

· 论 著 ·

导杆漂移技术穿刺置管在 PTED 治疗 L5/S1 椎间盘突出症中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨导杆漂移技术穿刺置管在经皮椎间孔镜下椎间盘切除术(PTED)治疗 L5/S1 椎间盘突出症中的安全性和有效性。**方法** 回顾性分析 2019 年 1 月~2020 年 12 月采用导杆漂移技术辅助 PTED 治疗的 34 例 L5/S1 椎间盘突出症的临床资料。术前、术后 1 个月、3 个月、末次随访时,采用疼痛视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分评估病人腰部、腿部疼痛程度,采用 Oswestry 功能障碍指数(ODI)评估病人功能恢复情况。末次随访时,采用改良 Macnab 分级标准评定优良率。**结果** 均顺利完成手术,透视次数为(12.65±4.51)次;通道建立时间为(24.06±4.07)min;手术时间为(63.82±8.96)min。随访时间为 14~30 个月,平均(20.09±4.29)个月。术后腰痛、腿痛 VAS 评分及 ODI 评分均明显降低($P<0.05$)。末次随访时,根据改良 MacNab 标准:优 24 例,良 8 例,可 2 例;优良率为 94.12%。**结论** 应用 PTED 治疗 L5/S1 椎间盘突出症,经皮椎间孔镜导杆漂移技术能安全、有效地置管,降低穿刺难度,提高手术安全性,手术效果良好。

【关键词】 腰椎间盘突出症;L5~S1 椎间盘;经皮椎间孔镜下椎间盘切除术;导杆漂移技术

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Application of working channel placement assisted by guide-rod drift technique to percutaneous transforminal endoscopic discectomy for patients with L5/S1 disc herniation

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the safety and effectiveness of working channel placement assisted by guide-rod drift technique during percutaneous transforminal endoscopic discectomy (PTED) for the patients with L5/S1 disc herniation (L5/S1 DH). **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on the clinical data of 34 patients with L5/S1 DH treated with PTED from January 2019 to December 2020. During the operation, the working channel was placed by guide-rod drift technique. The visual analogue scale (VAS) was used to evaluate the low back and leg pain, the Oswestry disability index (ODI) was used to evaluate the neurological function, and the modified MacNab criteria was used to evaluate the efficacy. **Results** All the patients successfully completed the procedure. The mean number of fluoroscopy was (12.65±4.51) times, the mean time of channel establishment was (24.06±4.07) minutes, and the mean operation time was (63.82±8.96) minutes. The follow-up time ranged from 14 months to 30 months, with a mean time of (20.09±4.29) months. The VAS and ODI scores were significantly reduced after operation ($P<0.05$). At the last follow-up, excellent outcomes were achieved in 24 patients, good in 8, and fair in 2 according to the modified MacNab criteria. The rate of excellent and good outcomes was 94.12%. **Conclusions** For the patients with L5/S1 DH undergoing PTED, working channel placement assisted by guide-rod drift technique is safe and effective, which can reduce the difficulty of puncture, improve the safety of the operation, and obtain good outcomes.

【Key words】 Lumbar disc herniation; L5/S1 disc herniation; Percutaneous transforminal endoscopic discectomy

经皮椎间孔镜下椎间盘切除术(percutaneous transforminal endoscopic discectomy, PTED)已发展成为治疗腰椎间盘突出症(lumbar disc herniation, LDH)的常用术式。与传统开放手术相比,PTED 具有创伤小、对腰椎稳定性影响小、术后疼痛轻、恢复快等优点^[1-4]。穿刺置管是 PTED 的关键步骤,但由

于 L5/S1 节段髂嵴阻挡、L5 椎体横突肥大、椎间孔狭窄等原因致使穿刺置管较为困难,学习曲线陡峭^[5-7],往往需要反复穿刺、透视调整,不仅增加医生与病人的射线暴露量,同时也增加神经及腹腔脏器损伤的几率^[8,9]。我们采用导杆漂移技术进行穿刺置管,应用 PTED 治疗 L5/S1-LDH,降低了手术难度,提高了安全性,疗效满意,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择标准 纳入标准:①具有典型的 S1 神经

根受压的表现;②MRI及CT显示L5/S1单节段LDH;③经3个月以上规范保守治疗无效。排除标准:①合并L5/S1节段腰椎不稳;②存在其他腰椎手术史;③合并严重腰椎管狭窄症、马尾神经综合征、腰椎肿瘤及感染等。

1.2 一般资料 回顾性分析2019年1月~2020年12月采用PTED治疗的34例L5/S1节段LDH的临床资料,其中男18例,女16例;年龄22~67岁,平均(45.09±12.16)岁;病程9~63个月,平均(25.74±13.36)个月。椎间盘突出类型:中央型3例,旁中央型23例,复合型8例。

1.3 手术方法 取俯卧位,将手术床调整至病人屈髋屈膝位,以减少腰椎前凸度,扩大椎间孔,从而利于手术操作。体表标记棘突中线及患侧髂嵴体表弧线,并透视确认L5/S1椎间隙。根据病人体型及突出椎间盘的位置确定穿刺点(通常为L5/S1椎间隙正中旁开12~14 cm,头倾20°~30°,且不低于髂棘弧线)。局部浸润麻醉下穿刺针穿刺至上关节突后,再次局部浸润麻醉,沿穿刺针置入导丝,并以导丝为中心做长约7 mm切口。沿穿刺针插入导杆至上关节突,拔除导丝,根据导杆头端位置逐步微调滑动至上关节突腹侧。以上关节突腹侧为支点,调整导杆至病变中心方向,维持方向后锤击导杆至突出椎间盘背侧。沿导杆逐级软组织扩张,并行椎间孔成形,最后置入工作通道,连接内镜系统。内镜下摘除突出的椎间盘组织,见神经根回落及自主搏动恢复后,行纤维环成形。术后1 d后开始佩戴腰围适量下床活动,术后2周根据情况逐步行腰背肌功能锻炼,术后3个月内避免重体力劳动及弯腰扭腰动作。

1.4 观察指标 记录术中透视次数、通道建立时间、手术时间及并发症情况。术前、术后1个月、术后3个月、末次随访时,采用疼痛视觉模拟量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)评分评估病人腰部、腿部疼痛程度,采用Oswestry功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI)评估病人功能恢复情况^[10]。末次随访时,采用改良Macnab分级标准评定优良率^[11]。

1.5 统计学方法 采用SPSS 26.0软件分析;计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用方差分析和LSD-*t*检验;*P*<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 手术疗效 均顺利完成手术,无神经损伤、腹腔脏器损伤、感染等。透视次数8~31次,平均(12.65±4.51)次;工作通道建立时间为16~35 min,平均

(24.06±4.07) min;手术时间为46~89 min,平均(63.82±8.96) min;随访时间为14~30个月,平均(20.09±4.29)个月。与术前相比,术后腰痛、腿痛VAS评分和ODI评分均明显降低(*P*<0.05,表1)。末次随访时,根据改良MacNab标准:优24例,良8例,可2例;优良率为94.12%。随访期间,1例复发,行经椎间孔腰椎椎体间融合术翻修后,症状缓解。

2.2 典型病例 46岁男性,因反复腰痛5年伴右下肢放射痛3年入院。入院体格检查:腰椎生理曲度变直,腰部压痛、叩击痛,腰椎活动无明显受限,右侧踝跖屈肌力减弱,右小腿后侧及左跟外侧感觉减退,右下肢直腿抬高试验(+),加强试验(+),左侧直腿抬高及加强试验(-)。术前MRI、CT检查示:L5/S1椎间盘突出,硬膜囊及神经根受压(图1A、1B)。PTED治疗,术中应用导杆漂移技术置管。术后复查MRI、CT示突出椎间盘已摘除,神经根压迫解除(图1C、1D)。术后腰腿痛明显缓解,右侧踝跖屈肌力及右小腿后侧、右跟外侧感觉恢复,双侧直腿抬高试验及加强试验(-)。

表1 34例L5/S1椎间盘突出PTED前后VAS评分和ODI比较

评估时间	VAS评分(分)		ODI(%)
	腰痛	腿痛	
术前	5.21±1.04	6.88±1.09	62.94±7.05
术后1个月	2.26±0.57*	2.15±0.70*	20.06±5.52*
术后3个月	1.88±0.73*	1.65±0.69*	17.18±3.69*
末次随访	1.38±0.70*	1.29±0.84*	14.06±4.22*

注:与术前相应值比,**P*<0.05;PTED. 经皮椎间孔镜下椎间盘突出切除术;VAS. 视觉模拟量表;ODI. Oswestry功能障碍指数

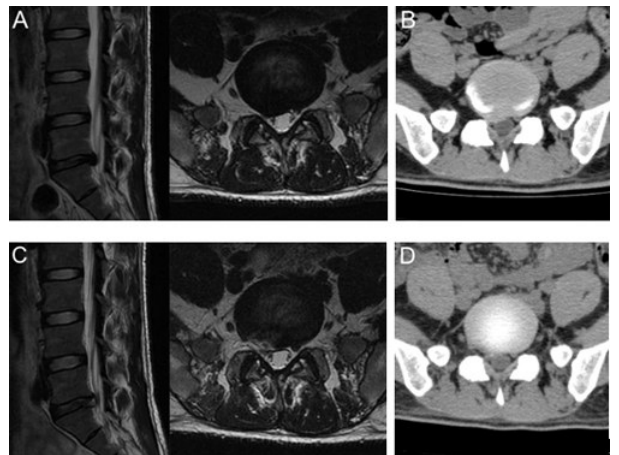


图1 L5/S1椎间盘突出症导杆漂移技术穿刺置管辅助下经皮椎间孔镜下椎间盘突出切除术治疗前后影像 A、B. 术前MRI、CT示L5/S1椎间盘突出,硬膜囊及神经根受压;C、D. 术后复查MRI、CT示突出椎间盘已摘除,神经根压迫解除

3 讨论

LDH 是临床上导致腰腿痛的常见原因,多数病人通过保守治疗可减轻症状,但部分病人保守治疗效果不明显,则需要手术治疗^[12,13]。目前,PTED 已成为治疗 LDH 的安全、有效的手段,与传统开放手术相比具有明显优势^[14,15]。既往观点认为精确穿刺是 PTED 的基本要求,但由于 L5/S1 节段解剖结构的特殊性,导致该节段经椎间孔穿刺置管难度较大,在一定程度上阻碍了 PTED 的应用^[16-18]。

由于 L5/S1 节段椎板间隙较宽,这一解剖特点为椎板间入路提供了天然有利条件,有效地避免了 L5 横突、髂嵴阻挡及椎间孔过小等问题,穿刺简单,术中射线暴露量较少^[19,20]。但对于中央型 LDH,该入路常需牵开硬膜囊及神经根,易出现下肢麻木等神经根刺激症状,同时硬膜撕裂风险也较高^[21]。甘露等^[21]采用经髂骨钻孔入路 PTED 治疗 L5/S1 节段 LDH,并与传统的椎板开窗髓核摘除术进行对比,结果发现两者短期临床疗效相当,但经髂骨骨钻孔入路存在透视次数较多、手术时间长等弊端,同时在环钻穿透内侧皮质骨膜时会引起疼痛症状。Liu 等^[22]在 PTED 中应用特殊设计的双套管靶向和定量椎间孔成形器械治疗 L5/S1 节段 LDH,术中只需将克氏针穿刺至出口神经根与上关节突之间,并固定在远端椎体后方上外侧附近的任一位置即可,随后采用该器械进行调整并行椎间孔靶向定量成形,有效地降低了穿刺置管难度,提高了椎间成形的效率和安全性,但需要购置专业器械才能完成操作。

我们采用导杆漂移技术进行穿刺置管,术中无需精确穿刺至上关节突尖部,只需穿刺至上关节突区域即可,降低了穿刺难度。技术要点:穿刺完成后,将穿刺针更换为硬质导杆,将硬质导杆沿上关节突滑行至上关节突腹侧,根据椎间盘突出位置,以上关节突腹侧为支点,将导杆调整“漂移”至“靶点”方向,锤击导杆尾端至突出椎间盘背侧,最后沿导杆置入工作通道并退出导杆,从而建立工作通道行镜下操作。本文病人均顺利建立工作通道并完成手术,平均透视次数为 12.65 次,低于既往研究报道^[23];同时,所有病人均未出现神经损伤、腹腔脏器损伤等穿刺次数过多而引起的并发症,有效地降低穿刺次数及医患的射线暴露量,并提高了手术安全性。术后腰腿痛 VAS 评分及 ODI 评分均显著下降,同时优良率达 94.12%,证实了该技术的临床疗效。

临床应用该技术时,需关注以下细节:①利用导

杆进行漂移操作前,需将导丝取出,防止在穿刺调整过程中导杆与导丝形成剪切力而至导丝头端断裂^[24];②该技术适用于单纯 LDH,对于合并骨性侧隐窝狭窄及椎间孔狭窄的病例,漂移仍较为困难,临床应用该技术时应严格筛选病例,防止手术失败;③该技术虽无需精确穿刺,由于导杆漂移范围有限,穿刺针尖端仍不可过于偏离靶点。

总之,PTED 治疗 L5/S1 节段 LDH 时,经皮椎间孔镜导杆漂移技术能安全、有效地置管,降低穿刺难度,提高手术安全性,手术效果良好。

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