

临床论著

颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入对椎间孔孔径的影响

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【摘要】目的:探讨颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入对椎间孔孔径的影响。**方法:**回顾性分析2016年10月~2017年4月在我院行单节段颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入术的29例神经根型或脊髓型颈椎病患者,其中男18例,女11例;年龄40~66岁(54.2 ± 6.9 岁);手术节段:C3/4 3例,C4/5 9例,C5/6 17例。将所有患者的术前、术后颈椎CT平扫数据导入Aquarius iNtuition Viewer 4.4进行三维重建,确定测量层面,运用软件所带测量工具对手术节段、上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段双侧椎间孔孔径的相关指标进行测量,包括椎间孔上对角线、下对角线、高度和面积,对术前和术后手术节段、上位相邻节段及下位相邻节段双侧椎间孔的上对角线、下对角线、高度和面积进行统计学分析。**结果:**术前、术后同一节段双侧椎间孔的测量数据无显著性差异($P>0.05$),合并统计。术前手术节段、上位相邻节段及下位相邻节段椎间孔的上对角线和下对角线分别为 5.55 ± 0.81 mm、 5.64 ± 1.00 mm、 5.48 ± 0.95 mm 和 6.11 ± 0.99 mm、 5.91 ± 1.02 mm、 6.07 ± 1.02 mm, 术后分别 5.49 ± 0.92 mm、 5.73 ± 0.94 mm、 5.45 ± 0.81 mm 和 6.04 ± 1.06 mm、 6.06 ± 0.96 mm、 6.01 ± 1.01 mm, 术前、术后比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。术前手术节段、上位相邻节段及下位相邻节段的椎间孔高度和面积分别为 8.70 ± 1.08 mm、 9.60 ± 0.98 mm、 9.20 ± 1.0 mm 和 0.35 ± 0.08 cm²、 0.41 ± 0.12 cm²、 0.36 ± 0.09 cm²;术后手术节段、上位相邻节段及下位相邻节段的椎间孔高度和面积分别是 9.35 ± 1.02 mm、 9.02 ± 1.15 mm、 8.62 ± 1.08 mm 和 0.38 ± 0.08 cm²、 0.39 ± 0.12 cm²、 0.34 ± 0.09 cm²。术后手术节段椎间孔高度和面积较术前均显著性增大($P<0.05$),上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段椎间孔的高度和面积较术前显著性减小($P<0.05$)。**结论:**颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入可以增大手术节段椎间孔的高度和面积,减小上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段的椎间孔高度和面积。

【关键词】椎间孔;颈椎病;前路手术;椎间融合器

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1004-406X.2018.01.08

中图分类号:R681.5 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1004-406X(2018)-01-0052-05

The change of intervertebral foramina in anterior cervical discectomy and fusion/SUN Pengfei, XIE Yanchun, ZHANG Haocong, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2018, 28(1): 52-56

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To discuss the change of intervertebral foramina under anterior cervical discectomy and fusion. **Methods:** Twenty-nine patients with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy or cervical spondylotic myelopathy who were treated with single-level anterior cervical discectomy and fusion from October 2016 to April 2017 were retrospectively reviewed, including 18 males and 11 females with a mean age of 54.2 ± 6.9 years(range, 40~66 years), 3 cases of C3/4 level, 9 cases of C4/5 level and 17 cases of C5/6 level. All the original data were transferred to 3D reconstruction with Aquarius iNtuition Viewer 4.4, the software tools were used to measure the intervertebral foramina related indexes including superior diagonal distance(DSI), inferior diagonal distance(DIS), height(H) and foraminal area(A). The measurements were analyzed statistically for the bilateral foramina of the operation level, cranial and caudal adjacent levels before and after operation. **Results:** There was no significant difference of the same bilateral foramina measurement in the same level between preoperation and postoperation ($P>0.05$). Preoperation DSI and DIS in the operation level, cranial and caudal adjacent levels were 5.55 ± 0.81 mm, 5.64 ± 1.00 mm, 5.48 ± 0.95 mm and 6.11 ± 0.99 mm, 5.91 ± 1.02 mm, 6.07 ± 1.02 mm; and postoperation those were 5.49 ± 0.92 mm, 5.73 ± 0.94 , 5.45 ± 0.81 mm and 6.04 ± 1.06 mm, 6.06 ± 0.96 mm, 6.01 ± 1.01 mm. There was no significant difference between preoperation and postoperation ($P>0.05$).

基金项目:辽宁省自然科学基金计划重点项目(编号:20170540958)

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The H and A in the operation level, cranial and caudal adjacent levels before operation were 8.70 ± 1.08 mm, 9.60 ± 0.98 mm, 9.20 ± 1.00 mm and 0.35 ± 0.08 cm 2 , 0.41 ± 0.12 cm 2 , 0.36 ± 0.09 cm 2 . The H and A in the operation level, cranial and caudal adjacent levels after operation were 9.35 ± 1.02 mm, 9.02 ± 1.15 mm, 8.62 ± 1.08 mm and 0.38 ± 0.08 cm 2 , 0.39 ± 0.12 cm 2 , 0.34 ± 0.09 cm 2 . The H and A in the operation level increased significantly ($P < 0.05$), but the cranial and caudal adjacent levels decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The anterior cervical discectomy and fusion can increase the H and A in the operation level and decrease the H and A in the cranial and caudal adjacent levels.

[Key words] Foramina; Cervical spondylosis; Anterior operation; Interbody fusion cage

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颈椎病(cervical spondylosis)是颈椎椎间盘退行性改变及其继发的病理改变累及其周围组织结构,并出现相应临床症状的一种疾病,常见于中老年人。近年来颈椎病的发病率明显上升,且发病年龄趋于年轻化^[1]。颈椎前路减压椎间融合术是治疗颈椎病的常用术式,在充分减压的基础上将椎间融合器置入手术节段椎间隙内以恢复椎间隙的高度,但是随着椎间融合器的置入,椎间孔孔径也会出现一定的变化,严重的情况下可能会导致的神经根受压,出现相应的临床症状^[2,3]。目前颈椎前路椎间融合器置入对手术节段、上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段椎间孔孔径影响的研究较少。本研究收集2016年10月~2017年4月在我院行单节段颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入术的29例神经根型或脊髓型颈椎病患者,观察其手术节段、上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段椎间孔孔径的变化情况,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

29例患者中男18例,女11例,年龄40~66岁(54.17 ± 6.87 岁)。病例纳入标准:(1)行单节段颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入术治疗的神经根型或脊髓型颈椎病患者,椎间融合器为同一厂家产品,且手术节段为C3~C6节段;(2)术前、术后均行颈椎CT三维重建检查;(3)既往无颈椎手术史。排除标准:(1)行颈椎前后路联合手术;(2)合并有颈椎骨折、脱位、肿瘤或感染等疾病;(3)有强直性脊柱炎病史。手术节段:C3/4 3例,C4/5 9例,C5/6 17例。

1.2 手术方法

患者麻醉成功后,取仰卧位,行颈前部右侧横切口,依次切开皮肤、皮下组织,钝性分离周围组

织进入肌间隙,用“S”拉钩将气管、食管一并牵到左侧,剪开椎前筋膜,显露责任椎体及椎间隙,透视下定位准确后,用撑开器撑开责任椎间隙,切除椎间盘组织、后纵韧带及增生骨赘,置入填有自体骨粒的椎间融合器于椎间隙内,安装合适的钛板,拧入螺钉并锁定钛板。透视下见椎间融合器、钛板及螺钉位置满意后,用大量生理盐水冲洗、止血,放置引流,逐层缝合,关闭创口,无菌敷料包扎。

1.3 影像学测量方法及测量指标

1.3.1 CT扫描及三维重建 术前和术后3d采用Lightspeed 64排螺旋CT机(GE公司)行颈椎椎体CT扫描。扫描范围为C1~T1,扫描层厚0.625mm,螺距1.0mm,矩阵512cm×512cm,管电压120kV,管电流250mA。于Lightspeed后将原始数据导入Aquarius iNtuition Viewer 4.4(TeraRecon公司)图像工作站进行三维重建及测量。重建参数选择骨重建法FOV 15cm,窗宽2000Hu,窗位350Hu。螺旋扫描获取容积数据,椎间隙面平行于终板平面、矢状面垂直于椎体水平重建。

1.3.2 椎间孔层面定位 (1)选取相应节段椎间孔层面图像,取平行于终板位置的椎间隙平面,将其调整至椎间孔最大的椎间隙平面(图1a,b)。(2)在此平面上作目标椎体的正中线,过椎间孔作与正中线成45°的直线,再作此直线的垂直线,过该垂直线作垂直于椎间隙平面的椎间孔平面,将其调整为椎间孔最大位置(图1c,d)^[4]。

1.3.3 测量及观察指标 (1)上对角线(superior diagonal distance, DSI):上位椎体的后下缘与下关节面的内上缘之间的距离;(2)下对角线(inferior diagonal distance, DIS):下位椎体的后上缘与上关节面的内下缘之间的距离;(3)椎间孔高度(foraminal height, H):椎弓根上缘中点与下缘

中点之间的距离;(4)椎间孔面积(foraminal area,A):上位椎体后缘、下位椎体上缘、上下关节面内缘及椎弓根上下缘所形成的面积(图1e)^④。每项指标测量3次,取平均值。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 17.0(IBM公司,美国)软件进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示。连续性资料符合正态分布,采用配对t检验分别对术前、术后手术节段、上位相邻节段及下位相邻节段椎间孔的上对角线、下对角线、高度和面积进行统计学分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

手术过程顺利,术后均获得随访。术前、术后手术节段、上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段双侧椎间孔测量数据见表1~3。术前、术后同一节段双侧椎间孔的测量指标无显著性差异($P>0.05$),合并进行统计学分析。术前、术后手术节段、上位相邻节段及下位相邻节段椎间孔的上对角线和下对角线均无显著性差异($P>0.05$),术后手术节段椎间孔的高度和面积较术前均显著性增大($P<0.05$),术后上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段椎间孔的高度和面积较术前均显著性减小($P<0.05$)。

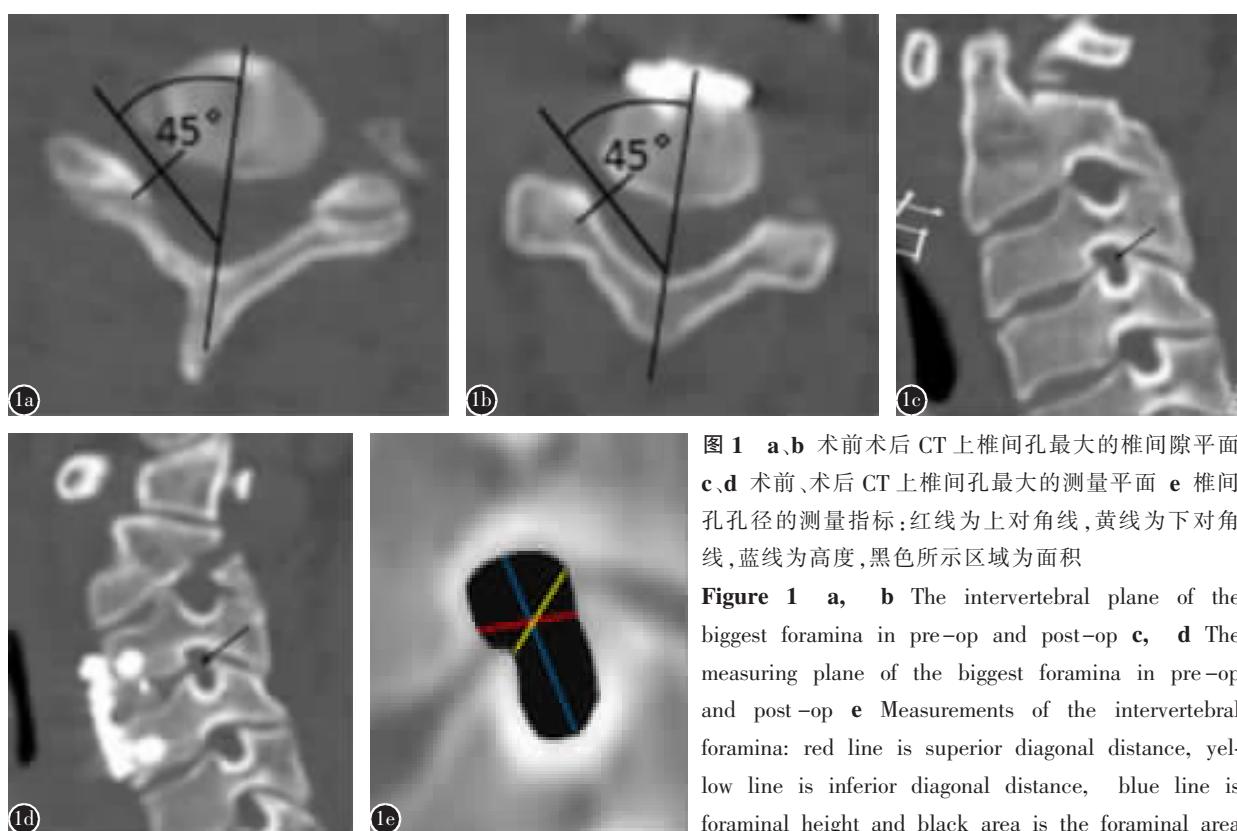


图1 a,b 术前术后CT上椎间孔最大的椎间隙平面
c,d 术前、术后CT上椎间孔最大的测量平面 e 椎间孔孔径的测量指标:红线为上对角线,黄线为下对角线,蓝线为高度,黑色所示区域为面积

Figure 1 a, b The intervertebral plane of the biggest foramina in pre-op and post-op c, d The measuring plane of the biggest foramina in pre-op and post -op e Measurements of the intervertebral foramina: red line is superior diagonal distance, yellow line is inferior diagonal distance, blue line is foraminal height and black area is the foraminal area

表1 手术前后手术节段椎间孔测量数据

($\bar{x}\pm s$, n=29)

Table 1 Measurement of the foramina in the operative level

	术前 Preoperation				术后 Postoperation			
	左侧 Left side	右侧 Right side	合计 Total		左侧 Left side	右侧 Right side	合计 Total	
上对角线(mm) Superior diagonal distance	5.52±0.80	5.58±0.83	5.55±0.81		5.48±0.95	5.50±0.91	5.49±0.92 ^①	
下对角线(mm) Inferior diagonal distance	6.05±0.95	6.17±1.05	6.11±0.99		6.08±0.95	6.00±1.18	6.04±1.06 ^①	
椎间孔高度(mm) Foraminal height	8.63±1.13	8.78±1.04	8.70±1.08		9.36±1.06	9.34±1.01	9.35±1.02 ^②	
椎间孔面积(cm ²) Foraminal area	0.35±0.07	0.35±0.08	0.35±0.08		0.38±0.08	0.38±0.08	0.38±0.08 ^②	

注:与术前比较① $P>0.05$;② $P<0.05$

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

表 2 手术前后上位相邻节段椎间孔测量数据
Table 2 Measurement of the foramina in the cranial adjacent level

	术前 Preoperation				术后 Postoperation			
	左侧 Left side	右侧 Right side	合计 Total		左侧 Left side	右侧 Right side	合计 Total	
上对角线(mm) Superior diagonal distance	5.63±1.00	5.65±1.02	5.64±1.00		5.71±0.96	5.74±0.93	5.73±0.94 ^①	
下对角线(mm) Inferior diagonal distance	5.90±1.00	5.94±1.06	5.91±1.02		6.05±1.00	6.07±0.94	6.06±0.96 ^①	
椎间孔高度(mm) Foraminal height	9.61±1.00	9.58±0.97	9.60±0.98		8.94±1.08	9.09±1.22	9.02±1.15 ^②	
椎间孔面积(cm ²) Foraminal area	0.41±0.12	0.41±0.12	0.41±0.12		0.39±0.12	0.38±0.12	0.39±0.12 ^②	

注:与术前比较① $P>0.05$;② $P<0.05$

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

表 3 手术前后下位相邻节段椎间孔测量数据
Table 3 Measurement of the foramina in the caudal adjacent level

	术前 Preoperation				术后 Postoperation			
	左侧 Left side	右侧 Right side	合计 Total		左侧 Left side	右侧 Right side	合计 Total	
上对角线(mm) Superior diagonal distance	5.43±0.96	5.55±0.96	5.48±0.95		5.44±0.82	5.48±0.80	5.45±0.81 ^①	
下对角线(mm) Inferior diagonal distance	6.11±0.82	6.04±1.20	6.07±1.02		5.98±1.04	6.04±1.00	6.01±1.01 ^①	
椎间孔高度(mm) Foraminal height	9.17±1.05	9.23±0.98	9.20±1.01		8.64±1.11	8.60±1.06	8.62±1.08 ^②	
椎间孔面积(cm ²) Foraminal area	0.35±0.09	0.36±0.10	0.36±0.09		0.33±0.09	0.34±0.09	0.34±0.09 ^②	

注:与术前比较① $P>0.05$;② $P<0.05$

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

3 讨论

对于单节段颈椎病患者而言,其临床症状往往是由前方突出的椎间盘压迫后方的脊髓及神经根引起的,手术的主要目的是切除前方突出物,解除脊髓或神经根的压迫,所以颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入融合术是其手术治疗的首选方案^[6-9]。有研究表明,在椎间隙内置入椎间融合器可以重建椎间隙的高度,进而不同程度地扩大椎间孔的面积^[2,10]。Siemionow 等^[5]的研究表明,颈椎后路在关节突关节内置入椎间融合器可以明显增加椎间孔的面积以直接解除神经根压迫。但是很少有文献分析其对邻近节段椎间孔孔径的影响。本研究回顾性分析了经颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入融合术治疗的单节段颈椎病患者,旨在探讨其对椎间孔孔径的影响,为临幊上治疗颈椎椎间孔狭窄性疾病提供依据。

Ebrahein 等^[11]将颈椎间孔和颈神经沟分为内侧区(椎弓根区)、中间区(椎动脉区)和外侧区,内侧区与颈椎间孔是一致的,该区是颈神经根穿出时经过的重要骨性通道,由四壁组成,前壁为椎体

后缘、后纵韧带、钩椎关节及椎间盘,后壁为上下关节突关节及黄韧带,上壁为上位椎体椎弓根的下缘,下壁为下位椎体椎弓根的上缘。所以椎间孔孔径的大小直接关系着颈神经根是否受压。颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入融合术是切除突出的椎间盘、骨化的后纵韧带及增生的骨赘,利用了椎间融合器的特殊设计,将装满自体骨粒的椎间融合器置入椎间隙内,恢复椎间高度,确保手术节段融合^[12]。本研究中,我们测量了所有患者术前、术后手术节段、上位相邻节段及下位相邻节段的双侧椎间孔的上对角线、下对角线、高度和椎间孔面积,术前、术后手术节段、上位相邻节段及下位相邻节段椎间孔的上对角线和下对角线无明显差异($P>0.05$),而手术节段椎间孔的高度和面积较术前均明显增大($P<0.05$),术后上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段椎间孔的高度和面积较术前均明显减小($P<0.05$)。因此,在行颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入治疗颈椎疾病时,应考虑其对手术节段、上位和下位相邻节段的椎间孔孔径的影响^[3]。因为在置入椎间融合器时往往将椎间融合器紧贴椎间隙

的上下终板置入,随后再缓慢撤出椎体撑开器,椎间融合器会被上下椎板紧紧固定,以保证椎间融合器不会随椎体活动而移位。但是由于椎间融合器材质特殊,它并不会像椎间盘那样随着椎体活动进行相应的变化,固定牢靠的椎间融合器会对上下椎体产生双向的支撑力,限制椎体活动的同时还可以影响相应节段椎间孔孔径。所以,不能通过置入大型号的椎间融合器来增大手术节段椎间孔的高度和面积,进而解除神经压迫,这样会减小上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段椎间孔的高度和面积,可能会导致上位相邻节段和(或)下位相邻节段的神经根受压,进而出现相应的临床症状和体征。

综上所述,颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入可以增大手术节段椎间孔的高度和面积,减小上位相邻节段和下位相邻节段椎间孔高度和面积。为颈椎前路减压椎间融合器置入治疗神经根型和神经根型颈椎病提供了依据。但是,本研究的对象是脊髓型颈椎病患者,并未对单一类型颈椎病患者进行对比分析;且本研究并未考虑椎间融合器大小和椎板固定位置等对椎间孔的影响。另外,样本偏少,可能对统计数据的结果造成偏倚,仍需大样本数据进一步证实。

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(收稿日期:2017-09-09 末次修回日期:2017-11-13)

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