

基于三维重建模拟手术的胸椎椎弓根螺钉通用置钉技术的研究:数字解剖学研究

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【摘要】 目的 应用数字技术对一种胸椎椎弓根螺钉置钉技术的可行性进行探讨。方法 以 53 例中国成人胸椎三维 CT 为研究对象,在 MIMICS 软件中进行三维重建,向各节胸椎中置入椎弓根螺钉,进钉点统一选择上关节突外缘与横突上缘交点尾侧 3 mm,进钉角度在矢状面垂直于上一椎体下关节突和本椎体下关节突连线,外展角度根据实际情况以棘突为参考确定。完成置钉后,观察各螺钉与周围骨质的关系以确定是否实现最佳位置置钉;以棘突为参考测量外展角,比较左右侧外展角度差异。结果 按所设计的方案可完成全部研究对象 T₁₋₁₂ 椎弓根螺钉的置钉,共 1 272 枚螺钉,除 T₃、T₄ 双侧螺钉的外展角差异无统计学意义外,其余节段螺钉双侧外展角的差异均有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。结论 统一进钉点和矢状面进钉角度的方法可完成胸椎椎弓根螺钉置钉,考虑到多数椎体双侧椎弓根螺钉角度存在差异,应在术前完善三维 CT 等检查以明确解剖情况,必要时进行数字化模拟手术以提高置钉准确性。

【关键词】 胸椎;椎弓根螺钉;计算机,模拟

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[Abstract] **Objective** To discuss the feasibility of a novel method that inserting thoracic pedicle screws by digital technology. **Methods** The 3D-CT images of thoracic vertebrae in 53 Chinese adults were collected. In software MIMICS, the 3D reconstruction was done, and the pedicle screws were inserted using a uniform entry point as 3 mm caudal to the junction of the lateral margin of the superior articulating process and the upper margin of transverse process. The sagittal trajectory was vertical to the link-line of the inferior articular processes of the involved vertebra and upper vertebra. The relationship between the screw and the surrounding bone was observed to determine whether the best position for screw placement was achieved. Then the angulations of the screws in the software were measured using spinous processes as reference and the difference between left and right side of the same vertebrae was compared. **Results** There were 1 272 screws and all screws were inserted correctly using the current method. There were no significant differences between the angulations in each side of T₃ and T₄. The angulations of all other vertebrae were different in each side ($P < 0.05$ for all). **Conclusion** It seems feasible to insert thoracic pedicle screws using a uniform entry point and fixed sagittal angle. It is helpful to do 3D-CT before operations since most angulations of the pedicle screws are different on the two sides of the same vertebrae. Also the process of ex-ante surgical simulation contributes to the improvement in the accuracy of the operation.

[Key words] Thoracic vertebrae; Pedicle screw; Computers, analog

后路椎弓根螺钉固定系统是脊柱后路手术最常用的内固定器械,可用于各种胸椎伤病的手术治疗,

如胸椎骨折及脱位、肿瘤、退行性变等,与椎弓根螺钉手术相关的术中并发症包括周围重要神经及血管、硬膜囊甚至脊髓的损伤^[1,2],多由螺钉误置或位置不佳引起。以往,多项研究^[3-5]尝试应用多种方法提高胸椎手术的安全性,但多受限于硬件条件或方法过于繁琐,不易掌握。近年来,三维重建等数字技术与脊柱外科临床实践的结合使外科医师能够在术

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前进行模拟手术,完成手术设计,也使个体化置钉变为可能。本文拟应用数字技术,模拟胸椎椎弓根螺钉置入手术,以讨论一种简便、易于掌握的通用置钉方案的可行性。

资料与方法

一、纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:①年龄为18~85岁;②胸椎结构无严重侧弯或前后突畸形等明显解剖异常者;③DR、薄层扫描CT等影像学资料完整,可完成三维重建并进行双侧椎弓根螺钉置入手术;④既往无胸椎及邻近结构大手术史。

排除标准:①年龄小于18岁或大于85岁;②经影像学检查证实胸椎存在外伤、肿瘤、严重骨质增生等情况所致的解剖结构异常;③影像学资料不完整或清晰度不能满足三维重建需要者。

二、一般资料

2017年1月至2017年10月,根据纳入与排除标准在我院影像系统中连续选取行胸椎三维CT检查的病人,共纳入53例病人,其中男37例,女16例,年龄为(43.6±5.4)岁(21~76岁)。

三、方法

本研究所选用的三维CT数据均来自我院放射科,CT扫描条件:120 kV,30 mA,视野(field of view,FOV)为500 mm,层厚为0.625 mm;医学三维重建软件为MIMICS 14.1(Materialise,比利时)。

将研究对象的三维CT资料以DICOM格式导入三维重建软件,划定重建范围并确定骨的阈值后进行重建,逐层去除肋骨、胸骨等骨性结构,仅保留T_{1~12}胸椎作为研究对象,完成重建后再次对所有椎体进行仔细观察,确定无影响研究的解剖变异存在,将重建后的模型在三维重建软件内进行细化、降噪等操作。

建模完成后向三维重建软件中导入提前绘制的椎弓根螺钉,T_{1~6}节段的螺钉直径为4 mm,长度为35 mm;T_{7~12}节段的螺钉直径为5 mm,长度为40 mm。通过软件设置使胸椎椎体呈半透明状态以利观察,在软件内进行螺钉置入的模拟手术,以移动、旋转等操作调整螺钉位置,进钉点的确定参照Fennell等^[6]介绍的方法,选取上关节突外缘与横突上缘交点尾侧3 mm,矢状面角度大致垂直于上一椎体下关节突和本椎体下关节突连线;确定进钉点和矢状面角度后,在冠状面调整外展角度,确保最佳位置置钉,螺钉全程被骨包绕,无破出骨壁的情况,测量其与棘突

的夹角(图1)。



图1 置钉方法示意图 选取上关节突外缘与横突上缘交点尾侧3 mm处为进钉点,螺钉的矢状面角度垂直于上一椎体下关节突和本椎体下关节突连线(图中黑色实线),外展角度通过模拟术中实际情况确定,并测量其与棘突夹角(绘图作者:王爽)

四、观察指标及评价标准

置钉完成后,观察各螺钉与周围骨质的关系以确定是否实现最佳位置置钉,标准为椎弓根各壁完整,无螺钉螺纹破出,对椎体进行半透明操作后可证实螺钉基本于椎弓根中心轴线穿过,以棘突为参考测量外展角度,并计算每一椎体外展角度的平均值,作为今后行胸椎椎弓根螺钉置入手术的参考数值,同时比较左右两侧螺钉的外展角度以确定是否具有侧别差异。

五、统计学分析

所有测量数据的记录和处理均在Stata 12.0统计软件(Stata公司,美国)中完成。螺钉外展角度数以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,对同一椎体左右两侧的螺钉外展角度的比较采用配对t检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

在三维重建软件中完成建模,按前述方案完成T_{1~12}椎弓根螺钉置钉,共置入1 272枚胸椎椎弓根螺钉,置钉完成后进行观察,无螺钉破出骨质等情况。对所有螺钉进行测量,其外展角度平均值及双侧对比情况见表1,配对t检验的结果表明,除T₃、T₄双侧螺钉外展角的平均值差异无统计学意义外,其余各椎体的双侧椎弓根螺钉外展角度比较,差异均有统计学意义(P 均<0.05)。

讨 论

一、胸椎椎弓根螺钉置钉技术的进展

胸椎的椎弓根结构复杂多变,胸廓等结构可能

表 1 各节椎体双侧椎弓根螺钉的外展角度($\bar{x}\pm s$)

椎体	左侧外展角度	右侧外展角度	t 值	P 值
T ₁	36.21°±4.54°	34.54°±3.98°	2.563	0.013
T ₂	33.05°±10.43°	32.85°±11.32°	2.983	0.004
T ₃	24.76°±9.83°	23.54°±10.53°	1.863	0.068
T ₄	24.67°±8.45°	23.78°±9.51°	1.345	0.184
T ₅	25.13°±8.54°	24.83°±9.41°	3.383	0.001
T ₆	22.41°±7.01°	23.06°±6.91°	2.871	0.006
T ₇	30.72°±9.34°	31.22°±8.41°	2.124	0.038
T ₈	22.01°±7.98°	21.91°±8.18°	2.435	0.018
T ₉	26.68°±8.63°	25.81°±9.38°	2.371	0.021
T ₁₀	22.86°±8.78°	23.24°±9.13°	2.414	0.019
T ₁₁	21.04°±8.78°	20.84°±9.21°	2.172	0.034
T ₁₂	19.34°±7.32°	20.43°±8.24°	2.981	0.004

对置钉造成影响,胸段脊髓和神经根一旦受损,将产生严重的症状,一般认为,胸椎椎弓根螺钉手术的难度要大于腰椎。为避免术中螺钉误置引起并发症,不同研究者进行了大量工作并取得了一定进展^[1-3],多项不同置钉方法^[7-9]的对比表明,导航技术能提高置钉准确性,但其伴随的射线暴露问题不容忽视,尤其是当术者长期从事相关手术时,射线对医务人员健康的影响应予以考虑;另外,导航技术对于软硬件的要求较高,限制了这一技术的广泛应用。实践证明,恰当的术中透视和徒手技术也能实现最佳位置置钉^[10-14],多年以来,不断有研究者尝试改进置钉技术^[15-18],如采用新的手术器械^[19]、超声^[20]、导板^[21]等辅助技术。另一方面,也有研究者试图通过统一进钉点和进钉角度简化技术流程^[22,23],Qi 等^[24]于 2014 年就曾发表过以我国人群为研究对象的胸椎螺钉进钉点研究。

二、数字技术优势

近年来,数字技术不断发展并融入临床,三维重建、模拟手术等方法进入临床实践并得以广泛应用,部分基于 3D 打印技术的假体或替代物也已开始用于辅助重建手术。针对本研究来说,数字技术的优势在于可以对三维重建后的模型进行细致的观察,再通过模拟手术尝试不同的置钉方案。同时,现有的数字技术可实现模型透明化等操作,能对螺钉和骨的位置进行细致观察。因此,本研究选择此技术进行模拟手术,拟通过对现有置钉技术进行验证和改进,尝试寻找相对简单、准确、通用的胸椎椎弓根螺钉置钉方案。

三、本研究采用的置钉方法

本研究以数字技术为研究手段,尝试摸索一种

适用于各节段胸椎的椎弓根螺钉置钉方案,对置钉方案的考虑和设想包括:①进钉点统一,无需根据不同节段进行调整;②进钉点易于确认,有醒目的解剖标志作为参考,术中易于显露;③进钉角度尽量统一,无需根据节段进行调整;④进钉角度在冠状面上外展角度以棘突作为参考,以便观察;⑤外展角度尽量减小,以避免肋骨干扰;⑥矢状面进钉角度的参照物易于观察和确定。

通过文献复习,Fennell 等^[6]介绍的方法最接近本研究的要求,故借鉴其方法并加以调整,采用其定义的进钉点,即上关节突外缘与横突上缘交点向尾侧 3 mm 处,通过本研究的观察,此进钉点可以满足置钉要求,即使少数病人在此钉点不能按照推荐的方法完成置钉,也可以通过调整进钉角度实现置钉。Fennell 等^[6]定义的进钉角度是矢状面垂直于胸椎的曲度,在实际操作中不易观察和确定,我们采用上一椎体的下关节突和拟置钉椎体的下关节突连线作定位参考,使置钉角度在矢状面上垂直于该连线;再在冠状面上调节外展角度,与 Fennell 等^[6]采用的角度为:T_{1,2} 为 30°,其余胸椎为 20°,经过我们的测量,各节段外展角度的平均值如表 1,较 Fennell 等^[6]介绍的方法略有差异;同时,我们也观察到,螺钉外展角度的分布较为离散,虽因样本数量有限不能精确定义其离散程度,但这一现象说明胸椎椎弓根的解剖结构个体化差异较大。通过本研究左右两侧外展角度的比较也可看出,多数椎体双侧椎弓根螺钉的外展角度存在差异,考虑导致此差异的原因可能与胸椎椎弓根解剖结构复杂有关。同时胸椎椎弓根螺钉置钉区域周围重要结构多,一旦发生误置易出现严重并发症,因此建议在术前对椎弓根平面 CT 等影像学资料进行详细观察,对椎弓根直径细小或角度变异的病人,必要时行三维重建及模拟置钉,以确保置钉安全。

在行椎弓根螺钉置入手术时,应根据术中的实际情况调整置钉方案,同时应高度重视置钉时的手感^[25],经验丰富的术者通过器械反馈的手感能准确感受螺钉周围骨质的环抱情况,进而推测置钉质量,脊柱外科医师应有意识地体会这种难以量化描述的术中经验和体会,以不断提高手术技能^[26]。虽然有研究者出于保护术者的目的建议合理减少透视次数甚至不透视^[27],我们仍建议术中于置定位针及完成置钉后行常规透视,如遇不顺利或手感欠佳,应增加透视次数以及时调整,避免并发症,为减少辐射损伤,可对病人重要部位进行保护,在透视时术者可利

用铅屏等用具进行防护。

因条件所限,本研究所包含的样本数量有限,这是本研究最大的不足之处,此数量的样本不能完全代表中国人胸椎解剖学特征,只能初步反映相关的解剖学特点和规律,而且仅对螺钉角度进行了分析,未深入探讨可应用螺钉的宽度、长度等数据,但我们认为本研究证明此方法有一定应用价值,因此可进一步扩大研究范围,在深入研究的基础上不断完善,以形成可应用于临床实际的手术方法;另外,三维重建虽可以最大程度地进行模拟观察甚至虚拟手术,但仍不能完全取代实体操作,在现实操作中,仍可能存在穿刺困难等问题,需在实体操作中进行摸索,因此,在后期研究中,可通过在3D打印的实体模拟上进行手术,完善操作相关技术细节,并逐渐过渡到尸体模型实验,才能最终应用于手术操作。

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