

Injury of Posterior Ligament Complex with Cervical Spine Fracture

Sung Soo Chung, M.D., Chong Suh Lee, M.D., Ho Won Jung, M.D., Jee Hyoung Kim, M.D.

*Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Samsung Medical Center,
Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine*

– Abstract –

Objective : To define the clinical and radiological characteristics of the patients with injury of the posterior ligament complex of the cervical spine using MR imaging.

Materials and Methods : Forty patients with acute cervical spine fracture who underwent surgery were examined with MR imaging and plain radiography. Twenty-five patients underwent posterior fusion. The MR findings were correlated with surgical findings, clinical findings, and plain radiographs.

Results : Posterior ligament complex injury was detected in 75% (n=30) of all patients. Of the 20 patients with distractive-flexion injury, 90%(n=18) had posterior ligament complex injury (p<0.05). Of the 15 patients with compressive-flexion injury, 73% (n=11) had ligament injury. Of the 4 patients with vertical compression injury, 1 patient (25%) showed ligament injury. One patient with distractive-extension injury did not show ligament injury. Of the 23 patients with complete spinal cord injury, 96% (n=22) showed ligament tear (p<0.05). Of the 17 patients without complete cord injury (15 incomplete injury, 2 no cord injury), 47% (n=8) had ligament injury. Surgical findings were well correlated with MR imaging in patients who underwent posterior surgery (p<0.05).

Conclusions : Injury of the posterior ligament complex in patients with cervical spine fracture was most common in patients with distractive-flexion injury and was more frequent with complete cord injury. MR imaging could reliably reveal such injuries.

Key Words : Cervical spine, Fracture, Posterior ligament complex, MRI

Address reprint requests to

Chong-Suh Lee, MD.

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Samsung Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine
#50 Ilwon-dong, Kangnam-ku, Seoul, 135-230, Korea.

Tel : 82-2-3410-3503, Fax : 82-2-3410-0061, E-mail : csl@smc.samsung.co.kr

40 , , 1.5-T system (Signa General Electric Medical System, Milwaukee, WI, 12-inch surface coil) 가 48 Allen 가 T2 가 . (supraspinous ligament), (interspinous ligament), (facet joint capsule) 가 , (ligamentum flavum) 가 (posterior ligament complex; PLC) , 15 , 11 , 14 40 25 가가 가 , , , 가 Allen 가 40 , 20 - , 15 - , 4 - , 1 - 40 24 (60%) , 19 (47.5%) , 16 (40%) - 20 18 (90%) , - 15 11 (73%) , - 4 1 (25%) 1995 3 2000 2 40 Allen 가 (Table 1). 가 가 , 23 22 (96%) 가 17 8 (47%) 가가 가 25 가 (Table 2). 29 11 가 20 40.5(19~81) , 가 18 , 가 2 . 23 (57.5%) 가 , 15 (37.5%) 가 , 2 (5%) 100%, 90%, 100%, 67%, 92% .

Table 1. Types and Number of Fractures by Allen Classification in Patients with and without PLC injury (p<0.05)

Type	No. of cases	PLC* injury	
		(+)(%)	(-)
Distractive flexion	20	18(90)	2
Compressive flexion	15	11(73)	4
Vertical compression	4	1(25)	3
Distractive extension	1	0(0)	1

*PLC : posterior ligament coplex

Table 2. Relation of number of cases between posterior ligament complex injury and spinal cord injury (p<0.05)

Cord injury	Posterior ligament Complex injury	
	(+)	(-)
Complete	22	1
Incomplete	8	9

Table 3. Accuracy of MRI in detecting posterior ligament complex injury

Ligament	MRI		Op findings		Sensi-tivity (%)	Speci-ficity (%)	Positive PV(%)	Negative PV(%)	Accuracy (%)
	+	-	+	-					
Posterior ligament complex	22	1	24	1	92	100	100	33	92
Supraspinous	19	1	21	1	90	100	100	67	92
Interspinous	20	4	21	4	95	100	100	80	96
Ligament flavum	15	8	17	8	88	100	100	80	92
Facet joint capsule	12	9	15	10	80	90	92	75	84

*PV : predict value

[illegible]

가 92.9% 80.0%

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가 White Panjabi 가

9) - , 6

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가 2,4,5,8)

가

가 2,4,5,8)

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가

Kliewer 6) 28

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 25
가 : 40 75%(30) , - 20 90%(18
) , - 15 73%(11) , - 4
25 %(1) , - 23 96%(22)
, 17 (15 , 2
) 47%(8) , 25
가
($p<0.05$).
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