

• 临床论著 •

腰椎退行性疾病两种融合术的并发症比较[△]

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摘要: [目的] 对比后侧肌间隙入路通道下椎弓根螺钉固定经椎间孔椎间融合 (transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF) 与腰椎斜外侧椎间融合 (oblique lateral interbody fusion, OLIF) 联合后路固定治疗腰椎退行性疾病的临床效果与并发症。**[方法]** 回顾性分析 2016 年 1 月—2018 年 12 月收治的 157 例腰椎退行性疾病患者的临床资料, 根据医患沟通结果, 81 例采用 TLIF, 76 例采用 OLIF。观察并对比两组临床结果与并发症情况。**[结果]** 两组手术时间、下地时间比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), OLIF 组术中出血量 [(79.8±26.5) ml vs (258.2±49.9) ml, $P<0.05$]、住院时间 [(7.4±0.8) d vs (9.3±1.0) d, $P<0.05$] 显著少于 TLIF 组。随访时间平均 (20.8±10.8) 个月, 与术前相比, 末次随访时, 两组腰痛、腿痛 VAS、ODI 评分均显著减少 ($P<0.05$), 相应时间点, 两组间上述指标的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。影像方面, 与术前相比, 两组患者末次随访时椎间隙高度、腰椎冠状面和矢状面 Cobb 角均显著改善 ($P<0.05$)。相应时间点, 两组间上述影像指标的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。并发症方面, OLIF 组早期并发症发生率显著高于 TLIF 组 (34.2% vs 19.8%, $P<0.05$); 但两组晚期并发症的差异无统计学意义 (1.3% vs 1.2%, $P>0.05$)。**[结论]** 由于两种手术椎管减压方式、椎间融合入路、所用融合器大小和面积、植骨材料、融合器放置位置的不同, 因而两组并发症发生率和构成不同。

关键词: 腰椎, 椎弓根螺钉固定, 椎间融合, 并发症

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Comparison of complications of two types of lumbar fusion for lumbar degenerative diseases // ZENG Zhong-you¹, WU Hong-fei¹, SONG Yong-xing¹, FAN Shi-yang¹, YU Wei¹, FAN Shun-wu², PEI Fei¹, SONG Guo-hao¹. 1. Second Department of Orthopedics, Hospital of Coast Guard, General Corps of Armed Police Force, Jiaxing 314000, China; 2. Department of Orthopedics, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310016, China

Abstract: [Objective] To compare the clinical outcomes and complications of transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion (TLIF) versus oblique lateral interbody fusion (OLIF) combined with pedicle screw fixation through posterior intermuscular channel approaches for degenerative diseases of the lumbar spine. [Methods] A retrospective study was conducted on 157 patients who underwent lumbar interbody fusion for lumbar degenerative diseases in our hospitals from January 2016 to December 2018. According to the doctor-patient communication, 81 patients received TLIF, while other 76 patients were treated with OLIF. The clinical documents, including complications, of the two groups were observed and compared. [Results] Although there were no significant differences in operation time and ambulation time between the two groups ($P>0.05$), the OLIF groups proved significantly superior to the TLIF group in terms of intraoperative blood loss [(79.8±26.5) ml vs (258.2±49.9) ml, $P<0.05$] and the hospital stay [(7.4±0.8) days vs (9.3±1.0) days, $P<0.05$]. With time of follow-up lasted for (20.8±10.8) months on an average, the VAS scores for lower back pain and leg pain, as well as ODI score were significantly reduced in both groups ($P<0.05$), which was not statistically significant between the two groups at any time points accordingly ($P>0.05$). Radiologically, intervertebral height, coronal and sagittal Cobb angle of lumbar spine significantly improved in both groups at the last follow-up compared with those preoperatively ($P<0.05$), whereas which were statistically insignificant between the two groups at any time accordingly ($P>0.05$). Regarding to complications, the OLIF group was significantly higher in term of early incidence than the TLIF group (34.2% vs 19.8%, $P<0.05$), despite insignificant difference in late complication incidence between the two groups (1.3% vs 1.2%, $P>0.05$). [Conclusion] The incidence and composition of complications are different between the two lumbar fusion due to differences in spinal canal decompression methods, interbody fusion approach, size and area of fusion cage used.

Key words: lumbar spine, pedicle screw fixation, interbody fusion, complications

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后侧肌间隙入路通道下椎弓根螺钉固定并经椎间孔椎间融合(transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF)由于切口小、创伤小、出血少、稳定性好、融合率高、效果确切而在临幊上广泛应用^[1-5]，成为腰椎固定融合的较好选择。腰椎斜外侧椎间融合(oblique lateral interbody fusion, OLIF)联合椎弓根螺钉固定作为一项新兴的技术，近年来获得快速发展^[6-10]。文献报道两种手术方式在治疗腰椎病变方面均具有良好的临床效果，但均无法避免并发症的问题^[1-10]，而且，手术并发症的发生也从侧面反映了本项技术在临幊上的应用和推广价值。与后侧肌间隙入路通道下腰椎固定融合术相比，虽然斜外侧腰椎融合固定术采取的固定方式一致，但由于椎管减压方式、椎间融合入路等不同，两者并发症的发生情况有何特点？对比有何不同？本研究进行了比较，报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1) 腰椎间盘退行性病变、腰椎管狭窄症A~C级^[11]、腰椎退行性滑脱I~II度和腰椎椎弓峡部裂伴或不伴椎体滑脱I~II度；(2) 单节段病变；(3) 病变位于L_{3/4}或L_{4/5}；(4) 获得1年或以上随访，且资料完整。

排除标准：(1) 骨性中央管或侧隐窝狭窄，或非包容性椎间盘突出，需要直接椎管减压者；(2) 双能X线骨密度检测T值<-3.0 SD；(3) 固定节段腰椎关节突融合；(4) 既往有腰椎后路手术史或腹膜外手术史，或髂血管鞘与腰大肌间隙消失；(5) 合并基础性疾病，无法耐受手术者。

1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析2016年6月—2019年6月本院收治的腰椎病变资料，其中157例符合上述标准，纳入本研究。根据医患沟通结果，81例采用后侧肌间隙入路双侧通道下椎弓根螺钉固定并椎间融合(TLIF组)，76例行斜外侧椎间融合联合后侧肌间隙入路双侧通道下椎弓根螺钉固定(OLIF组)。患者均有慢性腰痛，其中伴双下肢神经症状16例，伴一侧下肢神经症状117例；两组一般资料见表1，两组患者年龄、性别、诊断、病程、病变节段比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。本研究获医院伦理委员会批准，患者签定知情同意书。

表1 两组患者一般资料对比
Table 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups

指标	TLIF组 (n=81)	OLIF组 (n=76)	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	54.8±9.7	53.9±10.2	0.727
性别(例, 男/女)	26/55	25/51	0.073
诊断(例, DD/CS/DS/IS)	18/25/23/15	15/24/21/16	0.086
病程(月, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	41.2±28.5	39.7±26.8	0.265
节段(例, L ₃₋₄ /L ₄₋₅)	10/71	8/68	0.393

注：DD, disc degeneration, 椎间盘退变；CS, canal stenosis, 椎管狭窄；DS, degenerative spondylolisthesis, 退行性滑脱；IS, isthmic spondylolisthesis, 峡部裂性滑脱。

1.3 手术方法

两组患者均采用全麻。

TLIF组：患者俯卧位，腹部悬空，具体手术方式见既往文献报道^[1, 2, 9]。置入1枚解剖型融合器18例、经一侧置入2枚解剖型融合器26例、置入香蕉型融合器37例，融合器内植骨均为自体骨；椎间隙深部植骨采用自体骨11例、同种异体骨和自体骨混合70例。切口缝合后于减压侧放置一根引流管接负压引流。

OLIF组：患者取标准右侧卧位，保持屈髋，腋下及髋部分别用布胶固定，经斜外侧椎间融合器置入。OLIF结束后将患者改俯卧位，腹部悬空，予后路标准肌间隙进入行双侧椎弓根螺钉置入，两种手术方式见既往文献报道^[9, 10]。融合器内植骨均为同种异体骨。3个切口内均不放置引流管。

术后卧床，常规预防感染、脱水、小剂量激素等治疗。主动进行双侧踝关节背伸运动、被动进行双下肢直腿抬高运动。两组病例均于术后3~5 d佩戴腰围下床活动，6周后渐进性腰背肌、腹肌锻炼。

1.4 评价指标

记录围手术期资料，包括手术时间、术中出血量、下地时间和住院时间和并发症。采用疼痛视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale, VAS)和Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry Disability Index, ODI)评价临床效果。行影像学检查，测量椎间隙高度、腰椎冠状面、矢状面Cobb角。评价椎间融合情况。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计学分析，呈正态分布的计量数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示，两组间比较采用独立样本t检验，组内不同时间点比较采用单因素方差分析；计数资料采用 χ^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

两组围手术期资料见表2，两组手术时间、下地时间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)，OLIF组术中出血量、住院时间显著少于TLIF组($P<0.05$)。随访时间12~48个月，平均 (20.8 ± 10.8) 个月。两组随访结果见表2，与术前相比，末次随访时，两组腰痛、腿痛VAS、ODI评分均显著减少($P<0.05$)，相应时间点，两组间上述指标的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.2 影像评估

两组影像评估结果见表3，与术前相比，术后即刻，两组椎间隙高度显著增加($P<0.05$)；随访过程两组椎间隙高度均有不同程度丢失，但是，末次随访与术后对比差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。相应时间点两组间椎间隙高度的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与术前相比，末次随访时两组腰椎冠状面和矢状面Cobb角均显著改善($P<0.05$)。相应时间点，两组间上述影像指标的差异均无统计学意义($P>$

0.05)。随访过程中出现融合器沉降TLIF组17例，OLIF组31例；融合器移位两组各1例；两组均无椎弓根螺钉松动、移位或断裂。

表2 两组患者围手术期资料与比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical data between the two groups

指标	TLIF组 (n=81)	OLIF组 (n=76)	P值
手术时间(min, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	92.5±9.3	95.4±8.9	0.082
术中出血量(ml, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	258.2±49.9	79.8±26.5	<0.001
下地时间(d, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	3.3±0.1	3.3±0.1	0.625
住院时间(d, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	9.3±1.0	7.4±0.8	0.027
腰痛VAS评分(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)			
术前	5.7±0.9	6.0±1.0	0.967
末次随访	0.6±0.6	0.6±0.5	0.163
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
腿痛VAS评分(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)			
术前	4.6±3.9	4.4±4.0	0.098
末次随访	0.6±1.0	0.5±0.4	0.106
P值	<0.001	<0.001	
ODI评分(%, $\bar{x}\pm s$)			
术前	44.9±5.5	43.6±5.8	0.816
末次随访	9.2±3.2	8.8±3.0	0.155
P值	<0.001	<0.001	

表3 两组患者影像资料($\bar{x}\pm s$)对比

Table 3 Comparison of image databetween the two groups ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

指标	时间点	TLIF组 (n=81)	OLIF组 (n=76)	P值
椎间隙高度(mm)	术前	9.3±2.2	9.2±2.2	0.802
	术后即刻	12.3±1.9	12.4±2.1	0.833
	末次随访	10.8±1.8	10.5±1.5	0.826
	P值	0.013	0.009	
腰椎冠状面 Cobb 角(°)	术前	2.9±1.1	2.9±1.2	0.346
	末次随访	1.0±0.3	1.0±0.3	0.418
	P值	<0.001	<0.001	
腰椎矢状面 Cobb 角(°)	术前	41.3±9.7	40.9±9.4	0.139
	末次随访	47.5±9.4	48.1±9.0	0.106
	P值	0.025	0.016	

2.3 并发症分析

并发症情况见表4。TLIF组早期并发症12例(14.8%)；OLIF组为21例(27.6%)，OLIF组早期并发症发生率显著高于TLIF组($P<0.05$)。TLIF组2例神经根损伤，其中1例神经根损伤考虑为椎弓根螺钉进入椎管顶压所致，予螺钉调整术，术后3个月神经症状缓解；另1例术后影像检查显示椎弓根螺钉位置良好，损伤原因考虑为术中神经松解所致，半年后

神经症状大部分恢复。TLIF组术后3例切口皮肤部分坏死、1例切口愈合不良，均经换药愈合。OLIF组神经根伤1例，神经根损伤考虑为椎弓根螺钉进入椎管顶压所致，予螺钉调整术，术后3个月神经症状缓解。15例终板损伤。术后出现一过性髂腰肌无力3例、左大腿前外侧疼痛麻木伴股四头肌无力2例，未引发严重不良后果。

随访期间，两组各有1例出现融合器移位，经加

强胸腰部外支具保护后，融合器无进一步移位。典型病例影像见图1、2。

表4 两组患者并发症[例(%)]比较

Table 4 Comparison of complications between the two groups [cases (%)]

指标	TLIF组 (n=81)	OLIF组 (n=76)	P值
早期并发症(合计)	16 (19.8)	26 (34.2)	0.011
硬膜破裂	2 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	
神经根损伤	2 (2.5)	1 (1.3)	
椎弓根骨折	3 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	
终板损伤	5 (6.2)	15 (19.7)	
血管损伤	0	1 (1.3)	
交感链损伤	0	2 (2.6)	
椎体骨折	0	2 (2.6)	
切口问题	4 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	
髂腰肌无力	0	3 (4.0)	
股前外侧麻木伴股四头肌无力	0	2 (2.6)	
晚期并发症(合计)	1 (1.2)	1 (1.3)	<i>ns</i>
融合器移位	1 (1.2)	1 (1.3)	

3 讨论

本研究结果显示：两种手术方式手术时间和下地时间基本相同，但在出血量和住院时间方面，OLIF技术显著优于TLIF技术。术后椎间隙高度均获得明显的恢复，虽然随访过程中有不同程度丢失，但两组病例均获得较好的椎间融合，未出现内固定松动或断裂现象。末次随访时腰腿痛和腰椎功能均获得明显的改善，表明两种手术方式用于腰椎病变的固定融合均获得了良好的临床效果，但由于两种手术的椎管减压方式、椎间融合入路、所用融合器大小、融合器内植骨材料、融合器放置位置的不同，因而存在并发症的区别，包括并发症的发生特点和构成方面，文献报道：微创入路椎弓根螺钉固定并TLIF技术治疗腰椎病变的并发症为12.6~36.8%^[8, 12~15]，而OLIF技术并发症为3.7%~66.7%^[16~20]。本研究中OLIF组并发症发生率显著高于TLIF组($P<0.05$)，现就其并发症方面的特点和差异分析如下。

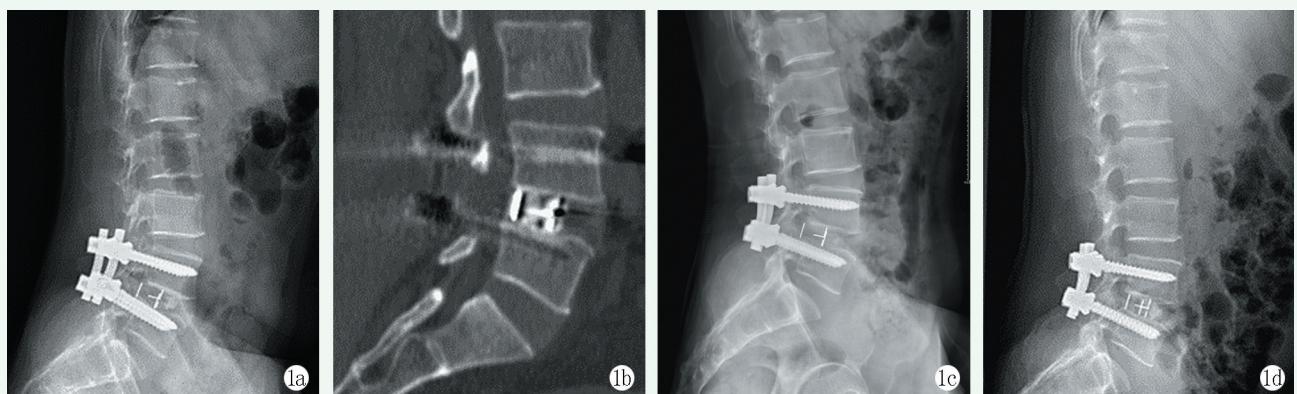


图1 患者，男，63岁，L_{4/5}椎管狭窄症，行后侧肌间隙通道下TLIF。1a: 术后腰椎侧位X线片示腰椎生理弧度可，L_{4/5}椎间隙高度部分恢复，椎弓根螺钉及椎间融合器在位良好；1b: 术后腰椎CT平扫并矢状面重建示L₅椎体上终板损伤，融合器平椎体后缘；1c: 术后2个月侧位X线片示腰椎生理弧度良好，椎弓根螺钉在位良好，椎间融合器向后轻度移位；1d: 术后32个月侧位X线片示腰椎生理弧度良好，L_{4/5}椎间隙高度维持良好，椎弓根螺钉在位良好，椎间融合器无进一步移位。

Figure 1. A 63-year-old male patient received posterior intermuscular channel TLIF for L_{4/5} spinal stenosis. 1a: Postoperative lateral radiographs showed that the physiological curvature of the lumbar spine was satisfactory, the L_{4/5} vertebral space height was partially recovered, with good position of pedicle screws and interbody fusion cage; 1b: Postoperative sagittal CT reconstruction showed the injury to the L₅ vertebral upper endplate, and the fusion cage positioned on the posterior margin of vertebral body; 1c: Lateral radiograph 2 months after surgery showed good lumbar physiological curvature, pedicle screws in proper place, and the fusion cage slightly shifted backward; 1d: Lateral radiograph 32 months after surgery, showed good lumbar physiological curvature, the L_{4/5} space height maintained well, the pedicle screws place unchanged, and the fusion cage not further displaced.

由于TLIF切口较小，且减压侧切口皮肤牵张时间较长，术后易出现切口皮肤问题，特别在早期开展病例。标准的TLIF术需要作关节突的切除，导致椎弓根入点处横截面积减少，在椎弓根穿刺或螺钉置入时易将椎弓根入点挤爆而出现骨折。TLIF操作空间

较小、较深，椎管减压时易出血，加之椎间隙操作均经过椎管，因而对脊膜和神经的干扰或损伤风险较大，特别是使用香蕉型融合器，置入时椎间孔视野完全被融合器遮挡，易出现脊膜和神经根的损伤。OLIF通过间接的方式达到椎管和椎间孔减压的目

的，理论上对椎管内脊膜和神经基本无干扰。由于斜外侧入路周围组织结构丰富，且组织结构可能存在变异，显露过程易导致邻近结构的损伤。后路融合主要清理椎间中后部，且融合器放置偏后。而OLIF所用融合器的体积和面积较大，意味着椎间需要作更广泛的松解、清理，且由于斜外侧解剖和手术设计的原因^[21, 22]，融合器多放置于椎间隙的II~III区。因此，

斜外侧的椎间操作出现终板损伤的风险高于后路融合组，如患者同时存在高髂嵴，或终板形态不规则，则更易出现终板损伤。综上对比，由于所采用的椎管减压方式和融合方面的不同，两种手术方式并发症的发生率不同，而且并发症的发生特点和构成亦存在明显差别。



图2 患者，女，56岁，L₄退行性滑脱症（II度），行斜外侧椎间融合后侧肌间隙通道下椎弓根螺钉固定。2a：术后腰椎正位片X线示腰椎生理弧度可，L_{4/5}椎间隙高度恢复良好，椎弓根螺钉在位，L₅椎体上终板损伤，椎间融合器部分位于椎体外侧；2b：术后腰椎CT平示L₅椎体上终板损伤，融合器部分位于椎体外侧；2c：术后2个月腰椎正位X线片，融合器向左侧移位，椎间隙高度部分丢失；2d：术后20个月腰椎正位X线片示与术后2个月相比，L_{4/5}椎间隙高度无进一步丢失，椎弓根螺钉在位良好，椎间融合器无进一步移位。

Figure 2. A 56-year-old female received oblique lateral interbody fusion and posterior pedicle screw fixation through intermuscular channel approach for L₄ degenerative spondylolisthesis (degree II). 2a: Postoperative anteroposterior radiograph showed satisfactory physiological lordotic curvature of the lumbar spine, L_{4/5} vertebral space height recovered well and the pedicle screw in proper place, despite of the L₅ vertebral upper endplate damaged, and the interbody fusion cage partially located outside the vertebral body; 2b: Postoperative CT showed that the upper endplate of the L₅ vertebra damaged, with fusion cage partially located outside the vertebra; 2c: AP X-ray of the lumbar spine 2 months after surgery revealed the fusion apparatus shifted to the left with partial lose of the height of intervertebral space; 2d: AP radiographs 20 months after surgery showed no further loss of L_{4/5} intervertebral space height, good pedicle screw position, and no further displacement of the interbody fusion cage compared to that 2 months after surgery.

虽然两种手术方式的并发症多为一过性损伤，未发生严重的或永久性损害，但面临着终板损伤或融合器沉降、移位而再手术的风险^[20, 23, 24]，需要加以预防，强调：(1)术前严格的病例选择；(2)术中通道的稳妥固定、良好的照明；(3)提高椎弓根穿刺和置钉的准确性；(4)椎间隙处理和融合器置入时的细致、规范操作，减少终板损伤。并作好终板损伤的有效处理，以及术后的严格随访。TLIF术中要加强脊膜和神经根的保护，而OLIF手术还需要注意：(1)对于接受过腹膜外手术、手术部位血管解剖不清或存在变异者，尽量选择其他融合方式；(2)术前充分的影像学检查，以了解手术部位髂嵴、终板形态和血管的变异，必要时行血管造影；(3)尽量采用左前外侧入路。

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