

## 临床论著

# 后路半椎体切除短节段融合固定术治疗儿童腰骶部半椎体畸形及近端代偿侧凸自发矫正的影响因素

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**【摘要】目的:**评价后路半椎体切除、短节段融合固定术治疗儿童先天性腰骶部半椎体畸形的效果,探讨术后近端代偿侧凸(PCC)自发矫正的影响因素。**方法:**回顾性分析2012年1月~2018年12月我院诊治的25例腰骶部半椎体患儿的临床资料,其中男14例,女11例,年龄3.3~13.0岁( $6.74\pm2.81$ 岁),L4-S1半椎体10例,L5-S1半椎体13例,L6-S1半椎体2例。均行腰骶部一期后路半椎体切除、短节段固定融合术,随访至少24个月。术前、术后及末次随访时所有患儿均行站立位全脊柱正侧位X线检查。测量并对比术前、术后及末次随访时畸形部位侧凸Cobb角、PCC、骶骨冠状面倾斜(SSA)、近端固定椎倾斜度(PVO)、畸形部位前凸、胸椎后凸、腰椎前凸、躯干冠状面偏移(TS)、矢状面平衡(STS)及骨盆入射角(PI)、骨盆倾斜角(PT)、矢状位骨盆倾斜角(SS)。分析末次随访PCC及PCC矫正率与年龄、畸形部位侧凸、畸形侧凸矫正率、术前PCC、末次随访PVO、末次随访SSA等因素的相关性。依据末次随访PVO将患者分为近端固定椎倾斜组( $\geq 5^\circ$ )与近端固定椎水平组( $< 5^\circ$ ),比较两组间各脊柱参数的差异。**结果:**融合固定2~4个椎体( $2.58\pm0.77$ 个椎体),手术时间 $120\sim300$ min( $167.60\pm42.45$ min),术中出血量 $100\sim1000$ ml( $362.00\pm215.50$ ml)。术后2例患者出现一过性下肢疼痛,术后两周恢复正常。术后随访24~70个月( $37.72\pm14.90$ 个月)。畸形部位侧凸Cobb角由术前的 $28.8^\circ\pm5.8^\circ$ 降至术后的 $5.8^\circ\pm3.5^\circ$ ( $P<0.01$ ),末次随访为 $7.8^\circ\pm3.2^\circ$ (矫正率72.9%, $P<0.01$ )。PCC由术前的 $25.8^\circ\pm10.9^\circ$ 自发性矫正为末次随访时的 $13.1^\circ\pm8.0^\circ$ ( $P<0.01$ ),矫正率为49.2%。TS从术前的 $13.5\pm11.7$ mm降至末次随访 $5.5\pm4.5$ mm( $P<0.01$ ),STS从术前的 $16.1\pm9.6$ mm降至末次随访的 $7.0\pm5.0$ mm( $P<0.01$ )。所有病例术前、末次随访骨盆矢状面均保持平衡,末次随访PI、PT、SS、胸椎后凸及腰椎前凸较术前均无明显改变。末次随访PCC与术前PCC和末次随访PVO存在相关性( $P<0.01$ , $P<0.05$ ),末次随访PCC矫正率与末次随访PVO存在相关性( $P<0.01$ )。近端固定椎水平组14例,倾斜组11例,两组间年龄、术前畸形侧凸、融合节段、术前PCC及术前SSA均无统计学差异,末次随访PCC有显著性差异( $9.8^\circ$  vs  $17.4^\circ$ , $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**一期后路半椎体切除、短节段融合固定术治疗儿童腰骶部半椎体畸形可以获得良好的侧凸矫正并改善躯干偏移。为更好地达到近端代偿侧凸自发矫正,应在术前评估已有的近端代偿侧凸角度,术中应尽可能实现近端固定椎水平化。

**【关键词】**先天性脊柱侧凸;腰骶椎半椎体;代偿弯;半椎体切除术;自发矫正

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**Correlation factors analysis for spontaneous correction of proximal compensated curve after posterior lumbosacral hemivertebra resection and short-segment fusion in children/CAO Jun, ZHANG Xuejun, BAI Yunsong, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2021, 31(5): 408-415**

**[Abstract] Objectives:** To evaluate the surgical outcomes and correlation factors for spontaneous correction of proximal compensated curve (PCC) after posterior lumbosacral hemivertebra resection with short-segment fusion in children. **Methods:** The clinical data of 25 congenital scoliosis children with lumbosacral hemivertebra treated from Jan 2012 to Dec 2018 were reviewed retrospectively. There were 14 boys and 11 girls with an average age of  $6.74\pm2.81$  (3.3~13.00) years. The hemivertebra conditions included: 10 cases located at L4-S1 level, 13 cases located at L5-S1, and 2 cases located at L6-S1. All the patients underwent one-stage posterior-only hemivertebra resection with short-segment internal fixation and fusion, with at least a 24-month fol-

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low-up. Standing anteroposterior and lateral radiographs of full spine pre-operatively, post-operatively, and at the last follow-up were acquired and compared. Radiographic evaluation included measured changes in deformity segmental scoliosis and lordosis, sacral slanting angle(SSA), proximal fused vertebral obliquity(PVO), thoracic kyphosis, lumbar lordosis, trunk shift(TS), sagittal trunk shift(STS) and pelvic incidence(PI), pelvic tilt(PT), and sacral slope(SS). The correlations between the PCC at the final follow-up and multiple factors including age, deformity segmental scoliosis, congenital segmental scoliosis correction rate, PCC at pre-operation, and SSA and PVO at the latest follow-up were analyzed. Based on the PVO ( $\geq 5^\circ$  or  $< 5^\circ$ ), patients were divided into oblique group and horizontal group. The spinal parameters were compared between groups. **Results:** The mean follow-up period was  $37.72 \pm 14.90$ (24–70) months. The mean fusion level was  $2.58 \pm 0.77$ (2–4) segments. The mean operation time was  $167.60 \pm 42.45$ (120–300) minutes with the average blood loss of  $362.00 \pm 215.50$ ml (100–1000ml). 2 cases had a lower limb transient pain after operation which alleviated within two weeks. The mean segmental scoliosis was  $28.8^\circ \pm 5.8^\circ$  preoperatively,  $5.8^\circ \pm 3.5^\circ$  postoperatively (correction rate 79.7%,  $P < 0.01$ ), and  $7.8^\circ \pm 3.2^\circ$  at the latest follow-up (correction rate 72.9%,  $P < 0.01$ ). The PCC was spontaneously corrected from  $25.8^\circ \pm 10.9^\circ$  preoperatively to  $13.1^\circ \pm 8.0^\circ$  at the latest follow-up (correction rate 49.2%,  $P < 0.01$ ). TS was significantly improved on both coronal ( $13.5 \pm 11.7$ mm vs  $5.5 \pm 4.5$ mm,  $P < 0.01$ ) and STS( $16.1 \pm 9.6$ mm vs  $7.0 \pm 5.0$ mm,  $P < 0.01$ ) planes at the latest follow-up. There was no difference of the values of PI, PT, and SS between that preoperatively and at the last follow-up, respectively. PCC at the latest follow-up was correlated with preoperative PCC and PVO( $P < 0.01$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). There was no difference between the oblique group(14 cases) and the horizontal group(11 cases) in terms of age, congenital segmental scoliosis, PCC, sacral slanting, preoperatively and fused segments. But the horizontal group had a better PCC spontaneous correction over the oblique group( $9.8^\circ$  vs  $17.4^\circ$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** One-stage posterior lumbosacral hemivertebra resection with short-segment fusion in children can offer excellent scoliosis correction and trunk shift improvement. Take preoperative PCC as a predict factor and horizontalize the proximal fused vertebral during-operation could be helpful for PCC spontaneous correction.

**【Key words】** Congenital scoliosis; Lumbosacral hemivertebra; Compensated curve; Hemivertebra resection; Spontaneous correction

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先天性脊柱侧凸是由于椎体分节或形成障碍,造成脊柱冠状位、矢状位生长不平衡而引起的脊柱畸形<sup>[1]</sup>。其中,半椎体是先天性脊柱侧凸的重要病因之一,可发生在颈椎、胸椎、腰椎、腰骶部等各个部位<sup>[2]</sup>。腰骶部半椎体除了造成局部侧凸畸形外,由于腰骶半椎体下方是相对固定的骶骨,缺乏代偿能力,会造成腰椎倾斜,甚至造成近端延伸至胸腰段乃至胸段的代偿侧凸(proximal compensated curve,PCC)以及严重的躯干偏移<sup>[3]</sup>。如果早期没有恰当治疗,腰骶半椎体PCC会不断进展并变为结构性侧凸,此时手术治疗融合范围需要延长至上方的代偿弯,造成手术损伤增加,融合节段增多,患者腰椎活动度下降<sup>[4,5]</sup>。而在PCC变为结构性侧凸前进行腰骶半椎体切除、短节段融合固定手术,在矫正原发畸形的同时能促进PCC的自发矫正。手术治疗中将近端融合椎水平化对于PCC的自发矫正十分重要<sup>[3]</sup>,但临幊上年龄、PCC

初始角度、骶骨倾斜度等因素也可能对PCC日后转归有影响。本研究回顾性研究2012年1月~2018年12月我院诊治的25例行半椎体切除短节段融合固定术的儿童腰骶部半椎体畸形病例,评估其手术效果并分析PCC自发矫正情况与以上因素之间的关联,比较近端固定椎水平化程度对于PCC的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

入选标准:(1)行一期后路半椎体切除矫形融合内固定手术的儿童腰骶部半椎体畸形;(2)半椎体远端椎体为S1椎体;(3)固定节段≤4个椎体;(4)随访至少24个月;(5)具有完善的影像学资料和病历。排除标准:(1)既往有脊柱手术病史;(2)PCC范围内存在椎体畸形;(3)PCC近端存在椎体畸形且侧凸超过 $10^\circ$ ;(4)双下肢不等长导致骨

盆倾斜;(5)合并骶骨发育不良。

共有 25 例患儿纳入研究,男 14 例,女 11 例。完全分节半椎体 18 例,不完全分节半椎体 7 例;半椎体位于左侧 13 例,位于右侧 12 例;L4~S1 半椎体 10 例,L5~S1 半椎体 13 例,L6~S1 半椎体 2 例。手术时年龄 3.3~13.0 岁( $6.74\pm2.81$  岁)。5 例同时合并有胸椎半椎体(均不在 PCC 范围内,且局部侧凸 $<10^\circ$ ),1 例合并心血管畸形(法洛四联症),1 例合并泌尿系畸形(右肾缺如),6 例合并神经系统畸形[脊髓拴系 3 例(无骨棘),单纯脊髓空洞(L1~2 水平)1 例,脊髓纵裂合并脊髓拴系 1 例,脊髓纵裂合并脊髓空洞(T8~11 水平)1 例]。

## 1.2 手术方法

患者麻醉后取俯卧位,垫起身体腹部悬空,术中 X 线定位半椎体位置,标准背部正中切口。逐层切开剥离,显露半椎体及邻近节段椎体棘突、椎板和关节突,半椎体上下相邻椎置入椎弓根螺钉,如果半椎体上下相邻椎体椎弓根发育差则延长一个节段椎体固定。咬除半椎体相应椎板、横突,沿椎弓根骨膜下剥离至半椎体外侧,向内剥离保护脊髓;在此剥离出的区域内直视下完整切除半椎体,刮除残留的半椎体骨质,切除半椎体上下及对侧椎间盘和软骨终板;松解凹侧椎间隙;适当切除上、下椎体的部分椎板,先于凸侧截取适当长度棒,预弯成生理性腰椎前凸,置入椎弓根螺钉,予以初步加压。于凹侧截取适当长度棒,置入椎弓根钉。然后,按照凸侧加压,凹侧有限撑开的原则,交替进行矫形。C 型臂 X 线机透视检查脊柱冠状面平衡及截骨间隙上下终板基本平行;对于存在骶骨倾斜的半椎体,根据冠状面骶骨倾斜角度适当矫正节段性侧凸,保持近端融合椎水平位(以术中双侧髂棘连线作为水平线参考)。如水平化近端融合椎后未完全闭合截骨端,将切除的整块半椎体修剪后置于间隙或置入椎间融合器,剩余自体骨植入固定范围以内的椎板、横突。所有病例术中均行脊髓体感诱发电位和运动诱发电位监测。

## 1.3 影像学测量与数据分析

术前、术后 3d、末次随访时拍摄站立位全脊柱正侧位 X 线片。术前行全脊柱三维 CT 评估半椎体位置、侧别以及分节情况,行脊髓 MRI 筛查可能伴发的神经系统畸形。冠状位及矢状位参数的测量参照 Bollini 等<sup>[6]</sup>描述的方法。冠状位参数:(1)畸形侧凸 Cobb 角,半椎体近端椎体上缘与远

端 S1 椎体下缘间的角度。(2)PCC,畸形节段侧凸相邻近端代偿弯 Cobb 角;(3)冠状面骶骨倾斜角(sacral slanting angle,SSA),双侧髂嵴最高点的连线和 S1 上终板的夹角,SSA $>5^\circ$  定义为存在骶骨倾斜,SSA $>10^\circ$  定义为存在严重骶骨倾斜<sup>[7]</sup>;(4)近端融合椎倾斜度(proximal fused vertebral obliquity,PVO),指术后近端融合椎上终板和双侧髂嵴最高点连线的夹角;(5)冠状面躯干偏移(trunk shift,TS),C7 铅垂线和 S1 上终板中点间的水平距离,用以反映冠状位平衡。矢状位参数:(1)胸椎后凸角(T5~T12);(2)腰椎前凸角(L1~S1);(3)畸形节段前凸角,半椎体近端椎体上缘与 S1 下缘间前凸 Cobb 角,若为后凸记为负;(4)矢状位躯干偏移(sagittal trunk shift,STS),侧位 X 线片上 C7 铅垂线与骶骨后上缘的水平距离。骨盆矢状位参数包括:(1)骨盆入射角(pelvic incidence,PI),经 S1 上终板中点作一条垂直于终板的直线,再经 S1 上终板的中心和股骨头中心点做一条直线,两条直线间的夹角;(2)骨盆倾斜角(pelvic tilt,PT),经过 S1 上终板中点以及两侧股骨头连线中点的直线与铅垂线间的夹角;(3)矢状面骶骨倾斜角(sacral slope,SS),S1 终板与水平线间的夹角。畸形侧凸 Cobb 角及 PCC 计算其矫正率,计算方法为(术前-末次随访)/术前 $\times 100\%$ 。

## 1.4 统计学分析

采用 IBM SPSS 19.0 统计软件对所有数据进行统计学分析。所有计量资料以均值 $\pm$ 标准差表示。采用配对 t 检验分析比较术前与术后及术前与末次随访时各影像学参数测量结果。采用 Spearman 相关性分析计算末次随访时 PCC、PCC 矫正率与年龄、末次随访畸形侧凸角、畸形侧凸矫正率、术前 PCC、末次随访 SSA 及 PVO 的相关性(*r* 值)及统计学差异。根据末次随访 PVO 角度分为两组:近端固定椎倾斜组,末次随访 PVO $\geq 5^\circ$ ;近端固定椎水平组,末次随访 PVO $<5^\circ$ 。采用秩和检验比较近端固定椎倾斜组与近端固定椎水平组间各指标差异。*P* $<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

手术融合固定 2~4 个椎体( $2.58\pm0.77$  个椎体),手术时间 120~300min( $167.60\pm42.45$  min),术中出血量 100~1000ml( $362.00\pm215.50$  ml),所有病例术中均使用自体回吸收血,输注自体血量 69~

500ml( $183.12\pm104.11$ ml),仅1例因出血1000ml输注自体血500ml及新鲜冰冻血浆200ml,其余病例未输注异体血。2例患儿术后出现短暂下肢疼痛,均在凸侧,经过保守治疗,1例术后1周疼痛缓解,另1例术后2周疼痛缓解。均无感染、内固定失败及假关节形成等并发症。术后随访24~70个月( $37.72\pm14.90$ 个月)。

术前、术后及末次随访时的脊柱-骨盆参数测量结果见表1。术后的畸形侧凸角、PCC、SSA、PVO及节段前凸角与术前比较均有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ),末次随访时的畸形侧凸角、PCC、SSA、PVO、TS、节段前凸角及STS与术前比较均有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ )。术前19例(76%)患儿伴有明显的冠状面骶骨倾斜,至末次随访时降为14例(56%);术前12例(48%)患儿伴有严重冠状面骶骨倾斜,末次随访时减少至2例(8%)。末次随访时胸椎后凸角、腰椎前凸角及骨盆矢状位参数(PI、PT、SS)与术前比较均无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。

所有患者末次随访PCC( $1.2^\circ\sim27.5^\circ$ )较术前( $6.2^\circ\sim48^\circ$ )有所减轻,22例小于 $25^\circ$ ( $1.2^\circ\sim23.5^\circ$ ),3例PCC为 $25^\circ\sim30^\circ$ ,1例佩戴支具,另2例随访3年PCC无变化后去除支具随诊观察。末次随访PCC与术前PCC( $r=0.827, P<0.01$ )及末次随访PVO( $r=0.498, P<0.01$ )存在相关性,与年龄、末次随访畸形侧凸角、末次随访畸形侧凸角改善率、末次随访SSA均无明显相关性( $r<0.5, P>0.05$ );末次随访时的PCC矫正率与末次随访PVO有相关性( $r=-0.705, P<0.01$ )(表2)。近端固定椎水平组11例(图1),近端固定椎倾斜组14例(图2),两组比较年龄、融合节段、术前PCC、术前畸形侧凸角及其矫正率以及术前和末次随访SSA均无统计学差异,两组末次随访PCC及其矫正率均有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ ,表3)。

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 腰骶半椎体畸形的临床特点、治疗时机与手术方法选择

表1 术前、术后及末次随访时脊柱畸形参数测量结果

Table 1 Changes of spinal parameters at preoperation, postoperation and the final follow-up

	术前 Preoperation	术后 Postoperation	末次随访 Final follow-up	矫正率(%) (术前-末次随访) Correction rate(Pre-final follow up)
<b>冠状位 Coronal</b>				
畸形侧凸角( $^\circ$ ) Deformity segmental scoliosis	$28.8\pm5.8$	$5.8\pm3.5^{\textcircled{1}}$	$7.8\pm3.2^{\textcircled{1}}$	72.9
近端代偿弯( $^\circ$ ) Proximal compensated curve(PCC)	$25.8\pm10.9$	$24.1\pm11.6^{\textcircled{1}}$	$13.1\pm8.0^{\textcircled{1}}$	49.2
骶骨冠状面倾斜角( $^\circ$ ) Sacral slanting angle(SSA)	$9.0\pm5.1$	$8.0\pm4.0^{\textcircled{1}}$	$5.5\pm3.6^{\textcircled{1}}$	38.8
近端固定椎倾斜度( $^\circ$ ) Proximal fused vertebral obliquity	$19.4\pm6.0$	$5.2\pm3.8^{\textcircled{1}}$	$5.4\pm3.7^{\textcircled{1}}$	72.2
冠状面躯干偏移(mm) Trunk shift(TS)	$13.5\pm11.7$	—	$5.5\pm4.5^{\textcircled{1}}$	59.3
<b>矢状位 Sagital</b>				
胸椎后凸( $^\circ$ ) Thoracic kyphosis	$25.7\pm4.7$	—	$23.5\pm4.6$	—
腰椎前凸( $^\circ$ ) Lumbar lordosis	$33.9\pm10.9$	—	$36.0\pm10.3$	—
节段前凸( $^\circ$ ) Segmental lordosis	$14.6\pm6.8$	$19.3\pm4.5^{\textcircled{1}}$	$18.1\pm5.2^{\textcircled{1}}$	—
矢状面躯干偏移(mm) Sagittal trunk shift(STS)	$16.1\pm11.7$	—	$7.0\pm4.5^{\textcircled{1}}$	56.5
<b>骨盆矢状位</b>				
Pelvic sagittal				
骨盆入射角( $^\circ$ ) Pelvic incidence(PI)	$43.8\pm9.6$	—	$44.6\pm9.1$	—
骨盆倾斜角( $^\circ$ ) Pelvic tilt(PT)	$12.0\pm7.1$	—	$13.6\pm5.6$	—
矢状面骶骨倾斜角( $^\circ$ ) Sacral slope(SS)	$31.2\pm6.3$	—	$30.9\pm5.6$	—

注:<sup>①</sup>与术前比较  $P<0.05$

Note: <sup>①</sup>Comparison with preoperation,  $P<0.05$

表 2 末次随访 PCC 及其矫正率与各因素的相关性

Table 2 Correlation of PCC at final follow-up and correction rate with several factors

	末次随访 PCC PCC at final follow-up		末次随访 PCC 矫正率 PCC correction rate at final follow-up	
	r 值 r value	P 值 P value	r 值 r value	P 值 P value
年龄 Age	-0.228	0.274	0.1	0.633
末次随访畸形侧凸 Deformity segmental scoliosis at final follow-up	0.293	0.155	-0.203	0.329
畸形侧凸矫正率 Deformity segmental scoliosis correction rate	-0.193	0.354	0.24	0.248
术前 PCC PCC at the pre- operation	0.827	<0.01	-0.225	0.279
末次随访 PVO PVO at final follow-up	0.498	0.011	-0.705	<0.01
末次随访 SSA SSA at final follow-up	0.220	0.292	0.071	0.738

先天性半椎体畸形可以发生在脊柱各个部位,通常将发生在最下方腰椎与第一骶椎之间的半椎体称为腰骶半椎体。此部位半椎体会造成脊柱底座倾斜,导致腰椎起飞征畸形,并造成明显的冠状位躯干偏移,为避免躯干偏移失代偿脊柱只能在近端形成侧凸来平衡<sup>[8]</sup>。这种代偿性侧凸比胸段或胸腰段代偿弯角度更大,随原发畸形进展,PCC 也更容易进展为结构性侧凸。McMaster 等<sup>[2]</sup>报道单一、完全分节的腰骶椎半椎体导致的节段性侧凸畸形每年可加重 1.5°;而继发的 PCC 可以每年 3° 的速度进展<sup>[9]</sup>。腰骶半椎体手术经历了前路手术、前后路联合手术,目前临床应用更为广泛的是单纯后路一期半椎体切除<sup>[10,11]</sup>,此方法能够完整切除半椎体同时避免前路联合手术创伤过大和血管、神经损伤的风险<sup>[12,13]</sup>。融合节段在 PCC 未转变为结构性时首选短节段固定,即固定 2~4 个节段,通常需要在青春期前进行手术<sup>[4,5]</sup>。但儿童期手术若骶骨发育较小,难以进行稳定可靠的固定,从而影响手术效果。因此文献报道的最小手术年龄通常在 3~5 岁以上<sup>[4,14-16]</sup>。

腰骶半椎体畸形常伴随冠状面骶骨倾斜。本研究病例中 76% 患者在术前存在骶骨倾斜。先天性脊柱侧凸腰段半椎体也可能存在骶骨倾斜。张

延斌等<sup>[7]</sup>报道在腰椎半椎体中发生率为 61.9%,L3 以下半椎体高于 L3 以上。有研究也把下腰椎 L4~L5 之间半椎体合并骶骨倾斜也纳入腰骶半椎体进行讨论<sup>[8]</sup>,但其短节段融合固定术后最下腰椎与骶骨之间有活动度,其骶骨倾斜仍可能在随访中有改变并影响 PCC 变化,因此我们认为两种情况应分开讨论,腰骶半椎体可合并骶骨发育不良,由于骶骨发育不良常伴随骶髂关节发育不良,即使手术固定腰骶椎体,仍然有骶髂关节异常造成一侧脊柱基底沉降的风险<sup>[17]</sup>,也会影响 PCC 转归。因此此类病例不应纳入腰骶半椎体治疗讨论范围。

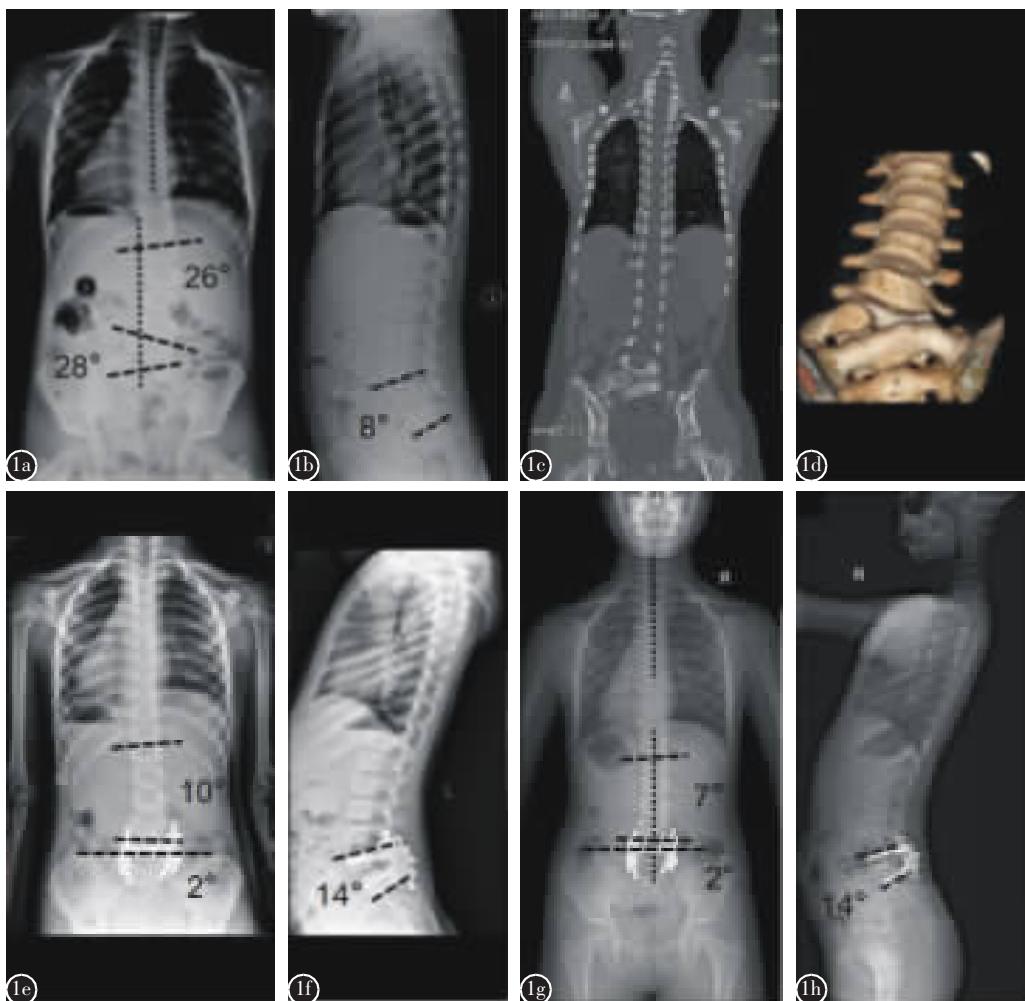
### 3.2 腰骶半椎体手术后冠状位和矢状位矫正效果

目前广泛采用的后路半椎体切除、短节段融合固定手术能够较好地矫正畸形并改善冠状位躯干偏移。Zhuang 等<sup>[14]</sup>报道 14 例腰骶半椎体畸形患者手术后,经过平均 3 年随访,侧凸矫正率达到 87%,躯干偏移冠状面矫正率为 63%,矢状面矫正率 58%。Wang 等<sup>[15]</sup>报道 23 例腰骶半椎体畸形患者手术后至少 5 年随访,畸形侧凸矫正率为 73.3%,冠状位躯干偏移矫正率为 60.1%,胸椎后凸、腰椎前凸及腰骶前凸均没有明显变化。Lyu 等<sup>[16]</sup>报道 17 例下腰椎或腰骶椎半椎体畸形手术后,平均随访 3 年,畸形侧凸矫正率为 79.9%,冠状位躯干偏移矫正率为 75.8%,矢状位躯干偏移矫正率为 61.7%。胸腰椎矢状面参数无明显改变。

本研究中患者畸形侧凸矫正率为 72.9%,冠状位躯干偏移矫正率为 59.3%,矢状位躯干偏移矫正率为 56.5%,与文献报道<sup>[14-16]</sup>相近。从脊柱矢状面参数看,术后节段前凸有所增加,这是手术切除半椎体后方加压所致,在末次随访也没有明显丢失。其余脊柱矢状位参数在术前基本在正常范围,末次随访也无明显改变。说明不同于其他部位半椎体造成局部后凸畸形,腰骶半椎体主要造成脊柱冠状位异常。骨盆矢状位参数在术前也基本正常<sup>[18]</sup>,末次随访没有明显改变,说明单纯腰骶半椎体对于骨盆影响较小。但也有研究指出腰骶半椎体同时合并骶骨复杂畸形时,更容易造成骨盆失衡<sup>[19]</sup>。

### 3.3 PCC 自发矫正因素中近端固定椎水平化的作用

研究发现腰骶半椎体切除并短节段固定后,



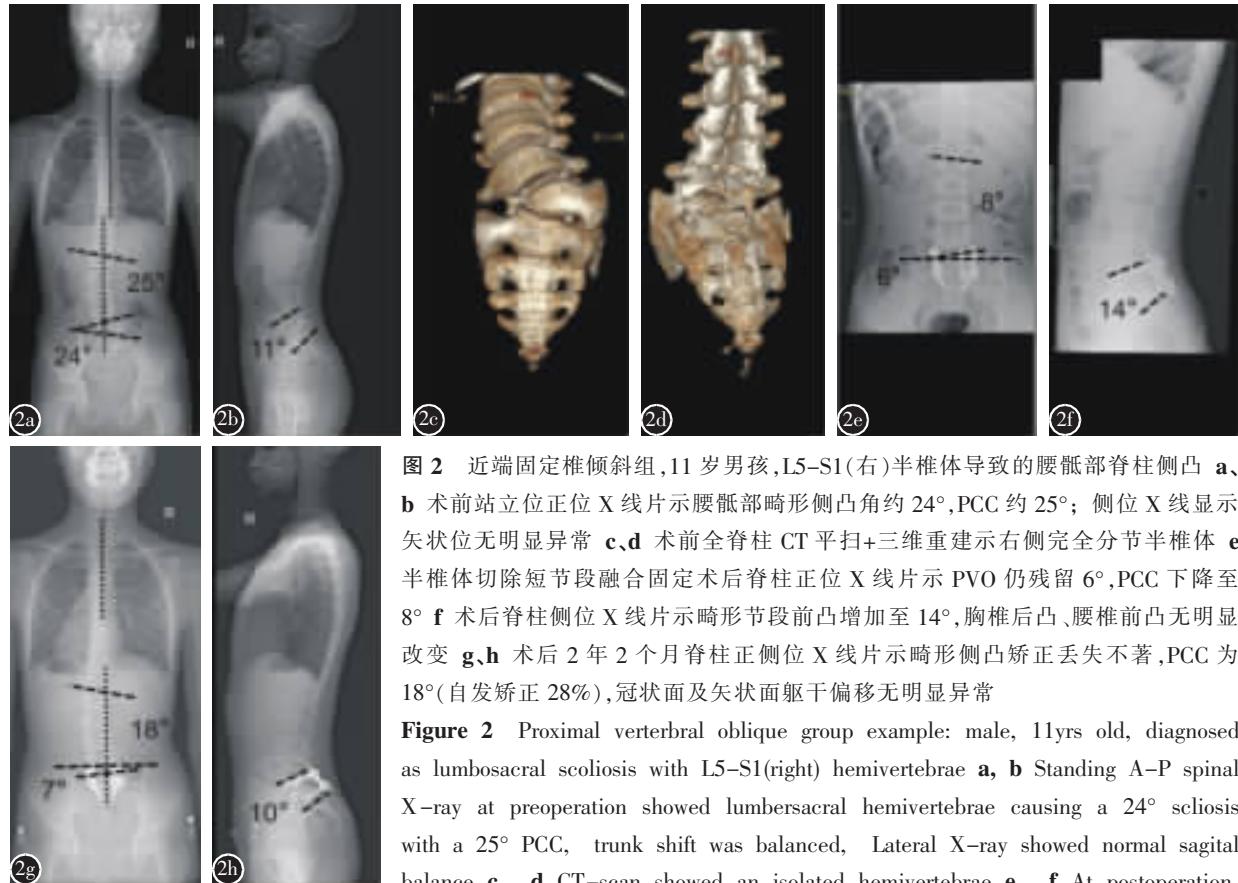
**图 1** 近端固定椎水平组,5岁9个月女孩,诊断L5-S1(左)半椎体导致腰骶部脊柱侧凸 **a** 术前站立位正位X线片示腰骶部畸形侧凸角约28°,PCC约26°,躯干向右侧偏移1.1cm **b** 术前脊柱侧位X线片示矢状位无明显异常 **c,d** 术前全脊柱CT平扫+三维重建提示左侧完全分节半椎体 **e** 半椎体切除短节段融合术后脊柱正位X线片示近端固定椎基本水平,PCC下降至10° **f** 术后脊柱侧位X线片示畸形节段前凸增加至14°,胸椎后凸、腰椎前凸无明显改变 **g,h** 术后4年,畸形侧凸矫正无丢失,PCC下降至7°(自发矫正73%),冠状面躯干偏移减至0.4cm,脊柱矢状面无明显异常

**Figure 1** Proximal vertebral horizontal group example: female, 5yrs and 9mths old, diagnosed as lumbosacral scoliosis with L5-S1(left) hemivertebrae **a** Standing A-P spinal X-ray at preoperation showed lumbosacral hemivertebrae causing a 28° scoliosis with a 26° PCC, and trunk shift to right for 1.1cm **b** Lateral X-ray showed normal sagittal balance **c, d** CT-scan showed an isolated hemivertebrae **e, f** At postoperation, PVO was horizontalized, PCC was decreased to 10° **g, h** At 4 yrs follow-up, deformity correction was stable, PCC decreased to 7°, trunk shift decreased to 0.4cm, sagittal spine was balanced

PCC会自发矫正。Slabaugh等<sup>[3]</sup>首先提出针对先天性腰骶部半椎体手术切除后要保持近端固定椎水平,以改善脊柱冠状位平衡。Yaszay等<sup>[20]</sup>发现在腰骶部半椎体患儿中,半椎体切除后能显著改善腰骶部平衡状态并恢复冠状面平衡。Zhuang等<sup>[14]</sup>的报道中PCC从术前30°降至末次随访13°,自发矫正56.7%。Lyu等<sup>[16]</sup>报道PCC从术前39.2°下降至末次随访的9.5°,自发矫正75.7%。Wang等<sup>[21]</sup>

提出近端固定椎水平化能够降低近端代偿弯进展风险,在腰骶半椎体后路切除并短节段固定手术中十分重要。而如果PCC不断进展,至变为结构性侧凸,则不得不扩大融合范围,这不仅限制了腰椎活动度,也仍不能避免脊柱再出现冠状面失平衡风险<sup>[22]</sup>。

本组病例中术前PCC平均为25.8°,至末次随访所有患者PCC均有不同程度自我矫正,平均



**图 2** 近端固定椎倾斜组,11岁男孩,L5-S1(右)半椎体导致的腰骶部脊柱侧凸 **a**、**b** 术前站立位正位 X 线片示腰骶部畸形侧凸角约 24°,PCC 约 25°; 侧位 X 线显示矢状位无明显异常 **c**、**d** 术前全脊柱 CT 平扫+三维重建示右侧完全分节半椎体 **e** 半椎体切除短节段融合术后脊柱正位 X 线片示 PVO 仍残留 6°,PCC 下降至 8° **f** 术后脊柱侧位 X 线片示畸形节段前凸增加至 14°, 胸椎后凸、腰椎前凸无明显改变 **g**、**h** 术后 2 年 2 个月脊柱正侧位 X 线片示畸形侧凸矫正丢失不著,PCC 为 18°(自发矫正 28%), 冠状面及矢状面躯干偏移无明显异常

**Figure 2** Proximal vertebral oblique group example: male, 11 yrs old, diagnosed as lumbar sacral hemivertebrae **a**, **b** Standing A-P spinal X-ray at preoperation showed lumbar sacral hemivertebrae causing a 24° scoliosis with a 25° PCC, trunk shift was balanced, Lateral X-ray showed normal sagittal balance **c**, **d** CT-scan showed an isolated hemivertebrae **e**, **f** At postoperation, PVO was 6°, PCC was decreased to 8° **g**, **h** At 2 yrs and 2 months follow-up, deformity correction was stable, PCC was 18°(spontaneous correction rate was 28%), spinal coronal and sagittal spine is balanced

**表 3** 近端固定椎倾斜组与水平组资料的比较

**Table 3** Comparison between proximal vertebral oblique group and proximal vertebral horizontal group

	近端固定椎倾斜组(n=11)	近端固定椎水平组(n=14)
年龄(岁) Age(yrs)	5.7±2.2	7.6±3.0
融合节段 Fusion levels	2.5±0.8	2.6±0.7
术前畸形侧凸(°) Deformity segmental scoliosis at pre-operation	27±5.3	30.2±5.9
畸形侧凸 Cobb 角矫正率 Deformity segmental scoliosis correction rate(%)	69.7	74.0
术前 PCC(°) PCC at pre-operation	27.5±10.5	24.5±11.4
术前 SSA(°) SSA at pre-operation	11.3±4.8	6.1±3.9
末次随访 SSA(°) SSA at final follow-up	5.1±3.8	5.8±3.6
末次随访 PCC(°) PCC at final follow-up	17.4±6.1	9.8±7.8 <sup>①</sup>
末次随访 PCC 矫正率(%) PCC correction rate	34.6	63.9 <sup>①</sup>

注:①组间对比  $P<0.05$

Note: ①Comparison between groups,  $P<0.05$

为 13.1°, 矫正率 49.2%。单因素相关性分析中, 术前 PCC 与末次随访 PCC 存在明显相关, 这说明术前过大的代偿弯即使能在随访中自我矫正也会有所残留。这在手术时机选择上需要考虑。与 PCC 自发矫正程度相关的另一个因素就是 PVO。依据近端固定椎是否倾斜将患者分组对比后发现, 近端固定椎水平组 PCC 矫正率明显高于近端固定椎倾斜组。再次印证了手术过程中水平化近端固定椎的重要作用。

### 3.4 腰骶半椎体切除术并发症情况及避免措施

本研究中并发症以术后疼痛为主, 其原因可能是矫正过程中, 神经根受到牵拉所致。手术中在半椎体切除后, 需要解剖出凸侧上下神经根, 并在加压闭合和锁紧内固定器械后反复确认没有神经根卡压, 以尽可能减少术后疼痛。另一个需要防范的并发症是内固定器械切割移位, 由于骶骨本身相对腰椎结构结构小, 加之儿童期的骶骨未完全发育, 导致腰骶半椎体切除后在远端固定的椎弓根螺钉容易发生切割。针对此情况, 可以选择在椎

板增加一组椎板钩-棒,形成三棒结构进行固定;或向下延长一个节段固定至S2椎体或用S2经骶髂关节至髂骨(S2AI)螺钉固定至髂骨。

综上所述,对于腰骶部半椎体畸形早期行一期后路半椎体切除、短节段固定融合手术能够矫正脊柱畸形侧凸并纠正躯干偏移。未变为结构性侧弯的PCC术后通常会自发矫正,但需要考虑术前角度和术中水平化近端融合椎操作,以获得更满意的矫形效果和脊柱平衡。但本研究的缺陷在于随访时间短,没有随访至骨骼发育成熟时期;另外回顾性研究也降低了证据等级,未来还需要继续纳入病例并延长随访时间以详细评估腰骶半椎体畸形术后疗效和近端代偿弯影响因素。

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