

A case of adjacent segment disc herniation following a cervical laminoplasty

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Abstract

Adjacent segment disease after anterior cervical fusion is well-known phenomenon but only few cases of adjacent segment pathology after cervical laminoplasty have been described in the literature. We have described a case of adjacent segment disc herniation following cervical laminoplasty in decompressive treatment of cervical spondylotic myelopathy. Our case may be due to increased lower adjacent segment motion because of remarkable reduction of range of motion (ROM) at the laminoplasty level. This deserves a careful attention and consideration when dealing with laminoplasty patients in the limitation of range of cervical spine after surgery.

Introduction

Adjacent segment disease after anterior cervical fusion is well-known phenomenon but very rare after cervical laminoplasty. We here describe a case of adjacent segment disc herniation following cervical laminoplasty, and discuss this rare phenomenon.

Case report

A 56-year old man presented with progressive myelopathy due to cervical spondylosis (Figure 1). He underwent C3-6 laminoplasty and C7 partial laminectomy and his symptom improved. 4 years after surgery, he experienced severe neck pain and radicular pain at left ulnar side. Neurological examination revealed weakness of hand grasp and hypesthesia at left ulnar side. Plain radiographs showed obvious limitation of motion in C2-7 angle and exaggerated flexion at the C7/T1 segment (Figure 2). MRI revealed new left lateral disc herniation and foraminal stenosis (Figure 3). His symptoms were not improved on conservative treatment, so microscopic posterior foraminotomy and removal of herniated disc were performed. Postoperative course was uneventful and he returned to normal work.

Discussion

Several clinical studies about degenerative change at the adjacent segments after anterior cervical fusion have been reported [1-7].



Figure 1. Preoperative T2-weighted MRI scan showing cervical spondylosis and multi-level spinal canal stenosis and cord compression, but no disc protrusion at C7/T1 level (left; mid-sagittal, center; lateral to left side, right; axial at the C7/T1 level).

Hilibrand et al. [3] found that symptomatic adjacent segment changes occurred at a relatively constant rate of 2.9% per year, with 19% of patients symptomatic from adjacent segment disease after a decade. After adjusting for the loss of follow-up over time, Kaplan-Meier analysis predicted that over 25% of all patients would develop adjacent segment disease during the first 10 years after anterior cervical fusion. Biomechanical studies [8-10] suggest that the phenomenon may be due to increased adjacent segment motion at the levels above and below a cervical fusion. On the other hand, adjacent segment disease after cervical laminoplasty is very rare because this method preserves ROM in some extent.

Iseda et al. [11] reported the difference in postoperative effect on the adjacent segments between anterior fusion and expansive laminoplasty. They concluded though anterior fusion induced a significant decrease of signal intensities in the adjacent discs from the early postoperative period, laminoplasty had no influence on the disc intensities during the 12 months after surgery. Only 3 case reports [12-14] of adjacent segment disease following laminoplasty have been reported. In a case of Takagi et al. [12] the postoperative ROM was reduced to 30% of the preoperative ROM and osteophyte formation was observed at C4-T1. Wang et al. [14] concluded that adjacent disc degeneration probably results from stiffening of the cervical spine, thus placing additional stress on adjacent motion segments. Wada et al. [13] also hypothesized that the reduction of ROM and spontaneous fusion of C6/7 transmitted mechanical stress to the adjacent segment, leading to T1/T2 stenosis. In this way, reduction of postoperative ROM might induce mechanical stress to the adjacent segments and degeneration of those segments. Our patient showed obvious limitation of motion in C2-7 angle and

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Figure 2. Plain radiographs 4 year after first operation showed obvious limitation of motion in C2-7 angle(0°) and exaggerated flexion at the C7/T1 segment (upper; flexion, center; neutral, lower; extension, left; preoperation, ROM 28° , center; 1 year after first operation, ROM 18° , right; 4 year after operation, ROM 0°).

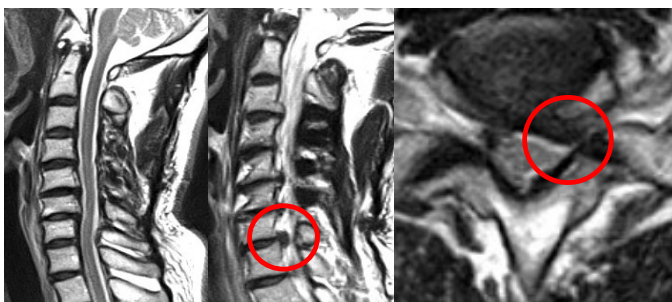


Figure 3. MRI 4 year after first operation revealed new left lateral disc herniation and foraminal stenosis (circle).

exaggerated neck flexion at the C7/T1, which is below the fusion segments. This postoperative changes transmitted mechanical stress to the C7/T1 disc and induced disc herniation. Therefore, spinal surgeons should be conscious that adjacent segment disease could occur not only after anterior cervical fusion but also after cervical laminoplasty, especially in cases which had remarkable postoperative reduction of ROM. So, we think it is important that early exercise of cervical motion to prevent reduction of ROM and spontaneous bone fusion is emphasized.

Conclusion

However adjacent segment disease is rare complication following

cervical laminoplasty, we need keep in mind that this may occur following cervical laminoplasty, especially in cases which had remarkable postoperative reduction of ROM.

Consent

The patient has consented to submission of this case report to the journal.

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