

## Prognostic Factors Associated with Revision Operation of Spine (Second Review)

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### – Abstract –

**Study design:** Patients who had had a revision operation were classified according to their outcome

**Objective:** To review a consecutive series of patients who had had a revision operation on the lumbar spine and to determine which factors contributed to a successful outcome.

**Summary of Literature Review:** The long-term failure rates after the primary surgery on the spine have been reported to be as high as 30 %.

**Materials and Methods:** This study analyzed 57 patients who had had a revision operation on the lumbar spine between September 1995 and December 2001, and had been followed for a minimum of two years and were available for analysis. All the patients had had a decompression and instrumented fusion except for two patients who had just undergone a bone graft. These patients were followed for an average of 39 months. There were 37 men and 20 women. The patients had undergone one or more surgical procedures and an average of 54 months had elapsed since the most recent operation. The average age at the time of the revision was 52 years. The outcome was considered to be successful if the patient had met the all three criteria (Ed note: What were the 3 criteria?). Several factors were evaluated using multiple regression (level of significance,  $P < 0.05$ ) to determine which were related to a successful outcome.

**Results:** Statistical analysis revealed that the factors associated with a successful outcome were a younger age ( $p < 0.02$ ), fewer spinal levels of revision surgery ( $p < 0.05$ ), pain-free interval after a previous operation ( $p < 0.01$ ). No significant relationship was observed between the outcome and gender, the number of prior procedures, the spinal level operated on, the presence of preoperative neurological signs and the intervals between the previous surgery and the revision.

**Conclusion:** These results suggest that the prognostic factors are useful for evaluating the successful outcome of revision surgery of the spine.

**Key Word:** Spine revision operation, Prognostic factors

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53 ,  
가 4

Multi-  
ple regression

3가

1-5)

1995 9 2001 12

79 2 가 가

(malinger) 가 57

39 ( 22

48 ) 가 37 , 20

54.1 ( 3

20 ) 52.9 (

28 71 ) .

12 (0 165 ) .

32 , 23

4 . 2

55

45 가

, 9 가 , 3

18 ( 1

36 ) (analog

pain-scale) 7.0 (3

10) , 6.5 (1 10) . 57

18 , 12 , 27

, 57 24

3가

(Table 1)<sup>1-5)</sup>.

3가

31

가 , 19

가 , 7

가 , 57 49

8

, 57 35

9

13 , 57 13 가

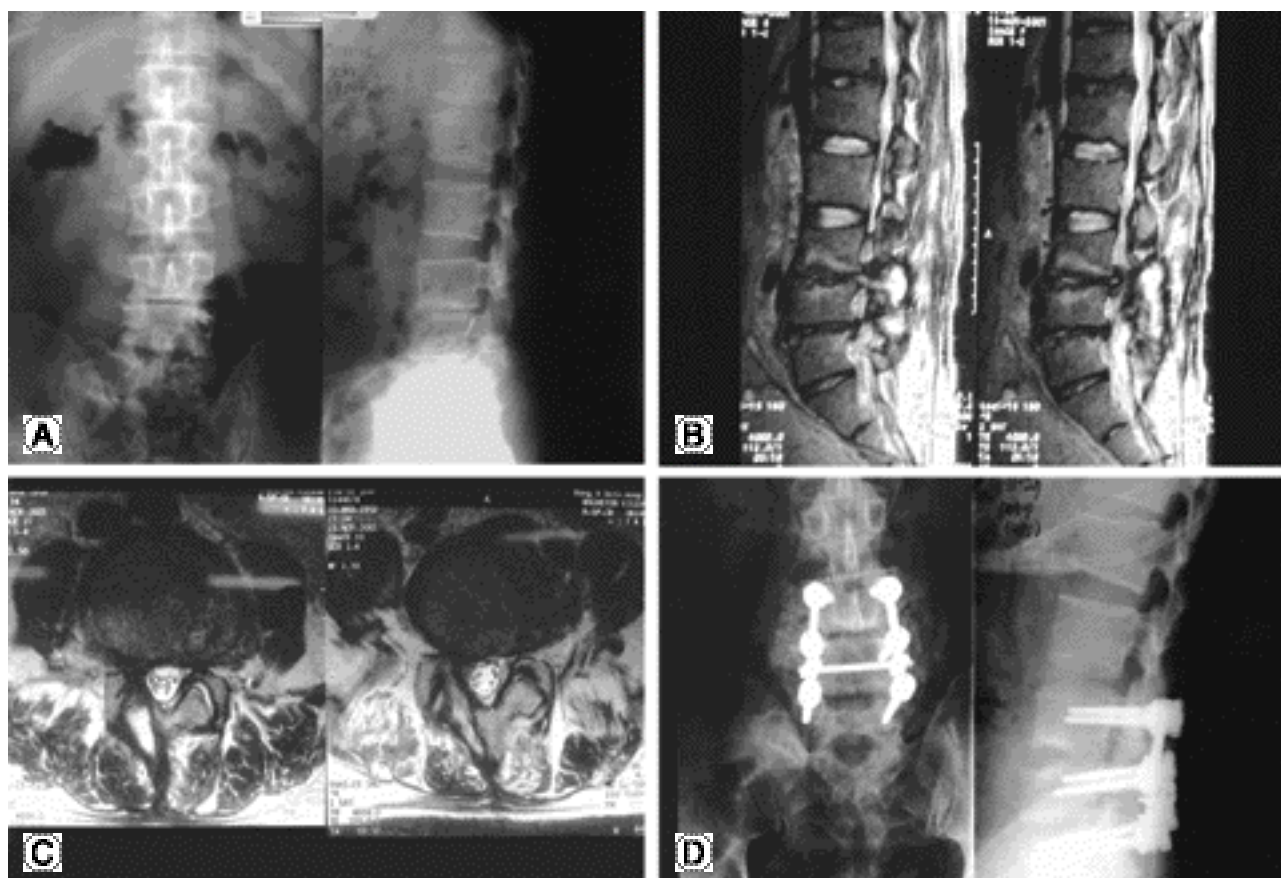
(Fig. 1)

1. (Visualized analog pain scale)

6.7 7.4 ,

**Table 1.** Three criteria for successful outcome  
(Modified Bernard criteria 1993)

1) return to ordinary activity
2) use of analgesics
3) subjective satisfaction of patient



**Fig. 1.** (A) Preoperative radiographs show previous discectomy state at L3-4, L4-5. (B),(C) Preoperative Magnetic Resonance images show HNP in L3-4, L4-5. (D) In revision operation, posterior decompression and posterolateral fusion of L3-4, 4-5 were done. End result was poor according to three criteria for successful outcome. So this case was included to failure group.

**Table 2.** Results of revision operation

	success	failure
Post. decompression with post. lat. fusion		
same as previous op. level	24	8
extended op. level	14	5
extended op. level due to junctional instability	3	1
Just posterolateral fusion with bone graft	2	

6.7                      7.2                      (p<0.01).

7.2 (3 10)                      2.8 (0 10)                      (P<0.05).

(p<0.002).                      30                      , 3                      2.

가                      5                      가                      ,                      .

6.5 (1 10)                      3.2 (0 8)                      57                      32

. 33                      , 6                      , 23                      4

가                      가                      (p<0.001).                      . 2

**Table 3.** Relationship of patient and operative values with respect to the success or failure of the revision procedures

	Average value of Prevalence		
	success group (N=5)	failure group (N=18)	Significance (P Value)
<u>Previous op.</u>			
Interval between previous op. and revision op. (months)	32.0	40.2	*NS
No. of op. level	1.5	2.0	NS
Pain-free interval postop. (months)	17.5	4.2	<0.05
<u>Revision op.</u>			
No. of op. level	1.8	2.3	<0.02
<u>Symptoms and signs</u>			
Analog pain rating (points)			
back	6.7	7.4	NS
lower extremity	6.7	7.2	NS
Neurologic deficit	27	7	NS
<u>Patient data</u>			
Age at revision (yrs)	49.3	56.5	<0.03
Male gender	28	7	NS
No. of previous operations	1.1	1.2	NS

\* Non-specific

. 32 8 , 3)

23 6 , 1 6.7 , 7.4 , 6.7 , 7.2 , 27 , (Table 2).

7

3. (Table 3).

1)

4)

32.0 , 40.2 , 49.3 , 1.5 , 2.0 56.5 , 44 , 17.5 30 , 13 7 . 4.2 1.1 , 1.2 .

가 (P<0.05), 16) 가 (P<0.02), (Table 3).

(Table 3).

2)

1.8 , 2.3 가 (P<0.01) (Table 3).

80% 95%

, Frymoyer<sup>6,7)</sup> 30% 가  
 , 37% 1.3,4,14,15) .  
 , 10 1.1 , 1.2 가  
 11% 13% 가  
 . 5 . , 4) 가  
 1.7 , 2.5 가  
 , 가  
 8,9) , 25%- 가  
 85% , , 10) , 1.8 , 2.3 ,  
 , . ,  
 78% 가  
 57 44 77% (P<0.01).  
 . Finnergan<sup>2)</sup> Saunders Jacobs<sup>10)</sup>  
 30 가 . Emery Paul<sup>11)</sup> (epidural fibro-  
 sis) 가  
 (facet) , ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 , Frymoyer<sup>6,7)</sup> , 62.3%  
 70% , 12) .  
 , , 13) .  
 , 81.8% , 72.4%  
 13) .  
 가 , 가 가  
 , Lehmann LaPocca<sup>5)</sup> 가 가  
 12) . Kim  
 Michelsen<sup>3)</sup> , 1,2,13,15) , 가  
 ,  
 ,  
 Quimjian Matrka<sup>15)</sup> 2 가  
 , Finnegan<sup>2)</sup> Wad-  
 dell<sup>16)</sup> 6 , 13)  
 . 8 3  
 17.5 , 19-22)  
 4.2 ,  
 (p<0.05). ,  
 가 (p<0.02) ,  
 가 가 4 ,  
 가 .  
 4,17) ,  
 Waddell<sup>18)</sup> Finnegan<sup>2)</sup> 가 가 .

57  
 가 (p<0.02),  
 (P<0.05), 가 (p<0.01)  
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 , (malinger) 가 57 가 37 , 20  
 54.1 ( 3 20 ) .  
 52.9 ( 28 71 ) .  
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 Multiple regression  
 : 가 (p<0.02), 가 (p<0.01),  
 (p<0.05) , , , ,  
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3가 1

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