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TLIF 与 PLIF 对退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄患者临床疗效及安全性比较

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摘要 目的:比较经椎间孔椎体间融合术(transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF)与经后路椎体间融合术(posterior lumbar interbody fusion, PLIF)对退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄患者临床疗效及安全性。**方法:**选择2013年6月到2015年6月我院收治的90例退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄患者,随机分为TLIF组和PLIF组,各45例。TLIF组患者给予TLIF治疗,PLIF组患者给予PLIF治疗。记录并比较两组患者手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量及术后卧床时间。评价并比较两组患者治疗前后视觉疼痛评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)和Oswestry功能不良指数(oswestry disability index, ODI)。记录并比较两组患者治疗后神经根损伤、感染、硬膜囊破裂等并发症发生情况。**结果:**TLIF组患者的手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量及术后卧床时间均明显小于PLIF组,均具有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。治疗前,两组患者VAS、ODI评分,相比均无显著性差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者VAS、ODI评分均明显小于治疗前,且TLIF组患者的VAS、ODI评分均明显小于PLIF组,均具有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。TLIF组患者的并发症发生率明显低于PLIF组,均具有显著性差异($X^2=3.873, P=0.049$)。**结论:**相比于PLIF, TLIF治疗退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄患者的临床疗效显著,有助于腰椎功能的恢复,并发症发生率较低,值得在临床上推广应用。

关键词:经椎间孔椎体间融合术;经后路椎体间融合术;退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄;临床疗效

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Comparison the Clinical Efficacy and Safety of Transforaminal Lumbar Interbody Fusion and Posterior Lumbar Interbody Fusion in Treating Patients with Degenerative Lumbar Spondylolisthesis combined with Lumbar Spinal Stenosis

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ABSTRACT Objective: To comparison the clinical efficacy and safety of transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion and posterior lumbar interbody fusion in treating patients with degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis combined with lumbar spinal stenosis. **Methods:** A total of 90 patients with degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis combined with lumbar spinal stenosis in our hospital from June 2013 to June 2015 were enrolled in this study. The subjects were divided into TLIF group (n=45) and PLIF group (n=45) randomly. The TLIF group were treated with TLIF, the PLIF group were treated with PLIF. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative flow and postoperative time in bed of the two groups were compared. The VAS score and ODI score of the two groups before and after treatment were compared. The complications such as nerve root injury, infection and epidural cyst rupture of the two groups after treatment were compared. **Results:** The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative flow and postoperative time in bed of the TLIF group were ignificantly lower than that of the PLIF group ($P<0.05$). There were no significantly differences of the VAS score and ODI score of the two groups before treatment ($P>0.05$). After treatment, the VAS score and ODI score of the two groups were significantly lower than before treatment, and that of the TLIF group were significantly lower than the PLIF group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions after treatment of the TLIF group was significantly lower than that of the PLIF group ($X^2=3.873, P=0.049$). **Conclusion:** Compared with PLIF, TLIF for patients with degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis combined with lumbar spinal stenosis have good clinical efficacy and security, can help the recovery of the lumbar fuction, it was worthy clinical application.

Key words: Transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion; Posterior lumbar interbody fusion; Degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis combined with lumbar spinal stenosis; Clinical efficacy

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前言

退行性腰椎滑脱是一种骨科常见的疾病,指由于长期的关节突关节、韧带松弛、椎间盘或退变引起的腰椎间关节滑脱,其临床症状主要有间歇性跛行、神经根性疼痛、下腰痛等^[1,2]。退行性腰椎滑脱多以老年患者为主,且常常并发有腰椎管狭窄^[3]。随着生活压力的增大和社会老龄化进程的加剧,退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄的发病率有逐年增高的趋势,严重威胁着广大中老年人群的身心健康^[4]。目前,临床治疗退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄症主要以手术治疗为主,然而手术方式多种多样,单纯的减压手术由于切除组织较多会影响到腰椎的稳定性,因此选用安全有效的手术方式对于临床治疗退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄症具有重要的现实意义^[5]。经椎间孔椎体间融合术(transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF)和经后路椎体间融合术(posterior lumbar interbody fusion, PLIF)是目前临床上两种应用广泛的治疗措施,具有较好的临床疗效^[6,7]。本研究通过比较 TLIF 与 PLIF 对退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄患者的临床疗效及安全性,以期临床选用安全合理的治疗措施提供一定的临床依据,研究结果如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2013 年 6 月到 2015 年 6 月我院收治的 90 例退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄患者作为研究对象。病例纳入标准:^① 经腰部 CT 或 MRI 确诊为退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄症患者;^② 符合《骨科疾病诊断标准》中关于退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄症的诊断标准^[8]。病例排除标准:^③ 不配合治疗患者;^④ 心、肝、肾功能不全患者;^⑤ 伴有精神类疾病患者。

将 90 例所有入选患者按随机数字表法随机分为 TLIF 组和 PLIF 组,各 45 例。TLIF 组患者,男 24 例,女 21 例;年龄 55-82 岁,平均年龄(64.31±11.25)岁;体重 42-77 kg,平均体重(54.42±15.28) kg;病变部位:L4-L5 者 11 例、L5-S1 者 34 例。PLIF 组患者,男 26 例,女 19 例;年龄 54-81 岁,平均年龄(63.18±12.18)岁;体重 43-76 kg,平均体重(53.96±14.14) kg;病变部位:L4-L5 者 13 例、L5-S1 者 32 例。两组患者的一般临床资料,包括性别、年龄、体重、病变部位等,相比较均无统计学差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。所有患者均知情同意且自愿加入本研究,并经医院伦理委员会批准,批准文号为 2013015。

1.2 实验方法

两组患者均于入组后给予控制血糖、稳定心肺功能等常规治疗。TLIF 组患者给予经椎间孔入路腰椎体间融合术,患者呈俯卧位,接收气管插管全麻,于患者双侧病变椎间隙后椎弓根投影位置开口,钝性分离椎旁肌间隙后在滑脱椎间隙上下椎体置入椎弓根植入椎弓根钉。应用咬骨钳及骨刀去除下关节突和 1/3 的上关节突内侧以暴露椎管,行神经根管减压,去除突出的髓核,刮除椎体终板软骨。填塞由取出的关节突、椎板等碎成的颗粒状于椎间隙,后压紧骨松质,经皮置钉安装双侧连接棒以复位滑脱椎体,植入椎间融合器,适当加压,缝合切口。PLIF 组患者取后路正中切口,沿棘突双侧暴露至椎板及关节突,于滑脱椎体间隙上、下椎体置入椎弓根螺钉,切除韧带、棘突、双侧的椎板及关节突内侧半,然后清除髓核并切除上、下软骨的终板,放置由取出的关节突、椎板等碎成的颗粒状于椎间隙,安装双侧连接棒以复位滑脱椎体,植入椎间融合器,适当加压,缝合切口。两组患者于术后均给予抗生素以预防感染,术后卧床 3-7 天,3 个月内腰部避免剧烈活动。

1.3 试验指标

记录并比较两组患者围手术期的一般临床资料,包括手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量及术后卧床时间等。评价并比较两组患者治疗前后视觉疼痛评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)和 Oswestry 功能不良指数(oswestry disability index, ODI)。VAS 评分分为 4 个等级,其中 0 分为无痛,3 分为轻微疼痛且尚可忍受,4-6 分为疼痛影响睡眠且勉强能够忍受,7-10 分为疼痛强烈且难以忍受,总评分越高表示疼痛感越强烈。ODI 评分共包括 10 个项目,分别为疼痛程度、提物、个人照顾、坐位、睡眠、站立、行走、社交活动、性生活及旅行,每个项目的得分为 0-5 分,最轻为 0 分,最重为 5 分,总评分越高表示功能情况越差^[9]。记录并比较两组患者治疗后神经根损伤、7 天内感染、硬膜囊破裂等并发症发生情况。

1.4 数据处理

使用 SPSS19.0 软件包处理数据,计数资料以率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示具有显著性差异。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者围手术期一般临床资料比较

TLIF 组患者的手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量及术后卧床时间均明显小于 PLIF 组,具有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 两组患者围手术期一般临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data of two groups of patients during perioperative period

Groups	n	Operation time /min	Intraoperative blood loss /mL	Postoperative drainage volume /mL	Postoperative bed time /d
TLIFgroup	45	102.15± 13.28	139.50± 51.27	94.82± 37.83	1.18± 1.02
PLIFgroup	45	127.49± 18.37	348.66± 63.13	153.51± 42.33	2.75± 1.08
t value		7.499	17.253	6.935	7.090
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

2.2 两组患者治疗前后 VAS、ODI 评分比较

治疗前,两组患者 VAS、ODI 评分比较,无显著性差异

($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者 VAS、ODI 评分均明显小于治疗前,且 TLIF 组患者的 VAS、ODI 评分均明显小于 PLIF 组,具

有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后 VAS、ODI 评分比较

Table 2 Comparison of VAS and ODI scores between the two groups before and after treatment

Groups	n		VAS score /Fractions	ODI score/Fractions
TLIF group	45	Before treatment	6.42± 0.84	18.15± 1.47
		After treatment	1.98± 0.43**	2.86± 0.87**
PLIFgroup	45	Before treatment	6.30± 0.71	17.98± 1.50
		After treatment	3.18± 0.59*	5.73± 1.24*

注:与治疗前比较,* $P<0.05$;与 PLIF 组比较,** $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, * $P<0.05$; Compared with the PLIF group, ** $P<0.05$ 。

2.3 两组患者治疗后并发症发生情况比较

治疗后,TLIF 组患者出现术后 7 天内感染 1 例,并发症发生率为 2.22%;PLIF 组患者出现神经根损伤并导致肌力下降 1 例、7 天内感染 3 例、硬膜囊破裂 2 例,并发症发生率为 13.33%。TLIF 组患者的并发症发生率明显低于 PLIF 组,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=3.873$, $P=0.049$)。

3 讨论

退行性腰椎滑脱是由于椎间盘退行性病变导致椎间隙狭窄,纤维环膨胀至椎管内,周围韧带退变松弛,引起椎间异常活动使椎体前移占据侧隐窝和椎管,病情进一步加剧还会引起腰椎管狭窄,从而导致神经根和硬膜囊受压^[10-12]。因此,目前临床采用手术治疗措施治疗退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄主要以去除椎间盘突出,消除神经压迫和黄韧带肥厚,恢复椎体间高度和稳定性为重点。PLIF 是一种传统的椎间融合术,根据融合的级数,在患者的背部开 3-6 英寸的切口,然后将脊椎肌肉收缩(或分开),进入椎间盘,小心移除椎弓板(椎板),修整神经根部上的小关节,清除受累椎间盘及其周围组织,将装在融合架里的异体或 BMP 骨移植物插入至椎间隙中,以促进两个椎体之间的融合^[13,14]。TLIF 是 PLIF 手术的一种精细化和近来到对腰椎受累的脊柱疾病施行的流行的外科治疗手术,采用与 PLIF 术类似的方法到达椎管,不同的是在患者背部从椎管更侧面的中线切口进入,这一做法大大降低了外科手术中肌肉剥离数量,而且最大限度地减少了到达椎骨、椎间盘及神经所需要的神经操作量^[15-17]。然而目前 TLIF 的应用仍有一定的局限性,其手术操作中需一定学习曲线,相比于 PLIF,其临床适应症较窄,故 PLIF 可用于 TLIF 无法治疗两个以上阶段病变患者治疗的补充治疗措施。本研究通过比较 TLIF 与 PLIF 对退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄患者的临床疗效及安全性,以期为临床选用安全有效的治疗方案提供一定的参考依据。

本研究结果显示,TLIF 组患者的手术时间、术中失血量、术后引流量及术后卧床时间均明显小于 PLIF 组,均具有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。治疗前,两组患者 VAS、ODI 评分,相比无显著性差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者 VAS、ODI 评分均明显小于治疗前,且 TLIF 组患者的 VAS、ODI 评分均明显小于 PLIF 组,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。提示 TLIF 治疗退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄患者的临床疗效显著,有助于腰椎功能

的恢复。相比较于 PLIF,TLIF 从一侧入路,能够最大程度的保留小关节、侧椎板等组织,对腰部的力学结构影响较小,另外能够明显降低手术创伤,有助于腰椎功能的恢复^[18,19]。TLIF 对患者机体结构影响较小,能够最大程度的保留椎弓根骨性结构,有利于上下相邻椎体的稳定性,不会对椎骨机械载荷分布造成影响。另外本研究结果显示,TLIF 组患者的并发症发生率明显低于 PLIF 组,差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=3.873$, $P=0.049$)。提示 TLIF 治疗退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄的并发症发生率较低。这可能是由于 TLIF 极大的改进了 PLIF 对神经根和硬膜囊的牵拉伤或挤压伤的风险,TLIF 的牵拉较少,有利于对硬膜囊的保护,减少硬膜外瘢痕形成的几率^[20]。另外,TLIF 的术中出血量较少,这也使医师在操作中的视野得到极大改善,可以降低医源性神经根性的损伤。

综上所述,相比于 PLIF,TLIF 治疗退行性腰椎滑脱合并腰椎管狭窄患者的临床疗效显著,有助于腰椎功能的恢复,并发症发生率较低,值得在临床上推广应用。

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