

## 寰枢椎骨样骨瘤治疗初探

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**【摘要】目的:**探讨寰枢椎骨样骨瘤的治疗方法及初步疗效。**方法:**回顾性分析我院2000年~2011年收治的5例寰枢椎骨样骨瘤患者,男3例,女2例,年龄6~22岁,平均12.2岁。患者均有颈痛,VAS评分7~8分,平均7.8分,夜间加重,口服非甾体抗炎药(NSAIDs)症状可缓解。均无神经损害体征,4例有斜颈畸形。核素骨扫描均显示寰枢椎代谢活跃灶;CT显示2例病灶位于寰椎侧块,3例位于齿状突,瘤巢最大直径为10~15mm,平均11.8mm。4例患者经NSAIDs药物治疗半年以上,1例患者疗效满意继续药物治疗;3例患者半年后颈痛复发,其中2例患者伴斜颈畸形,增加药物剂量及服药次数均不能有效缓解症状,行开窗瘤巢刮除、植骨融合术,手术入路分别为经口、右颌下及后路,术后继续NSAIDs治疗。另1例患者因继发寰枢关节脱位就诊,行后路复位枕颈内固定融合术,未切除肿瘤,术后接受NSAIDs治疗。**结果:**3例开窗瘤巢刮除手术平均耗时110min,平均出血量40ml,手术后病理证实为骨样骨瘤,术后患者均继续口服NSAIDs治疗,平均随访21.6个月,颈痛均缓解,VAS评分平均1.6分,斜颈得到纠正,无相关并发症;随访期间复查CT未见肿瘤复发或进展,其中1例患者术后继续药物治疗1年后停药,随访26个月症状无复发。2例保守治疗患者症状缓解满意,1例随访期间无进展,1例6个月时复查CT可见瘤巢硬化表现。**结论:**寰枢椎骨样骨瘤少见,NSAIDs治疗短期内疗效肯定,应首先考虑;对于药物疗效欠佳或出现继发损害的患者,应采取开窗瘤巢刮除植骨术,术后继续应用NSAIDs药物治疗可取得较好效果。

**【关键词】**骨样骨瘤;寰枢椎;治疗;手术;非甾体抗炎药

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**Osteoid osteoma of the atlantoaxial spine: primary observation of the clinical treatment/ZHAO Minwei, WEI Feng, JIANG Liang, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2012, 22(8): 697-701**

**[Abstract]** **Objectives:** To discuss the treatment and the clinical effect of the osteoid osteoma of the atlantoaxial spine. **Methods:** A retrospective review of 5 patients with the atlantoaxial osteoid osteoma admitted in our hospital between 2000 and 2011. There were 3 males and 2 females, with a mean age of 12.2 years (from 6 to 22 years old). All patients complained neck pain with constant nocturnal severe pain, and VAS ranged from 7 to 8, averaging 7.8. The NSAIDs tests were positive. 4 patients presented with marked torticollis. No one had neurological defect. Bone scan was positive in all patients. Computed tomography confirmed the location of lesions: C1 lateral mass was involved in 2 cases, 3 were located in the dense axis. The maximal diameter of the nidus was from 10 to 15mm, with an average of 11.8mm. 4 patients received NSAIDs drug therapy for at least six months, 3 of them achieved intraleisionally curettage because of the poor response to the conservative treatment, and only one patient maintained drug therapy. The patient with atlantoaxial dislocation secondary to C1 lateral mass lesion accepted a posterior reduction surgery, and tumor curettage was not performed. All the patients received the post-operative medicine cure with NSAIDs drug. **Results:** The surgery took 110min in average, and the average blood loss was 40ml. Symptoms were relieved immediately after surgery, and torticollis was corrected. No surgery related complications occurred. There was no symptom recurrence or tumor progress during the follow-up(mean time 21.6 months). One patient stopped drug therapy 1 year after surgery without symptom recurrence. The nidus sclerosis was found in 2 patients who accepted conservative therapy. **Conclusions:** The osteoid osteoma of the atlantoaxial spine is less com-

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mon. Intralesionally curettage operation should be selected for cases with poor response to the conservative treatment or with secondary damage. Surgical removal is selected for the appropriate cases. It is better to keep using NSAIDs therapy after operation.

**[Key words]** Osteoid osteoma; Atlantoaxial spine; Treatment; Surgery; Nonsteroid anti-inflammatory drugs

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1935年Jaffe<sup>[1]</sup>对骨样骨瘤进行了最初报道,目前普遍认为这是一类良性成骨性肿瘤。病变由中心瘤巢及周围硬化骨组成,瘤巢直径通常小于15mm<sup>[2]</sup>。发病年龄多在5~25岁,男女比例为2~3:1,脊柱病灶以胸腰椎常见<sup>[3,4]</sup>;寰枢椎骨样骨瘤罕见,既往仅见个案报道<sup>[5~9]</sup>,在治疗方面存在一定的难度和争议。我院骨科自2000年~2011年收治的脊柱骨样骨瘤患者中5例病变位于寰枢椎,对其治疗方法及初步疗效总结如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

5例患者中男3例,女2例,年龄6~22岁,平均12.2岁。患者均以颈部疼痛伴活动受限就诊,其中2例有轻微外伤史,其余无明显诱因。就诊时病程2~16个月,平均9个月。颈痛为持续性,VAS评分7~8分,平均7.8分,疼痛有明显夜间加重的表现。入院前均口服过非甾体类抗炎药物(NSAIDs),症状可有不同程度缓解。查体:颈部屈伸、旋转活动均明显受限,3例患者斜颈畸形,并伴C2棘突深压痛;1例寰椎病变患者颈部向右侧偏斜。均无神经损害体征。

### 1.2 影像学表现

患者均行颈椎正侧位X线片检查,均未发现骨病损。CT检查均明确定位病灶,3例病灶位于齿状突基底部,1例病灶位于寰椎左侧侧块,1例病灶位于寰椎侧块近横韧带附着点处。均表现为局部膨胀性病变,病灶中心为低密度或不均密度的瘤巢,伴有边缘硬化骨,形成“牛眼征”。瘤巢最大径为10~15mm,平均11.8mm。MRI检查显示病灶在T1和T2像上均表现为低信号,伴瘤体周边高信号,边界欠清晰。所有患者的核素骨扫描检查均表现为寰枢椎异常代谢活跃灶。根据临床及影像学检查结果,均诊断为寰枢椎骨样骨瘤。

### 1.3 治疗

4例患者首先应用NSAIDs治疗(塞来西布片200mg,每晚口服一次),患者颈痛均有不同程度缓解,斜颈得到纠正。药物治疗疗程均超过半年,

其中1例患者颈痛持续缓解、斜颈改善,继续保守治疗;3例患者分别在治疗3~6个月后再次出现进行性加重的颈痛,改为每日两次口服塞来西布片400mg,仍不能改善颈痛症状,其中2例患者伴斜颈畸形。均行手术治疗。1例患者肿瘤位于寰椎侧块内,全身麻醉后改为俯卧位,并应用Mayfield头架行颅骨牵引;行颈后正中纵行切口,切开皮肤、皮下组织及项韧带,骨膜下剥离显露寰枢椎棘突后弓,显露寰椎左侧侧块,以咬骨钳咬除侧块皮质,即见一直径6mm空洞,彻底刮除瘤样组织,大量生理盐水冲洗,残腔内植入自体髂骨松质骨,未行内固定;放置负压引流管1根,逐层关闭切口;手术历时约90min,出血量约50ml;患者术毕麻醉清醒前,以Halo头环背心固定,直至术后3个月。2例患者病变位于齿状突基底部,1例全身麻醉后仰卧位,选择经右颈前颌下切口入路,切开皮肤、皮下及颈阔肌,沿胸锁乳突肌前缘间隙分离至椎前,C型臂X线机定位后,以骨刀在枢椎椎体近齿状突基底处凿开一4×4mm骨窗,以刮匙刮除病灶,干燥异体碎骨填充残腔,未行内固定;切口内留置橡皮片引流,缝合颈阔肌及皮下;手术历时约100min,出血量约20ml;术后Halo头环背心固定3个月。另1例选择经口入路,术前2d行口腔准备,术日当天留置胃管,麻醉满意后,颈后垫枕维持生理前凸,消毒后贴手术膜,以碘伏浸泡鼻腔及口腔,使用开口器撑开口腔,压肠板牵拉软腭暴露咽后壁,1%利多卡因(含肾上腺素)行粘膜浸润麻醉,沿中线垂直切开,长约2.5cm,依次切开咽后壁粘膜、咽上缩肌、前纵韧带,以有齿撑开器向两侧牵开软组织后进一步显露,直至寰枢椎,于齿状突左侧基底部用高速磨钻去除骨皮质,直径约8mm,用刮勺刮除直至硬膜,内至齿状突基底,刮除物酥软,用生理盐水冲洗,逐层关闭切口,未置引流;术后鼻饲5d,嘱患者避免吞咽动作,根据口咽粘膜愈合情况拔除胃管,饮水、进流食无不适后逐步恢复正常饮食。术后均继续口服塞来西布片200mg,每晚一次。

1例患者病变位于枢椎侧块横韧带附着点

处,累及寰枕关节,继发寰枢椎脱位,入院后行颈后路枕骨钉+C2椎弓根钉置入、钉板系统复位植骨融合术。术中未对肿瘤进行处理,术后口服塞来西布片,200mg/次,每晚一次。

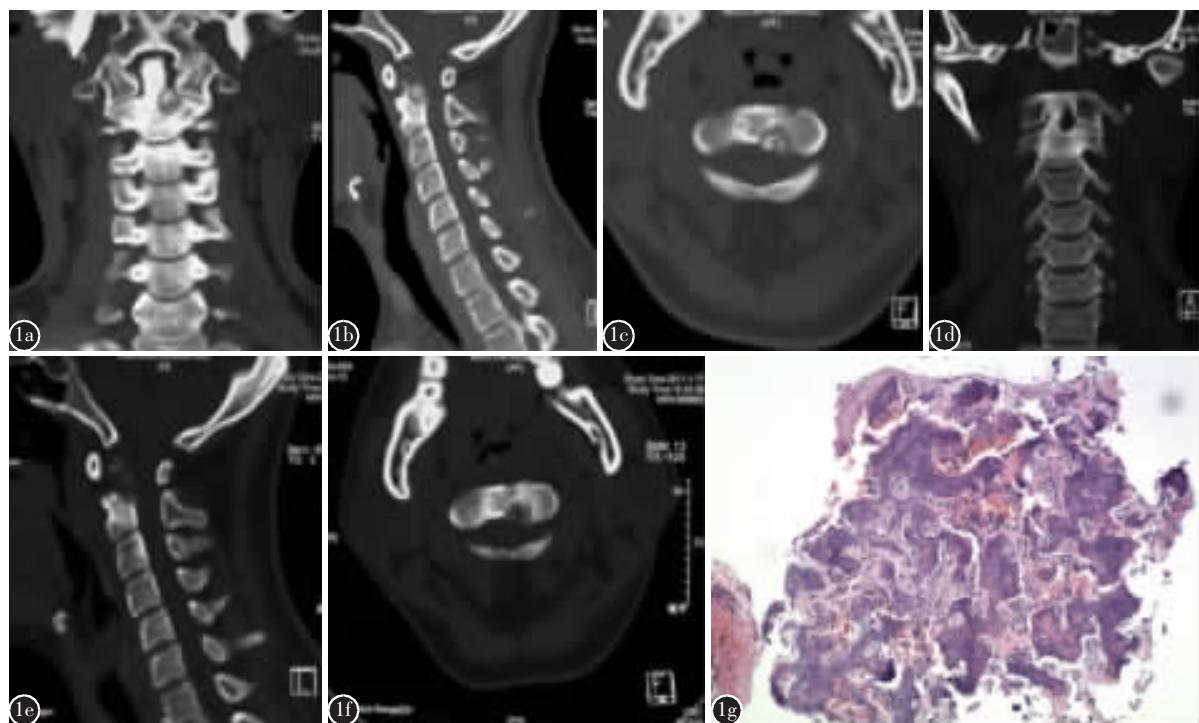
## 2 结果

3例行开窗瘤巢刮除手术者无手术相关并发症发生,术后病理检查均证实为骨样骨瘤;随访12~48个月,平均21.6个月,患者颈痛均得到缓解,VAS评分平均1.6分,斜颈得到纠正,颈部活动明显改善;复查时均行X线片及CT检查,未发现肿瘤复发,无医源性颈椎不稳或畸形出现(图1);其中1例手术患者继续药物治疗1年后停药,随访26个月症状无复发。2例保守治疗患者疗程已达1年,颈痛缓解满意,其中1例因寰枢椎脱位行颈后路枕骨钉+C2椎弓根螺钉置入、钉板系统复位植骨融合术者3个月复查植骨融合满意,随

访12个月,患儿颈痛明显减轻,VAS评分1分,影像学检查未见肿瘤进展表现;另1例患者在治疗半年时复查CT显示瘤巢有硬化表现(图2)。

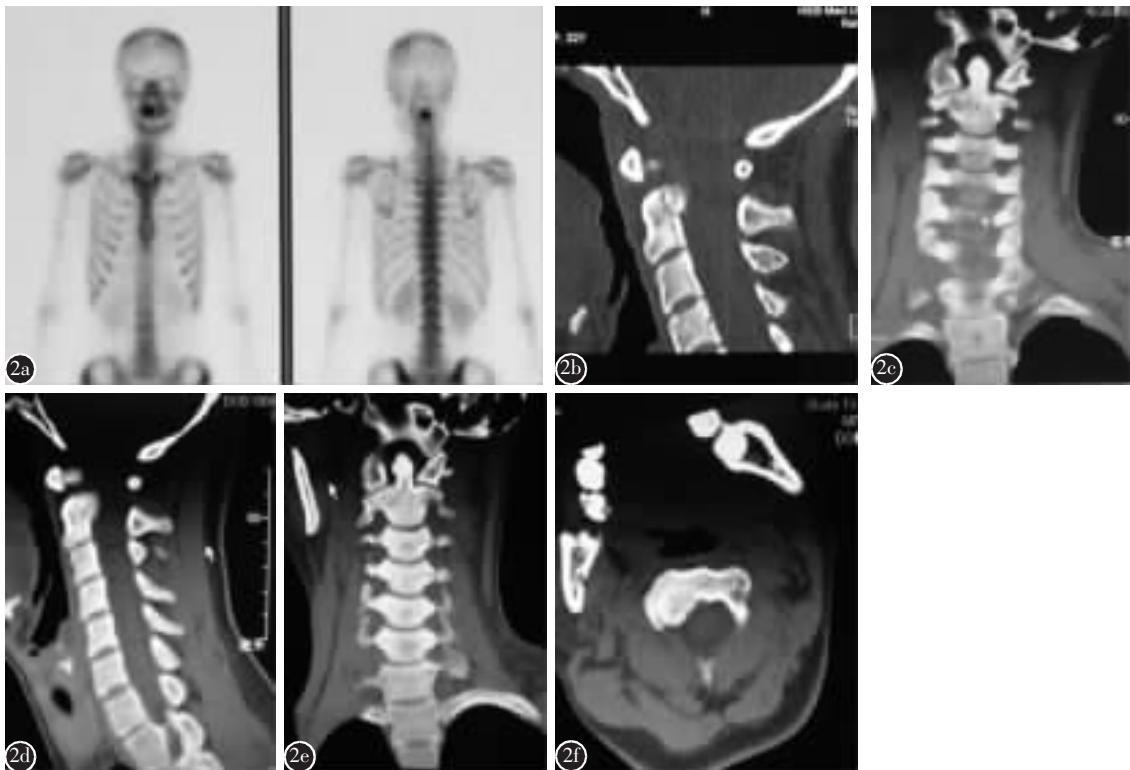
## 3 讨论

骨样骨瘤为良性病变,罕有恶变报道<sup>[10]</sup>,治疗主要目的为控制疼痛。Ilyas等<sup>[11]</sup>报道了11例骨样骨瘤患者经药物治疗后,10例患者的症状完全得到了缓解。Kneisl等<sup>[12]</sup>比较了9例药物治疗与15例手术治疗的骨样骨瘤患者的治疗结果,认为二者疗效相当。Cove等<sup>[13]</sup>指出如果骨样骨瘤引起的症状可由药物治疗长期控制,则无需考虑手术。结合文献报道,同时考虑寰枢椎解剖结构的复杂性,我们认为在治疗寰枢椎骨样骨瘤的过程中,可首先考虑口服NSAIDs,且疗程应在半年以上。本组4例患者确诊后首先接受了非甾体药物治疗。然而除1例患者颈痛缓解、斜颈纠正外,其余3例患



**图1** 患者男,19岁 **a~c** CT冠状位(**a**)、矢状位(**b**)和横断位(**c**)示病变位于齿状突基底部,病灶呈类圆形,瘤巢直径12mm,内为低密度混杂高密度信号,瘤巢周围可见硬化骨,表现为“牛眼征” **d~f** 经口入路瘤巢刮除术后1年复查CT,未见肿瘤复发,植骨部分吸收 **g** 术后病理检查镜下可见大量成骨细胞以及不规则排列成网状的骨样基质,符合骨样骨瘤改变(H&E染色×10)

**Figure 1** A 19 year-old boy **a~c** Coronal(**a**), sagittal(**b**), and Axial(**c**) CT images showed a well-defined, mixed sclerotic lytic lesion in the axis **d~f** Intral-lesional curettage was performed by trans-oral approach. No recurrence was found in the CT scan 1 year after surgery **g** Post-operative pathology verified the diagnosis of the osteoid osteoma. Histologically, the nidus consists of an irregular network of osteoid trabeculae containing numerous osteoblast cells( ×10)



**图 2** 患者女性,22岁,因持续性颈痛伴斜颈1年入院,有夜间痛加重,每晚口服莱西布片200mg疼痛可缓解 **a** 核素骨扫描示上颈椎异常浓聚灶 **b、c** CT显示病变位于齿状突基底部,呈类圆形,其内可见不均密度影,周边可见硬化骨,符合骨样骨瘤影像学表现 **d~f** 应用非甾体药物保守治疗1年,复查CT示瘤巢部分硬化

**Figure 2** A 22-year-old girl with 1-year history of neck pain and torticollis, the patient presented with constant night pain and responsive to drug therapy **a** The bone scan showed an intense region in the atlantoaxial spine, which confirmed the diagnosis of the osteoid osteoma **b, c** CT images of the osteoid osteoma at the dens axis, the rounded nidus was a lytic lesion with little mineralization, surrounded by a well-defined sclerotic margin **d~f** The patient had a satisfied pain-relief induced by NSAIDs drug, the torticollis deformity had been corrected. In 1 year following-up, the CT scan showed a partial sclerosis in the nidus

者分别在症状缓解3~6个月后再次出现颈痛并逐步加重,最终接受手术治疗。

笔者认为,NSAIDs短期缓解颈痛疗效肯定,同时早期应用可在一定程度上纠正斜颈,避免病程过长出现颈椎结构性改变。Jayakumar等<sup>[14]</sup>报道了1例10岁女性T6骨样骨瘤患者,在口服8个月NSAIDs后症状完全缓解,侧凸得到纠正,在治疗16个月后复查影像学,病灶已基本消失。Neumann<sup>[8]</sup>应用塞莱西布片剂治疗了1例齿突骨样骨瘤的14岁女性患者,颈痛逐渐得到缓解,随访2年,CT显示瘤巢已被硬化骨替代。因此,对于保守治疗有效的病例,我们建议用药疗程为2年。本组中2例保守治疗病例1例在用药半年后出现瘤巢硬化的表现,1例肿瘤无进展表现。然而对于保守治疗无效、引起继发损害的患者,应当考虑手

术治疗。

手术入路应当灵活选择,一方面应根据病变具体部位,另一方面还应结合患者自身情况、特点。本组中2例患者病灶位于齿突基底部,1例成年患者选择经口入路,便于直视下操作;另1例7岁患儿,因其颈部仰伸活动好,且组织结构较成人菲薄,同时考虑到经口入路围术期护理难度大,采用经右颈前领下切口入路完成手术。

寰枢椎解剖结构复杂,手术显露困难,有损伤椎动脉、脊髓神经的风险。同时,一味要求完整切除寰枢椎病灶势必造成对正常骨性结构的破坏,易导致术后医源性颈椎不稳、畸形的发生;而在儿童患者的治疗中,使用内固定物重建稳定的方法更是存在颇多争议<sup>[15,16]</sup>。Bruneau等<sup>[17]</sup>指出对于枕颈部骨样骨瘤,可以只处理瘤巢,而保留部分周围

硬化骨,以减少对稳定性的破坏。本组3例患者行手术治疗,均采用开窗刮除瘤巢的方法,术中彻底刮除瘤样组织直至硬化骨,以减少肿瘤细胞残留。根据文献<sup>[8,14,18]</sup>提示的NSAIDs可能存在的治疗作用,术后患者均继续口服NSAIDs治疗。另外,寰枢椎骨样骨瘤患者多为青少年,应避免使用内固定,以保留术后节段活动度。我们以自体或自体/异体骨填充残腔,术后辅以Halo头环背心保护3个月,随访结果满意。

本组中1例6岁患儿因颈痛、斜颈就诊,检查后确认病变位于枢椎侧块并累及寰枕关节,同时伴有寰枢椎脱位,考虑病变近横韧带止点处,导致韧带松弛继发寰枢椎脱位。由于患者年龄小,肿瘤位置深在、切除难度大,同时有保守治疗治愈可能,故首先选择纠正脱位,行后路枕骨钉、C2椎弓根钉置入,钉板系统复位、寰枕固定、植骨融合术。术中未对肿瘤进行操作,患儿术后应用NSAIDs治疗。术后斜颈纠正,3个月复查植骨融合满意,随访12个月,患儿颈痛明显减轻,VAS评分1分,影像学检查未见肿瘤进展表现。

总之,寰枢椎骨样骨瘤应首先考虑NSAIDs治疗,其短期疗效肯定。对于保守治疗无效、引起继发损害的患者,应当采取开窗刮除瘤巢、保留周边硬化骨的方法,辅以自体松质骨或异体骨填充残腔进行局部融合,避免使用内固定物。术后辅以外固定架(Halo头环背心)固定至术后3个月。本组1例患儿术后继续药物治疗12个月,停药后随访26个月症状无复发。故我们认为术后继续用药疗程以1年为宜,但仍有待更多的病例及更长时间的随访观察证实。

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