

可视化环锯关节突成形辅助椎间孔镜治疗 腰椎间盘突出症

钟伟建¹, 黎顺平¹, 王云娜², 邓晓波², 洪忠¹, 卢志有¹

(赣州市南康区第一人民医院, 1 骨科, 2 康复科, 江西 赣州 341000)

【摘要】 目的: 比较可视化环锯关节突成形辅助下经皮椎间孔镜椎间盘切除术 (visual trephine arthroplasty assisted percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy, VPTED) 和传统经皮椎间孔镜椎间盘切除术 (percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy, PTED) 治疗腰椎间盘突出症的临床疗效。方法: 对 2019 年 6 月至 2020 年 12 月收治的 60 例腰椎间盘突出症患者进行回顾性分析, 男 38 例, 女 22 例; 年龄 26~58 (43.63±8.48) 岁; L_{4,5} 节段 47 例, L₅S₁ 节段 13 例。其中 32 例采用可视化环锯辅助侧路椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术治疗 (A 组), 28 例采用传统的逐级环锯下侧路椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术治疗 (B 组)。记录两组患者一般情况, 包括术中透视次数、手术时间、住院时间及随访过程中手术并发症; 通过椎间孔中间层面矢状位 CT 观察关节突成形面积比; 采用视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS), 日本骨科学会 (Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA) 腰痛评分, Oswestry 功能障碍指数 (Oswestry disability index, ODI) 对两组患者的临床疗效进行评定。结果: 所有患者获得随访, 时间为 9~15 (12.10±1.16) 个月。两组患者术前一般资料比较差异无统计学意义。A 组手术时间、术中透视次数、住院时间分别是 (70.47±5.87) min、(13.66±1.34) 次、(6.31±0.69) d, 而 B 组为 (90.71±7.66) min、(22.82±2.48) 次、(6.54±0.92) d, A 组的手术时间及术中透视次数少于 B 组 ($P<0.05$), 两组患者住院时间比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。两组患者随访过程中均未见明显手术并发症。A 组和 B 组关节突成形面积比分别为 (29.72±2.84)%、(29.57±2.20)%, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。两组患者术前及末次随访时的 VAS、ODI、JOA 评分比较, 差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 末次随访较术前均明显改善 ($P<0.05$)。结论: 两种手术方式治疗腰椎间盘突出症临床疗效确切, 可视化环锯辅助侧路椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术在建立通道时具有高效快捷的优势, 可显著降低手术时间及术中透视次数。

【关键词】 腰椎; 椎间盘移位; 椎间盘摘除术; 外科手术, 内窥镜

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Visual trephine arthroplasty assisted percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy for lumbar disc herniation

ZHONG Wei-jian¹, LI Shun-ping¹, WANG Yun-na², DENG Xiao-bo², HONG Zhong¹, LU Zhi-you¹ (1. Department of Orthopaedics, 2. Department of Rehabilitation, the First People's Hospital of Nankang District, Ganzhou 341000, Jiangxi, China)

ABSTRACT Objective To compare the clinical efficacy between visual trephine arthroplasty assisted percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy (VPTED) and traditional percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy (PTED) in the treatment of lumbar disc herniation. **Methods** The clinical data of 60 patients with lumbar disc herniation admitted from June 2019 to December, 2020 was retrospectively analyzed. There were 38 males and 22 females, aged from 26 to 58 years old with an average of (43.63±8.48) years, 47 cases were on L_{4,5} segment and 13 cases were on L₅S₁ segment. Among them, 32 were treated with VPTED (group A) and 28 were treated with traditional PTED (group B). The general conditions of all the patients were recorded, including intraoperative fluoroscopy times, operation time, hospital stay and surgical complications during follow-up. The arthroplasty area ratio was observed by sagittal CT at the middle level of the intervertebral foramen. Visual analogue scale (VAS) and Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) score of low back pain, Oswestry disability index (ODI) were used to evaluate the clinical efficacy between two groups. **Results** All patients were followed up from 9 to 15 months with an average of (12.10±1.16) months. There was no statistical difference of preoperative general data between two groups. The operation time, fluoroscopy times and hospital stay were (70.47±5.87) min, (13.66±1.34) times and (6.31±0.69) d in group A, and (90.71±7.66) min, (22.82±2.48) times and (6.54±0.92) d in group B. The operation time and intraoperative fluoroscopy times

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通讯作者: 黎顺平 E-mail: 413984906@qq.com

Corresponding author: LI Shun-ping E-mail: 413984906@qq.com

in group A were lower than those in group B ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in hospital stay between two groups ($P>0.05$). No obvious surgical complications were found during the follow-up in both groups. The arthroplasty area ratio in group A was $(29.72\pm 2.84)\%$ and $(29.57\pm 2.20)\%$ in group B, respectively, with no significant difference ($P>0.05$). There was no significant difference in VAS, ODI and JOA score between two groups before operation and at the final follow-up ($P>0.05$), but the final follow-up was significantly improved ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The two surgical methods have definite clinical efficacy in the treatment of lumbar disc herniation. Visual trephine arthroplasty assisted percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy has the advantages of high efficiency and rapidity when establishing the channel, and can significantly reduce the operation time and intraoperative fluoroscopy times.

KEYWORDS Lumbar vertebrae; Intervertebral disk displacement; Discectomy; Surgical procedures, endoscopic

随着脊柱微创技术的发展,经皮椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术治疗腰椎间盘突出症已成为日益成熟的脊柱微创技术之一^[1-4],而该技术的关键步骤之一为关节突成形,但是有研究表明,采用逐级环锯关节突成形术有透视次数多、手术时间长和并发症多等劣势^[5]。2019 年笔者开始实施可视化环锯关节突成形技术,其通过镜外环锯,在直视下打磨关节突,迅速建立工作通道,经临床应用发现这项新技术相对于传统技术具有术中透视次数少、手术时间短等优势,利于患者术后康复,也可以扩大手术适应证,增加了术中操作的灵活性^[6-7]。本文对 2019 年 6 月至 2020 年 12 月行椎间孔入路经皮内镜下髓核摘除术的 60 例患者进行回顾性分析,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

1.1.1 纳入标准 年龄为 20~60 岁;符合单节段腰椎间盘突出症诊断的患者;一侧下肢放射痛;保守治疗无效愿接受手术的患者。

1.1.2 排除标准 年龄<20 岁或>55 岁;责任节段手术史;影像检查有腰椎峡部裂、腰椎失稳;马尾神经损伤;合并严重内科疾病。

1.2 一般资料

符合病例选择标准的 60 例患者纳入本研究,所有患者术前完善腰椎正侧位、过伸过屈位 X 线片,腰椎 CT 及 MRI 检查。将 60 例患者术中是否使用可视化环锯进行分组,其中 32 例采用可视化环锯辅助侧路椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术治疗(A 组),男

22 例,女 10 例,年龄 (42.88 ± 8.93) 岁;腰椎间盘突出 $L_{4,5}$ 节段 25 例, L_5S_1 节段 7 例;随访时间 (12.09 ± 1.12) 个月。28 例采用传统的逐级环锯下侧路椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术治疗(B 组),男 16 例,女 12 例,年龄 (44.50 ± 8.01) 岁;腰椎间盘突出 $L_{4,5}$ 节段 22 例, L_5S_1 节段 6 例;随访时间 (12.11 ± 1.23) 个月。两组患者一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$),见表 1。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 A 组 患者取俯卧位,明确穿刺路线,逐层浸润麻醉,使穿刺针尖位于上关节突前腹侧指向靶点目标,以导丝为中心做长 7~10 mm 皮肤切口,插入导丝,退出穿刺针,沿导丝将软组织逐级扩张,放置工作通道,沿工作通道放置可视化环锯,置入内镜,用射频分离出上关节突,内镜直视下将可视化环锯锚定上关节突,然后顺时针方向缓慢用力旋转环锯行关节突成形,当骨块随环锯一起转动时,证实已突破对侧骨质,此时也可有明显骨质突破感,最后逆时针方向旋转退出环锯,被磨除骨块随环锯一起取出,完成椎间孔成形,将成形套管替换为常规工作套管。最后按常规步骤完成镜下髓核摘除,结束手术。典型病例手术前后影像学资料见图 1。

1.3.2 B 组 患者取俯卧位,明确穿刺路线,逐层浸润麻醉,使穿刺针尖位于上关节突前腹侧指向靶点目标,以导丝为中心做长 7~10 mm 皮肤切口,插入导丝,退出穿刺针,沿导丝将软组织逐级扩张,在透视下,根据不同的扩张管道采用逐级环锯环除上

表 1 两组腰椎间盘突出患者术前一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of preoperative general data between two groups with lumbar disc herniation

组别	例数	性别/例		突出节段/例		年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$)/岁	随访时间($\bar{x}\pm s$)/月
		男	女	$L_{4,5}$	L_5S_1		
A 组	32	22	10	25	7	42.88 ± 8.93	12.09 ± 1.12
B 组	28	16	12	22	6	44.50 ± 8.01	12.11 ± 1.23
检验值		$\chi^2=0.87$		$\chi^2=0.00$		$t=-0.74$	$t=-0.04$
P 值		0.35		0.97		0.46	0.97

注:A 组采用可视化环锯辅助侧路椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术治疗,B 组采用传统的逐级环锯椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术治疗。下同



图 1 患者,女,35岁,L₅S₁椎间盘突出症,在可视化关节突成形术辅助下行侧路椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术 **1a,1b.** 术前腰椎正侧位 X 线片示 L₅S₁ 椎间盘轻度变窄 **1c,1d.** 术前腰椎过伸过屈位 X 线片未见腰椎失稳 **1e,1f.** 术前腰椎矢状位和横断位 CT 示 L₅S₁ 左侧椎间盘突出,未见钙化 **1g,1h.** 术前腰椎矢状位和横断位 MRI 示 L₅S₁ 椎间盘向左侧突出,神经根受压 **1i,1j.** 术后 3 个月矢状位和横断位 CT 示 S₁ 上关节突部分成形 **1k,1l.** 术后 3 个月矢状位和横断位 MRI 示突出的椎间盘完全摘除

Fig.1 A 35-year-old female patient with L₅S₁ lumbar disc herniation underwent visual trephine arthroplasty assisted percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy **1a,1b.** Preoperative lumbar anterior and lateral X-rays showed L₅S₁ intervertebral disc mildly narrowed **1c,1d.** No lumbar instability was found in preoperative hyperextension and flexion X-rays **1e,1f.** Preoperative sagittal and transverse CT of lumbar vertebrae showed left L₅S₁ intervertebral disc herniation without calcification **1g,1h.** Preoperative sagittal and transverse MRI of lumbar vertebrae showed L₅S₁ intervertebral disc protruded to the left and the nerve root was compressed **1i,1j.** Sagittal and transverse CT showed the part of articular process on S₁ was formed at 3 months after surgery **1k,1l.** Sagittal and transverse MRI showed the herniated intervertebral disc was completely removed at 3 months after surgery

关节突腹侧骨质,至椎管边界,行椎间孔成形,放置常规工作套管。最后按常规步骤完成镜下髓核摘除,结束手术。

1.4 观察项目与方法

记录两组患者性别、年龄、病变节段、随访时间;测量手术前后的关节突面积,计算关节突成形面积比,关节突成形面积比=[(术后椎间孔面积-术前椎间孔面积)/术前椎间孔面积]×100%,术前及术后椎间孔面积为椎间孔中间层面矢状位 CT 测量的面积,测量软件为 Synapse 影像系统;记录手术时间、术中

透视次数、住院时间及手术并发症;比较两组治疗前和末次随访时的疼痛视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale,VAS),日本骨科学会 (Japanese Orthopaedic Association,JOA) 腰痛评分,Oswestry 功能障碍指数 (Oswestry disability index,ODI)。患者回归岗位工作后不再随访,在回归岗位前的最后一次随访作为末次随访。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 17.0 软件对数据统计学分析,符合正态分布的定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组

患者年龄、随访时间、手术时间、术中透视次数、住院时间、关节突成形面积比比较采用两独立样本 *t* 检验, 手术前后的 VAS、ODI、JOA 评分比较采用配对设计定量资料 *t* 检验, 两组患者性别、病变节段分布比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有手术顺利, 患者均完成随访, 随访时间为 9~15(12.10±1.16)个月, 至随访时两组患者均未见明显手术并发症。两组患者的住院时间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 但 A 组的手术时间及术中透视次数少于 B 组($P < 0.05$), 两组患者关节突成形面积比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表 2。

术前和末次随访时的 VAS、ODI、JOA 评分组间比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 但末次随访两组患者 VAS、ODI、JOA 评分较术前均明显改善($P < 0.05$)。见表 3。

3 讨论

经皮脊柱内镜下髓核摘除术在治疗腰椎间盘突出症方面已成为日益成熟的脊柱微创技术之一^[8-11], 对于经典椎间孔镜技术(transforaminal endoscopic spine system, TESSYS)而言, 存在对穿刺要求高、术中透视时间及手术间长、无法二次及多次成形等劣势^[12-13], 随着脊柱微创外科的发展, 针对以上问题该技术进行不断优化, 在关节突成形这一技术环节上进行了改进, 形成了可视化的关节突成形术^[14-15]。本次研究发现可视化关节突成形术辅助下的脊柱内镜手术相对于传统的逐级环锯下的脊柱内镜手术, 可

以减少手术时间及术中透视次数, 原因在于可视化关节突成形术对穿刺的要求比较低, 而经典 TESSYS 透视引导将穿刺针置入椎间盘后上缘, 逐步置入逐级导杆, 再行关节突成形, 最后放置工作通道, 在操作过程中, 对穿刺针置入后位置要求高, 如果穿刺针位置不佳, 可能出现手术失败的结果, 而可视化关节突成形对穿刺要求低, 只需要在关节突周围即可, 置入可视化环锯后可以根据成形需要调整工作通道位置。由于对穿刺要求低, 术中需要借助 C 形臂 X 线透视大概位置及节段, 特别是对于初学者, 更是减少了术中透视时间及手术时间。有研究表明^[16], 侧路椎间孔下髓核摘除术中存在较高辐射剂量, 所以, 对于新时代微创脊柱外科医师, 长时间暴露射线下会对身体产生较大危害^[1], 而本研究表明, 可视化椎间孔成形术使用 X 线透视次数大大减少, 透视的减少也带来手术时间的缩短。

通过关节突成形面积比的数据统计分析, 两种成形技术都能对关节突进行有效成形, 但是可视化关节突成形术可以进行多次成形, 这是部分患者术中可能所需要的, 而经典的成形方法是需要调整导棒位置后, 才能进行二次成形, 这既增加了术中透视次数, 又容易损伤软骨终板。以上分析显示, 两种技术治疗腰椎间盘突出症的疗效均确切, 原因在于两种技术的核心都能将突出髓核组织摘除, 区别是在建立通道前对关节突的处理方式不一样, 可视化环锯辅助侧路椎间孔镜下髓核摘除术在建立通道时具有高效快捷的优势, 可显著降低手术时间及术中透

表 2 两组腰椎间盘突出患者手术时间、术中透视次数、住院时间、关节突成形面积比比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.2 Comparison of operation time, intraoperative fluoroscopy times, hospital stay and arthroplasty area ratio between two groups with lumbar disc herniation($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	手术时间/min	术中透视次数/次	住院时间/d	关节突成形面积比/%
A 组	32	70.47±5.87	13.66±1.34	6.31±0.69	29.72±2.84
B 组	28	90.71±7.66	22.82±2.48	6.54±0.92	29.57±2.20
<i>t</i> 值		-11.57	-18.13	-1.07	0.22
<i>P</i> 值		0.00	0.00	0.29	0.83

表 3 两组腰椎间盘突出患者患者手术前后 VAS、ODI、JOA 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.3 Comparison of pre-and post-operative VAS, ODI, JOA score between two groups with lumbar disc herniation($\bar{x} \pm s$)
单位:分

组别	例数	VAS		JOA		ODI	
		术前	末次随访	术前	末次随访	术前	末次随访
A 组	32	6.28±0.68	2.03±0.47 ^a	13.94±1.54	25.00±1.44 ^b	65.22±1.88	25.25±1.41 ^c
B 组	28	6.39±0.05	1.86±0.65 ^d	14.54±1.37	24.61±0.99 ^e	64.79±1.77	24.75±1.30 ^f
<i>t</i> 值		-0.71	1.20	-1.21	1.21	0.92	1.42
<i>P</i> 值		0.48	0.24	0.12	0.23	0.36	0.16

注:与术前比较,^a*t*=31.55,^b*t*=-41.01,^c*t*=-43.86,^d*t*=-34.64,^e*t*=95.22,^f*t*=94.06,*P*=0.00

视次数。对于需要多次成形的患者,在多次成形时容易出现因环锯滑动而多次失败的情况,故需术中注意采用环锯锚定关节突,必要时可能需要结合透视定位确定环锯位置。

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