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# 颈椎前路 Hybrid 术治疗颈椎退行性疾病

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【摘要】 目的:探讨颈椎前路 Hybrid 术治疗颈椎退行性疾病的临床疗效并观察其术后 1 年影像学上间盘置换节段异位骨化的发生率。方法:对 2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 4 月接受颈椎前路 Hybrid 术符合纳入和排除标准并获得完整临床随访资料的 35 例患者进行回顾性分析,其中 24 例获得完整影像学随访资料, 男 15 例,女 20 例,年龄 39~70 (55.57±7.73) 岁,手术出血量 20~100 (40.29±18.39) ml,住院时间 4~28(11.03±4.63) d,随访时间 (12.97±1.36)个月。采用田中靖久颈椎病症状量表 (Tanaka Yasushi Cervical Spondylitis Symptom Scale 20 Score, YT20) 及日本矫形骨科协会 (Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)评分进行临床疗效评价,术后 1 年通过 X 线依据 McAfee 标准评价 Hybrid 术后异位骨化发生的情况,并对是否发生异位骨化患者进行分组,比较其临床疗效。结果:末次随访时平均 YT20 评分和 JOA 评分较术前明显升高 (P<0.05), JOA 平均改善率为 (70.66±0.44)%。24 个节段中 10 个节段出现异位骨化,发生率为 41.70%,其中 I 级为 29.20%, Ⅱ 级为 12.50%。异位骨化发生和未发生患者的临床疗效比较:术前、术后 JOA 评分差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05);术前 YT20 评分差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05),术后异位骨化发生患者 YT20 评分明显低于未发生患者。结论: Hybrid 术近期临床疗效满意,异位骨化发生的原因仍需要进一步探索。

【关键词】 颈椎退行性疾病; Hybrid 术; 异位骨化

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开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



Clinical observation on the treatment of cervical degenerative diseases with Hybrid surgery QI Ying-na, LI Chun-gen, LIU Gen-zhe, YIN Xin-cheng, PENG Ya, SUN Pei-yu, CHEN Chao, ZHENG Hao-yun, ZHU Yong-gang, and GUO Yu-xia. Department of Orthopaedics, Beijing Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100010, China ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical effect of anterior cervical Hybrid surgery in the treatment of cervical degenerative diseases (CDD) and observe the incidence of heterotopic ossification of disc replacement segment at 1 year after surgery. Methods: From January 2015 to April 2018, 35 patients who received anterior cervical hybrid surgery met the inclusion and exclusion criteria and the complete clinical follow-up data were analyzed retrospectively. Complete imaging follow-up data were obtained from 24 patients. There were 15 males and 20 females, aged from 39 to 70(55.57±7.73) years old. The amount of bleeding was for 20 to 100 (40.29±18.39) ml, and the hospital stay was for 4 to 28(11.03±4.63) days, and the follow-up time was (12.97±1.36) months. Clinical outcomes were assessed by the Tanaka Yasushi cervical spondylitis symptom scale 20 score (YT20), and Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) score. The occurrence of heterotopic ossification after Hybrid surgery was evaluated by X-ray according to McAfee standard one year after operation. Patients with or without heterotopic ossification

were divided into two groups and their clinical effects were compared. **Results**: At the final follow-up, the mean YT20 score and JOA score were significantly higher than those before operation (P < 0.05), and the average improvement rate of JOA was  $(70.66 \pm 0.44)\%$ . One year after operation, the heterotopic ossification occurred in 10 of 24 segments, with incidence of 41.70%(10/24), including 29.20% in grade I and 12.50% in grade II. The results of clinical efficacy comparison between patients with and without heterotopic ossification were as follows; there was no significant difference in JOA score before and after operation (P>0.05); there was no significant difference in YT20 score before operation (P>0.05), and YT20 score in patients with heterotopic ossification was significantly lower than that in patients without heterotopic ossification (P<0.05). **Conclusion**: The short-term clinical effect of Hybrid surgery is satisfactory for cervical degenerative diseases, and the cause of heterotopic ossification still needs to be further explored.

KEYWORDS Cervical degenerative diseases; Hybrid surgery; Heterotopic ossification

颈椎退行性疾病 (cervical degenerative diseases, CDD) 是导致中老年人群中神经或脊髓损伤最主要 的原因之一[1]。通过近百年的发展,目前已经形成了 较为明确的阶梯治疗方案,对于持续保守治疗6周 以上无效,神经或脊髓正在持续加重的患者,国际上 建议手术治疗[2]。多项研究[3-7]报道了颈椎前路椎间 融合术(anterior cervical decompression and fusion, ACDF) 和人工间盘置换术 (total disc replacement, TDR) 的短中长期的临床疗效均令人满意。但是随着 手术数量的增加和随访时间的延长,研究发现 TDR 术后异位骨化(heterotopic ossification,HO)发生率为 5.4%~70%<sup>[4,8]</sup>,2015 年美国一项7年随访的RCT (randomized controlled trial, RCT) 研究中显示:TDR 术和 ACDF 术后的再手术率分别为 4.4%和 16.2%[9]。以上术后并发症给医生和患者均带来了困 扰。那么, Hybrid 术式, 即结合 ACDF/颈椎前路椎体 次全切除减压植骨融合术(anterior cervical corpectomy and fusion, ACCF)和TDR术的混合手术,术后 HO 发生的情况如何呢?目前相关研究较少。本研究 首次统计分析颈椎前路 Hybrid 术治疗颈椎退行性 疾病的临床疗效并观察其术后1年影像学上间盘置 换节段异位骨化的发生率。

# 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 病例选择

回顾性分析 2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 4 月接受颈椎前路 Hybrid 术符合以下纳入和排除标准<sup>[2]</sup>患者的临床资料。

- 1.1.1 纳人标准 (1)年龄 20~70 岁。(2)从 C<sub>3</sub>-T<sub>1</sub> 2 个或 3 个节段间有症状的颈椎间盘疾病,影像学 (X 线、CT、MRI)显示髓核突出,椎关节强硬,或间盘 高度丢失。(3)非手术治疗 6 周失败或非手术治疗患者根性或髓性症状持续加重。(4)患者知情并签署知情同意书。
- **1.1.2** 排除标准 (1)连续性后纵韧带骨化和(或) 黄韧带骨化同时存在(节段≥3)。(2)已知的对内植 物材料过敏史(钛、聚乙烯、钴、铬、钼)。(3)不明原

因的颈部和手臂疼痛。(4)轴性颈部疼痛作为孤立的症状。(5)严重骨质疏松或骨量不足。(6)目标节段既往手术史。(7)全身性疾病 (AIDS、HIV等)。(8)活动期局部或全身性感染。(9)自身免疫脊椎关节病(风湿性关节炎)。(10)临床资料及影像学资料不完整患者。(11)术后1年内新出现其他影响颈椎退行性疾病临床和影像学评估的疾病:脑血管病、类风湿性关节炎、骨折、肿瘤等。

#### 1.2 临床资料

2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 4 月,行颈椎前路 Hybrid 术治疗的颈椎退行性疾病患者共 72 例,符合病例选择标准并获得完整临床随访资料者 35 例,其中获得完整影像学随访资料者 24 例。35 例中男 15 例,女 20 例,年龄 39~70 (55.57±7.73) 岁,手术出血量 20~100 (40.29±18.39) ml,住院时间 4~28 (11.03±4.63) d,随访时间 (12.97±1.36) 个月。手术节段由多到少分别为  $C_5-C_6>C_4-C_5>C_6-C_7>C_3-C_4>C_7-T_1$ ,其中  $C_5-C_6$ 为 41.74% (48/115), $C_4-C_5$ 为 27.83% (32/115), $C_6-C_7$ 为 23.49% (27/115)。

#### 1.3 治疗方法

- 1.3.1 术前准备 完善术前颈椎 X 线、CT 和 MRI 的影像学检查和临床症状相关调查问卷,明确责任 节段。节段选择:在 Hybrid 手术组,间盘置换节段选择相对较轻和生理颈椎活动度较大的节段。ACDF 节段选择退变相对较重和有颈椎不稳的节段。退变相对较重为严重椎关节强硬(桥状骨化,椎间高度丢失>50%,活动度丢失<2%);颈椎不稳为同邻节段比较,椎体位移>3 mm 和(或)>11°旋转改变。
- 1.3.2 手术步骤 术前 3~4 d 患者在医生的指导下进行气管推移训练。全麻下颈椎呈中立位或轻度过伸位。以标准 3~5 cm 切口经颈动脉鞘和内脏鞘间进入,暴露椎间隙,C 形臂 X 线定位责任节段。在辅助放大镜下采用高速磨钻仔细清除椎前骨赘和骨化的前纵韧带,摘除突出的椎间盘,必要时切开后纵韧带,以探查突出的间盘组织。采用大小适宜装有同种异体骨和(或)自体骨的 ROI-C 融合器或人工间盘

置入椎间隙,透视植入物位置良好,充分清洗切口, 检查无活动性出血后留置引流管,逐层缝合切口。患 者绝对卧床观察 24 h 后拔出引流管,颈托佩戴不超 过 2 周。术后常规采用非甾体抗炎药、甘露醇、地塞 米松和质子泵抑制剂治疗 5 d。所有的手术由相同的 3 个术者完成。

# 1.4 观察项目与方法

- **1.4.1** 临床疗效评价 采用田中靖久颈椎病症状量 表 (Tanaka Yasushi cervical spondylitis symptom scale 20 score, YT20)<sup>[10]</sup>, 日本矫形骨科协会(Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA)<sup>[11]</sup> 评分收集患者术前及术后 1 年的临床资料。
- 1.4.2 影像学评价 于术后 1 年颈椎 X 线上,依据 McAfee 标准<sup>[12-13]</sup>评价 Hybrid 术后间盘置换节段异位骨化发生的情况,0 级,无; I 级,椎体前可见骨化但未及椎间隙; Ⅱ 级,骨赘长入椎间隙但不影响椎间活动; Ⅲ级,骨桥形成,椎间活动度存在; Ⅳ级,骨桥形成,无椎间活动度。

# 1.5 统计学处理

采用 SAS 9.4 统计软件,定量资料以均数±标准  $\dot{z}(\bar{x}\pm s)$ 表示,计数资料用 n(%) 表示。符合正态分布、方差齐性的定量资料组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验,治疗前后采用配对 t 检验。方差不齐的定量资料、计数或等级资料采用  $\chi^2$  检验或 Mann-Whitney 检验或 Wilcoxon 检验。双侧检验,以 P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

# 2 结果

# 2.1 临床疗效评价

术后1年上肢运动功能、上肢感觉、JOA 总分较

术前明显升高(P<0.05)。JOA 平均改善率 (70.66±0.438)%,见表 1。术后 1 年 YT20 评分较术前明显升 高(P<0.05),见表 2。

# 2.2 影像学观察

术后 1 年, Hybrid 术后间盘置换节段异位骨化发生的情况: 获得完整影像学随访资料者 24 例, 24 个节段中 10 个节段出现异位骨化,发生率为41.70%,其中 I 级为 29.20%, II 级为 12.50%, 无Ⅲ级和Ⅳ级者。

获得完整临床和影像学随访的 24 例患者,均为 I 期融合术联合 TDR 手术,其中单节段 TDR+单节 段 ACDF 16 例,单节段 TDR+双节段 ACDF 7 例,单节段 TDR+单节段 ACDF 1 例。异位骨化发生与未发生患者的一般资料中性别、手术节段数目差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),但有异位骨化发生患者的年龄高于无异位骨化发生的患者。异位骨化发生和未发生患者的临床疗效比较:术前、术后JOA 评分差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);术前 YT20 评分差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),术后异位骨化发生患者 YT20 评分明显低于未发生患者,见表 3。典型病例影像学资料见图 1。

# 3 讨论

**3.1** 颈椎前路 Hybrid 术治疗颈椎退行性疾病的临床疗效

2007 年王文军等[14]首次报道联合使用颈椎前路椎体次全切除融合与颈椎人工椎间盘置换术治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病。2009 年 Shin 等[15]提出 Hybrid术式的概念,即联合应用人工颈椎间盘置换术与颈前路椎间融合术, Hybrid 术旨在保证临床疗效的基

表 1 颈椎退行性疾病 35 例患者治疗前后 JOA 评分比较  $(\bar{x}\pm s, \mathcal{G})$ 

**Tab.1** Comparison of pre- and post-operative JOA score of 35 patients with cervical degenerative disease ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , score)

时间	上肢运动功能	下肢运动功能	上肢感觉	下肢感觉	躯干感觉	膀胱功能	总分
治疗前	3.51±0.61	3.69±0.76	1.06±0.94	1.74±0.66	2.00±0.00	3.09±0.92	14.77±1.99
术后1年	3.83±0.45	3.86±0.43	1.71±0.52	1.83±0.57	2.00±0.00	3.17±0.86	16.23±1.35
Z值	-2.668	-1.667	-3.581	-0.756	0.000	-1.000	-3.964
P 值	0.008	0.096	0.000	0.450	1.000	0.317	0.000

表 2 颈椎退行性疾病 35 例患者治疗前后 YT20 评分比较  $(\bar{x}\pm s, \mathcal{G})$ 

**Tab.2** Comparison of pre- and post-operative YT20 score of 35 patients with cervical degenerative disease  $(\bar{x}\pm s, \text{score})$ 

时间	症状	工作和生活能力	体征	手的功能	总分
治疗前	2.49±2.29	0.83±21.04	6.11±1.28	-0.51±0.70	8.91±3.37
术后1年	7.06±1.97	2.57±0.88	$7.69 \pm 0.90$	-0.14±0.43	17.17±3.38
Z值	-5.028	-4.496	-4.594	-3.357	-5.166
P值	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000



图 1 患者,男,60岁,颈肩痛伴左上肢放射痛、麻木2年,加重伴右上肢麻木1周。疼痛沿肩颈部放射至双手五指,左侧臂丛神经牵拉试验阳性。术前JOA评分11分,YT20评分14分;术后12个月随访JOA评分17分,YT20评分20分 1a,1b.术前颈椎正侧位X线片显示颈椎曲度变直 1c,1d,1e.术前颈椎CT 1f,1g,1h,1i,1j.术前颈椎MRI示C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>椎间盘突出 1k.术后4d颈椎侧位X线片示颈椎曲度恢复较好,置人物位置良好,未见明显异位骨化存在 1l.术后12个月颈椎侧位X线片示下位间盘置换节段异位骨化2级 Fig.1 A 60-year-old male patient, had neck and shoulder pain accompanied by radiation pain and numbness of

Fig.1 A 60-year-old male patient, had neck and shoulder pain accompanied by radiation pain and numbness of the left upper limb for 2 years, and with numbness of the right upper limb for 1 week. Pain radiated along the shoulder and neck to the five fingers of both hands, and the left brachial plexus traction test was positive. Preoperative JOA score was 11, and YT20 score was 14. At 12 months after operation, JOA score was 17, and YT20 score was 20 1a,1b. AP and lateral X-rays of the cervical spine showed the curvature of the cervical spine became straight before operation 1c,1d,1e. Cervical CT before operation 1f,1g,1h,1i,1j. Preoperative MRI of cervical spine showed C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub> disc herniation 1k. On the 4th day after operation, the lateral X-ray of cervical spine showed that the curvature of cervical spine recovered well. The implant was in a good position, and no obvious heterotopic ossification was found 1l. At 12 months after operation, the lateral X-ray of the cervical spine showed the grade 2 heterotopic ossification of the lower intervertebral disc replacement segment

是否发生	tal *h	年龄(x±s,岁) —	性别(例)		手术节段(例)		YT20 评分(x±s,分)		JOA 评分(x±s,分)	
异位骨化	例数		男	女	$L_2$	$L_3$	术前	末次随访	术前	末次随访
发生	10	58.09±5.56	4	6	7	3	7.70±3.27	15.40±4.60	14.20±2.49	16.00±1.05
未发生	14	53.79±6.47	7	7	9	5	9.57±3.65	18.43±1.40	15.00±2.15	16.43±1.34
检验值		$Z=-1.235$ $\chi^2=0.005$		$\chi^2=0$	0.000	t=1.291	t=2.335	Z=-0.833	Z=-1.552	
D店		0.217	0.4	507	1	000	0.210	0.020	0.405	0.121

表 3 异位骨化发生与未发生患者临床资料分析 Tab.3 Comparison of clinical outcomes between patient with heterotopic ossification and patient without heterotopic

ossification

P 值 础上兼顾保留运动与骨性融合。自2007年以来,一 29.20%, Ⅱ级为 12.50%, 无Ⅲ级和Ⅳ级异位骨化发

些研究报道 Hybrid 术的短期临床疗效:孙宇[16]随访 16 例(平均 23 个月)Hybrid 术后患者的 JOA 改善率 约为53%;何玉宝等[17] 随访24例(平均6个月) Hybrid 术后患者的 JOA 改善率约为 74.44%; 刘海鹰 等[18] 随访 17 例(平均 6 个月) Hybrid 术后患者的 JOA 改善率约为 84.7%; 张耐洋等[19]报道平均术后 42 个月颈椎 NDI 由术前的(24.6±8.6)分降至(13.8± 4.3) 分。本研究中 35 例患者术后 1 年 YT20 评和 JOA 评分明显升高,平均 JOA 改善率为 (70.66± 0.44)%,与上述文献研究结果相似。详细分析各项症 状、体征的改善情况,结果表明 Hybrid 术后患者上 肢运动和感觉功能明显改善。以上研究均表明 Hvbrid 术式近中期临床疗效令人满意。

# 3.2 颈椎前路间盘置换术和颈椎 Hybrid 术后异位 骨化发生情况

颈椎前路间盘置换术的核心理念是保留颈椎的 生理活动度[11,20-22],但异位骨化的形成,尤其是Ⅲ-№级影响颈椎活动度的异位骨化,违背了间盘置换 术的核心理念。近5年内国内外文献报道的间盘置 换术后异位骨化的发生率在 5.4%~70%[4,8]。国内一 项 Meta 分析显示[8]:Bryan 椎间盘异位骨化发生率 为 7.2%, 单节段置换和混合节段置换的发生率分别 为 13.8% 和 5.4%。2017 年美国一项 Meta 分析显示[4]: 术后 1~2 年,发生率约为 38%;术后 2~5 年,发生率 约为 52.6%; 术后 5~10 年, 发生率约为 53.6%。 Hybrid 术后异位骨化的发生率,目前研究较少,孙宇[16] 随访 16 例(平均随访时间 23 个月)Hybrid 术后患者 HO 的发生率为 31.25%(5/16), 其中 4 个节段为 III 级,1个节段为Ⅱ级。Carstens 等[23]随访 26 例(平均 随访时间 24 个月)Hybrid 术后患者的 HO 的发生率 为 7.69%(2/26), 虽然以上研究统计了 Hybrid 术后 HO 的发生率,但均并未说明 Hybrid 术后异位骨化 的发生对临床疗效的影响。本研究分析了24例 Hybrid 术后 1 年随访时 HO 发生的情况:末次随访 时影像学上异位骨化发生率为41.70%,其中Ⅰ级为

生,本研究中异位骨化发生率略高于文献中报道,但 程度较轻,以Ⅰ级和Ⅱ级异位骨化发生为主。另外, 异位骨化发生患者的年龄高于未发生患者,从总体 而言,国内报道的异位骨化发生率高于国外相关报 道,具体原因仍需要进行一步深入研究。本研究同时 分析了异位骨化发生和未发生患者的临床疗效,结 果表明两组间髓性相关症状评分无明显差异,但异 位骨化发生患者根性症状(YT20 评分)重于无异位 骨化发生的患者,目前伴有临床症状的患者均采用 保守治疗,无再手术患者。颈椎 Hybrid 术作为一种 新技术,虽然目前褒贬不一[16-18,24-26],仍需要长期更 多的循证医学证据,探索并证实 Hybrid 的中远期疗 效及相关并发症。

# 3.3 本研究的不足与展望

本研究仍存在以下缺点:(1)本研究为回顾性分 析,仍缺乏前瞻性、对照研究。(2)样本量偏少。(3)随 访时间偏短。(4)并未深入分析 Hybrid 术后异位骨 化发生的原因。本研究发现 Hybrid 术近期临床疗效 满意, Hybrid 术后异位骨化发生率为 41.70%, 表明 Hybrid 可作为一种具有前景的手术,进一步拟通过 前瞻性、对照研究,深入分析 Hybrid 术后异位骨化 发生的原因,并针对性的提出预防措施。

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