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## 腰椎间盘突出合并脊柱滑脱患者的手术治疗观察 \*

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**摘要 目的:**研究手术治疗腰椎间盘突出合并脊柱滑脱的临床疗效。**方法:**将腰椎间盘突出合并脊柱滑脱的120例患者随机分为两组,其中对照组54例采取保守(非手术)治疗;观察组66例采取手术治疗,对所有接受治疗的患者进行6至9个月不等(平均8个月)的随访,采用视觉模拟评分(VAS)以及腰椎功能障碍指数评分(ODI)两组结果,比较保守和手术治疗的效果。**结果:**根据VAS和ODI评价结果,手术治疗组疗效明显优于保守治疗组,两治疗组的比较差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**手术治疗腰椎间盘突出合并脊柱滑脱效果优于保守治疗,是一种安全、有效的方法,能显著改善临床症状,疗效显著。

**关键词:**腰椎间盘突出;脊柱滑脱;腰椎滑脱;手术治疗

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## Observation on Surgical Treatment of Patients with Lumbar Disc Herniation and Spondylolisthesis\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the clinical efficacy of surgical treatment of patients with lumbar disc herniation and spondylolisthesis. **Methods:** 120 patients with lumbar disc herniation and spondylolisthesis were randomly divided into two groups, the 54 patients in the control group received conservative (non-surgical) treatment; the 66 patients in the observer group received surgical treatment, all patients were treated (mean 8 months) follow-up 6-9 months, using two sets of results of the visual analog scale (VAS) and the lumbar dysfunction index (ODI) comparing the efficacy between the control group and the observer group. **Results:** According to the results of VAS and ODI, the efficacy of the surgical treatment group is obviously superior to the conservative treatment group, the difference between the two treatment groups was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Surgical treatment of lumbar disc herniation with spondylolisthesis is better than conservative treatment, is a safe and effective method which can significantly improve symptoms, the efficacy is significant.

**Key words:** Lumbar disc herniation; Spondylolisthesis; Lumbar spondylolisthesis; Surgery

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### 前言

随着我国人群工作压力普遍加大,人口老龄化日益严重,腰椎间盘突出症也越来越普遍,是我院骨科常见的疾病,且常伴有脊柱滑脱,可造成并加重腰腿痛及下肢活动受限,影响患者的正常生活,成为困扰患者的一大疾病<sup>[1,2]</sup>。腰椎间盘突出症<sup>[3,4]</sup>主要由于髓核在退行性变的情况下经外力作用诱发椎间隙压力突然升高,导致髓核经纤维环破裂之处向椎管后方突出,压迫、刺激临近脊神经根,从而产生腰背部疼痛,单侧或双侧下肢麻木或疼痛等;脊椎滑脱<sup>[5]</sup>的病理改变主要是椎体台阶状凸起,伴有椎管狭窄,同时,病椎前移可致椎间孔狭窄以及椎弓峡部的异常活动以及瘢痕增生,从而引起并加重腰腿痛症状,对患者日常生活和工作造成严重影响。该病可经CT或

MRI确诊。由于人体腰椎活动度及现代人群日常生活工作姿势的影响,腰椎间盘突出症好发于L4/L5及L5/S1,约占95%<sup>[6]</sup>。目前其治疗方法包括开放式手术、微创手术、以及保守治疗<sup>[7]</sup>。本文将从我院选取病例分为两组,分别采用开放式手术治疗和保守治疗并进行比较,研究开放式手术治疗相对于保守治疗的疗效。

### 1 对象与方法

#### 1.1 对象

选取2010年6月~2013年5月在我院接受治疗的腰椎间盘突出合并脊柱滑脱的患者120例,均经影像学确诊,且病变部位均分布在L4-S1,将所有患者随机分为两组,其中对照组(保守治疗组)共54例,男30例,女24例,年龄28~62岁(平均

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49.2±7.1)岁,其中L4/L5共45例,L5/S1共9例,滑脱程度根据Megerdin法<sup>[8]</sup>,I度40例,II度13例,III度1例;观察组(开放式手术组)66例中,男38例,女28例,年龄29~61(平均48.5±5.8)岁,其中L4/L5共54例,L5/S1共12例,滑脱程度:I度50例,II度15例,III度1例,两组患者的年龄、性别、病变部位分布、椎体滑脱程度等一般资料无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。

## 1.2 方法

术前稳定患者生命体征,积极控制患者病情。对照组:采用牵引、理疗、按摩等非手术疗法进行治疗。牵引带分别固定于骨盆及胸廓,行对抗牵引,重量为患者体重的1/3~2/3,根据患者耐受程度由轻到重进行调节。30分/次,1次/天,10次/疗程,要求每次牵引后须平卧休息至少20分钟;由专业医师行理疗、按摩,1次/天,维持3~6月,平时应注意尽量少做弯腰动作,并注意上下床动作,配合腰背肌锻炼。观察组:采用手术治疗,患者取俯卧位,在全麻下行腰椎后正中切口,依次分离皮肤、皮下组织、深筋膜,直达棘上韧带,并剥离椎旁肌肉,暴露棘突、椎板并进行切除,在明确脊椎滑脱部位并且充分暴露出神经根后,植入椎弓根钉进行复位,将硬脊膜向健侧推移,切开后方的纤维环并摘除椎间盘、去除上下终板,冲洗椎间隙,并植入自体骨,通过X线透视进行定位,确定椎弓根钉及植骨位置无误后,再进行止血和冲洗,逐层缝合切口并放置负压引流管。

## 1.3 比较项目

对于两组患者,分别统计其三项主要指标并行对比分析:第一,患者的年龄、性别、病变部位分布、椎体滑脱程度;第二,依据Stauffer-Coventry(SC)标准<sup>[9]</sup>行疗效评定。优:治疗后腰腿痛完全消失;良:治疗后腰腿痛大部消失且能正常工作;可:治疗后腰腿痛部分消失,仍可勉强参加工作,但腰部功能受限;差:治疗后腰腿痛未消失或轻微好转,无法参加工作且腰部活动受限明显,须服用镇痛药;第三,术后随访6~9个月,按照视觉模拟评分法(VAS)<sup>[10]</sup>以及腰椎功能障碍指数(ODI)<sup>[11]</sup>行疗效评价。腰背痛和下肢痛通过VAS进行评价;日常生活质量及活动状况通过ODI指标进行评价。

## 1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS 17.0统计软件包,采用t检验和x<sup>2</sup>检验进行统计学处理, $P<0.05$ 为有统计学差异。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般资料分析

对于所选取120例患者行一般资料分析,具体结果如表1所示,由表中结果我们可以看出无论是患者年龄、性别、病变部位分布、椎体滑脱程度,对照组与观察组间都没有统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),因此,选此120例患者分为两组进行比较分析比较合理。

表1 两组病例的年龄、性别、椎体滑脱程度之间无差别

Table 1 There are no statistical differences in age, gender, degree spondylolisthesis of the two groups

N	The control group	The observation group	t	P
	54			
Age(year)	49.2±7.1	48.5±5.8	2.385	$P>0.05$
Gender(Males/Females)	30/24	38/28	1.811	$P>0.05$
lesion distribution(L4-L5/L5-S1)	45/9	54/12	1.524	$P>0.05$
degree spondylolisthesis(I/II/III)	40/13/1	50/15/1	2.134	$P>0.05$

### 2.2 治疗后疗效评定

随访6~9个月,如表2所示依据Stauffer-Coventry(SC)标准对两组患者行疗效评定。观察组优良率高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。

### 2.3 两组患者VAS和ODI评分比较

住院腰椎间盘突出合并脊柱滑脱患者对照组和干预组的VAS和ODI评分比较(表3),两项评价结果均显示手术治疗组行椎板切除减压、椎弓根内固定、椎间盘髓核摘除以及椎体间隙植骨融合等治疗,相较于保守治疗组行牵引、理疗按摩等治疗疗效更为确切。两种治疗方法的疗效通过VAS及ODI评

表2 观察组疗效的优良率比对照组高

Table 2 The excellent rate of the observation group is higher than the control group

	The control group	The observer group
N	54	66
Excellent case	30	62
Excellent rate (%)	55.6	94.0

分反应出来具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。

表3 VAS及ODI评分观察组显著低于对照组(分,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 3 VAS and ODI scores of the observer group is significantly lower than the control group(scores,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

N	The control group(54)	The observer group(66)	t	P
VAS	7.10±1.03	2.13±1.15	7.02	$<0.05$
ODI	38.22±4.68	17.35±4.16	5.01	$<0.05$

### 3 讨论

腰椎间盘突出症是我国当前常见病和多发病,是各大医院外科治疗的常见疾患之一,常伴有脊椎滑脱。目前,腰椎间盘突出伴脊柱滑脱的治疗主要分为手术治疗<sup>[12]</sup>和保守治疗<sup>[13]</sup>,对I度以内的滑脱伴腰椎间盘突出经严格保守治疗大多有效,但多数可能复发<sup>[14]</sup>。保守治疗方法众多,如牵引<sup>[15]</sup>、理疗、推拿<sup>[16]</sup>、针灸、经皮阻滞治疗、小针刀、拔罐、运动疗法、药物疗法及西方流行的脊柱手法治疗<sup>[17]</sup>等,其中大多数相对安全,然而临幊上也有因不明确禁忌证或治疗方法不当,而使患者发生意外损伤或者病情加重的情况,因此非手术治疗应严格把关并进一步规范化。腰椎间盘突出合并脊柱滑脱并不少见,如果术前欠缺考虑,必然会影响手术效果<sup>[18]</sup>。无明显症状者可不施行手术,症状明显者则应及时手术治疗<sup>[19]</sup>。如下情况是手术治疗的适应症:①经严格保守治疗至少三个月无效,或者有效但常复发且疼痛仍较重者;②发作时疼痛剧烈,且下肢症状明显,致使处于强迫体位者;③出现马尾神经受压表现;④出现肌肉萎缩、肌力下降、广泛感觉减退等单根神经根麻痹症状;⑤合并椎管狭窄者<sup>[20]</sup>。目前手术的主要方法为椎板切除减压、椎弓根内固定、椎间盘髓核摘除以及椎体间隙植骨融合等,旨在解除神经受压,保持脊柱稳定,术后一般卧床3个月,待X线片显示植骨融合后再带腰围下床活动<sup>[21]</sup>。我院选取患者均存在突出的腰椎间盘压迫临近神经根的情况,所以手术不仅应处理脊柱滑脱的问题,还应在内固定使不稳定脊椎复位的基础上行椎板切除、髓核摘除,同时植骨融合,达到彻底解除神经压迫,提高腰椎稳定性目的,才能取得满意的手术治疗效果。

本文的研究结果显示,对照组和观察组间的年龄、性别、病变部位分布、椎体滑脱程度等一般资料均无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),表明所选患者进行对比分析的合理性。此外,治疗后疗效评定显示观察组优良率(94.0%)显著高于对照组优良率(55.6%),具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );同时,患者通过视觉模拟评分(VAS)以及腰椎功能障碍指数(ODI)进行疗效评价,并且接受不同的治疗方式的两组患者分别进行VAS和ODI评分的纵向对比,手术治疗组均明显优于保守治疗组,且两种治疗方式的疗效差异存在统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),说明对于腰椎间盘突出伴脊柱滑脱患者而言,手术治疗的方式相对于非手术治疗具有显著优势,考虑手术治疗具有明确病变部位直观、不易引起副损伤、解除神经压迫确切、起效迅速且持久、不易复发的特点。

综上所述,手术治疗的方式能够显著改善临床症状,迅速减轻神经水肿及周围组织炎症,能够稳定维持腰椎稳定性,明显改善患者生活质量,且不易复发,有效缓解了退行性变带来的一系列腰椎损害,疗效可靠,是腰椎间盘突出伴脊柱滑脱的有效治疗方法。

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