

## 临床论著

# 颈椎单开门椎管扩大成形术椎板开门角度对脊髓型颈椎病疗效的影响

孙天威<sup>1</sup>,张杭<sup>2</sup>,卢守亮<sup>2</sup>,李辉南<sup>1</sup>,于斌<sup>1</sup>,张学利<sup>1</sup>

(1 天津市人民医院脊柱外科 300121 天津市;2 天津医科大学研究生院 300070 天津市)

**【摘要】目的:**探讨椎板开门角度对颈椎单开门椎管扩大成形术(expansion of open-door laminoplasty)治疗脊髓型颈椎病疗效的影响。**方法:**选取我院2006年7月至2009年1月采用颈椎后路单开门椎管扩大成形术治疗并获得24个月以上随访的脊髓型颈椎病患者198例,男115例,女83例;年龄29~72岁,平均49±5岁。双节段39例(C3~C5 11例,C4~C6 28例);三个节段(C4~C7) 97例,四个节段(C3~C7) 62例。患者均有术前颈椎正侧位、双斜位和过度屈伸位X线平片和颈椎CT及MRI检查图片;术前JOA评分4~9分,平均6.3±2.9分。按照术后1周CT片上测量的椎板开门角度以30°为界限分为两组,统计两组手术时间、出血量、术后出现并发症病例、C2~C7 Cobb角度、颈椎前凸指数、颈椎活动度和脊髓后移数值,末次随访时评价患者神经功能情况,计算神经功能改善率。**结果:**开门角度>30°的患者共76例(A组);开门角度15°~30°的患者共122例(B组)。两组术前JOA评分、C2~C7 Cobb角度、颈椎前凸指数及颈椎活动度无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。A组手术时间110±13min,出血量250±80ml;B组手术时间120±30min,出血量230±100ml,两组比较均无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。术后A组51例(67.1%)出现轴性症状,8例(10.4%)发生C5神经根麻痹,1例(1.32%)颈椎轻度后凸畸形;B组37例(10.5%)出现轴性症状,3例(2.4%)发生C5神经根麻痹,4例(3.28%)发生关门,A组轴性症状和C5神经根麻痹的发生率高于B组,差异有显著性( $P<0.05$ )。术后1个月脊髓后移值为0~7.95mm,平均2.41±0.46mm。末次随访时两组C2~C7 Cobb角度、颈椎前凸指数及颈椎活动度无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ );JOA评分改善率A、B组分别为(72.1±11.7)%和(69.0±12.3)%,两组间比较无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**不同椎板开门角度术后神经功能改善率无显著性差异;将椎板开门角度控制在15°~30°轴性症状及C5神经根麻痹发生率较低,但应防止发生关门。

**【关键词】**脊髓型颈椎病;单开门颈椎管扩大成形术;椎板开门角度;并发症;关门

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To evaluate and compare the relation between the efficacy and clinical results of expansion of open-door laminoplasty with different angles in lamina open-door. **Method:** 198 cases were selected from July 2006 to January 2009 who underwent posterior cervical unilateral open-door laminoplasty and received treatment for more than 24 months follow-up of patients with cervical myelopathy. There were 115 male cases and 83 female cases with the mean age of 49±5 years (range, 29~72 years). There were 39 double-segment cases, including 11 C3~C5 cases and 28 C4~C6 cases; 97 three-segment (C4~C7) cases and 62 four segment (C3~C7) cases. All of these cases had cervical spine anterior-posterior and lateral, oblique and double-bit excessive flexion and extension cervical spine X-ray, CT and MRI. Preoperative JOA scores were 4 to 9, an average of 6.3±2.9. By CT scan after 1 week in accordance with the measurement on the angle of the lamina to 30° for the open boundaries, the cases were divided into two groups, to compare operation time, blood loss, postoperative complications, C2~C7 Cobb angle, index of cervical lordosis, cervical movement and to

第一作者简介:男(1971-),副主任医师,硕士生导师,研究方向:脊柱外科

电话:(022)27757151 E-mail:billsuntw@163.com

通讯作者:张学利

values after the shift, and evaluate the neurological function at final follow-up and calculate improvement rate of nerve function. **Result:** Group A: a total of 76 cases had an opening angle change  $>30^\circ$ . Group B: a total 122 cases had an opening angle change  $15^\circ\sim30^\circ$ . In preoperative JOA scores, C2~C7 Cobb angle, index of cervical lordosis, cervical movement between the two groups showed no statistically significant difference ( $P>0.05$ ). The surgical time and blood loss in group A were  $110\pm13$  min and  $250\pm80$  ml, and in group B respectively  $120\pm30$  min and  $230\pm100$  ml, the difference was not statistically significant ( $P>0.05$ ). In group A, 51 patients after surgery (67.1%) had axial symptoms, 8 patients (10.4%) with C5 nerve root palsy, 1 patient (1.32%) with mild cervical kyphosis. In group B, 37 cases (10.5%) had axial symptoms, 3 patients (2.4%) with C5 nerve root palsy, 4 patients (3.28%) with open door closed. The incidence of axial symptoms and C5 nerve palsy of group A was higher than that of group B, the incidence of postoperative complications between the two groups was more significant different ( $P<0.05$ ). The improve rate of JOA scores in final follow-up was (72.1±11.7)% in group A and (69.0±12.3)% in group B, with no significant difference. The value of spinal cord after shift at 1 month follow-up is 0~7.95 mm, average  $2.41\pm0.46$  mm. C2~C7 Cobb angle, index of cervical lordosis, cervical movement between the two groups showed no statistically significant difference ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Different lamina open angles in improve rate of neurological function after surgery are not significantly different. The changes of the opening angle controlled between  $15^\circ\sim30^\circ$  will lower the incidence of C5 nerve root palsy and axial symptoms, but reclose should be prevent.

**[Key words]** Cervical myopathy; Expansion of unilateral open-door laminoplasty; Lamina angle opened; Complication; Close of the opened laminae

**[Author's address]** Department of Orthopaedics, Division of Spine Surgery, Tianjin Union Medicine Centre, 300121, China

对于多节段、伴后纵韧带骨化和/或颈椎管狭窄、无后凸畸形的脊髓型颈椎病患者,采用单开门椎管扩大成形术可取得满意的临床效果<sup>[1]</sup>。1989年 Maezumi 等<sup>[2]</sup>报道了椎板开门角度与术后疗效的关系,建议椎板开门角度不宜太大; Uematsu 等发现椎板开门角度过大,C5 神经根麻痹发生率增加<sup>[3]</sup>。但是他们对椎板开门角度与术后临床疗效的关系没有进行深入的阐述。本研究旨在探讨椎板开门角度对单开门颈椎管扩大成形术(expansion of open-door laminoplasty)治疗脊髓型颈椎病疗效的影响,为临床提供理论依据。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取我院 2006 年 7 月至 2009 年 1 月采用颈椎后路单开门椎管扩大成形术治疗并获得 24 个月以上随访的脊髓型颈椎病患者 198 例,男 115 例,女 83 例;年龄 29~72 岁,平均  $49\pm5$  岁。双节段 39 例(C3~C5 11 例, C4~C6 28 例),三个节段(C4~C7)97 例,四个节段(C3~C7)62 例。术前神经系统检查均存在锥体束征,腱反射亢进,病理反射阳性,躯干存在典型感觉障碍区域,四肢肌力不同程度下降;均有颈椎正侧位、双斜位和过度屈伸

位 X 线平片和颈椎 CT 及 MRI 检查图片,颈脊髓存在受压征象;术前 JOA 评分 4~9 分,平均  $6.3\pm2.9$  分。

### 1.2 手术方法

均采用颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形术,根据患者病情决定从左向右或从右向左开门。均在全身麻醉下常规后正中入路,分离肌间隙暴露到棘上,再于棘突两边骨膜下剥离显露椎板,根据病变部位分离病变部位的上下位椎间隙,使用高速磨钻首先于开门侧磨透全层椎板,然后于门轴侧打磨椎板至内层骨皮质,进而沿门轴将椎板完整掀起,门轴侧开槽宽度 3~4mm、深度将椎板上下缘全去除,开口槽部皮质骨磨去留下松质骨、形态如“V”或“U”形(“开门”过程要轻柔,避免门轴折断),使用 10 号丝线固定在门轴侧的小关节囊和椎旁肌上或者使用锚钉固定于侧块骨质上,将术中咬下的棘突修剪成骨条植于铰链侧,以增加开门后椎板的稳定性。放置引流管后逐层缝合皮肤。术后预防感染,负压引流 48h,戴硬质颈围领 3 个月,术后积极进行颈肌等长收缩锻炼。

### 1.3 评价方法

所有入选病例均有术后及至少一次随访时(至少 24 个月)的颈椎正侧位及前屈后伸位 X 线

片及 CT 片,多次随访者应用末次随访资料分析。在术前、术后 1 周的 CT 片上测量椎板角,即椎体横断面上两侧横突孔后壁连线与铰链侧椎板内侧缘切线的夹角(图 1),椎板开门角度=开门后椎板角( $\beta$ )-开门前椎板角( $\alpha$ ),按照术后 1 周 CT 片上测量的椎板开门角度以  $30^\circ$  为界限分为 A、B 两组,统计两组手术时间、出血量、术后出现与开门相关的并发症病例;术后 1 个月在 MRI 上测量脊髓后移数值;术前和末次随访时在 X 线片上测量

C2-C7 Cobb 角度、颈椎前凸指数、颈椎活动度等影像学参数,采用 JOA 评分评价患者神经功能改善情况,计算神经功能改善率,改善率=(术后评分-术前评分)/(17-术前评分)×100%。

#### 1.4 统计学方法

应用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件进行统计学处理,对两组患者临床效果计量资料的比较采用  $t$  检验,对计数资料的比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验。 $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

术后 1 周复查颈椎 CT,测量椎板开门角度为  $15^\circ\sim68^\circ$ ,平均  $35.4^\circ\pm7.3^\circ$ 。开门角度 $>30^\circ$  的患者共 76 例,为 A 组(图 2);开门角度在  $15^\circ\sim30^\circ$  共 122 例,为 B 组(图 3)。A、B 组平均手术时间为  $110\pm13\text{min}$  和  $120\pm30\text{min}$ ,手术出血量分别为  $250\pm80\text{ml}$  和  $230\pm100\text{ml}$ ,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。术后均无脑脊液漏、硬膜外血肿及感染等并发症发生。术后 2 周出现轴性症状 88 例(44.4%),其中 A 组 51 例(67.1%),B 组 37 例(30.3%)。A 组患者中 7 例(9.1%) 铰链侧、1 例(1.3%) 开门侧发生 C5 神经根麻痹;B 组中术后铰链侧 2 例(1.6%)、开门侧 1 例(0.8%) 出现 C5 神经根麻痹。术后 6 个月随访患者颈项部及肩背部疼痛均消失;11 例 C5 神经根麻痹患者经给予甲基强的松龙联合脱水药物治疗及康复理疗后均恢复。A 组轴性症状和 C5 神经根麻痹的发生率

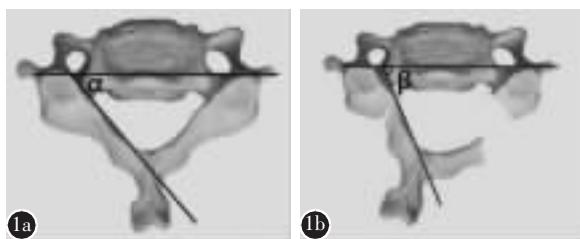


图 1 椎板开门角度测量示意图[在手术前(a)、后(b)椎体 CT 横断面上测量两侧横突孔后壁连线与铰链侧椎板内侧缘切线的夹角即为椎板角,术后椎板角( $\beta$ )-开门前椎板角( $\alpha$ )即为椎板开门角]

**Figure 1** Schematic diagram of the lamina open angle changes [before surgery, after the cross-section CT measurement of both sides of the vertebral transverse foramen posterior edge connection with the inside edge of the hinge side of the lamina is the lamina angle between the tangent angle, ( $\beta$  angle of lamina in postoperation)-( $\alpha$  angle of the lamina in preoperation) is the angle of the lamina]

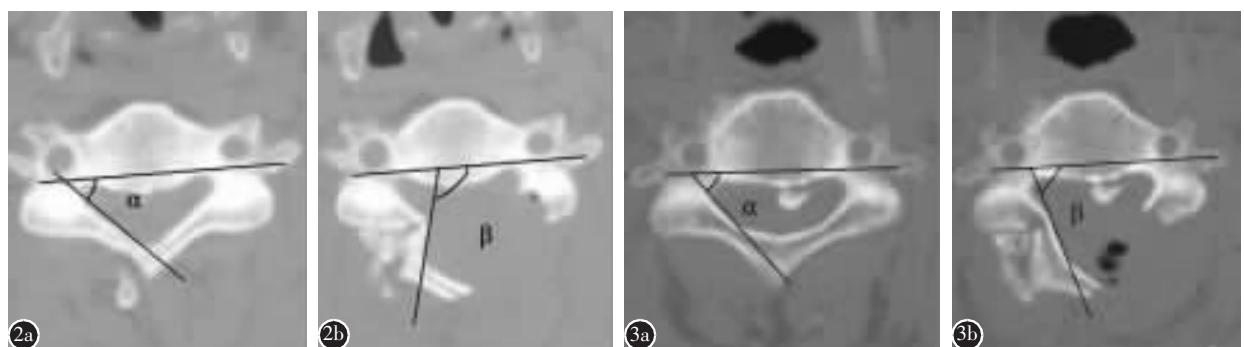


图 2 患者男,72岁,C3~C7脊髓型颈椎病 **a** 术前横断位 CT 片示椎板角  $\alpha$  为  $45^\circ$  **b** 术后 1 周 CT 横断位片示椎板角  $\beta$  为  $106^\circ$ , 椎板开门角度为  $61^\circ$  图 3 患者女,43岁,C3~C7脊髓型颈椎病 **a** 术前横断位 CT 片示椎板角  $\alpha$  为  $47^\circ$  **b** 术后 1 周横断位 CT 片示椎板角  $\beta$  为  $72^\circ$ ,椎板开门角度为  $25^\circ$

**Figure 2** A 72-year-old male patient with C3~7 cervical myelopathy **a** Transverse CT at preoperation, the angle was  $45^\circ$  **b** Transverse CT at 1 week after operation, the angle of the lamina was  $106^\circ$ , the opening angle change was  $61^\circ$

**Figure 3** A 43-year-old female patient with C3~7 cervical myelopathy **a** Transverse CT at preoperation, the angle was  $47^\circ$  **b** Transverse CT at 1 week after operation, the angle of the lamina was  $72^\circ$ , the opening angle change was  $25^\circ$

大于B组,差异有显著性( $P<0.05$ )。A组1例患者术后出现颈椎轻度后凸畸形,经给予保守治疗后颈肩部疼痛消失。术后1个月随访时脊髓后移值为0~7.95mm,平均 $2.41\pm0.46$ mm。C5神经根麻痹者在C5椎体平面脊髓后移距离平均为(4.11±0.14)mm,非C5神经根麻痹者在C5椎体平面脊髓后移距离平均为(2.79±0.17)mm,两者比较差异有显著性( $P<0.05$ )。随访24~36个月,平均28±4个月,A组无关门发生,B组4例(3.28%)出现关门。术后末次随访时JOA评分及改善率见表1,两组均较术前明显改善,两组改善率无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。C2~C7 Cobb角度、颈椎前凸指数及颈椎活动度见表1,术前、术后末次随访时两组间比较均无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ );两组术后颈椎活动度均较术前减少,与术前比较均有统计学差异( $P<0.05$ )。

### 3 讨论

脊髓型颈椎病多合并发育性和/或退变性颈椎管狭窄及后纵韧带和/或黄韧带骨化,颈椎后路单开门椎管成形术能扩大椎管前后径和椎管的有效容积,通过弓弦作用使脊髓后移,解除对脊髓的压迫,减少脊柱轴向的张力,改善脊髓的微循环。

椎板开门角度影响椎管的有效容积及脊髓压迫的解除程度,与术后疗效关系密切。多数学者<sup>[2,3]</sup>认识到椎板开门角度不宜过大,并且认为椎板开门角度过大会导致术后并发症发生率增高。Maezumi等<sup>[2]</sup>建议椎板开门角度应在45°~60°,术中应用超声检查结果表明,在大多数情况下,当椎板掀起到45°时,脊髓即可离开前方的骨赘或骨化的后纵韧带等致压物,使脊髓得到充分的减压。但其测量椎板开门角的方法是以门轴部与开槽口关节突侧断端连线为基准线,以开门侧掀起椎板断端与门轴部连线,两线的夹角即为开门角度。我们认为椎板开槽去除骨质量的多少及两侧椎板开槽位置是否对称影响开门角度测量的准确性,而采用两侧横突孔后缘连线做基准线不受去除骨质量的多少及开槽位置的影响,与Uematsu等<sup>[3]</sup>学者的测量方法相比更精确。结合Maezumi等的研究及我们的测量方法,当椎板开门角度在约30°时脊髓即可得到充分减压,这一结果在临床手术中已经得到证实;但是,是否椎板开门角度越大术后神经功能恢复越好?椎板开门角度到底多大较为合适,如何选取?椎板开门角度大小与术后临床疗效关系鲜有报道或未进行深入的阐述和证明。

有研究表明<sup>[4]</sup>,术后神经功能的改善主要和

表1 两组患者术前和术后末次随访时的JOA评分及颈椎X线片测量参数 ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of JOA score and Imaging reference at postoperation and preoperation between 2 groups

		开门角>30°组(A组) Opening angle change>30°(group A) (n=76)	开门角15°~30°组(B组) Opening angle change 15°~30°(group B) (n=122)
JOA评分 JOA scores	术前 preoperation	6.2±2.8	6.4±3.1 <sup>①</sup>
	术后 postoperation	14.2±1.8 <sup>②</sup>	13.5±1.6 <sup>①②</sup>
	改善率 improvement rate(%)	72.1±11.7	69.0±12.3 <sup>①</sup>
C2~C7 Cobb角(°) C2~C7 Cobb angle	术前 preoperation	20.2±2.2	21.5±1.9 <sup>①</sup>
	术后 postoperation	20.8±2.1 <sup>③</sup>	21.2±3.0 <sup>①③</sup>
颈椎前凸指数 index of cervical lordosis	术前 preoperation	11.7±1.9	11.1±2.3 <sup>①</sup>
	术后 postoperation	10.6±2.2 <sup>③</sup>	9.7±2.8 <sup>①③</sup>
颈椎活动度(°) cervical movement	术前 preoperation	39.5±2.4	38.7±1.8 <sup>①</sup>
	术后 postoperation	30.6±2.0 <sup>②</sup>	31.7±2.4 <sup>①②</sup>

注:①与A组同时间相应指标比较 $P>0.05$ ;与同组术前比较② $P<0.05$ ,③ $P>0.05$

Note: ①with the corresponding index in group A compared with the time  $P>0.05$ ; the same group with preoperative ② $P<0.05$ , ③ $P>0.05$

患者病程长短、年龄、病理类型、病史中有无外伤因素、开门角度大小及门轴的稳定性有关。自1981年Hirabayashi等<sup>[5]</sup>报道颈椎单开门椎管扩大成形术以来,被众多学者<sup>[6-8]</sup>证明其是安全有效的,能够获得较好的临床效果。根据单开门椎管成形术的原理可知,只要脊髓压迫能够充分解除,那么患者神经功能就可以获得较好恢复。本研究结果表明,不同椎板开门角度组术后神经功能均得到明显改善,两组比较差异无显著性,与以往文献所报道结论相同。说明神经功能恢复与脊髓得到减压的程度成正相关,但并非开门角度越大神经功能恢复越好。

轴性症状是单开门椎管成形术后常见的并发症,术后早期轴性症状的出现与颈后韧带复合体受到破坏、颈椎的节段性不稳、术后颈椎总活动度减少<sup>[9]</sup>、颈椎周围软组织受到刺激、术后佩戴围领时间过长等原因有关。Sasai等<sup>[10]</sup>对31例行颈椎椎管扩大成形术患者进行随访观察发现,84%的患者术后C2-C3节段生理前凸显著丢失,作者认为此现象与术中剥离颈半棘肌在C2棘突上的止点有关;Takeuchi等<sup>[11]</sup>通过改良术式将C3椎板切除、C4-C7椎板成形、颈半棘肌固定于C2棘突,减少了对颈后伸机制的破坏,降低了颈椎轴性症状的发生率。Fujibayashi等<sup>[12]</sup>通过对照研究认为:颈部肌肉力量减弱容易导致轴性症状的发生,症状组与对照组对比有显著性差异;张为等<sup>[13]</sup>认为随着脊髓后移距离的增加,C4、C5颈神经所受牵拉进一步加重,最终造成持续而且明显的轴性症状。上述文献从不同角度阐述了术后轴性症状的可能原因。本研究结果显示,椎板开门角度较小组术后轴性症状发生率较低。我们考虑有以下几种原因:(1)开门角度小,减少了位于小关节囊的颈神经后支受到刺激或损伤的机会,减少了关节囊纤维出现创伤性炎症的几率;(2)开门角度小对正常解剖改变较小,减少了后柱结构破坏,更易适应术后的变化,佩戴颈托时间减少,产生肌肉粘连及肌筋膜炎的几率减小。

颈椎手术减压后,脊髓膨隆,其与神经根的相对位置有所改变,神经根受到牵拉,严重者可出现C5神经根麻痹症状,其可能发病机制<sup>[14-16]</sup>包括:(1)术中诸多因素致神经根损伤;(2)脊髓后移牵拉神经根产生的拴系效应;(3)根动脉血供减少导致脊髓缺血;(4)节段性脊髓损伤;(5)脊髓再灌注

损伤。目前,多数文献认为神经根拴系效应可能是神经根麻痹的主要病理机制。Hyakumachi等<sup>[17]</sup>报道神经根麻痹患者C4~C5水平脊髓向后漂移平均达5.5mm,而非麻痹患者脊髓向后漂移范围平均在3.3mm,说明脊髓后移与C5神经根麻痹的有关。Uematsu等<sup>[8]</sup>认为后路开门减压时,由于“弓弦原理”,脊髓向后漂移以减轻前方致压物对脊髓的压迫,神经根牵拉效应是C5神经根麻痹的主要病理机制;如果所开骨槽过于靠外侧、椎板开门角度大于68°者术后C5神经根麻痹发生率明显增加;王少波等<sup>[18]</sup>发现7例出现C5神经根麻痹者椎板掀起角度均较大,平均67.6°; Imagama等<sup>[19]</sup>认为C5神经根麻痹可以通过在手术时行椎间孔扩大术来预防术后脊髓后移产生的拴系效应,间接证明了椎板开门大脊髓过度后移导致了神经根麻痹的发生。上述文献及本研究结果表明,椎板开门角度大出现C5神经根麻痹的发生率高,排除脊髓损伤本身的病理因素,脊髓后移牵拉神经根产生的拴系效应与椎板开门角度成正相关;因为C5节段通常位于减压节段的顶椎,其脊髓后移的程度最大。本研究中11例出现C5神经根麻痹者C5椎体平面脊髓后移距离平均为(4.11±0.14)mm,而未出现C5神经根麻痹者C5椎体平面脊髓后移距离平均为(2.79±0.17)mm,直接证明了脊髓后移距离与C5神经麻痹发生的正相关性。

随访时CT示A组均无关门现象;B组122个病例中4例出现关门,发生率为3.28%,与Lee等<sup>[20]</sup>报道不完全一致,其报道再关门的比例稍高。说明椎板开门角度小关门的几率增加。这可能是由于维持椎板开门的丝线牵引力不足,缝合点有一定的弹性致缝合处松动以及铰链侧周围的肌肉等组织收缩挤压掀起的椎板或者患者术后早期保护不当等。椎板开门角度过大,丝线牵引力不足可能导致关门,故铰链侧应牢固固定。

为了充分评估椎板开门角度与颈椎稳定性的关系,我们对术后并发颈椎后凸畸形进行了观察。有学者认为<sup>[21]</sup>椎板掀起应距硬膜囊5mm,椎板和硬膜的距离过大将降低颈椎的稳定性;本研究随访结果证实术后仅A组出现1例颈椎不稳定患者,且两组术后颈椎活动度比较无明显差异,说明椎板开门大易导致颈椎不稳定缺乏有力证据,但是若开门角度过大导致颈椎后部动力功能减弱,增加了前部椎体的负荷,从而可能引发或加重颈椎后凸。

畸形。Takeshita 等<sup>[22]</sup>报道如果术中将 C2 棘突切除, 可能会导致颈椎后凸畸形发生率增高; 但 Maeda 等<sup>[23]</sup>的结果显示, 术后只有很少患者出现颈椎不稳定, 而术后颈椎的活动度与颈椎前凸的保留成正相关。本研究中患者术后均没有出现颈椎生理曲度恶化, 仅 1 例颈椎轻度后凸畸形患者发生, 这可能是由于:(1)术中保护或重建了维持颈椎生理前凸的附着于棘突及椎板上的主要姿势肌群——颈半棘肌;(2)样本量少及所纳入的研究病例术前生理曲度正常。结论尚需更多高质量的临床研究进一步证实。

总之, 不同椎板开门角度术后神经功能恢复疗效满意, 但术后出现并发症几率却存在差异, 将椎板开门角度控制在 15°~30°可降低早期轴性症状及 C5 神经根麻痹发生率, 但是关门的发生率增加; 椎板开门角度大小与颈椎不稳的关系缺乏有力证据。我们建议将开门角度控制在约 30°左右, 既可有效解除脊髓受压, 也在一定程度上降低了术后并发症的发生。

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(英文编审 孙浩林/贾丹彤)

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