

·技术创新·

# 单侧双通道内镜钥匙孔技术治疗旁中央颈椎间盘突出<sup>△</sup>

王彬，何鹏，刘晓伟，武振方，赵建宁，许斌\*

(南京大学附属金陵医院骨科，江苏南京 210002)

**摘要：**[目的] 介绍单侧双通道内镜（unilateral biportal endoscopy, UBE）钥匙孔技术治疗旁中央颈椎间盘突出的手术技术和初步临床效果。[方法] 对1例旁中央颈椎间盘突出患者行上述治疗。依据术前影像确定手术入路和工作通道位置，将工作通道分别置于右侧C5椎板下缘上下两侧，下方通道置入内窥镜，上方通道置入手术器械，磨薄边缘椎板，切除部分软组织和黄韧带，充分显露责任神经根，剥离粘连组织后使用髓核钳取出突出髓核组织。[结果] 本例患者顺利完成手术，术后症状显著缓解，次日可下床活动，随访1年，术前颈肩部VAS评分5分，上肢VAS评分7分，末次随访时均为2分。NDI评分术前26.7%，末次随访时为6%。未发现远期手术并发症及症状复发。[结论] UBE下钥匙孔技术可以在达到微创目的的同时，明显改善旁中央颈椎间盘突出患者的临床症状。

**关键词：**单侧双通道内镜，钥匙孔技术，旁中央颈椎间盘突出

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**Unilateral biportal endoscopy with keyhole technique for paracentral cervical disc herniation // WANG Bin, HE Peng, LIU Xiao-wei, WU Zhen-fang, ZHAO Jian-ning, XU Bin. Department of Orthopedics, Jinling Hospital, Medicine College, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210002, China**

**Abstract:** [Objective] To present the surgical technique and preliminary clinical results of unilateral biportal endoscopy (UBE) with keyhole technique for paracentral cervical disc herniation. [Methods] A patient with paracentral cervical disc herniation underwent the above treatment. The positions of the surgical portals were determined according to the preoperative images, then the working channel tube was placed onto the upper and lower sides of the lower margin of the right C5 lamina, while the endoscope was placed in the lower portal. As surgical instruments were used in the working channel, the marginal lamina was ground thin, part of the soft tissue and the yellow ligament were removed until the responsible nerve root was fully exposed. After the adhesive tissue was removed, the protruded disc was resected by using nucleus pulposus forceps. [Results] The patient was operated on successfully, had symptoms significantly relieved postoperatively, and could get out of bed the next day. Follow-up period lasted for 1 year, the VAS score significantly decreased from neck and shoulder score of 5 and upper limb of 7 preoperatively to both of 2 at the latest follow-up. The NDI score significantly declined from 26.7% before surgery to 6% at the last follow-up. No long-term complications and recurrent symptoms were found. [Conclusion] Keyhole technique under UBE does significantly improve the clinical symptoms of patients with paracentral cervical disc herniation while achieving minimally invasive purpose.

**Key words:** unilateral biportal endoscopy, keyhole technique, paracentral cervical disc herniation

颈椎间盘突出症是颈椎间盘退行性变导致的临床症状。目前针对该疾病的微创手术多局限于侧方型，而对于旁中央型的治疗仍以开放内固定手术为主。虽然有学者采用钥匙孔（Key-hole）技术治疗部分旁中央型颈椎间盘突出症并取得了较好的疗效<sup>[1]</sup>，但由于该类型椎间盘突出同时压迫神经根和脊髓，病情较为复杂，因此仍属于微创技术的相对禁忌证。单侧双通

道内镜（unilateral biportal endoscopy, UBE）结合了开放和微创手术的优点，将内窥镜系统和手术器械独立于两个相邻的工作通道，具有术中辐射次数少、学习难度低、手术操作空间大等优点，目前已成熟应用于腰椎疾病的治疗中<sup>[2-4]</sup>，而在颈椎疾病的报道中较为少见，本文报告了1例UBE下钥匙孔技术治疗旁中央型颈椎间盘突出患者，取得良好效果，现将手术技

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作者简介:王彬,在读硕士,研究方向:脊柱外科,(电子信箱)wangbin\_0530@126.com

\*通信作者:许斌,(电子信箱)xubinz@163.com

术和初步临床效果报道如下。

## 1 手术技术

### 1.1 术前准备

评估患者术前X线片、CT及MRI，明确病变节段，确定突出的髓核组织与椎间孔、椎间隙及周围神经、软组织的解剖关系，确定工作通道的置入位置、深度和角度。完善相应颈椎CT重建，辨别相应节段骨性结构以便术中通道下辨别骨性标志。完善术前检查，排除手术及麻醉禁忌证，术前准备妥当后予以安排手术。

### 1.2 麻醉与体位

行气管插管全身麻醉，麻醉成功后常规导尿，患者取俯卧位，悬空腹部，头部海绵垫使患者颈部轻度屈曲（图1b）。

### 1.3 手术操作

常规消毒铺巾，于C<sub>5/6</sub>间隙右侧，距离棘突1cm处做2个1cm横行切口，距离约2cm。用2个穿刺针再次定位，确定切口位置无误后，用扩张通道依次扩开肌肉，并将上下通道放置在右侧C<sub>5</sub>椎板下缘，下方通道放置内窥镜、上方通道放置操作器械。先用等离子射频刀将右侧C<sub>5</sub>椎板近下关节突内缘处的软组织剥离、消融，然后向下分离C<sub>6</sub>椎板近上关节突内缘的软组织、消融，暴露出C<sub>5/6</sub>间隙水平的“V”字点（图1c）。用动力磨钻将右侧C<sub>5</sub>椎板下1/3、近关节突外1/2磨薄，再用动力磨钻将C<sub>6</sub>椎板上1/3、近关节突外1/2磨薄，然后用枪钳将残留的皮质骨切除（图1d）。之后将背侧的黄韧带和外侧的软组织部分切除，暴露横行穿出的右侧C<sub>5</sub>神经根（图1e），探查后见术区神经根周围血管增生、神经根与周围组织粘连。用剥离子将神经根、硬膜囊与周围粘连的血管、组织分离，然后在神经根腋下、硬膜囊腹侧区域发现1cm×1cm大小的突出髓核组织（图1f）。用髓核钳将突出的髓核组织取出，再次探查后见神经根与硬膜囊松弛，走行通畅。镜下在减压区域覆盖止血材料，然后于下方通道内放置12号硅胶引流管，无菌敷料包扎切口，手术结束。

### 1.4 术后处理

术后常规神经营养及抗感染药物治疗。术后第2d拔除引流管后在颈托保护下下床活动，术后第3d出院，口服非甾体类药1周，颈托制动1周。

## 2 临床资料

### 2.1 一般资料

本例患者，女，42岁。患者半月前开始在无明显诱因下出现持续性的颈项部疼痛、紧张感，同时有右肩胛部、右上臂、右前臂的放射性疼痛及右手食指、拇指指腹的麻木症状，右上肢及右手的活动因疼痛明显受限，症状随病程持续性加重。体格检查：双侧膝腱反射亢进，双侧Hoffmann征弱阳性、Eaten征阳性、Sperling征阳性。影像学检查：侧位X线片示颈椎轻度退行性改变，活动度减低；CT平扫及三维重建示颈椎退行性改变，生理曲度略反弓，C<sub>4/5</sub>、C<sub>5/6</sub>、C<sub>6/7</sub>椎间盘突出；MRI示颈椎退行性改变，C<sub>4/5</sub>水平椎间盘突出，C<sub>5/6</sub>水平椎间盘中央偏右侧突出，右侧椎间孔受压（图1a）。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准，患者知情同意并签署知情同意书。

### 2.2 初步结果

术前颈椎功能障碍指数（neck disability index, NDI）26.7%；术前疼痛视觉模拟评分（visual analogue scale, VAS）颈肩部5分，上肢7分。术后次日可在颈托保护下下床活动，手术切口无炎症反应（图1g），影像学检查示颈椎椎板部分切除+颈椎髓核摘除减压术后改变，C<sub>5/6</sub>椎间盘突出较术前改善（图1h）。术后NDI 8.9%，术后颈肩部及上肢VAS评分均为3分。随访1年，末次随访时颈项部疼痛、右前臂放射性疼痛和右手食指、拇指指腹的麻木症状明显缓解，NDI 6%，颈肩部及上肢VAS评分均为2分。患者无远期并发症，术后疗效满意。

## 3 讨论

旁中央型颈椎间盘突出同时压迫神经根和脊髓，临床较为少见，治疗的关键在于对神经根和脊髓的彻底减压<sup>[5]</sup>。虽然有钥匙孔技术治疗该类突出的报道，但适应证局限、学习曲线长等仍然难以忽视，因此临床对于旁中央型颈椎间盘突出的治疗依然以颈椎前路减压融合内固定术为主<sup>[6-8]</sup>。UBE技术最早由Kambin和Brager等提出，目前在国内外都得到了应用。该技术的优势在于构造两个工作通道，将内镜从原有的单孔镜管道中解放出来，从而达到一侧工作通道置入内镜，另一侧工作通道进行手术操作的目的，巧妙解决了原先单孔镜下操作时内镜与器械相互掣肘的问题，同时也增加了手术视野与操作空间<sup>[9, 10]</sup>。UBE技术目前在腰椎疾病的治疗中得到普及，尤其对腰椎间盘突出症与腰椎管狭窄症有良好的疗效<sup>[11-13]</sup>，但目前对于胸椎及颈椎的治疗鲜有开展及报道。



图1. 患者女性，42岁，旁中央型颈椎间盘突出症（C<sub>5/6</sub>），行单侧双通道内镜钥匙孔技术下髓核摘除减压术。1a: 术前MRI显示C<sub>5/6</sub>节段突出髓核压迫右侧神经根及部分脊髓；1b: 术前气管插管麻醉后患者取俯卧位，悬空腹部，头部海绵垫使颈部轻度屈曲；1c: 内镜下暴露C<sub>5/6</sub>间隙“V”字点；1d: 磨除椎板及关节突外缘；1e: 切除硬脊膜表面黄韧带和软组织；1f: 取出突出的髓核组织；1g: 术后第2 d 手术切口；1h: 术后2 d MRI显示C<sub>5/6</sub>节段突出髓核对神经根和脊髓的压迫较术前明显缓解。

Figure 1. A 42-year-old female. 1a: Preoperative MRI showed that the protruded nucleus pulposus at C<sub>5/6</sub> compressed the right nerve root and a part of the spinal cord; 1b: After preoperative tracheal intubation anesthesia, the patient was placed in prone position, the abdomen was suspended, and the head sponge pad made the neck slightly flexion; 1c: Endoscopic exposure of the "V" spot in the C<sub>5/6</sub> gap; 1d: The lamina and the outer edge of the articular process were removed; 1e: Excise the ligamentum flavum and soft tissue on the dura surface; 1f: Remove protruding nucleus pulposus tissue; 1g: Surgical incision 2 days postoperatively; 1h: MRI showed that the compression of nerve roots and spinal cord at C<sub>5/6</sub> segment was significantly relieved 2 days postoperatively.

本文结合UBE和钥匙孔技术治疗旁中央型颈椎间盘突出，总结了以下的要点：(1) 磨钻及枪钳去除椎板时应尽量保证后续操作空间，不可一味追求“微创”，否则后续显露、探查神经根时再次咬除或磨薄骨质可能导致出血及神经根损伤，增加手术风险；(2) 在摘除髓核时应尽量轻柔，需仔细探查髓核组织及邻近结构，尤其注意与神经根袖套包膜的粘连情况，避免撕裂损伤；(3) 减压完成后，由于内镜视野具有一定的局限，因此需要轻柔、仔细探查手术区域，尤其是神经根腹、外侧。在进行止血时，应注意电凝时间及电极大小，避免对神经根造成热损伤。

本例患者治疗后症状较术前改善明显，取得了良好的临床疗效。相较于单通道下钥匙孔技术，UBE为术者提供了更加充足的探查和手术空间，拓宽了适应证范围，此外，独立控制的内窥镜系统可以更加灵活自由的提供手术视野，因此，本技术可以作为单通道钥匙孔技术的补充。尽管本例患者取得了良好的临床疗效，但UBE下钥匙孔技术仍然存在以下不足：(1) 适应证局限，对于单节段和轻度压迫脊髓的患者有更好的疗效；(2) 需要时间摸索生理盐水冲洗压力

及时机，适应内镜下二维平面视野等技术难题，避免发生硬膜外血肿等术中并发症；(3) 仍需要大样本及长期随访的临床研究以证实该技术的疗效与安全性。

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