

· 儿童脊柱畸形与疾病专题 ·

后路半椎体切除术治疗不同年龄先天性
脊柱侧凸疗效比较

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【摘要】 目的 探讨后路半椎体切除术治疗 5 岁以下与 5 ~ 10 岁单个半椎体所致先天性脊柱侧凸的临床疗效。 方法 回顾性分析 2003 年 1 月至 2012 年 1 月在本院接受手术治疗的 60 例 10 岁以下单发半椎体所致先天性脊柱侧凸患儿临床资料, 其中男 37 例, 女 23 例, 根据年龄将患儿分为两组: 婴幼儿组 (≤ 5 岁) 35 例, 儿童组 (6 ~ 10 岁) 25 例。两组均采用后路半椎体切除、椎弓根螺钉固定及植骨融合术。通过复习病历及术前、术后及末次随访时全脊柱正侧位 X 光片, 记录手术时间、融合节段、出血量、术前、术后及末次随访冠状面节段性 Cobb 角、术前、术后及末次随访矢状面节段性后凸角。 结果 患儿术后均获得规律随访, 随访时间: 婴幼儿组平均 65.0 (29 ~ 127) 个月, 儿童组平均 80.3 (32 ~ 148) 个月, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。平均出血量: 婴幼儿组 285.8 (100 ~ 700) mL, 儿童组 512.6 (80 ~ 1400) mL。融合节段数: 婴幼儿组平均 3.3 (2 ~ 7) 个, 儿童组平均 4.9 (2 ~ 11) 个。术前冠状面节段性侧凸 Cobb 角: 婴幼儿组平均 37.9° (21° ~ 71°), 儿童组平均 45.8° (25° ~ 94°)。不同年龄组间术中出血量、融合节段数、术前冠状面节段性 Cobb 角比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。术前、术后及末次随访矢状面后凸角、术后及末次随访冠状面 Cobb 角、术前及术后冠状面及矢状面畸形率比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。婴幼儿组采用短节段融合比例与儿童组比较, 差异有统计学意义 (57.1% vs 28%, $P < 0.05$)。婴幼儿组有 2 例围手术期及随访过程中发生并发症 (椎弓根骨折 1 例, 术后畸形失代偿行翻修术 1 例), 儿童组有 1 例出现伤口脂肪液化, 两组并发症的发生率比较无统计学意义 (5.7% vs 4.0%, $P > 0.05$)。 结论 后路半椎体切除术是治疗完全分节的半椎体所致先天性脊柱侧凸安全、有效的手术方式, 可取得满意的术后及随访效果。但与婴幼儿组相比, 儿童组畸形重, 术中需要融合的节段更多, 创伤更大; 建议对于具有生长潜力的非嵌合型半椎体畸形, 应在患儿能耐受手术的情况下尽早手术治疗。

【关键词】 脊柱/畸形; 外科手术; 治疗结果

Comparison of the efficacy of posterior hemivertebra resection between patients aged 1 to 5 years and 5 to 10 years. GUO Jian-wei, ZHANG Jian-guo, WANG Sheng-ru, et al. Beijing Xiehe Medical College Hospital, Beijing Xiehe Medical College, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing 100730, China

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the efficacy of posterior hemivertebra resection with transpedicular instrumentation in different age groups. Methods From January 2003 to January 2012, 60 consecutive cases of congenital scoliosis with single hemivertebra were retrospectively investigated, including 37 females and 23 males. All the cases were divided into EOS (early onset scoliosis, ≤ 5 years old) group and Children group (> 5 years old). All patients were treated with posterior hemivertebra resection with transpedicular instrumentation. The medical records were reviewed and long cassette radiographs of spine were measured preoperatively, postoperatively and at last follow-up to record the corrections and complications. Results All the cases were under regular follow-up after operation and the mean follow-up was 65.0 (29 ~ 127) months in EOS group and 80.3 (32 ~ 148) months in Children group, which showed statistical differences. The average blood loss was 285.8 (100 ~ 700) ml in EOS group, and 512.6 (80 ~ 1400) ml in Children group. The average fused segments were 3.3 in EOS group and 4.9 (2 ~ 11) in Children group, including monosegmental fusion of two ad-

jacent vertebra in 20 cases (57.1%) in EOS group and 7 cases (28%) in Children group. The pre-operative segmental scoliosis was 37.9° ($21^{\circ} \sim 71^{\circ}$) in EOS group and 45.8° ($25^{\circ} \sim 94^{\circ}$) in Children group. There were significant statistical differences in blood loss, fused segments, rates of monosegmental fusion and pre-operative scoliosis between EOS group and Children group. No significant statistical differences were found in corrections on coronal and sagittal planes between EOS group and Children group. There were 2 complications in 2 cases in EOS group (1 pedicle fracture, 1 curve progression) and 1 complication (wound union) in 1 case in Children group, which showed no significant differences ($5.7\% \text{ vs } 4.0\%$, $P > 0.05$). There was no neurological complication. 2 cases in EOS group and 1 case in Children group underwent implant removal because of progressive pedicle elongation during the follow-up. **Conclusions** Posterior hemivertebra resection with transpedicular instrumentation is a safe and effective procedure, which can achieve good correction and save more mobile segments. However, the older the cases are, the more serious the deformity is and the more segment needed to be fused. It should be performed in the early period of the patients with fully-segmented non-incarcerated hemivertebra.

【Key words】 Spine/AB; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Treatment Outcome

半椎体是导致先天性脊柱侧凸 (congenital scoliosis, CS) 的主要原因^[1]。半椎体所致畸形的严重程度取决于半椎体的类型、位置、数目及相互关系、患儿年龄^[2]。完全分节的非嵌合型半椎体的上下终板具有正常的生长潜力,可致畸形进展,因而需手术治疗^[1-5]。早期的半椎体切除术通过分期或一期前后路手术完成^[6,7]。随着椎弓根螺钉技术的出现及发展,后路半椎体切除逐渐成为半椎体切除的主流术式^[8-22]。目前关于后路半椎体切除的报道较多,但多数文献只是针对后路半椎体切除的治疗效果及并发症进行报道,尚无对不同年龄段先天性脊柱侧凸患儿接受后路半椎体切除手术进行比较的报道。本研究通过回顾分析 2003 年 1 月至 2012 年 1 月在本院接受后路半椎体切除术的婴幼儿 (≤ 5 岁) 和儿童 (6 ~ 10 岁) 先天性脊柱侧凸病例,比较该术式在不同年龄组的疗效及并发症情况。

材料与方法

一、临床资料

2003 年 1 月至 2012 年 1 月于本院接受后路半椎体切除术的 10 岁以下、单个半椎体所致的先天性脊柱侧凸患儿共 60 例,其中男性 37 例,女性 23 例;婴幼儿组 (≤ 5 岁) 35 例,儿童组 (6 ~ 10 岁) 25 例。术前均接受全脊柱 MRI 及超声检查。婴幼儿组中有 2 例存在心脏畸形 (1 例房间隔缺损,1 例室间隔间部瘤),1 例合并脊髓栓系术前行手术松解;1 例合并脊髓空洞。儿童组中 1 例术前合并不全瘫痪状,1 例合并膜性脊髓纵裂,1 例存在心脏畸形 (室间隔缺损修补术后),3 例在外院接受手术后畸形加

重,4 例合并限制性通气功能障碍。

所有患儿术前常规行站立位全脊柱 X 光像、左右 Bending X 光像、全脊柱 CT 平扫 + 三维重建,评估患儿脊柱畸形的具体情况。患儿均为单发半椎体导致的脊柱畸形。

二、手术方法

均采用后路半椎体切除、椎弓根螺钉内固定及植骨融合术。术前根据半椎体位置及畸形情况制定手术计划。对于腰段单发半椎体畸形,采用上下各一个节段的单节段融合术;因为胸廓的阻挡作用,胸段单发半椎体多需融合上下 2 个椎体,彻底切除半椎体及上下椎间盘、软骨终板。截骨间隙上下充分潜行减压,避免矫形过程中造成脊髓压迫。矫形后残余截骨间隙较小 (小于 1 cm) 无明显后凸者,用自体骨或可吸收骨替代材料 (NovoBone) 进行填塞后加压;如残存间隙较大或伴有明显后凸者,置入自体骨充填的钛笼后进行前中柱重建。加压过程中注意避免脊髓或硬膜囊受压。手术节段合并肋或分节不良时,在加压前需切断并肋及骨桥。

根据引流情况于术后第 2 ~ 3 天拔除引流管后可扶起坐立及下地活动,站立状态下定制硬支具。术后需佩戴支具 3 ~ 6 个月。术后第 3、6、12 个月及每年随访时拍摄站立位全脊柱 X 光像评估手术节段融合情况及畸形平衡情况。

三、研究方法

患儿术前、术后及末次随访时均拍摄站立位全脊柱 X 光像,对冠状面节段性 Cobb 角、矢状面节段性后凸角等进行测量。同时复习病历,统计手术时间、出血量、融合节段及并发症情况。

四、统计学处理

疗效评价采用 SPSS 19.0 (IBM 公司, 美国) 进行统计学分析。两组手术时间、术中出血量、术中融合节段数、术前、术后及末次随访冠状面和矢状面节段性 Cobb 角等计量资料间的比较采用独立样本均数比较的 t 检验。比较两组间采用短节段融合的病例及并发症的发生率时采用四格表的卡方检验或 Fisher 确切概率法进行检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

患儿术后均获随访, 婴幼儿组平均随访 65 (29 ~ 127) 个月, 儿童组平均 80.3 (32 ~ 148) 个月, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。出血量婴幼儿组平均 285.8 (100 ~ 700) mL, 儿童组平均 512.6 (80 ~ 1 400) mL。融合节段数婴幼儿组平均 3.3 (2 ~ 7) 个, 儿童组平均 4.9 (2 ~ 11) 个。婴幼儿组与儿童组术中出血量、术中融合节段数比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。

婴幼儿组冠状面节段性侧凸 Cobb 角术前平均 37.9° ($21^{\circ} \sim 71^{\circ}$), 术后 6.4° ($0^{\circ} \sim 16^{\circ}$), 末次随访 10.2° ($0 \sim 36^{\circ}$), 术后即刻矫正率为 83.1%。儿童组冠状面节段性侧凸 Cobb 角术前平均 45.8° ($25^{\circ} \sim 94^{\circ}$), 术后 8.0° ($0 \sim 54^{\circ}$), 末次随访 9.8° ($0 \sim 48^{\circ}$), 术后即刻矫正率为 82.5%。婴幼儿组与儿童组间相比术前冠状面节段性 Cobb 角差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 术后及末次随访冠状面 Cobb 角差异无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。婴幼儿组矢状面节段性后凸角术前平均 12.9° ($0 \sim 42^{\circ}$), 术后 4.7° ($0 \sim 18^{\circ}$), 末次随访 6.1° ($0 \sim 32^{\circ}$), 术后即刻后凸矫正率为 63.6%。儿童组矢状面节段性后凸角术前平均 14.1° ($3 \sim 38^{\circ}$), 术后 5.5° ($0 \sim 30^{\circ}$), 末次随访 7.6° ($0 \sim 34^{\circ}$), 术后即刻后凸矫正率为 61.0%。术前、术后及末次随访矢状面节段性后凸角及矢状面矫正率在婴幼儿组与儿童组间比较均无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。婴幼儿组中采用单节段融合的患儿共 20 例 (57.1%, 20/35), 多于儿童组 (28%, 7/25), 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 1。

表 1 两组临床资料比较

组别	平均手术年龄(岁)	随访时间(月)	手术时间(min)	融合节段数(个)	术中出血量(mL)		
婴幼儿组(≤5岁)	3.4	65.0(29~127)	187.0(90~280)	3.3(2~7)	285.8(100~700)		
儿童组(6~10岁)	8.2	80.3(32~148)	196.4(195~320)	4.9(2~11)	512.6(80~1400)		
<i>P</i> 值		>0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05		
冠状位节段性 Cobb 角(°)			矢状位节段性后凸角(°)			短节段融合率(%)	并发症发生率(%)
术前	术后	末次随访	术前	术后	末次随访		
37.9°(21°~71°)	6.4°(0°~16°)	10.2°(0°~36°)	12.9°(0°~42°)	4.7°(0°~18°)	6.1°(0°~32°)	57.10	5.70
45.8°(25°~94°)	8.0°(0°~54°)	9.8°(0°~48°)	14.1°(3°~38°)	5.5°(0°~30°)	7.6°(0°~34°)	28.00	4.00
<0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05

婴幼儿组有 2 例在围手术期及随访过程中发生并发症, 包括椎弓根骨折 1 例, 侧凸弧延长行翻修 1 例, 并发症的发生率为 5.7%。儿童组有 1 例在围手术期及随访过程发生伤口脂肪液化, 并发症的发生率为 4.0%。两组差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

此外, 婴幼儿组中有 2 例在随访过程中发现椎弓根拉长明显, 分别在术后第 3 年和第 7 年随访时拆除内固定。儿童组中有 1 例在术后第 7 年随访时发现椎弓根拉长明显拆除内固定。典型病例照片见图 1、图 2。

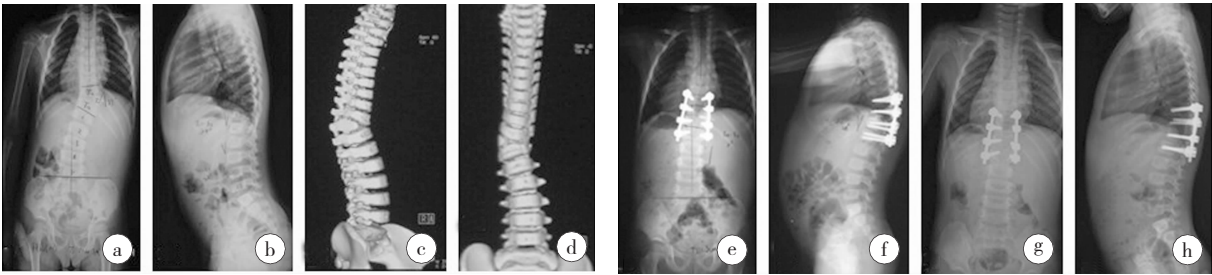


图 1 患儿, 女, 3 岁, 先天性脊柱侧凸, T11 完全分节半椎体。a、b、c、d 为术前全脊柱 X 光片及 CT 三维重建片, 冠状面节段性侧凸 34° , 矢状面节段性后凸 29° 。接受后路 T11 半椎体切除、内固定、植骨融合术。e、f 为术后全脊柱 X 光片, 冠状面节段性侧凸 0° , 矢状面节段性后凸 20° 。g、h 为术后 3 年随访, 冠状面节段性侧凸 5° , 矢状面节段性后凸 22° 。

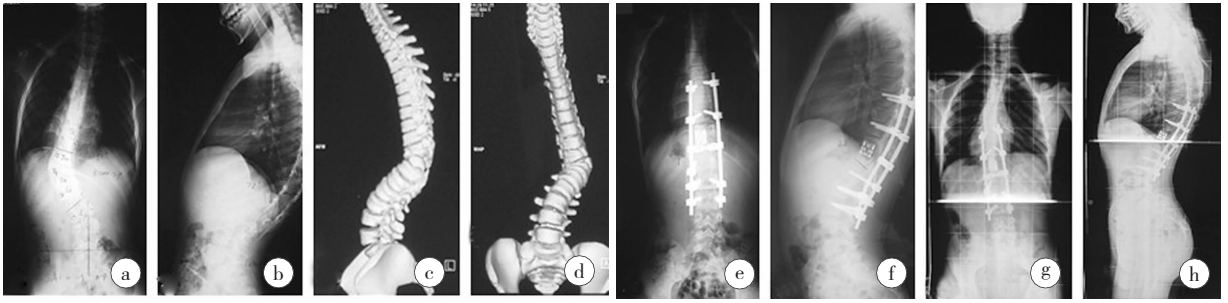


图2 患儿,男,9岁,先天性脊柱侧凸,T11完全分节半椎体,T10蝴蝶椎。a、b、c、d为术前全脊柱X光及CT三维重建像,冠状面节段性侧凸 50° ,矢状面节段性后凸 72° 。接受后路T11半椎体切除、Mesh-Cage重建、内固定、植骨融合术。e、f为术后全脊柱X光像,冠状面节段性侧凸 1° ,矢状面节段性后凸 28° 。g、h为术后3年随访,冠状面节段性侧凸Cobb角 10° ,矢状面节段性后凸角 14° 。

讨论

半椎体导致的先天性脊柱侧凸是否需要手术治疗取决于畸形的严重程度及进展。完全分节的非嵌合型半椎体具有类似正常椎体的生长潜力,随着年龄的增长会导致畸形的进展^[1-5]。因此对于具有生长潜力的半椎体畸形需行手术治疗^[19,20]。后路半椎体切除术是目前治疗半椎体导致的先天性脊柱侧凸的主要方法^[8-21]。Ruf和Harms^[17]首先报道了后路一期半椎体切除的临床疗效,2003年,他们报道了28例6岁以下行后路一期半椎体切除术患儿的治疗效果,其中25例(53.6%)选择短节段融合,节段性侧凸的矫形率为72.0%,节段性后凸的矫形率为63.0%,头侧及尾侧代偿弯的自发校正率分别为78.0%及65.0%^[19]。2009年他们报道了41例平均年龄3岁5个月患儿行后路一期半椎体切除术的治疗效果,无分节不良组23例(82.1%,23/28)选择短节段融合,节段性侧凸的矫形率为80.56%,节段性后凸的校正率为63.6%,头侧及尾侧代偿弯的自发校正率为80.0%和76.5%;伴发对侧分节不良组节段性侧凸的矫形率为66.67%,节段性后凸的校正率为62.5%,头侧及尾侧代偿弯的自发校正率为59.3%和58.8%^[16]。Zhang J等^[15]报道57例平均年龄9.9岁的患儿行后路一期半椎体切除的治疗效果,其中11例(19.0%,9/58)选择短节段融合,节段性侧凸的矫形率为72.9%,节段性后凸的矫形率为70.0%。Wang S等^[12]报道36例平均年龄4岁11个月的患儿接受后路半椎体短节段融合的治疗效果,节段性侧凸矫形率为86.1%,节段性后凸矫形率为72.6%。本组患儿均采用后路半椎体切除术,婴幼儿组中20例(57.1%)选择短节段融合,冠状面节段性侧凸矫形率为83.1%,节段性后凸畸形

率为63.6%;儿童组7例(28%)选择短节段融合,冠状面节段性侧凸矫形率为82.5%,节段性后凸矫形率为61%。与文献报道效果类似。

目前多数学者主张对半椎体导致的脊柱畸形采取早期手术^[12,15,16,18-20]。由于半椎体发育的不对称性及对临近椎体发育的影响,半椎体所致原发畸形会逐渐进展,并在头端及尾端出现代偿性的侧凸畸形^[19]。手术越早,患儿畸形越轻,代偿弯越小且柔韧性越好,选择短节段融合后代偿弯多可自发矫正;延误早期手术时机后患儿畸形明显加重,代偿弯较大且僵硬,多数患儿不但不能选择短节段融合,且手术难度增加,出现神经系统并发症的概率明显增加^[20]。Klemme等^[22]建议对于有手术指征的患儿满1岁后就应手术治疗,不应拖延手术时机。Ruf等^[20]认为对于半椎体导致的先天性脊柱侧凸越早治疗越好,且椎弓根螺钉在1~2岁患儿中的应用也是安全的。本研究中婴幼儿组术前Cobb角小于儿童组($P < 0.05$),选择短节段融合的比例高于儿童组(57.1% vs 28%, $P < 0.05$),术中融合节段数少于儿童组(3.3 vs 4.9, $P < 0.05$)。可见对于半椎体所致先天性脊柱侧凸,手术越早,效果越好,融合节段越短,可保留更多的活动节段。

虽然婴幼儿组与儿童组并发症的发生率无统计学差异,但婴幼儿组内固定相关并发症的发生率高于儿童组(2.9% vs 0)。文献报道内固定相关并发症是婴幼儿后路半椎体切除术最常见的并发症^[12,15]。婴幼儿骨皮质柔软,椎弓根发育细小且常伴发育异常,术中置入螺钉时易出现椎弓根皮质损害,造成椎弓根骨折^[15]。术中操作粗暴,加压力量过大或半椎体切除过程中上下终板及纤维环切除不彻底,或对侧骨桥或并肋未切除就进行加压闭合时,椎弓根承受应力过大,会导致椎弓根骨折。我们认为,可帮助减少内固定相关并发症的措施主要有:术

前全脊柱 CT 评估。术前对全脊柱进行 CT 重建测量手术节段椎弓根的宽度及长度,根据测量结果,选用合适直径的螺钉,置入螺钉前需 X 线透视定位,确定无误后再置入螺钉;术中手术操作要轻柔,避免暴力。不仅要彻底切除半椎体上下间隙的软骨终板及纤维环,同时对于半椎体对侧合并骨桥或并肋畸形者也应一并切除或打断。对于胸段半椎体,需切除半椎体对应肋骨的肋后角至肋骨小头段,以尽量减少在加压矫形时胸廓的抵抗力,减少凸侧螺钉所受的应力;对半椎体较大或后凸明显者,术中行前中柱 Cage 支撑,提高脊柱的术后即刻稳定性,减少内置物的压力;术后佩戴支具 3~6 个月;定期随访,发现问题及早处理。

后路半椎体切除术是治疗半椎体所致先天性脊柱侧凸安全、有效的手术方式。与 5 岁以前患儿相比,5~10 岁患儿的原发以及代偿畸形更重,所需融合节段更多。因此对于具有生长潜力的非嵌合型半椎体畸形应在 5 岁之前行半椎体切除术,以更多的保留脊柱活动节段。

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