

应用自稳定融合器的斜外侧入路腰椎间融合术治疗腰椎退行性病变疗效及安全性初探

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【摘要】 **目的** 探讨应用自稳定融合器行斜外侧入路腰椎间融合术(OLIF)治疗腰椎退行性病变的疗效及安全性。**方法** 纳入 2020 年 4 月至 2022 年 1 月首都医科大学宣武医院诊治的 10 例腰椎退行性病变患者,均于斜外侧入路腰椎间融合术中植入自稳定融合器,术后 1 周及 6 个月随访时进行视觉模拟评分(VAS)、日本骨科协会评分(JOA)和 Oswestry 功能障碍指数(ODI)评分,以评价疼痛症状和神经功能障碍改善程度,并通过腰椎 X 线、CT 三维重建和 MRI 平扫观察神经减压效果和手术并发症。**结果** 所有患者均顺利完成手术,手术时间平均为(128.90 ± 35.16) min,术中出血量平均为(30.00 ± 14.14) ml。与术前相比,术后 1 周和 6 个月时 VAS($F = 332.566, P = 0.000$)、JOA($F = 244.125, P = 0.000$)和 ODI($F = 36.918, P = 0.000$)评分差异具有统计学意义;术后 6 个月时,VAS 和 ODI 评分低于术后 1 周(均 $P = 0.000$)和术前(均 $P = 0.000$),JOA 评分高于术后 1 周($P = 0.000$)和术前($P = 0.000$)。与术前相比,术后 1 周手术节段椎间隙高度($t = 9.406, P = 0.000$)和硬膜囊面积($t = 8.853, P = 0.000$)增加;术后 6 个月随访时,所有患者均可见手术节段骨性融合,无一例发生融合器移位、关节面塌陷或相邻椎体节段椎间盘退行性变等并发症。**结论** 斜外侧入路腰椎间融合术治疗腰椎退行性病变可取得满意疗效;应用自稳定融合器可免去植入后入路内固定系统,对手术节段的稳定性无影响,安全性较高。

【关键词】 脊柱疾病; 腰椎; 脊柱融合术; 神经外科手术

Oblique lumbar interbody fusion using anchored spacers in treatment of lumbar degenerative diseases: a primary clinical study

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To evaluate the clinical effect of oblique lumbar interbody fusion (OLIF) surgery using anchored spacers in patients with lumbar degenerative diseases. **Methods** Total 10 patients with lumbar degenerative diseases treated at Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University from April 2020 to January 2022 were enrolled in this retrospective study. All cases underwent OLIF surgery with anchored spacer. Visual Analog Scales (VAS), Japan Orthopedic Association Scores (JOA) and Oswestry Disability Index (ODI) were used to evaluate the pain symptoms and degree of neurology dysfunction improvement, while X-ray scan, 3D-CT scan and MRI were used to evaluate radiology outcomes and surgical complications during one week and 6 months after the surgery. **Results** All 10 patients completed the surgery successfully, the mean surgical time was (128.90 ± 35.16) min, and the mean blood loss was (30.00 ±

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2022.08.008

基金项目:北京市自然科学基金-海淀原始创新联合基金资助项目(项目编号:L212039);北京市医院管理中心临床医学发展专项——“扬帆”计划(项目编号:XMLX202138);中国医学科学院中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费资助项目(项目编号:2021-JKCS-015);中国医学科学院中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费资助项目(项目编号:2021-JKCS-009)

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14.14) ml. VAS ($F = 332.566, P = 0.000$), JOA ($F = 244.125, P = 0.000$) and ODI ($F = 36.918, P = 0.000$) scores during one week and 6 months after the surgery showed significant improvement, compared with preoperative scores. VAS and ODI scores decreased at 6 months after the surgery than that before surgery ($P = 0.000$, for all) and one week after surgery ($P = 0.000$, for all). JOA score increased at 6 months after the surgery than that before surgery ($P = 0.000$) and one week after surgery ($P = 0.000$). The postoperative height of intervertebral space ($t = 9.406, P = 0.000$) and area of dural sac ($t = 8.853, P = 0.000$) were also significantly improved. At 6 months after the surgery, all patients had bony fusion at the surgical segment, and no complications such as fusion cage displacement, articular surface collapse or disc degeneration at the adjacent segment occurred. **Conclusions** OLIF surgery leads to satisfactory clinical outcomes in the treatment of lumbar degenerative diseases. The use of anchored spacers can reduce the need for posterior internal fixation, it has no effect on the stability of the surgical segment and has high safety.

【Key words】 Spinal diseases; Lumbar vertebrae; Spinal fusion; Neurosurgical procedures

This study was supported by Beijing Natural Science Foundation-Haidian Original Innovation Joint Fund (No. L212039), Beijing Hospitals Management Center Clinical Medicine Development Special Project: "Sail" Plan (No. XMLX202138), and Basic Research Fund of the Central Public Welfare Research Institutes of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences (No. 2021-JKCS-015, 2021-JKCS-009).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

斜外侧腰椎间融合术(OLIF)是近年脊柱外科开展的一项新技术,该项技术经腹膜后间隙进行操作,具有手术创伤小、术后恢复快等优点,广泛应用于腰椎间盘突出症、轻度腰椎管狭窄、退变性侧弯等腰椎退行性病变的治疗^[1]。但既往斜外侧腰椎间融合术存在术后即刻稳定性不足的风险,如术后即刻可能发生融合器移位,故需经后入路植入钉棒内固定系统,而这一操作存在腰背部肌肉再次损伤风险^[2]。自稳定融合器(Avenue-L)是2019年首次在国内应用的一种新型自稳定腰椎斜外侧腰椎间融合术融合器,可以通过内置的自锁定嵌片固定于上下椎体之间以维持术后即刻稳定性,避免后入路手术^[3]。目前针对自稳定融合器用于斜外侧腰椎间融合术疗效与安全性的临床研究较少,笔者以近2年在首都医科大学宣武医院神经外科接受该项新技术辅助治疗腰椎退行性病变的10例患者作为观察对象,通过回顾分析其手术前后神经功能与生活质量变化,评价手术疗效和安全性,为进一步优化腰椎退行性病变手术策略提供指导。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

选择2020年4月至2022年1月在我院进行自稳定融合器辅助斜外侧腰椎间融合术的腰椎退行性病变患者共计10例,术前均明确诊断为腰椎间盘突出症伴或不伴腰椎管狭窄,无麻醉或手术禁忌证。男性5例,女性5例;年龄40~80岁,平均(61.50 ± 12.27)岁;临床症状包括腰痛(9例次)、下

肢疼痛(5例次)、下肢麻木(5例次)、下肢无力(4例次)、跛行(3例次),以及腰椎间融合术后相邻椎间盘病变(2例次);病变节段分别为L₁₋₂节段(1例)、L₃₋₄节段(2例)、L₄₋₅节段(4例)、L₂₋₄节段(2例)和L₃₋₅节段(1例)。术前患者及其家属对手术风险知情,且签署知情同意书。

二、治疗方法

1. 斜外侧腰椎间融合术 患者全身麻醉后取90°右侧卧折刀位,髂嵴位于最高点;术区消毒铺巾,C型臂(美国Medtronic公司)定位手术节段椎间盘及椎体前后缘。于目标椎间隙前方4 cm做斜行切口,钝性分离腹外斜肌、腹内斜肌、腹横肌,撑开后显露腹膜后间隙;手指钝性显露腰大肌前缘,器械撑开显露目标椎间隙;再次经C型臂定位确认后尖刀切开纤维环,显微镜下以髓核钳、铰刀和终板刮匙清理椎间盘软组织;专用试模确定椎间隙高度,自斜外侧植入大小适宜并填充异体骨的Avenue-L融合器(美国Zimmer Biomet公司),专用嵌片打入器沿预设轨迹将自锁定嵌片打入上下位椎体内;C型臂X线透视确定植入物位置良好、嵌片到位后(图1)严密止血,逐层关闭伤口,不再行后入路固定。

2. 疗效评价指标 (1)手术相关指标:记录患者手术时间、术中出血量。(2)临床改善:于术后1周及6个月随访时对患者疼痛症状和神经功能障碍改善程度进行评价,并与手术前进行比较。根据视觉模拟评分(VAS)量表(10个刻度直尺或专用评分尺)自行评价疼痛程度,总评分为10分,评分越高则疼痛越严重;采用日本骨科协会评分(JOA)评价神经

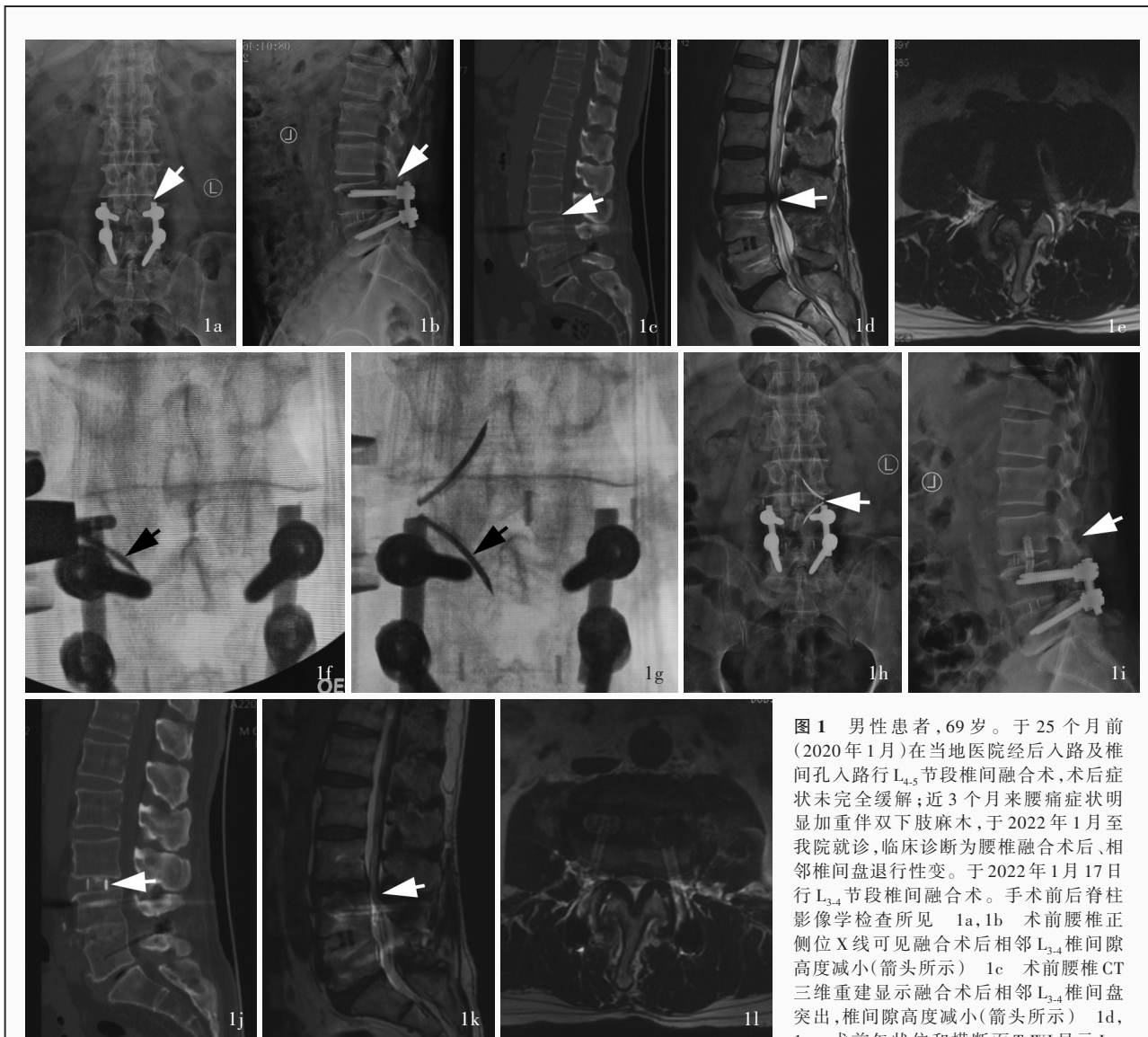


图 1 男性患者,69岁。于25个月前(2020年1月)在当地医院经后入路及椎间孔入路行L_{4,5}节段椎间融合术,术后症状未完全缓解;近3个月来腰痛症状明显加重伴双下肢麻木,于2022年1月至我院就诊,临床诊断为腰椎融合术后、相邻椎间盘退行性变。于2022年1月17日行L_{3,4}节段椎间融合术。手术前后脊柱影像学检查所见 1a,1b 术前腰椎正侧位X线可见融合术后相邻L_{3,4}椎间隙高度减小(箭头所示) 1c 术前腰椎CT三维重建显示融合术后相邻L_{3,4}椎间盘突出,椎间隙高度减小(箭头所示) 1d, 1e 术前矢状位和横断面T₂WI显示L_{3,4}

节段硬膜囊与神经根严重受压(箭头所示) 1f 术中C型臂X线透视可见第一次植入嵌片时,嵌片植入轨迹与原椎弓根螺钉相交,嵌片植入失败(箭头所示) 1g 术中C型臂X线透视确定相对位置关系,加大融合器植入深度,再次C型臂X线透视显示嵌片植入成功(箭头所示) 1h~1l 术后腰椎正侧位X线、CT三维重建图像、矢状位和横断面T₂WI均显示融合器位置良好、嵌片植入到位,硬膜囊与神经根压迫解除(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 69-year-old male patient underwent TLIF (L_{4,5}) 25 months ago (January 2020), symptoms did not relieve after the surgery, but aggravated in the last 3 months, with numbness in both lower limbs. He admitted to our hospital in January 2022, was diagnosed as adjacent segment degeneration after fusion, and underwent OLIF (L_{3,4}) in January 17, 2022. Spinal imaging findings before and after operation Preoperative anteroposterior (Panel 1a) and lateral (Panel 1b) X-ray showed a reduction in the height of intervertebral space in the segment adjacent to the surgery segment L_{3,4} (arrows indicate). Preoperative 3D-CT scan showed a herniated lumbar disc in the segment adjacent to the surgical segment (L_{3,4}) and a reduction in the height of intervertebral space (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Preoperative sagittal (Panel 1d) and axial (Panel 1e) T₂WI showed severe compression of dural sac and nerve roots (arrow indicates). Intraoperative C-arm fluoroscopy scan showed the trajectory of anchoring clip intersected with the original pedicle screw during the first insertion of fusion cage, and the implantation failed (arrow indicates, Panel 1f). After determining relative position by C-arm fluoroscopy, increasing implantation depth of fusion cage, and anchoring clip was successfully implanted (arrow indicates, Panel 1g). Postoperative anteroposterior (Panel 1h) and lateral (Panel 1i) X-ray, 3D-CT (Panel 1j), and sagittal (Panel 1k) and axial (Panel 1l) T₂WI showed appropriate position of fusion cage and anchoring clips, and complete reduction of dura sac and nerve roots compression (arrows indicate).

功能障碍,涵盖主观症状、体征、日常生活活动能力、膀胱功能共4个部分,总评分为29分,评分越低则神经功能障碍越明显;Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)评价腰痛或下肢痛等症状对日常生活的影响,

包括疼痛程度、自理能力、提物、行走、坐、立、睡眠、性生活、社会活动和旅行共10项,总评分50分,评分越高则功能障碍越明显。(3)影像学改善:术后1周复查腰椎X线、CT三维重建及MRI平扫,分别以

表 1 10例患者手术前后神经功能与日常生活质量的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 评分)**Table 1.** Comparison of neurology function and life quality between pre- and post-operation in 10 patients ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

| 观察指标 | 术前 | 术后1周 | 术后6个月 |
|-------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| VAS评分 | 7.90 ± 0.74 | 3.80 ± 0.79 | 1.60 ± 0.84 |
| JOA评分 | 16.90 ± 2.73 | 21.50 ± 2.22 | 25.90 ± 1.60 |
| ODI评分 | 12.40 ± 5.54 | 6.70 ± 2.41 | 2.20 ± 1.14 |

VAS, Visual Analog Scales, 视觉模拟评分; JOA, Japan Orthopedic Association Scores, 日本骨科协会评分; ODI, Oswestry Disability Index, Oswestry功能障碍指数。The same for Table 2

表 2 10例患者手术前后神经功能与日常生活质量的随机区组设计的方差分析表**Table 2.** Analysis of variance of data in randomized block design tests of neurology function and life quality between pre- and post-operation in 10 patients

| 变异来源 | SS | df | MS | F值 | P值 |
|-------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| VAS评分 | | | | | |
| 处理 | 204.467 | 2.000 | 102.233 | 332.566 | 0.000 |
| 区组 | 8.100 | 9.000 | 0.900 | — | — |
| 误差 | 14.933 | 18.000 | 0.830 | | |
| 总变异 | 11.367 | 9.000 | | | |
| JOA评分 | | | | | |
| 处理 | 405.067 | 2.000 | 202.533 | 244.125 | 0.000 |
| 区组 | 24.000 | 9.000 | 2.667 | — | — |
| 误差 | 14.933 | 18.000 | 0.830 | | |
| 总变异 | 119.367 | 9.000 | | | |
| ODI评分 | | | | | |
| 处理 | 522.600 | 1.110 | 470.632 | 36.918 | 0.000 |
| 区组 | 229.600 | 9.000 | 25.511 | — | — |
| 误差 | 127.400 | 9.994 | 12.748 | | |
| 总变异 | 212.700 | 9.000 | | | |

—, not count, 无法计算

CT平扫正中矢状位椎体前后缘椎间隙平均值作为手术节段椎间隙高度, MRI平扫椎间盘正中横断面水平硬膜囊截面积作为手术节段硬膜囊截面积, 比较术前与术后1周相应测量指标间差异, 以观察神经减压是否完全; 6个月随访时再次复查腰椎CT及MRI, 观察是否出现融合器移位、关节面塌陷及相邻椎体节段椎间盘退行性变等手术并发症。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。正态性检验采用贝叶斯单样本推论法及P-P图法, 呈正态分布的计量资料以均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 术前、术后1周和术后6个月时各项指标的比较采用随机区组设计资料的方

差分析, 不同时间点的比较行LSD-*t*检验; 术前及术后1周影像学指标的比较采用配对*t*检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组10例患者均顺利完成手术并获成功, 手术时间78~185 min、平均(128.90 ± 35.16) min, 术中出血量10~50 ml、平均(30.00 ± 14.14) ml; 术中未发生神经、血管损伤事件。术后1周时, 所有患者症状与体征均较术前明显缓解, 术后6个月随访时所有患者症状进一步改善, 无一例失访。

不同时间点VAS($F = 332.566, P = 0.000$)、JOA($F = 244.125, P = 0.000$)和ODI($F = 36.918, P = 0.000$)评分比较差异均有统计学意义(表1, 2); 进一步两两比较, 术后6个月时VAS评分低于术后1周($P = 0.000$)和术前($P = 0.000$), 提示疼痛症状逐渐减轻, JOA评分高于术后1周($P = 0.000$)和术前($P = 0.000$), 但ODI评分低于术后1周($P = 0.000$)和术前($P = 0.000$), 表明神经功能障碍程度逐渐减轻。

本组患者术前手术节段椎间隙高度为3.80~10.15 mm、平均为(6.98 ± 2.25) mm, 术后1周手术节段椎间隙高度8.64~12.92 mm、平均为(10.36 ± 1.53) mm, 术后手术节段椎间隙高度较术前增加($t = 9.406, P = 0.000$)。术前手术节段硬膜囊面积为0.30~1.69 cm²、平均(0.83 ± 0.46) cm², 术后1周手术节段硬膜囊面积为0.75~2.17 cm²、平均(1.27 ± 0.42) cm², 术后1周手术节段硬膜囊面积亦较术前增加($t = 8.853, P = 0.000$), 提示患者神经受压于术后得到缓解, 减压效果明显。术后6个月随访时, 腰椎X线、CT三维重建及MRI平扫显示, 所有患者手术节段均呈骨性融合, 未见融合器移位、关节面塌陷或相邻椎体节段椎间盘退行性变等并发症。

讨 论

腰椎退行性病变在现代人群中呈高发病率, 且具有逐年增加之趋势, 常导致腰背部疼痛, 下肢疼痛、麻木、无力等症状^[4-5]。对于保守治疗无效或出现马尾神经受压的患者, 需进行手术治疗, 常用术式主要包括经后路腰椎间融合术(PLIF)、经椎间孔腰椎间融合术(TLIF)等^[6-7]。Mayer^[8]于1997年首次介绍经腰大肌前缘与腹部血管间隙进行腰椎手术; 2012年, Silvestre等^[9]对该术式临床资料分析总结

后将其命名为“斜外侧腰椎间融合术”,用于治疗腰椎间盘突出症、轻度腰椎滑脱、轻度腰椎侧弯等。相较于经后路腰椎间融合术、经椎间孔腰椎间融合术,斜外侧腰椎间融合术具有以下优势:(1)经自然腔隙进行操作,手术创伤小,术后恢复快。(2)不损伤腰椎椎体和腰丛神经,无需经过腰大肌和背部肌肉进行操作。(3)斜向视野有助于手术操作。(4)可以纠正冠状位和矢状位腰椎滑脱、腰椎生理曲度丢失、腰椎侧弯等畸形。(5)可以对椎间孔进行间接减压^[10-12]。对本组病例观察显示,斜外侧腰椎间融合术后手术节段椎间隙高度和硬膜囊截面积较术前明显增加,疼痛症状及神经功能障碍程度明显减轻,手术效果良好。

斜外侧腰椎间融合术存在术后即刻稳定性不足的劣势,故既往需在侧入路手术完成后,改变体位至俯卧位,行后入路椎弓根螺钉内固定术,以提供术后即刻稳定性,防止融合器移位,促进植骨融合^[13]。自稳定融合器作为一种带有内置自锁定嵌片的椎间融合器,能够使手术节段获得可靠的术后即刻稳定性,避免植入物移位,并促进手术节段骨性融合。故应用自稳定融合器后无需行后入路固定,从而避免腰背部和椎旁肌肉、韧带的损伤,有益于术后恢复^[14]。一项关于 6303 例次斜外侧腰椎间融合术的系统性回顾研究结果显示,应用自稳定融合器较使用普通融合器具有更高的植骨融合率(88.7%对 86.7%)^[15]。本组所有患者术后 6 个月复查时均可以观察到手术节段骨性融合,可能与本组病例数少,且术后均严格佩戴腰部支具 3 个月有关。此外,本组患者无一例发生融合器失效、关节面塌陷或者植骨未融合等手术相关并发症,随访期内亦未出现相邻椎间盘病变。与应用传统融合器相比,应用自稳定融合器的斜外侧腰椎间融合术采取相同的斜外侧手术入路且无需进行后入路手术,安全性更高。

相邻椎间盘病变为腰椎间融合内固定术常见术后并发症,其原因为腰椎长节段内固定后活动度受限,应力集中,加快相邻椎间盘的退行性变^[16-17]。既往翻修邻近椎间盘病变时需拆除原有内固定系统,而应用自稳定融合器则无需拆除原有内固定系统对患者进行治疗^[18]。本组有 2 例为经椎间孔腰椎间融合术后相邻椎间盘病变患者,分别于术后 6 和 25 个月时出现新发症状,在翻修治疗时,由于自稳定融合器预设嵌片轨迹与融合器成角,术中通过调

节融合器深度使嵌片绕过原手术植入的内固定螺钉,在不拆除既往内固定系统的条件下进行治疗,从而减少相邻椎间盘病变翻修的手术创伤。

需要注意的是,由于斜外侧入路与常规后方入路手术通道不同,导致其存在以下特有风险:(1)损伤腹部大血管和腹膜内器官。(2)损伤腰大肌和腰丛神经。(3)损伤交感神经链。对于符合该术式适应证的患者,术前务必完善腰椎 CT 平扫及三维重建、MRI 平扫和腹部血管 CTA,以评估腰大肌与腹部大血管之间的间隙和周围组织情况,间隙较小者则慎用该术式^[19-21]。

综上所述,应用自稳定融合器的斜外侧腰椎间融合术在治疗腰椎退行性病变时可取得满意的临床疗效,术后影像学指标和临床症状均明显改善;同时可免去植入后入路内固定系统操作,该术式对患者手术节段的稳定性无影响,安全性较高。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2022-08-05)

(本文编辑:袁云)

· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

- 深度学习 deep learning(DL)
- 神经外科医师大会 Congress of Neurological Surgeons(CNS)
- 肾素-血管紧张素系统 renin-angiotensin system(RAS)
- 视觉模拟评分 Visual Analog Scales(VAS)
- 双相情感障碍 bipolar affective disorder(BAD)
- 丝裂原激活蛋白激酶
mitogen-activated protein kinase(MAPK)
- 天冬氨酸转氨酶 aspartate aminotransferase(AST)
- 同型半胱氨酸 homocysteine(Hcy)
- 统一亨廷顿病评价量表
Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale(UHDRS)
- 透射电子显微镜 transmission electron microscopy(TEM)
- 无进展生存期 progression free survival(PFS)
- 无症状性颅内出血
asymptomatic intracranial hemorrhage(asICH)
- 下颈椎损伤分类及损伤程度评分系统
Sub-axial Injury Classification and Severity Scale(SLICS)
- 下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺 hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal(HPA)
- 小脑后下动脉 posterior inferior cerebellar artery(PICA)
- 斜外侧腰椎椎间融合术
oblique lumbar interbody fusion(OLIF)
- 醒后卒中 wake-up stroke(WUS)
- 胸腰椎损伤分类及损伤程度评分系统
Thoracolumbar Injury Classification and Severity Score
(TLICS)
- 血管紧张素 angiotensin(Ang)
- 血管紧张素转换酶 angiotensin converting enzyme(ACE)
- 血管内治疗 endovascular treatment(EVT)
- 烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate(NADPH)
- 烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸氧化酶
nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidase(NOX)
- 眼震电图 electronystagmography(ENG)
- 遗传性骨骼肌离子通道病
skeletal muscle channelopathies(SMC)
- 乙二胺四乙酸 ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid(EDTA)
- 乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原 hepatitis B surface antigen(HBsAg)
- 乙型肝炎病毒核心抗体 hepatitis B core antibody(HBcAb)
- 乙型肝炎e抗体 hepatitis B e antibody(HBeAb)
- 运动单位电位 motor unit potential(MUP)
- 早期神经功能恶化 early neurologic deterioration(END)
- 症状性颅内出血
symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage(sICH)
- 蛛网膜下腔出血 subarachnoid hemorrhage(SAH)
- 椎动脉 vertebral artery(VA)
- 总生存期 overall survival(OS)
- 卒中预警综合征 stroke warning syndrome(SWS)
- 最大密度投影 maximum intensity projection(MIP)
- 最小密度投影 minimum intensity projection(MinP)