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多节段腰椎间盘突出症的责任节段治疗与整体治疗的临床疗效比较 *

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摘要 目的:研究和比较不同的治疗方式(责任节段治疗与整体治疗)治疗多节段腰椎间盘突出症(Herniation of Mutisegmented Lumbar Intervertebral Disc, HMLD)的临床疗效及安全性。**方法:**对2010.01年至2013.01在我科明确诊断为多节段腰椎间盘突出且行手术治疗的共计78例患者进行回顾性分析。按照治疗方式的不同分为责任节段组(实验组,42例)和整体治疗组(对照组,36例)。结合手术前后的随访资料,评价并比较两组患者的疼痛模拟评分(VAS)、JOA功能评分及围手术期的手术时间、术中出血量、术后下地时间,花费,并发症等指标。**结果:**实验结果显示,实验组与对照组在术后6月,12月及36月的VAS疼痛评分及JOA评分的比较中并无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。但术后第二日实验组患者的疼痛程度显著好于对照组($P<0.05$)。实验组的术中出血量、花费及下地时间显著优于对照组($P<0.05$)。在并发症方面,术后1年内,实验组的并发症发生率显著优于对照组($P<0.05$);术后1年后,对照组的发生率较好,但两组间均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**对于多节段椎间盘突出症,找到责任节段并针对责任节段进行治疗较整体治疗来讲,能够在取得相似治疗效果和安全性的同时,能够有效的减少花费,手术创伤及术后疼痛指标,并能有效减少短期并发症的发生。在多节段腰椎间盘突出症的治疗中可以作为一种推荐的手术术式。

关键词:腰椎间盘突出症;髓核摘除;减压;多节段

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Comparison of the Clinical Efficacy of Different Depressing Segments in the Treatment of Herniation of Multi-segmented Lumbar Intervertebral Disc*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the clinical effect and safety of different depressing segments(responsible segment or total segments) in the treatment of herniation of Multi-segmented lumbar intervertebral disc, HMLD. **Methods:** 78 cases of patients with herniation of Multi-segmented lumbar intervertebral disc treated from 2010.01 to 2013.01 were retrospectively reviewed, in which 42 patients were treated by only responsible segment and 36 patients were treated by total segments. The clinical outcomes were evaluated and compared by lost, operation time, blood loss, postoperative hospital stay and intraoperative complications. The surgical results were evaluated according to the Visual Analogue Scale(VAS) and Japanese Orthopedic Association(JOA). **Results:** There was no significant difference between the two groups(experiment group and total segments) in the VAS score and JOA in 6, 12 and 36 months after the operation($P>0.05$). However, the VAS was significant better in experiment group on the day after the operation($P<0.05$). The blood lost, money lost and the stay time in experiment group were significant better than that in control group ($P<0.05$); The complication incidence in experiment group was significant better than that in control group in the first year after the operation. One years later, the complication incidence in control group was less, however, there was no significant difference between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** For the treatment of herniation of Multi-segmented lumbar intervertebral disc, finding the responsible segment and treating could have the similar clinical efficacy compairing with the total segments depressing, which could have the less lost,operation trauma and the short-term complication. This treatment could be further recommended clinically.

Key words: Lumbar disc herniation; Discectomy; Decompression; Multi-Segmental

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前言

腰椎间盘突出症是目前导致患者出现腰腿部疼痛的最主要原因是目前脊柱外科的常见病和多发病^[1]。该病严重时,可导致患者腰部及下肢出现剧烈疼痛,严重影响人们的正常工作及生活^[2]。严重时甚至会出现大小便功能障碍甚至瘫痪等情况^[3]。尽管随着医学技术的不断发展,腰椎间盘突出症的保守治疗方式有了长足的发展,但仍有部分患者需进行手术治疗^[4]。多节段腰椎间盘突出症是腰椎间盘突出症的特殊类型^[5]。其定义是有两个及两个以上的节段(多为腰4/5,腰5/骶1)出现椎间盘的突出。因为较单节段椎间盘突出来讲^[6],此类型涉及多个节段,往往蜕变较为严重,症状往往不能完全统一和准确定位,且人们普遍担心出现远期相邻节段蜕变等问题。因此,目前临床对于此类型的诊断和治疗仍存在较大的争议^[7]。本文就多节段腰椎间盘突出症的减压节段范围为切入点,分析和比较不同减压范围对于多节段腰椎间盘突出症的治疗效果和安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择2010.01-2013.01在我院就诊,并经纳入及排除标准筛选后共计78例患者进行回顾性分析。其中责任节段组纳入患者42例,整体治疗组36例。性别分配中:男44例,女34例;年龄最低为23岁,最高为75岁(41.6 ± 12.8)岁;病变节段:2节段37例,3节段26例,3节段以上15例;平均随访时间为47.8个月(36~71个月)。

1.2 分析方法

1.2.1 纳入标准^[8] ①确诊为多节段腰椎间盘突出症;②有手术适应症,且经至少3个月正规保守治疗无效。

1.2.2 排除标准^[8] ①未行开放手术者;②责任节段不能确定者;③合并肿瘤、结核、骨折、感染等者。

1.2.3 手术方法 责任节段组:通过影像学检查(X线、CT、MRI等)及体格检查与神经阻滞实验后,找到患者的病变责任

节段。采用传统的腰椎外科手术方法,待患者全身麻醉达到满意的麻醉效果后,俯卧位,做6~8 cm正中切口。逐层切开并进行暴露直至显露椎板及相应的关节突。根据突出的情况、腰椎狭窄程度和腰椎的稳定性,对责任节段进行开窗减压或全椎板减压,余节段则不做处理。必要时给予腰椎融合及钉棒系统内固定。清洗,器械检查无误后给予逐层缝合,留置负压引流管,无菌敷料覆盖。术闭。

整体治疗组:整体方法与责任阶段组基本相似,唯一的区别是,除对责任节段进行处理外,对其他所有突出的节段均进行减压处理,视情况进行椎间的融合。

1.2.4 术后处理 两组术后处理基本相同,术后第二天鼓励患者在床上性相应功能锻炼,3日后行腰椎X线复查,无意外情况后可鼓励患者佩戴腰围下地活动。两组患者围手术期均按照要求使用抗生素预防感染。3周以内避免行弯腰、提重、剧烈活动等运动,3个月后视恢复情况进行康复训练及体力劳动。

1.3 评价指标

通过VAS视觉模拟评分法^[9](Visual analogue scale,VAS)对两组患者在围手术期及术后复查的疼痛情况进行评估,通过手术术前、术后腰痛、腿痛情况进行评定,10分为最高,分值越高代表疼痛程度越大;采用JOA评分标准对脊柱的功能情况进行评价^[10],满分为15分,分值越高,代表功能越好。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行分析,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,正态分布计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用两独立样本t检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者术后不同时间段VAS疼痛评分的比较

术后两组患者的疼痛评分较术前均有显著性的改善($P < 0.05$)。在术后第二日,实验组患者的疼痛评分显著优于对照组($P < 0.05$)。在术后6月,12月与36月时,两组患者均无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。见表1。

表1 患者手术前后VAS观察值的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the observations of VAS of patients before and after operation($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Reoperation	Day after surgery	6 months after surgery	12 months after surgery	36 months after surgery
Responsible segment	7.9 \pm 1.3	5.3 \pm 1.1*	2.6 \pm 0.4*	1.8 \pm 0.7*	1.2 \pm 0.3*
Total segment	8.0 \pm 1.5	6.2 \pm 1.2*	2.8 \pm 0.5*	1.9 \pm 0.2*	1.3 \pm 0.2*
P	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

Note: * $P < 0.05$ compared with preoperation.

2.2 两组患者术后JOA疗效比较

术后两组患者的JOA评分较术前均有显著性的改善($P < 0.05$)。

在术后6月,12月与36月时,两组患者均无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

表2 患者手术前后JOA观察值的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the observations of JOA of patients before and after operation($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Reoperation	6 months after surgery	12 months after surgery	36 months after surgery
Responsible segment	5.5 \pm 1.2	11.8 \pm 2.1*	12.2 \pm 2.4*	13.4 \pm 2.3*
Total segment	5.3 \pm 1.4	12.1 \pm 2.7*	12.7 \pm 2.2*	13.2 \pm 2.5*
P	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

Note: * $P < 0.05$ compared with preoperation.

2.3 两组患者的围手术期指标比较

实验组的术中出血量、花费及手术时间及下地时间显著优于对照组($P<0.05$)。在并发症方面,术后1年内,实验组的并发

症发生率显著优于对照组($P<0.05$);术后1年后,对照组的发生率较好,但两组间均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。

表3 两组患者的一般性手术指标的疗效比较

Table 3 Comparison of the general operation information between two groups

Groups	Blood loss(mL)	Total cost($\times 10^4$ yuan)	Time for operation(h)	Time for stay(D)	Complications(NO.)	
					<1 year	>1 year
Responsible segment	200± 20	2.3± 0.5	2.1± 0.3	3.2± 0.5	3	5
Total segment	400± 30	3.8± 1.2	3.2± 0.4	4.1± 0.7	6	3
Pvalue	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05

3 讨论

腰椎间盘突出症主要是因为腰椎间盘发生退行性变,继而导致纤维环破裂,髓核组织突出从而引发神经的机械压迫及化学、免疫刺激,最终出现腰腿部疼痛的脊柱疾病^[1]。特别是随着年龄的增高及负重的增加,退变逐渐严重,髓核组织含水量逐渐下降,纤维环则逐渐薄弱,当有外界刺激,甚至是一个小的动作时,便可导致髓核组织突破纤维环,发生椎间盘的突出^[2]。一旦突出后,根据突出位置的差异,可直接压迫到神经根及硬脊膜,从而可产生因机械压迫而出现的腰腿部疼痛^[3]。同时,随即而发生的化学及免疫刺激会导致盘源性腰痛的发生及多种疼痛相关因子的释放^[4]。

腰椎间盘突出症的外科手术治疗距今已有80多年的历史^[5],在腰椎间盘突出症的治疗中发挥着非常重要的作用。对无数的腰椎间盘突出症患者起到了非常好的疗效。特别是随着医学技术的发展及外科技术的进步,腰椎间盘突出症的外科治疗手段和方法也有了突飞猛进的进步。特别是钉棒系统及融合器的出现更是极大的改变了腰椎间盘突出症的外科治疗方式^[6]。近些年来,以椎间孔镜、通道技术、机器人为主的微创脊柱外科技术更是极大的提高了患者的舒适程度和安全性^[7]。尽管绝大多数的患者经正规保守治疗后可获得良好的治疗效果,但仍有相当一部分患者仍需要进行外科手术治疗。

多节段腰椎间盘突出症是指病变节段较为广泛,突出的节段在2个或2个以上。由于突出节段较多,往往受累的神经根也比较多,当腰3/4神经根受压时,往往累计股神经,而腰5/骶1神经根受压时则常常出现坐骨神经症状^[8]。作为多节段腰椎间盘突出,最常见的是多种神经症状同时复合出现,给诊断和治疗带来了极大的困难。最普遍也是最简单的方式,就是通过影像学检查来进行突出性质的判断和评估。特别是通过CT和MRI。但其中一个最大的问题是,影像学突出的程度往往与患者的症状有较大的区别,甚至完全相反^[9]。很多突出很严重的患者的症状却并不严重。而有时症状很严重的患者的突出却并不明显。因此,对于腰椎间盘突出症,特别是对于多节段腰椎间盘突出症,绝不能仅仅根据影像学资料而进行武断的诊断和认定。目前,对于多节段腰椎间盘突出症的治疗方式众多,但无论如何,都离不开“减压”这个步骤。到底是仅仅对导致主要症状出现的“责任节段”进行减压还是对所有突出节段均进行减压,一直是人们争论的焦点^[20]。众多学者认为^[21],如果仅仅是

对某个节段进行处理,那么有可能症状不会出现彻底的改善,且容易导致远期的相邻节段出现进一步的蜕变,导致症状的复发和手术的失败。而通过我们本次实验证实,在找到责任节段以后,单纯的处理责任节段并不会对患者的治疗效果造成影响。两组患者在中远期的疼痛及功能评分中并未出现显著性差异。而此时,单纯处理责任节段组的优势则更为明显:创伤明显较小,术中出血量及手术时间显著低于对照组,术后的疼痛程度也明显优于对照。更为直接的是,由于固定的节段较短,实验组患者的总体花费显著的低于对照组。而在并发症方面,我们发现从总体来讲,两组患者的并发症的发生率并没有显著性的差异。而在术后一年内的比较中,单纯处理责任节段组的发生率则显著优于对照组。在此时间阶段,主要出现的并发症主要有皮肤切口的浅层感染,皮肤延期愈合,脂肪液化,症状复发等。而在一年后的并发症的统计中,主要为钉棒系统的断裂松动,融合器的松动,相邻节段的蜕变,滑脱,症状的复发等等。

在多节段腰椎间盘突出症的治疗中,一个非常重要且关键的因素便是责任椎体的正确且准确的确定。首先应当确定的是,应该以患者的症状为首先判断因素而不是患者的影像学结果。应当结合患者的症状、体征及影像学结果三方面结果而对其责任节段进行判断。当三者并不能统一时,我们建议可以做神经根的阻滞,神经根封闭等来进一步进行确定,而不是想当然的草率确定。应当确定的是,并不是所有的多节段腰椎间盘突出症患者都能准确的找到相应的责任节段。因为如前所述,有可能患者的症状是所有突出节段共同作用的结果。对于这种类型,我们建议应当对所有的突出节段进行相应的减压和处理。而对于能够确认责任节段的患者来讲,根据本次研究,我们建议仅仅对责任节段进行相应的处理。

综上所述,通过本次研究我们发现,对于多节段腰椎间盘突出症患者来讲,正确的找到导致症状出现的责任节段进行相应的处理,能够在尽量减少创伤,费用和短期并发症的同时,保证良好的临床疗效。当然,本次研究是回顾性分析,随访时间仍较短。在以后的实验中,仍期待有相关的多中心前瞻性长随访的相关研究。

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