

· 临床研究 ·

类风湿关节炎合并腰椎退行性疾病患者腰椎椎间融合术后邻近节段退行性变的相关因素

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【摘要】目的 探讨类风湿关节炎(RA)合并腰椎退行性疾病患者腰椎椎间融合术后发生邻近节段退行性变(ASD)的危险因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2008年1月—2016年12月收治的55例RA合并腰椎退行性疾病患者的临床资料,其中29例采用减压并椎间融合术(融合组)治疗,26例采用单纯减压术(非融合组)治疗。记录手术前后红细胞沉降率(ESR)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、基质金属蛋白酶-3(MMP-3)等指标,采用28个关节疾病活动度评分联合CRP水平(DAS28-CRP)评估RA活动度;采用日本骨科学会(JOA)评分评估患者神经功能;测量X线片上腰椎邻近节段头端椎间隙狭窄及椎体滑脱程度以评估ASD情况。运用多因素logistic回归分析检验术后继发ASD的危险因素。**结果** 所有手术顺利完成,术后随访1.5~6.0年,平均3.2年。2组术后JOA评分较术前均明显改善,且融合组显著高于非融合组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。融合组手术翻修率、影像学ASD及症状性ASD发生率显著高于非融合组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,DAS28-CRP评分 >4.7 分、术前血清MMP-3含量升高是术后继发ASD的独立危险因素。**结论** RA合并腰椎退行性疾病患者采用腰椎减压并椎间融合术治疗后出现ASD和需行翻修手术的风险高于采用单纯减压术治疗的患者,术前血清MMP-3含量和DAS28-CRP评分升高可能与腰椎椎间融合术后ASD的发生相关。

【关键词】 腰椎; 椎间盘退行性变; 脊椎滑脱; 椎管狭窄; 关节炎, 类风湿; 脊柱融合术; 手术后并发症

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Factors related to adjacent segment degeneration after lumbar interbody fusion in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and degenerative lumbar diseases

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the risk factors of adjacent segmental degeneration(ASD) after lumbar interbody fusion in patients with rheumatoid arthritis(RA) and lumbar degenerative diseases. **Methods** The clinical data of 55 patients with RA and lumbar degenerative diseases from January 2008 to December 2016 were analyzed retrospectively. Among them, 29 patients underwent lumbar decompression and interbody fusion(fusion group) and 26 did simple decompression(non-fusion group). Preoperative and postoperative erythrocyte sedimentation rate(ESR), C-reactive protein(CRP) and matrix metalloproteinase 3(MMP-3) were recorded. The disease activity score of 28 joints combined with CRP levels(DAS28-CRP) was used to evaluate the RA activity. The Japanese Orthopaedic Association(JOA) score was used to evaluate the neurological function. The intervertebral space and spondylolisthesis of the lumbar adjacent cranial segment on roentgenograph were measured to evaluate the ASD status. The multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to determine the risk factors of postoperative ASD. **Results** All the operations were successfully completed. The follow-up time was 1.5-6.0 years, with an average of 3.2 years. The postoperative JOA scores of the 2 groups were significantly improved compared with those of the pre-operation, and the fusion group was significantly higher than the non-fusion group, all with statistically significant differences($P<0.05$). The rate of revision, radiologic ASD and symptomatic ASD in the fusion group were significantly higher than those of the non-fusion group, all with statistically significant differences($P<0.05$). The multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that the DAS28-CRP score >4.7 and preoperative MMP-3 elevation were independent risk factors for postoperative ASD. **Conclusion** The risk of ASD and revision surgery in patients with RA and lumbar degenerative diseases after lumbar decompression and interbody fusion is higher

than that in patients treated with decompression alone, and the increased preoperative MMP-3 and DAS28-CRP scores may be related to development of ASD after lumbar interbody fusion.

【Key Words】 Lumbar vertebrae; Intervertebral disc degeneration; Spondylolysis; Spinal stenosis; Arthritis, rheumatoid; Spinal fusion; Postoperative complications

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类风湿关节炎(RA)是一种自身免疫性疾病,通常累及多个滑膜关节,包括脊柱关节,RA导致的滑膜炎和小关节破坏,颈椎相对多见^[1],腰椎较少见^[2-3]。Bernstein等^[4]比较RA与非RA患者颈椎非融合术后的临床结果发现,RA患者术后并发症发生率明显增高。Kang等^[5]发现37.5%的RA患者后外侧植骨融合术后因内固定失效、感染和症状性邻近节段退行性变(ASD)等原因需行翻修手术。本研究比较分析RA合并腰椎退行性疾病患者腰椎椎间融合术后发生ASD的危险因素,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入标准:确诊为RA合并腰椎椎管狭窄、腰椎间盘突出症或腰椎滑脱。排除标准:有腰椎侧凸或多发性脊柱侧凸病史;存在其他系统性结缔组织疾病;有椎间盘炎、脊柱肿瘤、腰椎创伤、帕金

森病、强直性脊柱炎病史。按照上述标准纳入2008年1月—2016年12月收治的RA合并腰椎退行性疾病患者55例,其中29例存在严重腰椎滑脱(>II度)或屈曲位椎间角 $\geq 5^\circ$,采用腰椎后路减压并椎间融合术^[6]治疗(融合组);26例轻度腰椎滑脱(\leq II度)采用单纯减压术^[7]治疗(非融合组)。2组患者一般资料见表1。

1.2 RA处理及活动度评价

完善手术前后红细胞沉降率(ESR)、C反应蛋白(CRP)、基质金属蛋白酶-3(MMP-3)等指标及腰椎X线等检查。采用28个关节疾病活动度评分联合CRP(DAS28-CRP)^[5]评估RA活动度,总分10分,>4.7分为活动度高,>2.7且 \leq 4.7分为活动度中等,>2.3且 \leq 2.7分为活动度低, \leq 2.3分为缓解期。根据RA活动度决定药物治疗方案,治疗药物包括改善病情药(甲氨蝶呤)、糖皮质激素、生物制剂等。

表1 一般资料

Tab. 1 General data

组别 Group	n	性别 Gender		年龄/岁 Age/year	RA病程/年 Course of RA/year	药物治疗史 History of drug therapy		
		男 Male	女 Female			甲氨蝶呤 Methotrexate	糖皮质激素 Glucocorticoid	生物制剂 Biological agents
		融合 Fusion	29			5	24	58.42 ± 10.58
非融合 Non-fusion	26	3	23	54.26 ± 12.45	14.5 ± 4.8	25	16	7

组别 Group	术前RA活动度 Disease activity of RA				手术节段数 Number of surgical segments			
	高 high	中 moderate	低 low	缓解期 Remission	1	2	3	4
融合 Fusion	2	3	16	8	17	7	3	2
非融合 Non-fusion	1	4	17	4	13	9	2	2

1.3 疗效评估

手术前后行腰椎正侧位X线检查,使用Synapse

Vincent软件(富士,日本)测量邻近节段头端影像学参数:①腰椎前凸角(LL),L₁终板上缘与L₅终

板下缘连线间的夹角; ②骶骨倾斜角(SS), S₁后方骶骨后缘平行线与地面垂线间的夹角; ③骨盆入射角(PI), 骶骨终板中点垂线与骶骨终板中点和双侧股骨头中点连线间的夹角; ④骨盆倾斜角(PT), S₁终板中点和股骨头中心连线与垂线间的夹角。采用 Meyerding 法^[8]评估腰椎滑脱程度, 在侧位X线片上将S₁上椎关节面4等分, L₅后下缘滑脱<1/4为I度滑脱, ≥1/4且<2/4为II度滑脱, ≥2/4且<3/4为III度滑脱, ≥3/4为IV度滑脱。影像学ASD判定标准^[10]: 新发向前或向后滑脱>3 mm, 相邻节段椎间盘高度下降>3 mm, 向前成角>5°。采用日本骨科学会(JOA)评分^[9]评估患者神经功能。记录术后并发症发生情况及翻修情况。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 18.0软件对数据进行统计学分析, 定量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 采用Mann-Whitney U检验, 定性资料采用Fisher精确检验和 χ^2 检验, 采用多因

素 logistic 回归分析检验术后继发 ASD 的危险因素; 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

所有手术顺利完成, 随访1.5~6.0年, 平均3.2年。2组患者手术前后LL、SS、PI和PT相比及组间比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$, 表2)。2组患者术后JOA评分均较术前明显改善, 且非融合组明显高于融合组, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表2)。融合组翻修率(10/29, 34.5%), 影像学ASD(18/29, 62.1%)及症状性ASD比例(8/29, 27.6%)明显高于非融合组翻修率(1/26, 3.8%), 影像学ASD(4/26, 15.4%)及症状性ASD比例(1/26, 3.8%), 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, 表2)。多因素 logistic 回归分析显示, DAS28-CRP评分>4.7分、术前血清MMP-3含量升高是术后继发ASD的独立危险因素(表3)。

表2 统计数据
Tab. 2 Statistical data

组别 Group	随访时间/年 n Follow-up time/year	LL(°)		SS(°)		PI(°)		PT(°)		
		术前	术后	术前	术后	术前	术后	术前	术后	
		Pre-operation	Post-operation	Pre-operation	Post-operation	Pre-operation	Post-operation	Pre-operation	Post-operation	
融合 Fusion	29	3.3 ± 0.6	42.5 ± 11.5	37.5 ± 11.9	27.8 ± 8.5	28.1 ± 6.5	50.5 ± 13.5	51.5 ± 12.5	22.8 ± 9.9	23.0 ± 9.9
非融合 Non-fusion	26	3.1 ± 0.7	40.5 ± 10.6	38.5 ± 10.9	26.5 ± 8.5	27.3 ± 7.5	48.5 ± 12.5	49.5 ± 13.5	21.2 ± 8.9	21.9 ± 7.6

组别 Group	JOA 评分 JOA score		并发症 Complication					
	术前	术后	感染	内固定松动	假性关节炎	邻椎骨折	影像学 ASD	症状性 ASD
	Pre-operation	Post-operation	Infection	Screw loosening	Pseudarthrosis	Adjacent vertebral fracture	Radiologic ASD	Symptomatic ASD
融合 Fusion	10.4 ± 2.8	15.1 ± 3.9 [△]	2(6.9%)	4(13.8%)	3(10.3%)	2(6.9%)	18(62.1%)	8(27.6%)
非融合 Non-fusion	11.4 ± 2.1	18.3 ± 2.9 ^{*△}	1(3.8%)	0	1(3.8%)	3(11.5%)	4(15.4%)*	1(3.8%)*

组别 Group	DAS28-CRP		MMP-3/(ng·mL ⁻¹)		翻修原因 Indication for revision		
	术前	术后	术前	术后	感染	内固定松动	症状性 ASD
	Pre-operation	Post-operation	Pre-operation	Post-operation	Infection	Screw loosening	Symptomatic ASD
融合 Fusion	3.2 ± 0.8	3.6 ± 0.7	167.5 ± 75.9	181.6 ± 81.4	1(3.4%)	1(3.4%)	8(27.6%)
非融合 Non-fusion	2.9 ± 0.9	3.1 ± 0.6	145.1 ± 86.4	160.8 ± 78.4	0	0	1(3.8%)*

注: *与融合组相比, $P < 0.05$; Δ 与术前相比, $P < 0.05$

Note: * $P < 0.05$, compared with fusion group; Δ $P < 0.05$, compared with pre-operation

表3 术后继发 ASD 影响因素的多因素 logistic 回归分析
Tab. 3 Multivariate logistic analysis of influential factor for postoperative ASD

N=55

影响因素 Influential factor	回归系数(B) Regression coefficient(B)	标准误 Standard error	Ward χ^2	P	比值比 Odds ratio	95% 置信区间 95% confidence interval
术前 DAS28-CRP>4.7 分 Preoperative DAS28-CRP>4.7	2.351	0.326	52.132	<0.001	10.496	(5.540, 19.885)
术前 MMP-3 水平升高 Preoperative increase of MMP-3	1.122	0.445	6.361	0.016	3.071	(2.083, 4.527)

3 讨论

RA 具有很大的破坏性, 会导致患者身体机能和生活质量下降, RA 合并腰椎退行性疾病患者具有典型的影像学表现, 如椎间隙狭窄、椎体半脱位等^[10]。然而, 并不是所有 RA 合并腰椎退行性疾病的患者都符合手术指征。对于症状轻微、不愿手术或手术风险大于潜在获益的患者, 通常选择非手术治疗。有研究报道, 大多数非手术治疗的症状性 RA 患者, 通常 1 年内不会出现实质性变化^[11]。非手术治疗后功能改善有限, 仅在腰痛和放射性腿痛等方面有所改善^[12]。近年来, 由于新的治疗方案在临床上的应用, RA 患者的疾病转归有了很大改善^[13]。

ASD 是脊柱融合术后常见并发症之一, 可能会导致患者病情恶化。文献报道腰椎椎间融合术后 ASD 发生率并不一致。Alentado 等^[14]报道 137 例患者腰椎椎间融合术后有 13 例 (9%) 因 ASD 需行翻修手术。Crawford 等^[15]报道 19 例非 RA 患者中 4 例 (21%) 在腰椎椎间融合术后出现 ASD。陈小龙等^[16]报道 68 例患者腰椎椎间融合术有 18 例 (26.5%) 发生 ASD。本研究结果显示, 55 例 RA 患者中 9 例 (16.4%) 术后发生需行翻修术的 ASD, 22 例 (40.0%) 出现影像学 ASD; 29 例接受融合手术的 RA 患者中 8 例 (27.6%) 发生需行翻修术的症状性 ASD, 18 例 (62.1%) 出现影像学 ASD; 26 例接受非融合手术的 RA 患者中 1 例 (3.8%) 发生需行翻修术的症状性 ASD, 4 例 (15.4%) 出现影像学 ASD。

文献报道抗抑郁药物的使用、退行性脊柱侧凸、L₄~S₁ 融合、PT 较小是 ASD 发生的危险因素^[17]。本研究结果显示, DAS28-CRP 评分、血清 MMP-3 含量与影像学 ASD 密切相关, 提示控制 RA 活动度是预防术后 ASD 的关键。

近年在细胞和分子水平对自身免疫性疾病有了更多了解, RA 的治疗取得了巨大进展。活化的 T 细胞和滑膜细胞分泌的炎性细胞因子, 如肿瘤坏

死因子、白细胞介素-1 和白细胞介素-6, 通过刺激成骨细胞和破骨细胞诱导关节破坏, 在滑膜炎的病理生理过程中起重要作用。针对这些细胞因子和炎性细胞的治疗药物的出现是治疗 RA 的重大突破^[18]。大量病例和随机对照试验显示, 生物制剂在抑制 RA 活动度方面疗效显著^[19-20]。但是, 生物制剂控制 RA 活动度是否能延缓 RA 患者腰椎病变的进展尚不清楚。本研究多因素 logistic 回归分析结果显示, DAS28-CRP 评分升高与术后 ASD 的发生率呈正相关。腰椎椎间融合术本身可能是 ASD 的危险因素, 但 RA 合并严重腰椎滑脱或腰椎不稳的患者只能选择腰椎椎间融合术, 控制 RA 活动度有助于预防术后 ASD 的发生; 因此, 建议及早开始生物制剂治疗, 特别是当患者开始出现承重关节早期结构损伤时^[21]。

综上, RA 合并腰椎退行性疾病患者采用腰椎减压并椎间融合术治疗后出现 ASD 和需行翻修手术的风险高于采用单纯减压术治疗的患者, 术前血清 MMP-3 含量和 DAS28-CRP 评分升高可能与腰椎椎间融合术后 ASD 的发生相关。但本研究样本量较小, 且病例的 RA 活动度由风湿科医师负责监测, 并非所有患者都能获得严格密切的监测, 本研究结果仍需多中心、大样本量的相关性研究来进一步证实。

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