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MA-OTIF 与 MIS-TLIF 治疗老年腰椎退行性病变的近期疗效的病例对照研究*

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摘要 目的:比较小切口开放经椎间孔腰椎椎体间融合术(MA-OTIF)与微创经椎间孔融合术(MIS-TLIF)治疗老年性腰椎退行性病变的近期疗效。**方法:**收集2010年1月-2013年1月我院收治的老年性腰椎退行性病变患者,根据治疗方法不同,选择行MA-OTIF治疗者作为研究组,行MIS-TLIF者作为对照组,按一定条件以1:1比例进行配对研究,比较两组患者的手术相关指标及术前和术后的视觉模拟评分(VAS)和功能障碍评分(ODI)。**结果:**本研究共纳入60例患者,均完成至少1年的随访,平均随访时间1.36年。与MIS-TLIF组比较,MA-OTIF组的手术时间明显缩短,X线透视次数显著减少、术中出血量明显增加,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),但两组的住院时间比较均无明显统计学差异($P>0.05$)。两组术后VAS和ODI评分均较术前显著降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),但两组术前与术后VAS和ODI评分比较均无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。随访期间,两组均未发生神经根损伤、手术部位感染和椎弓根螺钉断裂等不良情况。**结论:**MA-OTIF与MIS-TLIF治疗老年性腰椎退行性病变近期疗效相似,MA-OTIF兼备OTLIF和MIS-TLIF的优势。

关键词:腰椎;退行性病变;小切口开放经椎间孔腰椎椎体间融合术;微创经椎间孔融合术

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Comparative Study on Application of MA-OTIF and MIS-TLIF in the Treatment of Recent Curative Effect of Senile Lumbar Degenerative Disease Cases*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the short-term curative effect of mini open transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion (MA-OTIF) and minimally invasive transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion (MIS-TLIF) in the treatment of senile lumbar degenerative disease. **Methods:** Elderly patients with spinal degenerative diseases admitted in our hospital from January 2010 to January 2013 admitted were selected. According to the different treatment methods, the patients treated by MA-OTIF were selected as research group, while the patients treated by MIS-TLIF were selected as control group. The operative index, preoperative and postoperative visual analogue scale (VAS) and dysfunction score (ODI) scores were compared between two groups. **Results:** 60 patients completed at least 1 year of follow-up, the mean follow-up period was 1.36 years. Compared with MIS-TLIF group, the MA-OTIF group had significantly shorter operation time, lower times of X-ray and more intreoperative bleeding($P<0.05$), but no significant difference was found in the hospital stay between two groups ($P>0.05$). The postoperative VAS and ODI scores of both groups were significantly decreased than those before operation ($P<0.05$), but no significant difference was observed in the preoperative and postoperative VAS and ODI score between two groups ($P>0.05$). During the follow-up visit, no nerve root injury, operation site infection and breakage of pedicle screws and other adverse conditions was observed in both groups. **Conclusion:** The recent therapeutic effect of MA-OTIF in the treatment of senile lumbar degeneration was equal to MIS-TLIF, MA-OTIF had the advantages of both MIS-TLIF and OTLIF.

Key words: Lumbar; degenerative; MA-OTIF; MIS-TLIF

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前言

中国卫生服务调查研究(2008)显示,我国老年人口占总人口的 16.7%,慢性病如高血压病、糖尿病等的患病率为 20.0%,住院率达 6.8%^[1]。骨质疏松症是骨代谢紊乱造成的骨基质和矿物质丢失,可导致老年性腰椎退行性病变,如腰椎椎管狭窄症、腰椎间盘突出症、腰椎滑脱症等^[2-5]。早期传统开放性经椎间孔腰椎椎体间融合术 (transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF) 是治疗腰椎退行性病变的首选方法^[6],随着医疗技术的进步和发展,在其基础上形成了小切口开放经椎间孔腰椎椎体间融合术 (minimal access-open-transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, MA-OTIF) 与微创经椎间孔融合术 (minimally invasive-transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, MIS-TLIF)^[7]。虽然, MIS-TLIF 有诸多优点,但 MISS 操作的复杂性导致其在初学者及复杂病例中实施相对较困难。本研究通过回顾性分析和比较我院应用 MA-OTIF 与 MIS-TLIF 治疗的老年性腰椎退行性病变患者的近期疗效,旨在为进一步实施临床操作提供一定的参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集兰州军区乌鲁木齐总医院骨科中心 2010 年 1 月至 2013 年 1 月收治的老年性腰椎退行性病变患者,以行 MA-O-

TIF 治疗者作为研究组,按照同月份手术、同种腰椎疾病的条件以 1:1 进行配对,以行 MIS-TLIF 治疗者作为对照组,进行病例对照研究。

所有患者年龄在 60 岁或以上,因腰腿不适影响日常生活而行脊柱 X 线检查和 MRI/CT 检查。纳入标准:(1)有腰背部和 / 或下肢不适,影响日常生活;(2)经 MRI/CT 检查提示,腰椎退行性病变且为单间隙责任引起临床症状和 / 或体征;(3)经休息、康复理疗等保守治疗无改善(>2 周);(4)患者要求手术治疗且能耐受者;(5)选择在相应时间内,在我院因腰椎退行性病变而行手术治疗,在我院病案系统中依据 ICD10 进行编码登记;(6)病例资料完整。排除标准:(1)严重的凝血障碍或全身状况极差而无法耐受手术者;(2)重度骨质疏松症者;(3)可疑患有恶性疾病;(4)未行椎间融合术或行多间隙椎间融合术腰椎退行性病变;(5)未满足配对条件患者。

根据纳入排除标准以及配比条件,共收集 60 例老年性腰椎退行性病变患者,男性 25 例,女性 35 例;腰椎椎管狭窄症 14 例,腰椎间盘突出症 26 例,其他 20 例;手术融合间隙:L1/2 2 例、L2/3 4 例 L3/4 10 例、L4/5 18 例、L5/S1 26 例。所有患者均完成至少 1 年期随访,平均随访时间为 1.36 年。MA-OTIF 组与 MIS-TLIF 组的年龄、男女比例、内科慢性疾病有无、术前 VAS 评分、术前 ODI 评分、骨密度比较均无统计学差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性,见表 1。

表 1 60 例老年性腰椎退行性病变患者的人口统计学资料和临床特点

Table 1 The demographics and clinical characteristics of 60 cases of senile lumbar degenerative disease patients

组别 Group	例数 Number	年龄 Age	性别 Gender	内科慢性疾病 (有 / 无) Chronic diseases (yes/no)	术前 VAS 评分 Preoperative VAS score	术前 ODI 评分 Preoperative ODI score	骨密度 Bone mineral density (T)
MIS-TLIF 组	30	67.47± 9.56	14/16	8/22	7.27± 0.98	32.27± 2.07	2.89± 0.38
MA-OTIF 组	30	68.30± 9.26	11/19	10/20	7.17± 0.91	32.50± 2.56	3.04± 0.45
检验统计量 Test statistics	-	0.149	0.618	0.317	0.196	0.000	0.515
P	-	0.701	0.423	0.573	0.660	1.000	0.476

1.2 手术方法

所有手术患者在骨科专用层流洁净手术室中进行,手术者均为同组高年资医师操作,患者取俯卧位,腹部悬空,予以心电持续监护、中心吸氧。在 C 型臂 X 线(Arcadis Orbic 3D,德国西门子 3D 影像系统)透视下确定责任椎弓根投影点,使用医用龙胆紫作进针点标记,常规消毒、铺无菌单。(1)MIS-TLIF 手术方法:以后路正中线为标记,在其旁约 6.5cm 处,平行切开长约 4.5cm 手术切口,通过 Mast QuadrantTM 操作系统,多裂肌入路撑开切口底部约 9.0cm 手术视野,显露上下关节突寻找椎弓根进针点,置入椎弓根螺钉及连接钛棒,同方法于对侧置入椎弓根螺钉及连接钛棒,相对症状重侧实施减压 TLIF。(2)MA-OTIF 手术方法:沿正中线作一长约 7cm 手术切口,由椎板拉钩牵开椎旁肌,仅显露症状重侧椎弓根螺钉进针点,旋入椎弓根螺钉,平移仅显露邻近椎体椎弓根进针点,再次置入椎弓根螺钉,安装连接钛棒后旋入螺帽;同理,对侧置入置入椎弓根螺钉及连

接钛棒,症状重侧实施减压 TLIF。上述钉棒系统、椎间融合器及操作器械系统均由天津正太医疗器械有限公司提供,操作原理、步骤方法各自统一。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 疼痛、功能障碍改善情况的评估 (1)视觉模拟评分(Visual Analog Scale, VAS): 评估术前与术后疼痛程度,0 分代表无疼痛,10 表示最严重的疼痛,总分共计 10 分^[8]。(2)功能障碍评分(Oswestry Disability Indexes, ODI),通过改良的 Oswestry 的 ODI 来评价,剔除代表性生活的一项,总分共计 45 分^[9],从而获取日常活动功能评分,术后 7d 评估患者 VAS 评分、ODI 评分。

1.3.2 其他观察指标 手术时间、透视次数、术中出血量、住院时间均由相关统计记录查阅获得。

1.4 统计学处理

运用 SPSS17.0 统计软件进行统计分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$

表示,用独立样本或配对t检验,计数资料以率表示,采用 χ^2 检验比较,当P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组术中及术后手术相关指标的比较

表2 两组的手术时间、X-透视次数、术中出血量和住院时间比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the operation time, X-fluoroscopy, intraoperative bleeding volume and hospitalization time between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Group	例数 Number	手术时间 Operation time	X-线透视次数 fluoroscopy	术中出血量(ml) Intraoperative bleeding volume	住院天数(d) Hospitalization time
MIS-TLIF	30	166.00±35.39	20.10±3.39	258.67±100.37	12.80±11.53
MA-OTIF	30	134.00±32.12	11.90±2.15	307.33±117.53	13.33±9.26
t	-	3.667	11.187	1.725	0.198
P	-	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.844

2.2 两组手术前后VAS和ODI评分的比较

MA-OTIF组术前与术后VAS和ODI评分与MIS-TLIF组比较均无显著性差异(P>0.05),但两组术后VAS和ODI评分

与MIS-TLIF组比较,MA-OTIF组的手术时间明显缩短,X线透视次数显著减少、术中出血量明显增加,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05),但两组的住院时间比较均无明显统计学差异(P>0.05),见表2。

表3 两组术前和术后VAS和ODI评分比较(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the preoperative and postoperative VAS score and ODI score between two groups(score, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别 Group	MIS-TLIF group		MA-OTIF group	
	VAS评分 VAS score	ODI评分 ODI score	VAS评分 VAS score	ODI评分 ODI score
	术前 Preoperation	7.27±0.98	32.27±2.07	7.17±0.91
术后 Postoperation	1.93±0.64	14.47±2.90	2.00±0.74	13.70±2.95
t	27.524	31.672	26.072	27.293
P	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3 讨论

随着社会人口老龄化的加剧,老年性骨质疏松症的患病人数越来越多,进一步造成腰椎退行性疾病的发生,严重影响老年人的生活质量^[10-12]。随着医疗技术的发展,TLIF治疗腰椎退行性疾病已成为主流,其在减轻腰腿不适症状、提高生存质量等方面较保守治疗方法的疗效更明显^[13]。微创脊柱外科技术(minimally invasive spine surgery,MISS)是通过较小的手术切口进行脊柱手术操作,可减少术后疼痛,促进患者较快恢复,同时还可以减少患者的医疗费用负担,损伤较传统手术相对较少^[14]。微创经椎间孔融合术(MIS-TLIF)因此应运而生,但微创技术具有以下缺点:①对初学者,学习曲线长,增加手术时间和透视辐射次数;②操作对术者的要求高,临床应用范围相对较窄;③依赖图像引导系统^[15]。故在此基础上产生了小切口开放经椎间孔腰椎椎体间融合术(minimal access-open-transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion,MA-OTIF)。

本研究结果显示,MA-OTIF在减少手术持续时间、X-线透视次数方面具有明显优势,而MIS-TLIF操作技术可显著减少

术中出血量。两种方法均能显著降低VAS和ODI评分,表明其均能有效地减轻患者的疼痛,同时提高患者的生活质量。但就社会经济效益而言,MA-OTIF更经济实惠,可降低操作费用,同时减少手术团队和患者X线辐射的吸收量,而且操作视野相对较广,易于初学者学习和掌握,唯一的缺点是术中出血量相对较大^[16-18]。MIS-TLIF借助Mast QuadrantTM通过多裂肌入路,可明显减少对周围软组织的创伤,避免对椎旁肌过度的剥离,但其切口较小,对操作影响较大,不易临床实际操作^[19]。也有研究发现MA-OTIF与MIS-TLIF在术后出血量方面并无显著性差异^[20]。本研究发现随访期间,两组患者均未发生神经根损伤、手术部位感染和椎弓根螺钉断裂等不良情况,这可能与本研究的样本量少,且其为非前瞻性随机对照研究等原因有关。

综上所述,MA-OTIF与MIS-TLIF治疗老年性腰椎退行性病变的近期疗效相似,MA-OTIF兼备OTLIF和MIS-TLIF的优势,但在应用过程中应考虑术中出血量的问题。

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