

· 腰椎退行性变 ·

微创经椎间孔腰椎间融合术联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术治疗退行性腰椎侧弯

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【摘要】目的 探讨微创经椎间孔腰椎间融合术(MIS-TLIF)联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术治疗退行性腰椎侧弯的临床疗效。**方法** 采用MIS-TLIF联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术治疗17例退行性腰椎侧弯患者,比较术前和术后1周、3个月、末次随访时视觉模拟评分(VAS)、Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)和36条简明健康状况调查表(SF-36)评分,以及X线测量冠状位Cobb角、矢状位前凸角、冠状位和矢状位躯干偏移,X线或CT判断椎体融合率,MRI评价减压程度。**结果** 17例患者手术融合56个椎体节段($T_{12} \sim S_1$ 节段);平均手术时间200 min,术中出血量320 ml,住院时间8.21 d,术后随访12.13个月。与术前相比,术后1周、3个月和末次随访时VAS(均 $P = 0.000$)和ODI(均 $P = 0.000$)评分均减少,SF-36评分增加(均 $P = 0.000$),冠状位Cobb角(均 $P = 0.000$)、矢状位前凸角(均 $P = 0.000$)、冠状位和矢状位躯干偏移(均 $P = 0.000$)均减小。至末次随访时,ODI改善率($86.51 \pm 6.02\%$),椎体融合率达89.21%,且螺钉位置良好。无一例出现术后神经功能缺损、感染、脑脊液漏等严重并发症,无一例内固定失败、椎弓根螺钉和钛棒断裂或Cage移位,无死亡病例。**结论** MIS-TLIF联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术治疗退行性腰椎侧弯具有手术创伤小、术中出血量少、并发症发生率低、矫形效果好、疗效确切等优点,尽管存在手术时间和学习曲度较长等缺点,但仍是退行性腰椎侧弯微创治疗的有效方法。

【关键词】 脊柱侧凸; 腰椎; 脊柱融合术; 内固定术(非MeSH词); 外科手术,微创性

Clinical study on minimally invasive transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion combined with percutaneous pedicle screw fixation for degenerative lumbar scoliosis

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[Abstract] **Objective** To discuss the operative essentials and therapeutic effects of minimally invasive transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion (MIS-TLIF) combined with percutaneous pedicle screw fixation for degenerative lumbar scoliosis (DLS). **Methods** A total of 17 DLS patients without prior spinal diseases were treated by MIS-TLIF and percutaneous pedicle screw fixation from January 2013 to September 2015 in Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, hospital stay, and postoperative complication were recorded in each patient. Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) and Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) were used to evaluate postoperative improvement of low back and leg pain, and clinical effects were assessed according to Medical Outcome Study 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36). Coronal Cobb angle, sagittal lordosis angle and spinal deviation distances on coronal and sagittal plane were measured before operation, one week, 3 months after operation and in the last follow-up in spinal full-length X-ray examination. Fusion rate was calculated according to X-ray or CT scan, and the degree of decompression was evaluated by MRI. **Results** Decompression and fusion levels ranged from $T_{12} \sim S_1$ vertebrae, and interbody fusion was performed in 17 patients and 56 levels were fused. Average operation time was 200 min (180–300 min), intraoperative blood loss was 320 ml (200–1000 ml) and hospital stay was 8.21 d (5–12 d). All patients were followed-up for 12.13 months (5–24 months). Compared with preoperation, VAS ($P = 0.000$, for all) and ODI scores ($P = 0.000$, for all) decreased

significantly, SF-36 score increased ($P = 0.000$, for all), coronal Cobb angle ($P = 0.000$, for all), sagittal lordosis angle ($P = 0.000$, for all), coronal and sagittal deviation ($P = 0.000$, for all) decreased significantly one week and 3 months after operation and in the last follow-up. The improvement rate of ODI was $(86.51 \pm 6.02)\%$, fusion rate of vertebral bodies was 89.21%, and the position of screws was good. No neurological defect, infection, or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leakage occurred after operation. No pedicle screw or rod breakage or Cage displacements was found. There was no death case. **Conclusions** MIS-TLIF combined with percutaneous pedicle screw fixation is an effective technique for treatment of DLS patients, with less injury, less intraoperative blood loss, low complication incidence, good scoliosis correction and definite therapeutic effects, even this method needs more operation time and longer learning curve.

[Key words] Scoliosis; Lumbar vertebrae; Spinal fusion; Internal fixation (not in MeSH); Surgical procedures, minimally invasive

成人退行性脊柱侧弯(ADS)指成年后由于椎间盘和小关节等发生不对称性退行性变引起的椎体侧方滑移、旋转和半脱位,形成冠状位Cobb角 $>10^\circ$ 的脊柱畸形^[1],可发生于胸腰椎任何节段,以下胸椎和腰椎多见,一般不超过4个椎体节段。其中发生于腰椎者也称退行性腰椎侧弯(DLS),临床主要表现为腰背部疼痛、下肢神经根性疼痛和间歇性跛行,患者常因腰背部疼痛、站立或行走困难就诊。该病多发生于老年、身体状况较差人群,常伴骨质疏松或其他慢性病,因此,选择何种手术方式以及如何确定固定和融合椎体节段成为脊柱外科领域近年关注和争论的焦点。近年来,随着微创脊柱外科技术的迅猛发展以及脊柱内固定技术和材料的不断改进,脊柱内固定技术的创伤越来越小,其中以微创经椎间孔腰椎间融合术(MIS-TLIF)联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术、斜外侧腰椎间融合术(OLIF)联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术为代表^[2]。首都医科大学宣武医院神经外科近年采用MIS-TLIF联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术治疗17例退行性腰椎侧弯患者,回顾其临床过程,探讨MIS-TLIF联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术的技术特点及其治疗退行性腰椎侧弯的有效性和安全性。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

选择2013年1月~2015年9月在首都医科大学宣武医院神经外科行MIS-TLIF联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术的退行性腰椎侧弯患者共17例,男性7例,女性10例;年龄49~77岁,平均65.15岁;病程2~10年,平均3.12年;表现为腰部疼痛17例、间歇性跛行13例、神经根症状15例;体格检查下肢肌力减退2例、下肢感觉异常10例、踝反

射异常3例、膝反射异常2例、Lasegue征阳性2例。本组患者均无骨骼成熟前脊柱侧弯病史、脊柱肿瘤、脊柱骨折、脊柱感染等病史。术前全脊柱正侧位、侧屈位和过伸过屈位X线测量冠状位侧弯范围、Cobb角、病变椎体上下终板倾斜角、顶椎旋转或滑移、冠状位失代偿值,以及矢状位前凸角度、滑脱程度、椎体间稳定性等,腰椎左侧弯者1例,右侧弯者16例;其中9例伴腰椎滑脱,Meyerding分度(I度为滑脱<25%,II度为滑脱达25%~50%,III度为滑脱达51%~75%,IV度为滑脱达76%~100%,V度为滑脱>100%,即椎体脱离。)I度7例、II度2例;冠状位Cobb角(正位X线示脊柱侧弯上下两端倾斜角度最大椎体之间所成夹角)30°~53°,平均(42.24 ± 10.12)°;矢状位前凸角(侧位X线示T₁₂椎体上终板与S₁椎体上终板之间所成夹角)25°~75°,平均(58.10 ± 17.34)°。本组有16例行腰椎CT和MRI检查均未见中央型椎管狭窄。视觉模拟评分(VAS)为4~9分,平均(7.13 ± 1.30)分;Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)31~74分,平均(50.02 ± 11.41)分;36条简明健康状况调查表(SF-36)评分60~87分,平均(77.92 ± 7.61)分。

二、研究方法

1. 手术方法 所有患者均行MIS-TLIF联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术。患者俯卧位,全身麻醉,经X线定位手术椎体节段体表标记及其椎弓根投影。于腰背部定位病变椎体体表标记后,沿后正中线切开皮肤和皮下组织,沿深筋膜表面向两侧分离皮下组织至棘突旁约3cm。根据术前影像学资料选择椎体减压侧别,通常将凹侧或椎间盘高度丢失较多一侧(即症状较重一侧)作为减压侧。分离减压侧椎旁肌上下范围约3cm,分离外侧至病变椎体上下关节突关节。Quadrant通道微创手

术系统(美国Medtronic公司)撑开,显露术野,手术显微镜下切除上下关节突内侧面,显露病变椎体椎间盘。切除侧隐窝内黄韧带(LF),行神经根孔扩大,必要时切除对侧黄韧带,行侧隐窝减压。切开病变椎体外侧纤维环,切除椎间盘髓核和上下终板软骨,将铰刀(由小至大)逐级置入椎间隙,通过相应拭模撑开椎间隙,植入自体骨和同种异体骨,再将填压颗粒骨的椎间融合器(Cage)植入椎间隙,要求Cage头端过中线,达椎体深部2/3,使Cage达足够高度以恢复椎间隙高度,有助于侧弯矫形(<http://www.cjcn.org/index.php/cjcn/pages/view/v1641>)。部分椎体节段根据CT和MRI结果所显示的凸侧椎间盘突出和神经根孔狭窄,需从凸侧进行减压和融合,植入Cage时应尽量偏向凹侧,以达到矫形目的(此种情况较为少见)。病变椎体节段减压和Cage植入后,彻底止血,缝合肌肉和深筋膜。在标准正位X线引导下,经皮植入椎弓根螺钉和预弯好的钛棒角度^[3]。根据患者术前胸椎后凸和腰椎前凸角度折弯钛棒,可保持良好腰椎前凸角度,防止术后脊柱矢状位失衡。以适当力度进行凹侧撑开、凸侧加压、椎体去旋转以矫正腰椎侧弯畸形。复位满意、固定稳妥后置入引流管,逐层缝合皮下组织和皮肤。术后48~72 h拔除引流管,术后48 h开始下肢肌肉训练,术后1周可在胸腰支具保护下离床活动。

2. 评价指标 (1)临床指标:包括手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间和术后并发症,以及术前和术后1周、3个月、末次随访时VAS、ODI和SF-36评分。计算ODI改善率[改善率(%)=(1-术后ODI/术前ODI)×100%],改善率>75%为优,50%~75%为良,25%~49%为可,<25%为差。(2)影像学指标:分别于术前和术后1周、3个月、末次随访时行腰椎X线、CT和MRI检查,X线测量手术前后腰椎侧弯矫形程度,包括冠状位Cobb角、矢状位前凸角、冠状位躯干偏移(C_7 中点垂线与 S_1 中点垂线之间距离)、矢状位躯干偏移(C_7 中点垂线与 S_1 后上缘垂线之间距离)^[4-5];X线或CT判断椎体融合率;MRI评价减压程度。

三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 16.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,手术前后冠状位Cobb角、矢状位前凸角、冠状位和矢状位躯干偏移,以及VAS、ODI和SF-36评分的比较,采用单因素方差分析,两两比较行LSD-t检验。以 $P \leq$

0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

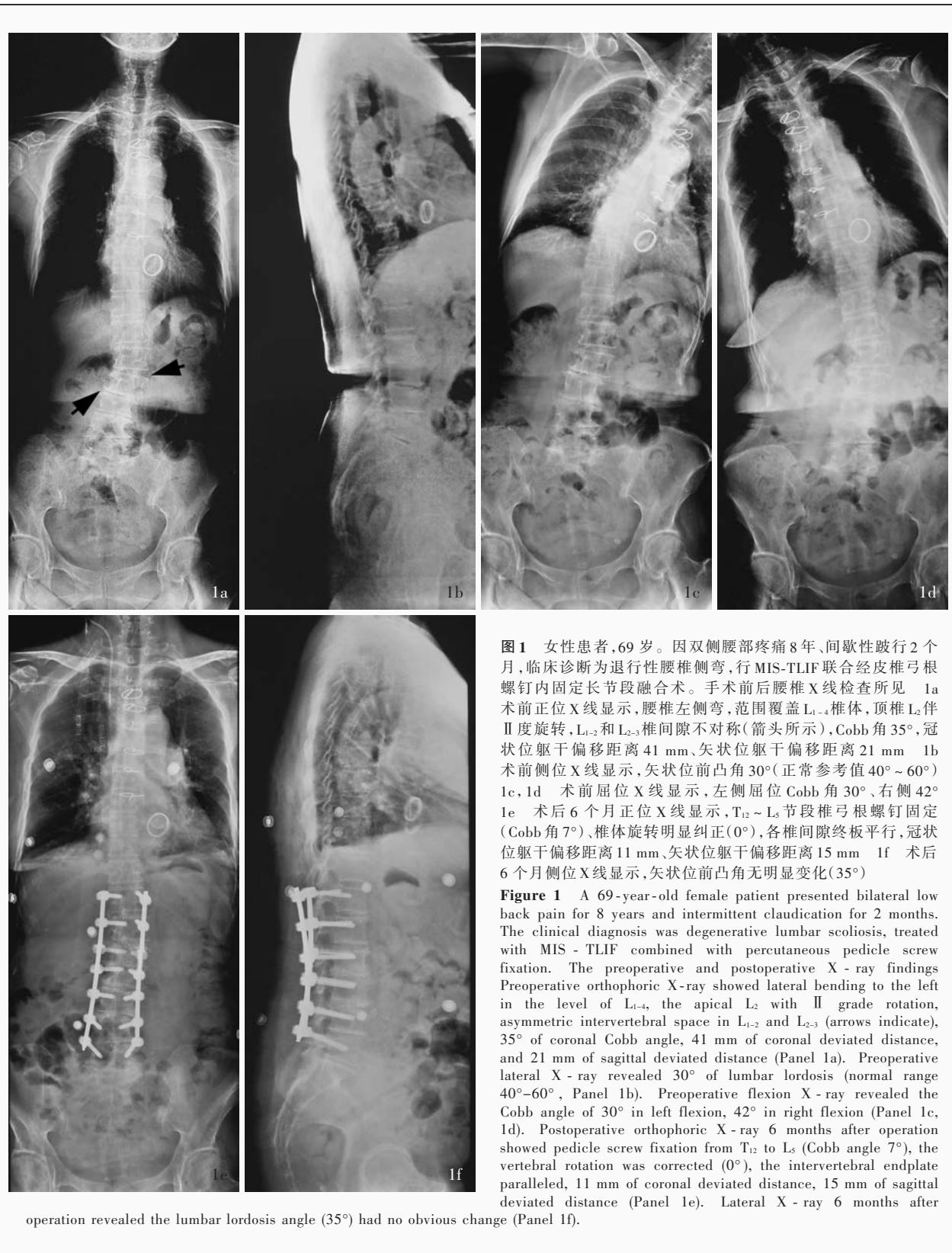
结 果

本组17例患者共手术融合56个椎体节段,范围覆盖T₁₂~S₁节段,T₁₂~L₅节段2例,L_{1~5}节段3例、L_{2~5}节段5例,L_{3~5}节段4例,L_{3~S₁}节段1例,L_{2~S₁}节段2例(图1)。手术时间为180~300 min,平均为200 min。术中出血量200~1000 ml,平均320 ml;其中2例采用自体血回输,11例采用控制性降压以维持收缩压于100~110 mm Hg(1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa)以减少术中出血量,4例术中出血量较多(600~1000 ml)而输注同型异体红细胞。住院时间为5~12 d,平均8.21 d。与术前相比,术后1周、3个月和末次随访时VAS(均 $P=0.000$)和ODI(均 $P=0.000$)评分均减少,SF-36评分增加(均 $P=0.000$),冠状位Cobb角(均 $P=0.000$)、矢状位前凸角(均 $P=0.000$)、冠状位和矢状位躯干偏移(均 $P=0.000$)均减小(表1,2)。

本组患者术后随访5~24个月,平均12.13个月。至末次随访时,ODI改善率70.45%~91.53%,平均(86.51 ± 6.02)%;根据术后X线或CT评价椎体融合率达89.21%,且螺钉位置良好;根据术后MRI评价减压程度为85%~100%,平均(93.60 ± 4.55)%。本组患者无一例出现术后神经功能缺损、感染、脑脊液漏等严重并发症,无一例内固定失败,无一例出现椎弓根螺钉和钛棒断裂或Cage移位。本组无死亡病例。

讨 论

退行性腰椎侧弯是成人退行性脊柱侧弯的一种类型,椎间盘退行性变是其主要病理生理学基础和发病原因。研究显示,椎间盘退行性变先于关节突关节增生或椎体前缘骨赘形成,当发生椎间盘塌陷和双侧关节突关节不对称时,椎间盘和关节突关节因失去维持脊柱生理形态能力而出现节段性失稳^[1,6-7]。骨质疏松可以导致脊柱侧弯,但并非主要危险因素^[7]。文献报道的退行性腰椎侧弯发生率不同^[8],Shufiebarger等^[9]报告,50~60岁人群退行性腰椎侧弯发生率约4.4%,60~70岁约8.6%。Pritchett和Bortel^[10]报告,腰椎侧弯角度一般不超过60°;73%患者可出现侧弯进展,每年进展2°~6°;侧弯进展危险因素主要包括Nash-Moe椎体旋转分级>2级,Cobb角>30°、椎体间侧方移位>6 mm、骶



骨平分线经L₅椎体或L_{4~5}椎间盘而未经过L₄椎体。部分退行性腰椎侧弯患者无需手术,经保守治疗即可缓解症状,一般认为保守治疗适应证为:临床症

状较轻、Cobb角≤30°、椎体间侧方移位<2 mm,伴椎体前缘骨赘形成,矢状位和冠状位平衡^[1,6]。然而随着预期寿命的延长和人们对生活质量要求的提

表1 本组患者手术前后临床和影像学指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)**Table 1.** Comparison of clinical and radiological indexes before and after operation ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Time	N	VAS (score)	ODI (score)	SF-36 (score)	Cobb angle (°)	Lumbar lordosis angle (°)	Coronal deviated distance (mm)	Sagittal deviated distance (mm)
Preoperation (1)	17	7.13 ± 1.30	50.03 ± 11.41	77.92 ± 7.61	42.21 ± 10.12	21.60 ± 4.23	33.55 ± 8.72	48.04 ± 6.10
1 week after operation (2)	17	5.97 ± 0.82	43.16 ± 4.77	82.95 ± 7.24	13.65 ± 3.41	2.90 ± 0.31	12.14 ± 3.63	16.96 ± 4.92
3 months after operation (3)	17	2.33 ± 0.51	17.67 ± 5.46	105.98 ± 7.72	13.45 ± 3.51	3.10 ± 0.42	12.24 ± 3.58	17.24 ± 5.21
The latest follow-up (4)	17	1.68 ± 0.21	11.31 ± 2.86	115.95 ± 5.12	13.54 ± 4.22	3.60 ± 0.55	12.58 ± 3.16	17.66 ± 5.71
F value		96.462	168.344	191.067	707.294	76.604	67.165	108.959
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

VAS, Visual Analogue Scale, 视觉模拟评分; ODI, Oswestry Disability Index, Oswestry 功能障碍指数; SF-36, Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey, 36 条简明健康状况调查表。The same for table below

表2 本组患者手术前后临床和影像学指标的两两比较**Table 2.** Paired comparison of clinical and radiological indexes before and after operation

Paired comparison	VAS		ODI		SF-36		Cobb angle		Lumbar lordosis angle		Coronal deviated distance		Sagittal deviated distance	
	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value
(1) : (2)	28.562	0.000	10.756	0.000	-4.832	0.000	12.038	0.000	18.921	0.000	10.330	0.000	17.110	0.000
(1) : (3)	15.238	0.000	21.647	0.000	-19.447	0.000	12.601	0.000	19.702	0.000	11.962	0.000	16.743	0.000
(1) : (4)	13.413	0.000	33.398	0.000	-32.214	0.000	11.708	0.000	19.231	0.000	12.212	0.000	16.122	0.000

高,退行性腰椎侧弯发生率和手术需求也逐渐增加。手术适应证为:保守治疗无效或保守治疗后反复发作的顽固性腰背部疼痛和下肢放射痛,显著的神经压迫症状进行性加重,明显脊柱畸形且严重影响日常生活和工作^[9]。目前,退行性腰椎侧弯的治疗方法有多种,主要包括单纯椎管减压术、椎管减压术联合内固定短节段融合术、椎管减压术联合内固定长节段融合术、椎管减压术联合截骨矫形内固定融合术等^[6,11-14]。单纯椎管减压术可以在短期内明显缓解临床症状,但对于阻止侧弯进展、脊柱失稳和轴性背部疼痛无效,甚至在减压术后因脊柱结构破坏,上述症状可能加重,进而需再次手术治疗;该项技术具有创伤小、手术时间短、术中失血量少、并发症发生率低、恢复迅速等优点,特别适用于身体状态较差的高龄患者。Hansraj等^[13]认为,对于伴腰腿痛的退行性腰椎侧弯患者,若冠状位 Cobb 角 < 20°且无明显腰椎失稳,可采用单纯椎管减压术,无需内固定术;Simmons^[14]提出,对于存在轻度椎体旋转的退行性腰椎侧弯患者,可通过狭窄椎体节段减压、凹侧撑开等实现神经根减压,同时行内固定短节段融合术以达到较好疗效;内固定短节段融合术具有创伤小、手术时间短、术中失血量少、能够更好地保留脊柱活动度等优点,但其相邻椎体节段退变率和再次手术率相对较高;Cho等^[12]建议,冠状位

Cobb 角较大同时伴冠状位和矢状位失衡的退行性腰椎侧弯患者可行内固定长节段融合术;尽管该项技术具有较高的矫正率和腰椎前凸恢复率,但可能存在更高的手术风险,需限制更多脊柱活动度,且假关节形成等并发症发生率较高。因此,选择何种手术方式仍是国内外争议的焦点,目前尚无公认的统一标准^[6,14-15]。传统手术方式需广泛剥离椎旁肌,引起椎旁肌缺血、失神经支配,进而导致肌萎缩和瘢痕化。部分患者术后可出现腰背部轴性疼痛、无力,症状复发甚至加重,有学者称为腰椎术后失败综合征,可能与传统手术过多损伤椎旁肌有关^[16],这也是限制内固定长节段融合术临床应用的重要原因。随着微创脊柱外科技术的发展,使得腰椎椎旁肌损伤逐渐减少、术后恢复时间缩短^[17],内固定长节段融合术得以越来越多地应用于退行性腰椎侧弯的治疗^[18-20]。由于退行性腰椎侧弯患者年龄跨度大、临床症状多样、常合并各种慢性病等,选择治疗方案时应综合考虑多方面因素,根据患者情况制定个体化治疗方案^[1]。

一、经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术融合节段和范围

关于退行性腰椎侧弯患者长节段融合范围的争议一直不断,Birdwell^[21]认为,若存在融合范围内上下端椎与骶骨不平行情况,可行局部有限减压、

内固定融合术;重度患者手术时近端固定节段应位于T₁₀或T₁₁水平。Shufibarger等^[9]指出,与固定节段位于T₁₁~L₂水平的患者相比,固定节段位于T₁₀或以上水平的患者发生相邻椎体节段退行性变、上端固定椎体相邻节段压缩性骨折、近端固定椎体螺钉断裂的风险显著降低。因此,有学者推荐内固定长节段融合术患者上端固定节段应位于T₁₀以上水平,以防止上述并发症的发生^[22]。大多数学者认为融合节段和范围的选择原则是:(1)固定节段不应停留在交界性后凸或滑移椎体。(2)严重的旋转脱位应包括在融合范围内。(3)上端固定融合达到或超过上端椎体^[21-22]。行退行性腰椎侧弯矫形时,过多依赖转棒、加压和撑开则存在较多问题,矫形效果不佳,甚至有撑开过度致神经根牵拉伤和椎弓根骨折的潜在风险;MIS-TLIF联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定术对融合节段、范围选择以及矫形能力均有一定特殊性。由于椎间盘在退行性腰椎侧弯发展过程中发挥极其重要的作用,因此,椎间盘的处理对疾病的治疗具有显著作用,采用MIS-TLIF处理退行性变的椎间盘后,大部分患者冠状位和矢状位失衡、旋转均得到有效纠正,转棒、凸侧加压、凹侧撑开等项技术仅是对矫形效果不佳时的补充,应根据具体情况实施。笔者认为,多个椎间盘减压、融合后,融合节段相应减少,多数情况下融合节段无需超过上端椎体。经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术是否需行L₅~S₁椎体融合,是脊柱外科的焦点问题,由于L₅~S₁椎体融合可明显扩大手术显露范围,增加术后并发症,尤其是L₅~S₁节段假关节形成发生率,因此,有学者认为应尽可能避免融合至骶骨^[18-20]。Bridwell^[21]提出L₅~S₁椎体融合的适应证:(1)L₅~S₁椎体滑脱或既往腰椎椎板切除术史。(2)L₅~S₁节段椎管减压。(3)严重的L₅~S₁椎体退行性变。(4)L₅椎体倾斜、与骶骨所成夹角>15°。亦有学者认为,若患者站立位X线显示L₅椎弓根位于髂棘最高点连线以下,同时L₅椎体横突较大,则发生L₅~S₁椎间盘退行性变的概率较小,可能无需手术融合^[18-20]。因此,经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术应尽量避免L₅~S₁椎体融合,否则会导致钛棒植入困难。

二、微创经椎间孔腰椎间融合术联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术临床疗效

退行性腰椎侧弯临床疗效不同。Frazier等^[23]报告15例行单纯腰椎管减压术而未行内固定融合术的退行性腰椎侧弯合并腰椎管狭窄患者,结果显

示,术后0.50~2.00年患者VAS评分均较术前明显改善;术前冠状位Cobb角与术后背部疼痛缓解率呈负相关,而与腿痛、行走能力无关,术后冠状位Cobb角改善与手术疗效无关。Cho等^[12]对28例行内固定短节段融合术和22例行内固定长节段融合术的患者进行2年多的随访,结果显示,两种手术方式在手术时间和术中出血量等方面的差异具有统计学意义($P=0.005$);手术前后VAS和ODI评分改善差异无统计学意义,而冠状位Cobb角改善和冠状位失衡差异有统计学意义($P=0.001$)。Kleinstueck等^[24]比较单纯椎管减压术、内固定短节段融合术和内固定长节段融合术3种手术方式的疗效,结果显示,内固定长节段融合术在手术时间、术中失血量、手术并发症等方面均多于其他两组,术后2年内翻修率高于其他两组,但矫形效果优于其他两组;各组患者均从手术中获益,患者主观评价临床疗效3组间差异无统计学意义。本研究结果显示,与术前相比,术后1周、3个月和末次随访时VAS(均 $P=0.000$)和ODI(均 $P=0.000$)评分均减少,SF-36评分增加(均 $P=0.000$),冠状位Cobb角(均 $P=0.000$)、矢状位前凸角(均 $P=0.000$)、冠状位和矢状位躯干偏移(均 $P=0.000$)均减小,提示术前详细询问病史和体格检查、影像学准确定位病变椎间隙、术中充分减压对术后临床症状的改善至关重要,同时术中还应兼顾冠状位和矢状位平衡,今后的研究重点将关注微创经椎间孔腰椎间融合术联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术的远期疗效。

三、微创经椎间孔腰椎间融合术联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术技术要点

MIS-TLIF联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术的减压侧多为凹侧,切除椎间盘后,恢复椎间隙高度对恢复脊柱正常生理形态至关重要,应尽可能使用较大Cage,植入时要求Cage过中线,头端到达椎体后2/3以上为佳。相矛盾之处是,Cage植入靠前有利于脊柱前凸序列的恢复,但通常会导致Cage相对偏小,这也是与OLIF相比的缺点,由于OLIF从前入路可植入较大Cage、恢复脊柱前凸序列,优于后入路手术。少数患者从凸侧间隙进入时,应尽量将椎间融合器植入中线偏对侧位置,以利于椎体矫形。多节段椎间隙减压植入椎间融合器后,椎体侧弯畸形绝大部分可得以纠正,此时再行“C”型臂X线引导下经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定融合术。脊柱侧弯畸形纠正后椎弓根、小关节和椎体的

解剖学结构接近正常,此时再行经皮椎弓根螺钉植入术的风险和难度均将降低。穿刺针穿刺时需按照椎体节段顺序进行,需不断调整“C”型臂X线角度和位置,确保每个椎体节段穿刺时均为标准正位像。图像应尽量放大以获得更加清晰图像和减少误差。在同侧选择穿刺点时应注意保持在一条直线上,植入椎弓根螺钉时应注意保持深度一致,以减少钛棒植入难度。预弯钛棒应注意维持腰椎前凸,选择撑开或加压节段时应根据椎间隙的楔形改变方向进行,对椎间隙增大侧加压、缩小侧撑开。反复X线检查对于矫形效果判定具有重要意义,经皮椎弓根螺钉植入术应在X线引导下完成,安全性较高,神经根和硬脊膜囊损伤的可能性极小,但放射线照射损伤较大,特别是在开展此项技术早期,因为手术技术尚不熟练,需反复经X线引导以确保穿刺针和椎弓根螺钉位置准确,因此术中应做好放射线防护。

综上所述,退行性腰椎侧弯因同时存在椎管狭窄、脊柱僵硬、并发症多、脊柱三维畸形、骨质疏松等而使治疗变得更为复杂。治疗原则为:进行充分的神经减压以缓解临床症状是其首要目的;同时应关注侧弯畸形矫正,注意脊柱冠状位和矢状位平衡。本研究结果显示,MIS-TLIF联合经皮椎弓根螺钉内固定长节段融合术具有手术创伤小、术中出血量少、术后恢复迅速、疗效确切等优点,是微创脊柱外科的有效手术方法,但是由于本研究病例数和随访时间均有限,故其长期疗效、侧弯进展和相邻病变更椎体改变等问题尚待大样本长期随访研究进一步证实。

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