

Discogenic LBP

Total Disc Arthroplasty

Dante G. Marchesi MD

hirslanden 

Spine Unit
Clinique Bois-Cerf
Lausanne / Switzerland

NS, female 42 y

invalidating LBP > 6 mo
increased with ph. activity
increased in sitting position
no leg pain

physical exam. flex. pain
neurol. exam. N

failed conservative ttt
AI + PM
physical ttt
infiltrations

NS, female 42 y

invalidating LBP < 6 mo
increased with ph. activity
increased in sitting position
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physical exam. flex. pain
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failed conservative ttt

AI + PM

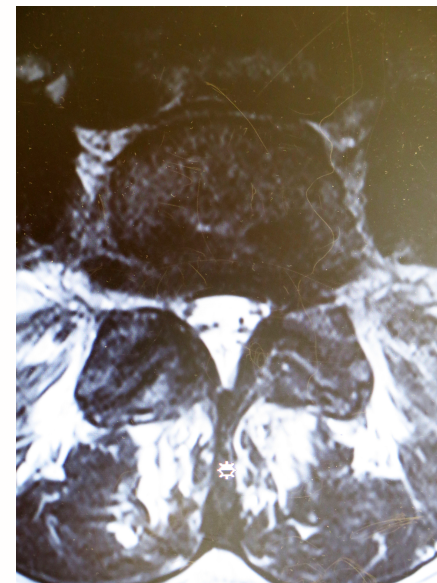
physical ttt

infiltrations



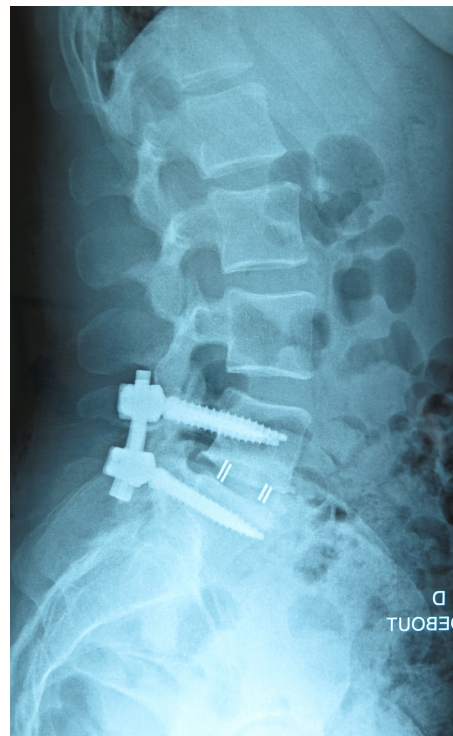
NS, female 42 y

C
L



NS, female 42 y

C
L



LBP ?

intervertebral disc
facet joint - capsul
spinal ligaments
spinal muscles

instability

mixed

referred

non-specific



LBP ?

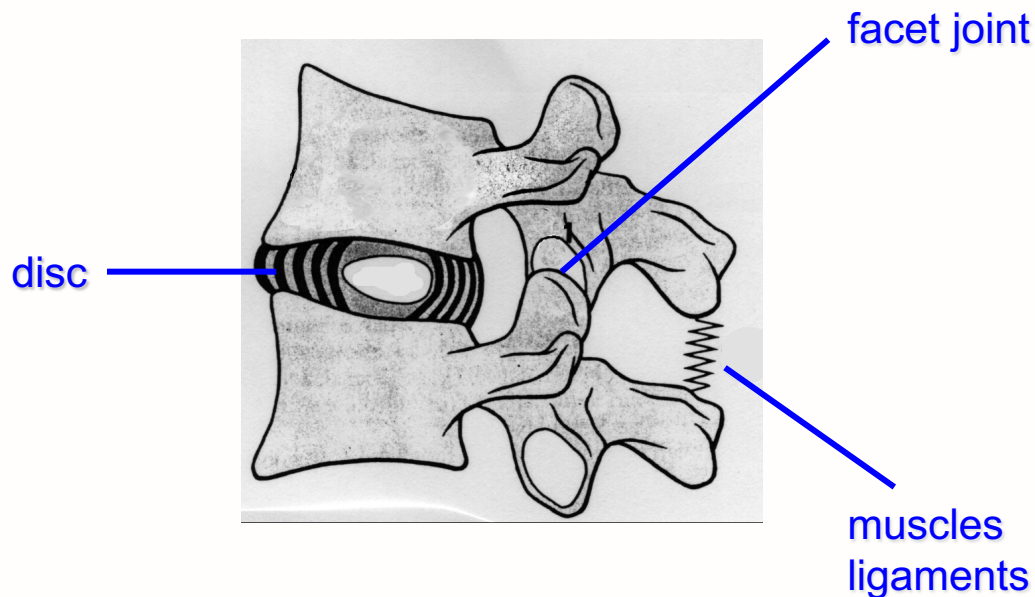
intervertebral disc
facet joint - capsul
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instability

mixed

referred

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3-joint complex (Kirkaldy-Willis)

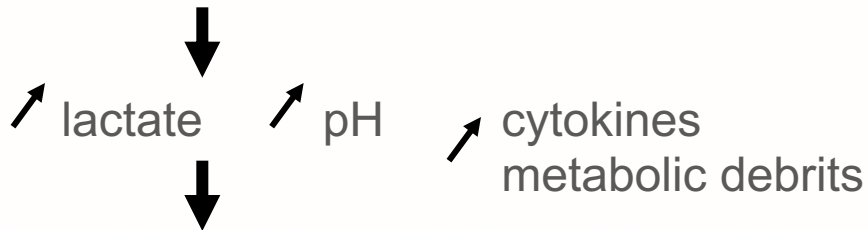
Ortho Clin North Am 1983

Discogenic LBP

physiopathology

disc degeneration

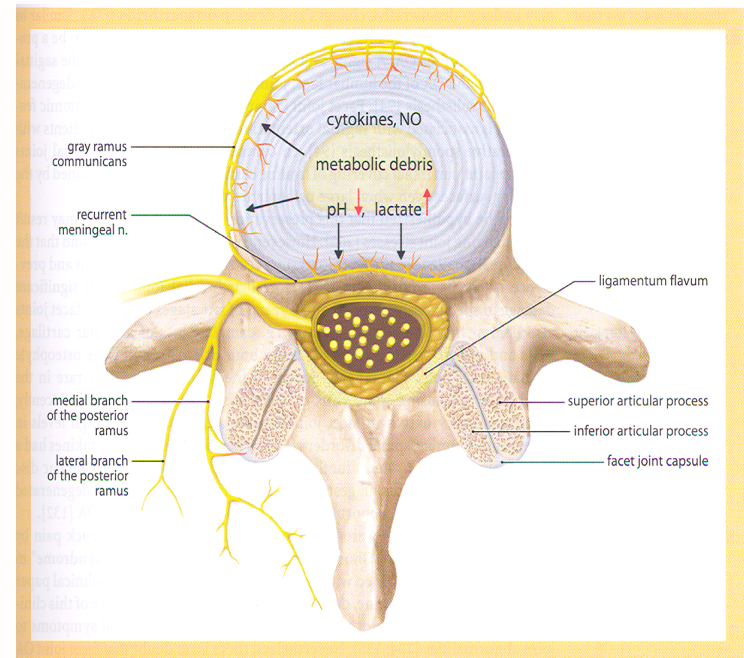
impaired nutritional supply



cellular changes
matrix degradation

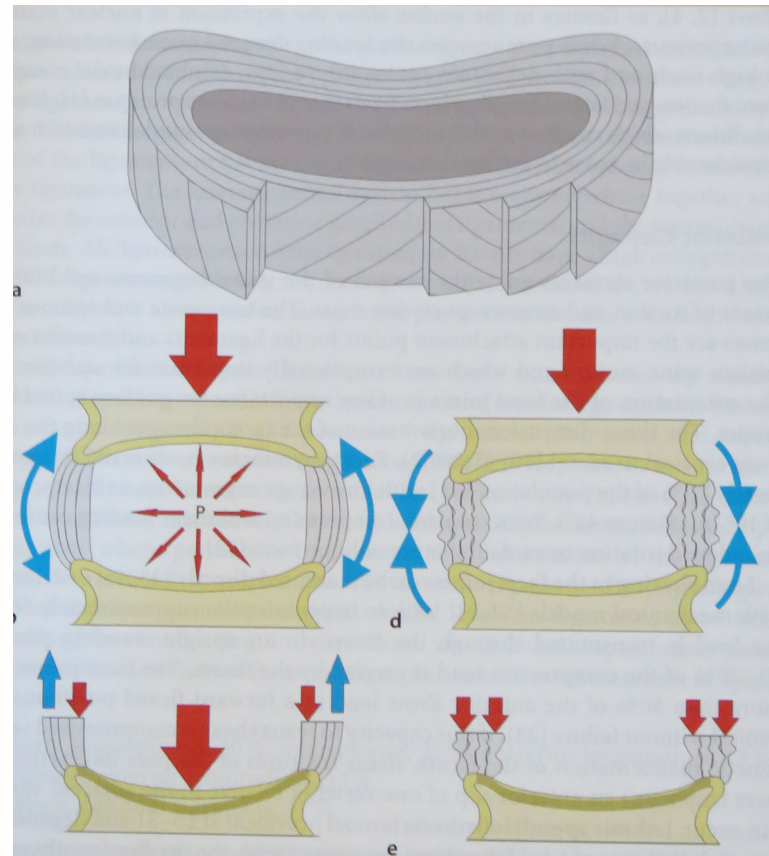
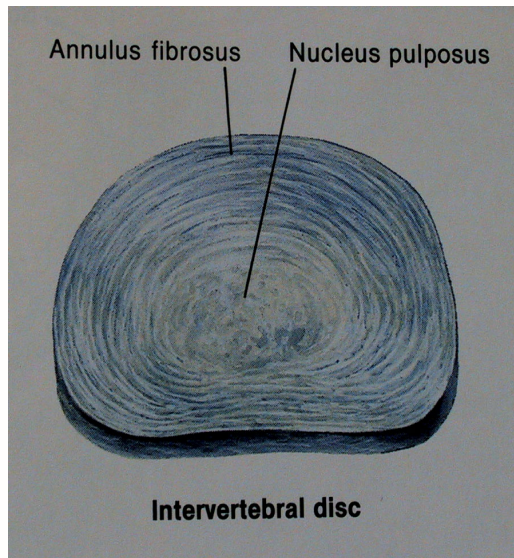


structural changes in anulus
(tears, clefs...)



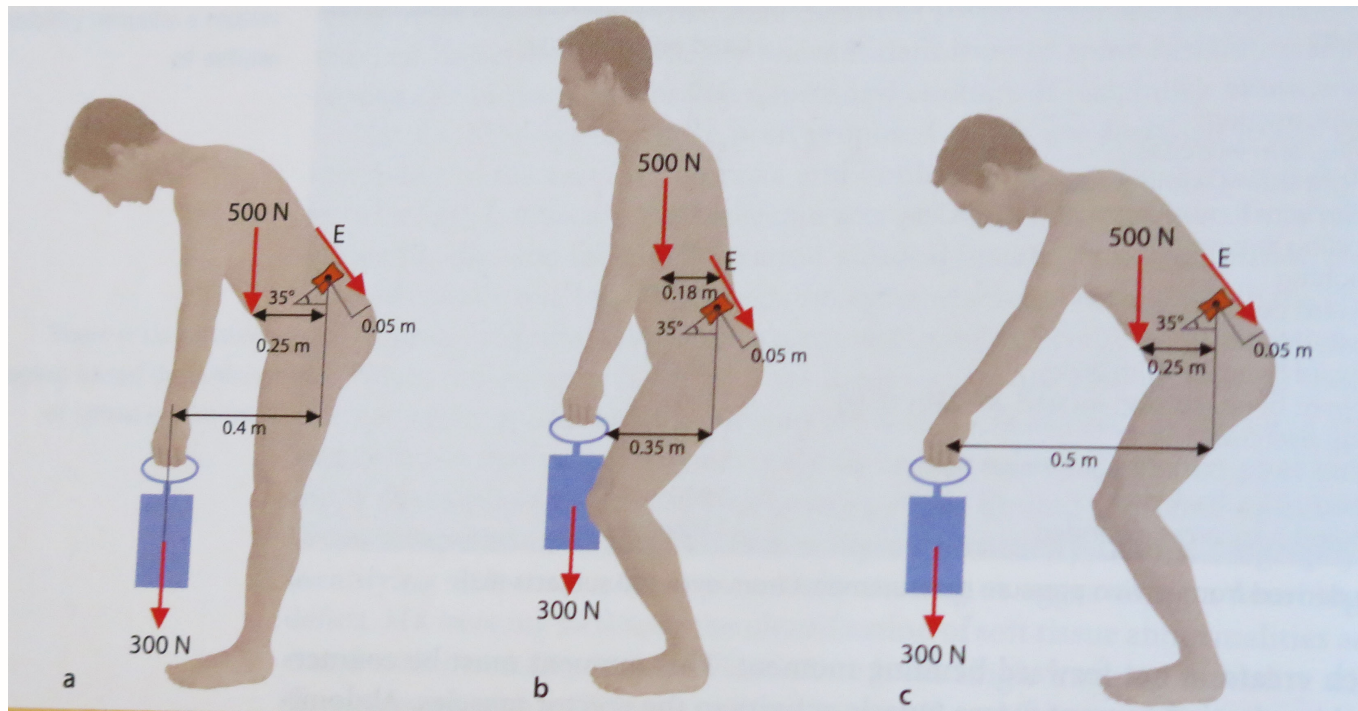
Spinal pathologies

Anatomical considerations



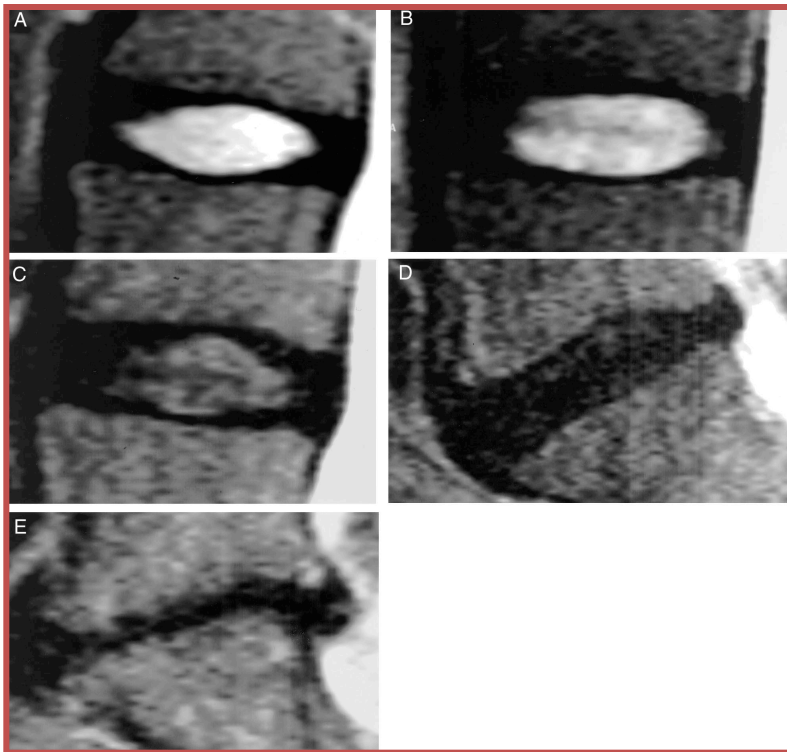
Spinal pathologies

Biomechanical considerations



■ Magnetic Resonance Classification of Lumbar Intervertebral Disc Degeneration

Christian W. A. Pfirrmann, MD,* Alexander Metzdorf, MD,† Marco Zanetti, MD,*
Juerg Hodler, MD,* and Norbert Boos, MD†



loss of proteoglycan content
leads to decreased hydration
of disc and low MRI signal

5 grades described

degenerative LSpine

degeneration of the lumbar motion segment

- *begins with disc degeneration*

Butler et al. Spine 1990

Fujiwara et al. Eur Spine J 1999

Moore et al. Spine 1999

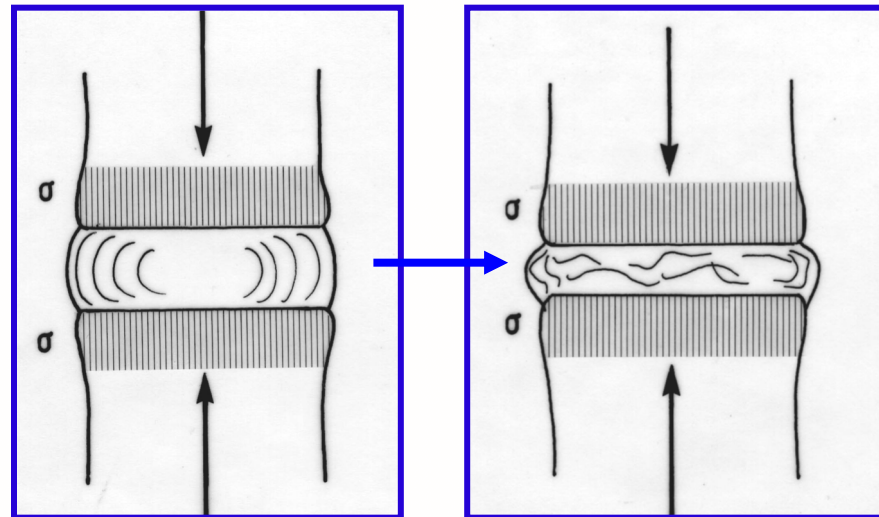
Thompson et al. Spine 2000

Fujiwara et al. Spine 2000

Schmidt et al. Spine 1998

Kirkaldy-Willis et al.

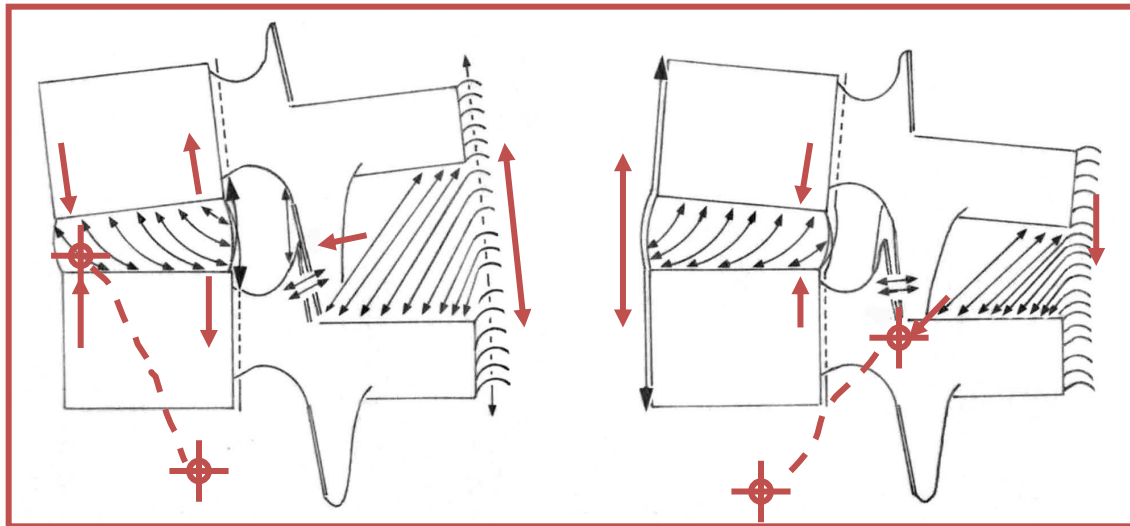
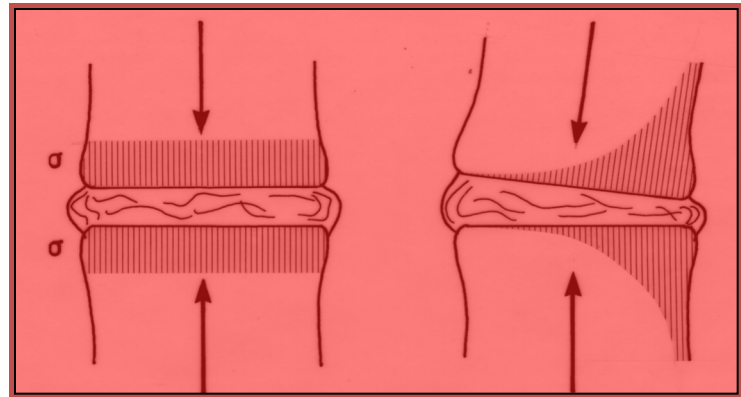
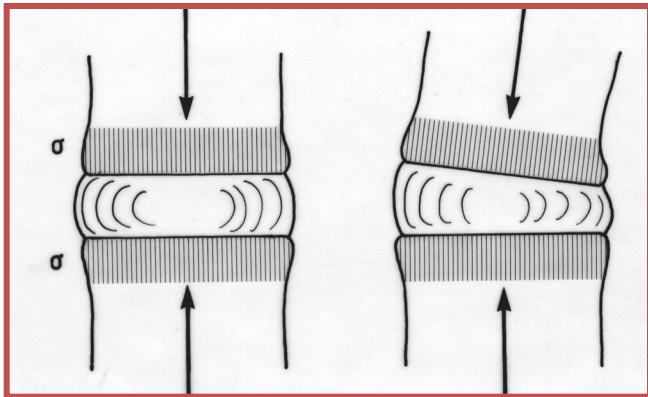
Clin Orthop Rel Res 1982



- *reduction of proteoglycan content*
- *loss of nucleus pressure and annulus tension*
- *increased neutral zones (laxity of motion segment)*
- *initial destabilisation phase (disc affected only)*

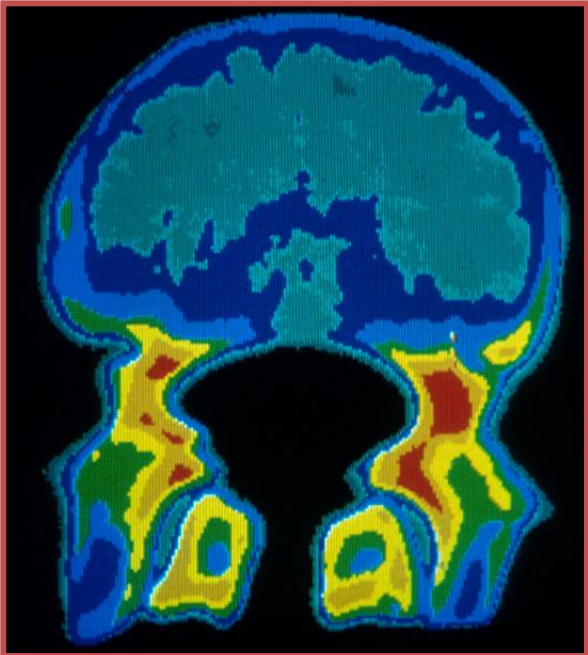
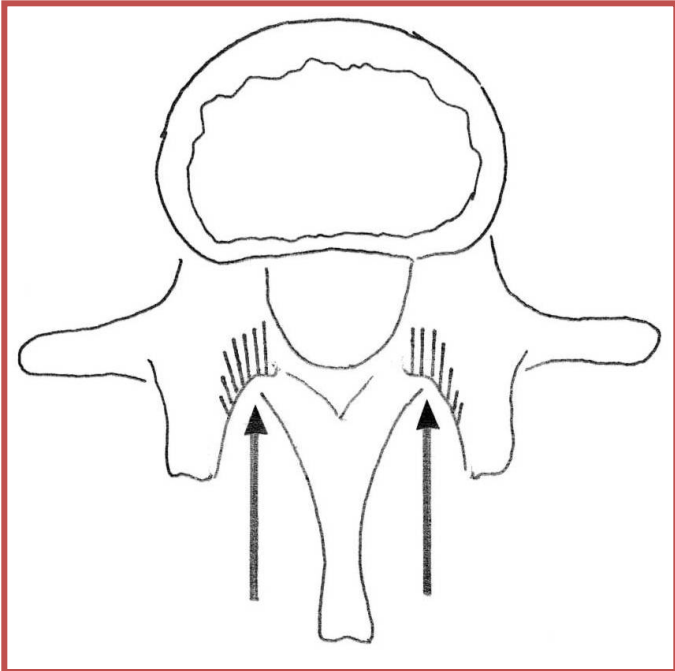
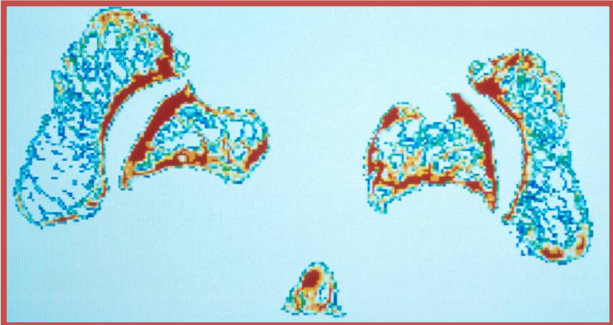
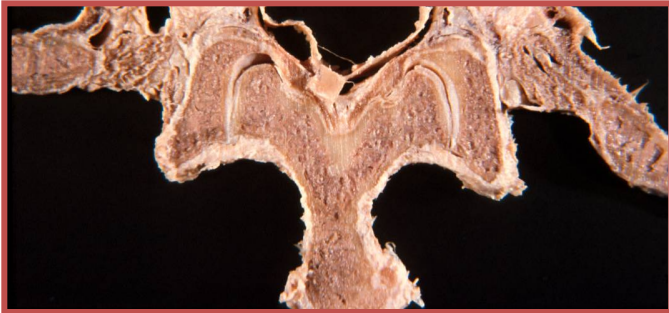
degenerative LSpine

C
L



degenerative LSpine

C
L



degenerative LSpine

degeneration of the lumbar motion segment

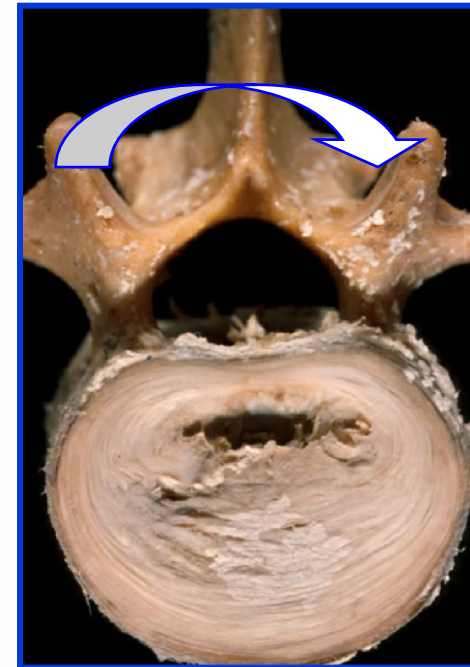
- *begins with disc degeneration*



Krismer et al. Spine 1996
Latham et al. Clin Biomech 1994
Mimura et al. Spine 1994

resistance of the annulus to torque is reduced

increased mechanical demand on posterior elements



mal de dos chronique

symptomes:

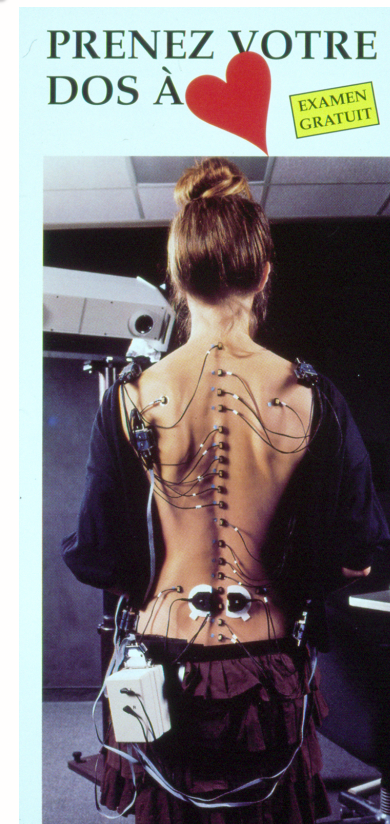
- lombalgie chronique
- 1/3 lombaire inférieure
- intensité variable (par fois invalidante)
- ↗ activité physique
- ↗ flexion lombaire
- ↗ position assise
- ↘ position horizontale
- pseudo-radiculopathie



Degenerative Lumbar Spine

Patient assessment

- History
- Physical examination
- Neurological evaluation
- Radiological assessment
- Other
 - lab
 - vascular
 - electrophysiol.
- Invasive tests



LBP diagnosis ?

radiological

x-rays

MRI HIZ
Modic



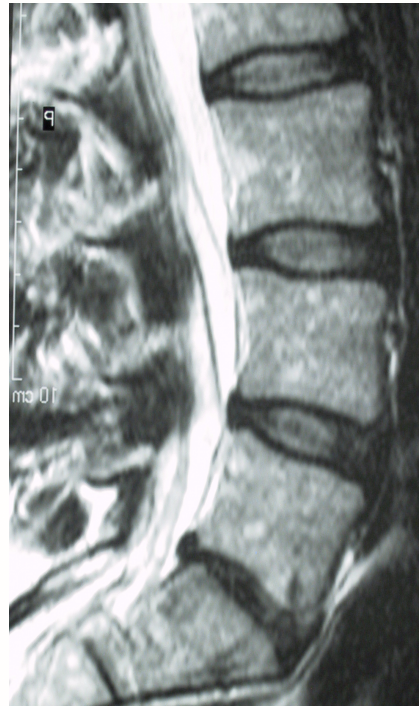
LBP diagnosis ?

radiological

discography

morphology
pain reproduction

facet blocks



Carragee E: not predictive!!.....but....

Spine 2003/04

LBP: patient selection for treatment

- medical factors
 - psychosocial factors
 - sociological factors
 - work-related factors
-
- risk factor flags ?



LBP: patient selection for treatment

**when adequate trial of
non-operative treatment
has failed**

which non-operative ttt ?

6 weeks

3 months

6 months

2 years

no consensus !!!



LBP: surgical management

favorable indications

- severe structural alterations
- one (or two-level) disease
- concordance of clinical symptoms with pathological alterations
- positive pain provocation and/or pain relief tests
- short duration of persistent symptoms (<6 months)
- absence of risk factor flags
- highly motivated patient
- initial response to a rehab program but frequent recurrent episodes

LBP: surgical management

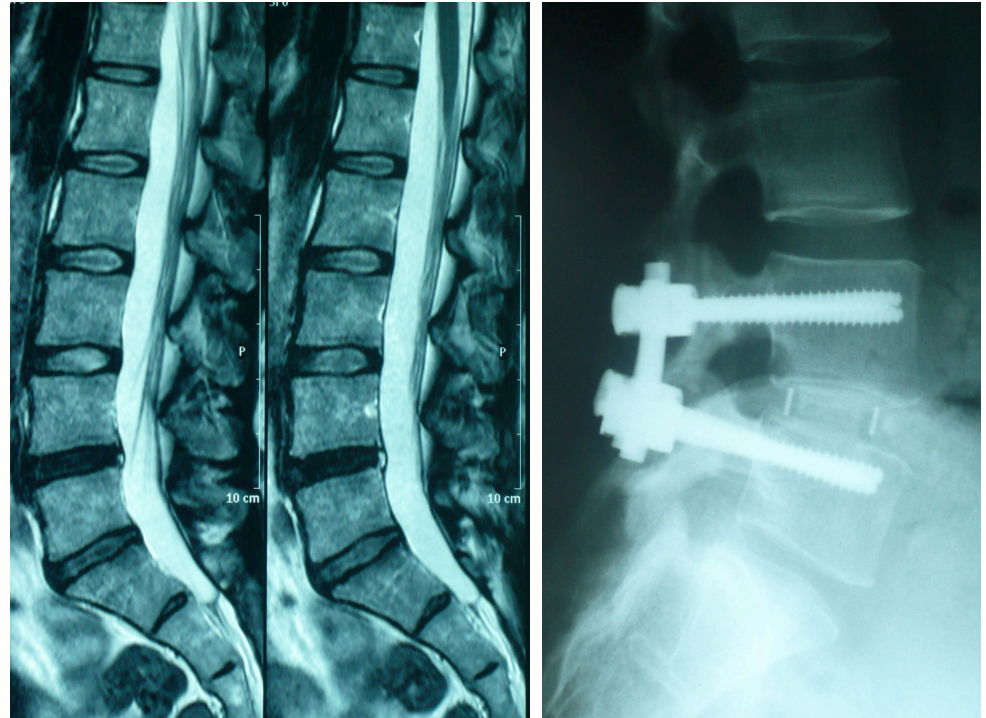
segmental fusion

popularized also for discogenic LBP

hope:

↗ outcome when fusion rate close to 100%

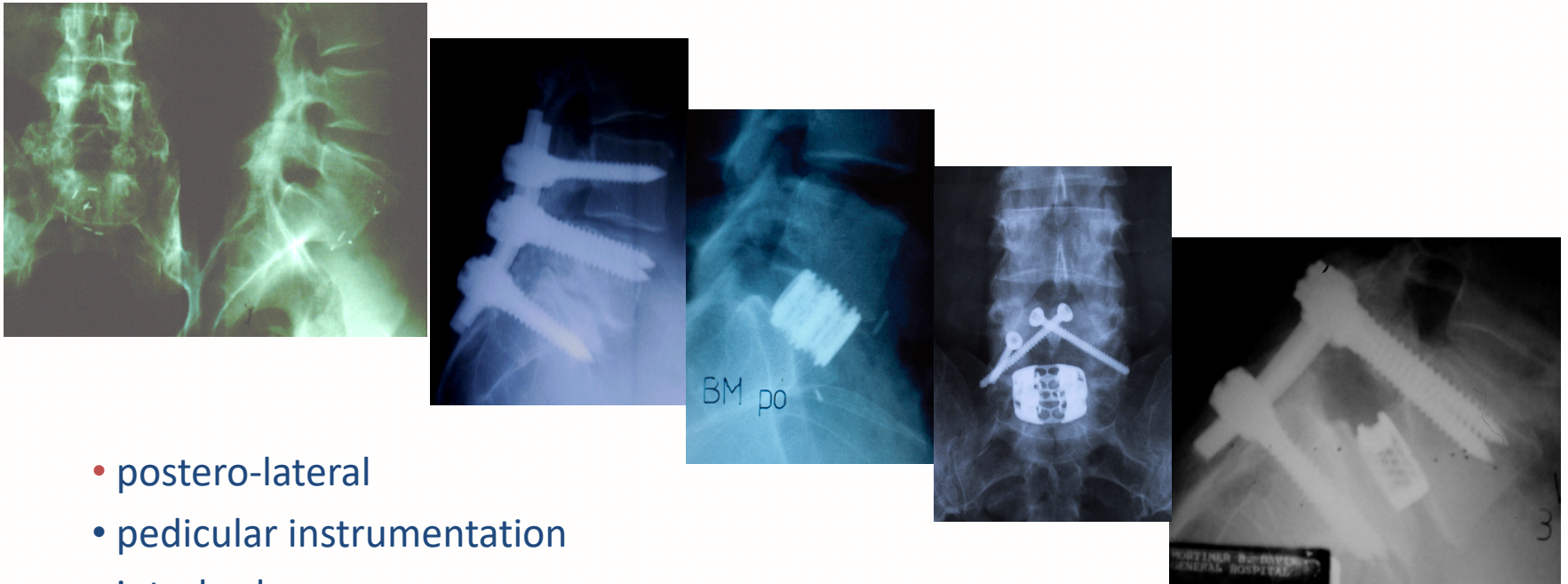
outcome not closely linked to fusion status!



Discogenic LBP

LBP: surgical management

segmental fusion



- postero-lateral
- pedicular instrumentation
- interbody cages
- cages + instrumentation

overall success rate 50-80% ?

Clinical Pathway of Low Back Pain

A. Korge Spine Center München

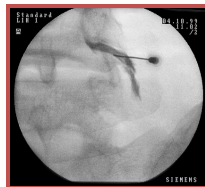
Level of
invasiveness

fusion

motion pres.
arthroplasty

nucleus replacement

Time



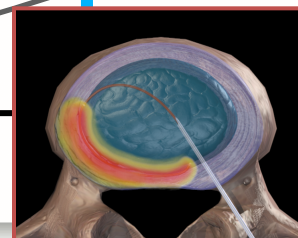
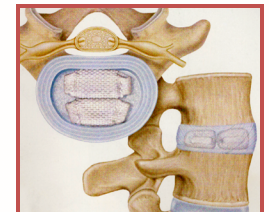
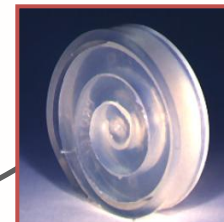
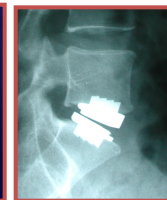
facet /
epidural
injections



discogram
ID injection



Fix ext

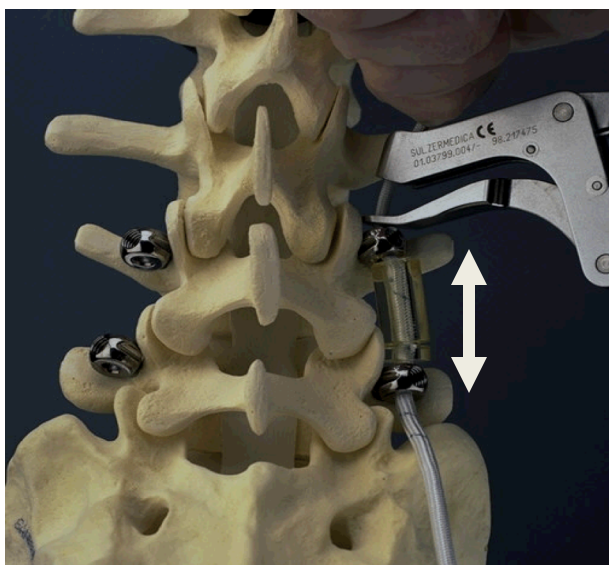


IDET

Discogenic LBP

LBP: surgical management

motion preserving surgery: Dynesis

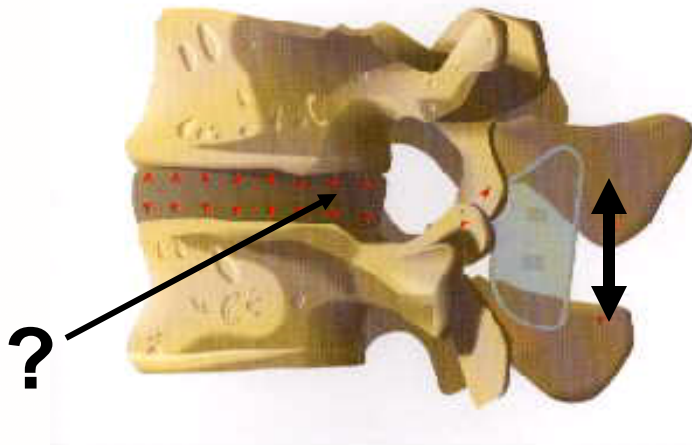


reduces movement both in flexion and extension
unloads the disc to a degree that is unpredictable

Mulholland et al, Eur Spine J 2002

LBP: surgical management

motion preserving surgery: interspinous implants



distract the spinous processes
restrict segmental extension

reduce post annulus pressure ?

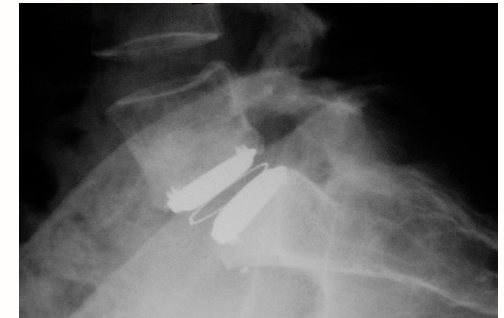
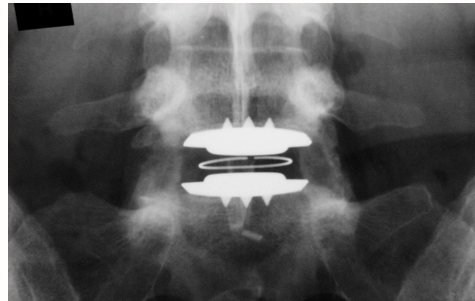
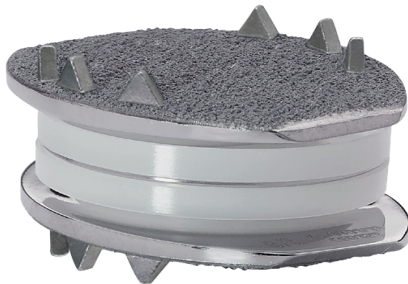
Christie et al, Spine 2005

numerous short-term NR studies

Discogenic LBP

LBP: surgical management

motion preserving surgery: Total Disc Arthroplasty



SB.Charité prosthesis, developed by Schellnack and Büttner-Janzen in 1982

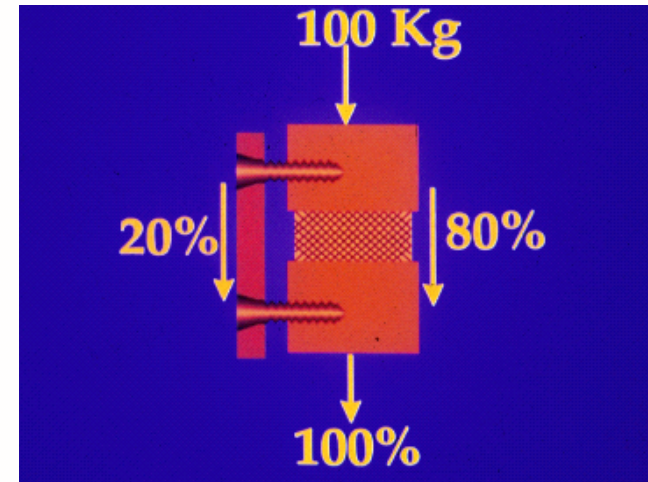
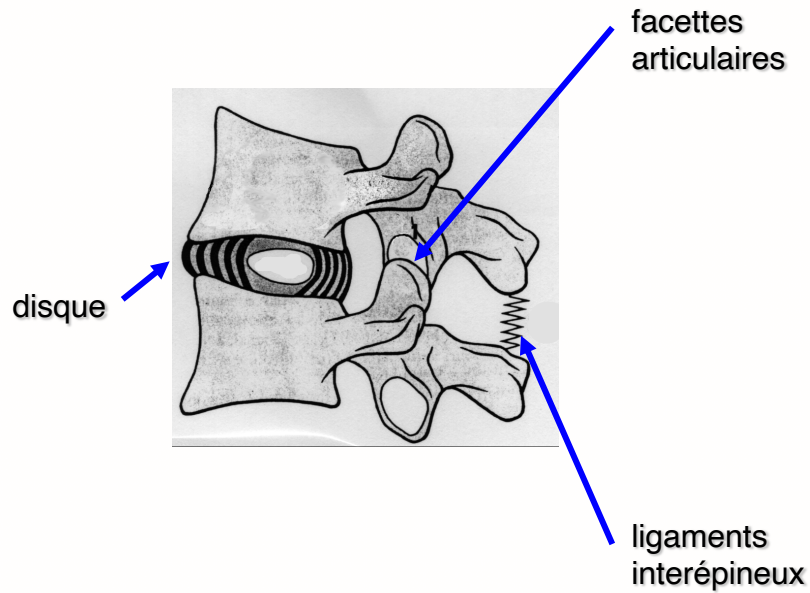
popularization of TDA in the last decade with various alternative designs

ProDisc-L	Maverick
FlexiCore	Kineflex
Activ-L	AcroFlex

Spondylodèse

Considérations biomécaniques

« tri-articular unit »



Spondylodèse

Prothèse discale (Charité, Prodisc, Maverick, Dinardi,.....)

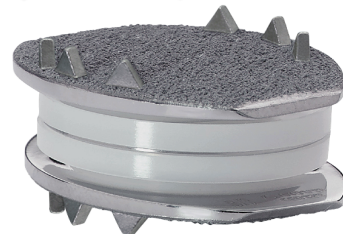
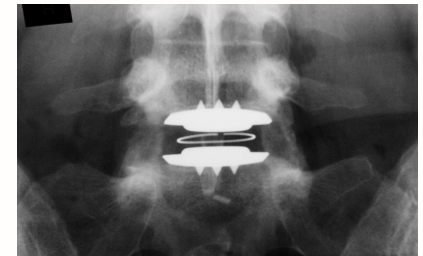
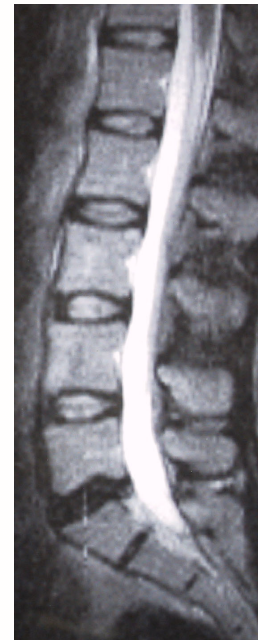
utilisée depuis années 2000

Indications:

- lombalgie chronique avec discopathie dégénérative
- patient jeune

CI

- instabilité segmentaire
- arthrose facettaire
- > 2 niveaux
- ostéoporose
- révision chirurgicale
- (disque L5/S1)

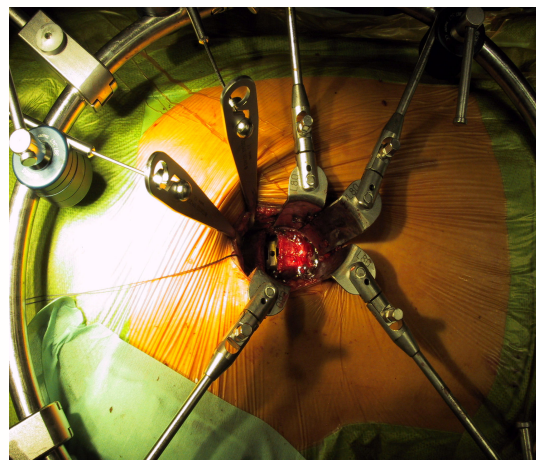
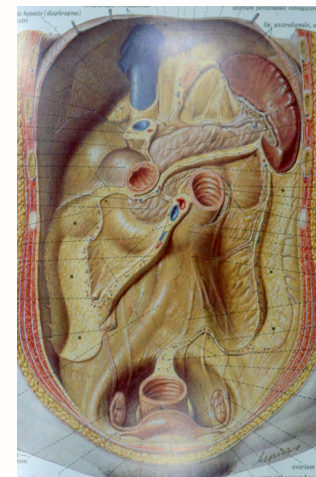


Spondylodèse

Prothèse discale

Approche chirurgicale antérieure
rétropéritonéale
transpéritonéale

Décompression spinale pas possible
Risque de lésions vasculaires
Ejaculation rétrograde chez l'homme



Spondylodèse

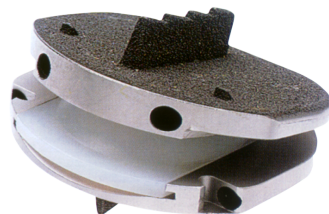
Prothèse discale

Avantages:

- préserve mobilité segmentaire
- ↓ dég. adjacent

Désavantages:

- résultats ?
- FU ?
- usure ?
- segment adjacent ?
- risques chirurgicaux
- pas de décompression



Spondylodèse

Prothèse discale

Avantages:

- préserve mobilité segmentaire
- ↓ dég. adjacent

Désavantages:

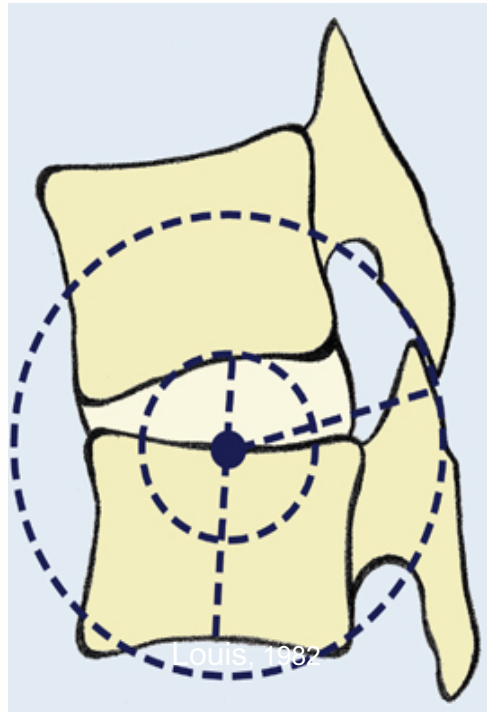
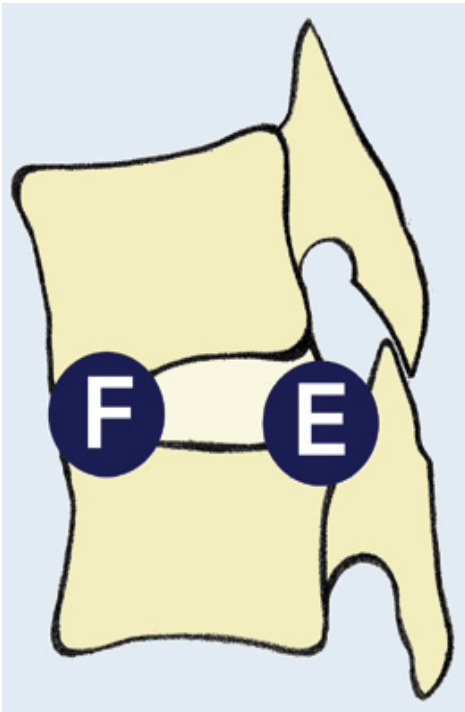
- résultats ?
- FU ?
- usure ?
- segment adjacent ?
- risques chirurgicaux
- pas de décompression



Segmental motion

10°
Flexio
n

5°
Extensio
n



White, Panjabi, 90
Hayes, 89
Percy 84, 85
Dvorak, 89,91

Louis, 1982

13°
Flexion

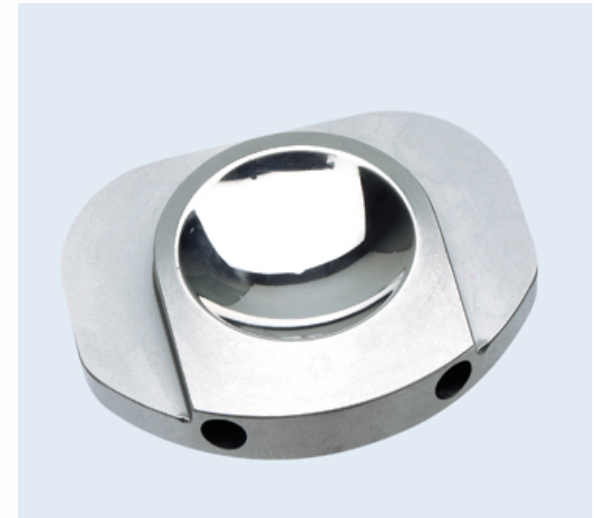
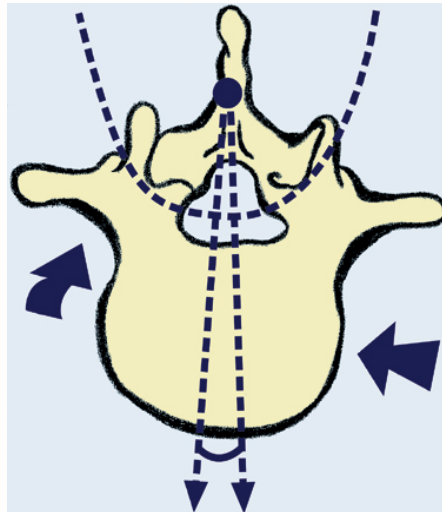
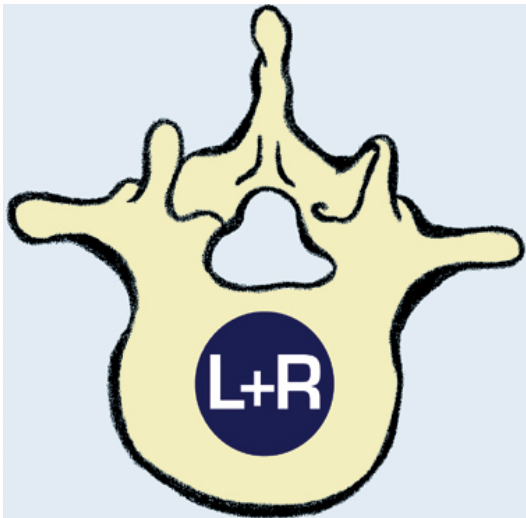
7°
Extension



Segmental motion

$\pm 3^\circ$

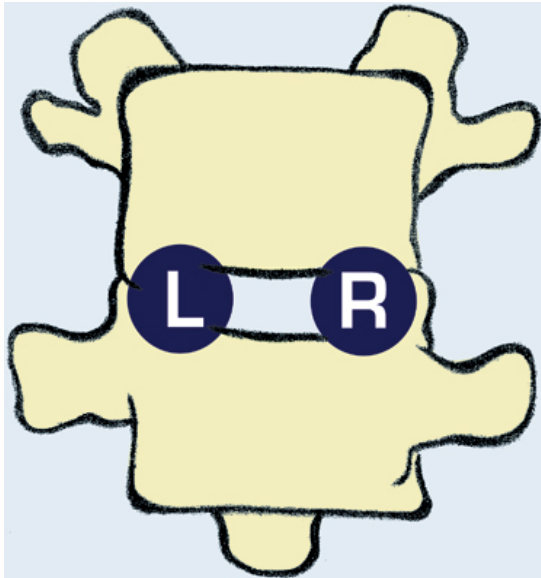
**ROM
unlimited**



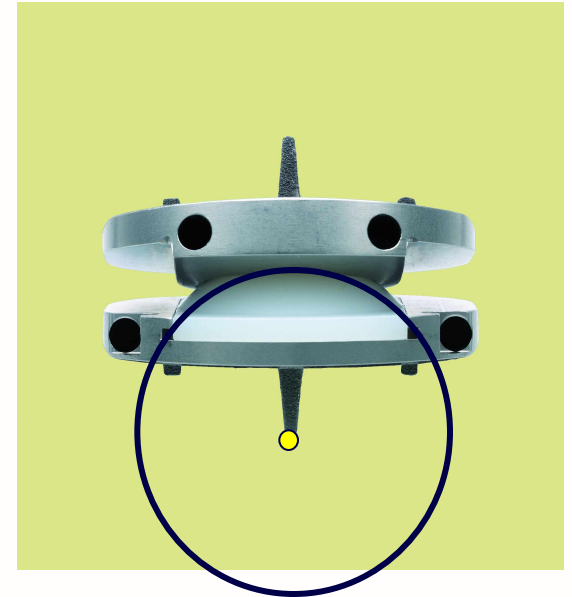
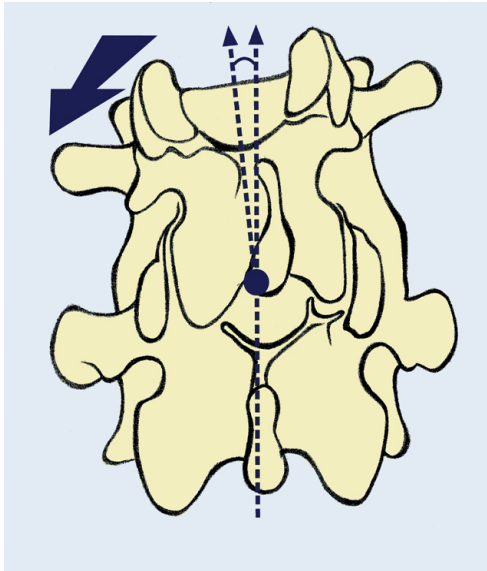
White, Panjabi, 90
Hayes, 89
Pearcy 84

Segmental motion

Left $\pm 5^\circ$ Right



Left ± 10 Right

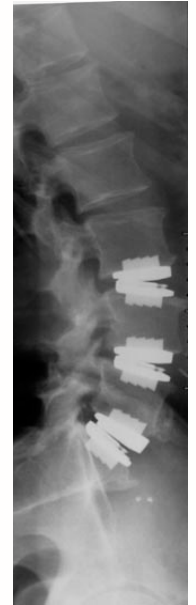
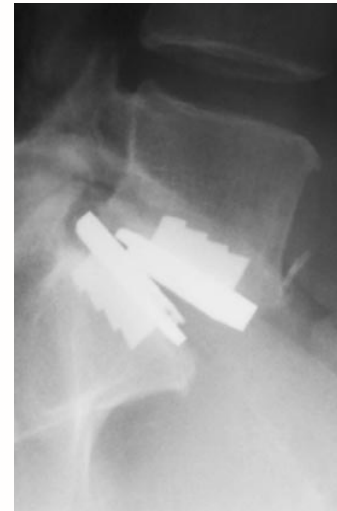


White, Panjabi, 90
Hayes, 89
Pearcy 84, 85
Dvorak, 89,91

Spondylodèse

Prothèse discale

- Avantages: Préserve mobilité
segmentaire
- Désavantages: Résultats
FU
Usure ?
Segment adjacent ?
Risques chirurgicaux
Pas de décompression



Positionnement et orientation parfaite

Modification du centre de rotation du segment

Spondylodèse

Prothèse discale

- Avantages: Préserve mobilité
segmentaire
- Désavantages: Résultats
FU
Usure ?
Segment adjacent ?
Risques chirurgicaux
Pas de décompression



Positionnement et orientation parfaite

Modification du centre de rotation du segment

LBP: surgical management

Total Disc Arthroplasty

contraindications:

- osteoporosis
- multilevel disc degeneration (> 2)
- facet joint osteoarthritis
- spinal deformity or instability
- prior lumbar fusion
- obesity
- consuming illness (tumor, infection, inflammatory disorders)
- metabolic disorders
- known allergies



Ziegler et al, Spine 2004
Guyer, McAfee, Spine 2004

LBP: surgical management

Total Disc Arthroplasty

biomechanical considerations:

preserves segmental motion similar to the intact spine

no universally accepted testing system to study the effect on facet loading

- influence by ADR design (unconstrained vs semiconstrained)
- anterior intervertebral placement increased facet loading

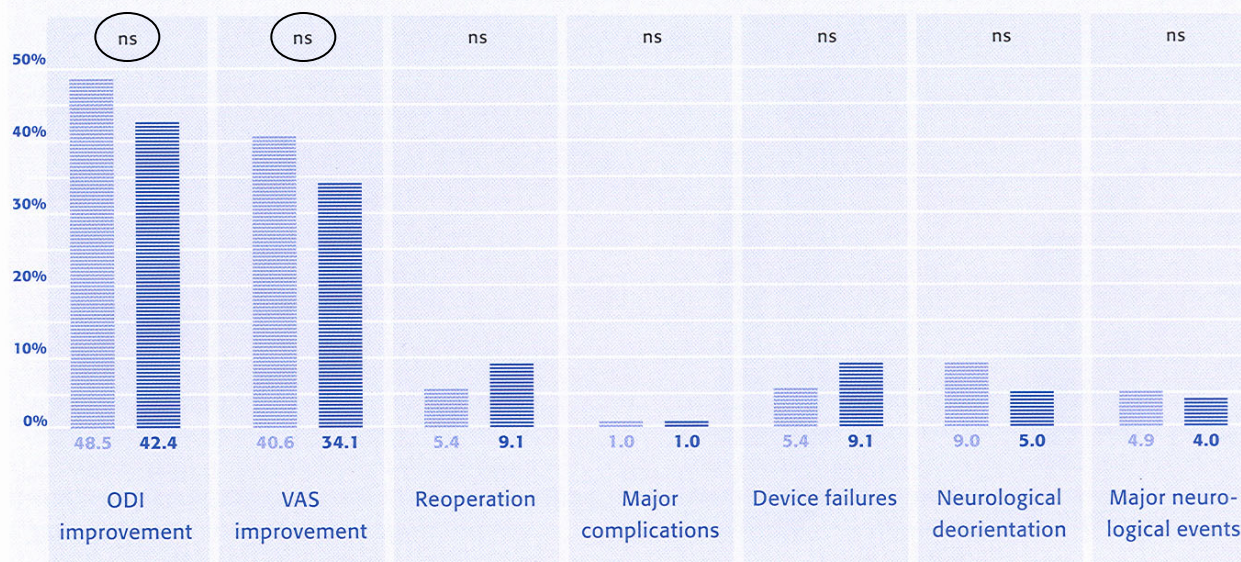
intradiscal pressure in adjacent segment discs is affected minimally compared with the intact spine (statistically significantly increased with fusion)

MEDLINE search: 8 in vitro studies, 1 in vivo study and 4 finite element analysis

LBP: surgical management

Lumbar fusion vs TDA

Clinical outcomes at 24 months after total disc replacement with Charité artificial disc versus lumbar fusion.



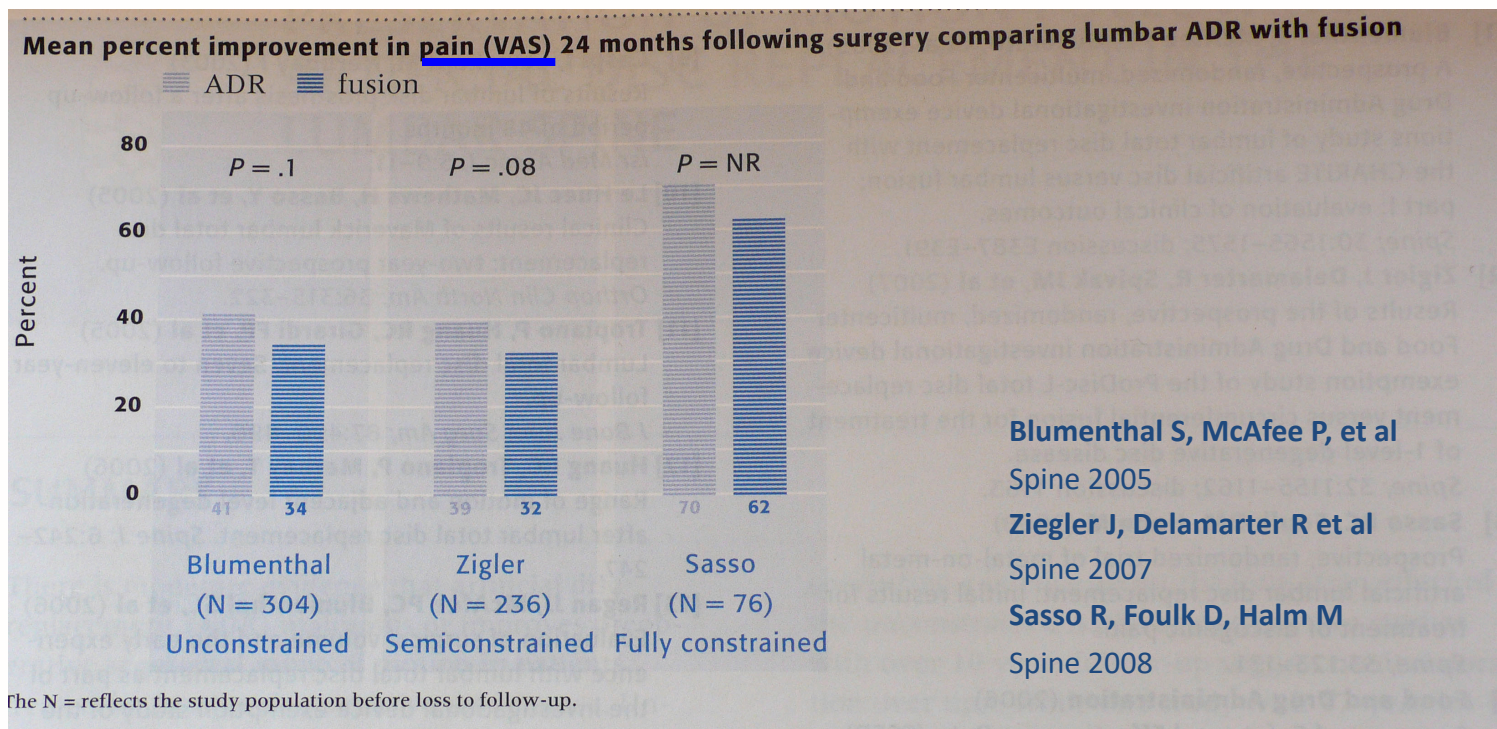
Charité disc ALIF

ns = results not statistically significant.

Blumenthal S, McAfee P, et al Spine 2005

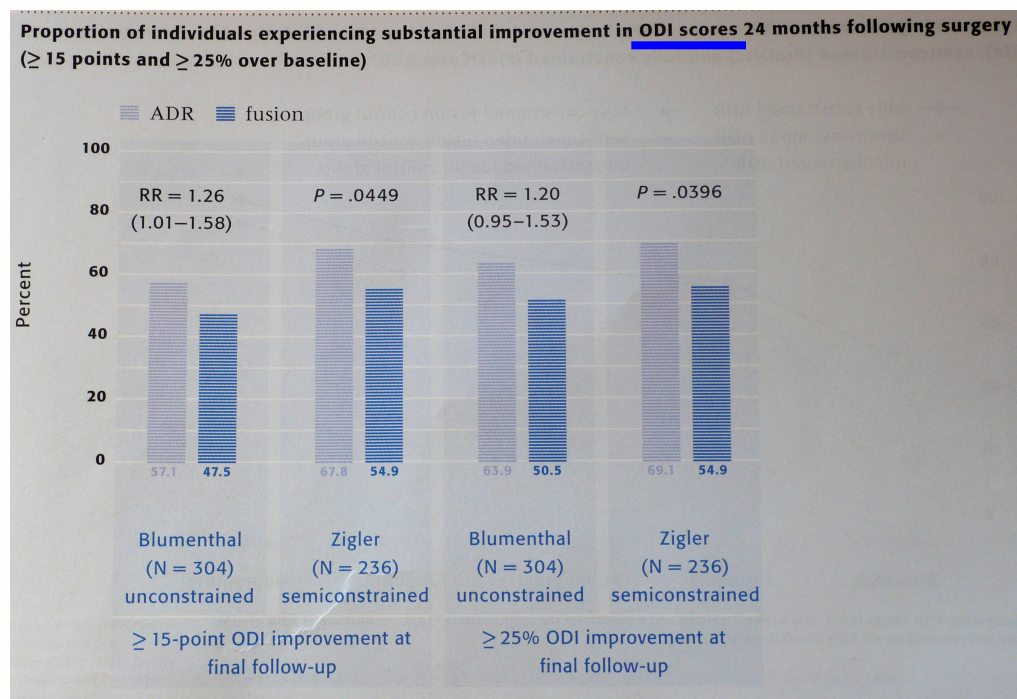
LBP: surgical management

Lumbar fusion vs TDA



LBP: surgical management

Lumbar fusion vs TDA



Blumenthal S, McAfee P, et al

Spine 2005

Ziegler J, Delamarter R et al

Spine 2007

LBP: surgical management

Lumbar fusion vs non-fusion techniques on adjacent segment disease

~ 25% of patients receiving lumbar fusion may develop new lumbar adjacent segment disease within 10 years following surgery (L3/4 most frequently involved)

increased risk for L-ASD in patients who underwent fusion compared with patients who received non-fusion or no treatment

the differences failed to reach statistical significance

Seitsalo S, Schlenzka D, et al
Eur Spine J 1997

Kumar M, Jacquot F, Hall H
Eur Spine J 2001

Hambly M, Wiltse L, et al
Spine 1998

Class III CoE

LBP evidence for surgical treatment ?

Accurate diagnosis and proper surgical indications are crucial for the patient's ultimate success

The best chances are with the first surgery!

But which surgery?

What so ever no clear evidence for surgical management in discogenic LBP!!



LBP: surgical management

Total Disc Arthroplasty

indications:

- age 18-60 years
- severe back pain
- severe disability (ODI > 30-40)
- failed non-operative treatment for > 6mo
- single (or two-level) disc degeneration

Ziegler et al, Spine 2004
Guyer, McAfee, Spine 2004



Spondylodèse

Prothèse discale

Peu d'études valables (EBSS)

Etudes rétrospectives la plupart

En investigation en CH (Santésuisse)

Pas remboursé par certaines assurances !!!



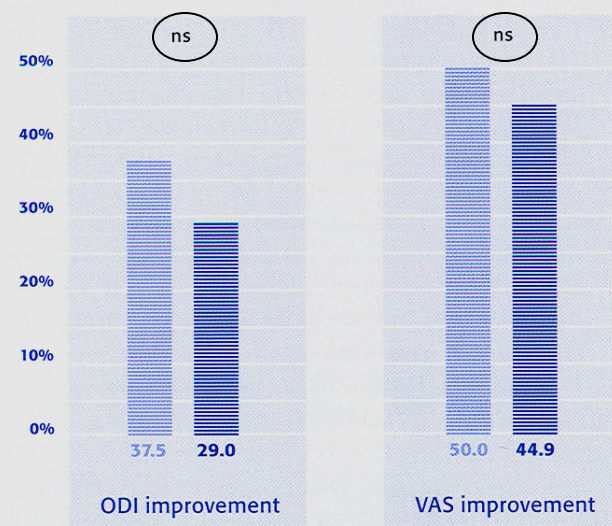




LBP: surgical management

Lumbar fusion vs TDA

Total disc replacement with ProDisc-II disc versus lumbar fusion: percent improvement in ODI and VAS scores at 18 months compared with preoperative values.



ProDisc-II ALIF
ns = results not statistically significant.

Delamater R Bae H, et al
Orthop Clin North Am 2005

Spondylodèse

Solutions

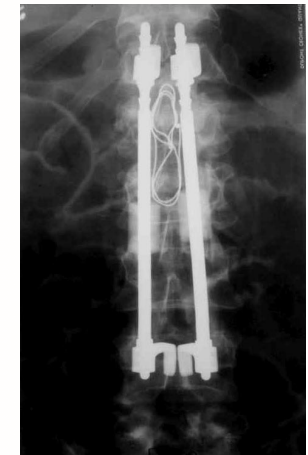
Spondylodèses courtes

Techniques de non-fusion

- prothèses discales
- fixations souples (Dynesys)
- espaceurs interépineux
- implants intradiscaux

Techniques de transitions

- fixations à rigidité variable
- fixations hybrides



LBP: surgical management

Lumbar fusion vs TDA

class II studies
prospective randomized FDA regulated

similar short-term clinical results

but

carefully selected patients

Blumenthal S, McAfee P, et al
Spine 2005

Delamater R Bae H, et al
Orthop Clin North Am 2005

Geisler F, Blumenthal S, et al
J Neurosurg Spine 2004

LBP ?

intervertebral disc
facet joint - capsul
spinal ligaments
spinal muscles

instability

mixed

referred

non-specific

syndroms

discogenic back pain
facet syndrom
instability syndrom

pain mechanism ?

neo-vascularization
neo-innervation/nerve ingrowth

impaired nutritional supply
lactate ↗
pH ↘

impaired metabolism
cellular changes
matrix degradation

tear / cleft formation

**proinflammatory
cascade**



pain

LBP diagnosis ?

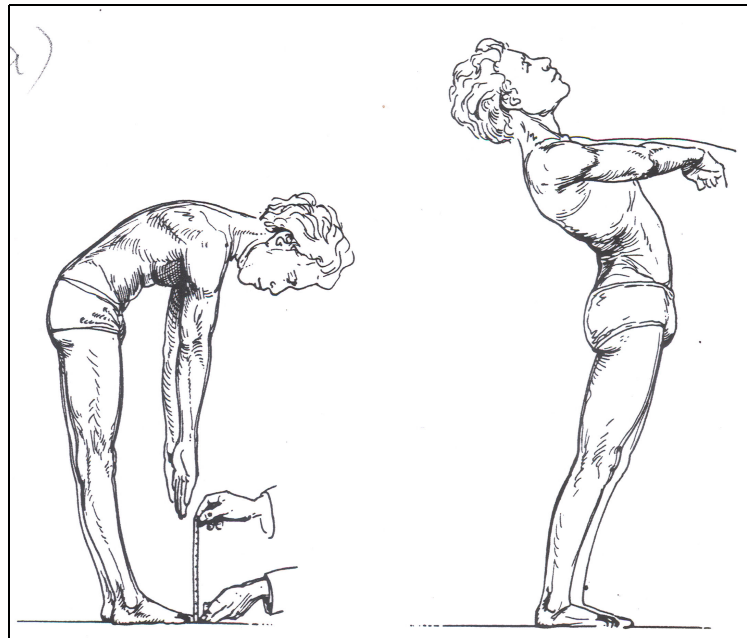
history

- localization back
legs
both
- onset
- duration
- position
- day/night
- physical activity
- medications
- work status
- social

pain assessment forms
personal assessment

LBP diagnosis ?

clinical



LBP diagnosis ?

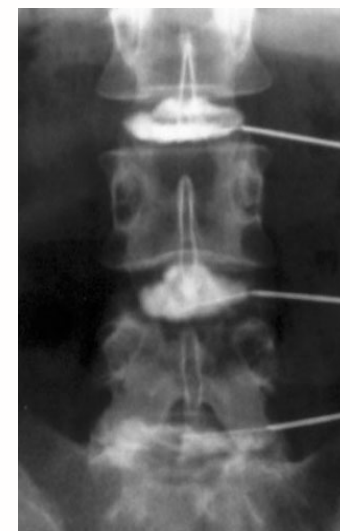
unproven efficacy of diagnostic tests for
isolated back pain

Deyo, Weinstein, N Eng J Med 2001
Nachemson, Clin Orthop 1992

predictive power of injection studies to
improve patient selection for surgery is poor

Leonardi, Boos, Clin Orthop 2006
Carragee, Spine 2009
Madan, J Spinal Dis 2002

in our institution: all patients preselected for surgery
third person evaluation
technique



LBP: surgical management

segmental fusion: ant vs post IB lumbar fusion for discogenic LBP

no class I or II studies available

2 well directed class III studies

similar rate of fusion
pain improvement
functional improvement
clinical outcome
duration of hospital stay

higher complication rate with post surgery

Madan S, Boeree N

Comparison of instrumented anterior IB fusion with instrumented circumferential lumbar fusion

J Spinal Dis Tech 2003

Scaduto A, Gamradt S, et al

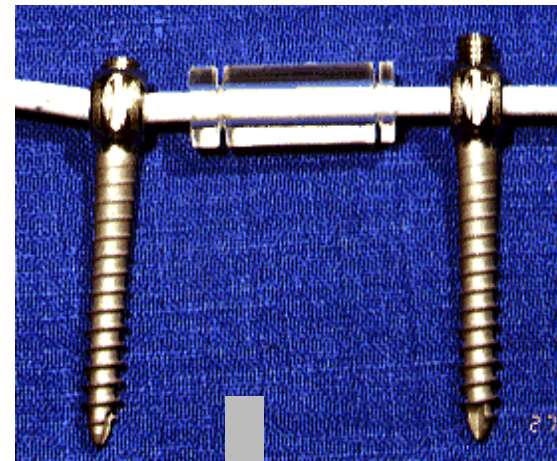
Perioperative complications of treaded cylindrical lumbar IB fusion devices: Ant vs post approach

Eur Spine J 2003

LBP: surgical management

motion preserving surgery

- Graf ligamentoplasty
- Dynesis system
- interspinous implants
 - Diam
 - X-Stop
 - Wallis
- Total Disc Arthroplasty



Gilles Dubois, 1994

LBP: surgical management

motion preserving surgery: Dynesis



preop



2 mo po



6 mo po

reverse disc degeneration ?

N Specchia, 2005

LBP: surgical management

motion preserving surgery: Dynesis

promizing clinical results in short-term NR studies

Schwarzenbach, Dubois, Orthop Clin North Am 2005

Stoll, Dubois, Eur Spine J 2002

Putzier, Spine 2005

Welch, Neurosurg Focus 2007

improved overall quality of life 50%

improved functional quality <50%

high reoperation rate

Grob et al, Spine 2005

LBP: surgical management

Total Disc Arthroplasty

contraindications:

- osteoporosis
- multilevel disc degeneration (> 2)
- facet joint osteoarthritis
- spinal deformity or instability
- prior lumbar fusion
- obesity
- consuming illness (tumor, infection, inflammatory disorders)
- metabolic disorders
- known allergies

Ziegler et al, Spine 2004
Guyer, McAfee, Spine 2004

Prevalence in „low back pain patients“:

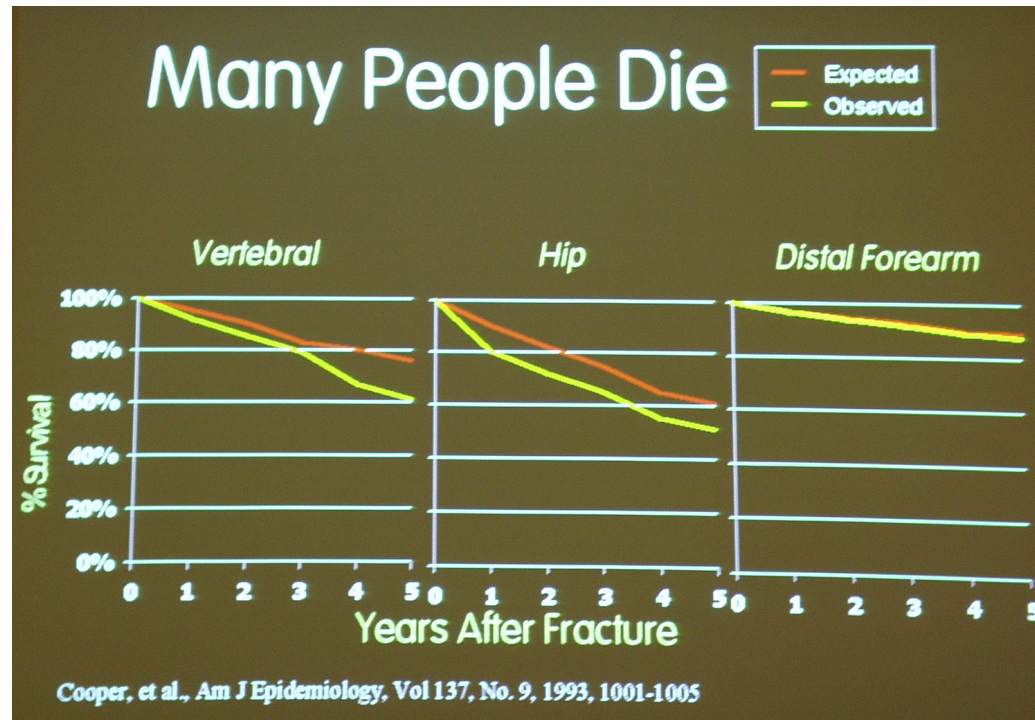
95% contra-indication for TDR in 100 consecutive patients.

Average **number of contraindications was 2.48**

Huang et al, Spine 2004

osteoporosis

epidemiology





pain mechanism ?

neo-vascularization
neo-innervation/nerve ingrowth

impaired nutritional supply
lactate ↗
pH ↘

impaired metabolism
cellular changes
matrix degradation

tear / cleft formation

