

## 颈椎矢状位参数在颈椎病诊治中的应用进展

### Advances in the application of cervical sagittal position parameters in the diagnosis and treatment of cervical spondylosis

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颈椎形态学特征为颈椎矢状位生理前凸,以保持颈椎正常稳定性与灵活性。颈椎矢状位失衡与颈椎退变性疾病的发生发展存在密切关系,通过评估颈椎矢状位形态能够初步预测颈椎退行性病变严重程度,协助制定相关手术方案,甚至能够一定程度上判断患者的预后<sup>[1-16]</sup>。随着对脊柱整体平衡的研究进展,有利于进一步认识颈椎矢状位参数及其在颈椎病诊治中的重要性。现对颈椎矢状位参数研究成果及在颈椎病诊治中的应用进行综述。

#### 1 颈椎矢状位参数的测量及意义

##### 1.1 颈椎前凸(cervical lordosis, CL)

(1) Cobb 角:C2~7 Cobb 角即 C2 和 C7 下终板平行线的垂线所成的夹角[前凸为(-),后凸为(+)];C0~2 Cobb 角:Mc Gregor 线和 C2 下终板平行线之间的夹角;(2) Jackson 应力切线法:C2 和 C7 椎体后缘平行线夹角;(3) Harrison 后切线法:从 C2 至 C7 作各个椎体后缘的平行线,邻近平行线夹角之和即为颈椎前凸角<sup>[2,16]</sup>。因 Cobb 角测量方便且准确性高多用于评估颈椎前路术后颈椎前凸变化(图 1)。

##### 1.2 颈椎矢状面偏移

主要通过矢状面垂直轴(sagittal vertical axis,SVA)进行评估。(1)C2、C7 SVA:指 S1 椎体后上缘与经 C2、C7 椎体中心铅垂线的最短距离<sup>[6]</sup>;代表颈椎在整个脊柱矢状面上的偏移;(2)C1~C7 SVA、C2~C7 SVA(CSVA):为 C7 椎体后上缘与经 C1 或 C2 椎体中心垂线的最短距离,代表颈椎局部的矢状面偏移<sup>[8,10,15]</sup>;(3)CGH~C7 SVA<sup>[14]</sup>(头部重心):C7 椎体后上缘与头颅重力线之间的垂直距离。SVA 在颈椎后路手术中应用较多,其中 C2 SVA 与临床功能直接相关,C2 SVA 越大,临床功能越差(图 2,3)。

##### 1.3 颈胸交界区相关参数

因 T1 椎体位于颈胸交界区,通过 T1 研究颈椎与头颅、脊柱-骨盆矢状位相互影响关系,颈胸交界区相关参数:(1)颈部倾斜角(neck tilt,NT):T1 椎体上终板中点与胸骨上缘连线与和胸骨上缘垂线的夹角;(2)胸 1 倾斜角(T1 slope,T1S):T1 的上终板平行线与水平线的夹角<sup>[5]</sup>;(3)胸廓入口角(thoracic inlet angle,TIA):T1 上终板中点与胸骨上缘连线和 T1 上终板平行线的中垂线之间的夹角,即 T1S 与 NT 之和。在侧位 X 线片上,因肩部、胸骨柄等对 T1 椎体的遮挡,仅 11% 的人测得 T1S,考虑用 CT、MRI 代替 X 线测量 T1S<sup>[8,13]</sup>(图 2)。

##### 1.4 颈椎活动范围

(1)C2~7 运动范围(range of motion,ROM):C2~7 椎体过伸位与过屈位角度差值;(2)节段角运动:两个椎体过屈到过伸位椎间角度差值;(3)节段性平移运动:过伸过屈位邻近椎体之间的位移;>2.0mm 为不稳定性的区段<sup>[7,14]</sup>(图 4)。

#### 2 颈椎矢状位参数与健康相关生活质量评分的关系

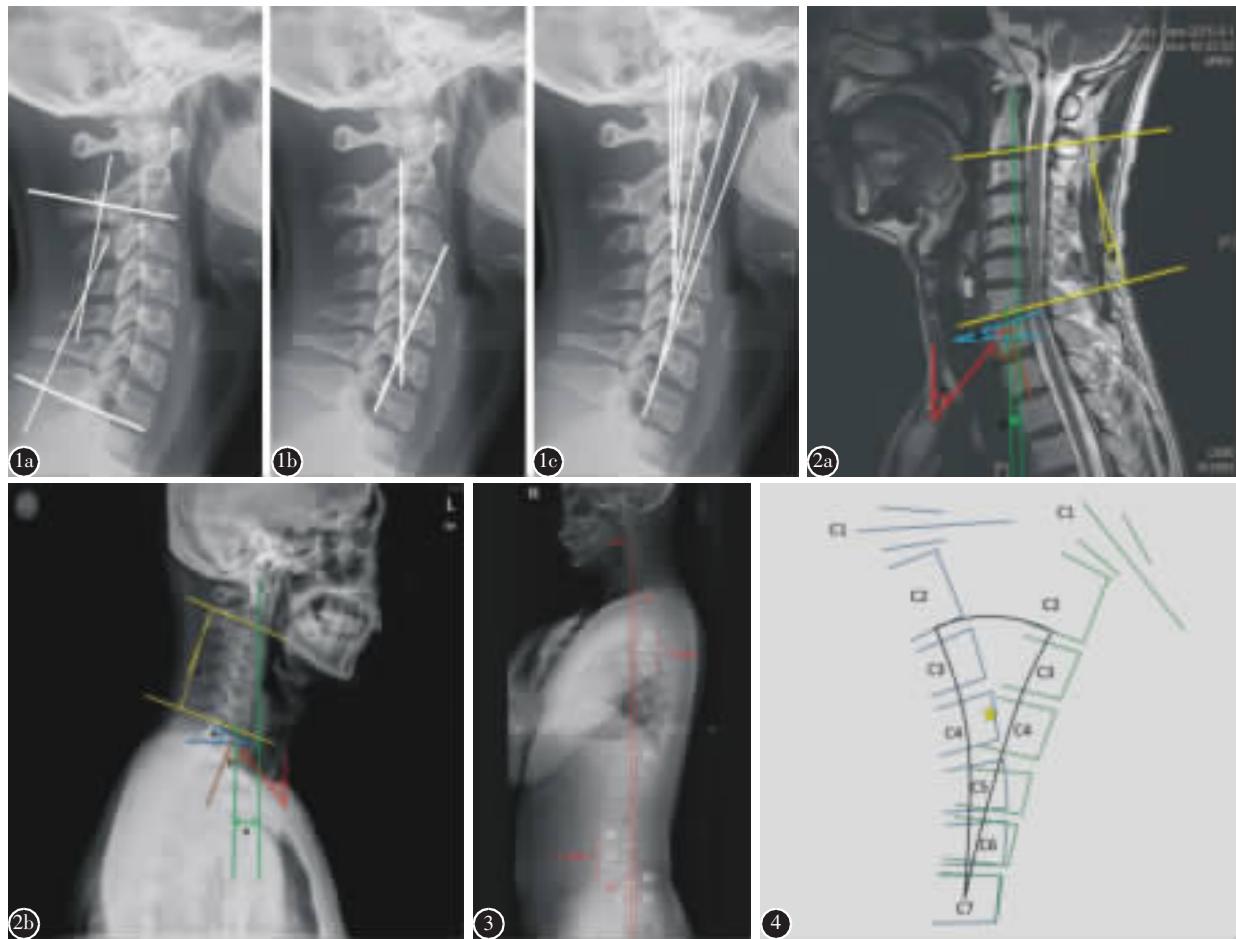
在影像学检查与临床症状之间关联的少数研究中,颈椎病患者颈椎矢状位参数与健康相关生活质量(health-related quality of life,HRQOL)评分的相关性值得进一步研究。Smith 等<sup>[10]</sup>分析 56 例脊髓型颈椎病患者的术前数据,发现改良日本骨科协会评分(modified Japanese Orthopedic Association scores,mJOA)与 C2~C7 SVA、C1~C7 SVA 呈负相关,与 T1S 减去 C2~C7 Cobb 角的值弱相关,与 CGH~C7 SVA、C2~C7 Cobb 角之间的无相关性。Tang 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究行多节段颈椎后路融合术治疗 113 例患有颈椎管狭窄症、脊髓型颈椎病或颈椎后凸畸形患者,发现 C1~C7 SVA 和 CGH~C7 SVA 与颈椎残疾指数(neck disability index,NDI)评分呈正相关,C1~C7 SVA 与 36 项简表物理健康调查问卷评分(short form-36 the physical component summary,SF-36PCS)呈负相关。Minori 等<sup>[12]</sup>研究发现,CL 与 JOA 脊髓型颈椎病评估问卷(CMEQ)肢体功能评分略有显著相关,SVA 是唯一与 SF-36PCS 评分存在显著相关的矢状位参数。但 C2~C7 SVA<35mm 几乎不会

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**图1<sup>[6]</sup>** a C2–7 Cobb角;C2和C7下终板平行线的垂线所成的夹角[前凸为(-),后凸为(+)] b Jackson应力切线法;C2和C7椎体后缘平行线夹角 c Harrison后切线法:从C2至C7作各个椎体后缘的平行线,邻近平行线夹角之和即为颈椎前凸角 图2<sup>[8]</sup> a、b 指标测量方法:a为NT,T1椎体上终板中点与胸骨上缘连线与和胸骨上缘垂线的夹角;b为T1S,T1的上终板平行线与水平线的夹角;c为TIA,T1上终板中点与胸骨上缘连线和T1上终板平行线的中垂线之间的夹角,即T1S与NT之和;d为Cobb角;e为C2–C7 SVA,C7椎体后上缘到C2椎体中点垂线的最短距离 图3<sup>[6]</sup> C2、C7 SVA:S1椎体后上缘与经C2、C7椎体中心铅垂线的最短距离 图4<sup>[7,11]</sup> 指标测量方法:C2–7 ROM,C2–7椎体过伸位与过屈位角度差值;节段角运动,两个椎体过屈到过伸位椎间角度差值;节段性平移运动,过伸过屈位邻近椎体之间的位移

引起临床症状的差异<sup>[17]</sup>。而C7 SVA>5cm的患者术后手臂疼痛的NRS评分显著升高,术前和术后SF-36PCS和NDI均较差<sup>[15]</sup>。对于颈椎运动范围对HRQOL的影响,Liu等<sup>[11]</sup>研究发现,矢状位失衡者的平均HRQOL显示较差,椎体屈曲/伸展运动范围减少、旋转中心位置变大、ROM越小其SF-36PCS和Nurick分级越差,也表明脊髓病变越严重;其中C7矢状位偏移与脊髓病变严重程度显著相关,C2和C4矢状偏移越大表明HRQOL越差。研究表明年龄越大,C2–7 ROM越小,屈曲角度越小导致mJOA评分越低、HRQOL评分越差,患者临床症状的严重程度与矢状位失衡的进展呈线性关系,然而屈曲幅度的增加可以部分代偿颈椎管狭窄<sup>[1,18,19]</sup>。

### 3 全脊柱矢状位曲度对颈椎病患者颈椎矢状位曲度影响

颈椎病患者颈部区域的代偿能力相对较低,胸腰段

矢状失衡影响颈椎曲度变化,应力集中在小关节、椎间盘及钩椎关节,引起椎间盘退变及骨皮质破坏-重塑形成骨赘,诱发颈椎病。Park等<sup>[6]</sup>发现随着年龄的增长C2–C7 Cobb角增加,而T1S减少;当头倾向前倾斜时,使T1变得更加水平,代偿颈椎前凸以保持视线水平。C2–C7 Cobb角和T1S、TIA存在显著的正相关性<sup>[8,20,21]</sup>。C7倾斜角(C7上终板与水平线的夹角)与T1S显著相关,具有替代T1S的可能性<sup>[22]</sup>。Bon等<sup>[23]</sup>预测T1S为20°和/或C2–C7 SVA为22mm是颈椎前凸丧失的临界值,低T1S的患者具有更强的代偿能力保持C2–C7 SVA在可接受的范围内,以维持颈部平衡。在颈椎病患者中,研究发现颈椎前凸与胸椎后凸呈正相关,其中C2–C7 SVA与颈椎和胸椎矢状位曲度(包括CL、T1S和TK)密切相关,但与腰椎和骨盆矢状参数(LL、SS和PI)或全脊柱SVA相关性较差,或者相互之间没有相关性<sup>[12,20,24]</sup>。

#### 4 颈椎矢状位失衡与颈椎病的相关性

对颈椎和胸椎后凸研究表明,随着畸形进行性加重,脊髓髓内压力逐渐增加,出现血管、神经受压,导致脊髓神经脱髓鞘病变、血管损伤和神经细胞损伤<sup>[25,26]</sup>。但高达 30% 的颈椎后凸患者没有任何临床症状<sup>[24]</sup>。除了颈椎椎管狭窄和颈椎后凸对脊髓引起的静力压迫外,颈部屈伸、旋转运动变化也增加神经元丢失或脱髓鞘等不可逆的脊髓病变,这种慢性、重复的损伤可加重病情<sup>[7,11]</sup>。其中颈椎后方韧带-关节复合体能阻止机械负荷引起结构性后凸,C2~7 SVA 增大易引起后方韧带-关节复合体的损伤<sup>[27]</sup>。Lee 等<sup>[9]</sup>研究发现 NT 保持在约 44°,可使颈部肌肉的能量消耗最小;同时 TIA 增大引起 T1S 增加,最终维持较大的颈椎前凸以保持视线水平和正常颈椎矢状序列,使颈部能量消耗最小化,反之亦然。Patwardhan 等<sup>[28]</sup>研究发现,胸椎后凸(T1S)的增加,下颈椎前凸减小,导致椎间孔面积减小(尤其 C5~C7),出现相应的临床症状,而较大的 C2~C7 SVA 可以保持下颈椎椎间孔面积。Koji 等<sup>[29]</sup>研究 135 例接受椎板成形术治疗脊髓型颈椎病患者,随访时间超过 2 年,发现颈椎平衡参数、术后失衡和小关节退变(FD)严重程度之间没有相关性。C2~C7 Cobb 角、C7 倾斜角、T1S 受颈中段椎旁肌的体积影响,进而影响相应节段椎管直径、椎间盘退变和退变性滑脱<sup>[7]</sup>。因此矢状面失衡通过影响颈部肌肉能量消耗、椎间孔大小、韧带和关节增生,加速颈椎退变。

#### 5 颈椎病术式选择及术后疗效与颈椎矢状位参数相关性

##### 5.1 颈椎后路手术与颈椎矢状位参数的相关性

颈后路手术目前文献多关注颈椎局部后凸,术后残留症状与颈椎前凸的丢失有关,术前通过锻炼增强颈部肌力以保持颈椎前凸,手术侵及颈后肌—韧带复合体可影响椎板成形术(laminoplasty,LAMP)后的颈部矢状面平衡<sup>[30]</sup>。Minori 等<sup>[12]</sup>研究脊髓型颈椎病(B 组,n=94,C2~7 SVA<35mm)和后纵韧带骨化症(A 组,n=16,C2~7 SVA ≥35mm)行 LAMP 的患者发现,具有较大的 C2~7 SVA 患者术后对矢状位平衡没有影响,A 组 VAS、JOA、CMEQ 评分改善显著,但 A 组患者的 SF-36PCS 改善评分显著低于 B 组,表明 LAMP 可能不适合应用于具有较大 C2~7 SVA 的患者。Sakai 等<sup>[14]</sup>研究 217 例行双开门椎板成形术患者,CGH-C7 SVA 为 42mm,年龄 75 岁为预测术后后凸畸形的因素。Shiraishi 等<sup>[31]</sup>研究发现,行选择性椎板切除术(laminectomy,LAM)术后可维持部分颈椎矢状平衡,其术后的颈椎曲度优于常规 LAMP。Suk 等<sup>[32]</sup>研究发现,LAMP 降低了颈椎活动范围和颈椎前凸。Miyamoto 等<sup>[33]</sup>研究发现,患有局部脊柱后凸的退变性脊髓型颈椎病患者中,后路融合术后颈椎序列和神经功能恢复优于 LAMP,颈后路置入侧块螺钉、椎弓根螺钉对伴有颈椎后凸畸形患者是有利的。Jessica 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究发现,在行颈椎后路多节段减压融合术患者中,C2 SVA>40mm 与术后的疼痛和功能丧失相

关。对拟行后路椎管减压手术时,应考虑矫正颈椎后凸和矢状位失衡,特别是术前中 C7 SVA>5cm、CGH-C7 SVA≥40mm<sup>[25,34]</sup>。具有高 T1S 的患者术前颈椎前凸曲度较大,术后随访时颈椎曲度丢失较多,高 T1S 是颈椎后凸的危险预测因素<sup>[13,35]</sup>。

##### 5.2 颈椎前路手术与颈椎矢状位参数的相关性

颈椎前路手术通过切除病变椎间盘、撑开椎间隙、植骨融合以恢复椎间隙高度,术后获得更好的矢状位曲度。颈椎间盘置换术后只有节段性矢状位平衡与临床结果相关,单节段融合后颈椎矢状位平衡不会发生显著改变<sup>[36]</sup>。颈椎前路椎间盘切除术融合治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病中,分别以 Zero-p 椎间融合器(ROI-C)和聚醚醚酮(PEEK)笼为置入物,两组术前术后颈椎前凸没有显著差异,在最后一次随访中,与术前相比颈椎 Cobb 角和椎间盘高度显著校正,均恢复颈椎前凸<sup>[37,38]</sup>。Lau 等<sup>[39]</sup>研究 2 节段前路椎体次全切植骨融合内固定术(anterior cervical corpectomy and fusion,ACCF)组和 3 节段前路椎间盘切除 cage 植骨融合内固定术(anterior cervical discectomy and fusion,ACDF)组发现,术后颈椎 Cobb 角、邻近节段病变、假关节发生率、神经功能改善及疼痛缓解结果相似<sup>[39]</sup>。Vincenzo 等<sup>[40]</sup>研究发现,因脊髓型颈椎病行多节段 ACDF 患者,比较术前、术后和末次随访的矢状角之间的差异具有统计学意义,3 或 4 节段颈椎术后患者末次随访的颈椎前凸略有减少,但与术后早期值的差异无统计学意义。Park 等<sup>[41]</sup>比较邻近两节段 ACDF 和单节段 ACCF 手术的患者,发现置入物沉降和颈椎前凸丧失主要发生在术后的前 6 周,置入物沉降与术前和术后、末次随访的矢状位曲度无关,对此类患者,应根据神经减压的需要选择最佳手术方式,而不是考虑矢状位失衡、置入物沉降和邻近节段骨化症。Andaluz 等<sup>[42]</sup>研究发现应用钛网笼(CTMCs)可能增加术后局部后凸及颈部慢性轴性疼痛。Cobb 角、NT 和 T1S 显著升高增加颈椎前路邻近节段骨化症的发生,其中多节段颈椎融合术后矢状面失衡加剧邻近节段椎间盘压力、加剧邻近节段退变的病理机制,在手术计划中也应予以考虑<sup>[28,35]</sup>。

#### 6 总结与展望

颈椎与全脊柱在矢状位、年龄等存在着复杂关系,进一步研究有助于发现颈椎病发展与矢状位变化的相关性。术后维持颈椎生理曲度不仅可以保持椎管充分减压,还可以通过降低脊髓张力进一步改善颈椎病的健康评分和残疾指数,降低邻近节段退变、椎体骨化的风险。未来建立标准的颈椎矢状位参数阈值,超过这些值,矫正畸形可改善脊髓病变,这将是研究的重点。

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