ANTERIOR VS POSTERIOR APPROACHES TO CERVICAL MYELOPATHY

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ANTERIOR VS POSTERIOR – CONSIDERATIONS?

- Location of pathology
- Obesity anterior and posterior fat depth
- Postop pain
- Strength of fixation Smoking/nonunion/high demand risks
- EBL
- Postop paraspinous degeneration and function
- Avoidance of fusion (ADR, laminectomy alone, laminoplasty)
- Comorbidities and tolerance to procedure
- Surgeon comfort level (location of training and familiarity with approaches)

CERVICAL MYELOPATHY CLASSIFICATION

Nurick Classification	
Grade 0	Root symptoms only or normal
Grade 1	Signs of cord compression; normal gait
Grade 2	Gait difficulties but fully employed
Grade 3	Gait difficulties prevent employment, walks unassisted
Grade 4	Unable to walk without assistance
Grade 5	Wheelchair or bedbound
	Based on gait and ambulatory function 😢
	Ranawat Classification
Class I	Pain, no neurologic deficit
Class II	Subjective weakness, hyperreflexia, dyssthesias
Class IIIA	Objective weakness, long tract signs, ambulatory
Class IIIB	Objective weakness, long tract signs, non-ambulatory

Japanese Orthopaedic Association Classification

- A point scoring system (17 total) based on function in the following categories
 - upper extremity motor function
 - lower extremity motor function
 - sensory function
 - bladder function

WHAT DETERMINES SUCCESS? DO WE REALLY KNOW?

Eur Spine J. 2014 Feb;23(2):362-72. doi: 10.1007/s00586-013-3043-7. Epub 2013 Oct 5.

Anterior corpectomy versus posterior laminoplasty for multilevel cervical myelopathy: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Liu X¹, Min S, Zhang H, Zhou Z, Wang H, Jin A.

J Neurosurg Spine. 2012 May;16(5):425-32. doi: 10.3171/2012.1.SPINE11467. Epub 2012 Feb 10.

Perioperative and delayed complications associated with the surgical treatment of cervical spondylotic myelopathy based on 302 patients from the AOSpine North America Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy Study.

Fehlings MG¹, Smith JS, Kopjar B, Arnold PM, Yoon ST, Vaccaro AR, Brodke DS, Janssen ME, Chapman JR, Sasso RC, Woodard EJ, Banco RJ, Massicotte EM, Dekutoski MB, Gokaslan ZL, Bono CM, Shaffrey CI.

Spinal Cord Expansion After Decompression in Cervical Myelopathy: Investigation by Computed Tomography Myelography and Ultrasonography

Matsuyama, Yukihiro, MD; Kawakami, Noriaki, MD; Mimatsu, Kentaro, MD

- Corpectomy if <3 levels, but complication rates lower with laminoplasty if 3 or more
- (No Level 1 evidence in meta-analysis of 14 studies)
- Prospective, multicenter analysis
- 15.6% complication rate
- Direct correlation with Age, EBL, Operative Time, and Combined A/P procedures
- NO direct correlation with Obesity, Smoking, Front vs Back, or JOA score
- Japanese study (~1/2 OPLL pts) of 44 pts undergoing posterior decompression
- 68% that had cord expansion postop had good recovery, 32% of those not expanding had good recovery

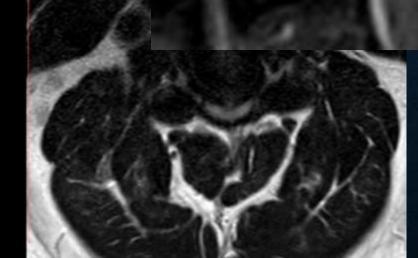
WHAT DETERMINES SUCCESS? DO WE REALLY KNOW?

- Other studies suggest:
 - Compression Ratio of <0.4 is associated with worse outcome
 - Signal change on T1 or extending 2 levels on T2 associated with worse outcome
 - Duration of symptoms in elderly more relevant than Age < 65

MYELOPATHY CASE 1 – ISOLATED ANTERIOR DISC

- 56 y/o working male, 6'8", 405 lb (shortest of 3 brothers)
- Nonsmoker, nondiabetic
- C3/4 severe central stenosis
- Progressive weakness, numbness in hands, shuffling gait x
- Preop pain 2/10





MYELOPATHY CASE 1 – ISOLATED ANTERIOR DISC

- C3/4 ACDF (Considered ADR but gigantic)
- Full resolution of all symptoms at 3 weeks





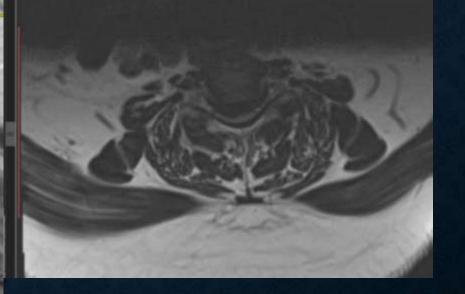
MYELOPATHY CASE 2 – (VERY) MULTILEVEL ANTERIOR PATHOLOGY WITH SEVERE COMORBIDITIES



⊦ after this visit)

al failure with 5-lb weight gain in 1 week mbness in upper and lower extremities, walks with equent falls

tral stenosis (up to 2mm ap diameter)



MYELOPATHY CASE 2 – (VERY) MULTILEVEL ANTERIOR PATHOLOGY WITH SEVERE COMORBIDITIES

- Considerations for treatment?
 - Medical clearance not an emergent case (sent her to ER from clinic)
 - High risk of nonunion, infection, heart/lung complications, failure to improve
 - Morbidly Obese Diabetic in ARF
- Surgical Options
 - C3-T2 corpectomy, C2-T3 anterior decompression and fusion
 - Selective anterior decompressions and Posterior lami +/- fusion
 - Posterior only: lami +/- fusion and +/- instrumentation

MYELOPATHY CASE 2 – (VERY) MULTILEVEL ANTERIOR PATHOLOGY WITH SEVERE COMORBIDITIES

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- C2-T3 laminectomy and instrumented fusion
- Outcome:
 - Immediate improvement of numbness, pain, strength, and numbness
 - Inpatient rehab x 3 weeks
 - Remained on walker for low back deconditioning
 - 3 months to resolve a C6 radicular paresthesia
 - Overall thrilled with improvement in functional lifestyle
 - Still alive



MYELOPATHY CASE 3 – MULTILEVEL ANTERIOR PATHOLOGY WITH SEVERE COMORBIDITIES

- 68 y/o male with severe CAD s/p CABG
- Non-diabetic, non-smoker
- Profound myelopathy, pain 7/10, focal C6 radiculopathy
- C3/4 moderate-severe and C4/5 severe central stenosis with cord changes, 5/6 bilateral Foraminal stenosis
- Other levels of less severe stenosis
- Options?
 - Acdf's vs corpectomy?
 - Anterior and posterior decomp

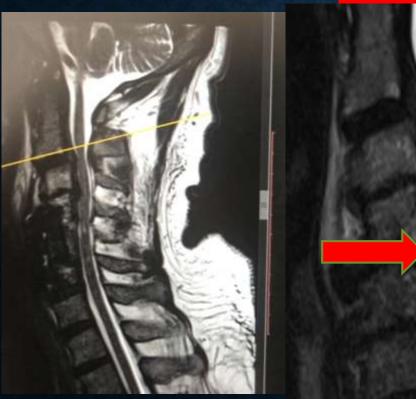


MYELOPATHY CASE 3 – MULTILEVEL ANTERIOR PATHOLOGY WITH SEVERE COMORBIDITIES

- C5 Corpectomy in November 2017 left C3/4 alone due to moderate level
- Outcome continued symptoms, mild to moderate improvement in any symptoms, definite worsening of myelomalacia under 4/5
- 3 Heart stents placed early January 2018, no more surgery for 1 year
- Requested posterior decompression in late January 2018...

6 weeks post C4 cc Pre-corpectomy cord changes

14 months post C4 corpectomy





MYELOPATHY CASE 3 – MULTILEVEL ANTERIOR PATHOLOGY WITH SEVERE COMORBIDITIES

- Options?
 - Nothing (duh)
 - C2-7 posterior decompression, fusion, and hopeful improvement of lordosis with instrumentation this coming Tuesday

Thanks!!! (Wish me luck with #3...)