

临床论著

颈椎单开门椎管扩大椎板成形悬吊固定与微型钛板固定治疗颈椎后纵韧带骨化症的长期疗效

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【摘要】目的:对比分析颈椎后路单开门椎管扩大椎板成形悬吊固定与微型钛板固定治疗颈椎后纵韧带骨化症(ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament, OPLL)的长期疗效。方法:2006年1月~2011年12月在我院行单开门椎管扩大椎板成形术的173例颈椎OPLL患者作为研究对象,根据固定方式不同分为两组:采用悬吊固定的患者为A组,共76例,其中男44例,女32例,年龄 59.8 ± 8.9 岁,病程 112.7 ± 4.8 个月,术前JOA评分为 10.5 ± 1.0 分,术前颈椎活动度(ROM)为 $40.6^\circ\pm 1.6^\circ$,椎管矢状径为 15.5 ± 2.5 mm,随访时间 83.2 ± 8.8 个月;采用微型钛板固定的患者为B组,共97例,其中男58例,女39例,年龄 61.9 ± 6.0 岁,病程 113.1 ± 4.1 个月,术前JOA评分为 11.5 ± 1.9 分,颈椎ROM为 $41.8^\circ\pm 3.6^\circ$,椎管矢状径为 16.3 ± 3.0 mm,随访时间 81.2 ± 9.8 个月。术前患者均存在不同程度的四肢肌力减退、步态不稳、双下肢肌张力增高、病理征阳性等髓性症状和体征。记录两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、平均住院费用、术后并发症发生情况,末次随访时对患者进行JOA评分,测量颈椎ROM和椎管矢状径,计算末次随访时JOA评分改善率、颈椎ROM丢失和椎管矢状径改善率。结果:两组患者年龄、性别比、病程、术前JOA评分、颈椎ROM、椎管矢状径和随访时间均无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。A组术中出血量为 215 ± 20 ml,手术时间为 1.7 ± 0.6 h,平均住院费用为 5.6 ± 0.8 万元,术后4例发生C5神经根麻痹,8例发生轴性痛,1例再关门;B组术中出血量 217 ± 17 ml,手术时间为 1.8 ± 0.5 h,平均住院费用为 7.8 ± 1.4 万元,术后7例发生C5神经根麻痹,10例发生轴性痛。两组术中出血量、手术时间和术后并发症发生率无统计学差异($P>0.05$),A组平均住院费用显著性低于B组($P<0.01$)。末次随访时A组JOA评分改善率为 $(53.23\pm 13.76)\%$,B组为 $(54.22\pm 14.11)\%$,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);A组颈椎ROM丢失 $8.3^\circ\pm 5.2^\circ$,B组为 $12.1^\circ\pm 6.6^\circ$,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);A组椎管矢状径改善率为 $(28.89\pm 4.33)\%$,B组为 $(37.74\pm 3.71)\%$,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:采用微型钛板固定和丝线悬吊固定的颈后路单开门椎管扩大椎板成形术治疗颈椎OPLL均可达到满意的长期疗效。钛板固定可以更好地维持椎管矢状径的良好状态;悬吊固定在术后长期颈椎ROM保留方面有一定优势,且住院费用更低。

【关键词】颈椎后纵韧带骨化症;单开门椎管扩大椎板成形术;悬吊固定;微型钛板

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Long-term outcomes of suspension fixation vs miniature titanium plate fixation for laminoplasty in cervical ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament/GAN Lu, LI Mo, LUO Zhuojing, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2020, 30(3): 234-239

【Abstract】 Objectives: To compare the long-term outcomes of suspension fixation and miniature titanium plate fixation in cervical ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament (OPLL). Methods: A total of 173 patients with OPLL who underwent operation from January 2006 to December 2011 were reviewed. The patients were divided into two groups according to different fixation methods. Group A contained 76 cases(44 males and 32 females) who were suspended by silk thread, and group B contained 97 cases(58 males and 39 females) who were fixed by miniature titanium plate. The mean age and follow-up time in group A and group

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B were 59.8 ± 8.9 years and 83.2 ± 8.8 months, 61.9 ± 6.0 years and 81.2 ± 9.8 months respectively. There was no statistically significant difference of preoperative baseline data such as JOA score, cervical range of motion, and sagittal diameter of spinal canal between the two groups. Preoperative symptoms of cervical spondylotic myelopathy were found in both groups, such as decreased limb strength, unstable walking, and increased muscle tension. We recorded the average operative time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative complications, and total expense of hospitalization. The followings were acquired at the last follow-up: JOA score, improvements in ROM and sagittal diameter of spinal canal. **Results:** There was no statistically significant difference of preoperative baseline data between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). In group A, the intraoperative blood loss was 215 ± 20 ml, the average operation time was 1.7 ± 0.6 h, and the average hospitalization cost was 5.6 ± 0.8 (10, 000 yuan). There were 4 cases of C5 palsy, 8 cases of axial pain and 1 case of close door after surgery. In group B, the above indexes were 217 ± 17 ml, 1.8 ± 0.5 h and 7.8 ± 1.4 (10, 000 yuan), respectively. There were 7 cases of C5 palsy and 10 cases of axial pain. These complications disappeared within 1 month after systematic conservative treatment. There was no statistically significant difference of operative time, intraoperative blood loss, postoperative complications and JOA improvement rate between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). However, the hospitalization cost of suspension fixation was significantly lower than that of micro-titanium plate fixation ($P < 0.01$). Meanwhile, ROM loss in group A was $8.3^\circ \pm 5.2^\circ$, which was lower than $12.1^\circ \pm 6.6^\circ$ in group B. At the last follow-up, the improvement rate of sagittal diameter in group B was $(37.74 \pm 3.71)\%$, which was higher than that in group A $[(28.89 \pm 4.33)\%, P < 0.05]$. **Conclusion:** Both wire suspension and micro-titanium plate fixations can achieve satisfactory long-term outcomes in OPLL. Suspension fixation was associated with better maintenance of cervical range of motion and lower hospitalization costs, while micro-titanium plate fixation obtains better maintenance of sagittal diameter of spinal canal.

【Key words】 Ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament; Laminoplasty; Titanium plate; Silk thread suspension

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后纵韧带骨化症(ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament, OPLL)是多种因素造成后纵韧带钙化并沿长轴和水平方向生长而占据椎管,压迫脊髓而严重影响功能的一种疾病^[1]。手术是目前公认唯一有效的治疗方法^[2]。自 Harabayashi 等^[3]报道采用单开门椎管扩大椎板成形术对椎管间接减压取得较为满意疗效以来,该术式已成为治疗多节段 OPLL 最常用的方法之一。常见的固定方法有微型钛板固定和悬吊固定,其疗效一直存在争论^[4,5]。本研究拟对两种固定方式单开门椎管扩大椎板成形术治疗 OPLL 的长期疗效进行比较研究,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

对 2006 年 1 月~2011 年 12 月在空军军医大学第一附属医院(原西京医院)住院并接受颈后路单开门椎管扩大椎板成形术的多节段 OPLL 患者进行回顾性研究。病例纳入标准:①术前经影像学检查确定符合 OPLL 诊断标准;②有明显神经压

迫及脊髓压迫症状和体征;③均经颈椎后路单开门椎管扩大椎板成形手术治疗;④病历资料完整,随访 5 年以上。排除标准:①既往曾行颈椎手术或同期行前路手术者;②单节段或孤立型 OPLL,不适于后路手术患者;③合并有肿瘤、颈椎畸形、周围神经炎等其他疾病者;④不满足最低随访年限(5 年)者。共纳入 173 例 OPLL 患者,其中 76 例采用悬吊固定(A 组),97 例采用微型钛板固定(B 组)。两组患者的一般资料见表 1,差异均无统计学意义,具有可比性。所有患者术前均有不同程度的脊髓压迫症状和体征,主要表现为四肢麻木、腹部束带感、四肢迟钝无力、步态不稳等,伴有肌张力升高,生理反射活跃及病理征阳性。

1.2 手术方法

手术均由同一个手术团队实施。全身麻醉成功后,患者取俯卧位,固定头部为稍屈颈位,硅胶头圈妥善保护双眼。取棘突连线颈后正中切口(C2 下缘至 C7 上缘),逐层切开皮肤、皮下组织、项韧带,剥离椎旁肌肉组织,到达关节突区域时,停用电刀,改为双极电凝止血,保护侧块小关节的

关节囊。切断 C2/3 及 C6/7 棘间韧带,棘突咬钳咬除 C3~C6 棘突,骨块剪碎植骨备用。以神经症状重或脊髓受压重的一侧为开门侧,另一侧为门轴侧,无明确症状较重侧者则选择影像学上压迫重一侧为开门侧。在椎板与侧块交界处采用高速球形磨钻开槽,开门侧磨透深层皮质,门轴侧磨透外层皮质和部分中间松质骨,做 V 形纵行槽作为门轴。开门侧在小关节内缘椎板相应位置全层磨开椎板,向铰链侧小心掀开椎板。用神经剥离子分离硬脊膜和黄韧带的粘连,明胶海绵和棉片压迫椎管内静脉止血。用棘突钳依次夹持 C3~C6 棘突,以门轴线为中心旋转椎板开门,维持椎板开门状态(门宽 10~12mm),清理椎管内壁与硬脊膜间的纤维粘连组织以及黄韧带,彻底减压后可见硬脊膜搏动恢复。门轴侧以三面松质骨“火柴棍”样短棒植骨,注意植骨不要跨过椎板间隙。A 组于磨钻开槽前,于棘突基底部打孔。开门完成后,采用 PDS 线穿入同节段棘突孔道,并与门轴侧关节囊牢固缝合,收紧并保持开门在 12~14mm 后打结。B 组采用微型钛板横跨骨槽置于椎板与侧块之间,骨槽两侧各拧入 2 枚螺钉固定。C 型臂 X 线机透视观察开门情况及内固定位置满意后,缝合重建 C2 棘突肌肉附着点,常规冲洗伤口后逐层关闭,留置引流。术后 48~72h 或 24h 内引流量小于 50ml 拔除引流管。

1.3 主要观察指标

记录两组患者手术时间、术中出血量、术后并发症发生情况(脑脊液漏、C5 神经根麻痹、轴性痛、再关门)及平均住院费用。术前和末次随访时

在同一影像学设备拍摄 X 线片(正侧位、双斜位、动力位),由同一医师利用 PACS 系统在等比例下测量椎管矢状径和颈椎活动度(ROM)^[6],计算椎管矢状径改善率(图 1)和 ROM 丢失(图 2)。末次随访时对患者进行 JOA 评分,计算 JOA 评分改善率 $[(\text{末次随访评分}-\text{术前评分})/(17-\text{术前 JOA 评分})\times 100\%]$ ^[7]。

1.4 统计学方法

所有数据采用 SPSS 18.0(IBM,美国)统计软件进行统计学分析处理,两组计数资料比较采用卡方检验,计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用成组设计资料 t 检验,术后随访与术前比较采用重复测量资料方差分析。检验水准 α 值取双侧 0.05, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

两组患者均顺利完成手术,术中无脊髓损伤、椎动脉损伤等发生。两组患者手术时间、术中出血量比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),A 组住院平均费用低于 B 组(表 2, $P<0.01$)。术后并发症情况见表 3,两组并发症发生率无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。C5 神经根麻痹患者经激素、脱水、营养神经治疗 1~4 周后缓解;轴性痛患者经消炎镇痛治疗,术后 3 周后疼痛消失或明显缓解。A 组 1 例再关门患者二次手术改为微型钛板固定,术后恢复好,无并发症。末次随访时,A 组患者的 JOA 评分为 15.9 ± 0.7 分,颈椎 ROM 为 $35.6^\circ\pm 1.8^\circ$,椎管矢状径为 $22.9\pm 4.5\text{mm}$;B 组 JOA 评分为 15.2 ± 1.1 分,颈椎 ROM 为 $29.1^\circ\pm 1.9^\circ$,椎管矢状径为 $26.1\pm 3.6\text{mm}$ 。两组 JOA 评分改善率、ROM 丢失和椎管矢状改善情况见表 4。两组 JOA 评分改善率无统计学差异($P>0.05$),A 组颈椎 ROM 丢失和椎管矢状径改善小于 B 组($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

后纵韧带骨化可以因为压迫脊髓造成脊髓功能逐步丧失,严重者可致残甚至危及生命。保守方法治疗 OPLL 很难获得可靠的疗效,一旦出现脊髓压迫症状,往往需要手术治疗^[8-11]。目前常用的手术方式包括:前路减压手术(如椎体次全切除术、漂浮法等)、后路减压手术(如椎管扩大椎板成形术、椎板切除术等)以及前后路联合手术^[12-14]。手术目的均是扩大椎管的容积,彻底解除骨化灶

表 1 两组患者术前一般资料

Table 1 Preoperative general information of the two groups

	A组(n=76) Group A	B组(n=97) Group B	检验值 Test value	P值 P value
性别比(男/女) Sex (Male/Female)	44/32	58/39	$\chi^2=0.064$	0.80
年龄(岁) Age	59.8 ± 8.9	61.9 ± 6.0	$t=1.83$	0.07
JOA评分(分) JOA score	10.5 ± 1.1	10.2 ± 1.6	$t=1.39$	0.17
颈椎活动度($^\circ$) ROM	40.6 ± 1.7	41.8 ± 1.3	$t=1.52$	0.11
椎管矢状径(mm) Sagittal diameter	15.5 ± 2.9	16.3 ± 3.4	$t=1.71$	0.09
病程(月) Course	112.7 ± 4.8	113.1 ± 4.1	$t=1.37$	0.19
随访时间(月) Follow-up time	83.2 ± 8.8	81.2 ± 9.8	$t=1.42$	0.16

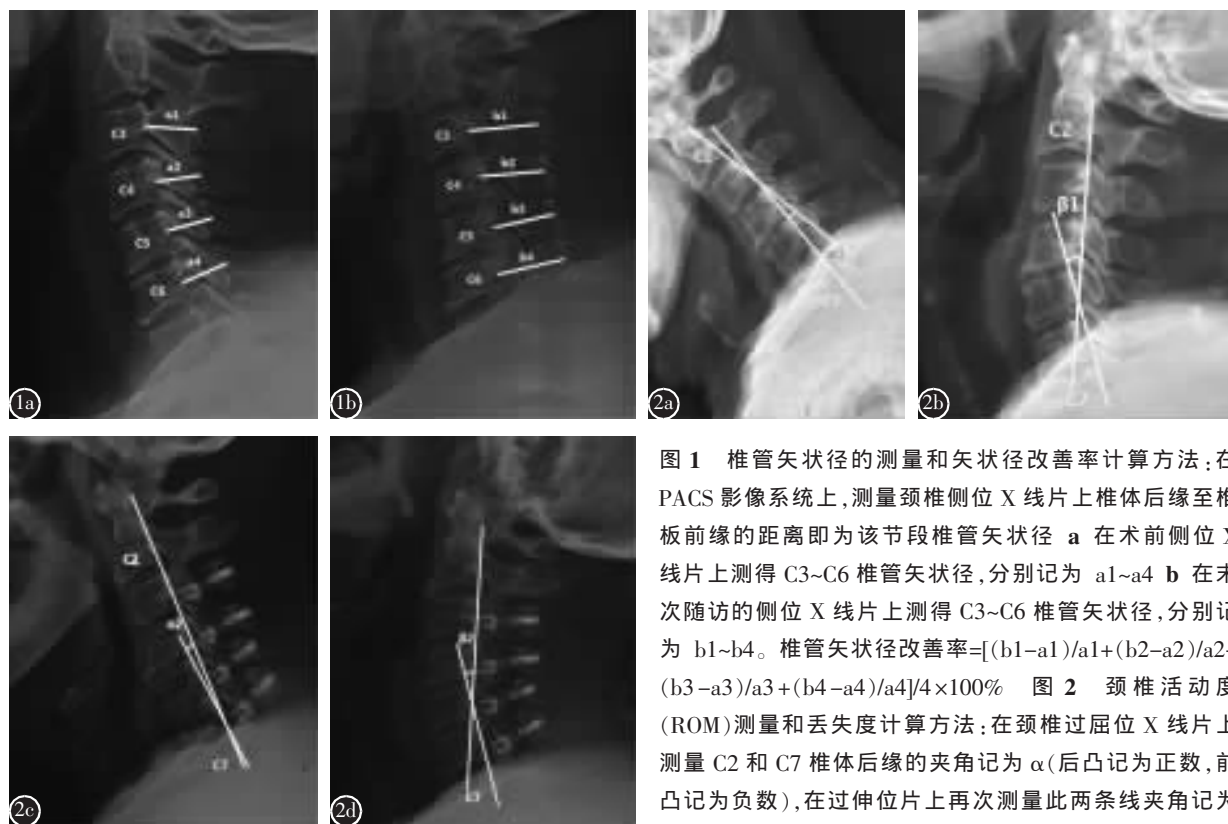


图 1 椎管矢状径的测量和矢状径改善率计算方法:在 PACS 影像系统上,测量颈椎侧位 X 线片上椎体后缘至椎板前缘的距离即为该节段椎管矢状径 **a** 在术前侧位 X 线片上测得 C3~C6 椎管矢状径,分别记为 a1~a4 **b** 在末次随访的侧位 X 线片上测得 C3~C6 椎管矢状径,分别记为 b1~b4。椎管矢状径改善率=[(b1-a1)/a1+(b2-a2)/a2+(b3-a3)/a3+(b4-a4)/a4]/4×100% 图 2 颈椎活动度 (ROM) 测量和丢失度计算方法:在颈椎过屈位 X 线片上测量 C2 和 C7 椎体后缘的夹角记为 α (后凸记为正数,前凸记为负数),在过伸位片上再次测量此两条线夹角记为 β (后凸记为正数,前凸记为负数),ROM= $\alpha+\beta$ **a、b** 在术前动力位 X 线片上测量术前 ROM= $\alpha_1+\beta_1$ **c、d** 在末次随访时的动力位 X 线片上测 ROM= $\alpha_2+\beta_2$ 。ROM 丢失度=($\alpha_1+\beta_1$)-($\alpha_2+\beta_2$)

Figure 1 Method for measurement and calculation of the sagittal diameter of the spinal canal. In PACS system, measured the distance from the cervical posterior vertebral edge to the lamina on lateral X-ray films as canal sagittal diameter **a** C3~C6 sagittal diameters were measured on lateral X-ray before surgery and recorded as a1~a4 **b** C3~C6 sagittal diameters were measured on lateral x-ray again, after surgery and recorded as b1~b4. Vertebral canal sagittal diameter improvement rate=[(b1-a1)/a1+(b2-a2)/a2+(b3-a3)/a3+(b4-a4)/a4]/4×100% **Figure 2** Cervical vertebra range of motion (ROM) was measured on a flexion position X-ray film. Draw two individual tangent lines of posterior vertebral edge of C2 and C7, the angle formed by the two lines is denoted as α (lordosis angle is positive, kyphosis angle is negative), the angle formed by the two lines in over-extension X-ray film was denoted as β , (lordosis angle is positive, kyphosis angle is negative). ROM= $\alpha+\beta$ **a, b** Preoperative dynamic position X-ray, ROM= $\alpha_1+\beta_1$ **c, d** At last follow up on the dynamic X-ray, ROM= $\alpha_2+\beta_2$. The ROM loss=($\alpha_1+\beta_1$)-($\alpha_2+\beta_2$).

表 2 两组患者手术时间、术中出血量和住院费用
($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of operation time, intraoperative blood loss and hospitalization cost in two groups

	A组(n=76) Group A	B组(n=97) Group B
手术时间(h) Operation time	1.7±0.6	1.8±0.5
术中出血量(ml) Intraoperative blood loss	215±20	217±14
平均住院费用(万元) Average hospitalization cost	5.6±0.8	7.8±1.4 ^①

注:①与 A 组比较 $P<0.01$

Note: ①Compared with group A, $P<0.01$

表 3 两组术后并发症情况比较 (例)

Table 3 Comparison of postoperative complications between the two groups

	A组 Group A	B组 Group B
脑脊液漏 Cerebrospinal fluid leak	0	0
C5 神经根麻痹 C5 palsy	4	7
轴性痛 Axial pain	8	10
再关门 Spring back	1	0

表 4 末次随访时两组患者 JOA 评分改善率、ROM 丢失和椎管矢状径改善率情况 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 JOA improvement rate, ROM loss and sagittal diameter improvement rate at the last follow-up

	A组(n=76) Group A	B组(n=97) Group B
JOA评分改善率(%) JOA improvement rate	53.23±13.76	54.22±14.11
颈椎 ROM 丢失(°) ROM loss	8.3±5.2	12.1±6.6 ^①
椎管矢状径改善率(%) Sagittal diameter improvement rate	28.89±4.33	37.74±3.71 ^①

注:①与 A 组比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with group A, $P<0.05$

对颈脊髓的压迫。对多于 3 个节段的 OPLL,多数学者倾向于选择从后路进行手术。丝线悬吊一直是后路单开门椎管扩大椎板成形术的传统固定方法。有学者认为与丝线悬吊固定相比,微型钛板固定可以更有效地防止轴性痛,预防再关门,固定更为牢靠^[15,16];也有学者指出悬吊固定可以实现同样的固定效果,术后并发症与微型钛板固定比较并无明显差异^[17,18]。支持钛板固定的观点认为微型钛板技术在掀起的椎板和同侧侧块之间形成稳固的桥接结构,真正对开门侧形成刚性支撑,维持脊柱后结构的可靠固定而达到手术后即刻稳定,同时再关门几率明显降低^[19]。钛合金良好的组织相容性有利于螺钉-骨界面的长期稳定性,对“门轴”侧也起到了牢固的稳定作用,为“铰链”的骨性愈合提供了良好的环境,同时可促进门轴侧顺利达到骨性愈合,防止椎板原位还纳,在术后可提供即刻稳定;而悬吊法是通过丝线将掀起的椎板缝合到椎板肌或小关节囊上,即“软性”门轴固定,存在以下缺点:①容易出现丝线断裂、松弛。由于颈部活动椎旁肌的收缩,可使掀起的椎板向原位还纳即出现“再关门”现象,导致椎管出现再狭窄。②悬吊过程中缝线可能造成小关节囊周围组织中颈神经后支的刺激或损伤,甚至将神经与其他组织缝扎在一起,特别是由后支分出的内侧支,可引起术后节段性分布的颈背部疼痛和僵硬感。③术后颈椎活动时,悬吊线限制了部分关节囊纤维的伸缩,缝线部位的小关节囊受到创伤而诱发炎症反应,造成局部无菌性创伤性炎症而造成疼痛、肌肉痉挛、局部僵硬等,进而对长期疗效造成很大的影响^[20]。然而,一些医疗机构一直采用这类固定方法,认为其并发症并无报道的那样高且疗效足以

满足患者需要,并且更为节约医疗开支^[21,22]。

在本研究中,术后悬吊固定组出现了 1 例再关门,可能与上述观点描述的丝线的强度差有关。在长期疗效上两种固定方法均实现了长期的 JOA 评分改善,两种固定方式在长期固定可靠性上无差别。但我们发现,钛板固定可以更好地维持椎管矢状径的改善状况,这可能与金属更强的刚性有关;颈椎 ROM 丢失丝线悬吊固定组要优于微型钛板固定组,可能由于丝线拥有更好的韧性和伸缩度。另外,微型钛板固定组医疗费用高于悬吊固定组。悬吊固定花费较低、操作简便、效果确切,在经济欠发达地区以及基层医院,仍然是不可缺少的技术。

综上所述,颈椎后路单开门椎管扩大椎板成形手术中,悬吊固定和微型钛板固定均表现出了良好的固定可靠性,远期神经功能恢复无显著性差异。悬吊固定术后可以保留更好的颈椎 ROM,微型钛板固定可以更好地维持椎管矢状径的支撑;悬吊固定较之微型钛板固定花费更低。但是本研究为回顾性研究,观察指标偏少,样本量不大,有待更大样本的前瞻性随机对照研究来进一步完善。

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