

• 临床论著 •

# 单侧双通道内镜与通道下腰椎间盘切除术的比较<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要：**【目的】 比较单侧双通道内镜椎间盘切除（unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy, UBED）与通道下腰椎间盘切除术（Quadrant-channel discectomy, QCD）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6月—2021年12月本科采用微创手术治疗61例单节段腰椎间盘突出症患者，根据医患沟通结果，32例采用UBED，另外29例采用QCD。比较两组患者的围手术期、随访和影像学相关资料。【结果】 两组患者均顺利手术，两组各发生1例硬脊膜撕裂，无不良后果。虽然UBED组手术时间[(58.3±7.0) min vs (42.0±6.7) min, P=0.039]、术中透视次数[(4.5±1.0)次 vs (3.6±1.2)次, P=0.003]显著大于QCD组，但前者切口总长度[(2.7±0.2) cm vs (3.3±0.2) cm, P<0.001]、术中失血量[(45.8±12.6) ml vs (56.2±13.5) ml, P=0.003]、术后首次下地行走时间[(2.2±0.5) d vs (2.9±0.7) d, P<0.001]均显著优于QCD组。所有患者随访12~14个月，平均(12.8±0.7)个月，UBED组恢复至完全负重活动时间明显早于QCD组[(6.0±1.1)周 vs (6.7±1.1)周, P=0.023]。随时间推移，两组患者的腰、腿痛VAS评分及ODI评分均显著下降(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)。影像方面，与术前相比两组患者术后及末次随访时病变节段的椎管占位率均显著减少(P<0.05)，而椎间隙高度及腰椎前凸Cobb角无明显变化(P>0.05)，相同时间点两组之间以上影像学指标的差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)。【结论】 两种术式都是治疗腰椎间盘突出症的安全有效的微创手术方法，UBE手术虽然手术时间长，透视次数多，但创伤更小，患者术后恢复更快。

**关键词：**腰椎间盘突出症，微创手术，单侧双通道内镜椎间盘切除术，Quadrant通道椎间盘切除术

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**Unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy versus Quadrant-channel discectomy for single-segment lumbar disc herniation**  
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**Abstract:** [Objective] To compare the clinical outcomes of the unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy (UBED) versus Quadrant-channel discectomy (QCD) in the treatment of single-level lumbar disc herniation. [Methods] A retrospective study was performed on 61 patients who were treated by minimally invasive surgeries for single-segment lumbar disc herniation in our department from June 2021 to December 2021. According to doctor-patient communication, 32 patients were treated by UBED, while the other 29 patients were by QCD. The perioperative period, follow-up and imaging data were compared between the two groups. [Results] All patients in both groups had corresponding surgical procedures performed successfully with 1 case of dural tear in each group that not leaded serious adverse consequences. Although the UBED group consumed significantly longer operative time [(58.3±7.0) min vs (42.0±6.7) min, P=0.039] and more intraoperative fluoroscopy [(4.5±1.0) times vs (3.6±1.2) times, P=0.003] than the QCD group, the former proved significantly superior to the latter in terms of total incision length [(2.7±0.2) cm vs (3.3±0.2) cm, P<0.001], intraoperative blood loss [(45.8±12.6) ml vs (56.2±13.5) ml, P=0.003], and postoperative walking time [(2.2±0.5) days vs (2.9±0.7) days, P<0.001]. All patients in both groups were followed up for 12~14 months with a mean of (12.8±0.7) months, and the UBED group resumed full weight-bearing activity significantly earlier than the QCD group [(6.0±1.1) weeks vs (6.7±1.1) weeks, P=0.023]. The VAS scores for low back pain and leg pain, as well as ODI scores significantly decreased in both groups over time (P<0.05), which proved not statistically significant between the two groups at any time point accordingly (P>0.05). Regarding imaging, the spinal canal occupying rate of the involved segment was significantly decreased in both groups after surgery and at the last follow-up compared with that preoperatively (P<0.05), while the intervertebral height and the Cobb angle of lumbar lordosis remained unchanged (P>0.05). There were no significant differences in the above imaging indexes between the two groups at any matching time point (P>

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0.05). [Conclusion] Both surgical techniques are safe and effective minimally invasive methods for the treatment of lumbar disc herniation. Although UBED consumes longer operation time and more fluoroscopy times, it takes advantages of less trauma and faster postoperative recovery over the QCD.

**Key words:** lumbar disc herniation, minimally invasive surgery, unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy, Quadrant-channel discectomy

腰椎间盘突出（lumbar disc herniation, LDH）是一种常见的脊柱退行性疾病，开放性椎板开窗腰椎间盘髓核摘除术一直是治疗LDH的黄金手术方式，虽然术后临床效果满意，但也存在创伤大、后柱结构的破坏及广泛的椎旁肌剥离降低脊柱的稳定性、术后长期残余腰背部疼痛等缺点<sup>[1]</sup>。伴随着微创手术技术的兴起，Quadrant通道技术被广泛应用于腰椎间盘髓核切除手术（Quadrant-channel discectomy, QCD），该技术可更好地保护椎旁软组织，降低术后腰背部疼痛的发生率。近年来，脊柱内镜技术蓬勃发展，单侧双通道内镜下椎间盘切除术（unilateral biportal endoscopic discectomy, UBED）被越来越多的应用到LDH的治疗中，并取得了良好的临床疗效<sup>[2]</sup>。本研究对2021年6~12月于潍坊医学院附属医院和陆军第80集团军医院脊柱外科两个中心行UBED患者32例和通道下腰椎间盘髓核切除术的患者29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) 腰腿痛保守治疗3个月以上无效；(2) CT或MRI显示单节段的椎间盘突出；(3) 临床表现与影像定位一致；(4) 无明显椎旁肌损伤或脂肪化；(5) 随访时间>1年。

排除标准：(1) 伴有相应节段椎管狭窄、腰椎不稳或滑脱；(2) 患者疼痛侧伴有膝、髋关节病变；(3) 其他类型的脊柱疾病如退变性脊柱侧凸、重度骨质疏松症等；(4) 临床资料收集不全。

### 1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析2021年6月—2021年12月两中心采用手术治疗的LDH患者，共61例符合上述条件。根据术前医患沟通结果将患者分为两组，其中UBED组32例，QCD组29例。两组患者的一般资料差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )，详见表1。本研究获医院伦理委员会批准，所有患者均知情同意。

表1 两组术前一般资料与比较

Table 1 Comparison of preoperative general documents between the two groups

指标	UBED组 (n=32)	QCD组 (n=29)	P值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	48.5±7.7	47.9±7.6	0.759
性别(例, 男/女)	13/19	16/13	0.256
BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	24.4±3.9	23.8±2.9	0.795
病程(月, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	4.9±2.3	4.9±2.4	0.946
节段(例, L <sub>3/4</sub> /L <sub>4/5</sub> /L <sub>5/S<sub>1</sub></sub> )	1/16/15	1/16/12	0.896

### 1.2 手术方法

UBED组：全麻插管后，患者俯卧，透视定位手术节段并做好体表标记，上位椎板下缘上方1cm和下位椎板上缘分别建立通道，置入内镜与器械。使用双极射频刀头，射频皱缩并清理椎板间隙之间的软组织，找到关节突关节内侧“V”形骨性标志点，首先应用高速磨钻将椎板及关节突打磨变薄，然后应用椎板咬骨钳、骨刀去除椎板边缘及关节突关节内侧少部分，找到黄韧带附着点，将黄韧带勾起后应用椎板咬骨钳咬除，显露硬膜囊及神经根，将其牵拉至对侧后显露突出的椎间盘，尖刀切开纤维环后应用髓核钳摘除突出的髓核组织，双极射频皱缩周围的纤维环，检查无遗漏的髓核组织，神经根彻底松弛后撤除工作通道，经操作通道放置引流管1根，缝合切口。

QCD组：硬膜外麻醉后，患者俯卧，C形臂透视手术节段并标记定位椎板间隙，棘突偏外约1cm作长约2.5cm的纵行切口。逐级扩张，放置合适的Quadrant通道至椎板间隙，连接冷光源。电刀切除椎板表面软组织后显露上位椎板下缘、椎板间隙和黄韧带，依据椎板间隙大小和椎间盘突出的位置，酌情椎板间隙开窗，椎板钳咬除黄韧带，显露神经根和硬膜囊。双极电凝止血后牵开硬膜囊及神经根，显露突出椎间盘并切除，刮除同侧部分椎间盘组织。探查神经根彻底减压后冲洗并放置橡胶引流条，两针全层缝合手术切口。

两组患者术后24 h内预防性应用抗生素，卧床休息24 h，行床上患肢直腿抬高以预防神经根粘连，术后24~48 h拔除引流管，佩戴腰围后逐步坐立和行

走，逐步锻炼腰背肌。

#### 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、术中失血量、术中透视次数、并发症例数、下地行走时间、切口愈合情况、住院天数。采用疼痛视觉模拟量表（visual analogue scale, VAS）评分、Oswestry功能障碍指数（Oswestry disability index, ODI）评估临床疗效。行影像检查，测量椎管占位率、椎间隙高度、腰椎前凸 Cobb 角。

#### 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 围手术期资料

所有患者手术过程顺利。两组围手术期资料见表 2，UBED 组患者手术时间长于 QCD 组、透视次数多于 QCD 组 ( $P < 0.05$ )，但切口总长度、术中失血量、术后首次下地行走时间均显著优于 QCD 组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。两组患者在并发症发生率、切口愈合情况、

住院天数方面的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )，两组各出现硬膜撕裂 1 例，术后出现脑脊液漏，采取去枕平卧、延长放置引流管时间及药物对症保守治疗后均治愈。

表 2 两组患者围手术期资料与比较

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative data between the two groups

指标	UBED 组 (n=32)	QCD 组 (n=29)	P 值
手术时间 (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	58.3±7.0	42.0±6.7	0.039
切口总长度 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.7±0.2	3.3±0.2	<0.001
术中失血量 (ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	45.8±12.6	56.2±13.5	0.003
术中透视次数 (次, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	4.5±1.0	3.6±1.2	0.003
神经根损伤 [例 (%) ]	0	0	ns
硬脊膜撕裂 [例 (%) ]	1 (3.1)	1 (3.4)	>0.999
下地行走时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.2±0.5	2.9±0.7	<0.001
切口愈合等级 (例, 甲/乙/丙)	32/0/0	29/0/0	ns
住院天数 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	7.3±1.5	7.4±1.5	0.736

### 2.2 随访结果

所有患者均获随访 12~14 个月，平均 (12.8±0.7) 个月。两组随访资料见表 3，UBED 组恢复至完全负重活动时间显著早于 QCD 组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。随时间推移，两组患者的腰、腿痛 VAS 评分及 ODI 评分均显著下降。相应时间点，两组间上述评分的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。随访过程中，两组患者均无症状加剧，无翻修手术。

表 3 两组患者随访结果 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 与比较

Table 3 Comparison of follow-up data between the two groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

指标	时间点	UBED 组 (n=32)	QCD 组 (n=29)	P 值
完全负重活动时间 (周)		6.0±1.1	6.7±1.1	0.023
腰痛 VAS 评分 (分)	术前	6.8±0.8	6.8±0.9	0.994
	术后 7 d	1.2±0.8	1.1±0.8	0.639
	术后 3 个月	1.1±0.7	1.0±0.7	0.600
	末次随访	1.1±0.7	1.0±0.6	0.441
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
腿痛 VAS 评分 (分)	术前	7.0±1.0	7.1±0.8	0.783
	术后 7 d	1.7±0.7	1.8±0.7	0.841
	术后 3 个月	1.3±0.6	1.3±0.5	0.696
	末次随访	1.0±0.6	0.9±0.4	0.311
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
ODI 评分 (%)	术前	65.8±7.0	66.5±7.9	0.674
	术后 7 d	28.5±2.6	27.9±2.6	0.428
	术后 3 个月	14.7±2.7	15.0±2.7	0.617
	末次随访	12.9±1.6	13.6±1.7	0.111
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	

## 2.3 影像评估

影像资料见表4, 两组患者术后及末次随访时病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学指标的差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。

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

指标	时间点	UBED组 (n=32)	QCD组 (n=29)	P值
椎管占位率 (%)	术前	24.3±5.7	24.8±4.9	0.728
	术后3个月	14.7±5.7	15.8±4.2	0.194
	末次随访	12.8±5.0	13.3±3.6	0.637
	P值	<0.001	<0.001	
椎间隙高度 (mm)	术前	9.2±1.2	9.1±1.5	0.459
	术后3个月	9.2±1.2	9.1±1.5	0.626
	末次随访	9.3±1.3	9.1±1.5	0.457
	P值	0.843	0.549	
腰椎前凸角 (°)	术前	37.6±7.9	37.7±2.1	0.313
	术后3个月	38.0±8.7	37.9±2.1	0.335
	末次随访	37.7±7.4	37.7±2.1	0.319
	P值	0.432	0.056	

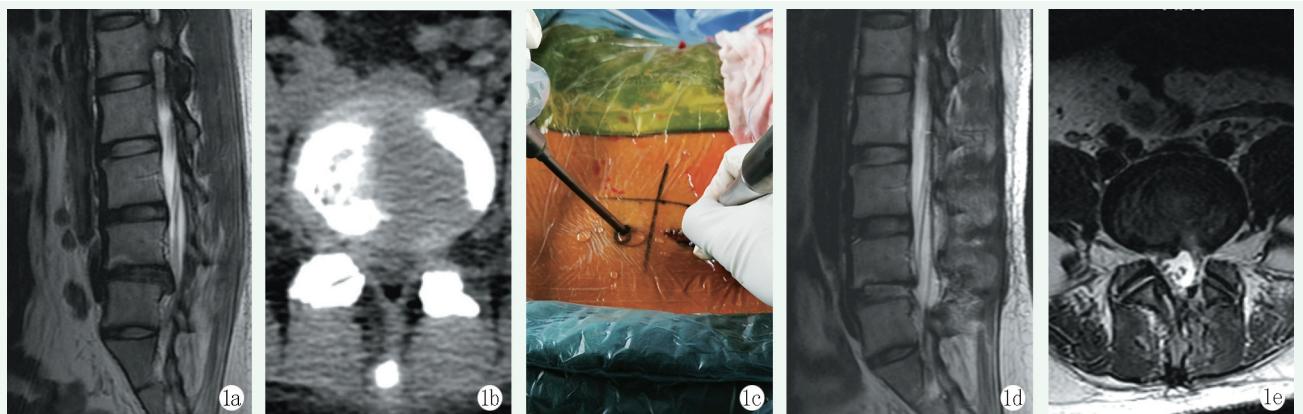


图1 患者, 女, 36岁, L<sub>4/5</sub>椎间盘偏左侧突出, 行UBE椎间盘切除。1a: 术前MRI示L<sub>4/5</sub>椎间盘偏左侧突出, 椎管内无游离髓核组织。1b: CT示突出的椎间盘无明显钙化。1c: 术中影像及工作通道建立。1d: 术后腰椎MRI示突出的椎间盘髓核已切除。1e: 横断面示神经根及硬膜囊减压满意。

Figure 1. A 36 years old female was suffered from left side L<sub>4/5</sub> disc herniation and received UBE discectomy. 1a: Preoperative MRI showed left side L<sub>4/5</sub> disc herniation, with no free nucleus pulposus tissue in spinal canal. 1b: CT showed disc herniation without obvious calcification. 1c: Intraoperative endoscopic and working channels were established. 1d: Postoperatively, sagittal MRI showed that the herniated disc nucleus pulposus had been removed. 1e: Cross-sectional MRI showed satisfactory decompression of nerve roots and dural sac.

## 3 讨论

LDH 是一种常见的脊柱退行性疾病, 也是导致慢性腰腿部疼痛的主要原因。目前 LDH 治疗方案是阶梯化治疗: 首选保守治疗, 保守治疗无效或出现神经功能受损后选择手术<sup>[3]</sup>。

开放手术需要广泛剥离椎旁肌且对后柱的破坏较为严重, 故而影响了脊柱的稳定性并且术后长期残余腰背部疼痛等问题, 降低了患者的生活质量<sup>[4, 5]</sup>。Quadrant 可扩张通道通过钝性分离建立工作通道, 可

更好地保护椎旁软组织, 减少术后肌源性腰背部疼痛的发生, 因而被广泛应用。虽然通道下腰椎间盘摘除术可明显减少肌肉及软组织的剥离, 显著减轻对其损伤<sup>[6]</sup>, 但是相较于在水介质操作下的可灵活转向的脊柱内镜其视野更小, 出血控制难度更高, 有时为了更好的手术视野及便捷的操作空间, 不得不扩大椎板开窗的范围并过度牵拉神经根, 更容易导致硬膜撕裂、神经根损伤等并发症。

1997 年 Smith 和 Foley 首先介绍了显微内窥镜椎间盘切除术 (MED), 随后内镜下的腰椎间盘切除手术被不断的创新发展及应用, 其中以经皮椎间孔镜技

术发展最为迅猛，但由于其学习曲线陡峭，尤其是对于L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub>节段的操作要求更高，故不能够被广大脊柱外科医师迅速掌握并应用<sup>[7, 8]</sup>。UBE手术最初术者是应用关节镜成像系统进行术中观察，同时在同侧置入操作通道并切除突出的椎间盘，取得了满意的临床疗效<sup>[9, 10]</sup>。随着专门应用于脊柱的以生理盐水为操作介质的UBE内镜系统及内镜下专用手术器械的开发改良，且由于其手术步骤及操作习惯与传统的椎板间开窗髓核切除手术类似，有着丰富开放性手术经验的脊

柱外科医师可迅速掌握其手术技巧，因此UBE被迅速推广普及，广泛的应用到LDH的治疗，并且均取得了与传统经典术式相当的临床疗效<sup>[11, 12]</sup>。UBE不同于经皮椎间孔镜，UBE减压范围大，应用30°的内镜时，仅需稍微调整内镜角度，就能获得足够的视野，甚至可以轻松到达对侧，从而完成对侧椎间盘的切除、扩大椎管、完成神经根的减压，因而可完成复杂性腰椎管狭窄的减压<sup>[13]</sup>。

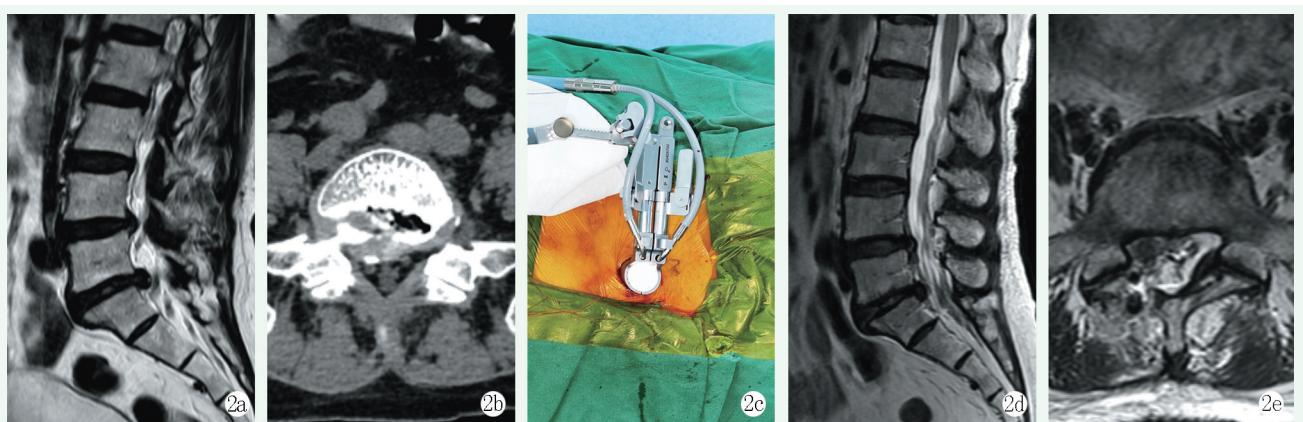


图2 患者，女，54岁，L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub>椎间盘偏右突出，行通道椎间盘切除 2a: 术前MRI示L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub>椎间盘偏右突出并稍向下方游离 2b: CT示突出的椎间盘轻微钙化 2c: 术中建立好Quadrant通道 2d: 术后MRI示突出的椎间盘髓核已切除 2e: 横断面示神经根和硬膜囊减压满意，神经根水肿

Figure 2. A 54 years old female had right herniated L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub> intervertebral disc, and underwent channel discectomy. 2a: Preoperative MRI showed right herniated L<sub>5</sub>S<sub>1</sub> intervertebral disc with slightly downward migration. 2b: CT showed slight disc calcification. 2c: Quadrant channel was placed during operation. 2d: Postoperatively, sagittal MRI showed that the herniated disc nucleus pulposus had been excised. 2e: The transversal image showed satisfactory decompression of the nerve roots and dural sac, while remaining edema of the nerve roots.

UBE手术最常见的并发症是硬脊膜撕裂、神经根损伤，其中有报道称硬脊膜撕裂的发生率高达4.5%<sup>[14]</sup>。当蛛网膜完整或硬膜裂口较小时，无需缝合或修补<sup>[15, 16]</sup>；当硬膜囊撕裂严重时，在特殊修补工具的帮助下，可在镜下直接紧密缝合硬膜，但操作难度较大且技术要求很高<sup>[17]</sup>。如果镜下修补难以成功，建议尽快结束手术或立即改为开放性手术，否则会因为椎管内静水压过高而导致类脊髓高压综合征<sup>[18]</sup>。为避免术中硬膜撕裂应注意：(1)术中保持灌洗水路通畅及合适的水压，确保手术视野清晰；(2)咬除黄韧带暴露硬脊膜时应先用神经剥离子进行轻柔缓慢的分离<sup>[19]</sup>。当术后出现脑脊液漏时，可采取去枕平卧位或头低脚高位1周，但应注意合并心脑血管疾病患者出现并发症<sup>[15]</sup>；脑脊液腰大池穿刺引流虽然有效<sup>[20, 21]</sup>，但由于其有可能导致颅内积气、脑膜炎和过度引流致头痛等并发症<sup>[22]</sup>，故不建议应用。在本研究中，两组各出现硬膜撕裂1例，均未行缝合或修补，选择尽快结束手术。术后出现脑脊液漏，采取去枕平卧、延长放置引流管时间等保守治疗后均治愈，无后遗症。另

有椎管内血肿、医源性不稳定及术后患肢麻木等并发症的报道<sup>[23-25]</sup>。

总之，在严格掌握手术适应证的情况下，UBE与通道下腰椎间盘切除术都是治疗腰椎间盘突出症的安全有效的微创手术方法，UBE最大的优势是随着手术技术的不断提升可进行腰椎管狭窄的360°减压，这是通道下手术难以完成的目标。UBE手术虽然手术时间稍长、透视次数稍多，但视野更清晰，术中失血量更少，创伤更小，患者术后恢复更快，可以更早下地并更快地恢复正常活动。

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