

• 临床研究 •

新型腰5进钉点椎弓根螺钉置钉方法的临床研究(附手术视频)

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[摘要] 目的: 提出一种新型腰5进钉点, 并通过与传统 Magerl 法置钉进行对比, 验证其可行性与准确性, 以改进腰5椎体椎弓根螺钉置入技术。方法: 选取2020年6月—2023年12月南京医科大学第一附属医院需行腰5椎弓根螺钉内固定的患者60例, 分为新型进钉组(Novel组, 30例)和传统 Magerl 法组(Magerl组, 30例)。两组各置入60枚腰5椎弓根螺钉, 采用 Gertzbein 和 Robbins 提出的分类法来评估置钉准确性。比较两组间置钉满意率、术中透视剂量、手术时间、术中出血量和术后有无神经根侵犯症状。结果: Novel 组置钉满意率为95%, 显著高于 Magerl 组80% ($P=0.013$)。两组患者手术时间、术中出血量、透视剂量差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。结论: 新型腰5进钉点可显著提高置钉精度, 且未增加手术风险, 具有临床应用潜力。

[关键词] 腰椎; 椎弓根螺钉; 解剖标志; 手术精度

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Clinical study on a new L5 entry point for pedicle screw placement (with surgical video)

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[Abstract] **Objective:** This study aimed to improve the L5 pedicle screw placement technique by proposing a novel entry point and validating its feasibility and accuracy compared with the traditional Magerl method. **Methods:** Sixty patients requiring L5 pedicle screw fixation at the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from June 2020 to December 2023 were enrolled and divided into two groups: the novel group (30 patients) and the traditional Magerl group (30 cases). Two groups each inserted 60 L5 pedicle screws. Screw placement accuracy was evaluated using the Gertzbein and Robbins classification system. Outcomes including satisfactory rate of screw placement, intraoperative fluoroscopy dose, operative time, blood loss, and postoperative nerve root injury symptoms were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The novel group demonstrated a significantly higher satisfactory rate (95%) compared to the Magerl group (80%, $P=0.013$). No significant intergroup differences were observed in operative time, intraoperative blood loss, fluoroscopy exposure dose ($P > 0.05$). No neurological complications occurred in either group. **Conclusion:** The novel L5 entry point significantly improved screw placement accuracy without increasing surgical risks, demonstrating potential for clinical application.

[Key words] lumbar vertebrae; pedicle screw; anatomic landmark; surgical precision

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自椎弓根螺钉技术应用于脊柱外科以来, 精准置钉始终是临床关注的重点。腰5椎体因解剖位置深、人字嵴变异率高(约19%)、关节突增生及椎体滑脱等因素, 导致传统置钉方法(如 Magerl 法、人字

嵴顶点法)的误置率较高(6%~15%)^[1]。螺钉误置可能损伤椎旁神经血管结构^[2], 甚至需二次手术干预^[3]。尽管现有技术不断改进, 如机器人导航技术及3D打印技术, 腰5椎弓根螺钉的精准置入仍是脊柱外科的难点之一。

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本研究基于传统置钉方法提出新型腰5进钉点(曹氏点), 其定位于腰5上关节突纵向中线中下1/3(图1)。前期生物力学研究表明, 该进钉点能够显

著增加螺钉与皮质骨的接触面积及置入长度,提高螺钉把持力,同时有助于滑脱椎体的复位和提拉,在生物力学性能上较传统方法更具优越性^[4]。然而,其临床安全性、操作可行性及术后并发症的长期影响尚未明确。因此,本研究通过与传统Magerl法对比,旨在验证其临床可行性及应用价值,以期优化腰5椎弓根螺钉置入技术提供新的思路和依据。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

本研究共纳入2020年6月—2023年12月于南京医科大学第一附属医院行腰椎手术的60例患者。纳入标准:①腰5单节段病变;②无骨质疏松(骨密度 $T>-2.5$)。排除标准:①既往腰椎手术史;

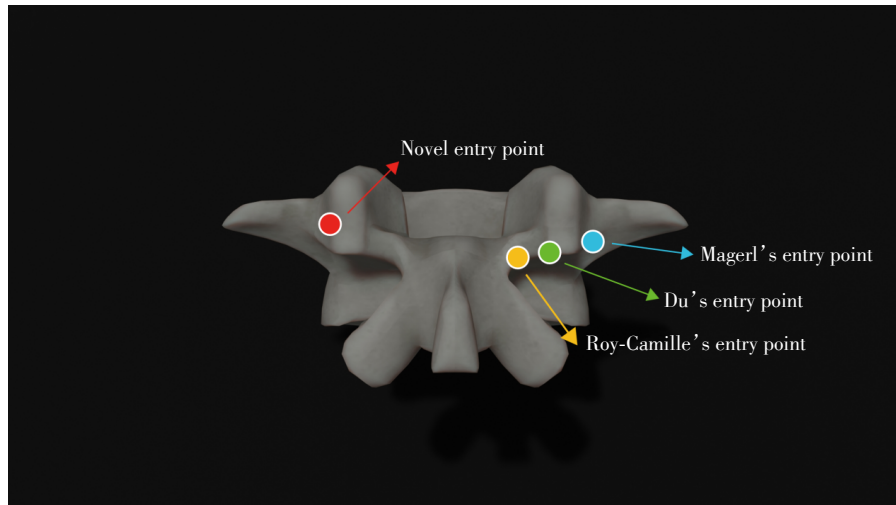


图1 进钉点示意图

Figure 1 Diagram of entry point

②腰5椎弓根发育异常(CT测量直径 <4.5 mm);③合并肿瘤或结核。其中30例接受新型进钉方法(Novel组),30例接受传统Magerl法(Magerl组),总共放置120枚腰5椎弓根螺钉,Novel组和Magerl组各60枚。本研究获南京医科大学第一附属医院医学伦理委员会审查批准(批号:2013-SR-130)。所有受试者均签署手术知情同意书,且所有手术均由同一名高年资主任医师完成,术前通过标准化培训确保操作一致性,且术中严格遵循预设流程,以减小术者操作差异对结果的影响。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 手术方法

新型进钉方法(Novel组):患者全身麻醉后采取俯卧位,安置于脊柱床。取腰部正中切口,切开皮肤、皮下和筋膜层,双侧剥离椎旁肌充分暴露双侧椎板、棘突及上下关节突。采用腰5上关节突纵向中线的中下1/3作为进钉点,采用开路锥开口,术中以棘上韧带为参考,并结合术前影像学检查确定进钉角度。横断面角度(transpedicular sagittal angle, TSA)设定为外倾 $5^{\circ}\sim 15^{\circ}$,矢状面角度(screw sagittal angle, SSA)设定为头倾 $0\sim 30^{\circ}$ 打入定位导针^[5],置钉

过程中反复用探针探查确认四壁均为骨性结构,置入定位导针后在C型臂X线机透视下确定位置,置入椎弓根螺钉,随后进行减压、椎间融合操作。术后24 h内使用抗生素治疗,并在引流量低于50 mL/24 h时拔除引流管。

Magerl法置钉(Magerl组):患者全身麻醉后俯卧于脊柱床。取腰部正中切口,切开皮肤、皮下以及筋膜层,双侧剥离椎旁肌充分暴露双侧椎板、棘突及上下关节突。本组在行腰5椎体置钉时使用Magerl法即椎体上关节突外侧缘作垂线,与横突的交点为进钉点,采用开路锥开口,术中以棘上韧带为参考,并结合术前影像学检查确定进钉角度。TSA设定为外倾 $5^{\circ}\sim 15^{\circ}$,SSA设定为头倾 $0\sim 30^{\circ}$ 打入定位导针,置钉过程中反复用探针探查确认四壁均为骨性结构,置入定位导针后在C形臂X线机透视下确定位置,置入椎弓根螺钉,随后进行减压、椎间融合操作。术后24 h内使用抗生素治疗,并在引流量低于50 mL/24 h时拔除引流管。

1.2.2 观察指标

两组患者术后1周内均接受CT检查。通过CT扫描在轴位图像上评估椎弓根内侧、外侧及前方皮质

穿破情况,在冠状位和矢状位重建图像上评估椎弓根上方和下方的穿破情况。同时,根据 Gertzbein 和 Robbins 提出的分类标准,对腰5椎弓根螺钉的置入准确性进行评估:A级表示无穿破,B级为穿破<2 mm,C级为穿破2~4 mm,D级为穿破>4 mm。C级意味着存在一定的并发症风险,而D级则表明并发症的风险较高,因此C级和D级均视为置钉不满意,A级和B级均视为置钉满意。比较两组间置钉满意度、术中透视剂量(SIEMENS Artis Q 监测)、手术时间、出血量及术后1 d、3 d、1周、3个月出现下肢麻木无力等神经根损伤症状的情况。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 27.0 统计软件进行数据分析。对于定量数据,通过 Shapiro-Wilk 检验判断数据是否符合正态分布。经检验,术中手术时间、透视剂量及出血量不满足正态分布,用中位数(四分位数)[M

(P_{25}, P_{75})]表示, Mann-Whitney U 检验比较组间差异;分类变量(如置钉满意度)采用卡方检验比较组间差异, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

本研究共纳入 60 例患者,其中男 37 例,女 23 例,年龄 39~89 岁。其中 Novel 组 30 例, Magerl 组 30 例。两组患者在年龄、性别、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、术前诊断、Modic 分型方面差异无统计学意义(P 均> 0.05,表1)。

2.2 手术资料

两组在手术时间、术中出血量、术中透视剂量方面的差异均无统计学意义(P 均> 0.05)。此外,两组患者术后均未出现神经根损伤症状等并发症(表2)。

表1 两组一般资料

Table 1 General information of the two groups

Group	Sex (male/female, n/n)	Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	Diagnosis (degeneration/fracture/spondylolisthesis, n/n/n)	Modic classification (I/II/III, n/n/n)
Novel(n=30)	17/13	59.15 ± 8.52	25.43 ± 1.71	18/7/5	10/15/5
Magerl(n=30)	20/10	61.40 ± 9.96	24.85 ± 2.64	16/8/6	12/13/5
t/χ^2	0.752	0.940	1.010	0.275	0.325
P	0.386	0.351	0.317	0.872	0.850

表2 两组手术资料

Table 2 Surgical data of the two groups

[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]

Group	Operative time(min)	Blood loss(mL)	Fluoroscopy exposure(mGy·cm ²)	Neurological complication(n)
Novel(n=30)	189.0(156.0, 215.0)	250.0(200.0, 400.0)	85.61(62.50, 112.37)	0
Magerl(n=30)	180.0(160.0, 215.0)	200.0(200.0, 300.0)	102.55(67.40, 141.76)	0
t/χ^2	-1.43	-1.87	-1.64	-
P	0.153	0.062	0.101	-

2.3 置钉满意度

在所有腰5椎弓根螺钉的置入过程中,术中均未进行螺钉位置的调整。在 Novel 组中,A级和B级螺钉数量共 57 枚,C级和D级数量共 3 枚,皮质穿破率为 5%,置钉满意度为 95%;而 Magerl 组共 48 枚

A级和B级螺钉,12枚C级和D级螺钉,皮质穿破率为 20%,置钉满意度为 80%(表3)。Magerl 组的置钉满意度显著低于 Novel 组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=6.171, P=0.013$,表3)。两组患者典型病例的 X 线检查结果见图 2。

表3 两组腰5置钉准确性及满意度比较

Table 3 Comparison of accuracy and satisfaction of L5 pedicle screw placement in the two groups

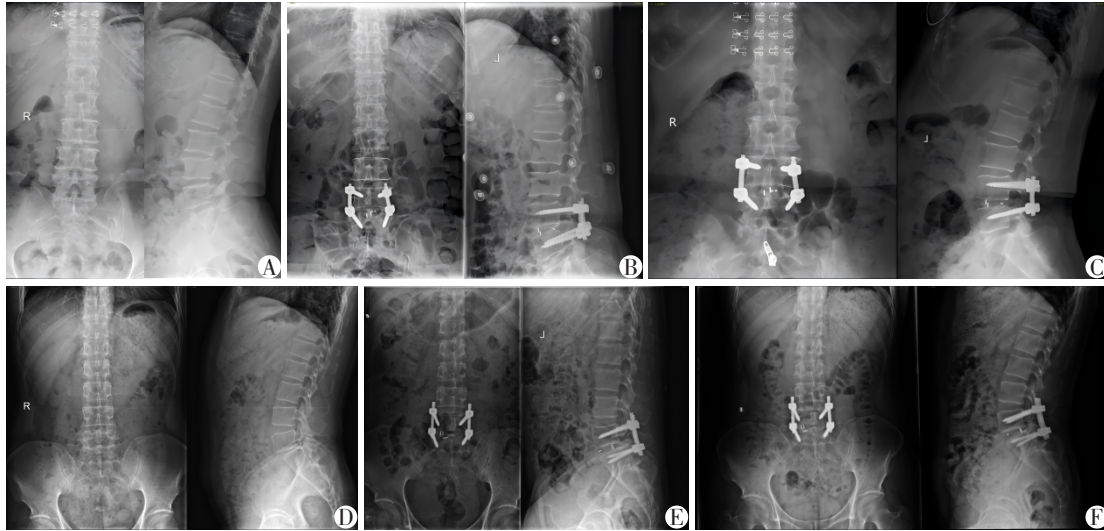
Group	Screw count	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D	Satisfaction rate(%)
Novel(n=30)	60	51	6	3	0	95
Magerl(n=30)	60	38	10	11	1	80

$\chi^2=6.171, P=0.013$.

3 讨论

自1963年法国学者Roy-Camille首次提出椎弓根螺钉内固定技术以来^[6],经过多年发展,该技术已

广泛应用于脊柱退行性疾病、创伤、畸形及肿瘤的治疗,成为现代脊柱外科的重要技术之一^[7-8]。椎弓根螺钉技术通过利用椎弓根这一关键的“力学核心”来实现脊柱的三维稳定^[9]。所以安全准确地置



These images show the preoperative(A), postoperative(B), and three-month follow-up(C) of lumbar X-ray images in the novel group, and preoperative(D), postoperative(E), and three-month follow-up(F) of lumbar X-ray images in the Magerl group.

图2 两组典型病例腰椎的影像学资料

Figure 2 Lumbar spine X-ray images of representative cases in the two groups

入椎弓根螺钉至关重要。然而,随着临床应用的普及,螺钉置入位置不当的报道也逐渐增多^[10-11],尤其在腰5椎体,由于其解剖结构的特殊性,传统置钉方法存在较高的误置风险^[12]。

目前,临床上常见的置钉方法包括Magerl法^[13]、人字嵴法^[14]、Roy-Camille法等。多数脊柱外科医师偏好采用人字嵴顶点法或Magerl法作为螺钉置入的参考点^[15]。其中,Magerl法和人字嵴法因其较高的解剖适用性,被广泛应用于腰1~腰4椎体的置钉^[1]。但在腰5椎体,上述两种方法均存在一定局限性。传统的Magerl法要求较大的手术暴露范围,需充分暴露横突根部,这往往会增加术中组织损伤和术后恢复时间。而基于解剖标志的人字嵴顶点法因人字嵴易发生变异、关节突易增生或内聚等因素,导致其解剖标志被掩盖,特别是对于腰椎重度滑脱或存在椎弓根崩裂的患者,椎体、椎弓根、横突及上关节突可能一同向前移位且合并大量瘢痕组织增生^[16],这使得依赖解剖标志的定位方法会因视野受限或解剖结构位置的变化而模糊不清,从而影响螺钉的精准置入^[17]。

腰5椎体在脊柱解剖中具有显著独特性,其椎弓根螺钉置入技术面临多重挑战。首先,由于腰5

椎体特殊的生物力学负荷及解剖形态,螺钉置入过程中易发生下滑现象(即螺钉向尾侧移位)^[18]。其次,腰5椎弓根外侧皮质相对薄弱且走行方向复杂,导致螺钉易突破外侧骨皮质,显著增加神经根损伤风险并降低内固定稳定性^[19]。一项尸体解剖实验数据显示,腰5椎体螺钉穿透率显著高于其他腰椎节段,且术中需多次调整螺钉轨迹,部分病例甚至需二次手术矫正^[20],此外,腰5椎弓根形态不规则(如椭圆形或肾形横截面)、峡部倾斜角变异大,进一步增加了螺钉通道定位的难度。上述解剖与操作挑战使得腰5椎体成为脊柱内固定术中风险最高的节段之一。因此,开发针对腰5椎体的优化置钉方案,对提升手术安全性、降低并发症发生率具有重要临床价值^[21-22]。

本研究提出的新型腰5进钉点,通过优化解剖定位和生物力学的改良,显著提高了置钉满意度(95% vs. 80%, $P=0.013$),且未增加手术时间、术中出血量或辐射剂量,证实其有临床应用价值。现从以下3个方面探讨其优势。

3.1 解剖定位的优化

传统Magerl法依赖横突根部与上关节突外缘交点的双重解剖标志,在腰5椎体滑脱、关节突增

生或人字嵴变异(发生率约19%)时易出现定位偏差。新型腰5进钉点为腰5上关节突纵向中线的中下1/3,该标志在退变及滑脱病例中仍保持较高的辨识度。术后CT分析显示,Novel组外侧皮质穿破率由Magerl组的20%降至5%,表明该定位方法可有效规避解剖变异导致的误置风险。

3.2 生物力学性能的提升

前期生物力学研究表明,新型进钉点置钉轨迹偏向头侧,形成“提拉效应”,有利于滑脱椎体复位。且螺钉与皮质骨的接触面积增加,使其最大轴向拔出力较Magerl法提升7%(551.09 N vs. 514.68 N)^[4],应力分布更均匀,可降低术后螺钉松动风险,增强内固定系统的稳定性。

3.3 临床应用的普适性

与传统方法相比,新型腰5进钉点具有以下优势:①无需广泛暴露横突,减少软组织损伤,符合微创理念;②适配开放后正中入路与微创Wiltse入路;③学习曲线较短,利于基层推广。本研究中,两组手术时间及出血量差异无统计学意义,提示新型方法未增加操作复杂度。

3.4 研究局限性及展望

本研究初步验证了新型腰5进钉点的临床可行性,但仍存在以下不足:①由于单中心回顾性设计与样本量限制(每组30例),未来需通过多中心前瞻性研究扩大样本量,并纳入异质性人群(如不同骨质条件、解剖变异类型),以全面评估该技术的普适性与长期疗效。②本研究仅与传统Magerl法进行置钉满意度的对比,未来研究应将其与机器人导航辅助置钉技术进行比较^[23],以全面评估不同技术在置钉手术中的效果。近年来,机器人辅助技术在骨科手术中的应用逐渐增多,尤其是在复杂置钉手术中展现出潜在优势^[24]。研究表明,机器人辅助置钉精度优于徒手置钉^[25],但较高的成本限制了基层应用。新型腰5进钉点的高精度与低成本优势需进一步验证,后续拟设计随机对照研究以明确其临床定位。③基于缩短手术时间及降低感染风险的考量,本研究仅记录手术总持续时间(含减压操作),未对新型与传统技术下每枚腰5椎弓根螺钉的操作时长进行单独分析,这一不足也为未来研究提供了改进方向。④本研究未量化分析学习曲线,后续拟通过阶梯式培训评估其推广难度。此外,长期随访数据(如螺钉松动率、邻近节段退变)有待补充。

总的来说,本研究提出的新型腰5进钉点通过解剖标志优化与生物力学改良,提供了一种高精

度、低风险、易推广的腰5椎弓根螺钉置入技术,尤其适用于腰椎滑脱、退变等复杂病例。其短期疗效显著,但长期效果仍需进一步验证。未来研究需结合机器人导航技术并开展长期随访,为脊柱外科手术的精量化与微创化提供新思路。

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所有作者声明无利益冲突。

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陈研松负责论文选题、研究设计、数据收集与分析、论文撰写与修改;徐寅阳、伏佳驹负责论文修改和审校;曹晓建、眭涛、李青青负责论文选题、研究设计、手术操作、论文修改和审校。

Author's Contributions:

CHEN Yansong was responsible for topic selection, research design, data collection and analysis, paper writing and revision. XU Yinyang and FU Jiayu were responsible for research design, paper revision and review. CAO Xiaojian, SUI Tao and LI Qingqing were responsible for topic selection, research design, surgical procedures, paper revision and review.

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