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A Comparative Analysis of Sagittal Spinal Balance in 100 Asymptomatic Young and Older Aged Volunteers

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– Abstract –

Study Design: A radiological analysis of the sagittal balance in younger and older aged volunteers.

Objectives: To determine the normal range of the sagittal spinal alignment, and define significant spinopelvic compensations over the hip axis for the sagittal balance with aging.

Summary of Literature Review: Normative data of the sagittal spinal alignment has wide variation and limited clinical usefulness. In addition, the extent to which the "normal" sagittal spinal contour changes with aging remains unknown.

Materials and Methods: Inclusion criteria were an age between 20 and 29 years (n=50), group A, and between 55 and 65 years (n=50), group B, for the asymptomatic subjects. Measurements made on the standing lateral radiographs included the following: thoracic kyphosis, lumbar lordosis and sagittal vertical axis. In addition, measurements of the sacropelvic translation, spinopelvic balance, pelvic incidence, pelvic tilting and sacral slope were made.

Results: The average thoracic kyphosis was 24 °, ranging from 3 to 42 °, in group A, and 33 °, ranging from 9 to 53 °, in group B (p<0.001). The average lumbar lordosis was -47 °, ranging from -65 to -23 °, and -51 °, ranging from -69 to -33 °, in groups A and B, respectively (p<0.05). The C7 plumb line, on average, fell 15.4 mm more anteriorly to the posterosuperior corner of S1 in group B than in group A (p<0.05). The anterior positioning of the C7 was also positively correlated with decreasing lordosis (p<0.001). The average sacropelvic translation was -41mm, ranging from -76 to 20 mm, and -48 mm, ranging from -76 to -17 mm, in groups A and B, respectively (p<0.05). The average spinopelvic balance was -57 mm, ranging from -104 to -4 mm, and -49 mm, ranging from -101 to -3 mm, in groups A and B, respectively. The C7 plumb line fell posterior to the hip axis in all cases. The average pelvic incidence was 46 °, ranging from 30 to 61 °, and 54 °, ranging from 28 to 76 °, in groups A and B, respectively (p<0.05). The average pelvic tilt was 14 °, ranging from 4 to 33 °, and 19 °, ranging from 3 to 37 °, in groups A and B,

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respectively ($p < 0.05$). The average sacral slope was 32° , ranging from 17° to 47° and 35° , ranging from 25° to 50° in groups A and B, respectively ($p < 0.05$). There was significant correlation between pelvic incidence and lumbar lordosis ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: The sagittal spinal balance is maintained by spinopelvic compensations over the hip axis with aging, and sacro-pelvic parameters over the hip axis are important for the evaluation of the sagittal spinal balance.

Key Words: Sagittal spinal alignment, Lumbosacrum, Pelvis, Hip axis.

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^{2,3,5}가

(reliability)

가 55 65 20

“ ”

(parameter)

1-5)

가

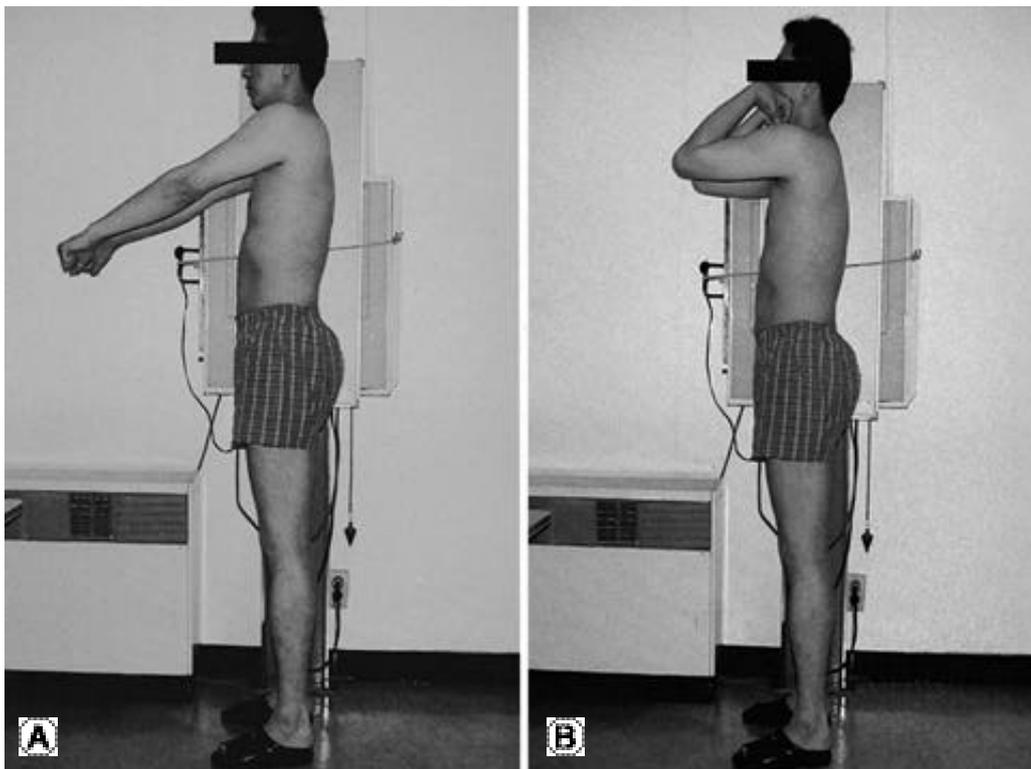


Fig. 1. (A) Photograph of arms raised horizontally forward at 60° flexion at the shoulder. (B) Photograph of ar arms raised horizontally forward at 90° flexion at the shoulder.

1.

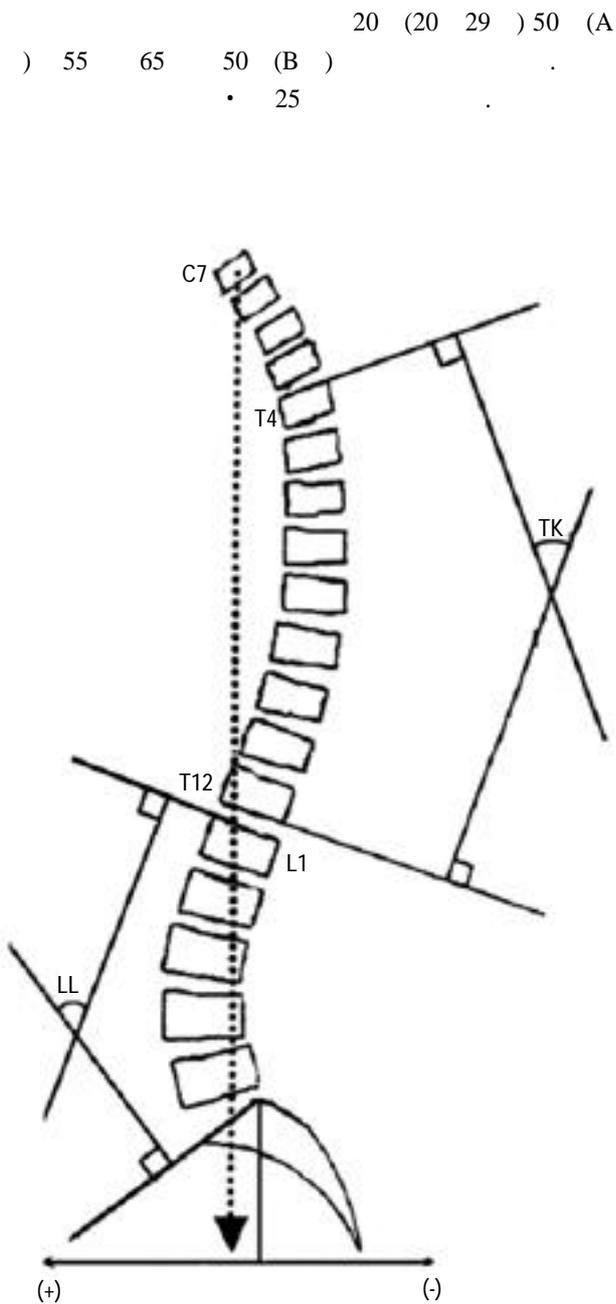


Fig. 2. Method of measuring sagittal vertical axis, thoracic kyphosis, lumbar lordosis.

2.

36

60 ° 90 °

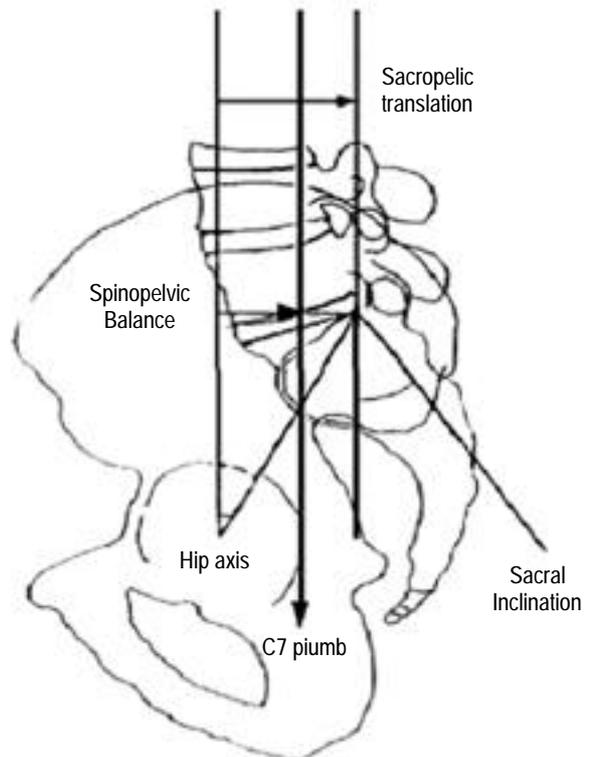


Fig. 3. Method of performing measurements of spinopelvic balance.

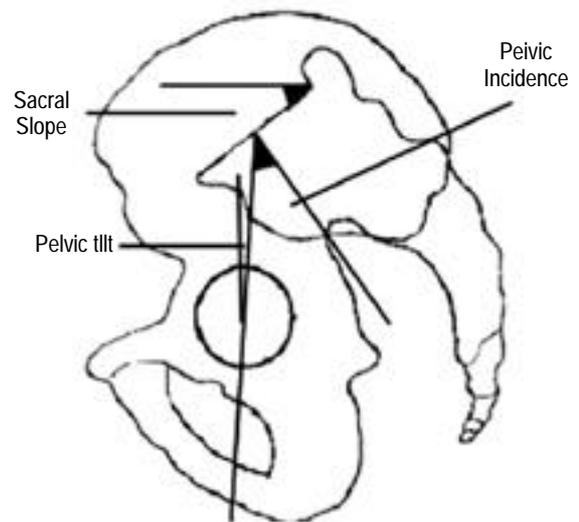


Fig. 4. Method of measuring pelvic tilt and pelvic incidence.

Table 1. Average values of thoracic kyphosis, lumbar lordosis and sagittal vertical axis in each group.

	A	B	p value
T-kyphosis (°)	24 ± 7.72	33 ± 9.60	p=0.000
L-lordosis (°)	-47 ± 10.07	-51 ± 9.28	p=0.170
Sagittal vertical axis (mm)	-16 ± 21.18	-0.6 ± 22.94	p=0.002

Table 2. Average values of spinopelvic parameters in each group.

	A	B	p value
Sacropelvic translation (mm)	-41 ± 15.00	-48 ± 12.50	p=0.020
Spinopelvic balance (mm)	-57 ± 19.71	-49 ± 25.28	p=0.132
Pelvic incidence (°)	46 ± 7.75	54 ± 9.85	p=0.000
Pelvic tilt (°)	14 ± 5.83	19 ± 6.92	p=0.002
Sacral slope(°)	32 ± 7.18	35 ± 7.15	p=0.085

Table 3. Statistical analysis between the parameters.

	p value
lordosis - SVA	***
lordosis - pelvic incidence	***
sacral inclination - SVA	NS
lordosis - kyphosis	*
sacral slope-lordosis	***
pelvic tilt-lordosis	***

* p<0.05, *** p<0.001

SPSS v.10.0

Mann-Whitney test,
NPar test

1. , , ,
(Fig. 1).
4 12
, 1 1 33 (9 53 %) B 9 ° 24 (3 42 %), B
, 4 1 (p<0.001), A -47 (°-65~-23 %),
Cobb , B 가
(sagittal vertical axis) 7 (p>0.05)(Table 1).
(C7 plumb line) 1 (L4-S1) A -35 (°-21~-46 %), B -
(Fig. 2). 36 (°-23~-58 %) , A
(sacropelvic translation) 74% , B 71%
1 A -16 mm
, - (spinopelvic) (-52~38 mm), B -0.6 mm (-66~42 mm) B
balance) 7 15.4 mm (p<0.05)(Table 1),
(Fig. 3).
Pelvic incidence 1 (p<0.001)(Table 3).
1 (pelvic tilt) 1
2. , - , Pelvic incidence,
(sacral slope) 1 ,
(Fig. 4). A -41 mm (-76~20 mm),

Table 4. Average values of each parameters according to arms raised horizontally forward at 60 ° and 90 ° flexion at the shoulder.

Arm Position	Group A		Group B	
	60 ° shoulder flexion	90 ° shoulder flexion	60 ° shoulder flexion	90 ° shoulder flexion
T-Kyphosis (°)	24 ± 7.72	22 ± 8.00	33 ± 9.60	30 ± 10.99
L-Lordosis (°)	-47 ± 10.10	-47 ± 9.83	-51 ± 9.28	-50 ± 12.16
SVA (mm)	-16 ± 21.20	-14.8 ± 21.35	-0.6 ± 22.90	-1.1 ± 22.40
Sacropelvic translation (mm)	-41 ± 15.00	-39 ± 11.00	48 ± 13.00	-47 ± 13.90
Spinopelvic balance (mm)	-57 ± 19.71	-50 ± 21.93	-49 ± 25.28	-51 ± 27.10
Pelvic incidence (°)	46 ± 7.76	46 ± 10.58	54 ± 9.85	55 ± 11.90
Pelvic tilt (°)	14 ± 5.83	13 ± 5.90	19 ± 6.92	18 ± 7.40
Sacral slope (°)	32 ± 7.18	33 ± 8.61	35 ± 7.15	37 ± 10.50

B -48 mm (-76~-17 mm) (p<0.05), B 57 mm (-104~-4 mm), B Pelvic incidence A 46 (30~61 °), B (28~76 °) (p<0.001), B 14 (4~33 °), B 가 (p<0.05), B 32 (17~47 °), B (p>0.05)(Table 2). Pelvic incidence (p<0.001)(Table 3).

(Table 4).

(segmental) (regional)

Jackson McManus²⁾ 41.6 ° Wood⁶⁾ 76 가

20 24 ° 55 65 9 ° 가

33 ° 가 . Gelb ⁷⁾ 40 가

7 mm 가 ^{2,6,8)} 가

-49 mm (-101~-3 mm) . Pelvic inci- -51 ° 가

20 4 ° 가

54 ° A 가 , B 5 ° A 가 .

35 (25~50 °) 가 .

가

, 1), , 2)

(spinopelvic balance) +) pelvic incidence(= Jackson^{2,3)} 2/3

Jackson McManus²⁾ 1 2.5 cm ^{2,6,7)} 가

1

55 65 mm 가

39 , Hammerberg 52 ° 가

가

Jackson ³⁾ 가 1 가 (sacropelvis) (better sagittal balance)

가

20 -48 mm 가 -41 mm, 55 65 60° 90°

2,7,9) 가 가

10-13)

Peterson¹⁴⁾ -3.9 cm
 , Vedantam⁵⁾ (+)
 4.5% 14% , Lee 가
¹⁵⁾ -3.8 cm 94%가
 (-) 가
 20 -5.7 cm, 55 가
 65 -4.9 cm 가
 (anatomical parameters)^{11,16-18)}
 (positional parameters)^{11,16,17)}
 pelvic incidence가 ,
 (sacral slope) (pelvic tilt)
 . Pelvic incidence¹³⁾
 가
 , pelvic incidence가
 가 가
 pelvic incidence
 ,
 pelvic incidence 20 46°, 55
 65 54° 가 ,
 14° 19° 가
 , 1
 가
 pelvic incidence 가
 longitudinal study가
 가 가
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[REDACTED]
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 : 가 55 65 20
 :
 : 20 (20 29) 50 (A) 55 65 50
 (B) 60 ° 90 °
 (T4-T12), (L1-S1) , 7 1
 dence, ,) (, - , pelvic inci-
 : A 24 °; B 33 ° (p<0.001), A -47 °; B
 -51 ° (p>0.05), A -16 mm, B -0.6 mm (p<0.05), 가
 -41 mm, B -48 mm (p<0.05), - A -57 mm, B -49 mm
 . pelvic incidence A 46 °; B 54 ° (p<0.001),
 A 14 °; B 19 ° (p<0.05), A 32 °; B 35 °
 (p>0.05). Pelvic incidence (p<0.001).
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