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## 腰椎管狭窄症单侧双路内镜与通道下减压比较

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**摘要：**[目的] 探讨腰椎管狭窄症单侧双通道脊柱内镜（unilateral biportal endoscopy, UBE）与通道下减压对腰椎椎管狭窄症（lumbar spinal stenosis, LSS）的治疗疗效。[方法] 将60例符合要求的LSS患者纳入本研究，根据医患沟通结果，将患者分为两组，27例采用UBE术治疗（UBE组），33例采用小通道直视下减压术治疗（通道组）。比较两组围术期、随访及影像资料。[结果] 两组患者均顺利完成手术。UBE组患者的手术时间[(45.9±7.6) min vs (54.4±2.9) min, P<0.001]、术后3d阿片类药物使用量[(215.6±49.3) mg vs (260.4±67.5) mg, P=0.006]、术后1dCRP[(15.6±3.7) mg/L vs (17.9±2.1) mg/L, P=0.004]、术后下地时间[(1.2±0.4) d vs (1.6±0.2) d, P<0.001]、术后住院时间[(5.1±1.3) d vs (6.0±0.8) d, P=0.002]显著少于通道组。随时间推移，两组VAS、ODI评分均显著减少(P<0.05)，术后2个月UBE组ODI评分显著优于通道组(P<0.05)。影像方面，术后两组椎管面积显著增加(P<0.05)，UBE组椎旁肌截面积(cross sectional area, CSA)无显著变化(P>0.05)，通道组CSA显著减小(P<0.05)。相应时间点，两组椎管面积的差异均无统计学意义(P>0.05)，术后相应时间点UBE组CSA显著大于通道组(P<0.05)。[结论] UBE、小通道直视下减压术均是治疗LSS的有效方法，但UBE可降低患者术后麻醉药物用量、术中组织损伤及术后炎症反应。

**关键词：**腰椎椎管狭窄症，单侧双通道脊柱内镜，恢复进度，椎旁肌截面积

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**Comparison of unilateral biportal endoscopic decompression versus channel decompression for lumbar spinal stenosis //**  
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**Abstract:** [Objective] To investigate the clinical outcomes of unilateral biportal endoscopic decompression (UBED) versus channel decompression (CD) in the treatment of lumbar spinal stenosis (LSS). [Methods] A total of 60 patients with LSS who met the criteria were included in this study. According to doctor-patient communication, 27 patients were treated with UBED, while other 33 patients were treated with CD. The perioperative, follow-up and imaging data of the two groups were compared. [Results] The corresponding operation was successfully completed in both groups. The UBED group proved significantly superior to the CD group in terms of operative time [(45.9±7.6) min vs (54.4±2.9) min, P<0.001], opioid consumption 3 day postoperatively [(215.6±49.3) mg vs (260.4±67.5) mg, P=0.006], CRP 1 day postoperatively [(15.6±3.7) mg/L vs (17.9±2.1) mg/L, P=0.004], postoperative ambulation time [(1.2±0.4) days vs (1.6±0.2) days, P<0.001], postoperative hospitalization [(5.1±1.3) days vs (6.0±0.8) days, P=0.002]. The VAS and ODI scores in both groups were significantly decreased over time (P<0.05), and ODI scores in the UBED group were significantly better than that in the CD group 2 months after surgery (P<0.05). Regarding to imaging, the spinal canal area significantly increased in both groups after surgery (P<0.05). The paravertebral muscle cross sectional area (CSA) in the UBED group remained unchanged (P>0.05), while which in the CD group was significantly decreased over time (P<0.05). There was no significant difference in spinal canal area between the two groups at corresponding time points (P>0.05), and CSA in the UBED group was significantly higher than that in the CD group at all corresponding time points after surgery (P<0.05). [Conclusion] Both UBED and CD are effective methods for the treatment of LSS. By comparison, the UBED takes advantages of reducing the amount of postoperative anesthetic drugs, intraoperative tissue injury and postoperative inflammation over the CD.

**Key words:** lumbar spinal stenosis, unilateral biportal endoscopy, recovery progress, paravertebral muscle cross-sectional area

目前，脊柱内镜下单一双通道脊柱内镜（unilateral biportal endoscopy, UBE）技术和小通道直视下减压术是腰椎椎管狭窄症（lumbar spinal stenosis,

LSS）常见的手术治疗方法<sup>[1, 2]</sup>。前者通过内镜下的光学放大和特殊工具的运用，可直接观察和处理椎管狭窄的病变部位，实现椎管的解剖恢复，具有操作简

便、创伤小、出血少等优势<sup>[3, 4]</sup>。小通道直视下减压术相对于开放手术也可降低对机体的损伤，但因视野受限，神经损伤风险相对较高<sup>[5, 6]</sup>。了解和比较这两种治疗方法的疗效及优劣势对于术前决策和术后康复至关重要。目前尚缺乏关于脊柱内镜下UBE技术与小通道直视下减压术在治疗LSS中的直接对比研究。本研究比较两种技术在LSS治疗中的临床疗效和安全性，为提高临床疗效提供依据。

## 1 临床资料

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2020年1月—2022年8月在本院接受手术治疗的60例LSS患者的临床资料，患者均符合LSS的诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>，典型影像见图1a，经3~6个月保守治疗无效；排除合并有神经系统疾病，存在认知障碍、既往存在腰椎手术史者。根据医患沟通结果，将患者分为两组，27例采用UBE术治疗（UBE

组），33例采用小通道直视下减压术治疗（通道组）。两组患者一般资料见表1，两组患者年龄、性别、BMI、病程、病变节段的差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。本研究经伦理委员会批准，所有患者均知情同意。

### 1.2 手术方法

UBE组：全麻，取俯卧位。以责任间隙中线与椎弓根内侧缘连线交点上1.5 cm处作观察切口、下1.5 cm处作操作切口，后制造工作通道，置入减压手术器械（图1b）。术中透视确认位置良好（图1c）。置入内镜，钝性解剖椎管周围的软组织，显露椎板上下缘及黄韧带。分离软组织、椎板和黄韧带，行椎板开窗减压，并切除上关节突反折部，将侧隐窝充分减压。切除增生肥厚的黄韧带以暴露神经根和硬膜囊，必要时对侧椎管/侧隐窝进行减压操作。完成手术操作后，检查患者的腰椎椎管，确保压迫已经解除（图1d）。逐层缝合。

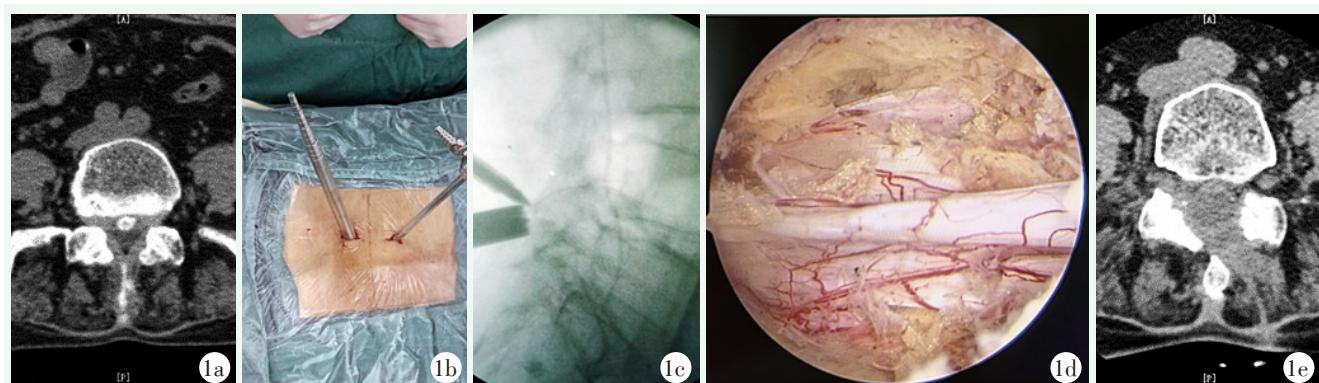


图1. 患者女性，70岁，行UBE减压治疗。1a: 术前CT示L<sub>4/5</sub>椎管明显狭窄，神经受压；1b: 术中穿刺观察及操作通路建立；1c: 术中建立通路后透视情况；1d: 术中减压完成显示整个硬膜囊背侧及双侧神经根，减压充分；1e: 术后1年复查CT，椎管容积扩大良好。

Figure 1. A 70-year-old female underwent UBE decompression therapy. 1a: Preoperative CT showed obvious L<sub>4/5</sub> spinal canal stenosis and nerve compression; 1b: Gross view of intraoperative puncture and surgical path establishment; 1c: Intraoperative fluoroscopy after the path establishment; 1d: Endoscopic view showed the complete decompression of dural sac and bilateral nerve roots; 1e: CT 1 year after surgery showed good expansion of the spinal canal.

通道组：全麻，取俯卧位。单侧开窗减压：后正中线旁开3~3.5 cm切口，沿多裂肌外侧间隙钝性分离形成操作通道。双侧开窗减压：后正中切口，将双侧的骶棘肌从棘突和椎板上局部剥离至关节突中线。清理局部残留软组织，清除黄韧带和椎板上下缘，并切除关节突增生内聚部分、突出的椎间盘及椎体后缘的骨赘。减压程度达到神经根横向移动达到3~5 mm、硬膜囊可见搏动为止。

### 1.3 评价指标

记录两组围手术期指标，包括手术时间、切口长

度、术中失血量、术中透视次数、术后3 d阿片类药物使用量、术后1 d外周血C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)浓度、并发症[血肿、脑脊液漏(cerebrospinal fluid leakage, CSFL)、切口感染]情况、术后下地时间以及住院时间。采用视觉疼痛模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)<sup>[8]</sup>、Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI)<sup>[9]</sup>。行影像检查，计算椎管面积和椎旁肌截面积(cross sectional area, CSA)。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行统计学分析。计量资料均符合正态分布, 以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示, 两组间采用独立样本  $t$  检验, 组内行配对样本  $T$  检验。计数资料采用  $\chi^2$  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 临床结果

两组患者均顺利完成手术, 两组临床结果见表 1, 2。UBE 组患者的手术时间、术后 3 d 阿片类药物使用量、1 d CRP、术后下地时间、术后住院时间显著少于通道组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。两组切口长度、术中失血量、术中透视次数、并发症总发生率差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。随时间推移, 两组 VAS、ODI 评分均显著减少 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 术后 2 个月 UBE 组 ODI 评分显著优于通道组 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 其他相应时间点, 两组间 VAS、ODI 评分的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。

表 1. 两组围手术期资料比较

指标	UBE 组 (n=27)	通道组 (n=33)	P 值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	59.2±6.6	61.3±10.5	0.370
性别(例, 男/女)	10/17	18/15	0.176
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	21.6±3.1	20.9±2.8	0.362
病程(月, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	28.3±4.5	26.6±6.7	0.265
节段(例, 单/双)	20/7	25/8	0.881
手术时间(min, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	45.9±7.6	54.4±2.9	<0.001
切口长度(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	2.4±0.5	2.6±0.5	0.129
术中失血量(ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	46.9±5.1	48.5±6.4	0.297
术中透视次数(次, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	3.1±0.5	3.4±0.7	0.067
术后 3 d 阿片药用量(mg, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	215.6±49.3	260.4±67.5	0.006
术后 1 d CRP (mg/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	15.6±3.7	17.9±2.1	0.004
并发症(例, 血肿/CSFL/切口感染)	3/0/2	4/1/4	0.425
术后下地时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	1.2±0.4	1.6±0.2	<0.001
住院时间(d, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	5.1±1.3	6.0±0.8	0.002

### 2.2 影像评估

两组患者影像评估结果见表 2。与术前相比, 术后 2 个月、末次随访时, 两组椎管面积显著增加 ( $P < 0.05$ ), UBE 组 CSA 无显著变化 ( $P > 0.05$ ), 通道组 CSA 显著减小 ( $P < 0.05$ )。相应时间点, 两组椎管面积的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ), 术后相应时间点 UBE 组 CSA 显著大于通道组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。

表 2. 两组随访及影像资料 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ) 与比较

Table 2. Comparison of follow-up and imaging data between the two groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

指标	UBE 组 (n=27)	通道组 (n=33)	P 值
VAS 评分(分)			
术前	4.2±1.0	4.1±0.6	0.634
术后 2 个月	2.6±0.2	2.7±0.2	0.059
末次随访	1.3±0.4	1.2±0.5	0.403
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
ODI 评分(%)			
术前	30.9±6.5	31.0±8.0	0.959
术后 2 个月	16.2±4.1	19.0±3.5	0.006
末次随访	8.8±1.0	9.1±2.4	0.546
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
椎管面积 (cm <sup>2</sup> )			
术前	1.0±0.3	0.9±0.2	0.128
术后 2 个月	1.3±0.2	1.4±0.3	0.144
末次随访	1.8±0.2	1.7±0.2	0.059
P 值	<0.001	<0.001	
CSA (cm <sup>2</sup> )			
术前	30.6±5.4	31.7±5.1	0.422
术后 2 个月	29.8±3.1	27.3±2.2	<0.001
末次随访	29.5±3.5	27.9±2.6	0.047
P 值	0.601	<0.001	

## 3 讨 论

相较于通道组, UBE 组患者术后 3 d 的阿片类镇痛药物用量较少, 术后炎症因子 CRP 浓度较低。可能是因为以下原因: (1) UBE 技术采用两个单侧镜下通道, 可通过一个较小的切口进行手术操作, 减少了术中组织损伤及牵拉力的应用, 术中应激反应的减弱降低了炎症状态和术后疼痛; (2) UBE 技术建立了两个镜下通道, 手术视野更大, 减少了病灶残留、误伤神经结构的风险<sup>[11]</sup>; (3) UBE 技术具备更灵活、更精确的手术空间, 可更准确地清除椎管内的压迫物, 恢复神经根的正常状态<sup>[12]</sup>。而小通道直视下减压术仅采用单一的通道, 手术操作相对受限, 可能影响手术的精准度和疼痛缓解效果; (4) 由于 UBE 技术的微创性质和较小的创伤, 患者的组织愈合速度相对较快, 术后疼痛程度较轻。

LSS 手术操作中可能会导致硬膜囊损伤, 引起脑脊液漏、脊髓、神经根或血管受压等症状<sup>[13]</sup>, 本研究中 UBE 组均未发生相关症状, 而通道组有硬脊膜

撕裂、脑脊液渗漏情况出现。两组患者术后并发症总发生率（18.5% vs 30.3%）无差异，可能与本研究样本量过少有关。同时，UBE组患者术后2个月的ODI评分低于通道组，这与后者手术操作空间受限有关<sup>[14]</sup>。神经根损伤可能导致术后疼痛程度增加，影响其生活能力。另外，UBE手术创伤较小，可以减轻患者术后不适<sup>[15]</sup>。本研究结果还显示两组术后椎管面积均增大，且无差异，说明两种方案均可有效扩大椎管空间，减轻对脊髓和神经根的压迫。但UBE组术后2个月、末次随访的CSA较术前变化不大，而通道组显著缩小，说明小通道直视下减压术中可能移除了部分椎旁肌组织或合并椎旁肌退化或萎缩的情况，患者远期预后不佳。这可能与小通道直视下减压术中视野不佳、手术操作不及UBE精细有关。

综上所述，UBE、小通道直视下减压术均能改善LSS症状，提高日常生活能力，但UBE术中损伤更小，患者术后炎症严重程度、镇痛需求更低，围术期肌肉修复更佳，恢复更快。UBE技术在LSS中的应用前景广阔。

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