

VI. 研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表
【H26. 4. 1～H27. 3. 31】

書籍

| 著者氏名 | 論文タイトル名 | 書籍全体の 編集者名 | 書 籍 名 | 出版社名 | 出版地 | 出版年 | ページ |
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VII. 研究成果の刊行物・別刷

CERVICAL SPINE

Modified K-line in Magnetic Resonance Imaging Predicts Clinical Outcome in Patients With Nonlordotic Alignment After Laminoplasty for Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy

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Study Design. Retrospective single-center study.

Objective. To investigate whether a preoperative index predicts clinical outcome after laminoplasty for cervical spondylotic myelopathy.

Summary of Background Data. This is the first study using the modified K-line, which connects the midpoints of the spinal cord at the C2 and C7 levels on midsagittal magnetic resonance imaging, to assess the relationship between postoperative clinical outcome and anticipated degree of spinal cord shifting.

Methods. Sixty-one consecutive patients who underwent laminoplasty for the treatment of cervical spondylotic myelopathy between 2000 and 2011 at our hospital were retrospectively reviewed. The interval between the preoperative mK-line and the anterior structure of the spinal canal at each segment of the C3 to C6 levels (INT_n , $n = 3-6$) were measured on sagittal T1-weighted magnetic resonance imaging, and the sum of the INT_n (INT_{sum}) was then calculated. The degree of posterior cord shift was defined as follows: $\%C_{sum} = \sum C_n$; $C_n = (B_n - A_n) \times 100/A_n$ ($n = 3-6$; A_n and

B_n represent the preoperative and postoperative intervals between the midpoint of the spinal cord and the anterior impingement at each segment on sagittal T1-weighted magnetic resonance imaging, respectively). In addition, we defined INT_{min} as the minimum interval of the INT_n in each patient. All patients were divided into lordotic and nonlordotic groups on the basis of lateral neutral radiography. The Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) scoring system and recovery rate of the JOA score for cervical myelopathy was evaluated as clinical outcomes.

Results. The recovery rate of the JOA score was 48.1%. The lordotic and nonlordotic groups contained 38 and 23 patients, respectively. Linear regression analysis revealed that INT_{min} was significantly correlated with the recovery rate of the patients in the nonlordotic group, whereas INT_{sum} was not associated with recovery of the JOA score.

Conclusion. We identified INT_{min} as a predictive factor for clinical outcomes in patients with nonlordotic alignment after laminoplasty.

Key words: cervical spondylotic myelopathy, laminoplasty, spinal cord anterior clearance, postoperative anterior compression.

Level of Evidence: 4

Spine 2014;39:E1261-E1268

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Acknowledgment date: February 27, 2014. Revision date: May 15, 2014. Acceptance date: July 15, 2014.

The manuscript submitted does not contain information about medical device(s)/drug(s).

No funds were received in support of this work.

No relevant financial activities outside the submitted work.

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DOI: 10.1097/BRS.0000000000000531

Spine

www.spinejournal.com E1261

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Many reports¹⁻³ have addressed laminoplasty (LAMP) for the treatment of patients with myelopathy since Oyama and Hattori⁴ first described the procedure in 1973. Several modifications have been made, and the procedure has been adopted by many spine surgeons as an effective and relatively safe method to decompress the spinal cord⁵ and achieve sufficient stability for multisegmental cervical lesions that cause cervical spondylotic myelopathy (CSM).⁶ Many reports have indicated that decompression by LAMP leads to long-lasting neurological recovery.^{7,8} However, LAMP occasionally fails to relieve anterior compression of spinal cord caused by cervical kyphosis and/or intervertebral disc bulging,⁹⁻¹¹ which prevents neurological recovery, because the decompression mechanism depends only on the posterior shifting of the spinal cord. Therefore, it is important for spine surgeons to acknowledge this issue and determine risk factors

for ineffective or incomplete decompression before selecting a surgical treatment. We previously reported that the modified K-line (mK-line) in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is an effective tool to predict residual anterior compression of the spinal cord after LAMP.¹² In this study, we further investigated whether preoperative factors determined according to the mK-line could predict postoperative spinal cord shifting and clinical outcomes after LAMP in patients with CSM.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients and Methods

We conducted a retrospective, observational, single-center study of posterior decompression with LAMP for the treatment of CSM. The study was conducted with the approval of the Institutional Ethics Committee of Tokyo Medical and Dental University (#1681). Patients with cervical myelopathy caused by spondylosis were included in the study. Exclusion criteria were myelopathy caused by single-level disc herniation or ossification of posterior longitudinal ligament, a history of cervical spine surgery, postoperative epidural hematoma, and cases in which preoperative and postoperative magnetic resonance (MR) images could not be obtained. Patients who had cervical kyphosis in which the sagittal lordotic angle was greater than 13° were not enrolled in this study.¹³ Sixty-one consecutive patients in our hospital who underwent LAMP for the treatment of CSM between 2000 and 2011 were reviewed. All patients were followed up for

more than 2 years. Patient demographic data are shown in Table 1. The mean patient age was 65.8 years (range: 42–82 yr). The decompression was performed from C3 to C7 in 46 patients, from C3 to C6 in 11 patients, from C4 to C6 in 1 patient, and from C4 to C7 in 3 patients. The mean Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) score before surgery was 8.6 points (range: 3.5–13.5). The mean JOA score at the final visit was 12.5 points (range: 6.5–16.5), yielding a mean recovery rate (RR) of 48.1% (range: 0–94.4). None of these patients presented a worsened neurological outcome after surgery. The average C2–C7 lordotic angle was 14.3° of lordosis (range, 10.8° of kyphosis to 37.1° of lordosis). Cervical alignment was categorized according to criteria defined by Kamata *et al*^{14,15} in all patients (Figure 1A). Regarding alignment, 38 patients were lordotic, 7 straight, 5 kyphotic, 8 sigmoid, and 3 reversed-sigmoid. These 61 patients were divided into a lordotic group (n = 38) and a nonlordotic group (n = 23).

Operative Technique

Expansive LAMP was performed as described by Miyazaki and Kirita.¹⁶ Briefly, this procedure performed at C3–C7 included removing the C4–C6 processes, splitting the laminae at the center, making bilateral gutters from C3 to C6, and fenestration at the cephalad portion of the lamina of C7 using a high-speed air-burr drill. LAMP at C3–C6 comprised splitting the laminae at C3–C6 without fenestration at the C7 laminae. The laminae were kept open with anchor sutures in the deep fascia, and small bone chips obtained from the spinous processes were inserted into the gap between the laminae and the facets and into the bilateral gutter. Patients were instructed to wear a neck collar for 2 to 4 weeks postoperatively.

Evaluations

Clinical Findings

The JOA scoring system¹⁷ was used to evaluate the severity of cervical myelopathy before and after surgery. The RR was calculated using the method of Hirabayashi *et al*¹⁸ to compare pre- and postoperative JOA scores. The duration of preoperative symptoms was also investigated. The segment responsible for myelopathy was diagnosed on the basis of radiological, electrophysiological, and neurological findings.

Radiological Evaluations

Radiographical studies were conducted in all patients and results were evaluated by 2 independent spine surgeons. MR image was obtained both before and within 3 months after surgery for all patients. All MR images were obtained on a 1.5-Tesla scanner (Signa HDxt 1.5T; GE Healthcare, Waukesha, WI), and the MRI protocol consisted of the following conventional MR sequences: sagittal T1-weighted spin-echo (SE): repetition time (TR)/echo time (TE): 480/9 milliseconds, spacing 3 mm; sagittal T2-weighted SE: TR/TE: 3000/85 milliseconds, spacing 3 mm; transaxial T1-weighted SE: TR/TE: 460/10 milliseconds; and transaxial T2-weighted SE: TR/TE: 4020/110 milliseconds. As we previously reported,¹² the

| | Mean ± SD |
|---|-------------|
| Age at surgery, yr | 65.8 ± 9.8 |
| Sex (M:F) | 44:17 |
| No. of patients | |
| C3–C7 | 46 |
| C3–C6 | 11 |
| C4–C6 | 1 |
| C4–C7 | 3 |
| Pre-JOA score | 8.6 ± 3.0 |
| Post-JOA score | 12.5 ± 3.2 |
| JOA recovery rate (%) | 48.1 ± 26.8 |
| Preoperative C2–C7 lordotic angle (degrees) | 17.6 ± 14.3 |
| Global sagittal alignment | |
| Lordosis | 38 |
| Straight | 7 |
| Kyphosis | 5 |
| Sigmoid | 8 |
| Reversed sigmoid | 3 |

JOA indicates The Japanese Orthopaedic Association.