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骨折专题·论著

单侧椎弓根旁与经椎弓根入路行椎体成形术治疗胸腰段骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折的疗效比较*

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摘要: 目的 探讨经单侧椎弓根旁入路穿刺至对侧旁正中线行椎体成形术(UPA-PVP)与传统经单侧椎弓根入路行经皮椎体成形术(TUA-PVP)治疗胸腰段骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(OVCF)的疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析2018年3月—2023年10月在岳阳市人民医院并行经皮穿刺椎体成形术治疗的254例胸腰椎OVCF患者,按不同治疗方法分为UPA-PVP组(143例)和TUA-PVP组(111例)。均为胸腰椎($T_8 \sim L_2$)单个椎体骨折。UPA-PVP组根据术前胸腰椎正侧位X射线片、CT及MRI评估伤椎内靶向穿刺点,即穿刺椎体对侧旁正中线与椎体前中1/3交界处,根据靶向穿刺点逆向设计穿刺路径及确定体表定位点;TUA-PVP组采用传统经椎弓根投影10点或2点方法穿刺,参考术后胸腰椎正侧位X射线片、三维CT判断骨水泥在手术椎体内的弥散分布情况。比较两组患者术前、术后4 h、术后2 d及术后6个月患者的腰背部疼痛视觉模拟评分(VAS)及全身恢复情况Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI),比较两组患者骨水泥渗漏,伤椎再骨折等相关并发症。**结果** 两组患者单个椎体手术时间、术中失血量比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。UPA-PVP组单个椎体骨水泥注入量大于TUA-PVP组($P < 0.05$)。两组患者术前、术后4 h、术后2 d及术后6个月的腰背部疼痛VAS评分和ODI指数比较,结果:①两组患者不同时间点腰背部疼痛VAS评分和ODI指数比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);②两组患者腰背部疼痛VAS评分和ODI指数比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);③两组患者腰背部疼痛VAS评分和ODI指数变化趋势比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。UPA-PVP组、TUA-PVP组患者左、右侧入路骨水泥渗漏率比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组患者骨水泥总渗漏率比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。随访3~24个月,所有患者达到骨性愈合。UPA-PVP组无手术椎体对侧再骨折情况,17例患者出现其他椎体压缩性骨折,再次行椎体成形术;TUA-PVP组5例患者手术椎体对侧再次出现骨折,12例患者出现其他椎体压缩性骨折,均再次行椎体成形术。UPA-PVP组手术椎体再骨折率低于TUA-PVP组($P < 0.05$)。UPA-PVP组与TUA-PVP组其他椎体骨折率比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。**结论** UPA-PVP与TUA-PVP两种手术方法均能有效缓解OVCF患者腰背部疼痛。UPA-PVP方法治疗OVCF,以穿刺靶点为目标,逆向设计穿刺路径,简单易行,较TUA-PVP方法能达到更好的骨水泥椎体内分布,降低椎体再骨折率,有效缓解椎体骨折后腰背痛,提高患者生活质量,疗效满意。

关键词: 椎体压缩骨折; 骨质疏松; 单侧椎弓根旁入路; 靶点穿刺; 经皮椎体成形术**中图分类号:** R683.2**文献标识码:** A

Comparison of therapeutic effects between percutaneous vertebroplasty via unilateral para-pedicle approach and unilateral pedicle approach for the treatment of osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures*

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate therapeutic effects on osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture (OVCF) in the thoracolumbar region between the approach of unilateral para-pedicle puncture to the contralateral midline for percutaneous vertebroplasty (UPA-PVP) and the traditional approach of unilateral pedicle for percutaneous vertebroplasty (TUA-PVP). **Method** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 254 patients with OVCF and treated with percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP) in Yueyang People's Hospital from March 2018 to October 2023. They were divided into UPA-PVP group (143 cases) and TUA-PVP group (111 cases) according to different treatment methods. All are single vertebral fractures of the thoracolumbar spine (T_8 to L_2). The UPA-PVP group defined the targeted puncture point within the injured vertebra based on preoperative thoracolumbar X-rays, CT and MRI, and based on the targeted puncture point reversely designed the puncture path and determined the body surface positioning point. The TUA-PVP group used the traditional transpedicular projection 10 or 2 o'clock point method for puncture, and referred to postoperative thoracolumbar X-rays and The three-dimensional CT was used to evaluate the diffusion distribution of bone cement in the surgical vertebra, The visual analogue scale (VAS) of lower back pain and Oswestry disability index (ODI) were recorded in the preoperative and postoperative 4 hours and 2 days and 6 months after surgery, along with related complications such as bone cement leakage and recurrent vertebral fractures. **Result** All patients successfully completed PVP surgery. The amount of vertebral bone cement filling in the UPA-PVP group was higher than that in the TUA-PVP group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The VAS score and ODI index improved with patients at 4 hours, 2 days, and 6 months after surgery that compared to the preoperative, and gradually improved over time. Moreover, the UPA-PVP group showed better improvement than the TUA-PVP group at 4 hours and 2 days after surgery, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). Postoperative follow-up X-ray and CT showed that in the UPA-PVP group, all surgical vertebrae had a uniform distribution of bone cement, with a 100% excellent rate. A total of 12 vertebral bodies experienced leakage of bone cement into the paravertebral soft tissue or paravertebral veins, with a total leakage rate of 8.39%. TUA-PVP group: with an excellent rate of 40.54%. A total of 19 vertebral bodies experienced leakage into the paravertebral soft tissue and paravertebral veins, with a total leakage rate of 17.12%. The difference in the total leakage rate of bone cement between the two groups was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Follow up for 3 to 24 months (8.53 ± 3.37) showed that all patients achieved final bone healing during the follow-up process. During the follow-up, there were no cases of contralateral vertebral fractures in the UPA-PVP group (0/143), In the TUA-PVP group, there were 5 cases (5/111) of contralateral vertebral fractures in the surgical vertebral body, The difference in vertebral body refractured rate between the two groups was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Both UPA-PVP and TUA-PVP surgical methods can effectively alleviate lower back pain in OVCF patients. The UPA-PVP method is to treat OVCF with the puncture target as the target and the reversely design of the puncture path. It is simple and feasible, and can achieve better distribution of bone cement in the vertebral body compared to the TUA-PVP method, reduce the rate of vertebral refractured, effectively alleviate lower back pain after vertebral fracture, improve the patient's quality of life, and achieve satisfactory treatment results.

Keywords: vertebral compression fractures; osteoporosis; unilateral para-pedicle approach; target puncture; percutaneous vertebroplasty

骨质疏松是一种全身代谢性骨病，发病与年龄、性别等相關，多见于绝经后妇女和老年男性，女性发病率明显高于男性。发病部位以椎体、髋部、腕部多见，而骨质疏松性椎体压缩骨折(osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, OVCF)是发病率最高的部位，且保守治疗往往疗效不佳^[1]。近十余年来，经皮穿刺椎体成形术(percutaneous vertebroplasty, PVP)因其操作简单，安全有效，已被广泛应用于临床^[2]。

传统的经椎弓根入路有较多的缺点，如骨水泥分布不均、渗漏、椎小关节损伤、血管及肺栓塞、手术椎体再骨折及邻近椎体骨折风险增加等并发症限制了其应用，特别是对严重骨质疏松透视显示不清及椎弓根本身发育较小者，传统入路难以完成。传统入路分为单侧及双侧入路，单侧入路很难将骨水泥均匀弥散在手术椎体各区，是造成术后再骨折的主要原因，而双侧入路需重复穿刺，增加手术时间及

透视暴露次数,对患者及手术医生均造成不同程度损害。经单侧椎弓根旁入路穿刺至对侧旁正中线行椎体成形术(unilateral para-pedicle approach puncture to the contralateral midline for percutaneous vertebroplasty, UPA-PVP)入路集中了单双侧入路的优点,手术时间与单侧相当,骨水泥能达到均匀弥散,再骨折率低,且不受椎弓根大小限制,是一种较理想的穿刺方法。本研究分析比较UPA-PVP和传统经单侧椎弓根入路行经皮椎体成形术(traditional unilateral pedicle approach for percutaneous vertebroplasty, TUA-PVP)对胸腰椎OVCF患者的疗效,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2018年3月—2023年10月岳阳市人民医院住院并行PVP治疗的254例胸腰椎OVCF患者,按不同治疗方法分为UPA-PVP组143例和TUA-PVP组111例。患者均依据病史、临床症状及体征、X射线片、CT、MRI检查确诊为单个椎体OVCF。纳入标准:①有或无轻微外伤史;②腰背痛为主,伤椎部位压痛、叩击痛,以改变体位时疼痛加剧;③MRI示 T_1 WI呈低信号, T_2 WI为高信号或等信号,脂肪抑制像椎体呈高信号,证实为新鲜骨折并位于 $T_8 \sim L_2$,伴或不伴X射线压缩性改变;④双能X射线骨密度仪测量骨密度T值 $< -2.5^{[3]}$ 。排除标准:①CT检查示椎体后壁存在骨折或椎管内骨块;②由脊柱结核、肿瘤等引起的其他病理性骨折;③伴下肢神经受损症状;④不能耐受 > 30 min俯卧位或其他原因无法配合手术。UPA-PVP组男性22例,女性121例;年龄55~93岁,平均71.35岁;病程3 h~3个月,平均8.3 d。骨密度T值-5.6~-2.5,平均(-3.78 ± 0.39)。受累椎体分布: T_8 12个, T_9 15个, T_{10} 21个, T_{11} 18个, T_{12} 31个, L_1 29个, L_2 19个。TUA-PVP组男性20例,女性91例;年龄57~90岁,平均70.42岁;病程3 h~3个月,平均7.2 d;受累椎体分布: T_8 6个, T_9 11个, T_{10} 17个, T_{11} 17个, T_{12} 25个, L_1 27个, L_2 8个。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 UPA-PVP组

术前根据患者伤椎CT横断位确定靶向位置,即穿刺椎体对侧旁正中线与椎体

前中1/3交界处,模拟穿刺路径,确定皮肤穿刺点及椎弓根侧壁锚定点,并测量进针内倾角度。术中患者取俯卧位,常规心电监护,胸腹部俯卧于体位架上,腹部悬空,C形臂X射线机透视定位责任椎体,于术前确定的皮肤穿刺点(棘突旁开约2.5~3.0 cm作标记),常规消毒、铺无菌巾。于标记点行局部麻醉并将针头保留,C形臂X射线机透视进针点位置良好。采用3.2 mm穿刺针在C形臂X射线机引导下经皮肤穿刺点入针,穿过皮肤、皮下、肌层,并经椎弓根外侧壁锚定点穿刺,穿刺针按术前测量内倾进针角度(横断位),并保持与椎弓根(矢状位)方向一致,透视下穿刺针到达椎体后壁时,保证尖端不刺破椎弓根内侧壁,并按原角度持续进针,当侧位透视下针尖到达椎体前1/3处,正位透视下观察针尖达到椎体对侧旁正中线附近。用小量杯调制骨水泥(德国Heraeus医疗有限公司),待骨水泥呈拉丝状,将骨水泥装入螺旋推进器(山东冠龙医疗用品有限公司),排除多余的空气,拔出针芯,将螺旋推进器连接固定于穿刺针尾部连接装置上,调整为侧位透视,待骨水泥呈面团状时开始推注,边推注边退针,先填充对侧,然后退至中线附近,最后退至穿刺侧,透视确认骨水泥填充良好,取下螺旋推进器,插入穿刺针芯,视情况将针管内的骨水泥分次推入,旋转穿刺针后拔出,再次透视正侧位确认骨水泥弥散满意,无菌纱布覆盖伤口。

1.2.2 TUA-PVP组 采用传统经伤椎单侧椎弓根体表投影10点或2点方向进行穿刺,待穿刺针尖到达同侧椎体旁正中线与椎体正中线之间,即开始推注骨水泥,均顺利完成手术。

1.2.3 术后处理 术后卧床休息4 h后可佩戴腰围保护下床行走,同时给予口服钙剂与维生素D₃,皮下注射地舒单抗或特立帕肽,口服或静脉滴注双膦酸盐等进行规则抗骨质疏松治疗。术后第1天常规复查手术椎体X射线片及三维CT,术后第2天行疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)及Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI)指数评估后出院。

1.3 观察指标

记录患者手术时间、失血量、术中骨水泥注入量、渗漏情况、术后骨水泥椎体中分布情况、手术椎体再骨折等。患者术前、术后4 h、术后2 d、术

后6个月采用VAS评分^[4]评估疼痛程度,采用Oswestry功能障碍指数评估手术前后身体功能改善情况。

1.4 统计学方法

数据分析采用SPSS 26.0统计软件。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,比较用t检验或重复测量设计的方差分析;计数资料以率(%)表示,比较用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者手术指标比较

两组患者单个椎体手术时间、术中失血量比较,经t检验,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组患者单个椎体骨水泥注入量比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),UPA-PVP组大于TUA-PVP组。见表1。

2.2 两组患者手术前后腰背部疼痛VAS评分、ODI指数的变化

两组患者术前、术后4 h、术后2 d、术后6个月

表1 两组患者手术指标比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	单个椎体手术时间/min	术中失血量/mL	单个椎体骨水泥填充量/mL
UPA-PVP组	143	24.35 ± 6.36	1.21 ± 0.36	5.42 ± 1.02
TUA-PVP组	111	23.87 ± 6.18	1.16 ± 0.29	3.32 ± 0.73
t值		0.094	0.187	2.888
P值		0.930	0.861	0.045

的腰背部疼痛VAS评分和ODI指数比较,经重复测量设计的方差分析,结果:①两组患者不同时间点腰背部疼痛VAS评分和ODI指数比较,差异均有统计学意义($F = 19.264$ 和 22.305 , $P = 0.001$ 和 0.000);②两组患者腰背部疼痛VAS评分和ODI指数比较,差异均有统计学意义($F = 21.400$ 和 39.235 ,均 $P = 0.000$);③两组患者腰背部疼痛VAS评分和ODI指数变化趋势比较,差异均有统计学意义($F = 25.439$ 和 36.360 ,均 $P = 0.000$)。见表2。

表2 两组患者手术前后VAS评分、ODI指数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	VAS评分				ODI指数			
		术前	术后4 h	术后2 d	术后6个月	术前	术后4 h	术后2 d	术后6个月
UPA-PVP组	143	7.45 ± 1.52	4.13 ± 1.08	2.77 ± 0.32	1.35 ± 0.57	35.42 ± 4.74	26.04 ± 2.30	18.25 ± 2.31	12.05 ± 2.36
TUA-PVP组	111	7.52 ± 1.47	5.96 ± 0.85	3.93 ± 0.80	1.47 ± 0.53	36.23 ± 5.17	29.71 ± 1.89	22.65 ± 2.62	12.56 ± 2.84

2.3 两组患者术后骨水泥分布情况

UPA-PVP组患者所有手术椎体骨水泥分布过中线,到达4区,均为I型骨水泥分布。共12个椎体发生骨水泥向椎旁软组织或椎旁静脉渗漏,总渗漏率为8.39%(12/143),均未引起明显临床症状。左、右侧入路骨水泥渗漏率分别为8.64%(7/81)和8.06%(5/62),经 χ^2 检验,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.015$, $P = 0.902$)。TUA-PVP组骨水泥分布I型20个,II型25个,III型为0个,IV型58个,V型8个。共19个椎体发生骨水泥向椎旁软组织或椎旁静脉渗漏,总渗漏率为17.12%(19/111),均未引起临床症状。左、右侧入路骨水泥渗漏率分别为15.38%(10/65)和8.69%(4/46),经 χ^2 检验,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.332$, $P = 0.565$)。两组患者骨水泥总渗漏率比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.440$, $P = 0.035$)。

2.4 两组患者随访情况

随访3~24个月,所有患者均达到骨性愈合。UPA-PVP组无手术椎体对侧再骨折情况,17例患者出现其他椎体压缩性骨折,再次行椎体成形术;TUA-PVP组5例患者手术椎体对侧再次出现骨折,12例患者出现其他椎体压缩性骨折,均再次行椎体成形术。UPA-PVP组与TUA-PVP组手术椎体再骨折率分别为0.00%和4.50%,经 χ^2 检验,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 6.571$, $P = 0.035$),UPA-PVP组低于TUA-PVP组。UPA-PVP组与TUA-PVP组其他椎体骨折率分别为11.89%和10.81%,经 χ^2 检验,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.205$, $P = 0.651$)。

2.5 典型病例

患者女性,74岁,因突发腰痛伴活动受限4 d入院。诊断为老年性骨质疏松伴病理骨折(L₁),术前、术中、术后影像学资料见图1~3。

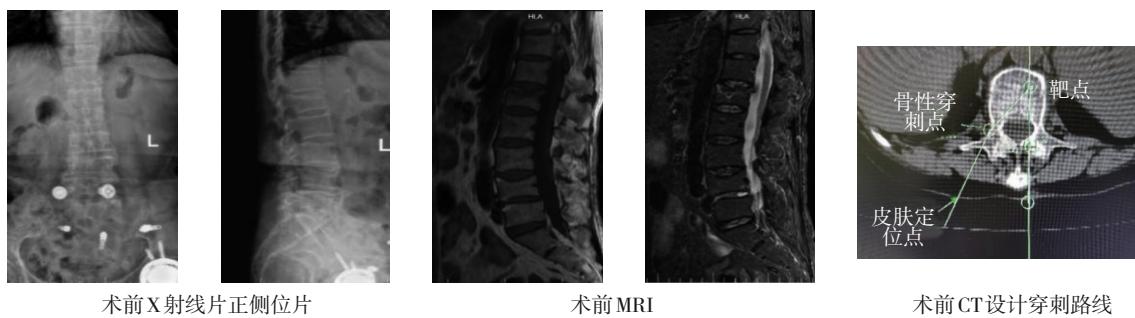


图1 术前影像学资料

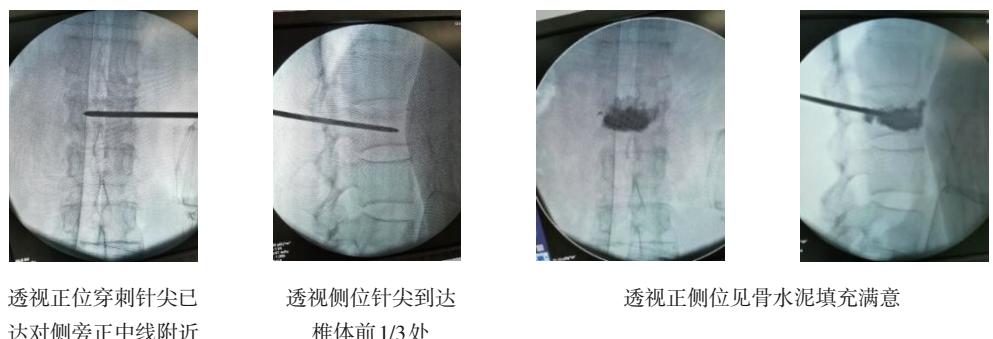


图2 术中透视情况

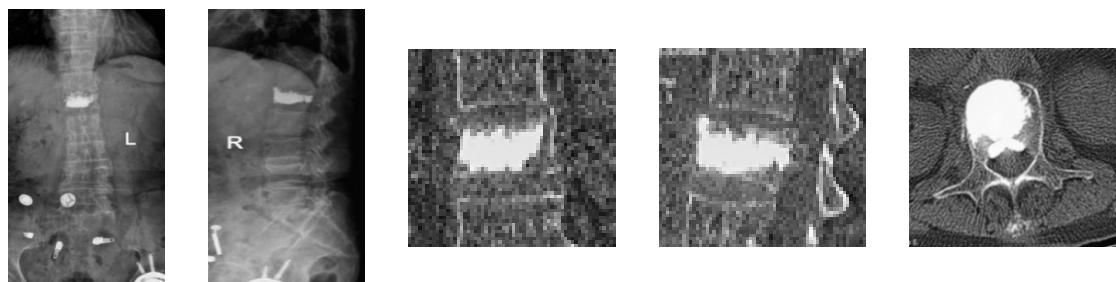


图3 术后复查

3 讨论

骨质疏松是一种全身代谢性骨病,近年来随着我国老龄化日趋严重,骨质疏松症发病率不断升高,但发现率及治疗率均较低,随着病情持续进展,骨脆性增加,进而造成骨折,且多发于椎体形成OVCF。其保守治疗效果较差,需长期卧床休息,从而进一步加重骨量丢失,许多患者因长期卧床而出现肺部及泌尿系感染,下肢静脉血栓形成至肺栓塞等严重并发症而死亡,5年内病死率高达23%~34%^[5-6]。临幊上OVCF手术治疗方法有多种,如经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术,PVP术、经皮椎体后凸成形术,而PVP是治疗OVCF最常见的微创手术方式^[7-8],PVP传统穿刺方法分为单侧椎弓根法和双侧椎弓根

法,单侧椎弓根穿刺入路手术时间短,透视次数少,但骨水泥往往分布不均,容易出现再骨折,缓解疼痛效果欠佳。双侧椎弓根穿刺入路能够保证骨水泥双侧分布,能增强椎体的生物力学效应、降低再骨折的发生率^[9-10],但耗时较长,X射线暴露次数明显增多,且老年人耐受俯卧位的时间有限,也有报道指出,双侧穿刺过程中,穿刺针角度调整受限于椎弓根截面积,容易左右干扰,不利于骨水泥的均匀分布,有时会影响手术疗效^[11]。本研究中,143例患者采用UPA-PVP术,均为胸腰椎($T_8 \sim L_2$)单一椎体骨折,因中上胸椎骨折发生率较低,且椎体较小,呈心形,术中无须将穿刺针穿至对侧,亦可达到良好的骨水泥分布,而 $L_3 \sim L_5$ 椎体呈横椭圆形,椎旁肌肉较厚,且横突较大,不利于穿刺针调整方向,穿刺

很难穿至对侧满意位置,故未采取该方法。根据术前X射线片、三维CT及MRI确定靶向穿刺点及穿刺路径,UPA-PVP是一种以靶向穿刺点为目标,逆向设计穿刺路径和体表定位点,从椎弓根外侧壁穿入,从而进入椎体,穿破椎弓根内侧壁可能性小,故安全性更高,手术均顺利完成,根据术后X射线片、三维CT判断,骨水泥基本都能达到椎体均匀弥散分布。根据张大鹏等^[12]按椎体中央垂线、双侧椎弓根内缘垂线将椎体分为4个区。本研究143例椎体骨水泥分布均从1区达到4区,属于I型,这是由于UPA-PVP方法不受椎弓根大小的限制,以对侧旁正中线为靶点,内倾角变大,在侧位透视穿刺针尖到达椎体前1/3的同时,在正位透视亦能达到椎体对侧旁正中线附近,采取边推注边退针的方法,实现骨水泥椎体中心均匀分布。而良好的骨水泥弥散分布,决定了骨折椎体的生物力学性能恢复^[13]。术后VAS评分、ODI指数较术前均明显改善,且比传统单侧穿刺法疗效更好,证实单侧椎弓根旁入路穿刺至对侧旁正中线是一种较理想的穿刺方法。

骨水泥渗漏是PVP手术最常见的并发症,可能渗漏至硬膜外、椎间盘内、椎间孔和椎旁区域,甚至静脉系统^[14]。其发生率为3%~75%^[15]。临床中大多数骨水泥渗漏没有症状,少数可出现渗漏区域疼痛,椎管内渗漏可出现下肢神经症状,若进入静脉系统,可形成肺栓塞,从而出现胸痛、呼吸困难等症状,严重者危及生命。骨水泥渗漏与多种因素有关,且术中很难完全避免,其中推注时黏度、注入量、室温、推注压力大小、骨折线部位以及多次调整穿刺位置等是主要影响因素。传统经单侧椎弓根入路因针尖不能穿过椎体中线,进入体内后骨水泥固化速度快,流动性差,较难弥散至对侧,若强行加大骨水泥推注量,则椎体内局部压力较大,从而使骨水泥从骨折裂缝或静脉孔渗漏。双侧穿刺增加穿刺次数,而反复穿刺容易造成椎体周壁破损,在骨水泥推注时,两侧同时推注,在侧位透视下形成重叠,相互影响不利于及时发现骨水泥渗漏,从而造成骨水泥渗漏^[16-18]。本研究的UPA-PVP,采取边推注边后退穿刺针方法,使骨水泥首先分布于伤椎对侧,然后退至椎体中线附近推注骨水泥,再退至穿刺侧行骨水泥推注,有效地降低局部骨水泥压力,从而降低了骨水泥渗漏率。

PVP椎体术后再骨折是指骨质疏松性压缩骨折患者行椎体成形术后,再次出现疼痛或疼痛缓解后突然加重,MRI证实手术椎体再次出现骨髓水肿信号,伴或不伴椎体进一步塌陷。对PVP手术椎体术后再骨折,相关文献报道较少,其病因及发病机制与多种因素相关^[19]。本研究5例PVP手术椎体术后再骨折,均出现于TUA-PVP组,骨水泥注入量不足,且未充分弥散至对侧,呈单侧型分布,穿刺对侧上下终板之间未形成有效支撑,从而造成再次骨折,而UPA-PVP组未出现再骨折,考虑由于骨水泥分布均从1区达到4区,属于I型,达到了椎体双侧均匀支撑。柳栋元等^[20]认为骨密度过低、高龄、围绝经期女性、多发椎体骨折、伤椎高度的过度恢复、骨水泥渗漏、合并基础疾病及不良的生活习惯是经皮椎体成形术后继发邻近椎体压缩骨折的危险因素,OVCF患者是否规范治疗骨质疏松也是术后出现其他椎体压缩性骨折重要因素,有研究发现,早期和针对性抗骨质疏松治疗可以显著增加骨密度,有效恢复术后功能,提高生活质量,在预防邻近椎体压缩骨折中起着关键作用。MILLS等^[21]进一步证明,骨形成促进剂同骨吸收抑制剂相比较,在降低邻近椎体压缩骨折的发生风险方面表现出更大的优势。本研究对OVCF患者常规予以抗骨质疏松治疗,包括口服钙剂与维生素D₃,皮下注射地舒单抗^[22-23]或特立帕肽^[24-25],口服或静脉滴注双膦酸盐^[26]等,相关研究正在进行当中。

综上所述,UPA-PVP可通过单侧入路优化骨水泥分布,降低手术椎体再骨折率,有效缓解椎体骨折后腰背疼痛,是治疗OVCF的一种疗效更好和安全性更高的微创技术。然而本研究为单中心回顾性研究,相关临床数据有限,随访时间较短,需要更多中心验证其可行性和有效性。

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