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A strategy of percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy for migrated disc herniation

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Abstract

Objective

Percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy (PELD) with remarkable advancements has led to successful results comparable to open discectomy. However, its application in herniated disc (HD) with migration is still challenging and technically demanding. The purpose of this study is to propose various strategies for PELD according to HD with migration.

Methods

A retrospective review was performed on 434 consecutive patients who had undergone PELD. HD with migration was classified into four zones: low-grade up/down and highgrade up/down based on the extent and direction of migration. Clinical outcomes were assessed by Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) score for back and leg pain, Oswestry Disability Index (ODI), and modified Macnab criteria. Endoscopic approaches and techniques were analyzed depending on HD with migration.

Results

A total of 149 patients underwent PELD for HD with migration. There were 93 low-grade down HD patients, 13 high-grade down, 11 low-grade up, and 32 high-grade up. Highgrade up HDs were removed with the outside or outside-in techniques from L1-2 to L4-5. High-grade down HDs were removed using the outside technique with additional foraminoplasty. Low-grade up/down HDs with disc space continuity were removed using the inside-out technique. Meanwhile, at the L5-S1 level, interlaminar PELD was used to Download English Version:

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