

បរទាន់ក្រម

- An, C., Liu, X., Yuan, Q., Wang, H., & Cui, Z. (2004). Treatment of cervical radiculopathy by laminoplasty and foraminotomy. *Zhongguo Xiu Fu Chong Jian Wai Ke Za Zhi*, 18(5), 396-398.
- Ando, E., Ogawa, T., Shigeta, Y., Hirai, S., Ikawa, T., Ishikawa, C., & Nejima, J. (2009). A case of obstructive sleep apnoea with anterior cervical osteophytes. *J Oral Rehabil*. 36(10), 776-780.
- Babores, M., & Finnerty, J.P. (1998). Aspiration pneumonia secondary to giant cervical osteophyte formation (diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis or Forrestier's disease): a case report. *Chest*, 114(5), 1481-1482.
- Bayrak,I.K.,Durmus,D.,Bayrak,A.O.,Diren,B., & Canturk,F.(2009). Effect of cervical spondylosis on vertebral arterial flow and its association with vertigo. *Clin Rheumatol*,28(1),59-64.
- Borenstein, D.G.,Wiesel,S.W., & Boden, S.D.(2004). Anatomy and Biomachanics of the Cervical and Lumbar Spine. Low Back and Neck Pain.3rd. Philadelphia:Saunders:The McGraw-Hill companies.
- Bulsara, K.R., Velez, D.A., & Villavicencio, A. (2006). Rotational vertebral artery insufficiency resulting from cervical spondylosis. *Surg Neurol*, 65(6), 625-627.
- Cagnie, B., Barbaix, E., Vinck, E., & D'Herde, K., & Cambier,D. (2005). Extrinsic risk factors for compromised blood flow in the vertebral artery: anatomical observations of the transverse foramina from C3 to C7. *Surg Radiol Anat*, 27(4), 312-316.
- Caminos, C.B., Cenoz, I.Z., Louis, C.J., Otano, T.B., Esain, B.F., & Pérez de Ciriza, M.T. (2008). Forestier disease: an unusual cause of upper airway obstruction. *Am J Emerg Med*, 26(9), 1072.
- Chen, D.Y., & others. (2009). Anterior decompression for the treatment of cervical spondylotic myelopathy associated with ossification of posterior longitudinal ligament. *Zhonghua Wai Ke Za Zhi*. 47(8), 610-612.
- Citow, J.S., & Macdonald, R.L. (1999). Posterior decompression of the vertebral artery narrow by vertebral osteophyte. *Surg Neurol*, 51(5), 495-498.

- Constantoyannis, C., Papadas, T., & Konstantinou, D. (2008). Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis as a cause of progressive dysphagia: a case report. *Cases J.*, 23;1(1)416.
- De Jesus-Monge, W.E., & Cruz-Cuevas, E.I. (2008). Dysphagia and lung aspiration secondary to anterior cervical osteophytes: a case report and review of literature. *Ethn Dis.*, 18(2 Suppl), S2-137-40.
- Ebraheim, N.A., An, H.S., Xu, R. Ahmad, M., & Yeasting, R. (1996). The quantitative anatomy of the cervical nerve root groove and the intervertebral foramen. *Spine*, 21(14), 1619-1623.
- Ebraheim, N.A., Lu, J., Brown, J.A., Biyani, A., & Yeasting, R.A. (1996). Vulnerability of vertebral artery in anterolateral decompression for cervical spondylosis. . *Clin Orthop Relat Res.*, (332), 146-151.
- Ebraheim, N.A., Reader, D., Xu, R., & Yeasting, R.A. (1997). Location of the vertebral artery foramen on the anterior aspect of the lower cervical spine by computed tomography. *J Spinal Disord.*, 10(4), 304-307.
- Echarri,J.J., &Forriol,F.(2002). Effect of axial load on the cervical spine: a study of Congolese woodbearers. *International Orthopaedics*,26(3) ,141-144.
- Gençay, S., Yavuz, H., & Yilmazer, C . (2003). Dysphagia due to a cervical osteophyte: a case report]. *Kulak Burun Bogaz Ihtis Derg.*, 10(6), 240-243.
- Giger, R., Dulguerov, P., & Payer, M. (2006). Anterior cervical osteophytes causing dysphagia and dyspnea: an uncommon entity revisited. *Dysphagia*.. 21(4), 259-263.
- Harrop,J.S.,Hanna,A.,Silva,M.T., & Sharan,A.(2007). Neurological manifestation of cervical spondylosis: an overview of signs, symptoms, and pathophysiology. *Neurosurgery*.,60(1 Suppl 1),S14-20.
- Kos, M.P., Van Royen, B.J., David, E.F., & Mahieu, H.F. (2009). Anterior cervical osteophytes resulting in severe dysphagia and aspiration: two case reports and literature review. *J Laryngol Otol.*, 123(10), 1169-1173.

- Kumaresan, S., Yoganandan, N., Pintar, F.A., & Maiman, D.J. (2001). Contribution of disc degeneration to osteophyte formation in the cervical spine: biomechanical investigation. *J Orthop Res.*, 19(5), 977-84.
- Maiuri, F., Stella, L., Sardo, L., & Buonamassa, S. (2002). Dysphagia and dyspnea due to an anterior cervical osteophyte. *Arch Orthop Trauma Surg.*, 122(4), 245-247.
- Matan, A.J., Hsu, J., & Fredrickson, B.A. (2002). Management of respiratory compromise caused by cervical osteophytes: a case report and review of the literature. *Spine J.*, 2(6), 456-459.
- Martini, F.H., & Nath, J.L. (2009). *Anatomy & Physiology* (8 th ed.). San Francisco: Pearson Benjamin Cummings.
- Miyamoto, K., Sugiyama, S., Hosoe, H., Iinuma, N., Suzuki, Y., & Shimizu, K. (2009). Postsurgical recurrence of osteophytes causing dysphagia in patients with diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis. *Eur Spine J.* 28.
- Mizuno, J., & Nakagawa, H. (2006). Ossified posterior longitudinal ligament. management strategies and outcomes. *Spine J.*, 6 (6 Suppl), 282S-288S.
- Moor, K.L., Dalley, A.F., & Agur, A.M.R. (2010). *Clinical Oriented Anatomy* (6 th ed.). Baltimore: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
- Netter, F.H. (2006). *Atlas of Human Anatomy* (4 th ed.). Pennsylvania : Saunders.
- Ogino, M., Kawamoto, T., Asakuno, K., Maeda, Y., & Kim, P. (2001). Proper management of the rotational vertebral artery occlusion secondary to spondylosis. *Clin Neurol Neurosurgery*. 103(4): 250-3.
- Ohsaka, M., Takgami, M., Koyanagi, I., Kim, S., & Houkin, K. (2009). [Cerebral ischemia originating from rotational vertebral artery occlusion caused by C5/6 spondylotic changes: a case report] *No Shinkei Geka.*, 37(8), 797-802.
- Olszewski, J., Majak, J., Pietkiewicz, P., Luszcz, C., & Repetowski, M. (2006). The association between positional vertebral and basilar artery flow lesion and prevalence of vertigo in patients with cervical spondylosis. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.*, 134(4), 680-684.
- Oppenlander, M.E. & others. (2009). Dysphagia due to anterior cervical hyperostophytosis. *Surg Neurol.* 13.

- Seidler, T.O., Pérez Alvarez, J.C., Wonneberger, K., & Hackl, T. (2009). Dysphagia caused by ventral osteophytes of the cervical spine: clinical and radiographic findings. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol.*, 266(2), 285-291.
- Shedid,D., & Benzel,E.C.(2007). Cervical spondylosis anatomy:pathophysiology and biomechanics.Neurosurgery.,60(1 Suppl 1),S7-13.
- Shimizu, S., Tachibana, S., Sagiuchi, T., Kurita, M., & Fujii, K. (2008). Radiculopathy at the C5/6 intervertebral foramen resulting in isolated atrophy of the deltoid: an aberrant innervation complicating diagnosis. Report of two cases. *Eur Spine J.* , 17(Suppl 2), 338-341.
- Solaroglu, I., Okutan,O., Karakus, M., Saygili, B., & Beskonaklı, E. (2008). Dysphagia due to diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis of the cervical spine. *Turk Neurosurg.*, 18(4), 409-411.
- Takeuchi, S., Kawaguchi, T., Nakatani, M., & Isu, T. (2009). Hemorrhagic infarction originating from vertebral artery stenosis caused by an osteophyte at the C5 superior articular process. *Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo)*. 49(3), 114-116.
- Tate,P. (2009). *Seeley's Principles of Anatomy & Physiology*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Tsutsumi, S., Ito, M. & Yasumoto, Y. (2008). Simultaneous bilateral vertebral artery occlusion in the lower cervical spine manifesting as bow hunter's syndrome. *Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo)*. , 48(2), 90-94.
- Urrutia J, & Bono CM. (2009). Long-term results of surgical treatment of dysphagia secondary to cervical diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis. *Spine J.* 26.
- Wheeldon,J.A.,Yoganandan,N., & Pintar,F.A.(2009). Strain energy density used as the biomechanical signal for osteophyte growth in the cervical spine-biomed 2009.*Biomed Sci Instrum.*, 45, 143-8.
- White,B.D.,Buxton,N., & Fitzgerald,J.J.(2007). Anterior cervical foraminotomy for cervical radiculopathy. *Br J Neurosurg.*,21(4),370-4.
- Whitemore,R.G.,Simon,S.L.,Hurst, R.W., Nisenbaum,H.L.,Kasner,S.E., & Zager,E.L.(2007). Bow hunter's syndrome caused by accessory cervical ossification: posterolateral decompression and the use of intraoperative doppler ultrasonography. *Surgical Neurology.*,62,169-171.

Yang , Y.J.,Chien, Y.Y., & Cheng, W.C. (1992). Vertebrobasilar insufficiency related to cervical spondylosis.*Changgeng Yi Xue Za Zhi.*, 15(2),100-4.

Zhao,L.,Xu,R., Hu,T.,Ma,W.,Xia,H. & Wang G.(2008). Quantitative evaluation of the location of the vertebral artery in relation to the transverse foramen in the lower cervical spine. *Spine*,33(4), 373-378.