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双极脉冲射频抑制神经根型颈椎病患者围手术期炎症因子释放的价值*

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摘要 目的:探讨双极脉冲射频抑制神经根型颈椎病患者围手术期炎症因子释放的价值。**方法:**2017年2月到2019年4月选择在本院进行诊治的74例神经根型颈椎病患者,根据随机数字表法分为观察组与对照组各37例。对照组给予神经根阻滞注射治疗,观察组给予颈椎神经根双极脉冲射频治疗,观察两组术后14d的疗效及并发症发生情况,比较两组手术前后的日本骨科协会(JOA)评分和白介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平。**结果:**术后14d观察组的总有效率为97.30%,高于对照组的81.08%($P<0.05$)。两组术后14d的JOA评分均显著高于术前1d($P<0.05$);与对照组相比,观察组术后14d的JOA评分较高($P<0.05$)。观察组术后14d的感觉减退、出血、感染、神经损伤并发症总发生率为5.40%,低于对照组的27.04%($P<0.05$)。两组术后14d的血清IL-6和TNF- α 水平均显著低于术前1d($P<0.05$);与对照组相比,观察组术后14d的炎症因子水平均较低($P<0.05$)。**结论:**双极脉冲射频能抑制神经根型颈椎病患者围手术期的炎症因子释放,从而改善患者的颈椎功能,减少并发症的发生,提高治疗疗效。

关键词:双极脉冲射频;神经根型颈椎病;炎症因子;颈椎功能;并发症;疗效

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The Value of Bipolar Pulse Radiofrequency Suppression for Perioperative Inflammatory Factor Release in Patients with Cervical Spondylotic Radiculopathy*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the value of bipolar pulse radiofrequency suppression for perioperative inflammatory factor release in patients with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy. **Methods:** 74 cases of cervical spondylotic radiculopathy treated in our hospital from February 2017 to April 2019 were selected, they were divided into observation group and control group according to the random number table method, 37 cases in each group. The control group were given nerve root block injection therapy, and the observation group were given radiofrequency treatment of cervical nerve root bipolar pulse. The curative effect and complications of the two groups on 14 days after operation were observed, the Japan orthopaedic association (JOA) scores and the levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) before and after operation were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The total effective rate of the observation group was 97.30% on the 14 days after operation, which was higher than 81.08% of the control group ($P<0.05$). The JOA scores on the 14 days after operation in both groups were significantly higher than that on the 1 day before operation ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the JOA scores on the 14 days after operation of the observation group were higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). The total incidence of sensory decline, hemorrhage, infection, nerve injury complications of the observation group was 5.40% 14 days after operation, which were lower than 27.04% of the control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum IL-6, TNF- α on the 14 days after operation in both groups were significantly lower than that on the 1 day before operation ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the levels of inflammatory factors on the 14 days after operation of the observation group were lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Bipolar pulse radiofrequency can inhibit the release of inflammatory factors in perioperative period of patients with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy, thus improving cervical function, reduce the incidence of complications and improve the therapeutic effect.

Key words: Bipolar pulse radiofrequency; Cervical spondylotic radiculopathy; Inflammatory factors; Cervical function; Complications; Curative effect

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前言

颈椎病是临床常见疾病,神经根型颈椎病是最常见的类型,约占颈椎病的 60-70%^[1]。该病的主要症状是颈部、手臂的麻木和放射性疼痛,伴随颈、肩、上肢活动受限,这极大程度影响人们的生活和工作^[2]。近年来,随着工业、建筑业、交通的发展与人口老龄化,神经根型颈椎病在我国的发病率不断上升,严重伤害了患者的生理与心理,对国家、家庭以及社会造成严重危害^[3,4]。目前临床上治疗神经根型颈椎病的方法较多,包括药物治疗、介入治疗和开放手术治疗等,开放手术治疗对患者的创伤比较大,而口服药物治疗的疗效持续性不强^[5,6]。介入治疗包括神经射频、颈椎间盘射频消融、微创臭氧治疗、胶原酶化学溶盘术、低温等离子射频消融术等,其中双极脉冲射频为射频治疗的新技术,不需要注射药物,不需要改变颈椎骨质及周围韧带软组织减少对颈椎稳定性的影响,从而颈椎病的治疗取得了很好的效果^[7,9]。现代研究表明神经根型颈椎病是一种免疫失衡性疾病,Th1/Th2 平衡失调被认为是该病发病的关键机制,其中 Th2 释放白介素 -6(interleukin-6, IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子 - α

(tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α) 等促炎症因子可致该病的发生^[10,11]。本研究具体探讨了双极脉冲射频抑制神经根型颈椎病患者围手术期炎症因子释放的价值,以明确双极脉冲射频的应用价值与机制,现总结报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

2017 年 2 月到 2019 年 4 月选择在本院进行诊治的 74 例神经根型颈椎病患者,纳入标准:符合《第三届全国颈椎病专题座谈会纪要》中关于神经根型颈椎病的诊断标准^[12],经颈椎 CT 或磁共振成像证实;患者知情同意;颈神经根紧张试验或转头加力试验阳性;年龄 40-70 岁。排除标准:血清肝功能异常或肾功能障碍者;哺乳与妊娠期妇女;消化系统及腹部损伤、急性颅脑损伤及恶性肿瘤疾病;临床资料缺乏者。根据随机数字表法把所有患者分为观察组(n=37)与对照组(n=37),两组患者的性别、病程、美国脊柱损伤协会(American spinal injury association, ASIA)分级等一般资料对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表 1。研究得到医院伦理委员会的批准。

表 1 两组一般资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of two groups of general data

Groups	n	Gender (Male/Female)	Age(years old)	Course of disease (d)	Body mass index (kg/m ²)	ASIA Classification (A/B/C/D)
Observation group	37	20/17	63.22±5.13	7.12±2.43	22.18±1.98	10/10/12/5
Control group	37	18/19	62.13±4.94	7.11±1.98	22.09±2.14	11/8/12/6
t/χ^2		0.221	0.078	0.012	0.100	0.143
P		0.556	0.781	0.833	0.682	0.691

1.2 治疗方法

对照组:给予神经根阻滞注射治疗,在超声引导下进行穿刺,观察神经根分布情况,注射消炎镇痛液 3 mL,消炎镇痛液配方:2%利多卡因 1 mL、得宝松 7 mg/mL、生理盐水 1 mL。观察组:给予颈椎神经根双极脉冲射频治疗,患者仰卧于手术床上,肩下垫薄枕,在超声引导下找到颈椎靶椎间孔,定位穿刺点,1%利多卡因局部麻醉后,以射频针穿刺进入椎间孔内,观察神经根分布情况。插入双极脉冲射频,治疗参数:20 ms、240 s, 42℃、2 Hz。两组治疗后拔出穿刺针,覆盖无菌敷料。

1.3 观察指标

(1)疗效标准^[13]:在术后 14 d 进行判定,显效:临床症状消失,脊髓神经功能恢复 2 级以上;有效:临床症状显著改善,脊髓神经功能恢复 2 级或 1 级;无效:未达到以上标准甚至出现恶化的情况。(显效+有效)/总例数 $\times 100.0\%$ =总有效率。(2)颈椎评分:在术前 1 d 与术后 14 d 进行日本骨科协会

(Japan orthopaedic association, JOA)评分^[14],分数越高,颈椎功能越好。(3)观察两组在术后 14 d 出现的并发症情况:包括感觉减退、出血、感染、神经损伤等。(4)术前 1 d 与术后 14 d 抽取患者的空腹静脉血,静置 30 min 后,3000 rpm 离心 15 min,取上层血清,采用酶联免疫法检测 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平。

1.4 统计方法

选择 SPSS22.00 软件进行统计分析,计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差表示,实施 t 检验;计数资料以百分比表示,实施 χ^2 检验,检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 总有效率对比

术后 14 d 观察组的总有效率为 97.30%,高于对照组的 81.08%($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组总有效率对比[n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of total effective rate between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Excellence	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	37	30(81.08)	6(16.22)	1(2.70)	36(97.30)
Control group	37	17(45.94)	13(35.14)	7(18.92)	30(81.08)
χ^2					5.045
P					0.025

2.2 JOA 评分对比

两组术前 1 d JOA 评分比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$);

术后 14 d 的 JOA 评分均显著高于术前 1 d($P<0.05$);与对照组相比,观察组术后 14 d 的 JOA 评分较高($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 两组手术前后 JOA 评分对比(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of JOA scores before and after operation between two groups(scores, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	1d before operation	14d after operation
Observation group	37	8.99±2.19	21.42±3.19*
Control group	37	8.72±1.89	18.20±4.09*
t		0.294	8.553
P		0.813	0.002

Note: Compared with 1d before operation,* $P<0.05$.

2.3 并发症情况对比

观察组术后 14 d 的感觉减退、出血、感染、神经损伤等并

发症总发生率为 5.40%,低于对照组的 27.04%($P<0.05$),见表 4。

表 4 两组并发症情况对比[n(%)]

Table 4 Comparisons of complications between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Sensory decline	Hemorrhage	Infection	Nerve injury	Total incidence
Observation group	37	1(2.70)	1(2.70)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(5.40)
Control group	37	2(5.41)	3(8.11)	3(8.11)	2(5.41)	10(27.04)
χ^2						6.366
P						0.012

2.4 炎症因子水平对比

两组术前 1 d 炎症因子水平比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$);
两组术后 14 d 的血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平均显著低于术前 1 d

($P<0.05$);与对照组相比,观察组术后 14 d 的炎症因子水平均较低($P<0.05$),见表 5。

表 5 两组手术前后炎症因子水平对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 5 Comparison of inflammatory factors before and after operation between two groups($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	IL-6(ng/mL)		TNF- α (ng/mL)	
		1 d before operation	14 d after operation	1 d before operation	14 d after operation
Observation group	37	11.76±3.22	3.76±0.78*	17.34±2.13	3.11±0.44*
Control group	37	11.67±3.89	8.98±1.76*	17.49±1.68	9.78±1.34*
t		0.133	10.032	0.336	11.933
P		0.942	0.000	0.738	0.000

Note: Compared with 1d before operation,* $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

神经根型颈椎病是颈椎病中常见病、多发病之一,常见于中老年人,临床上可由于神经根管狭窄,神经根受压从而导致根性疼痛、麻木、无力等症状^[5]。颈椎间盘的退行性改变通常是该病的主要原因,例如椎间盘突出,形成相邻椎体后缘及外侧缘骨赘,导致小关节及钩椎关节骨性增生肥大,椎间隙高度下降,黄韧带的增厚、钙化等,这些因素均可对颈神经根形成压迫,产生相应的临床症状^[6]。该病治疗不及时或治疗方法不当可导致患者残疾,如果情况严重甚至会对生命健康产生严重影响,采取有效的治疗措施对患者具有非常重要的意义^[7]。传统开放手术治疗无法直接恢复神经功能,只能去除神经的压迫物,纠正外伤造成的畸形及维持脊柱稳定,导致治疗效果不佳^[8]。神经根阻滞注射的疗效一直欠佳,且无法长期维持疗效,

射频治疗作为疼痛介入治疗的常用手段,无需药物注射,对颈椎骨质及周围韧带软组织的稳定性影响较小^[19,20]。本研究结果显示,术后 14 d 观察组的总有效率高于对照组,两组术后 14 d 的 JOA 评分均显著高于术前 1 d,且观察组高于对照组,表明双极脉冲射频的应用能改善患者的颈椎功能,提高治疗效果。并且该方法操作方便、患者痛苦小、安全可靠,不易复发,而在超声引导下穿刺,提高一次性穿刺成功的精准度,减少穿刺损伤,缩短了穿刺过程耗时间,避免了 X 臂引导下位置不确定性^[21]。

神经根型颈椎病是颈椎病中最常见也是最严重的类型,病理生理改变主要包括损伤局部细胞、分子水平的病理生理改变^[22]。尽管从结构上修复损伤的神经根可能是治疗该病的根本措施,但目前尚无法有效的重建措施^[23]。本研究结果显示,观察组术后 14 d 的感觉减退、出血、感染、神经损伤等并发症总发生率低于对照组,表明双极脉冲射频的应用能减少患者并发症

的发生。主要在于该方法能改善脊髓、神经根等组织的血液循环,有利于组织水肿的消散和血肿的吸收,并且该方法不仅能快速减轻神经根型颈椎病患者症状,也能令痛觉传导受抑制,肌肉松弛,从而持续促进患者康复^[24,25]。

神经根型颈椎病在发病时会产生一系列级联病理生理改变,尤其是炎症因子的过量表达引发的脂质过氧化造成的神经根与脊髓微循环障碍,使得神经节组织因缺氧缺血出现继发性变性,导致脊髓的功能丧失和结构改变,促使疾病恶化^[26,27]。本研究结果显示,两组术后 14 d 的血清 IL-6 和 TNF- α 水平低于术前 1 d,且观察组低于对照组,表明双极脉冲射频的应用能抑制炎症因子的表达。主要在于该方法可在较短时间内改善神经根功能性张力,抑制其病理机制,促进炎症物质的吸收,从而促进病情的改善^[28,29]。但本组病例样本相对较少,随访时间也不长,将在后续研究中进行深入分析。

综上所述,双极脉冲射频能抑制神经根型颈椎病患者围手术期的炎症因子释放,从而改善患者的颈椎功能,降低并发症的发生风险,疗效确切。

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