

· 综述 ·

颈椎术后邻近节段退变性疾病患者矢状位平衡变化的研究进展

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【摘要】 目前对颈椎矢状面平衡参数的研究已取得重大进展,且有许多学者已致力于对其与邻近节段退变性疾病(ASD)关系的研究,初步结果令人满意。发生ASD的患者常存在颈椎矢状位失衡,不同参数的变化各不相同,但各参数之间存在极强的相关性。同时,患者术前的年龄、颈椎退行性改变程度、手术方式及手术节段的选择对ASD的发生同样有显著影响。

【关键词】 颈椎; 邻近节段退变; 矢状位平衡

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Research progress on spine sagittal balance of patients with adjacent segment degeneration after cervical surgery

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【Abstract】 At present, great progress has been made in the study of cervical sagittal balance parameters, and many scholars have devoted themselves to investigate the relationship of these parameters with adjacent segment degeneration (ASD). The preliminary results are satisfying. ASD patients often have cervical sagittal imbalance, with varying variations in different parameters. And there are strong correlations among these parameters. At the same time, the preoperative age of patients, severity of cervical degeneration, surgical methods, and selection of surgical segments also have a significant impact on the occurrence of ASD.

【Key words】 cervical vertebrae; adjacent segment degeneration; sagittal balance

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邻近节段退变性疾病的潜在机制被认为是对融合节段运动丧失的补偿,除了自然退化的进展外,还导致相邻节段的过度紧张^[1]。测量并分析颈椎术后发生邻近节段退变性疾病(adjacent segment degeneration, ASD)患者颈椎矢状面的平衡参数,可能有助于总结ASD进展的相关危险因素,对术者进行术前评估、术中操作及术后预防有相当重要的指导意义,同时也可尽量避免因ASD而导致的二次缺勤、住院和额外手术增加社会经济负担^[2]。因此,本文通过检索并深入分析相关文献,对颈椎矢状面平衡参数与颈椎术后邻近节段退变性疾病之间的关系进行综述,希望能够对临床决策与科研工作的开展提供一定参考。

1 检索策略

本文以“颈椎矢状面平衡”“颈椎邻近节段退

变”为关键词,在中国知网数据库、万方数据知识平台检索2017年1月至今的中文文献;以“cervical sagittal balance”“adjacent segment degeneration”为关键词,在PubMed、GeenMedical检索2017年1月至今的英文文献。

纳入标准:(1)与本综述主题相关的临床或基础研究;(2)文献类型为已发表的具有代表性的期刊论文。排除标准:(1)同一作者团队的重复性研究;(2)循证等级相对不足、研究质量较低的文章。

2 术后发生邻近节段退变患者颈椎矢状面平衡参数的变化

2.1 T₁ 倾斜角的变化

目前T₁倾斜角(T₁slope, T₁S)对颈椎整体曲度的影响已被证实;T₁倾斜角较小的患者需要增加颈椎前倾来保持水平注视;T₁倾斜角较大的患者需要

更多的能量维持颈椎矢状位平衡,而正常颈椎曲度的丧失可能导致颈椎异常运动并加速退变导致ASD的发生^[3]。既往研究中,行人工颈椎间盘置换术(artificial cervical disc replacement,ACDR)术后发生ASD的患者T₁倾斜角显著降低^[4],同样有研究发现在颈前路椎间盘切除椎间植骨融合术(anterior cervical discectomy and fusion,ACDF)术后,发生ASD的患者有更小的T₁倾斜角,并继续指出T₁S<19.5°是发生ASD的独立危险因素^[5,6]。

2.2 颈椎前凸角的变化

有关颈椎前凸角(cervical lordosis, CL)的研究中发现未发生ASD患者术后CL较术前明显增加或无变化,说明充分修复CL有利于达到满意的临床效果并预防邻近节段退变性疾病的发生^[1,7,8]。同时在相关研究中已经证实T₁S与CL存在正相关性,CL随着T₁S的增大而增大^[8],而较大的CL可减少手术邻近节段的活动范围,从而降低ASD的发生率,这同时印证了前文所述颈椎术后保持T₁S≥19.5°的必要性。

2.3 C₂~C₇矢状面轴向距离的变化

C₂~C₇矢状面轴向距离(sagittal vertical axis, SVA)是维持颈椎矢状面平衡的重要参数之一,健康成年人的C₂~C₇SVA约20mm,较大的C₂~C₇SVA会导致CL减小,其间存在明显的负相关性^[8],且在接受颈椎手术治疗后若患者C₂~C₇SVA>40mm,其健康相关生活质量评分(health-related quality of life, HRQOL)通常较低,最终因ASD行二次手术治疗的概率也会有很大提高^[9]。

3 影响颈椎矢状面平衡参数术后变化并导致邻近节段退变的因素

3.1 年龄

在日渐加速的生活节奏下,颈椎退变性疾病的平均发病年龄逐渐降低,术后患者发生ASD而接受二次手术治疗的发生率逐年升高。Wang等^[10]在研究中报告了年龄与ASD的关系,在行单节段ACDF术治疗的患者中,手术时≤50岁或发育性椎管狭窄的患者术后更容易发生症状性ASD,行二次手术的风险同步增加。也有研究通过对比不同年龄组手术前后C₂~C₇SVA及颈椎曲度的变化,结果得出70岁及以上的老年人在手术治疗后更易出现颈椎矢状位失衡,且术后脊柱前凸丧失和C₂~C₇SVA的升高明显高于非老年患者^[11]。

3.2 手术方式

在有关颈后路手术的研究中发现,大多数患者术后颈椎CL减小,在一定程度上导致了颈椎矢状

位失衡,这可能与颈后路手术对软组织破坏范围较大、对肌肉-韧带复合体损伤严重有关^[12-14]。若韧带钙化占位率不低于60%,行颈椎前路椎体骨化物前移术(anterior controllable ante-displacement and fusion, ACAF)在保护颈椎曲度及神经恢复效果方面均优于后路手术,是一种安全有效的替代治疗方案^[12,15]。在颈前路手术中,ACDF术和颈前路椎体次全切除减压融合术(anterior cervical corpectomy and fusion, ACCF)为治疗脊髓型颈椎病(cervical spondylotic myelopathy, CSM)的经典术式,有研究对48例接受颈前路手术的患者进行长达12个月的随访后认为ACDF术相比于ACCF术更能改善颈椎前凸^[16]。目前有多项研究表明ACDR对颈椎术后邻近节段退变性疾病翻修临床效果满意,可明显恢复颈椎CL,保留手术节段部分运动功能,降低邻近节段应力^[4,17,18]。

3.3 手术节段

治疗节段的融合意味着该节段活动度的丧失,必然导致邻近节段应力及整体矢状位平衡参数的改变,所以手术治疗的具体节段及融合节段数量是影响邻近节段退变性疾病发生的重要因素之一。有多项报告对单节段ACDF术后患者进行回顾性研究,评估术后X线和MRI,结果显示C5/6节段融合术后患者颈椎CL明显增大,更易发生ASD^[19,20]。对于三节段及以上的多节段ACDF手术治疗患者,ASD更常发生在先前融合的上节段,这是因为融合水平数量越多,颈椎CL恢复越小,导致手术节段上方邻近节段代偿运动增加而加速退变^[21-23]。

3.4 患者术前颈椎退行性改变程度

患者术前颈椎矢状面平衡情况对疗效及各项影像学平衡参数的影响同样不容忽视,术前存在矢状面严重失衡的患者在术后该情况可能会进一步加重。有多个研究报告显示,术前T₁S或C₂~C₇SVA较大的患者术后更易出现颈椎前凸的丧失^[18,24,25]。Xu等^[26]也在此基础上继续指出,术前头部重心(center gravity of head, CGH)-C₇SVA(CGH-C₇SVA)水平高的患者很容易发生颈椎矢状面失衡和颈椎神经系统症状,具体临界值为3.8cm。但也有研究者指出患者术前颈椎退行性改变程度对术后矢状位平衡影响有限,手术治疗及积极的术后康复训练可明显改善此前存在的失衡情况^[27]。

3.5 其他

除以上因素之外,颈椎形成的后纵韧带骨化(ossification of posterior longitudinal ligament, OPLL)也会在术后对颈椎矢状面平衡产生影响,相比于CSM患者,OPLL患者术后C₂~C₇SVA和C₇倾斜角

更大,限制了颈椎前凸补偿,影响脊髓减压的程度^[28]。在对OPLL患者治疗的手术方式的选择上,有研究指出行椎板切除融合术使用融合器所获得的稳定可以抑制OPLL厚度的进展,从而减缓邻近节段的退变^[29]。

综上,颈椎矢状面平衡参数在颈椎术后邻近节段退变性疾病的预防及治疗中具有极其重要的临床应用价值。一般来说,颈前路手术,尤其是椎间盘置换术可以更好地恢复颈椎矢状面平衡,且年轻患者及术前即存在严重矢状位失衡患者术后更易发生ASD,以接受颈椎中段单节段颈前路手术治疗的患者为甚。因此,在临床工作中,医务工作者要严谨进行术前评估,合理设计手术方案,这对患者术后症状改善及预防邻近节段退变性疾病的发生尤为重要。

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