

· 基础研究 ·

骨水泥注入量对经皮椎体后凸成形术后相邻椎体应力影响的有限元分析

徐建彪¹, 张伟学², 王鸿晨², 杜传超¹, 王占长^{1*}, PORTER Daniel¹

1. 清华大学第一附属医院骨科, 北京 100016

2. 北京市仁和医院骨科, 北京 102600

【摘要】目的 采用三维有限元法分析骨水泥注入量对椎体后凸成形术(PKP)后患椎相邻椎体生物力学的影响。**方法** 经PKP治疗的骨质疏松性椎体压缩性骨折(OVCF)患者69例, 根据骨水泥注入量分为低剂量(>2.0 mL且<3.0 mL)组(22例)、中剂量(≥ 3.0 mL且<6.0 mL)组(28例)、高剂量(≥ 6 mL)组(19例), 采用视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分评价术前、术后的疼痛程度。收集患者手术前后的CT数据, 利用Mimics 10.01和Abaqus 6.8软件建立三维有限元模型, 在患椎的上终板分别施加0.3 MPa(低压力)、1.0 MPa(中压力)、4.0 MPa(高压力)的轴向压力, 观察不同载荷下的应力改变。**结果** 所有患者术后VAS评分与术前相比均明显降低, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$); 3组患者术后VAS评分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。骨水泥渗漏5例(7.25%), 均未出现神经症状; 低剂量组1例, 中剂量组2例, 高剂量组2例, 3组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。末次随访未发现相邻椎体再发骨折。在低压力(中立位)时, 患椎下位椎体的应力较术前增加约22%, 上位椎体的应力增加约15%。在中压力(正常活动)、高压力(突然摔倒)时, 高剂量组患椎上、下位椎体的应力较低压力时均明显增加, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 而中剂量组和低剂量组的患椎上、下位椎体的应力与低压力时相比, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论** PKP术后可引起患椎上、下相邻节段生物力学的改变, 相邻椎体所受的应力随着轴向负荷和骨水泥注入量的增加呈增加趋势。**【关键词】** 胸椎; 腰椎; 骨折, 压缩性; 骨质疏松; 经皮椎体后凸成形术**【中图分类号】** R 683.2 **【文献标志码】** A **【文章编号】** 1672-2957(2017)03-0177-05**【DOI】** 10.3969/j.issn.1672-2957.2017.03.010**Biomechanical finite element analysis of adjacent vertebral stress changes after percutaneous kyphoplasty with different amounts of bone cement**XU Jian-biao¹, ZHANG Wei-xue², WANG Hong-chen², DU Chuan-chao¹, WANG Zhan-chang^{1*}, PORTER Daniel¹

1. Department of Orthopaedics, First Hospital of Tsinghua University, Beijing 100016, China

2. Department of Orthopaedics, Beijing Renhe Hospital, Beijing 102600, China

【Abstract】Objective To explore the biomechanical effects of different amount of bone cement on adjacent vertebral bodies after percutaneous kyphoplasty (PKP). **Methods** Totally 69 patients with osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures (OVCF) who underwent PKP were included and divided into 3 groups according to the amount of bone cement: low dose (>2.0 mL and <3.0 mL) group ($n=22$), medium dose (≥ 3.0 mL and <6.0 mL) group ($n=28$), and high dose (≥ 6 mL) group ($n=19$). The outcome was evaluated by visual analogue scale (VAS) score. The three-dimensional finite element models of 69 patients were built based on CT scan data by the Mimics 10.01 and Abaqus 6.8 software. Different axial pressures (0.3, 1.0, and 4.0 MPa) were put on the superior endplate, and the stress on the adjacent vertebrae was analyzed. **Results** All patients had a decrease in VAS score post-operation compared to pre-operation, with a significant difference ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in postoperative VAS score between the 3 groups ($P>0.05$). Bone cement leak occurred in 5 patients (7.25%), and none of them had neurological symptoms; 1 cases in the low dose group, 2 cases in the medium dose group and 2 cases in the high dose group, and difference between the 3 groups was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$). No adjacent vertebral body fracture was found in the final follow-up. At low pressure (neutral position), the pressure in the lower vertebra increased by about 22% compared with pre-operation; and upper vertebral body stress increased作者简介: 徐建彪(1985—), 硕士, 主治医师;
xujianbiao1984@163.com

*通信作者: 王占长 tianzh185@sohu.com

by about 15%. At medium pressure (normal activities) and high pressure (suddenly falls down), stress of the vertebral body in high dose group were significantly increased than neutral position with a statistical difference ($P < 0.05$), while those in low and medium dose groups showed no difference compared with that at neutral pressure ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** PKP changes the biomechanical distribution on adjacent vertebrae. With the increases of axial pressure and the amount of bone cement, the biomechanical effect has the increasing trend.

【Key Words】Thoracic vertebrae; Lumbar vertebrae; Fractures, compression; Osteoporosis; Percutaneous kyphoplasty
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骨质疏松椎体压缩性骨折(OVCF)是骨质疏松症的常见并发症。经皮椎体后凸成形术(PKP)是治疗OVCF的有效手段^[1-2],但近年的研究表明,PKP术后存在相邻椎体骨折的风险^[3,4]。本研究采用三维有限元法分析不同骨水泥量对患椎相邻椎体生物力学的影响,为临床提供理论支持。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究共纳入2011年8月—2015年2月在清华大学第一附属医院骨科行PKP治疗的OVCF患者69例。纳入标准:①持续胸背部、腰背部疼痛,可伴有胸肋部疼痛,平卧休息时疼痛减轻甚至消失,体位改变时疼痛明显;②体格检查可见胸腰部骨折部压痛、叩击痛,一般无下肢神经损伤表现;③X线及CT示椎体楔形变,无明显脊髓压迫;④MRI表现为新鲜椎体骨折,即患椎在T1加权像上显示低信号,在T2加权及压脂像上显示高信号;⑤骨密度检测 $T \leq -2.5$ 。排除标准:①多节段椎体骨折;②经检查存在手术禁忌证,无法耐受PKP治疗的患者。入选病例均为单椎体骨折,病变节段:T₁₁骨折10例,T₁₂骨折22例,L₁骨折21例,L₂骨折16例。所有患者均采用PKP治疗,术后均给予规范化的抗骨质疏松治疗。根据术中骨水泥注入量分为3组:低剂量(≥ 2.0 mL且 < 3.0 mL)组22例,中剂量(≥ 3.0 mL且 < 6.0 mL)组28例,高剂量(≥ 6 mL)组19例。

1.2 建模及加载

应用三维重建软件Mimics 10.01对CT扫描图像进行三维模型重建和赋值。患椎相邻的椎体应用通用电气公司生产的64排螺旋CT进行薄层扫描,层厚1 mm,图像以dicom格式保存。CT扫描范围为患椎上、下各一椎体。将dicom格式的图像导入Mimics 10.01软件建立骨结构的三维模型,对椎间盘、韧带、终板等结构进行补建,使用Geomagic软件对图像进行优化,使用有限元软件Ansys 11.0建立模型。参照已发表的有限元分析相关研究文献设定不同成分材料参数^[3,5]。应用Abaqus 6.8软件

对骨水泥区域体网格化,椎体网格化后再重新导入Mimics 10.01软件中赋予其材料属性(骨水泥弹性模量4 000 MPa,泊松比0.33,可以与其他组织明显分离)。人体在正常直立位时椎体轴向压力约为0.3 MPa(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa),故本研究模拟人体中立位(低压力)、正常活动(中压力)及突然摔倒(高压力)时的椎体受力情况^[6],在患椎的上终板分别施加0.3 MPa(低压力)、1.0 MPa(中压力)、4.0 MPa(高压力)的轴向压力,观察其相邻椎体不同载荷下的力学变化。

1.3 观察指标

使用视觉模拟量表(VAS)^[6]在术前和术后2 d进行疼痛评分;根据PKP术后正、侧位X线片观察骨水泥渗漏情况,统计骨水泥渗漏率;以末次随访为终点计算再发骨折率。三维模型重建主要的力学分析指标为VonMises应力,单位为MPa,观察PKP不同骨水泥注入量对相邻终板在不同轴向压力下应力分布的影响。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 13.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组内术前、术后VAS评分和不同压力下的应力分布比较采用配对 t 检验,组间术前、术后VAS评分比较行单因素方差分析;计数资料(骨水泥渗漏率及再发骨折率)的比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床结果

术前骨密度T值,低剂量组为 -3.5 ± 0.7 ,中剂量组为 -3.2 ± 0.5 ,高剂量组为 -3.4 ± 0.6 ,三组间差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。发生骨水泥渗漏5例,渗漏率7.25%,均未出现神经症状;其中低剂量组1例,中剂量组2例,高剂量组2例,3组间骨水泥渗漏率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。术后1 d,患者腰痛消失或部分缓解,可离床活动。术后2 d,患者的VAS评分均较术前明显降低,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);3组间术前、术后VAS评分差异

无统计学意义($P>0.05$, 表1)。随访12~24(16.5±3.5)个月。末次随访时未出现疼痛症状复发、椎体高度严重丢失及相邻椎体再骨折。

2.2 有限元分析结果

在低压力(中立位)时,患椎下位椎体终板的应力较术前增加约22%(低剂量组为16%,中剂量组为18%,高剂量组为31%),上位椎体终板的应力增加约15%(低剂量组为11%,中剂量组为12%,高剂量组为21%)。在中压力(正常活动)、高压力(突然摔倒)时,高剂量组的患椎上、下位椎体的应力变化较低压力(中立位)时均明显增加,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);中剂量组和低剂量组的患椎上、下位椎体的应力变化虽较低压力时有所增

加,但差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表2,3)。

表1 各组VAS评分
Tab. 1 VAS score in each group

组别 Group	<i>n</i>	术前 Pre-operation	术后2 d Postoperative 2 d
低剂量 Low dose	22	7.69 ± 1.32	2.21 ± 0.85*
中剂量 Middle dose	28	7.71 ± 1.21	2.08 ± 1.14*
高剂量 High dose	19	7.81 ± 1.25	2.14 ± 1.15*

注: *与术前比较, $P<0.05$
Note: * $P<0.05$, compared with pre-operation

表2 上位相邻椎体终板的应力分布
Tab. 2 Stress distribution of upper adjacent vertebral endplate

组别 Group	<i>n</i>	低压力/MPa Low pressure/MPa			中压力/MPa Middle pressure/MPa			高压力/MPa High pressure/MPa		
		术前 Pre-operation	术后 Post-operation	差值 Difference	术前 Pre-operation	术后 Post-operation	差值 Difference	术前 Pre-operation	术后 Post-operation	差值 Difference
低剂量 Low dose	22	28.2 ± 9.5	30.6 ± 10.4	3.1 ± 0.9	64.2 ± 7.3	72.1 ± 7.2	6.2 ± 0.7	263.1 ± 9.1	278.3 ± 7.4	9.1 ± 0.1
中剂量 Middle dose	28	28.1 ± 6.4	32.4 ± 4.8	3.3 ± 0.2	67.7 ± 6.8	80.9 ± 5.5	7.1 ± 0.4	265.2 ± 9.2	279.5 ± 9.1	11.4 ± 1.9
高剂量 High dose	19	29.1 ± 4.5	34.4 ± 5.9	6.1 ± 0.6	62.7 ± 6.3	95.2 ± 5.7	33.1 ± 2.8*	243.1 ± 8.7	304.3 ± 6.8	58.1 ± 5.7*

注: *与低压力比较, $P<0.05$
Note: * $P<0.05$, compared with low pressure

表3 下位相邻椎体终板的应力分布
Tab. 3 Stress distribution of lower adjacent vertebral endplate

组别 Group	<i>n</i>	低压力/MPa Low pressure/MPa			中压力/MPa Middle pressure/MPa			高压力/MPa High pressure/MPa		
		术前 Pre-operation	术后 Post-operation	差值 Difference	术前 Pre-operation	术后 Post-operation	差值 Difference	术前 Pre-operation	术后 Post-operation	差值 Difference
低剂量 Low dose	22	32.1 ± 8.6	37.3 ± 7.8	5.2 ± 0.8	99.4 ± 12.7	105.3 ± 8.1	7.6 ± 0.7	309.2 ± 8.5	321.4 ± 12.2	11.8 ± 0.5
中剂量 Middle dose	28	35.2 ± 5.4	41.9 ± 9.3	6.5 ± 1.1	97.6 ± 8.0	110.9 ± 8.8	9.1 ± 1.4	304.7 ± 10.4	322.1 ± 7.6	14.1 ± 0.8
高剂量 High dose	19	32.7 ± 4.3	43.1 ± 3.3	10.1 ± 0.7	94.0 ± 7.0	141.6 ± 6.1	45.0 ± 2.7*	301.7 ± 10.6	364.3 ± 8.4	62.1 ± 3.4*

注: *与低压力比较, $P<0.05$
Note: * $P<0.05$, compared with low pressure

3 讨 论

PKP是缓解OVCF患者疼痛、恢复脊柱正常生理曲度的有效方法。众多研究显示,PKP术后相邻

椎体骨折率增加^[7-9]。目前,对PKP引起相邻椎体骨折的原因尚未有统一的认识,有学者认为仅仅是骨质疏松症的自然进展,骨水泥的量与相邻椎体骨折无明显关系^[10-11];也有学者认为是PKP后骨水泥堆

体强化使相邻椎体受力增加所致^[2]。有关PKP术中骨水泥的注入量一直存在争议,目前尚无统一的标准^[12-15]。本研究通过三维有限元的方法探讨PKP术中骨水泥注入量对患椎相邻椎体生物力学的影响。

OVCF最常见的发生部位是胸腰段,通常是T₁₁~L₂,这主要与胸腰段的解剖位置有关,其处于活动较多的腰椎与相对固定的胸椎之间^[16]。本研究所有患者均为T₁₁~L₂节段的OVCF。本研究中三维模型构建参考已发表的相关文献^[3, 17-19],较为符合真实的人体生物力学要求,能够真实模拟不同情况下椎体的受力情况。

理论上注入更多的骨水泥能够更好地恢复椎体的高度,更有效地缓解患者的疼痛,但众多研究发现,临床止痛效果与骨水泥量无明显相关性^[20-21]。本研究亦发现,注入不同剂量骨水泥的患者其术前、术后VAS评分改变差异无统计学意义,说明骨水泥量并未影响患者的术后临床效果。有研究认为,注入2.0~6.0 mL骨水泥就可达到良好的止痛效果^[22],也有学者研究发现,PKP术后相同剂量的骨水泥在椎体中均匀分布的患者脊柱稳定性优于偏侧分布^[23]。由于高黏度骨水泥的渗漏率要明显低于低黏度骨水泥,且高黏度骨水泥较低黏度骨水泥在椎体中分布更为均匀^[24],本研究采用高黏度骨水泥注入,术后复查发现骨水泥均基本均匀分布,仅5例发生骨水泥渗漏。

本研究发现随着轴向负荷的增加,相邻椎体所受的VonMises应力呈增加趋势;随着骨水泥量的增加,相邻椎体所受的VonMises应力呈增加趋势。Liebschner等^[25]认为大量的骨水泥能够增加骨水泥的刚度,较高的骨水泥刚度使脊柱纵轴方向过量的应力传递至相邻椎体终板,并通过终板传递至相邻椎体。同时患者术后康复运动的强度随着疼痛缓解而增加,从而进一步增加相邻椎体的压力负荷。Polikeit等^[26]通过有限元模型发现,即使少量的骨水泥亦可使相邻椎体应力分布显著改变。上述原因可能导致术后相邻椎体骨折的发生概率增加。本研究发现,在中压力(正常活动)、高压(突然摔倒)时,高剂量组患椎上、下位椎体的应力较低压力(中立位)均明显增加,差异具有统计学意义。本研究末次随访未发现相邻椎体骨折,可能与术后规范化抗骨质疏松治疗有关。

综上,本研究发现,骨水泥量并未明显影响患者的术后临床效果;PKP术后可引起患椎上、下相邻节段生物力学的改变,且随着轴向负荷和骨水泥

量的增加,相邻椎体所受的应力均呈增加趋势。本研究为单中心回顾性研究,且病例数较少,结果仍有待于前瞻性、大样本、多中心随机对照研究进一步证实。

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