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椎间孔镜靶向单通道治疗青年腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变

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【摘要】目的: 比较椎间孔镜靶向单通道髓核摘除术(targeted one-channel percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy, TO-PTED)和腰椎间孔椎间融合术(transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF)治疗青年腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变的临床疗效。方法: 对2017年9月至2019年2月收治的64例青年腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变患者进行回顾性分析。其中30例采用TO-PTED治疗(TO-PTED组), 男19例, 女11例; 年龄23~34(31.20±1.67)岁; 病程10~39(26.30±0.41)个月。34例采用TLIF治疗(TLIF组), 男21例, 女13例; 年龄22~34(32.10±1.74)岁; 病程11~40(27.10±0.32)个月。比较两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、X线透视次数; 术前、术后1个月、末次随访采用视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)和日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)评分对临床疗效进行评估。结果: 手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、X线透视次数 TO-PTED组分别为(76.30±5.08) min、(38.80±4.21) ml、(3.90±1.13) d、(8.80±2.53)次, TLIF组分别为(118.50±11.06) min、(162.71±19.31) ml、(7.30±1.42) d、(4.10±0.82)次, 两组比较差异有统计学意义。所有患者获得随访, 时间12~24(18.00±5.63)个月, 在术后1个月及末次随访两组患者的VAS和JOA评分较术前均有明显改善, TO-PTED组优于TLIF组。结论: TO-PTED和TLIF治疗青年腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变均能获得良好的疗效, TO-PTED在减少手术时间、术中出血量和术后恢复时间方面更有优势, 但手术期间会增加患者接受术中辐射的次数。

【关键词】 外科手术, 内窥镜; 脊柱融合术; 手术后并发症; 相邻节段退变

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Targeted one-channel percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy for the treatment of adjacent segment degeneration after spinal fusion surgery in young patients ZHOU Ya-qi, WANG Xiao-hu, LI Zhi-wei, YANG Jie, ZHANG Xin-an, and SHEN Ming-kui*. *Southern University of Science and Technology School of Medicine, Shenzhen

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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare clinical efficacy between targeted one-channel percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy (TO-PTED) and transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion (TLIF) in treatment of adjacent segment degeneration (ASD) after spinal fusion surgery in young patients. **Methods:** The clinical data of 64 patients with adjacent segment degeneration after spinal fusion surgery from September 2017 to February 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. Among them, 30 patients were treated with TO-PTED (TO-PTED group), there were 19 males and 11 females, aged from 23 to 34 years, with a mean of (31.20 ± 1.67) years; the course of disease was from 10 to 39 months, with a mean of (26.30 ± 0.41) months. And other 34 patients were treated with TLIF (TLIF group), there were 21 males and 13 females, aged from 22 to 34 years, with a mean of (31.10 ± 1.74) years; the course of disease was from 11 to 40 months, with a mean of (27.10 ± 0.32) months. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, hospitalization time, X-ray fluoroscopy times were compared between two groups. Visual analogue scale (VAS) and Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) scores were used to evaluate the clinical efficacy between two groups before operation, 1 month after operation and at the final follow-up. **Results:** Operation time, intraoperative blood loss, hospitalization time, X-ray fluoroscopy times were (76.30 ± 5.08) min, (38.80 ± 4.21) ml, (3.90 ± 1.13) d, (8.80 ± 2.53) times in TO-PTED group, and (118.50 ± 11.06) min, (162.71 ± 19.31) ml, (7.30 ± 1.42) d, (4.10 ± 0.82) times in TLIF group, respectively, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant. All patients were followed up from 12 to 24 months, with a mean of (18.00 ± 5.63) months. VAS and JOA scores at 1 month after surgery and at final follow-up were obviously improved, and TO-PTED group was superior than TLIF group. **Conclusion:** Both TO-PTED and TLIF can achieve good results in the treatment of adjacent segment degeneration after spinal fusion surgery in young patients. TO-PTED has advantages in reducing operation time, intraoperative blood loss and postoperative recovery time, but it will increase the number of patients receiving intraoperative radiation.

KEYWORDS Surgical procedures, endoscopic; Spinal fusion; Postoperative complication; Adjacent segment degeneration

腰椎融合内固定术在保守治疗失败后腰椎退行性椎间盘疾病(degenerative disc disease, DDD)的治疗中得到了广泛的应用^[1]。随着融合手术技术越来越多,腰椎术后融合率逐渐增高,但相应的术后并发症也随之出现。腰椎融合术后早期并发症,如神经根损伤、深部血肿和深部感染,与椎弓根螺钉固定和后外侧融合术有关^[2]。此外,最常见的并发症为相邻节段退变(adjacent segment degeneration, ASD),螺钉松动和假关节^[3-4]。文献报道相邻节段退变的发生率高达30%,其中有症状、需要再次手术治疗的相邻节段退变占2%~18%^[5-7]。目前腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变导致的症状性病变,如腰痛和下肢疼痛或麻木等症状,患者存在不同程度功能障碍,影响日常生活、工作^[8-10]。临床常用的两种治疗手段:一是取出内固定后进行相邻节段的内固定融合术;二是延长内固定行相邻节段的内固定融合术。腰椎间孔椎间融合术(transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF)为临床治疗腰椎融合术后症状性相邻节段退变疾病常用术式,虽可有效解除神经压迫,减轻机体疼痛,缓解临床症状,但手术创伤较大,易破坏骨性结构,导致脊柱稳定性降低,影响患者术后恢复。椎间孔镜靶向单通道髓核摘除术(targeted one-channel percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy, TO-PTED)为新型术式,具有微创、彻底减压等优势,但是是否能用于对融合术后邻近节段退变再突出的治疗,已成骨科医生关注的热点。本研究对2017年9月至

2019年2月腰椎脊柱手术的64例患者进行回顾性分析,比较TO-PTED和TLIF在治疗青年腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变的临床疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

1.1.1 纳入标准 经影像学检查和临床表现确诊为腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变;年龄18~35岁;存在腰痛症状,且伴有单侧下肢放射性麻木感或疼痛感;直腿抬高试验阳性;保守治疗4~8周,症状无明显改善;病历资料完整;符合手术适应证;无凝血系统功能障碍。

1.1.2 排除标准 合并腰椎不稳者;合并腰椎管骨性狭窄者;麻醉禁忌者;合并全身其他疾病者。

1.2 一般资料

本组64例,均为同一手术中心治疗的腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变的青年患者。其中30例采用TO-PTED治疗(TO-PTED组),男19例,女11例;年龄23~34(31.20 ± 1.67)岁;病程10~39(26.30 ± 0.41)个月;体质指数17~25(21.90 ± 1.12)kg/m²;L₂-L₃节段1例,L₃-L₄节段4例,L₄-L₅节段15例,L₅-S₁节段10例。另外34例采用TLIF治疗(TLIF组),男21例,女13例;年龄22~34(32.10 ± 1.74)岁;病程11~40(27.10 ± 0.32)个月;体质指数18~23(22.10 ± 0.94)kg/m²;L₂-L₃节段2例,L₃-L₄节段3例,L₄-L₅节段19例,L₅-S₁节段10例。两组患者基线资料比较见表1。

表 1 两组腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变患者术前一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of the general data between two groups with adjacent segment degeneration after spinal surgery

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	病程 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 月)	体质质量指数 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg/cm ²)	病变节段(例)			
		男	女				L_2-L_3	L_3-L_4	L_4-L_5	L_5-S_1
TO-PTED 组	30	19	11	31.20±1.67	26.30±0.41	21.90±1.12	1	4	15	10
TLIF 组	34	21	13	32.10±1.74	27.10±0.32	22.10±0.94	2	3	19	10
检验值				$\chi^2=0.666$	$t=0.357$	$t=0.263$			$\chi^2=0.565$	
P 值				0.558	0.784	0.863	0.921			0.667

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 TLIF 组 取俯卧位, 气管插管全身麻醉,C 形臂 X 线透视确认病变椎体部位, 并做体表标记, 常规消毒铺巾。沿腰背部脊柱中央做约 4 cm 纵向切口, 逐层切开肌肉组织, 确定工作间隙。病变组织间隙部位小关节、椎板充分显露, 显露进钉位置: 依靠椎体横突肌小关节或“人”字脊定点凹陷处定位, 徒手置钉技术置入椎弓根螺钉, 进针方向与目标椎弓根方向保持一致, X 线透视位置无误后, 将提前截取的钉棒连接好, 椎间隙撑开, 之后钉帽锁紧。椎板缘和 1/3 关节突使用咬骨钳咬除, 做圆形骨窗, 黄韧带充分游离, 可以看到椎间盘呈球形后凸, 硬膜囊受压变形, 神经根轻度水肿。将其向对侧牵开, 松解神经根管, 切除脱出髓核, 彻底清理椎间盘、软骨终板及椎间隙上下椎体后缘增生组织。生理盐水冲洗, 椎间隙前 2/3 植骨并压实, 后植入椎间融合器, X 线透视融合器位置无误后, 松开两侧螺母加压锁紧。最后探查神经根管, 是否残留骨碎块及髓核。

1.3.2 TO-PETD 组 取俯卧位, 常规消毒铺巾, 穿刺靶点向左侧或尾侧偏移, 尾侧型脱出工作套管正位和棘突中线相接近, 侧位靠近椎体后缘线, 头侧型脱出工作套管与棘突中线相贴近, 侧位偏向上位椎体。C 形臂 X 线透视辅助关节突局部浸润麻醉, 使用混合造影剂 [1 ml 1% 亚甲蓝(华润双鹤药业股份有限公司, 国药准字 H11020704)+4 ml 35% 碘海醇(福安药业集团宁波天衡制药有限公司, 国药准字 H10980321)] 椎间盘造影, 结合工作套管需到达的区域, 于上关节突体部、基底部成形基础上行进一步成形操作, 包括向上脱出型的上关节突基底部、椎弓根肩部及向上脱出型的下关节突、上关节突尖部。置入工作套管并行 C 形臂 X 线侧位透视确认其位置无误, 其斜面处于椎间隙、脱出髓核间中心部位; 工作套管远端旋转至脱出髓核区域、椎间隙内, 结合髓核蓝染结果, 摘除脱出髓核、椎间隙内退变髓核, 神经根充分减压, 射频消融、止血、纤维环成形, 术后 48 h 协助患者佩戴腰围下床活动, 结合恢复程度适当增加运动强度和运动量。两组术后 1 d 均常规抗

感染。

1.4 观察项目与方法

(1) 记录两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、X 线透视次数。(2) 采用视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS) 评估两组术前、术后 1 个月、末次随访疼痛度, 总分 0~10 分, 评分越高, 疼痛度越高。(3) 术前、术后 1 个月、末次随访采用日本骨科协会 (Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA) 评分对临床疗效进行评估, JOA 包括主观症状 9 分, 其中下腰痛 3 分, 腿痛或麻刺感 3 分, 步态 3 分; 临床体征 6 分, 其中直腿抬高试验 2 分, 感觉障碍 2 分和肌力下降 2 分; 日常活动 14 分; 膀胱功能 -6 分。评分越高, 腰椎功能越好。

1.5 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 21.0 统计软件对数据进行分析, 定量资料用均数±标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 服从正态分布和方差齐时, 用单因素方差分析比较两组样本之间的均数, 以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有患者获得随访, 时间 12~24 (18.00±5.63) 个月。相比于 TLIF 组, TO-PTED 组明显减少了患者的手术时间、术中出血量和住院时间 ($P<0.001$), 但手术期间会增加患者接受术中辐射的次数 ($P<0.001$)。见表 2。

术前两组 VAS 评分差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.426$); 术后 1 个月、末次随访时 TO-PTED 组较 TLIF 组 VAS 评分低 ($P<0.001$)。见表 3。

术前 TO-PTED 组和 TLIF 组腰椎 JOA 评分分别 14.70 ± 2.92 、 15.10 ± 3.19 , 两组差异无统计学意义 ($t=4.631$, $P=0.721$); 术后 1 个月分别为 19.90 ± 3.25 、 17.10 ± 3.42 , 两组差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.649$, $P<0.001$); 末次随访时分别为 $24.9\pm0.26.68$ 、 20.10 ± 2.17 , 两组差异有统计学意义 ($t=2.875$, $P<0.001$)。

3 讨论

腰椎融合内固定是当今治疗腰椎退行性疾病的 standard 手术方式, 随着手术技术的不断改进, 其融合率不断提高, 但不可避免的出现相关并发症, 其中腰椎

表 2 两组腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变患者围手术期相关参数比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Tab.2 Comparison of perioperative outcomes between two groups with adjacent segment degeneration after spinal surgery ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	手术时间(min)	术中出血量(ml)	住院时间(d)	X 线透视次数(次)
TO-PTED 组	30	76.30±5.08	38.80±4.21	3.90±1.13	8.80±2.53
TLIF 组	34	118.50±11.06	162.71±19.31	7.30±1.42	4.10±0.82
t 值		3.291	7.374	3.529	2.380
P 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表 3 两组腰椎融合手术前后相邻节段退变患者 VAS 评分($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Tab.3 Comparison of pre-and post-operation VAS scores between two groups with ASD before and after spinal surgery ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术前	术后 1 个月	末次随访
TO-PETD 组	30	4.30±0.75	1.20±0.42	0.80±0.24
TLIF 组	34	3.98±0.71	2.30±0.38	1.30±0.36
t 值		0.625	0.125	0.128
P 值		0.426	<0.001	<0.001

融合术后邻近节段退变的发生导致再次手术,得到国内外学者的重视。Xia 等^[11]报道影像学出现腰椎相邻节段退变发生率为 26.6%,症状性腰椎相邻节段退变发生率为 8.5%。Lawrence 等^[12]提出有临床意义的相邻节段退变的发生率平均每年为 0.6%~3.9%。然而腰椎融合术后邻近节段退变的发病机制目前尚未完全明确,首先,腰椎融合后邻近椎体生物力学的变化是其重要原因^[13]。腰椎融合术后脊柱运动学及运动力学发生改变,使邻近节段的活动度增大,椎间盘和关节突应力集中,椎间盘内压增高,关节突的负荷加大,这些改变都可能导致腰椎融合术后邻近节段退变的发生,对此学者们做了大量的研究^[14~15]。其次,腰椎融合术后相邻节段及小关节的应力增加是加速邻近节段退变的另一原因。相关研究发现腰椎融合后邻近节段终板应力明显增加,并认为融合后邻近节段终板和纤维环应力增加超出生理范围是导致退变的原因^[16]。最后,内置物及术中对组织结构的破坏也可能引起邻近节段的退变^[17~18]。

目前关于腰椎融合术后邻近节段退变治疗方面的报道较少,尽管影像学报道腰椎融合术后邻近节段退变发生率很高,但多数不伴有临床症状,并不需要特殊治疗。当患者表现出与邻近节段退变有关的症状时,应考虑必要的治疗,腰椎融合术后邻近节段退变的主要临床症状包括腰痛、放射痛、间歇性跛行及邻近节段椎体失稳,腰椎融合术后邻近节段退变的治疗包括保守治疗和手术治疗。腰椎融合术后邻

近节段退变的保守治疗与腰椎退变的常规保守治疗基本相同。当保守治疗无效时,才考虑外科手术治疗。对有症状的腰椎融合术后相邻节段退变,手术方式有多种,但主要是减压内固定融合术。对不存在动态性不稳的 ASD,减压手术是解决症状的根本措施,行融合术时,因初次手术后瘢痕粘连使手术难度增大,出现硬膜囊和神经损伤的风险明显增加,而且行椎板切除减压进一步损伤脊柱的稳定性。再者,由于原来内固定的影响,使手术时间、手术难度均增大。而相邻节段椎间盘突出往往偏于一侧,椎管狭窄偏重于侧隐窝和椎间孔,TO-PTED 可避开手术瘢痕区域,从椎间孔进入,在行椎间孔成形时,不受内固定的遮挡,原有的内固定钉棒系统不影响 TO-PTED。本研究证实 TO-PTED 在治疗青年腰椎融合术后 ASD 与传统 TLIF 相似的临床效果。

随着医学技术及设备的发展,椎间孔镜微创手术技术的治疗得到进一步完善^[19],TO-PTED 技术在治疗腰椎融合术后相邻节段再突出方面得到应用,本研究结果显示,TO-PTED 组的临床疗效与传统 TLIF 融合组近似,但明显减少了患者的手术时间、术中出血量及住院时间。TO-PTED 治疗腰椎融合术后相邻节段再突出具有以下优势:(1)遵循靶点技术原则,手术操作精准,可降低手术对机体损伤,减少术中出血量。(2)局麻手术,术中便于和患者沟通,既能避免全麻的风险,又能了解术中减压时接触神经根的风险。(3)对腰椎后部韧带、肌肉损伤较小,只需磨除少量的上关节突肩部,不破坏脊柱后方结构,对脊柱稳定性影响较小^[20~22],加快术后恢复和缩短住院时间。(4)能够直接摘除来自神经根腹侧的间盘组织,而减少对神经根的刺激。

本研究的不足之处是:作为回顾性研究,病例数较少、随访时间短,所得结论具有一定局限性;远期的复发率、远期相邻节段的不稳发生率有待进一步观察和大样本研究。

综合上述,治疗青年腰椎融合术后相邻节段再突出,TO-PTED 技术具有创伤小、出血少、术后康复快、对脊柱生物力学影响小等优点,可作为更加良好

的微创手术选择。

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