = 0.092$		$t = 1.251$	$t = 0.753$	$\chi^2 = 0.198$		$\chi^2 = 0.261$		
P 值		0.761		0.212	0.961	0.656		0.609		

组别	有脊柱外伤史/例		合并 Kümmell 病/例		手术方式 ¹⁾ /例		骨水泥注入量/ ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mL)	骨水泥分布情况/例	
	是	否	是	否	PVP	PKP		理想	不理想
术后残余腰背痛组	10	42	5	47	32	20	3.65 ± 0.70	29	23
术后无残余腰背痛组	28	522	5	545	299	251	4.25 ± 0.94	427	123
检验统计量	$\chi^2 = 16.062$		$\chi^2 = 6.453$		$\chi^2 = 0.988$		$t = -2.249$	$\chi^2 = 12.366$	
P 值	0.000		0.011		0.320		0.031	0.000	

组别	合并术后椎体感染/例		术前椎体高度压 缩比/($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	术后 1 年椎体高度 压缩比/($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	术前椎体后凸 Cobb 角/($\bar{x} \pm s$, °)	术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角/($\bar{x} \pm s$, °)
	是	否				
术后残余腰背痛组	1	51	49.76 ± 8.58	30.93 ± 3.97	21.82 ± 2.71	12.41 ± 3.69
术后无残余腰背痛组	3	547	50.27 ± 6.99	23.21 ± 4.02	22.15 ± 2.55	6.82 ± 2.63
检验统计量	$\chi^2 = 1.366$		$t = -0.203$	$t = 6.917$	$t = -0.323$	$t = 0.065$
P 值	0.242		0.840	0.000	0.749	0.000

注:1) 中 PVP 为经皮椎体成形术,PKP 为经皮椎体后凸成形术。

表 2 骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折椎体强化术后残余腰背痛影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析变量赋值方案

因素	赋值
是否有脊柱外伤史	否 = 0, 是 = 1
是否合并 Kümmell 病	否 = 0, 是 = 1
骨水泥分布情况	理想 = 0, 不理想 = 1

表 3 骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折椎体强化术后残余腰背痛影响因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果

自变量	β	S. E.	Wald	P	OR	95% CI (OR)	
						下限	上限
有脊柱外伤史	1.828	0.669	10.226	0.071	0.210	0.037	0.518
合并 Kümmell 病	1.682	0.772	7.661	0.031	0.153	0.102	0.713
骨水泥注入量	0.557	0.551	1.439	0.064	1.713	0.618	3.716
骨水泥分布不理想	0.893	0.615	3.427	0.047	2.202	1.235	7.009
术后 1 年椎体高度压缩比	0.635	0.288	8.002	0.014	0.359	0.414	0.694
术后 1 年椎体后凸 Cobb 角	0.721	0.172	10.772	0.040	0.762	0.502	0.882

明显裂隙的 OVCF 患者,结果显示有明显裂隙组患者术后慢性腰背痛的发生率高于无明显裂隙组;提出对于存在明显裂隙的患者,应通过增加骨水泥填充量稳定椎体骨折碎片。Adamska 等^[13]研究发现,骨折碎片微移动可能是导致骨不连和假关节形成的主要因素,而合并 Kummell 病会导致椎体强化术后慢性腰背痛的发生风险增加。因此,术前明确诊断 OVCF 患者是否合并 Kummell 病,并采取针对性干预措施对于预防术后残余腰背痛的发生具有重要意义。

OVCF 患者恢复正常的椎体高度和后凸 Cobb 有助于重建脊柱正常结构,恢复脊柱力学平衡。如果手术不能恢复合适的椎体高度和后凸 Cobb 角,不仅患者疼痛不能得到明显缓解,还可能影响手术的中后期疗效^[14]。Etemadifar 等^[15]认为,术后后凸角度低于 20°能够显著改善术后疼痛。此外,在椎体强化术治疗 OVCF 中,术后椎体高度和后凸 Cobb 角的恢复情况与骨水泥的注入量及骨水泥的分布情况密切相关^[16]。因此,术中注入适量的骨水泥并使骨水泥达到良好的分布状态,能够显著改善椎体高度和后凸 Cobb 角,预防术后残余腰背痛的发生。

本研究结果显示,合并 Kummell 病、骨水泥分布不理想、术后椎体高度和椎体后凸畸形矫正不佳是 OVCF 椎体强化术后残余腰背痛的危险因素。

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