

高度发育不良性腰椎滑脱复位程度与脊柱-骨盆矢状位参数变化的关系

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【摘要】目的:分析高度发育不良性腰椎滑脱(high dysplastic developmental spondylolisthesis,HDDS)的手术复位程度与脊柱-骨盆矢状位参数变化的关系,以了解复位至何种程度能够显著改善术后脊柱-骨盆矢状位序列。**方法:**回顾性分析2007年3月~2019年4月在我院骨科接受手术治疗的35例HDDS患者,滑脱节段均为L5,年龄14.9±5.9岁(9~35岁)。均行减压、部分复位或完全复位、椎弓根螺钉内固定融合术。随访42.5±33.1个月(3~120个月)。依据术后末次随访时的Dubousset腰骶角(Dubousset lumbosacral angle,Dub-LSA)将患者分为<70°(7例)、70°~79.9°(8例)、80°~89.9°(4例)及≥90°(16例)四组,依据末次随访时滑脱的Meyerding分度将患者分为Ⅲ度及以上(5例)、Ⅱ度(6例)、Ⅰ度以内(24例)三组,分别对比各组的术前、末次随访时脊柱-骨盆参数的变化。**结果:**滑脱率术前为(66.7±22.5%)(35%~100%),末次随访时为(18.9±20.9%)(0%~72%);Dub-LSA术前为61.9°±14.7°,末次随访时82.1°±17.3°。末次随访时Dub-LSA越大、滑脱程度越低,脊柱-骨盆矢状位参数较术前改善越明显;直至Dub-LSA≥90°和滑移程度在Ⅰ度以内时,骨盆倾斜角(pelvic tilt,PT)和骶骨倾斜角(sacral slope,SS)均有显著性改善,由后倾型骨盆转变为平衡型骨盆的比例显著增加。Dub-LSA≥90°组术前与末次随访时PT分别为36.4°±6.5°与27.2°±4.9°($P<0.001$)、SS分别为33.5°±9.1°与42.1°±9.3°($P<0.001$)、平衡型骨盆比例分别为0%(0/16)与43.8%(7/16)($P=0.007$),末次随访时与术前比较均有统计学差异。末次随访时滑脱程度在Ⅰ度以内组,术前与末次随访时PT分别为38.9°±8.6°与30.6°±7.4°($P<0.001$)、SS分别为31.4°±11.5°与41.2°±8.7°($P<0.001$)、平衡型骨盆比例分别为0%(0/24)与29.2%(7/24)($P=0.009$),末次随访时与术前比较均有统计学差异。**结论:**将HDDS患者的Dub-LSA复位至≥90°和将滑移复位至Ⅰ度以内能够显著改善脊柱-骨盆矢状位参数,并且能够将部分(43.8%)后倾型骨盆改善为平衡型骨盆。

【关键词】高度发育不良性腰椎滑脱;复位;脊柱-骨盆参数

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[Abstract] Objectives: To investigate the relationship between the extent of reduction and the change of spino-pelvic parameters in high dysplastic developmental spondylolisthesis (HDDS), so as to know about what extent of reduction could significantly improve postoperative spino-pelvic sagittal alignment. **Methods:** Thirty-five young patients of HDDS, aged 9 to 35 (14.9±5.9) years old and treated between March 2007 and April 2019 in our hospital were studied retrospectively, with an average follow-up time of (42.5±33.1) months (3~120 months). They were divided into four groups of <70°(7 cases), 70°~79.9°(8 cases), 80°~89.9°(4 cases) and ≥90° (16 cases) based on the final follow-up Dubousset lumbosacral angle(Dub-LSA), and were also divided into three groups of high-grade (grade III and above) (5 cases), grade II (6 cases), and grade I (24 cases) based on the final follow-up Meyerding grade. Then, the preoperative and final follow-up spino-pelvic parameters of each group were compared to find out what extent of reduction could significantly improve these pa-

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rameters and pelvic balance. **Results:** The slip percentage was [pre-operation (66.7±22.5)% (range 35%~100%) vs. final follow-up (18.9±20.9)% (range 0%~72%)]. The Dub-LSA was (pre-operation 61.9°±14.7° vs. final follow-up 82.1°±17.3°). The differences between preoperative and final follow-up parameters became more significant with the increase of Dub-LSA and the decrease of slippage. In the Dub-LSA ≥90° and the grade I group, pelvic tilt(PT) and sacral slope(SS) were improved significantly, and the ratio of retroverted pelvis changing into balanced type was increased significantly. Dub-LSA ≥90° group: PT [pre-operation (36.4°±6.5°) vs. final follow-up (27.2°±4.9°), $P<0.001$], SS [pre-operation (33.5°±9.1°) vs. final follow-up (42.1°±9.3°), $P<0.001$], and the ratio of balanced pelvis [pre-operation 0%(0/16) vs. final follow-up 43.8% (7/16), $P=0.007$]. Grade I group: PT [pre-operation (38.9°±8.6°) vs. final follow-up (30.6°±7.4°), $P<0.001$], SS [pre-operation (31.4°±11.5°) vs. final follow-up (41.2°±8.7°), $P<0.001$], and the ratio of balanced pelvis [pre-operation 0%(0/24) vs. final follow-up 29.2%(7/24), $P=0.009$]. **Conclusions:** Reduction of HDDS to Dub-LSA ≥90° and Meyerding grade I could improve the spino-pelvic alignment significantly, and could convert part (43.8%) of the retroverted pelvis to balanced pelvis.

[Key words] High dysplastic developmental spondylolisthesis; Reduction; Spino-pelvic alignment

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Marchetti 和 Bartolozzi 分型是腰椎滑脱常用分型方法之一,其将腰椎滑脱分为发育性(developmental)和获得性(acquired)两大类^[1]。其中,前者又依据腰骶部发育异常程度分为低度发育不良和高度发育不良。低度发育不良性腰椎滑脱 (low dysplastic developmental spondylolisthesis, LDDS) 和高度发育不良性腰椎滑脱 (high dysplastic developmental spondylolisthesis, HDDS) 的病理机制、影像学表现和治疗方法存在诸多不同。LDDS 多为峡部裂性,局部发育异常不明显,滑脱程度一般较轻,脊柱-骨盆参数接近正常,大多可以保守治疗。而 HDDS 除有椎体滑移外,还存在明显腰骶部后凸及发育异常,如关节突发育不良、峡部延长、脊柱裂、骶骨上终板拱顶样改变等^[1]。此外 HDDS 患者往往存在明显脊柱-骨盆参数异常,例如骨盆后倾、脊柱失平衡等(图 1)。HDDS 手术复位难度较大,需要权衡复位过程中的神经损伤风险,因此多数学者认为不必强求完全复位,部分复位既能促进融合、改善脊柱-骨盆序列,又能降低神经损伤风险,且研究发现对于腰骶部后凸的矫正比椎体滑移的矫正更为重要^[2~6]。然而,将滑脱复位到何种程度可以接受以及选择哪种指标进行衡量,目前仍无定论。不同复位程度与脊柱-骨盆矢状位参数变化的关系尚未明确阐述。Dubousset 腰骶角 (Dubousset lumbosacral angle, Dub-LSA) 是衡量腰骶部后凸的简单、可靠指标,若该角度小于 90°,则认为存在明显的腰骶部后凸^[7~8]。Dubousset^[8]建议将 Dub-LSA 恢复至 100°以

上,还有学者^[5,9]曾提出将滑脱复位至轻度(即Ⅱ度以内)以及 Dub-LSA 恢复至 80°以上的建议,然而他们并没有进一步提供数据支持此标准。本研究旨在探讨 HDDS 的复位程度与脊柱-骨盆矢状位参数变化的关系,以了解复位至何种程度能够显著改善术后脊柱-骨盆矢状位序列。

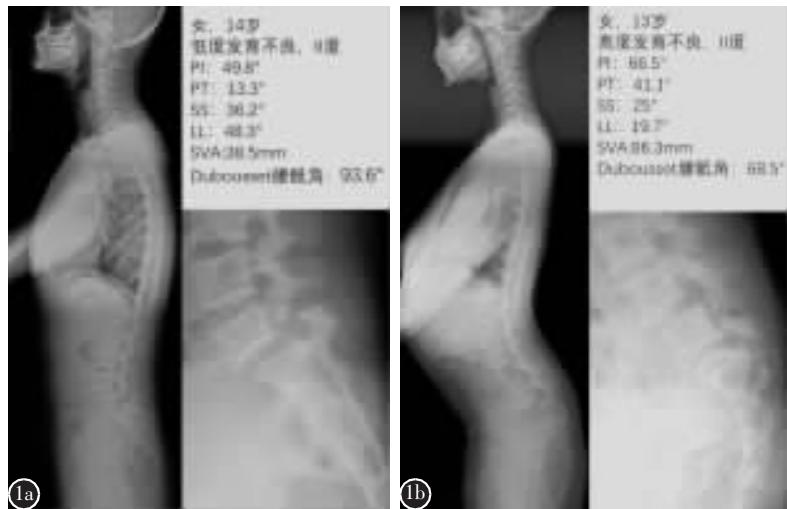
1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析 2007 年 3 月~2019 年 4 月在我院骨科接受手术治疗的 L5 HDDS 患者。纳入标准:(1)符合 Marchetti 和 Bartolozzi 所描述的 HDDS 的诊断标准[腰骶部神经弓(neural arch)、椎间盘、S1 上终板及 L5 椎体等存在明显的发育缺陷,例如峡部延长、关节突缺失或发育不良、脊柱裂、S1 上终板拱顶样变、L5 椎体梯形变等]^[1];(2)滑脱节段为 L5;(3)年龄≤35 岁;(4)术前、末次随访时均有站立腰椎正侧位 X 线片(含双侧股骨头)或全脊柱正侧位 X 线片;(5)除外脊柱肿瘤、结核、感染及创伤等疾病。

共有 38 例患者符合纳入标准,剔除 3 例无随访资料者,最终共 35 例纳入本研究,其中男性 4 例,女性 31 例。手术时年龄 14.9±5.9 岁(9~35 岁)。术前滑脱程度为 (66.7±22.5)% (35%~100%)。按照 Meyerding 法分度,其中Ⅱ度滑脱 9 例,Ⅲ度滑脱 13 例,Ⅳ度滑脱 10 例,Ⅴ度滑脱 3 例。随访时间为 42.5±33.1 个月(3~120 个月)。

35 例患者中,6 例有马尾综合征表现,其余



(grade II) shows major deficiencies of the neural arches, including S1 facets dysplasia, rounding S1 endplate, elongation of the L5 pars. This patient has obvious lumbosacral kyphosis, abnormal spino-pelvic alignment and sagittal imbalance

29例以腰痛和(或)下肢痛为主要症状。所有患者均行减压、部分复位或完全复位、椎弓根螺钉内固定融合术。其中19例行后路L4~S1固定,13例行后路L5~S1固定,2例行前后联合入路L5椎体切除、L4~S1固定,1例行前后联合入路L5椎体切除、L3~S1固定。对于骶骨拱顶样改变较明显的患者,术中均行骶骨拱顶切除。

1.2 分组情况

依据末次随访时Dub-LSA将患者分为<70°、70°~79.9°、80°~89.9°及≥90°四组,依据末次随访时滑脱Meyerding分度将患者分为Ⅲ度及以上、Ⅱ度、Ⅰ度以内三组,然后分别对比各组的术前和末次随访时脊柱-骨盆参数的变化。

1.3 评估参数与测量方法

所有影像学评估和测量均由同一位骨科专科医生使用PACS影像系统测量两次,前后间隔两周,取两次的平均值。长度测量精度为0.1mm,角度测量精度为0.1°。

1.3.1 滑脱情况评估 在全脊柱侧位X线片或者腰椎站立侧位X线片上,若存在S1上终板拱顶样改变,则分别沿S1椎体前后缘作两条直线,在两直线与S1拱顶相交的两点之间作一连线,此线段作为S1上终板标志线。从L5椎体后下角向S1上终板作一垂线,以此垂线与S1上终板的交点为标志进行滑脱分度及计算滑脱率(图2)^[10,11]。

腰骶部后凸程度用Dub-LSA进行评估,即L5上终板对应的直线与S1椎体后缘对应的直线所成

图1 a 低度发育不良性腰椎滑脱,Ⅱ度,局部发育异常不重,椎体平行滑移,无腰骶部后凸,脊柱-骨盆参数大致正常 **b** 高度发育不良性腰椎滑脱,Ⅱ度,腰骶部明显发育异常,S1上关节突发育不良,骶骨上终板拱顶样改变,L5峡部延长,腰骶部后凸,骨盆后倾,躯干前倾,脊柱-骨盆参数异常

Figure 1 a Low dysplastic developmental spondylolisthesis(grade II) shows mild dysplastic deficiencies, and the slippage is parallel to the S1 endplate, with nearly normal spino-pelvic alignment **b** High dysplastic developmental spondylolisthesis

夹角(图3)^[8]。对于行L5切除的患者,测量术后滑脱分度及滑脱率时,以L4椎体相对于S1椎体的位置为准,测量方法同前。

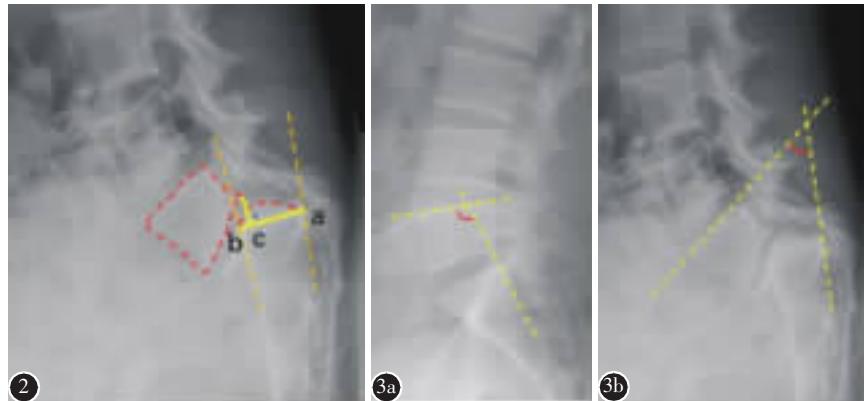
1.3.2 脊柱-骨盆矢状位参数 在术前及末次随访时全脊柱侧位X线片上,测量患者的骨盆入射角(pelvic incidence,PI,S1上终板中点与股骨头中心点连线与S1上终板垂线的夹角)、骨盆倾斜角(pelvic tilt,PT,S1上终板中点与股骨头中心点连线与铅垂线的夹角)及骶骨倾斜角(sacral slope,SS,S1上终板与水平线的夹角)。若患者无术前或末次随访时的全脊柱X线片,则应用腰椎站立侧位X线片(包含双侧股骨头)代替。Hresko等^[12]依据PT和SS大小将腰椎滑脱患者分为平衡型骨盆(PT较小,SS较大)及后倾型骨盆(PT较大,SS较小),计算公式为SS=(0.844835×PT)+25.021,绝大多数HDDS患者为后倾型骨盆,依据上述标准判定患者术前及末次随访时骨盆状态。

1.4 统计学方法

对于计量资料,若为正态分布,用平均值±标准差表示,术前与末次随访时各参数的变化比较采用配对t检验,不同组之间相应参数的比较采用独立t检验。对于计数资料,用比例(百分比)来表示,采用卡方检验或Fisher精确检验比较。应用SPSS 21.0软件进行统计分析,α值设为0.05。

2 结果

35例HDDS患者术前及末次随访时脊柱-骨



后凸越严重 **a** 正常人腰骶部为前凸,图中 Dub-LSA=107° **b** 高度发育不良性腰椎滑脱患者腰骶部呈明显后凸状态,图中 Dub-LSA=47.8°

Figure 2 The method of drawing S1 upper endplate(ab) in HDDS patients. Two best-fit lines are drawn along the anterior and posterior border of S1 vertebral body, points a and b are the tangent points of the above lines and the sacral dome, line ab represents the S1 upper endplate. A perpendicular line is drawn from posterior lower point of L5 vertebral body to line ab, the intersection point is c. The slippage percentage is calculated by formula $(ac/ab) \times 100\%$ **Figure 3** The Dubousset lumbosacral angle (Dub-LSA) is described as the angle between the L5 upper endplate and the posterior border line of S1 vertebrae. If Dub-LSA is less than 90°, this is a significant lumbosacral kyphosis **a** Normally the lumbosacral junction is lordotic, in this case Dub-LSA=107° **b** The lumbosacral junction of high dysplastic developmental spondylolisthesis is kyphotic, in this case Dub-LSA=47.8°

盆参数的对比结果见表 1。与术前相比,末次随访时平均滑脱率、Dub-LSA 均显著性改善,末次随访时 PI、SS 增大 ($P=0.013$ 及 $P<0.001$),PT 减小 ($P=0.005$)。术前 35 例患者中仅 1 例为平衡型骨盆,此患者末次随访仍为平衡型骨盆,有 7 例患者由后倾型骨盆转变为平衡型骨盆。末次随访时平衡型骨盆比例 [22.9% (8/35)] 明显高于术前 [2.9% (1/35)], 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.028$, Fisher 精确检验)。

按末次随访时的 Dub-LSA 及滑脱程度分组

表 1 高度发育不良性腰椎滑脱患者术前及末次随访时各参数对比

Table 1 Comparison between preoperative and final follow-up parameters of HDDS

	术前(n=35) Pre-op	末次随访(n=35) Final follow-up	P值 P value
滑脱率(%) Slip percentage	66.7±22.5	18.9±20.9	<0.001
Dub-LSA(°) Dub-LSA(°)	61.9±14.7	82.1±17.3	<0.001
PI(°) PI(°)	69.1±11.2	72.7±10.2	0.013
PT(°) PT(°)	38.3±9.1	33.2±8.4	0.005
SS(°) SS(°)	30.6±11.5	39.5±9.5	<0.001
平衡型骨盆/后倾型骨盆(例) Balanced pelvis/ Retroverted pelvis	1/34	8/27	0.028(Fisher 精确检验) Fisher's exact test

图 2 高度发育不良性腰椎滑脱 S1 上终板(ab)的划定,其中 a,b 两点为 S1 椎体前、后缘所对应直线与 S1 拱顶的交点,线段 ab 即为 S1 上终板。由 L5 椎体后下角向 ab 作垂线,交点为 c, 滑脱率的计算方法为 $(ac/ab) \times 100\%$ **图 3** Dubousset 腰骶角(Dub-LSA)为 L5 上终板对应的直线与 S1 椎体后缘对应的直线所成夹角,若小于 90°,则认为存在腰骶部后凸,其越小,

的术前和末次随访时各参数的对比结果见表 2 和表 3。末次随访时 Dub-LSA ≥ 90° 组和滑脱程度在 I 度以内组的各项脊柱-骨盆参数改善最为显著,两组均 PT 减小、SS 增大、平衡型骨盆比例增加,其他各组参数无上述改变或只有部分上述参数改变。末次随访时 Dub-LSA ≥ 90° 的 16 例患者的滑移程度均在 I 度以内,而末次随访时滑移在 I 度以内患者有 24 例(包括 16 例 Dub-LSA ≥ 90°, 8 例 Dub-LSA < 90°),其中 8 例 Dub-LSA < 90° 者的末次随访时脊柱-骨盆参数较术前无显著变化(P 值均 >0.05 , 表 4)。图 4 及图 5 为不同复位程度的典型病例。

3 讨论

相比于原位融合术,对 HDDS 进行复位能够提高融合率、改善脊柱矢状位序列及外观^[2-6,13]。因此大多数学者术中会尝试去复位滑脱的椎体,但有时会因手术难度大、神经根损伤风险、内固定稳定性等因素而对复位程度有所妥协,导致术后复位程度不一。HDDS 复位的手术方式有多种,除了纠正椎体的前滑移以外,目前主流的手术方式更加注重腰骶部后凸的矫正^[4]。Alzakri 等^[14]的研究表明将重度滑脱复位至轻度滑脱能够维持及部分恢

表 2 按末次随访时的 Dubousset 腰骶角(Dub-LSA)分组的术前和末次随访时各参数的对比

Table 2 Comparison between preoperative and final follow-up parameters of the groups divided by Dub-LSA

Dub-LSA(°)	滑脱率(%) Slip percentage	PI(°)	PT(°)	SS(°)	平衡型骨盆/后倾型骨盆(例) Balanced pelvis/ Retroverted pelvis
末次随访 Dub-LSA<70°(n=7)					
Last follow-up Dub-LSA <70°					
术前 Pre-operation	50.8±12.8	80.4±16.2	68.6±11.4	39.4±4.7	29.2±8.0 0/7
末次随访 Final follow-up	56.3±8.4	51.4±18.9	74.9±9.6	41.9±8.7	32.8±10.5 0/7
P 值 P value	0.197	0.001	0.084	0.522	0.426 NA
末次随访 Dub-LSA 70°~79.9°(n=8)					
Last follow-up Dub-LSA 70°~79.9°					
术前 Pre-operation	53.1±14.8	71.4±29.8	68.6±15.8	42.3±15.8	26.4±18.5 1/7
末次随访 Final follow-up	73.5±1.7	19.9±13.0	79.0±7.6	36.8±7.1	42.3±7.7 1/7
P 值 P value	0.005	0.001	0.036	0.317	0.039 1.000
末次随访 Dub-LSA 80°~89.9°(n=4)					
Last follow-up Dub-LSA 80°~89.9°					
术前 Pre-operation	66.2±8.4	57.3±21.8	67.5±8.9	35.5±4.3	30.3±7.3 0/4
末次随访 Final follow-up	83.3±3.3	12.9±12.4	69.8±7.9	34.1±4.1	35.6±7.0 0/4
P 值 P value	0.037	0.014	0.396	0.318	0.022 NA
末次随访 Dub-LSA ≥90°(n=16)					
Last follow-up Dub-LSA ≥90°					
术前 Pre-operation	70.1±11.4	60.8±19.4	69.9±9.8	36.4±6.5	33.5±9.1 0/16
末次随访 Final follow-up	97.8±5.4	5.8±7.0	69.3±10.9	27.2±4.9	42.1±9.3 7/9
P 值 P value	<0.001	<0.001	0.582	<0.001	<0.001 0.007

注:NA, 不适用

Note: NA, not available

表 3 按末次随访时的滑脱程度分组的术前和末次随访时各参数的对比

Table 3 Comparison between preoperative and final follow-up parameters of the groups divided by Meyerding grade

Dub-LSA(°)	滑脱率(%) Slip percentage	PI(°)	PT(°)	SS(°)	平衡型骨盆/后倾型骨盆(例) Balanced pelvis/ Retroverted pelvis
Ⅲ度及以上(n=5)					
High-grade					
术前 Pre-operation	47.6±13.6	84.4±15.8	67.5±12.7	39.7±4.7	27.8±9.2 0/5
末次随访 Final follow-up	53.5±8.5	61.6±8.0	73.3±6.8	43.1±8.8	30.0±11.1 0/5
P 值 P value	0.318	0.004	0.219	0.544	0.717 NA
Ⅱ度(n=6)					
Grade II					
术前 Pre-operation	53.5±16.8	87.3±10.2	64.3±11.7	34.2±13.4	30.1±14.3 1/5
末次随访 Final follow-up	73.3±6.2	31.0±3.5	75.8±7.0	35.1±6.1	40.7±8.1 1/5
P 值 P value	0.025	<0.001	0.038	0.841	0.054 1.000
I 度以内(n=24)					
Grade I					
术前 Pre-operation	67.0±11.6	57.9±20.6	70.6±10.8	38.9±8.6	31.4±11.5 0/24
末次随访 Final follow-up	90.5±12.1	7.0±7.0	71.8±11.4	30.6±7.4	41.2±8.7 7/17
P 值 P value	<0.001	<0.001	0.365	<0.001	<0.001 0.009

注:NA, 不适用

Note: NA, not available

表 4 末次随访时滑脱程度在Ⅰ度以内而 Dub-LSA<90°患者的术前和末次随访时各参数对比

Table 4 Comparison between preoperative and final follow-up parameters of the patients whose final follow-up spondylolisthesis were grade I and Dub-LSA <90°

	术前(n=8) Pre-op	末次随访(n=8) Final follow-up	P值 P value
滑脱率(%) Slip percentage	52.1±23.1	9.6±6.8	0.002
Dub-LSA(°) PI(°)	60.8±10.0 72.0±13.2	76.0±7.6 76.8±11.4	0.006 0.168
PT(°) SS(°)	44.0±10.4 27.1±15.1	37.2±7.2 39.4±7.5	0.119 0.082
平衡型骨盆/后倾型骨盆比例 Balanced pelvis/ Retroverted pelvis	0/8	0/8	NA

注:NA,不适用

Note: NA, not available

复平衡型骨盆状态。Tanguay 等^[15]曾研究腰椎滑脱患者术前腰骶部后凸与生活质量的关系,发现腰骶部后凸与日常生活质量相关,且 Dub-LSA ≥ 80°以上的患者日常生活质量高于 Dub-LSA <80°患者。Mac-Thiong 等^[5]利用脊柱侧凸研究协会-22(SRS-22)问卷研究了重度腰椎滑脱的不同复位标准与术后日常生活质量的关系,结果提示将后倾型骨盆恢复至平衡型骨盆与改善患者自我形象及治疗满意度明显相关,将滑脱复位至Ⅱ度以内与提升精神健康有关,而将 Dub-LSA 提升至 80°以上与改善日常生活质量无关。本研究发现将 Dub-LSA 纠正至 90°以上及将滑移纠正至Ⅰ度以内可显著改善 HDDS 患者的脊柱-骨盆参数以及将部分后倾型骨盆改善为平衡型骨盆。

Hresko 等^[12]的研究提示正常人群大多(83%)为平衡型骨盆(PT 较小,SS 较大),而本组 HDDS 病例中绝大部分(34/35)为后倾型骨盆(PT 较大,SS 较小),其可能的原因如下:(1)发育因素。HDDs 患者 PI 较大^[13,16],本组患者 PI 平均为 69.1°±11.2°,明显高于 Zhu 等^[17]报道的中国同龄青少年人群 PI(41.16°±9.58°),提示 HDDS 患者骨盆的前后径较大,使骶骨上终板中心至股骨头中心的水平距离增加,故 PT 较大。(2)代偿因素。腰骶部为脊柱的“基座”,腰骶部后凸常导致脊柱矢状位失平衡,为使躯干恢复平衡,患者需要尽量使骨盆后倾来部分代偿腰骶部后凸所导致的躯干前倾。因

此,良好的后凸矫正是能够改善 HDDS 患者的脊柱-骨盆的代偿表现,即减小 PT,增大 SS,这样可能会将部分后倾型骨盆改变为平衡型骨盆。本研究结果显示,随着末次随访时 Dub-LSA 的增大,PT 和 SS 的改善越来越明显。当 Dub-LSA ≥90°时,有 43.8%(7/16)的后倾型骨盆转变为平衡型骨盆,而末次随访 Dub-LSA <90°患者均未能从后倾型骨盆转变为平衡型骨盆。然而,我们发现即便将术后 Dub-LSA 矫正至大于 90°,并不会将所有后倾型骨盆改善为平衡型骨盆,这与其他学者研究^[5,6,12-14]相一致。其原因可能是,将滑脱复位只能纠正代偿性骨盆后倾导致的 PT 增大,而无法改变发育性因素导致的 PT 增大。

既往研究表明 Dub-LSA 的测量简单可靠,不受呈拱顶样改变的 S1 上终板的影响,其与腰骶部后凸及滑移程度相关性最强,便于术中透视时观察滑脱复位的程度^[7]。因此,将滑脱复位至 Dub-LSA ≥90°可作为能够改善术后脊柱-骨盆参数的标准之一。本研究中所有末次随访时 Dub-LSA ≥90°的患者的滑移程度均在Ⅰ度以内,而滑移程度在Ⅰ度以内的 24 例患者中只有 16 例 Dub-LSA ≥90°,其余 8 例 Dub-LSA <90°者末次随访时脊柱-骨盆参数无显著改善,这也提示了恢复腰骶部后凸比纠正滑移更关键。

值得注意的是,本研究仅涉及 HDDS 的影像学变化,而脊柱-骨盆参数改善与日常生活质量的改善是否相匹配,目前仍不明确。Oswestry 功能障碍指数(ODI)、SF-36 生活质量量表、欧洲五维健康量表(EQ-5D-5L)等健康相关日常生活质量(Health-Related Quality of Life, HRQoL)量表常被用于腰椎疾病疗效的评估,以往研究表明利用上述量表得出的原位融合与滑脱复位的临床效果无明显差异^[2,3]。其部分原因可能是上述量表缺乏自我形象方面评估,不能反映将滑脱复位后患者畸形改善情况。因此,有学者引入 SRS-22 评分用于评估重度腰椎滑脱和高度发育不良性滑脱^[5,14,18,19]。Joelson 等^[19]应用 SRS-22r 量表对重度腰椎滑脱患者原位融合术后 30 年进行评估,发现原位融合患者自我形象、疼痛及功能评分显著低于正常对照人群,精神健康评分与对照组相当。因本研究中病例术前及术后随访时未应用 SRS-22 进行评估,故未进行复位程度与 HRQoL 相关性的研究。

本研究结果还显示,HDDs 患者末次随访时



图 4 10岁女性 **a** 术前 V 度滑脱(滑脱率 100%),Dub-LSA=49.7° **b** 行前后联合入路 L5 椎体切除、L4~S1 固定融合,术后 1 年随访提示腰骶部后凸完全纠正, I 度滑脱(滑脱率 11%)、Dub-LSA=103°, 矢状位序列明显改善,PT 减小、SS 增大,由后倾型骨盆变为平衡型骨盆 **图 5** 12岁女性 **a** 术前 V 度滑脱(滑脱率 100%)、Dub-LSA=27.6° **b** 行单侧后路减压、部分复位、L4~S1 固定融合术,术后 2 年随访,提示腰骶部后凸仍较明显,III 度滑脱(滑脱率 72%)、Dub-LSA=53.4°, 矢状位序列无明显改善,PT 较术前增大、SS 较术前减小,仍为后倾型骨盆

Figure 4 Images of a 10-year old female patient **a** Preoperative X-ray shows grade V spondylolisthesis (slippage rate 100%) and Dub-LSA=49.7° **b** L5 resection with L4-S1 fixation and fusion was performed with combined anterior and posterior approach. Image of 1-year postoperative follow-up shows restoration of lumbosacral lordosis with grade I slippage (slippage rate 11%) and Dub-LSA=103°. The sagittal alignment is improved significantly and the retroverted pelvis is converted to balanced pelvis with decreased PT and increased SS **Figure 5** Images of a 12-year old female patient **a** Preoperative X-ray shows grade V spondylolisthesis (slippage rate 100%) and Dub-LSA=27.6° **b** L4-S1 decompression, partial reduction and fixation was performed in this patient with a posterior-only approach. Image of 2-year postoperative follow-up shows obvious lumbosacral kyphosis with grade III slippage (slippage rate 72%) and Dub-LSA=53.4°. There is no improvement of sagittal alignment with increased PT and decreased SS, and the retroverted pelvis is unchanged

PI较术前增大,尤其是 Dub-LSA 为 70°~79.9°组和Ⅱ度腰椎滑脱组。其可能的原因如下:(1)与成人不同,青少年及儿童的 PI 并非恒定,其随年龄的增长会有轻度增加^[20,21],末次随访时 PI 的增加可能混杂有年龄的因素;(2)手术时为有利于复位及融合,术者往往会行骶骨拱顶切除截骨,局部融合后使得 SS 上终板界线相对模糊,可能会导致术后测量的 SS 增大,在 PT 不变的情况下,由公式 $PI=PT+SS$ 可推导出 PI 会增大。

综上所述,将 HDDS 患者的 Dub-LSA 复位至 $\geq 90^\circ$ 和将滑移复位至 I 度以内能够显著改善脊柱-骨盆参数,并且能够将部分(43.8%)后倾型骨盆改善为平衡型骨盆。但这并不意味着必须将滑脱复位至这一标准,因为术前 Dub-LSA 与椎体滑移程度密切相关,Dub-LSA 越小,滑移程度也

越大,意味着复位的难度及风险越高,术者需权衡利弊,因神经损伤风险太高而无法达到复位目的时,减小复位程度或原位融合也是可行的选择。另外,由于 HDDS 相对少见,本研究样本量较小,且部分病例随访时间较短,为回顾性研究,是本研究的主要局限之处。还有,受临床资料所限,本研究未调查不同复位程度与术后 HRQoL 的关系以及脊柱-骨盆参数的改善是否与生活质量的改善相匹配,故将来需要增大样本量以及完善患者术后 HRQoL 相关评分来解答上述问题。

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