

· 临床论著 ·

腰椎管狭窄症内镜减压联合中药内服从督论治[△]

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摘要: [目的] 探讨内镜减压联合中药内服从督论治治疗腰椎管狭窄症的临床疗效。[方法] 回顾性分析2021年1月—2021年12月本院内镜手术治疗的45例腰椎管狭窄症患者的临床资料。依据术前医患沟通结果, 22例采用内镜减压联合中药内服从督论治(联合组), 23例采用单纯内镜减压(单纯组)。比较两组围手术期、随访和影像资料。[结果] 两组均顺利完成手术, 两组手术时间、切口长度、术中透视次数、术中失血量、下地时间、切口愈合和住院时间的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者均获随访12个月以上, 末次随访时, 两组中医证候积分、VAS腰痛和腿痛评分、ODI功能障碍指数均较术前显著改善($P<0.05$), 术前两组间上述指标的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 末次随访时, 联合组中医证候积分[(6.2±2.4) vs (11.5±4.2), $P<0.05$]、VAS腰痛[(0.9±0.7) vs (1.8±1.4), $P<0.05$]和腿痛[(0.9±0.7) vs (1.0±0.9), $P<0.05$]评分、ODI功能障碍指数[(4.3±3.15) vs (6.9±4.2), $P<0.05$]均显著优于单纯组。影像方面, 与术前相比, 末次随访时, 两组椎间隙高度、腰椎前凸角均无显著变化($P>0.05$), 但椎管面积显著扩大($P<0.05$)。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] 腰椎管狭窄症内镜减压联合中药内服从督论治可解除神经压迫与疏通督脉瘀阻, 显著改善神经功能, 促进快速康复。

关键词: 腰椎管狭窄症, 中药, 脊柱内镜

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Endoscopic decompression combined with internal treatment of traditional Chinese medicine for lumbar spinal stenosis // Li Shi-liang, DU Lan-xiang, LI Shi-jia, LAI Chun-bai. The Third Department of Orthopaedics, Ganzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Ganzhou 341000, China

Abstract: [Objective] To evaluate the clinical outcomes of endoscopic decompression combined with internal treatment of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) for lumbar spinal stenosis. [Methods] A retrospective study was conducted on 45 patients who received endoscopic surgery for lumbar spinal stenosis in our hospital from January 2021 to December 2021. According to the results of preoperative doctor-patient communication, 22 patients were treated with endoscopic decompression combined with traditional Chinese medicine (combination group), while the other 23 patients were treated with endoscopic decompression alone (simple group). The perioperative, follow-up and imaging data were compared between the two groups. [Results] The operation was successfully completed in both groups, without significant differences in operation time, incision length, intraoperative fluoroscopy times, intraoperative blood loss, time to resume ambulation postoperatively, incision healing grade and hospital stay between the two groups ($P>0.05$). At the latest follow-up lasted for more than 12 months the TCM symptom scores, VAS for lumbago and leg pain scores, as well as ODI score in both groups significantly improved compared with those before surgery ($P<0.05$). Although there were no statistically significant differences in the above parameters between the two groups before surgery ($P>0.05$), the combination group proved significantly superior to the simple group in terms of TCM symptom score [(6.2±2.4) vs (11.5±4.2), $P<0.05$], low back pain VAS [(0.9±0.7) vs (1.8±1.4), $P<0.05$] and leg pain VAS [(0.9±0.7) vs (1.0±0.9), $P<0.05$] and ODI score [(4.3±3.15) vs (6.9±4.2), $P<0.05$] at last follow-up. Radiographically, there were no significant changes in intervertebral height or lumbar lordotic angle between the two groups at the last follow-up compared to the preoperative period ($P<0.05$), whereas the spinal canal area was significantly enlarged in both groups ($P<0.05$). At any corresponding time points, there was no significant difference in the above image indexes between the two groups ($P>0.05$). [Conclusion] This endoscopic decompression combined with internal treatment of traditional Chinese medicine does relieve nerve compression and dredge the blockage of supervision vessel, significantly improve nerve function, and promote rapid recovery.

Key words: lumbar spinal stenosis, traditional Chinese medicine, spinal endoscopy

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近年来,随着老年化社会进程,腰椎管狭窄症的患病率逐年增加^[1]。腰椎管狭窄症是一种由于前方椎间盘向后突出、后方黄韧带增生肥厚、侧方关节突关节增生内聚等因素造成腰椎中央椎管和(或)侧隐窝狭窄,压迫硬膜囊马尾和(或)神经根,引起腰腿痛的症状,其中典型症状为间歇性跛行^[2,3]。保守治疗 3 个月效果不佳,一般建议积极手术治疗^[4],将中央椎管和(或)神经根管彻底减压,解除硬膜囊马尾和(或)神经根的压迫,从而缓解临床症状。现临床普遍开展的开放手术方式为后路切开、全椎板切除、椎间植骨融合内固定对腰椎后方韧带复合体结构损伤大,术后并发症多,如为了显露视野而椎旁肌剥离过多导致术后硬膜疤痕黏连失败综合征;脊柱后方的骨、韧带及肌肉过度破坏易引起脊柱不稳等^[5,6],且老年患者基础疾病多,手术风险大,往往难以接受开放手术。随着经皮微创脊柱内镜技术和设备的发展,应用脊柱内镜进行腰椎管狭窄减压术,逐渐开始在临床上推广应用,呈现有限化、微创化的趋势^[7-10]。但部分患者术后仍残留受压神经支配区域的症状^[11-13],祖国医学对此类病症多归结于“痹症”范畴,其主要病机为督脉亏虚,加之瘀血阻络,气血运行不畅,肢体失于温煦濡养,治疗以疏通督脉、活血化瘀为主^[14]。当前西医辨病与中医辨证论治相结合已成为临床的实际需求,基于此,本研究采用内镜减压联合中药内服从督论治治疗腰椎管狭窄症,观察其疗效,以期为此类患者诊疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)以间歇性跛行为主,伴有下肢疼痛和(或)麻木感等根性症状,直腿抬高试验、加强试验阳性;(2)CT 或 MRI 等影像学检查为单节段腰椎管狭窄,责任节段与神经支配区域的症状、体征相符合;(3)经严格保守治疗 3 个月以上效果不佳;(4)中医辨证为督脉淤阻型:表现为腰膝酸软,下肢失于温煦而冷痛,遇寒加重,舌质淡、苔薄白,脉细。

排除标准:(1)伴有腰椎失稳或滑脱,需要内固定者;(2)多节段狭窄,无法明确责任节段者;(3)合并病理性病变患者,如结核、感染或肿瘤者;(4)精神异常或不能正常交流难以配合治疗者。

1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析 2021 年 1 月—2021 年 12 月腰椎管

狭窄症患者行脊柱内镜下微创减压 45 例的临床资料。依据术前医患沟通结果,22 例采用内镜减压联合中药内服从督论治(联合组),23 例采用单纯内镜减压(单纯组)。两组术前一般资料见表 1,两组年龄、性别、BMI、病程、责任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,所有患者术前均签署手术知情同意书。

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	联合组 (n=22)	单纯组 (n=23)	P 值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	53.4±13.8	52.1±12.8	0.741
性别(例,男/女)	13/9	11/12	0.449
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.5±2.4	24.0±2.6	0.434
病程(月, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	6.5±10.6	5.2±11.3	0.698
节段(例, L _{3/4} /L _{4/5} /L _{5/S₁})	3/11/8	2/11/10	0.640

1.3 治疗方法

两组患者手术方法相同。对侧隐窝狭窄型(单侧椎间盘突出、关节突肥大增生内聚)采用经椎间孔入路减压:定位责任间隙后逐级扩张软组织,置入工作通道,采用全可视内镜下椎间孔成形后,内镜下处理同侧上关节突腹侧、侧隐窝、突出的椎间盘,显露同侧神经根及硬膜囊腹侧,充分减压松解,采用射频止血并对纤维环裂口成形。对中央椎管狭窄型(椎间盘中央突出、黄韧带肥厚)采用经椎板间一侧入路双侧减压:定位后置入铅笔芯及工作通道至黄韧带背侧,全可视内镜下依次部分切除同侧上位椎板下缘、下关节突内侧缘、下位椎板上缘和上关节突内侧缘,剥离切除黄韧带进行充分减压,探查同侧神经根肩上、腋下,摘除突出髓核;退出部分工作通道及内镜,处理棘突根部,形成潜行通道,以便实现对侧操作管道的通过,行对侧侧隐窝减压即处理下位椎体的上关节突,切除对侧黄韧带,探查减压情况。本组患者均由同一组手术医师完成。

联合组在以上手术治疗基础上,配合中药汤剂内服从督论治疏通督脉。在术后第 1 d 开始服用中药汤剂 200 ml 早晚分 2 次服,1 剂/d,1 个月为 1 个疗程,连续服用 1 个疗程。药物组成:杜仲 15 g,川牛膝 15 g,狗脊 15 g,桑寄生 15 g,山萸肉 15 g,熟地 15 g,当归 20 g,赤芍 15 g,川芎 10 g,元胡 15 g,桃仁 10 g,红花 10 g,乳香 6 g,没药 6 g,木香 3 g,炙甘草 6 g,三七粉 3 g(冲服)。单纯组仅行手术治疗,术后未给予中药治疗。

1.4 评价指标

记录围手术期资料，包括手术时间、切口长度、术中透视次数、术中失血量、下地时间和住院时间。采用中医证候积分、VAS 腰痛和腿痛评分、ODI 功能障碍指数评价临床疗效。行影像学检查，测量椎间隙高度、椎管面积、腰椎前凸角（L₁~S₁ Cobb 角）。

参照《中药新药临床研究指导原则》中腰椎间盘突出（寒湿痹阻）的判断标准，自拟一套腰腿痛督脉瘀阻型证候积分评判标准^[15]。观察并记录患者的临床症状、体征，腰部重痛、腰部活动受限、活动后痛甚、舌质暗紫、脉象沉迟，每项为 0~10 分，分值越高表示越严重。

1.5 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 23.0 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 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。*P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 围手术期资料

两组均顺利完成手术。两组患者围手术期资料见表 2，两组手术时间、切口长度、术中透视次数、术中失血量、下地时间、切口愈合等级和住院时间的差

异均无统计学意义（*P*>0.05）。联合组 1 例伤及行走神经根致一过性感觉障碍，1 例硬膜囊撕裂致术后肌力下降，均给予营养神经及中药药物治疗 3 个月后逐步恢复正常。两组术后均未发生感染、血栓等早期并发症。

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	联合组 (n=22)	单纯组 (n=23)	<i>P</i> 值
手术时间 (min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	74.3±25.3	70.9±21.9	0.631
切口总长度 (cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.8±0.2	0.8±0.3	0.574
术中失血量 (ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	36.5±11.6	38.5±10.6	0.563
术中透视次数 (次, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.1±1.9	5.7±0.8	0.230
下地行走时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.4±0.3	1.5±0.3	0.382
切口愈合 (例, 甲/乙/丙)	22/0/0	23/1/0	0.323
住院时间 (d, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.3±1.2	6.0±1.2	0.057

2.2 随访结果

两组患者均获随访 12 个月以上，平均（13.5±1.5）个月，随访资料见表 3。与术前相比，末次随访时两组中医证候积分、VAS 腰痛和腿痛评分、ODI 功能障碍指数均显著减少（*P*<0.05），术前两组上述指标的差异均无统计学意义（*P*>0.05），末次随访时，联合组上述各项评分均显著优于单纯组（*P*<0.05）。随访期间单纯组有 1 例出现椎间盘突出复发，给予开窗髓核摘除术后症状消失，余未发生复发、椎体滑脱等晚期并发症。

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 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	时间点	联合组 (n=22)	单纯组 (n=23)	<i>P</i> 值
中医证候积分 (分)	术前	36.5±8.3	33.7±6.9	0.214
	末次随访	6.2±2.4	11.5±4.2	<0.001
	<i>P</i> 值	<0.001	<0.001	
腰痛 VAS 评分 (分)	术前	3.2±1.1	3.9±1.7	0.161
	末次随访	0.9±0.7	1.8±1.4	<0.001
	<i>P</i> 值	<0.001	<0.001	
腿痛 VAS 评分 (分)	术前	5.6±0.8	5.8±0.4	0.250
	末次随访	0.9±0.7	1.0±0.9	<0.001
	<i>P</i> 值	<0.001	<0.001	
ODI 评分 (%)	术前	53.2±8.3	56.7±9.2	0.250
	末次随访	4.3±3.2	6.9±4.2	0.024
	<i>P</i> 值	<0.001	<0.001	

2.3 影像评估

两组患者影像评估资料见表 4，与术前相比，末

次随访时，两组椎间隙高度、腰椎前凸角均无显著变化（*P*>0.05），但椎管面积显著扩大（*P*<0.05）。相应

时间点，两组间椎间隙高度、腰椎前凸角和椎管面积的差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)，典型病例影像

见图 1。

表 4 两组患者影像测量结果 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 与比较

Table 4 Comparison of imaging data between the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	时间点	联合组 (n=22)	单纯组 (n=23)	P 值
椎间隙高度 (mm)	术前	7.2±1.5	7.5±1.0	0.466
	末次随访	7.1±1.1	7.4±1.0	0.294
	P 值	0.677	0.662	
腰椎前凸角 (°)	术前	25.8±5.5	26.4±6.1	0.735
	末次随访	26.3±4.9	26.2±6.0	0.946
	P 值	0.721	0.938	
椎管面积 (mm ²)	术前	104.5±25.2	112.5±26.7	0.308
	末次随访	297.1±21.7	303.4±22.8	0.346
	P 值	<0.001	<0.001	

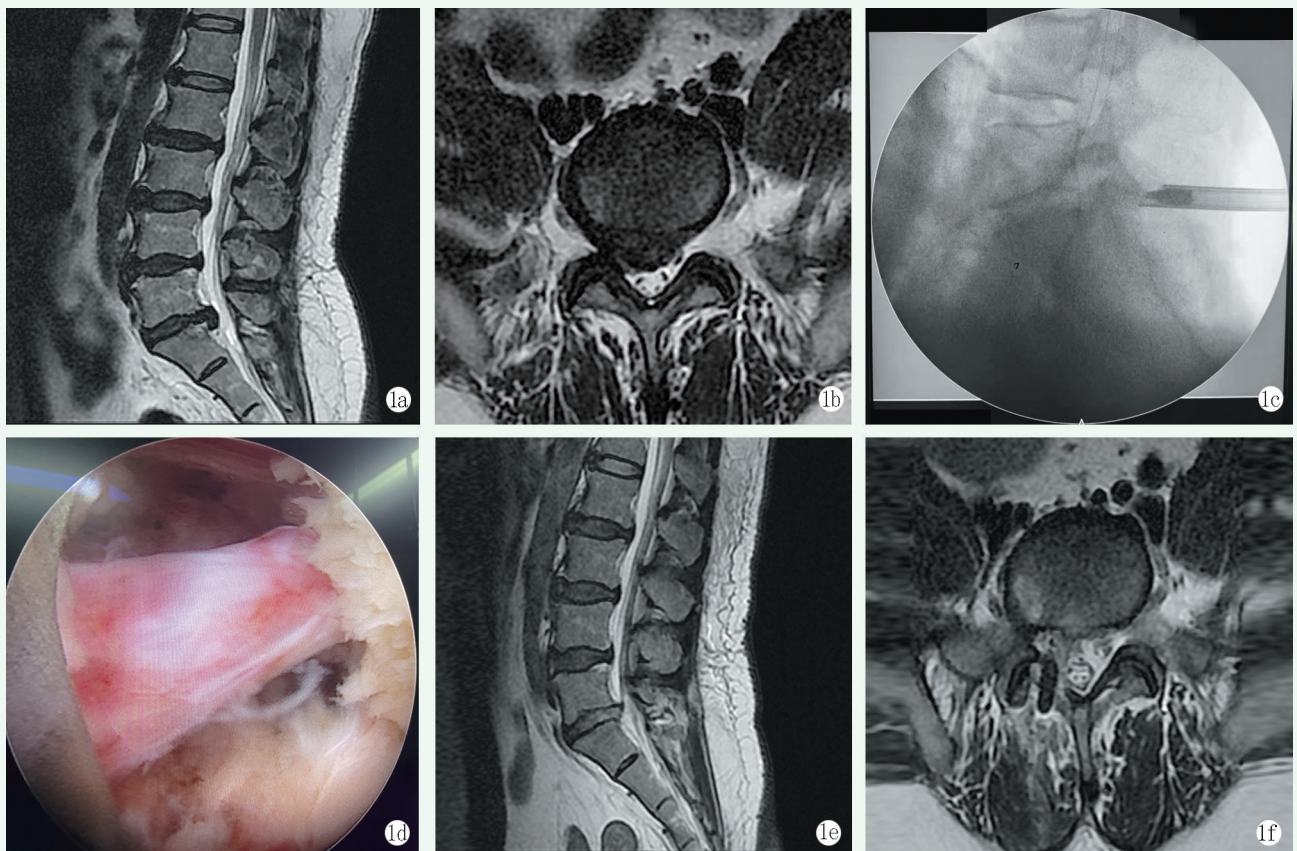


图 2 患者，男，53 岁，右臀部疼痛伴右下肢麻木 10 余天，诊断 L₅S₁ 椎管狭窄症，行后入路内镜下髓核摘除术。1a: 术前 MRI 示 L₅S₁ 椎间盘脱出，继发椎管狭窄，椎间隙高度 7 mm，腰椎前凸角 25.9°；1b: 术前 MRI 示 L₅S₁ 椎间盘中央偏右突出，椎管面积 113 mm²；1c: 术中于 L₅S₁ 椎板间隙置入内镜工作通道；1d: 术中髓核摘除后 S₁ 神经根彻底减压松解；1e: 术后 MRI 示 L₅S₁ 脱出椎间盘已摘除，椎间隙高度 7 mm，腰椎前凸角 26.3°；1f: 术后 MRI 示 L₅S₁ 突出椎间盘已摘除，椎管面积 305 mm²。

Figure 1. A 53 years old male had right low back pain with right lower limb anesthesia for more than 10 days, diagnosed with L₅S₁ disc prolapse, underwent percutaneous endoscopic interlaminar discectomy. 1a: Preoperative sagittal MRI showed L₅S₁ disc prolapse with intervertebral height of 7 mm and lumbar lordosis angle of 25.9°. 1b: Preoperative transverse MRI showed L₅S₁ disc center protrusion to the right with spinal canal area of 113 mm². 1c: Intraoperative endoscopic working channel was placed. 1d: Under the endoscope, L₅S₁ discectomy was performed through interlaminar space, with complete decompression and release of S₁ nerve root. 1e: Postoperative MRI showed that L₅S₁ prolapsed intervertebral disc had been removed, with intervertebral space height of 7 mm and lumbar lordosis angle of 26.3°. 1f: Postoperative MRI showed that L₅S₁ herniated intervertebral disc had been removed with spinal canal area of 305 mm².

3 讨论

与开放手术相比,脊柱内镜手术不仅能对责任节段神经根、硬膜囊精准减压,而且最大限度维持脊柱稳定性^[16, 17]。尽管术中探查神经根或硬膜囊已彻底减压,但部分患者术后仍残留受压神经所支配区域的症状^[11-13]。究其原因,考虑可能:(1)神经根受压时间过长,神经脱髓鞘反应,功能丧失^[18-20],故即使手术摘除髓核、解除机械压迫,仍残留神经症状;(2)手术解除压迫后神经根表面血管迅速充盈,造成神经缺血再灌注损伤,引起疼痛、麻木等神经症状^[21];(3)脊柱内镜技术需在水介质下进行,足够的水流及水压可保证术野清晰,但时间过长后可引起硬膜外高压而出现颈痛,甚至癫痫^[22, 23],可能对神经存在隐匿性损伤;(4)术中射频烧灼刺激神经、通道旋转挤压神经等造成术后神经麻木、疼痛症状;(5)术后术区骨面或静脉丛仍会渗血,形成血凝块,刺激神经根水肿,导致硬膜囊、神经根再次压迫可能,出现症状反复。

祖国医学对此类病症多归结于“痹症”范畴,其主要病机为督脉亏虚,加之瘀血阻络,气血运行不畅,肢体失于温煦濡养,治疗以疏通督脉、活血化瘀为主^[14]。有研究对现代西医学的脊柱神经系统与祖国中医学的督脉经络的诸多相关性进行了理论探究^[24]:如两者的解剖循行路径、生理功能特点、导致疾病的病理演变过程、临床治疗的协同性,结果认为不管是椎管减压的理念,还是督脉疏通的治疗理念,两者关联性密切,在治疗靶点、适应证、预期结果等方面都有殊途同归之处。鉴于此,笔者认为督论治与椎管减压实则殊途同归、相辅相成,当前西医辨病与中医辨证论治相结合已成为中医现代临床的实际需求,在腰椎管狭窄症临床治疗上,需“中西并举、互通有无”。

目前从督论治结合开放椎管减压,改善脊髓神经症状,临床有相关报道^[25]。而从督论治结合脊柱内镜精准减压目前鲜有报道,具有一定创新性。本研究中使用方剂为本院对于督脉淤阻证腰腿痛协定方,源自于独活寄生汤与身痛逐瘀汤加减而成,方中杜仲、川牛膝、狗脊、桑寄生、山萸肉、熟地均为益肝肾、祛风湿、止痹痛之良药;配合当归、赤芍、川芎、元胡、桃仁、红花、乳香、没药、木香等活血化瘀药物,共奏疏通督脉、祛瘀活血之效。研究结果显示:在末次随访时,联合组中医证候积分、VAS腰痛和

腿痛评分、ODI功能障碍指数均优于单纯组,提示术后采用中药内服从督论治,可消散离经之血以疏督脉,通经络、利关节、解疼痛,促进神经功能恢复。

综上所述,腰椎管狭窄症内镜减压联合中药内服从督论治可解除神经压迫与疏通督脉瘀阻,显著改善神经功能,促进快速康复,为临床提供有效中西医结合治疗策略参考。本研究的局限性:(1)腰椎管狭窄症病理机制复杂,中医中药治疗理论也尚停留于临床症状改善的观察,其具体机理尚需要进一步探究;(2)本研究病例椎管狭窄程度不一,减压程度不一,采集数据客观性相对较差,其数据差异性亦需要进一步分析;(3)此为单中心研究,样本量亦较小,结果存在偏倚可能。

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