

临床论著

颈椎前路 Hybrid 手术治疗颈椎病的疗效观察

郭雨霞¹,李春根²,柳根哲²,尹辛成²,孙佩宇²,张 翔²,陈 超²,齐英娜²

(1 北京中医药大学 100029 北京市;2 首都医科大学附属北京中医医院骨科 100010 北京市)

【摘要】目的:观察颈椎前路 Hybrid 手术(颈椎前路减压椎间融合术+颈椎全椎间盘置换术)治疗颈椎病的临床疗效。**方法:**收集 2017 年 7 月~2019 年 12 月接受颈椎前路 Hybrid 手术的颈椎病患者的临床资料,符合纳入和排除标准并获得临床随访资料者共 56 例,其中获得完整影像学随访资料者 40 例。56 例患者中神经根型颈椎病 36 例,混合型颈椎病 12 例,脊髓型颈椎病 7 例,交感型颈椎病 1 例;双节段病变 39 例,三节段病变 17 例;男 25 例,女 31 例;年龄 34~72(54.23±8.72)岁。分别在术前、末次随访时记录患者田中靖久颈椎病症状量表评分(Tanaka Yasushi cervical spondylitis symptom scale 20 score, YT20 评分)及颈椎 JOA 评分;在 X 线片上测量患者 C2~7 Cobb 角、手术节段脊柱功能单位 Cobb 角、C2~7 矢状面轴向距离和 T1 倾斜角;依据 Coffin 标准对 Hybrid 手术后邻近节段退变(adjacent segment degeneration, ASD)进行分级。**结果:**56 例患者的手术时间为 88~360min(175.25±55.97min),术中出血量 10~20ml(14.91±4.21ml),引流量 5~80ml(17.92±17.13ml),住院时间 4~29d(11.20±5.70d),随访时间 6~29 个月(11.59±6.11 个月)。1 例患者术后 2d 于切口附近出现血肿。末次随访时 YT20 评分和 JOA 评分均较术前显著好转 (9.02±3.50 vs 17.18±3.24, P<0.05; 14.38±1.93 vs 16.40±1.12, P<0.05), JOA 评分改善率平均为 81.12%(0%~100%);C2~7 Cobb 角 (1.59°±6.76° vs 5.60°±8.32°, P<0.05)、手术节段 Cobb 角 (8.64°±10.68° vs 11.91°±10.94°, P<0.05) 均较术前明显改善。末次随访时 C2~7 矢状面轴向距离 (17.63±8.54mm vs 17.79±10.67mm, P>0.05)、T1 倾斜角 (23.32°±7.25° vs 24.42°±7.10°, P>0.05) 较术前无统计学差异。末次随访时,40 个上邻近节段中 ASD 发生率为 20.00%,其中退变分级较术前增加 1 级的为 12.50%,较术前增加 2 级的为 7.50%;37 个下邻近节段中 ASD 发生率为 16.22%,其中退变分级较术前增加 1 级的为 8.11%,较术前增加 2 级的为 8.11%,均无较术前增加 3 级者。上邻近节段发生退变与未发生退变患者比较,术前和末次随访时 JOA 评分、YT20 评分均无统计学差异 (P>0.05);下邻近节段发生退变与未发生退变患者比较,术前及末次随访时 JOA 评分、YT20 评分均无统计学差异 (P>0.05)。手术节段上节段置换 35 例、融合 5 例,下节段置换 3 例、融合 37 例;手术节段上节段融合的 ASD 发生率(40.00%)与置换的 ASD 发生率(17.14%)比较无统计学差异 (P>0.05),下节段融合的 ASD 发生率(20.00%)与置换的 ASD 发生率(0.00%)比较无统计学差异 (P>0.05)。**结论:**颈椎前路 Hybrid 手术后近期临床症状明显改善,颈椎 C2~7 和手术节段曲度明显增加;但 ASD 发生率相对较高,手术节段置换或融合对 ASD 的影响不大,仍需进一步观察 ASD 的影响因素。

【关键词】颈椎病;Hybrid 手术;临床疗效**doi:** 10.3969/j.issn.1004-406X.2021.04.05

中图分类号:R681.5,R687.3 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1004-406X(2021)-04-0317-07

The clinical effects of cervical anterior Hybrid surgery for cervical spondylosis/GUO Yuxia, LI Chun-gen, LIU Genzhe, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2021, 31(4): 317-323

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To evaluate the clinical effects of the Hybrid surgery. **Methods:** Inpatients who underwent Hybrid surgery from July 2017 to December 2019 were retrospectively reviewed. 56 patients (25/31 males/females) aged 34~72(54.23±8.72) years were enrolled, of which 40 cases underwent X-Ray. The cervical radiculopathy was in 36 cases, mixed cervical spondylosis in 12 cases, cervical spondylotic myelopathy in 7 cases, and sympathetic cervical spondylosis in 1 case. There were 39 cases with two-level lesion and 17 cases with three-level lesion. Clinical outcomes were assessed by the Tanaka Yasushi cervical spondylitis symptom scale 20 score(YT20 score), Japanese Orthopedic Association scale(JOA score). The changes of C2~7 Cobb angle, functional spinal unit (FSU) Cobb angle, C2~7 sagittal vertical axis (C2~7 SVA) and T1 slope

第一作者简介:女(1994-),硕士研究生,研究方向:脊柱外科

电话(010)52176713 E-mail:837704932@qq.com

通讯作者:李春根 E-mail:leechungen@126.com

(T1S) were observed at pre-operation and the final follow-up. Adjacent segment degeneration(ASD) evolution was evaluated by Goffin's criteria on cervical X-ray film. **Results:** Of all the 56 patients, the operation time was 88–360min (175.25 ± 55.97 min), intra-operative blood loss was 10–20ml (14.91 ± 4.21 ml), drainage volume was 5–80ml(17.92 ± 17.13 ml), length of stay was 4–29d(11.20 ± 5.70 d), and follow-up period was 6–29 (11.59 ± 6.11) months. Neck hematoma was shown in 1 case at 2d postoperatively. Compared with pre-operation, the data showed better YT20 (9.02 ± 3.50 vs 17.18 ± 3.24 , $P<0.05$) and JOA score (14.38 ± 1.93 vs 16.40 ± 1.12 , $P<0.05$) at the final follow-up, and the average improvement rate of JOA score was 81.12%(0%–100%). Compared with pre-operation, there were significant differences of C2–7 Cobb angle ($1.59^\circ\pm6.76^\circ$ vs $5.60^\circ\pm8.32^\circ$, $P<0.05$), FSU Cobb angle ($8.64^\circ\pm10.68^\circ$ vs $11.91^\circ\pm10.94^\circ$, $P<0.05$) at final follow-up. There were no significant differences of C2–7 SVA(17.63 ± 8.54 mm vs 17.79 ± 10.67 mm, $P>0.05$), T1S($23.32^\circ\pm7.25^\circ$ vs $24.42^\circ\pm7.10^\circ$, $P>0.05$) between pre-operation and final follow-up. ASD rate after Hybrid surgery: the ASD rate of superior level on X-ray film was 20.00%, and 1 and 2 grade was 12.50% and 7.50% respectively; the ASD rate of inferior level was 16.22%, and 1 and 2 grade was 8.11% and 8.11% respectively. There were no significant differences between ASD and non-ASD in JOA score and YT20 score ($P>0.05$), and between the ASD rate of fusion segment located cephalad (40.00%) and replacement segment located cephalad (17.14%) ($P>0.05$); there was no significant difference of the ASD rate of fusion segment located caudal (20.00%) and replacement segment located caudal (0.00%)($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** Compared to pre-operation, the data showed better symptoms improved, C2–7 Cobb and FSU Cobb after 1 year of Hybrid surgery. However, the ASD rate was relatively high. The effect of surgical segment replacement or fusion on ASD was not significant, and the influencing factors of ASD after hybrid surgery need to be further observed.

【Key words】Cervical spondylosis; Hybrid surgery; Clinical effects

【Author's address】Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, 100029, China

颈椎前路减压椎间融合术 (anterior cervical decompression and fusion, ACDF) 是治疗神经根型颈椎病和脊髓型颈椎病等颈椎退行性疾病的金标准^[1,2]。临床研究表明,ACDF 的短中长期疗效均令人满意^[3-6]。但 ACDF 会导致手术节段活动度降低,增加相邻节段的压力,可能会导致邻近节段退变(adjacent segment degeneration, ASD)加快^[7,8]。Kong 等^[9]的 Meta 分析结果显示,颈椎术后 ASD 的发生率为 4.74%~92.22%。Radcliff 等^[10]的 7 年随访研究结果显示,ACDF 术后的再手术率为 16.20%。因此,ASD 越来越受重视。有学者认为,结合 ACDF/颈椎前路椎体次全切手术(anterior cervical corpectomy and fusion, ACCF) 和颈椎全椎间盘置换术(total disc replacement, TDR)的混合手术即 Hybrid 手术,有助于保留手术节段活动度,减少相邻节段的异常机械负荷,预防 ASD 的发生,降低再次手术率^[11]。然而,目前有关 Hybrid 手术后 ASD 发生的研究较少。本研究统计分析了颈椎前路 Hybrid 手术患者的临床疗效和影像学上 ASD、矢状位序列参数改变,报告如下。

1 资料和方法

1.1 病例选择

收集 2017 年 7 月~2019 年 12 月符合以下纳入和排除标准^[12]患者的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)年龄 20~80 岁;(2)多节段颈椎病患者,影像学(X 线片、CT、MRI)显示髓核突出或椎间盘高度丢失;(3)非手术治疗 6 周无缓解或症状持续加重。排除标准:(1)连续性后纵韧带骨化和(或)黄韧带骨化同时存在(节段 ≥ 3);(2)对内置物材料过敏(钛、聚乙烯、钴、铬、钼);(3)不明原因的颈部和手臂疼痛;(4)轴性颈部疼痛作为孤立的症状;(5)严重骨质疏松/骨量不足;(6)目标节段既往有手术史;(7)局部或全身性感染;(8)自身免疫性脊椎关节病(风湿性关节炎);(9)临床资料及影像学资料不完整;(10)术后 1 年内新出现其他影响颈椎退行性疾病临床和影像学评估的疾病(脑血管病、类风湿性关节炎、椎体骨折、肿瘤等)。

1.2 一般资料

2017 年 7 月~2019 年 12 月在首都医科大学附属北京中医医院骨科行颈椎前路 Hybrid 手术(ACDF+TDR)治疗的颈椎病患者共 152 例,符合纳入与排除标准并获得临床随访资料者共 56 例,获得完整影像学随访资料者 40 例。56 例患者中

神经根型颈椎病 36 例,混合型颈椎病 12 例,脊髓型颈椎病 7 例,交感型颈椎病 1 例;双节段病变 39 例,三节段病变 17 例。男 25 例,女 31 例,年龄 34~72 岁(54.23 ± 8.72 岁)。

1.3 治疗方法

1.3.1 术前准备 完善术前颈椎 X 线片、CT 和 MRI 等影像学检查和临床症状相关调查问卷,明确责任节段。节段选择:椎间盘置换选择退变相对较轻和颈椎活动度相对较大的节段(C5/6>C4/5>C6/7>C3/4),退变相对较轻为椎间高度丢失≤50%,活动度丢失≤2%。ACDF 选择退变相对较重和有颈椎不稳的节段,退变相对较重为桥状骨化,椎间高度丢失>50%,活动度丢失>2%;颈椎不稳为同相邻节段比较,椎体位移>3mm 和(或)>11°旋转改变。术前 3~4d 患者在医生的指导下进行气管推移训练。

1.3.2 手术步骤 患者仰卧,全麻下颈椎呈中立位或轻度过伸位,C 型臂 X 线机定位责任节段。取颈前右侧横切口约 3~5cm,切开皮肤、皮下组织与颈阔肌,上下游离皮瓣,电凝止血。经颈动脉鞘和内脏鞘间进入,暴露椎体与椎间隙。在放大镜下(Rose Micro Solutions, $\times 3$),采用高速磨钻[Medtronic Midas Rex high speed system,火柴头型钻头(T12MH45D)]仔细处理椎体后缘骨赘,摘除突出的椎间盘,必要时完全或部分切除后纵韧带,以探查突出的髓核。依据术前准备中患者节段选择的标准分别选择大小适宜装有同种异体骨和/或自体骨的 ROI-C 融合器(LDR Medical)和人工椎间盘(Mobi-C)置入椎间隙,透视确认置入物位置良好,充分清洗切口,检查无活动性出血后留置引流管,逐层缝合切口。术后 24h 内引流量不超过 10ml,拔除引流管,颈托佩戴不超过 2 周。术后常规采用非甾体抗炎药、甘露醇和地塞米松治疗 3d。

1.4 观察项目与方法

1.4.1 临床疗效评价 术前和末次随访时采用田中靖久颈椎病症状量表评分(Tanaka Yasushi cervical spondylitis symptom Scale 20 score, YT20,共 20 分)^[13]和 JOA 评分(共 17 分)^[14]评定,JOA 评分改善率=[(治疗后 JOA 评分-治疗前 JOA 评分)/(17-治疗前 JOA 评分)] $\times 100\%$ 。

1.4.2 影像学评价 于术前、末次随访时的颈椎 X 线片上测量颈椎矢状位序列参数:①C2~7

Cobb 角:C2 与 C7 下终板切线之间的夹角;②手术节段脊柱功能单位(functional spinal unit, FSU)Cobb 角,手术节段上椎体上终板与下椎体下终板切线之间的夹角;③C2~7 矢状面轴向距离(sagittal vertical axis, C2~7 SVA),过 C2 椎体中点的铅垂线到 C7 椎体后上角的距离;④T1 倾斜角(T1 slope, T1S),T1 椎体上终板平面与水平面的夹角;⑤依据 Goffin 标准^[15](表 1)评价术后 ASD 的情况,每个节段的退变分级以椎间隙高度和椎体前缘骨赘两个项目分级中最高的分级为准。最终分级是术前和末次随访时分级之间的差值,分为 4 级:0=无变化;1=轻度变化;2=中度变化;3=重度变化。如果患者在随访期间最终分级为 1~3 级,则为发生 ASD;分级为 0 级,为未发生 ASD。

1.5 统计学处理

统计软件采用 SAS 9.4 软件,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示。符合正态分布、方差齐性的计量资料采用独立样本 t 检验,治疗前后采用配对样本 t 检验。正态分布、方差不齐或非正态分布的计量资料采用 Mann-Whitney 检验或 Wilcoxon 检验,分类变量用卡方检验。双侧检验,以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

56 例患者均采用 ROI-C 融合器和 Mobi-C 人工椎间盘。C5/6 置换/C6/7 融合 19 例(33.90%),C4/5 置换/C5/6 融合 14 例(25.00%),C4/5 融合/C5/6 置换/C6/7 融合 6 例(10.70%),C4/5 置换/C5/7 融合 5 例(8.90%),C3/4 融合/C4/5 置换/C5/6 融合 3 例(5.40%),C4/5 融合/C5/6 置换 2

表 1 ASD 的评价标准^[15]

Table 1 The classification of adjacent segment degeneration(ASD)

级别 Grade	椎间隙高度 Disc height	椎体前缘骨赘 Anterior osteophyte formation
0	正常 Normal	没有 No
1	正常椎间隙的 75%~100% 75%~100% of normal disc	仅可观察到 Just detectable
2	正常椎间隙的 50%~75% 50%~75% of normal disc	<25% 椎体 <25% vertebral body
3	<正常椎间隙的 50% <50% of normal disc	>25% 椎体 >25% vertebral body

例(3.60%),C3/4 置换/C4/5 融合 1 例(1.80%),C3/4 置换/C5/6 融合 1 例(1.80%)、C4/6 置换/C6/7 融合 1 例(1.80%)、C4/6 融合/C6/7 置换 1 例(1.80%)、C4/5 置换/C6/7 融合 1 例(1.80%)、C5/6 置换/C6/T1 融合 1 例(1.80%)、C5/6 融合/C6/7 置换 1 例(1.80%)。获得完整影像学随访的 40 例患者中: 置换/融合 32 例、置换/融合 3 例、融合/置换 2 例、融合/置换 2 例、融合/融合/置换 1 例。56 例患者的手术时间 88~360min(175.25 ± 55.97 min), 术中出血量 10~20ml(14.91 ± 4.21 ml), 引流量 5~80ml(17.92 ± 17.13 ml), 住院时间 4~29d(11.20 ± 5.70 d), 随访时间为 6~29 个月(11.59 ± 6.11 个月)。1 例患者术后 2d 于切口附近出现血肿, 行床边切口开放血肿清除术后好转, 对手术疗效无影响。所有患者均未出现神经损伤、切口感染、置入材料过敏等并发症。

2.2 临床疗效

末次随访时 YT20 各项评分、总分和 JOA 评分较术前均明显升高($P < 0.05$, 表 2), JOA 评分改善率平均为 81.12%(0%~100%)。

2.3 影像学观察

2.3.1 矢状位参数 获得完整影像学随访资料的 40 例患者术前和末次随访时的 C2~7 Cobb 角、FSU Cobb 角、C2~7 SVA 及 T1S 见表 3。末次随访时 C2~7 Cobb 角、手术节段 FSU Cobb 角较术前明显增大($P < 0.05$), C2~7 SVA 及 T1S 与术前比较无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。

2.3.2 ASD 发生情况 40 例获得完整影像学随访资料患者末次随访时, 40 个上邻近节段中 8 个(20.00%)发生 ASD, 其中退变分级较术前增加 1 级 5 例(12.50%), 较术前增加 2 级 3 例(7.50%), 无增加 3 级者。40 个下邻近节段有 3 个遮挡, 37 个下邻近节段中有 6 个(16.22%)发生 ASD, 其中

退变分级较术前增加 1 级 3 例(8.11%), 较术前增加 2 级 3 例(8.11%), 无增加 3 级者。

发生 ASD 与未发生 ASD 患者的性别比、年龄及术前与末次随访时 JOA 评分、YT20 评分均无统计学差异($P > 0.05$, 表 4)。手术节段上节段置换 35 例、融合 5 例; 下节段置换 3 例, 融合 37 例。手术节段上节段融合与置换的 ASD 发生率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 下节段融合与置换的 ASD 发生率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表 4)。典型病例影像学资料见图 1。

3 讨论

3.1 颈椎前路 Hybrid 手术治疗颈椎病的疗效

孙宇等^[16]对 16 例 Hybrid 手术患者进行约 23 个月的随访, 患者 JOA 评分改善率约为 53%。Xiong 等^[17]对 20 例 Hybrid 手术患者进行约 60 个月的随访, 患者的 JOA 评分由术前的 13.65 ± 1.35 分改善至末次随访时的 16.55 ± 0.61 分。本研究中 56 例患者末次随访时 JOA、YT20 评分均显著改善, JOA 评分由 14.38 ± 1.93 分改善至 16.40 ± 1.12 分, JOA 评分改善率平均为 81.12%, 与上述研究结果相似。详细分析患者 YT20 各项评分结果, 表明 Hybrid 手术后患者临床症状、体征明显改善, 手的功能、工作和生活的能力均得到了明显提升。表明 Hybrid 术式近中期临床疗效令人满意。

3.2 颈椎 Hybrid 手术后颈椎矢状位序列参数的情况

余文超等^[18]对 ACDF 手术患者随访 22 个月发现, 患者的 C2~7 Cobb 角由术前的 $17.5^\circ \pm 4.7^\circ$ 改善至末次随访时 $29.5^\circ \pm 5.2^\circ$, C2~7 SVA 由术前的 20.3 ± 9.3 mm 改善至末次随访时 11.2 ± 8.6 mm、T1S 由术前的 $9.5^\circ \pm 8.6^\circ$ 改善至末次随访时 $28.7^\circ \pm 8.2^\circ$ 。Yang 等^[19]对 ACDF 术后患者随访 2 年发现,

表 2 术前和末次随访时 YT20 评分和 JOA 评分比较

($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分, n=56)

Table 2 Comparison of pre-operative and final follow-up YT20 score and JOA score

	YT20 评分 YT20 score					JOA 评分 JOA score
	症状 Symptoms	工作和生活能力 Work and life	体征 Sign	手的功能 Hand function	总分 Score	
术前 Pre-operative	2.98 ± 2.60	1.00 ± 1.07	5.71 ± 1.50	-0.67 ± 0.74	9.02 ± 3.50	14.38 ± 1.93
末次随访 Final follow-up	7.20 ± 1.91	2.62 ± 0.81	7.49 ± 1.04	-0.13 ± 0.46	17.18 ± 3.24	16.40 ± 1.12
<i>t</i> 值 <i>t</i> value	-5.726	-5.044	-5.361	-3.933	-5.847	-5.172
<i>P</i> 值 <i>P</i> value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表3 术前和末次随访时颈椎矢状位参数比较($\bar{x}\pm s$,n=40)

Table 3 Comparison of cervical sagittal alignment between pre-operation and final follow-up

	术前 Pre-operative	末次随访 Final follow-up	检验值 Test value	P值 P value
C2-7 Cobb 角(°) C2-7 Cobb angle	1.59±6.76	5.60±8.32	Z=-2.998	0.003
FSU Cobb 角(°) FSU Cobb angle	8.64±10.68	11.91±10.94	t=-2.114	0.041
C2-7 SVA(mm) T1S(°)	17.63±8.54 23.32±7.25	17.79±10.67 24.42±7.10	t=-0.162 t=-0.713	0.872 0.484

患者的 C2-7 Cobb 角由术前的 $9.5^\circ\pm8.6^\circ$ 改善至末次随访时 $11.8^\circ\pm11.1^\circ$, C2-7 SVA 由术前的 $23.5\pm11.2\text{mm}$ 改善至末次随访时 $24.1\pm10.5\text{mm}$ 、T1S 由术前的 $30.1^\circ\pm8.4^\circ$ 改善至末次随访时 $33.1^\circ\pm8.7^\circ$ 。本研究中患者 C2-7 Cobb 角由术前 $1.59^\circ\pm6.76^\circ$ 改善至末次随访时 $5.60^\circ\pm8.32^\circ$, FSU Cobb 角由术前 $8.64^\circ\pm10.68^\circ$ 改善至末次随访时 $11.91^\circ\pm10.94^\circ$, 末次随访时均较术前明显改善($P<0.05$), 与以往的研究结果相似。Sun 等^[20]从另一个角度研究了 Hybrid 术后 C2-7 Cobb 角的改变, 对比术后 4 个月和术后即刻的 C2-7 Cobb 角, 发现术后 4 个月时 C2-7 Cobb 角下降, 他们认为 C2-7 Cobb 角降低与内置物下沉有关。自然状态下颈椎前凸, 可补偿胸椎的后凸弯曲^[21]。若颈椎退变, 颈椎后凸会增加纵向脊髓张力, 进而压迫脊髓和神经根^[22], 引起相应的临床症状。因此行颈椎前路手术时应重视矫正颈椎畸形。

3.3 颈椎 Hybrid 手术后 ASD 的情况

TDR 的核心理念是保留颈椎手术节段的活动度, 进而减少 ASD, 降低再手术率^[13, 23-25]。研究表明, TDR 组 ASD 再手术率低于 ACDF 组, 且差异具有统计学意义^[9, 26]。Wahood 等^[27]的研究发现, TDR 术后 ASD 的改变率约为 14%, 2 年后再手术率为 2%。Meta 分析结果显示^[8], Hybrid 手术后 ASD 发生率低于 ACDF。孙宇等^[28]对 80 例行单节段 TDR 患者进行约 38 个月随访发现, 约 16.3% 的节段发生 ASD。2019 年的一项 Meta 分析^[29]显示, ACDF 上邻近节段的 ASD 发生率高于下邻近节段($P>0.05$)。然而目前没有研究探讨 Hybrid 手术后 ASD 发生及其与临床疗效的关系。本研究分析了 40 例 Hybrid 手术患者末次随访时 ASD 发生的情况, 40 个上邻近节段中 8 个(20.00%)发生 ASD, 其中退变分级较术前增加 1 级的有

表4 发生 ASD 与未发生 ASD 患者的临床资料比较

Table 4 Comparison of clinical outcomes between ASD and non-ASD patients

	ASD组 ASD	未发生 ASD 组 Non-ASD
上邻近节段(n=40) Superior level		
性别 Sex		
男(n)/M	5(62.50%)	12(37.50%)
女(n)/F	3(37.50%)	20(62.50%)
年龄(岁) Age (y)	58.17±3.92	55.33±9.33
YT20 评分(分) YT20 score (score)		
术前 Pre-operative	9.83±3.76	8.59±3.61
末次随访 Final follow-up	17.83±4.45	16.93±2.99
JOA 评分(分) JOA score (score)		
术前 Pre-operative	14.00±1.67	14.33±2.15
末次随访 Final follow-up	16.00±1.26	16.44±1.15
上节段融合 Fusion segment located cephalad	2(40.00%)	3(60.00%)
上节段置换 Replacement segment located cephalad	6(17.14%)	29(82.86%)
下邻近节段(n=37) Inferior level		
性别 Sex		
男(n)/M	3(50.00%)	13(41.94%)
女(n)/F	3(50.00%)	18(58.06%)
年龄(岁) Age(y)	56.29±11.02	53.33±7.09
YT20 评分(分) YT20 score (score)		
术前 Pre-operative	10.00±3.46	8.18±3.28
末次随访 Final follow-up	15.67±4.23	17.24±3.46
JOA 评分(分) JOA score		
术前 Pre-operative	14.50±1.64	14.35±1.90
末次随访 Final follow-up	16.00±1.26	16.59±0.80
下节段融合 Fusion segment located caudal	7(20.00%)	28(80.00%)
下节段置换 Replacement segment located caudal	0(0.00%)	2(100.00%)

12.50%, 较术前增加 2 级的有 7.50%; 37 个下邻近节段中有 6 个(16.22%)发生 ASD, 其中退变分级较术前增加 1 级的 8.11%, 较术前增加 2 级的 8.11%。本研究中 ASD 发生率相对较高。我们观察发现, 发生 ASD 与未发生 ASD 患者的年龄、性别和节段差异均无统计学意义, 可能与本研究随访时间较短有关, 需进一步观察。本研究同时分析了发生 ASD 与未发生 ASD 患者的临床疗效, 未见明显差异, 需要进一步随访。本组患者随访期间无再次手术患者。

综上, Hybrid 手术后近期临床症状明显改善, 颈椎矢状位序列参数明显改善, 术后上邻近节段中 ASD 发生率为 20.00%, 下邻近节段为

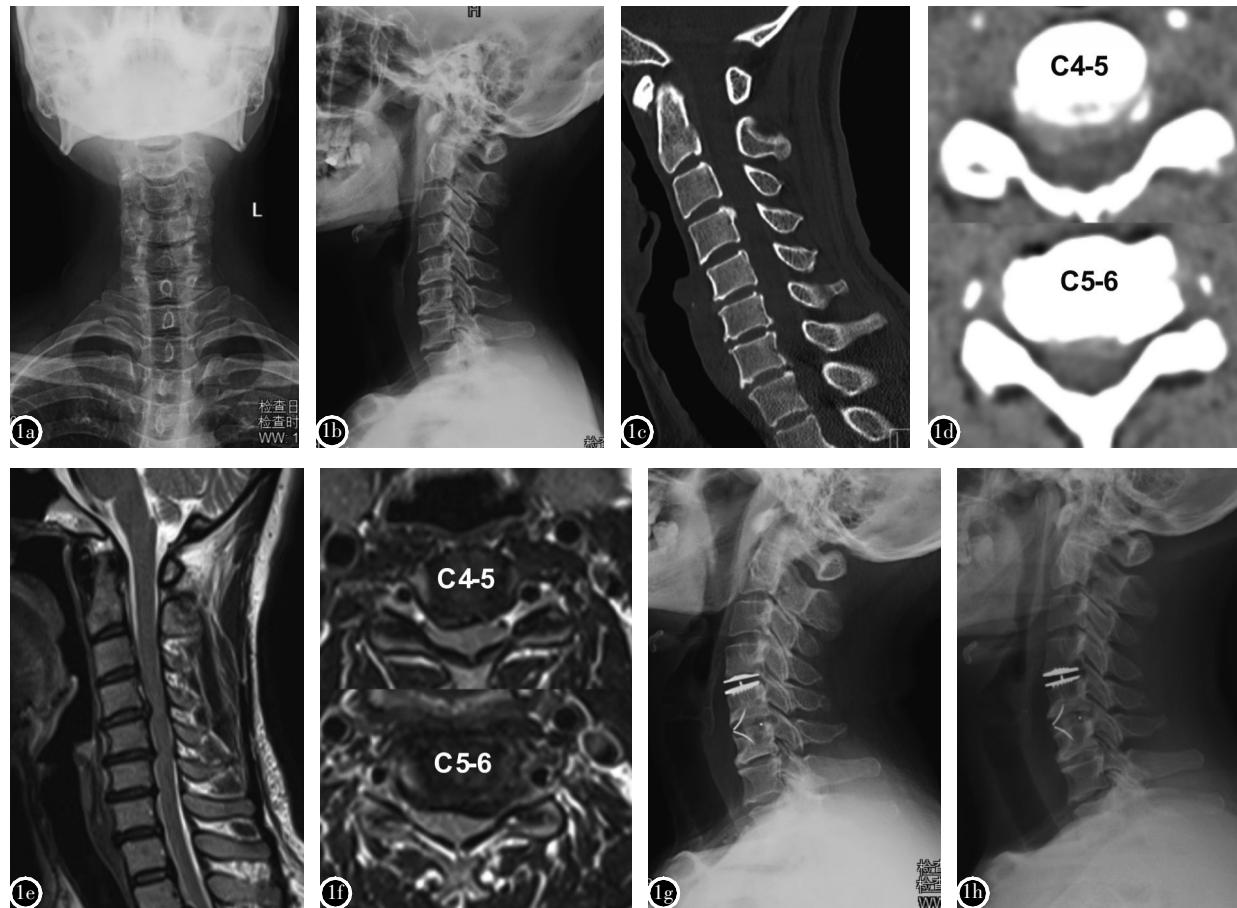


图 1 患者女,47岁,颈肩痛7年,加重伴左上肢麻木1周。左侧椎间孔挤压试验(+),分离试验(+),双侧臂丛神经牵拉试验(+).行C4~6 Hybrid手术,术前JOA评分13分,YT20评分10分;术后14个月随访JOA评分17分,YT20评分19分
a,b 术前颈椎正侧位X线片示颈椎曲度变直,C2~7 Cobb角3.4°,FSU Cobb角1.9°,C2~7 SVA 7.4mm,T1S 19.4°
c,d 术前颈椎CT示C4~6椎间盘突出
e,f 术前颈椎MRI示C4~6椎间盘突出
g 术后3d颈椎侧位X线片示颈椎曲度恢复较好,置入物位置良好,C2~7 Cobb角17.1°,FSU Cobb角17.5°,C2~7 SVA 10mm,T1S 30°
h 术后14个月颈椎侧位X线片示上邻近节段(C3/4)退变较术前无改变,下邻近节段(C6/7)退变较术前增加1级;C2~7 Cobb角20.7°,FSU Cobb角13.1°,C2~7 SVA 8.6mm,T1S 22.7°

Figure 1 A 47-year-old female underwent C4~6 Hybrid surgery **a, b** Cervical AP and lateral X-rays: straightened physio-curve; C2~7 Cobb angle 3.4°, FSU Cobb angle 1.9°, C2~7 SVA 7.4mm, and T1S 19.4° **c, d** Cervical CT: C4~6 disc herniation **e, f** Cervical AP and lateral MRI: C4~6 disc herniation **g** Cervical AP and lateral X-rays 3 days post-operatively: The curvature of cervical vertebra was restored well, and the position of implant was good, none ASD was seen; C2~7 Cobb angle 17.1°, FSU Cobb angle 17.5°, C2~7 SVA 10mm, and T1S 30° **h** Cervical AP and lateral X-rays 14 months post-operatively: ASD of superior level (C3/4) was 0 grade, ASD of Inferior level (C6/7) was 1 grade; C2~7 Cobb angle 20.7°, FSU Cobb angle 13.1°, C2~7 SVA 8.6mm, and T1S 22.7°

16.22%,无再次手术的患者。未来将通过对照试验进一步探究 Hybrid 手术后中长期的临床疗效,并深入分析 ASD 发生的原因,提出针对性的预防措施。

4 参考文献

1. Yan SZ, Di J, Shen Y. Adjacent segment degeneration follow-

ing anterior cervical discectomy and fusion versus the Bryan cervical disc arthroplasty[J]. Med Sci Monit, 2017, 2(23): 2692~2700.

2. Whitecloud TS. Anterior surgery for cervical spondylotic myelopathy: Smith-Robinson, Cloward, and vertebrectomy[J]. Spine, 1988, 13(7): 861~863.
3. Riley LH, Robinson RA, Johnson KA, et al. The results of anterior interbody fusion of the cervical spine: review of ninety-three consecutive cases[J]. J Neurosurg, 1969, 30(2): 127~

- 133.
4. Shriner MF, Lubelski D, Sharma AM, et al. Adjacent segment degeneration and disease following cervical arthroplasty: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Spine J, 2016, 2(1): 82–84.
 5. Litrico S, Lonjon N, Riouallon G, et al. Adjacent segment disease after anterior cervical interbody fusion: a multicenter retrospective study of 288 patients with long-term[J]. Orthop Traumatol Surg Res, 2014, 100(6 Suppl): S305–309.
 6. Yang S, Zhu Y, Yan S, et al. Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion surgery versus total disc replacement: a comparative study with minimum of 10-year follow-up [J]. Sci Rep, 2017, 7(1): 1–7.
 7. Jang SR, Lee SB, Cho KS. A comparison of anterior cervical discectomy and fusion versus fusion combined with artificial disc replacement for treating 3-level cervical spondylotic disease[J]. J Korean Neurosurg Soc, 2017, 60(6): 676–683.
 8. Luo J, Wang H, Peng J, et al. Rate of adjacent segment degeneration of cervical disc arthroplasty versus fusion Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials[J]. World Neurosurgery, 2018, 113: 225–231.
 9. Kong L, Cao J, Wang L, et al. Prevalence of adjacent segment disease following cervical spine surgery: a PRISMA-compliant systematic review and Meta-analysis [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2016, 95(27): e4171.
 10. Radcliff K, Davis RJ, Hissey MS, et al. Long-term evaluation of cervical disc arthroplasty with the Mobi-C® cervical disc: a randomized, prospective, multicenter clinical trial with seven-year follow-up[J]. Int J Spine Surg, 2017, 11(4): 31.
 11. Yang YD, Zhao H, Chai Y, et al. A comparison study between hybrid surgery and anterior cervical discectomy and fusion for the treatment of multilevel cervical spondylosis [J]. Bone Joint J, 2020, 102-B(8): 981–996.
 12. Auerbach JD, Jones KJ, Fras CI, et al. The prevalence of indications and contraindications to cervical total disc replacement[J]. Spine J, 2008, 8(5): 711–716.
 13. Riley LH, Robinson RA, Johnson KA, et al. The results of anterior interbody fusion of the cervical spine. Review of ninety-three consecutive cases[J]. J Neurosurg, 1969, 30(2): 127–133.
 14. Laratta JL, Shillingford JN, Saifi CS, et al. Cervical disc arthroplasty: a comprehensive review of single-level, multi-level, and Hybrid procedures[J]. Global Spine J, 2018, 8(1): 78–83.
 15. Goffin J, Geusens E, Vantomme N, et al. Long-term follow-up after interbody fusion of the cervical spine [J]. J Spinal Disord Tech, 2004, 17(2): 79–85.
 16. 孙宇. 对颈椎前路融合与非融合手术混合应用的初步认识[J].
 - 中国脊柱脊髓杂志, 2014, 24(1): 8–9.
 17. Xiong Y, Xu L, Yu X, et al. Comparison of 6-year follow-up result of Hybrid surgery and anterior cervical discectomy and fusion for the treatment of contiguous 2-segment cervical degenerative disc diseases[J]. Spine, 2018, 43(20): 1418–1425.
 18. 余文超, 袁文, 陈华江, 等. 脊髓型颈椎病颈前路手术对术后颈椎矢状位平衡参数的影响[J]. 中华骨科杂志, 2018, 38(21): 1285–1292.
 19. Yang X, Bartels RHMA, Donk R, et al. The association of cervical sagittal alignment with adjacent segment degeneration[J]. Eur Spine J, 2019, 29(11): 2655–2664.
 20. Sun K, Sun J, Wang S, et al. Placement of titanium mesh in Hybrid decompression surgery to avoid graft subsidence in treatment of three-level cervical spondylotic myelopathy: cephalad or caudal[J]. Med Sci Monit, 2018, 30(24): 9479–9487.
 21. Gay RE. The curve of the cervical spine: variations and significance[J]. J Manip Physiol Ther, 1993, 16(9): 591–594.
 22. Deutsch H, Haid RW, Rodts GE, et al. Postlaminectomy cervical deformity[J]. Neurosurg Focus, 2003, 15(3): E5.
 23. Chang P, Chang H, Wu J, et al. Is cervical disc arthroplasty good for congenital cervical stenosis [J]. J Neurosurg Spine, 2017, 26(5): 577–585.
 24. Wu T, Meng Y, Wang B, et al. Is the behavior of disc replacement adjacent to fusion affected by the location of the fused level in hybrid surgery[J]. Spine J, 2018, 18(12): 2171–2180.
 25. Alvin MD, Mroz TE. The Mobi-C cervical disc for one-level and two-level cervical disc replacement: a review of the literature[J]. Med Devices(Auckl), 2014, 7: 397–403.
 26. Badhiwala JH, Platt A, Witiw CD, et al. Cervical disc arthroplasty versus anterior cervical discectomy and fusion: a Meta-analysis of rates of adjacent-level surgery to 7-year follow-up[J]. J Spine Surg, 2020, 6(1): 217–232.
 27. Wahood W, Yolcu YU, Kerezoudis P, et al. Artificial discs in cervical disc replacement: a Meta-analysis for comparison of long-term outcomes[J]. World Neurosurgery, 2020, 134: 598–613.
 28. 孙宇, 赵衍斌, 周非非, 等. 颈椎人工椎间盘置换后对相邻节段退变的影响[J]. 中国脊柱脊髓杂志, 2011, 21(6): 474–479.
 29. Zhang Y, Shao Y, Liu H, et al. Association between sagittal balance and adjacent segment degeneration in anterior cervical surgery: a systematic review and Meta-analysis [J]. BMC Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2019, 20(1): 430.

(收稿日期:2021-01-06 末次修回日期:2021-02-25)

(英文编审 谭 哟)

(本文编辑 李伟霞)