

## 临床论著

# 颅底凹陷症合并寰枢椎脱位患者枕颈角与下颈椎曲度的关系

孟 阳, 刘 浩, 戎 鑫, 陈 华, 娄继刚, 王贝宇, 邓宇晓, 丁 琛

(四川大学华西医院骨科 610041 四川省成都市)

**【摘要】目的:**评估颅底凹陷症(basilar invagination, BI)合并寰枢椎脱位(atlantoaxial dislocation, AAD)患者枕颈角(O-C2 角)与下颈椎曲度(C2-7 Cobb 角)之间的关系。**方法:**回顾性分析 2009 年 1 月~2013 年 6 月 21 例于我院因 BI 合并 AAD 行后路复位枕颈融合术患者的临床资料。21 例患者中男 12 例,女 9 例;年龄 21~65 岁( $41.6\pm10.7$  岁);病程 4 个月~18 年( $4.3\pm3.9$  年)。于手术前和术后末次随访时在颈椎中立位侧位 X 线片上测量 O-C2 及 C2-7 Cobb 角(C2-7 角),并计算 O-C2 角及 C2-7 角的变化量 dO-C2 角和 dC2-7 角,前凸为“+”值,后凸为“-”值。根据 O-C2 角的大小,将 21 例患者术前和末次随访时分为  $10^\circ \leq O-C2 \leq 20^\circ$  组、 $O-C2 < 10^\circ$  组及  $O-C2 > 20^\circ$  组。观测手术前后不同 O-C2 角组 C2-7 角的差异,分析手术前后 O-C2 角与 C2-7 角的相关性。**结果:**21 例患者中,12 例患者固定节段为 C0-C3,9 例患者为 C0-C4。随访时间为 10~32 个月( $18.3\pm6.6$  个月)。术后末次随访时 O-C2 角较术前平均增大  $6.3^\circ$ ,C2-7 角较术前平均减小  $6^\circ$ ,手术前后两指标比较均存在显著性差异( $P<0.05$ )。术前 6 例(28.6%)患者 O-C2 角在  $10^\circ\sim20^\circ$  间,12 例(57.1%) $<10^\circ$ ,3 例(14.3%) $>20^\circ$ 。 $O-C2 < 10^\circ$  组 C2-7 角显著大于 O-C2 角  $10^\circ\sim20^\circ$  组及  $>20^\circ$  组( $P<0.05$ ), $O-C2 < 10^\circ$  组与  $>20^\circ$  组比较无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。末次随访时 10 例(47.6%)患者 O-C2 角在  $10^\circ\sim20^\circ$  间,4 例(19.0%) $>20^\circ$ ,7 例(33.4%) $<10^\circ$ , $O-C2 > 20^\circ$  组 C2-7 角显著小于 O-C2 角  $10^\circ\sim20^\circ$  组及  $<10^\circ$  组( $P<0.05$ ), $O-C2 < 10^\circ$  组与  $<10^\circ$  组比较无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ )。术前及术后末次随访时 O-C2 角与 C2-7 角均存在显著性负相关(术前  $r=-0.732$ , $P<0.05$ ;术后  $r=-0.603$ , $P<0.05$ );dO-C2 角及 dC2-7 角亦存在显著性负相关( $r=-0.721$ , $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**BI 合并 AAD 患者枕颈角与下颈椎曲度关系密切,行后路复位枕颈融合术时需监测枕颈角的固定角度,若枕颈角过大有可能导致术后下颈椎曲度出现代偿性减小。

**【关键词】** 颅底凹陷症;寰枢椎脱位;枕颈角;下颈椎曲度

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**Relationship between occipitocervical angle and subaxial cervical alignment in patients with basilar invagination and atlantoaxial dislocation/MENG Yang, LIU Hao, RONG Xin, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2017, 27(1): 25-30**

**[Abstract] Objectives:** To measure the occipitoaxial angle and subaxial alignment in the patients with basilar invagination(BI) and atlantoaxial dislocation(AAD), and to elucidate the relationship between occipitoaxial angle and subaxial cervical alignment. **Methods:** From January 2009 to June 2013, the clinical data of 21 patients who had BI with AAD undergoing surgery at our institution were retrospectively analyzed. The patients consisted of 12 men and 9 women, and ages ranged from 21 to 65 years (mean,  $41.6\pm10.7$  years). The duration of symptoms ranged from 4 months to 18 years(mean,  $4.3\pm3.9$  years). O-C2 angle and C2-7 Cobb angle(C2-7 angle) were measured before surgery and at the last follow-up in plain lateral cervical X-ray, and the changes of O-C2(dO-C2) angle and C2-7(dC2-7) angle were also calculated. A plus angle indicated lordosis between occiput and C2, and a minus angle indicated the kyphosis between occiput and C2. According to the value of O-C2 angle, all the 21 patients were divided into  $10^\circ \leq O-C2 \leq 20^\circ$  group,  $<10^\circ$  group and  $>20^\circ$  group. The difference of C2-7 angle among these three groups, the associations between O-

第一作者简介:男(1988-),医学博士,研究方向:颈椎外科

电话:(028)85422573 E-mail:drmengyang@163.com

通讯作者:刘浩 E-mail:liu6304@163.com

C2 angle and C2-7 angle before surgery and at the last follow-up were studied. **Results:** Among these 21 patients, C0-C3 fixation was performed in 12 patients, and C0-V4 fixation was performed in 9 patients. The mean follow-up in these 21 patients was 18.3 months with a range of 10 to 32 months. Before and after surgery, the mean change of O-C2 angle was  $6.3^\circ$ , and the mean change of C2-7 angle was  $-6^\circ$ . There were significant differences between preoperative and postoperative O-C2 angle and C2-7 angle ( $P<0.05$ ). Before surgery, 6(28.6%) patients were in  $10^\circ \leq O\text{-}C2 \text{ angle} \leq 20^\circ$  group, and 12(57.1%) patients in  $<10^\circ$  group, and 3 (14.3%) patients in  $>20^\circ$  group. Among these groups, C2-7 angle in O-C2 angle  $<10^\circ$  group was significantly larger than that in  $10^\circ \leq O\text{-}C2 \text{ angle} \leq 20^\circ$  group and O-C2 angle  $>20^\circ$  group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no difference of preoperative C2-7 angle between  $10^\circ \leq O\text{-}C2 \text{ angle} \leq 20^\circ$  group and O-C2 angle  $>20^\circ$  group ( $P>0.05$ ). At the last follow-up, 10(47.6%) patients were in  $10^\circ \leq O\text{-}C2 \text{ angle} \leq 20^\circ$  group, and 4(19.0%) patients in  $>20^\circ$  group, and 7(33.4%) patients in  $<10^\circ$  group. Among these groups, C2-7 angle in O-C2 angle  $>20^\circ$  group was significantly smaller than that in  $10^\circ \leq O\text{-}C2 \text{ angle} \leq 20^\circ$  group and  $<10^\circ$  group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference between the  $10^\circ \leq O\text{-}C2 \text{ angle} \leq 20^\circ$  group and  $<10^\circ$  group ( $P>0.05$ ). There was a significant negative correlation between O-C2 angle and C2-7 angle before and after surgery ( $r=-0.732$  and  $r=-0.603$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). The dO-C2 angle was also negatively associated with the dC2-7 angle ( $r=-0.721$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** There is significantly correlation between O-C2 angle and C2-7 angle in patients with BI and AD. During occiptocervical fusion surgery, attention should be paid to the fixed O-C2 angle. Subaxial alignment will show compensatory decrease if O-C2 angle is too large.

**[Key words]** Basilar invagination; Atlantoaxial dislocation; O-C2 angle; Subaxial angle

**[Author's address]** Department of Orthopaedics of West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610041, China

颅底凹陷症(basilar invagination, BI)是一种复杂的枕颈部畸形，对合并寰枢椎脱位(atlantoaxial dislocation, AAD)的 BI, 枕颈部不稳为其主要病因, 脱位的齿状突会向后、向上压迫延髓和脊髓而产生各种神经症状。近年来, 随着内固定技术的发展, 后路复位结合枕颈融合术是治疗此类疾病的重要手术方式<sup>[1-4]</sup>。既往有学者<sup>[5-7]</sup>发现部分患者行枕颈融合术后下颈椎曲度出现异常, 但这些研究的对象病因不一, 且多为解剖结构相对正常的类风湿关节炎AAD或上颈椎外伤患者。BI合并AAD是一种复杂的枕颈部畸形, 其上颈椎区域解剖结构与生物力学环境与正常人群差异较大。在这种长期异常的生物力学环境下, 枕颈角如何变化? 枕颈融合术后枕颈角是否会影响下颈椎的曲度? 目前相关研究较少。本研究回顾性分析我院2009年1月~2013年6月应用后路复位枕颈融合术治疗的21例BI合并AAD患者的临床资料, 测量术前、术后枕颈角与下颈椎曲度, 比较手术前后不同枕颈角患者下颈椎曲度的差异, 应用相关性分析探讨枕颈角对下颈椎曲度的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

纳入标准:(1)术前齿状突间距 Chamberlin 线 $\geq 3\text{mm}$  和(或)颈延髓角 $<135^\circ$ ; (2)寰椎前弓与齿状突间距(ADI) $\geq 3\text{mm}$ (成人); (3)行后路术中复位枕颈融合术; (4)临床及影像学资料完整。排除标准:(1)结核、风湿、外伤等所致寰枢椎脱位; (2)既往有枕颈部手术史。21例患者中,男12例,女9例;年龄21~65岁( $41.6\pm 10.7$ 岁);病程4个月~18年( $4.3\pm 3.9$ 年)。术前主要症状见表1,JOA评分为8~14分( $11.2\pm 1.8$ 分),体格检查病理征阳性14例,腱反射亢进9例。

所有患者术前均行颈椎正侧位、张口位、动力位X线、CT及MRI检查。主要合并畸形为寰枕融合、枢椎上关节面倾斜、Klippel-Feil畸形、脊髓空洞、Chiari畸形等(表2)。

### 1.2 手术方法

全麻气管插管, 体感诱发电位监测脊髓功能, 安置Mayfield头架。患者取俯卧位, 适度牵引头架使头部略前屈, 固定Mayfield头架, 常规消毒铺巾, 取枕部正中切口, 逐层切开皮肤及皮下组织, 骨膜剥离并显露枕外隆突至C3棘突、两侧椎板及关节突, 调整头架固定头部于生理位。分别于C2、C3各置入1对侧块螺钉(若患者伴C2-3融合则置入C3、C4侧块螺钉), 截取适当长度钛棒

并按照枕颈交界区角度及枕骨弧度预弯,于钛棒头端安置螺钉连接器各3枚,经双侧钛棒连接器于枕骨鳞部置入3对枕骨钉,应用“后路两步撑开法”<sup>[1]</sup>行寰枢椎脱位复位,并锁紧枕骨及颈部螺钉,小号骨刀于枕骨后正中双侧钛棒间小心去皮质并鱼鳞化,电动磨钻打磨寰椎后弓及C2-3棘突底部、双侧椎板和关节突制备植骨床。以颗粒状自体松质骨铺于植骨床表面,其上附以条状自体骨,适当压紧保证其与植骨床紧密接触。

### 1.3 术后处理

术后行预防感染、激素及神经营养治疗,术后2~3d拔除引流管,头颈胸支具保护下逐步下床活动,术后支具制动3~6个月。术后3d、3、6、12个

**表1 21例颅底凹陷症合并寰枢椎脱位患者的主要症状**

**Table 1** Principal clinical symptoms of 21 patients with BI and AAD

症状 Symptoms	例数(%) No. of patients(%)
头痛和(或)颈痛 Occiput/neck pain	19(90.5%)
肢体肌力下降 Weakness	17(81%)
肢体麻木 Paresthesia	15(71.4%)
共济失调 Ataxia	10(47.6%)
后颅窝神经功能障碍 Lower cranial nerve dysfunction	7(33.3%)
呼吸困难 Dyspnea	4(19.1%)
眩晕 Dizziness	2(9.5%)
小便困难 Dysuria	2(9.5%)
视力下降 Decreased vision	1(4.8%)

**表2 21例颅底凹陷症合并寰枢椎脱位患者的影像学畸形**

**Table 2** The associated deformities of 21 patients with BI and AAD

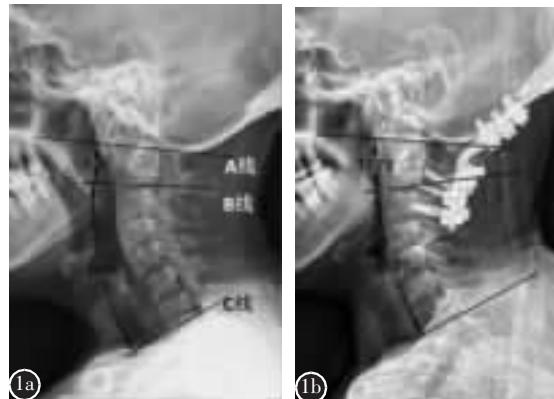
	例数(%) No. of patients(%)
寰枕融合 Assimilation of the atlas to the occiput	21(100%)
枢椎上关节面倾斜 Oblique superior facet joints of C2	13(61.9%)
Klippel-Feil综合征(C2-3融合) Klippel-Feil syndrome	9(42.9%)
脊髓空洞 Syringomyelia	6(28.6%)
Chiari畸形 Chiari malformation	3(14.3%)

月,以后每隔1年定期随访并拍摄颈椎正侧位X线片及CT,术后3d及术后复查神经症状加重或出现新的神经症状时行MRI检查。

### 1.4 影像学评价

以McGregor线(硬腭后上缘与枕鳞皮质外缘最低点的连线)与C2椎体下终板线的夹角作为枕颈角(O-C2角);应用C2与C7椎体下终板线的夹角C2-7 Cobb角(C2-7角)评价下颈椎曲度(图1)。若患者合并C2-3先天融合,以C3椎体下终板线代替C2椎体下终板线进行测量。于PACS图像工作站中在颈椎中立位侧位X线片上测量术前及术后末次随访时的O-C2及C2-7角,前凸为“+”值,后凸为“-”值。O-C2角(dO-C2)或C2-7 Cobb角(dC2-7)的变化量=末次随访时O-C2角或C2-7角-术前O-C2角或C2-7角。将患者术前和末次随访时分为 $10^\circ \leq O-C2 \leq 20^\circ$ 组、 $O-C2 < 10^\circ$ 组及 $O-C2 > 20^\circ$ 组。由两位对患者资料和研究方法不知情的脊柱外科医师分别前后两次对上述影像学指标进行测量,前后时间间隔为1周,取所得数据的平均值作为结果。

### 1.5 统计分析



**图1 枕颈角(O-C2)及颈椎曲度(C2-7 Cobb角)的测量方法[A线为McGregor线(硬腭后上缘与枕鳞皮质外缘最低点的连线),B线为C2下终板线,C线为C7下终板线,A线和B线的夹角为O-C2角;B线与C线的夹角为C2-7 Cobb角] a 术前 b 术后**

**Figure 1** Measure method of O-C2 angle and C2-7 Cobb angle[Line A represented McGregor's line, and was measured from the hard palate to the inferior edge of the occiput. Line B represented the inferior endplate of the axis Line C represented the inferior endplate of C7. The O-C2 angle was the angle between line A and line B, and C2-7 Cobb angle was the angle between line B and C] **a** Preoperative **b** Postoperative

采用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件进行数据描述与分析, 连续型变量以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示, 离散型变量以频数、构成比表示。术前及末次随访时影像学指标比较采用配对 *t* 检验。应用 Levene 检验分析方差齐性, 组间比较采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA), 先行多组间的整体比较, 如有统计学差异再行两两比较; 方差齐时, 采用 LSD 法; 方差不齐时, 则采用 Dunnett T3 法。相关性分析采用 Pearson 检验。 $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。应用组内相关系数 (intraclass correlation coefficient, ICC) 评价同一观测者不同时间点的一致性和不同观察者之间的一致性。

## 2 结果

21 例患者均行枕颈融合内固定术, 其中 5 例合并后方压迫者同时行枕骨大孔扩大及寰椎后弓切除减压术; 12 例患者固定节段为 C0-C3, 9 例患者为 C0-C4。随访 10~32 个月 ( $18.3\pm 6.6$  个月), JOA 评分改善至 12~17 分 ( $15.4\pm 1.0$  分)。ICC 分析结果显示观测者间信度为 0.812, 观测者内信度为 0.892, 可靠性高。

21 例患者术前和末次随访时的影像学指标见表 3, 术前 O-C2 角、C2-7 角与末次随访时比较均存在显著性差异 ( $P<0.05$ )。术前末次随访时 O-C2 角 <10°、10°~20° 和 >20° 的患者例数及其 C2-7 角见表 4。术前 O-C2 角 <10° 组的 C2-7 角显著大于 O-C2 角 10°~20° 组及 >20° 组 ( $P<0.05$ ), O-C2 角 10°~20° 组与 >20° 组比较无显著性差异 ( $P>0.05$ )。末次随访时 O-C2 角 >20° 组的 C2-7 角显著小于 O-C2 角 10°~20° 组及 <10° 组 ( $P<0.05$ ), O-C2 角 10°~20° 组与 <10° 组比较无显著性差异 ( $P>0.05$ )。

表 4 术前和末次随访时不同 O-C2 角组间 C2-7 Cobb 角比较 ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 4 Comparison of preoperative and final follow-up C2-7 Cobb angle in patients of different O-C2 angle group

	术前 Pre-operation				末次随访 Final follow-up			
	例数 Case	颈 2-7 角(°) C2-7 angle	F 值 F value	P 值 P value	例数 Case	C2-7 Cobb 角(°) C2-7 Cobb angle	F 值 F value	P 值 P value
枕颈角 <10° O-C2 <10°	12	28.0±16.5			7	18.5±14.5 <sup>②</sup>		
10°≤枕颈角≤20° 10°≤O-C2≤20°	6	6.5±9.6 <sup>①</sup>	6.134	0.009	10	14.9±8.3 <sup>②</sup>	5.039	0.018
枕颈角 >20° O-C2 >20°	3	5.3±9.7 <sup>①</sup>			4	-3.2±11.9		

注:①与同时间点 O-C2<10° 组比较  $P<0.05$ ; ②与同时间点 O-C2>20° 组比较  $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with O-C2<10° group of the same time,  $P<0.05$ ; ②Compared with O-C2>20° group of the same time,  $P<0.05$

线性回归分析显示 O-C2 角与 C2-7 角在术前及末次随访时均存在显著性负相关 ( $r=-0.732$ ,  $P<0.05$ ;  $r=-0.603$ ,  $P<0.05$ ) (图 2、3); dO-C2 角及 dC2-7 角亦存在显著性负相关 ( $r=-0.721$ ,  $P<<0.05$ ) (图 4)。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 O-C2 角和 C2-7 角的测量及临床意义

O-C2 角和 C2-7 角常用于评估和衡量上下颈椎的矢状序列曲度。由于测量方便、重复性和可靠性均较高, 文献报道中多采用 McGregor 线与枢椎下终板的夹角及 Cobb 角测量法分别评估 O-C2 角及 C2-7 角<sup>[8]</sup>, 故本研究中也应用以上方法测量上述两指标。正常成人平均 O-C2 角约为 15°, C2-7 角约为 24°<sup>[9~11]</sup>。其中, Sherekar 等<sup>[11]</sup>和 Nojiri 等<sup>[9]</sup>分别观测了 518 例和 313 例正常成人的影像学资料, 发现 O-C2 角的平均值分别为 15.1±8.9° 和 15.3±8.3°。

枕颈角及颈椎曲度异常与下颈椎退变关系密切。Passias 等<sup>[12]</sup>测量了 58 例 AAD 患者的影像学资料, 发现下颈椎退变与 O-C2 角呈显著性正相关, 与下颈椎曲度呈显著性负相关。Grob 等<sup>[13]</sup>和

表 3 21 例 BI 合并 AAD 患者术前和末次随访时的影像学指标 ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 3 Radiographic parameters of the 21 patients with BI and AAD at preoperative and final follow-up

	O-C2 角(°) O-C2 angle	C2-7 Cobb 角(°) C2-7 Cobb angle
术前 Preoperative	6.0±14.9	18.6±17.5
末次随访 Final follow-up	12.3±12.8	12.6±13.4
<i>t</i>	-3.747	2.880
<i>P</i>	0.001	0.009

Miyazaki 等<sup>[14]</sup>的研究发现颈椎曲度异常可导致部分颈椎节段的活动度和(或)应力增大,进而引起或加速颈痛及颈椎退变的发生。

此外,枕颈角与术后吞咽困难及呼吸困难的发生也密切相关。Ota 等<sup>[15]</sup>在中立位及动力位颈椎 X 线片上测量口咽部气道的最短径(narrowest oropharyngeal airway space,nPAS),发现 O-C2 角的变化量与 nPAS 的变化量存在显著相关性,在中立位上枕颈角每减小 10°,nPAS 随之降低 37%。Izeki 等<sup>[16]</sup>提出若术后枕颈角过小会导致上颌骨呈屈曲位,进而引起下颌骨向后移动压迫后方的口咽部和气管而引起吞咽及呼吸困难。Miyata 等<sup>[17]</sup>报道了 1 例因类风湿性关节炎所致上颈椎不稳患者行枕颈融合术后出现严重的呼吸及吞咽困难,经翻修术将枕颈角调至中立位,患者上述症状明显缓解。

### 3.2 BI 合并 AAD 患者枕颈角与下颈椎曲度的关系

BI 合并 AAD 是一类复杂的枕颈部畸形,其生物力学环境与正常人群差异较大,目前关于 BI 合并 AAD 患者枕颈角对下颈椎曲度的影响尚不明确。本组病例中 57.1% 的患者术前 O-C2 角 < 10°,术前平均 O-C2 角和 C2-7 角分别为 6° 和 18.6°,均小于文献报道的正常人群中上述指标的平均值(15° 和 24°)<sup>[9-11]</sup>。Nojiri 等<sup>[9]</sup>和 Sherekar 等<sup>[11]</sup>的研究发现,在正常人群中枕颈角与下颈椎曲度呈负相关,本组病例中尽管 O-C2 角与 C2-7 角同样呈负相关,但与正常人群比较,C2-7 角并未因 O-C2 角的减小而增大,分析原因可能为:(1)本

组 21 例 BI 患者均伴有寰枕融合,13 例 (61.9%) 伴有枢椎上关节面的倾斜,随着疾病的进展,导致寰椎连同枕骨相对于枢椎向前下滑移,使头部处于屈曲位而导致枕颈角减小;(2)BI 患者常伴有 Klippel-Feil 综合征等畸形,其下颈椎长期处于异常的生物力学环境中,加速了下颈椎的退变和椎间高度下降,从而引起下颈椎曲度的下降。

本组 21 例患者末次随访时 O-C2 角较术前平均提高 6.3°,而 C2-7 角较术前平均减小 6°。经相关性分析手术后 O-C2 角与 C2-7 角及 dOC2 角与 dC2-7 角均存在显著性负相关。表明在 BI 合并 AAD 患者中为维持颈椎整体矢状位平衡,枕颈角与下颈椎曲度存在平衡机制,即若枕颈角过大则下颈椎曲度会代偿性减小,反之若枕颈角过小则下颈椎曲度会代偿性增大。本组病例末次随访时 O-C2 角 10°~20° 组患者平均 C2-7 角为 14.9°;而术后 O-C2 角 > 20° 组患者平均 C2-7 角为 -3.2°,且其中 50% 的患者出现下颈椎后凸,两组间比较存在显著性差异( $P < 0.05$ )。故笔者认为在行枕颈融合术治疗 BI 合并 AAD 患者时,枕颈角的矫正角度不宜过大,应尽量固定于正常范围,由于 BI 合并 AAD 患者术前 C2-7 角即偏小于正常人群,若术后枕颈角过大易导致下颈椎曲度明显减小甚至出现后凸畸形。

### 3.3 枕颈融合术中合适枕颈角的选择

目前对于枕颈角的选择尚无统一标准,但众多学者确定合适枕颈角度的依据均为尽量避免下颈椎曲度异常及术后呼吸或吞咽困难的发生。Matsunaga 等<sup>[5]</sup>回顾性分析了 38 例因类风湿性关

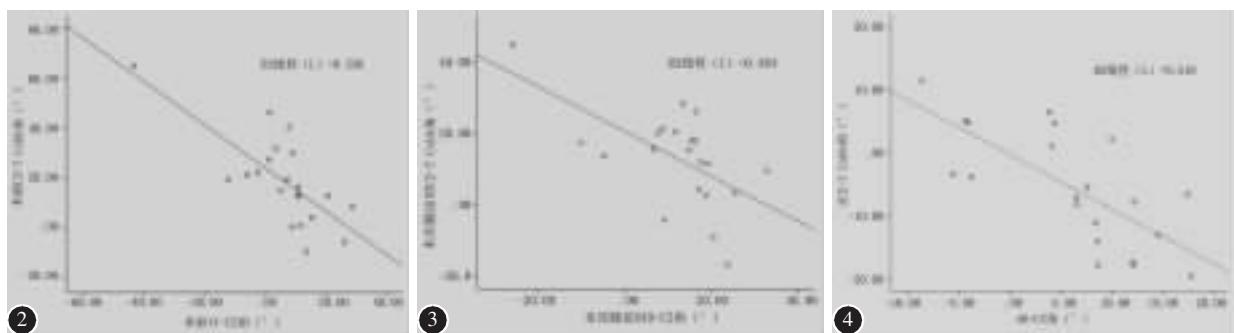


图 2 术前 O-C2 角与 C2-7 Cobb 角呈显著性负相关( $r=-0.732, P<0.05$ ) 图 3 末次随访时 O-C2 角与 C2-7 Cobb 角呈显著性负相关( $r=-0.603, P<0.05$ ) 图 4 dO-C2 角与 dC2-7 Cobb 角呈显著性负相关( $r=-0.721, P<0.05$ )

**Figure 2** There was a significant negative correlation between preoperative O-C2 angle and preoperative C2-7 Cobb angle ( $r=-0.732, P<0.05$ ) **Figure 3** There was significant negative correlation between postoperative O-C2 angle and postoperative C2-7 Cobb angle( $r=-0.603, P<0.05$ ) **Figure 4** There was significant negative correlation between dO-C2 angle and dC2-7 Cobb angle( $r=-0.721, P<0.05$ )

节炎所致枕颈部不稳行枕颈融合手术患者的临床资料,术后O-C2角大于30°的患者均出现了下颈椎后凸畸形;14例术后O-C2角过小患者中,12例出现了下颈椎半脱位;而20例术后O-C2角正常患者中仅有1例出现了下颈椎曲度异常,提出术后O-C2角合适范围为0°~30°。Passias等<sup>[12]</sup>分析58例因寰枢椎脱位行寰枢或枕颈融合患者的影像学资料,发现术后出现下颈椎后凸畸形的5例患者中仅2例O-C2角大于30°,认为术后O-C2角应固定于15°左右,即正常人群中立位平均O-C2角。分析其研究结果与Matsunaga等<sup>[5]</sup>的报道不一致的原因可能为下颈椎曲度的影响因素较为复杂。王鑫鑫等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究发现术后O-C2角为9°~22°组患者下颈椎退变及曲度异常的发生率均小于O-C2角小于9°及大于22°组,认为枕颈角的合适固定范围应为9°~22°。Miyata等<sup>[17]</sup>的研究发现O-C2角与术后吞咽困难的发生存在相关性,术后O-C2角较术前小于10°以上的患者术后几乎都发生吞咽困难。Izeki等<sup>[16]</sup>提出为避免吞咽困难的发生,术后O-C2角至少应大于术前角度。

本研究发现术后O-C2角与下颈椎曲度呈显著性负相关,末次随访时O-C2角大于20°组患者平均C2-7角为-3.2°±11.9°,显著小于O-C2角10°~20°组( $P<0.05$ ),故笔者认为术后O-C2角应尽量矫正至正常范围并避免超过20°。枕颈角具有重要的临床意义,笔者认为术中应注意以下几点:(1)应用Mayfield头架固定头部,以便于术中调整枕颈角的大小;(2)锁紧内固定前应行术中透视观测枕颈角的大小,并根据透视结果调整固定角度;(3)钛棒预弯的角度要适当,应与枕颈交界区弧度一致。

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(英文编审 唐翔宇/贾丹彤)

(本文编辑 卢庆霞)