

大通道内镜经单侧入路双侧减压治疗老年腰椎管狭窄症

叶丙霖^{1,2}, 王想福², 李淑玲^{1,2}, 李盛华², 孙凤歧², 范有福², 李晨旭², 雒永生²

(1. 甘肃省中医药研究院, 甘肃 兰州 730050; 2. 甘肃省中医院, 甘肃 兰州 730050)

【摘要】 目的: 评价经大通道内镜系统单侧入路双侧减压治疗腰椎管狭窄症(lumbar spinal stenosis, LSS)的临床应用效果。方法: 对 2018 年 2 月至 2019 年 2 月经大通道内镜系统单侧入路双侧减压治疗的 32 例 LSS 患者进行回顾性分析, 男 18 例, 女 14 例, 年龄 65~84(70.6±8.4)岁, 病程 1~12 年。32 例患者均伴有下肢麻木或疼痛, 其中 28 例伴间歇性跛行, 以下肢症状为著。狭窄节段: L_{3,4} 2 例, L_{4,5} 19 例, L₅S₁ 13 例, 其中 2 例双节段狭窄。术前影像学资料显示中央管狭窄型 3 例, 双侧侧隐窝狭窄型 21 例, 混合狭窄型 8 例。记录手术用时及相关并发症发生情况, 并于术后复查 X 线、CT 和 MRI; 比较手术前后疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS), Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry Disability Index, ODI), 单次连续步行距离(single continuous walking distance, SCWD), 术后 1 年采用改良 Macnab 标准评价临床疗效。结果: 32 例患者均顺利完成手术并获得随访, 手术时间 70~160(85.64±11.94) min, 随访时间 12~24(17.68±2.43)个月。术中发生硬脊膜撕裂 1 例, 术后减压通道对侧下肢短期内感觉障碍 2 例, 均经相应处理后好转。术后影像学显示较术前责任节段的椎管明显扩大, 神经根松解充分。术前及术后 3 d, 3 个月, 1 年腰痛 VAS 评分分别为 4.62±1.41, 2.73±1.35, 1.21±1.17, 1.11±0.34; 腿痛 VAS 评分分别为 6.83±1.71, 3.10±1.50, 1.08±0.19, 0.89±0.24。腰腿痛 VAS 评分术后各时间点与术前比较, 差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05); 术后 3 个月与术后 3 d 比较, 差异也有统计学意义(P<0.05); 术后 1 年与术后 3 个月比较, 差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。术前及术后 3 d, 3 个月, 1 年 ODI 评分分别为 38.40±6.48, 18.42±2.40, 5.48±0.77, 3.05±0.28; SCWD 分别为 (47.48±5.32) m, (52.89±11.23) m, (245.43±18.94) m, (468.97±55.87) m。ODI 评分及 SCWD 术后各时间点与术前比较, 差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05); 术后 3 个月与术后 3 d 及术后 1 年比较, 差异也均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。术后 1 年采用 Macnab 标准评价疗效, 结果优 15 例, 良 14 例, 可 3 例。结论: 采用大通道后路经皮全脊柱内镜技术单侧入路双侧减压治疗 LSS 是安全、有效的术式, 具有减压充分, 创伤小、恢复快、安全性高及术后并发症发生率低等优点, 可最大限度减少对腰椎稳定结构的破坏, 是一种治疗腰椎管狭窄症的理想微创手术。

【关键词】 腰椎; 椎管狭窄; 外科手术, 内窥镜; 减压术, 外科

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通讯作者: 叶丙霖 E-mail: ybl6123178@126.com

Corresponding author: YE Bing-lin E-mail: ybl6123178@126.com

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Treatment of senile lumbar spinal stenosis by unilateral approach and bilateral decompression with large channel endoscopy YE Bing-lin*, WANG Xiang-fu, LI Shu-ling, LI Sheng-hua, SUN Feng-qi, FAN You-fu, LI Chen-xu, and LUO Yong-sheng. *Gansu Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Lanzhou 730050, Gansu, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To evaluate clinical effect of unilateral approach and bilateral decompression via large channel endoscopic system for the treatment of lumbar spinal stenosis. **Methods:** The clinical data of 32 patients with lumbar spinal stenosis treated by unilateral approach and bilateral decompression via large channel endoscopy from February 2018 to February 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. There were 18 males and 14 females, aged 65 to 84 years old with an average of (70.6±8.4) years. The course of disease was from 1 to 12 years. All 32 cases were accompanied by numbness or pain in the lower limbs, of which 28 cases were accompanied by intermittent claudication. Narrow segments were L_{3,4} of 2 cases, L_{4,5} of 19 cases, L₅S₁ of 13 cases, including double segments of 2 cases. Preoperative imaging showed 3 cases of central canal stenosis, 21 cases of bilateral lateral recess stenosis and 8 cases of mixed stenosis. Operation time and complications were recorded. X-ray, CT and MRI were analyzed at 3 days, 3 months and 1 year after operation. Visual analogue scale (VAS), Oswestry Disability Index (ODI), single continuous walking distance (SCWD) were observed before and after operation. Modified Macnab standard were used to evaluate the clinical effect at 1 year after operation. **Results:** All the patients were followed up for 12–24 (17.68±2.43) months and all operations were successfully completed with the operation time of 70–160 (85.64±11.94) min. Spinal dural tear occurred in 1 case during the operation, and sensory disturbance in the other side of lower limb in a short period of time occurred in 2 cases, all improved after corresponding treatment. Postoperative imaging showed that the spinal canal was significantly enlarged and the nerve root was fully released. Before operation and 3 days, 3 months, 1 year after operation, VAS scores of low back pain were 4.62±1.41, 2.73±1.35, 1.21±1.17, 1.11±0.34, respectively; VAS scores of leg pain were 6.83±1.71, 3.10±1.50, 1.08±0.19, 0.89±0.24, respectively. VAS scores of low back pain and leg pain each time point after operation were obvious improved ($P<0.05$); there was significant difference between 3 months and 3 days after operation ($P<0.05$), and there was no significant difference between 3 months and 1 year after operation ($P>0.05$). Before operation and 3 days, 3 months, 1 year after operation, ODI scores were 38.40±6.48, 18.42±2.40, 5.48±0.77, 3.05±0.28, respectively; SCWD was (47.48±5.32) m, (52.89±11.23) m, (245.43±18.94) m, (468.97±55.87) m, respectively. The differences in ODI score and SCWD postoperative time points were statistically significant compared with those before operation ($P<0.05$). The difference between 3 months and 3 days after operation was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The difference between 1 year and 3 months after operation was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). According to Macnab standard to evaluate clinical effect at 1 year after operation, 15 cases got excellent results, 14 good, 3 fair. **Conclusion:** It is a safe and effective way to treat lumbar spinal stenosis with unilateral approach and bilateral decompression via large channel endoscopic system. It has the advantages of sufficient decompression, less trauma, fast recovery, high safety and low incidence of postoperative complications. It can minimize the damage to the stable structure of the lumbar spine and is an ideal minimally invasive operation for the treatment of lumbar spinal stenosis.

KEYWORDS Lumbar vertebrae; Spinal stenosis; Surgical procedures, endoscopic; Decompression, surgical

腰椎管狭窄症(lumbar spinal stenosis, LSS)是由于黄韧带肥厚增生、小关节增生内聚、椎间盘膨隆或突出、骨性退变等导致的腰椎中央管、神经根管或侧隐窝狭窄,引起马尾神经根受压而出现相应的神经功能障碍,多发于老年患者^[1-2]。经保守治疗无效者,采用手术治疗可减轻受压的神经症状,常用的治疗方式为全麻下椎板开窗减压术或减压后植骨融合内固定术,临床疗效良好^[3-5]。随着人口老龄化的加剧,腰椎管狭窄症的发病率日益升高,传统开放手术因患者高龄、基础病多、身体机能差等常不能耐受,且传统开放手术对脊柱后柱结构破坏广泛,需行椎间融合及内固定,这必然会增加手术创伤及加速邻近节段退变风险,存在创伤大、术后卧床时间长、恢复

慢、术后并发症多等问题^[6]。近年来,随着人们对 LSS 病理特征认识的深入,有限减压理念被广大脊柱外科医师所认可。随着以经皮脊柱内镜技术为主导的精准、微创脊柱外科手术日趋成熟,其适应证范围不断扩展,目前已逐步应用在 LSS 的治疗中^[7-8]。然而,传统的内镜系统工作管道及镜下工具在处理骨性狭窄结构时效率低下,导致手术时间延长,从而增大了手术风险。本研究选择椎间孔镜大通道内镜系统对 32 例腰椎管狭窄症患者通过单侧入路完成狭窄椎管的双侧减压,现对其安全性与疗效报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

1.1.1 纳入标准 (1)以下肢神经根性症状为主诉,

伴间歇性跛行者。(2)严格保守治疗 3 个月以上无效者。(3)影像学检查显示椎小关节增生、内聚,黄韧带肥厚、钙化等引起椎管狭窄者。(4)可以耐受手术者。(5)患者及家属同意并签署手术知情同意书。

1.1.2 排除标准 (1)腰椎 X 线检查提示有明显节段不稳者甚至滑脱者。(2)腰椎间盘突出引起的椎管狭窄。(3)责任节段有手术史,预判瘢痕组织增生有严重粘连者。(4)合并严重心肺功能障碍、脊柱肿瘤等全身情况差,不能耐受手术者。(5)依从性差,不能配合术后随访者。

1.2 一般资料

选取 2018 年 2 月至 2019 年 2 月在甘肃省中医院脊柱微创骨科就诊的 LSS 患者 32 例,男 18 例,女 14 例,年龄 65~84(70.6±8.4)岁,病程 1~12 年,均伴有下肢麻木或疼痛,伴间歇性跛行 28 例,以下肢症状为著,狭窄节段:L_{3,4} 2 例,L_{4,5} 19 例,L₅S₁ 13 例,其中 2 例双节段狭窄。术前影像学显示中央管狭窄型 3 例,双侧侧隐窝狭窄型 21 例,混合狭窄型 8 例。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 手术方法 根据患者耐受性及意愿选择局部或全麻(其中全麻 19 例,局麻 13 例),患者取屈膝弓腰位俯卧于手术床,腹部悬空,C 形臂 X 线透视定位确定责任间隙,根据术前手术规划,以临床症状严重侧为操作通道置入侧,椎板间隙窗口内近棘突处 1 cm 做体表投影标记。消毒铺单,C 形臂 X 线侧位确认位置正确后,经皮肤、筋膜做长约 1 cm 纵向切口,顺导针钝性置入软组织扩张器至椎板间隙靶点位置,经扩张器朝韧带推进工作套管,取出扩张器,术中再次透视确定通道位置正确后(图 1),连接脊柱内镜工作系统,调节显示器至图像清楚。镜下清理椎板间软组织,暴露椎板间隙周围骨性边界,并进行电凝止血,去除覆盖于黄韧带表面的组织,暴露黄

韧带及黄韧带与椎板交接处,全内镜监视下,用高速磨钻向外打磨上位椎板下缘、下位椎板上缘部分增生肥厚的椎板骨质,扩大椎板窗,显露黄韧带与椎板间隙,用黑金咬骨钳咬除关节突内聚增生骨质及上位椎板下外、下位椎板上外侧增生骨质,用篮钳及 45°髓核钳咬除下关节突内缘黄韧带,神经钩探查、分离黄韧带,显露受压神经根及狭窄的椎管,完成患侧骨性椎管及侧隐窝减压;内镜监视下,去除肥厚的黄韧带,暴露硬膜囊及同侧走行神经根,神经剥离子探查神经根松解,完成同侧减压。将工作管道向上旋提越过黄韧带覆盖的硬膜囊表面,倾斜工作套管,使套管指向对侧,将套管舌状剖口置于对侧硬膜囊及神经根背侧,镜下磨钻去除责任间隙上下棘突根部部分。探查减压对侧椎管及侧隐窝,镜下用高速磨钻及黑金咬骨钳去除对侧增生内聚关节突骨赘,潜行减压、扩大对侧狭窄椎管,切除对侧肥厚黄韧带,显露对侧神经根,直至对侧硬膜囊、走行神经根松弛(图 2)。镜下探查见双侧椎管扩大满意,受压的硬膜囊及神经根恢复搏动,检查无明显出血,退出工作通道,缝合皮下及皮肤,无菌敷料包扎,术毕。

1.3.2 术后处理 术后前 3 d 常规给予甘露醇、地塞米松脱水等消肿,抑制炎症反应,术后第 1 天佩戴腰围保护下起床活动,术后 6 h 可进行下肢股四头肌收缩及直腿抬高功能锻炼,术后 1 周行腰背肌功能锻炼。

1.4 观察项目及方法

(1)记录患者手术时间及围手术期并发症情况,于术后行腰椎 X 线片、CT 和 MRI 检查。(2)采用疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)^[9]评价腰腿痛。(3)采用 Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry Disability Index, ODI)^[10]评价腰部功能:该评分量表由 10 个问题组成,本组患者评定了疼痛的强度、生活自理、提物、步行、坐位、站立、睡眠、社会生活、旅游 9 个方面的情况,每个问题 6 个选项,分值在 0~5 分,评分越高表明功能障碍越严重。(4)应用单次连续步行距离(single continuous walking distance, SCWD)评价下肢神经功能^[11],记录患者单次步行的最远距离。(5)术后 1 年采用改良 Macnab^[12]标准对临床疗效进行评价:优,症状完全消失,恢复原来的工作和生活。良,有轻微症状,活动轻度受限,对工作生活无影响。可,症状减轻,活动受限,影响正常工作和生活。

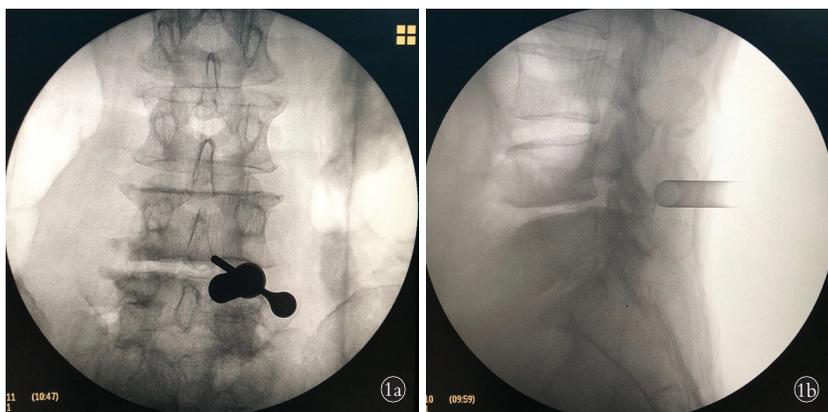


图 1 工作通道置入术中透视 X 线片 1a. 正位 1b. 侧位
Fig.1 X-ray showed working channel implantation during operation 1a. Positive position 1b. Lateral position

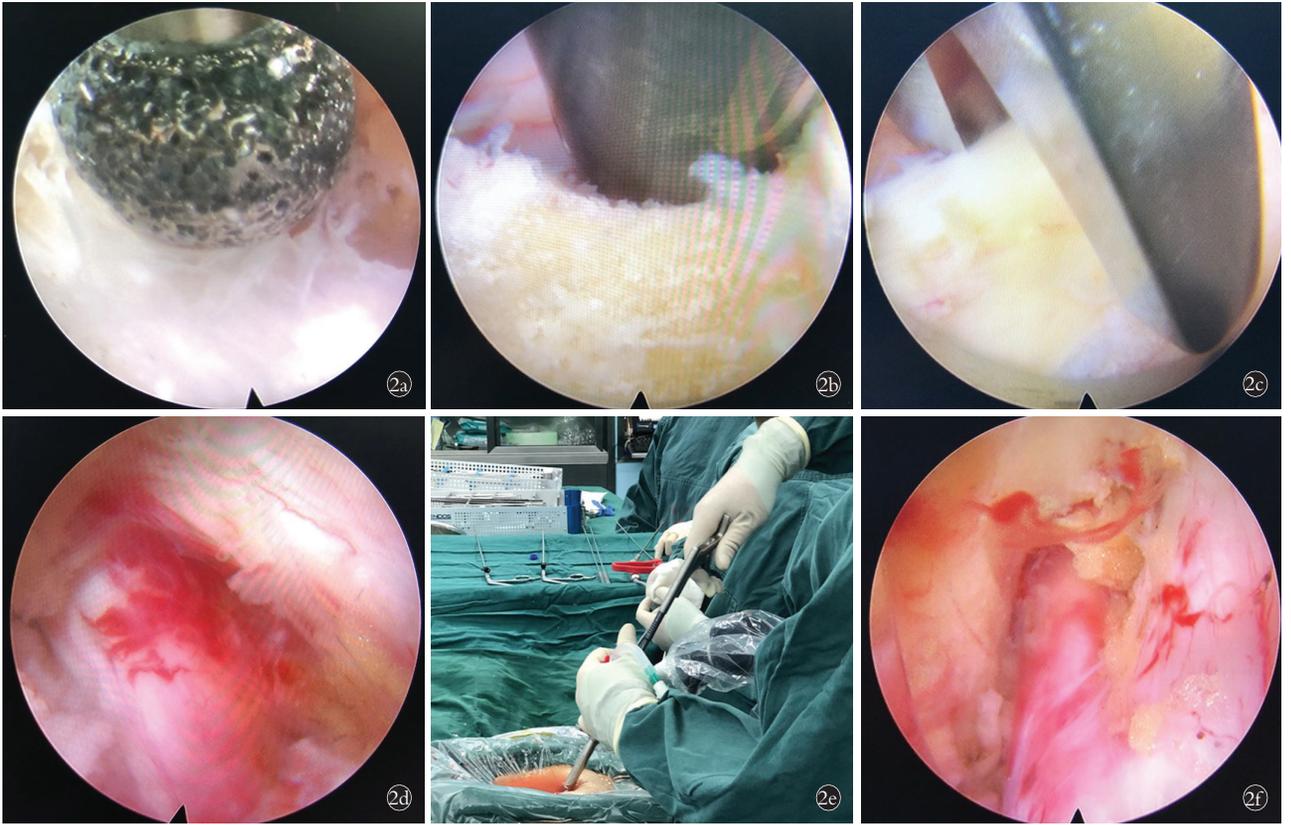


图 2 手术减压图 2a. 应用高速磨钻打磨扩大同侧椎管 2b. 黑金咬骨钳减压同侧上位椎板下缘及增生内聚关节突 2c. 蓝钳剪除同侧下关节突内缘肥厚的黄韧带 2d. 镜下完成同侧减压 2e. 对侧潜行减压图 2f. 镜下完成对侧减压

Fig.2 Surgical decompression 2a. Use high-speed grinding to enlarge the vertebral canal 2b. Use black gold rongeur to reduce the inferior margin of upper lamina and the proliferative and cohesive articular process on the same side 2c. Use blue forceps to cut off the hypertrophic ligamentum flavum on the inner margin of the inferior articular process on the same side 2d. The ipsilateral decompression was completed under the microscope 2e. Subtransverse decompression on the opposite side 2f. The opposite decompression was completed under the microscope

活。差,治疗前后无差别,甚至加重。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行数据统计分析,数据符合正态分布,定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,定性资料采用率表示。患者腰腿痛 VAS 评分、ODI 评分、SCWD 评价与各时间点的比较,采用配对样本 *t* 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有患者顺利完成手术,手术时间 70~160 (85.64±11.94) min。32 例患者均获随访,时间 12~24 (17.68±2.43)个月。1 例在减压完成后出现硬脊膜撕裂,经严密缝合后,切口 I 期愈合;2 例术后下肢短暂感觉障碍,予以甲钴胺等药物口服治疗 1 个月后症状缓解。术后 CT 及 MRI 显示术前狭窄的椎管扩大明显,卡压神经根松解充分(图 3)。

腰腿痛 VAS 评分术后各时间点与术前比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);术后 3 个月与术后 3 d 比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);术后 1 年与术后 3 个月比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。SCWD 术

后各时间点与术前比较,差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$);术后 3 个月与术后 3 d 比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);术后 1 年与术后 3 个月比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 1。

ODI 总评分术后各时间点与术前比较,差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$);术后 3 个月与术后 3 d 比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);术后 1 年与术后 3 个月比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。术后 1 年采用改良 Macnab 评价标准,结果优 15 例,良 14 例,可 3 例。

3 讨论

3.1 传统脊柱手术缺点

LSS 是导致老年患者腰腿痛的常见疾病,发病率为 1.7%~10%,其病理特征多因黄韧带肥厚及关节突增生内聚致压神经组织引起,手术治疗是缓解其症状的有效手段^[13-14]。传统手术治疗通过后路全椎板切除减压术,可获得良好的短期疗效^[15-16],但易导致医源性节段不稳、滑脱发生^[17]。而开放椎板切除减压、融合内固定术虽可获得减压和维持手术节段

表 1 腰椎管狭窄症患者 32 例手术前后腰腿痛 VAS 评分及 SCWD 比较 ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.1 Comparison of VAS and SCWD of 32 patients with lumbar spinal stenosis before and after operation ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

项目	术前	术后 3 d	术后 3 个月	术后 1 年
腰痛 VAS 评分(分)	4.62±1.41	2.73±1.35*	1.21±1.17 [△]	1.11±0.34 [#]
腿痛 VAS 评分(分)	6.83±1.71	3.10±1.50**	1.08±0.49 ^{△△}	0.89±0.24 ^{###}
SCWD(m)	47.48±5.32	52.89±11.23***	245.43±18.94 ^{△△△}	468.97±55.87 ^{###}

注:与术前比较, * $t=6.783, P<0.05$; [△] $t=7.883, P<0.05$; [#] $t=8.642, P<0.05$; ** $t=5.452, P<0.05$; ^{△△} $t=8.411, P<0.05$; ^{###} $t=8.642, P<0.05$; *** $t=16.548, P<0.05$; ^{△△△} $t=42.048, P<0.05$; ^{###} $t=59.474, P<0.05$ 。*与[△]比较, $t=4.883, P<0.05$; [△]与[#]比较, $t=1.245, P>0.05$; **与^{△△}比较, $t=4.883, P<0.05$; ^{△△}与^{###}比较, $t=1.185, P>0.05$; ***与^{△△△}比较, $t=38.618, P<0.05$; ^{△△△}与^{###}比较, $t=63.450, P<0.05$

Note: Compared with preoperative data, * $t=6.783, P<0.05$; [△] $t=7.883, P<0.05$; [#] $t=8.642, P<0.05$; ** $t=5.452, P<0.05$; ^{△△} $t=8.411, P<0.05$; ^{###} $t=8.642, P<0.05$; *** $t=16.548, P<0.05$; ^{△△△} $t=42.048, P<0.05$; ^{###} $t=59.474, P<0.05$ 。*vs[△], $t=4.883, P<0.05$; [△]vs[#], $t=1.245, P>0.05$; **vs^{△△}, $t=4.883, P<0.05$; ^{△△}vs^{###}, $t=1.185, P>0.05$; ***vs^{△△△}, $t=38.618, P<0.05$; ^{△△△}vs^{###}, $t=63.450, P<0.05$

表 2 腰椎管狭窄症患者 32 例手术前后 ODI 评分比较

($\bar{x}\pm s$, 分)

Tab.2 Comparison of ODI scores of 32 patients with lumbar spinal stenosis before and after operation ($\bar{x}\pm s$, score)

项目	术前	术后 3 d	术后 3 个月	术后 1 年
疼痛程度	4.18±0.05	2.14±0.11	1.74±0.03	0.87±0.06
生活自理	3.08±0.14	2.14±0.10	1.92±0.05	1.15±0.09
提物	4.14±0.26	2.78±0.12	1.88±0.05	1.18±0.10
行走	3.35±0.12	2.98±0.14	1.14±0.01	0.72±0.02
坐位	4.69±0.34	2.87±0.12	1.98±0.03	0.75±0.06
站立	4.57±0.28	3.28±0.18	2.62±0.10	1.45±0.05
睡眠	2.87±0.09	1.98±0.05	1.15±0.01	0.64±0.01
社会活动	4.45±0.27	4.13±0.21	2.51±0.08	1.60±0.07
旅行	3.97±0.18	3.89±0.11	2.78±0.13	1.81±0.08
总评	38.40±6.48	26.42±2.40*	17.48±0.77 [△]	10.05±0.28 [#]

注:与术前比较, * $t=12.401, P<0.05$; [△] $t=14.218, P<0.05$; [#] $t=16.782, P<0.01$ 。*与[△]比较, $t=10.815, P<0.05$ 。[△]与[#]比较, $t=3.185, P<0.05$

Note: Compared with preoperative data, * $t=12.401, P<0.05$; [△] $t=14.218, P<0.05$; [#] $t=16.782, P<0.05$ 。*vs[△], $t=10.815, P<0.05$; [△]vs[#], $t=3.185, P<0.05$

稳定,但该术式需广泛剥离椎旁肌及破坏后柱结构,从而导致硬膜外瘢痕组织增生粘连,造成继发性椎管再狭窄^[18],增加了手术创伤及邻近节段退变加速的风险^[19]。

3.2 大通道后路内镜系统优势

近年来,脊柱内镜技术日臻成熟,以靶向、精准、微创为技术理念的脊柱内镜减压术在颈、胸、腰椎疾患的广泛应用。同时,手术器械的不断改良也进一步扩大了脊柱内镜技术的适应证,并将脊柱内镜技术延伸至椎管狭窄的治疗^[20-21]。脊柱内镜下椎管减压术创伤小、恢复快,且能够达到与开放减压相似的临床疗效。对于单侧侧隐窝狭窄,可采用常规内镜下操作(经椎板间或椎间孔入路)往往能获得良好疗效,但是,面对双侧侧隐窝狭窄或严重的椎管狭窄的患

者,现有的内镜下大部分减压工具(镜下咬骨钳、镜下动力磨钻等)处理椎管狭窄时减压效率低、手术耗时长、学习曲线长,不利于普遍推广。为此,笔者引进了大通道后路内镜系统(SPINENDOS 公司)。单侧入路双侧减压治疗 LSS 具备以下特点:(1)解剖优势。后路经椎板间入路术式可获得良好的神经组织背侧结构视角,在镜下可安全处理神经组织背侧结构,以便处理肥厚韧带组织及内聚增生关节突,使受压的硬脊膜和神经根得到彻底松解。而且,经后入路为脊柱外科医生所熟悉,更容易接受和掌握。(2)技术优势。与侧路镜相比,后路脊柱内镜术式操作路径较短,从而减少了对肌肉损伤和对操作通道的限制,获得了更大的自由度,使操作通道获得安全而宽大的摆动角度和幅度,从而增加了减压范围,这有利于对侧潜在减压技术的实施,为单侧入路处理对侧狭窄椎管提供了技术帮助。(3)器械优势。①工作通道的扩大。工作通道直径 7.1 mm,外径 10 mm;普通后路内镜工作通道直径 4.2 mm,外径 7.0 mm。②镜下操作器械改进。大通道后路内镜系统黑金咬骨钳最大直径 6.0 mm,分为 50°,90°;普通后路内镜黑金咬骨钳直径 4.0 mm。③镜下动力动力系统改进。大通道后路内镜系统磨头最大直径 5.0 mm;普通后路内镜磨头直径 2 mm。通过以上改进,为快速、高效、精准的完成此类手术提供了便利条件。(4)微创优势。通过同侧椎板间隙操作,兼顾对侧潜在减压,最大程度减少了对侧的手术损伤,完全保留了患侧椎间关节及棘突、棘上韧带的完整性等,有助于维持脊柱生物力学稳性,降低术后腰椎不稳现象的发生。

3.3 手术注意事项

尽管该术式处理 LSS 具有一定优势,但也存在手术风险及并发症。本组 1 例患者发生硬脊膜撕裂,是在减压接近结束时,在剥离、去除粘连在硬膜囊背侧黄韧带时所致,术中未见马尾神经出,遂严密缝

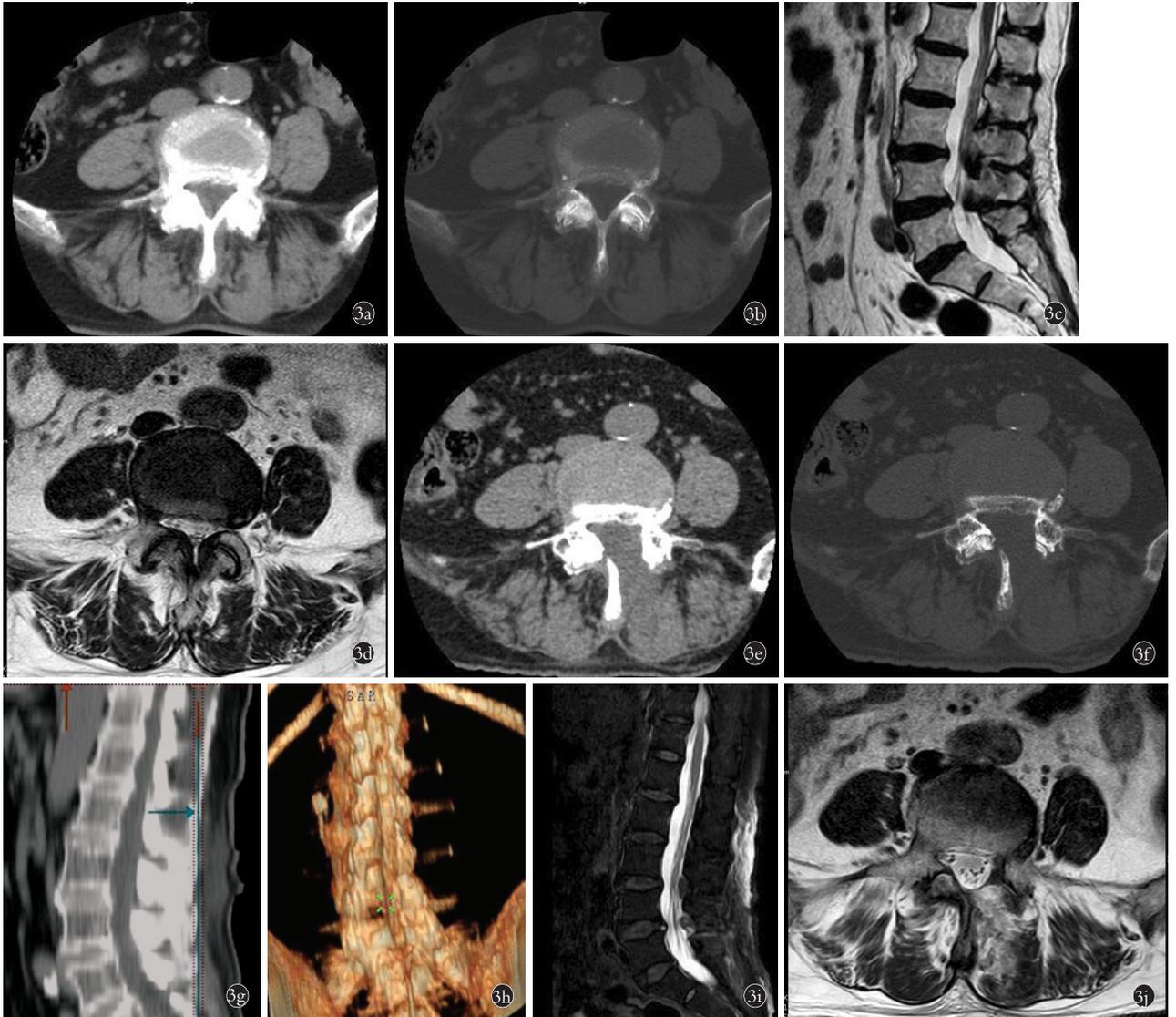


图 3 患者,女,79岁,L_{4,5}腰椎管狭窄症 **3a,3b.** 术前 CT 软组织窗及骨窗示 L_{4,5} 节段椎管狭窄 **3c,3d.** 术前 MRI T2 像示 L_{4,5} 水平椎管狭窄并硬膜囊受压 **3e,3f.** 术后 3 d CT 软组织窗及骨窗示双侧狭窄椎管减压充分 **3g,3h.** 术后 3 d, 三维重建示椎管减压充分, 关节突关节完整 **3i,3j.** 术后 3 d, MRI 示硬膜囊及神经根减压充分

Fig.3 A 79-year-old female patients with lumbar spinal stenosis of L_{4,5} **3a,3b.** Preoperative CT soft tissue window and bone window showed lumbar spinal stenosis of L_{4,5} **3c,3d.** Preoperative MRI T2 showed L_{4,5} horizontal spinal stenosis and dural sac compression **3e,3f.** Postoperative CT soft tissue window and bone window showed spinal canal decompression was fully completed in bilateral stenosis **3g,3h.** Postoperative 3 d three-dimensional reconstruction showed that the spinal canal decompression was adequate and the facet joints were intact **3i,3j.** On the 3 days after operation, MRI showed that the dural sac and nerve root were fully decompressed

合切口,嘱患者卧床制动 3 d,切口按期愈合。另外,2 例患者术后出现下肢麻木感,经术后营养神经等治疗 1 个月后症状缓解。因此,为避免手术相关并发症发生,术前制定合理的手术策略,选择症状严重侧置入工作通道,先行同侧减压,再处理对侧,在骨性结构处理完毕之前保留黄韧带,可间接起到保护神经结构作用,对于粘连严重的部位,使其漂浮,就可起到减压效果,不必完全去除,以免造成硬膜囊撕裂。同时在旋转工作套管和使用镜下器械时操作需谨慎,来减少对神经组织的干扰。因此,内镜下操作

需轻柔、熟练、掌握相关的手术技巧,以保证手术的安全。

术野清晰是保证手术顺利进行的重要前提,笔者也发现工作管道的增大会影响手术视野的清晰度,避开易出血部位,合理使用双频射频及正压生理盐水灌注,从而获得良好的术野,并避免类脊髓高压综合征的发生。任何术式都有其适应证和禁忌证,我们认为该术式主要适用于以黄韧带肥厚及关节突增生内聚导致的 LSS,无法有效处理狭窄的椎间孔区域,不能对脊柱稳定性提供任何帮助,因此不适用于

椎间孔狭窄及责任节段不稳的患者。

3.4 研究缺陷

本研究为单中心研究,缺乏长期随访,远期是否导致脊柱不稳还不确定,在以后的研究中会增长随访时间,同时设立对照组进行进一步的研究。

综上所述,后路大通道内镜系统单侧入路双侧减压治疗腰椎管狭窄症,效果可靠,能够有效改善患者的临床症状,具有疗效确切、创伤小、并发症少等优点,对于老年无法耐受传统开放手术的患者来说,是一种值得选择推广的手术方式。

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