

ACDF治疗单节段脊髓型颈椎病合并发育性颈椎管狭窄临床疗效分析

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【摘要】目的:探讨颈椎前路椎间盘切除植骨融合内固定术(anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, ACDF)治疗单节段脊髓型颈椎病(cervical spondylotic myelopathy, CSM)合并发育性颈椎管狭窄(developmental cervical spinal canal stenosis, DCS)的临床疗效。**方法:**回顾性分析2015年6月~2017年6月我院采用ACDF治疗单节段CSM患者66例。根据颈椎侧位X线片是否存在连续3个节段的椎管矢状径/椎体矢状径<0.75,分为发育性颈椎管狭窄组(developmental cervical spinal canal stenosis group, DCS)组(30例),其余纳入非发育性颈椎管狭窄组(non-developmental cervical spinal canal stenosis group, NDGS)组(36例)。其中DCS组男性21例、女性9例,年龄 48.4 ± 10.1 岁;NDGS组男性23例、女性13例,年龄 48.8 ± 7.3 岁,两组性别、年龄差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。DCS组随访 39.0 ± 2.1 个月,NDGS组随访 39.2 ± 1.9 个月,两组随访时间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。记录两组患者围手术期并发症情况。比较两组患者术前、术后3个月、术后1年及末次随访时颈椎功能障碍指数(neck disability index, NDI)、日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)评分,并在颈椎侧位X线片上测量颈椎曲度(C2~C7 Cobb角)及融合节段椎间隙高度,观察植骨融合情况及对比两组患者末次随访时JOA评分改善优良率。**结果:**患者手术顺利,术后出现吞咽困难3例(DCS组1例,NDGS组2例),对症治疗1周后症状消失。DCS组手术时间 78.2 ± 10.4 min、术中出血量 32.3 ± 5.1 ml;NDGS组手术时间 76.7 ± 10.7 min、术中出血量 30.5 ± 5.5 ml。两组手术时间、术中出血量差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。DCS组JOA评分术前为 7.63 ± 1.50 分,术后3个月为 12.73 ± 1.41 分,术后1年为 13.83 ± 1.58 分,末次随访时为 15.03 ± 1.73 分;NDGS组术前为 $(38.42\pm5.90)\%$,术后3个月为 $(19.89\pm2.25)\%$,术后1年为 $(13.67\pm2.99)\%$,末次随访时为 $(4.83\pm3.66)\%$ 。NDGS组JOA评分术前为 8.08 ± 1.86 分,术后3个月为 12.97 ± 1.70 分,术后1年为 13.97 ± 1.59 分,末次随访时为 15.06 ± 1.47 分;NDI术前为 $(36.26\pm6.63)\%$,术后3个月为 $(19.96\pm3.05)\%$,术后1年为 $(14.61\pm2.75)\%$,末次随访时为 $(5.69\pm2.76)\%$ 。两组术后的JOA评分、NDI均较术前明显改善($P<0.05$),相同时间节点组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。DCS组颈椎曲度术前为 $11.27\pm5.56^\circ$,术后3个月为 $14.80\pm5.53^\circ$,术后1年为 $14.97\pm5.11^\circ$,末次随访时为 $15.64\pm4.86^\circ$;融合节段椎间高度术前为 5.71 ± 1.47 mm,术后3个月为 7.56 ± 1.43 mm,术后1年为 7.07 ± 1.84 mm,末次随访时为 6.93 ± 1.61 mm。NDGS组颈椎曲度术前为 $11.66\pm5.23^\circ$,术后3个月为 $14.88\pm5.93^\circ$,术后1年为 $15.12\pm6.12^\circ$,末次随访时为 $15.76\pm5.29^\circ$;融合节段椎间高度术前为 5.58 ± 1.75 mm,术后3个月为 7.63 ± 1.54 mm,术后1年为 7.19 ± 2.09 mm,末次随访时为 7.14 ± 1.74 mm。两组颈椎曲度、融合节段椎间高度术后均较术前明显改善($P<0.05$),相同时间节点组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**ACDF治疗单节段CSM伴DCS的患者,能有效改善神经功能,稳定性可靠,可重建颈椎曲度并恢复椎间高度,临床疗效满意。

【关键词】椎间盘切除植骨融合内固定术;脊髓型颈椎病;发育性颈椎管狭窄

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1004-406X.2021.07.04

中图分类号:R681.5,R687.3 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1004-406X(2021)-07-0605-08

Clinical outcomes of ACDF in single-segment cervical spondylotic myelopathy with developmental

基金项目:河南省医学科技攻关计划省部共建项目(2018010024)

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cervical spinal canal stenosis/LAI Jiahui, LUO Jianping, ZHANG Xinsheng, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2021, 31(7): 605–612

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To evaluate of clinical outcomes of the treatment of single-segment cervical spondylotic myelopathy with developmental cervical spinal canal stenosis by zero-profile interbody fusion device via anterior cervical discectomy. **Methods:** This article retrospectively analyzed 66 patients with single-segment cervical spondylotic myelopathy from June 2015 to June 2017 who were treated by ACDF in our hospital. The patients were divided into DCS group(30 cases) and NDCS group(36 cases) according to the presence of sagittal diameter of spinal canal/vertebral body <0.75 in consecutive 3 levels on lateral cervical radiographs. There were 21 males and 9 females in DCS group (aged 48.4 ± 10.1 years), and 23 males and 13 females in NDCS group (aged 48.8 ± 7.3 years). There was no significant difference in gender and age between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The follow-up period was 39.0 ± 2.1 months in DCS group, and 39.2 ± 1.9 months in NDCS group, which was no statistically significant difference between the two groups($P>0.05$). Perioperative complications were recorded in both groups. Neck disability index(NDI) score, Japanese Orthopaedic Association(JOA) score and X-ray were compared between the two groups before surgery, 3 months postoperatively, 1 year postoperatively, and at final follow-up. At the same time, cervical curvature (C2–C7 Cobb angle) and the height of intervertebral space at the fusion segment were measured on lateral cervical radiographs. The excellent rates of JOA improvement were compared between the two groups at final follow-up. **Results:** All the patients completed the surgery successfully. 3 patients(1 in the DCS group and 2 in the NDCS group) showed dysphagia after the surgery, however, the symptoms disappeared after 1 weeks of symptomatic treatment. There were no statistically significant differences between the DCS group and the NDCS group in operational time (78.2 ± 10.4 min vs 76.7 ± 10.7 min) and intraoperative blood loss(32.3 ± 5.1 ml vs 30.5 ± 5.5 ml), respectively($P>0.05$). The JOA scores before surgery, at 3 months, 1 year after surgery, and final follow-up were 7.63 ± 1.50 , 12.73 ± 1.41 , 13.83 ± 1.58 , and 15.03 ± 1.73 of DCS group, while those were 8.08 ± 1.86 , 12.97 ± 1.70 , 13.97 ± 1.59 , and 15.06 ± 1.47 of NDCS group, respectively. The NDI scores before surgery, at 3 months, 1 year after surgery, and final follow-up were (38.42 ± 5.90 %), (19.89 ± 2.25 %), (13.67 ± 2.99 %), and (4.83 ± 3.66 %) of DCS group, and (36.26 ± 6.63 %), (19.96 ± 3.05 %), (14.61 ± 2.75 %), and (5.69 ± 2.76 %) of NDCS group, respectively. The JOA score and the NDI score were significantly improved in both groups after surgery ($P>0.05$), and they were with no significant differences between both groups at the same time point($P>0.05$). In the DCS group, the Cobb angle was $11.27\pm5.56^\circ$ before surgery, $14.80\pm5.53^\circ$ at 3 months after surgery, $14.97\pm5.11^\circ$ at 1 year after surgery and $15.64\pm4.86^\circ$ at final follow-up, and the intervertebral height of fusion segment was 5.71 ± 1.47 mm before surgery, 7.56 ± 1.43 mm at 3 months after surgery, 7.07 ± 1.84 mm at 1 year after surgery and 6.93 ± 1.61 mm at final follow-up. In the NDCS group, the Cobb angle was $11.66\pm5.23^\circ$ before surgery, $14.88\pm5.93^\circ$ at 3 months after surgery, $15.12\pm6.12^\circ$ at 1 year after surgery and $15.76\pm5.29^\circ$ at final follow-up, and the intervertebral height of fusion segment was 5.58 ± 1.75 mm before surgery, 7.63 ± 1.54 mm at 3 months after surgery, 7.19 ± 2.09 mm at 1 year after surgery and 7.14 ± 1.74 mm at final follow-up. The Cobb angle and the intervertebral height of fusion segment were significantly improved in both groups after surgery($P>0.05$). There was no significant difference between both groups at the same time point($P>0.05$). All patients achieved bony fusion at 1 year follow-up. There was no significant difference in the excellent rates of JOA improvement between the two groups($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** ACDF the treatment of single-segment CSM with DCS has reliable stability, rebuild cervical curvature and restore the height of intervertebral space, and the clinical outcomes is satisfactory.

[Key words] Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion; Cervical spondylotic myelopathy; Developmental cervical spinal canal stenosis

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脊髓型颈椎病(cervical spondylotic myelopathy, CSM)是脊柱外科常见病。引起该病的主要因

素有先天性因素和退变性因素。先天性因素主要为发育性颈椎管狭窄 (developmental cervical

spinal canal stenosis, DCS)。狭窄的管径导致脊髓在椎间盘突出等因素的作用下极易受到压迫^[1,2]。在颈椎侧位X线片上,C3~C7各节段椎体前缘中点至椎体后缘中点的距离即椎体矢状径,椎体后缘中点至棘突基底线的最短距离即椎管矢状径,连续3个节段椎管矢状径/椎体矢状径比值<0.75时,即诊断为DCS^[3~5]。对于多节段脊髓受压的DCS患者,后路椎管减压是较好的手术方案^[6]。颈椎前路椎间盘切除植骨融合内固定术(anterior cervical disectomy and fusion, ACDF)是治疗神经根型颈椎病的经典术式之一,但ACDF对于单节段CSM合并DCS的患者是否适用尚未达成共识。本研究通过回顾性分析ACDF治疗单节段CSM伴DCS患者的临床疗效,探索治疗单节段CSM伴DCS更为合理有效的手术方案,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析2015年6月~2017年6月我院采用ACDF治疗单节段CSM患者共66例。

纳入标准:(1)经临床诊断为CSM的患者(有四肢麻木、精细动作障碍、脚踩棉花感、束带感等症状,腱反射亢进、肌张力升高及Hoffmann征阳性);(2)颈椎MRI存在单节段脊髓受压、变性;(3)经保守治疗无效或保守期间症状恶化。

排除标准:(1)合并颈椎后纵韧带骨化症者;(2)合并颈椎间盘突出钙化者;(3)合并外伤、颈椎肿瘤、颈椎畸形、颈椎结核、颈椎局部不稳及滑脱者;(4)合并严重系统性疾病无法耐受手术者、严重的骨质疏松者、凝血功能障碍者;(5)既往有脊髓损伤病史者、有颈椎手术病史者,或合并脑梗死、脑血栓、周围神经病变等病史者。

在颈椎侧位X线片上,计算椎管矢状径/椎体矢状径比值,并根据是否存在连续3个节段以上比值<0.75分为DCS组和NDCS组。DCS组30例,NDCS组36例。两组性别、年龄、病程、住院天数等资料无统计学差异($P>0.05$);C3~C7椎管矢状径/椎体矢状径差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$,表1)。所有患者均完成3年以上随访。DCS组患者随访 39.0 ± 2.1 个月(36~42个月);NDCS组患者随访 39.2 ± 1.9 个月(36~43个月)。两组患者随访时间无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。本研究经医院伦理

委员会批准,研究对象签署知情同意书。

1.2 手术方法

手术均由我科同一组医师完成。患者全身麻醉后取仰卧位,使颈椎略后伸,常规消毒、铺巾、贴护肤膜。行颈前右侧横切口,分层切开皮肤、皮下、颈阔肌;沿颈阔肌深层向上、下行锐性、钝性分离,暴露深筋膜。沿胸锁乳突肌内缘纵行切开筋膜,从内脏鞘外缘、血管鞘内缘间隙进入椎体前方,推开内脏鞘,切开颈前疏松筋膜,插入定位针头,术中C型臂X线机透视定位病变椎体后标记。切断病变椎间隙前纵韧带及纤维环,用刮匙刮除部分髓核组织后,使用撑开器撑开椎间隙,再用刮匙彻底刮除椎间隙的髓核组织,上、下软骨终板及后方纤维环,达后纵韧带。用刮匙刮断后纵韧带,椎板咬骨钳咬除椎体后缘增生的骨赘,至硬膜囊清晰可见为止。冲洗椎间隙后,选择合适的椎间融合器试模置入椎间隙。取人工骨放入合适型号的Zero-P椎间融合器(PEEK材料,AO公司,瑞士)一同置入椎间隙,并用2枚螺钉固定,透视确定位置满意后,生理盐水冲洗伤口,放置负压引流,分层关闭切口,无菌敷料包扎切口。

术后给予镇痛、营养神经药物等支持治疗

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups

| | NDCS组 (n=36) NDCS group | DCS组 (n=30) DCS group | 检验值 Test value | P值 <i>P</i> value |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 性别(n) Gender | | | 0.275 | 0.6 |
| 男 Male | 23 | 21 | | |
| 女 Female | 13 | 9 | | |
| 年龄(岁) Age | 48.8±7.3 | 48.4±10.1 | 0.186 | 0.853 |
| 病程(月) Course of disease | 17.9±5.5 | 17.4±4.6 | 0.359 | 0.721 |
| 住院天数(d) Hospitalization days | 7.4±1.5 | 7.5±1.5 | -0.207 | 0.837 |
| C3矢状径比值 C3 ratio | 0.83±0.11 | 0.69±0.04 | 7.158 | <0.001 |
| C4矢状径比值 C4 ratio | 0.84±0.11 | 0.66±0.05 | 8.71 | <0.001 |
| C5矢状径比值 C5 ratio | 0.84±0.96 | 0.66±0.04 | 10.106 | <0.001 |
| C6矢状径比值 C6 ratio | 0.86±0.10 | 0.67±0.04 | 10.401 | <0.001 |
| C7矢状径比值 C7 ratio | 0.84±0.11 | 0.67±0.04 | 8.569 | <0.001 |

2d;术后1~2d引流量<5ml时拔除引流管;可佩戴颈托早期下床活动。患者的颈部不适、四肢麻木等症状较术前缓解,复查颈椎正侧位X线片确认内固定位置良好,即可出院。出院后间断佩戴颈托3个月,术后定期门诊复查。

1.3 观察指标

(1)记录2组手术时间、术中出血量及术后相关并发症。

(2)术后即刻及术后3个月、术后1年、末次随访时,评估有无吞咽困难。吞咽困难程度:轻度,吞咽困难罕见发作;中度,特定食物偶尔吞咽困难;重度,大多数食物经常吞咽困难^[7]。

(3)分别于术前及术后3个月、术后1年、末次随访时行日本骨科学会(Japanese Orthopedic Association,JOA)评分、颈椎功能障碍指数(neck disability index,NDI)评估疗效。计算末次随访时JOA评分改善率=[(术后评分-术前评分)/(17-术前评分)]×100%。优:改善率>75%;良:改善率50%~75%;可:改善率25%~49%;差:改善率<24%。

(4)术前及术后3个月、术后1年、末次随访时,拍摄颈椎侧位X线片,测量手术节段的椎间隙高度、颈椎曲度(C2~C7 Cobb角)。颈椎曲度:采用C2~C7 Cobb角测量方法,即颈椎侧位X线片C2椎体下终板和C7椎体下终板平面垂线之间的夹角。融合节段椎间隙高度:颈椎侧位X线片上融合节段上位椎体下终板切线的中点与下位椎体上终板切线的中点连线的长度。

(5)术前及术后3个月、术后1年、末次随访时,依据颈椎X线片,评估植骨融合率。植骨融合标准:融合节段无透亮影像及骨质坏死,可见骨小梁填充,且终板与植骨界面无间隙出现。所有数据均由同一名影像科医生和同一名脊柱外科医生共同完成。

1.4 统计学分析

应用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计分析,计量资料先做正态分布检验,符合正态分布的计量资料采用均数±标准差表示。组间比较采用独立样本t检验;同组不同时间点比较采用重复测量方差分析;计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验;检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 手术资料

手术均顺利完成,术中未发生血管及神经的损伤。DCS组手术时间78.2±10.4min;术中出血32.3±5.1ml;NDCS组手术时间76.7±10.7min;术中出血30.5±5.5ml。两组手术时间、术中出血量比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.2 并发症情况

住院期间DCS组发生中度吞咽困难症状1例(3.33%);NDCS组2例患者(5.56%)发生轻度吞咽困难症状,均经雾化吸入等对症治疗1周后症状缓解出院。2组余病例均无脑脊液漏、切口感染、神经损伤、血肿等并发症发生。随访过程中,所有患者术后1年时均已完全骨性融合,均未出现神经症状加重、轴性症状、吞咽困难及邻近节段退变发生等情况。随访期间所有患者均无内固定物移位或下沉、螺钉拔出或断裂及颈椎不稳征象。两组患者手术并发症发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。DCS组典型病例见图1,NDCS组典型病例见图2。

2.3 临床疗效

两组患者术后3个月、术后1年及末次随访时JOA评分、NDI均较术前明显改善($P<0.05$),相同时间节点两组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表2)。末次随访时JOA评分改善率评价:DCS组优18例,良10例,中2例,优良率93.33%;NDCS组优24例,良9例,中3例,优良率91.67%,两组JOA评分优良率的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.4 影像学测量

两组术后3个月、术后1年及末次随访时颈椎曲度均较术前明显改善($P<0.05$),而术后各时间节点比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),相同时间节点组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组术后3个月、术后1年及末次随访时融合节段椎间高度均较术前增高($P<0.05$),而术后1年及末次随访时较术后3个月相比,两组椎间高度有所下降,与术后3个月比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),术后1年与末次随访时比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),相同时间节点组间比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表3)。

3 讨论

Hinck等^[8]于1964年首先提出了DCS的概念,用于区别于退变性颈椎管狭窄。DCS是指在

颈椎的发育过程中,因某些因素导致颈椎椎弓根、椎管矢状径变小,使脊髓及神经根更容易受到压迫^[4]。随着MRI的应用逐渐广泛,通过MRI来判断是否DCS更加准确^[5-9]。Nouri等^[9]认为在MRI测量脊髓占位率(spinal cord occupation ratio, SCOR),通过判断有无脊髓、椎管是否匹配,来诊

断DCS比较合适。单纯的DCS患者先天管腔狭窄,脊髓的活动空间较小,在突出的椎间盘、椎体缘骨赘等作用下,对脊髓产生慢性压迫。DCS患者虽然存在多个节段狭窄,但并非所有狭窄的节段都压迫脊髓,MRI可显示脊髓及神经根受压大多为节段性。

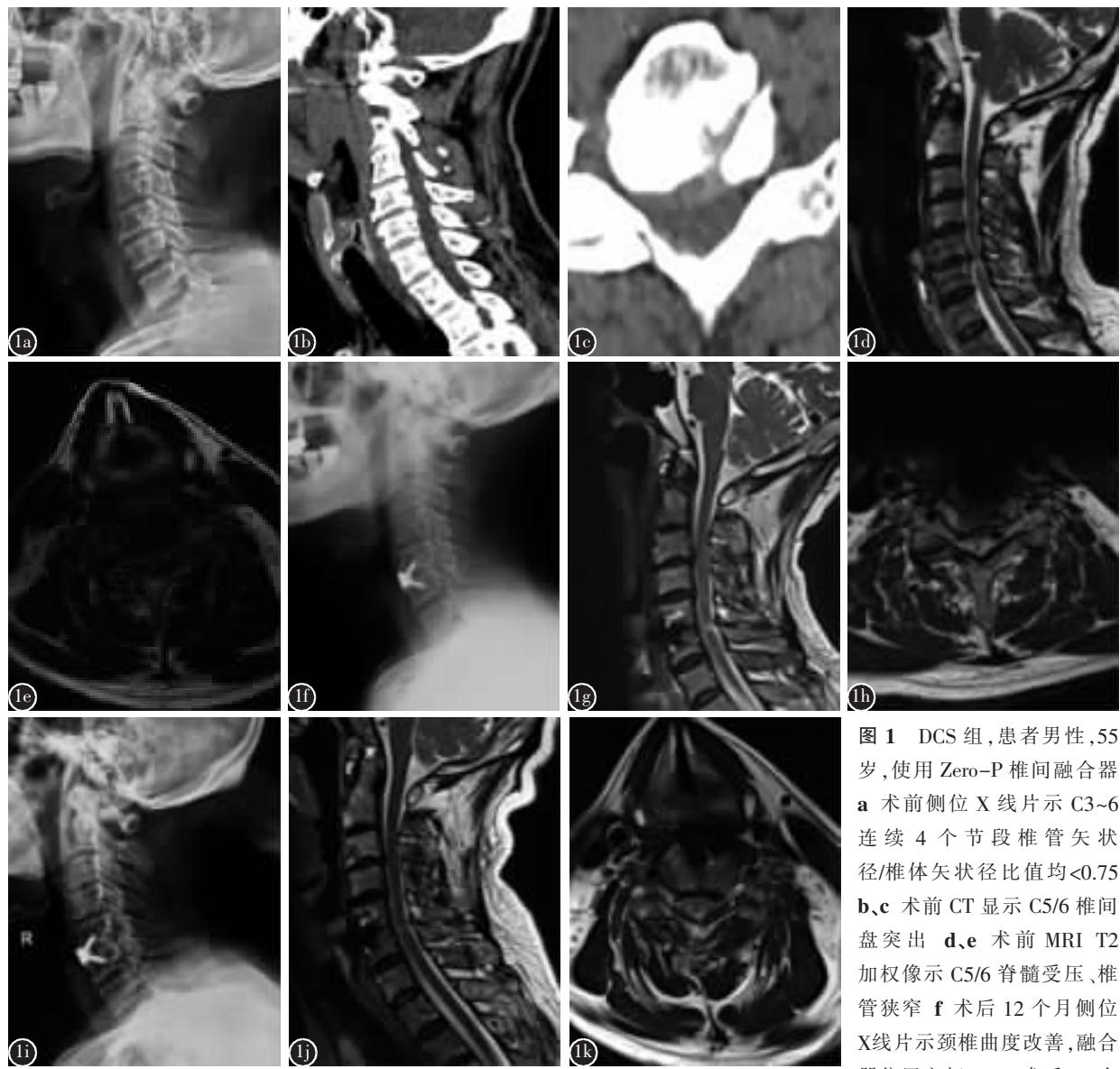


图1 DCS组,患者男性,55岁,使用Zero-P椎间融合器
a术前侧位X线片示C3~6连续4个节段椎管矢状径/椎体矢状径比值均<0.75
b,c术前CT显示C5/6椎间盘突出 d,e术前MRI T2加权像示C5/6脊髓受压、椎管狭窄 f术后12个月侧位X线片示颈椎曲度改善,融合器位置良好 g,h术后12个月MRI T2加权像示脊髓压迫缓解 i术后36个月侧位X线片示颈椎曲度改善,融合器位置良好,融合节段高度和术后12个月无明显变化 j,k术后36个月MRI T2加权像示脊髓压迫缓解

Figure 1 DCS group, a 55 years old male, using Zero-profile device **a** Preoperative lateral X-ray showed that the ratio of sagittal diameter of spinal canal to sagittal diameter of vertebral body in 4 consecutive segments of C3–6 was < 0.75 **b, c** Preoperative CT showed C5/6 intervertebral disc herniation **d, e** Preoperative MRI showed C5/6 intervertebral disc herniation and anterior spinal cord compression **f** Postoperative X-ray revealed restored the cervical curvature **g, h** Postoperative MRI revealed relief of spinal compression **i** Postoperative X-ray revealed restored the cervical curvature **j, k** Postoperative MRI revealed relief of spinal compression

对于 CSM 伴 DCS 患者究竟应采取何种手术方式目前尚无定论。通常选择后路手术^[6,10]或者后前路联合手术^[11]。椎间盘突出导致的 CSM 伴 DCS 患者的临床症状大多表现为锥体系损害, 以四肢运动、感觉功能障碍为主。颈脊髓后部传导束主要为本体感觉、深感觉的上行传导束, 从疾病的病理

生理基础方面考虑, 解除前方压迫为最直接的治疗方式^[12,13]。Edwards 等^[11]认为 ACDF 治疗某个节段狭窄所致的 CSM 是可靠的, 成功率很高。Chang 等^[14]认为, 前路手术对 CSM 伴 DCS 患者的手术效果较好, 患者术后神经功能恢复明显。Yu 等^[15]认为对于 CSM 伴 DCS 的患者, 当硬膜内间隙正常

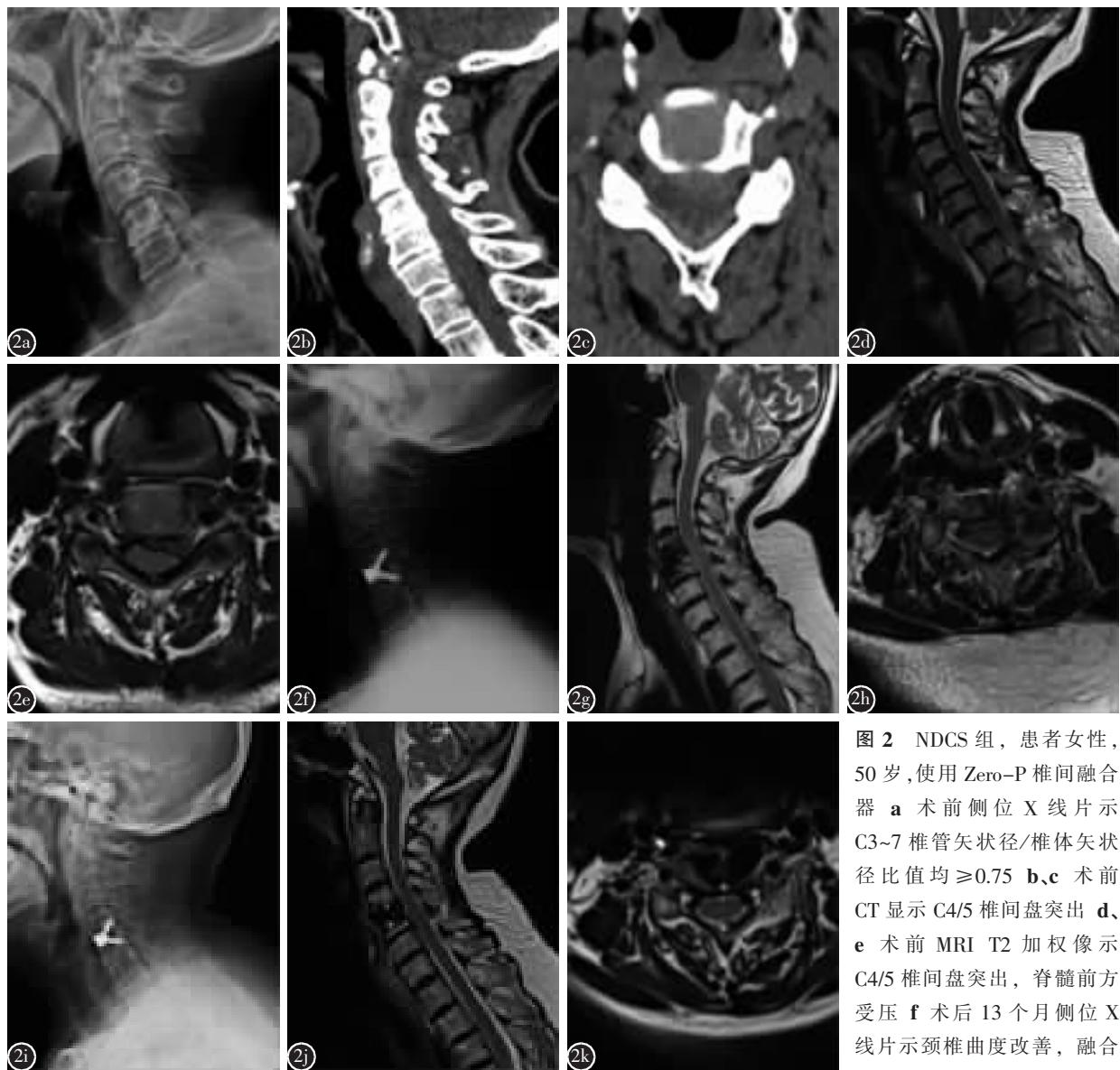


图 2 NDCS 组, 患者女性, 50岁, 使用 Zero-P 椎间融合器 **a** 术前侧位 X 线片示 C3~7 椎管矢状径/椎体矢状径比值均 ≥ 0.75 **b**、**c** 术前 CT 显示 C4/5 椎间盘突出 **d**、**e** 术前 MRI T2 加权像示 C4/5 椎间盘突出, 脊髓前方受压 **f** 术后 13 个月侧位 X 线片示颈椎曲度改善, 融合器位置良好 **g**、**h** 术后 13 个

月 MRI T2 加权像示脊髓前方压迫解除、减压彻底 **i** 术后 38 个月侧位 X 线片示颈椎曲度改善, 融合节段高度和术后 13 个月无明显变化 **j**、**k** 术后 38 个月 MRI T2 加权像示脊髓压迫缓解

Figure 2 NDCS group, a 50 years old female, using Zero-profile device **a** Preoperative lateral X-ray showed that the ratio of sagittal diameter of spinal canal to the sagittal diameter of vertebral body was ≥ 0.75 **b**, **c** Preoperative CT showed C4~5 intervertebral disc herniation **d**, **e** Preoperative MRI showed C4~5 intervertebral disc herniation and anterior spinal cord compression **f** Postoperative X-ray revealed restored the cervical curvature **g**, **h** Postoperative MRI revealed relief of spinal compression **i** Postoperative X-ray revealed restored the cervical curvature **j**, **k** Postoperative MRI revealed relief of spinal compression

时,前路减压术后的恢复优于后路。Zhang 等^[3]研究认为 CSM 伴 DCS 患者行前路手术,短期术后神经功能改善与 CSM 患者相比没有差别。

ACDF 具有减压充分、可重建脊柱稳定性、恢复并维持颈椎生理前凸的优势^[16]。ACDF 一般采用前置钛板固定,其缺点是改变了颈椎的生物力学特性,且钛板置入过程相对繁琐,容易造成术后吞咽困难。Zero-P 椎间融合器独特的设计减少了对软组织和食管的干扰,而且其体积更小,这使得颈部的切口较小,可以较少的切除前纵韧带,减少颈部肌肉的暴露,保护颈前软组织,较好的预防术后吞咽困难。在本研究中,DCS 组出现 1 例中度吞咽困难患者,发生率 3.33%;NDCS 组发生 2 例轻度吞咽困难患者,发生率 5.56%,均经雾化吸入等对症治疗 1 周后症状缓解出院。我们分析可能因为术中肌肉牵拉和软组织肿胀导致了患者出现早期吞咽困难,这与既往研究^[16,17]结果一致。本研

究结果显示,术后随访时 NDI、JOA 评分、JOA 改善优良率均较术前明显改善 ($P<0.05$),表明行 ACDF 治疗单节段 CSM 伴 DCS 可获得令人满意的临床疗效。分析原因可能是:(1)椎间盘突出导致的 CSM 伴 DCS 患者的压迫多来自前方,去除前方突出的椎间盘后,对脊髓直接减压,可改善局部血液供应和脑脊液循环;(2)有效的恢复了颈椎生理曲度,增加融合节段椎间高度,Zero-P 椎间融合器的特点使其能术后即刻稳定,加强了颈椎的稳定性;(3)因为颈前路手术出血主要来自椎体骨质,使用 Zero-P 椎间融合器不必损伤椎体,所以术中出血量较少,手术时间较短,手术创伤较小,患者康复较快。

虽然前路手术可能导致邻近节段退变(Adjacent segment degeneration, ASD),但是并没有证据表明有症状的 ASD 与 DCS 有关^[18]。良好的颈椎曲度不仅是维持颈椎稳定性的关键因素,还能降低术后 ASD 发生率。钟远鸣等^[19]研究发现 ACDF 术后颈椎生理曲度较差与 ASD 的发生存在正相关性,颈椎生理曲度增加可减少邻近节段的运动,进而降低 ASD 的发生率。笔者分析,这是因为颈

表 2 两组患者临床疗效比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups

| | NDCS 组 (n=36) NDCS group | DCS 组 (n=30) DCS group | F 值 <i>F</i> value | P 值 <i>P</i> value |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| JOA 评分(分) JOA score | | | | |
| 术前 Preoperation | 8.08±1.86 | 7.63±1.50 | 1.142 | 0.289 |
| 术后 3 个月 3 months postoperation | 12.97±1.70 ^① | 12.73±1.41 ^① | 0.376 | 0.542 |
| 术后 1 年 1 year postoperation | 13.97±1.59 ^{①②} | 13.83±1.58 ^{①②} | 0.125 | 0.724 |
| 末次随访 Final follow-up | 15.06±1.47 ^{①②③} | 15.03±1.73 ^{①②③} | 0.003 | 0.955 |
| 颈椎功能障碍指数(%) Neck disability index | | | | |
| 术前 Preoperation | 36.26±6.63 | 38.42±5.90 | 1.915 | 0.171 |
| 术后 3 个月 3 months postoperation | 19.96±3.05 ^① | 19.89±2.25 ^① | 0.011 | 0.916 |
| 术后 1 年 1 year postoperation | 14.61±2.75 ^{①②} | 13.67±2.99 ^{①②} | 1.785 | 0.186 |
| 末次随访 Final follow-up | 5.69±2.76 ^{①②③} | 4.83±3.66 ^{①②③} | 1.184 | 0.281 |

注:①与同组术前比较 $P<0.05$;②与同组术后 3 个月比较 $P<0.05$;③与同组术后 1 年比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with that preoperation in same group, $P<0.05$; ②Compared with that 3 months postoperation in same group, $P<0.05$; ③Compared with that 1 year postoperation in same group, $P<0.05$

表 3 两组患者影像学结果比较

Table 3 Comparison of imaging results between the two groups

| | NDCS 组 (n=36) NDCS group | DCS 组 (n=30) DCS group | F 值 <i>F</i> value | P 值 <i>P</i> value |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 颈椎曲度(°) The cervical curvature | | | | |
| 术前 Preoperative | 11.66±5.23 | 11.27±5.56 | 0.087 | 0.769 |
| 术后 3 个月 3 months postoperation | 14.88±5.93 ^① | 14.80±5.53 ^① | 0.004 | 0.952 |
| 术后 1 年 1 year postoperation | 15.12±6.12 ^① | 14.97±5.11 ^① | 0.012 | 0.914 |
| 末次随访 Final follow-up | 15.76±5.29 ^① | 15.64±4.86 ^① | 0.008 | 0.928 |
| 融合节段椎间高度(mm) Intervertebral height of fusion segment | | | | |
| 术前 Preoperative | 5.58±1.75 | 5.71±1.47 | 0.108 | 0.744 |
| 术后 3 个月 3 months postoperation | 7.63±1.54 ^① | 7.56±1.43 ^① | 0.038 | 0.846 |
| 术后 1 年 1 year postoperation | 7.19±2.09 ^① | 7.07±1.84 ^① | 0.061 | 0.806 |
| 末次随访 Final follow-up | 7.14±1.74 ^① | 6.93±1.61 ^① | 0.261 | 0.611 |

注:①与同组术前比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with that preoperation in same group, $P<0.05$

椎生理前凸减少导致椎间盘所受应力增大,使椎间盘的退变加快,进而导致了ASD的发生。Zero-P可减少术后ASD^[20],本研究中两组患者均未发生ASD,我们认为这是因为使用Zero-P椎间融合器能减少剥离前纵韧带,只需要处理手术节段的椎间隙,对邻近节段的影响较小,且两组患者颈椎生理曲度恢复良好,均获得骨性愈合,融合节段椎间高度稳定,未发生融合器的下沉,有较好的生物力学稳定性。

伴DCS的单节段CSM患者行ACDF时,首先应该明确责任节段。明确责任节段要区别患者是以单节段压迫为主还是以发育性颈椎管狭窄为主。通过患者的临床症状、体征及影像学检查和相关的神经电生理检查进行综合判断。对于单节段CSM伴DCS的患者,最佳手术入路无相关报道。本研究DCS组的椎管矢状径/椎体矢状径比值均在0.60~0.75之间,行ACDF均取得了满意的效果。但是对于单节段CSM伴DCS的患者,如果其症状、体征、影像学检查、神经电生理检查显示受累节段以发育性颈椎管狭窄为主,或者压迫主要来自后方,前方减压困难、风险较高时,则应采取后路手术或者后前路联合手术。

综上所述,ACDF治疗单节段CSM伴DCS患者,手术效果较好,神经功能恢复良好,融合率高,术后吞咽不适等并发症发生率低,可重建并维持颈椎高度和曲度,与不伴DCS的单节段CSM患者临床效果无差异。但ACDF治疗单节段CSM伴DCS患者能否长期维持颈椎的生理曲度和脊髓减压的效果有待进一步随访观察。由于本研究样本量较少,随访时间较短,因此ACDF治疗单节段CSM伴DCS患者的疗效尚需大样本量、多中心研究进一步证实。

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(收稿日期:2021-01-11 修回日期:2021-05-12)

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