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Surgical Treatment for Lumbar Spinal Stenosis with Fracture in Multiple Osteoporotic Compression Fractures

**Kee-Won Rhyu, M.D., Han-Yong Lee, M.D., Joo-Hyoun Song, M.D.,
Hae-Suk Koh, M.D., Yong-Koo Kang, M.D., JinYoung Jeong, M.D.,
Joo-Yup Lee, M.D., Bae-Kyun Kim, M.D.**

Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, St. Vincent 's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea

– Abstract –

Study Design: A retrospective study.

Objective: To analyze the outcome of the surgical treatment for lumbar spinal stenosis with fracture in multiple osteoporotic vertebral body compression fractures.

Summary of Literature Review: An osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture, without neurological symptom, has mainly been treated with conservative care. Sometimes, vertebroplasty or kyphoplasty has been used as a surgical treatment. In the case of a single thoracolumbar fracture with neurological symptoms, not improved by conservative care, decompression, fusion and instrumentation through an anterior or a posterior approach has been attempted.

Materials and Methods: 10 patients, who had received surgical treatment for symptomatic lumbar spinal stenosis with fracture out of those with multiple osteoporotic vertebral body compression fractures, and over the age of 60, were assessed. The surgical treatment was performed on the patient with all of the following five criteria; severe back pain caused by fractures, neurological symptoms of lumbar spinal stenosis, radiological evidences of stenosis by lumbar fracture, no response to conservative treatment for over 3 months, and adequate physical ability for daily living without a severe medical condition. The surgical procedure included: decompressive laminectomy, posterior instrumentation using pedicle screw fixation, and fusion in situ. The pedicle screws were located 2-3 above and below the most cephalad and caudad fractured vertebral bodies.

Results: Clinically, favorable results were obtained in 8 of the 10 patients. In the roentgenographic assessment, the operated states were well maintained, without the metallic failure or instability. Halos around the pedicle screws were seen in 4 patients, but there was no significant evidence of loosening. There were no serious medical and systemic complications in the peri- and postoperative periods. Additional vertebral body fractures and pain were seen in 5 patients, but they had been well managed, conservatively.

Conclusion: Favorable clinical results could be expected for the surgical treatment of lumbar spinal stenosis, with fracture, in the patients with multiple osteoporotic vertebral fractures, as long as the surgical treatment was indicated exactly and carefully.

Key Words: Osteoporotic vertebral body fracture, Lumbar spinal stenosis, Posterior decompression and fusion

Address reprint requests to

Hae-Suk Koh, M.D.

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, St. Vincent 's Hospital,
Chi-dong, Paldal-ku, Suwon, Kyunggi-do, 442-723, Korea

Tel: 82-31-249-7186, Fax: 82-31-254-7186, E-mail: hskoh@unitel.co.kr

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 69.6 (60~80)) (3) 가
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 0.447 ± 0.09 g/cm² .
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 9, 1 가6, 2 가3, 3 가9,
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 (24~48)
 Modified Kim
 가
 & Kim Method²⁾
 (Table 2), 가 ,

Table 2 . The criteria for the assessment of clinical results by modified Kim & Kim 's criteria.

Criteria	Contents
Excellent	Complete relief of pain No limitation of physical activity Analgesics not used at all
Good	Relief of most of pain Physical activities slightly limited Analgesics used only infrequently
Fair	Partial relief of pain Physical activities definitely limited Analgesic used frequently
Poor	Little or no relief of pain Physical activities greatly limited Analgesic used regularly

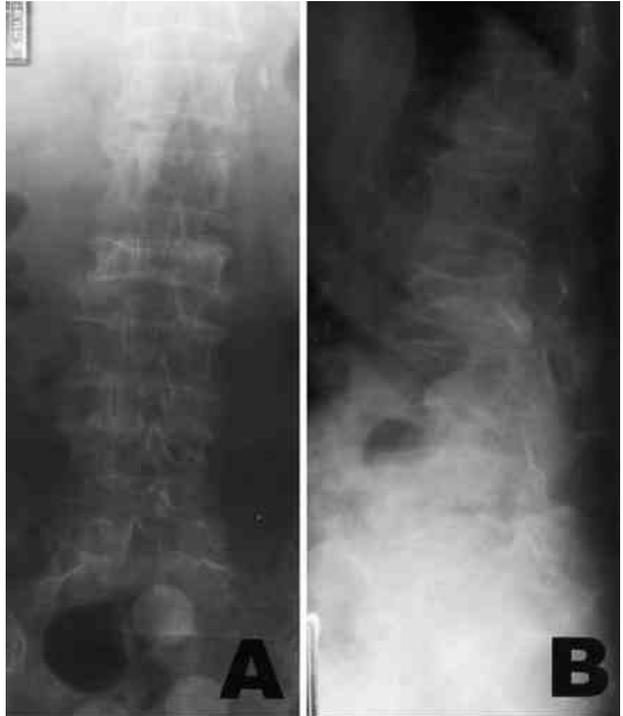


Fig. 1. The plain roentgenography of 73-year old female patient. The AP (A) and lateral (B) films show type 2, biconcave fracture of L2 vertebral body and slight height loss of L3 vertebral body.

$26.5 \pm 8.2^\circ$, $13.5 \pm 4.1^\circ$, $18.0 \pm 4.8^\circ$

($p < 0.05$).

$20.0 \pm 6.2^\circ$, $23.0 \pm 5.9^\circ$, $19.5 \pm 3.7^\circ$ 5

, 10

가

가 , 10 good 8 , fair 1 , poor 1 가

8 (80%)

fair poor 2

1

3

, Mochida¹⁷⁾

3

가 15.6%, 4 가 6.7%

1

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가

2 5 2 , 4

가 halo가

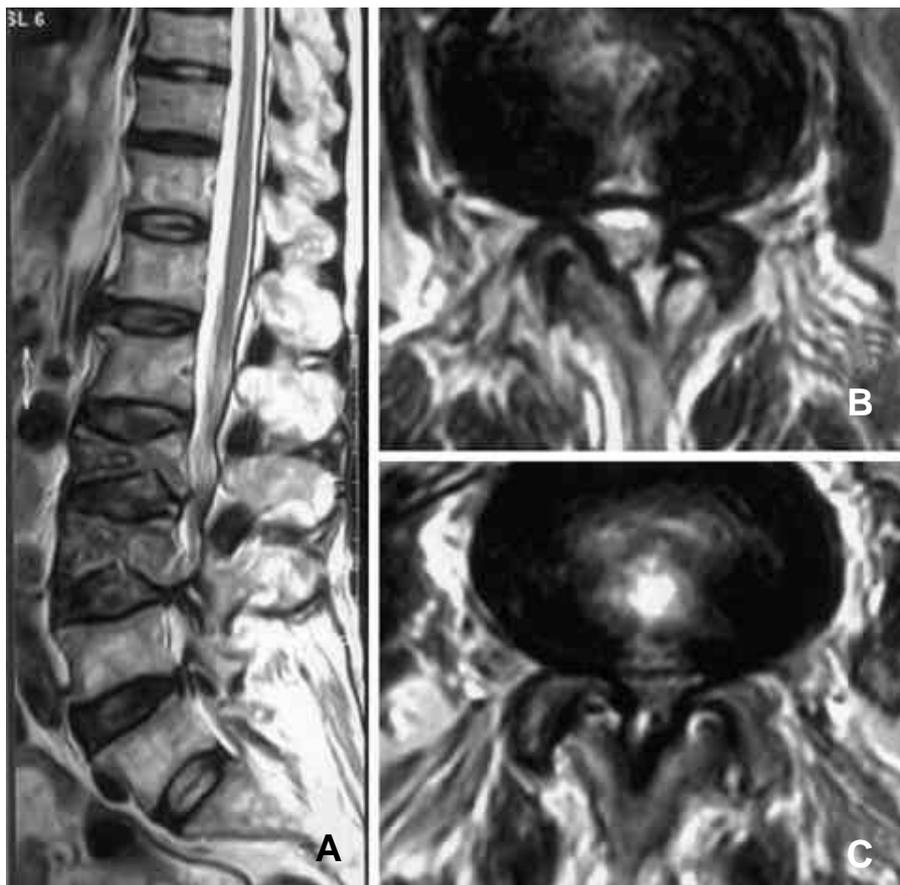


Fig. 2. The sagittal T2-weighted MRI (A) shows biconcave fractures at L2 and L3 vertebrae. The spinal canal is narrowed at L2-3, L3-4, and L4.5 interlaminar spaces. The axial T2-weighted MRI of L2-3 (B) and L3-4 (C) show central and lateral recess stenosis.

Mochida ¹⁷⁾ 1
2 3

, 1 8
, 2 3

가 ¹¹⁻¹⁹⁾
, Mochida ¹⁷⁾

가

가

2

가 ^{13,18)}

in situ . 5 - 1

가 4 5

가
. Kim ²⁰⁾

2 mm halo가 32%
20%,

8%
Roy-Camille ²¹⁾ 25%, Louis²²⁾ 401

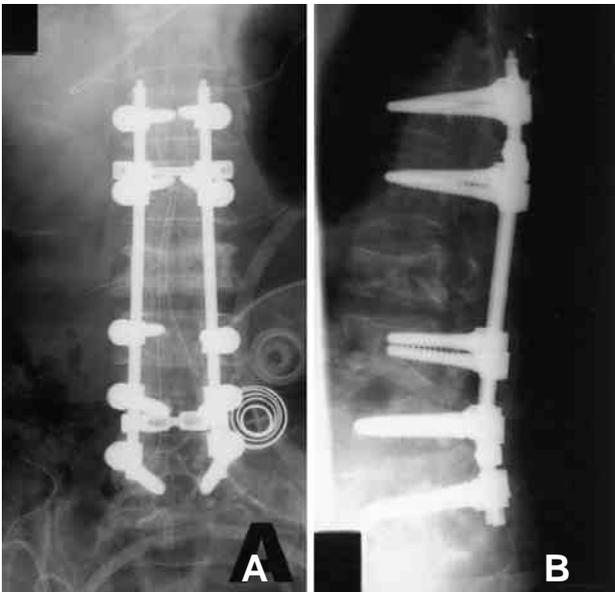


Fig. 3. The operation is done with L2-5 decompressive total laminectomy, posterior instrumentation, and fusion. There was no complication during peri- and postoperative period. She started ambulation with TLSO brace since 1 week after surgery. A) is AP and B) is lateral roentgenographic film.

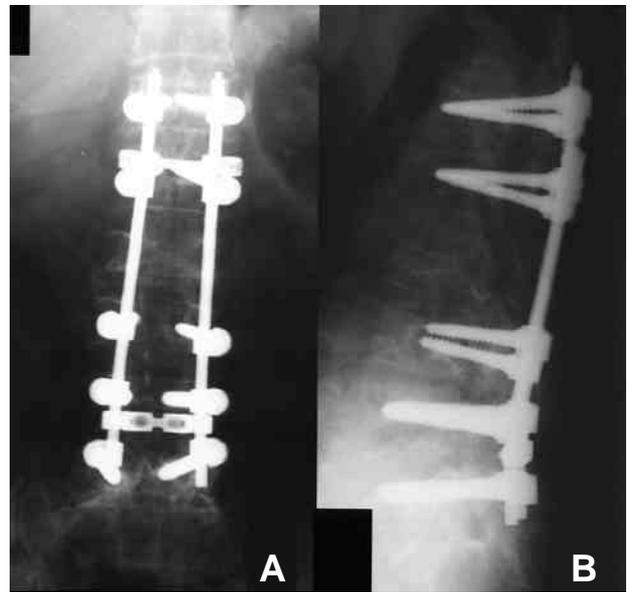
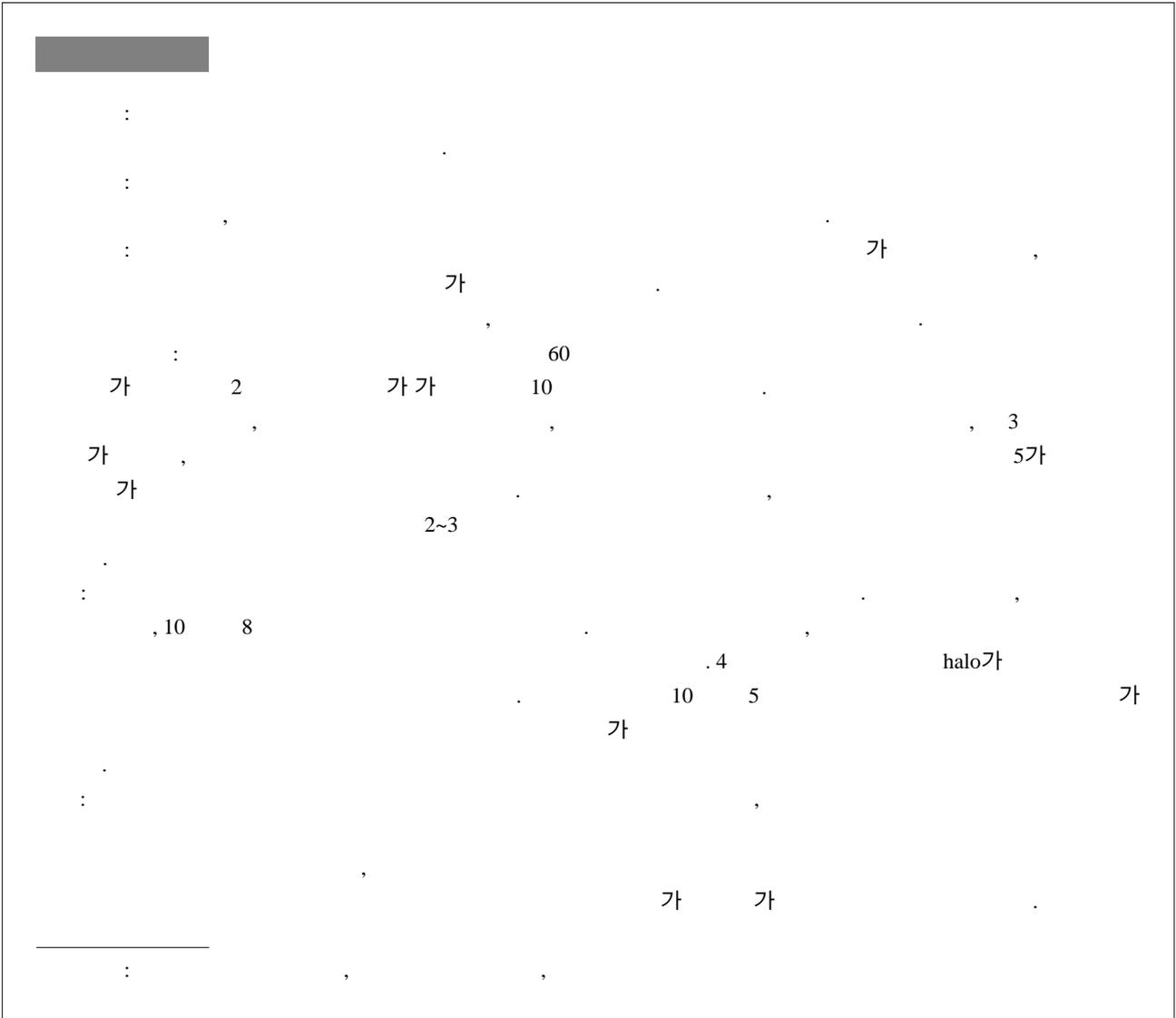


Fig. 4. At 30 months postoperatively, the operated site is maintained well. It is not easy to define the degree of bony fusion. But, there are no definite evidence of nonunion or implant failure. The clinical outcome of this patient is good and she just takes the medication for osteoporosis. A) is AP and B) is lateral roentgenographic film.

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Tel: 82-31-249-7186 Fax: 82-31-254-7186 E-mail: hskoh@unitel.co.kr