

· 临床研究 ·

椎板截骨原位回植椎间融合术治疗单节段腰椎退行性疾病疗效分析

段大鹏, 陈志龙, 徐洪海, 刘宗智
(陕西省人民医院骨科, 陕西 西安 7100682)

【摘要】目的: 比较后路椎板截骨原位回植椎间融合术与椎板全切椎间融合术治疗单节段腰椎退行性疾病的临床疗效。**方法:** 对 2010 年 1 月至 2014 年 12 月手术治疗的单节段腰椎退行性疾病 167 例患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析, 其中男 92 例, 女 75 例; 年龄 45~75(59.6±12.4)岁。167 例患者根据不同的手术方式分为椎板回植组(82 例)和椎板全切组(85 例), 对两组患者的一般情况及临床结果进行分析, 其中一般情况包括手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量、住院时间; 临床结果包括视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS), 日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopedic Association, JOA)评分, Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry Dability Index, ODI), 影像学资料, MacNab 结果以及术后硬膜外纤维化(epidural fibrosis, EF)和相邻节段退变(adjacent segment degeneration, ASD)发生率。**结果:** 所有患者获得随访, 时间 18~36 个月, 平均(24.8±5.7)个月, 且两组患者的随访时间差异无统计学意义。两组患者的手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量、住院时间差异无统计学意义。椎板回植组末次随访时 VAS、ODI 指数及 JOA 评分分别为(2.0±1.1)分、(24.0±1.8)%、(19.8±8.2)分, 椎板全切组分别为(2.5±1.6)分、(23.3±2.0)%、(22.5±8.5)分, 两组差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。按照 MacNab 标准, 椎板回植组优 59 例, 良 20 例, 可 3 例; 椎板全切组优 47 例, 良 26 例, 可 12 例; 两组差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。椎板回植组 16 例出现 EF, 发生率为 19.51%; 椎板全切组 30 例, 发生率为 35.29%; 两组差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。椎板回植组出现 20 例 ASD, 发生率为 24.39%; 椎板全切组出现 37 例, 发生率为 43.53%; 两组差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:** 椎板截骨回植术与椎板全切术治疗单节段腰椎退行性疾病均可取得理想的临床效果, 而椎板截骨回植术保留了脊柱后方韧带复合体的完整性, 术后 EF 和 ASD 发生率低, 是一种较好的手术方式。

【关键词】 椎板截骨回植术; 硬膜外纤维化; 相邻节段退变; 脊柱后方韧带复合体

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-0034.2018.04.010

Analysis of clinical effects in the treatment of single-segment lumbar degenerative disease by lamina osteotomy and former vertebral plates regraft DUAN Da-peng, CHEN Zhi-long, XU Hong-hai, and LIU Zong-zhi. Department of Orthopaedics, Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital, Xi'an 710068, Shaanxi, China

ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the clinical effect between the lamina osteotomy and former vertebral plates regraft method and total laminectomy and interbody fusion method in treating single-segment lumbar degenerative disease. **Methods:** The clinical data of 167 patients with single-segment lumbar degenerative disease underwent surgical treatment from January 2010 to December 2014 were retrospectively analyzed. There were 92 males and 75 females, aged from 45 to 75 years old with an average of (59.6±12.4) years. The patients were divided into lamina osteotomy and former vertebral plates regraft group (82 cases) and total laminectomy and interbody fusion group (85 cases) according to the different surgical methods used. The general conditions and clinical effects were compared between two groups. General conditions included the operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative drainage, hospitalization time and the clinical effects included the visual analogue scale (VAS), Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA), Oswestry Dability Index (ODI), MacNab results, epidural fibrosis (EF), the incidence of adjacent segment degeneration (ASD). **Results:** All the patients were followed for 18 to 36 months with an average of (24.8±5.7) months, furthermore, there was no significant difference in the follow-up time between two groups. There was no significant difference in general conditions such as operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative drainage, or hospitalization time between two groups. At final follow-up, the VAS, ODI, JOA, of all patients were significantly improved ($P<0.05$); and the three factors above in the lamina osteotomy and former vertebral plates regraft group respectively were (2.0±1.1) points, (24.0±1.8) %, (19.8±8.2) point, while the results of total laminectomy and interbody fusion group were (2.5±1.6)

基金项目: 陕西省科学统筹创新工程项目(编号: 2015KTCL03-02); 陕西省自然科学基础研究项目(编号: 2016JQ8052)

Fund program: Shaanxi Province Resource-oriented Industry Key Technology Project (No. 2015KTCL03-02)

通讯作者: 徐洪海 E-mail: xuhonghai1963@126.com

Corresponding author: XU Hong-hai E-mail: xuhonghai1963@126.com

points, (23.3±2.0)% , and (22.5±8.5) point; there was statistical difference between two groups ($P<0.05$). According to the standard of MacNab, 59 cases obtained excellent results, 20 good, 3 fair results in the lamina osteotomy and former vertebral plates regraft group; while 47 cases got excellent results, 26 good, and 12 fair results in the total laminectomy and interbody fusion group; there was significant difference between two groups ($P<0.05$). Sixteen patients (19.51%) with EF and 20 patients (24.39%) with ASD were found in lamina osteotomy and former vertebral plates regraft group; and 30 patients (35.29%) with EF and 37 patients (43.53%) with ASD were found in total laminectomy and interbody fusion group; there was significant difference between two groups ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Both two methods can achieve the ideal effects for the treatment of single-segment lumbar degenerative disease, but the lamina osteotomy and former vertebral plates regraft method can reserve the integrity of posterior ligamentous complex, reducing the incidence of EF and ASD, and is a better surgical method.

KEYWORDS Lamina osteotomy and former vertebral plates regraft; Epidural fibrosis; Adjacent segment degeneration; Posterior ligamentous complex of spine

Zhongguo Gu Shang/China J Orthop Trauma, 2018, 31(4):347-353 www.zggszz.com

为探讨应用后路椎间融合术治疗单节段腰椎退行性疾病的最佳手术方式,本文收集了2010年1月至2014年12月,通过后路椎板截骨原位回植椎间融合术治疗单节段腰椎退行性疾病的病例资料,并与同期行椎板全切植骨融合术者对比,评估临床疗效及并发症发生情况。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本组167例,男92例,女75例;年龄45~75(59.6±12.4)岁;随访时间18~36(24.8±5.7)个月。167例患者依据术式不同分为:椎板回植组(82例,行后路椎板截骨原位回植椎间融合术)和椎板全切组(85例,行椎板全切植骨融合术)。两组患者一般资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

1.2.1 纳入标准^[1] 以严重腰腿痛为首要症状,伴或不伴下肢神经功能障碍;经3个月保守治疗症状未改善或持续加重;经影像学检查证实;病变为单节段且伴有明显的椎间失稳征象;既往无其他腰椎疾患史或外伤手术史;临床资料保留完整并获得完整的出院随访。

1.2.2 排除标准 (1)影像学表现与临床症状不符者;(2)病变为双节段以上,伴有腰椎肿瘤、骨折等其他腰椎疾患或既往有腰椎外伤手术史;(3)术前相邻节段已存在明显退变征象;(4)临床资料不完整或后期失访。

1.3 治疗方法(以L_{4,5}为例)

1.3.1 椎板回植组 麻醉下取俯卧位,后正中入路,暴露L₄椎板及L₄、L₅小关节突关节。置入4枚合适型号椎弓根钉后,切断L_{3,4}、L_{4,5}棘上韧带和棘间韧带,在上方沿L₄椎板峡部向外下倾斜与冠状轴成20°~30°截取椎板,外侧自双侧下关节突关节囊离断,截骨角度向外倾斜与冠状面成45°~60°,轻柔分离椎管后壁粘连组织,完整获得L₄椎板-棘突-韧带-下关节突复合体,湿纱布包裹备用。探查椎管,切除增生黄韧带,行神经根管扩大减压,探查并松解L₄、L₅神经根,使其上下牵拉活动范围在2 mm以上。分离并保护硬膜囊及神经根,暴露并确认椎间盘突出位点,摘除突出之髓核,置入融合器。将L₄椎板-棘突-韧带-下关节突复合体截骨面修剪平整,原位回植,峡部断端对合整齐,双侧各放置1个上底8 mm、下底9 mm、高10 mm的“工”形钛板,4枚小螺钉牢固固定,下关节突截骨面处植入少量松质骨,双股10号线缝合棘间和棘上韧带断端。安装钛棒,位置满意后适当加压,透视确认横连杆穿过位置,在回植的棘突上钻孔,横连杆从孔内穿过后旋紧螺塞固定。透视确认钉棒及融合器位置无误,冲洗术野,双侧分别放置引流管,逐层缝合。典型病例见图1。

1.3.2 椎板全切组 麻醉下俯卧位,以L_{4,5}为中心取后正中入路,暴露L₄椎板及L₄、L₅椎体人字嵴。依次拧入4枚合适的椎弓根螺钉。清理椎板峡部软组织,暴露L₄椎板。切断L_{3,4}、L_{4,5}棘上韧带和棘间韧

表1 两组单节段腰椎退行性患者一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of general data of patients with single-segment lumbar degenerative disease between two groups

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄 ($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	病程 ($\bar{x}\pm s$,年)	随访时间 ($\bar{x}\pm s$,月)	疾病诊断(例)			病变节段(例)		
		男	女				LDH	椎管狭窄	腰椎滑脱	L _{3,4}	L _{4,5}	L _{5,S1}
椎板回植组	82	44	38	60.2±11.8	6.0±3.9	24.2±5.8	50	19	13	6	44	32
椎板全切组	85	48	37	58.9±12.1	6.5±3.1	25.6±6.2	54	22	9	4	51	30
检验值	-	$\chi^2=0.044$		$t=0.703$		$t=0.919$		$t=1.506$		$\chi^2=1.047$		
P值	-	0.834		0.483		0.360		0.134		0.592		
											0.629	

带,从 L₄ 棘突根部咬除全部棘突,在神经剥离子的保护下小心咬除全部椎板,咬除的棘突及椎板碎骨用湿纱布保护备用。其余步骤同前,典型病例见图 2。

1.3.3 术后处理 小剂量甲基泼尼松龙静滴 3 d,抗生素 48 h,适量使用镇痛药物。依据引流量 48 h 内拔除引流,轴位翻身,术后 2~3 d 指导下肢肌肉等长收缩及踝泵运动,术后 1 周佩戴硬质腰部支具适量下地活动,术后 14 d 拆线,术后 3 个月内严格穿戴腰围,避免弯腰、侧方旋转及腰部负重活动。

1.4 观察项目和方法

1.4.1 一般情况观察 比较两组患者的手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量以及住院时间。

1.4.2 临床疗效的评定 对术后 1 周、3、6、12、

18 个月及末次随访时的 VAS、JOA 评分及 ODI 指数进行随访;末次随访时采用 MacNab 标准评价临床结果;随访过程中记录 EF 及 ASD 的发生情况。EF 评价标准^[2]:(1)于椎板缺损区明显,边缘模糊,分界不清,包裹硬膜囊及神经根,牵拉其移向椎板缺口处;(2)硬膜外纤维化 CT 密度与神经根、黄韧带相近,高于硬脊膜而低于椎间盘;(3)CT 增强扫描硬膜外瘢痕组织可显示轻至中度强化,MRI Gd-DPTA 增强后,纤维瘢痕在早期即可出现明显的均匀性异常增强,其内包绕的神经根不增强,表现为均匀高信号内包绕着低信号的无强化区。ASD 评价标准^[3]:以融合节段头端相邻一个节段的 ASD 发生情况为准,凡影像学上出现头端相邻节段失稳和(或)椎间隙退变

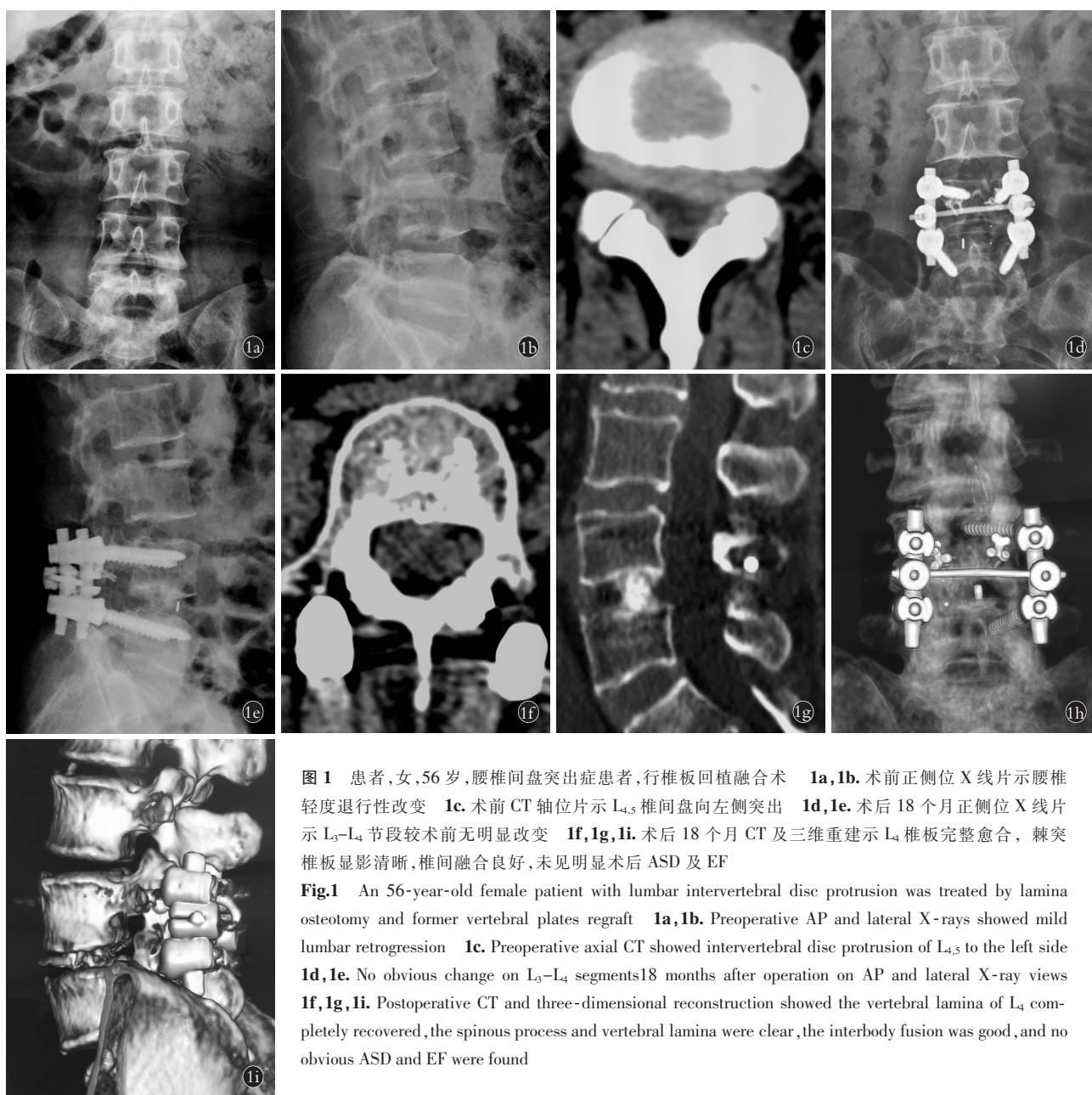


图 1 患者,女,56岁,腰椎间盘突出症患者,行椎板回植融合术 **1a,1b.** 术前正侧位 X 线片示腰椎轻度退行性改变 **1c.** 术前 CT 轴位片示 L_{4,5} 椎间盘向左侧突出 **1d,1e.** 术后 18 个月正侧位 X 线片示 L₅-L₄ 节段较术前无明显改变 **1f,1g,1i.** 术后 18 个月 CT 及三维重建示 L₄ 椎板完整愈合,棘突椎板显影清晰,椎间融合良好,未见明显术后 ASD 及 EF

Fig.1 An 56-year-old female patient with lumbar intervertebral disc protrusion was treated by lamina osteotomy and former vertebral plates regraft **1a,1b.** Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed mild lumbar retrogression **1c.** Preoperative axial CT showed intervertebral disc protrusion of L_{4,5} to the left side **1d,1e.** No obvious change on L₅-L₄ segments 18 months after operation on AP and lateral X-ray views **1f,1g,1i.** Postoperative CT and three-dimensional reconstruction showed the vertebral lamina of L₄ completely recovered, the spinous process and vertebral lamina were clear, the interbody fusion was good, and no obvious ASD and EF were found



图 2 患者,女,63岁,椎间盘突出症患者,行椎板全切病例植骨融合术 **2a,2b**.术前正侧位X线片示腰椎退行性改变 **2c,2d**.术前腰椎MRI示L₄₋₅椎间盘突出 **2e,2f**.术后18个月X线正侧位片示L₃₋₄终板硬化,UCLA等级较术前上升,提示ASD **2g**.术后18个月CT示椎管后方硬脊膜裸露,提示术后EF **2h,2i**.术后18个月MRI示L₄₋₅椎管后方大量瘢痕粘连,硬膜受明显牵拉

Fig.2 A 63-year-old female patient with intervertebral disc protrusion was treated by total laminectomy and interbody fusion **2a,2b**. Preoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed lumbar retrogressive change **2c,2d**. Preoperative lumbar MRI showed intervertebral disc protrusion of L₄₋₅ **2e,2f**. Postoperative AP and lateral X-rays showed endplate sclerosis of L₃₋₄, UCLA grade elevated, and the ASD occurred at 18 months postoperatively **2g**. Postoperative CT showed the dura mater spinalis behind spinal canal exposed, and EF occurred at 18 months postoperatively **2h,2i**. Postoperative MRI showed the mass cicatricial adhesion behind spinal canal of L₄₋₅ at 18 months, the dura mater was obviously under traction

的表现,均认为出现术后 ASD。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 18.0 统计学软件进行分析,两组手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量、住院时间、VAS 及 JOA 评分、ODI 指数选择两独立样本 t 检验;术后 EF 和 ASD 发生率采用 χ^2 检验;MacNab 疗效评定选择 Wilcoxon 秩和检验。设置检验水准为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者一般情况

两组患者的手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流

量、住院时间比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 2。

2.2 临床疗效观察

2.2.1 两组 VAS、JOA 评分及 ODI 指数比较 两组患者术后 VAS、JOA 评分及 ODI 指数均明显改善,两组比较差异有统计学意义。见表 3-5。

2.2.2 两组 MacNab 评定结果 末次随访时参照 MacNab 标准对两组患者进行临床疗效评估,其中椎板回植组优 59 例,良 20 例,可 3 例;椎板全切组优 47 例,良 26 例,可 12 例;两组差异有统计学意义

($P < 0.05$)。

2.2.3 术后 EF 及 ASD 发生情况 椎板回植组出现 16 例 EF, 发生率为 19.51%, 椎板全切组出现 30 例, 发生率为 35.29%, 椎板回植组 EF 的发生率

明显低于椎板全切组 ($P < 0.05$)。椎板回植组出现 20 例 ASD, 发生率为 24.39%, 椎板全切组出现 37 例, 发生率为 43.53%, 组间比较差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 见表 6。

表 2 两组单节段腰椎退行性患者的手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量、住院时间比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.2 Comparison of general conditions of patients with single-segment lumbar degenerative disease between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	手术时间(min)	术中失血量(ml)	术后引流量(ml)	住院时间(d)
椎板回植组	82	110.61±24.27	509.03±111.52	142.92±53.03	15.01±4.19
椎板全切组	85	107.15±20.32	492.90±108.10	149.87±56.71	15.45±3.72
<i>t</i> 值	-	1.000	0.949	0.817	0.718
<i>P</i> 值	-	0.319	0.344	0.415	0.474

表 3 两组单节段腰椎退行性患者术前及术后 VAS 评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Tab.3 Comparison of VAS of patients with single-segment lumbar degenerative disease between two groups preoperatively and postoperatively ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术前	术后 1 周	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月	术后 12 个月	术后 18 个月	末次随访
椎板回植组	82	7.0±1.7	5.4±1.6	3.2±1.6	2.7±1.4	2.5±1.3	2.2±1.3	2.0±1.1*
椎板全切组	85	7.2±1.5	5.6±1.7	3.4±1.5	3.0±1.6	2.8±1.4	2.6±1.4	2.5±1.6*
<i>t</i> 值	-	0.807	0.782	0.834	1.288	1.434	1.912	2.345
<i>P</i> 值	-	0.421	0.435	0.406	0.200	0.154	0.058	0.020

注:与同组术前比较, * $P < 0.01$

Note: Compared with preoperative data of the same group, * $P < 0.01$

表 4 两组单节段腰椎退行性患者术前及术后 JOA 评分比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Tab.4 Comparison of JOA of patients with single-segment lumbar degenerative disease between two groups preoperatively and postoperatively ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

组别	例数	术前	术后 1 周	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月	术后 12 个月	术后 18 个月	末次随访
椎板回植组	82	58.5±9.0	51.2±9.1	40.3±8.9	33.5±8.8	27.1±8.6	23.6±8.5	19.8±8.2*
椎板全切组	85	59.8±8.8	52.6±9.0	41.5±8.9	35.5±8.7	29.2±8.7	26.1±8.8	22.5±8.5*
<i>t</i> 值	-	0.944	1.000	0.871	1.477	1.568	1.866	2.088
<i>P</i> 值	-	0.347	0.319	0.385	0.142	0.119	0.064	0.038

注:与同组术前比较, * $P < 0.01$

Note: Compared with preoperative data of the same group, * $P < 0.01$

表 5 两组单节段腰椎退行性患者术前及术后 ODI 指数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

Tab.5 Comparison of ODI of patients with single-segment lumbar degenerative disease between two groups preoperatively and postoperatively ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

组别	例数	术前	术后 1 周	术后 3 个月	术后 6 个月	术后 12 个月	术后 18 个月	末次随访
椎板回植组	82	10.7±2.2	13.1±2.6	19.1±2.0	21.5±1.9	22.7±2.0	23.5±1.9	24.0±1.8*
椎板全切组	85	10.4±2.0	12.7±2.8	18.8±2.2	21.0±2.2	22.2±1.9	22.9±2.1	23.3±2.0*
<i>t</i> 值	-	0.923	0.956	0.921	1.569	1.657	1.934	2.375
<i>P</i> 值	-	0.358	0.341	0.358	0.119	0.100	0.055	0.019

注:与同组术前比较, * $P < 0.01$

Note: Compared with preoperative data of the same group, * $P < 0.01$

表 6 两组单节段腰椎退行性患者术后 EF 及 ASD 发生情况比较(例)

Tab.6 Comparison of the incidence of EF and ASD between two groups of patient with single segment lumbar degenerative disease(case)

组别	例数	EF(+)ASD(-)	EF(-)ASD(+)	EF(+)ASD(+)	EF(-)ASD(-)	EF(+)	ASD(+)
椎板回植组	82	7	11	9	55	16*	20 [△]
椎板全切组	85	12	19	18	36	30	37

注:(+)为发生了,(-)为没有发生。与椎板全切组比较, $*\chi^2=4.448, P=0.035$; $\triangle\chi^2=5.976, P=0.015$

Note: (+) is occurred, (-) is not occurred. Compared with total laminectomy and interbody fusion group, $*\chi^2=4.448, P=0.035$; $\triangle\chi^2=5.976, P=0.015$

3 讨论

3.1 PLIF 手术的优缺点

随着年龄的增长,椎间盘抗压能力减弱,传导和吸收载荷的能力下降,造成局部应力失衡,进一步进展为腰椎间盘突出、腰椎管狭窄、腰椎滑脱等腰椎退行性疾病^[4-6]。回顾腰椎融合术的发展历程,其中PLIF由于技术成熟、治疗效果稳定,成为椎间融合的“金标准”^[7]。相比于其他融合术式,其优点有:术野暴露充分,减压彻底,可彻底切除病变椎间盘,并能还原椎间隙高度及腰椎生理曲度,重建腰椎平衡,稳定腰椎序列,提高融合率。其缺点主要有:对后方软组织破坏过多,椎板切除、脊柱后方韧带复合体(posterior ligamentous complex, PLC)损伤导致术后并发症,如硬膜外纤维化和相邻节段退变等^[8]。

3.2 椎板截骨原位回植术优势

PLC 对保护椎管,提供力学支持,保持脊柱稳定性有着重要作用。椎板全切术由于彻底的椎管扩大及神经根减压,切除了全部椎板、棘突、棘间韧带和棘上韧带等PLC结构,造成硬脊膜完全裸露,易产生瘢痕粘连,并导致后方张力带结构中断,引起术后腰椎生物力学改变。张振家等^[9]首先报道了椎板截骨原位回植术,他认为其具有全椎板切除的优点,又弥补了全椎板切除的缺点,不遗留死腔,避免血肿机化形成瘢痕,恢复了椎骨的完整性,有利于腰椎的稳定。Lawson 等^[10]通过动物实验也证实了回植的自体椎板预防粘连效果最佳。国内学者^[11]回顾性对比了半侧椎板截取回植与开窗在腰椎间盘突出症髓核摘除术中的疗效,结果表明,椎板截取回植术野开阔,既保证了脊柱的稳定性,又预防了硬膜粘连,减少了术后腰痛的复发。

本研究结果显示,椎板回植组患者末次随访时的VAS评分、JOA评分、ODI指数及MacNab优良率均优于椎板全切组,临床疼痛缓解、功能恢复及治疗满意度椎板回植组明显优于椎板全切组。结合本研究认为:将完整的PLC原位回植,严密封闭椎管,保留自体骨性椎管后壁,可阻止椎管外出血进入,防止瘢痕从椎板断面及后方向内长入;消除硬脊膜与竖

脊肌之间的空腔,压缩“椎板切除膜”生长空间,阻止硬脊膜与竖脊肌创面直接接触,避免活动时神经受肌肉牵拉而症状复发;完整的PLC可对椎管后方瘢痕组织产生向后的拖拽功效,亦可缓解其对椎管内的挤压和其他机械刺激。

3.3 术后 EF 的临床意义

减压融合内固定的术式治疗腰椎退行性疾病在临幊上获得巨大成功,但术后仍有近40%的患者残留不同程度的腰腿疼痛,这被国外学者命名为“腰椎手术失败综合征”,其诱发因素中EF被认为是最关键的因素^[12]。LaRocca 等^[13]建立纤维化产生的“后源学说”,提出骶棘肌创面和椎板断端的成纤维细胞,向内和硬膜囊、神经根接触形成粘连,牵拉压迫导致局部血液循环障碍,形成“椎板切除膜”。Songer 等^[14]创建了纤维化产生的“三维立体学说”,指出纤维瘢痕组织既源自损伤的椎间盘纤维环和后纵韧带,又源自背侧的肌肉软组织创面。而自体椎板是目前最为接近预期的预防EF材料:(1)可严密对合手术缺损区,还原骨性椎管后壁,阻挡了后方软组织瘢痕向椎管内侵入的路径;(2)生物相容性好,不引起炎症和排异反应;(3)愈合后可保持长期稳定,恢复生理状态;(4)骨性椎板强度大,可有效保护椎管。

本研究中,椎板回植组EF发生率为19.51%,椎板全切组为35.29%,表明EF的发生与椎板切除存在明显关联,椎板原位回植显著降低术后EF发生风险。另外,术中局部应用防粘连材料,术后适当进行康复锻炼、应用防粘连药物^[15]、硬膜外照射^[16]等都有助于减少EF的产生。

3.4 腰椎融合术与 ASD

ASD是指脊柱融合术后在融合邻近节段继发退行性改变,包括椎间隙变窄、椎间盘变性突出、椎体或关节突骨赘形成、脊柱失稳或滑脱等^[17]。Xia 等^[18]系统性回顾了94篇文献,显示不伴相应症状的ASD发生率是4.8%~92.2%,伴有相应症状的ASD发生率是0%~30.3%。Liu 等^[19]对120例分别行全椎板切除、半椎板切除、关节突切除的患者对比后发现,全椎板切除组患者术后ASD发生率明显较其他两组

高。Sears 等^[20]随访 130 例,发现手术对椎板的扩大切除是 ASD 再发的高危因素。研究者普遍认为融合节段邻近节段的应力环境改变是诱发 ASD 的关键因素。Lee 等^[21]认为,融合术后邻近节段活动度、关节突载荷及椎间盘内压增大与 ASD 的发生有直接关系。脊柱融合术后融合节段成为一个力学整体,失去活动度,相邻节段的活动度往往因应力最为集中而变化最大,易发生早期退变。

本研究中,椎板回植组 82 例患者共出现 20 例 ASD,发生率为 24.39%,椎板全切组 85 例患者共出现 37 例 ASD,发生率为 43.53%,表明 ASD 与椎板、棘突等 PLC 结构的切除存在明显关联,椎板及后方韧带的切除会显著增加术后 ASD 的发生风险。分析原因认为,PLC 的力学机制为后方张力带,可将屈侧压力部分传导到伸侧变为张力,如果将其切除,会引起脊柱前屈角度增大,椎间盘和前柱应力增加,加速 ASD;此外,后方软组织内部具有丰富的传入神经纤维,可通过神经反射的形式调控腰背肌的精细活动和负荷精准分配,维持姿势,保持脊柱动态稳定,如果其切除,可影响肌肉的精细活动而使脊柱失稳,增加 ASD 发生风险。

综上所述,后路融合术对单节段腰椎退行性疾病具有良好的临床治疗效果,而椎板截骨原位回植椎间融合术具有更好的临床疗效和更低的术后 EF 和 ASD 发生率,是一种较好的手术方式。

参考文献

- [1] Sakeb N, Ahsan K. Comparison of the early results of transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion and posterior lumbar interbody fusion in symptomatic lumbar instability[J]. Indian J Orthop, 2013, 47(3): 255–263.
- [2] 欧陕兴,李小荣.腰椎手术失败综合症的 CT 表现[J].中国 CT 和 MRI 杂志,2011,9(6):52–54.
- OU SX, LI XR. CT feature of failed back surgery syndrome [J]. Zhongguo CT He MRI Za Zhi, 2011, 9(6): 52–54. Chinese.
- [3] Park JY, Chin DK, Cho YE. Accelerated L₅–S₁ segment degeneration after spinal fusion on and above L₄–L₅: minimum 4-year follow-up results[J]. J Korean Neurosurg Soc, 2009, 45(2): 81–84.
- [4] Taher F, Essig D, Lebl DR, et al. Lumbar degenerative disc disease: current and future concepts of diagnosis and management[J]. Adv Orthop, 2012; 970752.
- [5] Guterl CC, See EY, Blanquer SB, et al. Challenges and strategies in the repair of ruptured annulus fibrosus[J]. Eur Cell Mater, 2013, 25: 1–21.
- [6] Yao Q, Wang S, Shin JH, et al. Lumbar facet joint motion in patients with degenerative spondylolisthesis[J]. J Spinal Disord Tech, 2013, 26; E19–27.
- [7] 于亮,徐荣明,马维虎,等. TLIF 与 PLIF 治疗腰椎退行性疾病疗效的 Meta 分析[J]. 中国脊柱脊髓杂志,2013,23(10):886–890.
- YU L, XU RM, MA WH, et al. Meta-analysis of outcomes of trans-
- foraminal lumbar interbody fusion versus posterior lumbar interbody fusion for degenerative lumbar diseases[J]. Zhongguo Ji Zhu Ji Sui Za Zhi, 2013, 23(10): 886–890. Chinese.
- [8] Chen BL, Wei FX, Ueyama K, et al. Adjacent segment degeneration after single-segment PLIF: the risk factor for degeneration and its impact on clinical outcomes[J]. Eur Spine J, 2011, 20(11): 1946–1950.
- [9] 张振家,张乃仁,郭录增,等.腰椎管扩大椎板原位回植术(介绍一种新术式)[J].河北医药,1993,15(5):283–284.
- ZHANG ZJ, ZHANG NR, GUO LZ, et al. Lamina repair and re plantation surgery[J]. He Bei Yi Yao, 1993, 15 (5): 283–284. Chinese.
- [10] Lawson KJ, Malycky JL, Berry JL, et al. Lamina repair and replacement to control laminectomy membrane formation in dogs[J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 1991, 16 (6 Suppl): S222–226.
- [11] 李鹏,刘梦婷,张强,等.半侧椎板截取回植与开窗在腰椎间盘突出症髓核摘除术中的疗效比较[J].中国骨伤,2016,29(7): 599–605.
- LI P, LIU MT, ZHANG Q, et al. Efficacy evaluation of unilateral lamina osteotomy replantation versus fenestration in nucleus pulposus resection of lumbar disc herniation[J]. Zhongguo Gu Shang/ China J Orthop Trauma, 2016, 29(7): 599–605. Chinese with abstract in English.
- [12] Skaf G, Bouclaous C, Alaraj A, et al. Clinical outcome of surgical treatment of failed back surgery syndrome[J]. Surg Neurol, 2005, 64(6): 483–488.
- [13] LaRocca H, Macnab I. The laminectomy membrane. Studies in its evolution, characteristics, effects and prophylaxis in dogs[J]. J Bone Joint Surg Br, 1974, 56(3): 545–550.
- [14] Songer MN, Ghosh L, Spencer DL. Effects of sodium hyaluronate on peridural fibrosis after lumbar laminotomy and discectomy[J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 1990, 15(6): 550–554.
- [15] Sandoval MA, Hernandez-Vaquero D. Preventing peridural fibrosis with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs[J]. Eur Spine J, 2008, 17(3): 451–455.
- [16] Gerszten PC, Moossey JJ, Flickinger JC, et al. Inhibition of peridural fibrosis after laminectomy using low-dose external beam radiation in a dog model[J]. Neurosurgery, 2000, 46(6): 1478–1485.
- [17] DiPaola CP, Molinari RW. Posterior lumbar interbody fusion[J]. J Am Acad Orthop Surg, 2008, 16(3): 130–139.
- [18] Xia XP, Chen HL, Cheng HB. Prevalence of adjacent segment degeneration after spine surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2013, 38(7): 597–608.
- [19] Liu H, Wu W, Li Y, et al. Protective effects of preserving the posterior complex on the development of adjacent-segment degeneration after lumbar fusion: clinical article[J]. J Neurosurg Spine, 2013, 19(2): 201–206.
- [20] Sears WR, Sergides IG, Kazemi N, et al. Incidence and prevalence of surgery at segments adjacent to a previous posterior lumbar arthrodesis[J]. Spine J, 2011, 11: 11–20.
- [21] Lee CS, Hwang CJ, Lee SW, et al. Risk factors for adjacent segment disease after lumbar fusion[J]. Eur Spine J, 2009, 18(11): 1637–1643.

(收稿日期:2017-08-16 本文编辑:王宏)