

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Cervical sagittal alignment changes following anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, laminectomy with fusion, and laminoplasty for multisegmental cervical spondylotic myelopathy

Xiang-Yu Li^{1,2}, Yu Wang^{1,2}, Wei-Guo Zhu^{1,2}, Cheng-Xin Liu^{1,2}, Chao Kong^{1,2} and Shi-Bao Lu^{1,2*}

Abstract

Objective Cervical sagittal alignment changes (CSACs) influence outcomes and health-related quality-of-life. Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion (ACDF), laminectomy with fusion (LCF), and laminoplasty (LP) are common treatments for multisegmental cervical spondylotic myelopathy; however, these approaches need to be compared.

Methods Our study included 167 patients who underwent ACDF, LCF, or LP. Patients were divided into four groups according to C2-C7 Cobb angle (CL): kyphosis ($CL < 0^\circ$), straight ($0^\circ \leq CL < 10^\circ$), lordosis ($10^\circ \leq CL < 20^\circ$), and extreme lordosis ($20^\circ \leq CL$) groups. CSACs consist of two parts. CSAC from the preoperative period to the postoperative period is surgical correction change (SCC). CSAC from the postoperative period to the final follow-up period is postoperative lordosis preserving (PLP). Outcomes were evaluated using the Japanese Orthopaedic Association score and the neck disability index.

Results ACDF, LCF, and LP had equivalent outcomes. ACDF had greater SCC than LCF and LP. During follow-up, lordosis decreased in the ACDF and LCF groups but increased in the LP group. For straight alignment, ACDF had greater CSAC and greater SCC than the LCF and LP groups but similar PLP. For lordosis alignment, ACDF and LP had positive PLP, and LCF had negative PLP. For extreme lordosis, ACDF, LP, and LCF had negative PLP; however, cervical lordosis in the LP group was relatively stable during follow-up.

Conclusions ACDF, LCF, and LP have different CSAC, SCC, and PLP according to a four-type cervical sagittal alignment classification. Preoperative cervical alignment is an important consideration in deciding the type of surgical treatment in CSM.

Keywords Cervical spondylotic myelopathy, Cervical sagittal alignment, Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, Laminectomy and fusion, Laminoplasty

Introduction

Cervical spondylotic myelopathy (CSM) is a common degenerative disease in elderly patients that leads to cervical spinal cord function impairment. To decompress the spinal cord and achieve good cervical alignment,

*Correspondence:

Shi-Bao Lu
spinelu@163.com

¹Department of Orthopedics, Xuanwu Hospital, Capital Medical University, No.45 Changchun Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, China.

²National Clinical Research Center for Geriatric Diseases, Beijing, China.



© The Author(s) 2023. **Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated in a credit line to the data.

surgery should be considered for patients who are refractory to conservative treatment.

The optimal surgical strategy for CSM remains controversial [1, 2]. Regardless of the surgical method, adequate decompression, reconstruction of the spine shape, and restoring stability are essential goals for CSM patients. Good cervical spine alignment is the bedrock of good outcomes [3].

Studies found that cervical and segmental lordosis improvements after the anterior approach were greater than those following the posterior approach [4, 5]. Liang et al. found that preservation of lordosis after anterior cervical discectomy and fusion (ACDF) was poor in patients with high cervical lordosis, preservation of lordosis after laminoplasty (LP) was good in patients with high cervical lordosis. ACDF is recommended only for patients with a cervical curvature index less than 20° [6]. Kong et al. found that laminectomy with fusion (LCF) corrected lordosis in patients with a low ratio of C2-C7 Cobb angle to T1 slope more than those with fair or high ratios [7]. Kuo et al. found that patients with high T1 slope had decreased cervical lordosis after cervical disc arthroplasty, whereas patients with low T1 slope had increased cervical lordosis after [8].

Several approaches to varying cervical sagittal alignments result in different cervical sagittal alignment changes (CSACs). In our opinion, there are two parts of CSAC from the preoperative period to the follow-up period. CSAC from the preoperative period to the postoperative period is surgical correction change (SCC), which reflects surgical correction. CSAC from the postoperative period to the final follow-up period is postoperative lordosis preserving (PLP), which reflects postoperative cervical curvature change. This study compared CSAC, SCC, and PLP after the anterior approach, LCF, or LP.

Methods

Patients

This study was approved by the institutional review board of the authors' affiliated institutions. We retrospectively reviewed 167 consecutive patients who underwent ACDF, LCF, or LP from January 2016 to December 2019. Patients were eligible if they met the following inclusion criteria: (1) age 18 years or older; (2) cervical cord compression of three levels or more on imaging; (3) at least one clinical sign of myelopathy; and (4) at least 6 months of follow-up. Exclusion criteria included cervical instability, spondylolisthesis, cervical infection, ankylosis, malignancy, neurological disorder, post-traumatic myelopathy, and history of cervical spine surgery. Age, sex, decompressed levels, and follow-up period were reviewed and statistically analyzed.

Surgical procedures

After the induction of general endotracheal anesthesia, patients were placed supine with extra cervical extension and underwent ACDF using the Smith-Robinson approach. The right side was chosen as the regular incision side. Discectomies were performed using microscopy. Poly-ether-ether ketone cages filled with allograft were inserted into the intervertebral spaces. Titanium plates and screws were used to fix the vertebral bodies.

In the LCF and LP groups, patients were positioned prone. An incision in the back of the neck was performed. The paraspinal muscles of patients were stripped away to expose the lamina. Patients in the LCF group underwent laminectomy followed by posterior instrumentation with lateral mass screws. Local bone autograft from the laminectomy was packed beneath and around the instrumentation. The open-door type of cervical en-bloc laminoplasty was performed for decompression in the LP group. One side of the lamina was opened, and the other side served as the hinge. Titanium miniplates or suture anchors were used to maintain the spinal canal space open.

Imaging

Cervical sagittal alignment parameters were measured before surgery, 1 week after surgery, and at the final follow-up with neutral standing lateral X-rays (Fig. 1). C2-C7 Cobb angle (CL) was defined as the C2 vertebra lower endplate angle and the C7 vertebra lower endplate. Decompressed Cobb angle (DCA) was defined as the

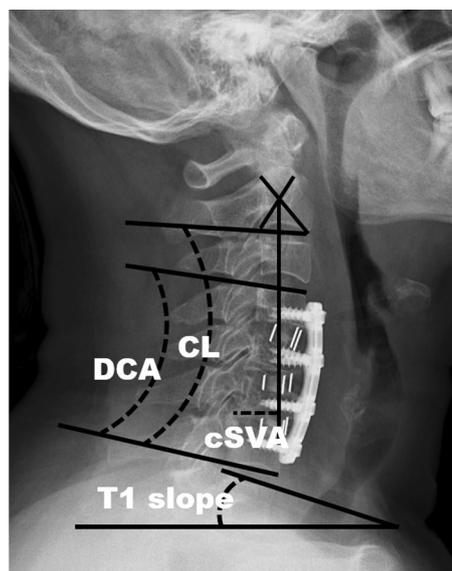


Fig. 1 Visual representation of the measurement of CL, DCA, T1 slope, and cSVA. CL, C2-C7 Cobb angle, cSVA C2-C7 sagittal vertical axis, DCA Decompressed Cobb angle

Cobb angle between the inferior endplate of the superior vertebral body of decompressed levels and the inferior endplate of the caudal vertebral body of decompressed levels. The cSVA was defined as the distance from the posterosuperior corner of the C7 vertebral body and the vertical line from the center of the C2 vertebral body. T1 slope was defined as the angle between the horizontal plane and the line parallel to the superior T1 endplate. All data were measured and calculated by two spine surgeons.

The preoperative cervical alignment was classified into one of four types according to CL: kyphosis ($CL < 0^\circ$), straight ($0^\circ \leq CL < 10^\circ$), lordosis ($10^\circ \leq CL < 20^\circ$), and extreme lordosis ($20^\circ \leq CL$). $CSAC = (\text{final CL}) - (\text{preoperative CL})$. $SCC = (\text{postoperative CL}) - (\text{preoperative CL})$. $PLP = (\text{final CL}) - (\text{postoperative CL})$.

Clinical evaluation

The Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) score was assessed according to symptoms. The recovery rate was calculated based on the following formula: recovery rate (%) = $(\text{postoperative JOA} - \text{preoperative JOA}) / (\text{total score} - \text{preoperative JOA}) \times 100\%$ [9]. We administered the neck disability index (NDI), a self-assessment health-related quality of life questionnaire.

Statistical analysis

All collected data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics, version 22.0. (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Statistical analysis was performed using the Kruskal–Wallis H test and one-way analysis of variance. A probability (p) value of ≤ 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Results were expressed as the mean value \pm standard deviation.

Results

A total of 167 patients were enrolled; 45 patients received ACDF, 55 patients received LCF, and 67 patients received LP. The mean postoperative follow-up period was 18.96 ± 6.85 months. Although ACDF had higher preoperative JOA scores ($p = 0.041$), the three surgical groups had similar clinical outcomes (JOA: $P = 0.509$, NDI: 0.960). The age of the LCF group was older than that of the ACDF and LP groups ($p = 0.009$). The LCF group had more operated levels than the other groups ($p < 0.001$). The three surgical groups' preoperative sagittal alignment parameters (CL, T1 slope, cSVA, and DCA) were similar. However, the postoperative and final sagittal alignment parameters (CL, T1 slope, and DCA) were more significant in the ACDF group than in the LCF or LP groups. Postoperative cSVA and final cSVA were lower in the ACDF group than in the LCF and LP groups (Table 1).

CSAC, SCC, and PLP of three surgical groups are presented in Table 2. After surgery, the lordosis angle improved significantly in the ACDF group but decreased in the LCF and LP groups. ACDF had greater SCC than LCF and LP ($P < 0.001$). Lordosis decreased during the follow-up period in the ACDF and LCF groups but increased in the LP group. The LP group had positive PLP, although there were no significant differences among the three groups ($P = 0.196$).

CSAC, SCC, and PLP of ACDF in different cervical alignments are shown in Table 3. Patients with larger cervical lordosis angle had less SCC ($p < 0.001$) and less CSAC ($p < 0.001$). Even in the extreme lordosis group, patients sustained lordosis loss after ACDF ($p = 0.021$).

CSAC, SCC, and PLP of LCF in different cervical alignments are displayed in Table 4. Patients with kyphosis or straight cervical alignment gained lordosis and positive SCC after LCF. However, patients with lordosis or extreme lordosis cervical alignment had negative SCC. Only kyphosis patients had positive PLP.

CSAC, SCC, and PLP of LP in different cervical alignments are shown in Table 5. Only one patient with kyphosis cervical alignment underwent LP. Thus, we compared CSAC, SCC, and PLP among straight, lordosis, and extreme lordosis cervical alignment. LP had negative SCC, especially in the extreme lordosis group. However, patients with lordosis cervical alignment had positive PLP.

Figure 2 shows cervical lordosis change in three surgical groups for straight cervical alignment. Cervical lordosis angle changed larger after ACDF and LCF but decreased after LP for straight cervical alignment. Postoperative CL and final CL were larger in ACDF than in LCF and LP. When compared CSAC, SCC, and PLP of ACDF, LCF and LP in straight alignment, we found that ACDF had greater CSAC and SCC than in LCF and LP ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.001$), but similar PLP ($p = 0.528$) (Table 6).

Figure 3 shows cervical lordosis change in three surgical groups for lordosis cervical alignment. Only ACDF improved cervical lordosis angle after surgery. ACDF and LP had positive PLP. The cervical lordosis angle decreased after LCF for lordosis cervical alignment. CSAC and SCC were larger in ACDF than in LCF and LP ($p = 0.001$, $p = 0.003$). LP had greater PLP than in LCF ($p = 0.0014$) (Table 7).

Figure 4 shows cervical lordosis change in three surgical groups for extreme lordosis cervical alignment. SCC was larger in ACDF than in LCF and LP. ACDF, LP, and LCF had negative CSAC. Cervical lordosis in the LP group was relatively stable during follow-up. LP had greater PLP than the ACDF ($p = 0.027$) (Table 8).

Table 1 Clinical and radiological characteristics of three surgical groups

	ACDF (45)	LCF (55)	LP (67)	p
Age (years)	59.18 ± 10.48	63.38 ± 9.71 [#]	58.03 ± 9.11	0.009
Gender (M/F)	23/22	35/20	49/18	0.059
Follow-up period (months)	18.56 ± 7.73	19.29 ± 6.62	18.96 ± 6.50	0.870
<i>JOA score</i>				
Preoperative JOA score	11.40 ± 1.70*	10.56 ± 1.65	10.74 ± 1.74	0.041
Postoperative JOA score	14.87 ± 1.90	14.29 ± 1.98	14.31 ± 2.11	0.278
Recovery rate (%)	66.11 ± 23.71	61.24 ± 22.94	61.00 ± 26.54	0.509
<i>NDI</i>				
Preoperative NDI (%)	20.38 ± 17.02	21.96 ± 19.32	22.33 ± 19.32	0.856
Follow-up NDI (%)	6.58 ± 11.78	6.49 ± 11.25	7.13 ± 15.94	0.960
<i>CL</i>				
Preoperative CL (°)	14.35 ± 12.09	15.72 ± 9.63	18.44 ± 10.55	0.120
Postoperative CL (°)	20.29 ± 9.46*	11.72 ± 10.39	10.45 ± 10.70	<0.001
Final CL (°)	19.49 ± 8.73*	10.92 ± 9.27	10.92 ± 9.32	<0.001
<i>T1 slope</i>				
Preoperative T1 slope (°)	25.66 ± 8.65	24.88 ± 7.83	24.06 ± 7.24	0.567
Postoperative T1 slope (°)	28.42 ± 7.28*	24.92 ± 8.01	23.07 ± 7.20	0.001
Final T1 slope (°)	26.87 ± 7.10*	23.03 ± 7.63	21.56 ± 6.31	0.001
<i>cSVA</i>				
Preoperative cSVA (mm)	15.49 ± 11.10	20.58 ± 10.92	16.88 ± 12.45	0.072
Postoperative cSVA (mm)	16.93 ± 11.55*	27.84 ± 13.88	29.10 ± 16.59	<0.001
Final cSVA (mm)	13.55 ± 8.31*	26.60 ± 13.68	25.88 ± 14.06	<0.001
<i>DCA</i>				
Preoperative DCA (°)	11.97 ± 10.79	8.18 ± 9.26	9.10 ± 8.35	0.117
Postoperative DCA (°)	18.91 ± 9.12*	5.54 ± 9.80	6.44 ± 8.51	<0.001
Final DCA (°)	16.70 ± 9.96*	4.26 ± 8.59	6.04 ± 8.13	<0.001
<i>Decompression level</i>				
Numbers of levels operated	3.31 ± 0.51	4.01 ± 0.80 [#]	3.51 ± 0.66	<0.001

* The results in group ACDF had a significant difference from those in group LCF or LP

[#] The results in group LCF had a significant difference from those in group ACDF or LP

[%] The results in group LP significantly differed from that in group ACDF

ACDF Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, LCF Laminectomy with fusion, LP Laminoplasty, CL C2-C7 Cobb angle, cSVA C2-C7 sagittal vertical axis, DCA Decompressed Cobb angle, JOA Japanese Orthopaedic Association, NDI Neck disability index

Table 2 CSAC, SCC, and PLP of three surgical groups

Characteristics	ACDF (47)	LCF (72)	LP (69)	p
CSAC (°)	5.14 ± 11.25*	- 5.37 ± 9.28	- 7.52 ± 9.61	<0.001
SCC (°)	5.93 ± 8.66*	- 4.00 ± 9.19 [#]	- 7.99 ± 10.00 [%]	<0.001
PLP (°)	- 0.79 ± 8.05	- 1.37 ± 4.44	0.47 ± 4.77	0.196

* The results in group ACDF had a significant difference from those in group LCF or LP

[#] The results in group LCF had a significant difference from those in group ACDF or LP

[%] The results in the LP group had a significant difference from the LCF and ACDF groups

CSAC Cervical sagittal alignment changes, SCC Surgical correction change, PLP Postoperative lordosis preserving, ACDF Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, LCF Laminectomy with fusion, LP Laminoplasty

Discussion

In this study, we found that ACDF, LCF, and LP have different CSAC, SCC, and PLP according to a four-type cervical sagittal alignment classification. The preoperative shape of cervical spine should be considered in the choice of operation. CSM is a common degenerative disease leading to cervical spinal cord function impairment. The treatment of CSM is based on retrodiscal or retro vertebral compression. The ACDF is used in retrodiscal compression, while laminectomy and fusion or laminoplasty is useful in retro vertebral compression. For patients with multi-level cervical canal stenosis, posterior cervical surgery is mainly considered,

Table 3 CSAC, SCC, and PLP of ACDF in different cervical alignments

	Kyphosis (5)	Straight (11)	Lordosis (14)	Extreme lordosis (15)	p
CSAC (°)	17.18 ± 13.10 ^{#&}	13.07 ± 6.71* [§]	5.41 ± 8.52 ^{^§&}	- 4.9 ± 6.22* ^{#^}	< 0.001
SCC (°)	14.66 ± 6.66 ^{#^}	11.87 ± 7.08* [§]	3.47 ± 8.40 [^]	0.97 ± 5.84* [#]	< 0.001
PLP (°)	2.52 ± 10.14 [#]	1.20 ± 7.09 [^]	1.95 ± 5.32* [^]	- 5.92 ± 8.32* ^{^#}	0.021

CSAC Cervical sagittal alignment changes, SCC Surgical correction change, PLP Postoperative lordosis preserving, ACDF Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion
 *, #, ^ P-value of post hoc test < 0.05

Table 4 CSAC, SCC, and PLP of LCF in different cervical alignments

	Kyphosis (3)	Straight (10)	Lordosis (23)	Extreme lordosis (19)	p
CSAC (°)	4.42 ± 5.69 [#]	1.02 ± 8.47* [^]	- 5.50 ± 8.86 [^]	- 10.13 ± 7.77* [#]	0.003
SCC (°)	2.94 ± 4.94	1.85 ± 8.76* [^]	- 4.67 ± 8.38	- 7.36 ± 9.32* [^]	0.033
PLP (°)	1.47 ± 2.15	- 0.83 ± 0.76	- 0.83 ± 4.90	- 2.76 ± 4.99	0.313

CSAC Cervical sagittal alignment changes, SCC Surgical correction change, PLP Postoperative lordosis preserving, LCF Laminectomy with fusion
 *, #, ^ P-value of post hoc test < 0.05

Table 5 CSAC, SCC, and PLP of LP in different cervical alignments

	Kyphosis (1)	Straight (17)	Lordosis (16)	Extreme lordosis (33)	pa
CSAC (°)	- 5.70	- 3.12 ± 7.11* [^]	- 2.74 ± 7.35 [^]	- 12.15 ± 9.79* [^]	< 0.001
SCC (°)	- 7.10	- 2.80 ± 7.97* [^]	- 6.53 ± 7.10	- 11.14 ± 11.12* [^]	0.011
PLP (°)	1.40	- 1.94 ± 4.47 [^]	3.78 ± 3.79* [^]	- 0.75 ± 5.29* [^]	0.005

A one-way analysis of variance was performed among straight, lordosis, and extreme lordosis group

CSAC Cervical sagittal alignment changes, SCC Surgical correction change, PLP Postoperative lordosis preserving, LP Laminoplasty

*, ^ P-value of post hoc test < 0.05

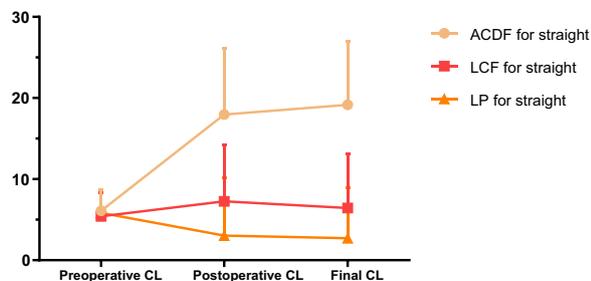


Fig. 2 CL of ACDF, LCF, and LP in straight group at different time points (preoperative, postoperative, and final follow-up). ACDF Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, LCF Laminectomy with fusion, LP Laminoplasty, CL C2-C7 Cobb angle

and fusion surgery is considered for patients with preoperative cervical kyphosis or instability to prevent the aggravation of cervical deformity. The aims of the surgical method are decompression of the spinal cord, restoration of cervical lordosis, and avoidance of kyphosis. Lordosis correction and preservation are essential for radiological outcomes. Good cervical spine alignment is the bedrock of good outcomes [3]. Cervical kyphosis or lordosis malalignment might negatively influence

Table 6 CSAC, SCC, and PLP of ACDF, LCF, and LP in straight alignment

	ACDF (11)	LCF (10)	LP (17)	p
CSAC (°)	13.07 ± 6.71* [§]	1.02 ± 8.47* [^]	- 3.12 ± 7.11 [§]	< 0.001
SCC (°)	11.87 ± 7.08* [§]	1.85 ± 8.76* [^]	- 2.80 ± 7.97 [§]	< 0.001
PLP (°)	1.20 ± 7.09	- 0.83 ± 0.76	- 0.32 ± 3.08	0.528

*, § P-value < 0.05

CSAC Cervical sagittal alignment changes, SCC Surgical correction change, PLP Postoperative lordosis preserving, ACDF Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, LCF Laminectomy with fusion, LP Laminoplasty

clinical outcomes [10, 11]. Studies found that ACDF improved cervical lordosis more than LP and LCF [12–14]. LP and LCF decreased lordosis after surgery [15]. ACDF and LCF correct lordosis because of fixation and fusion. LP has relatively good spinal flexibility. Thus, ACDF, LP, and LCF generate different CSACs after surgery.

Studies found that LP had superior clinical and radiological outcomes for cervical lordosis angle patients. For C2-C7 Cobb angle more than 20°, LP was associated with better pain outcomes than LCF [16]. For

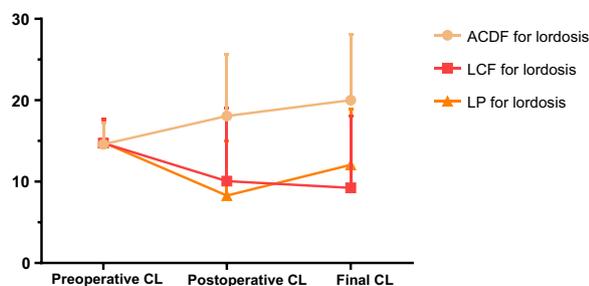


Fig. 3 The CL value of ACDF, LCF, and LP in lordosis group at different times (preoperative, postoperative, and final follow-up). ACDF Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, LCF Laminectomy with fusion, LP Laminoplasty, CL C2-C7 Cobb angle

Table 7 CSAC, SCC, and PLP of ACDF, LCF, and LP in lordosis alignment

	ACDF (14)	LCF (23)	LP (16)	p
CSAC (°)	5.41 ± 8.52 [§]	- 5.50 ± 8.86*	- 2.74 ± 7.35 [§]	0.001
SCC (°)	3.47 ± 8.40 [§]	- 4.67 ± 8.38*	- 6.53 ± 7.10 [§]	0.003
PLP (°)	1.95 ± 5.32	- 0.83 ± 4.90*	3.78 ± 3.78*	0.014

[§], ⁵ P-value < 0.05

CSAC Cervical sagittal alignment changes, SCC Surgical correction change, PLP Postoperative lordosis preserving, ACDF Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, LCF Laminectomy with fusion, LP Laminoplasty

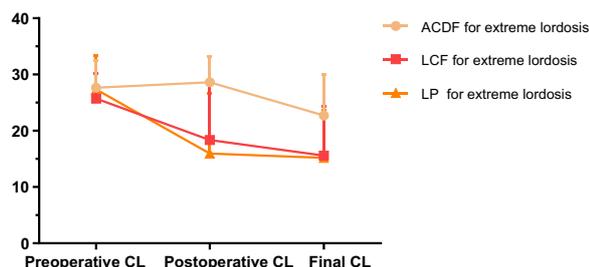


Fig. 4 The CL value of ACDF, LCF, and LP in the extreme lordosis group at different time points (preoperative, postoperative, and final follow-up). ACDF Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, LCF Laminectomy with fusion, LP Laminoplasty, CL, C2-C7 Cobb angle

Table 8 CSAC, SCC, and PLP of ACDF, LCF, and LP in extreme lordosis alignment

	ACDF (15)	LCF (19)	LP (33)	p
CSAC (°)	- 4.9 ± 6.22*	- 10.13 ± 7.77	- 12.15 ± 9.79*	0.031
SCC (°)	0.97 ± 5.84 [§]	- 7.36 ± 9.33*	- 11.40 ± 11.12 [§]	0.001
PLP (°)	- 5.92 ± 8.32*	- 2.77 ± 4.99	- 0.75 ± 5.29*	0.027

[§], ⁵ P-value < 0.05

CSAC Cervical sagittal alignment changes, SCC Surgical correction change, PLP Postoperative lordosis preserving, ACDF Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion, LCF Laminectomy with fusion, LP Laminoplasty

curvature index more than 20, LP had better lordosis preserving abilities than ACDF [6]. LP had relatively better PLP in the lordosis and extreme lordosis groups in the present study. However, LP had poor SCC and PLP in the straight group. LP demonstrated no fusion ability to maintain cervical alignment balance for cervical kyphosis patients. LP was not recommended for kyphosis deformity [10]. Studies found that T1 slope correlated with loss of lordosis after LP [17, 18]. We also found that loss of lordosis was significant in the extreme lordosis group after LP. There is a correlation between T1 slope and cervical lordosis angle [19, 20], which means that the extreme lordosis group demonstrated a relatively high T1 slope leading to a significant loss of lordosis. However, cervical alignment remained more stable during follow-up after LP than after ACDF in the extreme lordosis group. ACDF had a substantial loss of lordosis during follow-up in the extreme lordosis group. Longer-term follow-up is needed to compare postoperative cervical alignment after LP and ACDF for lordosis and extreme lordosis.

LCF and ACDF are fusion surgeries and can correct cervical alignment. The correction decreased with increased cervical lordosis in the LCF and ACDF groups. ACDF improved cervical lordosis in the kyphosis, straight, and lordosis groups in the present study. LCF increased cervical lordosis angle for kyphosis and straight alignment. ACDF had greater SCC than LCF, confirmed by Cabraja et al. [4]. Wang et al. found that cervical lordosis in the LCF and ACDF groups improved at 1 week, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months postoperatively but decreased at 18 and 24 months postoperatively [13]. Guo et al. found that three-level ACDF had a poor ability to maintain lordosis [21]. Studies found that cervical sagittal alignment change after ACDF was not associated with clinical outcomes [22, 23]. Thus, cervical alignment maintenance and restoration had limited effect on clinical outcomes. Adequate decompression remains fundamental to achieving good clinical outcomes. However, patients with severe kyphosis or sagittal imbalance have worse outcomes [10, 11, 24]. Thus, cervical sagittal alignment changes after surgery still need attention.

In the present study, ACDF provided poor PLP in the extreme lordosis group, and LCF had an excellent ability to maintain lordosis only in the kyphosis group. Only three ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament (OPLL) patients in LCF group were included in this study. The range of motion of cervical vertebra may be limited in OPLL patients. We also found the cervical alignment correction and change after LCF. Nevertheless, the reasons for lordosis keeping loss after fusion surgery are unclear. Bony un-fusion, cage subsidence, loss of disc height, or adjacent pathology may be attributed to loss of

cervical lordosis. A follow-up study is needed to identify the mechanisms of lordosis loss after fusion surgery.

Many surgeons proposed surgical decision strategies for CSM [25–27]. Because of the simplicity of the procedure, multi-level CSM with lordosis alignment was recommended for posterior decompression. One- to three-level CSM with kyphosis alignment should include anterior decompression because of its substantial correction ability. Anterior decompression is used widely for multi-level CSM. However, few studies compare correction and preservation abilities among ACDF, LCF, and LP for multi-level CSM. The results of this study could provide a basis for surgical decision-making. Because of the substantial correction ability, ACDF is recommended for any type of cervical alignment. LCF delivers fair correction ability and is recommended for kyphosis and straight cervical alignment. LP had no correction ability but good preserving ability for lordosis cervical alignment. ACDF decreased cervical lordosis during follow-up for extreme lordosis patients, but it was maintained in the LP group. LP was recommended for patients with cervical lordosis angle of more than 10°. Cases are shown in Additional file 1.

This study has several limitations owing to its retrospective design and selection bias. The difference in patient characteristics might have influenced the results. Because of a lack of patient cohorts, we analyzed three- to five-level decompression surgery together. The complex cervical deformity was not included because of mixed surgery requirements. The operative method was chosen according to its characteristics and the surgeon's experience. Due to the limitations of retrospective studies, the details of the decision-making process were not collected; therefore, we are unable to comment on the process. We believed that the surgeons were unbiased in the decision-making process. The follow-up time is relatively short. More extended follow-up periods and larger patient cohorts are needed to confirm these findings. Because of the limited number of full-length X-rays, the overall sagittal balance was not considered and requires further study.

Conclusion

ACDF, LCF, and LP have different CSAC, SCC, and PLP according to a four-type cervical sagittal alignment classification. The preoperative sagittal alignment guides surgical treatment based on the extent of cervical lordosis. LP is recommended for patients with cervical lordosis angle of more than 10°. LCF is recommended for patients with cervical lordosis angle less than 10°. ACDF is recommended for any type of cervical alignment.

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13018-023-03640-9>.

Additional file 1. Cases of three surgical methods.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable.

Author contributions

LXY performed the data analyses and wrote the main manuscript text. WY, ZWG, and LCX collected data. KC and LSB contributed to the conception of the study. All authors reviewed the manuscript. All authors read and approved by the final manuscript.

Funding

Not applicable.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

This study was approved by the Ethical committee of Beijing Xuanwu Hospital (clinical research NO. [2018]086). Informed consent was obtained from all subjects and/or their legal guardian(s). All methods were carried out in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations.

Consent to publish

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that the article content was composed in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Received: 26 September 2022 Accepted: 23 February 2023

Published online: 11 March 2023

References

- Liu Y, Hou Y, Yang L, et al. Comparison of 3 reconstructive techniques in the surgical management of multilevel cervical spondylotic myelopathy. *Spine*. 2012;37:E1450–8.
- Smith JS, Klineberg E, Shaffrey CI, et al. Assessment of surgical treatment strategies for moderate to severe cervical spinal deformity reveals marked variation in approaches, osteotomies, and fusion levels. *World Neurosurg*. 2016;91:228–37.
- Hyun SJ, Kim KJ, Jahng TA. The differential effect of cervical kyphosis correction surgery on global sagittal alignment and health-related quality of life according to head- and trunk-balanced subtype. *J Neurosurg Spine*. 2021;34(6):839.
- Cabraja M, Abbushi A, Koeppe D, et al. Comparison between anterior and posterior decompression with instrumentation for cervical spondylotic myelopathy: sagittal alignment and clinical outcome. *Neurosurg Focus*. 2010;28:E15.
- Sakai K, Yoshii T, Hirai T, et al. Impact of the surgical treatment for degenerative cervical myelopathy on the preoperative cervical sagittal balance: a review of prospective comparative cohort between anterior decompression with fusion and laminoplasty. *Eur Spine J*. 2017;26:104–12.
- Liang G, Liang C, Zheng X, et al. sagittal alignment outcomes in lordotic cervical spine: does three-level anterior cervical discectomy and fusion outperform laminoplasty? *Spine*. 2019;44:E882–8.

7. Kong C, Li X-Y, Sun X-Y, et al. The ratio of C2–C7 Cobb angle to T1 slope is an effective parameter for the selection of posterior surgical approach for patients with multisegmental cervical spondylotic myelopathy. *J Orthop Sci.* 2020;25(6):953–9.
8. Kuo Y-H, Kuo C-H, Chang H-K, et al. The effect of T1-Slope in spinal parameters after cervical disc arthroplasty. *Neurosurgery.* 2020;87:1231–9.
9. Hirabayashi K, Miyakawa J, Satomi K, et al. Operative results and postoperative progression of ossification among patients with ossification of cervical posterior longitudinal ligament. *Spine.* 1981;6:354–64.
10. Suda K, Abumi K, Ito M, Shono Y, et al. Local kyphosis reduces surgical outcomes of expansive open-door laminoplasty for cervical spondylotic myelopathy. *Spine.* 2003;28(12):1258–62.
11. Sakai K, Yoshii T, Hirai T, et al. Cervical sagittal imbalance is a predictor of kyphotic deformity after laminoplasty in cervical spondylotic myelopathy patients without preoperative kyphotic alignment. *Spine.* 2016;41(4):299–305.
12. Lee SH, Son DW, Lee JS, et al. Differences in cervical sagittal alignment changes in patients undergoing laminoplasty and anterior cervical discectomy and fusion. *Neurospine.* 2018;15:91.
13. Wang B, Lü G, Kuang L. Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion with stand-alone anchored cages versus posterior laminectomy and fusion for four-level cervical spondylotic myelopathy: a retrospective study with 2-year follow-up. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord.* 2018;19:216.
14. Montano N, Ricciardi L, Olivi A. Comparison of anterior cervical decompression and fusion versus laminoplasty in the treatment of multilevel cervical spondylotic myelopathy: a meta-analysis of clinical and radiological outcomes. *World Neurosurg.* 2019;130(530–6): e2.
15. Lin X, Cai J, Qin C, et al. Comparison of clinical outcomes and safety between laminectomy with instrumented fusion versus laminoplasty for the treatment of multilevel cervical spondylotic myelopathy. *Medicine.* 2019;98(8): e14651.
16. Lau D, Winkler EA, Than KD, et al. Laminoplasty versus laminectomy with posterior spinal fusion for multilevel cervical spondylotic myelopathy: influence of cervical alignment on outcomes. *J Neurosurg Spine.* 2017;27:508–17.
17. Zhang JT, Li JQ, Niu RJ, et al. Predictors of cervical lordosis loss after laminoplasty in patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy. *Eur Spine J.* 2017;26:1205–10.
18. Kim T-H, Lee SY, Kim YC, et al. T1 slope as a predictor of kyphotic alignment change after laminoplasty in patients with cervical myelopathy. *Spine.* 2013;38:E992–7.
19. Chen J, Wang J, Wei X, et al. The importance of preoperative T1 slope for determining proper postoperative C2–7 Cobb's angle in patients undergoing cervical reconstruction. *J Orthop Surg Res.* 2020;15:1–8.
20. Li X-Y, Kong C, Sun X-Y, et al. Influence of the ratio of C2–C7 Cobb angle to T1 slope on cervical alignment after laminoplasty. *World Neurosurg.* 2019;124:e659–66.
21. Guo S, Lu S, Kong C, et al. Comparison of clinical outcomes and sagittal alignment after different levels of anterior cervical discectomy and fusion in patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy: from 1-Level to 3-Level. *Spine.* 2020;46(3):E153–60.
22. Teo SJ, Goh GS, Yeo W, et al. The relationship between cervical sagittal balance and adjacent segment disease after three-level anterior cervical discectomy and fusion. *Clin Spine Surg.* 2021;34(5):264.
23. Quek CX, Goh GS, Soh RCC. Does cervical alignment matter? the effect of 2-level anterior cervical discectomy and fusion on sagittal alignment and patient-reported outcomes. *Clin Spine Surg.* 2021;34(9):E545–51.
24. Tang JA, Scheer JK, Smith JS, et al. The impact of standing regional cervical sagittal alignment on outcomes in posterior cervical fusion surgery. *Neurosurgery.* 2015;76(suppl_1):S14–21.
25. Naderi S, Benzel EC, Baldwin NG. Cervical spondylotic myelopathy: surgical decision making. *Neurosurg Focus.* 1996;1(6): e1.
26. Farrokhi MR, Ghaffarpasand F, Khani M, et al. An evidence-based stepwise surgical approach to cervical spondylotic myelopathy: a narrative review of the current literature. *World Neurosurgery.* 2016;94:97–110.
27. Yoshida G, Alzakri A, Pointillart V, et al. Global spinal alignment in patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy. *Spine.* 2018;43:E154–62.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

