

· 临床研究 ·

伴或不伴马尾冗余征腰椎管狭窄症患者行斜外侧腰椎椎间融合术联合后路经皮内固定术的疗效分析

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【摘要】 目的: 探讨伴或不伴马尾冗余征(redundant nerve roots, RNRs)腰椎管狭窄症患者行斜外侧腰椎椎间融合术(oblique lumbar interbody fusion, OLIF)联合后路经皮内固定术的临床疗效。方法: 回顾性分析2019年6月至2022年6月于本院采用斜外侧腰椎椎间融合术联合后路经皮内固定术治疗的92例腰椎管狭窄症患者, 男32例, 女60例, 年龄44~82(63.67±9.93)岁。根据冗余与否将所有患者分为RNRs阳性组和RNRs阴性组。RNRs阳性组38例, 男15例, 女23例; 年龄45~82(65.45±10.37)岁; 病程24.00(12.00, 72.00)个月。RNRs阴性组54例, 男17例, 女37例; 年龄44~77(62.42±9.51)岁; 病程13.50(9.00, 36.00)个月。记录两组手术时间、术中出血量、并发症; 手术前后影像学参数, 包括狭窄节段数、椎间隙高度、腰椎前凸角、硬膜囊面积; 采用视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)进行背部和腿部疼痛评价, 采用Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI)评估日常生活活动障碍。结果: 所有患者获得随访, 时间8~18(11.04±3.61)个月, 随访期未见并发症。RNRs阳性组狭窄节段数(1.71±0.46)个, 多于阴性组(1.17±0.38)个($P<0.05$)。RNRs阳性组术前椎间隙高度、硬膜囊面积、腰痛VAS、腿痛VAS、ODI分别为(1.11±0.19)cm、(0.46±0.17)cm²、(5.39±1.00)分、(5.05±1.01)分、(55.74±4.05)%; RNRs阴性组分别为(0.97±0.23)cm、(0.69±0.26)cm²、(4.50±0.77)分、(4.00±0.58)分、(47.33±3.43)%。RNRs阳性组术后椎间隙高度、硬膜囊面积、腰痛VAS、腿痛VAS、ODI评分分别为(1.60±0.19)cm、(0.74±0.36)cm²、(3.39±0.72)分、(3.05±1.01)分、(46.74±4.82)%; RNRs阴性组分别为(1.48±0.25)cm、(1.12±0.35)cm²、(3.00±0.82)分、(3.00±0.82)分、(37.67±3.58)%。两组术后椎间隙高度、硬膜囊面积、腰痛、腿痛VAS、ODI较术前明显改善($P<0.05$)。两组术前椎间隙高度、硬膜囊面积、腰痛、腿痛VAS、ODI比较, 差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。但两组手术前后椎间隙高度差值、ODI差值比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组手术时间、术中出血量、术后硬膜囊面积、手术前后硬膜囊面积差值、术后腰痛VAS、手术前后腰痛VAS差值、手术前后腿痛VAS差值等比较, 差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论: OLIF联合后路经皮内固定术对于伴或不伴RNRs的患者均有较好疗效。多节段腰椎管狭窄、硬膜囊面积减小可能会导致RNRs的发生, 伴RNRs的LSS患者症状更重。伴RNRs的LSS患者较不伴RNRs的患者手术疗效要差。

【关键词】 马尾冗余征; 腰椎管狭窄症; 斜外侧腰椎椎间融合术; 后路经皮内固定术

中图分类号: R683.2

DOI: 10.12200/j.issn.1003-0034.20230377

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID): 

Efficacy analysis of OLIF combined with posterior percutaneous internal fixation in patients with lumbar spinal stenosis with or without redundant nerve roots

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ABSTRACT Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of oblique lumbar interbody fusion(OLIF) combined with posterior percutaneous internal fixation in patients with lumbar spinal stenosis with or without redundant nerve roots(RNRs). Methods A retrospective analysis of 92 patients with lumbar spinal stenosis treated by oblique lateral lumbar interbody fusion combined with posterior percutaneous internal fixation from June 2019 to June 2022 was performed. There were 32 males and 60 females, aged from 44 to 82 years old with an average of (63.67±9.93) years old. All patients were divided into RNRs positive group and RNRs negative group according to redundancy or not before operation. There were 38 patients in RNRs positive

基金项目:国家自然科学基金青年项目(编号:82002358);安徽省医疗创新基金项目(编号:AHJZJX-GG2022-002)

Fund program: Youth Project of National Natural Science Foundation of China (No.82002358)

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group, including 15 males and 23 females. The age ranged from 45 to 82 years old with an average of (65.45±10.37) years old. The disease duration was 24.00 (12.00, 72.00) months. There were 54 patients in RNRs negative group, including 17 males and 37 females. The age ranged from 44 to 77 years old with an average of (62.42±9.51) years old. The disease duration was 13.50(9.00, 36.00) months. The general data of patients were recorded, including operation time, intraoperative blood loss and complications. The imaging parameters before and after operation were observed, including the number of stenosis segments, intervertebral space height, lumbar lordosis angle and dural sac area. The visual analogue scale (VAS) was used to evaluate the back and lower extremity pain, and the Oswestry disability index (ODI) was used to evaluate the activities of daily living.

Results All patients were followed up for 8 to 18 months with an average of (11.04±3.61) months, and no complications were found during the follow-up period. The number of stenosis segments in RNRs positive group (1.71±0.46) was more than that in RNRs negative group (1.17±0.38). In RNRs positive group, intervertebral space height, dural sac area, low back pain VAS, lower extremity pain VAS, ODI score were (1.11±0.19) cm, (0.46±0.17) cm², (5.39±1.00) scores, (5.05±1.01) points, (55.74±4.05) points, respectively. RNRs negative groups respectively (0.97±0.23) cm, (0.69±0.26) cm², (4.50±0.77) scores, (4.00±0.58) scores, (47.33±3.43) %. In RNRs positive group, intervertebral space height, dural sac area, low back pain VAS, leg pain VAS, ODI score were (1.60±0.19) cm, (0.74±0.36) cm², (3.39±0.72) scores, (3.05±1.01) scores, (46.74±4.82) scores, respectively. RNRs negative groups respectively (1.48±0.25) cm, (1.12±0.35) cm², (3.00±0.82) scores, (3.00±0.82) scores, (37.67±3.58) %. The postoperative intervertebral space height, dural sac area, low back pain VAS score, lower extremity pain VAS and ODI score of the patients in the RNRs positive group and the negative group were significantly improved compared with those before operation, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). There were statistically significant differences in the number of stenosed segments, preoperative intervertebral space height, dural sac area, low back pain VAS, lower extremity pain VAS, and ODI between the two groups ($P<0.05$). There were significant differences in postoperative intervertebral space height and postoperative ODI between the two groups ($P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in intervertebral space height before and after operation and ODI score before and after operation ($P>0.05$). There were significant differences in operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative dural sac area, difference of dural sac area before and after operation, postoperative low back pain VAS, difference of low back pain VAS score before and after operation, difference of lower extremity pain VAS before and after operation between the two groups ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** OLIF combined with posterior percutaneous internal fixation has a good effect on patients with or without RNRs. Multi-segmental lumbar spinal stenosis and decreased dural sac area may lead to the occurrence of RNRs, and LSS patients with RNRs have more severe symptoms. LSS patients with RNRs have worse surgical outcomes than those without RNRs.

KEY WORDS Redundant nerve roots; Lumbar spinal stenosis; Oblique lateral lumbar interbody fusion; Posterior percutaneous internal fixation

腰椎管狭窄症(lumbar spinal stenosis,LSS)是一种以神经源性跛行、腰痛和下肢感觉障碍为特征的退行性脊柱疾病^[1-2],减压手术治疗已普遍被认为优于保守治疗^[3-6]。腰椎椎间融合术(lumbar interbody fusion,LIF)是治疗LSS的成熟手术方法^[7],LIF可通过多种入路来实现,每种入路各有其优缺点,伴随着外科技术向着精准和微创方向的进步,多种微创椎间融合术式应运而生,通过斜入路的LIF技术在2012年被提出,斜外侧腰椎椎间融合术(oblique lumbar interbody fusion,OLIF)因其良好的手术效果在近年来得到越来越多的应用^[8]。VERBIEST^[9]在1954年报道LSS的临床症状,并通过脊髓造影描述了马尾神经迂曲现象。1968年,CRESSMAN和PAWL^[10]首次引入了真正的描述性术语马尾冗余征(redundant nerve roots,RNRs),RNRs是一种由于硬膜外压迫导致椎管狭窄从而使马尾神经缠绕、蜿蜒、迂曲,RNRs在LSS中的发生率为33.8%~42.3%^[11],LSS被认为是导致这种疾病发展的主要原因^[12]。从RNRs被提出至今,已有一些研究报道了伴RNRs的

LSS患者的治疗和预后^[12-16]。但是目前关于RNRs的手术疗效如何仍然不清楚,现阶段临幊上对RNRs的重视不够,目前OLIF联合后路经皮内固定术治疗伴或不伴RNRs的LSS患者疗效如何暂未见报道。本研究回顾性分析2019年6月至2022年6月收治的92例LSS患者,探讨伴或不伴RNRs的LSS患者行OLIF联合后路经皮内固定术的临床疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择

纳入标准:神经源性间歇性跛行;存在中央腰椎管狭窄;腰椎MRI检查完整、清晰,手术节段局限于单一水平;腰椎无明显不稳定;所有患者均接受相同术式,OLIF联合后路经皮内固定术。排除标准:合并脊柱外伤、腰椎感染、肿瘤、神经损伤的患者;既往有腰椎手术史;腰椎峡部裂性滑脱所致椎管狭窄。

1.2 临床资料

回顾性分析2019年6月至2022年6月采用OLIF联合后路经皮内固定术的LSS患者的临床资料,所有手术由同一团队完成。92例符合上述标准

的患者被纳入本研究,男 32 例,女 60 例;年龄 44~82 (63.67 ± 9.93) 岁。根据冗余与否将所有患者分为 RNRs 阳性组和 RNRs 阴性组。RNRs 阳性组 38 例,男 15 例,女 23 例;年龄 45~82 (65.45 ± 10.37) 岁;病程 24.00(12.00,72.00) 个月。RNRs 阴性组 54 例,男 17 例,女 37 例;年龄 44~77 (62.42 ± 9.51) 岁;病程 13.50(9.00,36.00) 个月。两组年龄、性别、病程、身体质量指数(body mass index,BMI) 等一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性,见表 1。本研究经皖南医学院弋矶山医院伦理委员会批准,批准号为(批准文号:202026)。

1.3 影像学检查

使用 MRI 和 X 线片进行影像学研究。所有患者术前、术后第 7 天均行 MRI 扫描,包括高分辨率 T2 轴位和矢状位序列,扫描时患者均采用仰卧位。扫描范围: $L_{2,3}, L_{3,4}, L_{4,5}, L_5 S_1$ 节段各扫描 3 层。使用 PACS 影像系统测量椎间盘最大狭窄水平的硬膜囊横截面积(cross-sectional area, CSA),硬膜囊 CSA 由 T2 加权轴位 MRI 上硬膜囊的轮廓面积确定。所有患者术前及末次随访时行腰椎正侧位 X 线检查,在侧位 X 线片上测量椎间隙高度(disc height, DH),腰椎前凸角(lumbar lordotic angle, LLA),DH 定义为手术节段椎间隙前后高度的平均值,LLA 定义为 L_1 上终板与骶骨上终板之间的 Cobb 角。在实际的测定中,所有的测量,如长度、角度和面积均由 3 位高年资脊柱外科临床医师使用 PACS 影像系统分别测量。由 3 位医师独立对 92 例的 MRI 矢状位 T2 像进行分析,按照 CRESSMAN 等^[10]描述的矢状位 T2 图像上椎管内马尾神经的缠绕、蜿蜒、迂曲被定义为 RNRs 的存在。

1.4 手术方法

两组患者均采取相同的手术方法:术前控制血糖血压、稳定心肺功能,气管插管全麻成功后,取右侧卧位,腰部和髂骨移行区域置于手术床腰桥处,升高腰桥,腋下用腋垫保护,髋关节及膝关节屈曲,双下肢之间使用折叠软垫隔离保护,使用布带固定体位,C 形臂 X 线机透视确定责任节段并体表标记。从

目标椎间盘中点向前 3 cm 处做 3~5 cm 切口,沿腹肌纤维方向钝性分离,进入腹膜后间隙,沿腰大肌前缘用食指分离腹膜组织,显露侧前方责任椎间盘。将探针插入椎间隙,逐级置入扩张器套件序贯撑开腹肌纤维,显露责任椎间隙,取出椎间盘髓核组织,刮除软骨终板,将填充了植骨材料的侧位椎间融合器置入目标椎间隙。X 线透视下确认置入位置复位良好后,予以逐层缝合切口并加压包扎,更换为俯卧位,在透视引导下,于手术节段双侧经皮置入内固定钉棒。术后均给予常规抗生素预防感染,术后卧床 3~7 d,2 周后进行腰背肌功能锻炼,3 个月内避免剧烈腰部或重体力活动。

1.5 观察项目与方法

记录患者一般资料,包括手术时间、术中出血量、并发症;观察手术前后的影像学参数,包括狭窄节段数、椎间隙高度、腰椎前凸角、硬膜囊面积;采用视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)^[17]进行背部和腿部疼痛评分,采用 Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI)^[18]评估日常生活活动障碍。

1.6 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 18.0 软件进行统计分析。符合正态分布的定量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,手术前后两组间 DH、LLA、硬膜囊 CSA、VAS、ODI 比较,采用配对设计定量资料 t 检验;手术时间、术中出血量、DH、LLA、硬膜囊 CSA 等组间差异性比较采用成组设计定量资料 t 检验进行分析;不符合正态分布的定量资料(病程)以中位数(上下四分位数) $M(P25, P75)$ 表示,采用秩和检验。定性资料(性别、狭窄节段数)之间差异性比较采用 χ^2 检验进行分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有患者术后获得随访,时间 8~18 (11.04 ± 3.61) 个月,随访期未见并发症。患者随访时间 RNRs 阳性组为 (11.24 ± 3.66) 个月、RNRs 阴性组为 (10.91 ± 3.61) 个月;两组比较,差异无统计学意义($t=0.429$, $P>0.05$)。

表 1 两组腰椎管狭窄症患者术前临床资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of preoperative clinical data between two groups of patients with lumbar spinal stenosis

组别	例数	年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$)/岁	性别/例		病程 $M(P25, P75)$ /月	身高($\bar{x} \pm s$)/cm	体重($\bar{x} \pm s$)/kg	BMI($\bar{x} \pm s$)/($kg \cdot m^{-2}$)
			男	女				
RNRs 阳性组	38	65.45 ± 10.37	15	23	24.00(12.00,72.00)	164.92 ± 5.57	66.30 ± 8.09	24.35 ± 2.64
RNRs 阴性组	54	62.42 ± 9.51	17	37	13.50(9.00,36.00)	162.83 ± 7.18	64.70 ± 8.81	24.40 ± 2.85
检验值		$t=1.445$		$\chi^2=0.628$	$Z=-1.069$	$t=1.569$	$t=0.886$	$t=0.086$
P 值		0.152		0.428	0.285	0.12	0.378	0.932

2.1 两组围术期指标比较

RNRs 阳性组手术时间为(1.72±0.68) h, 术中出血量为(67.10±26.09) ml; RNRs 阴性组手术时间为(2.42±1.16) h, 术中出血量为(92.59±61.74) ml, RNRs 阴性组患者手术时间和术中出血量较多($t=-3.312, -2.709, P < 0.05$)。

2.2 两组手术前后影像学及疗效评价指标比较

本研究所有患者顺利完成手术, 所有患者术后症状均有不同程度改善。RNRs 阳性组与阴性组患者术后 DH、硬膜囊 CSA、腰痛、腿痛 VAS 及 ODI 均较术前明显改善($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

术前 RNRs 阳性组与阴性组狭窄节段数分别为(1.71±0.46)、(1.17±0.38)个, 两组比较, 差异有统计学意义($t=6.013, P < 0.05$)。术前两组 DH、硬膜囊 CSA 比较, RNRs 阳性组患者 DH 更大、硬膜囊 CSA 更小($P < 0.05$)。术前两组 VAS、ODI 比较, RNRs 阳性组腰痛、腿痛 VAS、ODI 均高于 RNRs 阴性组患者($P < 0.05$)。两组术后腰椎 Cobb 角、术后腿痛 VAS 比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组术后 DH、硬膜囊 CSA、腰痛 VAS、ODI 比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 两组手术前后影像学及疗效评价指标差值比较

RNRs 阳性组与阴性组患者手术前后影像学及疗效评价指标差值比较见表 3。两组椎间隙高度差值、腰椎 Cobb 角差值、ODI 差值等比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组患者硬膜囊面积差值、腰痛腿痛 VAS 差值等比较, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。典型病例影像资料见图 1。

3 讨论

3.1 RNRs 的发生及临床意义

RNRs 是 LSS 患者以腰椎管内的马尾神经缠绕、蜿蜒、迂曲为特征的一种现象^[19-21]。VERBIEST^[9]在 1954 年根据脊髓造影结果首次报道, 1968 年由 CRESSMAN 和 PAWL^[10]命名, 尽管此后有许多关于 RNRs 的报道发表, 但 RNRs 的作用机制仍不清楚。冗余马尾神经的空间分布和冗余马尾神经中神经纤维的退变程度表明 RNRs 与椎管狭窄有密切的因果关系, RNRs 的发病机制被归因于狭窄的椎管对马尾神经的挤压作用, LSS 患者狭窄处椎管的收缩导致马尾神经的机械性卡压, 限制了其在头尾方向的正常活动, 如果狭窄严重, 头端的马尾神经不能回到狭窄的尾端。腰椎的反复运动被认为会逐渐将马尾神

表 2 两组腰椎管狭窄症患者手术前后影像学及疗效评价指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.2 Comparison of imaging and curative effect evaluation indexes between two groups of patients with lumbar spinal stenosis ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	椎间隙高度/cm		腰椎 Cobb 角/°		硬膜囊面积/cm ²		腰痛 VAS/分		腿痛 VAS/分		ODI 评分/%	
		术前	术后 7 d	术前	术后 7 d	术前	术后 7 d	术前	术后 7 d	术前	术后 7 d	术前	术后 7 d
RNRs 阳性组	38	1.11± 0.19	1.60± 0.19 ^a	43.97± 13.65	44.43± 13.08 ^b	0.46± 0.17	0.74± 0.36 ^c	5.39± 1.00	3.39± 4.50 ^d	5.05± 4.00 ^e	3.05± 0.58	55.74± 47.33 ^f	46.74± 37.67 ^f
		0.97± 0.23	1.48± 0.25 ^g	0.69± 0.26	44.07± 11.85 ^h	0.69± 0.26	1.12± 0.35 ⁱ	4.50± 0.77	3.00± 0.82 ^j	4.00± 0.58	3.00± 0.82 ^k	47.33± 3.43	37.67± 3.58 ^l
<i>t</i> 值		2.996	2.540	4.888	0.134	4.888	-5.155	4.841	2.441	5.773	0.265	10.730	10.364
<i>P</i> 值		0.004	0.013	0.000	0.894	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.000	0.792	0.000	0.000

注: 与术前比较,^a $t=-14.503, P=0.000$; ^b $t=-0.268, P=0.790$; ^c $t=-5.660, P=0.000$; ^d $t=15.989, P=0.000$; ^e $t=10.606, P=0.000$; ^f $t=10.736, P=0.000$; ^g $t=-15.006, P=0.000$; ^h $t=0.424, P=0.673$; ⁱ $t=-10.930, P=0.000$; ^j $t=14.298, P=0.000$; ^k $t=8.916, P=0.000$; ^l $t=51.205, P=0.000$

表 3 两组腰椎管狭窄症患者手术前后影像学及疗效评价指标差值比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.3 Comparison of imaging and curative effect evaluation indexes discrepancies between two groups of patients with lumbar spinal stenosis before and after operation ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	椎间隙高度差值/cm		腰椎 Cobb 角差值/°		硬膜囊面积差值/cm ²		腰痛 VAS 差值/分		腿痛 VAS 差值/分		ODI 差值/%	
		cm	°	cm ²	分	cm	分	cm ²	分	cm	分	cm ²	分
RNRs 阳性组	38	0.49±0.21	0.45±10.41	0.28±0.31	-2.00±0.77	-2.00±1.16	-9.00±5.17						
RNRs 阴性组	54	0.51±0.25	-0.54±9.39	0.43±0.29	-1.50±0.77	-1.00±0.82	-9.67±1.39						
<i>t</i> 值		-0.445	0.470	-2.340	-3.063	-4.558	0.905						
<i>P</i> 值		0.658	0.640	0.022	0.003	0	0.368						

注: 椎间隙高度差值、腰椎 Cobb 角差值、硬膜囊面积差值、腰痛 VAS 差值、腿痛 VAS 差值、ODI 差值均为术后减术前



图 1 患者,女,76岁,腰背部不适伴双下肢胀痛8年余,诊断L₄-L₅椎管狭窄症,行L₄-L₅单节段斜外侧腰椎椎间融合术联合后路L₄-L₅内固定 **1a,1b.**术前腰椎正侧位X线片示腰椎退行性变 **1c.**术前腰椎MRI矢状面扫描示L₄-L₅节段椎管狭窄,狭窄平面上方可见马尾神经冗余 **1d.**术后7d腰椎MRI矢状面扫描示L₄-L₅手术节段上方马尾神经冗余消失 **1e,1f.**手术前后腰椎MRI横断面扫描示经OLIF间接减压术后硬膜囊面积明显增大 **1g,1h.**术后末次随访时腰椎正侧位X线片示L₄-L₅椎弓根螺钉固定,融合器中置位,位置良好,L₄-L₅椎间隙高度获得良好恢复

Fig.1 A 76-year-old female patient with low back discomfort and swelling pain of both lower limbs for more than 8 years, diagnosed with L₄-L₅ spinal stenosis, underwent L₄-L₅ single-segment oblique lateral lumbar interbody fusion combined with posterior L₄-L₅ internal fixation **1a,1b.** Preoperative AP and lateral lumbar spine X-ray films showed lumbar degeneration **1c.** Preoperative MRI sagittal scan of lumbar spine showed L₄-L₅ spinal canal stenosis, and cauda equina redundancy was seen above the stenosis plane **1d.** Postoperative lumbar MRI sagittal scan showed that the redundancy of the cauda equina nerve above the L₄-L₅ surgical segment disappeared **1e,1f.** Preoperative and postoperative lumbar MRI cross-sectional scan showed that the dural sac area was significantly increased by OLIF **1g,1h.** At the latest follow-up, AP and lateral X-ray films of the lumbar spine showed that the L₄-L₅ pedicle screw was fixed, the fusion cage was placed in a good position, and the height of the L₄-L₅ intervertebral space was well restored

经挤出狭窄部位的椎管,并且随着时间的推移,马尾神经趋于冗余和伸长^[20-22]。在 ROUSAN 等^[23]的研究中,与 PAPAVERO 等^[24]的研究相反,狭窄的多样性和程度与 RNRs 的发生之间没有显著的统计学相关性。但在本研究中,RNRs 阳性组狭窄节段数更多,与 RNRs 阴性组相比,RNRs 阳性组的术前硬膜囊 CSA 更小,且 RNRs 阴性组的术后 CSA 要大于 RNRs 阳性组,同时,阴性组手术前后硬膜囊 CSA 差值也要优于阳性组。患者的年龄、性别、病程、BMI 与 RNRs 的发生并无关联。YOKOYAMA 等^[14]评估了 33 例行椎板切除减压术治疗且无腰椎不稳的 LSS 患者,根据术后第 7 天 MRI 扫描结果将患者分为冗余与非

冗余组,发现 33 例患者中有 24 例(73%) RNRs 转阴,冗余组术前硬膜囊 CSA 明显小于非冗余组,但两组术后硬膜囊 CSA 比较,差异无统计学意义。本研究表明,术前 RNRs 阳性组与 RNRs 阴性组相比,RNRs 阳性组患者症状更重,差异具有统计学意义。HUR 等^[25]回顾性分析了 106 例术前 MRI 显示 LSS 且均接受椎板切除减压术的患者,将其分为冗余组与非冗余组,45 例(42%)患者出现 RNRs,并观察到较长的病程和多节段狭窄都与 RNRs 有关,而症状严重程度与是否冗余无关,在最大狭窄水平,冗余组的硬膜囊 CSA 显著变小(冗余组 49 mm²,非冗余组 60 mm², $P=0.010$),与笔者的发现一致。

3.2 OLIF 联合后路经皮内固定术对于伴或不伴 RNRs 患者疗效差异分析

尽管许多研究评估了 RNRs 的发病机制,但很少有评估治疗效果的研究,本研究的目的是评价 OLIF 联合后路经皮内固定术在伴或不伴 RNRs 的 LSS 患者中的临床意义。笔者观察到 OLIF 联合后路经皮内固定术对伴或不伴 RNRs 的 LSS 患者疗效确切,两组患者术后与术前相比较,术后椎间隙高度、术后硬膜囊面积、术后腰痛 VAS、术后腿痛 VAS、术后 ODI 较术前明显改善,差异具有统计学意义。在 WU 等^[26]的研究中,随访 1 年时测量的 VAS 显示明显改善。在 GONG 等^[27]的研究中患者在末次随访时 VAS、ODI 和 JOA 评分均有明显改善,提示 OLIF 成功缓解了临床症状。本研究发现 RNRs 阴性组的疗效要优于 RNRs 阳性组,阴性组在术后腰痛 VAS 评分的改善上要好于阳性组,差异具有统计学意义。早期研究显示,伴或不伴 RNRs 的 LSS 患者疗效不一。SUZUKI 等^[20]于 1989 年对 RNRs 进行了第一次全面的调查,检查了 1256 例腰椎病患者的脊髓造影,并从其中选取 130 例严重 LSS 患者,其中 55 例(42%)患者存在 RNRs,在其研究中,23 例患者中 21 例(91%)术后脊髓造影显示 RNRs 完全消退,所有患者术后症状有改善。任涛等^[28]在研究中发现 RNRs 阳性组患者术后腿痛 VAS、ODI 要远高于 RNRs 阴性组患者,RNRs 阳性组患者比 RNRs 阴性组患者手术疗效差。但有学者研究显示伴或不伴 RNRs 的 LSS 患者的预后无明显差异,MIN 等^[15]回顾性分析了 68 例因单节段腰椎管狭窄而行椎板切除减压术的患者,将其分为冗余和非冗余组,其中 23 例(33%)患者术前 MRI 存在 RNRs,结果发现术前或术后 1 年日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopedic Association,JOA)评分、椎管直径或恢复率方面差异无统计学意义,冗余组的手术结果与非冗余组差异无统计学意义,但非冗余组的手术结果略好。

OLIF 是一种微创脊柱手术,许多退行性腰椎疾病都可获得间接减压的效果^[29]。间接减压的成功是多方面的,通过使用一个大的融合器撑开椎间隙,以恢复椎间盘高度和椎间孔高度,从而消除椎间盘膨出,同时也减轻了黄韧带对于神经元件的压迫^[30-31]。本研究显示,经 OLIF 间接减压后,硬膜囊 CSA、DH 较术前均有明显改善,差异具有统计学意义。FU-JIBAYASHI 等^[32]通过对 28 例出现退行性疾病(包括合并腰椎狭窄)的患者行 OLIF 联合后路经皮内固定术,术后所有病例有临床改善,CSA 由术前的 99.6 mm² 增加到术后的 134.3 mm²,DH、节段性椎间盘角度和临床结果明显改善。LIMTHONGKUL 等^[33]

报道 OLIF 术后硬膜囊平均 CSA 增加 50.8%。SHIMIZU 等^[34]同样发现,在选择合适的严重 LSS 患者(只包括术前 Schizas 分级 C 级和 D 级)进行 OLIF 间接减压治疗后,术后 3 周随访时,硬膜囊 CSA 增加了 72%,且他们认为除了在 OLIF 术中联合椎弓根螺钉提供椎间稳定从而在最大程度上解决与不稳定相关的症状外,恢复椎间隙高度也是必要的,通过椎间隙高度的增加使得黄韧带和后纵韧带的解扣,最终使硬膜囊扩张,即使扩张是微小的,临床症状也会得到一定程度的改善。

3.3 本研究的局限性

本研究的主要不足之处在于样本量小,随访时间短,这可能限制了笔者研究结果的普遍性,并且任涛等^[28]在研究中指出,RNRs 阳性组在手术时间、术中失血量等指标上远高于 RNRs 阴性组患者,但在本研究当中,却得出与之相反的结果,笔者猜测可能是由于手术方式的不同导致结果的差异,后续将针对不同手术方式治疗 RNRs 患者继续更进一步的研究;另一个是在选择和测量 MRI 图像时可能存在偏差;最后,本研究除了疼痛减轻作为临床结果的一部分之外,未对其他因素进行评估,还需要评估 OLIF 术后功能结果的变化或跛行(LSS 的主要症状之一)的改善等因素。

OLIF 联合后路经皮内固定术对于伴或不伴 RNRs 的患者均有较好疗效。多节段腰椎管狭窄、硬膜囊面积减小可能会导致 RNRs 的发生,伴 RNRs 的 LSS 患者症状更重。伴 RNRs 的 LSS 患者较不伴 RNRs 的患者手术疗效要差。

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(收稿日期:2023-12-07 本文编辑:朱嘉)