

## 临床论著

# 强直性脊柱炎合并寰枢椎脱位的影像学特点及手术疗效

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**【摘要】目的:**分析强直性脊柱炎(ankylosing spondylitis, AS)合并寰枢椎脱位(atlantoaxial subluxation, AAS)的影像学特点,评估手术治疗的临床疗效。**方法:**回顾性分析 2001 年 11 月~2019 年 2 月于我院接受颈枕融合或上颈椎融合术治疗的 AS 合并 AAS 的患者资料 8 例,均为男性,年龄 15~59 岁,平均  $39.9 \pm 16.2$  岁。术前颈椎侧位 X 线片示所有患者均存在寰枢椎脱位,寰齿前间隙(anterior atlantodental interval, AADI)平均为  $10.4 \pm 7.0$  mm (2~17 mm);其中 5 例为前脱位,AADI 平均为  $15.2 \pm 2.7$  mm (11~17 mm),另 3 例为后脱位合并齿状突骨折。3 例患者术前伴不全瘫(Frankel D 级 2 例, Frankel C 级 1 例)。在术前、术后即刻及末次随访的颈椎侧位 X 线片上测量 C0-C2 角、C1-C2 角、C2-C7 角、C2-C7 矢状面偏移(sagittal vertical axis, SVA)和 AADI。采用 Frankel 分级评估术前及术后出院前的神经功能状态。应用配对样本 t 检验比较术前、术后影像学参数。记录手术并发症情况。**结果:**7 例获得随访,随访时间 3~96 个月,平均  $37.9 \pm 38.5$  个月。C0-C2 角术前为  $18.9 \pm 16.8^\circ$ ,术后改善至  $22.6^\circ \pm 15.4^\circ$ ,末次随访时为  $20.4^\circ \pm 11.4^\circ$ ;C1-C2 角术前为  $19.6^\circ \pm 18.7^\circ$ ,术后改善至  $28.5^\circ \pm 10.1^\circ$ ,末次随访时为  $24.6^\circ \pm 8.1^\circ$ ;术前 C2-C7 角平均为  $-6.4^\circ \pm 25.2^\circ$ ,术后改善至  $6.6^\circ \pm 19.7^\circ$ ,末次随访时为  $9.0^\circ \pm 18.8^\circ$ ;C2-C7 SVA 术前为  $46.0 \pm 36.5$  mm,术后改善至  $39.4 \pm 26.4$  mm,末次随访时为  $39.6 \pm 18.9$  mm,C0-C2 角、C1-C2 角、C2-C7 角及 C2-C7 SVA 术前、术后的差异均无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。AADI 术前为  $10.4 \pm 7.0$  mm,术后显著改善至  $6.4 \pm 4.1$  mm ( $P < 0.05$ ),差异具有统计学意义,末次随访时为  $6.9 \pm 4.6$  mm。3 例术前不全性瘫痪者,术后神经功能均有一定程度的恢复,其中 2 例术前 Frankel D 级者恢复至 E 级;另 1 例由术前 Frankel C 级改善至 D 级。所有患者均未发生神经并发症及浅表、深部感染,且无断钉、断棒、螺钉松动等内固定并发症发生。**结论:**AS 合并 AAS 在影像学上多表现为前脱位,手术治疗 AS 合并 AAS 可取得良好的疗效。术前伴神经损害者需行后路 C1 后弓切除减压。后路颈椎/颈胸段截骨矫形适用于明显颈椎/颈胸段后凸畸形患者。

**【关键词】** 强直性脊柱炎;寰枢椎脱位;影像学特点;手术疗效

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**Atlantoaxial subluxation in ankylosing spondylitis patients: radiographic characteristics and surgical treatment/HUANG Jichen, QIAN Bangping, QIU Yong, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2021, 31(4): 294-301**

**[Abstract]** **Objectives:** To explore the clinical and radiographic characteristics of atlantoaxial subluxation (AAS) in ankylosing spondylitis (AS) patients and to assess the clinical efficacy of surgical intervention. **Methods:** The medical records of eight AS patients with AAS who underwent occipitocervical fusion or upper cervical fusion in our hospital between November 2001 and February 2019 were retrospectively reviewed. All patients were male, aged 15~59 years, with an average of  $39.9 \pm 16.2$  years. Three patients presented with pre-operative incomplete paraplegia (two presented with Frankel D and one with Frankel C). Preoperative lateral X-rays of the cervical spine showed that all patients presented with AAS, with an average of  $10.4 \pm 7.0$  mm (range 2~17 mm) in anterior atlantodental interval (AAFI), among whom five were with anterior AAS, with an

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average AADI of  $15.2 \pm 2.7$  mm (11–17 mm), and the other three patients presented with posterior AAS and odontoid fracture. C0–C2 angle, C1–C2 angle, C2–C7 angle, C2–C7 sagittal vertical axis(SVA), and AADI were measured on lateral X-rays of the cervical spine before surgery, immediately after surgery, and at the final follow-up. The neurological function was assessed by Frankel grading before operation and before discharge, respectively. Paired samples *t* test was used to compare the preoperative and postoperative radiographic parameters. The surgical complications were recorded. **Results:** Seven of the eight patients were followed up for  $37.9 \pm 38.5$  months (range, 3–96 months). C0–C2 angle was improved from preoperative  $18.9^\circ \pm 16.7^\circ$  to  $22.6^\circ \pm 15.4^\circ$  immediately after surgery, and it was  $20.4^\circ \pm 11.4^\circ$  at the final follow-up. C1–C2 angle was corrected from preoperative  $19.6^\circ \pm 18.7^\circ$  to  $28.5^\circ \pm 10.1^\circ$  immediately after surgery, and it was  $24.6^\circ \pm 8.1^\circ$  at the final follow-up; C2–C7 angle was improved from preoperative  $-6.4^\circ \pm 25.2^\circ$  to  $6.6^\circ \pm 19.7^\circ$  immediately after surgery, and it was  $9.0^\circ \pm 18.8^\circ$  at the final follow-up. C2–C7 SVA was corrected from preoperative  $46.0 \pm 36.5$  mm to  $39.4 \pm 26.4$  mm immediately after surgery, and it was  $39.6 \pm 18.9$  mm at final follow-up. A significant improvement of AADI from preoperative  $10.4 \pm 7.0$  mm to  $6.4 \pm 4.1$  mm immediately after surgery was observed ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the AADI was  $6.9 \pm 4.6$  mm at final follow-up. There was no significant difference between preoperative and postoperative radiographic parameters including C0–C2 angle, C1–C2 angle, C2–C7 angle, and C2–C7 SVA ( $P > 0.05$ ). The neurological functions of the three patients with preoperative incomplete paraplegia were restored to varying degrees after surgery. Two of them improved from Frankel grade D to grade E. The other one was improved from Frankel grade C to grade D. There were no neurological complications, superficial or deep infection, or implant related complications including screw breakage, rod fracture, and screw loosening. **Conclusions:** AAS in AS patients predominantly manifests as anterior AAS. Favorable clinical outcomes can be obtained by surgical treatment in AS patients with AAS. Resection of the C1 posterior arch and posterior decompression should be performed in patients with neurological compromise. Posterior cervical/cervicothoracic osteotomy is indicated for patients with obvious cervical/cervicothoracic kyphosis.

**【Key words】** Ankylosing spondylitis; Atlantoaxial subluxation; Radiographic characteristic; Clinical outcome

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强直性脊柱炎(ankylosing spondylitis, AS)是一种主要累及中轴骨的慢性进展的炎性疾病<sup>[1-3]</sup>。AS可累及颈椎,导致椎体破坏、骨赘形成,造成维持关节活动的韧带炎性水肿、骨化,从而导致寰枢椎脱位(atlantoaxial subluxation, AAS)<sup>[4]</sup>。临幊上AS合并AAS常为自发性,此类AAS在无外力或轻微外力下即可发生。AS合并AAS的发生率为2%~21%,其中以前脱位最为常见<sup>[2,5,6]</sup>。在AS病史较长、伴有外周关节炎及疾病活动性较高的男性中发病率较高<sup>[5]</sup>。尽管绝大多数AS患者在AAS的早期并无临床症状,但在病变进展的过程中可能出现脊髓、血管受压等严重并发症<sup>[5]</sup>,若诊断延误则容易导致灾难性后果。本研究纳入我科2001年以来应用手术治疗的AS合并AAS患者,探讨AS合并AAS的发生机理,分析AS合并AAS的临床及影像学特点以及AS合并AAS的治疗策略,评估手术治疗的效果。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 纳入及排除标准

纳入标准:(1)AS合并AAS患者,寰枢椎前脱位诊断标准为寰齿前间隙(anterior atlantodental interval, AADI),即寰椎前弓后缘与齿状突前缘距离 $\geq 4$  mm<sup>[6]</sup>;后脱位定义为寰椎前弓相对于枢椎椎体后移;(2)接受脊柱手术治疗。

排除标准:脊柱手术治疗但既未行颈枕融合,亦未行上颈椎融合。

### 1.2 一般资料

回顾性分析2001年11月~2019年2月于我院就诊的AS合并AAS患者的病历资料,根据纳入及排除标准,共8例纳入本研究。均为男性;年龄15~59岁,平均 $39.9 \pm 16.2$ 岁。AS诊断采用1984年纽约修订诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究取得患者的知情同意。

4例患者有外伤史。8例患者均有不同程度的颈部疼痛及活动受限。3例患者伴不全瘫(2例

Frankel D 级,1 例 Frankel C 级) 及四肢肌力减退, 其中 1 例伴四肢皮肤感觉减退及四肢麻木, 1 例伴左上肢皮肤感觉减退及左上肢麻木, 另 1 例伴四肢麻木。

术前均通过颈椎正侧位 X 线片评估 AAS 程度及颈椎/颈胸段后凸情况, 若患者合并胸腰椎后凸, 则进一步补充全脊柱正侧位 X 线片以评估胸腰椎后凸情况。通过颈椎 CT 来评估寰枢关节对合关系, 通过颈椎 MRI 来评估椎管狭窄及颈髓受压程度。

### 1.3 麻醉及手术方式

手术选取全身麻醉方式, 对于颈椎或颈胸段后凸畸形严重或颈椎最大后仰明显受限的患者, 采用纤维支气管镜引导的清醒插管。

本研究中, 3 例患者术前行头环-重力牵引, 其中 1 例行后路颈枕融合内固定术, 2 例伴明显颈椎或颈胸段后凸畸形者, 行后路颈椎/颈胸段截骨矫形、颈枕融合内固定术。另 5 例患者中, 3 例患者因术前伴不全瘫行后路 C1 后弓切除减压, 颈枕融合内固定术; 1 例行后路颈枕融合内固定术; 1 例行后路 C1-C3 融合内固定术。

### 1.4 影像学评估

在术前、术后及末次随访颈椎侧位 X 线片上进行影像学测量。测量参数包括<sup>[6,8~10]</sup>: (1) C0-C2 角, McGregor 线 (硬腭后上缘与枕鳞皮质外缘最低点连线) 与 C2 下终板的夹角<sup>[11]</sup>; (2) C1-C2 角, C1 前后弓下缘连线与 C2 下终板的夹角; (3) C2-C7 角, C2 下终板与 C7 下终板的夹角; (4) C2-C7 SVA, 经过 C2 椎体中心的铅垂线与 C7 后上缘之间的距离; (5) AADI, C1 前弓后缘与齿状突前缘距离; 对于 C0-C2 角、C1-C2 角及 C2-C7 角, 规定前凸为正, 后凸为负(图 1)。

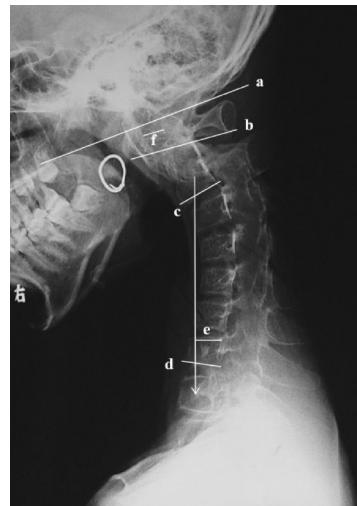
### 1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 18.0(SPSS 公司, 美国)统计软件包进行统计分析, 数据采用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示, 术前、术后影像学参数值及比较结果为 8 例患者的统计结果, 末次随访影像学参数值为 7 例患者的统计结果。Shapiro-Wilk 正态性检验显示术前、术后各影像学参数的差值均符合正态分布, 故应用配对样本 t 检验比较术前、术后影像学参数,  $P < 0.05$  认为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 术前影像学表现

颈椎侧位 X 线片显示, 8 例患者均存在寰枢椎脱位, AADI 平均为  $10.4 \pm 7.0$  mm (2~17 mm); 其中 5 例为前脱位, AADI 平均为  $15.2 \pm 2.7$  mm (11~17 mm), 另 3 例为后脱位合并齿状突骨折。5 例颈椎椎体前缘有明显骨桥形成。5 例患者伴有颈椎/颈胸段后凸畸形, 其中 2 例患者伴胸腰椎后凸畸形。CT 检查发现 8 例患者寰枢关节均失去正常对位关系, 且均有不同程度的颈椎前纵韧带骨化。2 例伴有寰枢椎旋转脱位。颈椎 MRI 检查显示颈髓在 C1-C2 水平受压, 3 例在 T2WI 像呈高信号改变。同时, 8 例均存在多节段椎间盘信号改变, 在 T1WI 和 T2WI 呈不均匀的高信号, 其中 4 例患者在 T2WI 像可见前纵韧带、黄韧带或横韧带附着



**图 1** 影像学测量方法。a 线: McGregor 线, 硬腭后上缘与枕鳞皮质外缘最低点连线; b 线: C1 前后弓下缘连线; c 线: C2 下终板线; d 线: C7 下终板线; e 为经 C2 椎体中心的铅垂线与 C7 后上缘之间的距离; f 为 C1 前弓后缘与齿突前缘距离

**Figure 1** Radiographic parameters. Line a, McGregor line, the line connecting the posterior superior margin of hard palate and the lowest point of the outer margin of occipital squama cortex; Line b, the line connecting the inferior edge of the anterior and posterior arch of C1; Line c, the inferior endplate of C2; Line d, the inferior endplate of C7; e, the distance between the plumb line from the center of C2 and the posterior superior corner of C7; f, the distance between the posterior margin of the anterior arch of C1 and the anterior margin of the odontoid process

点呈小片状高信号改变,提示炎性水肿。

## 2.2 影像学改变

本研究中8例患者中,7例获得随访,随访时间3~96个月,平均 $37.9\pm38.5$ 个月。术前与术后影像学参数C0-C2角、C1-C2角、C2-C7角及C2-C7 SVA的差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。术前和术后AADI的差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ,表1)。

## 2.3 临床疗效

3例术前不全性瘫痪者,术后神经功能均有一定程度恢复。其中2例术前Frankel D级者恢复至Frankel E级;另1例患者术前神经功能Frankel C级,术后改善至Frankel D级,末次随访时可借助步行器行走。随访期间患者未发生神经并发症及浅表、深部感染,且无断钉、断棒、螺钉松动等内固定并发症发生(图2、3)。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 AS合并AAS的病因

AS合并AAS的可能的病因主要有炎症破坏、异位骨化及异常应力。AS为全身炎症性疾病,当累及上颈椎时,会引起寰枢椎及周围软组织血管增生、充血、水肿,导致寰齿滑膜、横韧带、黄韧带、齿状突等受到侵蚀、损害。再加上晚期AS可造成前、后纵韧带、横韧带及关节囊等骨化,这些因素均使寰枢椎支持力量减弱<sup>[6,12]</sup>。此外,晚期AS导致C1以下脊柱骨化严重,使得颈枕部及寰枢关节的应力异常增大。另外常伴有的颈椎/颈胸段后凸畸形、胸腰椎后凸畸形及矢状面失衡<sup>[1,3,13]</sup>,使

表1 AS合并AAS患者影像学资料

Table 1 Radiographic data of the AS patients with AAS

	术前(n=8) Preoperation	术后(n=8) Postoperation	末次随访(n=7) Final follow-up
C0-C2角(°) C0-C2 angle	$18.9\pm16.8$	$22.6\pm15.4^{\textcircled{1}}$	$20.4\pm11.4$
C1-C2角(°) C1-C2 angle	$19.6\pm18.7$	$28.5\pm10.1^{\textcircled{1}}$	$24.6\pm8.1$
C2-C7角(°) C2-C7 angle	$-6.4\pm25.2$	$6.6\pm19.7^{\textcircled{1}}$	$9.0\pm18.8$
C2-C7矢状面偏移(mm) C2-C7 SVA	$46.0\pm36.5$	$39.4\pm26.4^{\textcircled{1}}$	$39.6\pm18.9$
寰齿前间隙(mm) AADI	$10.4\pm7.0$	$6.4\pm4.1^{\textcircled{2}}$	$6.9\pm4.6$

注:①与术前比 $P>0.05$ ;②与术前比 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation,  $P>0.05$ ; ②Compared with preoperation,  $P<0.05$

头部重量进一步集中在C1-C2节段,在原本支持结构已薄弱的情况下,更易发生AAS。本研究中术前颈椎CT示前纵韧带骨化,齿状突骨皮质不连续,MRI的T2WI像上显示横韧带附着点片状高信号,这均提示患者寰枢关节的病理性炎症损害及异位骨化。同时,本组患者颈椎生理前凸丢失(C2-C7角平均为 $-6.4\pm25.2^{\circ}$ ,5例伴有颈椎/颈胸段后凸畸形),颈椎矢状面失衡(C2-C7 SVA平均为 $46.0\pm36.5\text{mm}$ )以及胸腰椎后凸畸形(2例)均致寰枢椎受力异常,促使AAS的发生。

### 3.2 AS合并AAS的临床特点

AS合并AAS的典型症状包括可向枕部放射的顽固性颈痛、头颈旋转活动受限及肢体无力、麻木,并可伴有眩晕、头痛、恶心、呕吐、耳鸣、复视、猝倒等颅脑症状<sup>[6]</sup>。此外尚有研究报道,AAS可能因压迫供应支配舌肌运动神经的血管或直接压迫迷走神经和舌下神经而导致声音嘶哑、言语困难,甚至间歇性失音<sup>[14]</sup>。严重的AAS压迫高位颈髓,是可以迅速危及生命的严重并发症,临床表现为高位截瘫、呼吸困难。旋转脱位时可伴随双侧舌下神经麻痹,引起气道阻塞,有发生窒息的危险<sup>[15]</sup>;垂直脱位时,齿状突压迫延颈髓,造成下组颅神经麻痹,甚至因呼吸循环中枢迅速受压而猝死。本研究中8例患者术前均伴有不同程度的颈部疼痛、僵硬,3例患者伴肢体乏力、麻木。

大多数AS患者在出现AAS的早期并无临床症状,易延误诊断。此外由于颈脊髓体积和颈椎管容积存在个体差异,患者对于疼痛的忍耐程度也不同,故脱位不严重的患者症状并不典型,进一步增加了诊断的难度。如果AS患者突然出现无具体原因、无法解释的颈部疼痛合并神经压迫体征时,应当高度怀疑AAS的诊断。本研究中4例没有明显外伤史的自发性AAS患者,均有5年以上的AS病史,近期出现颈部的疼痛症状加重或肢体麻木,入院行颈椎X线片、CT、MRI检查后确诊为自发性AAS。

### 3.3 AS合并AAS的影像学特点

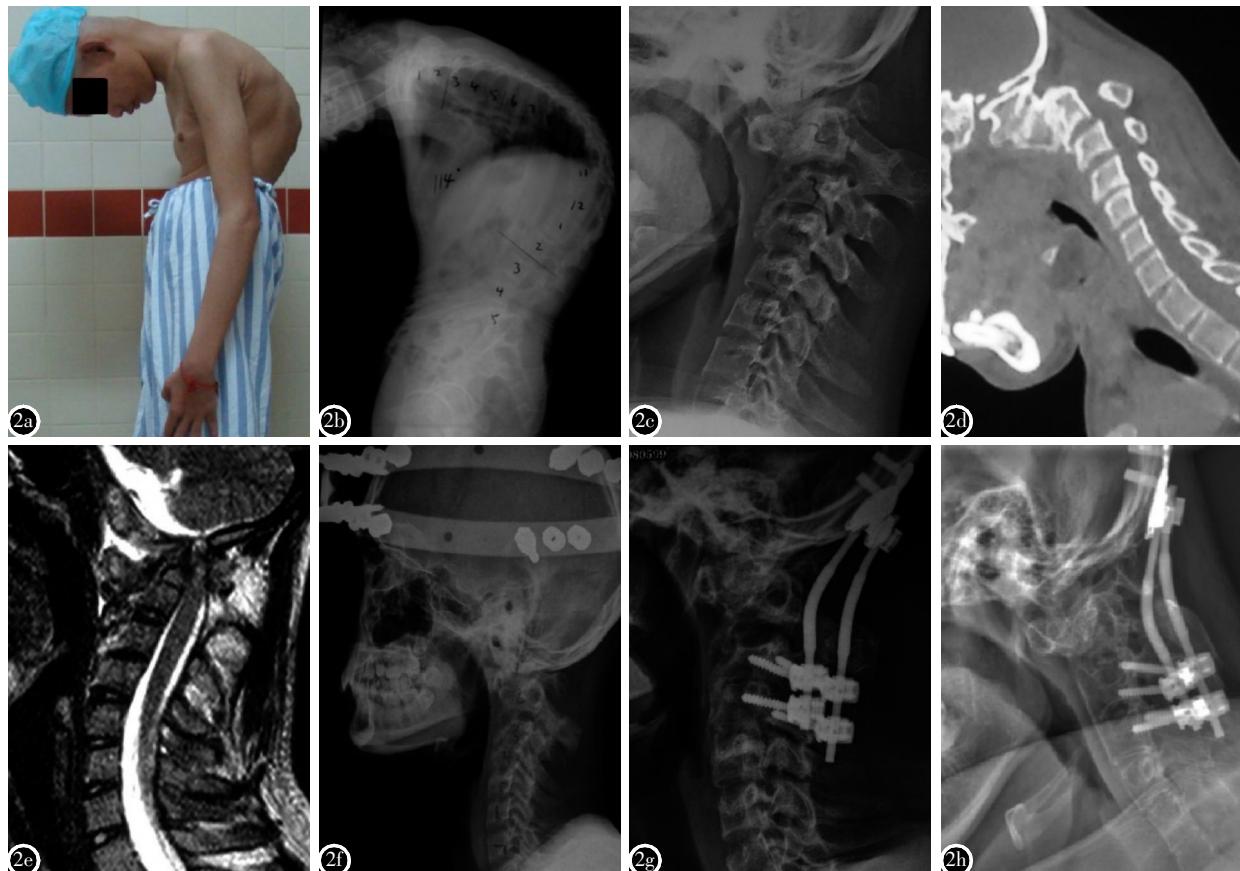
AS合并AAS多表现为前脱位。目前常用Ramos-Remus等提出的AADI $\geq4\text{mm}$ 作为AS合并寰枢椎前脱位的诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究中有5例患者符合前脱位诊断标准,术前的AADI平均为 $15.2\pm2.7\text{mm}$ (11~17mm)。另外3例齿状突骨折后,寰枢椎失去正常解剖关系,呈后脱位表现。同时,

患者均伴有不同程度的颈椎椎体方形变、骨赘形成等 AS 表现。本研究中 8 例患者 CT 平扫主要表现为寰枢关节失去正常对位关系。同时可见不同程度的前纵韧带骨化及齿状突骨赘形成，齿状突甚至可能与寰椎侧块形成骨性融合。寰椎前弓后壁皮质不连续，反映了 AS 炎症损害的存在。本研究中患者颈椎 MRI 可见前纵韧带、黄韧带或横韧

带附着点呈小片状高信号改变，结合 CT 的侵蚀性骨皮质破坏表现，提示 AS 合并 AAS 病灶周围炎性水肿，有别于单纯外伤所致的 AAS，具有特征性。

### 3.4 AS 合并 AAS 的治疗

AS 合并 AAS 的治疗原则是尽可能恢复正常关节对位的同时，融合、稳定寰枢关节。可分为



**图 2** 患者男性, 25岁, AS 合并 AAS **a** 术前患者外观像, 可见患者存在颈椎后凸畸形、胸腰椎后凸畸形, 平视功能严重受限 **b** 术前全脊柱侧位 X 线片示重度矢状面失衡 **c** 术前颈椎侧位 X 线片示 AADI 明显增大(17mm), C2-C7 角为-25°, C1-C2 角为-13° **d** 术前颈椎 CT 示寰枢椎脱位 **e** 术前颈椎 MRI T2WI 示 C1-C2 椎管狭窄, C1-C2 脊髓严重受压, 脊髓高信号改变 **f** 头环-重力牵引 38d, AADI 减小为 11mm, C2-C7 角恢复至 24° **g** 行枕颈融合术治疗, 术后 AADI 进一步减小至 6mm, C2-C7 角进一步改善为 33° **h** 术后 8 年随访时, 内固定在位, 融合情况良好, 无明显矫正丢失

**Figure 2** Male, 25 years old, AS with AAS **a** Preoperative photograph showed that the patient presented with cervical kyphosis and thoracolumbar kyphosis. The ability of looking straight forward was severely impaired **b** Preoperative whole spine lateral radiograph showed severe sagittal imbalance **c** Preoperative lateral cervical radiograph showed significantly increased AADI (17mm). C2-C7 angle was -25° and C1-C2 angle was -13° **d** Preoperative CT image of the cervical spine showed AAS **e** Preoperative T2 weighted MRI image of the cervical spine showed spinal canal stenosis and severe compression of spinal cord at the levels of C1-C2. The increased signal intensity of the spinal cord was observed **f** The AADI was decreased to 11mm and C2-C7 angle was restored to 24° after Halo-gravity traction for 38 days **g** The AADI and C2-C7 angle were corrected to 6mm and 33° following occipitocervical fusion, respectively **h** At 8-year follow-up, the internal fixation was in place and satisfied bony fusion was observed. There was no obvious loss of correction

保守治疗和手术治疗，影像学上脱位的严重程度及是否伴有脊髓受压症状是决定是否需要手术干预的重要因素<sup>[16,17]</sup>。

保守治疗包括持续牵引、使用颈托固定，可使 AADI 减小。但 AS 合并 AAS 的发病机制不同于一般的创伤所致的 AAS，骨化的前纵韧带、纤维变性的椎前肌和挛缩的侧块关节囊等均会影响 AAS 的解剖结构复位<sup>[18]</sup>，故保守治疗常难以有效的复位，稳定寰枢关节。保守治疗仅适用于临床症状轻微，不伴神经损害，且影像学 AADI 相对较小的患者。Ramos-Remus 等<sup>[19]</sup>研究表明，44% 未接受

手术治疗的 AS 合并 AAS 患者，在两年随访时出现了影像学上 AAS 进展，19% 的患者因 AAS 进展明显而采取手术治疗。Agarwal 等<sup>[20]</sup>建议 AAS 的患者应早期施行 C1-C2 融合，避免颈椎不稳进展和并发症。Matsunaga 等<sup>[21]</sup>也发现手术融合的患者术后生存率比保守治疗高。鉴于 AAS 易持续进展，对于初诊未行手术治疗的 AS 合并 AAS 患者应密切随访监测。

手术适应证主要包括：(1)患者 AADI>5mm；(2)出现保守治疗不能控制的严重疼痛，椎管矢状径减小大于 30%；(3) 存在颈髓受压的神经症状

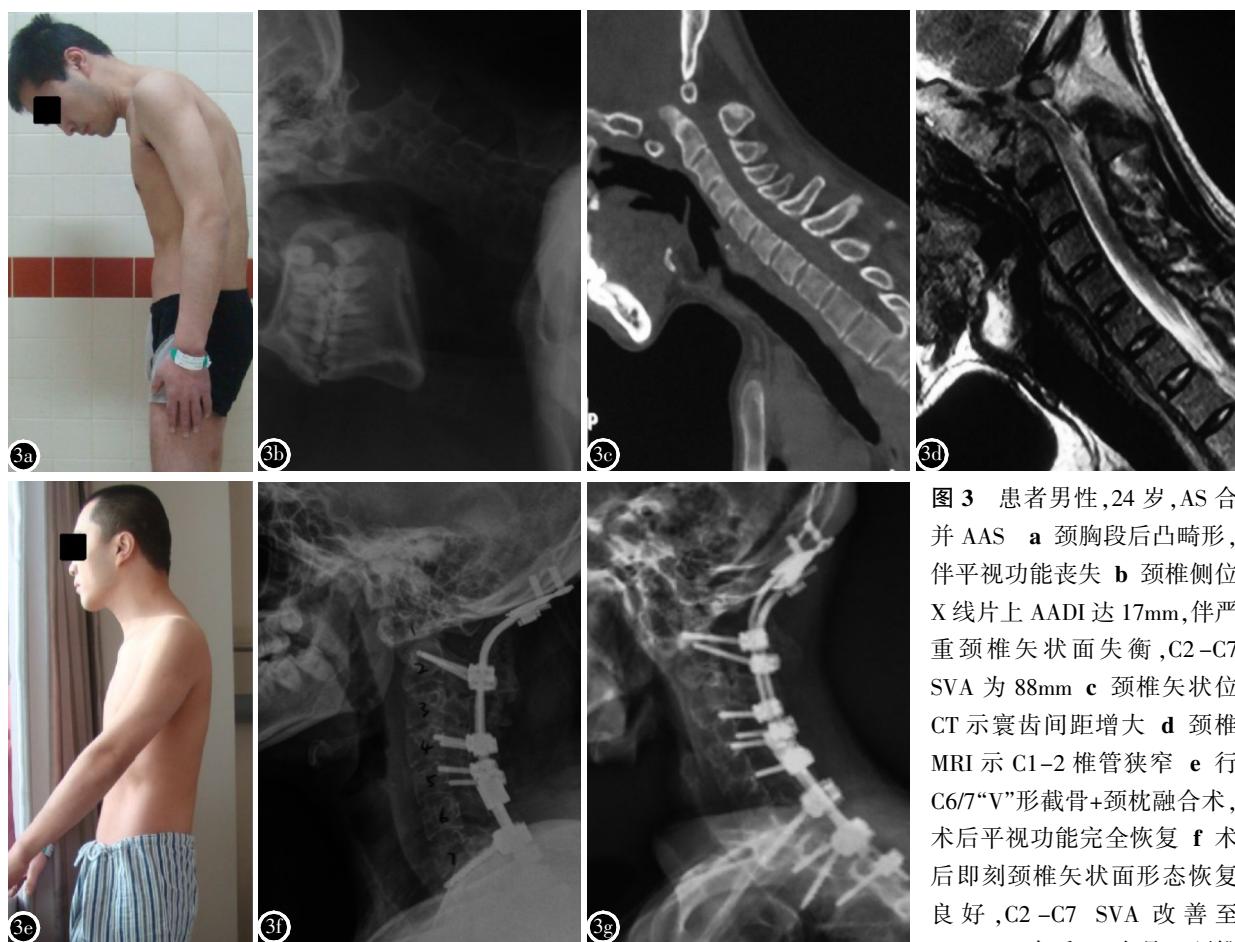


图 3 患者男性，24岁，AS 合并 AAS **a** 颈胸段后凸畸形，伴平视功能丧失 **b** 颈椎侧位 X 线片上 AADI 达 17mm，伴严重颈椎矢状面失衡，C2-C7 SVA 为 88mm **c** 颈椎矢状位 CT 示寰齿间距增大 **d** 颈椎 MRI 示 C1-2 椎管狭窄 **e** 行 C6/7“V”形截骨+颈枕融合术，术后平视功能完全恢复 **f** 术后即刻颈椎矢状面形态恢复良好，C2-C7 SVA 改善至 23mm **g** 术后 28 个月，颈椎侧位 X 线片示内固定在位，融合情况良好，无明显矫正丢失

**Figure 3** Male, 24 years old, AS with AAS **a** The patient presented with cervicothoracic kyphosis and impaired ability of looking straight forward **b** The lateral cervical radiograph showed that AADI was 17mm. Severe cervical sagittal malalignment was observed and C2-C7 SVA was 88mm **c** The sagittal CT images of the cervical spine showed increased AADI **d** The MRI image of the cervical spine showed C1-2 spinal canal stenosis **e** The ability of looking straight forward was fully restored following C6/7 V shape osteotomy and occipitocervical fusion **f** The cervical sagittal alignment obtained favorable recovery and C2-C7 SVA was significantly improved to 23mm immediately after surgery **g** Twenty-eight months after surgery, the lateral cervical radiograph showed that the internal fixation was in place and satisfied bony fusion was observed. There was no obvious loss of correction

或体征;(4) 颈椎不稳进行性加重;(5)MRI 提示持续活动性炎症及脊髓损伤<sup>[17,19]</sup>。符合手术指征的患者,为避免颈椎不稳进展和神经并发症,应早期行颈枕融合术。本研究中 7 例患者采取了颈枕融合术治疗,颈枕融合术能提供强大的矫形力和稳定性,既能很好地矫正枕颈畸形,也能保持枕颈部稳定性,促进植骨部位融合。另外,颈椎受累的 AS 患者的颈部活动性本身已受限,即使融合至枕骨,对其头颈部功能的影响相对较小。Halla 等<sup>[22]</sup>报道了 4 例行颈枕融合术治疗 AAS 的 AS 病例,其中 3 例在术后 1.5~3 年的随访过程中疼痛缓解、生活质量改善,而头颈部的活动受限程度与术前相似。

对于颈枕部形态尚可,AAS 相对较轻者,也可考虑不融合至枕骨。本研究中有 1 例患者(术前 C0-C2 角为 32°)行 C1-C3 融合术。伴进行性神经损害的患者,可采用 C1 后弓切除,解除神经压迫,同时行颈枕融合术,稳定脊柱,避免脊髓进一步损伤。本研究中有 3 例患者术前伴不全瘫痪者在颈枕融合前,行 C1 后弓切除减压,术后患者神经损害症状缓解。对颈椎/颈胸段后凸畸形严重者,行颈椎/颈胸段截骨+枕颈融合术,有利于恢复颈椎力线,提高植骨融合率,降低内固定失败风险。本研究中 2 例患者伴明显颈椎/颈胸段后凸畸形患者,在行枕颈融合的同时分别进行 C6/7 和 C7/T1 V 形截骨矫形,术后获得了更好的颈枕矢状面重建和寰枢椎复位,并有助于良好的植骨融合。术前头环-重力牵引可矫正部分枕颈部畸形,不仅便于体位摆放和麻醉插管;更有助于部分恢复颈椎曲度及缓解神经压迫症状,降低手术风险。Albert 等<sup>[23]</sup>报道 1 例 AS 合并 AAS 行颈枕融合术后,枕颈部植骨融合及内固定失败翻修病例。因 AAS 严重,齿状突明显压迫腹侧延髓,翻修术前行头环-重力牵引,部分解除压迫后行颈枕融合术,术后神经功能改善。本组中 3 例患者术前行头环-重力牵引,颈椎曲度部分恢复,脊髓压迫部分缓解,为后续手术安全、有效地治疗 AAS 创造良好条件。

### 3.5 本研究局限性

虽然本研究详细报告了 AS 合并 AAS 病例系列的手术疗效,并深入探讨了发病机制、临床与影像学特点及治疗策略等。但鉴于该合并症临床少见,故纳入病例数较少。此外,本研究未有临床评

分评估临床疗效。因此,手术干预 AS 合并 AAS 的疗效和并发症情况还需要进行进一步的大样本、前瞻性研究。

了解 AS 合并 AAS 的可能原因,掌握临床及影像学特点,有助于早期做出明确诊断。明确手术指征后,积极进行手术治疗,可获得满意的疗效。术前伴神经损害者需行后路 C1 后弓切除减压。后路颈椎/颈胸段截骨矫形适用于明显颈椎/颈胸段后凸畸形患者。

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