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脊柱内镜下磨钻扩大腹侧空间治疗重度游离型腰椎间盘突出的可行性

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【摘要】目的:应用脊柱内镜技术治疗重度游离型腰椎间盘突出症,探讨使用镜下磨钻扩大腹侧空间的可行性和应用价值,评估临床疗效。**方法:**收集 2019 年 4 月至 2021 年 3 月应用脊柱内镜技术治疗的重度游离型腰椎间盘突出患者 30 例,男 19 例,女 11 例;年龄 19~76(44.03±16.92)岁;患者均为单一节段病变且髓核脱出,其中 L_{2,3} 3 例,L_{3,4} 3 例,L_{4,5} 15 例,L_{5,S₁} 9 例。术中用镜下磨钻磨除椎体部分后缘骨质及椎弓根切迹,增大腹侧操作空间,显露游离的髓核并完整摘除。记录术中出血量、手术时间、住院时间及术后神经并发症,比较术前、术后 2 d、3 个月及 1 年的日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)评分,Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI),疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS),并根据腰椎功能 Macnab 标准评定疗效。**结果:**所有患者顺利完成手术,游离髓核取出完整,术后当天腰腿痛明显缓解,2 例患者术后出现下肢一过性疼痛麻木,无严重神经损伤并发症发生。术后各时间点的 ODI 及 VAS 均较术前显著降低($P<0.01$);JOA 评分较术前明显升高($P<0.01$)。术后第 2 天、3 个月、1 年时根据 Macnab 标准评定疗效,优良率分别为 66.67%(20/30)、83.33%(25/30) 和 90.00%(27/30)。**结论:**重度游离型腰椎间盘突出,使用镜下磨钻扩大腹侧空间,能够顺利取出游离髓核,避免了神经损伤发生。

【关键词】腰椎; 椎间盘移位; 椎间盘摘除术; 外科手术, 内窥镜

中图分类号:R681.5

DOI:10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.2023.01.005

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



Feasibility of enlarging the ventral space by using a drill under spinal endoscopy in the treatment of severe free lumbar disc herniation

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ABSTRACT Objective To evaluate the clinical efficacy of spinal endoscopy in the treatment of severe free lumbar disc herniation and explore the feasibility and application of microscopic drills to expand ventral space. **Methods** Thirty patients with severe free lumbar intervertebral disc herniation treated by spinal endoscopic technique from April 2019 to March 2021 were collected, including 19 males and 11 females; aged from 19 to 76 years with an average of (44.03±16.92) years old. All patients had a single segmental lesion with prolapse of the nucleus pulposus. Among them, there were 3 cases on L_{2,3}, 3 cases on L_{3,4}, 15 cases on L_{4,5}, and 9 cases on L_{5,S₁}. During operation, posterior bone of vertebral body and pedicle notch were removed by a drill under the endoscope to enlarge the ventral space. And the free nucleus pulposus was exposed and completely removed. The intraoperative blood loss, operation time, hospital stay and postoperative neurological complications were recorded, and Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) score, Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) and visual analogue scale (VAS) were compared before operation, 2 days, 3 months and 1 year after operation, and Macnab standard was used to evaluate clinical efficacy. **Results** All operations were successful and the free nucleus pulposus was completely removed. Pain in the lower back and legs was significantly relieved on the day after operation. Two patients experienced transient pain and numbness in lower limbs after operation, and no serious nerve injury complications occurred. ODI and VAS at each time point after surgery were significantly lower than those before surgery ($P<0.01$), and JOA score was significantly higher than before surgery ($P<0.01$). The excellent and good rates of Macnab were 66.67% (20/30), 83.33% (25/30) and 90.00% (27/30) on 2 days, 3 months and 1 year after operation, respectively. **Conclusion** For severe free lumbar intervertebral disc herniation, using of a drill under endoscope to expand the ventral space can smoothly remove the free nucleus pulposus and avoid nerve damage.

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

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近年来,经皮脊柱内镜在治疗腰椎间盘突出症方面已得到了广泛应用,然而,对于重度游离型腰椎间盘突出(当脱垂游离髓核到达上位椎体椎弓根下缘3 mm以上或到达下位椎体椎弓根中点以下),采用常规穿刺路径操作,镜下操作困难,难以完整取出游离髓核组织,也增加了硬膜囊、神经根损伤的风险。2019年4月至2021年3月,笔者采用脊柱内镜技术,根据髓核向上、向下游离方向不同,在镜下使用动力磨钻分别磨除上位椎体后下角骨质及部分椎弓根下切迹或下位椎体后上角及部分椎弓根上切迹,扩大硬膜囊腹侧空间,治疗重度游离型腰椎间盘突出30例,全部完整取出了游离髓核组织,无神经损伤并发症发生,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准:腰部疼痛、活动受限并一侧下肢放射性疼痛、麻木或无力;MRI显示突出的椎间盘组织均游离,影像学表现和临床症状相符;保守治疗1个月以上失败者。排除标准:脊柱滑脱、感染、肿瘤或结核等;多节段腰椎间盘突出者;严重心、肺功能疾患,不能耐受手术者。

1.2 一般资料

本组30例,男19例,女11例,年龄19~76(44.03±16.92)岁,身体质量指数17.7~30.4(22.40±2.69)kg/m²。患者均为单一节段病变且髓核脱出,其中L_{2,3}3例(均向上游离型),L_{3,4}3例(2例为向上游离型、1例为向下游离型),L_{4,5}15例(11例向下游离、4例向上游离),L_{5,S1}9例(均为向下游离型)。

2 治疗方法

2.1 手术方法

采用德国Spinendos公司生产的椎间孔镜系统,手术均由同一主任医生完成。患者采用俯卧位,腹部悬空,调节手术床,使腰椎前凸减小。通过C形臂X线正位透视定位责任椎间隙中央线,确定合适的进针点及进针路线并做体表标记。选择旁开距离,一般L_{2,3}穿刺点为后正中线旁开6~8cm,L_{3,4}为8~10cm,L_{4,5}为10~12cm,L_{5,S1}采用椎板间入路,穿刺点为椎间隙正中旁开1cm。沿手术标记做一长约6mm的纵切口,切开深筋膜,铅笔头套管扩张后,将椎间孔镜工作通道放置好,经工作通道探寻游离髓核组织,对于向下脱垂的髓核组织,术中使用镜下磨钻磨除下位椎体后上角及部分椎弓根上切迹,对于向上脱垂的髓核组织,术中使用镜下磨钻磨除上位椎体后下角及部分椎弓根下切迹,扩大腹侧区域,以增大操作空间,从而有利于完整取出游离髓核组织。双极射频电极消融絮状髓核并烧灼成形纤维环,严密止血,

探查确认神经根、硬膜囊无受压,取出工作导管及内镜,缝合切口。

2.2 术后处理

术后当天给予消炎止痛药物对症处理,术后第2天常规办理出院,嘱患者在家卧床休息3周,期间每日坚持练习直腿抬高,预防神经根粘连。加强腰背肌功能锻炼。戴腰围下床活动,卧床休息为主,适度下床站立及行走,避免久坐。

3 结果

3.1 疗效评定

比较术前和术后2d、3个月、1年时患者的疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale,VAS)^[1],日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association,JOA)^[2]评分,Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index,ODI)^[3]。并根据腰椎功能MACNAB^[4]制订的标准(Macnab标准)评定疗效:优,症状完全消失,恢复原来工作及生活;良,稍有症状,活动轻度受限,工作生活无影响;可,症状减轻,活动受限,影响工作生活;差,手术前后无差别,甚至加重。

3.2 观察结果

30例患者均获得随访,时间为12~18(12.50±1.28)个月。术中出血量5~20(12.00±4.09)ml、手术时间39~89(61.27±11.05)min、住院时间2~5(3.37±0.81)d。2例患者术后出现一过性单侧下肢疼痛麻木症状,肌力稍减弱,予以营养神经及消炎止痛等药物对症处理后,术后3个月随访时,患者下肢疼痛麻木症状恢复正常。术后不同时期腰腿痛VAS、ODI、JOA评分均较术前明显改善($P<0.01$)。见表1。术后不同时期根据Macnab标准,计算出相应的疗效优良率,结果见表2。

表1 重度游离型腰椎间盘突出30例患者手术前后不同时期腰腿痛VAS、ODI和JOA评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.1 Comparison of VAS, JOA and ODI of 30 patients with severe free lumbar disc herniation at different time points before and after surgery ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

时间	腰 VAS/分	下肢 VAS/分	JOA 评分/分	ODI/%
术前	6.03±1.40	6.70±1.60	11.93±2.65	67.50±14.39
术后2 d	3.70±1.34 ^a	3.20±1.22 ^d		
术后3个月	2.23±1.17 ^b	2.00±0.95 ^e	19.07±2.24 ^f	37.67±9.94 ⁱ
术后1年	1.67±1.12 ^c	1.20±1.45 ^f	22.47±2.98 ^h	20.17±8.99 ^j
F值	71.301	100.512	124.221	133.309
P值	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

注:与术前比较,^at=9.483,^bt=12.172,^ct=15.509,^dt=11.165,^et=15.281,^ft=13.094,^gt=-11.488,^ht=-16.077,ⁱt=12.257,^jt=16.322, $P<0.01$

表 2 重度游离型腰椎间盘突出 30 例患者术后不同时期根据 Macnab 标准疗效评定结果

Tab.2 Clinical efficacy of 30 patients with severe free lumbar disc herniation at different time points after surgery by Macnab standard

时间	MACNAB 评定结果/例				优良率/%
	优	良	可	差	
术后 2 d	10	10	7	3	66.67
术后 3 个月	13	12	4	1	83.33
术后 1 年	16	11	2	1	90.00

4 讨论

4.1 脊柱内镜治疗游离型腰椎间盘突出技术优势

脊柱内镜已成为脊柱外科治疗椎间盘源性疾病的重要手段和方法,与开放手术相比,更加微创,且有利于术后康复^[5]。经皮内镜下治疗腰椎间盘突出,手术根据入路方式不同,分为经椎间孔入路和经椎板间入路两类。有研究^[6]报道,脊柱内镜适用于所有类型的腰椎间盘突出症。手术适用范围广,不但能够摘除突出髓核,并能对隐窝及椎间孔狭窄进行有效的减压处理^[7]。然而由于受到关节突、椎体后缘及椎弓根的阻挡,脱出游离型椎间盘突出因无法将髓核完全摘除而导致手术失败,一度被认为是脊柱内镜的相对禁忌证^[8]。随着椎间孔成形技术的发展及镜下磨钻的逐步应用,脊柱内镜适用证范围不断扩大,逐步从单纯的包容性椎间盘突出扩展到游离型椎间盘突出的治疗。董健文等^[9]报道采用椎间孔入路经皮内镜技术摘除脱出髓核 36 例,临床疗效满意。另外,不同于以往开放手术对全麻有着严格的要求,脊柱内镜能在局麻下施行,具有手术时间短、术中出血少、对人体解剖结构破坏小、住院时间短、术后康复快、神经损伤并发症发生率低等优势^[10]。本研究结果也说明脊柱内镜治疗游离型腰椎间盘突出技术可行,疗效确切。

4.2 脊柱内镜治疗游离型腰椎间盘突出现状及注意事项

根据 LEE 等^[11]对腰椎间盘突出症髓核脱垂游离程度的分型,当脱垂游离髓核到达上位椎体椎弓根下缘 3 mm 以上或到达下位椎体椎弓根中点以下,即可诊断为重度游离型腰椎间盘突出。临幊上腰椎间盘脱出可发生于任何节段且脱出的髓核可向任幊方向游离,但最常见的脱出类型是脱出的髓核组织向尾侧游离且多位于下位椎间隙^[12],而向头端脱出者则多见于高位椎间隙^[13]。对于椎间隙水平的椎间盘突出,通常,经常规穿刺路径达到靶点位置,直接在镜下便能将突出髓核组织取出干净。但是对于

重度向上或向下游离的髓核组织,由于受到椎弓根、椎体后缘等骨性解剖结构的阻挡,常规操作很难将游离的椎间盘组织完全取出,并且神经根、硬膜囊损伤的风险大大增加。重度游离型椎间盘突出如何完整取出并避免神经损伤发生,一直是困扰脊柱内镜技术的一大难题。既往,对于腰椎间盘高度脱垂情况,采用传统后路减压钉棒系统内固定手术治疗,无疑成为大多数医师的首选。随着脊柱内镜的诞生,经皮穿刺微创取出游离髓核随之成为可能。针对高度脱垂游离型椎间盘突出,学者们通过尝试经椎弓根肩上入路、经椎弓根入路、经椎板间入路及经对侧椎间孔入路等方式取出游离髓核组织。YEOM 等^[14]采用经对侧椎间孔入路技术治疗 12 例重度向下脱垂型腰椎间盘突出症,避免了同侧入路时受椎体后缘及椎弓根的阻挡。CHOI 等^[15]采用经 L₅S₁ 椎板间隙入路全内镜技术治疗 4 例 L_{4,5} 重度向下脱垂的腰椎间盘突出症患者,术后即刻症状明显好转,且无明显并发症发生。KIM 等^[16],采用经皮椎间孔镜经椎弓根上入路治疗 53 例重度向下脱垂的腰椎间盘突出症患者,随访 9 个月,优良率达到 94.3%。笔者在手术过程中发现,对于重度游离型椎间盘突出,常规手术操作难以完整取出髓核组织,且神经损伤风险较高。如髓核向下游离,穿刺入路将被椎弓根阻挡,向上游离,则穿刺入路受关节突关节及上位椎体椎弓根下切迹阻挡。由于突出髓核体积较大,周围被骨性结构环绕,可操作的空间狭小,因而,髓核取出过程中,发生神经损伤的风险较高。据此,笔者认为扩大腹侧空间,充分显露游离髓核并减少神经根、硬膜囊挤压风险显得尤为重要。对于超出镜下可视范围无法完整取出的游离髓核,通常先进行较为容易的盘内减压操作。然后,借助镜下磨钻系统,磨除部分椎体后缘及椎弓根切迹,以提供摘除剩余髓核组织的空间,再进入椎管取出游离髓核,从而减少因工作通道挤压而引起的神经损伤并发症发生。以重度向上游离至椎弓根水平的巨大脱出髓核为例,操作要点如下:首先在边旋转边向下放置工作套管时,通过手法感知确认关节突关节大概位置。继而在触碰到关节突骨质后,缓慢调整工作套管,显露全部上关节突。随后,使用镜下高速磨钻去除部分上关节突尖部、腹侧骨质,扩大椎间孔。紧接着,使用镜下磨钻磨除部分椎弓根下缘皮质,便于发现髓核组织并扩大操作空间。或对于巨大脱出的组织,如直接进入椎管抓取髓核,则可能引起神经损伤风险或患者因剧烈疼痛不能耐受,可磨除上位椎体后下缘部分骨质从而扩大腹侧操作空间,以便顺利将巨大髓核取出,避免神经根损伤。

AHN 等^[17]报道术中使用高速磨钻,其术后下肢感觉异常发生率为 6.1%,因此,术中要特别注意保护神经根及硬膜囊。本组术后 2 例患者出现一过性单侧下肢疼痛麻木症状,对症处理后,3 个月内症状消失。此外,根据笔者经验,脱垂的椎间盘组织往往会破碎,大的碎片取出后可能会有部分小的碎片残留,因而当镜下发现大的髓核组织时,不要急于将髓核取出,需对周围的纤维环、后纵韧带及瘢痕组织等适当的松解,钳夹到髓核组织后用腕部力量缓缓抖动髓核组织,以利于将髓核组织完整取出,切勿“生拽硬拉”,以免髓核断裂造成残留,甚至损伤神经根或硬脊膜。

综上所述,对于高度脱垂型腰椎间盘突出症,根据髓核向上、向下游离的不同,采用脊柱内镜技术,运用镜下磨钻磨除上位椎体后下角及部分椎弓根下切迹,或磨除下位椎体后上角及部分椎弓根上切迹,能够有效扩大硬膜囊腹侧空间,顺利将游离髓核组织取出干净。虽然该法疗效确切、安全性高,具有出血少、手术时间短、住院时间短及术后恢复快等一系列优点。但由于本研究来自单一中心,且存在样本量较小、随访时间短等不足,因而,更确切的临床证据及远期疗效还有待于进一步多中心、大样本及长期随访研究。

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(收稿日期: 2022-01-20 本文编辑: 王宏)