

临床论著

IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合TLIF治疗双节段腰椎退行性疾病早期临床疗效

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【摘要】目的:探讨 IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合经椎间孔腰椎椎体间融合术(transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion, TLIF)治疗双节段腰椎退行性疾病(lumbar degenerative disease, LDD)的早期临床疗效。**方法:**回顾性分析 2019 年 9 月~2021 年 5 月我院采用 IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合 TLIF 手术和单纯 TLIF 手术治疗的双节段 LDD 患者 74 例。根据手术方式的不同分为观察组(行 IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合 TLIF 手术, n=36)和对照组(行 TLIF 手术, n=38)。两组患者性别、年龄、随访时间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。记录两组患者术前、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月及末次随访时腰部及下肢疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)、日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)评分、Oswestry 功能障碍指数(Oswestry disability index, ODI),并在两组患者术前、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月及末次随访时的腰椎侧位 X 线片上测量腰椎前凸角(lumbar lordosis, LL)、融合节段的上位邻近节段的椎间活动度(range of motion, ROM)和椎间隙高度,在两组患者术前和末次随访时的腰椎 MRI 上记录融合节段的上位邻近节段的椎间盘 Pfirrmann 分级,并记录两组患者随访过程中并发症情况。**结果:**两组患者手术时间、术中出血量和住院时间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月及末次随访时下肢 VAS 评分、JOA 评分、ODI 均较术前明显改善($P<0.05$),相同时间点组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);两组腰痛 VAS 评分较术前明显改善($P<0.05$),观察组术后 3 个月、6 个月和末次随访腰痛 VAS 评分较对照组改善更为明显($P<0.05$)。两组术后的 LL 较术前明显改善($P<0.05$),相同时间点组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。末次随访时,观察组融合节段的上位邻近节段椎间隙高度较术前有所增加($P<0.05$),对照组较术前有所降低($P<0.05$);观察组融合节段的上位邻近节段椎间活动度较术前差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),对照组较术前有所增加($P<0.05$)。两组末次随访时融合节段的上位邻近节段的椎间盘 Pfirrmann 分级差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。随访过程中两组患者均未出现神经损伤、硬膜撕裂、断钉断棒和融合器移位等严重并发症。**结论:**IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合 TLIF 治疗双节段 LDD 能够获得满意的早期临床疗效,腰痛改善程度明显优于单纯 TLIF 手术,早期可以延缓邻近节段退变的发生。

【关键词】腰椎退行性疾病;IntraSPINE;经椎间孔腰椎椎体间融合术;邻近节段退变

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[Abstract] **Objectives:** To investigate the early clinical efficacy of the non-fusion technique of IntraSPINE hybrid operation with transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion(TLIF) in the treatment of double-segment lumbar degenerative disease(LDD). **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data of 74 patients with double-segment LDD who were treated with IntraSPINE technique combined with TLIF and simple TLIF in our hospital from September 2019 to May 2021. The patients were divided according to surgical modalities into observation group(IntraSPINE technique hybrid operation with TLIF, n=36) and control group

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(TLIF, n=38). There were no statistically significant differences in gender, age, follow-up period between the two groups($P>0.05$). The visual analogue scale(VAS) of back and leg pain, Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) score, Oswestry disability index (ODI) were recorded before surgery, at 3 months and 6 months postoperatively, and final follow-up. At the same time, lumbar lordosis(LL), range of motion(ROM), and height of intervertebral space of the upper adjacent segment of fusion segment were measured on lateral lumbar X-ray films. And Pfirrmann grade of intervertebral disc of the upper adjacent segment of fusion segment on lumbar MRI were recorded before surgery and at final follow-up. The complications were recorded of the two groups. **Results:** There were no statistically significant differences in operative time, intraoperative blood loss, or length of hospitalization between the two groups($P>0.05$). The VAS scores of leg pain, JOA scores and ODI at 3 months, 6 months after operation and final follow-up were significantly improved in both groups after surgery($P<0.05$), and there was no significant difference between groups at the same time point, respectively($P>0.05$). The VAS scores of back pain were significantly improved in both groups after surgery($P<0.05$), which in the observation group was more significantly improved than that in the control group at 3 and 6 months postoperatively, and final follow-up($P<0.05$). The LL were significantly improved in both groups after surgery ($P<0.05$), and there was no significant difference between groups at the same time point ($P>0.05$). At final follow-up, the intervertebral height of the upper adjacent segment of fusion segment was increased after operation in the observation group ($P<0.05$), and decreased after operation in the control group ($P<0.05$); the ROM of the upper adjacent segment was not statistically different from that before operation in the fusion segment of observation group ($P>0.05$), while it was increased after operation in the control group ($P<0.05$). There were statistically significant differences in the Pfirrmann grade of intervertebral disc of the upper adjacent segment of the fusion segment between the two groups at final follow-up ($P<0.05$). No patients in either group had severe complications, such as nerve root injury, dural tears, internal fixation system fracture, or displacement of the interbody device. **Conclusions:** IntraSPINE non-fusion technique combined with TLIF can achieve satisfactory early outcomes in the treatment of double-segment LDD, significantly improve low back pain than TLIF, and delay ASD in early stage.

[Key words] Lumbar degenerative disease; IntraSPINE; Transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion; Adjacent segment degeneration

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经椎间孔腰椎椎体间融合术(transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion,TLIF)是治疗腰椎退行性疾病(lumbar degenerative disease, LDD)的常用术式,因其生物力学稳定、融合率高和创伤小,被广泛应用于各种腰椎退行性疾病的治疗^[1,2]。然而TLIF术后手术节段活动度丧失,邻近节段的负荷加重和活动度代偿性增加,进一步增加了邻近节段退变(adjacent segment degeneration, ASD)的风险^[3,4],严重影响腰椎融合术的远期手术疗效,部分患者甚至需要二次手术。为了降低ASD发生率或延缓ASD进程,近年来非融合技术联合融合手术已经成为研究热点,且随访结果显示非融合技术联合融合手术的临床疗效和影像学结果令人满意^[5-7]。IntraSPINE是一种新型椎板间动态固定装置,由意大利神经外科医生Guizzardi^[8]设计。该装置由医用二甲基硅氧烷制成,弹性模量大;将其置

入于椎板间隙,接近生理性的旋转中心,同时可以保留手术节段的椎间活动度(range of motion, ROM),在治疗LDD中应用广泛^[9]。目前,已有单独应用IntraSPINE治疗LDD获得良好临床疗效的报道^[10,11],但其与TLIF的联合应用未见报道。

有研究表明,融合节段过长可能是导致邻近节段退变的危险因素^[3,4]。对于上位节段退变较轻、下位节段退变较重的双节段LDD,若行双节段TLIF可能会过度治疗;仅下位节段行TLIF可能会加速ASD进程;上位节段行IntraSPINE非融合技术联合下位节段行TLIF既避免了过度治疗,也可保留邻近节段的活动度,同时可能会延缓ASD进程。本研究回顾性分析了2019年9月~2021年5月收治的74例双节段LDD患者的临床资料,旨在观察IntraSPINE非融合技术联合TLIF治疗双节段LDD的早期临床疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入及排除标准

纳入标准:(1)经临床诊断为双节段 LDD;下位节段退变较重(如巨大椎间盘突出、严重椎管狭窄等,Pfirrmann 分级 V 级),即责任节段。上位节段退变较轻(Pfirrmann 分级 III~IV 级);(2)经至少 6 个月保守治疗无效,或症状进行性加重;(3)采用双节段 IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合 TLIF 治疗或单节段 TLIF 治疗者。

排除标准:(1)退变性腰椎侧凸或后凸畸形;(2)合并外伤、腰椎肿瘤、腰椎感染、腰椎滑脱 II 度及以上者;(3)重度骨质疏松症;(4)既往有腰椎手术史者;(5)合并系统性疾病不能耐受手术者。

1.2 一般资料

2019 年 9 月~2021 年 5 月因双节段腰椎退行性疾病于我院采用手术治疗的患者 74 例。根据采取的不同手术方式,将其分为两组:观察组 36 例,采用 IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合 TLIF 手术;对照组 38 例,采用 TLIF 手术。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,研究对象签署知情同意书。

1.3 手术方法

观察组中下位节段行 TLIF 手术,上位节段行 IntraSPINE 非融合技术。对照组中下位节段行 TLIF 手术,上位节段不处理。手术均由我科同一组医师完成。全身麻醉后取俯卧位,取腰背部后正中切口长约 7cm。

融合节段保留棘上韧带,依次剥离两侧椎旁肌暴露椎板,至两侧关节突关节外侧,置入 4 枚椎弓根螺钉,于椎板间隙开窗减压,取出髓核,在椎间隙内置入自体骨粒和椎间融合器,最后连接钛棒。观察组融合节段的上位邻近节段,保留棘上韧带,依次剥离两侧椎旁肌暴露椎板,咬除棘间韧带下 2/3,将撑开钳置于棘突下 1/3 处,在撑开钳辅

助撑开下将合适型号的 IntraSPINE 假体沿顺时针方向置入椎板间,然后沿逆时针方向松开撑开钳,使用推入器将假体推入到合适位置后松开假体夹持器,查看内固定装置安装是否牢靠。C 型臂 X 线机透视确认各固定物位置、椎体序列是否良好。对照组融合节段同观察组的手术方法,融合节段的上位邻近节段不处理。生理盐水冲洗,置入负压引流,逐层缝合切口,无菌敷料包扎。

术后给予消炎、镇痛、营养神经等对症治疗 2d,术后 3~5d 引流量<50ml/d 时拔除引流管。拔除引流管后可佩戴硬性支具下床活动,术后佩戴硬性支具 3 个月。术后 3、6、12 个月门诊复查,以后每年复查一次。

1.4 观察指标

(1)记录两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、住院时间、随访时间及并发症情况。

(2)记录两组患者术前、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月和末次随访时的腰部及下肢疼痛视觉模拟评分 (visual analogue scale, VAS)、日本骨科学会 (Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA) 评分、Oswestry 功能障碍指数 (Oswestry disability index, ODI)。

(3)两组患者术前、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月及末次随访时拍摄腰椎正侧位及动力位 X 线片,术前、术后 1 年及末次随访时拍摄腰椎 CT、MRI。在 X 线片上测量 LL 和融合节段的上位邻近节段椎间隙高度及 ROM(图 1),在腰椎 MRI 上评估融合节段的上位邻近节段椎间盘 Pfirrmann 分级^[12]。

(4)ASD 诊断标准:①椎间隙高度下降>10%;②椎间活动度变化>10°;③椎体后缘滑移>4mm;④椎体骨赘>3mm;⑤小关节增生;⑥CT 或 MRI 显示腰椎间盘突出或椎管狭窄;⑦退变性侧凸;⑧腰椎压缩性骨折;⑨椎间盘 Pfirrmann 分级加重。



图 1 侧位 X 线片上部分影像学指标测量方法:LL, L1 椎体上终板连线 a 与 S1 椎体上终板连线 b 之间的夹角;ROM, 过伸过屈时单节段上位椎体下缘连线 c 与下位椎体上缘连线 d 的夹角差值;椎间隙高度,椎间隙前缘连线 e、中央连线 f 及后缘连线 g 三者取平均值

Figure 1 Index measurement on lateral X-ray. LL, the angle between the upper endplate of L1 vertebra(line a) and the upper endplate of S1 vertebra(line b); ROM, the angle difference between upper endplate of intervertebral disc(line c) and line drawing at the lower endplate of intervertebral disc(line d) in the flexion and extension views; Intervertebral disc height, average length of the anterior line(line e), middle line(line f), and posterior line(line g) connecting intervertebral disc

末次随访时，患者出现上述任一影像学改变或伴有下肢根性疼痛或间歇性跛行等临床症状，均诊断为ASD^[13,14]。

1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的计量资料(如年龄、手术时间、出血量、住院天数、ODI、VAS评分、JOA评分、LL、融合节段上位邻近节段椎间隙高度及活动度)用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,组内比较采用重复测量方差分析。计数资料(性别)比较采用 χ^2 检验。等级资料(椎间盘Pfirrmann分级)组间比较采用Mann-Whitney秩和检验。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 基本资料和手术情况

两组患者性别、年龄、住院时间、随访时间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表1)。74例患者手术过程均顺利,术中无神经损伤、硬膜撕裂,术后无断钉断棒、融合器移位等并发症发生。两组手术时间、出血量差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.2 临床疗效评估

两组患者临床疗效比较见表2。两组患者术前ODI、JOA评分、腰部及下肢痛VAS评分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),术后3个月、术后6个月、末次随访时ODI、JOA评分、腰部及下肢痛VAS评分较术前均有明显改善,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),两组末次随访时ODI、JOA评分、腰部及下肢VAS评分均较术后3个月时有改善($P<0.05$),两组末次随访时ODI、JOA评分较术后6

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between groups

	观察组(n=36) Observation group	对照组(n=38) Control group
性别(n) Gender		
男 Male	20	23
女 Female	16	15
年龄(岁) Age(years)	49.08±5.28	50.97±5.69
手术时间(min) Operative time	153.89±26.86	141.57±26.41
出血量(ml) Blood loss	211.67±54.59	190.53±59.77
住院天数(d) Hospitalization days	11.08±2.1	10.97±2.4
随访时间(月) Follow-up(mo)	25.44±5.46	25.84±4.23

个月时均有改善($P<0.05$)。两组ODI、JOA评分和下肢痛VAS评分相同时间点比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。观察组术后腰部VAS评分较相同时间点比对照组改善更为明显,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.3 影像学结果评估

表2 两组患者临床疗效比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups

	观察组(n=36) Observation group	对照组(n=38) Control group
ODI(%)		
术前 Preoperation	50.03±7.74	49.79±7.68
术后3个月 3 months postoperation	19.13±4.79 ^①	19.17±5.01 ^①
术后6个月 6 months postoperation	17.64±4.97 ^①	17.86±5.11 ^①
末次随访 Final follow-up	14.76±5.21 ^{①②③}	15.09±5.02 ^{①②③}
腰VAS评分(分) VAS score for back pain		
术前 Preoperation	7.17±1.06	7.03±0.92
术后3个月 3 months postoperation	2.17±0.75 ^{①④}	2.83±0.75 ^{①③}
术后6个月 6 months postoperation	1.72±0.83 ^{①②④}	2.14±0.82 ^{①②}
末次随访 Final follow-up	1.33±0.89 ^{①②④}	1.87±0.81 ^{①②}
下肢VAS评分(分) VAS score for leg pain		
术前 Preoperation	6.32±1.28	6.45±1.25
术后3个月 3 months postoperation	2.35±1.01 ^{①③}	2.36±0.98 ^{①③}
术后6个月 6 months postoperation	1.43±0.65 ^{①②}	1.49±0.78 ^{①②}
末次随访 Final follow-up	1.28±0.68 ^{①②}	1.34±0.84 ^{①②}
JOA评分(分) JOA score		
术前 Preoperation	12.03±1.58	12.05±1.52
术后3个月 3 months postoperation	19.81±1.28 ^{①③}	19.66±1.3 ^{①③}
术后6个月 6 months postoperation	21.86±1.69 ^{①②}	21.95±1.41 ^{①②}
末次随访 Final follow-up	25.86±1.62 ^{①②③}	25.68±1.56 ^{①②③}

注:①与同组术前比较 $P<0.05$;②与同组术后3个月比较 $P<0.05$;③与同组术后6个月比较 $P<0.05$;④与同时间点对照组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation within group, $P<0.05$; ②Compared with 3 months after operation within group, $P<0.05$; ③Compared with 6 months after operation within group, $P<0.05$; ④Compared with the control group, $P<0.05$

两组患者影像学结果见表 3 和图 2、3。两组术后 3 个月、6 个月和末次随访时 LL 较术前明显改善 ($P<0.05$)，相同时间点组间比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。观察组术后各时间点融合节段的上位邻近节段的椎间隙高度较术前增加 ($P<0.05$)，与相同时间点的对照组比差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)，对照组末次随访时融合节段的上位邻近节段的椎间隙高度较术前降低 ($P<0.05$)；观察组融合节段的上位邻近节段的活动度较术前无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$)；对照组较术前增加，差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。

两组术前融合节段上位节段椎间盘 Pfirrmann 分级差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$, 表 4)。末次随访时，两组椎间盘 Pfirrmann 分级差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)；观察组椎间盘 Pfirrmann 分级与术前相比差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)，对照组椎

表 3 两组患者影像学结果比较

Table 3 Comparison of imaging results between the two groups

	观察组(n=36) Observation group	对照组(n=38) Control group
腰椎前凸角(°) Lumbar lordosis		
术前 Preoperation	35.75±7.48	34.02±7.46
术后 3 个月 3 months postoperation	41.13±6.86 ^①	38.46±7.08 ^①
术后 6 个月 6 months postoperation	41.31±6.84 ^①	38.66±7.07 ^①
末次随访 Final follow-up	41.74±6.81 ^①	38.96±7.05 ^①
融合节段的上位邻近节段椎间隙高度(mm) Intervertebral height of upper adjacent segment of fusion segment		
术前 Preoperation	9.57±1.38	9.55±1.32
术后 3 个月 3 months postoperation	11.03±0.87 ^{①②}	9.41±1.29
术后 6 个月 6 months postoperation	10.87±0.84 ^{①②}	9.22±1.26
末次随访 Final follow-up	10.72±0.83 ^{①②}	8.93±1.21 ^①
融合节段的上位邻近节段椎间活动度(°) ROM of upper adjacent segment of fusion segment		
术前 Preoperation	6.98±1.94	7.03±1.85
术后 3 个月 3 months postoperation	6.29±1.9	7.14±1.84
术后 6 个月 6 months postoperation	6.3±1.89 ^②	7.51±1.8
末次随访 Final follow-up	6.41±1.9 ^②	8.52±1.81 ^①

注:①与同组术前比较 $P<0.05$;②与同时间点对照组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation within group, $P<0.05$; ②Compared with the control group, $P<0.05$

间盘 Pfirrmann 分级与术前相比差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

TLIF 是治疗 LDD 的主要手术方式，但 TLIF 术后邻近节段小关节负荷增加和椎间盘内压力增加等生物力学变化，导致 ASD 的风险增大^[3]。ASD 分为影像学邻近节段退变 (adjacent segment degeneration, ASDeg) 和有临床症状的邻近节段退变性疾病 (adjacent segment disease, ASDis)。Okuda 等^[15]研究发现，融合术后 2、5、10 年，ASDeg 发生率分别为 19%、49% 和 75%，ASDis 发生率分别为 6%、14% 和 31%。Alentado 等^[16]报道 9% 患者在融合术后出现 ASDis，需行二次手术。因此，预防或延缓 ASD 进程具有重要临床意义。

研究表明^[17]非融合动态固定可以在保留节段活动度同时改变脊柱应力分布，可能实现椎间盘的自我修复，从而预防 ASD。目前临床应用的非融合动态固定装置主要包括 Coflex、Wallis system、X-stop、DIAM、Dynesys、IntraSPINE 等^[18,19]，其中 IntraSPINE 为椎板间装置，其他为棘突间装置。通过牵引棘突或椎板对硬膜囊和神经根等结构进行间接减压，在保留手术节段 ROM 的同时，一定程度上限制了手术节段过伸、过屈，从而预防或延缓 ASD^[9,10]。临床应用中棘突间装置存在着一些不足，如安置节段受制于棘突大小、棘突骨折风险高、撑开器松动等。IntraSPINE 的出现弥补了棘突间装置的缺陷^[20]。IntraSPINE 是一种具有缓冲作用的弹性支撑器械，它可以通过撑开椎板间隙间接增加椎间隙高度，扩大椎间孔，减轻关节面和椎间盘的压力，保持脊柱自然运动的同时维持脊柱的稳定^[8]。Lu 等^[21]的生物力研究结果表明，IntraSPINE 比棘突间装置节段稳定性更高且椎间盘压力更低。Guizzardi 等^[9]进行的生物力学性能研究表明，IntraSPINE 置入节段椎间盘压力降低，保留了腰椎 ROM，虽然旋转中心轻微后移，但仍接近生理旋转中心。Bistazzoni 等^[22]使用 EOS® X 线影像系统评估了 IntraSPINE 对脊柱矢状位平衡的影响，结果表明，IntraSPINE 可有效维持脊柱矢状位的平衡，患者术后 VAS 评分、ODI、JOA 评分较术前均有明显改善。Guizzardi 等^[10]对 281 例置入 IntraSPINE 的腰痛患者进行了回顾性研究，随访了 52 个月以上，结果显示，术后患者 VAS 评

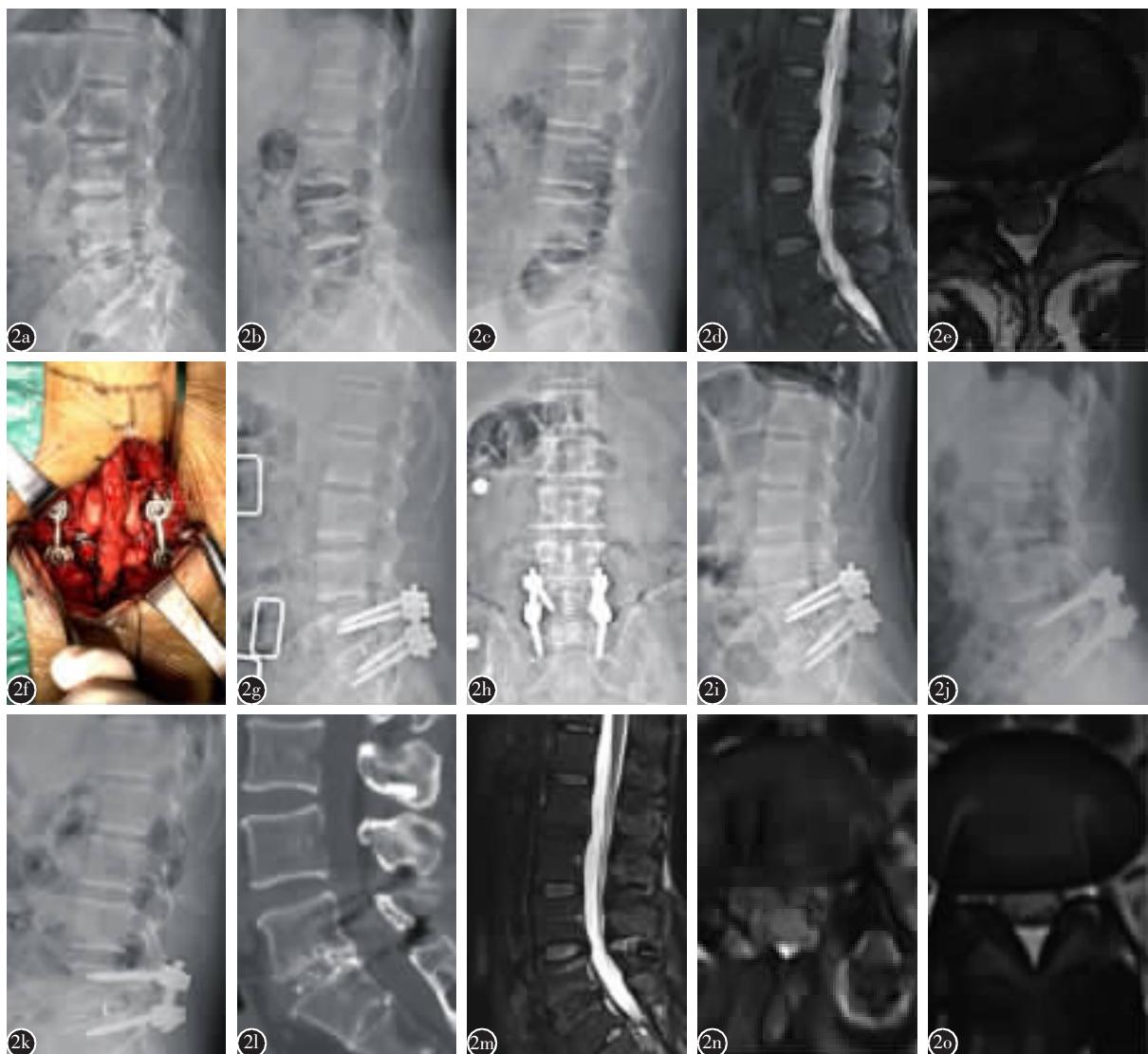


图 2 观察组患者,男性,48岁,腰椎间盘突出症(L5/S1) **a** 术前侧位X线片示LL为46.71°,L4/5椎间隙高度为9.95mm **b、c** 术前动力位X线片示L4/5 ROM为8.93° **d** 术前腰椎MRI T2加权像矢状位示L5/S1椎间盘突出并硬膜囊受压,L4/5椎间盘Pfirrmann分级Ⅲ级 **e** 术前腰椎MRI示L5/S1椎间盘突出偏右侧 **f** 术中外观图,L5-S1行TLIF,L4-L5行IntraSPINE非融合 **g、h** 术后即刻X线片示内固定位置良好 **i** 术后31个月,侧位X线片示LL为52.08°,L4/5椎间隙高度为10.91mm **j、k** 术后31个月,动力位X线片示L4/5 ROM为8.32° **l** 术后31个月CT示L5/S1椎间骨性融合 **m** 术后31个月腰椎MRI T2加权像示L5/S1硬膜囊受压解除,L4/5椎间盘Pfirrmann分级Ⅲ级 **n、o** 术后31个月,腰椎水平位MRI示L5/S1神经压迫解除,L4/5无神经压迫

Figure 2 Observation group, a 48-year-old male of lumbar disc herniation(LDH) at L5/S1 **a** Preoperative lateral X-ray indicated LL of 46.71° and intervertebral height of 9.95mm at L4/5 **b, c** Preoperative X-ray in the flexion and extension views indicated ROM of 8.93° at L4/5 **d** Preoperative MRI T2W1 in the sagittal view indicated LDH and compression of dural sac at L5/S1, with Pfirrmann grade III of disc at L4/5 **e** Preoperative MRI in the transverse view indicated LDH to the right at L5/S1 **f** During operation, TLIF at L5-S1, IntraSPINE at L4-L5 **g, h** After operation, X-rays showed that the prosthesis was in good position **i** At 31 months of follow-up, lateral X-ray showed LL of 52.08° and intervertebral height of 10.91mm at L4/5 **j, k** At 31 months of follow-up, X-ray in the flexion and extension views showed ROM of 8.32° at L4/5 **l** At 31 months of follow-up, CT indicated interbody bony fusion at L5/S1 **m** At 31 months of follow-up, MRI T2W1 in the sagittal view indicated relief of compression of dural sac at L5/S1, with Pfirrmann grade III of disc at L4/5 **n, o** At 31 months of follow-up, MRI in the transverse view indicated relief of nerve compression at L5/S1, without nerve compression at L4/5



图 3 对照组，患者女性，45岁，腰椎间盘突出症（L5/S1）**a** 术前侧位 X 线片示 LL 为 27.07°, L4/5 椎间隙高度为 9.82mm **b、c** 术前动力位 X 线片示 L4/5 ROM 为 4.95° **d** 术前 CT 示 L5/S1 椎间盘突出 **e** 术前腰椎矢状位 MRI 示 L5/S1 椎间盘突出并硬膜囊受压, Pfirrmann 分级Ⅲ级 **f** 术前腰椎水平位 MRI 示 L5/S1 椎间盘突出偏左侧 **g、h** 术后即刻 X 线片示内固定位置良好 **i** 术后 29 个月, 侧位 X 线示 LL 为 34.01°, L4/5 椎间隙高度为 8.61mm **j、k** 术后 29 个月, 动力位 X 线片示 L4/5 ROM 为 7.98° **l** 术后 29 个月 CT 示 L5/S1 椎间骨性融合 **m** 术后 29 个月腰椎矢状位 MRI T2 加权像示 L5/S1 硬膜囊受压解除, Pfirrmann 分级Ⅳ级 **n、o** 术后 29 个月, 腰椎水平位 MRI 示 L5/S1 神经压迫解除, L4/5 无神经压迫

Figure 3 Control group, a 45-year-old female patient, LDH at L5/S1 **a** Preoperative lateral X-ray indicated LL of 27.07° and intervertebral height of 9.82mm at L4/5 **b, c** Preoperative X-ray in the flexion and extension views indicated ROM of 4.95° at L4/5 **d** Preoperative CT indicated LDH at L5/S1 **e** Preoperative MRI in the sagittal view indicated LDH and compression of dural sac at L5/S1, with Pfirrmann grade Ⅲ of disc at L4/5 **f** Preoperative MRI in the transverse view indicated LDH to the left at L5/S1 **g, h** After operation, X-rays showed that the prosthesis was in good position **i** At 29 months of follow-up, lateral X-ray showed LL of 34.01° and intervertebral height of 8.61mm at L4/5 **j, k** At 29 months of follow-up, X-ray in the flexion and extension views showed ROM of 7.98° at L4/5 **l** At 29 months of follow-up, CT indicated interbody bony fusion at L5/S1 **m** At 29 months of follow-up, MRI T2W1 in the sagittal view indicated relief of compression of dural sac at L5/S1, with Pfirrmann grade Ⅳ of disc at L4/5 **n, o** At 29 months of follow-up, MRI in the transverse view indicated relief of nerve compression at L5/S1, without nerve compression at L4/5

表 4 两组患者融合节段的上位邻近节段椎间盘 Pfirrmann 分级比较

Table 4 Comparison of Pfirrmann grades of intervertebral disc of the upper adjacent segment of fusion segment between the two groups

	术前 Preoperation					末次随访 Final follow-up					Z值 Z value	P值 P value
	I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V		
观察组(n=36) Observation group	0	0	17	19	0	0	0	15	21	0	0.471	0.638
对照组(n=38) Control group	0	0	11	27	0	0	0	5	31	2	1.982	0.047
Z值 Z value	1.609					2.302						
P值 P value	0.108					0.021						

分、ODI 较术前均明显改善,210 例患者随访期间 MRI 椎间盘 Pfirrmann 分级结果显示,42 例(20%) 椎间盘退变中度进展,105 例(50%) 椎间盘退变程度无明显改变,63 例(30%) 椎间盘部分再水化,可见 IntraSPINE 可以有效延缓椎间盘退变。

非融合手术联合融合手术已经开始应用于治疗 LDD。有研究称,非融合手术联合融合手术在尾端刚性融合节段和头端动态固定节段提供了一个过渡区域,可能会降低 ASD 的发生率^[23]。一项生物力学研究结果也表明,非融合手术联合融合手术对预防或延缓 ASD 有一定作用^[24,25]。但目前与融合手术联合应用的非融合装置主要包括 Coflex、Wallis system、DIAM、Dynesys 等棘突间装置,IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合融合手术的应用还未见报道。

本研究结果显示,两组患者术后腰部和下肢 VAS 评分、ODI、JOA 评分较术前均有明显改善($P<0.05$)。其中,观察组患者腰部 VAS 评分比对照组改善更为显著($P<0.05$),这可能是因为术前融合节段的上位邻近节段的椎间盘退变引起了椎间盘源性腰痛,观察组患者在置入 IntraSPINE 后椎间隙高度增加,椎间盘压力减小,减少了对周围神经的刺激^[10,26]。与对照组相比,观察组的平均手术时间长,术中出血量多,但差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。这可能是因为观察组中 IntraSPINE 置入节段虽然需要单独显露,但无需切除髓核,且手术中保留了棘上韧带和部分棘间韧带,保护了后柱的完整性和稳定性。两组末次随访时 LL 较术前均有明显改善,可见 IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合 TLIF 手术与 TLIF 手术均能矫正腰椎生理前凸;两组患者术后 6 个月、末次随访时的 LL 较术

后 3 个月时均有改善($P>0.05$),这可能与患者术后腰背肌功能锻炼有关^[27]。观察组术后 6 个月和末次随访时融合节段的上位邻近节段椎间隙高度较术后 3 个月时有所下降,但仍高于术前($P<0.05$),对照组末次随访时融合节段的上位邻近节段的椎间隙高度明显降低($P<0.05$)。末次随访时,对照组融合节段的上位邻近节段活动度较术前明显增加($P<0.05$),观察组中融合节段的邻近节段活动度较术前降低($P>0.05$),这是因为 IntraSPINE 减少了手术后出现的节段性屈曲范围的增加,避免了远期 IntraSPINE 置入节段的活动度代偿性增加^[9]。末次随访时,两组患者均未出现 ASDis;对照组 ASDeg 8 例,观察组 ASDeg 2 例。观察组末次随访时有 2 例患者 MRI T2 加权像椎间盘信号增高,出现“再水化”现象(图 3)。这可能是因为 IntraSPINE 改变了脊柱的应力,促进了椎间盘的自我修复,同时延缓了 ASD 进程^[9]。但邻近节段退变的危险因素很多,包括年龄、性别、BMI、融合节段长度、术中邻近节段小关节损伤和术前邻近节段退变等,ASD 的机制是多因素的,需要更进一步的研究^[28]。

综上所述,IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合 TLIF 手术治疗双节段 LDD 能够取得满意的早期临床疗效,手术创伤小,并发症发生率低,与 TLIF 手术临床疗效相似,但 IntraSPINE 非融合技术联合 TLIF 手术改善患者腰痛效果更加显著,早期能够延缓 ASD 的发生。但本研究样本量较少,随访时间较短,仍需通过更大样本量和更长随访时间的多中心研究来验证。且本研究仅纳入上位节段退变轻、下位节段退变重的病例,未来我们将对上位节段退变重、下位节段退变轻的病例加以研究。

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