

## 基础研究

# 骨质疏松绵羊腰椎膨胀式椎弓根螺钉与骨水泥强化椎弓根螺钉固定稳定性的动态比较研究

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**【摘要】目的:**比较骨质疏松绵羊腰椎膨胀式椎弓根螺钉(expansive pedicle screw, EPS)与骨水泥强化椎弓根螺钉(polymethylmethacrylate-augmented pedicle screw, PMMA-PS)固定的动态稳定性。**方法:**8只健康成年雌性绵羊,体重 $55.7\pm 5.6$ kg,年龄 $5.5\pm 0.7$ 岁。行双侧卵巢切除术(去势手术)后1个月开始连续肌肉注射甲基强的松龙(0.45mg/kg/d)10个月,在建模前、激素注射结束后1个月(建模后)测量绵羊腰椎的骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD),BMD显著下降(>25%)时为骨质疏松动物模型成功建立。建模后将每只骨质疏松绵羊腰椎(L1~L6)随机分为3组,每组2个腰椎。普通椎弓根螺钉(conventional pedicle screw, CPS)组,直接拧入CPS;PMMA-PS组,向钉道内注入聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯(PMMA, 1.0ml)后拧入CPS;EPS组,直接拧入EPS。螺钉置入术后6周和12周各处死4只绵羊,取出腰椎,剔除标本周围软组织,自各椎间盘处离断,游离成单个椎体。每个腰椎随机选择一侧的螺钉行轴向拔出实验,将椎体固定于MTS 858生物材料实验机上,沿椎弓根螺钉长轴方向以5mm/min的加载速度进行轴向拔出实验,测量螺钉的最大轴向拔出力(the maximum pullout strength, Fmax)和能量吸收值(energy absorbed value, EAV)。**结果:**建模前、后绵羊腰椎的BMD分别为 $1.14\pm 0.10$ g/cm<sup>2</sup>和 $0.83\pm 0.07$ g/cm<sup>2</sup>,建模后BMD显著下降( $P<0.05$ ),平均为27.2%(25.4%~28.9%),骨质疏松绵羊模型成功建立。置钉术后6周EPS组和PMMA-PS组的Fmax分别为 $1252.13\pm 203.51$ N和 $1426.38\pm 235.75$ N,EAV分别为 $2.48\pm 0.45$ J和 $2.84\pm 0.55$ J,均显著高于CPS组( $827.88\pm 139.22$ N和 $1.66\pm 0.30$ J)( $P<0.05$ );置钉术后12周EPS组和PMMA-PS组的Fmax分别为 $1518.88\pm 256.81$ N和 $1472.75\pm 248.65$ N,EAV分别为 $3.09\pm 0.59$ J和 $2.95\pm 0.60$ J,均显著高于CPS组( $906.63\pm 152.50$ N和 $1.80\pm 0.35$ J)( $P<0.05$ );置钉术后6周、12周EPS组的Fmax和EAV与PMMA-PS组比较差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。置钉术后12周CPS组和PMMA-PS组的Fmax和EAV与同组置钉术后6周比较无显著性变化( $P>0.05$ ),置钉术后12周EPS组的Fmax和EAV较同组置钉术后6周均有显著性提高( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**与CPS相比,EPS可显著提高螺钉在骨质疏松绵羊腰椎中的稳定性,并达到了与临床常用的PMMA-PS近似的固定效果。

**【关键词】**骨质疏松;膨胀式椎弓根螺钉;聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯;生物力学;稳定性

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**Biomechanical comparison of expansive pedicle screw and PMMA-augmented pedicle screw in osteoporotic sheep lumbar vertebra/LIU Da, KANG Xia, ZHENG Wei, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2014, 24(8): 747-751**

**[Abstract]** **Objectives:** To compare the biomechanical performance of expansive pedicle screw (EPS) and polymethylmethacrylate-augmented pedicle screw (PMMA-PS) in osteoporotic sheep lumbar vertebra. **Methods:** osteoporotic sheep model was established through bilateral ovariectomy combined with the intramuscular injection of methylprednisolone (0.45mg/kg/d). The bone mineral density (BMD) of sheep lumbar was examined before the establishment of osteoporotic sheep model and one month after the injection of methylprednisolone, more than 25% decrease in BMD of lumbar spine was considered as the successful establishment of osteo-

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porotic sheep. Six lumbar vertebrae(L1–L6) in each sheep were divided into three groups randomly(two vertebrae with four pedicles in each group) after the establishment of osteoporosis sheep. In CPS group, conventional pedicle screw(CPS) was inserted through the pilot hole into vertebral body without any augmentation. In PMMA-PS group, PMMA(1.0ml) was injected into the pilot hole prior to the insertion of CPS. In EPS group, EPS was inserted through pedicle into vertebral body. Four sheep were sacrificed and lumbar vertebrae(L1–L6) were harvested at the 6-week and 12-week post-operation, respectively. All the lumbar spines were disarticulated and dissected free of soft tissue, yielding individual vertebra. For two pedicle screws in each vertebra, one side was selected randomly for axial pullout tests. Once the specimen was tightly secured, each screw was pulled at a constant speed of 5mm/min by MTS 858 until purchase failure. The maximum pullout strength(Fmax) and the energy absorbed value(EAV) were recorded. **Results:** BMD value before and after the establishment of osteoporosis sheep was  $1.14 \pm 0.10 \text{ g/cm}^2$  and  $0.83 \pm 0.07 \text{ g/cm}^2$ , respectively. There was a significant decrease on BMD (mean 27.2%, from 25.4% to 28.9%) between before and after the establishment of osteoporosis sheep( $P < 0.05$ ), which demonstrated the successful establishment of osteoporosis sheep model. At 6-week post-operation, Fmax and EAV in both EPS group( $1252.13 \pm 203.51 \text{ N}$  and  $2.48 \pm 0.45 \text{ J}$ ) and PMMA-PS group( $1426.38 \pm 235.75 \text{ N}$  and  $2.84 \pm 0.55 \text{ J}$ ) were significantly higher than those( $827.88 \pm 139.22 \text{ N}$  and  $1.66 \pm 0.30 \text{ J}$ ) in CPS group( $P < 0.05$ ). At 12-week post-operation, Fmax and EAV in both EPS group( $1518.88 \pm 256.81 \text{ N}$  and  $3.09 \pm 0.59 \text{ J}$ ) and PMMA-PS group ( $1426.38 \pm 235.75 \text{ N}$  and  $2.95 \pm 0.60 \text{ J}$ ) were significantly higher than those( $906.63 \pm 152.50 \text{ N}$  and  $1.80 \pm 0.35 \text{ J}$ ) in CPS group( $P < 0.05$ ). There were no significant differences on Fmax and EAV between PMMA-PS and EPS groups at both 6-week and 12-week post-operation ( $P > 0.05$ ). There were also no significant increments on Fmax and EAV in CPS and PMMA-PS groups at 12-week post-operation compared with those at the 6-week( $P > 0.05$ ). In EPS group, however, there was a significant improvement on Fmax and EAV at the 12-week post-operation compared with those at the 6-week ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Compared with CPS, EPS can markedly enhance screw stability in osteoporotic sheep lumbar vertebra with a similar effect to the traditional method of screw augmentation with PMMA in initial surgery in osteoporosis.

**【Key words】**Osteoporosis; Expansive pedicle screw; Polymethylmethacrylate; Biomechanics; Stability

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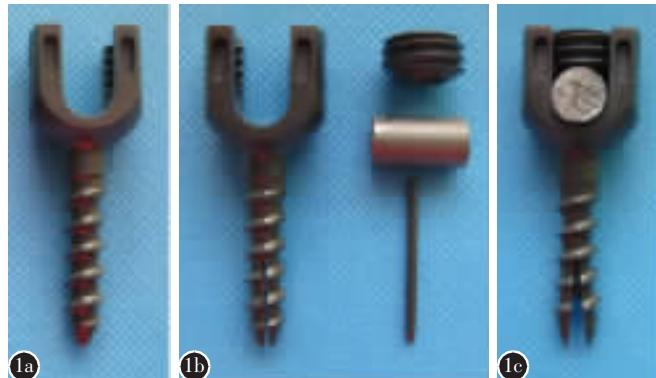
目前经椎弓根螺钉固定已经成为治疗脊柱疾患的核心技术之一，在临幊上广泛应用并取得了良好效果<sup>[1,2]</sup>。但骨质疏松导致骨质条件恶化，严重影响螺钉的把持力<sup>[3]</sup>，常发生螺钉松动、退出。针对这一难题，雷伟等设计了膨胀式椎弓根螺钉(expansive pedicle screw, EPS)，研究表明<sup>[4~6]</sup>，与普通椎弓根螺钉(conventional pedicle screw, CPS)相比，EPS 固定的强度更好，且 EPS 在设计上不增加螺钉的长度和螺钉在椎弓根内的直径，可有效降低因改进螺钉设计带来的诸多风险。尽管聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯(polymethylmethacrylate, PMMA)骨水泥具有许多不足之处，如热损伤、渗漏压迫等，但因其显著的力学强度仍被广泛应用于螺钉固定的强化处理<sup>[7~9]</sup>。而在螺钉稳定性方面，自行设计的 EPS 固定强度和传统的 PMMA 强化螺钉(PMMA-augmented pedicle screw, PM-MA-PS)固定强度谁更具有优势呢？尤其是动物体内的动态比较研究目前在国内外甚少。本研究

旨在比较骨质疏松绵羊腰椎内 EPS 和 PMMA-PS 两种不同椎弓根螺钉的动态稳定性。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验材料及仪器

CPS 长 20.0mm，直径为 4.5mm(图 1a)。EPS 长 20.0mm，直径为 4.5mm，中央空腔直径为 1.0mm，螺钉的前半部分被一纵向裂隙分为两部分，内栓可经中央空腔插入螺钉，并使螺钉的前端膨胀(图 1b,c)。CPS 64 枚，EPS(含配套内栓、压棒和螺母)32 枚，均由医用钛合金制成，由山东枢法模-威高骨科医疗器械公司制作。PMMA 骨水泥(天津合成材料工业研究所生产)用来强化螺钉。双能 X 线吸收骨密度仪(Lunar Corp, Madison, WI, USA)由成都军区总医院提供。MTS 858 生物材料实验机(MTS System Inc, Minneapolis USA)，西南交通大学力学实验中心提供。



**图 1** 普通椎弓根螺钉 (CPS) 和膨胀式椎弓根螺钉 (EPS) **a** CPS **b** EPS 及其组件 **c** 组装后膨胀的 EPS

**Figure 1** The conventional pedicle screw (CPS) and expansive pedicle screw (EPS) **a** CPS **b** The component elements of EPS, including EPS, bolt, rod and nut **c** the expanding EPS, which was achieved through inserting the bolt into the interior of EPS, pressing the rod onto end of the bolt and tightening the end of screw

## 1.2 动物及骨质疏松模型建立

8 只健康成年雌性绵羊,由成都军区总医院实验动物中心提供,体重 50.0~61.2kg,平均  $55.7 \pm 5.6\text{kg}$ ;年龄 7~6.5 岁,平均  $5.5 \pm 0.7$  岁,均已过生育哺乳期。所有涉及动物实验的操作均严格遵守国家及成都军区总医院关于动物实验的医学伦理学规定。肌肉注射速眠新(0.1ml/kg,中国人民解放军农牧大学军事兽医研究所研制)麻醉成功后,绵羊取俯卧位测量去势前腰椎骨密度(bone mineral density,BMD)。将绵羊仰卧于“V”型手术台中,经腹腔切除双侧卵巢。术前半小时及术后肌注头孢唑啉钠 1.0g,2 次/日,共 3 日。术后 1 个月开始肌肉注射甲基强的松龙(0.45mg/kg/d),连续注射 9 个月后逐渐减量至停止(共 10 个月),观察 1 个月无不良反应后再次测量腰椎 BMD。绵羊腰椎 BMD 显著下降,且下降>25%时确定为骨质疏松动物模型成功建立<sup>[10]</sup>。

## 1.3 螺钉置入方法

全麻成功后,将山羊侧俯卧特制的手术台上,取腰部正中切口,切开棘上韧带,剥离两侧的骶棘肌,显露 L1~L6 的椎板及横突。采用人字嵴顶点法与棘突约成 40° 角方向制备钉道,深度为 20mm。每只绵羊的腰椎(L1~L6)随机分为 3 组(表 1)。CPS 组:直接拧入 CPS;PMMA-PS 组:预先向钉道内直接注入 PMMA(1.0ml),然后拧入 CPS。PMMA 按照(粉剂:水剂=2:1)的比例进行配制,呈牙膏状时进行注射;EPS 组:直接拧入 EPS。依次缝合切口。术前半小时、术后连续 3d 给予头孢唑啉钠预防感染。密切观察术后动物饮食、活动及切口愈合情况。于术后 6 周和 12 周各处死 4 只,完整、无损地取出带有螺钉的腰椎(L1~L6),剔除标本周围软组织,自各椎间盘处离断,游离成单个椎体。每个腰椎随机选择一侧的螺钉行轴向

**表 1** 每只绵羊腰椎的随机分组情况

**Table 1** Random distribution of lumbar vertebrae from every sheep into three groups

绵羊编号 Number of sheep	CPS组 CPS group	PMMA-PS 组 PMMA-PS group	EPS组 EPS group
1	L1,L6	L2,L5	L3,L4
2	L2,L4	L3,L6	L1,L5
3	L2,L3	L4,L5	L1,L6
4	L2,L5	L1,L3	L4,L6
5	L3,L5	L1,L4	L2,L6
6	L1,L3	L4,L6	L2,L5
7	L4,L6	L1,L5	L2,L3
8	L4,L5	L1,L3	L2,L6

拔出实验。

## 1.4 轴向拔出实验

将椎体固定于 MTS 858 生物材料实验机上,沿椎弓根螺钉长轴方向以 5mm/min 的加载速度进行拔出实验,出现螺钉拔出破坏后停止。螺钉被拔出的标准是位移-拔出力曲线到最高点后随即明显下降。实验机的载荷信号由计算机数据采集系统记录,并由相应的测试软件计算出螺钉的最大轴向拔出力(the maximum pullout strength, Fmax)和能量吸收值(energy absorbed value, EAV)(图 2)。

## 1.5 统计学处理

计量资料采用  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示,采用 SPSS 16.0 进行数据分析。处理前后绵羊腰椎 BMD 的比较采用配对 t 检验;各时间点 3 组间 Fmax 和 EAV 的比较采用单因素方差分析,3 组间的两两比较采用 SNK-q 检验。 $P < 0.05$  为统计学显著性界值。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 大体观察

绵羊腰椎置钉手术麻醉清醒后山羊可进食,

当晚可站立,术后第2天可自行行走。术后山羊活动、进食情况正常,伤口无明显渗出。术后2周,切口甲级愈合,给予拆线。术后未出现任何脊髓、神经受压症状。

## 2.2 绵羊腰椎的BMD

建模前后绵羊腰椎的BMD分别为 $1.14\pm0.10\text{g/cm}^2$ 和 $0.83\pm0.07\text{g/cm}^2$ ,下降平均为27.2% (25.4%~28.9%),建模前后BMD的差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),骨质疏松绵羊模型成功建立。

## 2.3 轴向拔出实验

3组置钉术后6周和12周的Fmax和EAV见表2。置钉术后6周和12周,PMMA-PS组和EPS组中的Fmax和EAV均大于同时间点CPS组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );同时间点EPS组与PMMA-PS组之间的差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。置钉术后12周CPS组和PMMA-PS组的Fmax和EAV与置钉术后6周比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );而EPS组置钉术后12周的Fmax和EAV显著高于置钉术后6周,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

国内外学者进行了大量研究以提高骨质疏松条件下椎弓根螺钉的固定强度,主要集中在螺钉设计的改进和钉道的强化处理两方面。增加椎弓根螺钉的直径和长度可以显著提高椎弓根螺钉的固定强度,但前者容易造成椎弓根骨折、神经受压,后者可能破坏椎体前缘皮质,损伤血管和内脏。针对这些问题,雷伟等设计了EPS,前期研究发现<sup>[4]</sup>,与USS、Tenor、CDH等普通椎弓根螺钉相比,EPS可使内固定的Fmax分别提高48.4%、40.8%和25.3%。动物体内研究<sup>[5]</sup>表明,EPS固定在体内形成了“钉中有骨,骨中有钉”的立体交叉嵌合模式,很好地维持了其在骨质疏松条件下的长期稳定性。同时,EPS不增加椎弓根处的直径和螺钉的整体长度,可以明显降低因增加螺钉的直径和长度带来的相关风险。

而在强化螺钉方面,经大量研究证实PMMA被认为是提高螺钉拔出力最有效的材料<sup>[7-9]</sup>。然而,目前国内外少有关于EPS与PMMA-PS在体内提高内固定稳定性的动态比较研究。前期研究

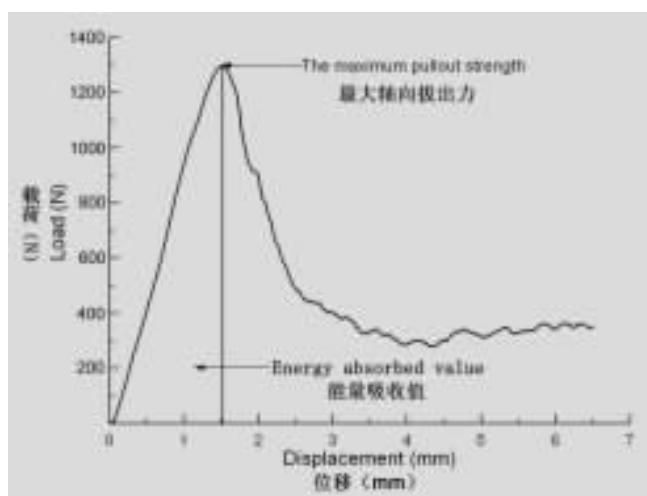


图2 螺钉拔出过程中的载荷-位移曲线图。当载荷达到最高点并突然出现显著下降时对应的载荷为Fmax,最高点对应的曲线下面积为EAV

**Figure 2** The load-displacement curve in the axial pullout test. On the curve, the maximum pullout strength (Fmax) was defined as the inflection point where the load peaked and then sharply decreased with the increasing displacement and energy absorbed value (EAV) was determined as the area under the curve before the onset of failure point

表2 3组置钉术后6周和12周的螺钉轴向拔出实验结果  $(n=8, \bar{x}\pm s)$

**Table 2** Results in axial pullout tests in three groups 6 weeks and 12 weeks after insertion of screw

CPS组 CPS group		PMMA-PS组 PMMA-PS group		EPS组 EPS group	
术后6周 6 week after insertion of screw	术后12周 12 week after insertion of screw	术后6周 6 week after insertion of screw	术后12周 12 week after insertion of screw	术后6周 6 week after insertion of screw	术后12周 12 week after insertion of screw
Fmax(N)	$827.88\pm139.22$	$906.63\pm152.50$	$1426.38\pm235.75^{\textcircled{1}}$	$1472.75\pm248.65^{\textcircled{1}}$	$1252.13\pm203.51^{\textcircled{1}}$
EAV(J)	$1.66\pm0.30$	$1.80\pm0.35$	$2.84\pm0.55^{\textcircled{1}}$	$2.95\pm0.60^{\textcircled{1}}$	$2.48\pm0.45^{\textcircled{1}}$

注:①与同一时间点CPS组比较, $P<0.05$ ;②与同组术后6周比较, $P<0.05$

Note: ①compared with CPS group at the same study period  $P<0.05$ ; ②compared with the same group at 6-week post-operation  $P<0.05$

中,我们设计出用于绵羊腰椎固定的小型 EPS 和 CPS,并在体外绵羊腰椎中进行了实验<sup>[11,12]</sup>,研究发现,EPS 前端膨胀挤压周围的骨质,提高了局部的骨质密度,形成了早期的“机械性稳定”,显著提高了螺钉稳定性,达到了与传统 PMMA 强化方法接近的强化效果;并且 EPS 形成的“螺钉-骨质”界面明显优于 PMMA-PS 形成的“螺钉-PMMA-骨质”界面。同时通过参考大量文献及前期预实验的摸索,认为绵羊椎体内注射 1ml 是比较安全的剂量,X 线检查未发现 PMMA 渗漏现象。

本实验拟在前期研究的基础上,进一步比较在骨质疏松绵羊腰椎 EPS 和 PMMA-PS 的固定强度。研究发现,EPS 和 PMMA-PS 在术后 6 周和 12 周均显示出比 CPS 更为显著的稳定性,而 EPS 和 PMMA-PS 之间在术后两个时间点上均未见显著性差异。术后随着时间的延长,从术后 6 周到术后 12 周,EPS 的固定强度有显著提高。然而,CPS 和 PMMA-PS 却没有这方面的优势,随着时间的延长,上述两种方法中的螺钉在体内的稳定性无明显变化。这可能与不同螺钉的稳定机制不同有明显的关联。当然这种推测需要钉道界面微观结构、骨计量学分析及组织学观察来证实。我们认为,与 CPS 相比,EPS 可以显著提高骨质疏松绵羊腰椎内椎弓根螺钉的稳定性,达到了与目前临幊上常用的 PMMA 强化方法近似的固定效果。同时,EPS 可以有效避免因增加螺钉直径和使用 PMMA 可能带来的椎弓根骨折和渗漏、压迫等风险。作为一种有效、安全和操作简便的方法,EPS 在临幊上的应用具有巨大的潜力。

本实验中,未能进行钉棒系统的组装,并不能完全模拟临幊上螺钉在体内的受力情况。同时,由于样本量的原因,仅进行了两个时间点的观察,仅采用轴向拔出实验来评价螺钉的稳定性。这些不足之处需在今后的研究中得到进一步完善。螺钉稳定性变化机制还需要进一步的钉道界面的微观研究来证实。

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