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## Yidong Zhang

958 Hospital of PLA Army, Chongqing, 400020, China

# Analysis of the Surgical Efficacy of Percutaneous Full-Endoscopic Spinal Surgery for Highly Migrated Lumbar Disc Herniation

## Purpose

To analyze the surgical efficacy of percutaneous full-endoscopic spinal surgery for the treatment of highly migrated lumbar disc herniation.

#### **Methods**

Fifty patients with highly migrated lumbar disc herniation treated with percutaneous full-endoscopic spinal surgery at our hospital were enrolled as subjects. They were randomly divided into a control group and an intervention group based on surgical technique. The control group underwent traditional open surgery (posterior decompression with internal fixation), while the intervention group received percutaneous full-endoscopic spinal surgery. Surgical duration, hospitalization time, and patient satisfaction were compared between the two groups. Patient satisfaction was assessed using a 10-point questionnaire, categorized as "very satisfied" (8–10), "satisfied" (5–7), or "dissatisfied" (0–4).

#### Results

Satisfaction rates: The intervention group reported significantly higher satisfaction (92%) than the control group (68%) (P < 0.05). Specifically, 36% (9/25) were "very satisfied" and 56% (14/25) "satisfied" in the intervention group versus 12% (3/25) "very satisfied" and 56% (14/25) "satisfied" in the control group ( $\chi^2 = 18.001$ , P = 0.001).

Surgical duration: The intervention group had significantly shorter operative times (42.7  $\pm$  8.2 minutes) compared to the control group (127  $\pm$  10.3 minutes) (P < 0.05).

Hospitalization time: The intervention group required shorter hospital stays (3.4  $\pm$  1.3 days) than the control group (7.2  $\pm$  1.6 days) (P < 0.05).

### Conclusion

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Percutaneous full-endoscopic spinal surgery achieves favorable outcomes for highly migrated lumbar disc herniation. It significantly reduces surgical/hospitalization times while improving patient satisfaction, demonstrating high clinical value.