

Prevalence of Intra-spinal Pathologies in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Patients

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Cite this article as: Demiröz S, Erdem Ş. Prevalence of Intra-spinal Pathologies in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Patients. JAREM 2020;10(1): 6-9

ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the prevalence of intra-spinal pathologies (ISP) in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis patients.

Methods: We retrospectively reviewed all adolescent idiopathic scoliosis cases surgically treated in our institution between 2012 and 2015. Patients aged less than 10 years and older than 20 years were excluded, in addition to those with no hospital records of pre-operative magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans or abnormal neurological examination findings. Patients who underwent revision surgery were also excluded. An experienced spinal surgeon measured curvature magnitudes in the coronal plane and thoracic kyphosis angles using the Cobb method, and a radiologist evaluated the MRI scans. The patients were then divided into an ISP group and non-ISP group and compared.

Results: After applying the exclusion criteria, 124 patients with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis were included in the study. Ten (8%) patients had ISP. Eight patients had syringomyelia in the thoracic region, one had a Chiari malformation with syringomyelia, and one had a tethered cord. There were no statistically significant differences between the groups in terms of age, sex, magnitude of thoracic kyphosis angle, magnitude of major coronal curve or direction of the main curve in patients with AIS ($p>0.05$). Of the 10 patients, two with ISP, one with a tethered cord and one with a Chiari malformation required additional neurosurgical procedures prior to corrective surgery.

Conclusion: The prevalence of ISPs in AIS patients was 8%. Given the risk of neurological complications, we recommend that MRI should be routinely performed in all adolescent idiopathic scoliosis patients scheduled for corrective surgery.

Keywords: Syringomyelia, adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, intra-spinal pathology, posterior instrumentation

INTRODUCTION

Scoliosis is defined as a lateral deviation of more than 10° on the coronal plane. Several types of scoliosis, including congenital, neuromuscular, and idiopathic, are recognized according to etiologic factors. In the absence of any underlying etiologic factor, idiopathic scoliosis is diagnosed. Idiopathic scoliosis is subdivided into three groups according to age: infantile, juvenile or adolescent (1,2). Idiopathic scoliosis is the most common type of scoliosis, and 80% of idiopathic scoliosis cases are of adolescent age (3). Posterior instrumentation and fusion with segmental pedicle screw placement are the preferred methods for surgical treatment (3,4). Despite advances in technology

and surgical techniques, neurological complications continue to be a major problem in corrective surgery.

According to the literature, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) should be routinely performed for pre-operative evaluations of spinal corrective surgery for all types of scoliosis, although there is controversy about the need for MRI in AIS. MRI is considered important for several reasons, such as surgical planning, determining the surgical risk and even determining the type of scoliosis. Increased use of MRI has led to the discovery of varying rates of intra-spinal pathologies (ISPs), even in asymptomatic patients. These ISPs include syringomyelia, tethered cords, Arnold-Chiari malformations, diastematomyelia, lipomas, teratomas, dermoids and epidermoid cysts (5,6). The spinal cord may be

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Received Date: 23.08.2018 **Accepted Date:** 21.11.2018

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compressed or tethered during corrective manoeuvres in scoliosis, and the presence of an ISP poses a potentially high post-operative risk of neurological complications in spinal surgery (7) (Figure 1).

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of ISPs in AIS patients and to determine whether MRI was necessary for pre-operative evaluation.

METHODS

After obtaining the approval of the local ethics committee, we retrospectively reviewed all AIS cases surgically treated in our institution between 2012 and 2015. Written informed consent, approved by our institutional review board, was obtained from all patient. Indications for surgery were a coronal curvature magnitude greater than 40° and progressive deformity, with no response to conservative treatment. Patients with no hospital records of pre-operative MRI scans and plain radiographs were excluded, in addition to those aged more than 20 years and less than 10 years with abnormal neurological examination findings, such as asymmetric abdominal reflexes, and patients who underwent revision surgery. After applying the exclusion criteria, 124 patients with AIS were included in the study. An experienced spinal surgeon measured curvature magnitudes in the coronal plane and thoracic kyphosis angles using the Cobb method. MRI scans, including T1- and T2-weighted sagittal, axial, and coronal images, were performed in all patients using a 1.5-Tesla MRI scanner and evaluated by a radiologist. The patients were then divided into an ISP group and non-ISP group and compared according to the age, sex, magnitude of thoracic kyphosis angle, magnitude of major coronal curve and the direction of the main curve.

The same senior surgeon performed the surgery, using the same technique for all patients. Motor evoked potentials and somatosensory evoked potentials were routinely monitored during the surgery. Segmental pedicle screws were placed bilaterally under fluoroscopy, using the free-hand technique (Figure 2). Partial facetectomy was performed at all levels of instrumentation to increase the correction, and the deformity was corrected by the direct rod derotation technique. The amount of correction was increased using compression and distraction manoeuvres. Bone allografts and autografts obtained during screwing were used for

fusion after decortication. All the patients were mobilized the day after the surgery.

Statistical Analysis

The SPSS, version 19 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) was used. Categorical data were compared using the Fisher's exact test, and continuous data were compared using the Student's t test. A p value of <0.05 was considered to denote statistical significance.

RESULTS

Of 154 patients, 124 were included in the study. Of these, 27 were males and 97 were females. Their mean age was 15.2 (range: 11-20) years. Ten (8%) patients had ISPs. Eight patients had syringomyelia in the thoracic region, one had a Chiari malformation with syringomyelia, and one had a tethered cord (Table 1).

The mean magnitude of the major coronal curve was 49.9°, and the mean thoracic kyphosis angle was 29.2. In 110 patients, the apex of the major curve was on the right side, and it was on the left side in the other 14 patients. Sixty-three of the deformities were type 1, four were type 2, eight were type 3, one was type 4, thirty-three were type 5, and fifteen were type 6 according to the Lenke classification.

When the two groups were compared, there were no statistically significant differences in age, sex, magnitude of thoracic kyphosis angle or magnitude of major coronal curve in patients with AIS ($p>0.05$). The direction of the main curve had no effect on the presence of ISPs in AIS patients ($p>0.05$) (Table 2).

Two of the 10 patients with ISPs required additional neurosurgical procedures prior to corrective surgery due to the presence of a tethered cord and Chiari malformation. Detethering of the cord and decompression of the Chiari malformation were performed by neurosurgeons. Motor evoked potentials and somatosensory evoked potentials were normal throughout the corrective surgery in all the patients. There were no complications in the perioperative period, and none of the patients developed post-operative neurological deficits.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the prevalence of ISPs (syringomyelia, $n=8$; tethered cord, $n=1$; Chiari malformation, $n=1$) in AIS patients was 8%

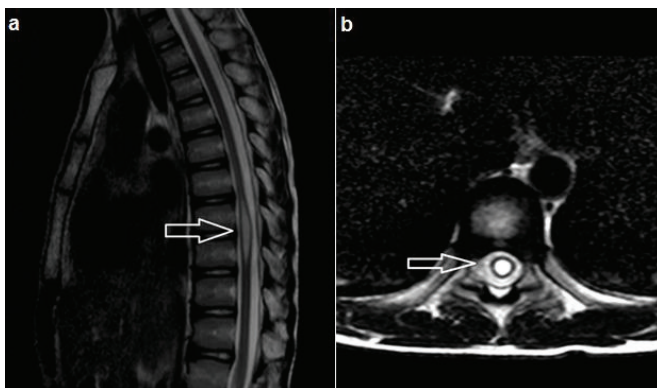


Figure 1. Syringomyelia in thoracic region which may lead to a high postoperative risk of neurological complications in corrective surgery for scoliosis. a) sagittal section, b) axial section

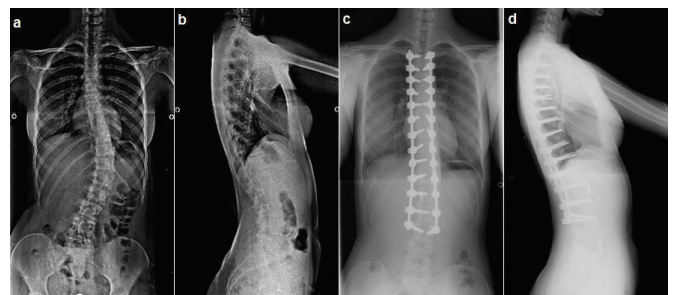


Figure 2. Preoperative and postoperative radiographs of an adolescent idiopathic scoliosis patient who underwent posterior instrumentation and fusion with segmental pedicle screws. a) preoperative anteroposterior view, b) preoperative lateral view, c) postoperative anteroposterior view, d) postoperative lateral view

(10/124). Prior to corrective surgery for scoliosis, the patients with the tethered cord and Chiari malformation were operated by neurosurgeons to prevent neurological complications. No neurosurgical intervention was required in eight patients with syringomyelia only.

Previous research demonstrated that ISPs increased the risk of neurological complications after scoliosis surgery (7). Many studies have investigated the prevalence of ISPs in different types of scoliosis (8,9). According to these studies, the prevalence differs markedly, depending on the type of scoliosis. The rate was lower in cases of idiopathic scoliosis, especially among adolescents, although it was higher in cases that showed rapid progression due to underlying pathologies such as congenital and neuromuscular scoliosis. Although a pre-operative evaluation by MRI is routinely recommended for all types of scoliosis, there is no consensus in the literature regarding the need for a pre-operative MRI evaluation for ISPs in AIS.

Rajasekaran et al. (10) studied 177 patients younger than 21 years. They divided the patients into three groups according to the type of scoliosis: congenital scoliosis, presumed idiopathic scoliosis, and scoliosis secondary to neurofibromatosis and neuromuscular and connective tissue disorders. They reported a prevalence of ISPs as 35% in congenital scoliosis, 16% in idiopathic scoliosis and 22% in scoliosis associated with neurofibromatosis, neuromuscular and connective tissue disorders. When they examined the subgroups of idiopathic scoliosis, the prevalence of ISPs was 14% in adolescents, 27% in juveniles and 25% in infants. In their study, young age, abnormal neurological findings and thoracic kyphosis were associated with ISPs. They recommended routine use of MRI for pre-operative evaluations in these patients.

Singhal et al. (11) retrospectively examined 206 idiopathic scoliosis patients who underwent deformity correction. Without subdividing the patient group according to age, 20 (9.7%) of the patients had ISPs (a syrinx only, n=7; a syrinx with a Chiari type 1 malformation, n=4; a Chiari malformation only, n=4; a tethered cord, n=2; a split spinal cord, n=1; an intra-spinal tumour, n=1; and an arteriovenous fistula, n=21). All the patients with ISPs underwent an evaluation by a neurosurgeon as part of pre-operative planning. Eleven of 20 patients required a neurosurgical intervention prior to corrective surgery. Given the high number of patients requiring surgical interventions (11/20), Singhal et al. (11) emphasized the need for MRI in the pre-operative evaluation of idiopathic scoliosis patients.

On the other hand, in a study by Winter et al. (12), of 140 AIS patients with ISPs (a syrinx in the thoracic region, n=4; a Chiari type 1 malformation, n=3) who underwent MRI before surgery, none of the patients required a neurosurgical intervention for the ISP. In this study, all the patients underwent corrective surgery without any complications. Therefore, Winter et al. (12) suggested that when the findings of a neurological examination were normal in AIS patients, there was no need for a pre-operative evaluation with MRI. Shen et al. (13) performed MRI in 72 AIS patients before corrective surgery. In their study, only two patients had ISPs, both of which were type 1 Chiari malformations. Neither of these patients required any neurosurgical intervention, and both underwent surgery for scoliosis without complications. Therefore, Shen et al. (13) advocated that there was no need for a pre-operative MRI evaluation in AIS patients before corrective surgery. On the other hand, in a study of 249 AIS patients by Ozturk et al. (14), 20 (8%) patients had ISPs. Of these, 15 patients had syringomyelia, three

Table 1. Demographics of patients with an abnormal magnetic resonance imaging

	Age	Sex	Pathology	Lenke	Main curve direction	Main curve magnitude
1	18	F	Syringomyelia	Type 5	Right	46
2	18	F	Syringomyelia	Type 6	Right	44
3	14	M	Syringomyelia	Type 1	Right	52
4	12	F	Tethered cord	Type 1	Right	53
5	15	F	Syringomyelia	Type 6	Right	46
6	16	F	Syringomyelia	Type 5	Right	42
7	17	F	Syringomyelia	Type 6	Right	50
8	18	F	Syringomyelia	Type 1	Right	40
9	12	F	Syringoöyelia	Type 1	Right	47
10	14	F	Chiari type 1	Type 1	Right	60

F: Female, M: male

Table 2. Demographic comparison of patients with normal and abnormal magnetic resonance imaging findings

	Sex	Age	Direction of major curve	Major curve Cobb angle	Thoracic kyphosis angle
Non-ISP group	M: 26 F: 88	15.25±0.57 (range: 11-20)	Left: 14 Right: 100	50.16±0.96 (range: 38-98)	29.58±0.99 (range: 12-68)
ISP group	M: 1 F: 9	15.40±0.17 (range: 12-18)	Left: 0 Right: 10	48.00±1.86 (range: 40-60)	25.20±2.40 range: 15-42
p	0.689	0.616	0.602	0.516	0.205

ISP: Intra-spinal pathologies, M: male, F: female

patients had syringomyelia with a type 1 Chiari malformation, and two patients had a type 1 Chiari malformation. The three patients with syringomyelia and a type 1 Chiari malformation required neurosurgical decompression prior to corrective surgery. Therefore, in contrast to the literature, they advocated that routine MRI scanning was warranted in AIS patients, even in asymptomatic cases with no neurological complications. In the present study, the prevalence of ISPs in AIS patients scheduled for corrective surgery was 8%. Two of 10 patients with ISPs (one with a type 1 Chiari malformation and one with a tethered cord) required a neurosurgical intervention before corrective surgery. Thus, we also advocate that routine MRI scanning is important for pre-operative evaluations of AIS patients.

CONCLUSION

According to the literature, all scoliosis patients should undergo a pre-operative spinal evaluation using MRI, but there is a controversy about the need for MRI in AIS patients prior to corrective surgery. In the present study, all the AIS patients were asymptomatic, with normal findings in a neurological examination. As shown by MRI, 8% of the patient population had ISPs, and two of 10 patients with ISPs required a neurosurgical intervention prior to corrective surgery. Although the prevalence of ISPs appears to be low in AIS patients, we recommend that MRI should be routinely performed in all patients scheduled for corrective surgery due to the risk of neurological complications and the widespread availability of MRI today.

Ethics Committee Approval: Retrospective study.

Informed Consent: Written informed consent, approved by our institutional review board, was obtained from all patient.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Author Contributions: Surgical and Medical Practices - Ş.E.; Concept - S.D., Ş.E.; Design - S.D., Ş.E.; Data Collection and/or Processing - S.D.; Analysis and/or Interpretation - S.D.; Literature Search - S.D.; Writing Manuscript - S.D.

Conflict of Interest: The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

Financial Disclosure: The authors declared that this study has received no financial support.

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