

## · 临床研究 ·

## 聚醚醚酮棒杂交手术治疗腰椎退行性疾病的中长期疗效

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨聚醚醚酮(PEEK)棒杂交手术治疗腰椎退行性疾病的中长期临床疗效。方法 回顾性分析2014年4月—2016年1月在中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九六〇医院因腰椎退行性疾病接受PEEK棒杂交手术治疗的27例患者临床资料,术前与末次随访时采用疼痛视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分和Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)评估腰腿痛程度及腰椎功能,记录并发症发生情况,在术前及末次随访时的影像学资料上测量相关参数评估临床疗效。

**结果** 所有手术顺利完成,患者随访60~89( $77.2 \pm 9.8$ )个月。27例患者共59个节段行手术治疗,其中非融合节段32个,融合节段27个。末次随访时腰腿痛VAS评分、ODI及影像学指标与术前相比明显改善,差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。27个融合节段中有23个获得骨性融合,融合率为85.2%。27例患者共置入172枚椎弓根螺钉及54根PEEK棒,1例发生L<sub>5</sub>左侧椎弓根螺钉断裂,其余未发生螺钉松动或PEEK棒断裂等并发症。**结论** PEEK棒杂交手术治疗腰椎退行性疾病的中长期临床疗效满意,更好地保留了固定节段活动度及非融合节段的椎间高度,融合率高且并发症少,可有效保护融合节段的相邻节段,减少邻近节段退行性变的发生。

**【关键词】** 腰椎; 椎间盘退行性变; 椎管狭窄; 脊椎滑脱; 内固定器; 脊柱融合术

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### Mid- and long-term follow-up of hybrid surgery with polyetheretherketone rods for lumbar degenerative diseases

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To explore the mid- and long-term clinical effect of polyetheretherketone (PEEK) rods hybrid surgery for lumbar degenerative diseases. **Methods** The clinical data of 27 patients who underwent PEEK rod hybrid surgery for lumbar degenerative diseases at the No. 960 Hospital of Joint Logistics Support Force of Chinese PLA from April 2014 to January 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. The visual analogue scale (VAS) score and Oswestry disability index (ODI) were used to evaluate the intensity of low back and leg pain and lumbar function at pre-operation and final follow-up. The incidence of complications was recorded. The relevant parameters were measured on the imaging data at pre-operation and final follow-up to evaluate the clinical effect. **Results** All the operations were successfully completed. The patients were followed up for 60-89( $77.2 \pm 9.8$ )months. A total of 59 segments were operated in 27 patients, including 32 non-fusion segments and 27 fusion segments. At the final follow-up, VAS score of low back pain and leg pain, ODI and imaging indexes were significantly improved compared with those before operation, and the differences were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Bone fusion was obtained in 23 of 27 fusion segments, with a fusion rate of 85.2%. A total of 172 pedicle screws and 54 PEEK rods were implanted in 27

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patients, and 1 patient had left pedicle screw fracture in L<sub>5</sub>. The other patients had no complications such as screw loosening and PEEK rods fracture. **Conclusions** PEEK rod hybrid surgery in the treatment of lumbar degenerative diseases is satisfactory in the medium and long term efficacy. It can better preserve the range of motion of the fixed segment and the intervertebral height of the non-fusion segment, and the fusion rate is high with few complications. It can effectively protect the adjacent segment of the fusion segment, and reduce the occurrence of adjacent segment degeneration.

**[Key Words]** Lumbar vertebrae; Intervertebral disc degeneration; Spinal stenosis; Spondylolysis; Internal fixators; Spinal fusion

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随着人口老龄化程度加剧,腰椎退行性疾病发生率逐年上升<sup>[1-2]</sup>。对于症状严重且非手术治疗无效的患者,常须手术治疗。椎间融合辅以后路钉棒系统内固定是治疗腰椎退行性疾病的经典术式,其中以钛棒椎弓根螺钉系统最常见,其可提供术后即刻稳定性<sup>[3]</sup>。然而,钛棒椎弓根螺钉系统明显改变了脊柱局部的力学传导,使内固定的应力增加,同时也使相邻节段应力增加,活动度(ROM)增大,导致脊柱退行性变加速。随着该术式的应用增多,钛棒断裂、椎间融合失败、螺钉松动、相邻节段退行性变(ASD)等相关并发症的报道也逐年增多<sup>[3-7]</sup>。许多学者<sup>[8-9]</sup>尝试通过改变椎弓根螺钉连接棒来改善应力传导,从而改善临床疗效,减少并发症的发生,因此,各式半刚性、弹性内固定棒应运而生。聚醚醚酮(PEEK)棒是近年来用于临床的一种半刚性连接棒,较传统钛棒弹性模量低,介于皮质骨和松质骨之间,能够改善内固定的应力传导,在承担腰椎后柱应力的同时,将应力转移至前柱,且固定后的腰椎更接近生理状态,更好地保留了固定节段的ROM<sup>[10]</sup>。本课题组前期的生物力学研究<sup>[11-12]</sup>显示,与钛棒椎弓根螺钉系统相比,PEEK棒椎弓根螺钉系统能够更好地保留固定节段ROM,降低内固定系统应力,并能减少固定后相邻节段应力,证明其用于腰椎后路内固定力学性能良好。

腰椎退行性疾病常为多节段病变,责任节段的相邻节段可能存在明显退行性变,Gillet<sup>[13]</sup>于2003年提出对发生退行性变的相邻节段采取一定的预防性手术措施,可能是解决ASD的一种方法。2009年,Shin等<sup>[14]</sup>率先提出杂交(hybrid)手术的概念,即颈椎人工椎间盘置换术(CTDR)联合颈椎前路椎间盘切除融合术(ACDF)。本课题组在前期对PEEK棒力学测试的基础上,自2010年起开展PEEK棒融合手术,短期随访疗效满意、融合率高<sup>[15]</sup>。2012年2月,本课题组提出PEEK棒非融合手术理念,并应用于临床,短期随访疗效满意,且保留了更多的腰椎ROM<sup>[16]</sup>。针对术前责任节段的相邻节段存在明

显退行性变这一临床难题,结合PEEK棒的生物力学特点,本课题组于2012年9月提出杂交手术的概念,即在病变责任节段行融合手术,发生退行性变的相邻节段行非融合手术,能更好地保护相邻节段,且部分病例发生退行性变的椎间盘出现了再水化现象,短期随访效果满意<sup>[17-18]</sup>。本研究对采用PEEK棒杂交手术治疗的腰椎退行性疾病患者进行至少5年的中长期随访,观察手术节段ROM、椎间高度变化及器械相关并发症发生情况,探讨PEEK棒杂交手术治疗腰椎退行性疾病的可行性及中长期临床疗效,为PEEK棒杂交手术的应用及推广提供充分的临床证据。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

纳入标准:①腰椎退行性疾病,包括腰椎椎间盘突出症、腰椎椎管狭窄症,可合并腰椎不稳、腰椎滑脱;②有腰痛、下肢痛或神经症状,且经6个月以上非手术治疗无效;③术前病变责任节段的相邻节段存在明显退行性变。排除标准:①既往有腰椎手术史;②合并脊柱感染、骨折、肿瘤、侧凸或后凸畸形等;③Meyerding分级<sup>[19]</sup>≥Ⅱ度及峡部裂型腰椎滑脱;④重度骨质疏松症。根据上述标准,纳入2014年4月—2016年1月中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九六〇医院采用PEEK棒杂交手术治疗的腰椎退行性疾病患者27例,其中男11例、女16例,年龄为23~74(54.68±11.85)岁;腰椎椎间盘突出症14例、腰椎椎管狭窄症13例;合并腰椎不稳6例、腰椎滑脱2例;糖尿病3例,吸烟2例。

### 1.2 手术方法及术后处理

患者气管插管全身麻醉后取俯卧位,常规消毒、铺巾,做腰后正中切口,依次切开皮肤、皮下筋膜层,剥离棘突双侧椎旁肌,暴露关节突关节,以人字棘顶点为进针点,置入定位针,定位准确后,置入椎弓根螺钉,行神经和硬膜减压,视受压情况行椎板开窗、椎板切除、侧隐窝潜行减压、关节突

切除, 术中尽可能保留关节突关节。对于需要切除椎间盘的节段, 行髓核摘除并椎间融合术。双侧置入PEEK棒, 对于相邻的退行性变节段, 行单纯内固定并予以适度撑开, 不进行减压和椎间隙处理, 彻底止血、冲洗后放置负压引流管1根, 关闭手术切口, 敷料覆盖包扎。术后常规应用抗生素预防感染, 给予营养神经及脱水药物, 术后2~3 d视情况拔除引流管, 佩戴腰围下床活动, 腰围保护1~3个月。

### 1.3 观察指标

术前与末次随访时采用疼痛视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分<sup>[20]</sup>和Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)<sup>[21]</sup>评估腰腿痛程度及腰椎功能。记录并发症发生情况。在术前及末次随访时腰椎X线片上观察并测量影像学指标, 测量非融合节段局部Cobb角, 即侧位X线片上非融合节段上位椎体上缘与下位椎体下缘(S<sub>1</sub>取上缘)延长线垂线间的夹角, 来评估非融合节段生理曲度变化(图1a); 测量腰椎整体Cobb角, 即L<sub>1</sub>上缘与S<sub>1</sub>上缘延长线垂线间的夹角, 来评估腰椎整体生理曲度变化(图1b); 测量非融合节段椎间高度指数(DHI), 即椎间隙高度与上位椎体高度的比值, 来评估椎间隙高度变化(图1c); 在过伸过屈位X线片上测量非融合节段ROM来评估腰椎活动范围变化。在末次随访CT上观察以下指标以评估预后。①螺钉松动, 螺钉周围出现透亮带, 即“光晕征”(Halo征)<sup>[22]</sup>; ②断钉; ③融合情况, 相邻骨性终板有连续骨痂通过定义为骨性融合<sup>[23]</sup>; ④PEEK棒完整性。在术前及末次随访时MRI上对非融合节段进行Pfirrmann分级<sup>[24]</sup>, 评估退行性变情况。

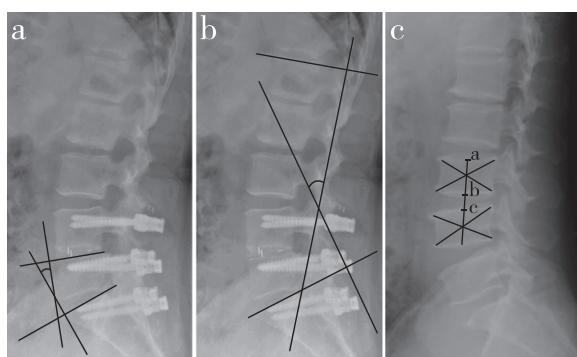


图1 腰椎前凸角与DHI测量

Fig. 1 Measurement of lumbar lordosis and DHI

a: 局部Cobb角 b: 整体Cobb角 c: DHI

a: Local Cobb angle b: Overall Cobb angle c: DHI

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0软件对数据进行统计分析, 符

合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 采用配对样本t检验; 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

所有手术顺利完成, 患者随访60~89( $77.2 \pm 9.8$ )个月, 手术时间为( $108.8 \pm 25.0$ )min, 术中出血量为( $301.1 \pm 43.7$ )mL。27例共59个节段行手术治疗, 其中非融合节段32个, 融合节段27个。双节段固定23例, 其中L<sub>3</sub>/L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub> 15例, L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> 8例; 3个节段及以上固定4例, 其中L<sub>2</sub>/L<sub>3</sub>/L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub> 1例, L<sub>3</sub>/L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> 2例, L<sub>2</sub>/L<sub>3</sub>/L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> 1例。

腰痛VAS评分由术前( $8.5 \pm 1.4$ )分改善至末次随访时( $1.8 \pm 1.4$ )分, 腿痛VAS评分由( $6.3 \pm 2.2$ )分改善至( $1.4 \pm 1.6$ ), ODI由( $77.6 \pm 13.1$ )%改善至( $13.6 \pm 11.4$ ), 差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。非融合节段局部Cobb角术前为 $11.6^\circ \pm 7.7^\circ$ , 末次随访时为 $10.0^\circ \pm 7.3^\circ$ , 差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ); 腰椎整体Cobb角术前为 $37.0^\circ \pm 12.0^\circ$ , 末次随访时为 $39.3^\circ \pm 12.7^\circ$ , 差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。非融合节段术前DHI为 $0.46 \pm 0.13$ , 末次随访时为 $0.47 \pm 0.12$ , 差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。其中19例患者动力位X线片随访资料完整, 非融合节段术前ROM为 $6.6^\circ \pm 4.5^\circ$ , 末次随访时降至 $3.9^\circ \pm 2.5^\circ$ , 差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。根据Pfirrmann分级标准, 非融合节段中7个(21.9%)节段出现退行性变分级改善, 即退行性变椎间盘再水化现象, 6个由术前4级改善为3级, 1个由术前3级改善为2级, 其余节段未见明显变化。术后CT显示27个融合节段中有23个获得骨性融合, 融合率为85.2%。

27例患者共置入172枚椎弓根螺钉及54根PEEK棒, 1例患者发生L<sub>5</sub>左侧椎弓根螺钉断裂, 末次随访时伴有腰痛、活动受限, 并发症发生率为3.7%, 其余患者未发生螺钉松动或PEEK棒断裂等并发症。典型病例影像学资料见图2。

## 3 讨 论

### 3.1 中长期临床疗效

近年来, 有关PEEK棒椎弓根螺钉系统内固定的临床报道逐渐增多。Ross等<sup>[25]</sup>报道了108例采用PEEK棒融合手术治疗的患者, 其中97例行单节段融合, 11例行双节段融合, 术前平均ODI为24.8%, 术后1年下降至14.5%。Athanasakopoulos等<sup>[26]</sup>对52例采用PEEK棒融合手术治疗的患者进行随访, 术前平均ODI为76%, 术后3、6和12个月随访时分别

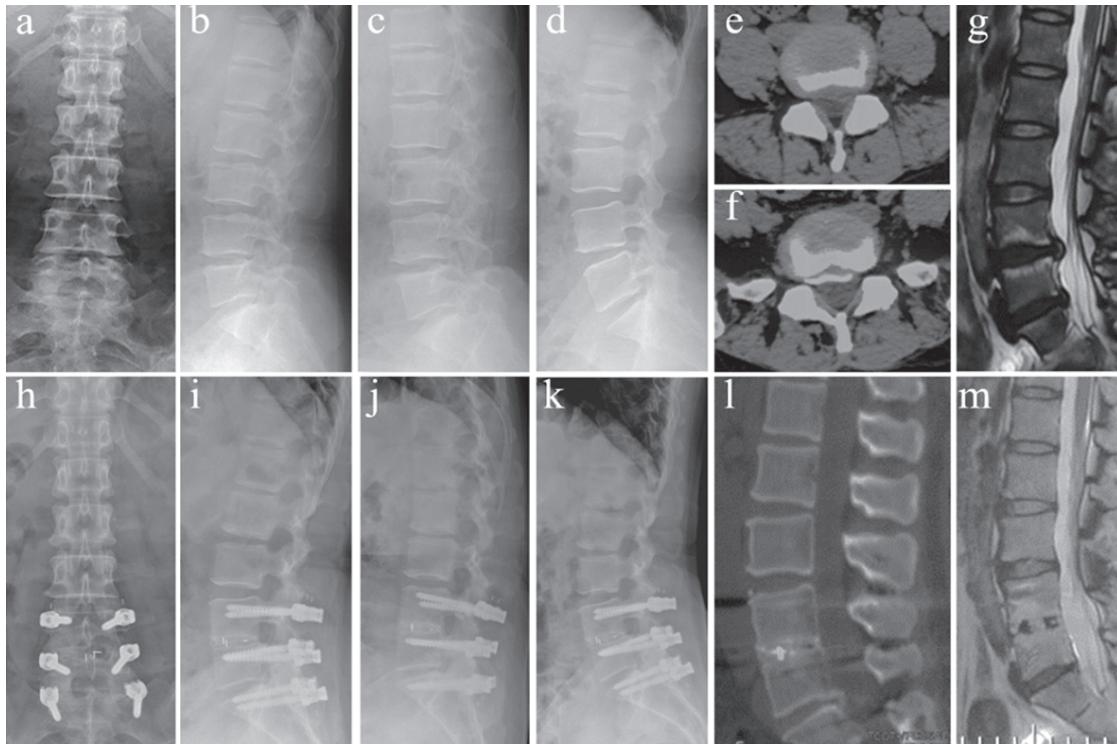


图2 典型病例影像学资料

Fig. 2 Imaging data of a typical case

女, 38岁, L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub>腰椎椎间盘突出症, 行PEEK棒杂交手术, L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>节段融合, L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub>节段非融合 a~d: 术前腰椎正侧位、过屈过伸位X线片示L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub>椎间隙变窄, 周缘骨质增生 e~f: 术前CT示L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>椎间盘突出, L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub>椎间盘轻度突出伴钙化 g: 术前MRI T2加权像示L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub>椎间盘突出, L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub>椎间盘Pfirrmann分级为4级 h~k: 末次随访时腰椎正侧位、过屈过伸位X线片示螺钉位置良好, 无松动及断裂 l: 末次随访时CT二维重建示L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>节段骨性融合 m: 末次随访时MRI T2加权像示L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub>椎间盘Pfirrmann分级为3级

Female, 38 years old, L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> lumbar disc herniation, underwent PEEK rods hybridization surgery, L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub> fusion, L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> non-fusion a~d: Preoperative anteroposterior, lateral, flexion and extension roentgenographs show narrowing of L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> intervertebral spaces and peripheral hyperostosis e~f: Preoperative CTs show L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub> disc herniation, L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> disc mild herniation with calcification g: Preoperative T2-weighted MRI shows L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> disc herniation, and L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> Pfirrmann grade 4 h~k: Anteroposterior, lateral, flexion and extension roentgenographs at final follow-up show screws are in good position without loosening or fracture l: Two-dimensional CT reconstruction at final follow-up shows L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub> bony fusion m: T2-weighted MRI at final follow-up shows L<sub>5</sub>/S<sub>1</sub> Pfirrmann grade 3

为34%、28%和30%。Ogrenci等<sup>[27]</sup>报道了172例采用PEEK棒非融合手术治疗的患者, 平均随访62.7个月, ODI由术前72.6%改善至23.2%, 腰痛和腿痛VAS评分分别由术前的8.0分和6.8分改善至末次随访时的2.2分和1.9分。本研究结果显示, 患者VAS评分、ODI在末次随访时较术前明显改善, 症状较术前明显缓解, 腰椎功能恢复良好, 表明PEEK棒杂交手术治疗腰椎退行性疾病可取得良好的中长期临床疗效。

### 3.2 椎间融合情况

PEEK棒椎弓根螺钉系统可在承担人体脊柱正常应力的同时, 将更多应力转移到前柱, 降低了应力屏蔽效应, 有利于植入的自体骨生长, 可有效促进椎间植骨融合, 符合Wolf定律<sup>[28]</sup>。于秀淳等<sup>[15]</sup>对13例采用PEEK棒融合手术治疗的患者进行6个月以

上随访, 结果显示, PEEK棒融合率高于传统钛棒。Qi等<sup>[29]</sup>对20例腰椎退行性疾病患者采用PEEK棒融合手术治疗, 术后1年所有患者均获得骨性融合, 融合率为100%。Ormond等<sup>[30]</sup>对42例采用PEEK棒融合手术治疗的患者进行了平均31.4个月的随访, 融合率为86%。Zhao等<sup>[31]</sup>对28例采用PEEK棒杂交手术治疗的患者进行(44.8±12.6)个月的随访, 融合率达到100%。本研究随访(77.2±9.8)个月, 融合率为85.2%, 提示中长期随访PEEK棒杂交手术融合率较高, 可有效促进椎间融合。

### 3.3 中远期ROM保留及椎间高度变化

PEEK棒作为半刚性固定, 与钛棒的刚性固定相比, 为腰椎提供了更大的灵活性, 一定程度上可以保留固定节段的ROM。Biswas等<sup>[32]</sup>的研究显示, PEEK棒在屈伸、侧曲和轴向旋转时的ROM分别比

刚性棒增加了1.8倍、7.0倍和3.8倍,证明PEEK棒可以在一定程度上保留固定节段ROM。Zhao等<sup>[31]</sup>对28例采用PEEK棒杂交手术治疗的患者进行为期(44.8±12.6)个月的随访,固定节段ROM由术前10.0°±3.9°降至2.6°±1.2°。黄伟敏等<sup>[17]</sup>报道了53个采用PEEK棒治疗的非融合节段的ROM,由术前8.8°±1.8°下降至术后2年的2.2°±0.3°。本研究中非融合节段术前ROM为6.6°±4.5°,末次随访时为3.9°±2.5°,结果显示,PEEK棒在中长期随访中能够保留固定节段一定的ROM。

椎间高度丢失导致的椎管狭窄是引起腰椎退行性疾病临床症状的一个重要原因,严重的椎间高度丢失是椎间盘退行性变的常见征象。本研究结果显示,术前及末次随访时非融合节段DHI无明显变化,证明PEEK棒可有效维持椎间高度,减少因椎间高度丢失导致的腰椎退性疾病的风险。

### 3.4 相关并发症

螺钉松动是椎弓根螺钉内固定的典型并发症之一。既往生物力学实验<sup>[33-35]</sup>表明,刚性固定后,由于脊柱应力主要集中在后柱,导致椎弓根螺钉与骨交界面受力增加,长期承担过多的应力可导致椎弓根螺钉周围骨质缺损甚至微骨折,增加了螺钉松动的概率。生物力学研究<sup>[36-37]</sup>显示,PEEK棒可将更多应力转移至前柱,骨-螺钉界面的应力较小,减少了椎弓根螺钉与骨之间的摩擦,从而降低了螺钉松动的概率。此外,Wu等<sup>[38]</sup>的动物实验结果显示,PEEK棒具有比钛棒更高的抗拔出力,这与PEEK棒椎弓根螺钉周围骨小梁更加丰富、密集有关,表明PEEK棒椎弓根螺钉系统可通过改变应力分布促进螺钉周围骨生长,提高螺钉稳定性。Selim等<sup>[39]</sup>的一项荟萃分析结果显示,PEEK棒螺钉松动率为2.0%。本研究所有患者均未发生螺钉松动,进一步证实PEEK棒具有更好的应力传导,可降低螺钉松动的概率。

既往研究<sup>[40]</sup>报道,Dynesys,Bioflex,ISOBar系统等在非融合手术中有较高疲劳断裂的概率,影响了这些新型内固定系统的临床应用。本研究经过中长期随访,末次随访的CT三维重建上均未观察到PEEK棒断裂情况。Selim等<sup>[39]</sup>的荟萃分析也未发现PEEK棒断裂的报道。DeIure等<sup>[41]</sup>对30例采用PEEK棒融合手术治疗的患者平均随访18个月,均未发生断棒。Chou等<sup>[42]</sup>对PEEK棒进行了体外疲劳实验,结果表明,在90 000次屈伸循环后,PEEK棒仍保持了稳定性,而钛棒则失去了稳定性。Agarwal

等<sup>[43]</sup>对PEEK棒进行疲劳测试,在L<sub>4</sub>/L<sub>5</sub>节段给予10 N·m的循环屈伸力,与实验前相比,疲劳后的钛棒屈伸运动明显增加,而PEEK棒无明显增加。Ponnappan等<sup>[10]</sup>利用尸体进行PEEK棒生物力学实验,结果显示,PEEK棒在弯曲67°的情况下仍未出现断裂,在旋转30°时未出现变形。以上研究均表明,PEEK棒具有良好的抗疲劳性能,应用于非融合及杂交手术不易发生断棒。

### 3.5 对相邻节段的保护作用

目前,椎间盘退行性变的具体机制尚不完全清楚,多种因素参与了该过程,其中生物力学因素有着重要作用<sup>[44-46]</sup>。生物力学研究<sup>[47-49]</sup>显示,压力导致椎间盘发生退行性变及高度降低,导致脊柱生物力学异常,稳定性下降。Sato等<sup>[50]</sup>测量36例患者椎间盘内压力,结果显示,与正常椎间盘相比,发生退行性变的椎间盘内压力显著降低。Wilke等<sup>[51]</sup>对一名志愿者进行了24 h的椎间盘内压力测量,结果显示,在睡眠期间,椎间盘内压力从0.10 MPa增加至0.24 MPa,推测这可能与椎间盘再水化有关。van der Veen等<sup>[52]</sup>对8例猪的离体椎间盘进行了体外力学研究,结果显示,当高负荷导致的椎间盘所受压力大于本身弹力时,会导致椎间盘内液体流出,压力下降。Vergroesen等<sup>[53]</sup>在动态轴向负荷下对山羊腰椎运动节段进行了体外研究,结果显示,高负荷时椎间盘内液体流出,椎间盘内压力降低;低负荷时椎间盘内压力增加,液体可能反流到了椎间盘内,推测液体从椎间盘孔隙流出是导致椎间盘内固有压力逐渐丧失的原因。有研究<sup>[54-55]</sup>显示,减少应力可能使椎间盘内液体回流,使椎间盘恢复到稳定的水合状态,推测牵张力可能改善椎间盘的退行性变。Matsumoto等<sup>[56]</sup>的动物实验表明,适当的牵张力可增加髓核细胞的生长速度。Wang等<sup>[57]</sup>对人离体髓核组织进行的基础研究结果显示,给予髓核适当牵张力后,可通过ITGA2/PI3K/AKT信号通路提高髓核细胞中COL2A1蛋白的表达,促进髓核细胞增殖,改善髓核细胞变性。Guehring等<sup>[58]</sup>的一项动物实验结果显示,给予椎间盘牵张力后,可以通过增加细胞外基质的细胞数量,促进退行性变椎间盘的再水化。PEEK棒杂交手术旨在通过给予融合节段的相邻节段一定的牵张力或减少应力的方式来保护相邻节段。许小多等<sup>[12]</sup>利用新鲜的羊脊柱标本进行的生物力学实验结果显示,PEEK棒杂交手术中的非融合节段椎间盘内压力减少约70%。本研究32个非融合节段中,通过评估椎间盘Pfirrmann

分级观察到7个节段出现椎间盘再水化现象, 再水化率为21.9%, 其余节段未见明显改变, 证实PEEK棒杂交手术对融合节段的相邻节段有一定的保护作用。

本研究的不足之处在于, 本研究是回顾性研究, 且缺乏对照研究。但综上所述, PEEK棒杂交手术治疗腰椎退行性疾病安全、有效。从中长期结果来看, 具有以下优点。①临床疗效满意, 并发症少且融合率高; ②更好地保留了非融合节段的ROM及椎间高度; ③对融合节段的相邻节段具有明显的保护作用, 部分节段可出现椎间盘再水化。

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