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• 病例报告 •

经椎间孔入路腰椎内镜术后症状性血肿 3 例

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关键词 经皮腰椎内镜; 症状性血肿; 术后并发症; 手术因素

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Postoperative symptomatic hematoma after percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic lumbar discectomy: 3 cases report

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KEYWORDS Percutaneous lumbar endoscopy; Symptomatic hematoma; Postoperative complications; Surgical factor

病例 1: 男, 67 岁。因右下肢放射性疼痛, 行走受限 8 个月余入院, 既往有冠心病史 8 年, 长期口服阿司匹林片, 每日 1 次, 每次 100 mg; 曾行腰椎保守治疗 3 个月余未见缓解。查体: 右臀部、右大腿后侧、小

腿前外侧、足背皮肤痛觉减退, 右拇背伸肌力 IV 级, 右直腿抬高试验 20° 阳性。腰椎 MRI 和 CT 示 L_{4,5} 椎间盘突出合并右侧神经根管狭窄。诊断为 L_{4,5} 椎间盘突出症并冠心病。术前疼痛视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS) 6 分。手术方案: 停用阿司匹林 1 周, 局麻下 L_{4,5} 节段经椎间孔入路内镜下腰椎间盘切除术 (percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy, PELD)。术中穿刺偏腹, 为达“靶点”反复调整数次, 套管位置偏椎间孔腹侧, 盲视下进行关节突成形。镜下见套管外持续渗血, 未找到明确出血点,

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止血效果差,认为是椎管内静脉丛渗血,减压结束患者右下肢疼痛即刻消失。退出套管,切口少量持续渗血,缝合 1 针。但术后 12 h 离床如厕后,突发右腹股沟区、大腿前侧疼痛伴右髋部屈曲痉挛,伸直受限, VAS 为 6 分,经镇痛、脱水、激素治疗稍缓解。术后 28 h 侧腹疼痛伴大面积皮下瘀血,伴右腹股沟、小腿外侧疼痛反复,患者面色、口唇颜色苍白,急查血常规,血红蛋白由术前 14 g 降至 7.5 g,复查腰椎 CT 示右侧腰大肌肿胀,髂窝内可见大面积血肿组织影。考虑为腹膜后血肿。嘱患者绝对卧床,腰围持续加压腰腹部,予以输血、营养神经、抗感染等治疗,血红蛋白回升至 10.6 g,上述症状在 1 周内逐渐好转,术后 2 周右腿痛 VAS 为 0 分。见图 1。

病例 2:女,56 岁。因右大腿前外侧疼痛 1 年,加重 4 个月余入院,曾行腰椎保守治疗 4 个月无效且症状逐渐加重。查体:腰背部无压痛、叩痛,右大腿前外侧、右膝、右小腿内侧皮肤疼痛减退,股四头肌力 IV 级,右股神经牵拉试验阳性。腰椎 MRI 和 CT 示 L_{3,4} 右侧椎间盘突出伴侧隐窝狭窄,神经受压,无横突损伤。诊断为“L_{3,4} 腰椎间盘突出症;腰椎管狭窄”。术前 VAS 4 分。手术方案:局麻下 L_{3,4} 节段经椎间孔

入路行经皮内窥镜下腰椎髓核摘除技术。术中侧位透视见工作套管紧贴 L₃ 横突,因患者体型肥胖,向腹侧、头侧用力挤压、调整工作套管以方便向关节突背侧、尾侧成形,经 3 次椎间孔成形后继续镜下减压,术后患肢痛消失。但术后第 1 天患者离床弯腰拾物后,突发 L_{3,4} 水平腰背部疼痛,右侧卧位加重,伴右腹股沟、大腿前外侧疼痛, VAS 为 5 分。急查腰椎 CT 示右侧 L₃ 横突断裂,腰椎 MRI T2 像 L₃ 横突、L_{3,4} 椎间孔区出现高信号影,实验室检查无异常,考虑为 L₃ 横突骨折伴硬膜外血肿,经卧床休息、脱水、消炎镇痛等治疗 3 周,腰痛及右腿痛 VAS 为 0 分。见图 2。

病例 3:男,72 岁。因右大腿反复疼痛 2 年,急性加重 1 周入院,既往 2 年行保守治疗效果可,近 1 周急性加重,右下肢呈屈曲强迫体位,不能站立行走,保守无效。查体:右臀部、大腿前侧皮肤触痛觉减退,髂腰肌 IV 级,右直腿抬高试验 10° 阳性。腰椎 MRI 示 L_{2,3} 椎间盘突出伴向下脱垂,不排除右侧极外侧型椎间盘突出。手术方案:局麻下 L_{2,3} 节段经椎间孔入路 PELD, L_{2,3} 椎间盘极外侧探查。术前 VAS 为 7 分。术中椎管减压过程顺利,手术结束前向极外侧探查,使用电极剥离配合髓核钳摘除部分软组织后,镜下见

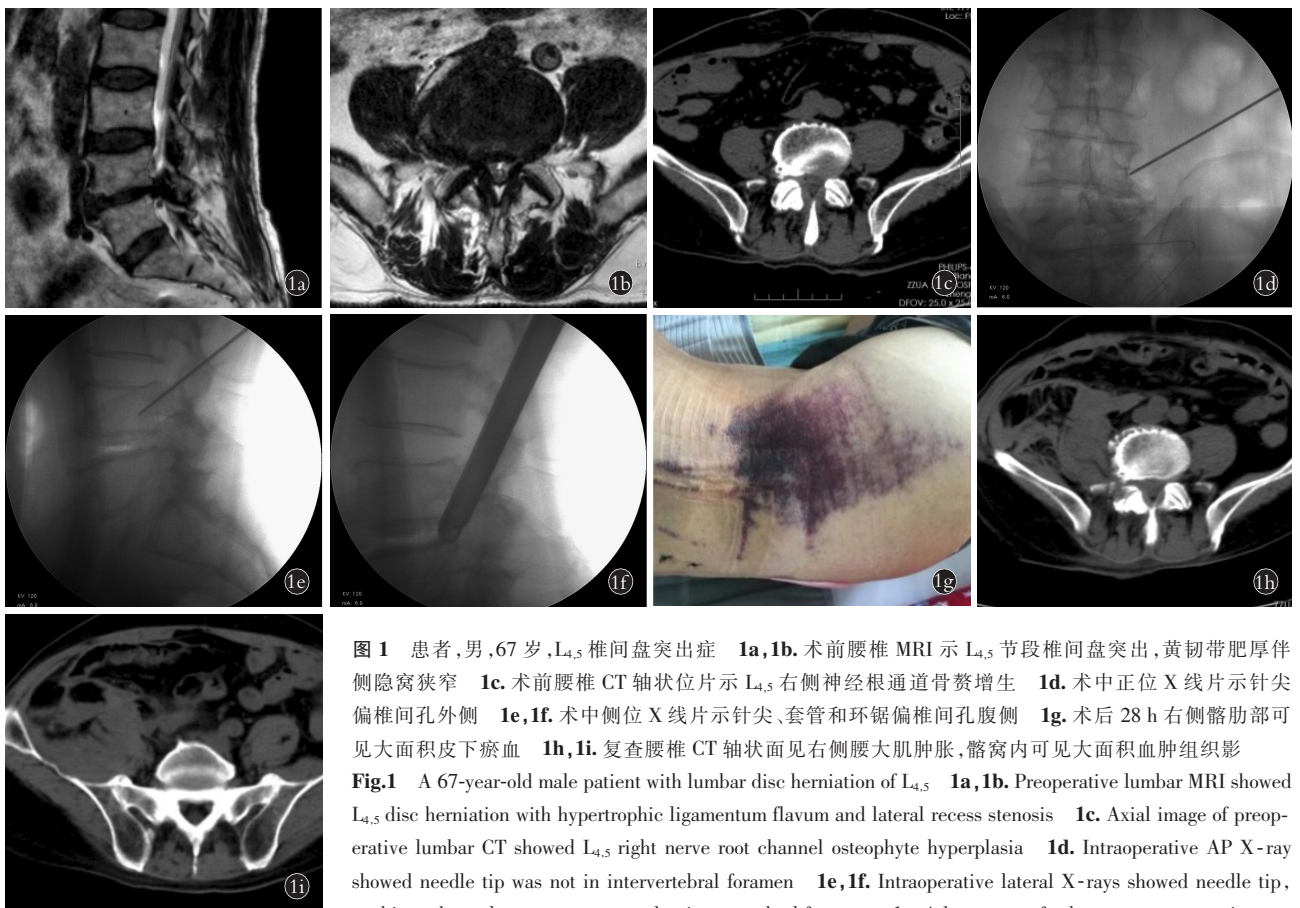


图 1 患者,男,67 岁,L_{4,5} 椎间盘突出症 1a,1b. 术前腰椎 MRI 示 L_{4,5} 节段椎间盘突出,黄韧带肥厚伴侧隐窝狭窄 1c. 术前腰椎 CT 轴状位片示 L_{4,5} 右侧神经根通道骨赘增生 1d. 术中正位 X 线片示针尖偏椎间孔外侧 1e,1f. 术中侧位 X 线片示针尖、套管和环锯偏椎间孔腹侧 1g. 术后 28 h 右侧髂肋部可见大面积皮下瘀血 1h,1i. 复查腰椎 CT 轴状面见右侧腰大肌肿胀,髂窝内可见大面积血肿组织影

Fig.1 A 67-year-old male patient with lumbar disc herniation of L_{4,5} 1a,1b. Preoperative lumbar MRI showed L_{4,5} disc herniation with hypertrophic ligamentum flavum and lateral recess stenosis 1c. Axial image of preoperative lumbar CT showed L_{4,5} right nerve root channel osteophyte hyperplasia 1d. Intraoperative AP X-ray showed needle tip was not in intervertebral foramen 1e,1f. Intraoperative lateral X-rays showed needle tip, working tube and trepan were ventral to intervertebral foramen 1g. A large area of subcutaneous congestion was seen on the right flank 28 hours after operation 1h,1i. Postoperative axial images of lumbar CT showed the right psoas muscle was tumid, and a large area of hematoma tissue was located in iliac fossa

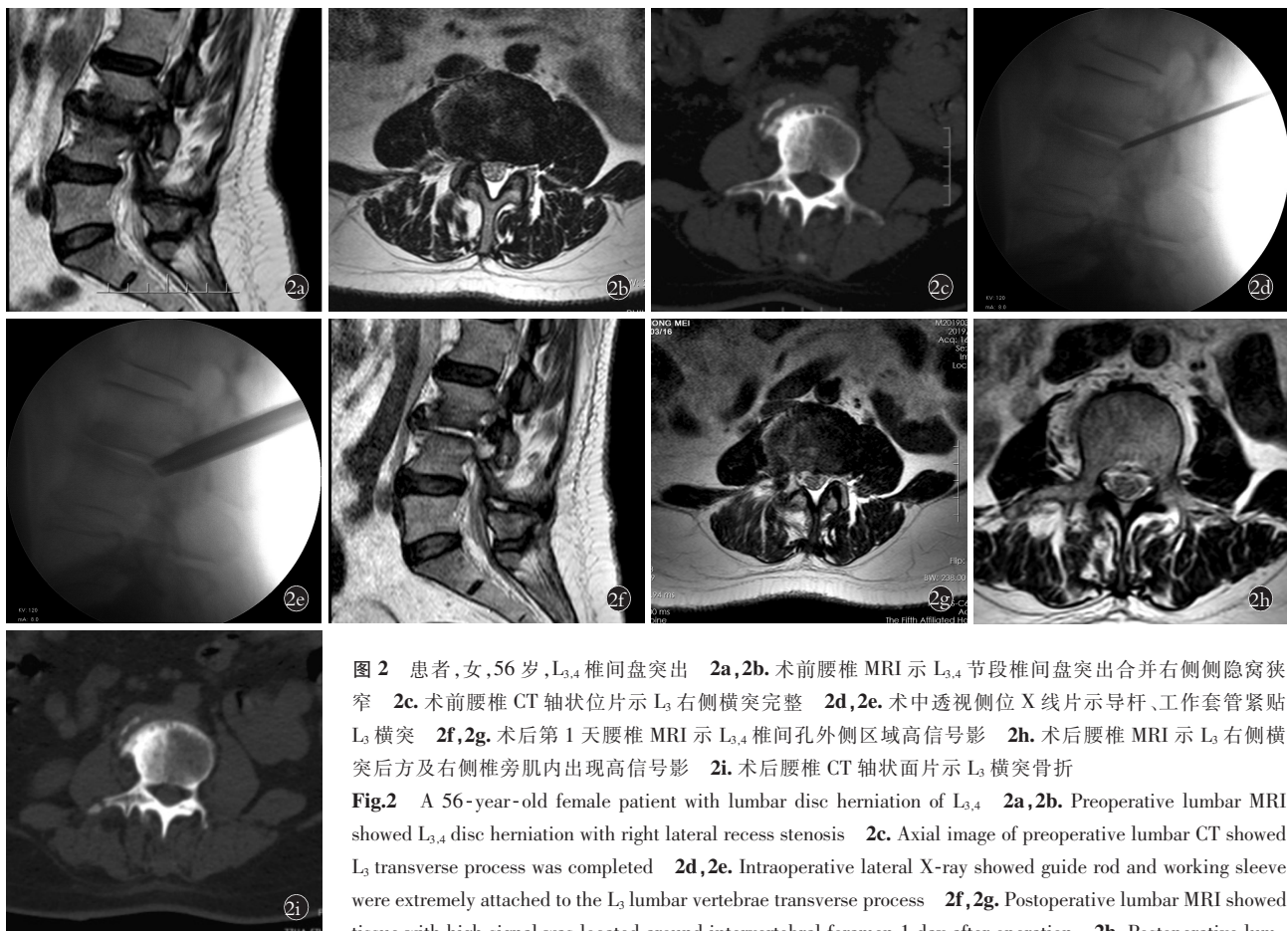


图 2 患者,女,56岁,L_{3,4}椎间盘突出 2a,2b. 术前腰椎 MRI 示 L_{3,4} 节段椎间盘突出合并右侧侧隐窝狭窄 2c. 术前腰椎 CT 轴状位片示 L₃ 右侧横突完整 2d,2e. 术中透视侧位 X 线片示导杆、工作套管紧贴 L₃ 横突 2f,2g. 术后第 1 天腰椎 MRI 示 L_{3,4} 椎间孔外侧区域高信号影 2h. 术后腰椎 MRI 示 L₃ 右侧横突后方及右侧椎旁肌内出现高信号影 2i. 术后腰椎 CT 轴状面片示 L₃ 横突骨折

Fig.2 A 56-year-old female patient with lumbar disc herniation of L_{3,4} 2a,2b. Preoperative lumbar MRI showed L_{3,4} disc herniation with right lateral recess stenosis 2c. Axial image of preoperative lumbar CT showed L₃ transverse process was completed 2d,2e. Intraoperative lateral X-ray showed guide rod and working sleeve were extremely attached to the L₃ lumbar vertebrae transverse process 2f,2g. Postoperative lumbar MRI showed tissue with high signal was located around intervertebral foramen 1 day after operation 2h. Postoperative lumbar MRI showed high signal intensity changes surrounded right L₃ lumbar vertebrae transverse process and right paraspinal muscle 2i. Fracture of L₃ lumbar vertebrae transverse process could be seen on axial image of postoperative lumbar CT

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持续渗血,无明显出血点,止血效果差。退出工作套管见切口内持续流血,缝合切口。术后右下肢疼痛消失,6h后离床如厕,VAS为0分。经多次离床,于术后20h左右,右臀部、大腿前侧再现疼痛,右髋屈曲强直位,见腰背部皮下瘀血,急查腰椎MRI示T2加权像上L_{2,3}椎间孔区域出现1椭圆形高信号软组织影。血红蛋白由术前12.5g降至9.2g,考虑为硬膜外血肿,经卧床休息、脱水、消炎镇痛等保守治疗,2周后可正常活动,右腿痛VAS为1分(见图3)。末次随访,上述3例患者均恢复正常。

讨论

PELD目前已广泛应用于治疗腰椎退变性疾病,具有创伤小、出血少、住院时间短等优势^[1-2]。但由于学习曲线陡峭,在各级医院开展过程中,相关并发症的报道与日俱增,如神经损伤、硬膜撕裂、血肿形成、感染、复发、内脏损伤、类脊髓高压症等^[3-5]。PELD借助水介质,其显著优势是出血量少,但近年来术后血肿病例报道逐渐增加,可能造成神经损伤,部分病例较凶险,甚至重度休克,应引起警惕。

脊柱术后症状型硬膜外血肿发生率占所有脊柱

手术的0.2%~2.9%^[3,6-8]。PELD术后症状性血肿较少见,无明确统计。AHN等^[2]报道的412例PELD手术,4例(0.97%)出现腹膜后血肿,表现为下肢疼痛减轻后继发腹股沟区疼痛及下肢症状;SAIRYO等^[3]报道的100例PELD患者中1例(1%)在术后第2天出现硬膜外血肿,再次引起患肢疼痛。笔者统计了2016年11月至2021年6月完成的926例单节段PELD手术,共发生3例术后症状性血肿,发生率为0.32%,与既往文献报道相近。

PELD术后症状性血肿根据位置可分为硬膜外血肿和或腹膜后血肿,表现不同:(1)硬膜外血肿。因血肿刺激神经根,表现为术后下肢症状缓解后,短时间内再次出现下肢神经症状。(2)腹膜后血肿。因血肿刺激腰大肌及脊神经分支,表现为腹股沟区、侧腹部疼痛,腰背部或侧腹皮下淤血,如出血量大甚至伴随休克表现^[9]。血肿量>500ml为弥漫型,<500ml为局限型^[2]。本文病例1为弥散型腹膜后血肿,病例2、3均为硬膜外血肿。

对于PELD术后血肿的原因,AHN等^[2]认为与腰动脉损伤、使用抗凝药物、极外侧型突出、手术节

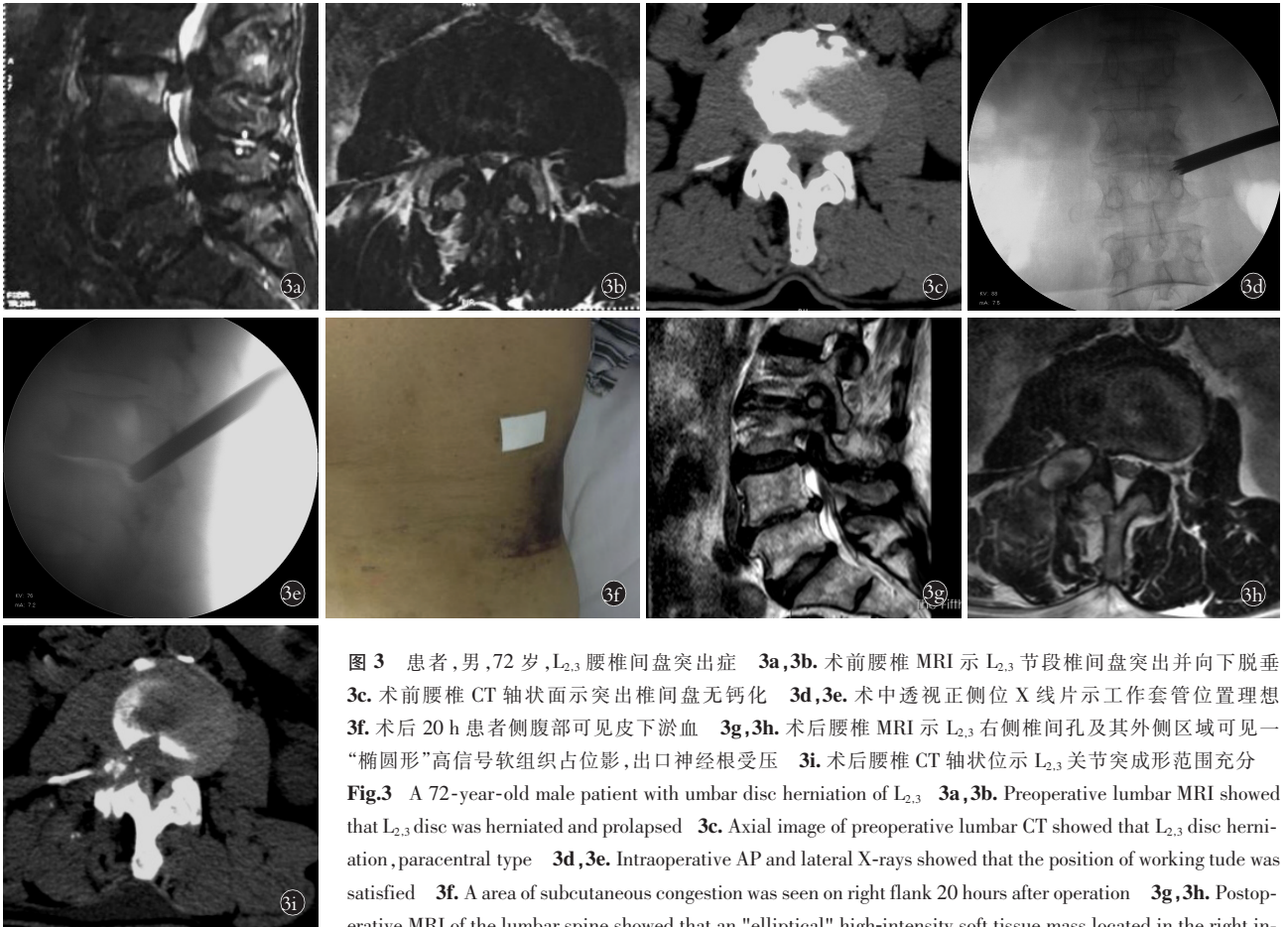


图3 患者,男,72岁,L_{2,3}腰椎间盘突出症 3a,3b.术前腰椎MRI示L_{2,3}节段椎间盘突出并向下脱垂 3c.术前腰椎CT轴状面示突出椎间盘无钙化 3d,3e.术中透视正侧位X线片示工作套管位置理想 3f.术后20h患者侧腹部可见皮下淤血 3g,3h.术后腰椎MRI示L_{2,3}右侧椎间孔及其外侧区域可见一“椭圆形”高信号软组织占位影,出口神经根受压 3i.术后腰椎CT轴状面示L_{2,3}关节突成形范围充分

Fig.3 A 72-year-old male patient with lumbar disc herniation of L_{2,3} 3a,3b. Preoperative lumbar MRI showed that L_{2,3} disc was herniated and prolapsed 3c. Axial image of preoperative lumbar CT showed that L_{2,3} disc herniation, paracentral type 3d,3e. Intraoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed that the position of working tube was satisfied 3f. A area of subcutaneous congestion was seen on right flank 20 hours after operation 3g,3h. Postoperative MRI of the lumbar spine showed that an "elliptical" high-intensity soft tissue mass located in the right intervertebral foramen of L_{2,3} and the outlet nerve root was compressed 3i. Postoperative lumbar vertebrae CT axial radiographs showed that foraminal decompression was enough

tervertebral foramen of L_{2,3} and the outlet nerve root was compressed 3i. Postoperative lumbar vertebrae CT axial radiographs showed that foraminal decompression was enough

段 ≥ 2 个、二次手术瘢痕剥离等有关;钟军等^[10]、金晓峰等^[11]认为椎管内外血管损伤、凝血功能异常是主要原因;GIOFFRE等^[12]认为极外侧型突出临近腰动脉分支,剥离术区瘢痕、粘连组织等均是易损伤血管的不利因素。本文3例均为单节段初次手术、凝血功能正常,血肿原因考虑和术中操作有关:首先,腰动脉是腹主动脉的分支,沿椎体侧方走行,在椎间孔外侧、出口神经根前方发散出横突分支、脊髓分支和背部分支,相互交通形成血管网^[13],故椎间孔外、头、腹侧均存在丰富的动脉分支,穿刺定位及椎间孔区域的操作均可能损伤这些血管。回顾病例1,穿刺针多次穿刺、调整,置于椎间孔外侧、腹侧的血管分布密集的区域,且工作套管头端在椎间孔腹侧,此时环锯切割及套管旋转等操作均会损伤腰动脉分支。术中镜下见套管外有渗血,电极止血效果差,退出套管时切口持续渗血,结合患者术后表现,更加印证了术中血管损伤。其次,病例3术中在完成椎管内减压后,向椎间孔外侧探查,为避免刺激硬膜,多次旋转套管使其舌端挡住硬膜,为探查出口神经根摘取部分软组织。镜下见套管外渗血,无明显出血点,止血

困难。考虑椎间孔外探查、旋转套管等操作导致腰动脉分支损伤,这与GIOFFRE等^[12]观点相符。

再者,除血管损伤因素,回顾既往国内外文献,均未提及横突损伤。病例2因穿刺及置管方向偏中线,术中侧位透视见导杆及通道紧贴L₃横突。为完成椎间孔背侧、尾侧成形而将套管向头侧、腹侧按压,过度用力导致L₃横突不完全骨折。当患者离床后动时,因体重大,弯腰拾物时肌肉牵拉使L₃横突完全骨折,局部出血,蔓延至椎间孔区域,形成血肿,刺激神经。故对于L_{3,4}节段,因L₃横突长,更应注意穿刺、置管角度。

笔者根据本文3例患者总结了判断PELD术后症状性血肿的经验。首先,观察术中表现,如镜下见大量出血、套管内积聚大量凝血块、切口持续渗血等,则提示腰动脉或分支可能已损伤。建议持续加压术区,根据症状表现必要时行探查手术或介入科会诊。本研究中病例1、3在退出工作套管后切口持续渗血,重视不足,未持续压迫。后续笔者对类似情况均持续加压腰腹部,未再发生症状性血肿。其次,术后观察病情。如术后下肢症状缓解,但短时间内再次

出现下肢神经症状、腹股沟区或侧腹部疼痛、腰背部或侧腹部皮下瘀血、血压明显下降等，均要警惕 PELD 术后血肿的发生，尽早复查腰椎 CT/MRI，复查血常规，明确是否存在血肿。

PELD 术后血肿的治疗原则暂无统一标准，若神经症状无进行性加重、影像检查提示血肿范围较小、无活动性出血及腹腔脏器器质性损害，可采取保守治疗，严密观察症状和影像学转归^[14]，与本文理念相符。对于活动性出血、神经功能进行性损害者，尽早手术，可选择开放探查手术、介入手术或内镜手术。传统开放探查手术视野宽阔，但对骨-韧带复合体创伤大，影响脊柱稳定性^[1,15]，CHENG 等^[16]和杨胜号等^[17]提出内镜手术可清理椎管内血肿，较传统探查更微创。但若出血点位置隐匿或动脉挛缩时，开放与内镜手术均不适用，介入技术更具优势。陈水兵等^[18]通过介入栓塞腰动脉而成功止血 4 例患者，更精准更微创，但需警惕继发软组织缺血坏死、感染等并发症。笔者认为当神经症状无进行性加重、生命体征平稳时，血肿自身的张力可对出血点形成局部压迫，优先保守治疗，2~4 周血肿即可被吸收；对于神经功能进行性损害、持续活动性出血者应尽早手术。本文 3 例患者在对症治疗早期下肢症状无进一步加重且生命体征平稳，继续保守治疗，密切关注病情变化，最终均痊愈。

总之，警惕危险因素、小心手术“雷区”，及时发现问题，采取适合的治疗方式是 PELD 术后症状性血肿的预防和处理原则。

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