

· 基础研究 ·

L_{4/5} 极外侧腰椎间盘突出症内镜治疗的影像测量[△]

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摘要: [目的] 在三维模型确定与镜下观测一致的骨性标志点, 测量辅助单孔分体内镜准确定位并安全减压 L₄ 出口神经根的参数。[方法] 构建 34 例 L_{4/5} 单侧极外侧腰椎间盘突出症患者腰椎 CT 三维模型, 以横突根部下缘与峡部外侧缘的交点 (intersection of the lower margin of the transverse process root with the lateral margin of the isthmus, ITPI) 为骨性标志点, 分别在 ITPI 所在的矢状面测量相关指标, 并进行男女间、健侧与患侧的比较。[结果] L₄ 出口神经根下缘投影于 L_{4/5} 椎间隙之上, 健侧占比 (4/34, 11.8%) 小于患侧占比 (18/34, 52.9%), 投影于 L_{4/5} 椎间隙之内, 健侧占比 (30/34, 88.2%) 大于患侧占比 (12/34, 35.3%)。分别测量 ITPI 至 L₄ 出口神经根上缘的垂直距离、L₄ 出口神经根下缘的垂直距离、L₄ 出口神经根后缘的前后水平距离、L₄ 下终板的垂直距离、L₅ 上终板的垂直距离、L₄ 椎弓根下缘的垂直距离; ITPI 分别至 L₄ 下终板最外侧缘的左右水平距离以及其在矢状面上 L₄ 出口神经根上缘的垂直距离、L₄ 出口神经根下缘的垂直距离、L₄ 下终板的垂直距离、L₅ 上终板的垂直距离; ITPI 分别至 L₄ 椎弓根内侧壁的左右水平距离、硬脊膜外侧缘的左右水平距离, 以上指标男女间、健患侧之间差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。各测量指标与年龄、BMI 均无显著相关性 ($P > 0.05$)。[结论] 以 L₄ 横突根部下缘与峡部外侧缘交点作为骨性标志点, 无需向上探查, 只需向外、向下磨除部分骨质即可显露并安全减压 L₄ 出口神经根。

关键词: 极外侧腰椎间盘突出症, 出口神经根, 单孔分体内镜, 三维模型

中图分类号: R681.53 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1005-8478 (2024) 21-1987-07

Imaging measurements for endoscopic treatment of L_{4/5} far lateral lumbar disc herniation // FENG Zhi-meng¹, DU Yan-zhi², SUN Zhao-zhong¹, SUN Ning¹, YU Hong-jian³, REN Jia-bin¹. 1. Department of Spinal Surgery, Binzhou Medical University Hospital, Binzhou 256603, China; 2. Department of Pain Medicine, Laiwu Central Hospital, Shandong Yiyang Health Group, Jinan 271103, China; 3. Department of Orthopedics and Sports Medicine, Binzhou People's Hospital, Binzhou 256600, China

Abstract: [Objective] In three-dimensional models with the bony landmarks consistent with the endoscopic observation, the parameters related to L₄ outlet nerve root accurately located and safely decompressed was measured for assistance of one-hole split endoscope. **[Methods]** On the 3D lumbar models of 34 patients with L_{4/5} unilateral far lateral lumbar disc herniation constructed based on CT, the parameters in the sagittal plane according to the intersection of the lower margin of the L₄ transverse process root with the lateral margin of the isthmus (ITPI) were measured, including the vertical distance from the ITPI to the upper margin of L₄ outlet nerve root (UMNR-L₄), the vertical distance of the lower margin of L₄ outlet nerve root (LMNR-L₄), the anteroposterior horizontal distance of the posterior margin of L₄ outlet nerve root (PMNR-L₄), the vertical distance of the L₄ inferior endplate (IEP-L₄), the vertical distance of the L₅ upper endplate (UEP-L₅), vertical distance of the pedicle lower margin of L₄ pedicle (LMP-L₄), and so on. The data were compared between two genders and two sides. **[Results]** In term of the lower margin of L₄ outlet nerve root projected above the L_{4/5} intervertebral space, the healthy side was smaller than that of the affected side [4/34 (11.8%) vs 18/34 (52.9%)]; while the proportion of healthy side was larger than that of the affected side [30/34 (88.2%) vs 12/34 (35.3%)] when projected within the L_{4/5} intervertebral space. There were no significant differences between two genders and two sides in terms of the vertical distance between ITPI and the upper edge of L₄ outlet nerve root, the vertical distance between lower edge of L₄ outlet nerve root, the horizontal distance between anterior and posterior edge of L₄ outlet nerve root, the vertical distance between lower end plate of L₄, the vertical distance between upper end plate of L₅ and the vertical distance between lower edge of L₄ pedicle, the left and

DOI:10.20184/j.cnki.Issn1005-8478.110093

△基金项目: 国家重点研发计划资助项目 (编号:2017YFC0114002); 山东省自然科学基金资助项目 (编号:ZR2017LH021); 滨州市社会发展科技自主创新计划项目 (编号:2023SHFZ034)

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right horizontal distance of ITPI to the outermost edge of the L₄ inferior endplate, the vertical distance of the upper edge of the L₄ outlet nerve root on the sagittal plane, the vertical distance of the lower edge of the L₄ outlet nerve root, the vertical distance of the L₄ inferior endplate, the vertical distance of the L₅ upper endplate located in ITPI, and the left and right horizontal distance of the medial wall of the L₄ pedicle and the left and right horizontal distance of the lateral border of the dura ($P>0.05$). There were no significant correlations among the measured parameters to age and BMI ($P>0.05$). [Conclusion] As the intersection of the lower margin of the L₄ transverse process root with the lateral margin of the isthmus was used as the bony landmark, there was no need to explore upward, but only part of the bone is removed outward and downward to expose and decompress the L₄ outlet nerve root safely.

Key words: far lateral lumbar disc herniation (FLLDH), outlet nerve root, one-hole split endoscope (OSE), three-dimensional mode

腰椎间盘突出症根据其突出物的位置不同可分为中央型、旁中央型以及极外侧型^[1, 2]。与中央型、旁中央型腰椎间盘突出症相比,极外侧腰椎间盘突出症(far lateral lumbar disc herniation, FLLDH)引起的症状更为严重,其突出的椎间盘位于椎间孔内或椎间孔外,压迫同一节段的出口神经根或背根神经节,导致剧烈的下肢疼痛或伴有感觉障碍^[3, 4],药物治疗、物理康复等保守治疗效果不佳,手术治疗为主要的治疗方式^[5, 6]。近年来,有学者提出介入方式治疗 FLLDH,通过硬膜外注射类固醇可一定程度上改善患者疼痛症状并延迟手术时间,但最终仍需手术治疗^[7]。随着脊柱内镜技术的迅速发展,各学者通过显微内镜腰椎间盘切除术(microendoscopic discectomy, MED)、经皮内镜腰椎间盘切除术(percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy, PELD)治疗 FLLDH^[8, 9],此外使用管状牵开器、激光、2D/3D 成像系统导航等辅助 MED、经外侧上关节突入路内镜下腰椎间盘切除术等改进的手术方式也被报道^[10-13]。但其中多数是对手术方法的描述以及临床疗效的比较评估,缺乏关于内镜下如何准确定位出口神经根以及椎间隙的报道,无详细的影像解剖学资料。单孔分体内镜(one-hole split endoscope, OSE)将工作通道与观察通道集合于一孔之内,与 MED、PELD 相比,辨识组织结构能力得到提高,视野更清晰,操作更自由精细^[14, 15]。本研究通过影像解剖学、三维模型和 OSE 结合,能直观地观测骨性标志点,并以该标志点明确 L₄ 出口神经根与 L_{4/5} 椎间隙位置关系,辅助 OSE 实现对 L₄ 出口神经根的安全减压以治疗 L_{4/5} FLLDH。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究资料

选取滨州医学院附属医院 2023 年 1 月—12 月收治的 34 例单侧 L_{4/5} FLLDH 患者为研究对象,其中男 16 例,女 18 例;年龄 33~78 岁,平均(61.2±10.7)

岁, BMI 21.2~31.2 kg/m²。本研究经滨州医学院附属医院伦理委员会审批。与患者进行充分沟通,所有患者均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

纳入标准:(1)临床表现为单侧 L_{4/5} FLLDH 神经根性症状:单侧下肢疼痛、感觉异常等神经压迫症状;(2)影像学表现符合单侧 L_{4/5} FLLDH,且与 L₄ 出口神经根受压迫的症状、体征相符;(3)经保守治疗 3 个月以上症状无缓解。

排除标准:(1)存在明显的腰椎不稳、腰椎滑脱症或腰椎管狭窄症;(2)有峡部裂、脊柱侧弯等先天性或后天性腰椎畸形;(3)既往有腰椎骨折或腰椎手术史;(4)有严重的骨质疏松、腰椎关节突关节严重增生;(5)患有骨结核、骨肿瘤或其他恶性肿瘤。

1.2 影像检查方法

患者俯卧于检查台上,脊柱保持中立位,下腹部垫高,与手术体位一致,采用美国 GE64 排螺旋 CT 行腰椎 CT 薄层扫描,扫描层厚 0.625 mm,患者数据资料以 DICOM 格式保存,导入 Mimics21.0 软件,构建腰椎三维模型,见图 1a。确定骨性标志点:横突根部下缘与峡部外侧缘的交点(intersection of the lower margin of the transverse process root with the lateral margin of the isthmus, ITPI),见图 1b, 1c。

在 ITPI 所在矢状面:测量 ITPI 分别至 L₄ 出口神经根上缘(the upper margin of L₄ outlet nerve root, UMN-R-L₄)的垂直距离、L₄ 出口神经根下缘(the lower margin of L₄ outlet nerve root, LMNR-L₄)的垂直距离、L₄ 出口神经根后缘(the posterior margin of L₄ outlet nerve root, PMNR-L₄)的前后水平距离、L₄ 下终板(the L₄ inferior endplate, IEP-L₄)的垂直距离、L₅ 上终板(the L₅ upper endplate, UEP-L₅)的垂直距离、L₄ 椎弓根下缘(the lower margin of L₄ pedicle, LMP-L₄)的垂直距离;冠状面:测量 ITPI 分别至 L₄ 下终板最外侧缘(the most lateral margin of L₄ inferior endplate, LMIEP-L₄)的左右水平距离以及其所在矢状面上

SUMNR-L₄ 的垂直距离、SLMNR-L₄ 的垂直距离、SIEP-L₄ 的垂直距离、SUEP-L₅ 的垂直距离；横断面：测量 ITPI 分别至 L₄ 椎弓根内侧壁 (the medial wall of L₄ pedicle, MWP-L₄) 的左右水平距离、硬脊膜外侧缘 (the lateral border of the dura mater, LDM) 的

左右水平距离。各测量指标名称缩写与相应测量图示见表 1。以上数据由 3 位脊柱外科医师收集测量后取平均值，比较男女、健患侧之间各测量指标的差异性。

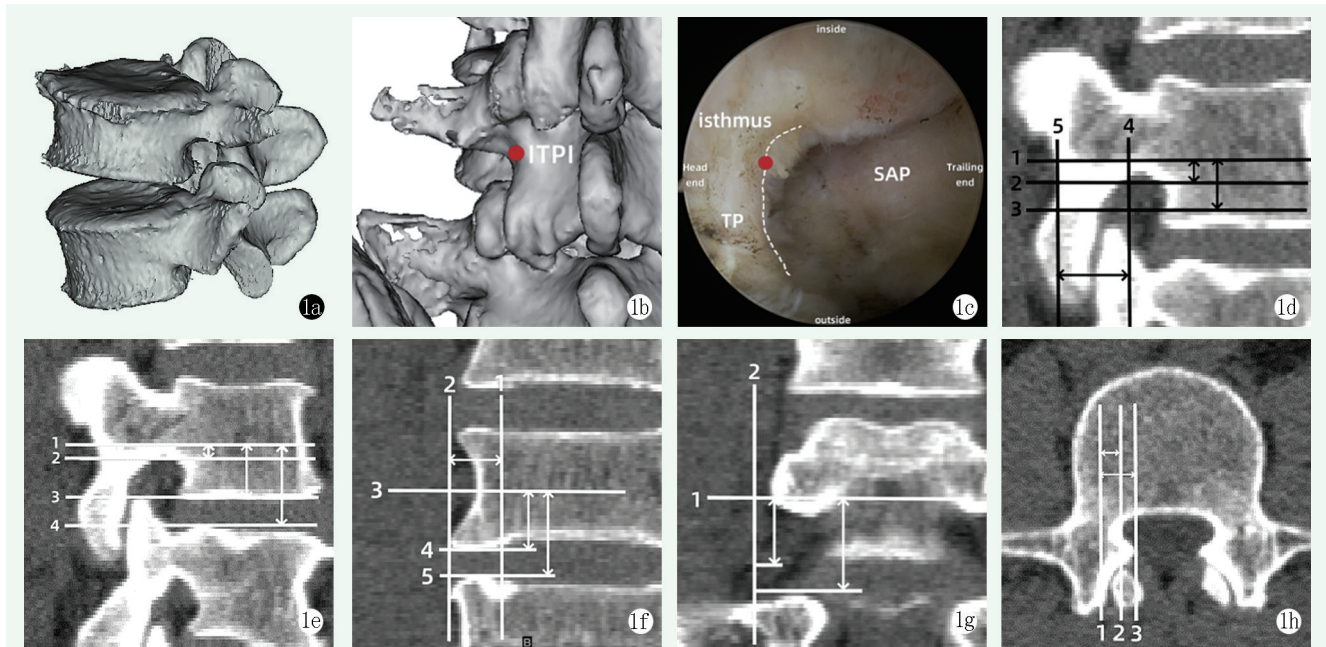


图 1. L_{4/5} 极外侧腰椎间盘突出症内镜治疗的影像测量方法。1a: 构建 L_{4/5} 腰椎三维模型；1b: 三维模型上的骨性标志点 ITPI；1c: 内镜下的骨性标志点 ITPI；1d: 黑色实线 1 为 ITPI 所在横断面、2 为 L₄ 出口神经根上缘所在横断面、3 为 L₄ 出口神经根下缘所在横断面、4 为 L₄ 出口神经根后缘所在冠状面、5 为 ITPI 所在冠状面，短黑箭头代表 UMNR-L₄、中黑箭头代表 LMNR-L₄、长黑箭头代表 PMNR-L₄；1e: 白色实线 1 为 ITPI 所在横断面、2 为 L₄ 椎弓根下缘所在横断面、3 为 L₄ 下终板所在横断面、4 为 L₅ 上终板所在横断面，短白箭头代表 LMP-L₄、中白箭头代表 IEP-L₄、长白箭头代表 UEP-L₅；1f: 白色实线 1 为 ITPI 所在矢状面、2 为 L₄ 下终板最外侧缘所在矢状面、3 为 ITPI 所在横断面、4 为 L₄ 下终板所在横断面、5 为 L₅ 上终板所在横断面，横白箭头代表 LMIEP-L₄、短竖白箭头代表 SIEP-L₄、长竖白箭头代表 SUEP-L₅；1g: 白色实线 1 为 ITPI 所在横断面、2 为 L₄ 下终板最外侧缘所在矢状面，短白箭头代表 SUMNR-L₄、长白箭头代表 SLMNR-L₄；1h: 白色实线 1 为 ITPI 所在矢状面、2 为椎弓根内侧壁所在矢状面、3 为硬脊膜外侧缘所在矢状面，短白箭头代表 MWP-L₄、长白箭头代表 LDM。

Figure 1. Imaging measurements for endoscopic treatment of L_{4/5} far lateral lumbar disc herniation. 1a: The L_{4/5} lumbar three-dimensional model; 1b: The bony landmark ITPI on the 3D model; 1c: The bony landmark ITPI observed under endoscopy; 1d: The black solid lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 were the cross section of ITPI, the cross section of the upper margin of L₄ outlet nerve root, the cross section of the lower margin of L₄ outlet nerve root, the coronal section of the posterior margin of L₄ outlet nerve root, and the coronal section of ITPI, respectively. Short black arrow represented UMNR-L₄, middle black arrow represented LMNR-L₄, and long black arrow represented PMNR-L₄; 1e: The solid white lines 1, 2, 3, 4 were the cross section of ITPI, the cross section of lower margin of L₄ pedicle, the cross section of L₄ inferior endplate, and the cross section of L₅ upper endplate, respectively. Short white arrow represented LMP-L₄, middle white arrow represented IEP-L₄, and long white arrow represented UEP-L₅; 1f: The solid white lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 were the sagittal plane of ITPI, the sagittal plane of the most lateral margin of L₄ lower endplate, the cross section plane of ITPI, the cross section plane of L₄ lower endplate, and the cross section plane of L₅ upper endplate, respectively. Horizontal white arrow represented LMIEP-L₄, short vertical white arrow represents SIEP-L₄, and long vertical white arrow represented SUEP-L₅; 1g: The solid white line 1 was the cross section of ITPI and 2 is the sagittal plane of the most lateral margin of L₄ lower endplate. Short white arrow represented SUMNR-L₄ and long white arrow represents SLMNR-L₄; 1h: The solid white line 1 was the sagittal plane of ITPI, 2 was the sagittal plane of the medial wall of pedicle, and 3 was the sagittal plane of the lateral margin of the dura mater. Short white arrow represents MWP-L₄ and long white arrow represents LDM.

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 27.0 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，组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验；资料呈非正态分布时，采用非参数统计。各测量指标与年龄、BMI 行 *Pearson* 相关性分

析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 出口神经根与椎间隙位置关系

L₄ 出口神经根下缘投影于 L_{4/5} 椎间隙之上，健侧占比 (4/34, 11.8%) 小于患侧占比 (18/34, 52.9%)，投影于 L_{4/5} 椎间隙之内，健侧占比 (30/34, 88.2%) 大于患侧占比 (12/34, 35.3%)。

2.2 男女性别间比较

男性与女性之间相比，各测量指标差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)，见表 2。

2.3 患侧与健侧比较

患侧与健侧之间相比，各测量指标差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)，见表 2。

表 1. 测量指标名称缩写与相应测量图示

Table 1. Abbreviations of measurement index names and corresponding measurement diagrams

中文名称	英文名称	英文缩写	测量方法
ITPI 所在矢状面上 L ₄ 出口神经根上缘	The ITPI is located on the sagittal plane at the upper margin of L ₄ outlet nerve root	UMNR-L ₄	见图 1d
ITPI 所在矢状面上 L ₄ 出口神经根下缘	The ITPI is located on the sagittal plane at the lower margin of L ₄ outlet nerve root	LMNR-L ₄	见图 1d
L ₄ 出口神经根后缘	The posterior margin of L ₄ outlet nerve root	PMNR-L ₄	见图 1d
ITPI 所在矢状面上 L ₄ 下终板	The ITPI is located on the sagittal plane at the L ₄ inferior endplate	IEP-L ₄	见图 1e
ITPI 所在矢状面上 L ₅ 上终板	The ITPI is located on the sagittal plane at the L ₅ upper endplate	UEP-L ₅	见图 1e
L ₄ 椎弓根下缘	The lower margin of L ₄ pedicle	LMP-L ₄	见图 1e
L ₄ 下终板最外侧缘	The most lateral margin of the L ₄ inferior endplate	LMIEP-L ₄	见图 1f
L ₄ 下终板最外侧缘所在矢状面上 L ₄ 出口神经根上缘	The most lateral margin of the L ₄ inferior endplate is located on the sagittal plane at the upper margin of L ₄ outlet nerve root	SUMNR-L ₄	见图 1g
L ₄ 下终板最外侧缘所在矢状面上 L ₄ 出口神经根下缘	The most lateral margin of the L ₄ inferior endplate is located on the sagittal plane at the lower margin of L ₄ outlet nerve root	SLMNR-L ₄	见图 1g
L ₄ 下终板最外侧缘所在矢状面上 L ₄ 下终板	The most lateral margin of the L ₄ inferior endplate is located on the sagittal plane at the L ₄ inferior endplate	SIEP-L ₄	见图 1f
L ₄ 下终板最外侧缘所在矢状面上 L ₅ 上终板	The most lateral margin of the L ₄ inferior endplate is located on the sagittal plane at the L ₅ upper endplate	SUEP-L ₅	见图 1f
L ₄ 椎弓根内侧壁	The medial wall of L ₄ pedicle	MWP-L ₄	见图 1h
硬脊膜外侧缘	The lateral border of the dura mater	LDM	见图 1h

表 2. 34 例 L_{4/5} 极外侧腰椎间盘突出症内镜治疗的男女性别间影像测量结果与比较 (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2. Comparison of gender imaging results of endoscopic treatment for 34 patients with L_{4/5} far lateral lumbar disc herniation (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	侧别	男性 (n=16)	女性 (n=18)	P 值	例数 (n=34)
UMNR-L ₄	患侧	3.43±1.05	3.97±1.06	0.159	3.71±1.10
	健侧	3.49±1.06	4.05±1.33	0.188	3.79±1.22
	P 值	0.871	0.832		0.792
LMNR-L ₄	患侧	7.68±2.71	8.29±2.80	0.529	8.00±2.73
	健侧	8.16±2.73	8.73±3.30	0.593	8.46±3.02
	P 值	0.621	0.667		0.512
PMNR-L ₄	患侧	12.35±1.39	12.01±1.80	0.594	12.17±1.61
	健侧	11.99±1.53	12.22±1.22	0.634	12.11±1.36
	P 值	0.494	0.609		0.870
IEP-L ₄	患侧	12.16±2.89	12.25±2.42	0.923	12.21±2.61
	健侧	12.12±2.67	12.02±2.91	0.913	12.07±2.59
	P 值	0.964	0.798		0.823
UEP-L ₅	患侧	18.14±2.48	17.21±3.23	0.359	17.65±2.89
	健侧	17.87±2.46	17.18±3.66	0.529	17.51±3.13
	P 值	0.762	0.980		0.848

续表 2. 34 例 L_{4/5} 极外侧腰椎间盘突出症内镜治疗的男女性别间影像测量结果与比较 (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

指标	侧别	男性 (n=16)	女性 (n=18)	P 值	例数 (n=34)
LMP-L ₄	患侧	2.95±1.03	3.46±1.06	0.166	3.22±1.06
	健侧	2.86±1.10	3.54±1.13	0.086	3.22±1.15
	P 值	0.819	0.826		0.994
LMIEP-L ₄	患侧	12.15±2.48	10.92±1.94	0.115	11.50±2.26
	健侧	11.99±2.68	10.47±1.93	0.064	11.19±2.41
	P 值	0.868	0.490		0.585
SUMNR-L ₄	患侧	11.53±2.51	10.60±1.30	0.180	11.04±1.99
	健侧	10.95±1.52	10.14±1.19	0.091	10.52±1.39
	P 值	0.441	0.276		0.222
SLMNR-L ₄	患侧	17.42±3.09	16.80±3.61	0.597	17.09±3.34
	健侧	19.37±3.62	17.66±2.54	0.119	18.46±3.16
	P 值	0.113	0.415		0.087
SIEP-L ₄	患侧	17.19±2.56	16.19±1.93	0.230	16.66±2.27
	健侧	15.84±1.99	15.36±2.65	0.558	15.67±2.36
	P 值	0.104	0.287		0.082
SUEP-L ₅	患侧	21.16±2.87	20.47±3.72	0.553	20.80±3.31
	健侧	21.23±3.14	20.50±4.24	0.577	20.85±3.73
	P 值	0.950	0.983		0.957
MWP-L ₄	患侧	4.20±1.41	4.46±1.54	0.608	4.34±1.47
	健侧	4.37±1.46	4.96±1.69	0.283	4.68±1.59
	P 值	0.741	0.359		0.356
LDM	患侧	7.07±1.74	7.59±1.49	0.356	7.34±1.61
	健侧	7.16±1.31	7.61±1.56	0.371	7.40±1.44
	P 值	0.869	0.964		0.883

2.4 各测量指标与年龄、BMI 的相关性

UMNR-L₄、LMNR-L₄、PMNR-L₄、IEP-L₄、UEP-L₅、LMP-L₄、LMIEP-L₄、SUMNR-L₄、SLMNR-L₄、SIEP-L₄、SUEP-L₅、MWP-L₄、LDM 指标与年龄、BMI 均无显著相关性 ($P>0.05$), 见表 3。

3 讨论

腰骶神经根由硬脊膜前外侧发出, 从椎管斜向下行, 穿过同一节段椎弓根下方的椎间孔, 贴椎体后方向前外侧走行^[13], 当突出的椎间盘位于椎间孔内或孔外时, 会导致同序数节段的出口神经根或背根神经节受压, 患者常出现严重的下肢疼痛^[16, 17]。FLLDH 占有腰椎间盘突出症的 6.5%~12%, 最常见于 L_{4/5} 节段^[18], 由于其突出椎间盘位置的特殊性以及手术医师对于解剖结构的不熟悉, 传统的中线入路难以进入椎间孔区, 神经根损伤风险随之增加, 亦会破坏过多的骨性结构, 导致腰椎不稳^[19, 20]。目前, 已有多

种脊柱内镜技术被用于治疗 L_{4/5} FLLDH^[21-23], 但缺乏影像解剖学方面的准确定位 L₄ 出口神经根以及 L_{4/5} 椎间隙的文献资料。本研究将影像解剖学与 OSE 技术相结合, 以镜下确立的骨性标志点, 指导术者准确定位 L₄ 出口神经根与 L_{4/5} 椎间隙, 实现对 L₄ 出口神经根的安全减压, 避免损伤神经根、骨性结构的过多破坏, 保持腰椎稳定性。

本研究中术者选择后外侧入路, 于腰部后正中旁开约 5 cm, OSE 内镜下可观察到由 L₄ 横突根部、峡部外侧缘以及 L₅ 上关节突三者所构成的“陷窝”, 该“陷窝”的内上方即 L₄ ITPI, 见图 1c。本次研究结果显示, 男女间、健患侧之间各测量指标差异无统计学意义, UMNR-L₄ 与 LMP-L₄ 之间差异无统计学意义, 在 ITPI 所在矢状面上 L₄ 椎弓根下缘即为 L₄ 出口神经根上缘, L₄ 出口神经根紧贴 L₄ 椎弓根下缘走行, ITPI 均位于 L₄ 出口神经根上缘之上, 因此, 以 ITPI 为标志显露 L₄ 出口神经根时, 无需由 ITPI 向上探查, 分别向下 (3.2±1.1) mm、(12.2±2.6) mm 可探及 L₄ 椎

弓根下缘（即 L₄ 出口神经根上缘）、L₄ 下终板水平（即 L_{4/5} 椎间隙上缘），在此过程中需磨除部分 L₅ 上关节突尖部、腹侧及外侧部骨质来显露 L₄ 出口神经根及 L_{4/5} 椎间隙。此外，由 ITPI 向深面（12.2±1.6）mm 至 L₄ 出口神经根后缘，表明 L_{4/5} 椎间隙较深在，术者在向深面去除软组织或磨除骨质时需掌握探查深度以避免损伤神经根。

表 3. 各测量指标与患者一般资料的相关分析
Table 3. Correlation analysis between each measurement index and general data of patients

指标	r 值	P 值
UMNR-L ₄		
年龄	0.147	0.408
BMI	-0.088	0.621
LMNR-L ₄		
年龄	0.215	0.222
BMI	-0.054	0.761
PMNR-L ₄		
年龄	-0.074	0.677
BMI	-0.094	0.596
IEP-L ₄		
年龄	0.038	0.833
BMI	-0.160	0.367
UEP-L ₅		
年龄	0.104	0.557
BMI	-0.326	0.060
LMP-L ₄		
年龄	0.128	0.476
BMI	-0.106	0.559
LMIEP-L ₄		
年龄	-0.043	0.811
BMI	-0.054	0.762
SUMNR-L ₄		
年龄	0.149	0.400
BMI	0.047	0.790
SLMNR-L ₄		
年龄	0.137	0.439
BMI	-0.057	0.749
SIEP-L ₄		
年龄	0.071	0.691
BMI	-0.223	0.204
SUEP-L ₅		
年龄	0.316	0.068
BMI	-0.221	0.210
MWP-L ₄		
年龄	0.310	0.074
BMI	0.080	0.652
LDM		
年龄	0.220	0.212
BMI	0.111	0.534

对 L₄ 横突肥大的患者，术者需向外侧磨除横突根部下缘部分骨质，由 ITPI 向外（11.5±2.3）mm 至 L₄ 下终板最外侧缘，此距离即为向外探查的最远距离，无需向外过多磨除横突根部下缘骨质。相关文献报道，因在 Kambin 三角区域内没有重要的血管和神经结构，其已成为腰椎手术治疗相关疾病的首选安全解剖通道^[24]。本次研究中，L₄ 出口神经根下缘投影于 L_{4/5} 椎间隙之上，健侧占比小于患侧占比，提示突出的椎间盘多数位于 L₄ 出口神经根下缘之下，即位于 Kambin 三角内，向上推挤 L₄ 出口神经根产生症状，也有文献指出，FLLDH 突出的椎间盘多向头侧挤压出口神经根^[25]。因此，术者在显露或取出突出椎间盘的过程中，为避免损伤 L₄ 出口神经根，越靠近 L₅ 上关节突根部并斜向内、下、前面方向的操作越安全。

腰椎椎间孔是一个骨性通道，上下壁为相邻的上下椎弓根，前壁为前方的椎体以及椎间盘，后壁为关节突关节的关节囊及覆盖关节突前方黄韧带^[26]，其内口朝向侧隐窝^[27]。因此，由 ITPI 向内（4.3±1.5）mm 可至 L₄ 椎弓根内侧壁（即椎间孔内口处），该术式能同时完成对椎间孔区、侧隐窝的探查、减压。此外，由 ITPI 向内（7.3±1.6）mm 至硬脊膜外侧缘，提示术者由外向内探查过程中，超过此距离有损伤硬脊膜的风险。

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(收稿:2024-01-29 修回:2024-08-13)
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(本文编辑: 宁桦)