

脊柱内固定术后翻修原因及其治疗对策

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【摘要】目的:分析脊柱内固定翻修的原因并探讨翻修手术策略。**方法:**对我院自 2004 年 1 月~2011 年 12 月收治的行脊柱内固定翻修手术的 44 例患者资料进行回顾总结,平均随访 3 年(1~81 个月)。翻修原因可分为:(1)内置物相关副损伤,3 例;(2)内置物断裂、移位,21 例;(3)内置物位置欠佳,3 例;(4)内置物丧失作用,1 例;(5)内置物残留,1 例;(6)内置物邻近节段退变,2 例;(7)内置物影响感染控制,12 例;(8)血肿致神经压迫,1 例。针对不同原因采取相应的翻修策略,对内置物进行了更换或拆除。所有内固定翻修患者采用 X 线平片、三维 CT、MRI 进行影像学评价,其中脊髓型颈椎病患者采用改良 JOA 评分法进行评价,腰椎退变性疾病患者采用 Stucki 评分法进行评价,脊柱骨折脱位伴脊髓损伤的病例采用 ASIA 损伤分级进行评价。**结果:**所有翻修手术均顺利完成,无术中并发症发生。1 例脊髓型颈椎病患者首次行前路减压内固定手术后出现血肿压迫脊髓,翻修手术行血肿清除,术后再次出现血肿压迫,造成短暂的神经功能障碍,再次翻修取出内固定物及清除血肿后,患者神经症状恢复。脊髓型颈椎病患者翻修术前 JOA 评分为 17.38 分,术后为 17.46 分,手术前后无明显变化;腰椎退变性疾病患者根据 Stucki 评分 90% 的患者对翻修手术满意,90% 的患者翻修术后疼痛缓解并对行走功能恢复满意,80% 的患者对下肢力量及平衡能力满意;脊柱骨折脱位伴脊髓损伤患者翻修手术后 ASIA 损伤分级无变化。所有患者翻修后保留或更换的内固定物位置良好,骨融合率 100%,感染得到控制。**结论:**脊柱内固定术后翻修原因较多,选择合理的翻修手术仍可取得较满意结果。应掌握脊柱内固定应用原理,规范操作以避免翻修手术。

【关键词】脊柱内固定;并发症;翻修手术

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[Abstract] **Objectives:** To analyse the causes and to find out the tactics of spinal revision surgery for internal instrumentation. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was carried out for the forty-four cases suffered from a revision surgery of internal spinal instrumentation in our department from January 2004 to December 2011, with a mean follow-up of 3 years (1 to 81 months). The causes of revision surgery were divided into eight types: (1)secondary injury of the implant, 3 cases; (2)implant broken and displacement, 21 cases; (3)unsatisfactory implant placement, 3 case; (4)implant lose function, 1 case; (5)residual implant, 1 case; (6)adjacent segment degeneration of the implant, 2 cases; (7)implant affect the infection control, 12 cases; (8)non-implant compression, 1 case. According to the different causes, the different tactics of changing or removing the implant were underwent. All these patients were evaluated radiologically by X-ray plain film, three-dimensional CT and magnetic resonance imaging. Among all, the cervical myelopathy patients were evaluated by the modified JOA scoring method; the lumbar degenerative patients were evaluated by the Stucki scoring method; and the patients of spine fracture and dislocation with spinal cord injury were evaluated by the ASIA injury grade. **Results:** There was no intraoperative complication among all the revision patients. But one complication after the surgery was found as the transitory neurological dysfunction caused by hematoma compression, the patient received the revision surgery again with the removal of hematoma and internal fixation, and neurological function was recovered. The JOA score of the cervical myelopathy patients before and after the revision surgery

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did not change significantly; according to the Stucki scoring method, 90% of the lumbar degenerative patients were satisfied with the surgery, 90% of them were satisfied with the pain relief and recovery of ambulatory function, and 80% of them were satisfied with the lower limb strength and the balance capability; the patients of spine fracture and dislocation with spinal cord injury had no change on the ASIA injury grade after the revision surgery. After the revision surgery, implants were in good position, fusion rate was 100%, and the infections were controlled. **Conclusions:** There are many causes of spinal revision surgery for internal instrumentation and appropriate tactic can achieve satisfactory result. As well, we should manage the principle of the internal spinal instrumentation and standardize the procedure to avoid revision surgery.

[Key words] Spinal instrumentation; Complication; Revision surgery

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脊柱内置物种类繁多,可以起到矫形、制动、调载、重建运动功能等作用。近年来脊柱内固定器械发展迅速,但是随之而来的问题也逐渐显现出来。内置物断裂、移位等病例逐渐增多,相应的翻修手术也随之渐增^[1]。翻修手术相比第一次手术手术时间更长,出血量更多,手术更复杂^[3,4]。我们2004年1月~2011年12月收治的脊柱内固定翻修患者共计44例,对脊柱内固定翻修的原因以及具体治疗策略进行分析探讨,报道如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

统计2004年1月~2011年12月收治的脊柱内固定手术患者共计2056例,行内固定翻修手术患者共计44例,发生率为2.1%。其中男性25例,女性19例,年龄12~78岁,平均46岁。首次手术至翻修时间最短5d,最长10年,随访时间1个月~6年9个月。44例患者中,脊柱侧凸畸形2例,脊柱骨折脱位伴脊髓损伤18例,腰椎退变性疾病10例,脊髓型颈椎病13例,脊柱结核1例。

1.2 翻修原因

所有患者中内置物造成副损伤3例(1例术后患者出现截瘫,大小便失禁;2例术后出现神经学症状加重),占6.8%;内置物断裂移位21例,占47.7%;内置物位置欠佳3例,占6.8%;内置物丧失作用1例,占2.3%;内置物残留(曾行翻修手术取出内置物而未完整取出)1例,占2.3%;内置物邻近节段退变2例(分别为术后4年、8年),占4.5%;内置物影响感染控制12例,占27.3%;血肿造成脊髓受压1例,占2.3%。

1.3 翻修策略

所有患者进行内固定翻修手术,根据不同原

因采取不同术式,具体包括调整螺钉位置、取出断裂移位钢板、重新减压、二次内固定、病灶及窦道清除、冲洗引流等。对于内置物产生的副损伤,及时调整内固定物,防止不可逆性损害。对于早期(3个月内)内置物断裂、移位,采取更换内置物以重建稳定性;晚期事件(半年以上)中对于存在不稳定或制压因素的病例,进行重建稳定和减压。对于内置物位置欠佳,及时调整内固定物位置。对于内置物丧失作用,进行更换有效的内置物。内置物残留选择合适的取出器进行内置物取出。邻近节段退变造成的压迫行二次减压术。早期感染采取保留内置物的冲洗引流,迟发感染对于有窦道形成的病例,进行窦道切除同时行内置物取出。血肿所致神经压迫及时完成减压。

1.4 评估方法

所有内固定翻修患者采用X线平片、三维CT、MRI进行影像学评价,其中脊髓型颈椎病患者采用改良JOA评分法进行评价,腰腿痛采用Stucki^[2]评分法进行评价,脊柱骨折脱位伴脊髓损伤的病例采用ASIA损伤分级进行评价。

2 结果

所有翻修手术均顺利完成,无术中并发症发生,1例脊髓型颈椎病患者首次行前路减压内固定手术后4d出现血肿压迫脊髓,翻修手术行血肿清除,术后再次出现血肿压迫,造成短暂的神经功能障碍,再次翻修取出内固定物及清除血肿后,患者神经症状恢复。

所有翻修手术中脊髓型颈椎病患者13例,术前JOA评分为17.38分,术后为17.46分,翻修手术前后无明显变化;腰椎退变性疾病患者10例,根据Stucki评分90%的患者对手术满意,90%

患者术后疼痛缓解并对行走功能恢复满意,80%的患者对下肢力量及平衡能力满意;脊柱骨折脱位伴脊髓损伤患者18例,翻修手术后ASIA损伤分级无变化。平均随访3年(1~81个月),所有行内固定翻修手术患者翻修术后保留或更换的内固定物位置良好,骨融合率100%(图1),感染得到控制。

3 讨论

3.1 翻修率

Pichelmann等^[5]统计了1985~2008年的643例诊断为先天性侧凸、退变性侧凸、后凸畸形、神经肌肉型侧凸等进行内固定融合手术患者的翻修率,其中58例患者进行了翻修手术,翻修率为9%。Kuklo等^[6]统计了1999~2004年的1428例诊断为青少年特发性脊柱侧凸进行内固定融合手术患者的翻修率,其中65例患者进行了翻修手术,翻修率为4.6%。在本组所统计的44例内固定翻修手术中,翻修率约为2.1%。因统计的病种不同,故翻修率有所差异。

3.2 内置物相关副损伤

颈椎侧块螺钉置入有潜在的神经根损伤风险,发生率为0.6%~1.8%^[7]。C1-C2跨关节螺钉有损伤椎动脉的危险,Wright等^[8]报道该技术有4.1%椎动脉损伤风险,0.2%的神经损伤和0.1%的

死亡率。Suk等^[9]报道的胸椎椎弓根螺钉系列研究中,共置入超过4600个螺钉,有1例神经损伤。Kim等^[10]报道的3204个胸椎椎弓根螺钉置入中,没有神经或血管并发症发生。Lonstein等^[11]对4790个腰椎椎弓根螺钉进行了分析,神经根激惹风险为0.2%。本组所统计的44例内固定翻修手术中,内置物相关副损伤的患者为3例,占6.8%,在2056例脊柱内固定患者中约占0.15%。随着医疗技术的提高以及越来越多新技术的应用,内置物相关副损伤的风险也会逐渐降低^[12]。当发现由于内置物产生的副损伤后,应及时调整,以免造成不可逆性改变。

3.3 内置物断裂、移位

脊柱内置物失效多因术式选择不当或安装错误造成。因此,术前要明确诊断,充分估计内置物在体内所能承受的应力;掌握内置物各部件安装方式及应用目的。本组所统计的44例内固定翻修手术中,内置物断裂、移位的患者为21例,占47.7%,在2056例脊柱内固定患者中占1.0%。对早期内置物断裂、移位,需更换内固定以重建稳定性;晚期事件如存在不稳定或制压因素,仍需完成重建稳定和减压。

3.4 内置物影响感染控制

椎间盘切除术的感染率为0.6%~5%;单纯融合术感染率为0.4%~4.3%;应用内置物感染率为

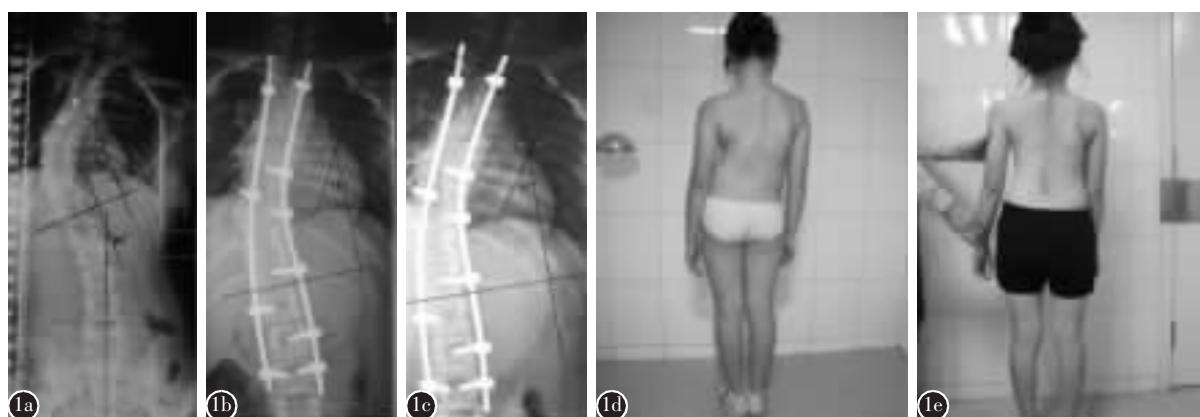


图1 a 先天性胸椎侧凸患者行骨骺阻滞内固定术后8年侧凸加重,内固定物失效,Cobb角达50° **b** 翻修手术行后路内固定物取出,截骨、矫形,钉棒系统内固定术,术后Cobb角31° **c** 随访1年内固定物位置良好,达到骨性融合,Cobb角轻度丢失 **d、e** 翻修术后侧凸角度明显恢复,患者外观改善

Figure 1 a A congenital thoracic scoliosis patient who had undergone an epiphyseal arrest and instrumentation surgery eight years before curvature aggravation, and the implant lost function which resulted in a 50° Cobb angle **b** The revision surgery removed the implant, and an osteotomy and instrumentation was performed to correct the deformity, and the Cobb angle was 31° **c** After one year's follow-up, the implant was in good position, bony fusion was achieved, but the Cobb angle lost slightly **d, e** After the revision surgery the curvature recovered significantly, and the shape improved

6.6%~8.7%^[13]。大部分术后感染都是手术的直接污染,因此手术的严格无菌操作至关重要。本组所统计的44例内固定翻修手术中,内置物影响感染控制的患者为12例,占27.3%,在2056例脊柱内固定患者中占0.58%。早期感染一般无需拆除内置物,行手术清创和注射抗生素联合控制感染。清创术后持续冲洗,并真空闭合引流(VSD)是有效的方法。迟发感染有窦道形成时,切除窦道同时可行内置物取出。

3.5 内置物邻近节段退变

颈椎前路融合术后相邻节段退变发生率为25.6%~50%;融合节段越多,相邻节段的退变越明显^[14]。腰椎融合内固定后邻近节段退变的发生率为31%~62.5%^[15]。本组所统计的44例内固定翻修手术中,内置物邻近节段退变的患者为2例,占4.5%,在2056例脊柱内固定患者中占0.10%。邻近节段退变造成的压迫可在不影响原内置物的情况下行减压术。

3.6 内置物残留、丧失作用、位置欠佳及非内置物因素所致神经压迫

本组所统计的44例内固定翻修手术中,内置物残留、丧失作用、位置欠佳及非内置物因素所致神经压迫的患者分别为1例、1例、2例和1例,所占内固定翻修患者比例分别为2.3%、2.3%、4.5%和2.3%,在2056例脊柱内固定患者中所占比例分别为0.049%、0.049%、0.10%和0.049%。内置物丧失作用时应更换有效的内置物。内置物残留与内固定取出术前手术器械准备不足有关,选择合适的取出器是成功的关键。非内置物因素所致神经压迫应以减压为主,稳定性重建为辅。内置物位置欠佳,应及时调整,避免发生不良后果。

综上所述,掌握脊柱内固定应用原理,规范操作以避免翻修手术。选择合理的翻修手术仍可取得较满意结果。

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