

## 颈椎融合术后邻近节段疾病的诊疗进展

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**【摘要】** 颈椎融合术后邻近节段退变(ASDeG)和邻近节段疾病(ASD)是影响远期疗效的核心问题,影像学发病率达16%~96%,有症状ASD发生率为1.8%~36%,约40%需二次手术。核心机制为融合导致邻近节段生物力学负荷异常增加(屈曲时近端间盘压力升高73.2%),加速退变。危险因素涵盖术前(高龄、椎管狭窄、多节段退变)、术中(多节段融合、钢板位置不当)及术后(颈椎曲度丢失)等多维度。ASD诊断需结合病史、神经受压症状(颈痛、肢体麻木无力)及影像学表现(椎间隙狭窄、骨赘、椎管受压)。治疗需个体化:轻症非手术治疗无效或神经压迫明显者考虑手术。颈椎前路椎间盘切除减压融合术(ACDF)翻修仍是主流,但二次手术并发症风险高;零切迹融合器可显著降低吞咽困难发生率(0% vs 5.2%);后路椎板成形术适用于多节段脊髓受压;颈椎间盘置换术(CDA)保留活动度,可能延缓邻近节段退变。后路脊柱内镜技术(椎间盘切除/椎管减压/神经根减压)因规避前路瘢痕风险,具有微创、恢复快、对稳定性影响小等优势,是新兴治疗方向,但需更多研究验证其长期疗效。未来需加强循证指南制定及技术创新以优化防治策略。

**【关键词】** 颈椎融合术; 邻近节段疾病; 治疗; 诊疗现状

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**【Abstract】** Adjacent segment degeneration (ASDeG) and adjacent segment disease (ASD) after cervical fusion are the core issues affecting long-term outcomes. The imaging incidence is 16% to 96%, and the incidence of symptomatic ASD is 1.8% to 36%. About 40% require secondary surgery. The core mechanism is that fusion causes an abnormal increase in biomechanical load on adjacent segments (a 73.2% increase in proximal disc pressure during flexion) and accelerates degeneration. Risk factors include multiple dimensions such as preoperative (advanced age, spinal stenosis, multi-level degeneration), intraoperative (multi-level fusion, improper plate positioning) and postoperative (loss of cervical curvature). The diagnosis of ASD requires combining medical history, nerve compression symptoms (neck pain, limb numbness and weakness) and imaging findings (intervertebral space stenosis, osteophytes, spinal canal compression). Treatment needs to be individualized: For mild cases, surgery should be considered for those who fail to respond to non-surgical treatment or have obvious nerve compression. Revision of anterior cervical discectomy and decompression fusion (ACDF) is still the mainstream, but the risk of secondary surgical complications is high; zero-profile fusion cages can significantly reduce the incidence of dysphagia (0% versus 5.2%); posterior laminoplasty is suitable for multi-level spinal cord compression; cervical disc arthroplasty (CDA) preserves range of motion and may delay adjacent segment degeneration. Posterior spinal endoscopic technology (discectomy/spinal canal decompression/nerve root canal decompression) is an emerging treatment direction because it avoids the risk of anterior scarring, has the advantages of minimally invasive, rapid recovery, and little impact on stability. However, more research is needed to verify its long-term efficacy. In the future, it is necessary to strengthen the formulation of evidence-based guidelines and technological innovation to optimize prevention and control strategies.

**【Key words】** Cervical fusion; Adjacent segment disease; Treatment; Diagnosis and treatment status

DOI: 10.3877/cma.j.issn.2096-0263.2026.02.009

基金项目: 重庆市自然科学基金项目(2023NSCQ-MSX4601)

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颈椎前路椎间盘切除减压融合术(anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, ACDF)已广泛用于神经根型颈椎病和脊髓病中,是治疗颈椎退行性疾病的“金标准”<sup>[1-2]</sup>。随着接受ACDF患者数量的增加及术后随访时间的延长,邻近节段变性(adjacent segment degeneration, ASDeg)已成为融合手术后必须面对的主要问题。ASDeg的定义为与手术治疗的脊柱节段邻近的椎间盘的影像学变化,无论是否存在症状,而邻近节段疾病(adjacent segment disease, ASD)是指存在临床症状的相邻节段退变<sup>[3]</sup>。虽然ASD早已被人们所认识,但颈椎融合术后发病机制及防治时机仍值得研究。现就颈椎融合术后ASD发病率、发病因素、危险因素及防治措施作一综述。

### 一、流行病学

颈椎融合术后ASD的流行病学特征因地区、年龄及性别存在显著差异。全球范围内,ASDeg发生率约为每年2%~4%,ASD发生率稍低,约1.43%/年,需翻修手术者约0.24%/年<sup>[4]</sup>。颈椎ASD风险随术后年限延长而上升,术后>48个月时,ACDF术后患者ASD翻修率升至9.2%(对照组为3.6%)<sup>[5]</sup>。一项涵盖83项研究的荟萃分析进一步证实,颈椎融合术后10年ASD累积发生率达25%<sup>[4]</sup>。地区差异方面,国内单中心研究(219例患者)报道颈椎ASD总体发生率为21%,而美国的一项大样本研究(60 292例)显示颈椎ASD的发生率为6.57%<sup>[6-7]</sup>。颈椎ASD年龄分布呈现“年轻化高风险”特征,30~39岁患者翻修率最高(8.12%),40~49岁为7.66%,年轻患者(<40岁)翻修风险是老年患者(<70岁)的4.56倍<sup>[4-7]</sup>。不同性别中颈椎ASD发生率略有不同,研究显示女性翻修率略高于男性(56.51%vs43.49%),且女性更易合并其他并发症(ASD组中占比10.46%)<sup>[6-7]</sup>。同时,多节段融合患者术后ASD发病率较高,单节段与多节段融合的ASD翻修率分别为51.49%vs48.51%( $P<0.001$ )<sup>[7]</sup>。

### 二、发病因素

颈椎融合术后ASD是由于融合后相邻节段生物力学的改变导致了相邻椎体退变加速,产生了相应的病理改变。研究表明,融合椎体相邻节段活动度增加,导致了相邻椎间盘及上下方关节突压力增大<sup>[8-10]</sup>,在屈曲时,近端节段的髓核压力增加了73.2%,远端节段增加了45.3%,椎间盘内压力的增加抑制了营养物质的扩散,从而导致废物的积累<sup>[9]</sup>,上述因素共同作用,加速了间盘及小关节退变,最终导致了ASD的发生。

### 三、危险因素

颈椎融合术后发生ASD的危险因素是多方面的,主要可归纳为以下三大类<sup>[9,11-17]</sup>。术前因素:高龄、骨质疏松、先天性椎管狭窄、精神障碍、术前多节段变性、术前邻近节段退变、颈椎功能障碍指数偏高、美国麻醉医师协会评分偏高。术中因素:开放性手术、多节段融合、金属板到椎间盘的距离<5 mm、术中椎体撑开高度不足或过大、使用自体骨移植、手术方案不合理、邻近软组织破坏、定位针头不准确。术后

因素:颈椎前凸减小、融合时间延长、颈椎矢状位线变化较大等。

### 四、诊断

目前颈椎融合术后ASD的分类尚无公认的指南及共识,主要依靠既往颈椎融合病史、体征及影像学检查进行诊断。颈椎融合术后ASD主要的临床表现为脊髓、神经根受压表现或二者同时存在,即:颈部疼痛、单侧或双侧沿神经根支配区的上肢麻木和(或)放射痛、上肢无力、运动神经元反射亢进和张力增高、感觉和运动功能障碍以及步态异常等<sup>[18]</sup>。主要影像学表现为:椎间隙狭窄、黄韧带肥厚、后纵韧带骨化、骨赘形成、硬膜囊或神经根受压、椎体不稳等<sup>[19]</sup>。对于影像学提示多节段病变患者,肌电图(Electromyogram, EMG)可明确责任神经节段,同时与其他神经病变相鉴别<sup>[19]</sup>。

### 五、治疗

颈椎融合术后ASD在治疗前需要进行详细的体格检查,明确邻近节段是否存在神经根或脊髓压迫,磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)和计算机断层成像(computed tomography, CT)检查有助于判断压迫节段、压迫方位和退行性变的严重程度。对于部分轻症患者,采用非手术治疗可获得比较满意的效果,主要包括物理治疗及非甾体抗炎药等,当非手术治疗无效或出现类似颈椎病手术指征的症状时,则须考虑手术治疗<sup>[20]</sup>。翻修手术的经济花费往往远高于初次手术,不同翻修方案的花费差异较大,故应慎重选择手术方案<sup>[21]</sup>。颈椎融合术后ASD的手术治疗具有一定的挑战性,其再手术方式应根据颈椎矢状位序列,病变的节段与数量,致压物的性质与位置来确定,因此具有个体化差异<sup>[22]</sup>。目前颈椎融合术后ASD的手术方案主要包括传统开放手术及微创脊椎内镜技术两大类,以下做简要介绍。

#### (一)开放手术

开放手术方法包括后路融合术、椎板成形术和椎间盘置换术等。先前的手术会使得再手术方案的选择变得相对棘手,治疗方案的讨论热点主要集中在手术入路选择和融合与非融合手术方式选择两个方面。对于稳定性颈椎融合术后ASD,可以选择非融合手术治疗,但对于潜在不稳情况的患者,则需要给予椎体融合术干预,可以通过同侧或对侧进行前入路手术,通过先前的切口接近颈椎需要剥离纤维性瘢痕组织,在一定程度上增加了血管神经的损伤风险<sup>[16]</sup>。

1. 前路融合术:对于颈椎融合术后ASD,ACDF仍是目前最主流的方法,此方法尤其适用于邻近节段不稳、活动度减低、合并颈椎椎间关节明显退行性变的患者<sup>[20]</sup>,手术方案主要为通过对侧手术入路,取下初次手术钢板,病变椎间隙行常规减压及撑开操作,椎间隙植骨,最终钢板固定,许多学者均证明了ACDF翻修的有效性<sup>[23-25]</sup>。需要注意的是二次ACDF手术因原手术切口瘢痕粘连,小血管增生,会增加术中出血量、手术时间,术后血肿概率增高,同时还会增加术后吞咽困难发生率<sup>[26]</sup>。增加融合节段将会导致颈椎活动度的进一步降低,对于既往融合节段较多或更靠近上位颈椎的患者需要慎重选择<sup>[27]</sup>。同时颈椎后凸的患者应该避免ACDF

翻修,因为即使给予融合内固定,远期也可能会使脊柱不稳定,无法修复颈椎的矢状位角度,且很难解除前方的脊髓压迫<sup>[24]</sup>。近年来,一种全新的颈椎融合方案——零切迹颈椎融合器逐渐进入人们的视野,术中无须拆除原颈椎钛板,且无须钻孔、攻丝等步骤,操作简单,减少了手术步骤,成为了颈椎融合术后翻修的全新选择。Liu等<sup>[26]</sup>报道了使用零切迹颈椎融合器治疗颈椎融合术后ASD 13例,手术时间63~93 min,术中出血量15~83 ml。日本骨科协会颈脊髓功能评分(Japanese Orthopaedic Association Scores, JOA)由术前11~17分提升至末次随访时16~17分,所有患者均未发生吞咽困难、切口血肿及融合器沉降。并且有一项大型Meta分析研究表明利用零切迹颈椎融合器治疗颈椎融合术后ASD在临床疗效上与普通钢板融合相比基本相同: $C_2\sim C_7$  Cobb角[MD=6.14, 95% CI: 3.80~8.48,  $P<0.05$ ]、椎间盘高度[MD=1.69, 95% CI: 1.24~2.14,  $P<0.05$ ]、融合率[SMD=0.23, 95% CI: 0.240~0.71,  $P=0.34$ ]、临床疗效[MD=5.16, 95% CI: 4.81~5.52,  $P<0.05$ ]、且零切迹颈椎融合器术后吞咽困难发生率为0%,远低于普通钢板的5.2%<sup>[28]</sup>。

2. 后路椎板成形术:后路椎板成形术主要适用于颈椎融合术后ASD属脊髓型颈椎病患者,减压及固定方式可选择性高,尤其适用于多节段脊髓受压者,但存在颈椎严重不稳、颈椎后凸畸形、后纵韧带骨化面积占椎管横截面积 $\geq 50\%$ 、颈椎后凸大于 $10^\circ$ 为其禁忌证<sup>[29-30]</sup>。Jin等<sup>[31]</sup>报道了单开门椎板成形术翻修颈椎ACDF后椎间盘后方巨大骨赘形成患者一例,骨赘从C5下终板后侧延伸至C6上终板后侧,初次ACDF术后 $C_4\sim C_6$  Cobb角为 $12.8^\circ$ ,该团队针对本例患者采用了 $C_5\sim C_6$ 单开门椎板成形术,术后患者肌力得到良好恢复,但未能恢复良好的颈椎Cobb角。在此基础上,侧块螺钉结合椎管成形优势明显,研究表明后路侧块螺钉可以矫正初次融合术后出现的颈椎后凸,通过连接棒的塑形,可充分恢复颈椎曲度,同时结合椎管扩大成形,弓弦效应下使脊髓向后方漂移间接地进一步减轻脊髓压迫,最大限度地促进神经功能恢复<sup>[32]</sup>。He等<sup>[30]</sup>报道了颈椎棘突纵剖式椎板成形术治疗颈椎融合术后ASD患者52例,通过后正中入路去除目标节段棘突及部分椎板,利用剩余椎板制作铰链结构,于椎板钻孔后固定珊瑚人工骨,术前平均JOA评分为(10.2 $\pm$ 1.5)分,末次随访时平均JOA评分为(15.5 $\pm$ 0.7)分,术前NDI评分(26.2分)明显高于末次随访时(13.6分),术前颈肩VAS评分(6.6分)明显高于末次随访时(2.1分),手术疗效明显且手术技术较为简单。

3. 颈椎间盘置换术:颈椎间盘置换术(cervical disc arthroplasty, CDA)换适应证为 $C_3\sim C_7$ 范围内需行颈前路减压手术的各型颈椎病,且颈椎生理曲度存在,无明显不稳,椎间隙无明显狭窄且屈伸活动良好<sup>[33]</sup>。颈椎间盘置换的前序流程与ACDF较为相近,与之不同的是在减压彻底后使用撑开器使椎间隙适当的撑开,定位打磨中心后对打磨上下椎体终板,使与人工椎间盘假体相匹配,最后植入假体<sup>[34]</sup>。颈椎间盘置

换对颈椎的活动性保留空间较大,由此减少对相邻节段的压迫,降低了退变速度<sup>[35]</sup>。Satin等<sup>[34]</sup>报道了人工颈椎间盘置换治疗前路颈椎减压融合术后ASD患者120例,平均随访时间32.11个月,颈部疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)、手臂VAS评分、和颈椎功能障碍指数(neck disability Index, NDI)均显著改善(6.14~3.02, 4.42~1.61, 44.28~28.62,  $P<0.001$ )并且指出需要注意手术中需注意保护颈长肌、采用大量生理盐水冲洗骨碎屑、彻底止血和术后使用非甾体类抗炎药降低异位骨化的发生。Huang等<sup>[27]</sup>的一项大型回顾性研究发现,颈椎间盘置换组NDI恢复及颈椎活动范围恢复速度比ACDF组快,下节段活动范围明显低于ACDF组,且融合没有干扰人工椎间盘假体的正常功能,也没有导致假体失效。2004年,一种全新的颈椎动态稳定器概念由G.M.提出,能够实现可控的、有限的指数水平运动,以防止应力转移到邻近水平,最大限度地减少可能加剧小关节应力的运动<sup>[36]</sup>。目前只有Matge等<sup>[37]</sup>报道了颈椎动态稳定器治疗颈椎融合术后ASD患者53例,通过Smith-Robinson入路进行椎管及神经根减压,最后植入颈椎稳定器,临床疗效良好,仅有3例患者出现了假体移位,但并没有产生临床症状。

## (二) 颈椎后路脊柱内镜技术

前路融合术后邻近节段软组织瘢痕形成,解剖层次辨认不清,导致二次手术时重要结构损伤的风险增加,如椎动脉、食管、气管和喉返神经的损伤<sup>[38]</sup>。由于颈椎前路脊柱内镜技术同样受既往手术瘢痕的影响,镜下更容易导致解剖结构的混淆,故不推荐应用于颈椎融合术后ASD的治疗。在术前评估与手术技术上,颈椎后路脊柱内镜技术受影响较小,基本与初次手术相同。相较于颈椎前路手术及传统后路开窗减压术,后路颈椎内镜技术的优势在于颈椎后路脊柱内镜技术无重要神经、血管组织,避免了颈椎内镜前路中对食管、喉上/返神经、椎动脉或颈部血管等重要组织的损伤,无需经椎间盘或椎体进行减压,避免了因手术原因导致的终板炎及椎体高度降低,且内镜后路手术对颈椎曲度和稳定性产生影响较小,恢复快,并发症少,ASD发生率低<sup>[17,39]</sup>。但对于合并严重颈椎不稳、骨折、感染及肿瘤的患者,则不在颈椎后路脊柱内镜的适应证之内<sup>[40]</sup>。

颈椎后路脊柱内镜技术离不开key-hole技术的发展,早在1951年,Scoville和Spurling首次通过后路小切口减压治疗颈椎间盘突出症,2008年Ruetten等首次报道了经皮内镜Key-hole技术治疗颈椎间盘突出症,伴随着脊柱内镜技术的快速发展,Key-hole技术逐渐成为了后路颈椎脊柱内镜中最广泛应用的入路<sup>[41]</sup>。Lv等<sup>[42]</sup>的研究表明颈椎后路Key-hole技术在保留50%以上小关节的前提下并不会引起颈椎矢状位的曲度变化,不影响颈椎节段的稳定性。后路微创脊柱内镜治疗颈椎融合术后ASD的病例报道较少,发表的文献主要以个案报道为主,目前尚处于探索阶段。在此参照祝斌等<sup>[43]</sup>提出的脊柱内镜命名方案将此类治疗方案主要分为以下三种:

1. 脊柱内镜下后路颈椎间盘切除术:本技术治疗颈椎融合术后 ASD 早在 2018 年就被国内学者报道,脊柱内镜下后路颈椎间盘切除术适用于 C<sub>2</sub>~T<sub>1</sub> 的所有节段,双通道脊柱内镜适用于中央型突出,常表现为脊髓型颈椎病症状,而单通道脊柱内镜适用于位于脊髓外侧缘的椎间盘突出,常表现为单侧神经根压迫、椎间孔狭窄伴单侧肢体症状<sup>[40]</sup>。Wang 等<sup>[38]</sup>回顾了单通道脊柱内镜下颈椎间盘切除术治疗单节段神经根型颈椎病 51 例,术中利用穿刺针在 X 线引导下放置导丝及套筒,显露“V”点,部分磨除椎板,显露并清理黄韧带,部分磨除小关节突,神经探钩探查神经根腋窝或肩部突出的髓核,并行髓核摘除。患者术后 VAS 评分、JOA 评分、NDI 评分均较术前显著改善( $P < 0.05$ )。根据改良的 Macnab 标准整体优良率达 94.12%。单通道及单侧双通道后路颈椎间盘切除术在临床疗效上差异较小,Wang 等<sup>[41]</sup>对比了 154 例患者单通道或单侧双通道颈椎间盘切除术的临床疗效,手术时长双通道组整体略短于单通道组,但术后 VAS、NDI 评分、颈椎 Cobb 角及活动范围上两组之间并无显著差异( $P < 0.05$ )。此外,脊柱内镜下后路颈椎间盘切除术并不会对颈椎稳定性产生影响。Cheng 等<sup>[45]</sup>报道了单侧双通道内镜下颈椎间盘切除术治疗神经根型颈椎病 35 例,结果显示:术前及术后 12 个月病变节段椎间高度分别为  $(6.206 \pm 0.493)$  和  $(6.147 \pm 0.497)$  mm,并无统计学差异,所有患者均未产生手术节段颈椎不稳现象。脊柱内镜下后路颈椎间盘切除术同样适用于某些复杂的椎管内病变。Wang 等<sup>[46]</sup>利用后路单通道脊柱内镜下椎间盘切除术治疗单节段合并椎管内骨化颈椎病 23 例,最终骨化组织完全清除者 13 例,术后残留者 10 例,残留位均位于上位椎体后缘及(或)中央,但术后 3 个月总体优良率达 95.6%。

2. 脊柱内镜下后路颈椎椎管减压术:脊柱内镜下后路颈椎椎管减压术主要包括了:脊柱内镜下后路颈椎单开门技术、双开门技术以及椎管扩大减压术。对于多节段后纵韧带骨化、黄韧带肥厚及关节突增生所致的颈椎管狭窄、脊髓受压以及多节段颈椎间盘突出压迫脊髓可根据受压程度及部位选择以上术式<sup>[47-49]</sup>。Chien 等<sup>[50]</sup>报道了脊柱内镜下后路颈椎单开门椎管减压术脊髓型颈椎病 9 例,与常规术式相比在操作进行了优化,通过单一通道实现同侧及对侧椎间孔和椎管狭窄,主要过程为通过部分磨除棘突和中央椎板的底部,使用 10 mm 内镜用于同侧和中心区域的减压,部分切除脊柱突底部后,使用 6.9 mm 内镜实现复杂的对侧椎间孔切开术减压,可以最大限度地减少软组织创伤的数量和并发症的发生率,术后患者症状改善明显。同时,Zhang 等<sup>[51]</sup>报道了脊柱内镜下微创椎管扩大成形术(双开门技术)治疗多节段颈椎突出脊髓型颈椎病患者 53 例,术中采用颈后路微型钛板固定形成拱桥样连接结构,保留了后方的棘突韧带复合体结构,后方软组织及关节结构的破坏较小,术后患者 JOA 评分, VAS 评分和突出间盘体积均明显缓解。同时该团队还发现术后 7 天患者的突出间盘就出现了吸收,并提出可

能是由于机械压迫缓解影响了细胞外基质的调节及诱导性 RHNP 现象引起。Kim 等<sup>[48]</sup>报道了一例因黄韧带肥厚及颈椎间盘突出引起的多阶段椎管狭窄患者,利用单侧入路双侧减压术将薄层的椎板和黄韧带复合体完整切除,实现了椎管内的彻底减压,最终患者症状明显改善。脊柱内镜技术结合术中 CT 能实现更精确、更安全、更彻底的减压,Ran 等<sup>[59]</sup>报道了术中 CT 结合单通道脊柱内镜椎管前方减压术,研究显示患者术后平均 VAS 评分、JOA 评分均明显改善,平均最大椎管直径由术前的  $(0.55 \pm 0.15)$  cm 增大至术后的  $(1.02 \pm 0.18)$  cm,所有患者均无术中出血、血肿、神经结构损伤、脊髓损伤、麻痹等并发症发生。

3. 脊柱内镜下后路颈椎神经根管减压术:脊柱内镜下后路颈椎神经根管减压术主要适用于单节段或相邻的双节段单侧神经根型颈椎病,可同时伴有椎间盘髓核后外侧或外侧突出,但 3 节段或以上者并不适用,因为可能引发或加重颈椎不稳<sup>[52]</sup>。Zhang 等<sup>[53]</sup>对比了单通道及双通道治疗神经根型颈椎病患者共 70 例,减压操作流程基本相同,主要为在内镜下定位并显露“V”点,切除部分椎板、黄韧带及上关节突,使用磨钻去除椎间孔区域的赘生骨,探查神经根腹侧,扩大神经根管并向远近端行减压处理。术后两组症状均评分明显缓解,单侧双通道组的优良率明显优于单通道组(87.5% VS 90.0%)。

Heo 等<sup>[54]</sup>报道了双通道脊柱内镜滑动技术治疗多节段颈椎椎间孔病变患者 12 例,利用相邻病变节段椎弓根外侧缘的两个 1cm 切口,建立内镜通道及操作通道,显露第一个减压节段(通常为上位目标椎间隙)“V”点后行椎间孔区域减压,然后使用射频探针解剖并消融相邻节段的多裂肌,透视下重新建立下一节段的内镜及操作通道,余下减压操作同上,术后所有患者临床症状均恢复良好,并且无并发症发生。

Dou 等<sup>[55]</sup>报道了一项全新的单通道脊柱内镜术中建立通道的方法,注射器枕头定位并植入导丝,利用长舌套筒初步创建软组织通道,最后替换为传统套筒。此方法可以减少透视术中次数及肌肉出血,降低了工作套筒打滑的风险,降低了小关节切除率,按照改进后的 MacNab 标准整体优良率达 97.4%。

## 六、总结与展望

颈椎融合术后 ASD 是影响远期疗效的核心问题,术后发病率较高,约 40% 需二次手术,其核心机制为融合导致邻近节段生物力学负荷异常增加。当前诊疗呈现多元化格局:前路 ACDF 翻修仍是主流但并发症风险高;零切迹融合器可显著降低吞咽困难;后路椎板成形术适用于多节段脊髓受压;CDA 通过保留活动度可能延缓退变。脊柱内镜技术凭借微创、规避前路瘢痕、恢复快等优势成为新兴方向,但其长期疗效缺乏高质量循证支持。综上,未来研究需聚焦以下方面:开展大样本长期随访研究,明确微创脊柱内镜技术在颈椎融合术后 ASD 治疗中的适应证与远期效益;建立多维度风险预测模型,探索初次手术优化策略及术后监测方案;通

循证指南制定和技术创新,推动颈椎融合术后ASD防治向精准化、微创化、规范化发展。

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(收稿日期:2025-06-22)

(本文编辑:吕红芝)

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