

## · 临床研究 ·

# 全内镜下椎板开窗术治疗退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄症

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**【摘要】目的:**比较全内镜下椎板开窗术(full endoscopic lamina fenestration discectomy, Endo-LOVE)与全内镜下椎间孔入路椎管减压术治疗退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄症的疗效。**方法:**对 2018 年 3 月至 2019 年 3 月收治的 48 例退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄症患者进行回顾性分析,其中男 32 例,女 16 例,年龄 60~83(72.9±6.5)岁,病程 5~16(8.0±2.8)年,按不同手术方式分为观察组(采用 Endo-LOVE 术式,28 例)和对照组(采用全内镜下椎间孔入路椎管减压术式,20 例)。观察两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、并发症,比较两组患者手术前后视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS),日本矫形外科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)评分,Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI),侧隐窝角,并采用改良 Macnab 标准评价临床疗效。**结果:**两组患者随访时间、手术时间差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。术中出血量观察组 5~15(8.4±3.6)ml,对照组 5~25(11.5±5.4) ml;住院时间观察组 5~8(6.0±1.0) d,对照组 6~9(7.2±1.1) d;术中出血量和住院时间观察组少于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。两组均无手术严重并发症发生。两组患者术后 3 个月和末次随访时的 VAS、JOA 评分、ODI 均明显优于术前( $P<0.05$ ),且观察组明显优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。两组患者术后 3 d 测量的骨性、软性侧隐窝角均明显大于术前( $P<0.05$ ),观察组明显优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。在末次随访时采用改良 Macnab 标准评价临床疗效,观察组优 22 例,良 5 例,一般 1 例;对照组优 11 例,良 4 例,一般 5 例;观察组疗效优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**两种术式操作均在直视下进行,安全性高,均取得了较好的临床疗效,但 Endo-LOVE 术式扩大侧隐窝更为充分。

**【关键词】** 椎间盘退行性变; 腰椎; 椎管狭窄; 侧隐窝狭窄; 外科手术, 内窥镜

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## Treatment of degenerative lumbar lateral recess stenosis with full endoscopic lamina fenestration discectomy

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**ABSTRACT** **Objective** To compare the clinical efficacy of full endoscopic lamina fenestration discectomy (Endo-LOVE) with full endoscopic transforaminal approach discectomy in the treatment of degenerative lumbar lateral recess stenosis. **Methods** A retrospective analysis of 48 patients with degenerative lumbar lateral recess stenosis between March 2018 and March 2019 was performed. There were 32 males and 16 females, aged from 60 to 83 years old with an average of (72.9±6.5) years, course of disease ranged from 5 to 16 years with an average of (8.0±2.8) years. The patients were divided into observation group and control group according to surgical approaches. There were 28 cases in observation group, underwent Endo-LOVE surgery; and 20 cases in control group, underwent full endoscopic foraminal approach discectomy. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, hospitalization day and complications were observed between two groups. Visual analogue scale (VAS), Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA), Oswestry Disability Index (ODI), lateral crypt angle were compared between two groups. And clinical effects were evaluated by modified Macnab standard. **Results** There was no significant difference in follow-up and operation time between two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). Intraoperative blood loss was from 5 to 15 ml with an average of (8.4±3.6) ml in observation group and 5 to 25 ml with an average of (11.5±5.4) ml in control group. The hospitalization day was from 5 to 8 days with an average of (6.0±1.0) days in observation group and 6 to 9 days with an average (7.2±1.1) days in control group. Intraoperative blood loss and hospitalization day were significantly lower in observation group ( $P<0.05$ ). There

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were no serious complications in both groups. The VAS, JOA scores, and ODI at 3-month and final follow-up were significantly improved in both groups ( $P<0.05$ ), and observation group was significantly better than control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The skeletal lateral crypt angle and soft lateral crypt angle were significantly greater than the preoperative angle at 3 days postoperatively ( $P<0.05$ ), and observation group was significantly better than control group ( $P<0.05$ ). At the final follow-up, the modified Macnab criteria was used to assess clinical efficacy, in observation group, 22 patients obtained excellent results, 5 good and 1 fair; while 11 excellent, 4 good and 5 fair in control group; the clinical efficacy of observation group was significantly better than that of control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Both surgical methods are performed under direct vision, with high safety and good clinical efficacy. However, Endo-LOVE enlarged the lateral crypt more fully.

**KEYWORDS** Intervertebral disc degeneration; Lumbar vertebrae; Spinal stenosis; Lateral recess stenosis; Surgical procedure, endoscopic

退行性腰椎管狭窄症<sup>[1]</sup>(degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis, DLSS)多发生于老年患者,典型症状为间歇性跛行,并可伴有下肢疼痛、麻木、无力等症。按狭窄部位可分为中央椎管狭窄、侧隐窝狭窄和椎间孔狭窄,临幊上以侧隐窝狭窄多见。随着经皮脊柱内镜技术的快速发展,充分发挥了其创伤相对小、术后康复快速、较低并发症发生率的优势<sup>[2]</sup>,手术适应证不断拓展,已经成为退行性腰椎管狭窄症患者的优先选择。2018年3月至2019年3月我科共收治48例老年退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄症患者,分别采用全内镜下椎板开窗术(full endoscopic lamina fenestration discectomy, Endo-LOVE)<sup>[3]</sup>和全内镜下椎间孔入路椎管减压术<sup>[4]</sup>进行手术治疗,现对两种术式的手术疗效进行比较,报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 病例选择

纳入标准:年龄≥60岁;以间歇性跛行为主要临床表现,并伴有单侧下肢根性症状,经正规非手术治疗1个月无效或期间病情加重;均行脊柱内镜下经椎间孔入路或椎板间隙入路椎管扩大成形减压术;腰椎MRI、CT等检查结果与主要临床症状及体征具有明确的对应关系;可耐受手术,术后完成随访。

排除标准:腰椎责任节段有微创或开放手术史者;责任节段>1个;经影像学判断合并有中央椎管狭窄或椎间孔区狭窄者;明确诊断为发育性腰椎管狭窄症、腰椎不稳症、椎体原发或转移性肿瘤、脊柱

感染及先天性脊柱畸形者;马尾综合征患者;无法耐受局部麻醉者;有严重的心脏疾患、凝血功能障碍及心理障碍者。

### 1.2 一般资料

本组48例,均为单节段、单纯、单侧侧隐窝狭窄患者,伴有一侧下肢放射性疼痛、麻木、无力等神经受损相关症状。其中28例采用Endo-LOVE术式治疗(观察组),男19例,女9例;年龄60~83(72.9±6.5)岁;L<sub>4,5</sub> 20例,L<sub>5,S<sub>1</sub></sub> 8例;病程5~16(8.0±2.8)年。20例采用全内镜下经椎间孔入路椎管减压术式治疗(对照组),男13例,女7例;年龄61~81(72.3±5.6)岁;L<sub>4,5</sub> 14例,L<sub>5,S<sub>1</sub></sub> 6例;病程4~14(7.7±2.5)年。两组患者术前一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),见表1。本研究方案经医院伦理委员会批准(伦理批准文号:HZKY-PJ2022-10)。

### 1.3 治疗方法

两组患者手术均由同一手术团队施行并完成。  
**1.3.1 观察组** 患者俯卧位,头部、胸部及双髂部垫枕,并保证腹部空虚,G形臂X线下透视定位,椎板间隙平面正中线旁开1~1.5 cm为进针点。常规消毒铺巾,局部麻醉成功后,切开患侧皮肤及筋膜。插入铅笔形软组织扩张器及工作套管扩张软组织,使工作套管尖端插入椎板间隙,G形臂X线透视正位工作套管尖端位于椎板间隙外侧角内侧,侧位工作套管尖端指向下方椎体上终板平面,建立工作通道。连接椎间孔镜到光源和成像系统,双极射频手术刀

表1 两组退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄症患者术前一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of preoperative general data between two groups with degenerative lumbar lateral recess stenosis

组别	例数	性别/例		年龄(x±s)/岁	责任节段/例		病程(x±s)/年	随访时间(x±s)/月
		男	女		L <sub>4,5</sub>	L <sub>5,S<sub>1</sub></sub>		
观察组	28	19	9	72.9±6.5	20	8	8.0±2.8	9.1±2.7
对照组	20	13	7	72.3±5.6	14	6	7.7±2.5	8.5±2.3
检验值	$\chi^2=0.856$		$t=0.605$		$\chi^2=0.520$		$t=0.146$	$t=1.096$
P值	0.836		0.274		0.915		0.146	0.140

注:观察组采用Endo-LOVE术式治疗,对照组采用全内镜下经椎间孔入路椎管减压术式治疗。下同

头清理术野。显露椎板间隙及附着的黄韧带,透视辅助下使用可视化环锯切开下关节突内侧缘及椎板下缘骨质及部分黄韧带。调整套管,使其斜口卡在关节突内缘,使用可视化环锯切除上下关节突内缘部分骨质及黄韧带,注意不要超过关节突的 1/2,镜下可见神经根外侧缘,使用镜下椎板咬钳逐步向患者尾侧方向咬除部分侧隐窝背侧骨质,打开侧隐窝,解除硬膜囊及神经根背侧压迫。自椎间盘平面向远端方向探查神经根腹侧,如有间盘突出,使用髓核钳取出突出物,射频消融纤维环破口,镜下观察到硬膜囊及神经根自主搏动。镜下仔细止血后撤出脊柱内镜手术系统,消毒并缝合皮肤切口。Endo-LOVE 手术流程见图 1。

**1.3.2 对照组** 患者体位同观察组,先行 G 形臂 X 线透视下定位划线,由椎间隙水平线与后正中线交点向手术侧标记穿刺路径线,根据责任节段、椎间隙高度、髂脊的高低、背部软组织发育程度调整头倾角和旁开距离。局麻完善后,插入穿刺针矫正、确定位置。切开约 1 cm 大小切口,在导丝引导下使用软组织扩张器钝性分离软组织,置入工作套管。G 形臂 X 线透视正位工作套管尖端位于单侧上关节突外侧缘连线,侧位工作套管尖端位于椎体后上缘。连接椎间孔镜光源和成像系统,使用可视化环锯切除部分上关节突根部骨质,实现椎间孔的成形、扩大。镜下可见黄韧带肥厚、椎间盘突出等情况,使用椎板咬钳或镜下高速磨钻进行侧隐窝成形,使用双极射频手术刀头止血、探查清理侧隐窝,镜下可见侧隐窝骨性空间扩大、突出间盘摘除、神经根出现自主搏动,彻底止血,撤出脊柱内镜手术系统,缝合皮肤切口(全内

镜下椎间孔入路椎管减压术手术流程见图 2)。

**1.3.3 术后处理** 使用心电监护仪床旁心电监护,密切观察患者基本生命体征。术后卧床 24 h,期间鼓励患者积极进行踝泵练习,预防深静脉血栓形成。24 h 后如患者无明显疼痛症状,鼓励患者带腰围下床活动,进行术后康复训练。

#### 1.4 观察项目与方法

**1.4.1 一般情况观察** 包括两组患者手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、并发症等方面情况。

**1.4.2 影像学观察** 术前、术后 3 d 进行腰椎 MRI、CT 检查,依据检查结果测量骨性、软性侧隐窝角,比较它们在手术前后的差异。侧隐窝角是指构成侧隐窝的冠状面和半矢状面在同一水平面形成的夹角<sup>[5]</sup>,包括骨性侧隐窝角和软性侧隐窝角,一般骨性侧隐窝角大于软性侧隐窝角。侧隐窝角的测量方法:腰椎 MRI 或 CT 水平面影像上测量分别位于冠状面和半矢状面上构成侧隐窝两边的夹角(图 3)。

**1.4.3 临床疗效观察** 采用视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)<sup>[6]</sup>,腰椎日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)评分<sup>[7]</sup>和 Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI)<sup>[8]</sup>对手术前后患者的疼痛和下肢功能恢复情况进行评价。末次随访时采用改良 Macnab 疗效评价标准<sup>[9]</sup>评价疗效:优,原有症状无残留,恢复至患病前水平;良,有轻微疼痛、麻木等症状,尚可忍受,下肢功能轻度受限,对日常工作、生活无明显影响;可,疼痛、麻木症状较术前部分缓解,下肢活动受限,对工作、生活有一定的影响;差,术后患者疼痛、麻木症状较术前无明显改善,甚至加重,明显影响工作、生活。

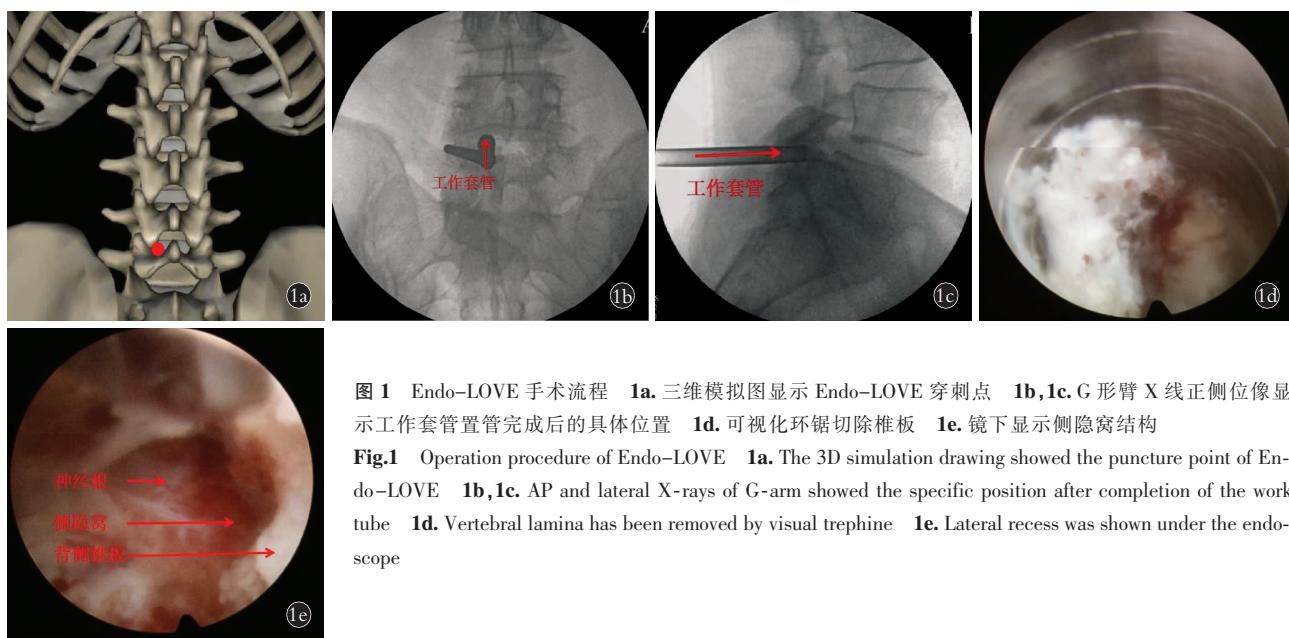


图 1 Endo-LOVE 手术流程 1a. 三维模拟图显示 Endo-LOVE 穿刺点 1b,1c. G 形臂 X 线正侧位像显示工作套管置管完成后的具体位置 1d. 可视化环锯切除椎板 1e. 镜下显示侧隐窝结构

**Fig.1 Operation procedure of Endo-LOVE** 1a. The 3D simulation drawing showed the puncture point of Endo-LOVE 1b,1c. AP and lateral X-rays of G-arm showed the specific position after completion of the work tube 1d. Vertebral lamina has been removed by visual trephine 1e. Lateral recess was shown under the endo-scope

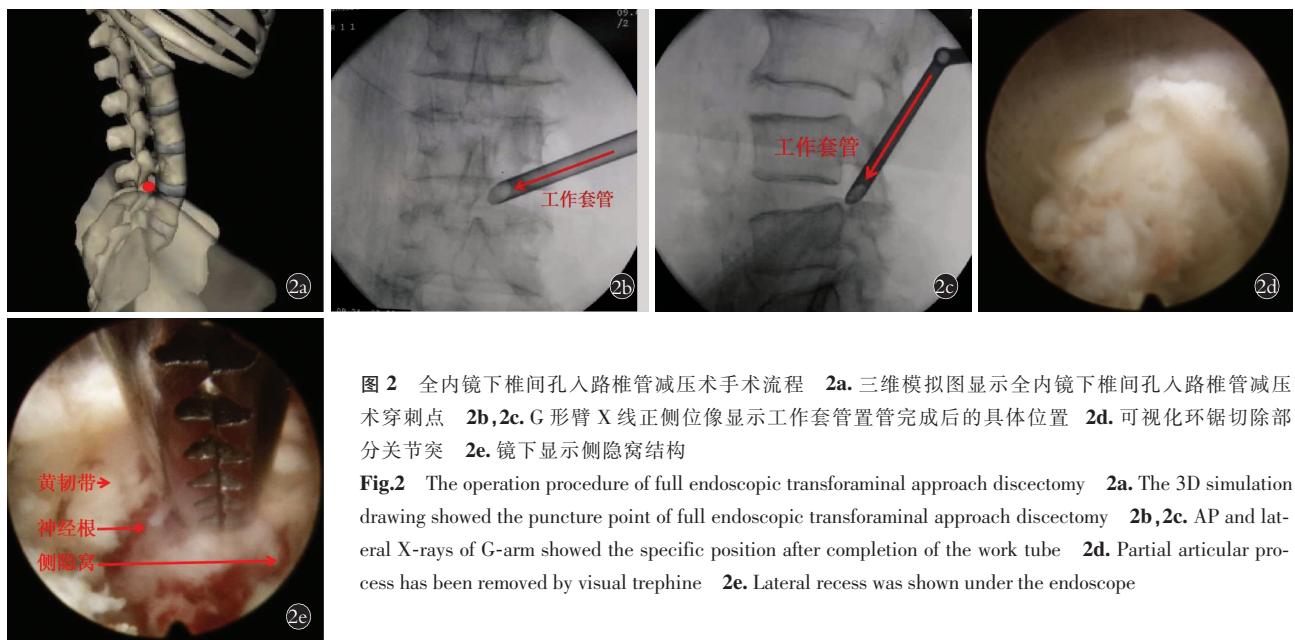
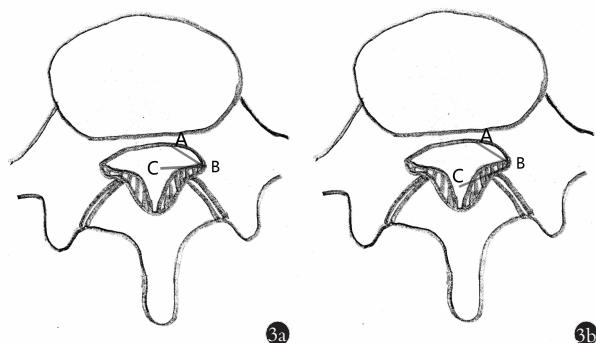


图 2 全内镜下椎间孔入路椎管减压术手术流程 2a. 三维模拟图显示全内镜下椎间孔入路椎管减压术穿刺点 2b, 2c. G 形臂 X 线正侧位像显示工作套管置管完成后的具体位置 2d. 可视化环锯切除部分关节突 2e. 镜下显示侧隐窝结构

**Fig.2** The operation procedure of full endoscopic transforaminal approach discectomy 2a. The 3D simulation drawing showed the puncture point of full endoscopic transforaminal approach discectomy 2b, 2c. AP and lateral X-rays of G-arm showed the specific position after completion of the work tube 2d. Partial articular process has been removed by visual trephine 2e. Lateral recess was shown under the endoscope



注: B 点为侧隐窝最外侧点,  $\angle ABC$  为侧隐窝角度

图 3 侧隐窝角的分类和测量 3a.  $\angle ABC$  为软性侧隐窝角度  
3b.  $\angle ABC$  为骨性侧隐窝角度

**Fig.3** The classification and measurement of lateral crypt angles 3a.  $\angle ABC$  was the soft lateral crypt angle 3b.  $\angle ABC$  was the bony soft lateral crypt angle

## 1.5 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 18.0 软件进行统计学分析。定性资料以例(%)表示,采用  $\chi^2$  检验;定量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用成组设计定量资料 t 检验,组内比较采用配对设计定量资料 t 检验。以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

两组患者均获得随访,观察组随访 5~13 (9.1±2.7) 个月,对照组 4~12 (8.5±2.3) 个月,组间比较,差异无统计学意义。两组手术时间比较,差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。术中出血量观察组 5~15 (8.4±3.6) ml,对照组 5~25 (11.5±5.4) ml;住院时间观察组 5~8 (6.0±1.0) d, 对照组 6~9 (7.2±1.1) d; 术中出血量、住院时间观察组明显少于对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。见

表 2。

两组均未发生血管神经损伤、脑脊液漏、类脊髓高压症等并发症。两组患者术后 3 d 测量的骨性、软性侧隐窝角均明显大于术前 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 观察组明显优于对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表 3。

表 2 两组退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄症患者手术情况比较  
( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

**Tab.2 Comparison of operative conditions between two groups with degenerative lumbar lateral recess stenosis ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	例数	手术时间/min	术中出血量/ml	住院时间/d
观察组	28	68.4±13.1	8.4±3.6	6.0±1.0
对照组	20	71.5±14.2	11.5±5.4	7.2±1.1
t 值		-0.908	-1.804	-3.634
P 值		0.184	0.039	0.004

表 3 两组退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄症患者手术前后骨性和软性侧隐窝角比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

**Tab.3 Comparison of skeletal and soft lateral crypt angles before and after operation between two groups with degenerative lumbar lateral recess stenosis ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**

组别	例数	骨性侧隐窝角		软性侧隐窝角		单位:°
		术前	术后 3 d	术前	术后 3 d	
观察组	28	16.39±4.74	34.96±6.27*	13.71±4.72	31.93±6.08*	
对照组	20	16.80±4.36	30.05±7.18*	13.80±3.97	25.95±6.00*	
t 值		-0.303	2.519	-0.066	3.376	
P 值		0.382	<0.001	0.474	<0.001	

注:与术前比较,\* $P < 0.05$

两组术后 3 个月和末次随访时的 VAS、JOA 评分、ODI 均明显优于术前 ( $P < 0.05$ )，观察组明显优于对照组 ( $P < 0.05$ )，见表 4。末次随访时，采用改良 Macnab 标准评价临床疗效：观察组优 22 例，良 5 例，一般 1 例；对照组优 11 例，良 4 例，一般 5 例；观察组疗效明显优于对照组 ( $\chi^2 = 0.0146, P < 0.05$ )。两组典型病例影像学资料见图 4、图 5。

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 制定手术方案前应考虑的问题

应依据患者临床症状、体征及腰椎影像学检查结果制定手术方案，明确引起侧隐窝狭窄和神经根受压的主要因素、责任节段及责任侧别，制定出最佳方案。目前导致 DLSS 的因素<sup>[10]</sup>有：(1)前方后纵韧带骨化及椎体后缘增生，突出椎间盘伴或不伴有骨化。(2)后方黄韧带肥厚伴或不伴有骨化。(3)侧方上下关节突发生增生内聚。只有将以上导致侧隐窝狭窄的因素全部解除，才能保证神经根管充分扩大，从而保证手术疗效。手术过程中，应把重点放在位于间盘平面以下的侧隐窝，行走神经根走行于此狭小空间，极易受到上关节突增生内聚的影响，更能反映出

神经根受到压迫的真实情况。因此，手术前后侧隐窝角(特别是软性侧隐窝角)角度的变化多与手术疗效密切相关。将此平面神经根管的腹侧、背侧、外侧进行充分扩大，直至神经根恢复自主搏动。

#### 3.2 脊柱内镜后路手术技术的特点

近 10 年来，经皮脊柱内镜技术的发展日新月异，手术适应证不断扩大，从腰椎间盘突出症发展到腰椎管狭窄症、腰椎滑脱、椎间隙感染等，手术入路从椎间孔发展到椎板间隙<sup>[11]</sup>，手术器械快速迭代<sup>[12]</sup>，使得腰椎退行性疾病的手术方式由传统的开放式逐渐向内镜手术方式转变。全内镜下椎间孔入路椎管减压术充分利用了椎间孔安全三角区域进行手术操作<sup>[13]</sup>，镜下可彻底摘除突出的椎间盘髓核组织，去除神经根背侧部分黄韧带及骨组织，但无法达到神经根管的完全扩大，实现神经根的彻底减压。另外，如果术中遇到高髂嵴及横突阻挡，穿刺难度会更大<sup>[14]</sup>。

KORGE 等<sup>[15]</sup>在 CHOI 提出的椎板间手术方式基础上首次提出全内镜后路手术理念，其本质是微创理念指导下的外科手术操作。手术过程中，不过分强调穿刺的精确性，手术切口只要对准手术侧椎板

表 4 两组退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄症患者手术前后临床症状比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Tab.4 Comparison of pre-and post-operative clinical symptoms between two groups with degenerative lumbar lateral recess stenosis ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数	VAS/分			JOA 评分/分			ODI/%		
		术前	术后 3 个月	末次随访	术前	术后 3 个月	末次随访	术前	术后 3 个月	末次随访
观察组	28	6.89±1.50	1.18±1.04*	0.46±0.51*	15.04±4.22	27.18±1.49*	28.39±0.88*	72.39±13.49	20.63±8.68*	9.52±6.93*
对照组	20	6.85±1.39	2.00±0.92*	0.90±0.55*	14.30±3.60	23.85±2.50*	26.10±1.52*	76.26±14.55	29.22±9.57*	17.11±6.48*
t 值		0.101	-3.589	-2.825	0.632	5.769	6.615	-0.940	-3.238	-3.845
P 值		0.460	<0.001	<0.001	0.265	<0.001	<0.001	0.176	<0.001	<0.001

注：与术前比较，\* $P < 0.05$

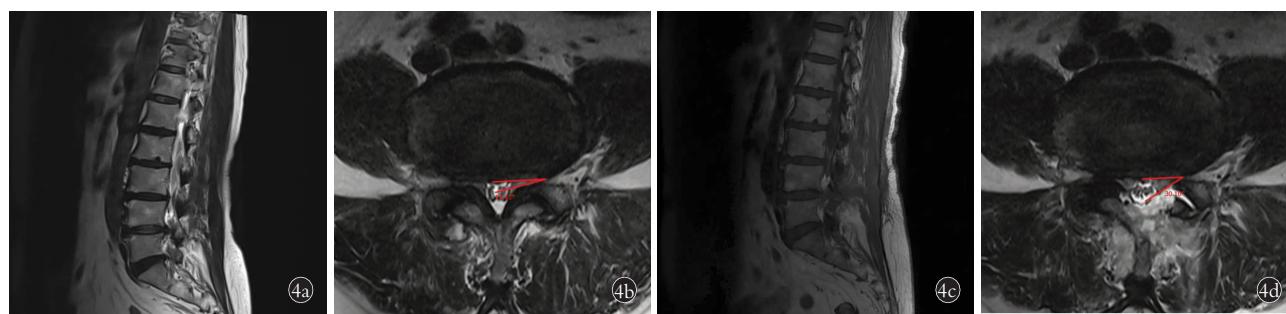


图 4 患者，女，71岁，L<sub>4-5</sub>左侧侧隐窝狭窄症，采用 Endo-LOVE 术式治疗，图中标记均表示软性侧隐窝角 4a,4b. 术前 MRI 示侧隐窝狭窄，黄韧带肥厚，小关节增生内聚 4c,4d. 术后第 3 天 MRI 示 L<sub>4-5</sub> 节段关节突内侧部分被切除，黄韧带部分切除，软性侧隐窝角明显增大，侧隐窝被扩大

Fig.4 A 71-year-old female patient with L<sub>4-5</sub> lateral recess stenosis on the left, the labels in the figures indicated the soft lateral crypt angle, underwent Endo-LOVE surgery 4a,4b. Preoperative MRI showed lateral recess stenosis, yellow ligament hypertrophy, hyperplasia and cohesion of small joints 4c,4d. On the third day after operation, MRI showed that the medial part of the articular process was removed, the part of yellow ligament was removed, the soft lateral crypt angle was enlarged obviously and the lateral recess was enlarged



**图 5** 患者,女,75岁,L<sub>4,5</sub>右侧侧隐窝狭窄症,采用全内镜下椎间孔入路椎管减压术治疗,图中标记均表示软性侧隐窝角 **5a,5b**.术前MRI示侧隐窝狭窄,黄韧带肥厚,小关节增生内聚 **5c,5d**.术后第3天MRI示L<sub>4,5</sub>节段关节突外侧部分被切除,黄韧带部分切除,软性侧隐窝角增大,侧隐窝被扩大

**Fig.5** A 75-year-old female patient with L<sub>4,5</sub> lateral recess stenosis on the right, the labels in the figure indicated the soft lateral crypt angle, underwent full endoscopic transforaminal approach discectomy **5a,5b**. Preoperative MRI showed lateral recess stenosis, yellow ligament hypertrophy, hyperplasia and cohesion of small joint **5c,5d**. On the third day after operation, MRI showed that the lateral part of the articular process was removed, the part of yellow ligament was removed, the soft lateral crypt angle and the lateral recess were enlarged

间隙即可,在进入椎管前置入内镜,在内镜直视下使用不同手术工具逐层打开椎管,寻找靶点,可大大提高手术安全性,手术熟练后,手术时间不仅不会延长,反而会缩短。该手术方式实质上是将开放手术的理念和方式整合至内镜下实施<sup>[16]</sup>,几乎无盲视下操作,大大提高了手术安全性。可视化环锯<sup>[17]</sup>的使用是该术式的关键。直视下使用其切除椎板、关节突等骨质,可避免损伤神经根及硬膜囊,切除范围涵盖神经根管走行的全部区域,为神经根管的彻底扩大提供了空间保障。在术中影像的监控下,可使每一步手术操作更加精准,避免了损伤血管、神经及硬膜囊等重要结构,可最大限度地减少手术操作对神经根的干扰,避免诱发患者剧烈疼痛。

### 3.3 两种手术方式比较

本研究结果显示两种手术方式在手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间等方面相当,说明两种手术方式较传统开放手术均具有手术时间短、出血少、恢复快、并发症少等优势<sup>[13]</sup>。手术操作多在直视下进行,不需要术中多次透视,镜下使用环锯,切除骨质效率高,直视下操作,不会损伤血管神经,止血及时、彻底,术后康复迅速。Endo-LOVE 穿刺路径更短,手术时间更少。两组患者术后疗效确切,观察组优于对照组。这是因为:Endo-LOVE 术式可一次性将导致狭窄的因素全部解除,彻底打开神经根管,骨性及软性侧隐窝角打开更充分。而全内镜下椎间孔入路椎管减压术仅能解除神经根腹侧压迫及少部分背侧黄韧带,部分打开神经根管,无法实现彻底减压。因此,Endo-LOVE 术式在减轻患者疼痛、改善椎管侧隐窝狭窄、保证神经根管充分扩大的作用方面更明显。

### 3.4 Endo-LOVE 手术操作技巧

(1)退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄患者多为老年人,手

术采用俯卧位,手术时间不宜过长,该术式使用环锯可快速切除椎板、小关节内侧部分骨质及黄韧带,迅速降低神经根背侧压力,此时再进行神经根腹侧致压物摘除时,患者几乎没有疼痛。因此,减压顺序要先背侧后腹侧,反之会给患者带来极大的痛苦,增加神经损伤的发生率。(2)椎板开窗尾端一定要达到黄韧带止点,可整块切除黄韧带,提高效率。(3)老年退行性腰椎侧隐窝狭窄症患者多伴有小关节增生内聚,术中操作时,切除关节突关节部分骨质的范围应不超过其 1/2<sup>[18]</sup>,即不超过 1 个环锯直径的 2/3,这样既可以去除增生内聚的小关节骨质,也不会影响脊柱的稳定性。(4)神经根腹侧多为骨化的突出间盘或者椎体后上缘增生,需小心使用镜下磨钻将其磨除,操作时注意避让神经根,避免损伤神经根外膜。(5)此类疾病患者病程较长,神经根常会与黄韧带、突出间盘、脂肪组织等形成粘连,镜下操作时应仔细辨别,多使用神经剥离子,少使用剪刀、髓核钳撕扯,避免出现神经根损伤、脑脊液漏等并发症。

总之,Endo-LOVE 手术可充分去除神经根背侧及腹侧致压因素,较经椎间孔入路手术方式更具优势。但是,本研究对患者随访时间较短,仍需要更长期的随访以证明 Endo-LOVE 手术方式的远期疗效。

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