

颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤个体化手术策略分析

张科 王先祥 张义泉 程宏伟

【摘要】目的 探讨颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤的显微手术策略,以期制定个体化手术方案。**方法与结果** 共纳入2017年3月至2022年3月在安徽医科大学第一附属医院行颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤切除的32例患者(C_{1-2} 节段7例、 C_{2-7} 节段25例),术前McCormick脊髓功能分级I级9例、II级12例、III级11例。术前根据Toyama分型、影像学特点(肿瘤位置、体积、累及范围、患侧椎间孔大小)以及术中脊柱稳定性保护措施制定个体化手术方案;分别选择后正中入路(26例)、经侧方胸锁乳突肌后缘入路(2例)、前后联合入路(2例)和颈前入路(2例),术前脊柱稳定性破坏或者因手术影响脊柱稳定性的19例患者于肿瘤切除同期行内固定术(经颈前入路次全切除椎体并植入钛笼1例、于后路经椎弓根和侧块行螺钉内固定术18例)。肿瘤全切除率为100%(32/32),术中平均出血量为210 ml。术后1周影像学检查均未见肿瘤残留,行内固定术者内固定装置位置良好;术后1个月McCormick分级I级20例、II级10例、III级2例,脊髓功能明显改善,无一例症状加重;术后28个月随访时无脑脊液漏、中枢神经系统感染等严重并发症,无一例发生颈椎后突畸形、钉棒松动或断裂,植骨融合和椎体形态良好。**结论** 椎间孔大小是制定颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤手术策略的重要考量因素之一;尤其是 C_{1-2} 节段哑铃型肿瘤术中处理方式有别于其他节段,故需详细了解病史、症状与体征并完善术前影像学检查,有助于制定周密的个体化手术方案。

【关键词】 脊椎肿瘤; 颈椎; 显微外科手术; 内固定器

Analysis of individual surgical treatment for cervical dumbbell-shaped tumors

ZHANG Ke, WANG Xian-xiang, ZHANG Yi-quan, CHENG Hong-wei

Department of Neurosurgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230022, Anhui, China

Corresponding author: CHENG Hong-wei (Email: hongwei.cheng@ahmu.edu.cn)

【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the strategy for cervical dumbbell-shaped tumors and develop a proposal for individualized therapy. **Methods and Results** Total 32 patients with cervical dumbbell-shaped tumors were recruited from The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University from March 2017 to March 2022. All patients received surgical treatments, while the tumors located in C_{1-2} levels among 7 patients and C_{2-7} levels among 25 patients. Preoperative McCormick spinal cord function grade I in 9 cases, grade II in 12 cases, grade III in 11 cases. Individualized surgical strategies were set according to the results of Toyama typing, preoperative imaging examination and intraoperative spinal stability. Surgery through posterior approach was performed in 26 cases, 2 patients underwent a lateral posterior sternocleidomastoid approach, 2 patients underwent surgery through combined posterior - anterolateral approach, and 2 patients received anterior cervical approach. Nineteen out of 32 patients with preoperatively unstable spinal factors or changes in spinal stability resulting from surgery received one - stage internal fixation. One patient underwent anterior cervical corpectomy and fusion followed by titanium cage implantation, and 18 patients underwent posterior trans-pedicle and lateral mass screw fixation. The results showed a gross total resection for all patients and the success rate was 100% (32/32). The average intraoperative blood loss was about 210 ml. Imaging examinations were performed for all patients within a week after the surgery, the internal fixator were all in good position. One month after the surgery McCormick spinal cord function grade I in 20 cases, grade II in 10 cases, grade III in 2 cases. All patients had varying degrees of improvement in symptoms, no cerebrospinal fluid leakage, no serious nervous system infection and other complications, no postoperative cervical kyphosis, and no loosening or breakage of the screws and rods were found in 28 months after surgery, the bone graft fusion and vertebral body shape were

good. **Conclusions** The size of the intervertebral foramen is one of the important factors to be considered in the surgical strategy of cervical dumbbell-typed tumors. The surgical management of C_{1~2} dumbbell-typed tumors is different from that of other levels, it is necessary to understand the patient's medical history, symptoms and signs in detail and to improve imaging evaluation before surgery. The development of multiple techniques and typing methods facilitate the development of individualized surgical plans.

【Key words】 Spinal neoplasms; Cervical vertebrae; Microsurgery; Internal fixators

Conflicts of interest: none declared

椎管哑铃型肿瘤并非指形态类似哑铃的肿瘤，而是一个概念性术语，通常指肿瘤同时累及2个或多个独立的解剖区域，如硬膜下、硬膜外、椎间孔、椎旁等结构不同程度受累^[1]。哑铃型肿瘤占椎管内肿瘤的10%~18%，其中以颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤多见，约占50%^[2~4]。临幊上主要根据肿瘤Toyama分型^[5]制定手术方案，但是由于颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤毗邻椎动脉、颈内动脉、呼吸道、食管等重要解剖结构，手术难度较大。虽然既往对不同手术入路及术式进行过较多临床探索或尝试，然至今日仍未就分型及诊断与治疗标准达成共识^[6~7]。安徽医科大学第一附属医院神经外科程宏伟教授团队近年采取个体化手术方案共治疗32例颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤患者，疗效满意，笔者拟对其诊断与治疗过程进行回顾分析，以期对临幊开发新型、实用的颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤的分型方法提供一些参考。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入与排除标准 (1)术前经影像学检查证实肿瘤位于颈椎管，形态呈“哑铃”状，边界较清楚，呈多方向生长。(2)肿瘤于MRI上呈长或等T₁、长或等T₂信号，增强后病灶明显强化。(3)术前颈椎三维重建CT及CTA显示肿瘤位于椎管内外，并明确肿瘤与周围骨性结构和椎动脉间的关系。(4)入组患者无手术禁忌证。(5)临床及病理资料完整，术后随访资料至少包括术后2个月的临床及影像学随访资料。(6)全身状况较差或因其他因素未行手术治疗、病变边界不清或考虑为转移瘤的恶性肿瘤患者不纳入本研究范围。

2. 一般资料 选择2017年3月至2022年3月在我院神经外科行颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤手术切除患者共32例，男性13例，女性19例；年龄4~79岁，平均50.13岁。临床表现主要为慢性病程且无明显症状

与体征(4例次)、肢体疼痛(7例次)、肢体无力(13例次)、肢体及躯体感觉障碍(21例次)；肿瘤灶位于C_{1~2}(7例)和C_{2~7}(25例)；病灶位于C_{2~7}节段的25例Toyama分型分别为Ⅱ型9例(包括Ⅱa型2例、Ⅱb型5例、Ⅱc型2例)，Ⅲ型11例(包括Ⅲa型4例、Ⅲb型7例)，Ⅳ型1例，Ⅵ型4例，无Ⅰ型和Ⅴ型病例；其余7例肿瘤位于C_{1~2}节段，因无椎间孔而未行Toyama分型。术前McCormick脊髓功能评级^[8]Ⅰ级9例、Ⅱ级12例、Ⅲ级11例。

二、个体化手术治疗原则

1. 术前准备 根据术前Toyama分型、影像学特征(肿瘤位置、体积、累及范围、患侧椎间孔大小)，以及能否为脊柱稳定性提供最大保护等因素，经综合评估后制定个体化手术方案，为手术入路及是否行内固定术提供指导。(1)Toyama分型^[5]：25例C_{2~7}病变患者均于术前明确Toyama分型，Ⅰ型肿瘤位于椎管内硬膜内外；Ⅱ型位于硬膜外椎间孔内外，共有3种亚型，即硬膜外椎间孔内(Ⅱa型)、硬膜外椎间孔外(Ⅱb型)和椎间孔内椎旁(Ⅱc型)；Ⅲ型位于硬膜下椎间孔内外，包括硬膜下椎间孔内(Ⅲa型)和硬膜下椎间孔外(Ⅲb型)2种亚型；Ⅳ型位于硬膜外椎体内；Ⅴ型位于硬膜外椎板间；Ⅵ型呈多方向生长型。根据肿瘤累及椎间孔和横突孔的个数判断肿瘤纵向累及范围，针对不同分型选择不同手术入路与肿瘤切除方式。(2)术前影像学检查：通过颈椎MRI检查明确病变部位及受累脊髓节段(矢状位像)，并了解椎间孔内外病变范围(冠状位和横断面像)；X线观察脊柱稳定性；三维重建CT及CTA确定椎动脉走行、有无变异以及与肿瘤的关系，并重点观察患侧椎间孔大小。

2. 手术入路 于显微镜辅助下进行手术，必要时可行神经电生理监测。颈椎管肿瘤手术入路分为后正中入路、经侧方胸锁乳突肌后缘入路及前后联合入路和颈前入路，根据肿瘤位置选择不同手术

入路。(1)后正中入路:适应证包括肿瘤位于C_{1~2};以及肿瘤位于C_{2~7}、Toyama分型为Ⅰ、Ⅱa、Ⅲa和V型,或肿瘤主体位于后方且椎间孔最大直径超过椎管外病变最大直径2/3的所有Toyama分型患者。(2)经侧方胸锁乳突肌后缘入路:适用于肿瘤主体位于侧前方且椎间孔最大直径超过椎管内病变最大直径2/3的所有Toyama分型患者。(3)前后联合入路:主要用于Toyama分型为Ⅱb、Ⅱc、Ⅲb、Ⅳ和Ⅵ型椎间孔扩大未达到上述标准的患者。(4)颈前入路:肿瘤主体位于椎管前方患者。

3. 内固定术 凡存在以下情况的患者在肿瘤切除后需在C型臂监测下行内固定术。(1)术前脊柱稳定性已破坏:术前影像学检查显示椎体侵蚀过半^[8]或病变节段≥3个。(2)手术影响脊柱稳定性:手术过程中为进一步显露病变需切开患侧小关节,操作过程可影响脊柱后柱稳定性^[9~10]。内固定术大多采取后路经椎弓根和侧块螺钉固定技术,对于肿瘤严重侵蚀椎体的多方向生长肿瘤可植入钛笼,以支撑固定维持脊柱稳定性。采取内固定的患者,术后需常规佩戴颈托3个月。

4. 疗效判断与评价指标 (1)手术相关评价指标:记录手术成功率、术中出血量。(2)影像学检查:术后1周常规复查颈椎MRI平扫及增强扫描,观察肿瘤切除情况,行内固定术者需行X线或CT检查以观察内固定位置稳定性。(3)疗效评价:术后1个月采用McCormick脊髓功能分级^[11]对神经功能进行分级,共分为I~IV级(I级为神经功能正常、II级为感觉运动缺损影响肢体功能、III级为神经功能缺损程度加重、IV级为重型神经功能缺损),级别越高代表神经功能缺损程度越严重。(4)预后评价:术后1周通过颈椎MRI平扫及增强扫描评价有无肿瘤残留,并观察是否发生脑脊液漏或中枢神经系统感染等并发症;行内固定术者还需在术后1、3、6和12个月时于门诊行X线或CT检查,观察椎体形态、植骨是否达到骨性愈合,以及内固定装置位置、有无松动断裂等;术后超过1年者每年复查1次。

结 果

本组32例患者中26例(C_{1~2}节段7例、C_{2~7}节段19例)采取后正中入路(图1),经侧方胸锁乳突肌后缘入路(图2)、前后联合入路和颈前入路各2例。对于术前脊柱稳定性已破坏或因手术影响脊柱稳定性的19例患者,均行一期内固定术,其中1例行颈

前入路椎体次全切除后植入钛笼、18例采取后路经椎弓根和侧块螺钉内固定术(图3)。术后病理证实神经鞘瘤30例、孤立性纤维性肿瘤1例、节细胞神经纤维瘤1例。

本组患者肿瘤均达到显微镜下全切除,手术成功率为100%(32/32);术中出血量50~600ml,平均210ml,无术中或术后输血病例。术后1周常规复查颈椎MRI平扫及增强扫描未见肿瘤残留,X线或CT检查可见内固定装置位置良好。术后1个月McCormick脊髓功能分级为I级20例、II级10例、III级2例,神经功能较术前明显改善,无症状加重病例。本组患者随访2~63个月,平均28个月,期间无一例发生脑脊液漏、严重中枢神经系统感染等并发症,以及颈椎后突畸形;行内固定术者植入钉棒无松动、断裂,植骨融合和椎体形态良好。

讨 论

国际上最早报道的哑铃型肿瘤分型方法由Eden^[12]于1941年提出,分为硬脊膜内外型(I型)、硬脊膜内外加椎旁型(II型)、硬脊膜外加椎旁型(III型)和椎间孔加椎旁型(IV型)共4型。随着影像学技术的进步,2004年,Asazuma等^[5]根据MRI横断面解剖标志对颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤提出新的分型方法,即Toyama分型。近年来,国内也有多位学者提出更为实用的分型方法:2014年,黄思庆教授团队报告根据增强MRI和三维薄层CT影像结果进行颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤分型^[13];2017年,朱涛教授团队提出MRI横断面分型方法,分别以后正中线、经双侧横突孔中线连线以及中线旁开4cm纵线为基线将脊柱分为多个解剖区域^[2];目前国内一些医疗中心以上述分型为依据选择手术入路及术式,开展临床实践,尽管如此,关于颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤的分型仍未达成共识,无统一分型标准。虽然,Toyama分型是目前较为公认的分型方法,但笔者认为,由于Toyama分型将硬脊膜和椎间孔视为重要解剖标志,不适用于无椎间孔的C_{1~2}肿瘤;而且有些颈椎管病变解剖界限难以区分,缺乏量化指标。笔者认为,以椎间孔大小作为颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤选择术式的考量因素之一更为实用,椎间孔较大者不采取传统分型建议的较为复杂术式即可达到肿瘤全切除之目的,目前尚无相关文献报道,希望经过不断总结C_{1~2}肿瘤的相关影像学特征,未来可形成颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤新的分型方法。

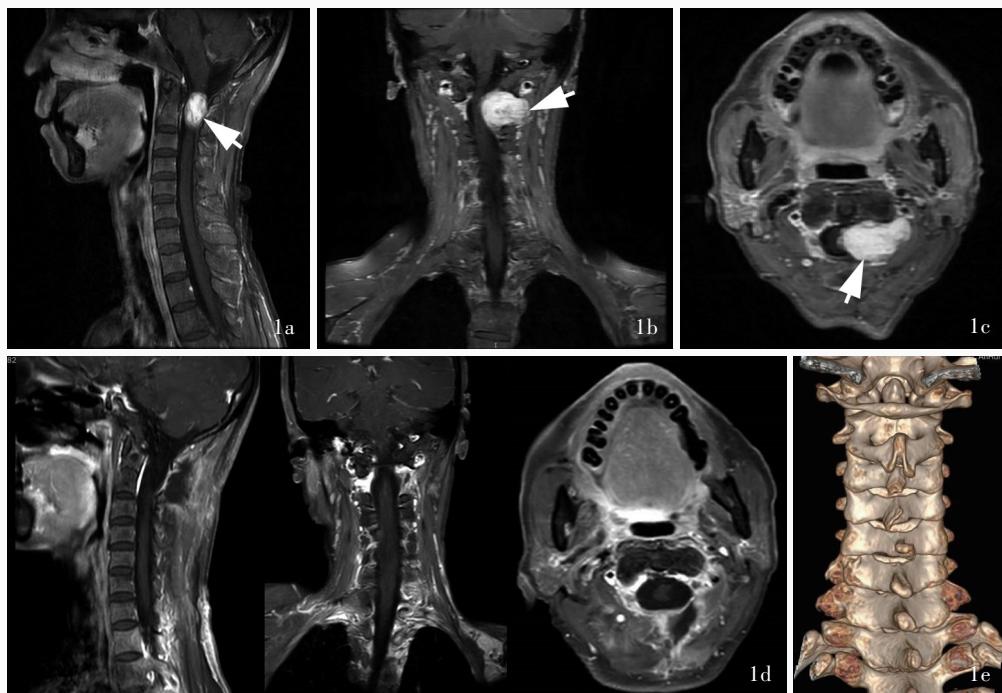


图1 女性患者,57岁,因左上肢疼痛1年,于2019年10月14日入院。结合影像学检查,临床诊断为C_{1~2}哑铃型肿瘤(未行Toyama分型)。根据个体化手术方案,选择后正中入路切除肿瘤,术后病理证实为神经鞘瘤。手术前后影像学检查所见 1a 术前矢状位抑脂增强T₁WI显示椎管内占位性病变,压迫同节段脊髓(箭头所示) 1b 术前冠状位抑脂增强T₁WI显示椎管内髓外占位性病变,通过椎间孔生长至椎管外(箭头所示) 1c 术前横断面抑脂增强T₁WI显示肿瘤呈“哑铃”状分布于椎管内外(箭头所示) 1d 术后矢状位、冠状位和横断面抑脂增强T₁WI显示经C_{1~2}左侧椎间隙全切除肿瘤,原占位性病变消失,脊髓形态恢复正常(左图矢状位、中图冠状位、右图横断面) 1e 术后三维重建CT提示C_{1~2}骨质完整

Figure 1 A 57-year-old female patient was admitted for pain on the left upper extremity for one year on October 14, 2019. The clinical diagnosis was cervical dumbbell-shaped tumor on the level of C_{1~2} combined with image findings (Toyama typing was not performed). The tumor resection was performed via the posterior midline approach according to individualized surgical strategy. Postoperative pathological diagnosis was schwannoma. Pre- and post-operative imaging findings Preoperative sagittal fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed a space occupying lesion inside the cervical canal, compressing the spinal cord (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Preoperative coronal fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed a space occupying lesion inside the cervical canal, growing out of the spinal canal through the foramen (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Preoperative axial fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed that the tumor was located both inside and outside the vertebral canal, and looked like a dumbbell (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Postoperative sagittal, coronal and axial fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed the tumor was totally removed through C_{1~2} left lamina space, the spinal cord recovered normally (Panel 1d). Postoperative 3D reconstruction CT showed intact bone of C_{1~2} (Panel 1e).

颈椎不同节段解剖的差异性以C_{1~2}节段和C_{2~7}节段以下最为显著^[14~15],故探讨颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤的手术策略应分节段叙述。(1)C_{1~2}哑铃型肿瘤:C_{1~2}节段活动度大,其中C₂棘突为颈后肌群的肌肉附着点,对维持脊柱稳定性起重要作用,且该节段椎动脉走行复杂、存在变异可能,因此对该节段病变的手术处理首要考虑保护椎动脉并维持脊柱稳定性。本组7例C_{1~2}哑铃型肿瘤患者均采取后正中入路,通过一侧C_{1~2}椎间隙或切除部分椎板骨质达到肿瘤全切除,无一例进行内固定,不仅完全保留一侧椎板,同时不同程度地保留患侧椎板,对维持脊柱稳定性至关重要。因C_{1~2}节段无椎间孔,C₂神经根自

C_{1~2}椎间隙出椎管,因此,C_{1~2}哑铃型肿瘤位于C₁后弓与C_{1~2}椎间隙,即肿瘤位于患侧关节的背侧面,切除肿瘤时无需切除一侧关节。此外,C_{1~2}椎管较其他节段宽大,肿瘤长期生长可侵蚀部分骨质,术中在显微镜下可提供较大的操作空间;且神经鞘瘤多有肿瘤包膜,椎动脉表面也存在静脉丛,术中采取包膜内显微操作、静脉丛压迫止血即可完整切除肿瘤(图1)。有文献报道,C_{1~2}哑铃型肿瘤椎管外病变超过4 cm者需联合侧方入路^[16],但我们研究团队处理的7例病变大小均未达到这一范围,故未予描述。(2)C_{2~7}哑铃型肿瘤:本组25例C_{2~7}哑铃型肿瘤患者中19例采取后正中入路、2例经侧方胸锁乳突肌后

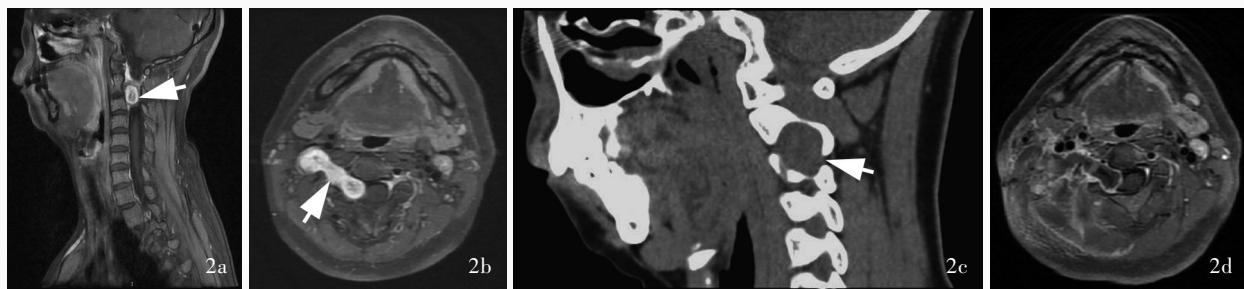


图2 女性患者,39岁,主因1周前体检时发现颈椎管占位性病变,于2020年2月21日入院。结合影像学检查,临床诊断为C_{2~3}哑铃型肿瘤,肿瘤主体位于硬膜外椎间孔外,且椎间孔最大直径超过椎管内病变最大直径的2/3,Toyama分型为Ⅱb型。根据个体化手术方案,选择经侧方胸锁乳突肌后缘入路切除肿瘤,术后病理证实为神经鞘瘤。手术前后影像学检查所见 2a 术前矢状位抑脂增强T₁WI显示椎管内髓外占位性病变,压迫同节段脊髓(箭头所示) 2b 术前横断面抑脂增强T₁WI显示椎管内髓外占位性病变,并生长至椎管外(箭头所示) 2c 术前三维重建CT提示右侧C_{2~3}椎间孔明显增大(箭头所示) 2d 术后横断面抑脂增强T₁WI显示经右侧胸锁乳突肌后方入路完全切除肿瘤

Figure 2 A 39-year-old female patient was admitted for health examination finding cervical canal occupation for one week on February 21, 2020. The clinical diagnosis was cervical dumbbell-shaped tumor on the level of C_{2~3} and tested for Toyama type Ⅱ b. The main body of the tumor was located outside the epidural foramen, and the maximum diameter of the foramen was more than 2/3 of the maximum diameter of the intraspinal lesion. The tumor was totally resected through a lateral posterior sternocleidomastoid approach according to individualized surgical strategy. Postoperative pathological diagnosis was schwannoma. Pre- and post-operative imaging findings Preoperative sagittal fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed a space occupying lesion inside the cervical canal, compressing the spinal cord (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Preoperative axial fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed a space occupying lesion inside the cervical canal, and growing beyond spinal canal (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Preoperative 3D reconstruction CT showed the right C_{2~3} foramen enlarged obviously (arrow indicates, Panel 2c). Postoperative axial fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed the tumor was totally removed through a lateral posterior sternocleidomastoid approach (Panel 2d).

缘入路、2例经前后联合入路、2例经颈前入路,切除肿瘤后行一期内固定者19例;后正中入路仍是此类颈椎管肿瘤最主要的手术方式。经侧方胸锁乳突肌后缘入路的2例患者中1例为Toyama分型Ⅱb型,从理论上讲,应经前后联合入路施行肿瘤切除术,但由于该例患者术前CT提示患侧椎间孔明显扩大且超过椎管内病变最大横径的2/3,故尝试采用侧方胸锁乳突肌后缘入路,经自然解剖间隙先将椎间孔外病变切除,而后通过扩大的椎间孔将椎管内病变完全切除(图2),手术获得成功,术后无神经功能障碍等并发症,临床随访2年未见肿瘤局部复发。根据笔者的临床经验,椎间孔直径对选择手术入路和术式具有一定指导意义,如果拟采取单纯前路或侧方入路手术,则椎间孔最大直径不应小于椎管内病变最大直径的2/3,同样,若选择单纯后路手术入路,椎间孔前方或侧方病变最大径不应超过椎间孔最大直径的2/3以上。这样既可以避免前后联合入路的复杂术式,以单一术式即可达到切除肿瘤之目的,且较传统推荐的术式操作过程简单、时间短、创伤小,大大减少患者住院时间及医疗费用。

呈多方向生长或累及多个颈椎节段的颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤可侵蚀破坏相邻椎板、小关节和椎体等结构,而手术亦会导致上述结构及其附着的韧带、肌肉破坏,术后易发生脊柱畸形,因此对于术前脊

柱稳定性已破坏或手术影响脊柱稳定性的患者,需同期行脊柱稳定性重建。近年来,随着脊柱神经外科的兴起,脊柱稳定性的手术理念渐入人心,神经外科医师在发挥显微外科优势的同时,也在积极学习脊柱稳定性重建技术。本组有19例患者在切除肿瘤的同时行内固定术,17例为病变节段达到3个及以上,或手术过程中为进一步显露病灶需切开患侧小关节,导致脊柱后柱失稳,故一期行内固定术;另2例因内固定术前椎体已侵蚀过半,存在明显的脊柱不稳定因素,根据脊柱稳定性“三柱理论”,其前柱已明显受损。19例行一期内固定术的患者中18例经后正中入路切除肿瘤,而后行侧块或椎弓根螺钉固定;余1例肿瘤呈多方向生长的患者,Toyama分型为Ⅵ型,理论上也需经前后联合入路手术,考虑到椎体侵蚀严重,故选择颈前入路切除病变椎体使显微镜下的操作空间扩大,而后切除其余病变,最后植入钛笼支撑固定达到维持脊柱稳定的目的(图3)。

颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤大多通过椎间孔向椎管外生长,椎动脉周围存在丰富的静脉丛,手术过程中接近静脉丛时出血汹涌,常规处理主要采取压迫止血^[17],而笔者的经验是先用明胶海绵填塞压迫,然后以双极电凝烧灼明胶海绵,不仅可以快速止血且效果良好。值得注意的是,在静脉丛周围进行手术

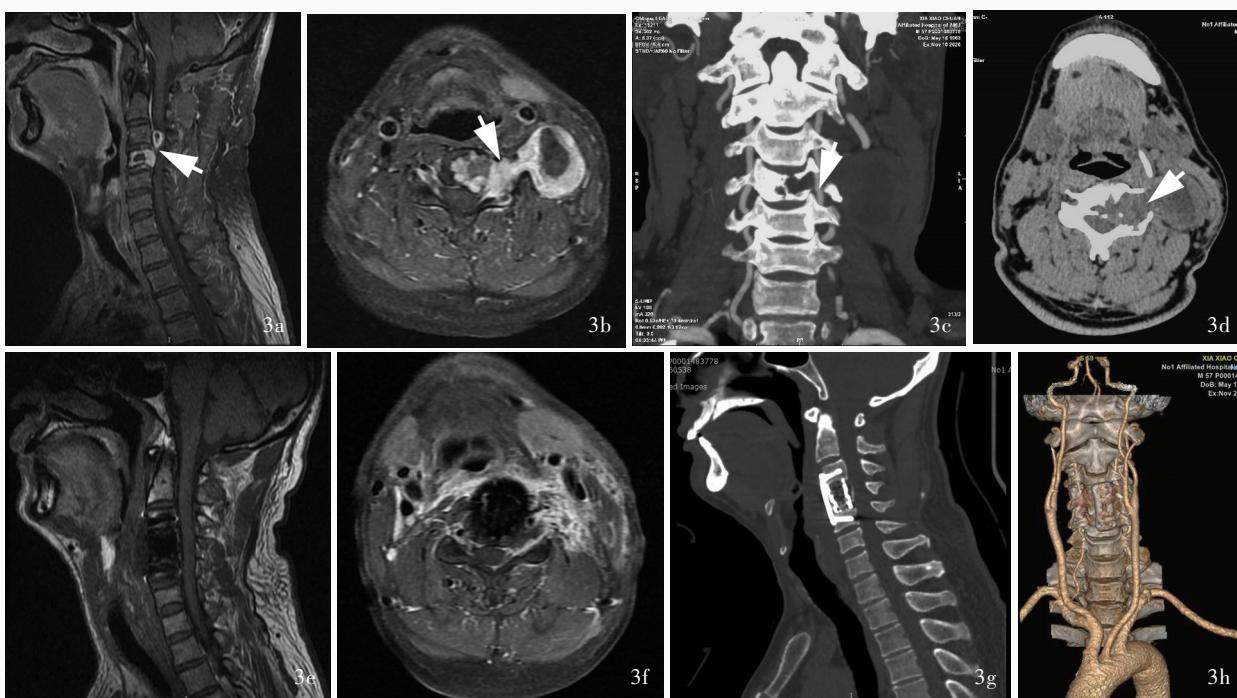


图3 男性患者,57岁,主因左上肢疼痛麻木1年,于2020年11月6日入院。结合影像学检查,临床诊断为C_{3~4}哑铃型肿瘤,肿瘤主体位于颈椎前方,呈多方向生长,Toyama分型为VI型。根据个体化手术方案,经颈前入路行肿瘤切除及钛网植入术,术后病理证实为神经鞘瘤。手术前后影像学检查所见 3a 术前矢状位抑脂增强T₁WI显示椎管内髓外占位性病变,压迫同节段脊髓(箭头所示) 3b 术前横断面抑脂增强T₁WI显示肿瘤呈“哑铃”状分布于椎管内外,邻近椎体侵蚀(箭头所示) 3c 术前冠状位CT扫描可见C₄椎体侵蚀、破坏,椎动脉被肿瘤所包围(箭头所示) 3d 术前横断面CTA显示病变侵蚀C₄椎体并包绕椎动脉(箭头所示) 3e,3f 术后矢状位和横断面增强T₁WI扫描显示经颈前路C₄椎体次全切除后原病变信号消失,脊髓形态恢复正常 3g 术后矢状位CT显示内固定位置良好,椎动脉显影完全 3h 术后矢状位CTA显示内固定位置良好,椎动脉显影完全

Figure 3 A 57-year-old male patient was admitted for pain and numbness on the left upper extremity for one year on November 6, 2020. The clinical diagnosis was cervical dumbbell-shaped tumor on the level of C_{3~4}. The main body of the tumor was located in front of the cervical vertebral, growing in multiple directions and tested for Toyama typing VI. The tumor was totally removed via anterior cervical approach, and titanium mesh cage was implanted. Postoperative pathological diagnosis was schwannoma. Pre- and post-operative imaging findings Preoperative sagittal fat suppression enhanced T₁WI revealed a space occupying lesion inside the cervical vertebral canal, compressing the spinal cord (arrow indicates, Panel 3a). Preoperative axial fat suppression enhanced T₁WI showed that the tumor was located both inside and outside the vertebral canal, and looked like a dumbbell. The cervical vertebrae was eroded by lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 3b). Preoperative coronal CT (Panel 3c) and axial CTA (Panel 3d) showed the lesion involved in C₄ vertebrae and vertebral artery (arrow indicates). Postoperative sagittal (Panel 3e) and axial (Panel 3f) enhanced T₁WI showed the tumor was totally removed via anterior cervical approach, the spinal cord recovered normally. Postoperative sagittal CT (Panel 3g) and CTA (Panel 3h) showed a precise location of internal fixation and a complete visualization of vertebral artery.

操作时稍有不慎可造成神经根袖套部位硬脊膜损伤,因修补困难,存在诱发术后难治性脑脊液漏或感染等风险。因此,在处理神经根袖套部位病变时不主张采用传统的“T”型硬脊膜切开方法,而应以“内外会师”、“一”字形切开椎管内硬脊膜为宜,既可在切除硬脊膜下病变后再切除椎管外病变,又能够最终切除袖套部位病变,但操作过程中应避免过度切开神经根袖套部位的硬脊膜,以降低术后诱发脑脊液漏的风险。

总之,在制定颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤手术方案时,椎间孔大小应是重要考量因素之一,未来应针对这一重要影响因素进一步研究并制定量化评价指标。另外,手术方案还应考虑到C_{1~2}哑铃型肿瘤的特殊

解剖特点,处理方式不同于其他椎体节段,术前需详细了解病史、症状与体征,完善影像学评估。近年来,随着3D打印技术的发展,对于复杂颈椎管哑铃型肿瘤的手术切除可提供三维可视化依据^[18],术者能够更清晰地了解肿瘤与脊髓、椎动脉、颈内动脉、神经根、硬脊膜、椎间孔和横突孔之间的关系,而且内镜和通道技术也使得颈椎管手术更精细微创化^[19~20]。相信多重技术及肿瘤分型方法的发展必将为制定个体化手术方案保驾护航。

利益冲突 无

参考文献

- [1] Kerimbayev TT, Tuigynov ZM, Aleinikov VG, Urunbayev YA, Kenzhegulov YN, Baiskhanova DM, Abishev NB, Oshayev MS,

- Solodovnikov MP, Akshulakov SK. Minimally invasive posterolateral approach for surgical resection of dumbbell tumors of the lumbar spine[J]. Front Surg, 2022, 9:792922.
- [2] Liu T, Liu H, Zhang JN, Zhu T. Surgical strategy for spinal dumbbell tumors: a new classification and surgical outcomes [J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2017, 42:E748-754.
- [3] Halvorsen CM, Rønning P, Hald J, Johannessen TB, Kolstad F, Langmoen IA, Lied B, Skaar Holme S, Helseth E. The long-term outcome after resection of intraspinal nerve sheath tumors: report of 131 consecutive cases[J]. Neurosurgery, 2015, 77:585-592.
- [4] Chen YJ, Zhong H, Hua Q, Lin YX, Li H, Hu ZP, Duan SY, Zhao HY. Preoperative planning and operative simulation of three-dimensional printing-assisted upper cervical spine tumor model [J]. Zhongguo Zu Zhi Gong Cheng Yan Jiu, 2018, 22: 5614-5619.[陈雍君, 钟华, 华强, 林永祥, 李华, 胡治平, 段少银, 赵慧毅. 3D打印技术辅助上颈椎肿瘤模型的术前规划及手术模拟[J]. 中国组织工程研究, 2018, 22:5614-5619.]
- [5] Asazuma T, Toyama Y, Maruiwa H, Fujimura Y, Hirabayashi K. Surgical strategy for cervical dumbbell tumors based on a three-dimensional classification[J]. Spine (Phila Pa 1976), 2004, 29: E10-14.
- [6] Liu JG, Chen HF, Hu Y, Huang SQ. Analysis of classification and surgical treatment of cervical dumbbell-shaped tumors [J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2013, 13:941-945. [刘家刚, 陈海峰, 胡瑜, 黄思庆. 颈椎椎管“哑铃”形肿瘤分型及手术疗效分析[J]. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2013, 13:941-945.]
- [7] Chen X, Ma Q, Wang S, Zhang H, Huang D. Surgical treatment of thoracic dumbbell tumors[J]. Eur J Surg Oncol, 2019, 45:851-856.
- [8] Ji W, Cheng Y, Zhu Q, Huang Z, Lin J, Yang D, Ding R, Bao M, Chen J, Jiang H. Posterior unilateral exposure and stability reconstruction with pedicle and lamina screw fixation for the cervical dumbbell tumorectomy: a case report and biomechanical study[J]. Eur Spine J, 2021, 30:568-575.
- [9] Sciubba DM, Chaichana KL, Woodworth GF, McGirt MJ, Gokaslan ZL, Jallo GI. Factors associated with cervical instability requiring fusion after cervical laminectomy for intradural tumor resection[J]. J Neurosurg Spine, 2008, 8:413-419.
- [10] Che XM. Intraspinal tumors and spinal stability [J]. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2016, 16:113-117.[车晓明. 椎管内肿瘤与脊柱稳定性[J]. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2016, 16:113-117.]
- [11] McCormick PC, Torres R, Post KD, Stein BM. Intramedullary ependymoma of the spinal cord[J]. J Neurosurg, 1990, 72:523-532.
- [12] Eden K. The dumb-bell tumours of the spine [J]. Br J Surg, 1941, 28:549-570.
- [13] Chen HF, Li D, Wang YL, Liu JG, Yang KY, Huang SQ. Clinical classification and selection of surgical approaches for cervical spinal dumbbell tumors [J]. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi, 2014, 94:1444-1447.[陈海峰, 李丹, 王跃龙, 刘家刚, 杨开勇, 黄思庆. 颈椎哑铃型肿瘤的临床分型及手术入路的选择[J]. 中华医学杂志, 2014, 94:1444-1447.]
- [14] Kitamura K, Nagoshi N, Tsuji O, Suzuki S, Nori S, Okada E, Yagi M, Matsumoto M, Nakamura M, Watanabe K. Remnant tumor margin as predictive factor for its growth after incomplete resection of cervical dumbbell - shaped schwannomas [J]. Neurospine, 2022, 19:32-40.
- [15] Nguyen BQ, Tran DDT, Dang TC, Mai TD, Pham HD, Truong VT. Cervical intra - extradural meningioma with en - plaque, dumbbell-shaped, and an unusual calcified pattern in a young patient[J]. Surg Neurol Int, 2021, 12:454.
- [16] Dai YX, Ni HB, Yu C, Jiang J, Zhao YT. Surgical treatment for dumbbell schwannomas of cervical canal[J]. Zhongguo Wei Qin Xi Shen Jing Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2019, 24:503-504.[戴宇翔, 倪红斌, 虞晨, 蒋健, 赵寅涛. 颈椎管哑铃型神经鞘瘤的外科治疗[J]. 中国微侵袭神经外科杂志, 2019, 24:503-504.]
- [17] Wang Z, Wang X, Wu H, Chen Z, Yuan Q, Jian F. C2 dumbbell-shaped peripheral nerve sheath tumors: surgical management and relationship with venous structures [J]. Clin Neurol Neurosurg, 2016, 151:96-101.
- [18] Cao PP, Wang F, Liu Y, Liu Z, Sun T. Application of 3D printing technique in resection of cervical spinal dumbbell tumors[J]. Zhonghua Shen Jing Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2018, 34:397-401.[曹鹏鹏, 王峰, 刘阳, 刘静, 孙涛. 3D打印技术在颈椎管内外哑铃形肿瘤手术中的应用[J]. 中华神经外科杂志, 2018, 34:397-401.]
- [19] Wang R, Chen CM, Li F, Jiang YW, Chen Y, Zheng SX, Zhuang YD, Zhou MC, Shi SS, Yang WZ. Percutaneous full-endoscopic removal of lumbar dumbbell tumors via transforaminal approach [J]. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi, 2020, 100:286-290.
- [20] Balasubramanian SC, Nair AR, Saphiya NN, Madan A, Mathews SS. Minimally invasive resection of spinal tumors with tubular retractor: case series, surgical technique, and outcome [J]. World Neurosurg, 2021, 149:e612-621.

(收稿日期:2022-08-10)

(本文编辑:袁云)

《中国现代神经疾病杂志》关于谨防盗用编辑部名义的声明

近日,有作者举报不法分子盗用《中国现代神经疾病杂志》编辑部名义给作者发送邮件,让作者添加其微信好友,借以窃取相关信息甚至进行钱财诈骗。这种行为严重违反了国家《关于维护互联网安全的决定》等法律法规,严重损害了我刊编辑部和作者的利益。

《中国现代神经疾病杂志》特此郑重声明:我刊迄今不曾以编辑个人名义请求添加作者微信好友,我刊使用网上采编系统进行稿件处理(www.xdjb.org),所有录用和缴费通知均由系统或公共邮箱(xdsjjbz@263.net.cn)发出,请广大作者提高安全意识,以免上当受骗。

若遇假冒我刊网站、盗用编辑部名义、伪造采编中心、中介、代理等不法事件,欢迎广大作者和读者向我刊提供相关线索!对于以我刊名义从事不法活动的个别网站、个人或微信号,我刊保留通过法律途径解决问题的权利。此声明长期有效,最终解释权归我刊所有。