

12, 2, 1999 4

The Journal of the Korean Society of Fractures
Vol.12, No.2, April, 1999

= Abstract =

Risk Factors in Progression of Deformity in Compression Fracture of Thoracolumbar Junction

Young-Do Koh, MD, and Jong-Oh Kim, MD.

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, College of Medicine, Ewha Woman ' University

Compression fracture of thoracolumbar junction is considered to be stable, and usually treated by conservative methods, such as bed rest followed by bracing. However, we can often see the progression of deformity during follow-up.

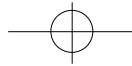
Authors had treated 62 cases with compression fractures of thoracolumbar junction conservatively at Ewha Woman ' University Mokdong Hospital from September, 1993 to December, 1997, and analyzed risk factors of progression in anterior vertebral height (AVH) collapse and kyphotic angle after the minimum 1 year follow-up.

The results were as follows; The anterior vertebral height significantly more decreased in the group with age over 60, but increase of kyphotic angle was not related with age factor. In female, decrease of AVH and increase of kyphotic angle were more than in male. AVH significantly more decreased in L1 than in T12 or L2, but increase of kyphotic angle was not related with fracture level. Decrease of AVH and increase of kyphotic angle were not related

:

911-1 (158-050)

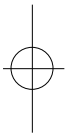
Tel ; 650 - 5564 Fax : 644 - 0128

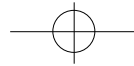


with fracture type. Osteoporosis seems to be the most important single risk factor in progression of compression and more strict wearing of well-fitting brace is necessary to protect the progression in case of severe osteoporosis.

Key Words : Thoracolumbar junction, Compression fracture, Compression, Kyphotic angle

12 56 20.7
 , , ,
 , 가 ,
 .
 1,4)
 3), 가 50%
 1.
 가 1,11,12)
 15 78 56.3
 , 60
 60 31 44.2 , 60
 31 68.5 가
 11 44.8 , 가 51
 59.0 .
 2.
 가 가 가 6).
 가가 11 2
 , 11 가 2
 (3.2%) , 12 가 20 (32.3%)
 58.1 , 1 가 18 (29%) 55.4
 , 2 가 22 (35.5%) 57.6
 .
 3.
 가 49 (79%) 57.5 ,
 가 13 (21%)
 1993 9 1997 12
 52.1 .
 4.
 가 62 1 가 38 (61.3%)
 ,





62.5 , 가 14 (22.6%)
 48.0 , 가 7 (11.3%)
 43.3 , 3 (4.8%)가 .

5.

(a+b/2)

(Fig. 1).

6.

() Cobb

1).

7.

t-test(independent samples t-
 test) , p 0.05

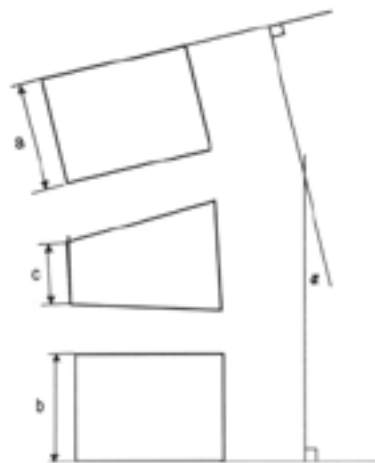


Fig 1. Diagram of measurement methods for anterior vertebral height(AVH) and kyphotic angle().

$$AVH = \frac{c}{(a + b)/2}$$

0.8 0.7 0.1 (12.5%)
 10.3 °
 13.3 ° 3.0 (29.2%)가 가 .

(c)

1.

60

가

0.8

0.8

가

60

0.8

0.6

0.2 (25%)가

, 60

(p<0.05).

60

12.4 ° 2.9 (30.3%)가

가

, 60

11.1 °

14.2 ° 3.1 (28.2%)가

가

, 가

가

(p>0.05) (Table 1).

2.

가

0.8

0.8

가

0.8

0.7

0.1 (14.3%)

(p<0.05).

14.3 °

15.5 ° 1.2 (8.1%)가

가

9.4 °

12.8 ° 3.4 (36.6%)가

가

가

(p<0.05) (Table 2).

3.

12

가

0.8

0.6

0.2(25%)가

, 1

0.8

0.8

가

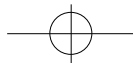
2

0.8

0.7 0.1(12.5%)

, 1

가

**Table 1.** Age vs progression of deformity

Age(yrs)	No.	AVH (%)	Kyphotic Angle(%)
< 60	31	0 (0%)	2.9 (30.3%)
60	31	- 0.2 (25.0%)	3.1 (28.2%)

difference between initial and final follow-up
anterior vertebral height

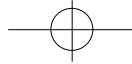
Table 2. Sex vs progression of deformity

Sex	No.	Average Age	AVH(%)	Kyphotic Angle(%)
Male	11	44.8	0 (0%)	1.2 (8.1%)
Female	51	59.0	- 0.1 (12.5%)	3.4 (36.6%)

Table 3. Fracture levels vs progression of deformity

Level	No.	Average Age	AVH(%)	Kyphotic Angle(%)
T12	20	58.1	-0.2 (25.0%)	4.7 (29.6%)
L1	18	55.4	0 (0%)	3.1 (28.6%)
L2	22	57.6	- 0.1 (12.5%)	1.5 (27.9%)

12 2 2.9 (29.1%)가 가 ,
(p<0.05). 12 11.1 °
15.9 ° 14.4 ° 3.3 (29.5%)가 가 , 가
20.6 ° 4.7 (29.6%)가 가 , 1 가 (p>0.05) (Table 4).
10.9 ° 14 °
3.1 (28.6%)가 가 , 2 5.
5.6 ° 7.1 ° 1.5 ° 가
(27.9%)가 가 (Table 3). 가 2 0.8 0.7 0.1 (12.5%)
12 1 0.8
(p>0.05). 0.8 가 ,
0.8 0.7
4. 0.1 (12.5%)가 . 0.8 0.7
가 0.8 0.7 0.1 (12.5%) 가 (p<0.05).
, 10.2 °
0.8 0.7 0.1 (12.5%) 14 ° 3.8 (37.8%)가 가 ,
, 11.5 ° 14.4 °
가 (p>0.05). 2.9 (24.7%)가 가 ,
10 ° 12.9 ° 9.3 ° 6.5 ° 2.8 (29.7%)

**Table 4.** Fracture types vs progression of deformity

Type	No.	Average Age	AVH(%)	Kyphotic Angle(%)
Superior	49	57.5	- 0.1 (12.5%)	2.9 ¶(29.1%)
Both #	13	52.1	- 0.1 (12.5%)	3.3 ¶(29.5%)

superior end plate involvement
both end plate involvement

Table 5. Injury mechanisms vs progression of deformity

Mechanism	No.	Average Age	AVH(%)	Kyphotic Angle(%)
Slip down	38	62.5	- 0.1 (12.5%)	3.8 ¶(37.8%)
Fall down	14	48.0	0 (0%)	2.9 ¶(24.7%)
T/A	7	43.3	- 0.1 (12.5%)	- 2.8 ¶(29.7%)

traffic accident

가 (Table 5).

2,9,13,16).

7,8,15),

가

60

가

,

,

60

60

가

가

가

1,13).

가

가

50%

가

5,6,9,10,14).

가

가
가

Denis

(three column theory)

가

3,4,11,12).

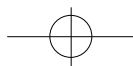
12 , 1 , 2

가

가

가

, 2



가가 12 1 가가 .
 2 3. 1 가
 , 가
 . 가
 가 가
 4. 가
 5. 가
 가 ,

60

REFERENCES

2

- 1) : . 1st ed, :514-589, 1997.
- 2) **Dehne, Ernest, Schubert and James J** : Treatment of acutely compressed vertebral body by immediate progressive mobilization. *U. S. Armed Forces Med J*, 9:1736-1744, 1958.
- 3) **Denis F** : Spinal instability as defined by the three column spine concept in acute spinal trauma. *Clin Orthop*, 189:65-70, 1984.
- 4) **Denis F** : Three column spine and its significance in the classification of acute thoracolumbar spinal injuries. *Spine*, 8:817-831, 1983.
- 5) **Holdsworth FW** : Review Article. Fractures, dislocations and fracture-dislocations of the spine. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 52A:1534-1551, 1970.
- 6) **Kauffer H and Hayes JT** : Lumbar fracture-dislocation. A study of 21 cases. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 48A:712-730, 1966.
- 7) **Krompinger WJ Fredrickson BE, Mino DE and Yuan HA** : Conservative treatment of fractures of the thoracic and lumbar spine. *Orthop Clin N Am*, 17:161-170, 1986.
- 8) **Mumford J Weinstein JN, Spratt KF and Goel**

1993 9 1997 12

1 가가

62

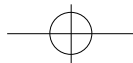
1.60 60

가

가

가

2.



- VK** : Thoracolumbar burst fracture. The clinical efficacy and outcome of nonoperative management. *Spine*, 18:955-970, 1993.
- 9) **Nicoll EA** : Fractures of the dorso-lumbar spine. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 31B:376-394, 1949.
- 10) **Schmorl G and Junghanns H** : *The human spine in health and disease*. New York, Grune & Stratton, 1971.
- 11) **Spivak JM, Vaccaro AR and Cotler JM** : Thoracolumbar spine trauma: I. Evaluation and classification. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*, 3:345-352, 1995.
- 12) **Spivak JM, Vaccaro AR and Cotler JM** : Thoracolumbar spine trauma: II. Principles of management. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*, 3:353-360, 1995.
- 13) **Weitzman G** : Treatment of stable thoracolumbar spine compression fractures by early ambulation. *Clin Orthop*, 76:116-122, 1971
- 14) **Westerborn A and Olsson O** : Mechanics, treatment and prognosis of fracture of the dorso-lumbar spine. *Acta Chir Scand*, 102:59-83, 1951.
- 15) **Willen J, Lindahl S, Irtam L and Nordwall A** : Unstable thoracolumbar fractures: A study by CT and conventional roentgenology of the reduction effect of Harrington instrumentation. *Spine*, 9:214-219, 1984.
- 16) **Young MH** : Long-term consequences of stable fractures of the thoracic and lumbar vertebral bodies. *J Bone Joint Surg*, 55B:295-300, 1973.