

· 临床论著 ·

单侧双通道与椎间孔内镜椎间盘切除比较[△]

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摘要: [目的] 比较单侧双通道内镜下髓核摘除术 (unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy, UBED) 与经皮椎间孔内镜椎间盘切除术 (percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy, PTED) 治疗单节段腰椎间盘突出症的临床疗效。[方法] 回顾性分析 2021 年 1 月—2021 年 12 月应用内镜手术治疗的单节段腰椎间盘突出症 118 患者。依据术前医患沟通, 58 例采用 UBED, 另外 60 例采用 PTED。比较两组围手术期、随访和影像资料。[结果] 两组患者均顺利完成手术, UBED 组在术中透视次数 [(1.4±0.5) 次 vs (7.4±1.5) 次, $P<0.001$] 显著少于 PTED 组, 但两组手术时间 [(60.6±0.9) min vs (62.0±9.4) min, $P=0.470$]、下床行走时间 [(1.7±0.5) d vs (1.6±0.6) d, $P=0.705$] 及住院时间 [(4.4±1.0) d vs (4.4±0.9) d, $P=0.862$] 差异均无统计学意义, 但是, UBED 组治疗费用 [(30.5±0.8) 千元 vs (26.4±1.6) 千元, $P<0.001$] 显著高于 PTED 组。随时间推移, 两组腰腿痛 VAS 评分及 ODI 均显著改善 ($P<0.05$); 相应时间点, 两组间腰腿痛 VAS 评分及 ODI 评分的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。影像方面, 与术前相比, 末次随访时两组椎管占位面积率均显著下降 ($P<0.05$), 而椎间隙高度和腰椎前凸角无显著变化 ($P>0.05$) [结论] UBED 治疗单节段腰椎间盘突出症临床疗效与 PTED 相似, 虽然 UBED 透视辐射更少, 但住院花费相对更多。

关键词: 腰椎间盘突出症, 单侧双通道内镜椎间盘切除, 经皮椎间孔内镜椎间盘切除

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Unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy versus percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy // ZHOU Quan, GAO Yan-zheng, LÜ Dong-bo, ZHANG Jing-yi, CHEN Shu-lian, CAO Chen. Department of Surgery of Spine and Spinal Cord, Henan Provincial People's Hospital, Zhengzhou University People's Hospital, Zhengzhou 450003, Henan, China

Abstract: [Objective] To compare the clinical consequence of unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy (UBED) and percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy (PTED) in the treatment of single-segment lumbar disc herniation. [Methods] A retrospective research was done on 118 patients who had single-segment lumbar disc herniation treated by endoscopic surgery from January 2021 to December 2021. According to preoperative doctor-patient communication, 58 patients were treated with UBED, while other 60 patients were with PTED. The perioperative, follow-up and imaging data of the two groups were compared. [Results] All patients in both groups had operation performed successfully. Although the UBED group had significantly less intraoperative fluoroscopy times [(1.4±0.5) vs (7.4±1.5), $P<0.001$] than the PTED group, there were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of operation time [(60.6±0.9) min vs (62.0±9.4) min, $P=0.470$], bed rest time [(1.7±0.5) days vs (1.6±0.6) days, $P=0.705$] and hospital stay [(4.4±1.0) days vs (4.4±0.9) days, $P=0.862$]. However, the UBED group consumed significantly higher medical cost than the PTED group [(30.5±0.8) k-yuan vs (26.4±1.6) k-yuan, $P<0.001$]. As time went on, the VAS and ODI scores in both groups were significantly improved ($P<0.05$), which proved not significantly different between the two groups at any corresponding time points ($P>0.05$). Regarding imaging, the spinal canal occupied area ratio decreased significantly in both groups at the last follow-up compared with that preoperatively ($P<0.05$), while the intervertebral space height and lumbar lordotic angle remained unchanged significantly ($P>0.05$). [Conclusion] UBED achieves comparable clinical outcome to PTED in the treatment of single-segment lumbar disc herniation, although UBED has less fluoroscopic radiation, while more hospitalization costs over the PTED.

Key words: lumbar disc herniation, unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy, percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy

腰椎间盘突出症 (lumbar disc herniation, LDH) 是引起腰痛、下肢放射性疼痛及麻木、无力的常见脊

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柱外科疾病，严重者可导致马尾神经功能障碍。腰椎间盘突出症的一线治疗是非手术治疗，包括物理治疗、药物治疗和硬膜外类固醇注射等，而手术较保守治疗可更快地缓解症状^[1, 2]。传统的代表性手术是椎板开窗髓核摘除术，但传统开放手术有创伤大、肌肉牵拉时间长、椎体不稳等可能并发症^[3]。随着医疗微创技术不断进步，经皮椎间孔内镜椎间盘切除术(percutaneous transforaminal endoscopic discectomy, PT-ED)用于治疗腰椎间盘突出症并取得了良好临床效果^[4-6]。近年来，单侧双通道内镜下髓核摘除术(unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy, UBED)技术为微创内镜下治疗 LDH 等腰椎退行性疾病提供了一种新的选择^[7-9]。本研究对 2021 年 1~12 月于本院脊柱外科行 UBED 患者 58 例与 PTED 的患者 60 例进行回顾性分析，比较两种手术的临床疗效及优缺点。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1) 符合 LDH 诊断标准，症状、体征集中于单侧下肢，可伴急性腰背痛；(2) CT 或 MRI 主要阳性表现为单节段、单侧硬膜囊和神经根受压；(3) 病程超过 6 周，系统保守治疗无效；(4) 随访时间 12 个月以上。

排除标准：(1) 影像学检查示合并腰椎失稳、腰椎滑脱、高髻嵴；(2) 既往脊柱手术史；(3) 合并马尾综合征；(4) 合并心、肺、脑血管基础疾病；合并精神疾病及其他不适合手术治疗的疾病。

1.2 一般资料

回顾分析 2021 年 1 月—2021 年 12 月脊柱内镜手术治疗腰椎间盘突出患者的临床资料，共 118 例患者符合上述标准，纳入本研究。根据术前医患沟通结果，58 例采用 UBED 术，60 例采用 PTED 术。两组患者术前一般资料见表 1，两组在年龄、性别、体质指数(body mass index, BMI)、病程和累及节段的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(伦理审批号：SRY20210316)，所有患者均知情同意。

1.3 手术方法

UBED 组^[10, 11]：全身麻醉成功后患者取俯卧位，C 形臂 X 线机引导下用体表定位器透视定位，以目标椎间隙为中心划一横向标志线，以左侧椎弓根内缘连线作为纵向标志线，常规消毒铺巾，该两线交点上、下 1~1.5 cm 各做一横行手术切口，上端切口

长 5~10 mm，作为观察通道，下端切口长 7~12 mm，作为操作通道。切开皮肤、皮下组织，尖刀片切开深筋膜，逐级扩张至椎板骨性表面。术者左手持内镜并置入观察通道，保证水流通畅，右手用低温等离子射频刀头(江苏邦士，AC405)清理椎板及黄韧带表面软组织，显露棘突与上位椎板下缘连接处的骨性标志。依次显露上位椎板下缘、下关节突内侧缘、上关节突内侧缘及下位椎板上缘，应用高速动力磨钻(贵州梓锐)与椎板咬骨钳去除上位椎板下缘、下关节突内侧缘及下位椎板上缘的部分骨质，切除部分症状侧黄韧带。椎管内应用等离子射频刀头(江苏邦士，AC301)预止血，神经拉钩轻柔拉开硬膜囊及神经根，摘除突出的髓核组织，找到纤维环破口，清除盘内松散的髓核组织，并对纤维环做成形处理。内镜直视下在操作通道内放硅胶引流管 1 根，缝合 1~2 针，覆盖无菌敷料，结束手术。典型病例见图 1。

表 1. 两组患者治疗前一般资料比较

Table 1. Comparison of general data between the two groups before treatment

| 指标 | UBED 组 (n=58) | PTED 组 (n=60) | P 值 |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------|
| 年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 45.5±14.9 | 48.3±15.6 | 0.328 |
| 性别(例, 男/女) | 33/25 | 34/26 | 1.000 |
| BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 25.2±3.8 | 25.4±3.0 | 0.789 |
| 病程(月, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 6.7±2.4 | 6.4±2.3 | 0.488 |
| 节段(例, L _{2/3} /L _{3/4} /L _{4/5} /L ₅ /S ₁) | 0/2/31/25 | 1/2/30/27 | 0.971 |

PTED 组^[12, 13]：患者取侧卧位，症状侧在上，透视标记侧方进针点，常规消毒铺巾，局部浸润麻醉过椎间孔至椎间隙；放置导丝至椎间隙水平，透视确认位置，以进针点为中心作长 7~10 mm 切口，导向器逐级扩张，放置工作套管后透视确认位置；环锯或高速磨钻去除部分下位椎体上关节突腹侧骨质，打开椎间孔后壁行椎间孔成形，沿工作通道放置椎间孔镜，到达硬膜囊前间隙及行走神经根的腹外侧，直接暴露神经及突出的椎间盘组织，进行镜下突出髓核摘除与神经松解，局部用射频(山东康盛医疗器械有限公司)对纤维环进行皱缩成形；缝合切口，未放置引流，无菌敷料包扎。典型病例见图 2。

术后常规神经营养、脱水、镇痛治疗，UBED 组引流通常于术后 24 h 后拔除。建议术后佩戴腰围 1 个月，术后 3 个月内避免剧烈活动。

1.4 评价指标

记录围手术期资料。采用腰痛和腿痛 VAS 评分

及 ODI 评分评估临床状态。行影像检查，测量椎管占位率、椎间隙高度、腰椎前凸 Cobb 角。

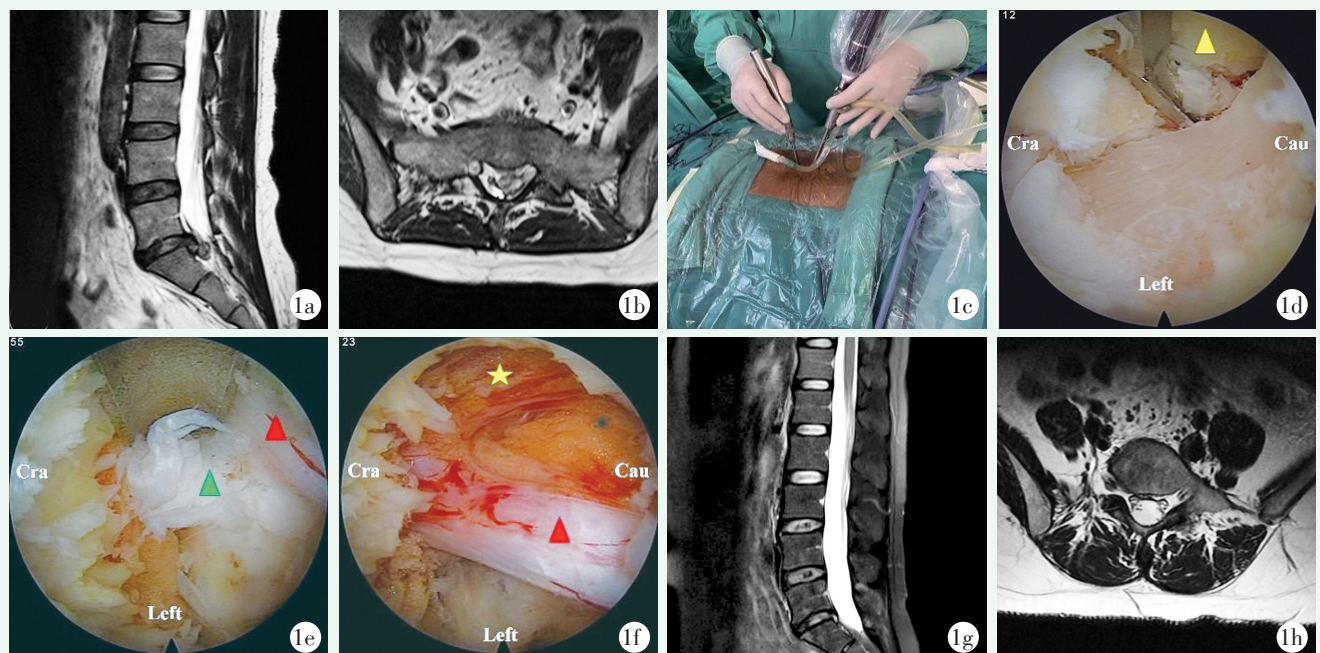


图 1. 患者女性, 36 岁, L₅S₁ LDH (左侧)。1a: 术前腰椎矢状位 MRI 示 L₅S₁ 椎间盘左侧突出, 并挤压左侧 S₁ 神经根及硬膜囊; 1b: 术前腰椎轴位 MRI 示 L₅S₁ 椎间盘左侧突出, 并挤压左侧 S₁ 神经根及硬膜囊; 1c: UBED 术中工作通道建立; 1d: 椎板咬骨钳扩大同侧椎板间窗; 1e: 术中内镜下左侧 S₁ 神经根受压状态, 绿色箭头显示突出髓核组织, 红色箭头指示左侧 S₁ 神经根; 1f: 髓核摘除后神经根松弛, 表面血运恢复, 红色箭头为左侧 S₁ 神经根, 黄色星号为硬膜囊; 1g, 1h: 术后腰椎 MRI 示硬膜囊形态基本恢复, S₁ 神经根无受压。

Figure 1. A 36-year-old female suffered from the left L₅S₁ LDH. 1a: Preoperative sagittal MRI showed left protrusion of the L₅S₁ intervertebral disc with compression on the left S₁ nerve root and dural sac; 1b: Preoperative axial MRI showed left protrusion of the L₅S₁ intervertebral disc with compression on the left S₁ nerve root and dural sac; 1c: Intraoperative working channel establishment for UBED; 1d: A rongeur was used to enlarge ipsilateral interlaminar fenestration; 1e: The left S₁ nerve root was decompressed under the endoscope during the operation, the green arrow showing the protruding nucleus pulposus tissue, and the red arrow indicating the left S₁ nerve root; 1f: After removal of nucleus pulposus, the nerve root relaxed and surface blood flow recovered, the red arrow indicating the left S₁ nerve root, and the yellow asterisk indicating the dural sac; 1g, 1h: Postoperative MRI of lumbar spine showed that the shape of dural sac was basically recovered and S₁ nerve root was not compressed.

1.5 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 24.0 统计软件进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 符合正态分布时, 组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验, 组内时间点间比较采用单因素方差分析; 资料不符合正态分布时, 采用秩和检验。等级资料采用秩和检验。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 精确检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 围手术期资料

UBED 组和 PTED 组均无神经根损伤及其他并发症发生。围手术期资料见表 2, 两组在手术时间、住院时间、下地行走时间的差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

0.05), UBED 组一次穿刺成功率和透视次数显著优于 PTED 组 ($P < 0.05$), 尽管 UBED 组的切口长度和治疗费用显著大于 PTED 组 ($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 随访结果

两组患者术后均获随访, 随访时间为 12~24 个月, 平均 (14.1±3.2) 个月。UBED 组随访期间无复发再突出患者, PTED 组有 1 例再突出, 后再次行 PTED 手术, 至末次随访无再突出。两组随访资料见表 3, 随时间推移, 两组患者的腰、腿痛 VAS 评分及 ODI 评分均显著降低 ($P < 0.05$), 相应时间点, 两组间上述评分的差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。

2.3 影像评估

影像评估结果见表 4, 两组患者末次随访时病变节段的椎管占位率均较术前显著改善 ($P < 0.05$), 椎间隙高度及腰椎前凸角 Cobb 角较术前无明显变化,

相同时间点两组间上述影像指标的差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

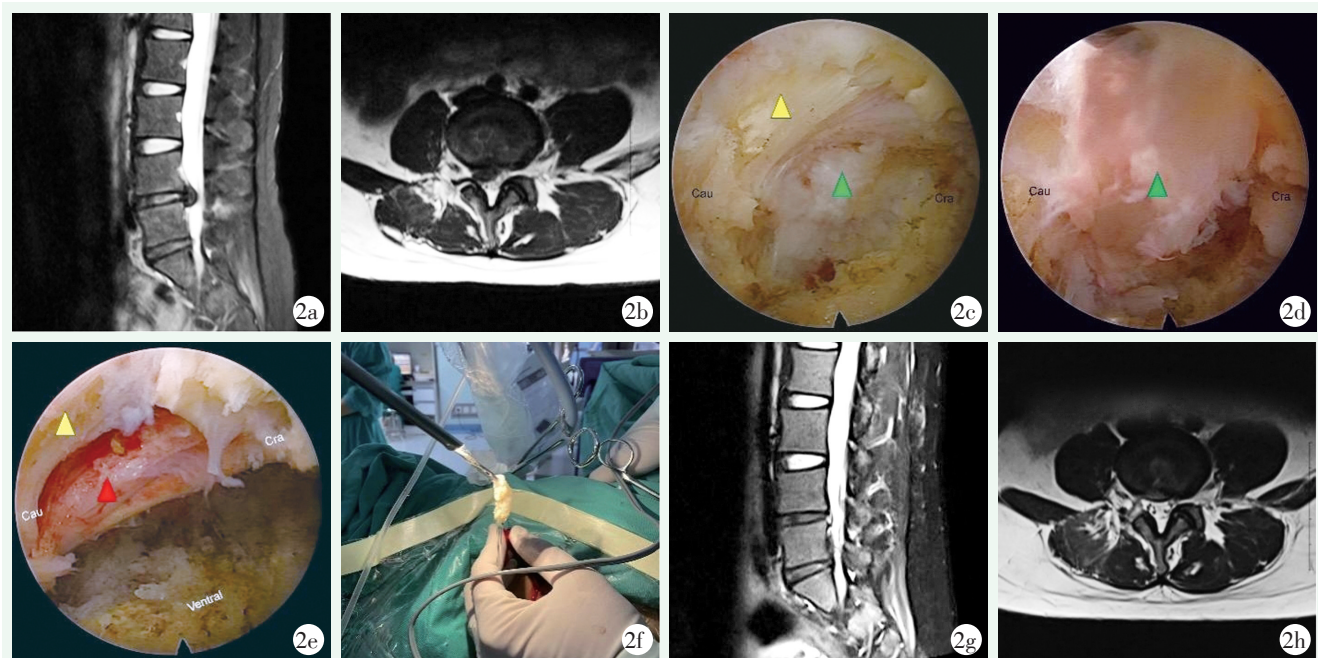


图 2. 患者女性, 27 岁, 右侧 $L_{4/5}$ LDH。2a, 2b: 术前腰椎 MRI 示 $L_{4/5}$ 椎间盘右侧突出, 并挤压右侧 L_5 神经根及硬膜囊; 2c: PTED 术中内镜下见右侧 L_5 神经根受压; 2d: 术中内镜下髓核钳取出突出髓核组织; 2e: 术中内镜下见突出髓核摘除后神经根松弛, 表面血运恢复; 2f: 术中内镜下取出脱出髓核的外观; 2g, 2h: 术后腰椎 MRI 示硬膜囊形态基本恢复, L_5 神经根无受压。

Figure 2. A 27-year-old female suffered from the right $L_{4/5}$ LDH. 2a, 2b: Preoperative lumbar MRI showed right protrusion of $L_{4/5}$ intervertebral disc compressing the right L_5 nerve root and dural sac; 2c: PTED endoscopic view of compression of right L_5 nerve root; 2d: Intraoperative endoscopic view of the protruding nucleus pulposus removal by forceps; 2e: Endoscopic view after removal of protruding nucleus pulposus revealed the nerve root relaxed with recovered surface blood flow; 2f: The gross appearance of removed nucleus pulposus; 2g, 2h: Postoperative lumbar MRI showed that the shape of the dural sac was basically recovered, with no compression on the L_5 nerve root.

表 2. 两组患者围手术期资料比较

Table 2. Comparison of perioperative data between the two groups

| 指标 | UBED 组 (n=58) | PTED 组 (n=60) | P 值 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| 手术时间 (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 60.6±10.9 | 62.0±9.4 | 0.470 |
| 穿刺时间 (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 4.8±0.6 | 7.9±1.2 | <0.001 |
| 一次穿刺成功率 [例 (%)] | 50 (86.2) | 18 (30) | <0.001 |
| 切口总长度 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 2.7±1.8 | 0.9±0.1 | <0.001 |
| 术中透视次数 (次, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 1.4±0.5 | 7.4±1.5 | <0.001 |
| 下地行走时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 1.7±0.5 | 1.6±0.6 | 0.705 |
| 住院天数 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 4.4±1.0 | 4.4±0.9 | 0.862 |
| 住院总费用 (千元, $\bar{x} \pm s$) | 30.5±0.9 | 26.4±1.6 | <0.001 |

3 讨论

De Antoni 等^[14] 在 1996 年首次报道了 UBE 双通道技术, 以提高视觉和操作的灵活性, 在双通道关节镜下行椎间盘切除术, 取得了良好的临床效果。由于术后疼痛少, 出血少, 出院时间早, 其受欢迎程度越来越高, 随着认识的提高, 腰椎间盘突出患者对内窥镜手术的期望和需求也逐渐增加^[15]。

表 3. 两组患者随访资料 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 与比较

Table 3. Comparison of follow-up data between the two groups

| 指标 | ($\bar{x} \pm s$) | | P 值 |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|
| | UBED 组 (n=58) | PTED 组 (n=60) | |
| 腰痛 VAS 评分 (分) | | | |
| 术前 | 6.1±0.8 | 6.0±0.8 | 0.806 |
| 术后 3 个月 | 1.1±0.2 | 1.1±0.4 | 0.418 |
| 末次随访 | 0.8±0.4 | 0.8±0.5 | 0.772 |
| P 值 | <0.001 | <0.001 | |
| 腿痛 VAS 评分 (分) | | | |
| 术前 | 6.6±0.8 | 6.7±0.9 | 0.681 |
| 术后 3 个月 | 1.1±0.4 | 1.1±0.5 | 0.553 |
| 末次随访 | 0.6±0.5 | 0.7±0.5 | 0.606 |
| P 值 | <0.001 | <0.001 | |
| ODI 评分 (%) | | | |
| 术前 | 67.9±3.2 | 68.1±4.5 | 0.742 |
| 术后 3 个月 | 15.8±2.1 | 14.6±2.2 | 0.543 |
| 末次随访 | 13.6±2.7 | 13.5±3.1 | 0.797 |
| P 值 | <0.001 | <0.001 | |

表 4. 两组患者影像资料 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 与比较
Table 4. Comparison of imaging documents between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 指标 | UBED 组 (n=58) | PTED 组 (n=60) | P 值 |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| 椎管占位面积率 (%) | | | |
| 术前 | 23.2±4.8 | 23.1±5.7 | 0.924 |
| 末次随访 | 8.4±3.2 | 7.9±3.0 | 0.360 |
| P 值 | <0.001 | <0.001 | |
| 椎间隙高度 (mm) | | | |
| 术前 | 9.6±0.8 | 9.6±0.8 | 0.995 |
| 末次随访 | 9.4±0.8 | 9.5±0.8 | 0.937 |
| P 值 | 0.054 | 0.165 | |
| 腰椎前凸角 (°) | | | |
| 术前 | 41.2±5.9 | 41.2±5.8 | 0.993 |
| 末次随访 | 41.1±6.7 | 41.2±6.6 | 0.967 |
| P 值 | 0.980 | 0.971 | |

PTED 是治疗 LDH 临床常用术式，有软组织损伤小、对脊柱稳定性影响较小、快速康复等优点^[16-18]。在临床应用中，术者也发现了 PETD 相对于 UBED 的一些不足之处。对于高髂嵴的 L₅S₁ 椎间盘突出症患者，置入椎间孔镜时通常会受到髂嵴的阻挡，从而造成操作受限^[19, 20]。穿刺定位时靶点穿刺需反复透视，医生和患者受到的辐射剂量较大。另外，由于 PETD 操作器械及内镜共享 1 个通道，只能使用尺寸较小的专用器械，在对肥厚的黄韧带、钙化椎间盘及骨性侧隐窝进行减压操作时导致减压效率降低。

UBED 相较于 PTED 有以下优势^[1, 21]：(1) 具有独立的内镜观察通道和工作通道，双通道位置灵活可调，视野范围大，利于合并椎间盘钙化、侧隐窝狭窄患者的充分减压；(2) 器械操作不受硬质通道限制，可以随意调整方向，接近传统开放手术视野；(3) 可使用常规手术器械进行镜下操作，提高了减压效率；(4) 穿刺定位相对 PTED 简单，减少透视次数和辐射暴露。UBED 的学习曲线相对 PTED 可能更平缓，掌握 PETD 至少需要 40 个案例的学习曲线，而 UBED 至少需要 15 个案例才能达到熟练程度^[5]。随着手术例数的增多及经验的累积，手术时间也会相应缩短^[22]，本研究 UBED 组与 PTED 组手术时长相当，但 PTED 穿刺路径需经过骨性结构狭小的椎间孔，部分患者穿刺困难，需反复术中透视，导致透视次数增多，受到的辐射剂量升高，相关研究表明，辐射与肿瘤、白内障、白血病等相关疾病发生有一定相关^[23]。Mertter 等^[24] 比较 PELD、UBED 和 MED 3 种

治疗 LDH 的微创方式，发现在根据辐射暴露的持续时间和水平方面平均辐射剂量面积值 PELD>UBED>MED，与本研究相似，UBED 穿刺定位相对简单，可以有效减少透视时间。PTED 相对于 UBED 具有以下优势：(1) 局麻下可操作，而 UBED 大多需要全麻或硬膜外麻醉下操作^[1]；(2) 局部侵袭性小，椎管内干扰少，不需放引流管；(3) 住院费用相对较低等优点^[2]。

总之，UBED 和 PTED 治疗 LDH 均具有良好的临床效果，UBED 双通道操作更灵活，视野范围大，减压效率高，穿刺定位简单可以有效减少透视次数及辐射，但总住院费用相对更高。本研究纳入病例的数量较少，且为回顾性研究，仍需更多大样本量、多中心和长期随访的随机对照研究来进一步验证上述观点。

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