

临床论著

下颈椎前路减压融合术后颈椎矢状位平衡的变化

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【摘要】目的:探讨下颈椎前路减压融合术后颈椎矢状位平衡的变化。**方法:**回顾性分析2012年1月~2016年12月在上海市东方医院脊柱外科因颈椎病接受颈前路椎间盘切除减压椎间融合手术(ACDF)患者的资料,共纳入326例,其中男175例,女151例;年龄34~81岁(56.0 ± 9.4 岁)。随访12~30个月(18.5 ± 6.4 个月),根据融合节段数分为四组:单节段融合组69例,双节段融合组85例,三节段融合组90例,四节段融合组82例。在术前及术后12个月随访时的颈椎侧位X线片上测量颈椎矢状位参数:C0~2 Cobb角、C2~7 Cobb角、C2~7矢状垂直距离(C2~7 SVA)和T1倾斜角(T1S),并记录手术前后JOA评分及颈肩臂疼痛VAS评分,计算术后12个月时各组参数改变量。单因素方差分析比较参数及评分指标改变量组间差异,Pearson相关性探讨术前及术后12个月颈椎矢状位参数变化关系。**结果:**四组患者一般资料无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。术前和ACDF术后12个月,单节段融合组C0~2 Cobb角为 $21.07\pm8.21^\circ$ 和 $20.92\pm5.99^\circ$,C2~7 Cobb角为 $15.29\pm8.64^\circ$ 和 $17.69\pm11.25^\circ$,C2~7 SVA为 20.94 ± 10.77 mm和 20.61 ± 10.23 mm,T1S为 $23.02\pm8.64^\circ$ 和 $24.05\pm9.35^\circ$,术前与术后比较均无统计学差异($P>0.05$);双节段融合组C0~2 Cobb角为 $20.38\pm7.49^\circ$ 和 $24.20\pm7.96^\circ$,C2~7 Cobb角为 $13.04\pm8.07^\circ$ 和 $15.85\pm10.53^\circ$,C2~7 SVA为 18.57 ± 11.88 mm和 23.73 ± 9.87 mm,T1S为 $24.28\pm6.71^\circ$ 和 $28.65\pm7.64^\circ$,术前与术后比较均有统计学差异($P<0.05$);三节段融合组C0~2 Cobb角为 $16.76\pm6.24^\circ$ 和 $20.54\pm6.58^\circ$,C2~7 Cobb角为 $11.46\pm7.83^\circ$ 和 $15.12\pm10.42^\circ$,C2~7 SVA为 19.36 ± 8.40 mm和 25.25 ± 12.20 mm,T1S为 $26.56\pm9.47^\circ$ 和 $30.39\pm7.31^\circ$,术前与术后比较均有统计学差异($P<0.05$);四节段融合组C0~2 Cobb角为 $15.44\pm6.50^\circ$ 和 $18.39\pm6.26^\circ$,C2~7 Cobb角为 $11.54\pm8.30^\circ$ 和 $19.61\pm5.53^\circ$,C2~7 SVA为 22.39 ± 12.60 mm和 27.68 ± 11.17 mm,T1S为 $24.70\pm6.30^\circ$ 和 $31.22\pm6.45^\circ$,术前与术后比较均有统计学差异($P<0.05$)。术前和术后12个月,四组组内T1S与C2~7 Cobb角、C2~7 SVA均呈正相关,C2~7 Cobb角与C2~7 SVA均呈负相关;术后12个月,四组间C0~2 Cobb角、C2~7 Cobb角、C2~7 SVA及T1S改变量比较差异均有统计学意义($P=0.010, 0.001, 0.003, 0.002$)。**结论:**下颈椎前路减压单节段融合后颈椎矢状位平衡无明显变化;双节段及长节段融合后颈椎矢状位平衡显著改变,但下颈椎矢状位序列维持动态稳定。

【关键词】颈椎病;颈椎前路减压融合术;融合节段;矢状位平衡**doi:** 10.3969/j.issn.1004-406X.2018.06.03

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[Abstract] **Objectives:** To explore the changes of cervical sagittal balance after anterior cervical discectomy and fusion. **Methods:** A total of 326 patients with lower cervical spondylosis, who underwent anterior cervical discectomy and fusion in spinal surgery department of Shanghai East Hospital from January 2012 to December 2016 were reviewed, including 175 males and 151 females, and aging from 34 to 81 years old(average, 56.0 ± 9.4 years old). The follow-up time was 12 to 30 months, with an average of 18.5 ± 6.4 months. According to the fusion segment, patients were divided into four groups: 69 cases in single segment fusion group, 85 cases in double segments fusion group, 90 cases in three segments fusion group, 82 cases in four segments fusion group. Radiographic parameters on cervical spine X-ray, clinical scores before surgery and at 12 months after surgery were recorded: occiput-C2 angle(C0~2 Cobb), C2~7 Cobb, C2~7 sagittal vertical axis(C2~7 SVA) and T1 slope(T1S), Japanese Orthopaedic Association(JOA) and visual analog scale(VAS) scores. The changes of

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sagittal parameters and scores from preoperation to 12 months after surgery were calculated and compared among the four groups by using one-way-ANOVA. Pearson analysis was employed to explore the correlation of sagittal parameters before surgery and 12 months after surgery. **Results:** There was no significant difference of general data among the four groups. From preoperation to 12 months after surgery in single segment fusion group, C0-2 Cobb decreased from $21.07^{\circ}\pm8.21^{\circ}$ to $20.92^{\circ}\pm5.99^{\circ}(P=0.888)$, C2-7 Cobb increased from $15.29^{\circ}\pm8.64^{\circ}$ to $17.69^{\circ}\pm11.25^{\circ}(P=0.125)$, C2-7 SVA decreased from $20.94\pm10.77\text{mm}$ to $20.61\pm10.23\text{mm}(P=0.839)$, T1S increased from $23.02^{\circ}\pm8.64^{\circ}$ to $24.05^{\circ}\pm9.35^{\circ}(P=0.450)$; in two segments fusion group, C0-2 Cobb increased from $20.38^{\circ}\pm7.49^{\circ}$ to $24.20^{\circ}\pm7.96^{\circ}(P=0.000)$, C2-7 Cobb increased from $13.04^{\circ}\pm8.07^{\circ}$ to $15.85^{\circ}\pm10.53^{\circ}(P=0.003)$, C2-7 SVA increased from $18.57\pm11.88\text{mm}$ to $23.73\pm9.87\text{mm }(P=0.000)$, T1S increased from $24.28^{\circ}\pm6.71^{\circ}$ to $28.65^{\circ}\pm7.64^{\circ}(P=0.000)$; in three segments fusion group, C0-2 Cobb increased from $16.76^{\circ}\pm6.24^{\circ}$ to $20.54^{\circ}\pm6.58^{\circ}(P=0.000)$, C2-7 Cobb increased from $11.46^{\circ}\pm7.83^{\circ}$ to $15.12^{\circ}\pm10.42^{\circ}(P=0.001)$, C2-7 SVA increased from $19.36\pm8.40\text{mm}$ to $25.25\pm12.20\text{mm}(P=0.000)$, T1S increased from $26.56^{\circ}\pm9.47^{\circ}$ to $30.39^{\circ}\pm7.31^{\circ}(P=0.000)$; in four segments fusion group, C0-2 Cobb increased from $15.44^{\circ}\pm6.50^{\circ}$ to $18.39^{\circ}\pm6.26^{\circ}(P=0.000)$, C2-7 Cobb increased from $11.54^{\circ}\pm8.30^{\circ}$ to $19.61^{\circ}\pm5.53^{\circ}(P=0.001)$, C2-7 SVA increased from $22.39\pm12.60\text{mm}$ to $27.68\pm11.17\text{mm}(P=0.000)$, T1S increased from $24.70^{\circ}\pm6.30^{\circ}$ to $31.22^{\circ}\pm6.45^{\circ}(P=0.000)$. T1S had positive relationship with C2-7 Cobb and C2-7 SVA, C2-7 Cobb had negative relationship with C2-7 SVA in each group before and 12 months after operation. The changes of C0-2 Cobb, C2-7 Cobb, C2-7 SVA and T1S had significant differences among the four groups ($P=0.000, 0.013, 0.001, 0.000$). **Conclusions:** The cervical sagittal balance changed with no significant difference after single-segment ACDF, two- and long-segments ACDF changed cervical sagittal balance significantly, but lower cervical sagittal alignment maintained dynamic stability.

【Key words】Cervical spondylosis; Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion; Fusion segments; Sagittal balance

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颈椎病是颈椎间盘退行性变及其继发椎间关节退变致脊髓、神经、血管损害而表现的相应症状和体征。颈前路椎间盘切除减压融合术(ACDF)能有效治疗颈椎病，已成为治疗退行性颈椎间盘病变的经典术式。既往对颈椎前路/后路手术后颈椎矢状位平衡的变化研究较多^[1-4]，但未进一步探讨下颈椎 ACDF 术后不同融合节段数对颈椎矢状位平衡的影响^[5-6]。本研究对颈椎病患者 ACDF 术后颈椎矢状位参数进行测量和比较，探讨下颈椎 ACDF 不同融合节段数对颈椎矢状位平衡的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例纳入及排除标准

纳入标准：①确诊为颈椎病，伴明显脊髓神经压迫症状，保守治疗 3 个月无效；②接受 ACDF 治疗；③侧位 X 线片上 T1 上终板显示清晰；④资料完整，随访时间>12 个月。排除标准：①外伤或其他因素导致脊髓神经压迫症状急剧加重者；②伴有脊柱感染、肿瘤及发育畸形者；③有颈部外伤史及手术史者；④合并严重骨质疏松者^[7]。

1.2 一般资料

2012 年 1 月~2016 年 12 月在上海市东方医院脊柱外科因颈椎病接受 ACDF 的患者共 938 例，符合纳入标准的患者 326 例，男 175 例，女 151 例。年龄 34~81 岁(56.0 ± 9.4 岁)。单节段融合 69 例(21.2%)，双节段融合 85 例(26.0%)，三节段融合 90 例(27.6%)，四节段融合 82 例(25.2%)。

1.3 手术方法

手术均由同一组医师完成。患者全身麻醉后取仰卧位，肩背部垫薄枕，颈部略后伸，常规消毒铺巾单，取颈前右侧横切口约 3cm，于血管鞘与内脏鞘之间分离进入，暴露至椎体前缘，切开椎前筋膜，透视确定责任节段椎间隙，切除椎间盘并潜行减压，试模确定 cage 大小，填充自体骨后置入相应椎间隙。测量减压节段长度，于该节段椎体前缘用可变角螺钉钛板和固定角螺钉固定。透视内固定位置满意后，彻底止血，置负压引流，清点器械纱布无误后，逐层关闭切口，敷料覆盖，佩戴颈托。

1.4 颈椎矢状位参数测量

在颈椎侧位 X 线片上测量以下参数：(1)C0-2 角(Occiput-C2 angle, C0-2 Cobb 角)，McGregor

线(经过硬膜的后上方和枕骨中线最尾端点的线)和C2下终板切线之间的夹角;(2)C2-7角(C2-7 angle,C2-7 Cobb角):作C2和C7终板下缘切线,分别作两条延长线的垂线所成的内侧角;(3)C2-7矢状垂直距离(C2-7 sagittal vertical axis,C2-7 SVA),作C2椎体几何中心的垂线,C7椎体后上角与该垂线的垂直距离,当C2垂线位于C7椎体后上角前方时,该值为正,反之为负;(4)T1倾斜角(T1 slope,T1S),T1椎体上终板的延长线与水平线所成的锐角(图1)。

1.5 临床疗效评估

分别在术前和术后12个月采用日本骨科学会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association,JOA)脊髓功能评分法(17分法)评估神经功能,视觉模拟量表

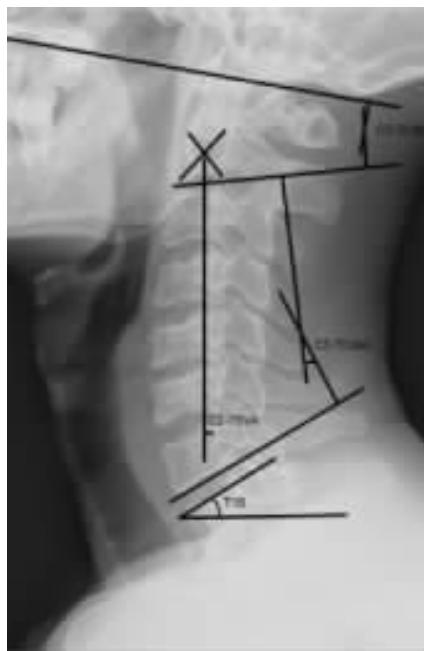


图1 颈椎矢状位参数测量方法:(1)C0-2 Cobb角,McGregor线与C2下终板切线之间的夹角;(2)C2-7 Cobb角,C2与C7下终板切线的垂线之间的夹角;(3)C2-7 SVA,C7上终板后角到经C2椎体几何中心垂线的水平距离;(4)T1S,T1椎体的上终板切线与水平面之间的夹角

Figure 1 Cervical sagittal parameters: (1)C0-2 Cobb angle, the angle between McGregor line and lower end plate tangent; (2)C2-7 Cobb angle, the angle between C2 and C7 lower end plate tangent; (3)C2-7 SVA, the horizontal distance between the back angel of C7 upper end plate and the vertical line of the geometric center of C2 vertebral body; (4)T1S, the angle between the tangent of the upper endplate of the T1 vertebral body and the horizontal plane

(visual analog scale,VAS)评分评估疼痛症状。

1.6 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0进行数据录入和统计分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示。各组资料正态性采用Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验(K-S检验),两组间计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料采用独立样本t检验,术前及术后12个月的参数和评分采用配对样本t检验和Pearson相关性分析,参数及评分改变量采用One-way-ANOVA检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

根据融合节段数将患者分为四组,四组患者的年龄和性别比见表1,四组间比较无统计学差异。无脑脊液漏、喉返神经损伤、C5神经根麻痹等并发症,亦无术后感染、食管瘘及死亡等发生。随访期间所有患者X线片显示内固定物均保持安全有效,无断钉断板,无明显椎间融合器移位。所有患者术后颈肩部疼痛较术前明显减轻或消失,前臂及手指麻木感减退或恢复正常,日常行走踩棉感消失。

不同融合节段患者术前和术后12个月时的JOA评分、VAS评分和颈椎矢状面参数见表2和图2~5。术后12个月时的JOA及VAS评分与同组术前比较均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。单节段融合组术后12个时的颈椎矢状位参数与术前比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$),双节段、三节段及四节段融合组术后颈椎矢状位参数与术前比较均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。术后12个月时,四组颈椎矢状位参数改变量组间差异具有显著统计学意义($P<0.05$);JOA评分和VAS评分改变量组间比较亦有统计学差异($P<0.05$,表3)。四组组内T1S与C2-7 Cobb角及C2-7 SVA呈正相关性,C2-7 Cobb角与C2-7 SVA呈负相关性(表4)。

表1 四组患者年龄和性别比

Table 1 Demographic data of four groups

	年龄(岁) Age(years)	性别比(男/女) Sex(male/female)
单节段组 Single segment	56.22±8.56 (42~73)	38/31
双节段组 Two segments	57.15±9.45 (34~81)	50/35
三节段组 Three segments	55.69±10.12 (36~80)	44/46
四节段组 Four segments	55.04±9.21 (37~75)	43/39

表 2 不同融合节段数 ACDF 患者术前、术后 12 个月时 JOA 评分、VAS 评分和颈椎矢状位参数 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Changes of cervical sagittal parameters before and 12 months after surgery in different fusion segments

	单节段(n=69) Single segment		双节段(n=85) Two segments		三节段(n=90) Three segments		四节段(n=82) Four segments	
	术前 Preoperation	术后 12 个月 Postoperation	术前 Preoperation	术后 12 个月 Postoperation	术前 Preoperation	术后 12 个月 Postoperation	术前 Preoperation	术后 12 个月 Postoperation
JOA 评分(分) JOA score	9.28±3.37	14.71±1.54 ^①	9.26±3.38	13.11±1.87 ^①	8.14±4.43	11.63±2.54 ^①	8.10±4.16	13.98±1.86 ^①
VAS 评分(分) VAS score	2.19±1.67	0.14±0.36 ^①	2.29±1.63	0.20±0.40 ^①	3.34±1.83	0.22±0.42 ^①	3.37±1.82	0.26±0.44 ^①
C0-2 Cobb 角(°) C0-2 Cobb angle	21.07±8.21	20.92±5.99	20.38±7.49	24.20±7.96 ^①	16.76±6.24	20.54±6.58 ^①	15.44±6.50	18.39±6.26 ^①
C2-7 Cobb 角(°) C2-7 Cobb angle	15.29±8.64	17.69±11.25	13.04±8.07	15.85±10.53 ^①	11.46±7.83	15.12±10.42 ^①	11.54±8.30	19.61±5.53 ^①
C2-7 矢状垂直距离 C2-7 SVA(mm)	20.94±10.77	20.61±10.23	18.57±11.88	23.73±9.87 ^①	19.36±8.40	25.25±12.20 ^①	22.39±12.60	27.68±11.17 ^①
T1 倾斜角 T1S(°)	23.02±8.64	24.05±9.35	24.28±6.71	28.65±7.64 ^①	26.56±9.47	30.39±7.31 ^①	24.70±6.30	31.22±6.45 ^①

注:①与同组术前比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation of the same group, $P<0.05$

3 讨论

3.1 不同融合节段数 ACDF 治疗颈椎病的临床疗效

颈前路手术治疗颈椎病的短/中期随访研究结果表明,术后 12 个月时脊髓神经压迫症状明显减退或消失,患者生活质量得到显著改善^[1]。侯铁胜等^[8]回顾性分析 32 例接受前路手术治疗的 4 节段脊髓型颈椎病患者的临床疗效发现,术后 12 个月 JOA 评分由术前 9.2±1.6 分增至 13.7±3.4 分,VAS 评分由术前 7.3±1.2 分降至 3.6±0.8 分,差异有统计学意义。关立等^[9]对 18 例接受 ACDF 手术患者进行为期 35.8 个月随访发现,NDI 由术前的(51.2±12.4)%降低至(23.2±5.4)%,差异亦具有统计学意义。本研究对 326 例 ACDF 术后患者进行平均 18.5 个月的随访发现,四组患者颈肩部疼痛较术前减轻或消失,上肢及手指麻木感减退或恢复正常,踩棉感消失,各组术后 JOA 评分及 VAS 评分明显改善,再次证明 ACDF 可有效改善颈椎病患者神经脊髓压迫症状,获得满意的临床疗效。

3.2 单节段 ACDF 术后颈椎矢状位平衡的变化

目前对脊柱-骨盆矢状位平衡的研究较多^[10-12]。赵文奎等^[13]对 132 例志愿者颈椎侧位 X 线片参数进行了研究,正常成人颈椎矢状位参数 C0-2 Cobb 角为 15.13°±6.69°,C2-7 Cobb 角为 12.03°±7.64°,C2-7 SVA 为 18.67±7.96mm,T1S 为 26.33°±7.01°。有学者认为 ACDF 会改变全脊柱矢状位序列^[14]。在脊柱活动度和柔韧性最好的颈椎节段,

ACDF 单节段融合后,邻近节段可以充分代偿融合节段的活动度和颈椎平衡序列参与程度。本研究 326 例颈椎病患者中,单节段融合 69 例,术后 12 个月时上、下颈椎矢状位参数均无显著性改变,且手术前后下颈椎矢状位参数关系维持动态稳定。故我们认为 ACDF 单节段融合后颈椎矢状位平衡不会发生显著改变。

3.3 ACDF 双节段及长节段($n\geq 3$)融合后颈椎矢状位平衡变化

ACDF 颈椎双节段及长节段融合后,邻近节段无法像单节段那样充分发挥发生代偿,加之内固定钛板本身的曲度及其他特性,融合后邻近节段生物力学性能也随之改变。当颈椎融合节段的邻近节段达到代偿极限后,最终下颈椎矢状位参数发生有统计学意义改变,表现为 T1S 增大,且邻近的上颈椎亦发生姿势性代偿,C0-2 Cobb 角增大发生统计学意义变化。颈椎矢状位序列密切相关^[15],颈椎矢状位平衡参数发生统计学意义改变说明颈椎 ACDF 手术双节段和长节段融合后颈椎矢状位平衡改变。

本研究对四组患者 ACDF 术后 12 个月的颈椎矢状位参数进行组内比较发现,双节段及长节段融合后颈椎矢状位参数改变有统计学意义,且四组颈椎矢状位参数改变量组间差异亦具有统计学意义。我们认为颈椎 ACDF 双节段及长节段融合后颈椎矢状位平衡改变,且不同融合节段对颈椎矢状位平衡影响不同。

在正常生理状态下,T1S 与 C2-7 Cobb 角、

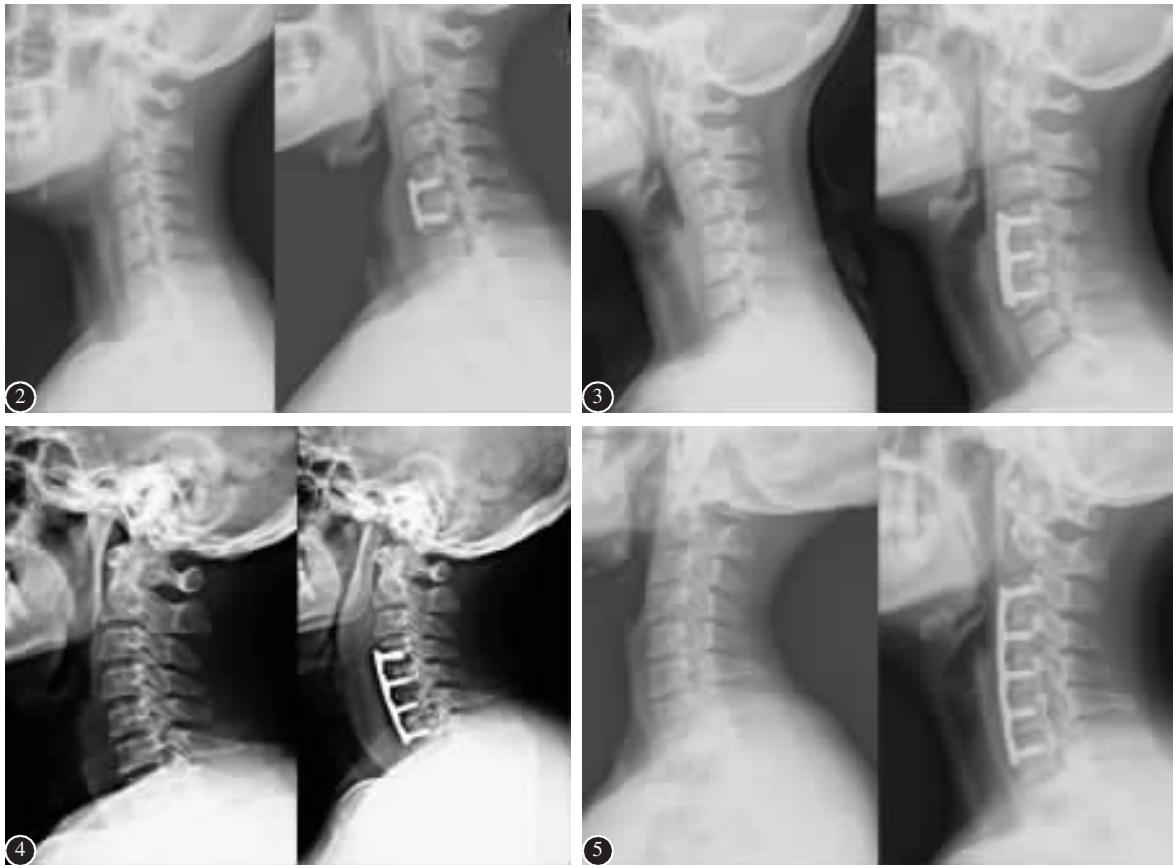


图2 ACDF单节段融合术前和术后12个月时的C0-2 Cobb角、C2-7 Cobb角、C2-7 SVA、T1S分别为 18.4° 、 3.6° 、 29.5mm 、 10.8° 和 19.0° 、 4.4° 、 28.9mm 、 11.2° 图3 双节段融合术前和术后12个月时的C0-2 Cobb角、C2-7 Cobb角、C2-7 SVA、T1S分别为 19.2° 、 5.4° 、 18.9mm 、 10.3° 和 21.2° 、 7.2° 、 22.0mm 、 11.5° 图4 三节段融合术前和术后12个月时的C0-2 Cobb角、C2-7 Cobb角、C2-7 SVA、T1S分别为 16.1° 、 6.4° 、 17.8mm 、 10.7° 和 21.0° 、 8.2° 、 21.3mm 、 12.6° 图5 四节段融合术前和术后12个月时的C0-2 Cobb角、C2-7 Cobb角、C2-7 SVA、T1S分别为 6.2° 、 16.8° 、 12.2mm 、 10.4° 和 7.9° 、 18.4° 、 16.4mm 、 11.3°

Figure 2 One single segment fusion, C0-2 Cobb= 18.4° , C2-7 Cobb= 3.6° , C2-7 SVA= 29.5mm , T1S= 10.8° before surgery; C0-2 Cobb= 19.0° , C2-7 Cobb= 4.4° , C2-7 SVA= 28.9mm , T1S= 11.2° 12 months after surgery **Figure 3** Double segments fusion, C0-2 Cobb= 19.2° , C2-7 Cobb= 5.4° , C2-7 SVA= 18.9mm , T1S= 10.3° before surgery; C0-2 Cobb= 21.2° , C2-7 Cobb= 7.2° , C2-7 SVA= 22.0mm , T1S= 11.5° 12 months after surgery **Figure 4** Three segments fusion, C0-2 Cobb= 16.1° , C2-7 Cobb= 6.4° , C2-7 SVA= 17.8mm , T1S= 10.7° before surgery; C0-2 Cobb= 21.0° , C2-7 Cobb= 8.2° , C2-7 SVA= 21.3mm , T1S= 12.6° 12 months after surgery **Figure 5** Four segments fusion, C0-2 Cobb= 6.2° , C2-7 Cobb= 16.8° , C2-7 SVA= 12.2mm , T1S= 10.4° before surgery; C0-2 Cobb= 7.9° , C2-7 Cobb= 18.4° , C2-7 SVA= 16.4mm , T1S= 11.3° 12 months after surgery

表3 ACDF术后12个月颈椎矢状位参数改变量比较

Table 3 Cervical sagittal parameters comparison of 12 months after surgery of ACDF

	例数 n	C0-2 Cobb角(°) C0-2 Cobb angle	C2-7 Cobb角(°) C2-7 Cobb angle	C2-7 矢状垂直距离 C2-7 SVA(mm)	T1倾斜角 T1S(°)	JOA评分(分) JOA score	VAS评分(分) VAS score
单节段 Single segment	69	-0.10±8.92	5.61±13.64	-0.32±13.49	1.04±11.21	5.43±3.63	-2.04±1.75
双节段 Two segments	85	3.82±9.00 ^①	2.82±8.53	5.17±9.82 ^①	4.37±8.25 ^①	4.74±4.05 ^①	-2.25±1.63
三节段 Three segments	90	2.30±9.34 ^①	3.04±9.79	2.73±9.98 ^①	3.82±7.81 ^①	3.49±3.88 ^①	-3.12±1.96 ^{①②}
四节段 Four segments	82	1.88±7.80 ^①	8.12±9.38 ^{①②③}	5.32±11.83 ^①	6.51±7.37 ^{①③}	5.88±4.58 ^{②③}	-3.11±1.91 ^{①②}

注:①与单节段组比较 $P<0.05$;②与双节段组相较 $P<0.05$;③与三节段组相较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with single segment, $P<0.05$; ②Compared with two segments, $P<0.05$; ③Compared with three segments, $P<0.05$

表 4 不同融合节段数患者颈椎矢状位参数间相关性

Table 4 Correlations between cervical sagittal parameters in different segments fusion

	术前 Preoperation				末次随访 Final follow-up		
	C0-2 Cobb	C2-7 Cobb	C2-7 SVA	T1S	C0-2 Cobb	C2-7 Cobb	C2-7 SVA
单节段 Single segment							
术前 Preoperation							
C2-7 Cobb	0.079						
C2-7 SVA	0.194	-0.167					
T1S	0.195	0.191	0.055				
术后 Postoperation							
C0-2 Cobb	0.242 ^①	-0.010	-0.054	-0.032			
C2-7 Cobb	-0.056	0.187	-0.085	0.015	-0.084		
C2-7 SVA	0.122	-0.121	0.179	-0.155	-0.060	-0.121	
T1S	0.104	-0.181	-0.015	0.219	0.211	0.271 ^①	0.076
双节段 Two segments							
术前 Preoperation							
C2-7 Cobb	-0.153						
C2-7 SVA	-0.038	-0.388 ^②					
T1S	-0.320 ^②	0.550 ^②	-0.142				
术后 Postoperation							
C0-2 Cobb	0.323 ^②	0.114	-0.291 ^②	-0.095			
C2-7 Cobb	-0.223 ^①	0.607 ^②	-0.199	0.608 ^②	-0.078		
C2-7 SVA	-0.076	-0.223 ^①	0.605 ^②	0.048	-0.065	-0.192	
T1S	0.082	0.115	0.191	0.344 ^②	0.093	0.228 ^①	0.329 ^②
三节段 Three segments							
术前 Preoperation							
C2-7 Cobb	-0.058						
C2-7 SVA	0.100	-0.133					
T1S	0.056	0.102	0.276 ^②				
术后 Postoperation							
C0-2 Cobb	0.216 ^①	-0.053	-0.097	-0.097			
C2-7 Cobb	-0.038	0.411 ^②	0.004	0.520 ^②	-0.036		
C2-7 SVA	0.280 ^②	-0.005	0.522 ^②	0.220 ^①	0.032	-0.107	
T1S	0.102	0.058	0.294 ^②	0.593 ^②	-0.205	0.467 ^②	0.378 ^②
四节段 Four segments							
术前 Preoperation							
C2-7 Cobb	0.059						
C2-7 SVA	0.258 ^①	-0.420 ^②					
T1S	0.248 ^①	0.229 ^①	0.317 ^②				
术后 Postoperation							
C0-2 Cobb	0.395 ^②	0.036	0.089	-0.038			
C2-7 Cobb	0.330 ^②	0.126	0.073	0.090	0.813 ^②		
C2-7 SVA	0.030	-0.174	0.515 ^②	0.206	0.053	-0.005	
T1S	0.305 ^②	-0.120	0.405 ^②	0.340 ^②	-0.003	0.020	0.306 ^②

注:C2-7 Cobb,C0-2 Cobb 角;C2-7 Cobb,C2-7 Cobb 角;C2-7 SVA,C2-7 矢状垂直距离;T1S,T1 倾斜角;①P<0.01;②P<0.05

Note: C2-7 Cobb, C0-2 Cobb angle; C2-7 Cobb, C2-7 Cobb angle; C2-7 SVA, C2-7 sagittal vertical axis; T1S, T1 slope; ①P<0.01; ②P<0.05

C2~7 SVA 均呈正相关,C2~7 Cobb 角与 C2~7 SVA 均呈负相关;C0~2 Cobb 角与 C2~7 SVA、T1S 呈正相关性,与 C2~7 Cobb 角呈负相关性^[16]。本研究四组患者 ACDF 手术前后下颈椎参数关系的一致性,可能是由于 ACDF 经颈椎前路肌间隙入路,对颈椎附着肌肉等软组织损伤较小,且无颈椎后纵韧带复合体损伤,未引起下颈椎局部节段生物力学特性改变所致,进一步表明下颈椎矢状位序列自身可维持动态稳定^[17]。

综上所述,我们认为颈椎 ACDF 单节段融合后颈椎矢状位平衡无明显变化,当融合节段≥2 时,ACDF 术后颈椎矢状位平衡发生显著改变,表现为 C0~2 Cobb 角和 T1S 增大,但下颈椎矢状位平衡维持动态稳定。但本研究在样本筛选、颈椎矢状位平衡参数的测量上可能存在偏倚。由于目前对颈椎 ACDF 术后不同融合节段数对颈椎矢状位平衡改变的影响探讨较少,结论尚需更长时间的随访论证。

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