

# Surgical Treatment Strategy for Thoracolumbar Burst Fracture With Spinal Canal Mass and No Neurological Symptoms

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## Abstract

**Objective:** The purpose of this study was to explore how to choose laminectomy for decompression in patients with thoracolumbar burst fracture with spinal canal mass and no neurological symptoms. **Methods:** The average age, gender, and fracture segments of the two groups of patients were recorded, and the changes of the anterior height of the vertebral body, the spinal canal volume ratio, and the Cobb angle during the operation were analyzed. Changes of related parameters were recorded in 1 and 12 months after operation. **Results:** Compared with the preoperative group, the anterior edge height of the fractured vertebrae in the decompression group was not significantly restored, the spinal canal volume ratio was not significantly improved, and the Cobb angle was poorly corrected ( $p > 0.05$ ). After reduction, the height of the anterior edge of the vertebral body was significantly restored, the spinal canal volume ratio was significantly increased, and the Cobb angle was significantly reduced ( $p < 0.05$ ). During the later follow-up, there were no significant changes in the anterior vertebral height, spinal canal volume ratio, Cobb angle, and AMS parameters in the two groups. **Conclusion:** In the posterior approach, the spinal canal fractures were found to be accepted, even if the return was incomplete, if the anterior height of the injured vertebra was significantly restored, the spinal canal volume ratio was significantly increased, and the kyphotic deformity was corrected, decompression can be performed without posterior laminectomy, and good clinical results can also be obtained.

## Keywords

thoracolumbar burst fracture; spinal canal occupancy; no neurological symptoms; surgical approach

# 胸腰椎爆裂性骨折伴椎管占位且无神经症状的手术治疗策略

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## 摘要

**目的:** 本研究旨在探索胸腰椎爆裂性骨折伴椎管占位且无神经症状的患者, 后路内固定基础上如何选择是否行椎板切除减压? **方法:** 分别记录两组患者平均年龄、性别及骨折节段, 分析术中骨折椎体前缘高度、椎管容积比、Cobb角相对于术前的变化。术后1月、12月记录相关参数的变化。 **结果:** 相比较于术前, 减压组术中的骨折椎体前缘高度恢复不明显、椎管容积比改善不显著、Cobb角矫正差 ( $p > 0.05$ ), 而非减压组术中间接复位后椎体前缘高度显著恢复、椎管容积比明显增大、Cobb角明显减小 ( $p < 0.05$ )。在后期随访中, 两组椎体前缘高度、椎管容积比、Cobb角以及AMS参数无明显变化。 **结论:** 后路内固定时, 发现椎管内骨折有所回纳, 即使回纳不完全, 如果伤椎前缘高度显著恢复、椎管容积比明显增大、后凸畸形得到矫正的情况下, 可以不需要行后路椎板切除直接减压, 亦可获得良好的临床疗效。

## 关键词

胸腰椎爆裂性骨折; 椎管占位; 无神经症状; 手术方式

## 1 引言

胸腰椎骨折是脊柱骨折的最常见部位, 而胸腰椎爆裂性骨折通常是由于轴向载荷所导致的高能量损伤, Denis<sup>[1]</sup>在他的3柱理论中将爆裂性骨折重新定义为前柱和中柱的压缩性骨折, 导致椎体后段碎片退入椎管, 这是爆裂性骨折的影像学特征<sup>[2,3]</sup>。对于椎管占位且伴神经症状的胸腰椎爆裂性骨折, 后路椎弓根内固定及椎板切除减压技术已广泛应用于该类病人, 其临床疗效亦得到临床医生的认可<sup>[4]</sup>。但是, 对于临床上一些胸腰椎爆

裂性骨折伴椎管占位无神经损伤的患者, 除了后路椎弓根内固定外, 是否需额外附加椎板切除减压仍存在争议<sup>[5-7]</sup>。本研究旨在探索该类病人是否需要减压以及减压与不对后期临床疗效是否有区别, 期望给予该类患者的治疗提供一定的指导意义。

## 2 资料与方法

### 2.1 一般资料

本院骨科明确诊断的中年胸腰椎爆裂性骨折且符合手术指征的患者80例, 术前X线、CT及MRI检查均全面。根据

选择手术方式不同, 后路椎弓根内固定是否附加椎板切除减压术分为两组: A组: 减压组; B组: 非减压组。

## 2.2 观察指标

统计患者术前、术中内固定后透视及术后随访过程中的骨折椎体前缘高度、椎管容积比以及 Cobb 角。按照 ASIA 提出的脊髓操作评分方法详细记录患者术前及术后随访过程中的下肢运动功能评分 (AMS) [8]。

## 2.3 统计学方法

采用统计学软件 SPSS18.0 进行数据处理, 当  $p < 0.05$  时, 认为差异具有显著的统计学意义。

## 3 结果

由表 1 可见, 相比较于术前, A 组术中的骨折椎体前缘高度恢复不明显、椎管容积比改善不显著、Cobb 角矫正差 ( $p > 0.05$ ), 而 B 组术中间接复位后椎体前缘高度显著恢复、椎管容积比明显增大、Cobb 角明显减小 ( $p < 0.05$ )。在后期随访中, 两组椎体前缘高度、椎管容积比、Cobb 角以及 AMS 参数无明显变化 (表 2)。

表 1 两组术中后路内固定后相关参数相对于术前的变化 ( $X \pm S$ )。

参数	A 组 (术前/术中)	P 值	B 组 (术前/术中)	P 值
椎体前缘高度 (cm)	1.77 ± 0.15 / 1.81 ± 0.21	>0.05	1.73 ± 0.18 / 2.16 ± 0.21	<0.05
椎管容积比 (%)	72.16 ± 4.36 / 78.23 ± 3.98	>0.05	70.58 ± 5.01 / 86.23 ± 3.98	<0.01
Cobb 角 (°)	17.88 ± 3.23 / 15.44 ± 4.12	>0.05	18.33 ± 1.17 / 7.76 ± 3.12	<0.01

表 2 两组随访过程中各参数变化 ( $X \pm S$ )

参数	1 月 (A 组 / B 组)	12 月 (A 组 / B 组)
椎体前缘高度 (cm)	3.11 ± 0.11 / 3.33 ± 0.22	3.23 ± 0.29 / 3.39 ± 0.34
椎管容积比 (%)	90.64 ± 3.45 / 92.80 ± 4.34	93.23 ± 4.34 / 94.12 ± 4.18
Cobb 角 (°)	6.12 ± 1.17 / 5.98 ± 1.34	5.39 ± 1.24 / 6.12 ± 1.30
AMS	77.57 ± 8.39 / 80.87 ± 8.01	80.81 ± 9.97 / 84.19 ± 11.33

### 典型病例

女性, 46 岁, 入院诊断: L2 椎体爆裂性骨折, 伴椎管占位且无神经症状, 术前 X 线示 L2 椎体前缘高度 1.46cm (图 1a), Cobb 角为 13° (图 1a), CT 示 L2 椎管容积比为 8.73 / (18+17.52) / 2 = 49.16% (图 1b、1c、1d)。后路间接复

位后, 术中再次行 C 臂机及 O 臂机透视, L2 椎体前缘高度 3.33cm (图 1e), Cobb 角为 4° (图 1e), CT 示 L2 椎管容积比为 14.87 / (18.13+17.34) / 2 = 83.85% (图 1f、1g、1h)。发现椎体高度、椎管容积及后凸畸形明显恢复矫正, 无需再行椎板切除减压。

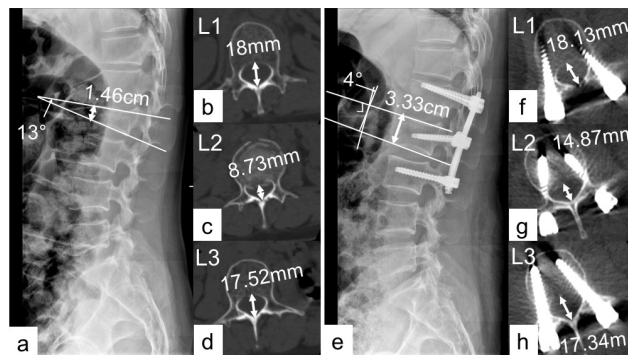


图 1 典型病例患者的术前 (a、b、c、d) 及术中 (e、f、g、h) 的 X 线及 CT 的椎体前缘高度、伤椎及相邻上下椎管的椎管容积及 Cobb 角

## 4 讨论

胸腰椎是脊柱骨折的好发部位, 对于椎管占位伴神经损伤的患者, 在后路椎弓根内固定的基础上额外附加椎管扩大减压术, 已得到多数临床医生的共识 [9,10], 但是, 对于临床上一些胸腰椎爆裂性骨折伴椎管占位且无神经症状的患者, 除了后路内固定术外, 是否需要额外行椎板切除减压? 一直以来仍存在较大的争议 [5-7]。

鉴于以上出现的分歧, 本研究发现对于此类病人, 如果突入椎管的骨折块有所回纳, 表现为骨折椎体前缘高度显著恢复、Cobb 角显著改善、椎管容积比增大, 适合行单纯后路椎弓根内固定术, 无需行椎板切除直接减压 (B 组)。相反地, 骨折块回纳不明显时, 此时需在行后路椎弓根内固定及椎板切除减压术 (A 组)。后期随访中, 所有患者均未出现迟发性神经症状, 两组患者临床疗效无明显差异。

## 5 结论

对于胸腰椎爆裂性骨折伴椎管占位且无神经损伤的病人, 后壁骨块突入椎管的严重程度不能作为椎板切除直接减压的标准 [11]。后路内固定时, 发现椎管内骨折有所回纳, 即使回纳不完全, 出现了伤椎前缘高度显著恢复、椎管容积比明显增大、后凸畸形得到矫正的情况下, 可以不需要行后路椎板切除直接

减压,随访结果无明显差异,均能获得良好的临床疗效。

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