



## 经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术治疗局灶性胸椎黄韧带骨化症的疗效

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**【摘要】目的:**观察经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术治疗局灶性胸椎黄韧带骨化症(OLF)的疗效。**方法:**收集120例行经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术治疗局灶性OLF患者资料,对其进行回顾性分析,详细记录手术时间、住院时间、术中出血量及总体疗效,观察手术前后日本骨科学会(JOA)评分、疼痛视觉模拟(VAS)评分、肌酸磷酸激酶(CK-MM)活性,并按照疗效差异分为疗效可差组与优良组,比较两组临床资料,分析疗效影响因素。**结果:**手术时间( $94.36\pm10.25$ )min,术中出血( $38.12\pm4.63$ )mL,住院时间( $7.68\pm0.82$ )d;术后6个月JOA评分明显高于术前( $P<0.05$ ),且VAS评分明显低于术前( $P<0.05$ );患者术前与术后第5天CK-MM活性比较无显著差异( $P>0.05$ );优良组病程显著短于可差组( $P<0.05$ ),平均年龄显著小于可差组( $P<0.05$ ),手术节段为中上胸椎所占比例、椎管面积残余率显著高于可差组( $P<0.05$ );高龄、病程长、手术节段累及胸腰段、椎管面积残余率低均为影响疗效的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术治疗局灶性OLF整体疗效显著,高龄、病程长、手术节段累及胸腰段、椎管面积残余率低为其独立危险因素。

**【关键词】**经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术;局灶性胸椎黄韧带骨化症;独立危险因素

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## Therapeutic effects of microsurgical decompression through paraspinal approach using percutaneous tubular retractor system on the isolated thoracic ossification of ligamentum flavum

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**Abstract:** Objective To investigate the efficacy of microsurgical decompression through paraspinal approach using percutaneous tubular retractor system on the isolated thoracic ossification of ligamentum flavum (OLF). **Methods** The clinical data of 120 cases of microsurgical decompression through paraspinal approach using percutaneous tubular retractor system for the isolated thoracic OLF were retrospectively analyzed. The operation time, hospital stay, intraoperative blood loss and overall efficacy were recorded. Moreover, Japanese orthopaedic association score, pain visual analogue score and creatine phosphokinase activity before and after surgery were analyzed. According to the efficacy, the patients were divided into poor efficacy group and excellent efficacy group. The clinical data of the two groups were compared, so as to analyze the factors that might affect the therapeutic effects. **Results** The operation time, intraoperative blood loss and hospital stay were ( $94.36\pm10.25$ ) min, ( $38.12\pm4.63$ ) mL and ( $7.68\pm0.82$ ) d, respectively. Japanese orthopaedic association score at 6 months after surgery was significantly higher than that before surgery ( $P<0.05$ ), while pain visual analogue score was significantly lower than that before surgery ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in creatine phosphokinase activity before surgery and 5 days after surgery ( $P>0.05$ ). The course of disease in excellent efficacy group was significantly shorter than that in poor efficacy group ( $P<0.05$ ), and the mean age was significantly lower than that in poor efficacy group ( $P<0.05$ ). Moreover, the proportion of the upper and middle thoracic vertebrae in the surgical segment and the residual rate of spinal canal area were significantly higher in excellent efficacy group than in poor efficacy group ( $P<0.05$ ). The advanced age, long course of disease, thoracolumbar segment of the surgical segment and the low residual rate of the spinal canal area were the independent risk factors affecting therapeutic effects ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The microsurgical decompression through paraspinal approach using percutaneous tubular retractor system has a significant therapeutic effect on the isolated thoracic OLF. The advanced age, long course of disease, thoracolumbar segment of the surgical segment and the low

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residual rate of the spinal canal area are considered as the independent risk factors.

**Keywords:** microsurgical decompression through paraspinal approach using percutaneous tubular retractor system; isolated thoracic ossification of ligamentum flavum; independent risk factor

## 前言

亚洲人群高发骨科疾病之一为胸椎黄韧带骨化症(Ossification of Ligamentum Flavum, OLF),且随着年龄增长,其发生率呈现升高趋势<sup>[1-2]</sup>。OLF会导致椎管狭窄,引起下肢瘫痪,严重影响患者正常生活。当前,临床尚未完全明确OLF具体发病原因,可能与慢性损伤退变、炎症、代谢障碍等相关。手术为治疗局灶性OLF可行手段,传统手术一般选择后正中入路进行椎板咬除减压,但容易损伤脊髓,影响脊柱稳定性<sup>[3]</sup>。随着内镜与显微镜技术逐渐发展成熟,椎间盘突出症以及椎管内肿瘤临床治疗上已经广泛应用经皮微通道显微镜术。有研究报道单侧入路双侧显微减压术可对OLF产生良好疗效<sup>[4]</sup>。本文以120例行经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术治疗局灶性OLF患者为研究对象,探讨其疗效及影响因素。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

收集2015年1月~2017年12月广西医科大学第七附属医院收治的120例行经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术治疗局灶性OLF患者的临床资料,纳入标准:(1)与局灶性OLF诊断标准<sup>[5]</sup>相符,经MRI、CT与X线确诊为局灶性OLF;(2)血液系统功能正常,具有手术适应证;(3)具有完整临床诊治资料;(4)对研究知情,书面签署知情同意文件;(5)研究得到伦理委员会审批。排除标准:(1)合并严重退行性疾病;(2)合并严重肝肾功能障碍或者心脑血管疾病;(3)伴智力障碍或者精神类疾病;(4)缺乏完整临床资料。其中男71例,女49例,患者年龄40~75岁,平均(59.78±7.02)岁;病程2~50个月,平均(21.93±3.08)个月。

### 1.2 方法

行全麻处理,取俯卧位,采取神经电生理监测措施,做好体表标记。将患者病变椎间隙当作中心点往病变一侧旁开2.0~2.5 cm,并且取长度约1.8 cm纵形切口,将该部位皮肤、皮下组织与较深筋膜逐层切开。手术期间,于X光机定位辅助下钝性分离患者椎旁肌肉;放进定位导针,顺着导针插入扩张管有效分开肌肉,并于扩张管外插入美敦力的Quadrant扩张器;在病变椎板表面放上工作鞘,重新采用X光机进行准确定位后,通过高速磨钻方式磨除患者关节突内侧以及棘突基底部之

间部分椎板,需要先从对侧开始磨除骨化黄韧带,最后至遗留薄片骨化,注意磨除期间尽量减低对硬脊膜产生的直接挤压,以钩针或者以显微剥离子缓缓挑起薄片骨化,进行对侧减压操作后,硬膜囊获得压力释放空间,逐渐调整通道方向直到同侧,利用同样方式骨化黄韧带进行处理,有效切除没有骨化黄韧带。将患者硬脊膜后方及双侧侧隐窝充分显露之后,对双侧神经鞘套进行探查,如若神经根活动度正常,且神经完整,将邻近脂肪层覆盖至完全显露硬膜囊上。对手术创面进行严密止血处理,退出套管,最后逐层缝合。

收集患者临床资料,包括性别、年龄、体质质量指数(BMI)、病程、手术节段、术前日本骨科学会(JOA)评分、椎管面积残余率(利用CT检测,为椎管残余面积占椎管发育面积百分比)、是否合并其他脊柱病变等。按照疗效差异分为疗效可差组与优良组。疗效评估标准<sup>[6]</sup>:术后6个月,对其疗效进行评估。优:患者症状基本消失,不影响生活与工作;良:患者症状得到明显改善,能够从事较轻工作,基本恢复正常生活;可:患者症状有所改善,未恢复生活自理能力;差:患者症状未改善甚至加重。

### 1.3 观察指标

观察患者手术时间、住院时间、术中出血量,比较术前与术后6个月JOA评分、疼痛视觉模拟(VAS)评分,术前与术后第5天肌酸磷酸激酶(CK-MM)活性;比较两组临床资料(性别、年龄、BMI、病程、手术节段、术前JOA评分、椎管面积残余率、是否合并其他脊柱病变等),分析疗效影响因素。JOA评分:0~29分,评分越低,预示功能障碍越严重。VAS评分:0~10分,评分越高表明疼痛越剧烈。以全自动生化仪(美国Beckman-Au5800)检测血清CK-MM活性。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采取SPSS 19.0软件处理相关数据,计量资料表示为均数±标准差,行t检验;计数资料用率表示,行χ<sup>2</sup>检验;多因素分析采取Logistic回归分析法。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 患者手术一般情况

手术时间70~128 min,平均(94.36±10.25) min;术中出血28~54 mL,平均(38.12±4.63) mL;住院时间6~12 d,平均(7.68±0.82) d。





## 2.2 手术前后JOA评分、VAS评分、CK-MM活性比较

见表1与表2。术后6个月JOA评分显著高于术前( $P<0.05$ ),且VAS评分显著低于术前( $P<0.05$ );患者术前与术后第5天CK-MM活性比较无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。

表1 手术前后JOA评分、VAS评分( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab.1 Japanese orthopaedic association score and pain visual analogue score before and after surgery (Mean $\pm$ SD)

| 时间点   | n   | JOA评分            | VAS评分           |
|-------|-----|------------------|-----------------|
| 术前    | 120 | 8.12 $\pm$ 0.95  | 6.04 $\pm$ 0.73 |
| 术后6个月 | 120 | 26.08 $\pm$ 2.71 | 0.62 $\pm$ 0.08 |
| t值    |     | 68.511           | 80.849          |
| P值    |     | <0.01            | <0.01           |

表2 手术前后CK-MM活性比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab.2 Comparison of creatine phosphokinase activity before and after surgery (Mean $\pm$ SD)

| 时间点   | n   | CK-MM活性/IU·mL <sup>-1</sup> |
|-------|-----|-----------------------------|
| 术前    | 120 | 148.37 $\pm$ 19.26          |
| 术后第5天 | 120 | 150.17 $\pm$ 20.03          |
| t值    |     | 0.710                       |
| P值    |     | 0.479                       |

## 2.3 临床资料比较

见表3。120例患者中疗效优良100例,疗效可差20例;两组性别、BMI、术前JOA评分、合并其他脊柱病变情况比较无显著差异( $P>0.05$ );优良组病程显著短于可差组( $P<0.05$ ),平均年龄显著小于可差组( $P<0.05$ ),手术节段为中上胸椎所占比例、椎管面积残余率显著高于可差组( $P<0.05$ )。

## 2.4 疗效影响因素 Logistic回归分析

Logistic回归分析发现,高龄、病程长、手术节段累及胸腰段、椎管面积残余率低均为影响疗效的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

手术减压治疗局灶性OLF为当前脊髓出现不可逆损伤前唯一较为有效的治疗对策。传统手术方式包括椎板成形术、椎板开窗术以及椎板切除术等。其中,椎板成形术可以保留患者大部分脊柱结构,不会对脊柱稳定性产生较大影响,然而术后常并发再次骨化或者脊柱后凸畸形等,影响预后;椎板切除术可减少术后并发症,已经替代椎板成形术,被临床认为是局灶性OLF首选治疗方式<sup>[7]</sup>。上述手术治疗方法均会对脊柱稳定性产生较大影响,减压后一般需要进行内固定处理。显微技术能够降低对邻近软组织或者骨性组织的伤害,采取经皮微通道单侧入路

表3 两组临床资料比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab.3 Comparison of clinical data between two groups (Mean $\pm$ SD)

| 指标                     | 优良组(n=100)       | 可差组(n=20)        | $\chi^2/t$ 值 | P值    |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-------|
| 性别(男/女)                | 58/42            | 13/7             | 0.338        | 0.561 |
| 年龄/岁                   | 58.32 $\pm$ 6.95 | 65.13 $\pm$ 7.09 | 3.987        | <0.01 |
| BMI/kg·m <sup>-2</sup> | 22.75 $\pm$ 2.38 | 22.90 $\pm$ 2.45 | 0.256        | 0.798 |
| 病程/月                   | 17.53 $\pm$ 1.96 | 23.82 $\pm$ 3.01 | 11.868       | <0.01 |
| 手术节段                   |                  |                  |              |       |
| 中上胸椎                   | 91               | 14               |              |       |
| 累及胸腰段                  | 9                | 6                | 6.720        | 0.010 |
| 术前JOA评分                | 8.36 $\pm$ 0.98  | 8.01 $\pm$ 0.90  | 1.477        | 0.142 |
| 椎管面积残余率/%              | 78.52 $\pm$ 8.14 | 65.37 $\pm$ 7.28 | 6.704        | <0.01 |
| 是否合并其他脊柱病变             |                  |                  |              |       |
| 是                      | 18               | 2                |              |       |
| 否                      | 82               | 18               | 0.300        | 0.584 |

进行显微治疗,可对腰椎椎管狭窄以及腰椎间盘突出症产生显著疗效。术中微通道系统主要利用多级套管逐层实现钝性撑开患者椎旁肌肉为目的,置入微通道直至一侧椎板表面,按照椎板宽度进行微通

道直径设计(通常1.42 cm),可于关节突内侧直接进入对侧椎管,有效避免椎旁肌肉影响,同时不损伤患者关节突结构,且通道较小,便于改变方向,满足显微减压手术要求。



本研究结果表明经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术治疗局灶性 OLF, 手术时间短, 患者术中出血量少, 且术后恢复进程短。主要因为经皮套管入路方式可对肌肉等软组织起到保护作用, 减少手术操作引起的肌肉缺血等严重病理变化, 通过最小创伤完全暴露术野同时充分进行椎管减压, 对改善患者预后具有重要意义<sup>[8-9]</sup>。患者术后6个月JOA评分显著高于术前, 且VAS评分显著低于术前, 与王少锋等<sup>[10]</sup>研究结论一致。说明经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术治疗局灶性 OLF, 患者疼痛症状与腰椎JOA评分恢复效果良好。

Logistic 回归分析显示高龄、病程长、手术节段累及胸腰段、椎管面积残余率低均为影响疗效的独立危险因素。对于老年患者而言, 一旦脊髓受损, 则难以修复, 主要与自身机体功能减退有关。有研究指出 OLF 患者术前病程与术后治疗效果存在负相关性, OLF 病程越短者术后治疗效果越好<sup>[11]</sup>。传统观点认为, 因为中胸段脊髓一般血运较差, 采取椎管后壁切除术治疗方式可能引起脊髓缺血, 最终导致预后不良<sup>[12-13]</sup>。然而本组结果显示经皮微通道单侧入路双侧显微减压术后, 相较于手术节段累及胸腰段者, 中上胸椎患者疗效更好, 可能由于胸腰段术后患者胸椎后凸加重, 容易继发上身支撑力欠缺、久立后背疼痛以及发沉等症状, 从而对其疗效评估产生影响。椎管面积残余率可用于评估局灶性 OLF 患者术前脊髓功能情况, 且与手术效果存在正相关性。如果椎管面积残余率较小, 则表明局灶性 OLF 患者脊髓受压较为严重, 脊髓功能相应降低, 手术医师需要在术前对椎管面积残余率进行准确评估, 可为术后疗效预测提供指导, 提前采取针对性防范对策。理论上讲, 患者术前症状越重, 涉及手术节段越多, 面临的手术风险越大, 最终可能影响手术疗效。本次研究还发现, 两组术前 JOA 评分比较无显著差异, 表明术前症状轻重情况并不会对术后疗效产生决定性影响。

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