

· 临床论著 ·

# Wiltse 入路与后正中入路经椎间孔椎体间融合的比较

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**摘要:** [目的] 探讨 Wiltse 入路与后正中入路经椎间孔椎体间融合术 (transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF) 治疗腰椎管狭窄症的临床疗效。[方法] 回顾分析 2021 年 11 月—2022 年 9 月本院收治的 40 例腰椎管狭窄症患者的临床资料, 根据医患沟通结果, 19 例采用 W-TLIF, 21 例采用传统后正中入路 TLIF, 比较两组临床及多裂肌检查资料。[结果] 两组均顺利完成手术, 两组手术时间、切口总长度、术中出血量、术后引流量、术中透视次数的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。W-TLIF 组地行走时间显著早于后正中 TLIF 组 [ $(2.3\pm0.8)$  d vs  $(4.0\pm1.1)$  d,  $P<0.05$ ]。随访时间平均  $(7.1\pm0.9)$  个月, 随时间推移, 两组 VAS 及 ODI 评分均显著减少 ( $P<0.05$ )。术后 6 个月 W-TLIF 组 VAS [ $(1.0\pm0.5)$  vs  $(2.0\pm1.0)$ ,  $P=0.013$ ] 及 ODI 评分 [ $(11.6\pm1.8)$  vs  $(16.0\pm3.7)$ ,  $P<0.001$ ] 均显著优于 TLIF 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。多裂肌检测方面, 与术前相比, 两组术后 1、3、6 个月 LMCSA、MUAP 均显著减小 ( $P<0.05$ ), DPR 无显著变化 ( $P>0.05$ )。术前两组 LMCSA、MUAP 的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ ); 术后 6 个月 W-TLIF 组 LMCSA [ $(510.8\pm54.9)$  mm<sup>2</sup> vs  $(280.7\pm32.2)$  mm<sup>2</sup>,  $P<0.05$ ] 和 MUAP [ $(504.4\pm58.1)$  μV vs  $(313.7\pm71.0)$  μV,  $P<0.05$ ] 均显著大于 TLIF 组。术后相应时间点 W-TLIF 组多裂肌失神经电位出现率均显著低于 TLIF 组 ( $P<0.05$ )。[结论] W-TLIF 组对多裂肌损伤低于后正中 TLIF 组, 可减轻疼痛, 有利于早期康复。

**关键词:** 腰椎管狭窄, 经椎间孔椎体间融合, 肌间隙入路, 多裂肌

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**Transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion through Wiltse approach versus traditional posterior midline approach // BAN Chao<sup>1,2</sup>, LIU Jie<sup>2</sup>, WANG Pan<sup>2</sup>, LONG Hao<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Yang<sup>2</sup>, SHENG Bo-wen<sup>2</sup>, YE Chuan<sup>1</sup>. 1. Department of Orthopedics, The Affiliated Hospital, Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang 550004, China; 2. Department of Spinal Surgery, The Fourth People's Hospital of Guiyang City, Guiyang 550002, China**

**Abstract:** [Objective] To evaluate the clinical efficacy of Wiltse approach transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion (W-TLIF), by comparison with the traditional posterior midline approach transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion (TLIF) in the treatment of lumbar spinal stenosis. [Methods] A retrospective study was conducted on 40 patients who received TLIFs for lumbar spinal stenosis in our hospital from November 2021 to September 2022. According to doctor-patient communication, 19 patients were treated with W-TLIF, while other 21 patients were treated with traditional TLIF. The clinical and multifidus examination data of the two groups were compared. [Results] All patients in both groups had corresponding surgical procedures performed successfully without significant differences in operation time, total incision length, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative drainage volume, and intraoperative fluoroscopy times between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ), while the patients in the W-TLIF group resumed postoperative ambulation significantly earlier than those in the TLIF group [ $(2.3\pm0.8)$  days vs  $(4.0\pm1.1)$  days,  $P<0.05$ ]. With time of the follow-up period lasted for  $(7.1\pm0.9)$  months on a mean, the VAS and ODI scores were significantly decreased in both groups ( $P<0.05$ ). The W-TLIF group were significantly better than the TLIF group 6 months after operation in terms of VAS score [ $(1.0\pm0.5)$  vs  $(2.0\pm1.0)$ ,  $P=0.013$ ] and ODI score [ $(11.6\pm1.8)$  vs  $(16.0\pm3.7)$ ,  $P<0.001$ ]. Regarding multifidus detection, the lean multifidus cross sectional area (LMCSA) and motor unit action potential (MUAP) were significantly decreased in both groups 1, 3 and 6 months after operation compared with those before operation ( $P<0.05$ ), while the denervated potential ratio (DPR) remained unchanged ( $P>0.05$ ). Although there were no significant differences in LMCSA and MUAP between the two groups before surgery ( $P>0.05$ ), the W-TLIF group was significantly superior to the TLIF group in terms of LMCSA [ $(510.8\pm54.9)$  mm<sup>2</sup> vs  $(280.7\pm32.2)$  mm<sup>2</sup>,  $P<0.05$ ] and MUAP [ $(504.4\pm58.1)$  μV vs  $(313.7\pm71.0)$  μV,  $P<0.05$ ] 6 months postoperatively, additionally, the former was also significantly better than the latter in term of DPR at all time points postoperatively accordingly ( $P<0.05$ ). [Conclusion] The Wiltse approach TLIF has

lower damage to the multifidus muscle than the traditional posterior midline approach TLIF, which does reduce pain and is conducive to early rehabilitation.

**Key words:** lumbar spinal stenosis, transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, intermuscular space approach, multifidus

腰椎退行性疾病发病率逐年增加<sup>[1-2]</sup>。随着认识的深入，手术方式也倾向微创。虽然在减压、固定、恢复脊柱序列的原则下，不同手术方式均能达到同等疗效，但减少组织剥离及周围脊神经刺激，加速患者康复，仍是今后研究热点<sup>[3, 4]</sup>。

传统后正中入路经椎间孔腰椎间融合术(transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF)是脊柱外科成熟的术式，有学习曲线短、术中解剖暴露充分的优点<sup>[5]</sup>。但随着对软组织认识的增加，如何保留脊柱旁软组织的完整性，减少破坏，已成为共同追求的目标。传统后正中TLIF需完全剥离多裂肌，显露术区结构，对脊柱多裂肌及后柱骨—韧带复合体造成损伤，甚至损伤脊神经背支，导致术后顽固性腰背痛、邻近节段失稳及退变等，更甚者出现严重功能障碍<sup>[6]</sup>。

腰椎多裂肌对维持腰椎稳定性有重要作用<sup>[7]</sup>。尽可能保留多裂肌，对于快速康复有重要作用<sup>[8, 9]</sup>。Wiltse入路经椎间孔腰椎融合术(Wiltse approach transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, W-TLIF)，从最长肌、多裂肌间隙进入，减少多裂肌剥离及牵拉，保护了椎旁软组织，减少了创伤<sup>[10-12]</sup>。虽该手术具备解剖学优势，但是针对此手术方式研究还表浅于术后疼痛、出血等层面，对更深层次的神经损害改变及椎旁软组织损害缺乏相关全面数据。为探讨W-TLIF入路的临床价值，本研究收集2021年11月—2022年9月，分别采用W-TLIF与传统后正中TLIF治疗单节段腰椎管狭窄症40例患者的临床资料，比较两种术式围手术期情况、腰背部疼痛、功能障碍情况、多裂肌损伤程度及术后多裂肌神经电生理变化等，为临床医师在选择手术方式时提供一定参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1) 单节段腰椎管狭窄症符合行TLIF术适应证；(2) 保守治疗无效；(3) 单侧症状。

排除标准：(1) 存在脊柱畸形、椎体滑脱、椎旁肌广泛脂肪变性萎缩者；(2) 腰椎手术史、糖尿病、感染及肿瘤患者；(3) 术前多裂肌神经电生理存在失神经电位；(4) 合并运动神经元病。

### 1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析2021年11月—2022年9月，在本院手术治疗单节段腰椎管狭窄症患者的临床资料，共40例符合上述标准，纳入本研究。依据术前医患沟通结果，19例采用W-TLIF，21例采用传统后正中入路TLIF。两组患者一般资料见表1，两组年龄、性别、BMI、病程、狭窄节段的差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准，所有患者均签署知情同意书。

表1 两组患者术前一般资料比较  
Table 1 Comparison of preoperative general data between the two groups

指标	W-TLIF组 (n=19)	TLIF组 (n=21)	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	59.8±9.7	57.8±9.1	0.283
性别(例, 男/女)	8/11	14/7	0.962
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	25.9±3.4	26.4±2.6	0.420
病程(月, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	32.9±25.2	40.7±29.6	0.504
节段(L <sub>4/5</sub> /L <sub>5/S<sub>1</sub></sub> )	13/6	16/5	0.583

### 1.3 手术方法

W-TLIF组：全麻、俯卧位，后正中切口切开皮肤、皮下，暴露腰背筋膜。分别于棘突旁侧切开腰背筋膜，找出最长肌与多裂肌肌间隙，分离至椎板和关节突。责任间隙上下双侧置入椎弓钉。牵开患侧多裂肌及最长肌，暴露手术区域，去除上椎体下椎板1/3及下关节突、下椎体上关节突内缘及上缘，分离关节囊及黄韧带，小心分离神经根，减压神经根管及侧隐窝，探查椎间孔区域，见神经根松弛，暴露椎间盘行切除术。打磨上下终板，试模测量，自体碎骨粒填入椎间隙，取合适的椎间笼架填入骨粒，置入椎间隙，检查位置满意，将连接棒与椎弓根钉连接固定，正侧位透视位置满意。放置负压引流。术后24 h引流量<50 ml，拔除引流管。

TLIF组：全麻、俯卧位，后正中切口切开皮肤、皮下。正中切开腰背筋膜，紧贴棘突剥离双侧肌肉至显露椎板和关节突。责任间隙上下双侧置入椎弓钉。切除下责任间隙黄韧带和部分椎板，以及症状侧部分关节突，显露椎管，小心分离神经根，减压神经根管及侧隐窝，探查椎间孔区域，见神经根松弛。暴

露椎间盘行切除术，打磨上下终板，试模测量。自体碎骨粒填入椎间隙，取合适的椎间笼架填入骨粒，置入椎间隙，检查位置满意，将连接棒与椎弓根钉连接固定，正侧位透视位置满意。放置负压引流。术后24 h 引流量<50 ml，拔除引流管。

#### 1.4 评价指标

记录围手术期资料，包括手术时间、切口总长度、术中出血量、术后引流量、术中透视次数、下地行走时间。采用疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scales, VAS）<sup>[13]</sup>、Oswestry 功能障碍指数问卷表（Oswestry disability index, ODI）<sup>[14]</sup>评价临床效果。行MRI 检查，采用 PHILIPS Intellispace Portal (V7.0.7.40410) 系统软件，在平扫图像上圈画不规则多裂肌轮廓进行自动测量多裂肌横截面积（lean multifidus cross sectional area, LMCSA）<sup>[15, 16]</sup>，选用减压侧同层面多裂肌分别测量2次后取平均值，即得到LMCSA。采用 Nicolet Viking Quest 神经电生理检测仪器肌电检测多裂肌运动单位电位值（motor unit action potential, MUAP）<sup>[17, 18]</sup>，并观察多裂肌失神经电位情况，计算失神经电位出现率（denervation potential ratio, DPR），即失神经病例数/总例数。

#### 1.5 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行统计学分析。计量数据以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示，资料呈正态分布时，两组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验；组内时间点比较采用单因素方差分析；资料呈非正态分布时，采用秩和检验。计数资料采用  $\chi^2$  检验或 Fisher 精确检验。等级资料两组比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验，组内比较采用多个相关资料的 Friedman 检验。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床结果

两组均顺利完成手术，术中无大出血、死亡等严重并发症。两组术后各出现3例下肢酸胀不适，无肌力及浅感觉减退，复查未见异常，考虑为神经水肿，对症脱水后改善。两组共出现4例脂肪液化，均未出现感染，换药后愈合。

两组临床资料见表1。两组在手术时间、切口总长度、术中出血量、术后引流量、术中透视次数的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。但 W-TLIF 组下地行走时间显著早于后正中 TLIF 组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。

所有患者均获随访6.2~8.1个月，平均(7.1±0.9)个月，随时间推移，两组腰痛 VAS 及 ODI 评分

均显著减少 ( $P < 0.05$ )。术前两组腰痛 VAS、ODI 评分差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )，但是术后3、6个月 W-TLIF 组腰痛上述评分显著优于 TLIF 组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。

表2 两组患者临床资料 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 与比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between the two groups

指标	W-TLIF 组 (n=19)	TLIF 组 (n=21)	P 值
手术时间 (min)	129.4±14.4	135.4±14.0	0.695
切口总长度 (cm)	11.3±1.5	10.9±1.0	0.504
术中出血量 (ml)	135.2±34.5	233.3±72.3	0.077
术后引流量 (ml)	96.6±24.2	117.6±18.5	0.697
术中透视次数 (次)	19.7±3.6	18.0±3.7	0.340
下地行走时间 (d)	2.3±0.8	4.0±1.1	<b>0.004</b>
腰痛 VAS 评分 (分)			
术前	7.7±0.6	7.4±1.0	0.353
术后3个月	1.3±0.4	2.6±0.9	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
术后6个月	1.0±0.5	2.0±1.0	<b>0.013</b>
P 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	
ODI 评分 (%)			
术前	61.1±4.3	60.7±5.6	0.822
术后3个月	14.3±2.1	21.9±4.7	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
术后6个月	11.6±1.8	16.0±3.7	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
P 值	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>	

### 2.2 多裂肌检测

两组患者多裂肌检测结果见表3，与术前相比，两组术后1、3、6个月 LMCSA、MUAP 均显著减小 ( $P < 0.05$ )，DPR 无显著变化 ( $P > 0.05$ )。术前两组 LMCSA、MUAP 的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。术后1、3、6个月，W-TLIF 组 LMCSA、MUAP 均显著大于 TLIF 组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。术后相应时间点 W-TLIF 组 DPR 显著少于 TLIF 组 ( $P < 0.05$ ) (图1, 2)。

## 3 讨论

脊柱退变性疾病术后残留顽固的下腰痛常严重影响患者生活<sup>[19]</sup>。引起下腰痛原因很多，主流观点之一为脊神经背侧支受累<sup>[20]</sup>，表现为 MUAP 下降及失神经电位出现（正锐波及纤颤电位），提示存在神经损伤。如何尽可能避免，已然成为研究热点。W-TLIF 术采用自然间隙入路，保留多裂肌附着点，同时减少其剥离、牵拉，从而可减少脊神经背侧支的损伤<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究重点探讨通过影像学、电生理学和症

状学、围手术期情况相结合的方式来论述 W-TLIF 术

的疗效证据及特点。

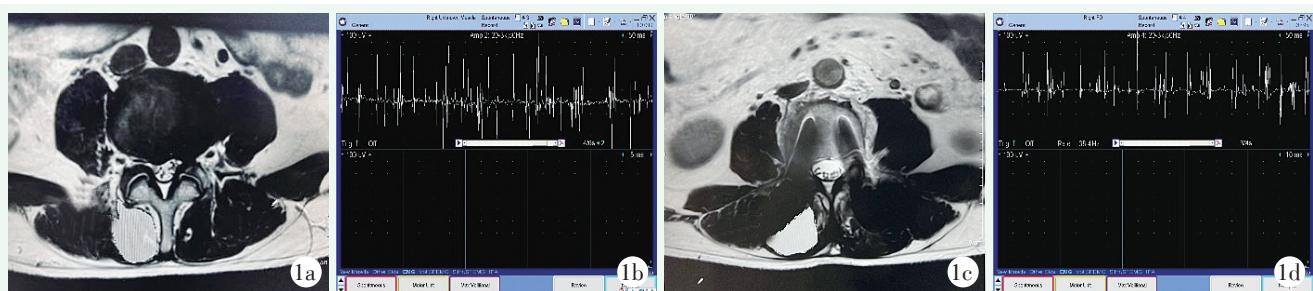


图1 患者，男，59岁，L<sub>4/5</sub>椎管狭窄症行W-TLIF术。1a：术前测量MRI右侧L<sub>4/5</sub>多裂肌横截面积；1b：术前肌电检测见右侧L<sub>4/5</sub>多裂肌MUAP正常；1c：术后6个月MRI示右侧L<sub>4/5</sub>多裂肌横截面积较术前丢失较少；1d：术后6个月肌电检测见L<sub>4/5</sub>右侧多裂肌MUAP基本正常。

Figure 1. A 59-year-old male underwent W-TLIF for lumbar 4–5 spinal stenosis. 1a: Preoperative measurement of the L<sub>4/5</sub>. transverse area of the right multifidus muscle on MRI. 1b: Preoperative electromyography showed that the MUAP of the L<sub>4/5</sub> right multifidus muscle was normal. 1c: MRI 6 months after surgery showed slight loss of cross-sectional area of the L<sub>4/5</sub> right multifidus muscle compared with that before surgery. 1d: The MUAP of the right L<sub>4/5</sub> multifidus muscle was basically normal 6 months after surgery.

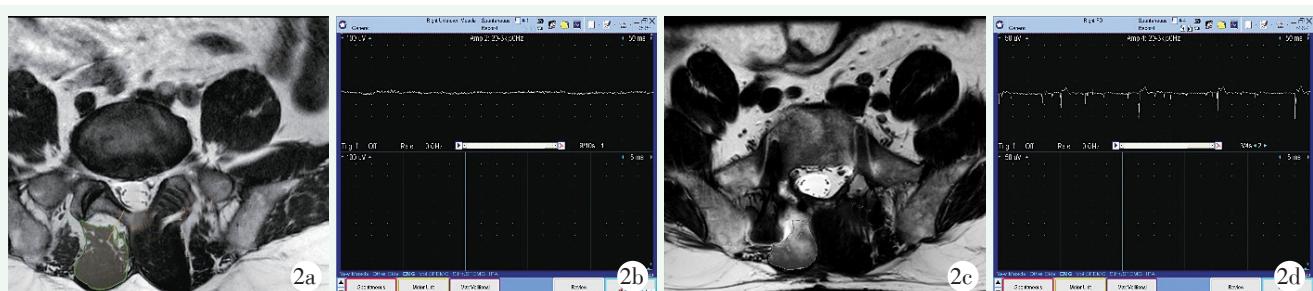


图2 患者，男，58岁，L<sub>5/S1</sub>椎管狭窄症行后正中入路TLIF术。2a：术前MRI测量S<sub>1</sub>右侧多裂肌横截面积；2b：术前肌电检测示右侧S<sub>1</sub>多裂肌未见失神经电位；2c：术后6个月MRI示右侧S<sub>1</sub>多裂肌横截面积丢失明显，炎症水肿明显；2d：术后6个月肌电检测见右侧S<sub>1</sub>多裂肌存在失神经电位。

Figure 2. A 58-year-old male underwent posterior median approach TLIF for L<sub>5/S1</sub> spinal stenosis. 2a: Preoperative MRI measurements of the cross-sectional area of the L<sub>5/S1</sub> right multifidus muscle. 2b: Preoperative electromyography showed no denervated potential in the L<sub>5/S1</sub> right sacral multifidus muscle. 2c: MRI showed significant cross-section loss of the L<sub>5/S1</sub> right multifidus muscle with significant inflammation and edema 6 months after surgery. 2d: Electromyography showed denervation potential in the L<sub>5/S1</sub> right multifidus muscle 6 months after surgery.

本研究经术后6个月随访发现，Wiltse组术后3、6个月的LMCSA显著大于后正中入路组。经MRI比较，Wiltse组术前术后对比多裂肌仅有部分缩小，术后6个月较术后3个月术区LMCSA继发丢失少，且术中棘突多裂肌附着点得到保留，虽术后1、3个月的L<sub>5</sub>右侧多裂肌MUAP相对术前减少，但术后3个月较术后1个月呈改善趋势，术后6个月L<sub>5</sub>右侧多裂肌MUAP相较术前变化不大，早期右侧多裂肌MUAP有所减少，提示功能一定程度受损，后期L<sub>5</sub>右侧多裂肌见正常电位，MUAP正常，说明功能得到逐步恢复。大量数据对比表明，Wiltse组MUAP的恢复优于TLIF组。而传统后正中TLIF组，术后LMC-

SA较术前明显丢失，说明手术创伤大。且术后3、6个月也有进一步萎缩趋势，多裂肌棘突附着点已被完全破坏，多裂肌失去正常肌纹理，考虑发生萎缩同时，多裂肌纤维瘢痕愈合。半年随访时仍存在炎症水肿信号，说明恢复差。同时，后正中入路组更多病例的肌电图持续存在正锐波及纤颤电位，提示后正中TLIF组发生了更多的多裂肌失神经改变，结合文献报道，神经支配与肌肉营养和丰厚的关系<sup>[22]</sup>，说明后正中入路组更易导致脊神经背侧支损害。综合对比指标分析，Wiltse术在降低多裂肌损伤、保护多裂肌运动功能、减少多裂肌去神经化方面，具有显著优势。

表3 两组患者多裂肌检测结果与比较

Table 3 Comparison of assay data of multifidus muscle between the two groups			
指标	W-TLIF 组 (n=19)	TLIF 组 (n=21)	P 值
LMCSA (mm <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )			
术前	573.9±54.2	519.7±63.4	0.426
术后6个月	510.8±54.9	280.7±32.2	<0.001
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
MUAP (μV, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )			
术前	568.2±65.5	530.8±59.3	0.470
术后1个月	394.3±106.0	112.9±23.9	<0.001
术后3个月	458.8±71.1	190.0±50.5	<0.001
术后6个月	504.4±58.1	313.7±71.0	<0.001
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
DPR [例 (%)]			
术后1个月	5 (26.3)	13 (61.9)	0.024
术后3个月	3 (15.7)	13 (61.9)	0.003
术后6个月	2 (10.5)	9 (42.9)	0.022
P值	0.428	0.358	

脊神经背侧支的损伤引起多裂肌失神经支配，导致其萎缩及功能不良，是导致腰痛的重要因素<sup>[23, 25]</sup>。本研究中，得益于W-TLIF组术中组织剥离少、脊神经背侧支暴露及损伤小，其对多裂肌电生理影响小、术后正常电传导及功能恢复快的优点。多裂肌得到良好的神经支配和营养，进而恢复迅速，其LMCSA维持稳定，使得其在术后1、3、6个月VAS评分中优势显著。此外，因W-TLIF组的低疼痛、少出血、小创伤的优点，术后ODI指数恢复更理想。结合VAS评分及ODI指数分析，W-TLIF组患者能更好更快康复，获得更好的早中期生活质量。与此同时，两组手术时间、切口长度、术中出血量、术中透视次数及术后引流量方面差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )，说明此手术并不比经典后正中入路复杂，且W-TLIF组患者术后还能够更好更快的下地活动，更能加快康复。

综上所述，本研究结果显示Wiltse术治疗腰椎管狭窄症，能取得良好的临床疗效，可显著降低对多裂肌的损伤，有效避免多裂肌的失神经支配、变性、萎缩、纤维瘢痕的形成等，从而更好地帮助患者快速康复，有效降低术后腰背部相关并发症的发生率，是一种值得推广的手术方式。

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