



新型经皮可控弯等离子髓核消融针的有效性和安全性离体分析

周皓, 张仟壹, 陆佳杰, 吴涛, 陈逸拓, 张其琛, 李熙雷, 蔡海康, 汤杰

引用本文:

周皓, 张仟壹, 陆佳杰, 等. 新型经皮可控弯等离子髓核消融针的有效性和安全性离体分析[J]. 中国临床医学, 2025, 32(4): 659-664.

ZHOU H, ZHANG Q Y, LU J J, et al. The effectiveness and safety of a percutaneous controllable curved plasma radiofrequency ablation device of nucleus pulposus[J]. Chin J Clin Med, 2025, 32(4): 659-664.

在线阅读 View online: <https://doi.org/10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2025.20241252>

您可能感兴趣的其他文章

Articles you may be interested in

研究温度和速度对滋养型口服肠内营养制剂相关问题的影响

To study the effects of temperature and velocity on the problems related to oral nourishing enteral nutrition formulations

中国临床医学. 2021, 28(12月增刊): <https://doi.org/10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2021.20211252>

大隐静脉改良射频消融术治疗大隐静脉曲张的疗效分析

Analysis of the therapeutic effect of modified radiofrequency ablation on great saphenous vein varicosity

中国临床医学. 2025, 32(4): 647-653 <https://doi.org/10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2025.20250158>

冠状窦呈偏心性激动的不典型房室结折返性心动过速的电生理特征及导管消融

Characteristics and catheter ablation of atypical atrioventricular nodal reentry tachycardia with eccentric excitation in coronary sinus

中国临床医学. 2023, 30(2): 245-250 <https://doi.org/10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2023.20221421>

心房颤动患者药物治疗与导管消融治疗对其心室率与转复率的影响

Effects of drug therapy and catheter ablation on ventricular rate and recovery rate in patients with atrial fibrillation

中国临床医学. 2020, 27(4): 594-597 <https://doi.org/10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2020.20201388>

地西他滨联合非血缘脐血移植治疗缓解后老年急性髓系白血病的疗效和安全性

Efficacy and safety of decitabine combined with unrelated umbilical cord blood transplantation in the elderly patients with acute myeloid leukemia after achieving remission

中国临床医学. 2023, 30(6): 981-987 <https://doi.org/10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2023.20231669>

高孕激素促排卵与克罗米芬微刺激方案在卵巢低储备患者取卵周期的可控性比较

Controllability comparison between progestin-primed ovarian stimulation and mild stimulation protocols in patients with diminished ovarian reserve in oocytes retrieval cycle

中国临床医学. 2021, 28(4): 539-543 <https://doi.org/10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2021.20210409>

DOI: 10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2025.20241252

CSTR: 32417.14.j.issn.1008-6358.2025.20241252

· 技术与方法 ·

新型经皮可控弯等离子髓核消融针的有效性和安全性 离体分析

周 皓¹, 张仟壹², 陆佳杰², 吴 涛², 陈逸拓², 张其琛², 李熙雷², 蔡海康^{1*}, 汤 杰^{1*}

1. 上海市徐汇区中心医院骨科, 上海 200231

2. 复旦大学附属中山医院骨科, 上海 200032

[摘要] **目的** 验证一种新型经皮可控弯等离子髓核消融针的安全性及有效性。**方法** 设计一种新型经皮可控弯等离子髓核消融针(可控弯组), 应用大体标本对比其与目前临床上常用的直头不可弯等离子髓核消融针(不可弯组)的消融效果。消融针均经右侧椎间孔置入, 对同一节段椎间盘连续消融3次, 记录其消融范围、消融轨迹, 并通过置入的测温探针监测椎间盘内消融中心前、后、左(穿刺对侧)、右(穿刺侧)侧在消融过程中及消融后15 s的温度变化。**结果** 消融过程中、消融后15 s, 两组消融中心前、后, 右侧区域温度变化差异无统计学意义; 可控弯组第3次消融过程中、消融后15 s消融中心左侧温度变化大于不可弯组($P<0.01$)。与不可弯组相比, 可控弯组角度可控, 单次消融面积较大($2.282\ 5\ \text{mm}^2$ vs $1.135\ 8\ \text{mm}^2$, $P<0.000\ 1$)。**结论** 该新型可控弯等离子消融针角度弯曲可控、消融面积增大, 实现穿刺对侧消融, 且较安全。

[关键词] 等离子射频; 可控弯曲; 髓核消融; 温度**[中图分类号]** R 681.5⁺3 **[文献标志码]** A

The effectiveness and safety of a percutaneous controllable curved plasma radiofrequency ablation device of nucleus pulposus

ZHOU Hao¹, ZHANG Qianyi², LU Jiajie², WU Tao², CHEN Yituo², ZHANG Qichen², LI Xilei², CAI Haikang^{1*}, TANG Jie^{1*}

1. Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Shanghai Xuhui Central Hospital, Shanghai 200231, China

2. Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To verify the safety and effectiveness of a new percutaneous controllable curved plasma radiofrequency instrument for nucleus pulposus ablation. **Methods** A new percutaneous controllable curved plasma radiofrequency instrument were designed (controllable curved group), and its ablation effect was compared with the currently used straight head non-bendable plasma ablation instrument (non-bendable group) on gross specimens. The ablation instrument was placed through the right intervertebral foramen, and continuous ablation on the same intervertebral disc was conducted for three times. The ablation range and trajectory were recorded, and the temperature changes in the front, back, left, and right of the ablation center during and 15 seconds after ablation were monitored by the inserted temperature probe. **Results** There were no difference in temperature changes in the front, back, right regions of the ablation center during and 15 seconds after ablation between the two groups. The temperature changes in the left region of the ablation center both during and 15 seconds after 3rd ablation were larger than those in the non-bendable group ($P<0.01$). Compared with the non-bendable group, the controllable curved group achieved angle control and larger single ablation area ($2.282\ 5\ \text{mm}^2$ vs $1.135\ 8\ \text{mm}^2$, $P<0.000\ 1$). **Conclusions** This new percutaneous controllable curved plasma ablation instrument can achieve angle control and ablation on the side opposite to the puncture site, increase ablation volume, and is safe.

[Key Words] plasma radiofrequency; controllable curve; nucleus pulposus ablation; temperature

腰椎间盘突出症(lumbar disc herniation, LDH)是临床上引起腰痛及坐骨神经痛的常见疾病, 发病率为2%~3%, 患病率约为12%^[1]。近年出现的LDH微创治疗方案, 具有创伤小、安全性

[收稿日期] 2024-11-09**[接受日期]** 2025-03-03**[基金项目]** 上海市2021年度“科技创新行动计划”生物医药科技支撑专项(21S31901600)。Supported by “Technology Innovation Action Plan” of Shanghai Science and Technology Commission (21S31901600).**[作者简介]** 周 皓, 博士, 主治医师. E-mail: drzhouhao@163.com

*通信作者 (Corresponding authors). Tel: 021-36685536, E-mail: caihaikang@163.com; E-mail: tangjie1564@163.com

高、恢复快、费用较低,且可以重复进行等优点。等离子射频消融穿刺部位为髓核,通过椎间盘内减压达到治疗的目的。其中,低温等离子射频消融术治疗腰LDH具有直达靶点、对周围正常结构热损伤小、安全性较高、操作易掌握、学习曲线较短等优点,且疗效确切、不增加脊柱失稳等临床并发症的发生^[2-3]。目前临床常用的等离子射频消融器械角度多为 $6^{\circ}\sim 12^{\circ}$,不可调整。而椎间盘突出情况不同,固定器械角度可能造成手术操作困难、射频部位达不到、射频范围不理想等。

本研究开发一款弯曲角度可控,能完整覆盖椎间盘,并能自锁定、规格齐全、操作简便、安全高效的等离子射频消融针,通过离体脊柱大体标本验证其安全性及有效性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择来自复旦大学上海医学院6例自愿捐献者遗体的脊柱大体标本。捐献者年龄 $60\sim 70$ 岁。每例标本选择 $L_2\sim S_1$ 节段的4个椎间盘,共24个椎间盘。将椎间盘随机分成2组,每组12个,分别采用课题组研发的新型经皮可控弯等离子消融针(可控弯组)和已上市的直头不可控弯等离子消融针(不可控弯组),两组操作能量与时间均相同。经皮可控弯等离子消融针由课题组联合上海朗迈医疗器械科技有限公司研制(图1);直头不可控弯等离子消融针由上海朗迈医疗器械科技有限公司提供。

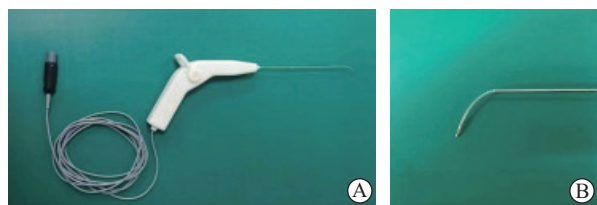


图1 自行设计的经皮可控弯等离子髓核消融针
Figure 1 Self-designed percutaneous controllable curved plasma nucleus ablation device

A: Overall appearance; B: At the maximum bend angle.

1.2 标本制备及手术方法 将大体标本解冻后,取出完整 $L_2\sim S_1$ 节段(保留部分骶骨),沿双侧椎弓根离断,去除各椎体棘突及双侧附件,仅保留椎体及相应椎间盘。在磨具中倒入搅拌好的牙

科石膏粉,将标本骶骨部分置入石膏中,待石膏凝固后备用。

等离子射频设备开机,接通脚踏开关及电极线,打开电子测温仪。设备调至功率150 W、输出频率100 kHz。定位3个消融点并标记:A点,穿刺针进针点,即椎间盘右后缘;B点,椎间盘左前缘,消融针可达最远安全点,射频头正位在左侧椎弓根、侧位在椎间盘前1/3;C点,椎间盘左后缘,消融针可达最远位置,射频头正位在椎弓根左外侧缘、侧位在椎间盘后缘(图2)。可控弯等离子消融针消融最大路径理论上为A点至B点之间路径与A点至C点路径之和。直视下穿刺椎间盘,进针方向与腰椎间隙平行,穿刺针与原棘突位置成约 45° 夹角(模拟临床椎间盘穿刺入路),透视下证实穿刺成功并调整穿刺深度。

穿刺针穿过纤维环后,拔出内芯,向内芯中打入2 mL 0.9% NaCl溶液,置入经皮可控弯等离子射频消融针,透视确认消融针头到达标记点A后开始消融,时间15 s,暂停1 min;向前推动弯角控制杆至 30° ,再次消融15 s,暂停1 min;向前推动弯角控制杆至 60° ,消融15 s。每次消融期间均逐渐推进射频消融针头8 mm。透视下确认射频消融针头到达标记点B,退回针头,将弯角控制杆退回至中心点。

直头不可控弯等离子消融针头穿刺时弯曲侧朝椎体前缘(本身有 $4^{\circ}\sim 8^{\circ}$ 的曲度),到达A点后消融15 s,期间缓慢向前推进8 mm,暂停1 min,重复2次。其他步骤同可控弯组。

1.3 温度及消融汽化腔测量 手术前同时将4枚电子探针式温度仪(优利德,UT3208;RT-200探头)探头放置在大体椎间盘的前缘、后缘及两侧椎间孔处,插入纤维环内约2 mm(图2)。透视下证实温度仪探头位置。记录每个椎间盘上述4个部位消融前最低温度、消融期间最高温度及消融后15 s的温度。消融后椎间盘周围组织温度变化反映消融安全性。

用卡钳卡住椎间盘标本,用长取皮刀片在消融汽化穿刺点沿横轴小心切开,完全显露消融汽化腔,用测量尺及游标卡尺测量直径,计算汽化腔截面积。汽化腔大小反映消融有效性。

1.4 统计学处理 采用 GraphPad Prism 8 进行数据分析, 温度变化采用双因素方差分析及 t 检验;

消融汽化腔直径及面积两两比较采用 t 检验。检验水准 (α) 为 0.05。

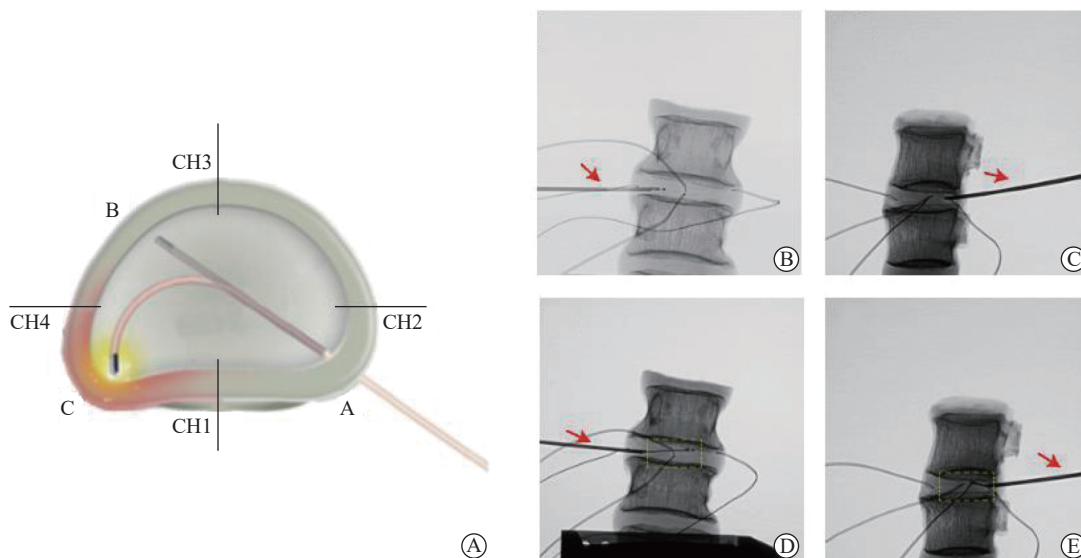


图2 椎间盘消融点及温度仪探头位置

Figure 2 The locations of the intervertebral disc ablation points and the positions of the temperature sensor probes

A: Illustration, A, B and C are three ablation points, CH1, CH2, CH3, and CH4 are positions of the temperature sensor probes; B: Pre-ablation anteroposterior radiograph; C: Pre-ablation lateral radiograph; D: Post-ablation anteroposterior radiograph; E: Post-ablation lateral radiograph. Red arrows show puncture cannula needle and controllable curved plasma ablation instrument; yellow boxes in D and E show the extendable and bendable part at the front end of the ablation needle.

2 结果

2.1 消融中心周围温度变化 结果(表1~2)显示:第3次消融期间及消融后15 s,可控弯组椎间盘左侧椎间孔温度变化大于不可控弯组($P<0.01$)。双因素方差分析显示,第1次消融时,器械类型($F=4.1399$, $P=0.0449$)、探针位置($F=4.7911$, $P=0.0039$)影响温度变化。

2.2 消融腔大小 结果(图3、表3)显示:可控弯组消融汽化腔直径及截面积均大于不可控弯组($P<0.0001$)。

3 讨论

LDH 常引起腰痛及坐骨神经痛,是椎间盘组织(髓核、纤维环、上下软骨终板或其组合)超出正常椎间盘间隙的局限性移位,常发生在 $L_4\sim S_1$ 。腰椎间盘突出是 LDH 的标准手术治疗方法,其有效性和安全性已得到证实^[4]。目前,

LDH 的微创治疗方法主要包括化学髓核溶解术、经皮穿刺髓核切除术、电动经皮椎间盘摘除术、经皮激光椎间盘汽化减压术、经皮内镜腰椎间盘切除术、显微外科腰椎间盘切除术、经皮椎间孔镜下椎间盘切除术、椎间盘内电热疗法、臭氧椎间盘消融术、射频热凝、低温等离子髓核消融术等^[5-7]。

等离子消融髓核成形术是利用 100 kHz 射频电场能量,在消融电极表面产生等离子薄层,由此在周围局部组织中形成等离子场,并产生大量的高度离子化微粒。这些微粒能使维持胶原蛋白三维结构的共价键断裂,从而使胶原蛋白固缩形成空腔^[8-9];同时,这些微粒能消融伸入纤维环内层的痛觉感受器,并阻止神经长入,进而减少椎间盘退变组织对神经的刺激^[10]。这个过程的主要副产物低分子量气体可以通过穿刺通道排出。消融过程中,空腔周围组织则同时能获得热凝修

复。低温等离子消融过程中，局部组织温度仅 40 ℃，且仅对等离子刀头周围 1 mm 范围内的组织产生汽化作用，因此其临床疗效得到广泛认可^[11]。但是，目前临床常用的等离子消融针穿刺后无法调整弯曲角度，可能损伤终板，且对退变严重的椎间盘无效。

表 1 两组椎间盘射频消融期间消融中心周围温差变化比较
Table 1 Comparison of temperature difference changes around the ablation center in intervertebral disc during radiofrequency ablation between the two groups

n=12					
Site	Non-bendable group	Controllable curved group	95%CI	t	P
First ablation					
CH1	0.633 3±0.167 0	0.750 0±0.257 6	-0.339 1-0.105 8	1.333 8	0.560 4
CH2	0.633 3±0.196 9	0.558 3±0.246 6	-0.147 4-0.297 4	0.857 4	0.864 7
CH3	0.591 7±0.231 4	0.508 3±0.242 9	-0.139 1-0.305 8	0.952 7	0.814 1
CH4	0.533 3±0.210 3	0.375 0±0.128 8	-0.064 1-0.380 8	1.810 1	0.263 8
Second ablation					
CH1	0.500 0±0.134 8	0.475 0±0.135 7	-0.157 1-0.207 1	0.349 2	0.994 5
CH2	0.750 0±0.150 8	0.616 7±0.180 1	-0.048 7-0.315 4	1.862 3	0.238 7
CH3	0.616 7±0.236 8	0.658 3±0.192 9	-0.223 7-0.140 4	0.582 0	0.963 2
CH4	0.441 7±0.156 4	0.525 0±0.191 3	-0.265 4-0.098 7	1.163 9	0.679 5
Third ablation					
CH1	0.441 7±0.192 9	0.475 0±0.171 2	-0.209 4-0.142 7	0.481 4	0.981 5
CH2	0.375 0±0.142 2	0.416 7±0.146 7	-0.217 7-0.134 4	0.601 7	0.958 6
CH3	0.725 0±0.234 0	0.658 3±0.162 1	-0.109 4-0.242 7	0.962 8	0.808 3
CH4	0.400 0±0.153 7	0.691 7±0.131 1	-0.467 7--0.115 6	4.212 1	0.000 2

CH1: posterior part of intervertebral disc; CH2: right part of intervertebral disc; CH3: anterior part of intervertebral disc; CH4: left part of intervertebral disc.

表 2 两组椎间盘射频消融后 15 s 消融中心周围温差变化比较
Table 2 Comparison of temperature changes around the ablation center in intervertebral disc 15 seconds after radiofrequency ablation between the two groups

n=12					
Site	Non-bendable group	Controllable curved group	95%CI	t	P
First ablation					
CH1	0.375 0±0.086 6	0.416 7±0.146 7	-0.339 1-0.105 8	0.753 6	0.910 5
CH2	0.391 7±0.099 6	0.266 7±0.149 7	-0.147 4-0.297 4	2.260 1	0.100 9
CH3	0.383 3±0.169 7	0.308 3±0.173 0	-0.139 1-0.305 8	1.356 5	0.544 4
CH4	0.283 3±0.083 5	0.216 7±0.140 3	-0.064 1-0.380 8	1.205 7	0.650 6
Second ablation					
CH1	0.291 7±0.124 0	0.266 7±0.107 3	-0.157 1-0.207 1	0.547 7	0.970 4
CH2	0.425 0±0.121 5	0.341 7±0.124 0	-0.048 7-0.315 4	1.825 7	0.256 1
CH3	0.333 3±0.123 1	0.408 3±0.079 3	-0.223 7-0.140 4	1.643 2	0.355 2
CH4	0.250 0±0.079 8	0.333 3±0.123 1	-0.265 4-0.098 7	1.825 7	0.256 1
Third ablation					
CH1	0.266 7±0.149 7	0.308 3±0.108 4	-0.209 4-0.142 7	0.843 5	0.871 5
CH2	0.233 3±0.107 3	0.291 7±0.124 0	-0.217 7-0.134 4	1.180 9	0.667 8
CH3	0.366 7±0.143 5	0.333 3±0.130 3	-0.109 4-0.242 7	0.674 8	0.938 3
CH4	0.233 3±0.107 3	0.416 7±0.083 5	-0.467 7--0.115 6	3.711 5	0.001 4

CH1: posterior part of intervertebral disc; CH2: right part of intervertebral disc; CH3: anterior part of intervertebral disc; CH4: left part of intervertebral disc.

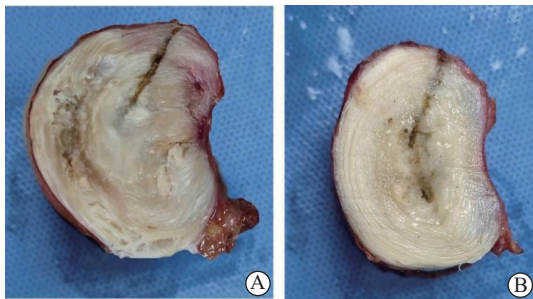


图3 射频消融后椎间盘切面大体观
Figure 3 Overall view of the intervertebral disc section after radiofrequency ablation

A: Non-bendable group; B: Controllable curved group, it shows the ablation track can reach the opposite side of the puncture point.

本研究中自行研制的可控弯等离子射频针可在椎间盘内弯曲，从而达到减少穿刺次数、扩大单次穿刺消融范围的目的。结果显示，该可控弯

等离子消融针消融汽化腔直径及截面积均大于不可控弯等离子消融针，同时大于既往研究^[9,12]中不可控弯等离子消融针消融效果。消融过程中，两组4个测温探头温度升高低于1℃，第1次和第2次两组温度变化差异无统计学意义；第3次消融过程中，可控弯组CH4测温探针处温度变化大于不可控弯组，表明可控弯等离子射频针头由于可控弯特性，与CH4探针的距离较不可控弯等离子消融针头更近。第3次消融后15s，可控弯组CH4测温探针处仍较高，两组温度变化差异有统计学意义。既往研究^[13]表明，低温等离子射频针头的工作温度为40~70℃，而周围温度迅速下降。新研制的可控弯等离子消融针单次穿刺后，通过调节角度，消融范围基本能覆盖对侧椎间盘，消融过程椎间盘温度升高但在安全范围。

表3 两组椎间盘消融汽化腔大小比较

Table 3 Comparison of the sizes of the vaporization cavities in intervertebral discs between the two groups

n=12

Index	Non-bendable group	Controllable curved group	t	P
Dimeter/mm	1.2017±0.0478	1.7017±0.0478	13.9848	<0.0001
Cross-sectional area of the vaporization cavity/mm ²	1.1358±0.0926	2.2825±0.0926	12.7080	<0.0001
Plasma ring area/mm ²	0.1858±0.0926	0.7425±0.0926	6.1693	<0.0001

Plasma ring area is difference between cross-sectional area of the vaporization cavity and blade head cross-sectional area.

综上所述，本课题组联合上海朗迈医疗器械科技有限公司设计的可控弯等离子射频消融针具有低温冷消融的特点，可控弯提高了消融有效性，同时安全性较高。本实验的不足之处在于，椎间盘标本周围组织基本剔除，而椎间盘组织直接暴露在空气中，导致其温度变化受周围环境温度和湿度的影响较大，与实际情况存在差异。此外，有研究^[12]发现，高功率长时程等离子消融可以覆盖整个髓核。将可控弯技术与高功率等离子大体积消融相结合能优化椎间盘内消融效果。因此，将来可进行活体动物实验，并检验可控弯等离子消融针在高功率、长时程条件下工作时的消融范围及安全性。

伦理声明 本试验通过上海市徐汇区中心医院伦理委员会批准（2022-005）。

利益冲突 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献 周皓：论文撰写、实验操作和数据分析；张仟壹、陆佳杰、吴涛、陈逸拓、张其琛：参与实验，数据收集；李熙雷、蔡海康：核对数据，实验指导；汤杰：研究设计。

参考文献

- [1] DOWLING T J, MUNAKOMI S, DOWLING T J. Microdissectomy[M]. Treasure Island: StatPearls Publishing, 2024.
- [2] HOUP T J C, CONNER E S, MCFARLAND E W. Experimental study of temperature distributions and

- thermal transport during radiofrequency current therapy of the intervertebral disc[J]. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*, 1996, 21(15): 1808-1813.
- [3] CARRAGEE E J, SPINNICKIE A O, ALAMIN T F, et al. A prospective controlled study of limited versus subtotal posterior discectomy: short-term outcomes in patients with herniated lumbar intervertebral discs and large posterior anular defect[J]. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*, 2006, 31(6): 653-657.
- [4] PAN M, LI Q, LI S, et al. Percutaneous endoscopic lumbar discectomy: indications and complications[J]. *Pain Physician*, 2020, 23(1): 49-56.
- [5] 吉 喆. 低温等离子射频消融术与臭氧注射术治疗在腰椎间盘突出症的研究进展[J]. *罕见疾病杂志*, 2023, 30(4): 111-112.
- JI Z. Research progress of cryogenic plasma radiofrequency ablation and ozone injection in the treatment of lumbar disc herniation[J]. *J Rare and Uncommon Dis*, 2023, 30(4): 111-112.
- [6] MCGIRT M J, AMBROSSI G L, DATOO G, et al. Recurrent disc herniation and long-term back pain after primary lumbar discectomy: review of outcomes reported for limited versus aggressive disc removal[J]. *Neurosurgery*, 2009, 64(2): 338-344,344-345.
- [7] PARK C H, LEE S H, LEE P B. Intradiscal pulsed radiofrequency application duration effect on lumbar discogenic low back pain[J]. *Pain Physician*, 2020, 23(5): E535-E540.
- [8] WATTERS W R, MCGIRT M J. An evidence-based review of the literature on the consequences of conservative versus aggressive discectomy for the treatment of primary disc herniation with radiculopathy[J]. *Spine J*, 2009, 9(3): 240-257.
- [9] MEDINA-PEREZ J J, VEGA-ROSAS A, COUBERT-PELAYO S G, et al. Cooled radiofrequency treatment for radicular pain related to lumbar disc herniation[J]. *Cureus*, 2023, 15(9): e46255.
- [10] WANG J C, KABO J M, TSOU P M, et al. The effect of uniform heating on the biomechanical properties of the intervertebral disc in a porcine model[J]. *Spine J*, 2005, 5(1): 64-70.
- [11] GIL H Y, SEO W, CHOI G B, et al. A new role for epidurography: a simple method for assessing the adequacy of decompression during percutaneous plasma disc decompression[J]. *J Clin Med*, 2022, 11(23): 7144.
- [12] HONG Y, YOON S Y, SOHN S, et al. Evaluation of the resection efficiency and safety of an enhanced power plasma generator using cadaveric intervertebral discs[J]. *Biomed Eng Lett*, 2023, 13(1): 57-64.
- [13] WEI W B, DANG S J, WEI L, et al. Transforaminal epidural steroid injection combined with radio frequency for the treatment of lumbar disc herniation: a 2-year follow-up[J]. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord*, 2021, 22(1): 347.

[本文编辑] 姬静芳

引用本文

周 皓, 张仟壹, 陆佳杰, 等. 新型经皮可控弯等离子髓核消融针的有效性和安全性离体分析[J]. *中国临床医学*, 2025, 32(4): 659-664.

ZHOU H, ZHANG Q Y, LU J J, et al. The effectiveness and safety of a percutaneous controllable curved plasma radiofrequency ablation device of nucleus pulposus[J]. *Chin J Clin Med*, 2025, 32(4): 659-664. DOI: [10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2025.20241252](https://doi.org/10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2025.20241252)