

·综述·

颈椎后路椎管扩大成形术后康复研究进展

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颈椎病是颈椎的退行性骨关节病,通常始于椎间盘的退行性改变,进而引起周围软组织和骨结构的继发性改变。受影响的椎体包括椎间盘、关节突关节、钩椎关节、后纵韧带和黄韧带。当颈椎病患者发生脊髓压迫并出现相应临床表现时,则诊断为脊髓型颈椎病(cervical spondylotic myelopathy, CSM)^[1]。它是成人最常见的非创伤性脊髓损伤的原因^[2],椎管直径较窄的患者更容易发生该疾病^[3]。有临床症状且伴有脊髓受压影像学表现的CSM患者具有手术指征^[4]。Highsmith JM等^[5]认为早期手术治疗可以改变CSM的自然病程,从而改善部分患者的预后。一些研究建议通过进行日本骨科协会(Japanese orthopaedic association, JOA)评分判断是否需要手术。Wada等^[6]建议对有脊髓症状的,JOA评分<13分且有脊髓压迫影像学表现的患者行手术治疗。Rhee等^[7]认为尚无临床证据表明非手术治疗可阻止或逆转CSM的进程。年龄、症状持续时间和术前神经功能被认为是重要的预后指标^[8]。

颈椎后路椎管扩大成形术是上世纪70至80年代由日本骨科医生发明,用于治疗退行性颈髓病的一种后路减压技术^[9-11]。它可用于治疗CSM、后纵韧带骨化症、黄韧带骨化症和退变性椎间盘疾病^[12]。椎管扩大成形术通过扩大椎管使脊髓减压,保留后部稳定结构有助于减少脊柱后凸和前半脱位等并发症的发生^[13]。因其在保持脊柱稳定性的同时具有良好的减压能力,椎管扩大成形术成为目前治疗多节段CSM的首选术式^[14]。长期临床随访结果显示,术后患者的神经功能可得到较为理想的恢复^[14-18]。但由于颈椎后路手术损害了颈后肌群等支持结构的完整性,因此术后常出现轴性症状(axial symptom, AS)、颈椎活动度(cervical range of motion, CROM)下降和C5神经根麻痹等并发症,增加了术后医疗成本,影响了整体疗效。本文总结现有文献中关于颈椎后路椎管扩大成形术后常见并发症及康复干预的研究进展,以供临床借鉴。

1 术后并发症

1.1 轴性症状

AS是椎管扩大成形术后的常见并发症,Kawaguchi等^[19]将其定义为颈椎术后长期存在的颈肩部疼痛、酸胀、肌肉痉挛及颈部僵硬感。研究表明,AS持续时间可长达10余年,使手术难以达到满意的疗效^[20-21]。与侵入性较小的颈椎前路手术相比,后路手术具有更高的术后AS风险^[22-24]。Hosono等^[25]对26例颈椎前路术后和72例椎管扩大成形术后患者的手术结果进行研究,发现后者的颈部疼痛发生率明显高于前者,椎管扩大成形术为60%,颈椎前路手术为19%。陈维善等^[26]认为AS的出现与术后颈椎矢状面的静态力学平衡受损有关,术后颈椎生理前凸丢失,导致颈椎曲度变直。术后AS的轻重和颈椎曲度大小密切相关,AS重的患者颈椎曲度较小。同时颈部伸肌在维持颈椎动力性平衡中起重要作用,头半棘肌是伸颈的主要动力肌,颈半棘肌、多裂肌是维持姿势的重要肌肉,手术剥离可对上述肌群造成损伤,引起术后AS。颈后肌群的剥离和术后萎缩在轴性疼痛的发病机制中起重要作用。有研究表明,术后颈后肌群萎缩越重,轴性疼痛越重^[27-29]。Nakama等^[30]认为,术后3个月内的轴性疼痛是由手术损伤颈后肌群所致,而慢性轴性疼痛是由屈肌和伸肌力量失衡所致,因此颈后部肌肉力量的增加可减轻轴性疼痛。周非非等^[31]认为椎管扩大成形术后早期疼痛多与手术创伤相关,在早期组织愈合过程中,急性疼痛对机体有警示和保护的意义。同时,部分术后急性颈痛可发生慢性化转归,表现为持续存在的AS,极大影响了患者的生活质量和手术满意度。

1.2 颈椎活动度下降

虽然椎管扩大成形术是一种保留椎板的术式,但也可导致CROM的明显受限。Iizuka等^[32]认为,相邻椎板之间的融合、颈后伸肌群的损伤和术后围领的长期使用均可导致ROM的受限。他们通过观察32例患者术后颈椎侧位片评估椎间融合情况,发现53%的患者发生椎间融合,以C2/3融合为主,这样的融合虽不影响神经功能恢复,但确实使颈椎术后ROM下降。作者认为术后早期活动可防止关节突关节病变和颈后伸肌群萎缩。Hyun等^[33]在一项5年的随访研究中发现,术后5年内CROM平均下降38.5%,且其下降具有时间依赖性,初期ROM逐渐减少,5年内可恢复部分ROM,若

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发生椎间融合,则ROM恢复减少。术前合并有后纵韧带骨化症的患者,术后ROM的恢复更为有限。

1.3 C5神经根麻痹

C5神经根麻痹最初由Scoville^[34]和Stoops^[35]于1961年报道,主要表现为术后新发的三角肌和/或肱二头肌肌力下降,还可能有C5神经根支配区的感觉障碍和顽固性疼痛,是颈椎后路手术的常见早期术后并发症^[36]。多数为单侧症状,于术后1周内出现,少数C5神经根麻痹发生于术后2至4周。Wang T等^[37]报道椎管扩大成形术后C5神经根麻痹的发生率为4.4%,伴有OPLL的患者该并发症的发生率明显升高。目前对于C5神经根麻痹的发病机制仍不明确,既往研究认为C5神经根损伤或脊髓损伤为其主要机制。术中医源性损伤和减压后脊髓移位所致的栓系效应为C5神经根损伤的原因,脊髓损伤则由节段性脊髓功能障碍、脊髓缺血和脊髓再灌注损伤所致。对于出现C5神经根麻痹的患者,临床大多采用对症支持治疗,包括休息、药物治疗(大剂量激素联合脱水药物)、上肢肌力训练、肩关节活动度训练、高压氧疗、电刺激理疗等^[38]。对于支持治疗无效的患者,可考虑行椎间孔切除术^[39]。多数患者预后良好,一般在3—6个月内逐渐恢复^[40]。

2 术后早期康复

2.1 术后康复评定

对椎管扩大成形术后患者的疼痛症状、颈椎功能、神经功能、平衡功能和步态等进行康复评定,可指导康复计划的制定和实施。

2.1.1 疼痛:疼痛是影响椎管扩大成形术预后的重要因素,对术后疼痛性质、部位及强度进行综合评估,给予适当的疼痛管理,将加速患者术后康复过程。骨骼肌肉来源的伤害感受性疼痛和神经系统来源的神经病理性疼痛具有不同的处理方法,因此需对术后疼痛的性质进行判断。伤害感受性疼痛是由伤害性刺激激活外周伤害感受器引起的疼痛,术后AS即为此类疼痛,疼痛范围集中于颈肩部,一般不延伸至肩部远端^[41]。而神经病理性疼痛与机体神经损伤、痛觉系统的外周敏化及中枢敏化相关,与伤害感受性疼痛不同的是,其典型表现为针刺、电击或刀割样疼痛,通常分布于非轴性区域^[42]。DN4(Douleur Neuropathique 4)问卷包括7个临床症状和3个体格检查条目,VanDenKerkhof等^[43]对加拿大7家疼痛研究中心诊断神经病理性疼痛的患者进行DN4筛查,发现该问卷具有良好的敏感性(为83%)。DN4不涉及复杂计算且具有良好的诊断性能,是目前应用最广泛的神经病理性疼痛筛查问卷之一^[44]。疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)用一条10cm长的直线,一端为0,另一端为10,分别表示“无痛”和“最痛”,患者可根据自己所感受的疼痛强度在直线上画出一线,分数越高表示疼痛越重。因其简单易

操作的特点,成为临床上最常用的疼痛强度评估方法^[45]。

2.1.2 颈椎功能:颈椎功能障碍指数(neck disability index, NDI)是评价颈痛对日常生活影响的颈椎功能量表,共有10个问题(分别为疼痛强度、自理能力、提物、阅读、头痛、集中注意力、工作、睡眠、驾驶和娱乐),患者根据自己的颈痛表现及日常活动受限情况进行填写,分数越高表示功能障碍程度越重。NDI是现今国际上应用最广泛的颈部功能评估量表,其信度和效度已在大量研究中得到证实^[46]。此外,哥本哈根颈部功能障碍量表、伯恩茅斯问卷、颈痛及活动障碍量表、诺夫域公园颈痛问卷也常用于颈部功能的临床评估^[47]。CROM也是颈椎功能的重要评定项目,目前CROM的测量工具主要包括量角器、倾斜仪、CROM测量器等。多功能颈椎康复系统(multi-cervical unit, MCU)可量化评估颈椎主动ROM及颈部肌群等长收缩最大肌力,在颈椎功能评定方面的信效度已得到临床验证^[48]。

2.1.3 神经功能:改良JOA(mJOA)评分是目前公认的颈椎术后神经功能评价标准,评价内容包括上下肢运动、感觉和括约肌功能。2007年JOA作者在mJOA评分基础上发表了新的患者自我报告量表,称为日本骨科协会颈脊髓病评估问卷(the JOA cervical myelopathy evaluation questionnaire, JOACMEQ)^[49],它分为5个领域(颈椎功能、上肢功能、下肢功能、膀胱功能、生活质量),以加权评分公式获得从0至100的各领域分数,分数越高表示功能越好^[50]。

2.1.4 平衡功能和步态:CSM患者因持续性的脊髓压迫,常有平衡功能障碍和步态异常。Berg平衡量表(Berg balance scale, BBS)是中枢和周围神经系统疾病常用的平衡功能评估量表,也可用于CSM患者的评估^[51]。共分为14项,每项为0至4分,总分高的患者平衡功能越好。平衡评价系统测试(balance evaluation systems test, BESTest)共36项,包括6个领域(生物力学约束、稳定极限、姿势调整、姿势反应、感觉方向、步态稳定性),弥补了BBS在动态平衡评估方面的不足。但因BESTest的评估时间过长,大大降低了其临床实用性。Mini-BESTest和Brief-BESTest是BESTest的两个简化版本,也常用于临床平衡功能评估^[52]。Chui等^[53]通过对72例CSM患者进行BBS、BESTest、Mini-BESTest和Brief-BESTest评估,发现上述量表均具有良好的信度和效度。该研究表明对于CSM患者而言,BBS有严重的天花板效应,因此不推荐将该量表作为首选,同时BESTest的测试项目过于冗长,亦不适用于临床评估。相比于Mini-BESTest, Brief-BESTest具有更好的信度和效度,因此推荐首选Brief-BESTest用于CSM患者平衡功能的评估。Malone等^[54]认为,步态异常是CSM患者最突出的临床表现,步态的改善对术后功能恢复尤为重要。三维步态分析运用立体摄影测量技术、压力测试平板和表面肌电图,通过对患者步态的动力学、运动学改变

进行生物力学分析,得出客观的评估结果,对患者术后步行功能的康复具有明确的指导意义^[55]。

2.1.5 生活质量:如今,以神经功能障碍作为主要症状的退变性颈脊髓病患者已不满足于术后神经功能的改善,更加注重于术后生活质量的提高^[56-58]。Narihito等^[59]对126例接受颈椎后路单开门椎管扩大成形术患者的手术结果进行回顾,分析其JOACMEQ、mJOA评分和影像学参数,发现虽然患者术后神经功能有所改善,但生活质量下降亦可导致手术疗效不佳,这提示医生应从功能和生活质量两方面评估每位患者的术后状态。简明健康状况量表(short form 36 health survey questionnaire, SF36)通过生理机能、生理职能、躯体疼痛、一般健康状况、精力、社会功能、情感职能及精神健康8个方面评估人群的生活质量。Wang WG等^[60]对退行性颈脊髓病患者术后SF36评分进行分析,发现其与mJOA和NDI评分具有相关性,因此他们认为SF36在颈椎术后患者生活质量评估中具有良好的可靠性。欧洲五维健康量表(European quality of life 5 dimensions questionnaire, EQ5D)包括行动、自理、日常活动、疼痛、焦虑或抑郁5个维度,也是评价患者生活质量的常用工具。Lubelski等^[61]认为将EQ5D与mJOA共同应用于CSM患者的术后评估,可更好的预测手术疗效。

2.2 术后康复治疗

加速康复外科(enhanced recovery after surgery, ERAS)是基于循证医学证据而采用的一系列围术期优化措施,以减少围术期的生理及心理创伤应激,减少并发症,达到加速康复的目的^[62]。术前宣教是加速康复外科的重要组成部分,术前对手术目的及术后潜在的症状变化向患者进行充分解释说明,可正确调整患者对手术的期望值。术前进行颈部等长肌力训练及颈椎活动度练习,告知功能锻炼注意事项,教会患者术后正确的轴向翻身及转移技术,可引导患者掌握正确的训练方法,有助于术后康复治疗的执行^[31]。颈椎后路椎管扩大成形术对颈后及椎旁肌肉组织的牵拉剥离不可避免地造成后方肌肉韧带复合体损伤,同时术后长期围领制动可使后方肌肉韧带组织粘连、萎缩、僵硬,降低了手术整体疗效。研究表明,术后围领的使用平均可减少62.9%的CROM^[63],也与术后AS的发生相关^[28, 64-65]。因此,术后对患者的颈椎功能、神经功能及日常生活能力进行综合评估,尽早去除围领或短时间佩戴围领行功能锻炼,可加速术后康复进程,促进患者重返家庭和社会。

2.2.1 颈部肌力及活动度康复:通过手法推拿治疗可缓解颈部肌肉痉挛,改善颈部疼痛僵硬症状;颈后伤口予局部红光照射促进愈合;非甾体类抗炎药物配合超声药物导入、经皮神经电刺激等物理因子治疗可控制局部炎症反应,缓解术后颈肩部疼痛^[31]。在疼痛管理至可控范围内时,可开始早期颈

部肌力及活动度训练。Peolsson等^[66]建议对颈椎病患者,术后6周内应开始颈部运动疗法,包括感觉运动训练、颈部稳定性训练、颈部肌肉耐力以及肩胛部肌肉的强化训练。周非非等^[31]建议术后应行颈部各方向运动肌群的力量训练,从抗阻等长收缩练习开始,逐渐增加活动范围,减少肌群萎缩,有助于改善术后AS。日本学者Kavaguchi等^[64]报道通过短期佩戴围领及术后早期肌肉功能锻炼,AS发生率下降了28%,CROM也得到明显改善。他们认为早期锻炼可有效保留颈后伸肌功能,降低肌肉组织的萎缩率。同时术后早期即应进行颈椎各方向主动、被动活动度训练。通过颈部各方向活动终点的主被动牵伸练习,可恢复及增加关节活动范围,采用手法治疗对颈椎小关节及周围软组织进行整复松解,有助于纠正CROM的下降。此外,MCU设备也广泛用于颈部疾病的康复治疗,通过对评定结果进行分析,按照渐进抗阻训练的原则为患者制定颈部肌力及ROM训练,可将患者的颈部活动限定在无痛范围内,保证康复训练治疗的有效性 & 安全性^[67]。

2.2.2 神经功能康复:对于术前存在四肢肌力下降或因术后并发症,如C5神经根麻痹所致肌力下降的患者,应针对相应肌群进行早期康复锻炼。徒手肌力测试为3级以下的肌群,以手法助力运动训练为主,3级或以上者,以主动及抗阻训练为主。Rushton^[68]通过研究证明电刺激治疗可促进和恢复神经肌肉接头与肌纤维间的递质传递,从而提高肢体肌肉力量,因此对四肢肌力下降患者予电刺激治疗可促进肌力的恢复。CSM患者大多伴有手灵活性下降,术后早期开始进行手功能训练,包括对指对掌练习、手屈张练习、分指并指练习,配合作业治疗师的手法治疗和作业任务训练,辅以OT桌、情景互动等设备,可提高手部精细动作协调性和灵活性。此外,既往研究已证实高压氧治疗的神经保护作用^[69],对术后出现神经功能障碍的患者予高压氧治疗可减少炎症反应及脊髓水肿,促进神经功能恢复。

2.2.3 日常生活能力训练:平衡障碍和步态异常是CSM常见的临床表现,对患者的日常活动和生活质量影响深远。CSM患者通过视觉和前庭输入代偿本体感觉的受损,术后患者的平衡功能往往可因脊髓压迫解除而得到相应改善,然而Lin等^[70]研究发现颈椎术后患者维持平衡时本体感觉的权重仍低于健康受试者,这提示患者术后在进行平衡训练时应强化本体感觉的练习。既往研究^[71-73]发现与健康对照组相比,CSM患者的步速及步频较慢,双支撑相时间延长。Haddas等^[74]通过术前步态分析,发现CSM患者行走时骨盆前倾及腰椎前凸增加,颈椎前凸和头部屈曲减少。术后对患者进行三维步态分析并针对性进行步行训练,可提高患者的步行能力和生活质量。此外,在肌力、协调性达到一定水平后,尽早开始进行日常生活动作训练、有氧耐力训练,可帮助患者

尽早回归家庭与社会。

2.2.4 心理治疗与患者教育:长期疼痛及神经功能障碍,可影响CSM患者的心理健康,而心理状态对患者生活质量的影响甚至可超过疾病本身^[75]。Stoffman等^[76]对89例CSM患者的焦虑和抑郁症状进行评估,发现超过三分之一的患者存在焦虑或抑郁的情绪。Zong Y等^[77]对396例CSM术后患者进行为期2年的随访,发现抑郁状态的患者功能改善较差。因此,心理健康问题是影响CSM患者预后的重要因素。Sterling等^[78]认为颈部疼痛与焦虑、抑郁、对运动或疼痛的恐惧等心理因素相关,因此通过行为认知疗法对患者进行心理治疗,可使其恐惧想法和情绪得到改善,从而缓解颈部疼痛。但Monticone等^[79]通过对10项关于行为认知疗法治疗亚急性及慢性颈痛的随机对照研究进行分析,发现该疗法在改善疼痛、功能障碍和生活质量方面的临床证据并不充分。如何通过心理治疗改善CSM患者的心理健康,提高患者生活质量,仍需进一步临床试验证实。患者教育旨在通过增加患者对相关领域知识的了解,改变他们的行为,从而达到缓解病情及预防其他并发症的目的^[80]。CSM的发生与长期伏案低头、高枕睡眠等日常生活习惯息息相关,目前尚无明确临床证据证实患者教育对CSM患者术后功能的改善作用。

3 小结

Gross等^[81]认为,合理的康复方案模型应由个体化的运动训练和基于行为认知疗法的疼痛管理组成。目前我国学者已颁布《颈椎后路手术加速康复外科实施流程专家共识》^[31],首次对颈椎后路手术提出系统的术后康复方案。建立术后积极的、规范化的康复治疗可为患者带来更多获益,合理的康复计划可在不增加并发症的前提下促进患者术后功能恢复,提高手术综合疗效。

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