

· 临床研究 ·

内镜与开放双侧减压治疗老年腰椎管狭窄症

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摘要: [目的] 比较 Endo-Surgi Plus 脊柱内镜单侧入路双侧减压技术 (endoscopic unilateral laminotomy and bilateral decompression, Endo-ULBD) 与开放双侧减压治疗老年腰椎管狭窄症患者的临床疗效。[方法] 2018 年 12 月—2020 年 12 月在本院手术治疗的 51 例腰椎管狭窄症患者纳入本研究, 根据医患沟通结果, 将患者分为内镜组 (31 例), 开放组 (20 例)。比较两组临床和影像结果。[结果] 所有患者均顺利完成手术, 内镜组手术时间 [(73.2±21.0) min vs (178.4±22.9) min, $P<0.001$]、术中出血量 [(7.1±3.6) ml vs (220.0±140.9) ml, $P<0.001$]、术后下地时间 [(1.5±0.4) d vs (6.4±1.8) d, $P<0.001$]、住院时间 [(3.0±1.2) d vs (9.4±3.1) d, $P<0.001$] 均显著少于开放组。随时间推移, 两组腰痛、腿痛 VAS 评分、ODI 评分均显著改善 ($P<0.05$), 相应时间点, 两组间上述指标的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。末次随访两组 MacNab 优良率的差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。与术前相比, 末次随访时, 两组椎间隙高度无显著变化 ($P>0.05$), 硬膜囊横截面积显著增加 ($P<0.05$)。相应时间点, 两组间上述影像指标的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。[结论] Endo-ULBD 治疗老年腰椎管狭窄症, 具有安全、微创、康复快等优点, 且疗效与开放手术相当, 短期临床疗效好。

关键词: Endo-Surgi Plus 脊柱内镜单侧入路双侧减压技术 (Endo-ULBD), 腰椎管狭窄症, 可视化环锯

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Abstract: [Objective] To compare the clinical outcomes of endoscopic unilateral laminotomy and bilateral decompression (Endo-ULBD) with Endo-Surgi Plus endoscope versus open bilateral decompression for lumbar spinal stenosis in the elderly. [Methods] A retrospective study was done on 51 patients who received surgical treatment for lumbar spinal stenosis in our hospital from December 2018 to December 2020. According to the doctor-patient communication, 31 patients underwent the endoscopic decompression, while other 20 patients had the conventional open decompression. The clinical and imaging data were compared between the two groups. [Results] All patients in both groups had operation performed successfully. The endoscopic group was significantly superior to the open group in terms of operation time [(73.2±21.0) min vs (178.4±22.9) min, $P<0.001$], intraoperative blood loss [(7.1±3.6) ml vs (220.0±140.9) ml, $P<0.001$], postoperative bed rest time [(1.5±0.4) days vs (6.4±1.8) days, $P<0.001$], and hospital stay [(3.0±1.2) days vs (9.4±3.1) days, $P<0.001$]. As time went by, the VAS scores of low back pain and leg pain, as well as ODI score in the two groups were significantly improved ($P<0.05$), which were not statistically significant between the two groups at any corresponding time points ($P>0.05$). At the last follow-up, there was no significant difference in MacNab excellent and good rate between the two groups ($P>0.05$). At the last follow-up, there was no significant change in vertebral space height ($P>0.05$), while the dural sac cross-sectional area was significantly increased in both groups compared with those before operation ($P<0.05$). At corresponding time points, there were no significant differences in the above image indicators between the two groups ($P>0.05$). [Conclusion] The Endo-ULBD achieve good short-term clinical consequence comparable to the open surgery, while has the advantages of minimally invasive surgery and rapid recovery for lumbar spinal stenosis in the elderly.

Key words: Endo-Surgi Plus Spinal endoscopic unilateral approach and bilateral decompression technique (Endo-ULBD), lumbar spinal stenosis, visual trephine

退行性腰椎管狭窄症 (degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis, DLSS) 是椎管内韧带肥厚、骨赘增生或

椎间盘突出等因素导致中央椎管、侧隐窝和神经根管狭窄, 进而导致神经根、硬膜囊受压迫或缺血的

退行性腰椎疾病，常见于老年人^[1]。DLSS 手术的目的是通过扩大椎管的空间减轻神经根或脊髓的压迫，从而缓解症状并恢复功能^[2]。传统手术是全椎板切除减压术。Spetzger 等于 1997 年首次提出脊柱内镜单侧入路双侧减压技术并在临床得到了广泛应用^[3]。

随着脊柱内镜革新，Endo-Surgi Plus 脊柱内镜单侧入路双侧减压技术（endoscopic unilateral laminotomy and bilateral decompression, Endo-ULBD）在 DLSS 治疗中发挥了重要作用^[4]。老年 DLSS 多以骨性狭窄为主，Endo-Surgi Plus 全可视环锯为治疗 DLSS 提供技术支撑^[5]。与开放手术相比，术后早期疗效有待进一步验证，故本研究探讨 Endo-ULBD 治疗老年单节段腰椎管狭窄症的早期临床疗效。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

2018 年 12 月—2020 年 12 月在本院手术的 51 例 DLSS 患者，病程 6~18 个月，均出现腰痛、根性症状、神经源性跛行等临床症状，以间歇跛行为主，CT、MRI 显示存在中央型、侧隐窝型腰椎管狭窄或合并单侧椎间盘突出症，影像学责任节段关节突增生、韧带肥厚等狭窄表现与临床症状一致，均经保守治疗 3 个月无效。排除有腰椎外伤手术史，严重脊柱侧凸、后凸畸形需要矫形等手术治疗，存在椎弓峡部裂、椎体发育不良、融合等先天畸形，腰椎过屈过伸 X 线片显示相邻节段移位 >3 mm 者。根据医患沟通结果，将患者分为内镜组（31 例）、开放组（20 例）。两组患者年龄、性别、病变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审批，患者术前均签署知情同意书。

1.2 手术方法

内镜组行全麻或静脉复合麻醉，取俯卧位，腹部悬空，双髋、膝关节半屈曲，扩大椎板间隙，以利手术操作。C 形臂 X 线机透视确认责任节段后，进行术区消毒、铺巾。在症状严重侧下位椎弓根内上缘行穿刺针定位；沿定位点作长约 1.0 cm 的横行切口。Endo-Surgi Plus 3 级套管逐级扩张钝性分离下关节突背侧软组织，感受椎板间隙骨性边界，放置 U 套管。置入内镜，镜头偏向内、下，双极射频行同侧椎板上、下缘及黄韧带外层附着软组织镜下清理，显露椎板间窗，确认软硬交界区。先环除下关节突中下 1/3 内侧部分骨质，深部有内层黄韧带及下位上关节突关节面保护，安全。显露上关节突背侧关节面后可

助于确认椎板减压外侧边界。再依次环除同侧上位椎板下缘、棘突根部部分骨质，调整 U 套管角度，内镜过顶后可显露环除对侧上位椎板腹侧骨质；回退内镜可视下环除同侧下位椎板上缘、棘突根部、对侧下位椎板上缘骨质，视关节突内聚增生情况，应用镜下动力或半齿环锯切除上关节突内侧缘骨质，直至黄韧带外侧、头侧、尾侧止点及中线黄韧带裂隙完全显露。骨窗处理充分后，应用双极射频行黄韧带深面预止血和粘连带分离，黄韧带完整切除。减压对侧侧隐窝的标准是探及对侧椎弓根，扩大双侧神经根管，行走根全程充分减压；决定是否行髓核摘除。镜下确认椎管减压充分，硬膜囊膨隆搏动良好，神经根背侧腹侧受压完全解除，张力正常。椎管内、椎旁肌肉全层充分止血，无明显椎管内漂浮物，至此减压完成。创口行生物胶粘合无需拆线，手术结束（图 1）。

开放组为全麻下行全椎板切除减压术，手术过程不再赘述。

内镜组均不用引流管，术后第 2 d 在支具保护下下床活动；开放组术后 2~3 d 拔除引流管后在支具保护下下床活动。

1.3 评价指标

记录两组手术时间、术中出血量、术后下地时间、住院时间。采用疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scale, VAS）、Oswestry 功能障碍指数（Oswestry disability index, ODI）评分、改良 MacNab 评分标准评价临床效果。行影像学检查，记录椎间隙高度、责任节段椎管面积。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 19.0 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，采用单因素方差分析，两两比较采用 LSD 法；资料呈非正态分布时，采用秩和检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床结果

所有患者均顺利完成手术，无神经根、硬膜损伤。内镜组术后出现 1 例硬膜外血肿，1 例一过性肌力下降，经对症处理后症状均缓解。两组患者临床资料见表 1，内镜组手术时间、术中出血量、术后下地时间、术后住院时间均显著少于开放组（ $P<0.05$ ）。所有患者均获随访，随访时间 24 个月。随时间推移，两组腰痛、腿痛 VAS 评分及 ODI 评分均显著改善（ $P<0.05$ ），相应时间点，两组间上述指标的差异

均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。末次随访两组 MacNab 优良率的差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

2.2 影像评估

两组患者影像评估结果见表 1。与术前相比，末

次随访时，两组椎间隙高度无显著变化 ($P>0.05$)，硬膜囊横截面积显著增加 ($P<0.05$)。相应时间点，两组间上述影像指标的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

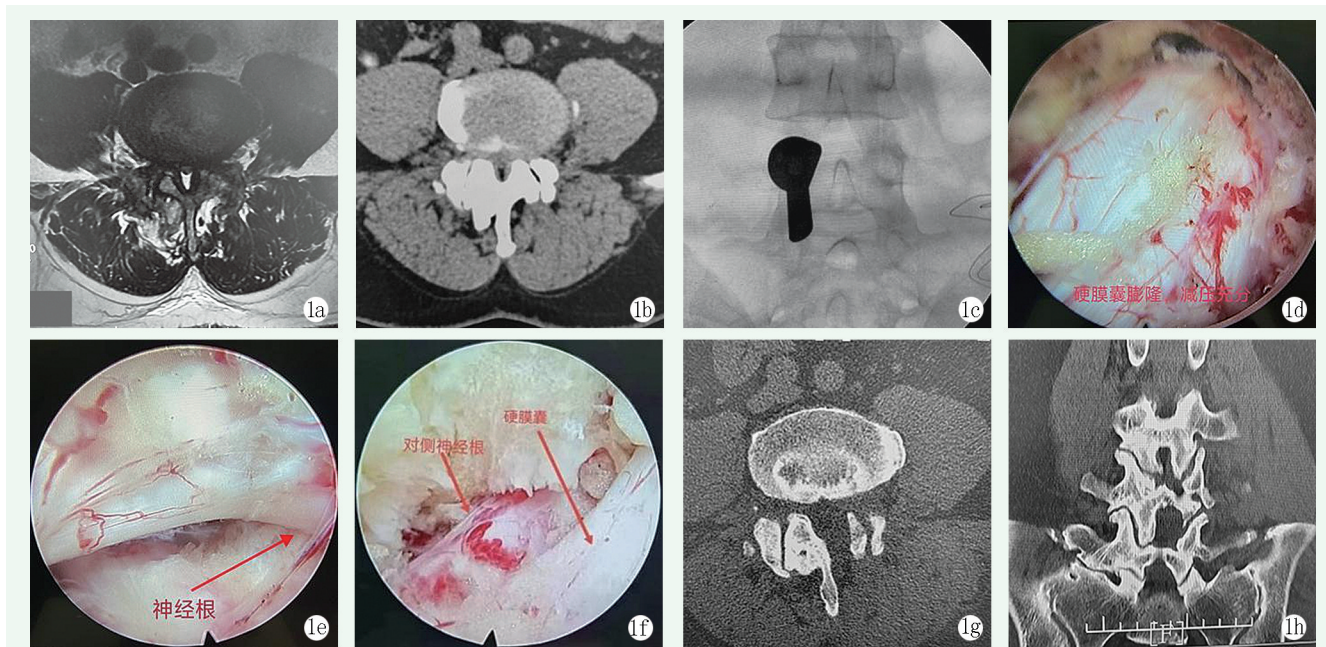


图 1. 患者男性，65 岁。L_{4/5} 椎管狭窄症，行全内镜 ULBD 手术治疗。1a: 术前腰椎 MRI 显示 L_{4/5} 层面椎管狭窄；1b: 术前腰椎 CT 显示 L_{4/5} 层面椎管狭窄；1c: 术中通道放置；1d~1f: 镜下椎管减压充分；1g, 1h: 术后次日腰椎 CT 显示椎管减压充分。
Figure 1. A 65-year-old male was diagnosed with lumbar spinal stenosis (L_{4/5}), and underwent full-endoscopic ULBD. 1a: Preoperative lumbar MRI showed spinal canal stenosis at the L_{4/5} level; 1b: Preoperative lumbar CT revealed stenosis at the L_{4/5} level; 1c: Intraoperative channel placement; 1d~1f: Adequate decompression of the spinal canal under endoscopic view; 1g, 1h: Lumbar CT a day postoperatively demonstrated adequate spinal canal decompression.

3 讨论

Endo-Surgi Plus 脊柱内镜是继 2016 年研发 Delta 脊柱全内镜系统^[6]之后的又一次提升。相比于传统微创通道系统^[7]，如 MED 系统、显微镜下微创通道技术^[8]，ULBD 技术与水介质结合使术野更清晰、操作更精准、镜头全方位可视探查椎管内不同区域^[9]，操作器械可到达对侧侧隐窝，完成对侧椎管的充分减压^[10]，手术全程可视下操作，具有较高的安全性^[11]；相对于常规经皮内镜而言，可使用镜下骨凿、全齿环锯、半齿环锯、镜下动力、大尺寸椎板咬骨钳等手术器械^[12]，极大提升了内镜下椎管减压效率，确保对椎管内受压的神经根和硬膜囊充分、有效减压。

Endo-ULBD 有效解决了开放手术出血多^[13]、术后腰背疼痛持续时间长、切口及椎间隙感染风险高及脊柱稳定性破坏程度大等缺陷。

本研究中，内镜组麻醉选择性采用静脉强化+局

麻，在保证镇痛疗效的同时，对血液动力学影响小，提高了手术的安全性^[14]。内镜组切口仅 1.0 cm，出血量 (7.1±3.6) ml，切口均一期愈合；住院时间较开放组明显缩短，术后未发生神经根损伤并发症，术中无硬膜囊损伤情况。

综上所述，本研究结果提示：Endo-ULBD 可针对一般状况较差、全麻耐受差的患者；Endo-Surgi Plus 内镜借助于可视化、镜下放大术野、持续水冲洗等操作步骤，清晰显示椎管结构，极大减少了开放手术的视野盲区，全方位探查细小病变或压迫进行充分减压。手术操作更精准、微创，降低了神经损伤的风险，同时最大程度保留关节突及椎板峡部解剖结构，充分保护腰椎后方韧带复合体，极大减少腰椎失稳风险^[15]，具有安全、微创、康复快、住院时间短等优点，临床疗效肯定。

本研究样本量较小，随访时间较短，此研究结果需更多大样本、前瞻性、长期随访研究去分析和证实。

表 1. 两组患者临床和影像资料比较
Table 1. Comparison of clinical and imaging data between the two groups

指标	时间点	内镜组 (n=31)	开放组 (n=20)	P 值
年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		71.2±4.1	67.3±2.8	0.467
性别 (例, 男/女)		14/17	8/12	0.723
节段 (例, L2/3/L3/4/L4/5/L5/S1)		0/6/23/2	1/3/14/2	0.899
手术时间 (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		73.2±21.0	178.4±22.9	<0.001
术中失血量 (ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		7.1±3.6	220.0±140.9	<0.001
下地时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		1.5±0.4	6.4±1.8	<0.001
住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		3.0±1.2	9.4±3.1	<0.001
腰痛 VAS 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	4.6±0.9	4.9±0.8	0.131
	术后 1 d	3.7±0.9	3.7±0.7	0.908
	末次随访	1.9±0.6	1.9±0.9	0.987
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
腿痛 VAS 评分 (分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	6.6±0.9	7.1±0.9	0.083
	术后 1 d	3.4±1.0	3.3±0.9	0.675
	末次随访	1.4±0.7	1.5±0.8	0.774
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
ODI 评分 (% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	77.0±3.0	76.6±2.4	0.588
	术后 1 d	-	-	
	末次随访	17.6±6.4	16.1±6.8	0.422
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
MacNab 评级 (例, 优/良/可/差)		22/7/1/1	14/4/1/1	1.000
椎间隙高度 (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	6.4±0.9	6.1±1.0	0.279
	末次随访	6.4±1.0	6.6±0.9	0.442
	P 值	0.983	0.095	
硬膜囊横截面积 (mm ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	术前	72.7±12.4	70.0±10.9	0.431
	末次随访	105.8±14.8	107.0±10.6	0.759
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	

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