

临床论著

人工颈椎间盘置换术治疗颈椎病的中长期临床疗效

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【摘要】目的:回顾性分析人工颈椎间盘置换术(artificial cervical disc replacement,ACDR)治疗颈椎病的中长期临床疗效及并发症发生情况。**方法:**2009年5月~2015年5月在我科接受ACDR治疗的68例颈椎病患者纳入本研究。其中男性32例,女性36例;年龄 39.1 ± 6.2 岁(23~55岁)。脊髓型颈椎病42例,神经根型颈椎病19例,混合型颈椎病7例。术前病程 $9.5\sim21.5$ 个月(14.5 ± 6.3 个月)。52例接受单节段ACDR,16例接受两节段ACDR。人工椎间盘为Discover假体。采用日本矫形外科学会(Japan Orthopedic Association,JOA)评分法、疼痛视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale/score,VAS)和颈椎功能障碍指数(neck disability index,NDI)对患者的神经功能和临床症状情况进行评估;术前、术后及末次随访时采用颈椎X线片评估患者颈椎曲度(C2~C7 Cobb角),采用颈椎过屈过伸位X线片测量手术节段的活动度,在侧位X线片上观察手术节段的邻近节段骨赘形成情况,采用骨赘形成分级判断邻近节段的退变情况。末次随访时采用颈椎CT平扫+三维重建和McAfee分级法评估手术节段异位骨化(heterotopic ossification,HO)情况。记录患者术后轴性症状等并发症发生情况。**结果:**随访78~132个月(98.3 ± 17.2 个月),随访期间JOA评分、VAS评分和NDI均获得了良好改善,末次随访时与术前比较均有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。术后第二天,纳入患者的颈椎曲度与术前比较有统计学差异($12.5^\circ\pm3.9^\circ$ vs $9.3^\circ\pm5.5^\circ$, $P=0.044$),末次随访时的颈椎曲度与术前比较无统计学差异($10.3^\circ\pm4.2^\circ$ vs $9.3^\circ\pm5.5^\circ$, $P=0.181$)。手术节段的活动度术前为 $6.5^\circ\pm3.4^\circ$,术后第2天为 $8.7^\circ\pm2.8^\circ$ ($P=0.001$),术后1年随访时为 $8.2^\circ\pm3.8^\circ$,术后2年随访时为 $7.5^\circ\pm4.1^\circ$,术后5年随访时为 $5.3^\circ\pm4.8^\circ$,末次随访时为 $4.5^\circ\pm2.7^\circ$,末次随访时与术前和术后1年时比较均明显降低($P=0.021$, $P=0.019$)。末次随访时头侧和尾侧相邻节段骨赘形成分级分别加重0.46和0.41级。术后1年随访时轴性症状发生率为4.41%(单节段组2例、两节段组1例),术后5年以后随访无颈部疼痛等主诉。末次随访时有46例(67.65%)患者、51个(60.71%)手术节段发生不同程度的HO,两节段组患者HO的发生率明显高于单节段组患者(81.25% vs 63.46% , $P=0.048$)。**结论:**ACDR治疗颈椎病具有较好的中长期临床疗效,但伴随随访时间延长HO发生率趋于增加,且并未明显获得防止邻近节段退变的优势。

【关键词】颈椎病;人工颈椎间盘置换术;中长期随访;临床疗效

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Medium and long term clinical outcomes of artificial cervical disc replacement/QI Min, CHEN Hua-jiang, Wang Xinwei, et al//Chinese Journal of Spine and Spinal Cord, 2020, 30(12): 1062-1069

[Abstract] **Objectives:** To retrospectively analyze the mid- and long-term clinical outcomes and complications of artificial cervical disc replacement(ACDR) in cervical spondylosis. **Methods:** A total of 68 patients with cervical spondylosis who received ACDR treatment in our department from May 2009 to May 2015 were included in this study. Among them, 32 cases were males and 36 cases were females; the average age was 39.1 ± 6.2 years(23~55 years). There were 42 cases of cervical spondylotic myelopathy, 19 cases of nerve root type cervical spondylosis, and 7 cases of mixed cervical spondylopathy. The preoperative course of disease was 9.5 to 21.5 months (14.5 ± 6.3 months). 52 patients received single-segment ACDR and 16 patients received two-segment ACDR. The artificial disc was a Discover prosthesis. The Japan Orthopedic Association

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(JOA) score, the pain visual analogue scale(VAS) score, and the cervical disability index(neck disability index, NDI) were used to assess the patient's neurological function and clinical symptoms; cervical spine X-rays were used to assess the patient's cervical curvature(C2~C7 Cobb angle) before operation, after operation and final follow-up. The range of motion of the operative segment was measured by X-ray of cervical hyperflexion and extension. The osteophyte formation in the adjacent segment was observed on the lateral X-ray films. The osteophyte formation grade was used to judge the degeneration of the adjacent segment. Cervical CT plain scan + three-dimensional reconstruction and McAfee classification method were used to evaluate the heterotopic ossification(HO) of the surgical segment. The postoperative axial symptoms and other complications were recorded. **Results:** The follow-up period was 78 to 132 months (averaged 98.3 ± 17.2 months). During the follow-up period, neurological function and clinical symptoms were improved. On the second day after surgery, the cervical curvature of the included patients was significantly improved than that before surgery ($12.5^\circ \pm 3.9^\circ$ vs $9.3^\circ \pm 5.5^\circ$, $P=0.044$). At final follow-up, the cervical spine curvature (C2~C7 Cobb angle) was not significantly different from that before surgery ($10.3^\circ \pm 4.2^\circ$ vs $9.3^\circ \pm 5.5^\circ$, $P=0.181$). The range of motion increased from $6.5^\circ \pm 3.4^\circ$ before surgery to $8.7^\circ \pm 2.8^\circ$ on the second day after surgery($P=0.001$), $8.2^\circ \pm 3.8^\circ$ at 1 year follow-up, $7.5^\circ \pm 4.1^\circ$ at 2 years follow-up, and $5.3^\circ \pm 4.8^\circ$ at the 5-year follow-up. At final follow-up, the range of motion of the surgical segment was $4.5^\circ \pm 2.7^\circ$, which was significantly lower than that before operation and 1 year after operation($P=0.021$, $P=0.019$). At final follow-up, the grades of osteophyte formation in adjacent segments on the cephalic and caudal sides increased by 0.46 and 0.41 respectively. The incidence of axial symptoms dropped to 4.41% during follow-up after 1 year (2 cases in the single-segment group and 1 case in the two-segment group). 5 years after the operation, the patients had no complaints of neck pain. At final follow-up, 46 patients(67.65%) with 51(60.71%) surgical segments had varying degrees of HO manifestations. The incidence of HO in two segment group was significantly higher than that in single segment group (81.25% vs 63.46%, $P=0.048$). **Conclusions:** ACDR has a good mid- to long-term clinical effect in cervical spondylosis, but postoperative complications such as HO cannot be ignored. Its protective effect on the degeneration of adjacent segments needs further observation and follow-up.

[Key words] Cervical spondylosis; Artificial cervical disc replacement; Medium and long-term follow-up; Clinical efficacy

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颈前路减压植骨融合内固定术(anterior cervical disectomy and fixation,ACDF)作为治疗颈椎病等颈椎退变性疾病的金标准术式，在临幊上有着非常广泛的应用^[1,2]。但研究表明融合手术改变了颈椎正常的生物力学特征，甚至会加速邻近节段退变等并发症的发生^[3]。因此，以人工颈椎间盘置换术 (artificial cervical disc replacement ,ACDR) 为代表的颈椎非融合技术逐渐在临幊广泛应用。既往已有许多文献报道了采用不同假体的ACDR治疗颈椎病的短中期随访结果^[4,5]，但长期临床疗效报道较少。随着临幊应用时间的延长，发现ACDR术后假体周围会发生异位骨化(heterotopic ossification,HO)，从而影响置换节段的活动度。本研究旨在回顾性分析在我院行ACDR患者的中长期疗效及并发症发生情况，比较单节段和两节段置换术后 HO 发生的差异。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入标准：入院时有明确的颈椎病等颈椎退变性疾病病史，存在颈脊髓、神经根压迫相关症状及体征(如四肢肌力下降、感觉障碍、四肢麻木、感觉过敏、腱反射活跃或亢进等)，影像学检查明确存在C3~C7水平压迫，术前经6周保守治疗无效，入院后接受ACDR；随访时间大于60个月、随访资料完整。排除标准：伴发育性颈椎管狭窄、存在连续性颈椎后纵韧带骨化需行后路手术的患者；影像学检查证实存在颈椎局部不稳定的患者；颈椎外伤的患者；存在颈椎畸形、感染、肿瘤等相关病史或既往有颈椎手术病史的患者；存在运动神经元病等内科疾患病史的患者。

根据纳入及排除标准，2009年5月~2015年5月在我科接受ACDR治疗的68例颈椎病患者

纳入本研究。其中男 32 例,女 36 例,年龄 23~55 岁(39.1 ± 6.2 岁)。术前病程 9.5~21.5 个月(14.5 ± 6.3 个月)。术前诊断为脊髓型颈椎病 42 例,神经根型颈椎病 19 例,混合型颈椎病 7 例。52 例患者接受单节段 ACDR(单节段组),16 例患者接受两节段 ACDR(两节段组)。单节段组患者中,C3/4 节段手术 5 例,C4/5 节段手术 15 例,C5/6 节段手术 27 例,C6/7 节段手术 5 例。两节段组患者中,C3/4 和 C4/5 节段手术 3 例,C4/5 和 C5/6 节段手术 9 例,C5/6 和 C6/7 节段手术 4 例。人工椎间盘均采用 Discover 假体。随访 78~132 个月(98.3 ± 17.2 个月)。

1.2 评估指标

1.2.1 临床相关评估 采用日本矫形外科学会(Japan Orthopedic Association,JOA)评分法对患者术前、术后及末次随访时的神经功能情况进行评估,并计算 Hirabayashi 改善率[Hirabayashi 改善率=(术后 JOA 评分-术前 JOA 评分)/(17-术前 JOA 评分) $\times 100\%$]。神经根型颈椎病患者采用疼痛视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue scale/score,VAS)评估术前及末次随访时的神经功能情况。采用颈椎功能障碍指数(neck disability index,NDI)量表对纳入患者的颈椎功能障碍程度进行评估。

1.2.2 影像学相关指标评估 在术前、术后及末次随访时的颈椎 X 线片上评估患者颈椎曲度情况,在颈椎过屈过伸位 X 线片上测量手术节段的活动度。在侧位 X 线片上观察手术节段的邻近节段骨赘形成情况,采用 Kim 等^[9]提出的骨赘形成分级进行评估分级:0 级,无骨赘形成;I 级,有骨赘形成,但未侵及椎间隙;II 级,有骨赘形成,侵及一侧椎间隙(头侧或尾侧);III 级,有骨赘形成,侵及两侧椎间隙(头侧和尾侧),未形成桥接骨赘;IV 级,有骨赘形成,侵及两侧椎间隙(头侧和尾侧),形成桥接骨赘。

1.3 并发症发生情况

记录纳入患者随访期间相关并发症出现情况,采用 VAS 对出现颈痛等轴性相关症状的患者严重程度进行评估。在颈椎 X 线片等影像学检查上观察假体移位情况。采用颈椎 CT 平扫+三维重建评估手术节段出现异位骨化的情况,并根据 McAfee 分级法^[10]对异位骨化情况进行分级:0 级,无异位骨化;I 级,异位骨化未侵入椎间隙;II 级,异位骨化侵入椎间隙,但不影响假体活动度;III

级,异位骨化侵入椎间隙,且在屈伸活动时影响假体的活动度;IV 级,假体融合。

1.4 统计学分析

使用 SPSS 18.0 统计软件包(SPSS 公司,美国)对数据进行统计分析。计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差表示,采用配对 t 检验比较分析术前、术后、末次随访的各指标;计数资料比较采用卡方检验。 $P<0.05$ 为有统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

68 例患者共置入 Discover 人工椎间盘假体 84 个。两组患者的一般资料见表 1。

2.2 临床结果

两组患者随访期间均获得了良好的神经功能改善。术后和末次随访时 JOA 评分均较术前明显改善,单节段组和两节段组患者之间比较无统计学差异($P=0.077$);末次随访时平均 Hirabayashi 改善率为 70.52%,两组之间比较无统计学差异($P=0.062$,表 2)。神经根型颈椎病的患者 VAS 评分从术前的 8.5 ± 4.4 分改善到末次随访时的 2.1 ± 2.5 分($P=0.001$)。纳入患者的 NDI 评分从术前的 38.7 ± 9.4 分改善为末次随访时的 7.3 ± 8.1 分($P<0.001$)。

2.3 影像学结果

术后第 2 天,纳入患者的颈椎曲度较术前明显改善($12.5^\circ\pm3.9^\circ$ vs $9.3^\circ\pm5.5^\circ$, $P=0.044$),末次

表 1 纳入患者一般情况

Table 1 General conditions of included patients

	单节段组 (n=52) Single- segment group	两节段组 (n=16) Two-segment group
年龄(岁) Age(years)	37.8 ± 6.9	41.5 ± 5.8
性别(男/女) Sex (Male/Female)	23/29	9/7
病程(月) Duration of disease(month)	14.8 ± 8.1	16.4 ± 9.5
随访时间(月) Follow-up period(month)	102.5 ± 15.5	96.8 ± 18.3
诊断分布(例) Diagnostic distribution(cases)		
脊髓型颈椎病 Cervical spondylotic myelopathy	37	5
神经根型颈椎病 Cervical spondylotic radiculopathy	13	6
混合型颈椎病 Mixed cervical spondylopathy	2	5

随访时为 $10.3^\circ \pm 4.2^\circ$, 与术前($9.3^\circ \pm 5.5^\circ$)比较无统计学差异($P=0.181$)。手术节段的活动度变化情况见图 1。手术节段活动度术前为 $6.5^\circ \pm 3.4^\circ$, 术后第二天为 $8.7^\circ \pm 2.8^\circ$ ($P=0.001$), 术后 1 年随访时为 $8.2^\circ \pm 3.8^\circ$, 术后 2 年随访时为 $7.5^\circ \pm 4.1^\circ$, 术后 5 年随访时为 $5.3^\circ \pm 4.8^\circ$, 末次随访时为 $4.5^\circ \pm 2.7^\circ$, 末次随访时与术前和术后 1 年时比较均明显降低($P=0.019, P=0.021$)。根据骨赘形成分级评分法, 术前和末次随访时骨赘形成分级情况见表 3。术前邻近节段平均分级头侧为 0.32 级、尾侧为 0.38 级, 末次随访时头侧为 0.78 级、尾侧为 0.79 级, 分别加重 0.46 和 0.41 级。末次随访时, 单节段组患者邻近节段骨赘形成发生率头侧为 48.08%、尾侧为 51.92%; 两节段组患者邻近节段骨赘形成发生率头侧为 56.25%、尾侧为 62.5%。

2.4 并发症情况

术后半年随访时, 单节段组患者有 7 例

表 2 两组患者 JOA 评分及 Hirabayashi 改善率

Table 2 JOA scores and improvement rate of Hirabayashi between two groups

	单节段组(n=52) Single-segment group	两节段组(n=16) Two-segment group
JOA 评分 JOA scores		
术前 Preoperation	12.73 ± 4.11	11.85 ± 4.94
术后 Postoperation	$14.13 \pm 3.24^{\text{①}}$	$13.95 \pm 5.81^{\text{①}}$
末次随访 Final follow up	$15.42 \pm 5.08^{\text{①}}$	$15.02 \pm 6.33^{\text{①}}$
末次随访时 Hirabayashi 改善率(%) Hirabayashi improvement rate at final follow up	71.13 ± 15.15	69.88 ± 16.22

注:①与同组术前比较 $P<0.05$

Note: ①Compared with preoperation, $P<0.05$

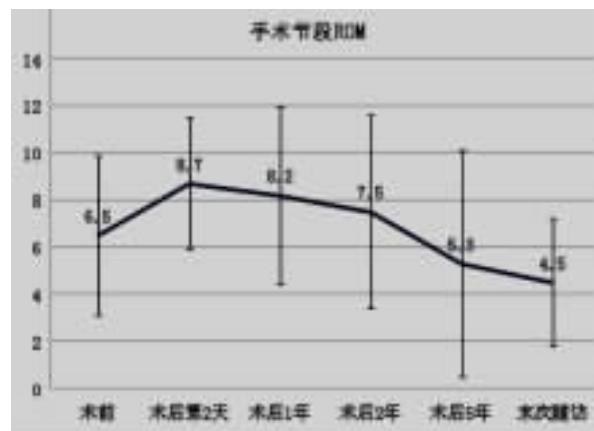


图 1 手术节段的活动度变化情况

Figure 1 Changes in the range of motion of the surgical segment

(13.46%)、两节段组有 3 例(18.75%)出现不同程度颈部疼痛等轴性症状, 两节段组患者发生率高于单节段组。该 10 例患者术后半年随访时轴性症状 VAS 评分为 4.2 ± 3.3 分, 经局部理疗热敷、口服非甾体类消炎药等保守治疗后, 术后 1 年以上随访时轴性症状发生率降至 4.41%(单节段组 2 例、两节段组 1 例); 术后 5 年以后随访患者无颈部疼痛等主诉。随访期间未发现假体移位、脱出等并发症。末次随访时有 46 例(67.65%)患者、51 个(60.71%)手术节段发生不同程度的 HO。根据 McAfee 分级法评估, 两组患者中 HO 的分级分布情况见表 4, 两节段组患者的 HO 发生率明显高于单节段组患者($P=0.048$)。在出现 HO 的 51 个手术节段中, 28 个节段(54.9%)假体前方出现 HO, 33 个节段(64.7%)假体后方出现 HO, 7 个节段(13.73%)假体前后均出现 HO(图 2)。随访期间有 2 例患者因邻近节段严重退变, 出现了神经压迫并存在相应的症状(1 例在术后 5.5 年时再次出现双手麻木、下肢无力“踩棉花”感; 另 1 例在术后 6 年时出现邻近节段 C4/5 的单侧根性压迫及相

表 3 相邻节段骨赘形成分级情况

Table 3 Grading of osteophyte formation in adjacent segments

术前分级 Before surgery	n	末次随访分级 Final follow-up				
		0	I	II	III	
头侧相邻节段 Cephalic						
单节段组 Single-segment group						
0	39	27	10	2	0	
I	10	0	4	4	2	
II	3	0	0	1	2	
两节段组 Two-segment group						
0	12	7	5	0	0	
I	2	0	1	1	0	
II	2	0	0	1	1	
尾侧相邻节段 Caudally						
单节段组 Single-segment group						
0	38	25	10	3	0	
I	9	0	5	4	0	
II	4	0	0	2	2	
III	1	0	0	0	1	
两节段组 Two-segment group						
0	11	6	5	0	0	
I	3	0	2	1	0	
II	1	0	0	0	1	
III	1	0	0	0	1	

应的根性症状), 均接受了邻近节段的 ACDF, 术后恢复良好。

表 4 末次随访时单节段组和两节段组中 HO 患者的分级情况

Table 4 Classification of HO patients in the single-segment group and the two-segment group at the last follow-up

McAfee 分级 McAfee Grading	单节段组 (n=52) Single-segment group	两节段组 (n=16) Two-segment group
I 级 Grade I	9(17.31%)	2(12.50%)
II 级 Grade II	14(26.92%)	5(31.25%)
III 级 Grade III	6(11.54%)	4(25.00%)
IV 级 Grade IV	4(7.69%)	2(12.50%)
合计 Total	33(63.46%)	13(81.25%)

3 讨论

颈椎前路手术作为治疗颈椎疾病的常用手段, 在临床上的应用越来越广泛, 对于压迫来自颈椎前方的病变, 如椎间盘突出、椎体后缘骨赘及后纵韧带骨化等导致的颈脊髓与神经根压迫的病例, 颈椎前路手术能直接去除压迫, 有效地缓解疼痛、神经功能障碍等症状。为了解决颈前路融合术所带来的颈椎正常生物力学特征改变、邻近节段退变加速等问题, 以 ACDR 为代表的颈椎非融合技术在临幊上也得到了广泛应用。ACDR 的设计初衷是保留手术节段的正常活动度, 减少邻近节段退变的发生。截至目前, 许多中长期的随访研究和 Meta 分析都对 ACDR 的临床疗效和并发症等方面进行了报道。Parish 等^[8]通过 Meta 分析研究发现, 尽管 ACDR 在邻近节段退变保护和降低邻近节段再手术方面无明显优势, 但也表现出来一定的应用前景。Coric 等^[9]的一项 5 年随访研究结果显示, ACDR 可以达到类似于 ACDF 的临床疗效。我们近 10 年的随访研究也有类似的结果, Discover 人工椎间盘置换术治疗颈椎病可以取得满意的神经功能和临床症状改善。

作为颈椎前路手术的一种, ACDR 可以维持并改善颈椎的曲度。我们的结果显示, 术后第 2 天纳入患者的颈椎曲度较术前明显改善, 这与本组病例选择的 Discover 假体存在一定的前凸角度有关。在末次随访时纳入患者的颈椎曲度 (C2-C7

Cobb 角) 与术前相比无统计学差异, 这与假体的塌陷、颈椎的退变等诸多因素有关。ACDR 的初衷之一是保留手术节段的活动度。张雪松等^[10]关于单节段 Bryan 假体的中长期随访结果显示, 置换节段的活动度可以在手术后的中长期随访中得以维持。本研究的结果显示, 在术后 1~2 年随访时手术节段的活动度与术前基本一致, 说明颈椎人工椎间盘置换术在术后早期随访时可以达到保留手术节段活动度的目的。但在末次随访时, 手术节段的活动度降低到 $4.5^{\circ} \pm 2.7^{\circ}$, 这可能与 HO 的形成存在相关性。

对于 ACDR 能否达到预期的减少邻近节段退变的目的, 仍然存在很多争议。Jawahar 等^[11]的研究纳入了 3 种不同颈椎人工椎间盘假体的 ACDR 和 ACDF 对比, 结果显示, 末次随访时人工椎间盘组患者有 18% 出现了邻近节段退变, 而 ACDF 组患者出现邻近节段退变的比例为 15%。Burkus 等^[12]关于 Prestige ST 假体置换术和 ACDF 比较的 7 年随访结果显示, ACDR 组患者的邻近节段退变发生率显著低于 ACDF 组 (4.6% vs 11.9%)。Vaccaro 团队也报道了类似的结果, 但 ACDR 组和 ACDF 组患者因邻近节段退变导致的再手术比例无统计学差异^[13]。本研究结果显示, 在末次随访时单节段组患者邻近节段骨赘形成发生率头侧为 48.08%、尾侧为 51.92%; 两节段组患者邻近节段骨赘形成发生率头侧为 56.25%、尾侧为 62.5%。尾侧相邻节段、两节段组患者更容易发生邻近节段退变。随访期间有 2 例患者因邻近节段退变严重接受了翻修融合手术治疗。随访结果类似于文献报道的结果, 即 ACDR 术后邻近节段退变的问题依然存在, 但由此导致的再手术比例却不高。目前尚无法判定邻近节段的退变属于 ACDR 的干预影响还是由于患者本身的退变自然史导致。今后还需要进一步的随机对照研究, 并采用 MRI 评估邻近节段退变程度来进一步提高结果的可信度。

颈部轴性症状严重时影响工作与生活。Kawakami 等^[14]回顾了 60 例接受 ACDF 的患者, 发现术后颈部轴性症状的发生率可达 38.3%。术后颈部酸痛等轴性症状的出现是多因素造成的结果, 可能与术中的过度撑开、颈椎术后的曲度、颈椎活动度等都存在相关性^[15,16]。ACDR 作为颈椎前路手术的一种, 术后可能出现的轴性症状也不容

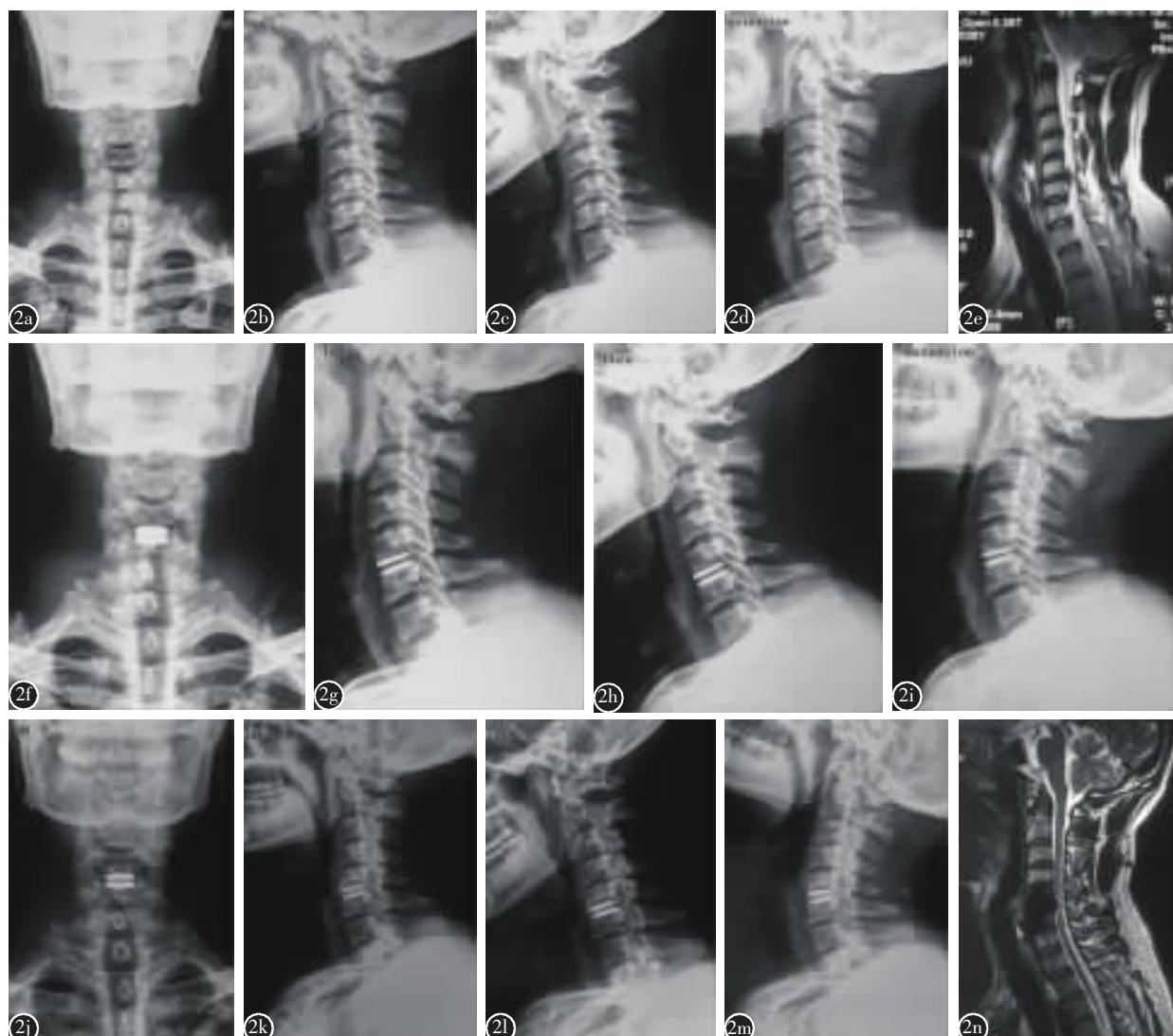


图 2 患者男性,38岁,主诉“颈肩部酸痛伴双手麻木半年”,体格检查提示双上肢肌力4级,双下肢肌力5级,四肢腱反射亢进,病理征阳性 **a、b** 术前正侧位X线片示C5/6水平骨质增生、前纵韧带钙化 **c、d** 过屈过伸位X线片示C5/6活动度为5.8° **e** MRI示C5/6椎间盘突出,椎管严重狭窄,硬膜囊受压 **f、g** 行C5/6椎间盘切除减压+Discover人工椎间盘置换术后第2天正侧位X线片示假体位置良好 **h、i** 过屈过伸位X线片示人工椎间盘假体活动良好,活动度为6.3° **j、k** 术后10年末次随访时正侧位X线片示未出现假体移位等,假体前方、后方见异位骨化形成(Ⅲ级) **l、m** 过屈过伸位X线片示人工椎间盘假体活动度差,活动度为1.1° **n** MRI示脊髓减压良好,邻近节段未出现椎间盘退变

Figure 2 A 38-year-old male patient complained of "neck and shoulders pain, and numbness in both hands for half a year". Physical examination revealed both upper limbs muscle strength level 4, both lower limbs muscle strength level 5, extremities tendon hyperreflexia, and positive pathological signs **a, b** The frontal X-rays before the operation showing osteophyte hyperplasia and anterior longitudinal ligament calcification at the C5/6 level **c, d** X-rays of hyperflexion and extension suggesting that the C5/6 range of motion is 5.8° **e** A plain MRI scan before surgery revealing C5/6 level disc herniated, severe spinal stenosis, and compression of the dural sac. C5/6 level discectomy and decompression + Discover artificial disc replacement were performed **f, g** Lateral X-rays on the second day after surgery indicating the prosthesis in good position **h, i** The X-rays of the hyperflexion and extension positions indicating the artificial intervertebral disc prosthesis active, with a range of 6.3° **j, k** The last follow-up(10 years after surgery) front and side X-rays showed no prosthesis displacement, etc. Heterotopic ossification is seen at the front and back of the prosthesis(Grade Ⅲ) **l, m** X-rays of overflexion and extension indicating the artificial disc prosthesis has poor mobility, with a mobility of 1.1° **n** MRI plain scan indicating the spinal cord decompressed well, and no disc degeneration in the adjacent segments

忽视。尤其是 ACDR 作为一种保留活动度的非融合术式，术后颈椎的相对不稳定可能与轴性症状的出现有关。Pickeet 等^[17]的研究发现，ACDR 术后轴性症状的发生率为 25%，手术适应证的选择、手术技术、假体置入的角度、局部后凸和假体置入后局部的不稳均是造成术后轴性症状出现的原因。在本研究中发现，ACDR 术后半年随访时有 14.71% 的患者出现了不同程度的颈部疼痛等轴性症状，而且两节段组患者发生率高于单节段组；随着随访时间的延长，在术后 5 年随访时纳入患者均无相关主诉。

有文献报道术后人工椎间盘假体周围可发生 HO，且 HO 的形成会降低手术节段的活动度^[18]。关于 ACDR 术后 HO 发生的确切机制尚不清楚，有学者提到可能与手术过程中颈长肌的损伤、骨屑残留等有关^[19]。Hui 等^[20]的一项 Meta 分析结果显示，ACDR 术后 HO 与邻近节段的退变和术后吞咽困难存在相关性。曹鹏等^[21]的研究结果显示，术前颈椎小关节的退变程度与术后 HO 的发生存在相关性。Zhao 等^[22]的一项关于 ProDisc-C 人工椎间盘置换术后的 10 年随访研究结果显示 HO 的发生率可高达 74%。文献报道随着随访时间的延长，HO 的发生率平均每月上升 0.63%^[23]。本研究近 10 年的随访结果显示，有 46 例(67.65%)患者、51 个(60.71%)手术节段发生不同程度的 HO，单节段组患者的 HO 发生率显著低于两节段组(63.46% vs 81.25%)。这也与我们之前的一项关于 HO 的研究结果一致^[24]，该研究发现置换节段数量、术前存在髓内高信号、假体终板不匹配是 ACDR 术后 HO 发生的危险因素。目前可以确证的是，术后 HO 的形成会降低假体的活动度。相对过高的术后 HO 发生率对 ACDR 保留手术节段的活动度带来了不利影响。如果置换节段出现 4 级 HO，即假体完全融合，则相当于该节段完成了一个“融合”手术。如何处理这种难以避免的 HO 出现是今后需要进一步探索的问题。

总之，我们通过近 10 年的中长期随访研究发现，ACDR 治疗颈椎病具有较好的临床疗效，患者的神经功能和症状改善情况较为满意；但术后发生 HO 及逐渐出现的手术节段活动度下降等情况也不容忽视，尤其是两节段人工椎间盘置换更容易发生术后 HO。此外，ACDR 在对邻近节段退变的保护作用还有待进一步的观察随访。

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