

滑轨式牵引头架在颅颈交界区畸形手术中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 观察自主研发的新型滑轨式牵引头架在颅颈交界区畸形手术中的应用效果。方法 回顾分析 2022 年 5 月至 2024 年 5 月首都医科大学三博脑科医院收治的 20 例先天性颅底凹陷症患者应用新型滑轨式牵引头架的情况。Goel A 型(合并寰枢关节脱位)12 例、Goel B 型(不合并寰枢关节脱位)8 例,均于滑轨式牵引头架牵引下行后路寰枢关节间撑开复位融合术,以手术相关指标(手术时间、术中出血量及术后并发症)以及影像学指标(寰齿间距、齿状突上缘至钱氏线距离、正中矢状位斜坡枢椎角及延髓脊髓角)和神经功能改善程度[日本骨科协会评分(JOA)]作为疗效评价标准。结果 与术前相比,术后 7 d Goel A 型和 Goel B 型患者斜坡枢椎角($t = -3.499, P = 0.006$; $t = -4.249, P = 0.004$)和延髓脊髓角($t = -6.480, P = 0.000$; $t = -6.134, P = 0.000$)均增大,Goel A 型患者寰齿间距($Z = -3.018, P = 0.003$)、Goel A 型和 Goel B 型患者齿状突上缘至钱氏线距离($Z = -2.485, P = 0.013$; $Z = -1.995, P = 0.050$)均减小;术后 3 个月 JOA 评分均较术前增加($Z = -4.389, P = 0.000$);术后 7 d 和 3 个月时颅颈交界区 CT 三维重建及 MRI 未见一例发生植入物移位,亦无神经功能障碍加重、二次翻修手术、术后感染等严重并发症发生。结论 滑轨式牵引头架在颅颈交界区畸形手术中安全可靠,术中可维持颅骨稳定、牵引力精确,从而降低并发症风险,在先天性颅底凹陷症患者的手术中展现出良好的应用前景。

【关键词】 寰枢关节; 关节脱位; 寰枕关节; 先天畸形; 脊柱融合术

Application of a novel sliding - traction head holder in craniovertebral junction abnormalities surgery

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【Abstract】 Objective In this study, a novel sliding - traction head holder was independently developed, and its application efficacy in surgeries for craniovertebral junction abnormalities was evaluated. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on 20 patients with congenital basilar invagination diagnosed and treated at Sanbo Brain Hospital, Capital Medical University from May 2022 to May 2024. Basilar invagination was classified into type Goel A patients ($n = 12$) and type Goel B patients ($n = 8$) according to the presence or absence of atlantoaxial dislocation. All patients underwent posterior facet distraction and fusion (PFDF) under traction of the novel sliding-traction head holder. The operation time, intraoperative blood loss, and postoperative complications were recorded. The imaging indexes (atlanto-dental interval, the distance from the odontoid tip to Chamberlain's line, clivus-pivot angle, and medulla oblongata-spinal cord angle) were recorded. The function impairment was assessed by Japanese Orthopedic Association (JOA). **Results** Compared with preoperatively, the clivus-pivot angle ($t = -3.499, P = 0.006$; $t = -4.249, P = 0.004$) and the medulla oblongata-spinal cord angle ($t = -6.480, P = 0.000$; $t = -6.134, P = 0.000$) were significantly increased in type Goel A and type Goel B patients, the atlanto-dental interval ($Z = -3.018, P = 0.003$) in type Goel A patients and the distance from the odontoid tip to Chamberlain's line ($Z = -2.485, P = 0.013$; $Z = -1.995, P = 0.050$) in type Goel A and type Goel B patients were significantly reduced. All patients showed significant improvement in JOA score ($Z = -4.389, P = 0.000$). At one week and 3 months after surgery, there was no implant displacement in the craniocervical junction reconstructed by MRI and

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CT, and no serious complications such as aggravated neurological dysfunction, secondary revision and postoperative infection occurred. **Conclusions** The application of the sliding-traction head holder in surgery for the cranio-cervical junction area exhibits high safety and effectiveness. The stability of the head and the precise adjustment of traction force during the operation can reduce the risk of complications. Demonstrating significant therapeutic effects in the surgical treatment of patients with congenital basilar invagination.

【Key words】 Atlanto-axial joint; Joint dislocations; Atlanto-occipital joint; Congenital abnormalities; Spinal fusion

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Conflicts of interest: none declared

颅颈交界区畸形指发生于枕骨大孔区、上颈椎,以及该区域的脑或脊髓先天性发育畸形,以小脑扁桃体下疝畸形(Chiari畸形)最为常见,可与颅底凹陷、扁平颅底、寰枕融合、颈椎分节不全、寰枢关节脱位等骨性畸形并存,亦可单独发生^[1-2]。先天性颅底凹陷症是骨性畸形中较为严重的类型,可影响患者神经功能、生活质量,甚至威胁生命,治疗方法以外科手术为主,由于术式繁多,目前对相关适应证的选择尚存争议。术前颅骨牵引是提高先天性颅底凹陷症手术疗效的重要环节,既可使脱位的寰枢关节复位,亦可解除脊髓压迫,可获得较好预后^[3]。但目前临床所用的双钉头架存在术中固定不稳、牵引力及距离控制欠精准、眼部受压致失明等风险^[4]。首都医科大学三博脑科医院神经外科脊髓脊柱中心范涛研究团队自主研发的滑轨式牵引头架(图1),将双钉头架改为四钉牵引头架,通过直线滑轨和U形支撑臂与固定横梁相连,后者可直接连接至手术床并随之升降,方便术者术中操作;术中四钉牵引弓固定于患者头部,牵引弓两侧的滑块嵌入直线滑轨上使其可沿滑轨方向前后移动,转动牵引螺杆即可实现精准的颅骨牵引,牵引示力器可显示出牵引力的测量值;此外,滑轨式牵引头架还增加控制牵引方向的轨道以保证牵引力始终维持水平而不产生其他方向的力,双侧四钉固定颅骨以调节固定所需力量。本研究以首都医科大学三博脑科医院近2年收治的先天性颅底凹陷症患者为研究对象,回顾分析滑轨式牵引头架在此类疾病手术中的应用效果。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

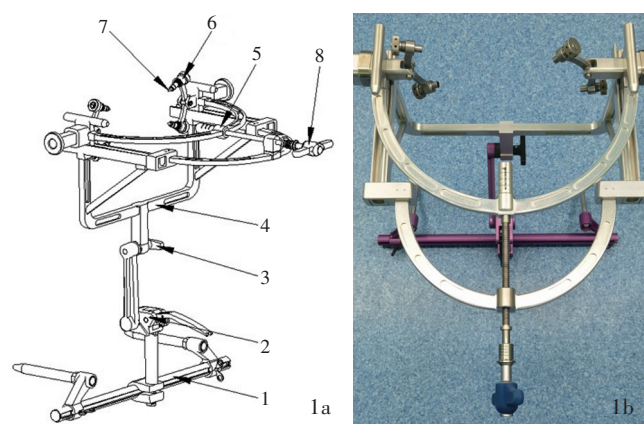
1. 纳入与排除标准 (1)经头颈部CT证实为先

天性颅底凹陷症。(2)有明显的神经功能障碍症状。(3)于滑轨式牵引头架牵引下行后路寰枢关节间撑开复位融合(PFDF)手术。(4)凡存在以下情况者均不纳入本研究观察范围:伴类风湿关节炎、存在齿状突游离小骨、伴颅颈交界区外伤、伴骨质疏松症或伴感染者。(5)所有患者及其家属均对手术方案知情并签署知情同意书。(6)本研究经首都医科大学三博脑科医院道德伦理委员会审核批准(审批号:SBNK-YJYS-2022-039-01)。

2. 一般资料 共纳入符合标准的先天性颅底凹陷症患者20例,均于2022年5月至2024年5月在我院脊髓脊柱中心住院治疗,男性6例,女性14例;年龄15~65岁,平均(47.18±10.77)岁;术前日本骨科协会评分(JOA)13~16分,中位评分14(14,14)分;临床表现主要包括颈部疼痛10例(50%)、肢体麻木8例(40%)、饮水呛咳2例(10%)。

二、研究方法

1. 手术方法 患者全身麻醉后佩戴颈托,轴位翻身呈俯卧位,滑轨式牵引头架固定头位(图2)。牵引力调至5 kg,头向水平牵引,取枕下后正中长约8 cm纵形直切口,分别显露枕外隆凸至枢椎(C₂)棘突及其两侧椎板,置手术显微镜,椎板咬骨钳咬除寰椎(C₁)后弓、剔除褶皱的寰枕筋膜,充分减压;电刀切除两侧寰枢椎侧方关节增生的软组织、松解关节,探查显示局部关节活动度充分、关节松解满意。牵引力调至8 kg,超声骨刀打磨双侧关节面,根据术前颅颈交界区骨窗CT检查,应用影像预览软件(北京海纳医信软件科技有限责任公司)测量工具测量齿状突高于钱氏线的距离,两侧关节间隙分别植入1枚高度适宜的寰枢椎融合器(5~10 mm多孔型金属植骨材料,北京爱康宜诚医疗器材有限公司)。经C型臂X线透视确认融合器到达目标位置后分别



1, 固定横梁; 2, 双关节手柄; 3, 连接器固定旋钮; 4, U形支撑臂; 5, 牵引示力器; 6, 示力器; 7, 头钉; 8, 牵引螺杆

图1 滑轨式牵引头架 1a 示意图 1b 实物图
Figure 1 Novel sliding - traction head holder Diagram (Panel 1a). Physical drawing (Panel 1b).



图2 滑轨式牵引头架固定位置 2a 正视位 2b 俯视图 2c 侧视图

Figure 2 The head position fixed by the novel sliding-traction head holder Orthophoric position (Panel 2a). Top-down position (Panel 2b). Side-view position (Panel 2c).

于两侧 C_2 椎弓根方向植入万向螺钉 ($3.50\text{ mm} \times 12.00\text{ mm} \sim 3.50\text{ mm} \times 30.00\text{ mm}$, 北京博能华医疗器械有限公司) 各 1 枚; 塑形连接杆 (角度尽可能接近 90° , 北京博能华医疗器械有限公司) 后预旋紧 C_2 椎弓根处螺钉顶丝, 4 枚螺钉将连接杆固定于枕骨、旋紧枕骨钉; 适度加压撑开后旋紧 C_2 椎弓根处螺钉顶丝, 依据塑形钛棒之力学原理将后移的齿状突向腹侧复位; 再次 C 型臂 X 线透视确认螺钉位置满意, 寰枢关节复位完全。留置皮下引流管, 逐层缝合, 结束手术。术后 24 h 引流量 $< 20\text{ ml}$ 即可拔除引流管。

2. 疗效评估 (1) 手术相关指标: 记录手术时间、术中出血量、术中脊髓或椎动脉损伤、术后并发症 (植入物移位、神经功能障碍加重、二次翻修手术、术后感染等)。(2) 影像学指标: 记录术前及术后 7 d 颅颈交界区 CT 及 MRI 数据。CT 测量术前和术后寰齿间距 (ADI) 观察有无寰枢关节脱位、齿状突上缘至钱氏线距离观察有无颅底凹陷、正中矢状位斜坡枢椎角观察齿状突复位程度; MRI 测量延髓脊髓角 (CMA) 评估脊髓压迫程度。(3) 神经功能评估: 记录术前和术后 7 d、3 个月时 JOA 评分, 以评估神

经功能改善程度。0~4 分为严重障碍, 四肢大部分或完全瘫痪, 生活不能自理; 5~8 分为重度障碍, 四肢存在部分功能, 但丧失工作能力; 9~12 分为中度障碍, 有运动及感觉等改变, 可做一般无需重体力劳动的工作; 13~16 分为轻度障碍, 存在轻度运动及感觉等改变, 可做一般无需重体力劳动的工作。与术前相比, 术后 JOA 评分增加且达到统计学差异视为临床症状好转、JOA 评分减少为临床症状加重、JOA 评分差异无统计学意义为临床症状无改善。

3. 统计分析方法 采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件进行数据处理与分析。正态性检验采用 Shapiro-Wilk 检验, 呈正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 采用配对 t 检验; 呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 表示, 采用 Wilcoxon 符号秩和检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

据是否合并寰枢关节脱位, 将先天性颅底凹陷症分为 Goel A 型 (合并寰枢关节脱位) 和 Goel B 型

表 1 Goel A 型颅底凹陷症患者手术前后影像学指标的比较(n = 12)

Table 1. Comparison of imaging indexes in the patients with type Goel A basilar invagination before and after surgery (n = 12)

观察时间	斜坡枢椎角 ($\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$)	延髓脊髓角 ($\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$)	寰齿间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{mm}$]	齿状突上缘至钱氏线距离 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{mm}$]
术前	128.51 ± 13.93	135.41 ± 14.31	0.80(6.63, 13.08)	10.75(4.80, 14.28)
术后 7 d	141.30 ± 8.10	151.42 ± 13.25	3.15(0.00, 5.95)	3.65(0.00, 6.05)
<i>t</i> 或 <i>Z</i> 值	-3.499	-6.480	-3.018	-2.485
<i>P</i> 值	0.006	0.000	0.003	0.013

Paired *t* test for comparison of clivus-pivot angle and medulla oblongata-spinal cord angle, and Wilcoxon signed rank sum test for comparison of others. 斜坡枢椎角和延髓脊髓角的比较行配对 *t* 检验, 其余指标的比较行 Wilcoxon 符号秩和检验

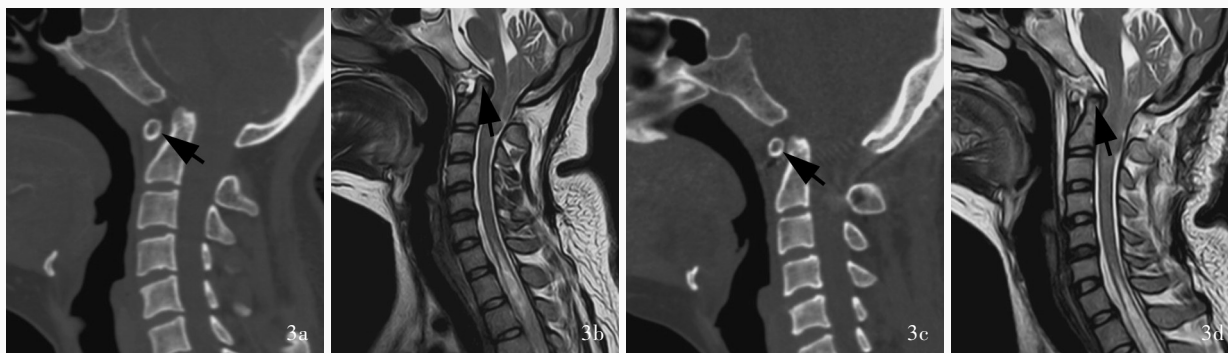


图 3 女性患者, 28 岁, 临床诊断为 Goel A 型颅底凹陷症, 于滑轨式牵引头架牵引下行后路寰枢关节间撑开复位融合术。手术前后影像学检查所见 3a, 3b 术前矢状位三维重建 CT 和 T₂WI 显示寰齿间距增宽, 提示寰枢关节脱位, 相邻椎管狭窄伴同一层面颈髓受压(箭头所示) 3c, 3d 术后 7 d 矢状位三维重建 CT 和 T₂WI 显示寰齿间距减小, 寰枢关节脱位及颈髓受压明显改善, 斜坡枢椎角及延髓脊髓角较术前增大(箭头所示)

Figure 3 A 28-year-old female patient was clinically diagnosed with type Goel A basilar invagination and underwent PFDF under the novel sliding-traction head holder. Imaging findings before and after surgery Preoperative sagittal CT 3D reconstruction (Panel 3a) and T₂WI (Panel 3b) showed widening of ADI, indicating atlantaxial dislocation, adjacent spinal stenosis accompanied by cervical cord compression at the same level (arrows indicate). Postoperative sagittal CT 3D reconstruction (Panel 3c) and T₂WI (Panel 3d) showed narrowing of ADI, atlantaxial dislocation with cervical cord compression significant improvement (arrows indicate). After surgery, the patient's clivus-pivot angle and medulla oblongata-spinal cord angle were improved compared with those before surgery.

(不合并寰枢关节脱位), 本组 Goel A 型 12 例, Goel B 型 8 例。手术时间 160 ~ 390 min, 平均为 (219.91 ± 51.25) min; 术中出血量 150 ~ 600 ml, 平均为 (334.62 ± 134.29) ml。术中均未出现脊髓或椎动脉损伤; 术后 7 d 和 3 个月时颅颈交界区三维重建 CT 及 MRI 显示, 无一例发生植入物移位或神经功能障碍加重、二次翻修手术、术后感染等严重并发症。本组 20 例患者中 15 例术后 7 d 临床症状好转、3 例临床症状无明显改善、2 例颈部疼痛患者经规律药物治疗后症状好转。随访时间 3 ~ 8 个月, 平均 (5.95 ± 1.36) 个月; 术后 3 个月 JOA 评分 14 ~ 17 分, 中位评分 16(16, 16) 分, 较术前增加 ($Z = -4.389, P = 0.000$)。

与术前相比, 术后 7 d Goel A 型颅底凹陷症患者斜坡枢椎角 ($P = 0.006$)、延髓脊髓角 ($P = 0.000$) 增大, 寰齿间距 ($P = 0.003$)、齿状突上缘至钱氏线距

离减小 ($P = 0.013$; 表 1, 图 3); 与术前相比, 术后 7 d Goel B 型颅底凹陷症患者斜坡枢椎角 ($P = 0.004$) 和延髓脊髓角 ($P = 0.000$) 亦增大, 齿状突上缘至钱氏线距离减小 ($P = 0.050$; 表 2, 图 4)。

讨 论

颅颈交界区畸形是指颅颈交界区骨质、软组织和神经系统发生的病理学异常, 分为先天性、发育性和获得性三种类型, 前两者主要受胚胎发育、基因变异、营养不良等因素的影响; 后者则大多与创伤、风湿免疫性疾病、肿瘤或感染等后天性疾病相关^[5-6]。先天性颅颈交界区畸形多发生于胚胎 4 ~ 12 周, 系指位于枕骨大孔区及上颈椎的先天性畸形, 包括脑或脊髓畸形及骨性畸形, 可单发或多种形式伴发^[7-8]。其中, 先天性颅底凹陷症是颅颈交界区最常见的骨性畸形, 颅颈交界区侧位 X 线或者 CT

表 2 Goel B 型颅底凹陷症患者手术前后影像学指标的比较 (n = 8)

Table 2. Comparison of the imaging indexes in the patients with type Goel B basilar invagination before and after surgery (n = 8)

观察时间	斜坡枢椎角 ($\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$)	延髓脊髓角 ($\bar{x} \pm s, ^\circ$)	齿状突上缘至钱氏线距离 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{mm}$]
术前	111.22 ± 5.87	130.41 ± 11.30	15.60(9.30, 16.95)
术后 7 d	120.19 ± 7.89	145.28 ± 7.83	8.55(6.05, 12.13)
<i>t</i> 或 <i>Z</i> 值	-4.249	-6.134	-1.995
<i>P</i> 值	0.004	0.000	0.050

Wilcoxon signed rank sum test for comparison of the distance from the odontoid tip to Chamberlain's line, and paired *t* test for comparison of others, 齿状突上缘至钱氏线距离的比较行 Wilcoxon 符号秩和检验, 其余指标的比较行配对 *t* 检验

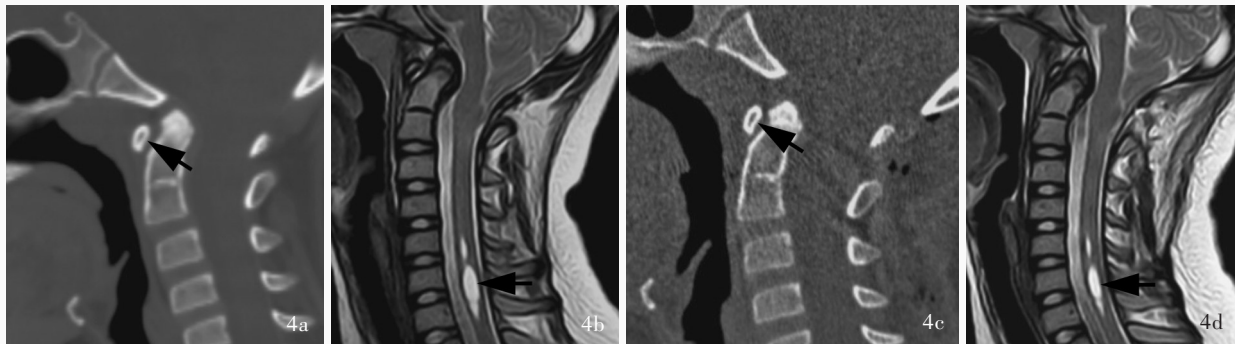


图 4 男性患者, 15 岁, 临床诊断为 Goel B 型颅底凹陷症, 于滑轨式牵引头架牵引下行后路寰枢关节间撑开复位融合术。手术前后影像学所见 4a, 4b 术前矢状位三维重建 CT 和 T₂WI 显示颅底凹陷、寰椎水平颈髓受压, 小脑扁桃体下疝伴脊髓空洞形成(箭头所示) 4c, 4d 术后 7 d 矢状位三维重建 CT 和 T₂WI 显示颅底凹陷及颈髓受压程度明显改善, 脊髓空洞缩小, 斜坡枢椎角及延髓脊髓角较术前增大(箭头所示)

Figure 4 A 15-year-old male patient was clinically diagnosed with type Goel B basilar invagination and accepted PPDF under the novel sliding-traction head holder. Imaging findings before and after surgery Preoperative sagittal CT 3D reconstruction (Panel 4a) and T₂WI (Panel 4b) showed basilar invagination, cervical cord compression at the level of atlas, Chiari malformation with syringomyelia (arrows indicate). Postoperative sagittal CT 3D reconstruction (Panel 4c) and T₂WI (Panel 4d) showed obvious improvement of basilar invagination and cervical cord compression (arrows indicate). The clivus-pivot angle and medulla oblongata-spinal cord angle were improved.

扫描显示齿状突上缘距离钱氏线超过 3 mm 是其诊断标准^[9]; 疾病早期多无临床症状, 随疾病进展逐渐出现颈部疼痛, 声音嘶哑、吞咽困难, 四肢麻木、行走不稳等症状, 若不及时采取有效治疗, 可危及生命^[10-11]。目前对于先天性颅底凹陷症常用的分型是根据是否合并寰枢关节脱位分为 Goel A 型和 Goel B 型^[12], 其中 Goel A 型合并寰枢关节脱位、Goel B 型不合并寰枢关节脱位。

先天性颅底凹陷症的治疗以手术为主, 主要目的是对上颈髓进行减压并恢复寰枢关节稳定^[13]。术式大致分为单纯前路、单纯后路和前后路联合手术共 3 类, 包括经口寰枢椎钉板复位融合内固定术、经口齿状突切除联合后路减压融合内固定术、后路减压复位融合内固定术^[14-17], 临床多以后路减压复位融合内固定术为首选, 该术式可根据患者自身情况选择螺钉植入方式, 同时联合关节间隙融合技术, 达到恢复寰枢关节稳定性之目的, 缓解脊髓压迫和临床症状, 满足治疗需求, 临床效果显著^[18-22]。但该术式在实施过程中往往因寰枢关节和寰枢关节间撑开力不足而导致复位效果不理想。既往研

究显示, 颅骨牵引下后路融合内固定术是治疗先天性颅底凹陷症安全有效的术式, 患者不仅可以获得较好的植骨融合率及复位率, 且并发症少、预后良好^[3, 23-24], 同时经口齿状突切除联合后路减压融合内固定术对难复性颅底凹陷症亦有显著疗效^[25]。但颅骨牵引弓存在术中颅骨固定不稳、无法精准控制牵引力和距离及眼部受压致失明等风险^[25]。

既往研究表明, 颅骨牵引复位在先天性颅底凹陷症及寰枢关节脱位患者的手术中有着至关重要的作用^[26], 术中颅骨牵引下后路融合内固定术是一种简单且有效解除脊髓压迫、恢复寰枢关节稳定性的方法, 这种技术安全可靠。目前临床常用的术中牵引术为双钉头架, 牵引弓上设置有连接套索的“S”勾, 套索经固定于头侧远端的定滑轮与重锤相连, 对颅骨实施头向牵引; 于患者头部下方放置固定有袋装液体的头托可托起额部, 起到托起颅骨的作用。但其存在以下缺点: (1) 双钉牵引弓稳定性欠佳, 术中复位时易因颅骨不稳而影响复位的准确性。(2) 应用头托托起颅骨的过程中, 由于持续头向牵引可能使颅骨向牵引方向移动, 眼部存在受压失

明的风险。范涛研究团队通过对目前临床所用的牵引头架存在问题进行分析总结,自主研发出新型滑轨式牵引头架,该头架具有以下优点:(1)四钉牵引头架在原有设备基础上增加了可控制牵引方向的轨道,仅产生持续水平牵引力而不产生其他方向的力,从而保证牵引力的稳定性和安全性;同时双侧四钉固定颅骨可调节固定所需力量,加强颅骨固定稳定性,既可避免患者眼部受压及气管插管脱出的风险,又可有效减少牵引所致相关并发症。(2)在牵引方向和牵引距离上增加牵引力量和牵引距离刻度,术中松解寰枢关节后调节牵引力大小即可间接调节牵引距离,牵引距离可间接反映齿状突下移距离,从而安全控制牵引力量和牵引距离,提高术中牵引精准度。(3)对于需施行前后路联合手术的患者,术中可根据操作要求随时变换体位,降低患者翻身过程中的脊髓损伤发生率,提高手术成功率;同时滑轨式牵引头架配适大部分手术床,术中可随手术床升降,方便术者操作,具有较强的实用性及兼容性^[27]。本研究应用自主研发的滑轨式牵引头架进行术中牵引,同时采用后路手术,在持续水平方向的颅骨牵引下应用超声骨刀对寰枢椎侧块关节进行充分松解,选取大小适宜的关节间融合器进行两侧寰枢关节的复位融合。

综上所述,本研究旨在阐述自主研发的滑轨式牵引头架在常见的颅颈交界区骨性畸形中的应用,尤其是先天性颅底凹陷症患者可作为首选。研究结果显示,滑轨式牵引头架在 Goel A 型和 Goel B 型颅底凹陷症患者的手术中均展现出良好的应用前景,由于样本量较小,未来研究需进一步增加样本量,进行多中心大样本对照研究以进一步验证。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

- 全面性强直-阵挛发作
generalized tonic-clonic seizure(GTCS)
- 人工智能 artificial intelligence(AI)
- 日本骨科协会评分
Japan Orthopedic Association Scores(JOA)
- 日间过度思睡 excessive daytime sleepiness(EDS)
- 三维立体定向表面投影
three-dimensional stereotactic surface projection(3D-SSP)
- 上皮膜抗原 epithelial membrane antigen(EMA)
- 深度学习 deep learning(DL)
- 神经干细胞 neural stem cells(NSCs)
- 神经营养因子-3 neurotrophin-3(NT-3)
- 矢状位垂直轴 sagittal vertical axis(SVA)
- 视觉模拟评分 Visual Analog Scales(VAS)
- 视频多导睡眠图 video polysomnography(vPSG)
- 受试者工作特征曲线
receiver operating characteristic curve(ROC 曲线)
- 睡眠剥夺 sleep deprivation(SD)
- 睡眠始发的快速眼动睡眠
sleep onset rapid eye movement period(SOREMP)
- 通气过度综合征 hyperventilation syndrome(HVS)
- 统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分
Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale III (UPDRS III)
- 退变性脊柱畸形 degenerative spinal deformity(DSD)
- ¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖 ¹⁸F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose(¹⁸F-FDG)
- 微意识状态 minimally conscious state(MCS)
- 无特定病原体 specific pathogen free(SPF)
- 细胞外基质 extracellular matrix(ECM)
- 纤维母细胞生长因子受体
fibroblast growth factor receptor(FGFR)
- 相对 α 变异性 percent alpha variability(PAV)
- 斜外侧腰椎间融合术
oblique lumbar interbody fusion(OLIF)
- 心因性非癫痫性发作
psychogenic non-epileptic seizures(PNES)
- 信号转导与转录激活因子 3
signal transducer and activator of transcription 3(STAT3)
- 信噪比 signal-to-noise ratio(SNR)
- 选择性脊神经后根切断术
selective posterior rhizotomy(SPR)
- 血流导向装置 flow diverter(FD)
- 血泡样动脉瘤 blood blister-like aneurysm(BBA)
- 延髓脊髓角 cervicomedullary angle(CMA)
- 眼电图 electrooculography(EOG)
- 腰椎前凸角 lumbar lordosis(LL)
- 遗传性痉挛性截瘫 hereditary spastic paraplegia(HSP)
- 以帕金森综合征为主要表现的多系统萎缩
multiple system atrophy with parkinsonism-predominant (MSA-P)
- 硬脊膜动静脉瘘 spinal dural arteriovenous fistula(SDAVF)
- 硬膜外电刺激 epidural electrical stimulation(EES)
- 硬膜外脊髓电刺激 epidural spinal cord stimulation(ESCS)
- 诱导型多能干细胞 induced pluripotent stem cells(iPSCs)
- 诱导型一氧化氮合酶 inducible nitric oxide synthase(iNOS)
- 孕激素受体 progesterone receptor(PR)
- 振幅整合脑电图 amplitude electroencephalography(aEEG)
- 植物状态 vegetative state(VS)
- 植物状态/无反应觉醒综合征
vegetative state/unresponsive awakening syndrome (VS/UWS)
- 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征
obstructive sleep apnea syndrome(OSAS)