

# 人工颈椎间盘置换的疗效及其对相邻非责任节段失稳的影响

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**【摘要】目的:**观察相邻非责任节段失稳颈椎病患者 Bryan 人工颈椎间盘置换术后的临床疗效及失稳节段的影像学变化。**方法:**2005年7月~2009年1月在我院行 Bryan 人工颈椎间盘置换术且术后随访36个月以上的43例颈椎病患者中,9例术前存在置换相邻节段失稳,男4例,女5例;年龄26~43岁,平均33.5岁。术前JOA评分为7~13(10.16±3.17)分,颈痛VAS为1~7(4.3±2.7)分。术前均经颈椎正侧位与屈伸动力位X线片及颈椎MRI证实存在手术相邻节段影像学失稳,但为非责任节段。C4/5置换、C5/6失稳1例;C5/6置换4例,其中C4/5失稳3例,C6/7失稳1例;C6/7置换、C5/6失稳2例;双节段置换2例:C4/5、C5/6与C5/6、C6/7各1例,均为头端相邻节段失稳。术后1周及术后3、6、12、24、36个月行JOA评分、颈痛VAS评分及Odom评分评估手术临床疗效;术前及术后3、6、12、24、36个月在颈椎动力位X线片上测量置换节段、失稳节段、颈椎整体活动度(C2~C7)及颈椎曲度。**结果:**术后1周JOA评分、颈痛VAS评分与术前比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),术后3、6、12、24、36个月JOA评分、颈痛VAS评分较术前明显改善,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。术后1周和3个月时Odom评分均为优6例、良1例、可2例,优良率为77.8%;术后6个月优6例、良2例、可1例,优良率为88.9%;术后12、24及36个月,Odom评分均为优7例、良1例、可1例,优良率为88.9%。术后3、6、12个月置换节段、失稳节段的活动度和颈椎曲度与术前比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );术后24、36个月,失稳节段的活动度较术前明显减小( $P<0.05$ ),置换节段活动度及颈椎曲度较术前明显增大( $P<0.05$ );术后各时间点C2~C7活动度较术前无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。随访期间未发现假体松动、移位及下沉。**结论:**Bryan 人工颈椎间盘置换治疗颈椎病的短中期临床疗效良好,能逐渐改善年轻颈椎病患者置换相邻节段的影像学失稳。

**【关键词】** 颈椎病;椎间盘置换术;相邻节段;失稳

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The outcome and influence of artificial cervical disc replacement on adjacent non-responsible segment instability in patients with cervical spondylosis/CHONG Tao, YU Xing, XU Lin, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2012, 22(10): 873-878

**[Abstract]** **Objectives:** To investigate the clinical efficacy and imaging results of the adjacent segment instability in patients with cervical spondylosis treated by Bryan cervical disc replacement. **Methods:** A retrospective review was performed on 9 cases suffering from adjacent segment instability before surgery. All 9 cases underwent Bryan artificial cervical disc arthroplasty and were followed up from July 2005 to January 2009 in our hospital. There were 4 males and 5 females with an average age of 33.5 years (range, 26~43 years). Japanese Orthopaedic Association(JOA) score was 10.16±3.17(7~13), and visual analogue pain scale(VAS) was 4.3±2.7(1~7) before surgery. All patients underwent cervical flexion and extension plain film and cervical MRI before surgery. Imaging instability was confirmed in the adjacent segment, which was asymptomatic. C4/5 replacement, 1 cases instability in C5/6; C5/6 replacement 4 cases, 3 cases instability in C4/5, 1 cases instability in C6/7; C6/7 replacement, 2 cases instability in C5/6. The double segment replacement 2 cases, each 1 cases instability in C4/5, C5/6 and C5/6, C6/7, which both are adjacent to the head-end segment. Clinical outcome of surgery was evaluated by JOA, neck pain VAS and Odom before surgery and at 1 week, 3, 6,

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12, 24, 36 months after surgery respectively; the range of motion(ROM) of the surgical segment, adjacent unstable segment, C2-C7 and cervical malalignment were assessed by cervical dynamic X-ray before operation and 3, 6, 12, 24, 36 months after surgery. **Results:** The JOA score, neck pain VAS were improved significantly at each follow-up 3 months later after surgery compared with those of preoperation, difference was statistically significant( $P<0.05$ ). Odom score was excellent in 6 cases, good in 1 case, fair in 2 case, good rate of 77.8% 1 week and 3months after surgery, excellent in 6 cases, good in 2 case, fair in 1 case, good rate of 88.9% 6 months after surgery, excellent in 7 cases, good in 1 case, fair in 1 case, good rate of 88.9% 12, 24 and 36 months after surgery. The angular displacement and cervical curve of adjacent unstable segment at 3, 6, 12 months after operation showed no statistically significant difference compared with the preoperative ones( $P>0.05$ ), while decreased significantly at 24 and 36 months( $P<0.05$ ). ROM of implanted segment and cervical curve at 24 and 36 months after operation increased significantly( $P<0.05$ ) compared with preoperative ones. The postoperative ROM of C2-C7 remained unchanged at each follow-up compared with the preoperative ones. During the follow-up, no surgical related complications were noted. **Conclusions:** The short and medium term clinical result of Bryan artificial cervical disc replacement for cervical spondylosis is reliable, which can relieve adjacent segment instability.

**[Key words]** Cervical spondylosis; Cervical disc replacement; Adjacent segment; Instability

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人工颈椎间盘置换术(artificial cervical disc replacement, ACDR)在解除神经受压的同时,保留了病变节段的运动,避免融合相邻节段应力负荷的集中,从而减缓相邻节段退变,近十年来临床应用日益增多<sup>[1]</sup>。文献报道ACDR治疗颈椎病已取得较好的中长期临床疗效<sup>[2]</sup>,但ACDR对置换相邻节段失稳的影响未见报道。本研究回顾2005年7月~2009年1月在我院行Bryan人工颈椎间盘置换术且术前置换相邻节段存在失稳患者的临床资料,分析术后临床疗效、置换节段及失稳节段影像学结果,报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

2005年7月~2009年1月在我院行Bryan人工颈椎间盘置换术且术后随访36个月以上的43例患者中,9例术前存在置换相邻节段失稳,男4例,女5例;年龄26~43岁,平均33.5岁;病程3~12个月,平均6.7个月。术前JOA评分为7~13分,平均 $10.16\pm3.17$ 分;颈痛VAS为1~7分,平均 $4.3\pm2.7$ 分。脊髓型颈椎病3例,神经根型颈椎病5例,混合型1例。置换节段为责任节段。C4/5置换、C5/6失稳1例;C5/6置换4例,其中C4/5失稳3例,C6/7失稳1例;C6/7置换、C5/6失稳2例;双节段置换2例:C4/5、C5/6与C5/6、C6/7各1例,均为头端相邻节段失稳。颈椎动力位X线片示置换相邻节段的椎间活动度 $>11^\circ$ ,椎间高度无

明显减小,MRI显示置换相邻节段无明显脊髓或神经根受压,失稳节段为影像学失稳,为非责任节段。所有手术均由同一术组完成,4例按Bryan人工椎间盘置换标准步骤进行,5例按Bryan人工椎间盘置换简化流程完成。

### 1.2 疗效评估

**1.2.1 临床疗效评估** 术后1周及术后3、6、12、24、36个月采用以下方法评估患者的临床疗效。  
①日本骨科学会(JOA)(17分法)评分<sup>[3]</sup>评估患者手术前后的神经功能状态。②视觉模拟量表(visual analog scale, VAS)评分<sup>[4]</sup>,定量评估颈部疼痛程度。③用Odom标准<sup>[5]</sup>评价手术疗效的优良率。

**1.2.2 影像学评估** 术后3、6、12、24及36个月复查颈椎正侧位与动力位X线片,在术前及术后各时间点X线片上测量置换节段、相邻失稳节段、颈椎整体(C2~C7)活动度及颈椎曲度。所有测量工作由计算机软件ACDsee 9.0完成。在颈椎动力位X线片上,沿目标椎间隙上位椎体下缘和下位椎体上缘各作一直线(术后置换节段则沿假体上下缘各作一直线),测量两直线的夹角,过屈过伸位X线片两角度之差为该节段活动度;C2~C7活动度为动力位X线片上沿C2、C7椎体终板下缘各作一直线,测量两直线所成角,动力位X线片两角度之差为C2~C7活动度。Borden氏测量法测量颈椎生理曲度<sup>[6]</sup>。

### 1.3 统计学分析

应用SPSS软件(15.0版本)对手术前后的JOA评分、颈痛VAS评分及置换节段、相邻失稳节段和颈椎活动度等进行比较分析,符合正态分布的数据采用配对资料t检验,不符合正态分布的数据采用非参数检验,所有数据以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 的形式表示,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般情况

手术时间55~127min,平均66min,手术出血量为30~150mL,平均106ml;平均住院时间为9.7d,术后平均恢复工作时间为27.5d。1例患者术后出现声音嘶哑,经对症治疗术后1周症状消失。9例患者全部完成随访,随访时间36~52个月,平均43.7个月,其中5例超过48个月。随访期间未出现人工椎间盘松动、下沉及移位。

### 2.2 临床疗效

术后患者的神经功能得到不同程度改善,手术前后JOA、颈痛VAS评分结果见表1。术后1周JOA与颈痛VAS评分与术前比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ ),术后3、6、12、24及36个月JOA与颈痛VAS评分较术前明显下降( $P<0.05$ )。Odom评分,术后1周和3个月时均为优6例、良1例、可2例,优良率为77.8%;术后6个月优6例、良2例、可1例,优良率为88.9%;术后12、24及36个月时均为优7例、良1例、可1例,优良率为88.9%。

### 2.3 影像学结果

术前及术后各时间点置换节段、失稳节段和C2~C7的活动度及颈椎曲度见表2。术后3、6、12个月置换节段、失稳节段的活动度和颈椎曲度与术前比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );术后24、36个月,失稳节段的活动度较术前明显减小( $P<0.05$ ,图1),置换节段活动度及颈椎曲度较术前明显增大( $P<0.05$ );术后各时间点C2~C7活动度较术前无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 ACDR治疗颈椎病的临床疗效

颈椎病前路减压植骨融合术(anterior cervical decompression and fusion,ACDF)可以恢

表1 手术前后JOA及VAS评分 ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , n=9, 分)

Table 1 Pre- and postoperative JOA, VAS scores

	JOA评分 JOA score	颈痛VAS Neck pain VAS
术前 Preoperation	10.2±3.2(7~13)	4.3±2.7(1~7)
术后1周 1 week postoperative	12.8±2.4(10~15)	3.8±1.3(2~5)
术后3个月 3 months postoperative	13.1±2.3(12~15) <sup>①</sup>	2.5±1.2(2~3) <sup>①</sup>
术后6个月 6 months postoperative	13.5±2.2(12~15) <sup>①</sup>	2.1±1.3(1~3) <sup>①</sup>
术后12个月 12 months postoperative	14.3±1.9(12~16) <sup>①</sup>	1.8±1.2(0~3) <sup>①</sup>
术后24个月 24 months postoperative	14.6±2.2(12~16) <sup>①</sup>	1.7±1.3(0~3) <sup>①</sup>
术后36个月 36 months postoperative	14.8±1.6(13~16) <sup>①</sup>	1.8±1.3(0~3) <sup>①</sup>

注:①与术前比较  $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperative,  $P<0.05$

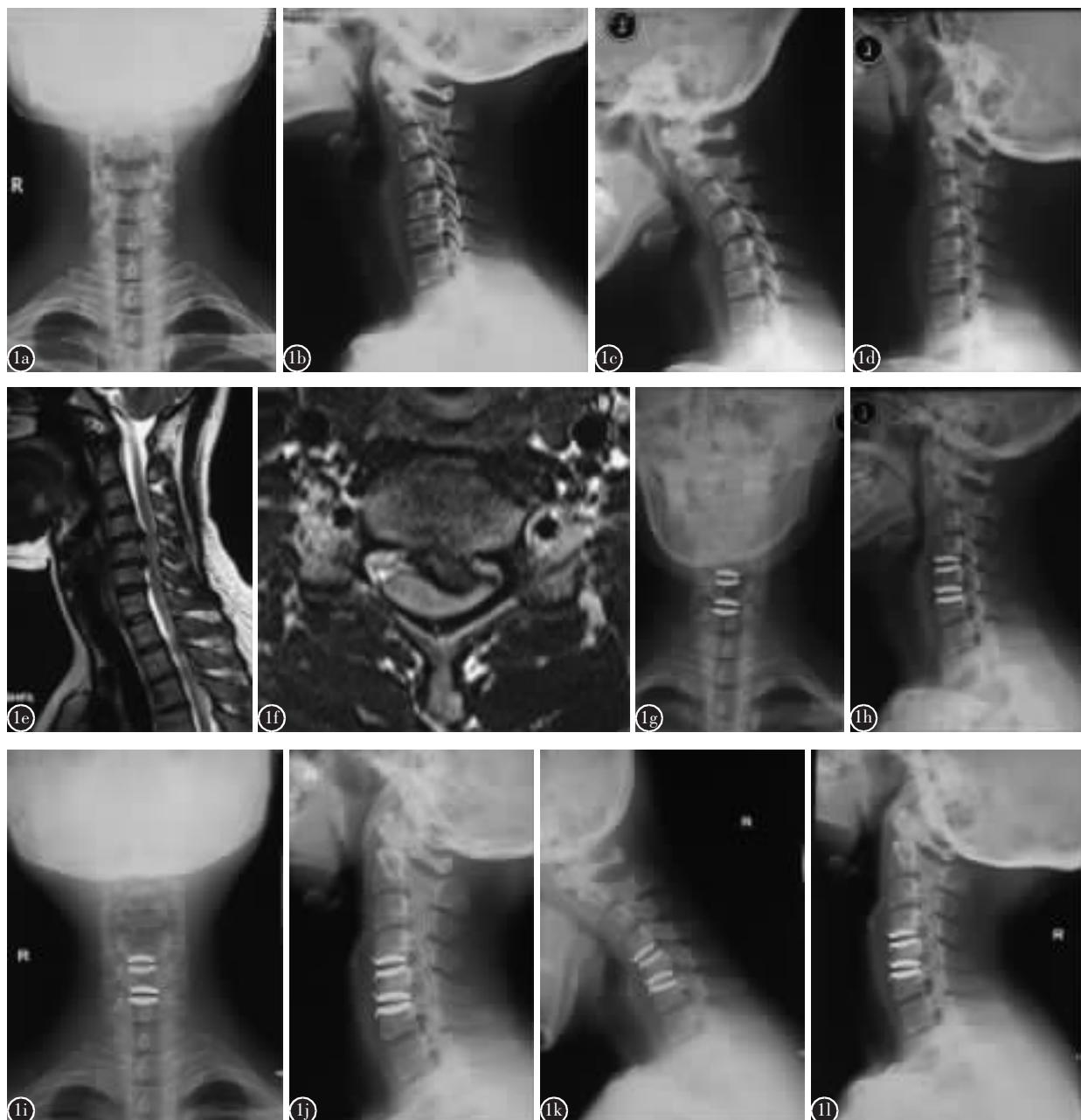
表2 手术前后置换节段、失稳节段与C2~C7的ROM及颈椎曲度 ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , n=9)

Table 2 Preoperative and postoperative average ROM at implanted, adjacent instable segment and C2~C7 respectively and cervical curvature

	置换节段ROM(°) Implanted segmet	失稳节段ROM(°) Instable segement	C2~C7 ROM(°)	颈椎曲度(mm) Cervical curvature
术前 Preoperation	8.89±1.49(7.6~10.3)	12.31±1.24(11.1~13.5)	64.2±11.7(52.6~75.7)	6.41±1.28(5.2~7.5)
术后3个月 3 months postoperative	9.34±1.27(8.2~10.5)	10.89±1.94(8.1~11.7)	64.8±2.3(52.5~76.4)	7.36±1.41(5.8~8.5)
术后6个月 6 months postoperative	9.45±1.31(8.0~10.6)	10.45±1.82(8.8~12.1)	65.1±1.8(53.0~76.5)	8.92±1.62(7.1~10.4)
术后12个月 12 months postoperative	9.58±1.23(8.3~10.7)	10.20±1.63(8.6~11.7)	64.9±0.6(54.1~74.6)	9.53±2.02(7.5~11.3)
术后24个月 24 months postoperative	10.18±0.72(9.4~10.8) <sup>①</sup>	9.57±1.37(8.2~11.9) <sup>①</sup>	65.4±12.1(53.1~75.3)	10.13±2.27(7.8~12.4) <sup>①</sup>
术后36个月 36 months postoperative	10.12±0.84(9.2~10.9) <sup>①</sup>	9.31±1.62(7.7~10.9) <sup>①</sup>	65.7±11.7(53.7~77.0)	10.31±2.32(7.8~12.6) <sup>①</sup>

注:①与术前比较,  $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperative,  $P<0.05$



**图1** 患者女,30岁,颈肩痛3年、加重1个月,双侧Hoffmann征阳性 **a,b** 术前颈椎正侧位X线片示置C4/5、C5/6椎间隙变窄,颈椎曲度反张 **c,d** 术前颈椎过屈后伸位示C3/4活动度11.5° **e,f** 术前颈椎矢状位与横断位MRI示C4/5与C5/6椎间盘突出压迫脊髓 **g,h** C4/5、C5/6人工椎间盘置换术后5d颈椎正侧位X线片示C4/5、C5/6椎间高度恢复,颈椎曲度改善 **i,j** 术后6个月颈椎正侧位X线片示颈椎曲度良好 **k,l** 术后6个月颈椎动力位X线片示颈椎活动度良好,C3/4活动度11.1°

**Figure 1** A 30-year-old female, complained of neck and shoulder pain for 3 years and aggravated for 1 month, whose dual Hoffmann sign was positive **a, b** Preoperative anteroposterior and lateral X-ray showed that intervertebral space of C4/5, C5/6 segment was narrowed and cervical curvature was kyphosis **c, d** Preoperative flexion and extension X-ray showed C3/4 range of motion(ROM) was 11.5° **e, f** Preoperative sagittal and transverse MRI showed C4/5 and C5/6 disc herniation with spinal cord compression **g, h** 5 days after C4/5, C5/6 artificial cervical disc replacement anteroposterior and lateral X-ray showed disc height restoration at C4/5 and C5/6, and improvement of cervical alignment **i, j** Postoperative 6 months anteroposterior and lateral X-ray showed good cervical alignment **k, l** Postoperative 6 months flexion and extension X-ray showed good cervical alignment, C3/4 ROM was 11.1°



图 1 m、n 术后 2 年颈椎正侧位 X 线片示颈椎曲度改善 o、p 术后 2 年颈椎动力位 X 线片示颈椎活动度良好,C3/4 活动度为 9.3°

**Figure 1** m, n Postoperative 2 years anteroposterior and lateral X-ray showed cervical alignment improved o, p Postoperative 2 years flexion and extension X-ray showed good ROM with C3/4 ROM of 9.3°

复颈椎的稳定性,随着前路钢板的应用和普及,融合率也大大提高,但融合术后相邻节段的应力负荷集中,导致相邻节段退变加速,邻椎病已逐渐为广大学者所重视。ACDR 在解除神经压迫同时,保留了手术节段的运动,可减少相邻节段的应力负荷,从而减少或延缓邻椎病的发生。近年来,ACDR 治疗颈椎病的中长期疗效已得到认可<sup>[7]</sup>。

本组患者手术时间短、术中出血少,术中术后未出现严重并发症,平均住院时间及术后恢复工作时间较短,且患者术后第 1 天即可在颈托保护下离床活动,避免了融合术后的长期制动。本组术后 3、6、12、24 及 36 个月 JOA 评分、颈痛 VAS 评分及影像学评价结果进一步证实 Bryan 人工颈椎间盘置换的早中期临床效果良好,术中及术后无严重并发症发生,3 年随访过程中未出现再次手术,与文献报道<sup>[2,8]</sup>一致。本组患者术后中期临床效果优良,笔者认为严格选择病例与术中充分减压是保证术后中远期疗效的关键。

### 3.2 ACDR 对置换相邻失稳节段的影响

脊柱功能单位 (functional spinal unit, FSU) 是组成脊柱的最小单元,包括相邻的 2 个脊椎及其中的椎间盘、椎小关节及韧带等。研究表明,颈椎间盘退变通常在 30 岁以后开始<sup>[9]</sup>,椎间盘退变是颈椎退变性疾患主要的原始因素,椎间盘高度下降,使前后纵韧带的预张力减弱或消失,应力重新分布,导致颈椎动力和静力平衡失调,同时颈椎曲度减小,导致应力集中。颈椎不稳在 X 线片上表现为椎间角度位移和水平位移增大,代偿性颈椎生理弧度减少、变直或反张等。根据失稳是否产

生临床症状,颈椎失稳分为临床失稳与影像学失稳,本组患者颈椎动力位 X 线片显示,置换头侧或尾侧相邻节段的活动度均超过 11°,符合赵衍斌等的影像学失稳标准<sup>[10]</sup>。

Bryan 假体是目前临幊上应用最广泛的颈椎间盘假体<sup>[11]</sup>,由 2 个钛合金终板和介于其间的聚亚胺酯的核构成,钛合金终板核心部分有 11° 的活动度和 2mm 的平移运动范围,在颈椎正常活动范围内可实现椎间非限制性活动和平移运动。Sasso 等<sup>[12]</sup>对 242 例 Bryan 人工颈椎间盘置換和 221 例 ACDF 患者的多中心前瞻性对照研究发现,24 个月随访时,置換节段保留了平均 7.95° 的活动度,而融合节段仅为 0.87°;置換组上下相邻节段活动度与术前相比无显著性差异。研究结果表明 ACDR 较 ACDF 在防止和减缓相邻节段退变方面有明显优势<sup>[12,13]</sup>。

本组患者术后各时间点 C2~C7 活动度较术前无统计学差异;术后 3、6、12 个月置換节段、失稳节段的角度位移和颈椎曲度与术前比较差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ );术后 24、36 个月,置換节段活动度及颈椎曲度较术前明显增大 ( $P<0.05$ ),失稳节段的角度位移较术前明显减小 ( $P<0.05$ ),且此时的角度位移小于 10°,均小于颈椎失稳的标准。本研究结果表明,ACDR 能保留置換节段的活动,维持相邻节段运动,使颈椎运动力学特征接近正常脊柱功能单位的运动功能,恢复颈椎生理曲度,逐渐改善相邻节段的失稳,重建颈椎的稳定。

ACDR 改善相邻节段失稳的可能机制为:责任节段退变相对较重,椎间隙减小,活动度下降,

相邻节段代偿性活动增加而出现角度位移过大而失稳,ACDR保留并恢复了置换节段的运动功能,恢复了病变节段的椎间高度,减小了失稳节段的负荷,使韧带和肌肉的应力下降,颈椎的序列得以恢复,能较均匀地分担颈椎应力,为其损伤修复提供了生物力学基础。本组患者相对年轻,主要由于外伤或不良的工作生活习惯等因素造成椎间盘退变突出,关节囊及韧带松弛而致颈椎失稳,但失稳节段无明显退变,ACDR恢复了颈椎曲度,使褶皱的韧带与关节囊重新恢复张力,重建了颈椎的静态稳定性。本组患者病程较短、肌肉顺应性佳,ACDR术中充分减压,解除了神经压迫引起的颈肌痉挛,颈椎的动力性稳定恢复较快;术后可靠的制动保护改变患者长时间低头等不良工作生活习惯,及时有效的颈椎功能锻炼,解除了颈椎失稳的不利因素,促进了颈肌力量的恢复。

总之,ACDR治疗退行性颈椎病的早中期疗效较满意,能保留置换节段活动,减缓相邻节段退变,改善置换相邻非责任节段的失稳。但对下颈椎失稳的诊断尚无统一标准,X线动力位片为二维成像,只能观察静态下的颈椎活动,易受个体差异、拍照体位等的影响,所获数据精度有待于进一步提高。另外,本研究为回顾性研究,病例数偏少,观察时间尚短,在病例选取及资料整理方面存在一定的偏倚,ACDR对置换相邻非责任节段失稳的改善效果有待于大样本的长期随访观察。

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