

临床论著

术中三维影像脊柱导航引导半椎体切除及椎弓根螺钉置入矫治儿童先天性脊柱侧后凸畸形

刘伟,杨操,杨述华,王晶,许伟华,张波,张正东,李志良

(华中科技大学同济医学院协和医院骨科 430022 武汉市)

【摘要】目的:探讨术中实时三维影像脊柱导航引导下后路椎弓根螺钉置入及半椎体切除矫治儿童先天性脊柱侧后凸畸形的临床疗效。**方法:**自 2010 年 5 月~2013 年 4 月,对 18 例儿童先天性半椎体脊柱侧后凸畸形患者进行术中实时三维影像脊柱导航引导下进行脊柱矫形手术。其中,男 7 例,女 11 例,年龄 7.6 ± 2.9 岁。术中在实时三维影像脊柱导航引导下经后路置入椎弓根螺钉并切除半椎体后进行矫形。术后通过 CT 评价椎弓根螺钉位置及半椎体切除情况,术前、术后摄脊柱正侧位 X 线片,评价矫形效果。**结果:**手术时间 216 ± 55 min,术中出血量 732 ± 378 ml。18 例患者共置入椎弓根螺钉 127 枚(4~12 枚/例)。术后 CT 证实 124 枚椎弓根螺钉位置准确,置钉准确率 97.6%;1 枚椎弓根螺钉穿破椎弓根内侧皮质,2 枚椎弓根螺钉穿破椎弓根外侧皮质。1 例出现椎弓根螺钉切割,1 例出现血气胸,置入胸腔闭式引流。无神经损伤并发症病例,无螺钉误置而引起的并发症。术后 CT 证实 18 例患者半椎体均完整切除。18 例中有 16 例获得随访,随访时间 18.5 ± 8.0 个月。16 例术前测量冠状面节段性侧凸 Cobb 角 $44.5^\circ \pm 11.4^\circ$,术后为 $9.3^\circ \pm 4.7^\circ$,末次随访时为 $9.7^\circ \pm 5.0^\circ$,矫正率为 $(78.2 \pm 7.8)\%$ 。节段性后凸 Cobb 角术前测量为 $32.2^\circ \pm 7.3^\circ$,术后为 $7.2^\circ \pm 3.5^\circ$,末次随访时为 $7.7^\circ \pm 3.9^\circ$,矫正率为 $(76 \pm 9.4)\%$ 。侧凸及后凸矫正与术前相比均有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。末次随访时 16 例患者均获得骨性融合。**结论:**术中实时三维影像脊柱导航引导经后路矫治先天性脊柱侧后凸畸形半椎体切除完整,置入椎弓根螺钉准确率高,安全性高,畸形矫正效果满意。

【关键词】计算机辅助;儿童先天性脊柱侧后凸;截骨术;椎弓根螺钉固定

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[Abstract] Objectives: To evaluate the clinical effect of posterior pedicle screw placement and hemivertebra resection guided by spinal navigation with the intraoperative three dimensional(3D) image modality. **Methods:** Between May 2010 and April 2013, 18 children with congenital kyphoscoliosis underwent posterior pedicle screw fixation and hemivertebra resection by using intraoperative 3D image spinal navigation. All 18 children (7 males and 11 females) aged 7.6 ± 2.9 years were diagnosed as kyphoscoliosis caused by congenital hemivertebra. Pedicle screw insertion and hemivertebra resection were performed guided by intraoperative 3D image spinal navigation. The pedicle screw position and hemivertebra resection were assessed by CT scan and the correction of Cobb angle was assessed by X-ray films preoperatively and postoperatively. **Results:** The operation time was 216 ± 55 minutes and intraoperative bleeding was 732 ± 378 ml. A total of 127 pedicle screws was placed in 18 patients(4~12). 124 screws were accurately inserted into the pedicles assessed by postoperative CT scanning(97.6% accuracy rate). 1 and 2 screws had a perforation of the medial and lateral pedicle walls. All the hemivertebrae were completely resected. Among these 18 patients, 16 cases were followed up for 18.5 ± 8.0 months. The preoperative mean coronal Cobb angle was $44.5^\circ \pm 11.4^\circ$, which compared to $(9.3^\circ \pm 4.7^\circ)$

第一作者简介:男(1989-),硕士在读,研究方向:脊柱疾病

电话:(027)85351626 E-mail:845030601@qq.com

通讯作者:杨操 E-mail:yangcaom@gmail.com

of postoperation. The mean coronal Cobb angle of final follow-up was $9.7^\circ \pm 5.0^\circ$ with a $(78.2 \pm 7.8)\%$ correction. In sagittal plane, the preoperative mean Cobb angle was $32.2^\circ \pm 7.3^\circ$, which returned to $7.2^\circ \pm 3.5^\circ$ postoperatively. The mean sagittal Cobb angle of final follow-up was $7.7^\circ \pm 3.9^\circ$. The postoperative correction was $(76 \pm 9.4)\%$. The significant difference was found in coronal and sagittal Cobb ($P < 0.01$). All 16 patients showed bony fusion at final follow-up. The broken of pedicle screw was found in one patient. 1 patient with Hemopneumothorax was treated with closed thoracic drainage. No instrument failure and neurological deficit were observed. **Conclusions:** Intraoperative 3D image-guided spinal navigation for placement of pedicle screws is of high accuracy and high safety in correcting the spinal deformity.

【Key words】 Computer assistance; Osteotomy; Congenital kyphoscoliosis; Pedicle fixation

【Author's address】 Department of Orthopaedics, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, 430022, China

半椎体所致的先天性脊柱侧后凸畸形在临幊上比较常见，对一些畸形严重的患者需行半椎体切除，经椎弓根螺钉内固定融合术。但是半椎体的上下终板切除不彻底或截骨间隙未完全闭合，术后可能发生假关节、内固定松动及矫形失败^[1-2]。同时此类患者均不同程度存在椎弓根较细，椎体旋转，椎体发育不良等情况，对椎弓根螺钉的置入带来困难。计算机辅助手术导航系统提供脊柱三维可视化，弥补了手术者术野的局限性，便于手术者及时发现骨结构变异，并引导精确的手术操作。我们对 18 例先天性脊柱侧后凸畸形患者采用术中即时三维脊柱导航系统引导半椎体切除及椎弓根螺钉置入，取得了较好效果，报道如下。

1 资料及方法

1.1 临床资料

自 2010 年 5 月~2013 年 4 月，我院对 18 例儿童先天性脊柱后凸畸形患者进行术中实时三维影像脊柱导航系统引导经后路椎弓根螺钉置入及半椎体切除矫正术。其中男 7 例，女 11 例，年龄 2~13 岁，平均 7.6 ± 5.3 岁。均为先天性半椎体畸形导致侧后凸畸形，其中单发完全分节半椎体 13 例 (T8 1 例, T11 1 例, T12 1 例, L1 3 例, L2 4 例, L3 1 例, L4 2 例)，多发完全分节半椎体 5 例 (T6、T8 1 例, T8、T11 1 例, T10、T12 1 例, T12、L2 2 例)。手术在实时三维影像脊柱导航引导下经后路置入椎弓根螺钉以及切除半椎体后进行矫形。

术前常规行站立位脊柱全长正侧位 X 线片、畸形局部 CT 平扫及 MRI 检查；常规行心脏 B 超、泌尿系统 B 超及肺功能检查。18 例病例除半椎体外，均未发现椎管内病变及脊髓结构异常，未

发现心、肺、肾脏等重要脏器病变。

1.2 手术方法

患儿采用插管全麻，俯卧位于导航专用的碳素纤维床。脊柱导航系统置于手术台尾端，术前将 3D C 型臂 X 线机与脊柱导航系统连接，并调整至工作状态。按传统后正中入路显露脊柱后方结构，将导航参考基固定于需椎弓根螺钉固定节段的下一个椎体棘突根部。随后采用 3D C 型臂 X 线收集手术区域脊柱三维资料，采集完毕后将影像资料传输至脊柱导航系统工作站(图 1)。用探针笔确定半椎体及半椎体切除的范围并确定椎弓根螺钉入钉点及轨迹，设定预置椎弓根螺钉的直径及长度 (直径通常为 3.5~4.5mm，长度 30.0~35.0mm)，在导航仪中标出预置入螺钉的位置。在导航的引导下进行开道、攻丝、置钉(图 2)。

在凹侧用棒临时固定，防止凸侧加压时凹侧过分张开以及半椎体切除后发生脊髓剪切损伤。切除半椎体的棘突、椎板、横突和椎弓根，利用探针笔在导航引导下了解半椎体位置及其上下椎间隙，确定切除半椎体的截面及方向，通常是半椎体上下椎间隙(图 3)。用骨刀沿探针笔确定的截面完整切除半椎体，并用刮匙充分刮除剩余椎间盘组织及软骨板。放置凸侧棒，加压闭合楔形空间。用切除的松质骨行椎板、关节突及横突间植骨融合。术后进行 CT 扫描，观察椎弓根螺钉置入情况、半椎体切除情况及楔形闭合后的矫形效果。

1.3 术后处理

术后伤口常规放置两根引流管，待引流量<50ml/d 后拔除引流管。术后两周伤口愈合后出院，必要时佩戴支具。

1.4 观察指标

患儿在术后能够自主站立及随访时拍摄脊柱

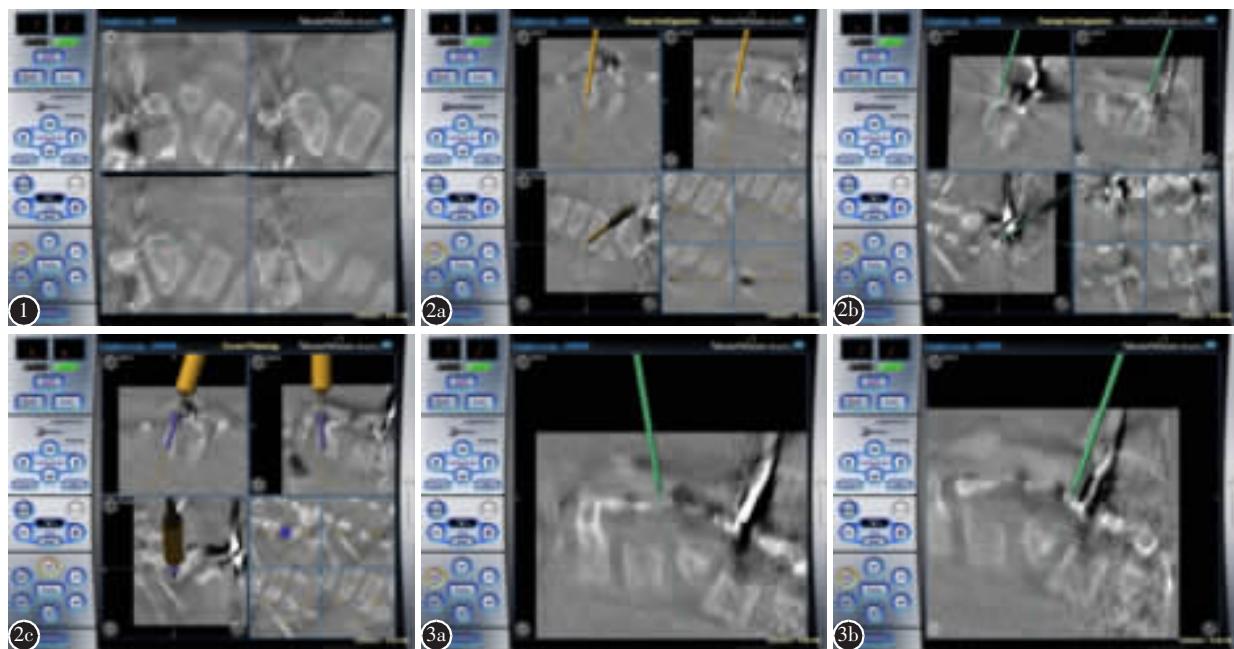


图 1 采用 3D C 型臂 X 线机收集手术区域脊柱三维资料,采集完毕后将影像资料传输至脊柱导航统工作站 **图 2 a** 用探针笔确定半椎体及半椎体切除的范围并确定椎弓根螺钉入钉点及轨迹,设定椎弓根螺钉的直径及长度 **b** 在导航的引导下进行开道 **c** 在导航的引导下置入螺钉 **图 3 a** 利用探针笔在导航引导下了解半椎体位置及其上椎间隙,确定切除半椎体的上截面及方向 **b** 利用探针笔在导航引导下了解半椎体位置及其下椎间隙,确定切除半椎体的下截面及方向

Figure 1 The spine three-dimensional data of surgery region was collected by 3D C-arm, and it will be transferred into the spinal navigation system workstation after completing the acquisition **Figure 2 a** The probe pen was used for determining the position of the hemivertebra and the range of the resection. The pedicle screw entry point and trajectory were also determined, the screw diameter and length were selected **b** The channel of pedicle screw was open under the guidance of the spinal navigation with the intra-operative 3D-imaging modality **c** The pedicle screw was implanted under the guidance of the spinal navigation with the intra-operative 3D-imaging modality **Figure 3 a** Under guidance of the spinal navigation, use the probe pen to determine the position and the upper disc space of the hemivertebra, and to determine the upper path of the hemivertebra resection **b** Under guidance of the spinal navigation, use the probe pen to determine the position and the lower disc space of the hemivertebra, and to determine the lower path of the hemivertebra resection

全长正侧位 X 线片、手术部位过伸过屈侧位 X 线片。评价侧后凸畸形矫形效果,测量主弯 Cobb 角,并按以下公式计算 Cobb 角矫正率。矫正率=(术前 Cobb 角-术后 Cobb 角)/术前 Cobb 角×100%。随访时拍摄站立位脊柱全长正侧位片、手术部位过伸过屈侧位 X 线片。椎体融合标准采用 Suk 所制定的标准:(1)若植骨与横突间或与椎体间有连续的骨小梁,伸屈侧位椎体活动度小于4°,认为植骨已融合;(2)若植骨与横突间的连续骨小梁观察不清,而伸屈侧位椎体活动度小于4°,则认为植骨可能融合;(3)若未见连续骨小梁,融合区有间隙,或骨小梁观察不清而伸屈侧位椎

体活动度大于4°,则认为未融合。如 X 线片显示不清晰不能达到判断是否融合标准的评定的时候加做 CT,以进一步确定是否植骨融合。

2 结果

手术时间 216±55min,术中出血 732±378ml。每例患者置入椎弓根螺钉 4~12 枚,总共 127 枚。术后 CT 证实 124 枚椎弓根螺钉位置准确。置钉准确率 97.6%。1 枚椎弓根螺钉(L3)穿破椎弓根内侧皮质,2 枚椎弓根螺钉(T4、T8)穿破椎弓根外侧皮质(图 4)。置入椎弓根螺钉前,术中三维脊柱导航系统能够确定预置入螺钉的位置和轨迹。术

中发现1个椎弓根因解剖变异不能置钉。

术后CT证实18例患者半椎体均完整切除,所有截骨间隙均完全闭合。18例中有16例获得随访,随访时间 18.5 ± 8.0 个月。侧凸及后凸矫正与术前相比均有统计学意义($P<0.01$,表1,图5)。

随访16例均获得骨性融合。1例出现椎弓根螺钉切割,无神经症状,支具保护限制活动6个月后复查X线片示椎体切割无进展,椎体间骨性愈合;1例出现血气胸,置入胸腔闭式引流,未见气泡及液体溢出2d后,夹闭闭式引流管24h,复查X线片,肺全部复张后拔管。

3 讨论

先天性脊柱侧后凸畸形是由于畸形引起的脊柱纵向生长不平衡而产生的脊柱侧后向弯曲,其

表1 术中三维脊柱导航引导下先天性侧后凸畸形的矫形效果

Table 1 The correction effect of congenital kyphoscoliosis guided by intraoperative 3D image spinal navigation

	节段性侧凸 Segmental Scoliosis	节段性后凸 Segmental Kyphosis
术前 Cobb 角 Preoperative Cobb angle	$44.5\pm11.4^\circ$	$32.2\pm7.3^\circ$
术后 Cobb 角 Postoperative Cobb angle	$9.3\pm4.7^\circ\text{①}$	$7.2\pm3.5^\circ\text{①}$
末次随访 Cobb 角 Last follow-up Cobb angle	$9.7\pm5.0^\circ\text{①}$	$7.7\pm3.9^\circ\text{①}$
Cobb角矫正率 Correction rate of Cobb angle	(78.2±7.8)%	(76±9.4)%

注:①与术前比较 $P<0.01$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation, $P<0.01$

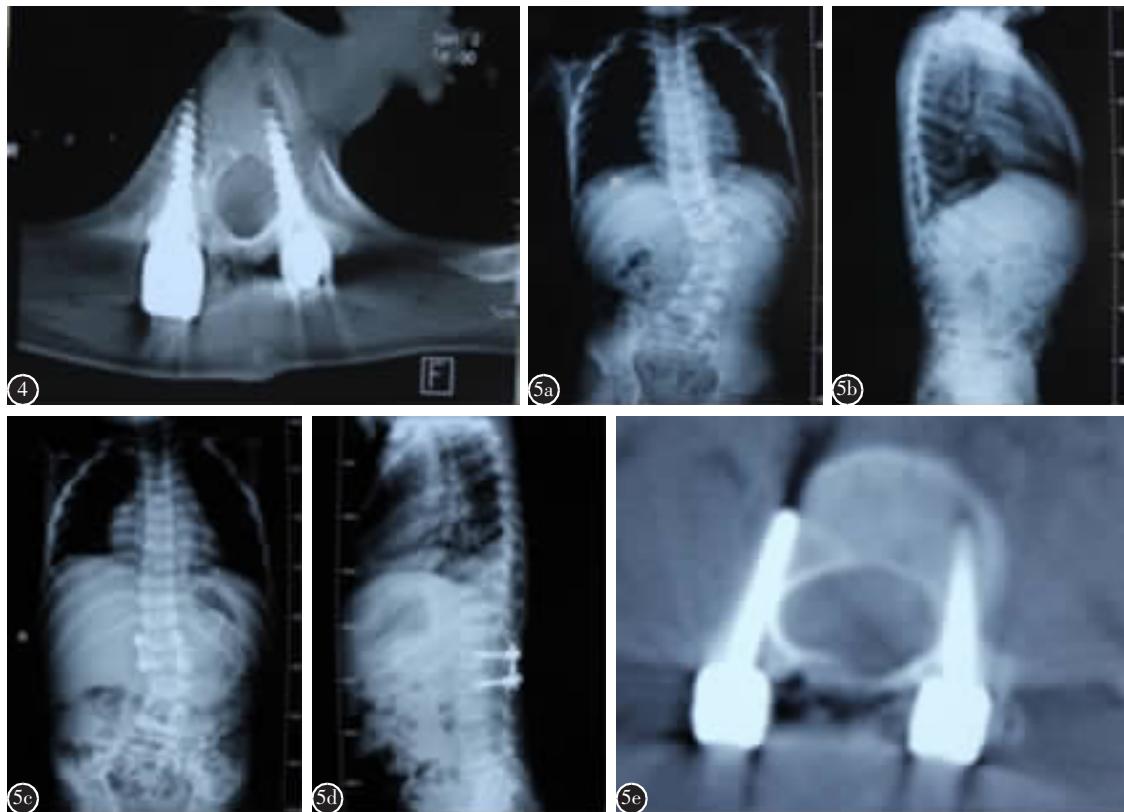


图4 CT示左侧椎弓根螺钉穿破椎弓根外侧皮质 **图5** 男性患儿,6岁 **a** 术前X线片示侧凸 Cobb 角 50° **b** 术前X线片示后凸 Cobb 角 16° **c** 术后X线片示侧凸 Cobb 角 19° **d** 术后X线片示后凸 Cobb 角 0°,半椎体切除完整,截骨平面闭合完全 **e** 术后CT扫描示椎弓根螺钉位置良好

Figure 4 CT showed the left pedicle screw perforation of the lateral pedicle wall **Figure 5** Male, 6 years **a** Preoperative X-ray showed that coronal Cobb angle was 50° **b** Preoperative X-ray showed that sagittal Cobb angle was 16° **c** Postoperative X-ray showed that coronal Cobb angle was 19° **d** Postoperative X-ray showed that sagittal Cobb angle was 0° and hemivertebra was resected completely with osteotomy plane completely closed **e** Postoperative CT scan showed pedicle screws had good position

发病率在千分之一左右^[3],分类包括椎体形成障碍(I型)、椎体分节障碍(II型)和混合型障碍(III型)。其中半椎体畸形属于椎体形成障碍,其所致的脊柱侧后凸畸形在临幊上常见。I型容易进展,尤其在青少年生长发育高峰期,进展更为迅速,由于其所致的后凸成角比较明显,加之后凸多位于胸椎或胸腰段,容易形成脊髓压迫损伤。对迅速进展的畸形或在青春期到来时可能出现的脊柱侧后凸畸形进展加速的半椎体需尽早手术治疗,以避免严重的局部畸形,避免更长节段的融合以及二次结构畸形^[4-5]。目前常用的手术方法为后路半椎体切除、短节段经椎弓根固定融合术^[5-6]。术中完整切除半椎体及上下生长软骨板是手术成功的关键,同时儿童椎弓根非常细小,椎弓根螺钉置入精确性也非常关键。

Roberts 等^[7]于 1986 年报道计算机辅助手术导航系统应用于神经外科以来,该技术越来越广泛地应用于诸多外科领域,并得到飞速发展。特别是在脊柱外科领域,计算机辅助手术导航系统可以明显提高椎弓根螺钉置入的准确率。Rajasekaran 等^[8]使用术中实时三维导航技术成功置入 51 枚儿童颈椎椎弓根螺钉,螺钉位置优良率达 100%。Mason 等^[9]总结分析了 1973 例患者共 9310 个椎弓根螺钉的置入状况,得出术中应用传统 C 型臂 X 线机组的螺钉置入准确率为 68.1% (2532/3719)、术中应用 2D 导航组的螺钉置入准确率为 84.3% (1031/1223)、术中应用 3D 导航系统组的螺钉置入准确率为 95.5% (4170/4368)。同样,在小儿先天性脊柱侧后凸矫治中,术中三维脊柱导航系统能够提高椎弓根螺钉置入的正确率。在传统透视指导下椎弓根螺钉置入率为 86.1%~94.5%^[10-12]。本组 18 例患者每例患者置入椎弓根螺钉 4~12 枚,总共 127 枚。术中 CT 证实 124 枚椎弓根螺钉位置准确。置钉准确率 97.6%,高于报道的非三维脊柱导航置钉的准确率^[10-12],并且与文献^[13]报道的应用术中三维脊柱导航系统治疗先天性脊柱畸形的置钉准确率相似。

术中三维脊柱导航系统可以提高手术的安全性。传统条件下,术者及手术团队会根据患者的 X 线、CT、MRI 等影像学资料确定固定节段。但是有些椎弓根缺如或者椎弓根解剖结构变异在术前影像学资料以及术中透视下并不能很好地显示,术中有可能在这些不能置钉的椎弓根上进行置钉。

本组病例术前影像学资料未发现拟固定节段有椎弓根变异,而术中三维脊柱导航系统发现 1 个椎弓根因解剖变异不能置钉,这个结果提示在小儿脊柱侧后凸畸形患儿中椎弓根螺钉置入有较大困难,同时侧面反映在传统透视条件下,椎弓根螺钉的置入有很大的风险。术中三维影像脊柱导航系统,可以防止术者在椎弓根缺失和不可行螺钉置入的情况下继续进行置钉的危险尝试^[13],也可以选择螺钉的长度和直径,也可以清晰观察手术工具前进,后退并进行角度、距离测量等操作。同步完成的三维重建可以清晰地显示每 1 枚螺钉的准确位置,以及与椎弓根、椎管、椎体的关系,防止误入椎管和损伤椎体附近的重要结构,提高了手术的安全性。

半椎体切除可直接去除致畸因素,控制侧后凸进展和获得即刻矫形的作用。完整的椎体、椎间盘及软骨的切除,通过固定区的永久性骨融合更是保持矫形效果的关键。术中半椎体切除不彻底,造成截骨面闭合不全足儿童先天性侧后凸畸形矫形失败的原因之一^[1,2]。术中三维脊柱导航系统使半椎体的切除更加完整。本组手术在术中脊柱三维导航系统引导下 18 例患儿 23 个半椎体全部切除。传统透视只能获得二维图像,不能很好地确定半椎体切除的范围,而脊柱导航系统可以很好地解决这个问题。本组手术术前将手术部位脊柱的 CT 资料输入导航系统中心控制器,系统软件对脊柱影像进行三维重建,包括前后位、侧位、额状位和 3D 图像。术中将患者置于碳素纤维床上,数分钟内获得细腻清晰的三维图像,能够准确定位半椎体及半椎体切除的范围,在手术过程中能从不同的平面、不同的角度对半椎体及其周围结构进行详细观察、分析,使后路半椎体切除变得更简单,使半椎体切除更为完整。

由于术中三维脊柱导航系统引导下能彻底切除半椎体及周围椎间盘组织,同时由于椎弓根螺钉置入更加精准,把持更有力,因而能获得更好的矫形效果。王升儒等^[1]认为手术中应将半椎体、两端软骨终板及对侧椎间盘切除干净,否则会增加矫形过程中螺钉所受的应力,导致椎弓根断裂及螺钉切割,影响矫形效果。朱泽章等^[2]认为,在低龄儿童中,椎弓根非常细小,如果椎弓根螺钉置入位置不良,在半椎体切除后截骨面闭合过程中,容易发生螺钉切割,影响矫形效果。Shono 等^[14]报道

12例先天性脊柱侧后凸畸形的患者行一期半椎体切除椎弓根内固定矫形术，术后冠状位节段性侧凸矫正率为64%，节段性后凸的矫正率为57.5%。Zhang等^[15]对56例先天性侧后凸的患儿行58个半椎体切除矫形术后发现节段性侧凸改善72.9%，节段性后凸改善70%。本组病例节段性侧凸矫正率78.2%，节段性后凸矫正率76%，短期随访中也没有发生与内置物失败有关的并发症，矫形效果好于文献报道^[14,15]。

总之，术中实时三维影像脊柱导航引导经后路矫治先天性脊柱侧后凸畸形置入椎弓根螺钉准确率高，半椎体切除完整，安全性高，畸形矫正满意，较普通透视优越性明显，同时有文献报道^[16,17]术中三维导航系统能很大程度避免传统术式中反复透视定位操作，减少了术中术者及患者的透视时间及辐射暴露。但它并不是完美的，脊柱导航系统是外科医生本身所具有的经验和判断的最好补充，而不能代替外科医生的思维和技能，同时由于脊柱导航系统高昂的成本，对全社会来说，选择导航系统仍有一定的局限性。

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(英文编审 蒋 欣/贾丹彤)

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