

·临床研究·

## 经皮内镜椎间孔入路腰4/5与腰5/骶1腰椎间盘突出切除术学习曲线对比

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**摘要:**【目的】探讨经皮内镜椎间孔入路腰椎间盘突出切除术(PETD)治疗L4/5与L5/S1椎间盘突出症学习曲线的对比。【方法】纳入2019年12月至2020年11月由同一术者施行PETD治疗L4/5和L5/S1椎间盘突出症患者各51例。根据治疗时间把每个节段分为3个小组:最早的第1~17名患者为A组,第18~34名患者分为B组,第35~51名患者分为C组。对各组各阶段手术时间、射线暴露时间、视觉模拟量表(VAS)评分和Oswestry功能障碍指数(ODI)评分进行评估。【结果】随访时间平均为8.4个月[最短6个月,最长12个月,中位数为8.0(7.0~9.3)个月]。L4/5节段手术时间在A组和B组( $P=0.006$ )和A组和C组( $P=0.000$ )之间的差异均有统计学意义,而L5/S1节段A组和C组差异有统计学意义( $P=0.000$ ),但A组和B组差异无统计学意义( $P=0.344$ )。与L4/5节段相比,L5/S1每个节段的手术时间明显更长,A组差异无统计学意义,B组、C组及合计差异均有统计学意义(A组: $P=0.080$ ,B组: $P=0.000$ ,C组: $P=0.016$ ,Total: $P=0.000$ )。L4/5节段的平均射线暴露时间组内差异均有统计学意义,A组和B组( $P=0.000$ )以及A组和C组( $P=0.000$ )。然而,在L5/S1节段上,A组和B组之间差异无统计学意义( $P=0.995$ ),但A组和C组差异有统计学意义( $P=0.000$ )。L5/S1各组的射线暴露时间明显长于L4/5水平,差异有统计学意义(A组: $P=0.000$ ,B组: $P=0.000$ ,C组: $P=0.000$ ,总计: $P=0.000$ )。L4/5节段VAS评分组内差异均无统计学意义,A组和B组( $P=0.967$ )和A组和C组( $P=0.927$ )。ODI评分组内差异均有统计学意义,A组和B组( $P=0.036$ )以及A组和C组( $P=0.011$ )。L5/S1节段VAS评分组内差异无统计学意义,A组和B组( $P=0.397$ )和A组和C组( $P=0.960$ ),ODI评分改善差异同样无统计学意义A组和B组( $P=0.207$ )以及A组和C组( $P=0.109$ )。【结论】PETD治疗L4/5和L5/S1腰椎间盘突出症都可以取得满意的临床疗效。L5/S1节段的手术时间和射线暴露时间均长于L4/5节段。L4/5节段学习曲线比L5/S1节段更陡峭。选择合适的病例对于缩短PETD的学习曲线非常重要。

**关键词:**腰椎间盘突出症;经皮内镜椎间孔入路腰椎间盘突出切除术;学习曲线

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### Comparisons of the Learning Curve at the L4/5 and L5/S1 Level for Percutaneous Endoscopic Transforaminal Discectomy

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**Abstract:**【Objectives】To evaluate the learning curve for percutaneous endoscopic transforaminal discectomy(PETD) at L4/5 level and L5/S1 level respectively, and to evaluate the differences of learning curve for PETD between the two levels.【Methods】Two batches of the first 51 cases who were each treated with PETD for L4/5 or for L5/S1 disc herniation re-

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spectively in the department between December 2019 and November 2020 were reviewed. The operation time, radiation exposure time, VAS score, preoperative ODI score, and the postoperative follow-up were reviewed. Each level was divided into three groups: for the earliest stage, Patients #1~17 were assigned to Group A; for the middle stage, Patients #18~34 were assigned to Group B; and for the latest stage, Patients #35~51 were assigned to Group C.【Results】All patients were observed postoperatively for 8.4 months [range: 6 months~12 months,  $M(P_{25}~P_{75}) = 8.0(7.0~9.3)$  months]. Significant differences were observed in the mean operation time for L4/5 level both between Group A and Group B ( $P=0.006$ ) and between Group A and Group C ( $P=0.000$ ), while for the average operation time for L5/S1 level there was significant difference between Group A and Group C ( $P=0.000$ ), but not between Group A and Group B ( $P=0.344$ ). Compared with the operation time at L4/5 level, the operation time at L5/S1 was significantly longer for each stage (Group A:  $P=0.080$ , Group B:  $P=0.000$ , Group C:  $P=0.016$ , Total:  $P=0.000$ ). The average X-ray exposure period at each Group A L4/5 level was shortened successively, and there were significant differences between Group A and Group B ( $P=0.000$ ), also between Group A and Group C ( $P=0.000$ ). However, the mean radiation time of the three stages in L5/S1 level improved less rapidly than that in L4/5 level, in which significant difference was not observed between Group A and Group B ( $P=0.995$ ), but was between Group A and Group C ( $P=0.000$ ). The radiation exposure time at L5/S1 was significantly longer than L4/5 level for each stage (Group A:  $P=0.000$ , Group B:  $P=0.000$ , Group C:  $P=0.000$ , Total:  $P=0.000$ ). In the improvement of VAS score among 3 stages for L4/5 level, no significant differences were observed neither between Group A and Group B ( $P=0.967$ ) nor between Group A and Group C ( $P=0.927$ ). Higher improvement in the ODI score was observed in L4/5 level both between Group A and Group B ( $P=0.036$ ) and between Group A and Group C ( $P=0.011$ ). There was no significant difference in the improvement of VAS score for L5/S1 level neither between Group A and Group B ( $P=0.397$ ) nor between Group A and Group C ( $P=0.960$ ); neither was there any significant difference in the improvement of ODI score both between Group A and Group B ( $P=0.207$ ) and between Group A and Group C ( $P=0.109$ ).【Conclusions】The learning curve in the L4/5 level is steeper than that in the L5/S1 level. Suitable patient selection is of much importance for shortening the learning curve for PETD.

**Key words:** lumbar disk herniation; percutaneous endoscopic transforaminal discectomy; learning curve

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经皮内镜椎间孔入路腰椎间盘突出切除术(percutaneous endoscopic transforaminal discectomy, PETD)逐渐替代传统开放式腰椎间盘突出切除术,成为治疗单节段腰椎间盘突出症的首选<sup>[1-3]</sup>。PETD通常在局部麻醉下进行,并且保留了正常的椎旁结构,能最小化术后硬膜外瘢痕形成和减少腰椎不稳定的风险<sup>[4-5]</sup>。此外,PETD还具有术后疼痛轻微、住院时间短和尽早恢复社会活动的优点<sup>[6]</sup>。然而,PETD技术具有“陡峭”的学习曲线<sup>[7-8]</sup>。此外,尽管并发症发生率较低,但仍有神经血管损伤、内脏损伤、椎间隙感染等主要并发症,这可能是早期手术操作不熟练所致<sup>[9]</sup>。有研究则指出PETD失败率和并发症率相对较低,且均有获得良好的疗效,学习曲线并非难以接受<sup>[9]</sup>。虽然不少研究强调了微创腰椎间盘突出切除术有着陡峭的学习曲线<sup>[10-12]</sup>,但关于PETD学习曲线的研究仍然非常有限,且多数是研究L4/5节段的学习曲线,缺乏L5/S1节段PETD的学习

曲线研究以及两个节段之间学习曲线的对比。有研究报道了L4/5节段PETD比L5/S1节段更容易掌握,但该研究观察指标只评估了手术时间、住院时间和临床疗效,没有对射线暴露时间这一关键指标纳入研究<sup>[13]</sup>。在本研究中,我们系统地评估了PETD技术在L5/S1节段的学习曲线以及L4/5和L5/S1节段之间PETD学习曲线的对比。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2019年12月至2020年11月我科同一术者主刀PETD治疗L4/5和L5/S1各最初51例椎间盘突出症患者的临床指标和随访资料。根据治疗时间把每个节段分为3个小组:最早的第1~17名患者为A组,第18~34名患者分为B组,第35~51名患者分为C组。术者为低年资副主任医师,以

一助身份完成腰椎后路融合内固定手术上千例,独立开展椎间孔镜手术前于上级医院进修学习半年的脊柱微创手术,并参加两次短期的椎间孔镜实操班学习。本研究PETD治疗腰椎间盘突出症的纳入标准:单节段L4/5或L5/S1椎间盘突出;有手术适应症,如神经根疼痛、麻木症状;保守治疗3个月无效。排除标准:合并退行性脊柱侧凸、脊柱不稳和马尾综合征;主要症状为腰背部轴性痛;既往腰椎介入手术后;腰椎管狭窄症;合并严重基础疾病不能耐受手术者。所有患者均已在入院时签署知情同意书,并通过医院医学伦理委员会审批,审批号为2022-02-003。

### 1.2 手术操作

PETD在局部麻醉下进行,患者取屈髋屈膝俯卧位。根据术前MRI图像测量,皮肤穿刺点通常距中线约10~13 cm。透视下确定手术节段及皮肤穿刺点。用10 g/L利多卡因局部浸润麻醉皮肤穿刺点后,透视下置入18号穿刺针,到达上关节突骨面

后透视确认,并顺着上关节突边缘滑入椎间孔,再次C臂机透视确认抵达靶点。最佳靶点在C臂机正位透视下穿刺针投影应位于椎弓根中心或内缘,侧位透视深度为椎体后缘(图1)。椎间孔内缓慢推注10 g/L利多卡因3~5 mL。然后通过穿刺针置入导丝,取出穿刺针,用手术刀片在穿刺部位做一个长约7 mm皮肤切口,沿着导丝插入锥形扩张器逐级扩张,置入工作通道,透视下调整工作通道位置。入镜后通过双极射频清除清理椎间孔周围软组织。如L5/S1高髂嵴和大横突阻挡,导致工作通道位置不理想,可直视下使用环锯或磨钻去除L5或S1上关节突尖部,行椎间孔成形,并调整工作通道至合适位置,髓核钳钳除部分黄韧带,找出目标间隙。髓核钳钳取突出纤维环及髓核,双极射频刀头射频消融椎间盘组织及彻底止血,探查硬膜囊及神经根松解满意,确切止血后缝合术口,并以无菌敷料覆盖。

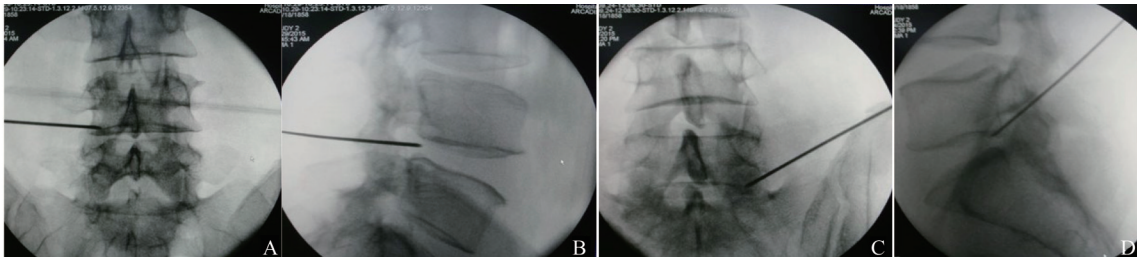


图1 穿刺针的合适靶点  
A: The spinal needle was introduced on the medial border line of the pedicle at L4/5 level in anteroposterior fluoroscopic image. B: The spinal needle was introduced on the posterior vertebral line at L4/5 level in lateral fluoroscopic image. C: The spinal needle was introduced at the optimal insertion point with a large inclination angle at L5/S1 level in anteroposterior fluoroscopic image. D: The spinal needle was introduced at the target point at L5/S1 level in lateral fluoroscopic image.

图1 穿刺针的合适靶点

Fig. 1 The suitable target of the spinal needle

### 1.3 统计分析

研究数据使用SPSS 28.0进行统计分析。连续变量的计量资料进行正态性检验,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,符合正态分布且方差齐的计量资料用 $t$ 检验进行分析,不符合正态分布或方差齐性的计量资料用Mann-Whitney检验。计数资料以频数表示,分类资料采用卡方检验分析。三个手术时期资料比较用方差分析,方差分析有统计学意义后再采用Bonferroni法对三个阶段各时间点进行多重比较。在本研究中, $P < 0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 患者一般情况的对比

本研究分别序贯性纳入51例PETD治疗L4/5与L5/S1腰椎间盘突出症患者。术后随访时间平均为8.4个月(最短6个月,最长12个月)。比较两组病例年龄、性别和术前症状持续时间,差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ;表1)。本研究中腰椎间盘突出类型分为旁中央型、中央型、脱垂型,其中L4/5腰椎间盘突出旁中央型26例,中央型15例,脱垂型10例,而L5/S1旁中央型28例,中央型13例,脱垂型10例,差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 0.217, P =$

表1 两组临床特征的比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics of patients in each group

Parameters	L4/5	L5/S1	$\chi^2/t$	<i>P</i>
Sex ratio/(female/male)	27/24	21/30	1.417	0.234
Mean age/years	43.7±16.8	40.1±12.2	1.245	0.216
Mean duration of symptom/months	9.5±7.2	7.4±6.7	1.469	0.145

0.897)。L4/5 责任节段存在骨赘增生 20 例,无骨赘增生 31 例,而 L5/S1 存在骨赘增生 16 例,无骨赘增生 35 例,两者差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=0.682, P=0.407$ )。

## 2.2 手术操作的指标比较

L4/5 节段平均手术时间 A 组(111.4±17.1) min, B 组(94.0±13.9) min, C 组(76.9±17.9) min, A 组和 B 组以及 A 组和 C 组差异均有统计学意义, ( $F=18.861, P=0.000$ , A 组和 B 组,  $P=0.006$ ; A 组和 C 组,  $P=0.000$ ; 表 2)。L5/S1 节段的平均手术时间为 A 组(121.6±16.2) min, B 组(115.0±16.3) min, C 组(90.4±12.8) min, 其中 A 组和 C 组差异有统计学意义( $F=19.967, P=0.000$ ), 但 A 组和 B 组差异无统计学意义(A 组和 B 组,  $P=0.344$ ; A 组和 C 组,  $P=0.000$ )。除 A 组外, L5/S1 节段的手术时间比 L4/5 节段更长, 差异有统计学意义(A 组  $t=-1.805, P=0.080$ , B 组  $t=-4.044, P=0.000$ , C 组  $t=-2.537, P=0.016$ , 总计  $t=-3.629, P=0.000$ )。

L4/5 节段平均射线暴露时间为 A 组(12.0±2.4) min, B 组(8.5±1.8) min, C 组(7.6±1.8) min, A 组和 B 组以及 A 组和 C 组差异均有统计学意义, ( $F=23.362, P=0.000$ , A 组和 B 组,  $P=0.000$ ; A 组

和 C 组,  $P=0.000$ )。L5/S1 射线暴露时间则依次为 A 组(17.4±2.5) min、B 组(17.3±1.9) min 和 C 组(13.1±2.9) min, 其中 A 组和 C 组差异有统计学意义, 但 A 组和 B 组差异无统计学意义( $F=22.659, P=0.000$ , A 组和 B 组,  $P=0.995$ ; A 组和 C 组,  $P=0.000$ ; 表 2)。与 L4/5 节段各期相比, L5/S1 射线暴露时间均更长, 差异均有统计学意义(A 组  $t=-6.340, P=0.000$ , B 组  $t=-14.02, P=0.000$ , C 组  $t=-8.720, P=0.000$ , 总计  $t=-11.69, P=0.000$ ; 表 2)。

## 2.3 手术疗效指标的对比

L4/5 节段平均术前 VAS 评分为 7.5±1.0, 末次随访 VAS 改善至 1.7±1.0, 差异有统计学意义( $Z=-8.833, P=0.000$ )。其中, 各分期 VAS 评分的改善值分别为 5.8±1.6、5.9±1.3 和 5.9±1.8, A 组和 B 组以及 A 组和 C 组差异均无统计学意义( $F=0.054, P=0.947$ , A 组和 B 组,  $P=0.967$ ; A 组和 C 组,  $P=0.927$ )。L4/5 节段的平均 ODI 评分为 52.0±5.7, 末次随访能改善至 31.8±5.5, 差异有统计学意义( $F=0.325, P=0.000$ )。末次随访各分期 ODI 评分的改善值分别为 18.0±3.7、21.1±3.9 和 21.6±3.4。A 组和 B 组以及 A 组和 C 组之间差异均有统计学意义( $F=4.807, P=0.013$ , A 组和 B 组,  $P=0.036$ ; A 组与 C

表2 两组手术时间、射线暴露时间的比较

Table 2 Comparison of operation time and X-ray exposure time in each group

Parameters		Patient Group		
		Group A	Group B	Group C
Radiography time/seconds	L4/5	12.0±2.4	7.5±1.8	7.6±1.8
	L5/S1	17.4±2.5	17.3±1.9	13.1±2.9
Operation time/minutes	L4/5	111.4±17.1	94.0±13.9	76.9±17.9
	L5/S1	121.6±16.2	115.0±16.3	90.4±12.8

Radiography time: ANOVA, L4/5:  $F=23.362, P=0.000$ , Group A and B,  $P=0.000$ ; Group A and C,  $P=0.000$ ; L5/S1:  $F=22.659, P=0.000$ , Group A and B,  $P=0.995$ ; Group A and C,  $P=0.000$ ; operation time: ANOVA, L4/5:  $F=18.861, P=0.000$ , Group A and B,  $P=0.006$ ; Group A and C,  $P=0.000$ ; L5/S1:  $F=19.967, P=0.000$ , Group A and B,  $P=0.344$ ; Group A and C,  $P=0.000$ .

组, $P=0.011$ )。

L5/S1节段平均术前VAS评分为 $7.4\pm 1.1$ ,术后末次随访能改善至 $2.0\pm 1.0$ ,差异有统计学意义( $Z=-8.806, P=0.000$ )。末次随访各分期VAS评分改善值分别为 $5.2\pm 1.6$ 、 $5.8\pm 1.5$ 和 $5.4\pm 1.3$ ,A组和B组以及A组和C组之间差异均无统计学意义( $F=0.780, P=0.464$ ,A组和B组, $P=0.397$ ;A组和C组, $P=0.960$ )。L5/S1节段平均术前ODI评分为 $51.7\pm 6.3$ ,术后末次随访改善至 $31.6\pm 5.7$ ,差异有统计学意义( $F=0.714, P=0.000$ )。末次随访各分期ODI评分改善值依次为 $18.5\pm 4.3$ 、 $20.7\pm 4.5$ 和 $21.2\pm 3.5$ 。A组和B组以及A组和C组差异无统计学意义( $F=2.100, P=0.134$ ,A组和B组, $P=0.207$ ;A组和C组, $P=0.109$ ;表3)。

#### 2.4 手术并发症的对比

L4/5节段共发生3例手术并发症(5.88%),其中A组第13例和B组第23例有症状性椎间盘残留,经止痛、营养神经、康复理疗等保守治疗3个月后症状缓解;C组第42例发生脑脊液漏,患者术后轻度头痛,无下肢神经症状,予头低脚高位、加强补液处理2周后症状缓解出院。L5/S1节段共发生4例手术并发症(7.84%),其中A组第3例发生出口神经根损伤,术后伸踇长肌肌力C级,L5神经根支配区感觉麻木,考虑置入工作通道位置不佳挤压神经根所致,术后予激素消肿、甘露醇脱水、营养神经等保守治疗,指导患者加强下肢功能锻炼,6个月后复查下肢肌力及感觉麻木恢复正常;A组第11例和B组第28例发生症状性椎间盘残留,均予止痛、营养神经、康复理疗等保守治疗后症状缓解;C组第48例发生脑脊液漏,患者术后无诉头晕头痛,无下肢神经症状,嘱尽量卧床休息2周。

两组均未发生椎间隙感染、椎管内血肿等手术并发症。两组手术并发症发生率差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=0.153, P=0.695$ )。

### 3 讨论

微创技术在腰椎手术中的应用可以追溯到20世纪70年代,主要涉及经皮技术和显微椎间盘切除术。20世纪90年代以来,基于水介质下的PETD治疗腰椎间盘突出症开始迅猛发展<sup>[8]</sup>。与传统的腰椎开放手术相比,PETD具有许多优势,包括是局麻手术,保留正常的后路和椎旁结构,损伤少、出血少、恢复快<sup>[5]</sup>。然而,尽管可以通过培训和选择适当病例来减缓PETD的学习曲线,仍然认为PETD的学习曲线是相对陡峭的<sup>[7]</sup>。通过适当的培训,PETD学习曲线是稳定的且能取得良好效果<sup>[9]</sup>。研究认为PETD示范教学也是PETD技术顺利开展的重要因素<sup>[8]</sup>。近期有研究表明,O臂导航辅助下PETD手术治疗腰椎间盘突出是安全有效的,并且能改善学习曲线,降低手术难度,减少射线暴露<sup>[14]</sup>。此外,L5/S1独特的高位髂嵴可能使其器械操作比L4/5节段难度更大,进而影响手术疗效<sup>[15]</sup>。

目前已有相关研究讨论PETD的学习曲线。然而,关于L4/5和L5/S1节段PETD学习曲线的对比研究仍比较缺乏。本研究进一步表明,PETD治疗L4/5和L5/S1腰椎间盘突出症是一种有效且安全的手术方法。术后患者VAS评分和ODI评分均有明显改善。本研究也证实了L4/5水平和L5/S1水平之间的学习曲线存在一些差异。由于高髂嵴的阻挡,L5/S1节段的学习曲线比L4/5水平的学习曲线更陡峭,手术时间和射线暴露时间更长。在

表3 两组临床疗效的比较

Table 3 Comparison of clinical outcome in each group

Parameters		Patient Group		
		Group A	Group B	Group C
Improvement of VAS score	L4/5	5.8±1.6	5.9±1.3	5.9±1.8
	L5/S1	5.2±1.6	5.8±1.5	5.4±1.3
Improvement of ODI score	L4/5	18.0±3.7	21.1±3.9	21.6±3.4
	L5/S1	18.5±4.3	20.7±4.5	21.2±3.5

Improvement of VAS score: ANOVA, L4/5:  $F=0.054, P=0.947$ , Group A and B,  $P=0.967$ ; Group A and C,  $P=0.927$ ; L5/S1:  $F=0.780, P=0.464$ , Group A and B,  $P=0.397$ ; Group A and C,  $P=0.960$ ; Improvement of ODI score: ANOVA, L4/5:  $F=4.807, P=0.013$ , Group A and B,  $P=0.036$ ; Group A and C,  $P=0.011$ ; L5/S1:  $F=2.100, P=0.134$ , Group A and B,  $P=0.207$ ; Group A and C,  $P=0.109$ .

L4/5 节段,手术时间和辐射时间都依次显著减少,而在 L5/S1 节段直到 C 组才显著减少。PETD 治疗 L4/5 和 L5/S1 腰椎间盘突出症均能获得良好的临床疗效。VAS 评分均有明显改善,且两组之间没有显著差异。但 L4/5 节段 ODI 评分在 A 组和 B 组以及 A 组和 C 组有更高的改善,而 L5/S1 节段则没有。

PETD 手术疗效很大程度取决于术者手术操作技术<sup>[16]</sup>。此外,不适当的病例选择也可能会导致手术疗效欠佳<sup>[6]</sup>。初始的穿刺和通道置入是 PETD 最重要的步骤之一。最佳定位点应为正位片上椎弓根中心或内缘,侧位片则为椎体后缘。与 L4/5 节段相比,L5/S1 空间独特的解剖学特征如高髂嵴和肥大关节突关节的阻挡,使其难以将穿刺针及工作通道置于最佳目标点,从而需频繁调整穿刺针角度,增加射线暴露时间,也更容易损伤出口神经根。穿刺针角度增大也同时使得镜下操作空间变小,增加术中残留突出椎间盘的风险。因此,合适的病例选择对于确保 PETD 满意疗效至关重要。

本研究比较了 L4/5 节段和 L5/S1 节段 PETD 的学习曲线。PETD 治疗 L4/5 水平和 L5/S1 水平都可以获得出色的临床和微创结果。然而,L4/5 节段的学习曲线比 L5/S1 的更陡峭,即对于初学者来说,L4/5 节段更容易掌握。L5/S1 节段比 L4/5 节段手术时间和射线暴露时间更长。因此,我们建议术者开展 PETD 技术时选择 L4/5 椎间盘突出病例作为

初始病例。随着 L4/5 节段 PETD 成功率提高,术者手术操作更为熟练及建立足够的自信心后,再选择 L5/S1 节段病例。此外,经皮穿刺腰椎神经根阻滞可以练习准确进针的技巧。有研究认为开展前期的选择性神经阻滞术操作训练有助于减少 PETD 手术时间和射线暴露时间,并且能减少手术并发症<sup>[17]</sup>。

本研究存在以下几个不足之处。首先,由于本研究由同一术者序贯完成 PETD 治疗 L4/5 与 L5/S1 腰椎间盘突出病例,两节段间学习进程可能会被相互影响,而这难以避免。其次,本研究平均随访时间为 8.4 月,随访时间不够长,且随访时间不一致,更长的随访结果是我们今后需改进的方向。另外,本研究只纳入 L4/5 与 L5/S1 腰椎间盘突出病例,上腰椎椎间盘突出由于其位于生理性胸椎后凸与腰椎前凸交界区,该处硬膜囊与椎间隙空间狭窄,PETD 手术风险更高,难度更大,因此上腰椎 PETD 学习曲线也值得探究。

总之,PETD 可以获得良好的临床疗效。L5/S1 的学习曲线比 L4/5 的更难以掌握,需要更长的学习周期。L5/S1 水平比 L4/5 水平有更多的手术时间和更多的辐射暴露时间。应选择合适病例以减缓 PETD 的学习曲线。建议术者优先选择 L4/5 节段病例入手,由简入繁,待时机合适,再扩展至 L5/S1 节段。

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