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MIS-TLIF 治疗腰椎退行性疾病研究现状及展望

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[摘要] 微创经椎间孔腰椎椎间融合术(MIS-TLIF)是治疗腰椎退行性疾病(LDD)的成熟手术方式之一。与传统开放腰椎融合术比较,MIS-TLIF 具有出血少、住院时间短、复工快、术后早期疼痛缓解、功能恢复快等优势,并且远期能达到与开放手术基本相同,甚至更佳的疗效。同时,MIS-TLIF 在降低手术并发症发生率方面也具有一定优势。随着手术器械和技术的发展进步,MIS-TLIF 存在的手术视野受限、学习曲线陡峭、射线暴露多等问题有望逐步得到改善。

[关键词] 微创经椎间孔腰椎椎间融合术;腰椎退行性疾病;安全性;有效性

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Research status quo and prospect of MIS-TLIF in treatment of lumbar degenerative diseases

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[Abstract] Minimally invasive transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion (MIS-TLIF) is one of the mature surgical methods for the treatment of lumbar degenerative diseases (LDD). Compared with traditional open lumbar fusion, MIS-TLIF has the advantages of less bleeding, shorter hospital stay, faster return to work, early postoperative pain relief and faster functional recovery, and can achieve the same or even better long-term clinical outcome than open surgery. Meanwhile, MIS-TLIF has the advantages in reducing the incidence rate of surgical complications. With the development and progress of surgical instruments and technology, the existing problems of MIS-TLIF, such as the limited surgical field of view, steep learning curve and excessive radiation exposure, are expected to be gradually improved.

[Key words] minimally invasive transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion; lumbar degenerative diseases; safety; effectiveness

腰椎退行性疾病(LDD)主要包括腰椎间盘突出症、腰椎滑脱症、腰椎管狭窄症等,好发于中老年人,主要表现为腰痛和下肢放射痛,严重时可有下肢感觉异常、下肢肌力减退、行走障碍、大小便失禁等。经椎间孔腰椎椎间融合术(TLIF)已成为治疗 LDD 的一种安全、有效的手术方式^[1]。然而,传统 TLIF 需较长的手术切口,对椎旁软组织创伤较大,出血较多,术后恢复较慢。2002 年 FOLEY 等^[2]首次提出微创 TLIF(MIS-TLIF)能减少出血和软组织损伤,加快术后恢复,并且能达到与 TLIF 基本相同的疗效。然而 MIS-TLIF 也存在手术视野受限、学习曲线陡峭、射线暴露多等问题^[3]。现将 MIS-TLIF 治疗 LDD 的临床研究现状及展望综述如下。

1 操作要点

相较于腰骶肌劈开入路,临床多选用 Wiltse 间隙

入路放置减压通道,因 Wiltse 间隙主要由结缔组织和脂肪填充,无神经、血管穿行,较易分离且相对安全^[4]。手术切口通常旁开后正中中线 3.5~4.0 cm。微创通道穿过皮肤、软组织、腰后群肌肉抵达操作区,显露椎板外缘和关节突关节,然后使用磨钻、椎板咬骨钳、超声骨刀切除部分上下关节突、部分椎板、外侧黄韧带,显露硬膜囊及下行神经根^[5]。将神经根拉向内侧可见突出的椎间盘,取出游离髓核并切除椎间盘,刮除上、下终板软骨面,完成对中央管、侧隐窝、神经根管的减压。随后置入大小合适的椎间融合器。

目前,MIS-TLIF 的手术内固定方式大致分为 4 种,即双侧切口双侧椎弓根螺钉(BPS)固定、单侧切口单侧椎弓根螺钉(UPS)固定、双侧切口 UPS 联合对侧关节突螺钉(UPFS)固定、单侧切口 UPS 联合对侧经椎板关节突螺钉(UPS+TLS)固定。选择单侧还

是双侧固定的学术观点尚未达成一致。有研究发现, BPS与UPS的临床效果、融合率、并发症发生率无显著差异, 而UPS存在手术时间短、出血少等短期优势^[6]。目前, UPFS与UPS+TLS的临床应用和学术研究较少见, 尚需进一步的开发和研究。

2 疗效评估

通常用手术相关指标、功能评分、影像学参数等评价 MIS-TLIF 疗效。手术相关指标包括手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、射线暴露量、复工时间等。功能评分包括腰及腿的视觉模拟疼痛量表(visual analogue scale, VAS)、Oswestry 功能障碍指数(ODI)、日本骨科协会(JOA)、简明健康状况调查问卷(SF-36量表)、欧洲五维生活质量量表(EQ-5D)评分等。影像学参数包括椎间隙高度、腰椎前凸角、节段性前凸角、融合率等^[7-8]。

2.1 手术相关指标

MIS-TLIF 手术创伤小, 术中出血少, 术后恢复快, 从而可缩短患者住院时间, 减少住院总花费, 并且可加快患者复工^[9]。MODI 等^[10]对 145 例 LDD 患者进行的研究发现, MIS-TLIF 组患者出血量(139.6 mL)、住院时间(4.9 d)均显著优于开放 TLIF 组(分别为 289.7 mL、5.5 d)。TIAN 等^[11]研究也表明, MIS-TLIF 组患者住院时间比 TLIF 组少 2.7 d。一项随机对照临床试验结果显示, MIS-TLIF 组患者复工时间(5.2 周)显著短于 TLIF 组(7.2 周)^[12]。LAU 等^[13]对 127 例肥胖患者进行的研究发现, MIS-TLIF 相对于 TLIF 创伤小、恢复快等优势在肥胖人群中仍存在。MIS-TLIF 需准确置入管状牵开器、椎间融合器和经皮椎弓根螺钉。因此, 需要的术中透视时间显著长于 TLIF, 导致 MIS-TLIF 中射线暴露时间较多^[11, 14]。有学者回顾性分析 111 例 MIS-TLIF 和 116 例开放 TLIF 患者的临床资料发现, MIS-TLIF 组患者术中透视时间(83 s)显著长于 TLIF 组(24 s)^[15]。有研究表明, 导航辅助透视能减少行 MIS-TLIF 患者和手术医师的射线暴露^[16]。目前的研究对 MIS-TLIF 与开放 TLIF 时间的长短说法并不统一, 可能与 MIS-TLIF 学习曲线陡峭有关^[10, 12, 15]。

2.2 功能评分

临床医师和研究者应用功能评分评估患者健康状况和功能恢复情况。VAS 评分主要用于疼痛症状的评估; ODI、JOA 评分主要用于评价脊柱手术后功能的改善; EQ-5D 是一套健康状态的简便测量方法; SF-36 量表是一项综合健康测试, 包括身体和心理健康状况的评估。MIS-TLIF 缓解腰、腿疼痛和促进功能恢复的作用是值得肯定的。一项前瞻性研究表明, LDD 患者术前背的 VAS 评分为 6.3 分, MIS-TLIF 后 3 年可降至 1.3 分; ODI 评分也从术前的 41.1 分降至 18.2 分, 均有显著改善^[17]。疼痛是腰椎疾病患者最常见的主诉, 传统开放手术造成的医源性软组织

损伤会显著增加术后腰、背疼痛发生率, 并且会延长患者恢复时间。YANG 等^[18]进行的随机对照临床试验将 MIS-TLIF(50 例)与 TLIF(50 例)进行对比发现, 两组患者术后 2 年腰及腿的 VAS、ODI、JOA 评分比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 而 MIS-TLIF 组患者术后 1 个月各项评分均显著优于 TLIF 组, 说明虽然二者远期效果相似, 但 MIS-TLIF 在术后早期疼痛缓解和功能恢复方面具有优势。多项临床研究显示了类似结果^[19-21]。SF-36 量表、EQ-5D 评分多用于评价患者远期健康状况。PARKER 等^[9]研究表明, MIS-TLIF 患者术后 2 年 EQ-5D 评分较术前显著提高, 但与 TLIF 患者评分比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。SENG 等^[20]研究表明, MIS-TLIF 与 TLIF 患者术后远期 SF-36 量表评分比较, 差异也无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。从远期效果看, MIS-TLIF 与 TLIF 均能显著改善患者生活质量。

2.3 影像学参数

脊柱矢状位失衡对 LDD 患者的临床结局和健康相关生活质量具有很大的影响^[22-23]。MIS-TLIF 对改善患者腰椎矢状位曲线具有良好效果。有研究发现, MIS-TLIF 患者术前腰椎前凸角为 39.68°, 术后可改善至 45.08°, 相差 5.28°; 术前节段性前凸角为 12.78°, 术后改善至 15.08°, 相差 2.18°^[24]。MODI 等^[10]研究表明, MIS-TLIF 患者末次随访时腰椎前凸角、节段性前凸角分别较术前提高了 4.0、2.9°, 但与 TLIF 比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。另一项研究也比较了 MIS-TLIF、TLIF 对腰椎前凸角和节段性前凸角的改善作用, 结果显示, 改善效果比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)^[25]。融合率的评价标准多采用 Brantigan 评分^[26], 不同研究对 MIS-TLIF 融合率的报道有所差异(80.5%~96.0%), 但几乎均令人满意, 并且与开放手术、其他微创腰椎融合手术比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)^[4, 5, 9, 22-23]。

3 并发症

PHANI 等^[27]进行的 meta 分析结果显示, MIS-TLIF 并发症发生率为 11.00%~31.37%。不同研究对并发症的分类有差异, 常见并发症包括手术部位感染、硬膜撕裂、神经损伤、螺钉位置不良、椎间融合器移位、邻近节段病变(包括邻近节段退变和邻近节段疾病)等。

3.1 手术部位感染

表浅手术切口感染会延长患者住院时间、增加抗生素的使用、增加医疗支出等, 而严重深部感染甚至需要翻修手术。SMITH 等^[28]总结 108 419 例脊柱手术患者的临床资料发现, 术后手术部位表浅、深部感染发生率分别为 0.8%、1.3%。MIS-TLIF 切口小, 组织损伤少, 能降低手术部位感染发生风险。PARKER 等^[9]研究表明, MIS-TLIF 患者术后感染率(0.6%)显著低于 TLIF(4.0%)。TAN 等^[29]进行的

meta 分析结果也显示, MIS-TLIF 患者术后手术部位感染率(2.4%)比 TLIF 患者低(4.5%), 但二者比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

3.2 硬膜撕裂

MIS-TLIF 硬膜撕裂发生率为 2.1%~3.3%^[29-32]。硬膜撕裂和术后脑脊液漏均会导致患者手术切口愈合慢、住院时间延长, 并且可能出现头晕、头痛、恶心、呕吐、腰痛等, 术后持续性脑脊液漏甚至需要二次手术^[33]。多项研究表明, 无论是行开放还是微创脊柱融合术, 肥胖患者均比正常体重者更容易发生硬膜撕裂^[34-35]。此外, 腰椎手术、既往手术史和高龄也被认为是硬膜撕裂的危险因素^[36]。TLIF 比 MIS-TLIF 切口更大, 暴露范围更广, 而 MIS-TLIF 可使用管状牵开器、手术显微镜和内窥镜, 在放大、照明良好环境下更好地可视化硬脊膜。因此, MIS-TLIF 可显著降低发生硬膜撕裂的风险^[29,37]。一项 meta 分析结果显示, MIS-TLIF 硬膜撕裂发生率(2.8%)显著低于 TLIF(9.3%)^[38]。ADOGWA 等^[31]进行的前瞻性研究随访了 40 例行 MIS-TLIF 和 108 例行 TLIF 患者, 也得出了相同的结论。学习曲线会影响硬膜撕裂发生率, 有研究表明, 随着手术医师的经验积累, 硬膜撕裂及总体并发症发生率均会降低^[39]。硬膜撕裂的治疗方法通常是依据外科医师的偏好临时决定的^[40], 与硬膜撕裂位置和复杂程度有关, 可不干预、简单卧床或进行复杂修补^[41]。

3.3 神经损伤

MIS-TLIF 神经损伤发生率为 1.2%~11.8%^[42-46]。神经损伤可表现为神经功能异常、感觉障碍、放射性疼痛等^[47]。神经损伤原因多样, 包括术中操作不当、螺钉位置不良、植入物移位、硬膜外血肿等, 通过正确处理部分症状能明显缓解。KRISHNA 等^[48]建议, 术后 48 h 出现神经痛患者如使用类固醇和神经根阻滞剂后疼痛在 4 周内仍未缓解则应进行手术探查。

3.4 螺钉位置不良

脊柱手术中椎弓根螺钉的准确放置非常重要, 破坏内侧椎弓根皮质的螺钉会增加神经损伤的风险, 破坏外侧椎弓根皮质的螺钉会增加血管或内脏损伤的风险。据既往文献报道, 轻微的螺钉位置不良较为常见, 但基本不会引起症状^[49-50]。MIS-TLIF 螺钉位置不良发生率为 1.4%~5.0%^[42-44,51-52]。所有在 MIS-TLIF 后出现新的神经根症状者均应进行 CT 和磁共振(MR)检查, CT 检查有助于识别椎弓根螺钉位置不良和植入物移位, MR 检查有助于识别术后硬膜外血肿。RINGEL 等^[53]报道的为 104 例患者放置 488 颗经椎弓根螺钉使用 CT 扫描的结果显示, 87%为良好, 10%为可接受, 3%为不可接受, 2 例患者(1.92%)术后出现新的神经根症状, 可能与螺钉位置不良有关。国内一项研究表明, 在随访的 100 例 MIS-TLIF

患者中共 11 枚螺钉置入位置不良, 发生率为 2.5%, 其中 1 枚螺钉的 1/3 直径在椎管内, 引起了神经根性疼痛^[54]。

3.5 椎间融合器移位

通常将椎间融合器在椎体终板内向上或向下位移深度大于或等于 2 mm 定义为椎间融合器下沉^[55-56]。MIS-TLIF 患者术后椎间融合器下沉发生率为 14.8%~59.3%^[57-60]。有研究表明, 椎间融合器下沉并不会影响融合率^[59]。YAO 等^[60]回顾性分析了 93 例行 MIS-TLIF 患者(包括 126 个节段)的临床资料, 结果显示, 椎间融合器下沉率为 36.1%, 其中下沉大于或等于 3 mm 者占 15.9%; 其还发现, 体重指数、椎间隙高度、椎间融合器位置与下沉深度相关。KIM 等^[57]随访 104 例使用 PEEK 材料椎间融合器进行 MIS-TLIF 的患者发现, 在 L₅/S₁ 处的椎间融合器下沉发生率显著高于腰椎其他节段, 可能由于 L₅/S₁ 椎间融合器承受的压力负荷更大。ARMOCIDA 等^[61]随访 65 例患者发现, MIS-TLIF 患者使用可膨胀椎间融合器不会减少并发症的发生, 反而会增加椎间融合器下沉的风险。

3.6 邻近节段病变

邻近节段退变和邻近节段疾病是脊柱融合手术常见的并发症, 前者是影像学改变而不伴随症状出现, 后者则伴随神经根、脊髓病变或脊柱不稳等相关症状。MIS-TLIF 患者术后邻近节段退变发生率为 3%~37%^[47,62-63], 而邻近节段疾病发生率为 1.3%~8.0%^[64-65]。PARK 等^[66]研究表明, 邻近节段退变的危险因素包括内固定物材料、融合节段长度、矢状位失衡、小关节损伤、高龄、术前存在退行性改变等。LI 等^[67]进行的 meta 分析结果显示, MIS-TLIF 相比于开放手术可降低邻近节段退变和邻近节段疾病发生率。YEE 等^[64]对 68 例 MIS-TLIF 和 TLIF 患者的分析随访发现, 邻近节段退变发病率分别为 8%和 19%, 但二者比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与 TLIF 比较, MIS-TLIF 能减少椎旁肌肉的损伤和关节突的切除, 更大限度地保护了腰椎的稳定性, 可能是 MIS-TLIF 减少邻近节段退变的原因, 但尚缺乏高级别循证医学证据。

4 与其他微创融合手术比较

对其他微创腰椎融合术, 如极外侧腰椎椎间融合术(XLIF)、斜外侧腰椎椎间融合术(OLIF)等的关注度日益增加^[68]。XLIF 和 OLIF 从脊柱前方切除椎间盘, 可置入更大的椎间融合器, 对改善椎间隙高度和腰椎前凸角均具有一定优势^[63]。

ISAACS 等^[69]进行的前瞻性研究对比 26 例 MIS-TLIF 与 29 例 XLIF 患者发现, 两组患者椎间隙高度较术前均有令人满意的恢复, 但在后续的随访中 XLIF 组患者椎间融合器下沉与椎间隙高度丢失均显著少于 MIS-TLIF 组; 术后椎管宽度恢复则是 MIS-

TLIF 组患者满意度更高,反映了椎管直接减压相比间接减压的优势。ZHANG 等^[70]对 OLIF 与 MIS-TLIF 的疗效进行 meta 分析发现,OLIF 手术时间和术中出血量显著少于 MIS-TLIF,但术后背痛 VAS、ODI 评分,以及并发症发生率、融合率比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);在椎间隙高度恢复方面 OLIF 显著优于 MIS-TLIF。ZHU 等^[71]进行的前瞻性队列研究纳入 71 例 OLIF 和 66 例 MIS-TLIF 患者,结果显示,OLIF 组患者手术时间更短,出血量更少,住院时间更短,术后的血清肌酸激酶水平更低,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);术后 1、3、12 个月的腰痛和腿痛 VAS 评分、ODI 评分差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);OLIF 组患者椎间隙高度和腰椎前凸角的恢复均显著优于 MIS-TLIF 组,并发症发生率(29.4%)显著高于 MIS-TLIF 组(9.7%),但均未造成长期和重大损害。

经皮内窥镜 TLIF(PE-TLIF)在 MIS-TLIF 的基础上进一步减少了椎旁肌肉的损伤,且无须切除椎板、上下关节突和黄韧带^[72]。AO 等^[73]进行的前瞻性研究对比 PE-TLIF(35 例)和 MIS-TLIF(40 例)患者发现,PE-TLIF 组患者出血量、住院时间均显著少于 MIS-TLIF 组,PE-TLIF 组患者手术时间则更长,两组患者术后 1 年腰、腿的 VAS、ODI 评分,以及融合率比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

5 小结与展望

微创技术是外科手术发展的潮流,也是脊柱手术发展的趋势。MIS-TLIF 已发展为一种成熟的手术方式,无论是与传统开放手术比较,还是与其他微创融合手术比较,其有效性与安全性均值得肯定。MIS-TLIF 的发展与医用材料、骨科器械、手术技术的发展密切相关,期待更高质量的内固定材料、植入物,以及更安全、便捷的手术器械和机器人辅助等技术的应用能改善 MIS-TLIF 的学习曲线,增加手术的准确性与安全性。

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