# •循证医学•

# 椎间盘镜与传统开放术治疗腰椎间盘突出症 疗效和安全性比较的 Meta 分析

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【摘要】目的:比较椎间盘镜与传统开放椎间盘摘除术治疗腰椎间盘突出症的疗效与安全性。方法:在中国生物医药数据库,CNKI数据库,重庆 VIP数据库和万方数据库进行系统文献检索。Meta统计分析使用 RevMan 4.2 软件完成。对两种手术方法的优良率、手术时间、术中失血量、术后卧床休息时间、恢复日常活动时间、住院或手术后住院天数,以及并发症进行比较。结果:总共纳入了 20 篇文献,其中 2 957 例患者行椎间盘镜术,而 2 130 例患者行传统开放椎间盘摘除术。有 12 篇报道比较了两种治疗方法的手术时间,11 篇比较了术中失血量,7 篇比较了术后卧床休息时间,5 篇进行了术后恢复日常活动所需时间的比较,另外分别有 4 篇比较了住院日及术后住院天数。其中有 10 篇文献提到了手术并发症。与开放手术比较,椎间盘镜治疗的患者有较高的优良率[OR=1.29,95%CI(1.03,1.62)],术中出血量少[OR=-63.67,95%CI(-86.78,-40.55)],更少的卧床休息时间[OR=-15.33,95%CI(-17.76,-12.90)],恢复日常活动所需时间更短[OR=-24.41,95%CI(-36.86,-11.96)],更少住院日[OR=-5.00,95%CI(-6.94,-3.06)]或手术后住院天数[OR=-7.47,95%CI(-9.17,-5.77)]。但是在手术并发症发生率和手术时间方面,两者之间差异无统计学意义。结论:椎间盘镜与传统开放术治疗腰椎间盘突出症均是安全有效的,手术并发症发生率相当。与传统手术比较,椎间盘镜治疗出血量少,术后卧床休息天数及住院日短,并且能更快地恢复日常生活。选择哪种手术方式主要根据患者的适应证,在相同适应证的情况下椎间盘镜手术应该被推荐。

【关键词】 Meta 分析; 腰椎; 椎间盘移位; 椎间盘镜; 椎间盘切除术 **DOI**: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2016.08.014

Therapeutic effect and safety of microendoscopic discectomy versus conventional open discectomy for the treatment of lumbar disc herniation; a Meta-analysis YING Xiao-ming, JIANG Yong-liang, XU Peng, WANG Peng, ZHU Bo, and GUO Shao-qing. The Third Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, Hangzhou 310005, Zhejiang, China ABSTRACT Objective: To conduct a meta-analysis of studies comparing theapeutic effect and safety of microendoscopic discectomy to conventional open discectomy in the treatment of lumbar disc herniation in China. Methods: A systematic literature retrieval was conducted in the Chinese Bio-medicine Database, CNKI database, Chongqin VIP database and Wangfang database. The statistical analysis was performed using a RevMan 4.2 software. The comparison included excellent rate, operation times, blood loss, periods of bed rest and resuming daily activities, hospital stay or hospital stay after surgery, and complications of microendoscopic discectomy versus conventional open discectomy. Results: The search yielded 20 reports, which included 2 957 cases treated by microendoscopic discectomy and 2 130 cases treated by conventional open discectomy. There were 12, 11, 7, 5, 4 and 4 reports which had comparison of operation times, blood loss, period of bed rest, periods of resuming daily activities, hospital stay and hospital stay after surgery respectively. Complications were mentioned in 10 reports. Compared to patients treated by open discectomy, patients treated by microendoscopic discectomy had a higher excellent rates [OR=1.29,95%CI(1.03,1.62)], less blood loss[OR=-63.67,95%CI(-86.78,-40.55)], less period of bed rest [OR=-15.33,95%CI(-17.76,-12.90)], less period of resumption of daily activities [OR=-24.41,95%CI(-36.86,-11.96)], less hospital stay [OR=-5.00,95%CI(-6.94,-3.06)] or hospital stay after surgery [OR=-7.47,95%CI(-9.17,-5.77) respectively. However, incidence of complications and operation times were proved no significant different between microendoscopic discectomy and open discectomy. Conclusion: Microendoscopic discectomy and conventional open discectomy in treatment of lumbar disc herniation are both safe, effective; incidence of complications are nearly. Patients with lumbar disc herniation treated by microendoscopic discectomy have fewer blood loss, shorter periods of bed rest and hospital stay, and resume daily activities faster. Techniques are selected according to indications, microendoscopic discectomy should be carried out when conjunct indications occur.

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**KEYWORDS** Meta-analysis; Lumbar vertebrae; Intervertebral disc displacement; Microendoscopic discectomy; Diskectomy

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腰腿痛是临床上最常见的症状,每年有12%~ 33%的体力劳动者被腰痛所折磨,有75%~95%的人 曾遭遇过腰痛[1-5]。腰椎间盘突出症是导致腰痛和坐 骨神经痛的主要原因之一。在1958年至1981年期 间,青岛医学院附属医院骨科住院患者 12 120 例, 其中 281 例为腰椎间盘突出症, 是所有住院患者的 2.2%。据中国骨科协会在 1996 年的统计,从 1986 年 至 1996 年,14 个省份的 608 家医院有 185 000 例腰 椎间盘突出症患者行手术治疗:因此1年内,每 1 000 000 人中约有 120 例腰椎间突出症患者行手 术治疗[6]。腰椎间盘突出症的治疗方法有保守治疗 与手术治疗。Mixter 等[7]在 1934 年首次报道了腰椎 间盘的手术治疗,对患者行经硬脊膜椎板切除术,因 此被认为开创了椎间盘手术时代。最近一项循证医 学报道显示: 腰椎间盘突出症的手术治疗与保守治 疗均有效,与保守治疗比较,手术治疗能更快地改善 患者症状,手术是安全的,并发症也是很低的[8]。据 统计,10%~20%腰椎间盘突出症患者需要行手术治 疗[9]。在美国,每年大约有 250 000 患者进行腰椎手 术[10]。1997年 Foley等[11]介绍了椎间盘镜作为一种 治疗腰椎间盘突出症的微创手术。Brayda-Bruno 等[12]报道椎间盘镜治疗腰椎间盘突出症的显效率为 92.1%~97%。在我国很多医院已经利用椎间盘镜治 疗腰椎间盘突出症;然而,在显效率、手术时间、出血 量、术后卧床休息时间、住院日及并发症上的报道不 尽相同。在本论文中,笔者检索了 2000 年至 2010 年 关于椎间盘镜与传统开放手术治疗腰椎间盘突出症 比较的文献:并对二者在优良率、并发症、手术时间、 失血量、术后恢复日常生活时间、术后卧床时间及住 院日的比较进行 Meta 分析。

# 1 资料与方法

# 1.1 文献检索策略

应用计算机检索中国生物医学数据、CNKI数据库、维普数据库及万方数据库上发表的文献报道,检索时限为2000年1月至2010年9月。初始搜索词为"椎间盘镜"或"椎间盘微创术"和"传统"或"比较",之后全面审查相关摘要,筛选并确定适合本研究的文献。最后确定文献是否适合用于本研究的Meta分析。

# 1.2 纳入标准

符合下列标准的文献认为适合 Meta 分析纳入本研究:(1)在国内的椎间盘镜与传统开放术临床比较的研究报道。(2)研究设计为随机对照试验或非随

机对照试验,具有可比性。(3)椎间盘镜或类似椎间盘镜手术。(4)疗效评定标准为 Naikai 等[13]标准、Macnab 标准或改良的 Macnab 标准。(5)在国内的报道。没有原始数据可得或重复的报道均排除在外。

# 1.3 数据提取

两名作者独立阅读符合纳入与排除标准的文献,并根据预先设计的数据收集表格完成文献的提取。当出现意见不一致或不能确定时,通过讨论或与文献的通讯作者联系来解决;最后对所有纳入文献达成共识。从每篇文献中提取的数据包括第1作者姓名、出版年份、临床研究设计、患者数量、显效率以及随访情况等。如果有并发症、手术时间、失血量、术后卧床时间、恢复日常生活时间及术后住院日或住院日资料的话,也进行了提取。

# 1.4 统计方法与异质性的评价

由 Cochrane 协作网提供的 RevMan 4.2 软件上完成所有统计分析。对于连续变量的结果,计算加权均数差(WMD);对于二分类变量的结果,计算其优势比(OR);计算合并的 OR 的 95%可信区间。异质性评价选用 Q 检验,α=0.1,研究结果—致时采用固定效应模型,不一致时采用随机效应模型<sup>[15]</sup>。以 P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义,最后绘制成 Meta 分析森林图。对于潜在的发表偏倚,利用漏斗图进行分析。

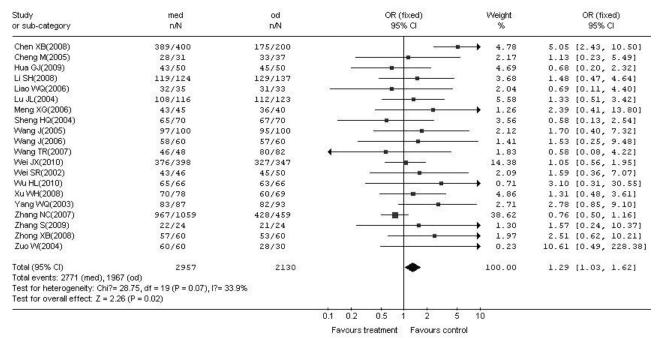
# 2 结果

# 2.1 纳入研究文献情况

20 篇报道[16-35]符合纳入标准。所有研究中总共有 5 087 例腰椎间盘突出症患者,其中 2 957 例行椎间盘治疗,2 130 例行传统开放手术治疗;有 9 篇报道以 Naikai 标准为疗效标准、6 篇以 Macnab 标准为疗效标准,5 篇以改良的 Macnab 标准为疗效标准。有 2 篇文献没有进行随访[23-24]。研究设计方面,3 篇是随机对照试验<sup>[31-33]</sup>,其他均是非随机对照试验。分别有 12、11、7、4、4 与 4 篇报道比较了两种手术方法的手术时间、失血量、术后卧床休息时间、恢复日常活动时间、住院日与术后住院天数;另外有 10 篇文献报道了并发症。

# 2.2 椎间盘镜与传统开放术优良率比较

20 篇研究报道了两种手术方式治疗腰椎间盘 突出症的优良率,两种手术方式优良率比较的森林 图见图 1。由图 1 中可见,椎间盘镜优良率优于传统 开放术[OR=1.29,95%CI(1.03,1.62),P=0.02];异质性检验显示两者具有一致性 ( $\chi^2$ =28.75,df=19,P=0.07)。但是,除了曾肖宾等[30]报道在其观察的 600 例



# 图 1 两种手术方式优良率比较的森林图

Fig.1 Forest plot of odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals of excellent rates of MED versus open discectomy

50	STATEMENT CORP. PRINTERS		155 155					
	58.12(6.68)	50	45.12(6.42)		=	8.89	13.00	[10.43, 15.57]
24	85.00(15.00)	137	60.00(15.00)		-	8.82		[21.36, 28.64]
35	76.86(49.79)	33	71.25(39.81)	-	-	5.92	5.61	[-15.76, 26.98]
16	95.00(40.00)	129	82.00(42.00)			8.01		[2.73, 23.27]
46	45.00(15.00)	40	72.00(14.00)	-		8.59	-27.00	[-33.13, -20.87]
60	75.00(12.00)	60	60.00(10.00)		-	8.80	15.00	[11.05, 18.95]
48	50.00(10.00)	82	45.00(10.00)		<del>40</del>	8.83		[1.44, 8.56]
48	55.00(10.00)	415	60.00(14.00)		8	8.93	-5.00	[-6.63, -3.37]
46	43.00(14.00)	50	72.00(14.00)	-	1	8.65	-29.00	[-34.61, -23.39]
66	48.50(28.45)	66	32.25(17.28)			8.35		[8.22, 24.28]
93	68.90(27.30)	82	73.00(32.10)	-	+	8.22	-4.10	[-12.99, 4.79]
24	96.04(23.17)	24	69.58(11.67)			7.99	26.46	[16.08, 36.84]
56		1168			•	100.00	4.35	[-4.58, 13.29]
df = 11	(P < 0.00001), I?= 98.1%				T-10			
34)								
314644692 5	55 66 60 88 86 66 93 44 66	76.86(49.79) 6.95.00(40.00) 6.45.00(15.00) 75.00(12.00) 8.50.00(10.00) 8.55.00(10.00) 6.43.00(14.00) 6.43.00(28.45) 9.664(23.17) 6.66666666666666666666666666666666666	35 76.86(49.79) 33 36 95.00(40.00) 129 36 45.00(15.00) 40 37 5.00(12.00) 60 38 50.00(10.00) 82 38 55.00(10.00) 415 36 43.00(14.00) 50 36 48.50(28.45) 66 38 68.90(27.30) 82 34 96.04(23.17) 24 36 1168 37 1168	15 76.86(49.79) 33 71.25(39.81) 16 95.00(40.00) 129 82.00(42.00) 16 45.00(15.00) 40 72.00(14.00) 16 75.00(12.00) 60 60.00(10.00) 18 50.00(10.00) 92 45.00(10.00) 18 55.00(10.00) 415 60.00(14.00) 16 43.00(14.00) 50 72.00(14.00) 16 48.50(28.45) 66 32.25(17.28) 17 30 68.90(27.30) 82 73.00(32.10) 18 96.04(23.17) 24 69.58(11.67) 1168	76.86(49.79) 33 71.25(39.81) — 6.95.00(40.00) 129 82.00(42.00) — 16.45.00(15.00) 40 72.00(14.00) — 10.75.00(12.00) 60 60.00(10.00) 82 45.00(10.00) 83 55.00(10.00) 415 60.00(14.00) 94 43.00(14.00) 50 72.00(14.00) — 16.43.00(14.00) 50 72.00(14.00) — 16.48.50(28.45) 66 32.25(17.28) 93 68.90(27.30) 82 73.00(32.10) — 16.496.04(23.17) 24 69.58(11.67)	15 76.86(49.79) 33 71.25(39.81) 16 95.00(40.00) 129 82.00(42.00) 16 45.00(15.00) 40 72.00(14.00) + 10 75.00(12.00) 60 60.00(10.00) 18 50.00(10.00) 82 45.00(10.00) + 18 50.00(10.00) 415 60.00(14.00) + 16 43.00(14.00) 50 72.00(14.00) + 16 48.50(28.45) 66 32.25(17.28) + 16 48.50(28.45) 66 32.25(17.28) + 16 49.0(27.30) 82 73.00(32.10) + 16 49.04(23.17) 24 69.58(11.67) + 16 11 (P < 0.00001),  ?= 98.1%	10	1.5   76.86(49.79)   33   71.25(39.81)

# 图 2 两种手术方式手术时间比较的森林图

Fig.2 Forest plot of odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals of operation times of MED versus open discectomy

患者中,椎间盘镜手术的优良率明显优于传统开放手术外,其余 19 篇报道的差异均无统计学意义。实际上,在去除曾肖宾等<sup>[30]</sup>报道后,其余文献的 Meta 分析结果差异无统计学意义 [OR=1.13,95% CI (0.89,1.43), P=0.32]。

# 2.3 两种手术方法手术时间比较

有 12 篇研究报道了椎间盘镜与传统开放术手术时间的比较,两种手术方法手术时间比较的森林图见图 2。由图 2 中可见,两者之间异质性检验具有异质性 ( $\chi^2$ =579.87,df=11,P<0.000 01),Meta 分析结果显示两种方法手术时间差异无统计学意义 [OR=4.35,95% CI(-4.58.13.29),P=0.34]。

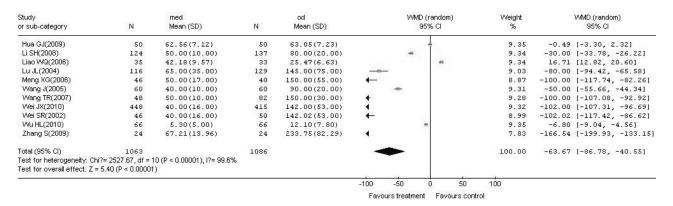
# 2.4 失血量比较

有 11 篇研究报道了椎间盘镜手术与传统开放

手术失血量的比较。两种手术方式的失血量比较的森林图见图 3。由图 3 中可见,两者之间齐性检验具有异质性 ( $\chi^2$ =2 527.67,df=10,P<0.000 01),Meta 分析的结果显示椎间盘镜手术中的失血量明显少于传统开放术的失血量 [OR=-63.67,95% CI(-86.78,-40.55),P<0.000 01]。

# 2.5 两种手术方式术后卧床休息时间的比较

有7篇研究比较了椎间盘镜与传统开放术术后卧床休息时间。两种手术方式术后卧床时间比较的森林图见图 4。由图 4 中可见,两者之间齐性检验具有异质性( $\chi^2$ =1 212.41, df=6,P<0.000 01), Meta 分析结果显示椎间盘镜术后卧床休息时间明显少于传统开放术术后所需时间[OR =-15.33,95%CI(-17.76,-12.90),P<0.000 01]。



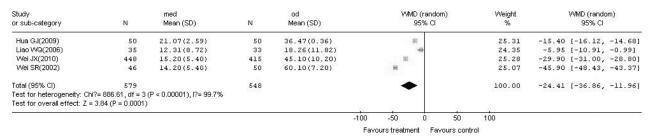
### 图 3 两种手术方式失血量比较的森林图

Fig.3 Forest plot of odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals of blood loss of MED versus open discectomy

Study or sub-category	N	Treatment Mean (SD)	N	Control Mean (SD)	V	MD (random) 95% Cl	Weight %	VVMD (random) 95% CI
	70097900	Di Di	0.00/2004	0 0 0 0 managan		- 81	200.00 V 2411	HAVE THE STREET SHEET HEAT MOTHER
Li SH(2008)	124	2.08(0.33)	137	6.25(1.00)		E	16.52	-4.17 [-4.35, -3.99]
Liao WQ(2006)	35	3.27(2.13)	33	10.19(3.28)		※	15.76	-6.92 [-8.24, -5.60]
Lu JL(2004)	116	5.64(4.00)	129	15.00(6.00)		E1	15.83	-9.36 [-10.63, -8.09]
Meng XG(2006)	46	14.20(5.40)	40	60.30(7.30)	- =		13.65	-46.10 [-48.85, -43.35]
Wang TR(2007)	48	1.00(0.50)	82	6.50(0.50)		120	16.52	-5.50 [-5.68, -5.32]
Xu WH(2008)	93	6.00(5.20)	82	52.20(27.30)	-		8.22	-46.20 [-52.20, -40.20]
Zhang S(2009)	24	5.95(4.31)	24	13.88(5.63)		=	13.49	-7.93 [-10.77, -5.09]
Total (95% CI)	486		527			•	100.00	-15.33 [-17.76, -12.90]
Test for heterogeneity: Chi	i?= 1212.41, df = 6	6 (P < 0.00001), I?= 99.5%				-0.00		
Test for overall effect: Z =	12.38 (P < 0.0000	01)						
	- 30	18			400 50		400	
					-100 -50	0 50	100	
					Favours treats	ment Favours.co	ntrol	

## 图 4 两种手术方式术后卧床时间比较的森林图

Fig.4 Forest plot of odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals of periods of bed rest of MED versus open discectomy



# 图 5 两种手术方式术后患者恢复日常活动所需时间比较的森林图

Fig.5 Forest plot of odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals of periods of recovering daily life of MED versus open discectomy

# 2.6 术后恢复日常活动所需时间的比较

有 4 篇研究比较了椎间盘镜与传统开放术患者术后恢复日常活动所需时间,术后患者恢复日常活动所需时间比较的森林图见图 5。由图 5 中可见,两者之间齐性检验具有异质性( $\chi^2$ =886.61,df=3,P<0.000 01),Meta 分析结果显示椎间盘镜术后患者恢复日常活动所需时间明显少于传统开放术术后恢复所需时间[OR =-24.41,95%CI(-36.86,-11.96),P<0.000 1]。

# 2.7 患者住院时间与术后住院时间的比较

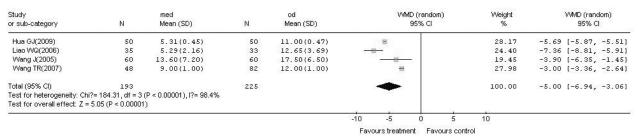
有 4 篇研究比较了椎间盘镜与传统开放术患者住院日,两种手术方式患者住院日比较的森林图见图 6。由图 6 中可见,两者之间齐性检验具有异质性 ( $\chi^2$ =184.31,df=3,P<0.000 01),Meta 分析结果显示椎

间盘镜患者住院日明显少于传统开放术患者住院日 [OR=-5.00,95% CI(-6.94,-3.06), P<0.000 01]。

另有 4 篇研究比较了椎间盘镜与传统开放术患者术后住院天数,两种手术方式患者术后住院天数比较的森林图见图 7。由图 7 可见,两者间齐性检验具有异质性( $\chi^2$ =22.44,df=3,P<0.000 1),Meta 分析结果显示椎间盘镜患者术后住院天数明显少于传统开放术患者术后住院天数[OR=-7.47,95%CI(-9.17,-5.77),P<0.000 01]。

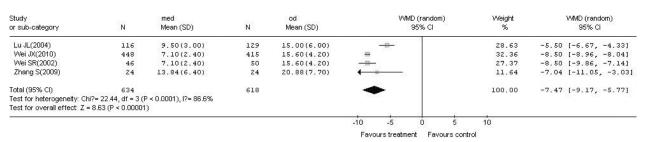
# 2.8 并发症比较

有 10 篇报道描述了椎间盘镜与传统开放术治疗腰椎间盘突出症的并发症(表 1)。两种手术方法并发症发生率比较的森林图见图 8。由图 8 可见,两者齐性检验具有异质性 ( $\chi^2$ =25.50,df=9,P=0.002);



## 图 6 两种手术方式患者住院日比较的森林图

Fig.6 Forest plot of odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals of hospital stay of MED versus open discectomy



# 图 7 两种手术方式患者术后住院天数比较的森林图

Fig.7 Forest plot of odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals of hospital stay after surgery of MED versus open discectomy

Study or sub-category	med n/N	od n/N	OR (random) 95% CI	Weight %	OR (random) 95% Cl	
Chen XB(2008)	12/400	16/200		14.35	0.36 [0.16, 0.77]	
Hua GJ(2009)	5/50	2/50	-	7.54	2.67 [0.49, 14.44]	
Lu JL(2004)	9/116	11/123	-	13.02	0.86 [0.34, 2.15]	
Meng XG(2006)	3/45	1/40	-	4.98	2.79 [0.28, 27.92]	
Sheng HQ(2004)	3/70	3/70	-	7.83	1.00 [0.19, 5.13]	
Wei JX(2010)	7/398	23/347		13.56	0.25 [0.11, 0.60]	
Wei SR(2002)	2/46	1/50	-	4.58	2.23 [0.20, 25.42]	
Xu WH(2008)	8/78	13/69	-	12.78	0.49 [0.19, 1.27]	
Zhang NC(2007)	88/1059	24/459		16.87	1.64 [1.03, 2.62]	
Zhang S(2009)	2/24	1/24	ya 8 B	4.48	2.09 [0.18, 24.73]	
Total (95% CI)	2286	1432		100.00	0.85 [0.46, 1.54]	
Total events: 139 (med), 95 (	(od)		9.377 ph			
Test for heterogeneity: Chi?=	25.50, df = 9 (P = 0.002), l?= 6	64.7%				
Test for overall effect: $Z = 0$ .	.55 (P = 0.58)					
		0.1	1 0.2 0.5 1 2	5 10	77	
			Favours treatment Favours	control		

# 图 8 两种手术方法并发症发生率比较森林图

 $\textbf{Fig.8} \quad \text{Forest plot of odds ratios and } 95\% \text{ confidence intervals of complications of MED versus open discectomy}$ 

# 表 1 两种手术方法治疗腰椎间盘突出症的并发症 Tab.1 Complications of two operative method for the treatment of lumbar disc herniation

并发症	椎间盘镜	传统开放术
硬脊膜损伤(脑脊液漏)	27	43
血管损伤	2	0
腰椎不稳	0	6
椎间盘炎	10	4
复发	76	19
定位错误	4	1
神经损伤	9	13
其他	11	9
合计	139	95

Meta 分析表明两种手术方法并发症发生率差异无统计学意义「OR=0.85,95%CI(0.46,1.54),*P*=0.58]。

# 3 讨论

**3.1** 腰椎间盘镜与传统开放术治疗腰椎间盘突出症的治疗效果分析

尽管腰椎间盘突出症保守治疗的疗效已被证实,但许多患者都愿意行手术治疗。传统开放术是治疗腰椎间盘突出症标准手术方式。随着微创技术的发展,微创手术也被用于脊柱外科。尽管微创术被广泛应用,但在早期很少有长期疗效的报道[36-38]。有报道称,早期微创术的手术成功率 70%~91%[39-41]。从有限的长期随访的资料表明术后 3~10 年,其成功率降至 60%~70%[37]。内窥镜椎间盘切除术使脊柱外科手术取得了突破性的进展,众多研究显示其是安全

的、有效的[II.42-46]。一些报道比较了椎间盘镜与传统 开放术,表明接受椎间盘镜患者恢复更快、有更小的 损伤,可是,这些报道都是小样本的研究<sup>[42-44]</sup>。

本论文针对国内 20 篇关于椎间盘镜与传统开放术治疗腰椎间盘突出症比较的临床研究报道进行Meta 分析,结果表明接受椎间盘镜患者有较好的优良率。12 篇手术时间比较的报道显示两种手术方法手术时间没有明显差异;根据 7 篇关于术后卧床时间比较的报道表明,椎间盘镜所需术后卧床休息时间更少;分别有 4 篇文献报道了术后恢复日常活动时间、住院日与术后住院天数,均表明椎间盘镜所需时间更少。

综上所述,笔者比较了两种腰椎间盘突出症手术治疗的优良率、手术时间、卧床休息时间、恢复日常活动所需时间、住院日及术后住院天数。椎间盘镜治疗腰椎间盘突出症的总体疗效优于传统开放手术,接受椎间盘镜治疗患者可以更早地恢复日常活动,因此会有更好的满意度。

# 3.2 两种手术方法的安全性比较

手术并发症是衡量手术安全性的一项主要指标,通过分析发现两种手术方法主要的并发症有硬脊膜损伤(脑脊液漏)、血管损伤、腰椎间盘症复发、椎间盘炎等,其中接受椎间盘镜治疗患者最多见的并发症是术后复发;而接受传统开放术治疗患者最多见的并发症是硬脊膜损伤与脑脊液漏。Meta分析表明两种手术方法并发症发生率相当,差异无统计学意义。

失血量也是手术安全性的一项指标。本研究中 共有11篇文献比较了手术失血量,表明椎间盘镜具 有更少的失血量。

因此,根据以上并发症与失血量的分析,笔者认 为两种手术方法并发症发生率相当,而椎间盘镜手 术有较少的失血量。

# 3.3 研究局限性

Meta 分析最大的局限性在于纳入研究的异质性,例如不同手术医生的技术、熟练程度的不同。但 笔者认为这些差异对本研究影响不大。

所有纳入的研究报道均来自于国内,本研究反映的只是国内椎间盘镜与传统开放术治疗腰椎间盘 突出症比较的结果。随机对照试验被认为是最具有 说服力临床研究设计。但是因为两种手术方法存在 不同的适应证,患者的选择权等各方面的原因,本论 文纳人的研究中只有3篇为随机对照研究。

由于文献随访时间存在很大的差异,因此不能 具体区分椎间盘镜与传统开放术治疗腰椎间盘突出 症短期、长期的疗效和安全性。 根据笔者得到的证据,得出以下结论:(1)椎间盘镜和传统开放术治疗腰椎间盘突出症都是安全、有效的,并发症发生率较低。(2)椎间盘镜治疗腰椎间盘突出症出血量少、卧床休息时间和住院天数短、并能更早地让患者恢复日常生活。(3)选择哪种手术方法主要根据患者的适应证情况,若相同适应证时,建议选择椎间盘镜治疗。

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广告目次	
1. 云南白药气雾剂(云南白药集团股份有限公司) ····································	(对封 2) (对中文目次 1)