

· 论 著 ·

TLIF术式在布氏杆菌性脊柱炎病人中的临床疗效及安全性分析

徐伟明, 郭有为, 徐 帅, 恩和吉日嘎拉, 刘 斌*

(内蒙古医科大学附属医院 骨科, 内蒙古 呼和浩特 010050)

摘要: **目的:** 对比分析单纯后路内固定+一期经腰椎间孔病椎间病灶清除(thoracolumbar single segment of brucella spondylitis pedicle screw fixation, TLIF)与经典的前后联合手术在布氏杆菌性脊柱炎病人中的临床疗效及安全性。**方法:** 对我院2015-01~2017-12收治的93例布病性脊柱炎病人的临床资料进行分析。按手术方式分为观察组(45例)和对照组(48例)。对两组病人的基础数据、临床指标、术前术后各项指标水平以及术后并发症、植骨治愈情况。**结果:** 观察组与对照组基础数据比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。观察组病人的手术时间、住院天数、术中出血量及术后下床时间均明显低于对照组($P<0.01$)。两组病人术后3个月的ODI、VAS、CRP、ESR及Cobb角均明显低于术前($P<0.05$); 术后3个月, 观察组病人的ODI、VAS、CRP、ESR及Cobb角均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组术后并发症发生率(4.4%)明显低于对照组(25.0%)($\chi^2=7.674, P<0.01$)。**结论:** TLIF治疗布氏杆菌性脊柱炎病人的临床疗效突出, 安全性较好, 更有利于病人术后身体的恢复。

关键词: TLIF; 布氏杆菌性脊柱炎; 前后联合; 临床疗效; 安全性

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ANALYSIS OF THE CLINICAL EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF TLIF SURGERY IN THE PATIENTS WITH BRUCELLA SPONDYLITIS

XU Wei-ming, GUO You-wei, XU Shuai, et al.

(*Orthopaedics, The Affiliated Hospital of Inner Mongolia Medical University, Hohhot 010050 China*)

Abstract: Objective: To compare and analyze the clinical efficacy and safety of thoracolumbar single segment of brucella spondylitis pedicle screw fixation (TLIF) and the traditional joint back and forth surgery in the patients with brucella spondylitis. **Methods:** Clinical data of 93 patients with brucella spondylitis received treatment at our hospital from January, 2017 to December, 2017 was retrospectively analyzed. Patients included were divided into two groups according to the treatment, observe group (TLIF surgery, 45 cases) and control group (the traditional joint back and forth surgery, 48 cases). The general information, the clinical factors, the levels of the indexes before and after treatment, the adverse reactions and bone grafting after treatment in two groups were compared. **Results:** The general information in two groups had no statistical difference ($P>0.05$). The operation time, the length of stay, the amount of intraoperative bleeding and the time after operation in observe group were obviously lower than those in control group ($P<0.05$). The values of ODI, VAS, CRP, ESR and Cobb in two groups after treatment were obviously lower than those before treatment ($P<0.05$). After 3 months of operation, the values of ODI, VAS, CRP, ESR and Cobb in two groups in observe group were obviously lower than those in control group ($P<0.05$). The adverse reactions rate in observe group (4.4%) was obviously lower than that in control group (25.0%) ($\chi^2=7.674, P<0.01$). **Conclusion:** The clinical efficacy of TLIF in treating the patients with brucella spondylitis is obvious, and the safety is better, which is better for the recovery of the patient.

Key words: TLIF; brucella spondylitis; joint back and forth; clinical efficacy; safety

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作者简介: 徐伟明(1982-), 男, 内蒙古医科大学附属医院骨科主治医师。

通讯作者: 刘斌, 主任医师, E-mail: blnm@sina.com 内蒙古医科大学附属医院骨科, 010050

布氏杆菌性脊柱炎主要是指脊柱感染布氏杆菌后,出现神经功能障碍、疼痛及发热等症状的一种人畜共患的传染性疾病^[1,2]。布氏杆菌入侵机体后的一个主要特征是骨关节受损,主要部位为脊柱、膝关节及髋关节^[3,4]。目前临床上主要采用敏感抗菌药物治疗布氏杆菌病人,然而针对椎体被严重破坏,同时椎管内及椎旁脓肿明显,且保守治疗无效者,手术治疗则可有效地去除病灶,同时还能缩短病程、促进脊柱恢复,改善神经压迫症状,并有助于病变的治愈^[5,6]。内固定手术辅助彻底清除病灶治疗布氏杆菌性脊柱炎已被广大学者所认可,但手术入路方式尚存争议^[7]。本研究旨在通过对比单纯后路内固定+一期经腰椎间孔病椎间病灶清除(TLIF)与传统术式(后路内固定与一期前路椎体间病灶清除自体植骨植骨融合术)治疗布病性脊柱炎病人的临床效果,以期为此类病人的治疗提供理论指导。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

分析2015-01~2017-12在我院接受诊断治疗的93例布氏杆菌性脊柱炎病人的临床资料。根据手术的入路方式,将入选者分成观察组(TLIF,45例)和对照组(传统术式,48例)两组。入选标准:(1)临床资料完整者;(2)布氏杆菌虎红平板(RB-PT)试验结果呈阳性,明确诊断为腰椎单节段布氏杆菌性脊柱炎者;(3)未合并重要脏器功能受损及肿瘤疾病者;(4)保守治疗效果不佳者;(5)存在明显的椎管内及椎旁脓肿合并症且手术指征确切者。排除标准:(1)病人营养不良,无法耐受此次手术者;(2)存在明显手术禁忌症的病人;(3)存在精神疾病等不能配合此次研究者;(4)其它部位布氏杆菌或结核合并症者。

1.2 研究方法

手术过程:(1)术前准备:术前2~3周予以利福平及多西环素治疗,纠正营养不良及低蛋白血症等;了解病人的视觉模拟评分(VAS)及脊髓神经功能ASIA分级等资料信息;(2)对照组:传统术式。全麻后取俯卧位,选取后正中入路路线,使病椎关节突、椎板、横突及棘突完全暴露于术野内,准确定位后在椎体内植入椎弓根,矫正畸形,植骨完成后进行止血处理,放置引流管,闭合切口。侧卧位,经腹膜外入路,暴露病变相邻椎体,清除坏死物及脓

腔、死骨及硬化骨等,反复冲洗,选取合适髓骨进行自体植骨融合手术,同时加入一定量的链霉素。止血处理后放置引流管,闭合切口,术闭。观察组:全麻,摆俯卧位,行后正中入路,精准定位后在椎体内置入椎弓根钉。参照具体病灶部位切除单侧或双侧的关节突关节^[8,9],暴露硬膜囊将其向内侧挡开,暴露前方椎体及椎间隙病灶,清除坏死物,骨刀修整椎体,观椎体骨面有可见有血渗出,反复冲洗。测量骨缺损高度,选取合适的髓骨块植入,同时加入链霉素。加压固定并矫正畸形,放置引流管,关口,术闭;(3)术后处理:特级护理监测生命体征,查体双下肢感觉及运动情况;持续应用抗生素3天,若引流量<50mL则将引流管拔除,术后前2个月在支具保护作用下进行适度活动;术后3个月持续使用布氏杆菌进行治疗,待RBPT呈阴性后则再服药2周后停止。

观察指标:(1)两组病人的年龄、性别、体质指数(BMI)及脊髓神经功能(美国脊柱损伤协会ASIA)分级等基础资料;(2)两组病人的临床指标,包括手术时间、住院天数、术中出血量及术后下床时间等;(3)手术前后的VAS评分、Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)评分及手术前后的血清CRP及血沉(ESR)水平及Cobb角;(4)术后并发症发生率及植骨治愈情况。

1.3 统计学方法

本研究中所有数据均采用SPSS 19.0软件分析处理。计数资料以百分比(%)形式表示,计量资料以均数±标准差形式表示,比较采用卡方(χ^2)检验和 t 检验。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基础数据

两组病人的基础数据无明显统计学差异($P>0.05$)(见表1)。

2.2 临床指标

观察组病人的手术时间、住院天数、术中出血量及术后下床时间均明显低于对照组($P<0.01$)(见表2)。

2.3 手术前后各项指标水平

两组病人术后3个月的ODI、VAS、CRP、ESR及Cobb角均明显低于术前($P<0.05$);术后3个月,观察组病人的ODI、VAS、CRP、ESR及Cobb角均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)(见表3)。

表1 两组患者的基础资料比较
Tab.1 Comparison of basic data between the two groups

	观察组(n=45)	对照组(n=48)	t/χ ²	P值
男(例)	24	23		
女(例)	21	25	0.273	0.60
年龄(岁)	47.8 ± 12.3	48.2 ± 11.7	0.161	0.87
BMI(kg/m ²)	22.4 ± 3.1	22.3 ± 2.9	0.161	0.87
空腹血糖(mmol/L)	5.8 ± 1.1	5.7 ± 0.9	0.481	0.63
病变分布(例)				
L1~L2	4	7		
L2~L3	8	12		
L3~L4	17	19		
L4~L5	12	6		
L5~S1	4	4	3.636	0.46
ASIA分级(例)				
B级	18	15		
C级	11	18		
D级	5	6		
E级	11	9	2.159	0.54

表2 两组患者的临床指标水平比较
Tab.2 Comparison of clinical indicators between the two groups

临床指标	观察组(n=45)	对照组(n=48)	t	P值
手术时间(min)	165.4 ± 62.3	347.8 ± 47.5	15.94	<0.01
住院天数(天)	18.4 ± 3.9	26.7 ± 4.4	9.602	<0.01
术中出血量(mL)	347.8 ± 107.6	892.1 ± 100.2	25.26	<0.01
术后下床时间(天)	3.5 ± 1.2	12.4 ± 2.5	21.65	<0.01

表3 两组患者手术前后的各项指标水平比较
Tab.3 Comparison of indexes before and after operation between the two groups

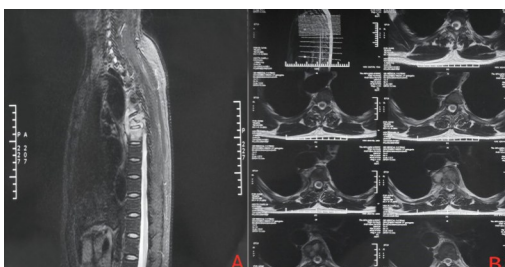
指标	观察组(n=45)		对照组(n=48)	
	术前	术后3个月	术前	术后3个月
ODI(%)	87.8 ± 4.7	9.9 ± 2.8 [#]	88.2 ± 4.4	8.9 ± 2.5 [*]
VAS(分)	8.8 ± 0.9	2.0 ± 0.7 [#]	9.0 ± 0.8	2.6 ± 0.6 [*]
CRP(mg/L)	31.1 ± 20.7	2.2 ± 1.1 [#]	30.3 ± 17.2	3.1 ± 1.2 [*]
ESR(mm/h)	41.3 ± 20.2	8.2 ± 3.3 [#]	42.2 ± 19.5	11.4 ± 4.4 [*]
Cobb角(°)	18.9 ± 4.7	9.2 ± 2.8 [#]	19.6 ± 4.2	11.1 ± 2.4 [*]

注:与同时段B组相比,[#]P<0.05;与同组术前相比,^{*}P<0.05。

病例报道如下:病人,男,45岁,因胸背部疼痛不适3个月入院,诊断为胸椎6椎体结核,手术前口服抗结核药1个月。胸6椎体骨质破坏并椎旁脓肿(见图A、B);切除胸6、7椎体关节突并经关节突清楚死骨及脓肿(见图C);清除出的坏死物(见图D);术后复查X光,可见内固定位置佳(见图E、F)。

2.4 术后并发症及植骨治愈情况

术后两组病人的植骨均可完全融合。观察组中仅有2例出现并发症,表现为肺部感染;对照组共有12例病人出现并发症,分别为压疮者4例,切口感染者5例,消化道不适者2例,下肢深静脉血栓者1例,但经对症治疗后均可治愈。观察组术后并发症发生率(4.4%)明显低于对照组(25.0%)(χ²=7.674, P<0.01)。



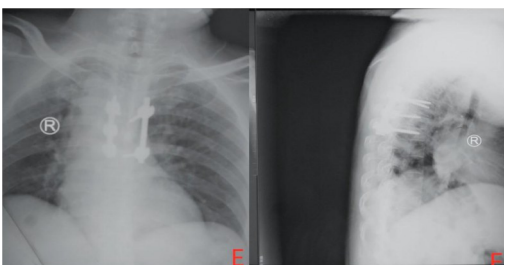
图A-B 胸6椎体骨质破坏并椎旁脓肿
Fig.A-B Bone destruction and paravertebral abscess of thoracic 6 vertebrae



图C 切除胸6,7椎体关节突并经关节突清除死骨及脓肿
Fig.C The removal of articular process of thoracic vertebrae 6 and 7 and removal of dead bone and abscess through articular process



图D 清除出的坏死物
Fig.D The necrotic tissue removed



图E-F 术后复查X光,可见内固定位置佳
Fig.E-F X-ray examination after operation, which shows that internal fixation position is good

3 讨论

布氏杆菌性脊柱炎属于特异性感染疾病之一,主要临床表现为人体脊柱被布氏杆菌感染出现椎体脓肿、椎体破坏及椎间盘炎性病变等现象^[10,11],该病主要通过保守治疗治愈,但对于腰椎不稳显著且腰痛剧烈、神经症状明显者,系统的保守治疗药物无法缓解时,则需立即予以手术治疗^[12,13]。外科手术的积极干预,可有效清除病灶,恢复正常生理状况,缓解局部疼痛,使脊柱恢复正常生理曲度及稳定状态。后路内固定联合一期前路椎体间病灶清除自体骨植骨融合术是布氏杆菌性脊柱炎病人的经典治疗术式^[14],该手术野暴露充分,有利于病灶的彻底清除,但存在切口多,且术中需更换体位、手术时间长、术中出血量多、手术难度大,不利于病人术后的恢复等缺点,导致其在临床使用中大大受限^[15]。

本研究结果显示,观察组病人的手术时间、住院天数、术中出血量及术后下床时间均明显低于对照组($P<0.01$),提示TLIF治疗可以有效缩短布氏杆菌性脊柱炎病人的手术时间及住院天数,降低术中出血量,有利于病人术后身体的恢复,考虑原因可能与其切口少且小相关,大大降低了手术难度,病人及其家属的经济负担随之降低。本研究还发现,两组病人术后3个月的ODI、VAS、CRP、ESR及Cobb角均明显低于术前($P<0.05$),提示两种术式均具有确切疗效;术后3个月,观察组病人的ODI、VAS、CRP、ESR及Cobb角均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),提示TLIF治疗布氏杆菌性脊柱炎病人的疗效更突出,术后疼痛明显缓解,身体恢复迅速,脊柱生理曲度恢复及畸形矫正情况均更好。此外,观察组术后并发症发生率(4.4%)明显低于对照组(25.0%)($\chi^2=7.674, P<0.01$),提示TLIF术式安全性更好。

总之,TLIF治疗布氏杆菌性脊柱炎病人的临床疗效突出,在彻底清除病灶的同时增加了脊柱的稳定性,大大缩减了手术时间及住院时间,降低了手术难度,有利于病人术后的康复,更安全可靠。

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