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医学影像物理

机器人辅助手术与三维“C”型臂X线机在无神经损伤胸腰椎骨折患者椎弓根螺钉内固定术中的应用比较

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【摘要】目的:对比机器人辅助手术与三维“C”型臂X线机在无神经损伤胸腰椎骨折患者椎弓根螺钉内固定术中的应用效果。**方法:**回顾性分析85例无神经损伤胸腰椎骨折患者的临床资料,患者均行经皮椎弓根内固定手术治疗。根据手术方式不同,分为观察组(机器人辅助置钉)和对照组(三维“C”型臂X线透视下置钉)。记录两组手术时间、术中失血量、术中透视次数及术后住院时间,比较两组置钉和复位情况;随访1个月,评价患者术后疼痛[疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)]及功能恢复情况[Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)]。**结果:**观察组手术时间较对照组缩短($P<0.05$),术中透视次数较对照组减少($P<0.05$),但两组术中失血量、术后住院时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。观察组置钉准确率94.57%,显著高于对照组的83.59%($P<0.05$)。术后1周,两组伤椎前缘高度比均较术前升高($P<0.05$),伤椎Cobb角及局部后凸角值均较术前降低($P<0.05$),但两组同时间点伤椎前缘高度比、Cobb角及局部后凸角比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。术后1月,两组患者VAS评分、ODI均较术前降低($P<0.05$),但两组同时间点VAS评分、ODI比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**机器人辅助置钉和三维“C”型臂X线下置钉用于无神经损伤胸腰椎骨折患者,均能获得较好的伤椎复位效果,促进患者早期功能恢复,但机器人辅助置钉能缩短手术时间、减少术中透视次数、提高置钉准确率,更具临床应用优势。

【关键词】胸腰椎骨折;微创;椎弓根螺钉内固定;机器人;“C”型臂X线机

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Comparison of application of robot-assisted surgery and three-dimensional C-arm X-ray machine during pedicle screw internal fixation for patients with thoracolumbar fractures without nerve injury

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Abstract: Objective To compare the application effect of robot-assisted surgery and three-dimensional C-arm X-ray machine on patients with thoracolumbar fractures without nerve injury during pedicle screw internal fixation. Methods A retrospective analysis was conducted on 85 patients with thoracolumbar fractures without nerve injury. All patients were treated with percutaneous pedicle screw internal fixation. According to different surgical procedures, the patients were divided into observation group (robot-assisted screw placement) and control group (screw placement under three-dimensional C-arm X-ray fluoroscopy). The surgical time, intraoperative blood loss, intraoperative fluoroscopy frequency and postoperative hospital stay in two groups were recorded; and the screw placement and reduction were compared between two groups. Postoperative pain [visual analogue scale (VAS)] and functional recovery [Oswestry disability index (ODI)] were evaluated after 1 month of follow-up. Results Compared with control group, observation group shortened surgical time ($P<0.05$) and reduced intraoperative fluoroscopy frequency ($P<0.05$), but the differences between two groups in intraoperative blood loss and postoperative hospital stay were trivial ($P>0.05$). The accuracy rate of screw placement in observation group was

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94.57%, significantly higher than 83.59% in control group ($P<0.05$). One week postoperatively, the injured vertebral anterior height ratio was increased in both groups as compared with that before surgery ($P<0.05$), and the Cobb angle and local kyphosis angle of injured vertebrae were lower than those before surgery ($P<0.05$), but the injured vertebral anterior height ratio, Cobb angle and local kyphosis angle of injured vertebrae didn't differ significantly between two groups at the same time point ($P>0.05$). One month postoperatively, the VAS score and ODI in both groups were lower than those before surgery ($P<0.05$), but there were no statistical differences in VAS score and ODI between two groups at the same time point ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion Both robot-assisted screw placement and three-dimensional C-arm X-ray screw placement in patients with thoracolumbar fractures without nerve injury can achieve good reduction effect of injured vertebrae and promote early functional recovery. However, robot-assisted screw placement can shorten surgical time, reduce intraoperative fluoroscopy frequency, and enhance the accuracy rate of screw placement, which makes it more advantageous in clinical practice.

Keywords: thoracolumbar fracture; minimally invasive; pedicle screw internal fixation; robot; C-arm X-ray machine

前言

胸腰椎骨折是常见脊柱骨折类型,多因交通意外、重物撞击、坠落伤等创伤所致,对于无神经损伤者,患者经规范治疗后,脊柱正常解剖结构及功能一般可得到恢复,预后往往较好^[1]。胸腰椎骨折治疗包括外科手术和保守治疗,对于椎体形态破坏较大、伴明显脊髓神经压迫症状者,主要采取手术治疗,其中以后路椎弓根螺钉内固定为主^[2]。随着微创理念推广及脊柱外科技发展,经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术因固定效果好、切口小、神经肌肉影响小、恢复快等优势,已成为目前无神经损伤胸腰椎骨折主流术式^[3-4]。准确的置钉是保障经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定手术成功及安全的先决条件,因此手术一般在“C”型臂X线透视下完成,但因个体差异或术者对椎弓根解剖认识局限时,可能造成置钉位置偏差,若术中频繁调整进针点,患者围术期并发症风险必然增加,同时接受的辐射剂量也大大增加,如何进一步提高手术安全性是临床关注重点^[5-6]。近年来随着人工智能技术发展,骨科机器人辅助手术因操作精度高、稳定性强、重复性好等特点,在脊柱外科手术中应用备受青睐^[7]。本研究回顾性分析接受机器人辅助或单纯三维“C”型臂X线机辅助下椎弓根内固定手术治疗的无神经损伤胸腰椎骨折患者的临床资料,旨在对比两者短期的应用效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2019年10月~2022年10月在成都上锦南府医院接受椎弓根内固定手术治疗的85例无神经损伤胸腰椎骨折患者的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)单节段新鲜胸腰椎骨折,经X线或CT检查证实;(2)

AO分型均为A型;(3)未见明显神经损失症状;(4)胸腰椎损伤分类和损伤程度评分(TLICS)^[8]≥4分;(5)自愿接受手术治疗;(6)临床资料完整。排除标准:(1)骨质疏松、恶性肿瘤等病理因素所致骨折者;(2)多节段骨折者;(3)脊柱解剖明显异常者;(4)需行椎管减压者;(5)无法耐受手术者。根据术式不同,85例患者分为观察组(机器人辅助手术)36例,对照组(三维“C”型臂X线透视下手术)49例。本研究经医院伦理委员会审批。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 观察组 三维“C”型臂X线机定位伤椎,于需置钉椎体上位行一2 cm左右切口,逐层切开使棘突显露;置入棘突夹并安装追踪器;准备机器人系统(“天玑”第三代骨科机器人系统,北京天智航医疗科技有限公司),安装机械臂定位标尺,应用三维“C”型臂X线扫描需固定椎体节段,传输数据到机器人工作站,完成椎弓根螺钉(4~6枚)规格和置入方向规划,然后下达指令,机械臂运行到指定处;于机械臂定位下行一3 cm左右切口,钝性分离,采用电钻将导针置入;三维“C”型臂X线透视无误后,将合适规格椎弓根螺钉沿导针方向置入;再次透视确认位置良好;选择专用置棒器,安装合适长度固定棒,再经皮下肌肉置入上、下椎弓根螺钉尾槽,固定螺帽依次拧入、旋紧;专用撑开器撑开复位,三维“C”型臂X线透视满意后,拧紧螺钉、固定;充分止血、生理盐水冲洗切口,逐层缝合经皮置钉切口,关闭机器人系统。

1.2.2 对照组 三维“C”型臂X线机定位伤椎并标记,使用尖刀切开皮肤2 cm,逐层将腰背筋膜切开,钝性分离肌间隙到关节外缘外置,避免造成关节囊损伤;三维“C”型臂X线透视下定位,将直径1.5 mm导针置入,再次X线透视确保位置无误,然后将扩大管、保护

套管依次导入,中空丝锥扩大钉道后,经导针将4~6枚椎弓根螺钉拧入,三维“C”型臂X线透视下反复观察置钉进针点是否准确、长度是否合适,不适宜者适当调整进针点或更换合适长度螺钉;确认位置良好后,长度合适的固定棒安于置棒器后,再经皮下肌肉置入上、下椎弓根螺钉尾槽,固定螺帽依次拧入、旋紧;撑开复位,三维“C”型臂X线透视满意后,拧紧螺钉、固定;充分止血、冲洗切口,逐层缝合经皮置钉切口。

1.2.3 术后处理 两组患者术后常规使用抗生素1~3 d预防感染,常规镇痛、预防深静脉血栓、皮肤压力性损伤等并发症;术后2~3 d佩戴支具下床活动;术后1周复查椎弓根螺钉位置和骨折复位情况。

1.3 观察指标

(1)围术期指标:记录两组患者手术时间、术中失血量、术中透视次数及术后住院时间。(2)置钉情况:术后1周复查CT,参考Gertzbein-Robbins分类标准^[9],评估两组患者椎弓根螺钉置钉准确性,A类:无皮质侵入,B类:突破皮质但<2 mm;C类:突破皮质

2~4 mm,D类:突破皮质4~6 mm,E类:突破皮质≥6 mm,置钉准确率=(A类椎弓根螺钉数量+B类椎弓根螺钉数量)/椎弓根螺钉置入总数量×100%。(3)复位情况:于术前、术后1周复查X线,测量伤椎前缘高度比、伤椎Cobb角及伤椎局部后凸角值。(4)疼痛及功能恢复:于术前、术后1月,采用疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)^[10]评价患者疼痛水平;采用Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)^[11]评价患者早期功能恢复情况。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 24.0软件处理数据,计量资料表示为均数±标准差,两组间比较行独立样本t检验,组内手术前后对照采用配对t检验;计数资料表示为[例(率)],行 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组基线资料比较

两组患者年龄、性别、创伤原因、骨折节段、TLICS评分比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表1。

表1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

组别	n	年龄/岁	性别		创伤原因			骨折节段		TLICS评分	
			男	女	车祸伤	坠落伤	重物击伤	T ₁₀ ~T ₁₂	L ₁ ~L ₂	4分	5分
观察组	36	52.76±5.14	20	16	12	18	6	24	12	25	11
对照组	49	51.84±7.49	22	27	15	26	8	33	16	39	10
t/χ^2 值		0.635	0.943			0.087			0.004	1.149	
P值		0.527	0.332			0.957			0.947	0.284	

2.2 两组患者围术期指标比较

观察组手术时间较对照组显著缩短($P<0.05$),术中透视次数较对照组显著减少($P<0.05$),但两组患者

术中失血量、术后住院时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表2。

表2 两组患者围术期指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative indicators between two groups ($Mean\pm SD$)

组别	n	手术时间/min	术中失血量/mL	术中透视次数	术后住院时间/d
观察组	36	71.42±14.68	32.82±10.24	6.12±1.58	9.58±2.86
对照组	49	90.56±16.74	35.75±10.58	13.27±3.95	10.25±3.27
t 值		5.482	1.279	10.261	0.983
P值		<0.001	0.204	<0.001	0.328

2.3 两组患者置钉情况比较

观察组共置入184枚螺钉,对照组共置入262枚螺

钉;两组患者置钉情况比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),观察组置钉准确率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。见表3。

表3 两组患者置钉情况比较[例(%)]
Table 3 Comparison of screw placement status between two groups [cases (%)]

组别	n	Gertzbein-Robbins 分类					置钉准确率
		A类	B类	C类	D类	E类	
观察组	184	151(82.07)	23(12.50)	10(5.43)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	174(94.57)
对照组	262	176(67.18)	43(16.41)	34(12.98)	8(3.05)	1(0.38)	219(83.59)
Z/ χ^2 值		3.76					12.439
P值		<0.001					<0.001

2.4 两组患者复位情况比较

术后1周,两组患者伤椎前缘高度比均较术前升高($P<0.05$),伤椎Cobb角及局部后凸角值均较术前

降低($P<0.05$),但两组同时间点伤椎前缘高度比、Cobb角及局部后凸角比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表4。

表4 两组患者伤椎复位情况比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Table 4 Comparison of reduction of injured vertebrae between two groups (Mean±SD)

组别	n	伤椎前缘高度比/%		伤椎 Cobb 角/°		伤椎局部后凸角/°	
		术前	术后1周	术前	术后1周	术前	术后1周
观察组	36	73.82±9.65	95.61±6.44*	14.48±4.35	5.87±1.32*	13.86±3.72	6.07±2.15*
对照组	49	72.28±9.43	96.02±5.82*	14.92±4.14	5.79±1.38*	14.15±3.54	6.33±2.08*
t值		0.737		0.474		0.268	
P值		0.463		0.637		0.789	

*表示与术前比较, $P<0.05$

2.5 两组患者疼痛及功能恢复比较

术后1月,两组患者VAS评分、ODI均较术前降低($P<0.05$),但两组同时间点VAS评分、ODI比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表5。

表5 两组患者疼痛及功能恢复比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of pain and functional recovery between two groups (Mean±SD)

组别	n	VAS/分		ODI/%	
		术前	术后1月	术前	术后1月
观察组	36	4.48±1.46	1.42±0.54*	64.82±8.16	21.28±5.46*
对照组	49	4.37±1.42	1.51±0.59*	63.72±7.85	22.44±5.22*
t值		0.349	0.720	0.628	0.993
P值		0.728	0.474	0.532	0.324

*表示与术前比较, $P<0.05$

3 讨论

经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术因其微创性、良好的

三维固定效果及生物力学稳定性,目前在胸腰椎骨折治疗中具有广泛应用,但其手术需在非直视下置钉,对术者手术经验、解剖知识及空间想象力要求较高,若置钉不准确,不仅达不到治疗效果,还可能因螺钉穿破皮质,造成周围神经损伤,增加围术期并发症风险^[12-13]。传统“C”型臂X线机下辅助手术可依靠椎弓根骨性解剖标志定位进针点,但术中可能需要反复透视进行进针点及方向调整,可能导致手术时间延长、增加术者及患者的放射暴露时间^[14]。三维“C”型臂X线机相比传统“C”型臂X线机可为术者提供多层面、多角度的影像图像,帮助术者更准确定位,其在脊柱外科手术中应用受到青睐^[15]。本研究对照组采用三维“C”型臂X线机辅助手术后,置钉准确率可达83.59%,患者术后伤椎高度及功能得到一定恢复,提示三维“C”型臂X线机在胸腰椎骨折患者经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术中应用效果较好,但仍有一定改善空间。

近些年来,人工智能辅助置钉在胸腰椎骨折经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术中应用越来越多,其应用一方面能提高置钉准确性,另一方面能减少术中术者

及患者辐射暴露,降低术者疲劳度,较既往完全依赖术者徒手置钉更具优势^[16-17]。本研究观察组采用的“天玑”第三代骨科机器人系统是国内自主研发的机器人系统,该系统通过三维图像进行空间传输和路径选择,可主动定位骨折节段,获得人机协同运动功能,利用自动化机械臂确定轨迹,实时追踪和补偿因患者微动所致的定位误差,降低置钉偏移风险^[18]。本研究观察组置钉准确率94.57%,显著高于对照组的83.59%,证实机器人辅助置钉能提高胸腰椎骨折经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定置钉准确率。林书等^[19]报道机器人辅助下经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定置钉准确率可达94.8%,明显高于“C”型臂X线透视下的86.3%,与本研究结果相似。本研究结果显示观察组手术时间较对照组显著缩短,术中透视次数较对照组显著减少,提示机器人辅助置钉能提高胸腰椎骨折经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定手术效率、减少辐射暴露,这可能因为在机器人辅助置钉下,仅需在术前定位时以及导针与螺钉置入后进行“C”型臂X线透视,减少了因反复调整进针点和方向所需时间及透视次数^[20-21]。既往报道也提示,相比“C”型臂X线辅助下置入椎弓根螺钉,机器人辅助置钉能缩减手术时间、术中透视时间及透视次数^[22-23]。伤椎前缘高度比可评估椎体高度丢失及复位情况,Cobb角、局部后凸角能反映椎体塌陷程度,评价有无后凸畸形^[24]。本研究结果显示两组患者伤椎前缘高度比均较术前升高,伤椎Cobb角及局部后凸角值均较术前降低,但两组之间比较差异无统计学意义,提示机器人辅助置钉和三维“C”型臂X线下置钉均能获得较好的复位效果。此外,两组术后1月VAS评分、ODI比较差异均无统计学差异,提示机器人辅助置钉和三维“C”型臂X线下置钉对患者术后疼痛、功能恢复影响相当,这与既往报道相似^[25]。

综上所述,与三维“C”型臂X线下置钉相比,机器人辅助置钉用于无神经损伤胸腰椎骨折患者,在获得良好伤椎复位效果同时,能缩短手术时间、减少术中透视次数、提高置钉准确率,更具临床应用优势。

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