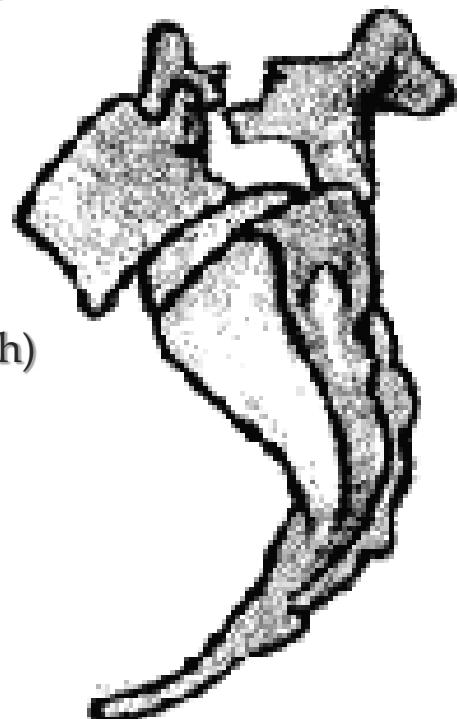


## Gr III 'Lytic Spondylolisthesis: In situ fusion

**Jwalant S. Mehta**

MS (Orth); D (Orth); FRCS (Eng); MCh (Orth); FRCS (Tr & Orth)



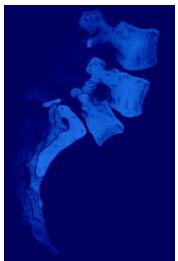
**Low grade**

**2x in M**



**High grade**

**4x in F**

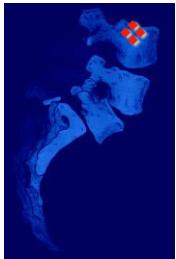
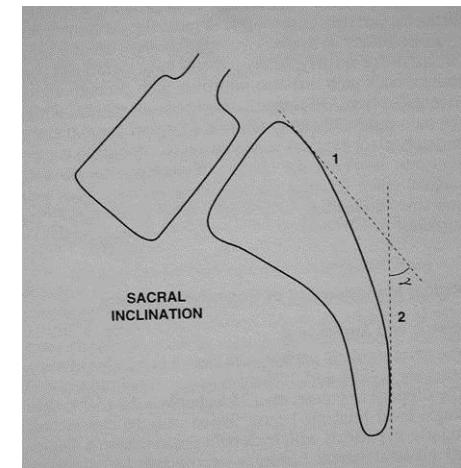
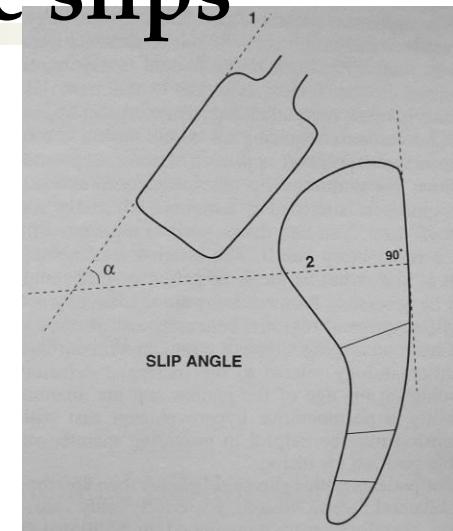
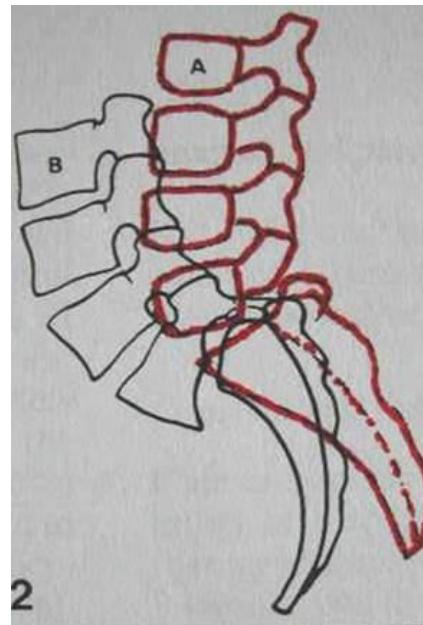


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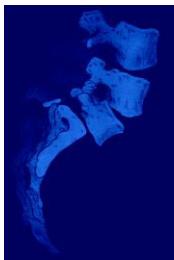
# [ Pathoanatomy of high grade slips ]

- ⊕ > 50 % translation; rolls into kyphosis
- ⊕ Alters biomechanics:
  - ❖ Hyper-lordosis above
  - ❖ Balance of trunk
  - ❖ Vertical sacrum
- ⊕ Cosmetic effects:
  - ❖ Flat buttock
  - ❖ Transverse crease



# Indications for surgery

- ⊕ Persistent severe back ± leg pain
- ⊕ Failed non operative programme
- ⊕ Deficits:
  - ❖ L5 root
  - ❖ Cauda equina syndrome
- ⊕ Level:
  - ❖ L1 – L4
  - ❖ Rapid progression



# Indications for surgery

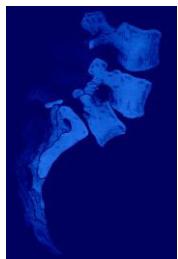
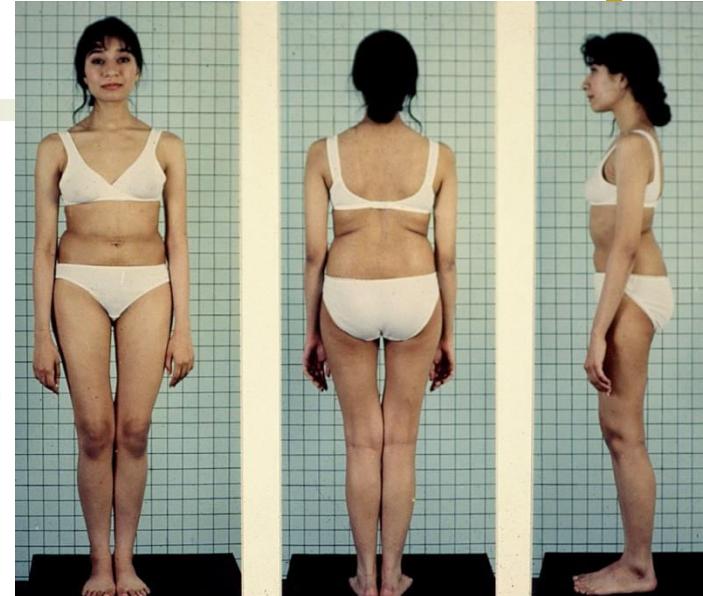
- ❖ Progression:

- ❖ Children / Adolescent over 50 %
- ❖ Documented progression 25 to 50 %

- ❖ Cosmesis:

- ❖ Sagital imbalance
- ❖ Standing, walking difficulties

Dick Orthopade 1997

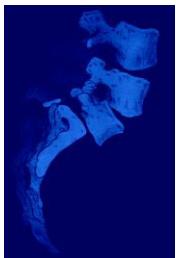


AO Spine Monsoon S

# Goal of surgery

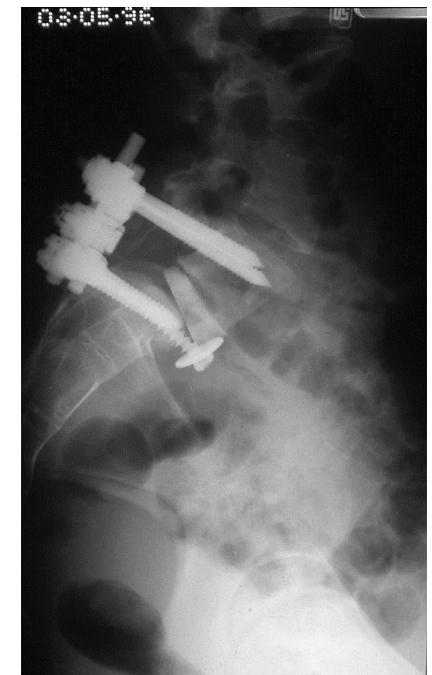
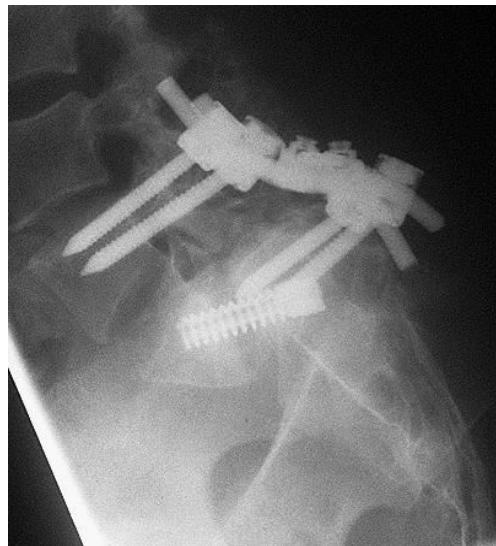
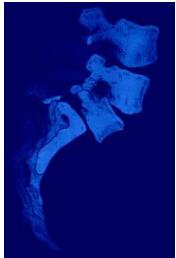
Decrease the kyphosis rather than correct the translation

In-situ fusion  
(partial reduction)



# In-situ fusion

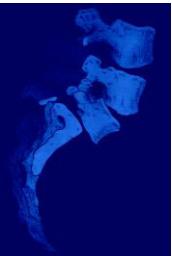
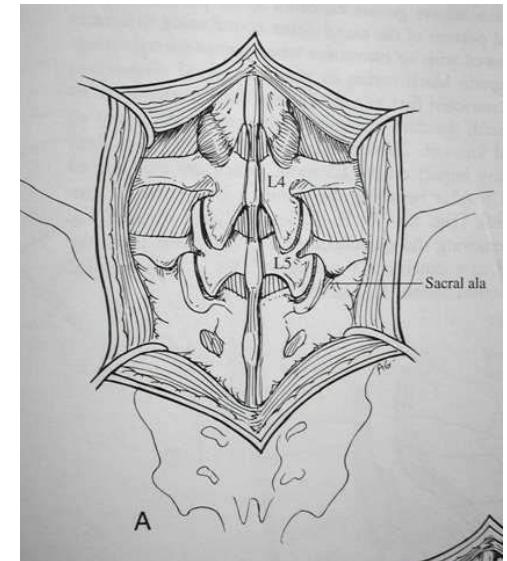
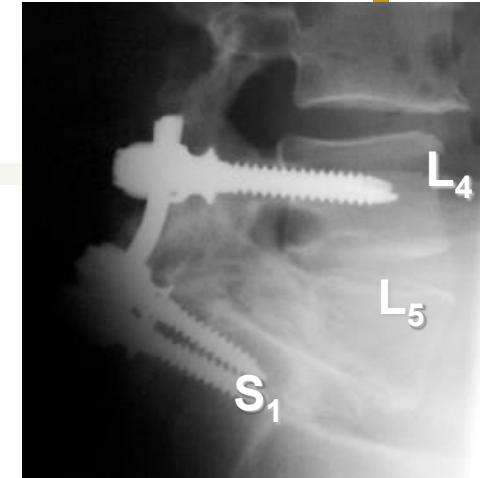
- ⊕ Postero-lateral
- ⊕ 360°:
  - ❖ Posterior + Anterior
  - ❖ Posterior



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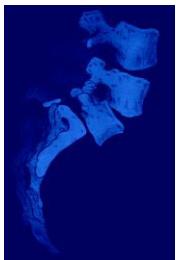
## Posterior: postero-lateral fusion

- ⊕  $L_4 - S_1$  pedicular instrumentation  
Fusion bed under compression
  
- ⊕ Mechanical disadvantage of  $L_5$ :
  - ❖  $L_5$  tp small surface
  - ❖ Too far forward
  
- ⊕ Problems with PL fusion:
  - ❖ Risk of pseudarthrosis
  - ❖ Offset by 360° fusion



# [ Sietsalo JBJS B 1990 ]

- ⊕ 84 pts; Gr III+; 13.8 yr follow up
- ⊕ 82 % good – excellent
- ⊕ 13 % pseudarthrosis
- ⊕ 22 % progressed (>10 %)
- ⊕ 9 % complications (3 transient L5)



# Johnson & Kirwan JBJS B 1983

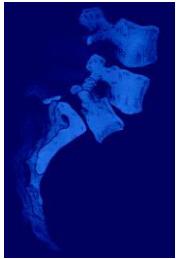
17 pts; Gr III +; 14 yr follow up

**16 Excellent results**

2 conscious of deformity

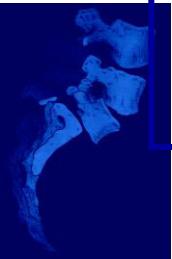
9 % progressed ( 1st two years)

All fused



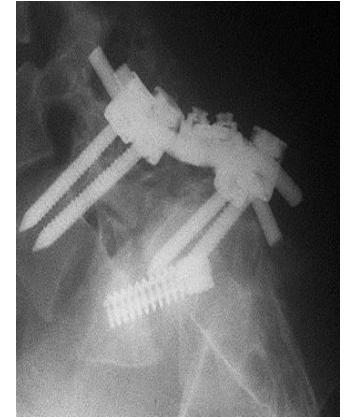
# Harris & Weinstein JBJS A 1987

- ⊕ 21 pts; Gr III +; 24 yr follow up
  - ⊕ **95 % mild / asymptomatic**
  - ⊕ All happy with cosmesis
  - ⊕ 1 pseudarthrosis
  - ⊕ 3 progressed
- } No effect on outcome



# 360°: Posterior + Anterior

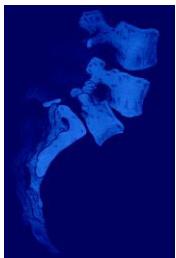
- ⊕ Risk factors for progression / pseudarthrosis
  - ❖ Diabetes
  - ❖ Post-transplant
  - ❖ Smoker
  - ❖ High grade slip



Heary Neurosurg Focus 2002

- ⊕ '.....if wide decompression has been performed'

Whitecloud Spine 1988

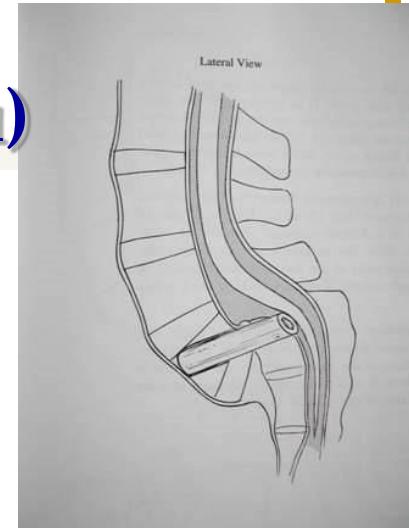


# 360°: Posterior + Anterior (in situ)

- ⊕ 'Favourable' results:

Roca Spine 1999

Smith JBJS A 1990

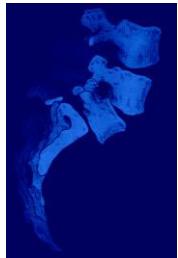


- ⊕ 13 pts; 28.5 mo fu

12 better / unchanged

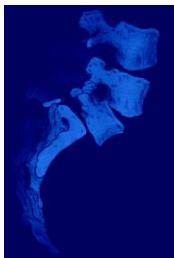
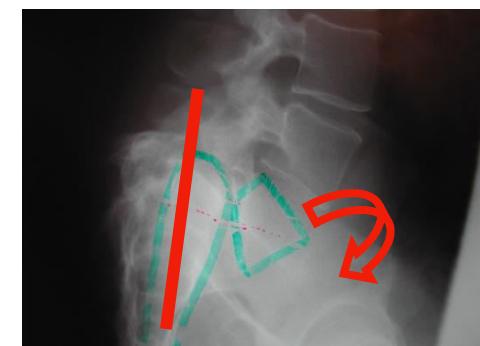
10 back to full time job

Laursen J Spinal Disorders 1999



## Anterior: ALIF (stand alone)

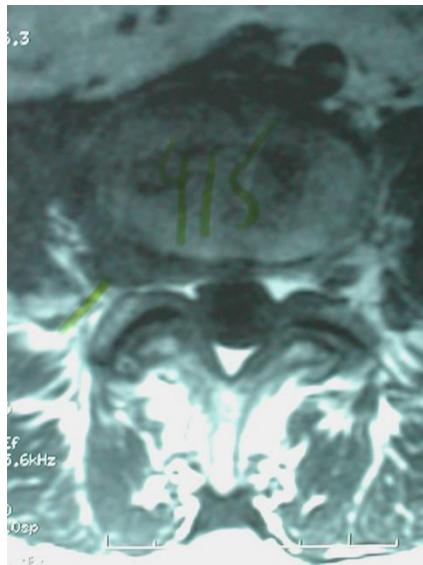
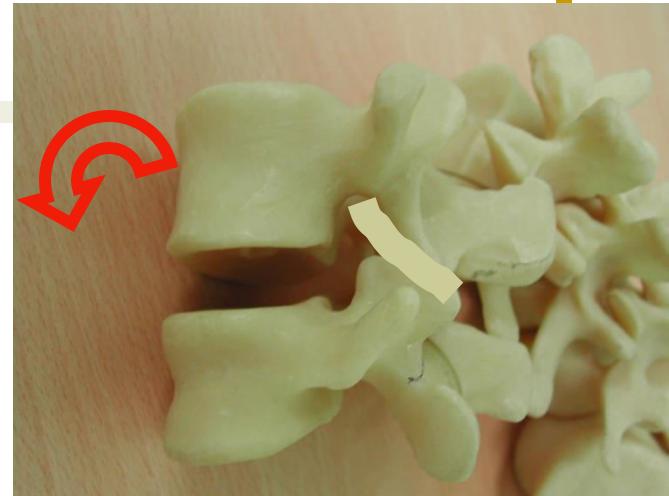
- ⊕ High rates of progression > 50 %
- ⊕ Small surface areas
- ⊕ High shear loads:
  - immobile sacrum
  - hyper-mobile lumbar spine
- ⊕ Cages not reported in literature



# Decompression

Only for severe deficits

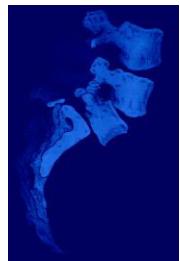
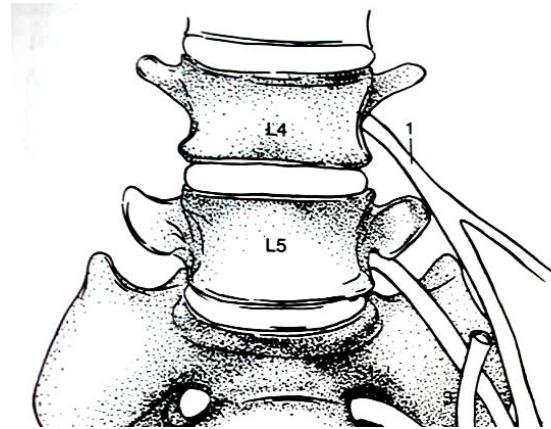
Carragee JBJS 1997



Disc at the level above

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Traction on the root



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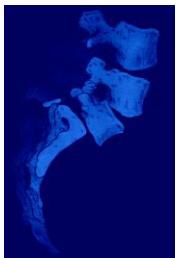
# Peek et al JBJS A 1989

The Journal of  
Bone and Joint Surgery

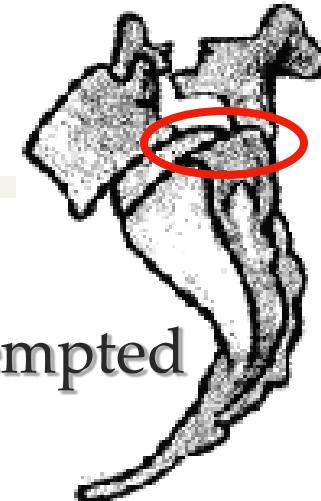
ISSN: 0021-9304



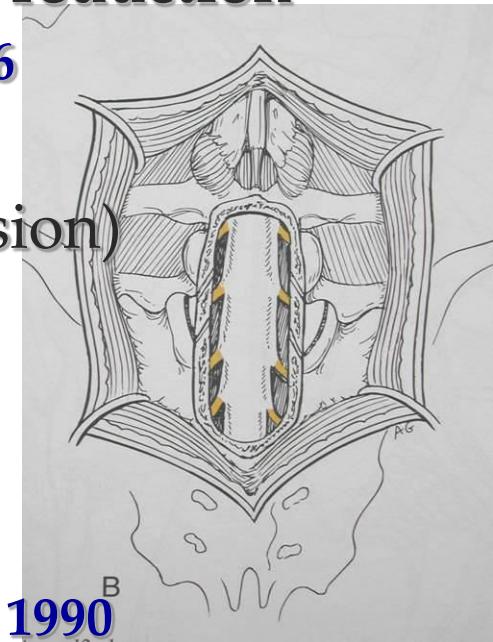
- ⊕ 8 adults, Gr III+, 5.5 yrs
- ⊕ All had severe sciatica + neuro deficit
- ⊕ Fusion *without decompression*
- ⊕ All solid fusions; pain and deficits relieved



# Neurological deficit



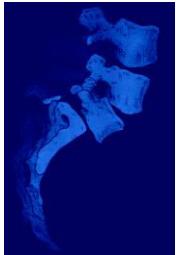
- ⊕ Severe and permanent if reduction attempted
- ⊕ L5 root at maximal risk in the last 50 % reduction  
**Petraco Spine 1996**
- ⊕ 6 % cauda equina in 189 pts (in-situ fusion)
  - ❖ 12 deficits; 7 permanent
  - ❖ Pre-op sacral root deficit is risk factor
  - ❖ Decompress cauda
  - ❖ Resect posterior dome



**Schoenecker JBJS 1990**

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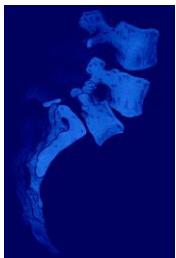


# Sagittal imbalance

'Even with no correction of the pelvic balance, **kinematics and temporal parameters of gait can be normalized by in-situ fusion**'

Meyers et al JPO 1999

Mechanical instability as a cause of gait disturbance in high grade spondylolisthesis: a pre and post-op 3D gait analysis



# Advantages of in-situ fusion

**Effective**

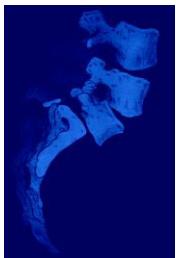
Pain relief 80-100%

**Safe**

Minimal complications

**Reliable**

Functional outcomes



# Potential problems

360° if risk for progression:

- ⊕ Diabetes
- ⊕ Post-transplant
- ⊕ Smoker
- ⊕ High grade slip

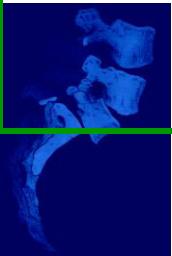
Pseudarthrosis:

- ❖ Bending of the fusion mass
- ❖ Implant failure
- ❖ 17 – 40 %

Cosmesis

Failure of fusion has no effect on outcome (24 yr fu)

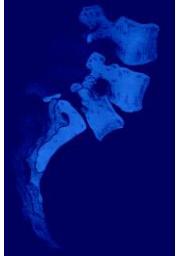
Harris, Weinstein JBJS 1987



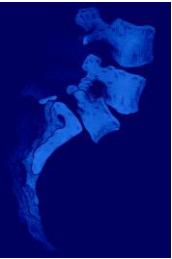
- [                          ]
- ⊕ 22 / M
  - ⊕ Semi professional rugby player
  - ⊕ Severe back pain
  - ⊕ No relief with non op measures



L<sub>4</sub> – S<sub>1</sub> Instrumented PL fusion spanning L<sub>5</sub>



[



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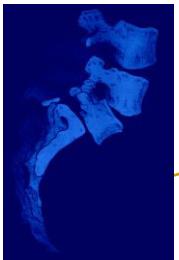
**16 yr follow up:**

N activites

Full time job

Painfree

Oct 10, 2004



## Gr III lytic spondylolisthesis: **in-situ** fusion

**Do just enough to solve the problem !**

**Do no further harm !!**