

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2019.08.035

## Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术对脊髓型颈椎病患者疗效及颈椎生物力学的影响\*

董 红 何 杨<sup>△</sup> 张 平 方 张 辉 王 建 民 赵 宇 宙

(华北石油管理局总医院骨一科 河北 任丘 062552)

**摘要 目的:**探讨 Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术对脊髓型颈椎病患者疗效及颈椎生物力学的影响。**方法:**选取 2015 年 1 月到 2016 年 12 月期间在我院接受治疗的脊髓型颈椎病患者 48 例,根据手术方式的不同将其分为植骨融合组(25 例)和假体置换组(23 例),其中植骨融合组采用颈椎前路减压植骨融合术进行治疗,假体置换组采用 Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术进行治疗。比较两组患者的日本骨科协会(JOA)颈椎评分、颈椎功能障碍指数(NDI)评分、视觉模拟疼痛量表(VAS)评分、颈椎生理曲度、颈椎活动度、手术节段活动度、上邻近节段活动度、下邻近节段活动度,并比较两组患者的并发症情况。**结果:**术后 12 个月假体置换组的 NDI 评分明显低于植骨融合组( $P<0.05$ );术后 6 个月、术后 12 个月植骨融合组的颈椎活动度低于假体置换组( $P<0.05$ );术后 1 个月、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月、术后 12 个月假体置换组的手术节段活动度高于植骨融合组( $P<0.05$ );术后 12 个月植骨融合组的上邻近节段活动度、下邻近节段活动度高于假体置换组( $P<0.05$ );两组患者随访期间颈部轴性症状发生率比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**与颈椎前路减压植骨融合术比较,Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术对脊髓型颈椎病患者的远期疗效更佳,可更好的改善患者的颈椎生物力学,降低颈部轴性症状发生率,值得临床推广应用。

**关键词:**脊髓型颈椎病; Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术; 颈椎前路减压植骨融合术; 疗效; 颈椎生物力学

**中图分类号:**R681.55 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2019)08-1554-05

## Effect of Bryan Cervical Disc Prosthesis Replacement on the Curative Effect and the Biomechanics of the Cervical Spine in Patients with Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy\*

DONG Hong, HE Yang<sup>△</sup>, ZHANG Ping-fang, ZHANG Hui, WANG Jian-min, ZHAO Yu-zhou

(First Department of Orthopedics, The General Hospital of North China Petroleum Administration Bureau, Renqiu, Hebei, 062552, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effect of Bryan cervical disc prosthesis replacement on the curative effect and the biomechanics of the cervical spine in patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy. **Methods:** 48 patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy who were treated in our hospital from January 2015 to December 2016 were selected. According to the different operation methods, they were divided into bone graft fusion group (25 cases) and prosthetic replacement group (23 cases). The bone graft fusion group was treated with anterior cervical decompression and fusion, the prosthesis replacement group was treated with Bryan cervical disc prosthesis replacement. The scores of Japanese Association for Department of orthopedics (JOA), neck disability index (NDI), visual analogue scale (VAS), cervical physiological curvature, cervical spine activity, surgical segment activity, upper adjacent segment activity, lower adjacent segment activity were compared between the two groups, and the complications of the two groups were compared. **Results:** The NDI score in the prosthetic replacement group at 12 month after operation was significantly lower than that of the bone graft fusion group ( $P<0.05$ ). The cervical spine activity in the bone graft fusion group at 6 months, 12 months after operation were lower than those of the prosthetic replacement group ( $P<0.05$ ). The surgical segment activity in the prosthetic replacement group at 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months after operation were significantly higher than those of the bone graft fusion group ( $P<0.05$ ). The upper and lower adjacent segment activity in the bone graft fusion group at 12 months after operation were higher than those of the prosthetic replacement group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was significant difference in the incidence of axial symptoms of patients in two groups during the follow-up period ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Compare with anterior cervical decompression and fusion with bone graft, the long-term effect of Bryan cervical disc prosthesis replacement for patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy is better, it can better improve the biomechanics of the cervical vertebra and reduce the incidence of axial symptoms in the neck, which is worthy of clinical application.

**Key words:** Cervical spondylotic myelopathy; Bryan cervical disc prosthesis replacement; Anterior cervical decompression and fusion;

\* 基金项目:中国石油华北油田科技信息支持基金项目(2014HBG0173)

作者简介:董红(1980-),男,本科,主治医师,从事骨外科方面的研究,E-mail: tweiho@163.com

△ 通讯作者:何杨(1970-),男,本科,副主任医师,从事骨外科方面的研究,E-mail: hdhuehf@163.com

(收稿日期:2018-09-06 接受日期:2018-09-29)

Curative effect; Biomechanics of the cervical spine

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R681.55 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2019)08-1554-05

## 前言

脊髓型颈椎病是颈椎病中较为严重的一种类型,患者通常发生颈椎椎骨间连接结构退变,导致脊髓受压或脊髓缺血,进而引发脊髓的功能障碍,而其临床表现为颈椎间盘源性疼痛、手脚麻木、肌无力等,病情严重者可出现行走不便、步态不稳等症状,对患者的生活将造成严重影响<sup>[1,2]</sup>。颈椎前路减压植骨融合术是临幊上治疗脊髓型颈椎病的常用术式之一,该术式的临床疗效已被大量研究证实<sup>[3,4]</sup>,然而该术式也存在明显的缺点,可能会引起相邻节段椎间盘应力增加、活动度明显增大,加速相邻节段的退变,导致患者出现颈部轴性症状<sup>[5]</sup>。颈椎间盘假体置换术是治疗颈椎病的新型手术,可保留颈椎的活动度,减小邻近节段的负荷,可有效避免颈椎前路减压植骨融合术的缺点<sup>[6]</sup>,近年来随着椎间盘假体设计的不断成熟,颈椎间盘假体置换术逐渐在临幊中得到应用,并取得了较好的疗效<sup>[7]</sup>。Bryan 椎间盘假体是目前临幊上常见的假体之一,主要由钛合金和聚亚胺酯组成,具有良好的生物相容性<sup>[8]</sup>。本研究分析了两种术式治疗脊髓型颈椎病患者的疗效,并着重分析了其对颈椎生物力学的影响,以为临幊治疗脊髓型颈椎病患者提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取 2015 年 1 月到 2016 年 12 月期间在我院接受治疗的脊髓型颈椎病患者 48 例,纳入标准:(1)所有患者均表现为脊髓型颈椎病的典型症状(颈椎间盘源性疼痛、手脚麻木、肌无力等),且经 CT、MRI 等影像学检查确诊为脊髓型颈椎病;(2)病变部位集中在 C3-C7 节段,均为单节段或双节段;(3)美国麻醉师协会(American Society of Anesthesiologists, ASA)分级 I - II 级;(4)术前经 3 个月以上的正规保守治疗无效;(5)患者及其家属知情本研究相关内容,并签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)存在 Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术与颈椎前路减压植骨融合术禁忌症者;(2)神经根型颈椎病者;(3)存在骨质疏松、风湿性关节炎、颈椎感染、后纵韧带骨化、强直性脊柱炎等疾病者;(4)病变节段活动度明显丢失或椎间高度丢失超过 50%者;(5)颈椎生理曲度异常或结构不稳定者;(6)随访失联者;(7)有颈椎手术史者;(8)存在意识障碍或精神性疾病者。根据手术方式的不同将其分为植骨融合组(25 例)和假体置换组(23 例),两组患者的一般资料比较无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ ),见表 1。本研究经我院伦理委员批准通过。

表 1 两组患者的一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data of the two groups

Groups	n	Gender		Age (years old)	Course of disease (month)	ASA classification		Segmental lesion	
		Male	Female			I grade	II grade	Single segment	Double segment
Bone graft fusion group	25	16	9	50.36± 7.24	17.45± 10.31	10	15	22	3
Prosthetic replacement group	23	13	10	48.61± 6.53	18.63± 11.24	11	12	21	2
$\chi^2/t$		0.280		0.877	0.379	0.298		0.010	
P		0.597		0.385	0.706	0.585		0.922	

### 1.2 手术方法

植骨融合组采用颈椎前路减压植骨融合术进行治疗,颈丛麻醉,常规消毒,采用右侧颈前横切口或斜切口的方式入路,并依次切开皮肤、皮下组织、颈阔肌,将椎前筋膜剥离,定位目标椎间隙。随后撑开椎间隙,并切开病变节段纤维环,摘除髓核,同时将软骨终板、椎体后缘骨赘刮除,当硬膜囊显露时,嵌入自体髂骨三面皮质骨块,并选择合适的钛板将椎体进行固定。清理切口,放置引流条,逐层缝合。假体置换组采用 Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术进行治疗,气管插管全身麻醉,颈部垫高,C 型臂 X 线机下使颈椎序列处于相对平直状态,常规消毒,采用右侧颈前斜切口或横切口入路,逐层切开皮肤、皮下组织、颈阔肌,将椎前筋膜剥离,定位目标椎间隙。随后将病变节段髓核组织摘除,当纵韧带显露后,撑开椎间隙,随后安装牵开支架及拉钩,并将楔形撑开器打入,最后安装打磨导向器,打磨好后反复冲洗,植入合适的 Bryan 颈椎间盘假体,逐层缝合。

### 1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 疗效评价 在术前、术后 1 个月、术后 3 个月、术后 6 个月、术后 12 个月采用日本骨科协会 (Japanese Orthopaedic Association, JOA) 颈椎评分、颈椎功能障碍指数(neck disability index, NDI)、视觉模拟疼痛量表(Visual analogue scale, VAS)综合评定疗效<sup>[9]</sup>。其中 JOA 颈椎评分主要包括上肢运动、下肢运动、感觉(上肢、下肢、躯干)、膀胱功能这四个方面,满分为 17 分,得分越低说明颈椎功能障碍越明显。NDI 指数主要包括疼痛强度、个人护理、提取重物、阅读、头疼、集中注意力、工作、睡觉、驾驶、娱乐这十个问题,每个问题均根据患者的具体情况给予 0-5 分的得分,总分为 50 分,分数越高代表颈椎功能障碍越严重。VAS 评测方法如下:在白纸上画一条直线,并均分成 10 等分,标上 0-10 的刻度,0 表示无痛,10 表示剧痛,让患者根据自我疼痛感受在直线上做标记,并根据标记点给予相应的评分。

1.3.2 颈椎生物力学检测 在术前、术后 1 个月、术后 3 个月、

术后6个月、术后12个月行颈椎正侧位及动力位X线片检查,分别测量患者的颈椎生理曲度、颈椎活动度、手术节段活动度、上邻近节段活动度、下邻近节段活动度。测量方法如下,颈椎生理曲度:采用Cobb双线法测量患者的颈椎生理曲度,在颈椎侧位X线片上分别于C2和C7椎体下缘画一条直线,两条直线延长后相交处形成的夹角即为颈椎生理曲度。颈椎活动度:在标准过伸、过屈位X线片上分别于C2和C7椎体下缘画一条直线,记录两直线的夹角,两个夹角的差值即为颈椎活动度。手术节段活动度:在标准过伸、过屈位X线片上分别于手术节段上位椎体下缘及下位椎体上缘各划一直线,记录两直线的夹角,两个夹角的差值即为手术节段活动度。上邻近节段活动度、下邻近节段活动度的测量方法参考手术节段活动度。

### 1.3.3 并发症 记录两组并发症发生情况。

### 1.4 统计学方法

使用SPSS18.0统计学软件进行数据分析。ASA分级分布

等计数资料采用例数及百分率(%)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。疗效中的各类评分及颈椎生物力学指标等计量资料用( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,采用t检验。将 $\alpha=0.05$ 作为检验标准。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者的JOA评分、NDI评分、VAS评分比较

术前、术后1个月、术后3个月、术后6个月、术后12个月两组的JOA评分、VAS评分比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );术前、术后1个月、术后3个月、术后6个月两组的NDI评分比较差异亦无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),但术后12个月假体置换组的NDI评分明显低于植骨融合组( $P<0.05$ )。两组术后1个月、术后3个月、术后6个月、术后12个月的NDI评分、VAS评分均明显低于术前,JOA评分明显高于术前( $P<0.05$ )。详见表2。

表2 两组患者的JOA评分、NDI评分、VAS评分比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,分)

Table 2 Comparison of JOA scores, NDI scores and VAS scores of patients in the two groups ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , score)

Groups	Time	JOA score	NDI score	VAS score
Bone graft fusion group(n=25)	Before operation	9.01± 1.34	25.63± 11.37	7.36± 1.52
	1 month after operation	11.84± 2.16*	16.51± 7.48*	5.39± 1.33*
	3 months after operation	13.54± 1.65*	13.32± 6.44*	4.62± 1.21*
	6 months after operation	14.83± 1.62*	12.42± 5.75*	3.02± 0.96*
	12 months after operation	14.58± 1.75*	11.61± 5.34*	1.98± 0.52*
	Before operation	9.03± 1.41	25.14± 10.83	7.41± 1.48
Prosthetic replacement group(n=23)	1 month after operation	11.92± 2.07*	16.14± 6.86*	5.21± 1.28*
	3 months after operation	13.62± 1.58*	12.11± 6.24*	4.53± 1.17*
	6 months after operation	14.92± 1.53*	10.01± 5.87*	3.05± 0.84*
	12 months after operation	14.66± 1.92*	8.11± 5.23**	1.93± 0.41*

Note: compared with before operation in same group, \* $P<0.05$ , compared with bone graft fusion group at the same time point, \*\* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 两组患者颈椎生物力学指标比较

两组患者术前的颈椎生理曲度、颈椎活动度、手术节段活动度、上邻近节段活动度、下邻近节段活动度比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );两组术后1个月、术后3个月、术后6个月、术后12个月颈椎生理曲度比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );植骨融合组术后1个月、术后3个月、术后6个月、术后12个月的颈椎活动度较术前明显下降,假体置换组术后1个月、术后3个月颈椎活动度较术前明显下降,且植骨融合组术后6个月、术后12个月低于假体置换组( $P<0.05$ );假体置换组术后1个月、术后3个月的手术节段活动度以及植骨融合组术后1个月、术后3个月、术后6个月、术后12个月的手术节段活动度均较术前下降,且假体置换组术后1个月、术后3个月、术后6个月、术后12个月高于植骨融合组( $P<0.05$ );植骨融合组术后12个月的上邻近节段活动度以及术后3个月、术后6个月、术后12个月的下邻近节段活动度较术前升高,且植骨融合组术后12个月上邻近节段活动度、下邻近节段活动度高于假体置换组( $P<0.05$ );详见表3。

### 2.3 两组患者并发症比较

两组患者术中均未出现严重并发症。植骨融合组9例患者出现颈部轴性症状,发生率为36.00%(9/25)。假体置换组2例患者出现颈部轴性症状,发生率为8.70%(2/23)。两组患者随访期间颈部轴性症状发生率比较差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=5.056$ ,  $P=0.025$ )。

## 3 讨论

脊髓型颈椎病发病机制较为复杂,有研究<sup>[10-12]</sup>认为,颈椎结构的退行性改变可导致椎管狭窄,引起脊髓的慢性受压,这是脊髓型颈椎病的始发因素,而受压脊髓在颈椎过屈过伸活动中反复损伤可加重疾病的严重程度,因此认为脊髓型颈椎病是静态因素和动态因素共同作用的结果。目前临幊上对于症状较轻的脊髓型颈椎病患者一般采用保守治疗,但此治疗方式难以解除患者脊髓压迫,因此对于症状较严重或符合外科手术适应症的患者一般进行手术治疗<sup>[13-15]</sup>。在过去50年里,颈椎前路减压植骨融合术是治疗脊髓型颈椎病和神经根型颈椎病的经典

表3 两组患者颈椎生物力学指标比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,° )  
Table 3 Comparison of biomechanics of the cervical spine of patients in the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,° )

Groups	Time	Cervical physiological curvature	Cervical spine activity	Surgical segment activity	Upper adjacent segment activity	Lower adjacent segment activity
Bone graft fusion group(n=25)	Before operation	16.57± 6.47	49.71± 8.34	10.23± 2.14	10.64± 1.52	10.04± 1.26
	1 month after operation	21.32± 6.65*	44.27± 7.46*	0.00± 0.00*	10.53± 1.63	10.03± 1.18
	3 months after operation	22.46± 6.85*	43.13± 6.89*	0.00± 0.00*	10.73± 1.68	10.69± 1.42*
	6 months after operation	25.73± 7.23*	42.65± 7.02*	0.00± 0.00*	11.42± 1.73	10.81± 1.36*
	12 months after operation	30.32± 7.63*	41.32± 6.54*	0.00± 0.00*	12.34± 1.88*	11.54± 1.75*
Prosthetic replacement group (n=23)	Before operation	16.62± 6.51	49.86± 8.51	10.91± 2.23	11.06± 1.45	10.11± 1.33
	1 month after operation	21.94± 6.25*	44.67± 8.91*	7.02± 1.58**	10.81± 1.54	10.06± 1.09
	3 months after operation	22.68± 6.56*	46.38± 6.97*	8.25± 1.93**	11.10± 1.36	10.15± 1.28
	6 months after operation	26.04± 7.53*	48.73± 7.37#	9.96± 2.04#	11.12± 1.28	10.31± 1.36
	12 months after operation	31.03± 7.72*	47.68± 7.33#	10.55± 2.11#	11.23± 1.41#	10.52± 1.77#

Note: compared with before operation in same group,\*P<0.05, compared with bone graft fusion group at the same time point, #P<0.05.

术式,其临床疗效显著<sup>[16,17]</sup>。然而,大量的长期随访研究发现<sup>[18,19]</sup>,行颈椎前路减压植骨融合术治疗的患者邻近节段活动度增加,退化加速,存在一定的弊端。颈椎间盘假体置换术可保留手术节段的活动度,可避免颈椎前路减压植骨融合术的缺点<sup>[20]</sup>,然而过去十几年中假体材料的限制,临幊上较少应用颈椎间盘假体置换术,相关临床研究报道较少。鉴于此,本研究进行对比分析,以进一步探讨 Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术与颈椎前路减压植骨融合术治疗脊髓型颈椎病患者的优劣性。

本研究显示,两组术后各时间点的 NDI 评分、VAS 评分均明显低于术前,JOA 评分明显高于术前( $P<0.05$ ),术后 12 个月假体置换组的 NDI 评分明显低于植骨融合组( $P<0.05$ );这说明术后患者的颈椎间盘源性疼痛均得到明显改善,且 Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术的远期疗效更好,可更明显改善患者的颈椎功能障碍。田伟等人的研究结果显示<sup>[21]</sup>,Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术与颈椎前路减压植骨融合术治疗颈椎退行性疾病患者的 JOA 评分和 NDI 评分比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),与本研究存在差异,这可能是因为疾病类型、病例数和末次随访时间不同,因此导致了研究结果的差异化。颈椎生理曲度、活动度衡量颈椎健康程度的重要指标,恢复颈椎正常的生理曲度和活动度是颈椎生物力学功能重建的一个重要方面<sup>[22,23]</sup>。在本次研究中,植骨融合组术后各时间点的颈椎活动度较术前明显下降,且在术后 6 个月、术后 12 个月低于假体置换组( $P<0.05$ );假体置换组术后各时间点的手术节段活动度高于植骨融合组( $P<0.05$ );植骨融合组术后 12 个月上邻近节段活动度、下邻近节段活动度高于假体置换组( $P<0.05$ )。这说明两种手术方法对患者颈椎生物力学的改善情况存在明显差异,主要体现在颈椎活动度、手术节段活动度、上邻近节段活动度、下邻近节段活动度上。脊髓型颈椎病患者由于颈前部肌肉受到疼痛的刺激,导致肌肉收缩牵拉,使得颈椎前倾,进而减小颈椎生理曲度,在术后由于患者的疼痛感明显下降,肌肉逐渐松弛,牵拉颈椎的力量变小,进而促进颈椎生理曲度恢复<sup>[24,25]</sup>。植骨融合组患者的融合节段失去运动功能,导致手术节段活动度和颈椎活动度明显

下降,假体置换组患者的手术节段可保留原有的活动度,因此对颈椎活动度的影响不明显。同时,Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术可保留置換节段的运动能力,进而有效避免颈椎前路减压植骨融合术的弊端<sup>[26-28]</sup>。此外,本研究还显示,两组患者随访期间颈部轴性症状发生率比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。分析原因为颈部轴性症状是指患者出现颈肩疼痛、僵硬及活动受限等症状,由于植骨融合组患者的颈椎活动度明显下降,进而更易导致颈部轴性症状发生<sup>[29,30]</sup>。

综上所述,Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术与颈椎前路减压植骨融合术对脊髓型颈椎病患者的近期疗效相近,但 Bryan 颈椎间盘假体置换术的远期疗效更佳,可更好地改善患者的颈椎生物力学,降低颈部轴性症状发生率,值得临床推广应用。

#### 参考文献(References)

- 1] Chen Z, Wang Q, Liang M, et al. Visual cortex neural activity alteration in cervical spondylotic myelopathy patients: a resting-state fMRI study[J]. Neuroradiology, 2018, 60(9): 921-932
- 2] Nouri A, Tetreault L, Zamorano JJ, et al. Role of magnetic resonance imaging in predicting surgical outcome in patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy[J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2015, 40(3): 171-178
- 3] Zhao CM, Chen Q, Zhang Y, et al. Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion versus hybrid surgery in multilevel cervical spondylotic myelopathy: A meta-analysis[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2018, 97(34): e11973
- 4] Wang B, Liu G, Kuang L. Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion with stand-alone anchored cages versus posterior laminectomy and fusion for four-level cervical spondylotic myelopathy: a retrospective study with 2-year follow-up [J]. BMC Musculoskelet Disord, 2018, 19(1): 216
- 5] Jang SR, Lee SB, Cho KS. A Comparison of Anterior Cervical Discectomy and Fusion versus Fusion Combined with Artificial Disc Replacement for Treating 3-Level Cervical Spondylotic Disease [J]. J Korean Neurosurg Soc, 2017, 60(6): 676-683
- 6] Yang X, Janssen T, Arts MP, et al. Radiological follow-up after

- implanting cervical disc prosthesis in anterior discectomy: a systematic review[J]. Spine J, 2018, 18(9): 1678-1693
- [7] Lou J, Li Y, Wang B, et al. Biomechanical evaluation of cervical disc replacement with a novel prosthesis based on the physiological curvature of endplate[J]. J Orthop Surg Res, 2018, 13(1): 41
- [8] Dejaeger J, Walraevens J, van Loon J, et al. 10-year follow-up after implantation of the Bryan Cervical Disc Prosthesis [J]. Eur Spine J, 2017, 26(4): 1191-1198
- [9] 刘瑞端,肖荣驰,唐志宏,等.单节段颈椎间盘置换术对相邻颈椎节段退变的影响[J].中国骨与关节损伤杂志,2015,30(5): 452-455
- [10] Hoti YUD, Aziz A, Ishaque K, et al. Clinical Outcome of Laminoplasty in Cervical Myelopathy[J]. J Coll Physicians Surg Pak, 2018, 28(6): 466-469
- [11] 孙永彪,艾合买提·吾买尔,赵岩,等.颈前路“杂交式”与颈后路治疗多节段脊髓型颈椎病的临床比较[J].现代生物医学进展,2017,17(22): 4262-4267
- [12] Nicholson KJ, Millhouse PW, Pflug E, et al. Cervical Sagittal Range of Motion as a Predictor of Symptom Severity in Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy [J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2018, 43(13): 883-889
- [13] Pepke W, Almansour H, Richter M, et al. Spondylotic cervical myelopathy: Indication of surgical treatment [J]. Orthopade, 2018, 47(6): 474-482
- [14] Koyanagi I. Options of Management of the Patient with Mild Degenerative Cervical Myelopathy [J]. Neurosurg Clin N Am, 2018, 29(1): 139-144
- [15] Vonck CE, Tanenbaum JE, Smith GA, et al. National Trends in Demographics and Outcomes Following Cervical Fusion for Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy[J]. Global Spine J, 2018, 8(3): 244-253
- [16] Sielatycki JA, Chotai S, Wick J, et al. Intersurgeon Cost Variability in Anterior Cervical Discectomy and Fusion[J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2018, 43(16): 1125-1132
- [17] Yadav YR, Ratre S, Parihar V, et al. Endoscopic partial corpectomy using anterior decompression for cervical myelopathy [J]. Neurol India, 2018, 66(2): 444-451
- [18] Shillingford J, Laratta J, Hardy N, et al. National outcomes following single-level cervical disc arthroplasty versus anterior cervical discectomy and fusion[J]. J Spine Surg, 2017, 3(4): 641-649
- [19] Qin R, Chen X, Zhou P, et al. Anterior cervical corpectomy and fusion versus posterior laminoplasty for the treatment of oppressive myelopathy owing to cervical ossification of posterior longitudinal ligament: a meta-analysis[J]. Eur Spine J, 2018, 27(6): 1375-1387
- [20] Lou J, Li Y, Wang B, et al. In vitro biomechanical comparison after fixed- and mobile-core artificial cervical disc replacement versus fusion[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2017, 96(41): e8291
- [21] 田伟,阎凯,韩晓,等.Bryan 人工间盘置换与前路减压融合治疗颈椎退行性疾病的中期随访研究[J].中华骨科杂志,2013,33(2): 97-104
- [22] Wang T, Wang H, Liu S, et al. Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion versus anterior cervical corpectomy and fusion in multilevel cervical spondylotic myelopathy: A meta-analysis [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2016, 95(49): e5437
- [23] Li Y, Fogel GR, Liao Z, et al. Finite element model predicts the biomechanical performance of cervical disc replacement and fusion hybrid surgery with various geometry of ball-and-socket artificial disc [J]. Int J Comput Assist Radiol Surg, 2017, 12(8): 1399-1409
- [24] Ganbat D, Kim YH, Kim K, et al. Effect of mechanical loading on heterotopic ossification in cervical total disc replacement: a three-dimensional finite element analysis[J]. Biomech Model Mechanobiol, 2016, 15(5): 1191-1199
- [25] Tan LA, Riew KD, Traynelis VC. Cervical Spine Deformity-Part 1: Biomechanics, Radiographic Parameters, and Classification [J]. Neurosurgery, 2017, 81(2): 197-203
- [26] Zhu Y, Tian Z, Zhu B, et al. Bryan Cervical Disc Arthroplasty Versus Anterior Cervical Discectomy and Fusion for Treatment of Cervical Disc Diseases: A Meta-analysis of Prospective, Randomized Controlled Trials[J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2016, 41(12): E733-E741
- [27] Badve SA, Nunley PD, Kurra S, et al. Review of long-term outcomes of disc arthroplasty for symptomatic single level cervical degenerative disc disease[J]. Expert Rev Med Devices, 2018, 15(3): 205-217
- [28] Pointillart V, Castelain JE, Coudert P, et al. Outcomes of the Bryan cervical disc replacement: fifteen year follow-up[J]. Int Orthop, 2018, 42(4): 851-857
- [29] Li J, Zhang D, Ding W, et al. Comparison of Clinical Outcomes After Anterior Cervical Discectomy and Fusion Versus Cervical Total Disk Replacement in Patients With Modic-2 Changes on MRI [J]. Clin Spine Surg, 2017, 30(8): E1088-E1092
- [30] Chin KR, Pencle FJR, Valdivia JM, et al. Limiting fusion levels by combining anterior cervical decompression and fusion with posterior laminectomy: Technical note[J]. J Orthop, 2018, 15(2): 412-415

(上接第 1540 页)

- [24] 孙达,王娇姣,王力宁,等.25 羟维生素D<sub>3</sub>与IgA肾病临床病理关系研究[J].中国实用内科杂志,2016,36(06): 472-475
- [25] 张志坤,梁兰青,列才华,等.IgA肾病患者肾功能和病理的相关因素分析[J].中国中西医结合肾病杂志,2013,14(01): 68-70
- [26] 曾蕾,殷彩霞,黄雷招.来氟米特联合糖皮质激素对IgA肾病患者疗效的影响[J].中国现代医生,2015,53(34): 21-24
- [27] 李登峰,任金香.醋酸泼尼松联合来氟米特治疗IgA肾病的临床观察[J].中国药房,2016,27(08): 1118-1120
- [28] Zhai YL, Zhu L, Shi SF, et al. Elevated soluble VEGF receptor sFlt-1

- correlates with endothelial injury in IgA nephropathy [J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(7): e101779
- [29] 李志强,张胜志.泼尼松联合吗替麦考酚酯对IgA肾病患者血清中VEGF 和 MMP-9 的影响研究 [J]. 中国当代医药, 2015, 22(19): 129-131
- [30] 邹迪,张守琳,王银萍,等.枸橼酸复方制剂对IgA肾病模型大鼠MMP-9、TIMP-1 的影响[J].中国老年学, 2016, 36(3): 549-551
- [31] 胡耀,柯贵宝,向元兵,等.来氟米特对IgA肾病患者血清血管内皮生长因子和内皮素水平的影响 [J].重庆医学, 2018, 47(09): 1191-1193