

· 临床研究 ·

颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形跳跃式与连续式微型钛板内固定术治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病的对比研究

何少奇, 汤呈宣, 唐小君, 戴鸣海

(瑞安市人民医院, 浙江 瑞安 325200)

摘要 目的:比较颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形跳跃式与连续式微型钛板内固定术治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病的临床疗效及安全性。**方法:**回顾性分析 120 例多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者病例资料,其中采用颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形跳跃式微型钛板内固定治疗 60 例(跳跃式固定组), C_3 、 C_5 、 C_7 开门侧予以 Arch 钛板固定, C_4 、 C_6 开门侧予以传统缝线固定;采用颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形连续式微型钛板内固定 60 例(连续式固定组), $C_3 \sim C_7$ 开门侧均予以 Arch 钛板固定。同时按照内固定方式不同将 600 节椎板固定节段分为钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段。比较 2 组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、住院费用、住院时间、日本骨科协会(Japanese orthopaedic association, JOA)脊髓型颈椎病评分(17 分法)、颈椎功能障碍指数(the neck disability index, NDI)评分、JOA 改善率、颈椎曲度指数、颈椎活动度、脊髓后移距离以及并发症发生情况。比较钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段的椎管矢状径、Pavlov 比值、椎板开门角度。**结果:**①一般指标。跳跃式固定组住院费用少于连续式固定组[(5.56 ± 0.29)万元, (7.76 ± 0.37)万元, $t = -36.383$, $P = 0.000$];2 组患者术中出血量、手术时间及住院时间比较,差异均无统计学意义[(305.50 ± 59.99)mL, (292.50 ± 52.35)mL, $t = 1.265$, $P = 0.208$; (132.33 ± 16.79)min, (132.67 ± 18.88)min, $t = -0.102$, $P = 0.919$; (10.38 ± 2.34)d, (10.42 ± 2.36)d, $t = -0.078$, $P = 0.938$]。②JOA 脊髓型颈椎病评分。术前和术后 1 年,2 组患者 JOA 脊髓型颈椎病评分比较,组间差异均无统计学意义[(9.58 ± 1.37)分, (9.55 ± 1.53)分, $t = 0.126$, $P = 0.900$; (14.52 ± 1.52)分, (14.42 ± 1.64)分, $t = 0.400$, $P = 0.690$];术后 1 年,2 组患者 JOA 脊髓型颈椎病评分均高于术前($t = 49.103$, $P = 0.000$; $t = 48.991$, $P = 0.000$)。③NDI 评分。术前和术后 1 年,2 组患者 NDI 评分比较,组间差异均无统计学意义[(27.40 ± 10.10)分, (27.70 ± 9.91)分, $t = -0.164$, $P = 0.870$; (14.17 ± 6.08)分, (14.43 ± 5.38)分, $t = -0.255$, $P = 0.799$];术后 1 年,2 组患者 NDI 评分均低于术前($t = -13.285$, $P = 0.000$; $t = -10.365$, $P = 0.000$)。④JOA 改善率。术后 1 年,2 组患者 JOA 改善率比较,差异无统计学意义[(68.73 ± 16.13)%, (67.88 ± 16.36)%, $t = 0.355$, $P = 0.723$]。⑤颈椎曲度指数。术前和术后 1 年,2 组患者颈椎曲度指数比较,差异均无统计学意义[(20.07 ± 3.63)%, (19.76 ± 3.15)%, $t = 0.495$, $P = 0.622$; (19.92 ± 3.82)%, (19.53 ± 3.20)%, $t = 0.614$, $P = 0.540$];术后 1 年 2 组患者颈椎曲度指数与术前相比,差异均无统计学意义($t = -0.794$, $P = 0.430$; $t = -1.186$, $P = 0.240$)。⑥颈椎活动度。术前和术后 1 年,2 组患者颈椎活动度比较,差异均无统计学意义(45.52° ± 5.76°, 44.93° ± 3.75°, $t = -0.672$, $P = 0.503$; 32.78° ± 6.59°, 32.81° ± 5.03°, $t = -0.031$, $P = 0.975$);术后 1 年,2 组患者颈椎活动度均小于术前($t = -42.051$, $P = 0.000$; $t = -32.826$, $P = 0.000$)。⑦脊髓后移距离。术后 1 年,2 组患者脊髓后移距离比较,差异无统计学意义[(2.97 ± 0.43)mm, (3.09 ± 0.61)mm, $t = -1.243$, $P = 0.216$]。⑧椎管矢状径。时间因素与分组因素不存在交互效应($F = 1.929$, $P = 0.165$);钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段椎管矢状径比较,差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应($F = 0.001$, $P = 0.972$);手术前后不同时间点之间椎管矢状径的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F = 14.533.825$, $P = 0.000$);钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段椎管矢状径随时间均呈先增加后小幅度下降趋势,且二者的变化趋势完全一致[(10.09 ± 0.79)mm, (17.16 ± 1.26)mm, (16.91 ± 1.30)mm, $F = 5.954.60$, $P = 0.000$; (10.25 ± 0.96)mm, (17.07 ± 1.52)mm, (16.83 ± 1.56)mm, $F = 953.260$, $P = 0.000$]。⑨Pavlov 比值。时间因素与分组因素不存在交互效应($F = 1.516$, $P = 0.219$);钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段 Pavlov 比值比较,组间差异无统计学意义,即不存在分组效应($F = 0.004$, $P = 0.950$);手术前后不同时间点之间 Pavlov 比值的差异有统计学意义,即存在时间效应($F = 2.499.316$, $P = 0.000$);钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段 Pavlov 比值随时间均呈先增加后小幅度下降趋势,且二者的变化趋势完全一致[(74.11 ± 4.50)%, (93.52 ± 5.98)%, (93.34 ± 6.00)%, $F = 1.945.93$, $P = 0.000$; (74.54 ± 4.78)%, (93.63 ± 5.49)%, (92.72 ± 5.55)%, $F = 497.54$, $P = 0.000$]。⑩椎板开门角度。术后 3 d 和术后 1 年,缝线固定节段的椎板开门角度均小于钛板固定节段(38.91° ± 4.86°, 41.15° ± 3.88°, $t = 4.676$, $P = 0.000$; 37.04° ± 4.71°, 41.20° ± 4.02°, $t = 9.808$, $P = 0.000$);术后 1 年,钛板固定节段的椎板开门角度与术后 3 d 比较,差异无统计学意义($t = -1.260$, $P = 0.208$);缝线固定节段的椎板开门角度小于术后 3 d($t = -29.709$, $P = 0.000$)。⑪安全性。2 组患者均未出现心脑血管意外事件、颈部轴性症状和切口感染等并发

症。跳跃式固定组 4 例出现 C₅ 神经根麻痹,连续式固定组 3 例出现 C₅ 神经根麻痹;7 例患者均予甘露醇脱水、甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠抗炎和甲钴胺营养神经治疗后,C₅ 神经根麻痹症状消失。2 组患者并发症发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.000, P = 1.000$)。结论:采用颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形跳跃式微型钛板内固定治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病,虽然存在缝线固定节段开门角度丢失问题,但可取得与颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形连续式微型钛板内固定相当的临床疗效和安全性,且可明显降低住院费用。

关键词 颈椎病;椎管;椎管成形术;钛板;跳跃式固定;连续式固定;临床试验

Unilateral open-door laminoplasty through cervical posterior approach combined with intermittent internal fixation versus continuous internal fixation with miniature titanium plates for treatment of multiple – segment cervical spondylotic myelopathy: a comparative study

HE Shaoqi, TANG Chengxuan, TANG Xiaojun, DAI Minghai

The People's Hospital of Ruian City, Ruian 325200, Zhejiang, China

ABSTRACT **Objective:** To compare the clinical curative effects and safety of unilateral open-door laminoplasty through cervical posterior approach and intermittent internal fixation with miniature titanium plates versus unilateral open-door laminoplasty through cervical posterior approach and continuous internal fixation with miniature titanium plates for treatment of multiple – segment cervical spondylotic myelopathy (CSM). **Methods:** The medical records of 120 patients with multiple – segment CSM were analyzed retrospectively. Sixty patients were treated with unilateral open-door laminoplasty through cervical posterior approach and intermittent internal fixation with miniature titanium plates (intermittent fixation group), and the vertebral plate of C₃, C₅ and C₇ at door-opening side were fixed with Arch titanium plates, and the vertebral plates of C₄ and C₆ were fixed with traditional suture. The other sixty patients were treated with unilateral open-door laminoplasty through cervical posterior approach and continuous internal fixation with miniature titanium plates (continuous fixation group), and the vertebral plates of C₃ – C₇ at door-opening side were fixed with Arch titanium plates. The 600 segments of fixed vertebral plates were divided into titanium plate fixation segments and suture fixation segments according to the internal fixation methods. The operative time, intraoperative blood loss, cost of hospitalization, hospital stay, Japanese Orthopedic Association (JOA) CSM scores, the neck disability index (NDI), JOA improvement rate, cervical curvature index (CCI), range of motion (ROM) of cervical vertebrae, post – displacement distance of the spinal cord and complications were compared between the 2 groups. The sagittal diameter of vertebral canal, Pavlov ratio and the opening angle of vertebral plate were compared between titanium plate fixation segments and suture fixation segments. **Results:** The total cost of hospitalization was less in intermittent fixation group compared to continuous fixation group (55.6 ± 2.9 vs 77.6 ± 3.7 thousands Yuan, $t = -36.383, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in intraoperative blood loss, operative time and hospital stays between the 2 groups (305.50 ± 59.99 vs 292.50 ± 52.35 mL, $t = 1.265, P = 0.208$; 132.33 ± 16.79 vs 132.67 ± 18.88 min, $t = -0.102, P = 0.919$; 10.38 ± 2.34 vs 10.42 ± 2.36 days, $t = -0.078, P = 0.938$). There was no statistical difference in JOA CSM scores between the 2 groups before the surgery and at 1 year after the surgery (9.58 ± 1.37 vs 9.55 ± 1.53 points, $t = 0.126, P = 0.900$; 14.52 ± 1.52 vs 14.42 ± 1.64 points, $t = 0.400, P = 0.690$). The JOA CSM scores increased in both of the 2 groups at 1 year after the surgery compared to pre-surgery ($t = 49.103, P = 0.000$; $t = 48.991, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in NDI scores between the 2 groups before the surgery and at 1 year after the surgery (27.40 ± 10.10 vs 27.70 ± 9.91 points, $t = -0.164, P = 0.870$; 14.17 ± 6.08 vs 14.43 ± 5.38 points, $t = -0.255, P = 0.799$). The NDI scores decreased in both of the 2 groups at 1 year after the surgery compared to pre-surgery ($t = -13.285, P = 0.000$; $t = -10.365, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in JOA improvement rate between the 2 groups at 1 year after the surgery (68.73 ± 16.13 vs 67.88 ± 16.36%, $t = 0.355, P = 0.723$). There was no statistical difference in CCI between the 2 groups before the surgery and at 1 year after the surgery (20.07 ± 3.63 vs 19.76 ± 3.15%, $t = 0.495, P = 0.622$; 19.92 ± 3.82 vs 19.53 ± 3.20%, $t = 0.614, P = 0.540$). There was no statistical difference in CCI between pre-surgery and postoperative year 1 in the 2 groups ($t = -0.794, P = 0.430$; $t = -1.186, P = 0.240$). There was no statistical difference in ROM of cervical vertebrae between the 2 groups before the surgery and at 1 year after the surgery (45.52 ± 5.76 vs 44.93 ± 3.75 degrees, $t = -0.672, P = 0.503$; 32.78 ± 6.59 vs 32.81 ± 5.03 degrees, $t = -0.031, P = 0.975$). The ROM of cervical vertebrae decreased in both of the 2 groups at 1 year after the surgery compared to pre-surgery ($t = -42.051, P = 0.000$; $t = -32.826, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in post – displacement distance of the spinal cord between the 2 groups at 1 year after the surgery (2.97 ± 0.43 vs 3.09 ± 0.61 mm, $t = -1.243, P = 0.216$). There was no interaction between time factor and group factor in sagittal diameter of vertebral

canal ($F = 1.929, P = 0.165$). There was no statistical difference in sagittal diameter of vertebral canal between titanium plate fixation segments and suture fixation segments, in other words, there was no group effect ($F = 0.001, P = 0.972$). There was statistical difference in sagittal diameter of vertebral canal between different timepoints before and after the surgery, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 14\,533.825, P = 0.000$). The sagittal diameter of vertebral canal presented a time-dependent trend of increasing firstly and decreasing slightly subsequently in titanium plate fixation segments and suture fixation segments, and the both were consistent with each other in the variation tendency of sagittal diameter of vertebral canal ($10.09 \pm 0.79, 17.16 \pm 1.26, 16.91 \pm 1.30$ mm, $F = 5\,954.60, P = 0.000$; $10.25 \pm 0.96, 17.07 \pm 1.52, 16.83 \pm 1.56$ mm, $F = 953.260, P = 0.000$). There was no interaction between time factor and group factor in Pavlov ratio ($F = 1.516, P = 0.219$). There was no statistical difference in Pavlov ratio between titanium plate fixation segments and suture fixation segments, in other words, there was no group effect ($F = 0.004, P = 0.950$). There was statistical difference in Pavlov ratio between different timepoints before and after the surgery, in other words, there was time effect ($F = 2\,499.316, P = 0.000$). The Pavlov ratio presented a time-dependent trend of increasing firstly and decreasing slightly subsequently in titanium plate fixation segments and suture fixation segments, and the both were consistent with each other in the variation tendency of Pavlov ratio ($74.11 \pm 4.50, 93.52 \pm 5.98, 93.34 \pm 6.00\%$, $F = 1\,945.93, P = 0.000$; $74.54 \pm 4.78, 93.63 \pm 5.49, 92.72 \pm 5.55\%$, $F = 497.54, P = 0.000$). The opening angles of vertebral plate were smaller in suture fixation segments compared to titanium plate fixation segments at 3 days and 1 year after the surgery (38.91 ± 4.86 vs 41.15 ± 3.88 degrees, $t = 4.676, P = 0.000$; 37.04 ± 4.71 vs 41.20 ± 4.02 degrees, $t = 9.808, P = 0.000$). There was no statistical difference in opening angles of vertebral plate between postoperative day 3 and postoperative year 1 in titanium plate fixation segments ($t = -1.260, P = 0.208$), and the opening angles of vertebral plate were smaller at postoperative year 1 compared to postoperative day 3 in suture fixation segments ($t = -29.709, P = 0.000$). No complications such as cardiovascular and cerebrovascular accidents, cervical axial symptoms and incision infection were found in the 2 groups. The C₅ nerve-root paralysis were found in 4 patients in intermittent fixation group and 3 patients in continuous fixation group, and the symptoms disappeared after treatment by dehydration therapy, anti-inflammatory therapy and neurotrophic therapy using mannitol, methylprednisolone sodium succinate and mecobalamin respectively. There was no statistical difference in complication incidences between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.000, P = 1.000$).

Conclusion: Intermittent internal fixation with miniature titanium plates is similar to continuous internal fixation with miniature titanium plates in clinical curative effect and safety in unilateral open-door laminoplasty through cervical posterior approach for treatment of multiple-segment CSM, and it can obviously reduce the total cost of hospitalization, although it may result in door-opening angle lose in suture fixation segments.

Keywords cervical spondylosis; spinal canal; laminoplasty; titanium plate; intermittent fixation; continuous fixation; clinical trial

脊髓型颈椎病可导致神经功能障碍,降低患者日常生活能力及生活质量,给患者家庭和社会带来沉重负担^[1]。颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形术是治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病的一种安全有效的手术方式。传统丝线悬吊及锚钉固定为非刚性固定,术后常常发生开门椎板再关门,导致脊髓压迫而影响手术疗效^[2-3]。微型钛板为刚性固定,可以有效维持椎板开门状态^[4-6]。常规 C₃~C₇ 节段单开门椎管扩大成形术需在 C₃~C₇ 置入 5 块微型钛板,其费用高。近年来有研究显示在 C₃、C₅、C₇ 跳跃式置入 3 块微型钛板,可以很好地恢复神经功能^[7-9];但也有研究显示未固定节段(C₄ 和 C₆)存在开门椎板再关闭的风险,影响椎管的扩大效果及临床疗效^[10-11]。为了比较颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形跳跃式微型钛板内固定术与连续式微型钛板内固定术治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病的临

床疗效和安全性,笔者回顾性分析了 2013 年 9 月至 2017 年 9 月分别采用这 2 种方法治疗的 120 例多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者的病例资料,现报告如下。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 纳入研究的患者共 120 例,男 58 例、女 62 例。年龄 33~77 岁,中位数 55 岁。均为在瑞安市人民医院住院治疗的多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者,其中 3 节段 47 例、4 节段 44 例、5 节段 29 例。脊髓受压原因:颈椎间盘突出 105 例,颈椎间盘突出合并后纵韧带骨化 15 例。试验方案经医院医学伦理委员会审查通过。

1.2 纳入标准 ①根据症状、体征及颈椎 X 线、CT、MRI 检查结果确诊为脊髓型颈椎病;②具有一定的上运动神经元损伤症状和感觉障碍,影响日常生活;③影像学资料显示有 ≥ 3 个节段的脊髓受压迫;④采用

颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形跳跃式或连续式微型钛板内固定术治疗;⑤随访时间 ≥ 12 个月;⑥病例资料完整。

1.3 排除标准 ①颈椎过伸过屈位 X 线片显示存在明显颈椎不稳者;②颈椎后凸畸形者;③合并创伤、肿瘤或感染者;④二次手术者;⑤合并严重内科疾病者。

2 方法

2.1 分组方法 按照内固定方式不同将 120 例多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者分为跳跃式微型钛板内固定组(跳跃式固定组)和连续式微型钛板内固定组(连续式固定组)。按照内固定方式不同将 600 节椎板固定节段分为钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段。

2.2 治疗方法

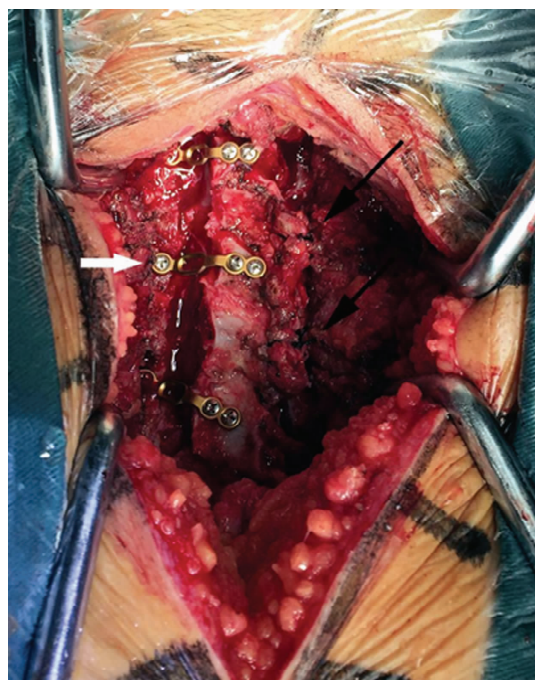
2.2.1 术前处理 所有患者入院后均给予营养神经等对症支持治疗。完善术前相关检查,评估手术风险。

2.2.2 手术方法 2 组患者均采用颈后路 $C_3 \sim C_7$ 单开门椎管扩大成形术治疗,其中跳跃式固定组 C_3 、 C_5 、 C_7 开门侧予以 Arch 钛板固定, C_4 、 C_6 开门侧予以传统缝线固定[图 1(1)];连续式固定组行 $C_3 \sim C_7$ 开门侧均予以 Arch 钛板固定[图 1(2)]。采用全身麻醉,患者取俯卧低头、屈颈位,以 Mayfield 头架行颅骨牵引。取常规后正中入路,切开皮肤、皮下组织及项韧带,骨膜下分离 $C_3 \sim C_7$ 椎旁肌至小关节,显露 $C_3 \sim C_7$ 椎板、棘突、关节突内侧。切断 $C_2 \sim C_3$ 、 $C_7 \sim T_1$ 棘

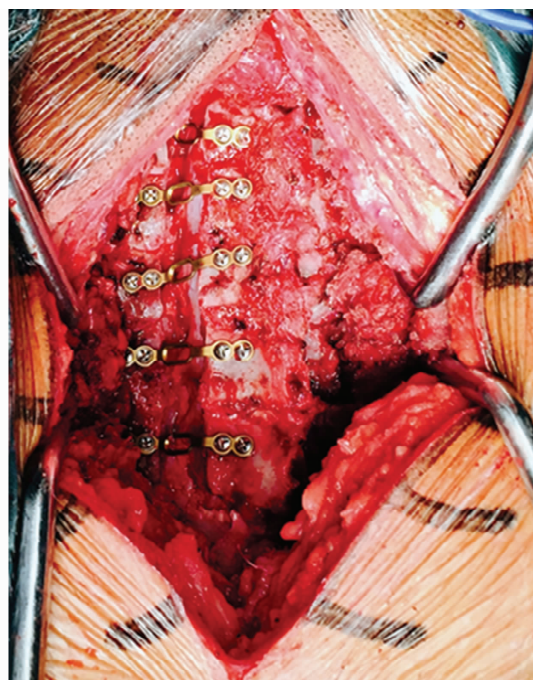
上、棘间韧带和黄韧带,剪断 $C_3 \sim C_7$ 的棘突。症状重侧为开门侧,对侧为铰链侧。在铰链侧椎板关节突交界处用磨钻磨去椎板外层骨皮质,保留内层骨皮质,做一“V”形骨槽,开门侧在椎板关节突交界处全层磨穿椎板。小心掀开椎板,分离硬脊膜与黄韧带和椎板的粘连,明胶海绵和生物蛋白胶压迫椎管内静脉止血。选用合适长度的 Arch 微型钛板,用 2 枚 8 mm 长螺钉将钛板侧块端固定于侧块上,用 2 枚 6 mm 长螺钉将钛板椎板端固定于椎板上。跳跃式固定组 C_4 、 C_6 节段用缝线将棘突悬吊缝合并固定于铰链侧的关节囊上。

2.2.3 术后处理 术后常规应用抗生素 24 h;术后 2~3 d 拔除引流管后下地活动,积极行颈后肌肉功能锻炼,并用软质颈托保护颈椎 2 周,卧床时不戴颈托。

2.3 疗效及安全性对比方法 比较 2 组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、住院费用、住院时间、日本骨科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)脊髓型颈椎病评分(17 分法)^[2]、JOA 改善率[JOA 改善率=(术后 JOA 评分-术前 JOA 评分)/(17-术前 JOA 评分) $\times 100\%$]^[2]、颈椎功能障碍指数(the neck disability index, NDI)评分^[12]、颈椎曲度指数、颈椎活动度、脊髓后移距离以及并发症发生情况。比较钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段的椎管矢状径、Pavlov 比值、椎板开门角度。颈椎曲度指数=($a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4$)/A



(1)跳跃式固定

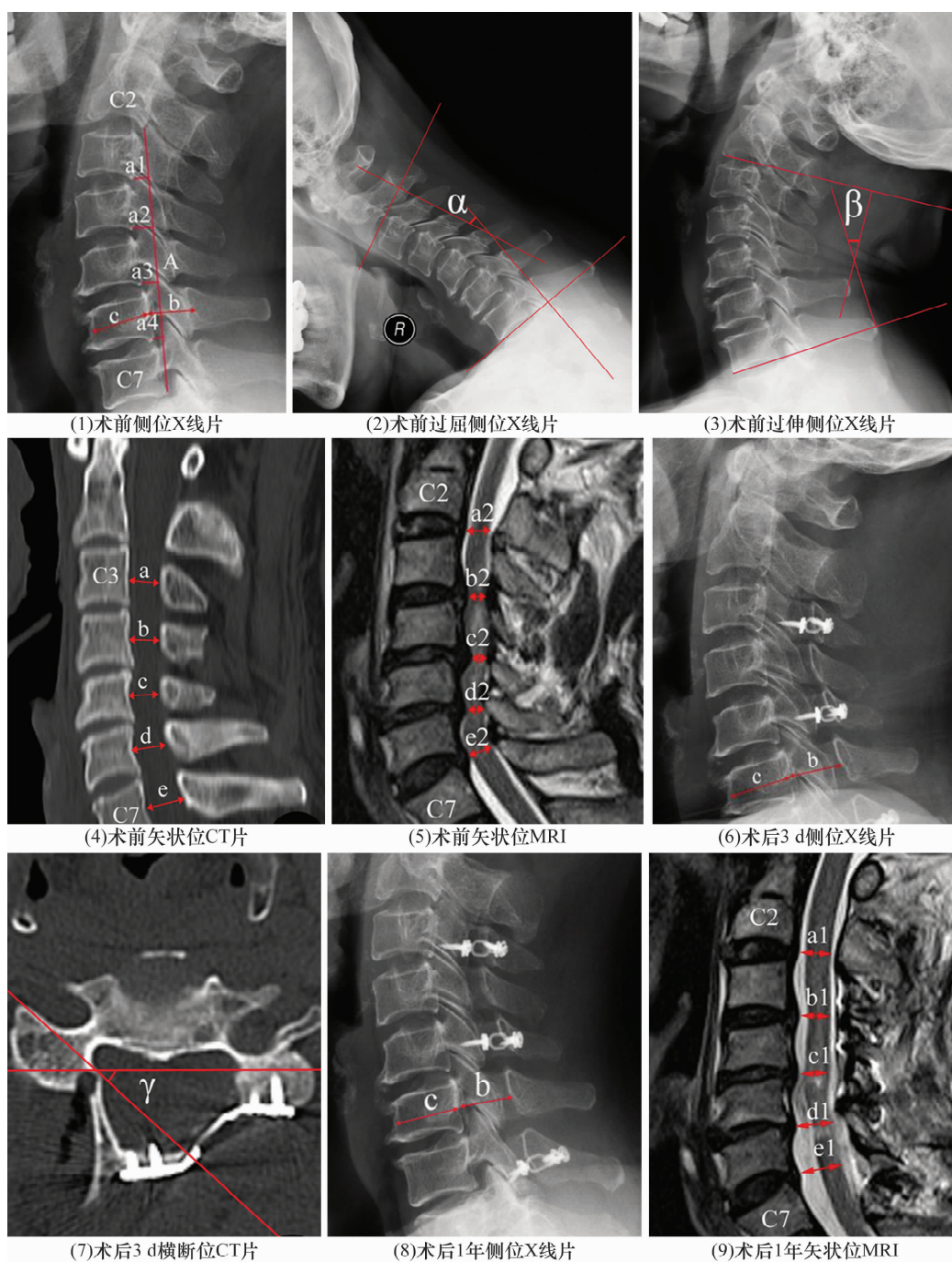


(2)连续式固定

图 1 多节段脊髓型颈椎病颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形微型钛板固定手术图片

(A 为侧位 X 线片上 C₂ 和 C₇ 后下缘的连线, a₁、a₂、a₃、a₄ 分别为侧位 X 线片上 C₃ ~ C₆ 后下缘至 A 的垂直距离), 见图 2(1); Pavlov 比值 = b/c (b 为侧位 X 线片上椎管矢状径, c 为侧位 X 线片上椎体矢状径), 见图 2(1)、图 2(6); 颈椎活动度 = $\alpha + \beta$ (α 、 β 分别为过屈、过伸侧位 X 线片上 C₇ 下缘切线的垂线与 C₂ 下缘切线的垂线所形成的夹角), 见图 2(2)、图 2(3); 颈椎管矢状径 = (a + b + c + d + e)/5 (a、b、c、d、e 分别为矢状位 CT 片上 C₃ ~ C₇ 椎体后缘中点至两椎板

联合处内缘的最小间距), 见图 2(4); 椎板开门角度 γ 为横断位 CT 片上门轴侧关节突内缘和开门侧椎板外缘连线与双侧关节突内缘连线所形成的夹角 [图 2(7)]; 脊髓后移距离 = [(a₁ - a₂) + (b₁ - b₂) + (c₁ - c₂) + (d₁ - d₂) + (e₁ - e₂)]/5 (a₂、b₂、c₂、d₂、e₂ 分别为术前 MRI T₂ 加权像上 C₃ ~ C₇ 椎管前缘中点到脊髓后缘的垂直距离, a₁、b₁、c₁、d₁、e₁ 分别为术后 1 年 MRI T₂ 加权像上 C₃ ~ C₇ 椎管前缘中点到脊髓后缘的垂直距离), 见图 2(5)、图 2(9)。



患者,女,63岁,多节段脊髓型颈椎病,行后路单开门椎管扩大成形跳跃式微型钛板内固定手术治疗

图2 多节段脊髓型颈椎病手术前后影像学图片

2.4 数据统计方法 采用 SPSS16.0 统计软件对所得数据进行统计学分析,2 组患者性别、病变椎体节段数目及脊髓受压原因的组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,年龄、病程、住院费用、术中出血量、手术时间、住院时间、JOA 改善率、脊髓后移距离的组间比较采用 t 检验,JOA 脊髓型颈椎病评分、NDI 评分、颈椎曲度指数、颈椎活动度、椎板开门角度的组间、组内比较采用 t 检验,椎管矢状径、Pavlov 比值的比较采用重复测量资料的方差分析,并发症发生率的比较采用四格表校正 χ^2 检验,检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

3 结果

3.1 分组结果 跳跃式固定组和连续式固定组各 60 例。2 组患者基线资料比较,组间差异无统计学意义,有可比性(表 1)。钛板固定节段 480 节,缝线固定节段 120 节。

3.2 一般指标 跳跃式固定组住院费用少于连续式

固定组;2 组患者术中出血量、手术时间及住院时间比较,差异均无统计学意义(表 2)。

3.3 JOA 脊髓型颈椎病评分 术前和术后 1 年,2 组患者 JOA 脊髓型颈椎病评分比较,组间差异均无统计学意义;术后 1 年,2 组患者 JOA 脊髓型颈椎病评分均高于术前(表 3)。

3.4 NDI 评分 术前和术后 1 年,2 组患者 NDI 评分比较,组间差异均无统计学意义;术后 1 年,2 组患者 NDI 评分均低于术前(表 4)。

3.5 JOA 改善率 术后 1 年,2 组患者 JOA 改善率比较,差异无统计学意义 $[(68.73 \pm 16.13)\%, (67.88 \pm 16.36)\%, t = 0.355, P = 0.723]$ 。

3.6 颈椎曲度指数 术前和术后 1 年,2 组患者颈椎曲度指数比较,组间差异均无统计学意义;术后 1 年 2 组患者颈椎曲度指数与术前相比,差异均无统计学意义(表 5)。

表 1 2 组多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者的基线资料

组别	样本量 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	病程 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 月)	病变椎体节段数目(例)			脊髓受压原因(例)	
		男	女			3 节段	4 节段	5 节段	A	B
跳跃式固定组	60	30	30	54.53 \pm 11.98	12.82 \pm 5.82	22	23	15	53	7
连续式固定组	60	28	32	54.87 \pm 11.10	12.93 \pm 5.42	25	21	14	52	8
检验统计量		$\chi^2 = 0.133$		$t = -0.158$	$t = -0.114$	$\chi^2 = 0.317$			$\chi^2 = 0.076$	
P 值		0.715		0.875	0.910	0.853			0.783	

A: 颈椎间盘突出; B: 颈椎间盘突出合并后纵韧带骨化

表 2 2 组多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者一般指标

组别	样本量 (例)	住院费用 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 万元)	术中出血量 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mL)	手术时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, min)	住院时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, d)
跳跃式固定组	60	5.56 \pm 0.29	305.50 \pm 59.99	132.33 \pm 16.79	10.38 \pm 2.34
连续式固定组	60	7.76 \pm 0.37	292.50 \pm 52.35	132.67 \pm 18.88	10.42 \pm 2.36
t 值		-36.383	1.265	-0.102	-0.078
P 值		0.000	0.208	0.919	0.938

表 3 2 组多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者手术前后日本骨科协会脊髓型颈椎病评分

组别	样本量 (例)	日本骨科协会脊髓型颈椎病评分($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)		t 值	P 值
		术前	术后 1 年		
跳跃式固定组	60	9.58 \pm 1.37	14.52 \pm 1.52	49.103	0.000
连续式固定组	60	9.55 \pm 1.53	14.42 \pm 1.64	48.991	0.000
t 值		0.126	0.400		
P 值		0.900	0.690		

表 4 2 组多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者手术前后颈椎功能障碍指数评分

组别	样本量 (例)	颈椎功能障碍指数评分($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)		t 值	P 值
		术前	术后 1 年		
跳跃式固定组	60	27.40 \pm 10.10	14.17 \pm 6.08	-13.285	0.000
连续式固定组	60	27.70 \pm 9.91	14.43 \pm 5.38	-10.365	0.000
t 值		-0.164	-0.255		
P 值		0.870	0.799		

3.7 颈椎活动度 术前和术后 1 年, 2 组患者颈椎活动度比较, 差异均无统计学意义; 术后 1 年, 2 组患者颈椎活动度均小于术前(表 6)。

3.8 脊髓后移距离 术后 1 年, 2 组患者脊髓后移距离比较, 差异无统计学意义 [(2.97 ± 0.43) mm, (3.09 ± 0.61) mm, $t = -1.243$, $P = 0.216$]。

3.9 椎管矢状径 时间因素与分组因素不存在交互效应; 钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段椎管矢状径比较, 差异无统计学意义, 即不存在分组效应; 手术前后不同时间点之间椎管矢状径的差异有统计学意义, 即存在时间效应; 钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段椎管矢状径随时间均呈先增加后小幅度下降趋势, 且二者的变化趋势完全一致(表 7、图 3)。

3.10 Pavlov 比值 时间因素与分组因素不存在交互效应; 钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段 Pavlov 比值比较, 组间差异无统计学意义, 即不存在分组效应; 手术前后不同时间点之间 Pavlov 比值的差异有统计学意义, 即存在时间效应; 钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段 Pavlov 比值随时间均呈先增加后小幅度下降趋势, 且二者的变化趋势完全一致(表 8、图 4)。

3.11 椎板开门角度 术后 3 d 和术后 1 年, 缝线固定节段的椎板开门角度均小于钛板固定节段; 术后 1 年, 钛板固定节段的椎板开门角度与术后 3 d 比较, 差异无统计学意义; 缝线固定节段的椎板开门角度小于术后 3 d(表 9)。

表 5 2 组多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者手术前后颈椎曲度指数

组别	样本量 (例)	颈椎曲度指数($\bar{x} \pm s$)		t 值	P 值
		术前	术后 1 年		
跳跃式固定组	60	$(20.07 \pm 3.63)\%$	$(19.92 \pm 3.82)\%$	-0.794	0.430
连续式固定组	60	$(19.76 \pm 3.15)\%$	$(19.53 \pm 3.20)\%$	-1.186	0.240
t 值		0.495	0.614		
P 值		0.622	0.540		

表 6 2 组多节段脊髓型颈椎病患者手术前后颈椎活动度

组别	样本量 (例)	颈椎活动度($\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$)		t 值	P 值
		术前	术后 1 年		
跳跃式固定组	60	45.52 ± 5.76	32.78 ± 6.59	-42.051	0.000
连续式固定组	60	44.93 ± 3.75	32.81 ± 5.03	-32.826	0.000
t 值		-0.672	-0.031		
P 值		0.503	0.975		

表 7 600 节椎板固定节段手术前后椎管矢状径

组别	样本量 (节)	椎管矢状径($\bar{x} \pm s, \text{mm}$)				F 值	P 值
		术前	术后 3 d	术后 1 年	合计		
钛板固定节段	480	10.09 ± 0.79	17.16 ± 1.26	16.91 ± 1.30	14.72 ± 3.47	5 954.60	0.000
缝线固定节段	120	10.25 ± 0.96	17.07 ± 1.52	16.83 ± 1.56	14.72 ± 3.45	953.260	0.000
合计	600	10.12 ± 0.82	17.14 ± 1.31	16.90 ± 1.36	10.12 ± 0.83	14 533.825 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
检验统计量		$t = -1.680$	$t = 0.647$	$t = 0.481$	0.001 ¹⁾	$F = 1.929^{2)}$	
P 值		0.095	0.519	0.631	0.972 ¹⁾	$P = 0.165^{2)}$	

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值; 2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值

表 8 600 节椎板固定节段手术前后 Pavlov 比值

组别	样本量 (节)	Pavlov 比值($\bar{x} \pm s$)				F 值	P 值
		术前	术后 3 d	术后 1 年	合计		
钛板固定节段	480	$(74.11 \pm 4.50)\%$	$(93.52 \pm 5.98)\%$	$(93.34 \pm 6.00)\%$	$(86.98 \pm 10.66)\%$	1 945.93	0.000
缝线固定节段	120	$(74.54 \pm 4.78)\%$	$(93.63 \pm 5.49)\%$	$(92.72 \pm 5.55)\%$	$(86.98 \pm 10.26)\%$	497.54	0.000
合计	600	$(74.19 \pm 4.56)\%$	$(93.54 \pm 5.88)\%$	$(93.21 \pm 5.90)\%$	$(86.98 \pm 10.58)\%$	2 499.316 ¹⁾	0.000 ¹⁾
检验统计量		$t = -0.932$	$t = -0.176$	$t = 1.030$	0.004 ¹⁾	$F = 1.516^{2)}$	
P 值		0.352	0.860	0.303	0.950 ¹⁾	$P = 0.219^{2)}$	

1) 主效应的 F 值和 P 值; 2) 交互效应的 F 值和 P 值

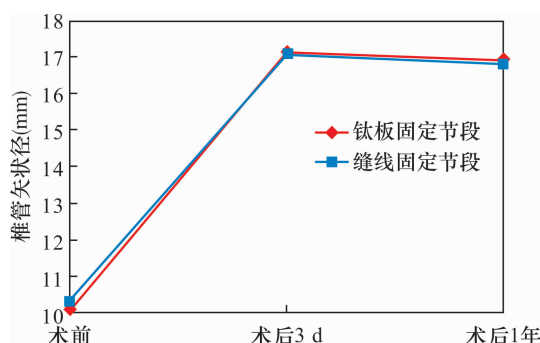


图3 600节椎板固定节段手术前后椎管矢状径变化趋势图

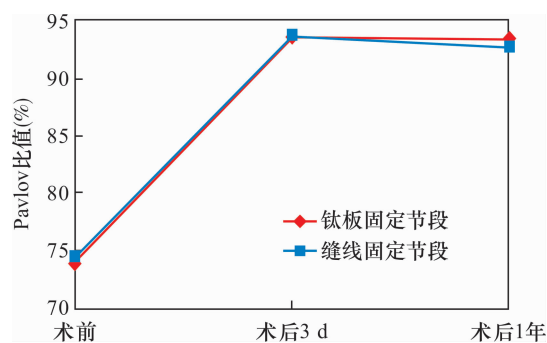


图4 600节椎板固定节段手术前后 Pavlov 比值变化趋势图

表9 600节椎板固定节段手术前后椎板开门角度

组别	样本量 (节)	椎板开门角度($\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$)		<i>t</i> 值	<i>P</i> 值
		术后 3 d	术后 1 年		
钛板固定节段	480	41.15 ± 3.88	41.20 ± 4.02	-1.260	0.208
缝线固定节段	120	38.91 ± 4.86	37.04 ± 4.71	-29.709	0.000
<i>t</i> 值		4.676	9.808		
<i>P</i> 值		0.000	0.000		

3.12 安全性 2组患者均未出现心脑血管意外事件、颈部轴性症状和切口感染等并发症。跳跃式固定组4例出现C₅神经根麻痹,连续式固定组3例出现C₅神经根麻痹;7例患者均予甘露醇脱水、甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠抗炎和甲钴胺营养神经治疗后,C₅神经根麻痹症状消失。2组患者并发症发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.000, P = 1.000$)。

4 讨论

临床上采用颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形术治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病已获得满意的临床疗效^[1,12-13]。由于传统单开门手术直接将棘突与关节囊或椎旁肌缝合,固定并不十分牢靠,远期缝线松动或脱落导致椎板再关门的概率较高,且关节囊缝合后与颈部轴性症状的发生有关^[2,4,14]。因此,临床上便出现了各种改良术式,以维持铰链稳定并防止椎板关门,如采用锚定法、自体骨联合钛板、纳米人工骨联合微型钛板固定等^[2,3,5]。然而,带线锚钉为非刚性固定,术后也会发生椎板再关门,而且骨质疏松患者使用锚钉固定后易导致固定不牢靠^[2,3,15]。自体骨植骨存在供区疼痛、血肿等相关并发症的风险,自体骨和纳米人工骨脱落还会导致神经根或脊髓压迫^[2]。单开门椎管扩大成形术微型钛板固定为刚性固定,可保留运动节段,减少术后颈椎不稳的发生,有效降低椎板再关门的发生率,临床疗效显著,且术后症状复发少^[2-5,14-17]。常规C₃~C₇单开门椎管扩大成形术需于C₃~C₇置入5块微型钛板,费用高。近年来有研

究显示分别于C₃、C₅、C₇跳跃式置入3块微型钛板,也可得到良好的神经恢复^[7-9];但也有研究显示未固定节段(C₄和C₆)存在开门椎板再关闭的风险,影响椎管扩大及临床疗效^[9-10]。我们分析其原因可能为C₄、C₆开门椎板未采用缝线固定所致,因此临床上采用C₃~C₇单开门椎管扩大成形术治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病时,我们于C₄、C₆节段用缝线将棘突悬吊缝合并固定于铰链侧的关节囊上,可达到辅助固定的疗效。

采用颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形微型钛板固定治疗脊髓型颈椎病,可以明显改善神经功能^[2-5,14]。患者术后症状的改善与椎管扩大成形术后所提供的脊髓空间有关^[18]。颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形术后椎管矢状径、椎板开门角度和脊髓后移3个指标的改变可提示脊髓是否获得良好的减压。本研究结果显示,术后3 d钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段的椎管矢状径和Pavlov比值较术前均呈上升趋势,术后1年均有小幅度下降;而术后3 d和术后1年,钛板固定节段和缝线固定节段的椎管矢状径和Pavlov比值比较,差异均无统计学意义,这提示钛板固定和缝线固定均可达到扩大椎管的目的。术后3 d及术后1年,钛板固定节段的椎板开门角度明显大于缝线固定节段;术后1年,缝线固定节段的椎板开门角度较术后3 d明显减少,而钛板固定节段的椎板开门角度较术后3 d无明显减少。其原因可能为使用微型钛板内固定时,掀起的椎板和侧块之间有钛板刚性支撑,可使椎板开门

角度得到有效的维持^[2,3,5]。椎管扩大成形术保留了颈椎的骨骼结构,部分重建了肌肉系统,可减少手术对颈椎矢状平衡的影响,从而维持颈椎曲度^[19]。本研究结果表明,跳跃式与连续式微型钛板内固定组术后 1 年颈椎曲度指数与术前比较,差异均无统计学意义,均未发生脊柱后凸畸形。尽管椎管扩大成形术相对保留了颈椎后部结构,但是术后 1 年颈椎活动度与术前相比明显下降,这可能与术后颈托制动相关。此外,跳跃式微型钛板内固定组的住院费用低于连续式微型钛板内固定组,可显著降低患者经济负担。

颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形术后最常见的并发症是颈部轴性症状^[20-21]和 C₅ 神经根麻痹^[22-23]。颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形术后发生颈部轴性症状的确切原因尚不清楚,可能与术后颈后部肌肉损伤、关节囊破坏、铰链侧移位或不愈合、椎管扩大不彻底等有关。此外,术后颈托保护时间过久,影响颈部肌肉功能锻炼,导致肌营养不良症,这可能与与颈部轴向症状的发生有关^[20-21,24-25]。术中保留或修复颈半棘肌、C₂ 和 C₇ 棘突以及附着肌肉、韧带等可有效降低术后轴性疼痛的发生率,提高患者生活质量^[26]。颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形术后发生 C₅ 神经根麻痹的确切病因目前也尚不清楚,可能由颈椎减压后脊髓向后漂移牵拉神经根、根动脉供血的减少引起脊髓缺血和节段性脊髓功能障碍等引起^[22,27-28]。

本研究结果显示,采用颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形跳跃式微型钛板内固定治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病,虽然存在缝线固定节段开门角度丢失问题,但可取得与颈后路单开门椎管扩大成形连续式微型钛板内固定相当的临床疗效和安全性,而且可明显降低住院费用。

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