

Surgical options for Cervical Spine Conditions: Lessons from 25 years of complex spine surgery

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Disclosures

Frank D. Vrionis, M.D., Ph.D., faculty for this educational activity, has no relevant financial relationships with ineligible companies to disclose, and has indicated that the presentation or discussion will not include off-label or unapproved product usage.

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Objectives

At the end of this lecture, participants will be able to:

 Present alternatives to traditional thinking for cervical spine surgery, identify pitfalls and minimally invasive options and discuss complication avoidance.

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Neck Pain

- 2/3 of western population with a prolonged episode of neck pain
- 2nd only to back pain as reason for primary care visit



Neck Pain

- Most present as "non-specific neck pain"
- Multi-factorial etiology
 - Poor posture
 - Anxiety
 - Depression
 - Strain
 - Sports
 - Occupation
 - Whiplash and high energy trauma



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EVIDENCE-BASED STRATEGIES

<u>Treatment Options – Cervical DDD</u>

- Exercise Regimens
- Analgesics
- NSAIDS
- Muscle Relaxants
- Stress Management
- Accupuncture
- Psychotherapy
- Tricyclics



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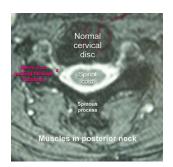
<u>Treatment Options – Cervical DDD</u>

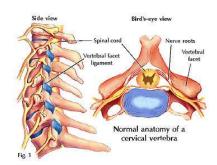
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Cervical Axial Neck Pain

• Where is the pain coming from?????





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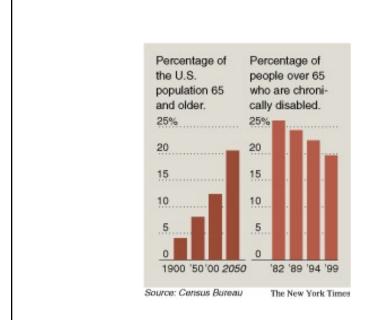
<u>Cervical Degenerative</u> <u>Disc Disease</u>

- Axial pain
- Radiculopathy (C5, C6, C7)
- Myelopathy
- Deformity

Myelopathy

- Mechanical deformation of the cord
- Dynamic factors
- Ischemia
- Gait difficulty, spasticity, loss of manual dexterity, powerthesias, weakness, B/B problems

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Activity Level
Of Older Americans
Is Increasing

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- Avoid Surgery if Possible
- Avoid Fusion if Possible

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Psychosocial assessment (wrong or high-risk patient)

- Personal injury litigation
- > Worker's compensation
- Depression
- Smoking
- Morbid obesity
- Chronic pain syndromes



ADJACENT – SEGMENT DEGENERATION

- 16.5% at five years and
- 36.1% at ten years.

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Anterior Approach

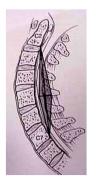
- Kyphosis
- Deformity
- Younger patients



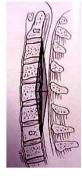
Posterior Approach

> Needs a lordotic / neutral alignment

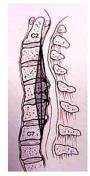
➤Is contraindicated in fixed kyphotic deformity







Straightening

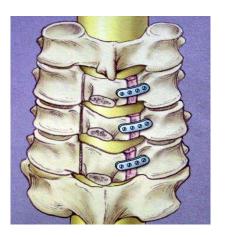


Kyphotic

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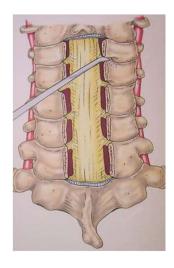
<u>Laminoplasty</u>

- 40% loss of subaxial motion
- 8% incidence of C5 palsy
- Less risk of post laminectomy kyphosis



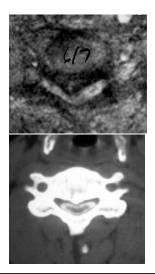
<u>Simple Laminectomy</u>

- Older patients, medically unstable
- Problems:
 - post-laminectomy kyphosis (25% incidence)
 - post-laminectomy scarring, ? tethering
 - cannot be combined with foraminotomies



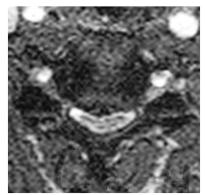
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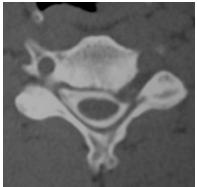
<u>Anterior vs Posterior vs.</u> <u>Concentric</u>





<u>Central vs. Lateral</u>





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<u>Intervertebral vs. Vertebral</u>





<u>Single Level vs. Multilevel</u>

Does the anatomic region influence the decision for surgery?

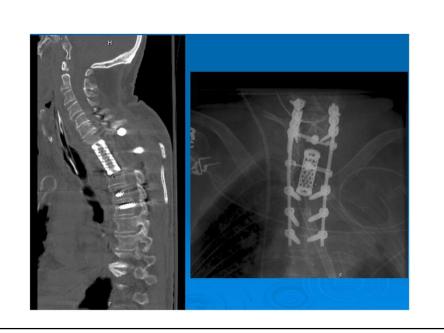
Does the anatomic region influence the surgical technique?





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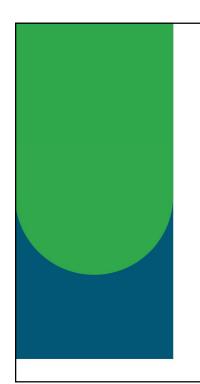
 Cervical arthroplasty offers the promise of restoring normal spinal movement and reduces a kinematic strain on adjacent segments

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- After ACDF, intradiscal pressure ↑
 ROM above + below ↑
- Is all ASD from ACDF?
 - Some from natural history
 - 200 asymptomatic Pts > 50 yr.
 - Developed Six's in 15% over a 10 year
 - Spine 26: 2463-2466, 2001

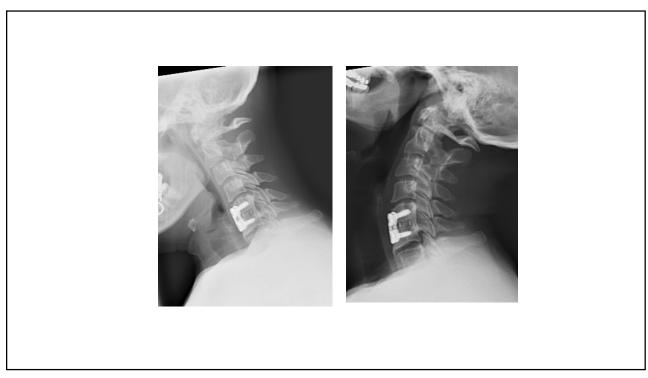
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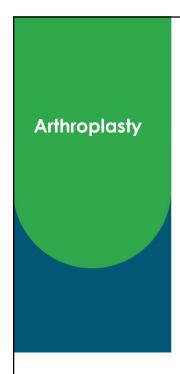


- ASD
 - Seen naturally when segments auto-fuse
 - Klippel-Feil Syndrome
 - SX's depend on spinal canal dimensions, pain perception and unknown factors
- After ACDF, what we see is a combination of surgically induced ASD and natural history (1.5%+1%=2.5%/yr.)

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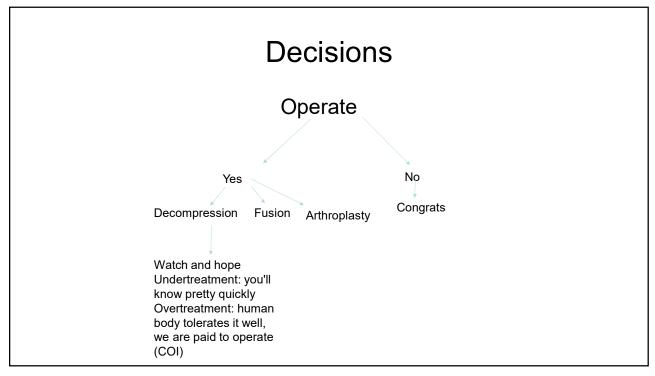




- Best option for: smokers
- Best option for early degeneration (soft disc vs osteophyte)
- Dynamic components of spondylosis not addressed by TDR
- Not age but appearance of motion segment

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When NOT to operate

- When the patient is getting better on his/her own
- When the patient is asymptomatic (no role for prophylactic surgery)
- When the patient has not tried conservative measures
- When there is lack of correlation between imaging studies and symptoms
- When the patient's general medical condition is poor
- Don't play the fear game
- When there are significant psychological issues (alcoholism, drug dependence, litigation, etc.)

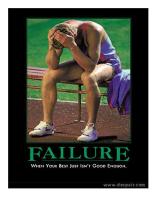
*Keep in mind that surgery itself causes tissue injury

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Failed Surgery

- If they didn't get better from the first operation why would they benefit from a second (or third) operation?
- Incorrect diagnosis
- Improper patient selection
- > Incomplete decompression
- Inadequate fusion/fixation
- pseudoarthrosis
- Surgical complication
- Recurrent pathology
- New pathology



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Lessons Learned

- Every level of the spine is worthy of saving
- What is the smallest operation I can get away with
- Scrutinize your good AND bad results
- This is a humbling field, complications will happen!

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References

- Tong, Y., Kaplan, D. J., Spivak, J. M., & Bendo, J. A. (2020). Three-dimensional printing in spine surgery: a review of current applications. The Spine Journal, 20(6), 833-846.
- Yee, T. J., Swong, K., & Park, P. (2020). Complications of anterior cervical spine surgery: a systematic review of the literature. Journal of spine surgery, 6(1), 302.

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