

后路经皮内镜与前路间盘切除植骨融合术 治疗神经根型颈椎病

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【摘要】 目的:探讨后路经皮内镜髓核摘除术 (posterior percutaneous endoscopic discectomy, PPECD) 治疗神经根型颈椎病的临床疗效。方法:对 2017 年 12 月至 2020 年 10 月外科治疗的 56 例单节段神经根型颈椎病患者进行回顾性分析。56 例患者根据手术方式分为观察组和对照组,观察组 27 例,男 16 例,女 11 例,年龄 34~61 (51.15±6.29) 岁, C_{4,5} 8 例、C_{5,6} 13 例、C_{6,7} 6 例,行经皮内镜髓核摘除术;对照组 29 例,男 19 例,女 10 例,年龄 40~65 (53.24±5.31) 岁, C_{4,5} 10 例、C_{5,6} 14 例、C_{6,7} 5 例,行颈椎间盘切除植骨融合术。比较两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、卧床时间、住院时间;采用疼痛视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS) 及颈部残障功能指数 (neck disability index, NDI) 对临床症状进行评估,并分析两组并发症情况;观察术后影像学资料。**结果:**56 例患者均获得 2 年以上随访,观察组随访时间 24~42 (30.48±4.91) 个月,对照组随访时间 25~47 (32.76±4.53) 个月。观察组的手术时间、术中出血量、卧床时间、住院时间较对照组明显减少 ($P<0.05$),两组颈痛和上肢痛 VAS、NDI 末次随访均较术前明显改善 ($P<0.05$);观察组术后 1 d 颈痛和上肢痛 VAS 较对照组更低 ($P<0.05$),两组术后 1、3 个月及末次随访的颈痛和上肢痛 VAS、NDI 组间差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。观察组 1 例患者三角肌力量术后减弱至 4 级,保守治疗 12 周后恢复正常;术后 2 年对照组出现 1 例颈椎病伴随性症状,择期行人工椎间盘置换恢复良好;1 例术后吞咽呛咳,1 年后稍好转;两组并发症发生率差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。**结论:**与前路间盘切除植骨融合术相比,后路经皮内镜髓核摘除术治疗神经根型颈椎病具有如下优势,如出血量更少,手术时间更短,术后可更早活动,可缩短住院日等优点,但患者的适用年龄范围及中远期的临床疗效仍有待进一步研究。

【关键词】 神经根型颈椎病; 外科手术,内窥镜; 颈前路间盘切除植骨融合术

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Comparative analysis of clinical efficacy between posterior percutaneous endoscopic discectomy and anterior cervical discectomy and fusion in the treatment of cervical spondylotic radiculopathy

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ABSTRACT Objective To explore the clinical efficacy of posterior percutaneous endoscopic discectomy (PPECD) in the treatment of cervical spondylotic radiculopathy. **Methods** A total of 56 patients with single segment cervical spondylotic radiculopathy from December 2017 to October 2020, were randomly divided into observation group and control group. In observation group, there were 16 males and 11 females, including 8 cases of C_{4,5}, 13 cases of C_{5,6} and 6 cases of C_{6,7} performed posterior percutaneous endoscopic discectomy, aged from 34 to 61 years old with an average of (51.15±6.29) years old. In control group, there were 19 males and 10 females with single segment cervical spondylotic radiculopathy including 10 cases of C_{4,5}, 14 cases of C_{5,6} and 5 cases of C_{6,7} performed anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, aged from 40 to 65 years old with an average of (53.24±5.31) years old. The operative time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative time of lying in bed and length of postoperative hospital stay were recorded. Visual analogue scale (VAS) and neck disability index (NDI) were used to evaluate the clinical efficacy. Cervical plain films or MRIs, CTs were taken for re-visiting patients. **Results** All patients were followed up more than 2 years. The observation group patients were followed up, the duration ranged from 24 to 42 months with an average of (30.48±4.91) months. The control group patients were followed up, the duration ranged from 25 to 47 months, with an average of (32.76±4.53) months. Compared with control group, operative time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative time of lying

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in bed and length of postoperative hospital stay were decreased ($P<0.05$). Compared with pre-operation, VAS of neck and upper limb and NDI at the latest follow-up between two groups were significantly improved ($P<0.05$). Compared with control group, VAS of neck and upper limb at 1 day after operation in observation group were significantly reduced ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in VAS of neck and upper limb and NID at 1, 3 months and the latest follow-up after operation between two groups ($P>0.05$). In the observation group, one patient's deltoid muscle strength was weakened to grade 4 after operation, and returned to normal after 12 weeks of conservative treatment. In control group, there was 1 case of postoperative adjacent spondylosis with symptoms of spinal compression after 2 years operation, then underwent cervical artificial intervertebral disc replacement. And there was 1 case of dysphagia after operation in control group and improved after 1 year. There was no significant difference in incidence of complications between two groups. **Conclusion** PPECD has advantages of shortening operative time, decreasing intraoperative blood loss, reducing postoperative time of lying in bed and length of postoperative hospital stay. However, applicable age range of patients and long-term clinical efficacy needs further study.

KEYWORDS Cervical spondylotic radiculopathy; Surgical procedure, endoscopic; Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion

神经根型颈椎病 (cervical spondylotic radiculopathy, CSR)是指因颈椎间盘退变、椎体骨质增生、韧带增生肥厚等因素压迫神经根,表现为上肢疼痛麻木乏力的一组病症,占颈椎病总体的 60%~70%^[1]。多数 CSR 患者行保守治疗即可,少部分患者保守无效或合并神经功能障碍者需手术治疗。目前颈前路间盘切除植骨融合术 (anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, ACDF)是公认的标准术式,疗效可靠^[2]。但 ACDF 的手术并发症,如食管气管损伤、吞咽困难、邻椎病、融合失败、内固定移位、喉返/喉上神经损伤等,均是令临床医生十分困扰的问题^[3-5]。随着内镜技术的发展,脊柱外科手术更加微创化、精准化^[6],结合加速康复外科理念 (enhanced recovery after surgery, ERAS),帮助患者获得更快速的康复。后路经皮内镜髓核摘除术 (posterior percutaneous endoscopic discectomy, PPECD) 已成熟应用于腰椎退行性疾病的治疗,安全且疗效显著。近年来有报道 PPECD 用于颈椎病的治疗,但由于操作技术难度高,仍未广泛推广,研究尚少。笔者回顾分析 2017 年 12 月至 2020 年 10 月收治的 56 例单节段 CSR 患者的临床资料,现将结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准:单侧上肢皮肤感觉异常或上肢力量减退;经 3 个月以上保守治疗,效果差;影像学改变

与主诉、查体定位相符,主要责任间隙为单节段的软性髓核突出。排除标准:脊髓型颈椎病;中央型颈椎间盘突出;颈椎序列不稳;后纵韧带骨化或突出椎间盘钙化;既往颈椎手术史;不能耐受全麻者。

1.2 临床资料

2017 年 12 月至 2020 年 10 月手术治疗的单节段 CSR 患者,共 56 例符合上述病例选择标准,纳入本研究。56 例患者根据手术方式分为观察组和对照组,其中观察组 27 例,男 16 例,女 11 例;年龄 34~61 (51.15±6.29)岁;C_{4,5} 8 例, C_{5,6} 13 例, C_{6,7} 6 例;采用经皮内镜髓核摘除术治疗。对照组 29 例,男 19 例,女 10 例;年龄 40~65 (53.24±5.31)岁;C_{4,5} 10 例, C_{5,6} 14 例, C_{6,7} 5 例;采用颈椎间盘切除植骨融合术治疗。两组患者年龄、性别、手术节段、随访时间差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$),见表 1。手术均由同一名主刀医师完成。本研究经本院伦理委员会审批通过(批号:2019LL024)。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 观察组 全麻俯卧位,颈部微屈,头架坚实固定,头位高于脚, C 形臂 X 线机透视标记责任间隙与“V”点的体表投影位置。术区消毒铺单,做 0.8 cm 手术切口,使用逐级工作套管撑开肌肉,安置工作套管,再次透视,确认位置无误。连接德国 Joimax CESSYS 内镜成像系统,用双极球形射频刀头、大髓核钳清除椎板表面肌肉、脂肪等软组织,显露“V”点

表 1 两组神经根型颈椎病患者一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of general data of patients with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy between two groups

组别	例数	年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$)/岁	性别/例		节段/例			随访时间($\bar{x}\pm s$)/月
			男	女	C _{4,5}	C _{5,6}	C _{6,7}	
观察组	27	51.15±6.29	16	11	8	13	6	30.48±4.91
对照组	29	53.24±5.31	19	10	10	14	5	32.76±4.53
检验值		$t=-1.352$	$\chi^2=0.234$		$\chi^2=0.345$			$t=-1.805$
P 值		0.182	0.783		0.939			0.077

(责任间隙的上下椎板交界与侧块关节突内缘交汇处)。在镜下使用高速动力磨钻,打磨“V”点内侧上下椎板边缘的外层骨皮质,逐渐显露内层骨皮质,并将厚度继续打磨至菲薄。使用钳子咬除内层骨皮质,直至硬膜暴露,继续沿神经根发出方向,向外侧磨除部分骨性关节突。减压范围无须盲目扩大,着重向神经根腋下、腹侧、肩上 3 个方向探查,轻柔地操作不可过度牵拉硬膜囊和神经根,摘除突出的、游离的髓核即可,缝合切口。

1.3.2 对照组 全麻仰卧位,术区消毒铺单,沿颈部横纹做切口,分离至颈阔肌,寻找食管气管鞘与胸锁乳突肌间隙。钝性分开间隙,用拉钩牵拉开两侧的颈长肌,可见椎前筋膜。将定位针扎入椎体骨质内,C 形臂 X 线机透视、定位责任节段。用拉钩将食管气管鞘和血管鞘保护好,切开前纵韧带和纤维环,伸入髓核钳抓取椎间隙内部分髓核,用刮匙将残余髓核和纤维环后壁彻底刮除。用探针钩挑起后纵韧带,尖刀切断,显露硬膜囊。再使用咬骨钳咬除患侧部分钩突关节和椎体后缘的增生骨赘,此步骤可能引起较多出血,用止血纱布和明胶海绵压迫止血,见硬膜囊膨隆即可。使用 Caspar 撑开椎间隙,刮除上下软骨终板至微微渗血,放置大小合适的融合器,将钛板系统嵌入上下椎体,缝合切口。

1.3.3 术后处理 术后常规心电监护,卧床休息,术后 24 h 内停用抗生素,行脱水、营养神经、消炎镇痛等对症治疗。观察组术后 8 h 可佩戴颈托离床活动,对照组术后 2 d 拔除引流管离床活动,2 周后去除颈托。

1.4 观察项目与方法

术后 1 d、3、12 个月及每年 1 次随访。观察项目:(1)一般资料观察。包括手术时间、术中出血量、卧床时间、住院时间等资料。(2)临床症状观察。采用疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)^[7]和颈部功能障碍指数(neck disability index, NDI)^[8]评估两组患者手术前后不同时间临床症状。其中 VAS 分别对颈痛和上肢痛进行评定,分值 0~10 分;NDI 包括疼痛、生活情况、提物、阅读、头痛、注意力、工作、驾驶、睡眠、娱乐等 10 项,每题 0~5 分,总分 0~50 分,从无残疾到完全残疾。(3)并发症观察。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 25.0 软件进行统计学分析,呈正态分布的定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验。组间及组内术前、术后不同时间节点 VAS、NDI 评分等为重复测量的定量资料,采用重复测量方差分析。定性资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

两组手术均顺利完成,观察组随访时间 24~42 (30.48±4.91)个月,对照组随访时间 25~47 (32.76±4.53)个月。典型病例影像学资料见图 1、图 2。

2.1 两组一般情况比较

观察组的手术时间、术中出血量、卧床时间、住院时间均明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组神经根型颈椎病患者围手术期一般资料比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.2 Comparison of clinical data between two groups of patients with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy during perioperative period ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	手术时间 /min	术中出血量/ml	卧床时间 /h	住院时间/d
观察组	27	69.07±12.64	11.11±5.43	13.44±2.06	5.26±1.75
对照组	29	78.97±11.21	57.07±19.98	26.52±1.87	7.28±1.49
<i>t</i> 值		-3.103	-11.556	-24.853	-4.667
<i>P</i> 值		0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 两组临床观察指标比较

两组颈痛和上肢痛 VAS、NDI 术后随访均较术前明显改善($P<0.05$);观察组术后 1 d 颈痛、上肢痛 VAS 较对照组更低($P<0.05$),两组术后 3、12 个月颈痛和上肢痛 VAS、NDI 组间差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$),见表 3、表 4。

2.3 两组手术并发症比较

观察组 1 例并发症,为术后当日患侧三角肌力量减弱,较术前下降 1 级,经营养神经、脱水、激素等药物治疗,结合康复训练 12 周后恢复至 5 级。对照组 2 例并发症,其中 1 例行 C_{5,6} 节段 ACDF 手术,术后 2 年因 C_{4,5} 相邻节段退变,至脊髓受压,表现为双下肢乏力、行走不稳,行人工椎间盘置换,术后恢复理想;1 例术后出现吞咽呛咳,1 年后症状好转。观察组患者在术后影像学复查中未出现突出复发、序列不稳等情况,对照组在术后随访中未出现内固定松动、移位等情况。两组并发症发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 5。

3 讨论

3.1 研究背景

CSR 是最常见的颈椎病分型,常表现为颈痛、神经根支配区疼痛/麻木或神经支配区肌力障碍。绝大部分 CSR 患者经保守方式即可,仅当保守无效或合并神经功能障碍者需手术。CSR 的手术方式包括颈后入路和颈前入路。传统后路代表椎间孔切开成形术(posterior cervical forminotomy, PCF),由 SPURLING 等^[9]和 FANG 等^[10]首次报道,入路规避了颈前

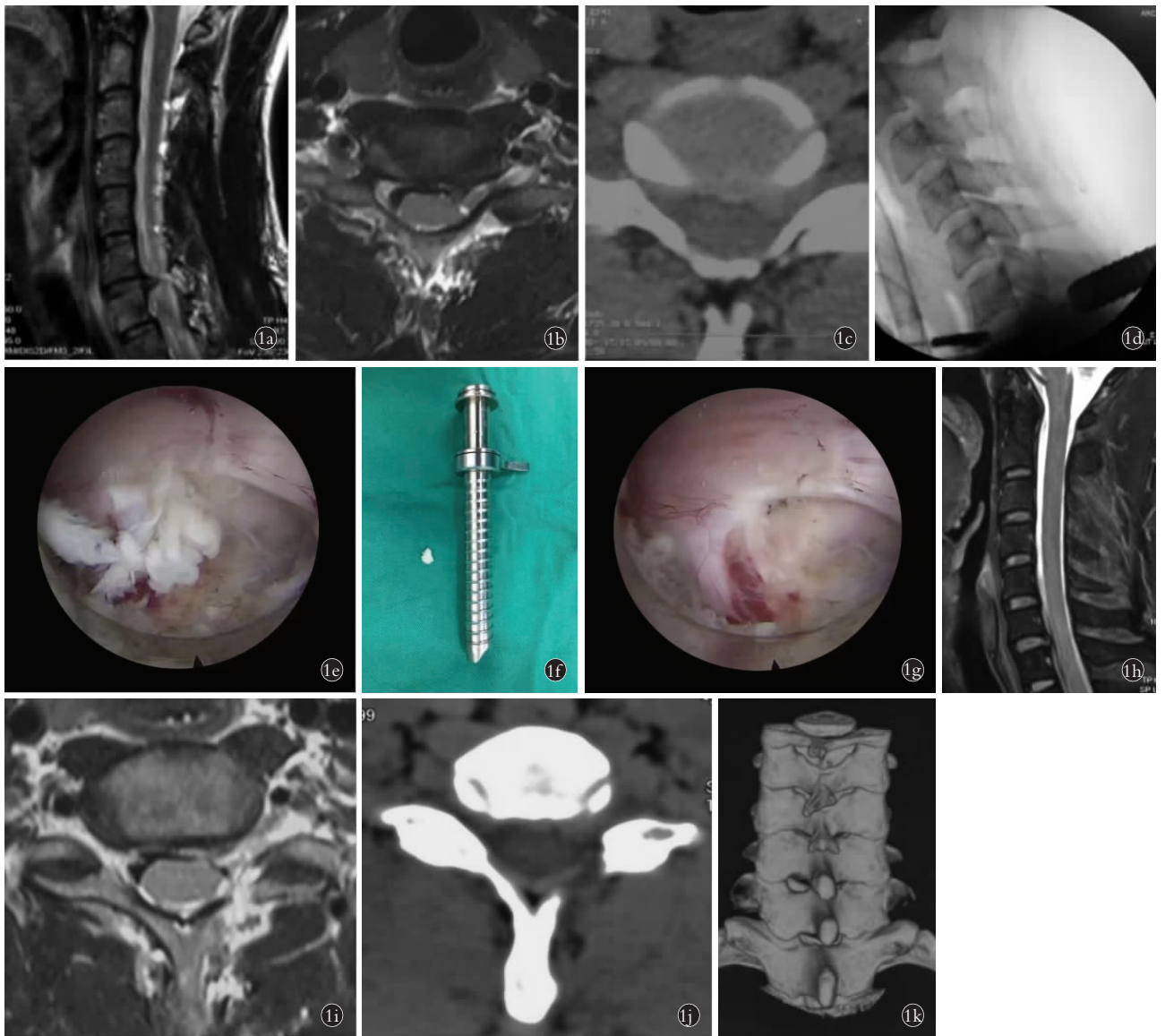


图 1 观察组患者,女,39 岁,神经根型颈椎病(C_{6,7}) **1a,1b.** 术前颈椎 MRI 示 C_{6,7} 节段椎间盘突出,左 C₇ 神经根受压 **1c.** 术前颈椎 CT 轴状位片示 C_{6,7} 节段软性突出,无钙化 **1d.** 术中侧位 X 线片示工作套管紧贴 C_{6,7} 椎板背侧 **1e.** 术中镜下见 C₇ 神经根腋下区存在突出髓核 **1f.** 摘除突出的髓核组织 **1g.** 神经和硬膜囊形态位置恢复正常 **1h,1i.** 术后颈椎 MRI 示 C_{6,7} 节段突出椎间盘组织已彻底摘除 **1j,1k.** 术后颈椎 CT 轴状位片和三维重建 CT 示手术减压范围充分

Fig.1 Patient in the observation group, female, 39 years old, CDR of C_{6,7} **1a,1b.** Preoperative cervical MRI showed C₇ nerve root was compressed by C_{6,7} disc herniation **1c.** Axial image of preoperative cervical CT showed soft protrusion of C_{6,7} segments, without calcification **1d.** Intraoperative lateral X-ray showed working tube was attached on the surface of C₆ and C₇ laminae **1e.** Prominent nucleus pulposus in the axillary region of the root of C₇ nerve root was seen through intraoperative scope **1f.** Prominent nucleus pulposus was removed **1g.** Appearance and position of C₇ nerve root and dural sac returned to normal **1h,1i.** Postoperative cervical MRI showed that the herniated intervertebral disc of C_{6,7} had been completely removed **1j,1k.** Postoperative axial image of cervical CT and three dimensional CT showed that the scope of decompression was sufficient

器官,疗效确切,但因广泛剥离椎旁肌,易造成术后顽固性轴性疼痛。前路代表 ACDF 术式,疗效可靠,是治疗 CSR 的“金标准”,但可能伴随的融合失败、内固定移位、食管气管、血管神经损伤等均十分棘手。因此,如何在保证手术疗效的前提下,又尽可能减少上述手术并发症一直是备受关注的话题。近年来更微创化、精准化的脊柱内镜技术愈发成熟,

RUETTEN 等^[11]报道成功完成了 87 例内镜下颈椎后路髓核摘除术,有效率达到 96.9%,自此 CSR 的手术方式增添了新选择。目前 PPECD 用于治疗腰椎疾病已较成熟,但颈椎相较腰椎椎管空间狭小,脊髓对牵拉、外力刺激耐受能力差,技术难度高,学习曲线陡峭,目前仍未在国内各级医院成熟开展,且现有关于 PPECD 治疗颈椎病的研究报道仍较少,CSR 的手术



图 2 对照组患者,女,45 岁,神经根型颈椎病(C_{5,6}) **2a,2b.** 术前颈椎 MRI 示 C_{5,6} 节段椎间盘突出,左 C₆ 神经根受压 **2c,2d.** 行 C_{5,6} 节段前路间盘切除椎骨融合术,术后复查颈椎正侧位 X 线片示内固定位置良好 **2e,2f.** 术后 2 年,患者因颈部不适伴双手笨拙复诊,侧位及轴状位 MRI 示 C_{4,5} 节段椎间盘突出,压迫颈脊髓和神经根 **2g,2h.** 择期行 C_{4,5} 节段人工椎间盘置换术,复查颈椎正侧位 X 线片示人工椎间盘位置良好 **Fig.2** Patient in control group, female, 45 years old, CDR of C_{5,6} **2a,2b.** Preoperative cervical MRI showed left C₆ nerve root was compressed by C_{5,6} disc herniation **2c,2d.** AP and lateral X-rays of cervical showed internal fixation position was good after ACDF surgery **2e,2f.** Two years postoperative of ACDF, the patient returned for consultation due to neck discomfort and clumsiness of hands. Cervical MRI was reexamined, and lateral and axial images showed that left C₅ nerve root and cervical spinal cord were compressed by C_{4,5} disc herniation **2g,2h.** Artificial intervertebral disc replacement of C_{4,5} were performed. Reexamination X-ray showed that the artificial intervertebral disc was in good position

表 3 两组神经根型颈椎病患者 VAS 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.3 Comparison of VAS of patients with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

单位:分

组别	例数	颈痛 ^a				上肢痛 ^b			
		术前	术后 1 d	术后 3 个月	末次随访	术前	术后 1 d	术后 3 个月	末次随访
观察组	27	4.74±1.02	1.63±0.49 ¹	1.26±0.86 ²	0.67±0.62 ³	6.37±0.63	1.74±0.45 ⁴	0.96±0.44 ⁵	0.52±0.51 ⁶
对照组	29	4.86±0.83	2.45±0.51 ¹⁾	1.21±0.77 ²⁾	0.76±0.58 ³⁾	6.28±0.79	2.28±0.53 ⁴⁾	1.17±0.60 ⁵⁾	0.69±0.47 ⁶⁾
<i>t</i> 值		-0.485	-6.136	0.239	0.374	0.494	-4.106	-1.498	-1.303
<i>P</i> 值		0.630	0.000	0.812	0.569	0.623	0.000	0.140	0.198

注:^a*F*_{组间}=4.083, *P*<0.05; ^a*F*_{时间}=129.396, *P*<0.05; ^a*F*_{交互}=3.194, *P*<0.05。 ^b*F*_{组间}=4.648, *P*<0.05; ^b*F*_{时间}=954.068, *P*<0.05; ^b*F*_{交互}=3.616, *P*<0.05。与术前比较:¹*t*=-18.183, *P*<0.05; ²*t*=-13.791, *P*<0.05; ³*t*=-16.686, *P*<0.05。 ⁴*t*=-34.981, *P*<0.05; ⁵*t*=-37.601, *P*<0.05; ⁶*t*=-37.162, *P*<0.05; ¹⁾*t*=-20.706, *P*<0.05; ²⁾*t*=-16.356, *P*<0.05; ³⁾*t*=-21.831, *P*<0.05; ⁴⁾*t*=-30.463, *P*<0.05; ⁵⁾*t*=-30.520, *P*<0.05; ⁶⁾*t*=-34.708, *P*<0.05

治疗仍以 ACDF 为主。故本研究对比分析 PPECD 与“金标准”术式 ACDF 治疗单节段 CSR 的临床疗效,并对 PPECD 技术的相关注意事项进行总结。

3.2 经皮后路内镜颈椎髓核摘除术治疗 CSR 的优势及临床疗效

本研究结果显示,在单节段神经根型颈椎病的

治疗中,PPECD 组患者相较 ACDF 组患者,术中出血量更少,手术时间更短,术后可更早离床活动,缩短了住院时间。两组患者颈痛和上肢痛 VAS、NDI 评分术后随访均较术前均明显改善。虽术后第 1 天颈痛、上肢痛 VAS 观察组低于对照组,但其他时间节点两组组间比较差异无统计学意义,这与李齐付

表 4 两组神经根型颈椎病患者 NDI 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)
Tab.4 Comparison of NDI of patients with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	术前	术后 3 个月	末次随访
观察组	27	38.93±2.57	14.07±2.93 [△]	7.52±1.55 [▲]
对照组	29	39.86±2.43	13.69±1.97 [△]	8.14±1.68 [▲]
<i>t</i> 值		-1.401	0.580	-1.427
<i>P</i> 值		0.167	0.565	0.159

注：*F*_{组间}=0.936, *P*>0.05; *F*_{时间}=3830.439, *P*<0.05; *F*_{交互}=1.622, *P*>0.05。与术前比较, [△]*P*<0.05, [▲]*P*<0.05。△与▲比较, *P*<0.05

表 5 两组神经根型颈椎病患者手术并发症比较
Tab.5 Comparison of surgical complication of patients between two groups with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy

组别	例数	肌力下降	吞咽障碍	邻椎病
对照组	27	1	0	0
观察组	29	0	1	1
χ^2 值			0.281	
<i>P</i> 值			1.000	

等^[12]和 CHO 等^[13]的研究结果相似。PPECD 组 1 例术后三角肌肌力下降, 考虑术中使用电极头对神经根腋下进行反复探查, 过度牵拉神经根导致神经刺激, 经口服营养神经配合康复训练 3 个月后恢复正常; ACDF 组 1 例术后吞咽流体呛咳, 考虑在手术入路操作中损伤了喉返神经, 术后 1 年症状稍减轻; 1 例术后每日长时间低头工作, 于术后 2 年因邻近节段椎间盘突出压迫颈脊髓, 考虑因融合固定的邻近节段应力增大, 导致邻椎病, 引起髓性症状, 择期行颈椎人工椎间盘置换术, 恢复良好; 两组并发症发生率与 ZHANG 等^[5]报道结果相似, 但本研究中两组并发症发生率差异无统计学意义, 可能与样本量较少有关。内镜手术因无固定融合, 利于保持颈椎活动度及曲度, PPECD 组术后随访无邻近节段退变的发生, 这与 CHEN 等^[14]和李芳等^[15]研究结果相符。以上结果提示 PPECD 在达到与 ACDF 相同疗效的同时, 还具有以下优势: (1) 无须椎间融合及内固定等操作步骤, 缩短了手术时间, 降低了邻椎病的风险。(2) 手术入路仅经过椎旁肌, 切口仅 1 cm, 对肌肉组织、骨-韧带复合体破坏小, 且避免了气管、食管、喉返神经等损伤的可能。(3) 配备高清镜头, 术野清晰, 水介质下止血精准, 术中出血更少, 无须放置引流管。(4) 持续流动水冲洗, 可减轻神经根化学炎性刺激, 故观察组术后 1 d 颈痛、上肢痛 VAS 均低于对照组, 这与李齐付等^[12]研究结果相似, 利于术后早期活动。(5) 恢复更快, 一般术后 8 h 即可活动, 术后卧床时

间短, 住院周期缩短, 更符合 ERAS 理念^[16-17]。(6) 当前大多 PPECD 采取全麻, 但 CHOI 等^[18]曾报道局麻下顺利完成 25 例 PPECD, 局麻可降低住院总费用, 并可增加麻醉方式选择上的灵活性。

3.3 选用经皮后路内镜颈椎髓核摘除术注意事项

结合本研究病例和既往文献研究, 笔者认为选择并使用 PPECD 技术应注意: (1) 手术适应证的选择要谨慎, 目前以单节段、单侧软性突出或神经根管狭窄的 CSR 为主。多节段严重退变的 CSR、脊髓型颈椎属于相对适应证。有报道成功采用内镜下半椎板切除或棘突根部减压治疗脊髓型颈椎病^[19-20], 但脊髓损伤风险高, 需谨慎应用, 而中央型椎间盘突出是绝对禁忌证。(2) 术前准备中, 需注意体位摆放, 颈部稍屈曲牵引, 避免相邻椎板重叠; 放置工作套管后, 再次透视确认手术节段, 确保套管位置无偏差。(3) 手术操作时, 因颈椎椎板宽厚, 椎管空间狭小, 应先用镜下动力磨钻磨除椎板外层骨皮质, 再向深处打磨内层骨皮质至菲薄, 以椎板间隙为突破口, 用咬骨钳逐步咬除椎板内层骨皮质, 显露硬膜; 手持磨钻时需保持一定高度, 水平移动, 由浅入深, 逐层打磨, 切勿粗暴操作使磨钻位置猛然变动, 造成脊髓和神经的损伤; 减压范围主要以显露部分硬膜囊、神经根和突出物即可, 切勿盲目切除骨组织。减压范围主要包括上下部分椎板, 向内至硬膜囊外缘, 向外沿神经根走行, 显露神经根 4~6 mm, 但关节突要保留 50% 以上^[21], 利于维持颈椎稳定性, 降低出血和血肿风险, 避免局部粘连和瘢痕形成。

综上, PPECD 治疗单节段 CSR 短期临床疗效可靠, 创伤小, 恢复快, 出血量少, 术后可更早活动, 缩短了住院时间, 是传统手术方式的补充, 在严格把控手术适应证的情况下值得推广。但本研究存在不足之处: (1) 老年患者椎体骨密度下降, 间盘退变程度重, 研究对象中老年患者人数较少。(2) 术后复查颈椎 MRI 或 CT 未发现颈椎失稳, 故未复查术后颈椎动力位 X 线。后续研究将对以上不足进一步补充。

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