



Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Treated by Posterior Spinal Segmental Instrumented Fusion : When Is Fusion to L3 Stable?

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Objective : The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors for distal adding on (AO) or distal junctional kyphosis (DJK) in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) treated by posterior spinal fusion (PSF) to L3 with a minimum 2-year follow-up.

Methods : AIS patients undergoing PSF to L3 by two senior surgeons from 2000–2010 were analyzed. Distal AO and DJK were deemed poor radiographic results and defined as >3 cm of deviation from L3 to the center sacral vertical line (CSVL), or >10° angle at L3–4 on the posterior anterior- or lateral X-ray at ultimate follow-up. New stable vertebra (SV) and neutral vertebra (NV) scores were defined for this study. The total stability (TS) score was the sum of the SV and NV scores.

Results : Ten of 76 patients (13.1%) were included in the poor radiographic outcome group. The other 66 patients were included in the good radiographic outcome group. Lower Risser grade, more SV-3 (CSVL doesn't touch the lowest instrumented vertebra [LIV]) on standing and side bending films, lesser NV and TS score, rigid L3–4 disc, more rotation and deviation of L3 were identified risk factors for AO or DJK. Age, number of fused vertebrae, curve correction, preoperative coronal/sagittal L3–4 disc angle did not differ significantly between the two groups. Multiple logistic regression results indicated that preoperative Risser grade 0, 1 (odds ratio [OR], 1.8), SV-3 at L3 in standing and side benders (OR, 2.1 and 2.8, respectively), TS score -5, -6 at L3 (OR, 4.4), rigid disc at L3–4 (OR, 3.1), LIV rotation >15° (OR, 2.9), and LIV deviation >2 cm from CSVL (OR, 2.2) were independent predictive factors. Although there was significant improvement of the Scoliosis Research Society-22 average scores only in the good radiographic outcome group, there was no significant difference in the scores between the groups.

Conclusion : The prevalence of AO or DJK at ultimate follow-up for AIS with LIV at L3 was 13.1%. To prevent AO or DJK following fusion to L3, we recommend that the CSVL touch L3 in both standing and side bending, TS score is -4 or less, the L3/4 disc is flexible, L3 is neutral (<15°) and ≤2 cm from the midline and the patient is ≥ Risser 2.

Key Words : Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis · Posterior spinal fusion · Lowest instrumented vertebra · Adding-on · Distal junctional kyphosis.

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INTRODUCTION

Selection of fusion levels is the most important single factor that influences the surgical result following adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) surgery⁵⁾. Inappropriately choosing the extent of fusion may result in under- or overcorrection of the major and compensatory curves. The under- or overcorrection may result in failure to stabilize the index curve and can aggravate the unfused curve and cause trunk imbalance and decompensation. Although surgical correction appears to be relatively straightforward in AIS patients, inadequate selection of fusion levels may cause adding-on (AO) phenomenon and distal junctional kyphosis (DJK)^{1,4,5,9)}. Lowest instrumented vertebra (LIV) with rotation more than Nash-Moe Grade II and significant disc angulation below LIV postoperatively and is known as the “AO phenomenon”^{4,14,15)}. Furthermore, for distal fusion level selection in major lumbar and thoracolumbar curves, the selection between L3 or L4 is a debatable issue. DJK is a junctional angle $>10^\circ$ measuring at least 10° more than the preoperative value. These poor radiographic results including AO and DJK should be avoided even though we do not have a long-term follow-up study. However, few studies have focused on distal junctional problem, when LIV stopped at L3 for AIS corrective surgery. The purpose of this study was to identify risk factors for poor radiographic results in AIS patients treated by posterior segmental spinal instrumented fu-

sion (PSSIF) down to L3 with a minimum two-year follow-up.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Demographic and surgical data collection

After obtaining approval from WASHU Institutional Review Board, extensive review of the patients' medical record was performed to identify demographic, surgical and complication data, including age at surgery, sex, height, weight, curve type by Lenke classification⁷⁾, number of fused vertebrae, correction rate of the main curve, length of follow-up. For clinical outcome evaluation, Scoliosis Research Society (SRS)-22 questionnaires score was investigated.

Patient population

Inclusion criteria were as follows : 1) any AIS patients treated with posterior pedicle screw constructs, 2) the LIV at L3, and 3) with a minimum 2-year follow-up. Patients with neuromuscular disease or congenital spinal deformity, and those underwent revision surgery were excluded. Seventy-six consecutive AIS patients between 2000 and 2010 who met the inclusion criteria were identified from a single institution database. The 76 patients consisted of 70 girls and six boys. Mean age at surgery was 14.7 years old (ranged from 10.0 to 19.6). Average follow-up period was 3.2 years (range, 2.0–10.2). All

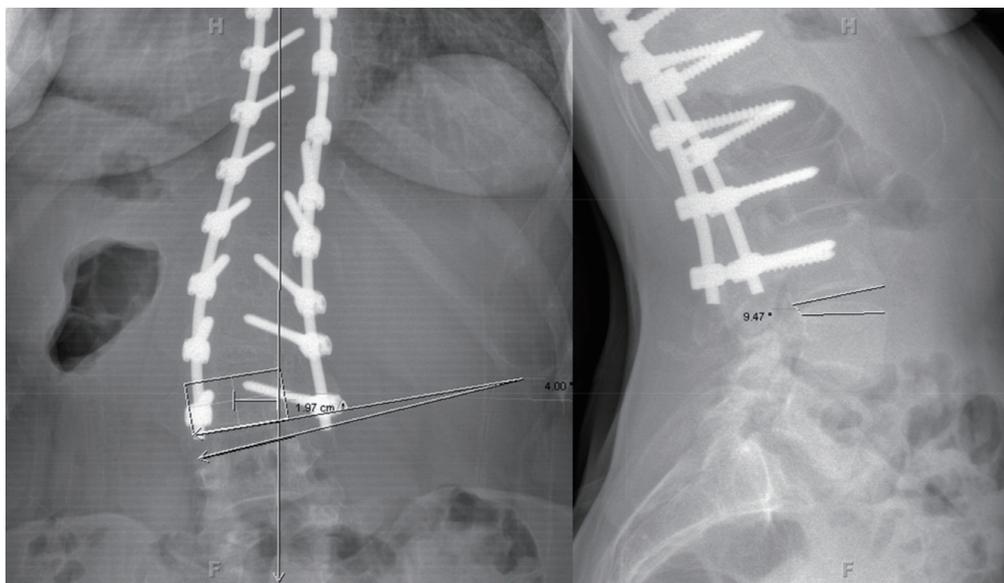


Fig. 1. An example of radiographic measurement for deviation of the center of the L3 from the center sacral vertical line, distal junctional disc angulation at L3–4 in the coronal or sagittal plane.

enrolled patients were surgically treated by two senior attending surgeons (L.G.L. and K.H.B.).

Radiographic measurements

Measurements were made on upright posterior anterior, side bending and lateral radiographs of the entire spine. Distal AO was defined as a progressive increase in the number of vertebrae included distally within the primary curve combined with either an increase of more than 3 cm in deviation of the center of the LIV from the center sacral vertical line (CSVL), or an increase of more than 10° in the coronal angulation of the first disc below the instrumentation at ultimate

follow-up. DJK was defined if sagittal disc angle below the LIV is more than 10°. In this study, poor radiographic outcomes were defined as the distance from CSVL to the center of L3 ≥3 cm, or a discal angle at L3–4 >10° in the coronal or sagittal plane at ultimate follow-up.

Investigated radiographic parameters included : Risser grade, correction rate, preoperative coronal rotation angle using Perdriolle method¹²⁾ and deviation distance of L3, coronal and sagittal disc angle at L3–4 (Fig. 1), gravity stability score in standing and side bender (new stable vertebra [SV] was defined for this study : SV-1, CSVL is passing between medial borders of pedicles of the LIV; SV-2, CSVL touching body of LIV; SV-3, CSVL does not touch LIV body), rotational stability score (neutral vertebra [NV] : vertebra without rotation; NV-1, one vertebra proximal to NV; NV-2, two vertebra proximal to NV; NV-3, three vertebra proximal to NV), and total stability score (summation of gravity and rotational stability score) (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

Table 1. Definition of gravity, rotational and total stability score

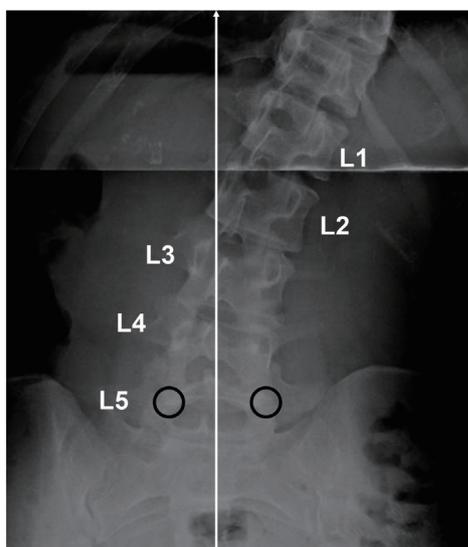
Definition	
Gravity stability score	SV : LIV at SV SV-1 : CSVL passes between medial pedicle borders of the LIV SV-2 : CSVL touches the LIV SV-3 : CSVL does not touch the LIV
Rotational stability score	NV : LIV at NV NV-1 : LIV is one vertebra proximal to NV NV-2 : LIV is two vertebra proximal to NV NV-3 : LIV is three vertebra proximal to NV
Total stability score	TS-0 to -6 : Summation of SV and NV score

SV : stable vertebra, LIV : lowest instrumented vertebra, CSVL : center sacral vertical line, NV : neutral vertebra, TS : total stability

Assessment of disc flexibility at L3–4

L3–4 disc angle was measured between straight lines along the inferior endplate of the upper and the superior endplate of the lower vertebra in a segment. This was done on the upright and side bending radiographs. The following equation²⁾ was used for the disc flexibility at L3–4 :

$$\text{Disc flexibility index (\%)} = (\text{upright disc angle} - \text{bending disc angle}) \times 100 / \text{upright disc angle}$$



	Gravity stability	Rotational stability	Total stability
L1	SV-3	NV-3	TS-6
L2	SV-2	NV-3	TS-5
L3	SV-1	NV-2	TS-3
L4	SV	NV-1	TS-1
L5	SV	NV	TS-0

Fig. 2. An example of radiographic evaluation for gravity, rotational and total stability scoring system. SV : stable vertebra, NV : neutral vertebra, TS : total stability.

When the disc flexibility index was more than 25%, the L3–4 disc was defined as flexible. Similarly, rigid disc at L3–4 was defined if the disc flexibility index was less than 25%.

Statistical analysis

Distributions of variables were given as a mean±standard deviation. For most variables for which data was collected pre-operatively and postoperatively, paired t-tests were used to determine whether there was a significant change between time-

points. Student t-test was used to assess the difference of continuous measures between the groups. Fisher's exact test was used for dichotomous data analysis depending on the number of subjects involved. Multiple logistic regression test was used to identify the risk factors and odds ratio for poor radiographic outcomes including AO or DJK. A *p*-value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Table 2. Clinical and radiographic factors between patients with good or poor radiographic outcomes

	GX group (n=66)	PX group (n=10)	<i>p</i> -value
Demographic data			
Age at surgery (years)	14.9±2.0	13.6±2.0	0.642
F/U duration (years)	3.1±2.0	3.7±2.6	0.380
Risser grade	3.8±1.4	2.2±2.0	0.003
Preoperative radiographic factor			
Gravity stability score (SV)	-2.3±0.6	-3.0	0.004
Rotational stability score (NV)	-1.2±1.0	-1.8 ± 0.6	0.024
TS score	-3.6±1.5	-4.8 ± 0.6	<0.001
Rigid disc at L3/4	1	3	<0.001
LTV at L3 on upright standing	34 (56.7)	0 (0.0)	0.001
LTV at L3 on side benders	66 (100.0)	7 (70.0)	0.081
Rotation angle of L3	7.4±5.2	16.5±8.8	0.005
Distance from CSVL to L3	-1.8±0.9	-3.1±0.9	<0.001
Coronal disc angle at L3/4	5.4±2.5	4.5±1.4	0.234
Sagittal disc angle at L3/4	-8.3±2.0	-8.1±3.7	0.993
Postoperative radiographic factor			
Number of fused vertebra	11.5±2.6	10.9±2.3	0.437
Correction rate of major curve (%)	78.5±7.3	79.1±6.9	0.521

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation or number (%). GX : good poor radiographic outcome, PX : poor radiographic outcome, F/U : follow-up, SV : stable vertebra, NV : neutral vertebra, TS : total stability, LTV : last touching vertebra, CSVL : center sacral vertical line

Table 3. Identified risk factors associated with poor radiographic outcomes by multiple regression analysis

	Odds ratio	Confidence interval	<i>p</i> -value
Risser grade 0, 1	1.8	1.4–2.3	0.014
SV-3 at L3 in upright	2.1	1.7–2.7	0.003
SV-3 at L3 in side benders	2.8	1.9–3.6	<0.001
Total stability score -5, -6	4.4	2.8–6.3	<0.001
Rigid disc at L3/4	3.1	2.3–3.9	<0.001
L3 rotation >15°	2.9	2.2–3.7	0.001
L3 deviation >2 cm from CSVL	2.2	1.7–2.7	0.006

SV-3 means CSVL does not touch the index vertebra. CSVL indicates center sacral vertical line. SV : stable vertebra, CSVL : center sacral vertical line

RESULTS

Ten of 76 patients (13.1%) were included in the poor radiographic outcome group. The remaining 66 patients were included in the good radiographic outcome group. Patient demographic data of both groups are summarized in Table 2. Age at surgery and follow-up duration did not show differences between the groups. However, Risser grade was significantly lower in the poor radiographic outcome groups ($p=0.003$)

Radiographic factors

Poor radiographic outcomes group showed lesser gravity, rotational and total stability score ($p=0.004$, $p=0.024$, and $p<0.001$, respectively), more rigid disc at L3–4 ($p<0.001$), more rotation ($p=0.005$), and more deviation from CSVL ($p<0.001$) (Table 2). Last touching vertebra (LTV) was always at L4 in the poor radiographic outcome group. Thirty-four patients (56.7%) had LTV at L3 on upright standing in the good radiographic outcome group. Patients having LTV at L3 on side benders was more frequent in the good radiographic outcome group (100% vs. 70%). Number of fused vertebrae, correction rate of the major curve, preoperative coronal and sagittal junctional disc angle at L3–4 did not show significant differences between the groups.

Multiple logistic regression results indicated that preoperative Risser grade 0, 1 (odds ratio [OR], 1.8; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.4–2.3; $p=0.014$), SV-3 at L3 in standing and side benders (OR, 2.1; 95% CI, 1.7–2.7; $p=0.003$ and OR, 2.8; 95% CI, 1.9–3.6; $p<0.001$, respectively), total stability score -5, -6 at L3 (OR, 4.4; 95% CI, 2.8–6.3; $p<0.001$), rigid disc at L3-4 (OR, 3.1; 95% CI, 2.3–3.9; $p<0.001$), LIV rotation $\geq 15^\circ$ (OR, 2.9; 95% CI, 2.2–3.7; $p=0.001$), and LIV deviation >2 cm from CSVL (OR, 2.2; 95% CI, 1.7–2.7; $p=0.006$) were independent predictive factors associated with poor radiographic outcomes

(Table 3).

Clinical outcomes

Any patient did not undergo revision surgery in the both groups. Although there was a significant improvement ($p=0.023$) of the average scores of SRS-22 questionnaires only in the good radiographic outcome group, there was no significant difference of the scores of SRS-22 questionnaires between the groups (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

Optimal LIV to avoid AO or DJK is extremely idiosyncratic. Various concepts and rules were introduced by previous researchers such as Harrington stable zone, SV and NV theory, disc reversal and LTV^{1,3-6,9-11,13}. However, poor inter-rater reliability for LIV selection was reported even among 17 SRS surgeons⁸. In their study, 50% agreement was observed and Kappa value was 0.38 (poor reliability). Therefore, this study was aimed to identify risk factors for the presence of distal AO or DJK in AIS treated by PSSIF caudal to L3 with a minimum two-year follow-up. In this series, the prevalence of AO or DJK at ultimate follow-up with LIV at L3 was 13.1%. The prevalence of AO or DJK is similar to a study focusing the prevalence (13.6%) of AO or DJK following PSSIF for AIS with LIV at L2 or above⁴. In their study, open tri-radiate cartilage, not touching of the LIV by the CSVL, and more rotation of the LIV were identified as risk factors for AO or DJK.

In the present study, lower Risser grade, more SV-3 on standing and side bending films, lesser rotational and total stability score, rigid L3–4 disc, more rotation and deviation of L3 were identified risk factors for AO or DJK (Fig. 3). Furthermore, multiple logistic regression results indicated that preop-

Table 4. Summary of clinical outcomes

	GX group (n=66)	PX group (n=10)	p-value
SRS-22 average scores			
Preoperative	4.06±1.35	4.30±0.43	0.317
Ultimate follow-up	4.62±1.17	4.37±0.49	0.541
p-value	0.023	0.752	

Values are presented as mean±standard deviation. GX : good radiographic outcome, PX : poor radiographic outcome, SRS-22 : scoliosis research society-22 questionnaire

erative Risser grade 0, 1 (OR, 1.8), SV-3 at L3 in standing and side benders (OR, 2.1 and 2.8, respectively), total stability score 5, 6 at L3 (OR, 4.4), rigid disc at L3–4 (OR, 3.1), LIV rotation $>15^\circ$ (OR, 2.9), and LIV deviation >2 cm from CSVL (OR, 2.2) were significant predictive factors for poor radiographic outcomes. For these analyses, we utilized a new gravity, rotational and total stability scoring system. In our new scoring system, the difference between SV-2 and SV-3 is whether CSVL does touch LIV or not. It means that SV-2 and SV-1 is LTV and substantial LTV, respectively. Total stability score is the sum of gravity and rotational stability score. By the multiple logistic regression analysis, total stability score ≤ 5 or less at L3 (OR, 4.4) is the most significant factor associated with poor radiographic outcomes after stopping at L3. To the best of our knowledge, there are no published reports using gravity, rotational and total stability scoring system to determine optimal LIV level.

In major thoracolumbar of lumbar structural curves, it had been considered that fusion should be extended down to L4 in the era of Harrington instrumentation^{1,13,15,16}. However, stop-

ping at L3 instead of L4 has been proposed in the era of segmental pedicle screw based instrumentation. Lenke and colleagues⁸ proposed the criteria for stopping of distal fusion at L3, as follows : 1) less than Nash-Moe grade I rotation of L3; 2) tilt of L3 $<30^\circ$ and tilt of L4 $<20^\circ$; 3) L4 vertebra body was bisected by the CSVL; 4) apical disc should be located at T12–L1 or above; 5) the direction of opening at the L3–L4 level should be parallel to or opposite the L4–L5 disc level; and 6) the location of L3 should be centered by bending. Recently, selecting the LTV by CSVL as an optimal LIV can decrease the incidence of distal AO^{10,13,15}. The previously reported factors or criteria are valuable to determine distal fusion levels in AIS. However, absolute guidelines for the selection of LIV have not been defined. In the current study, we found several key risk factors for AO or DJK. Moreover, we introduce the odds ratio of each risk factor by multiple logistic regression analysis. We can share and discuss the information of predicting factors for poor radiographic outcomes with AIS kids and their guardians.

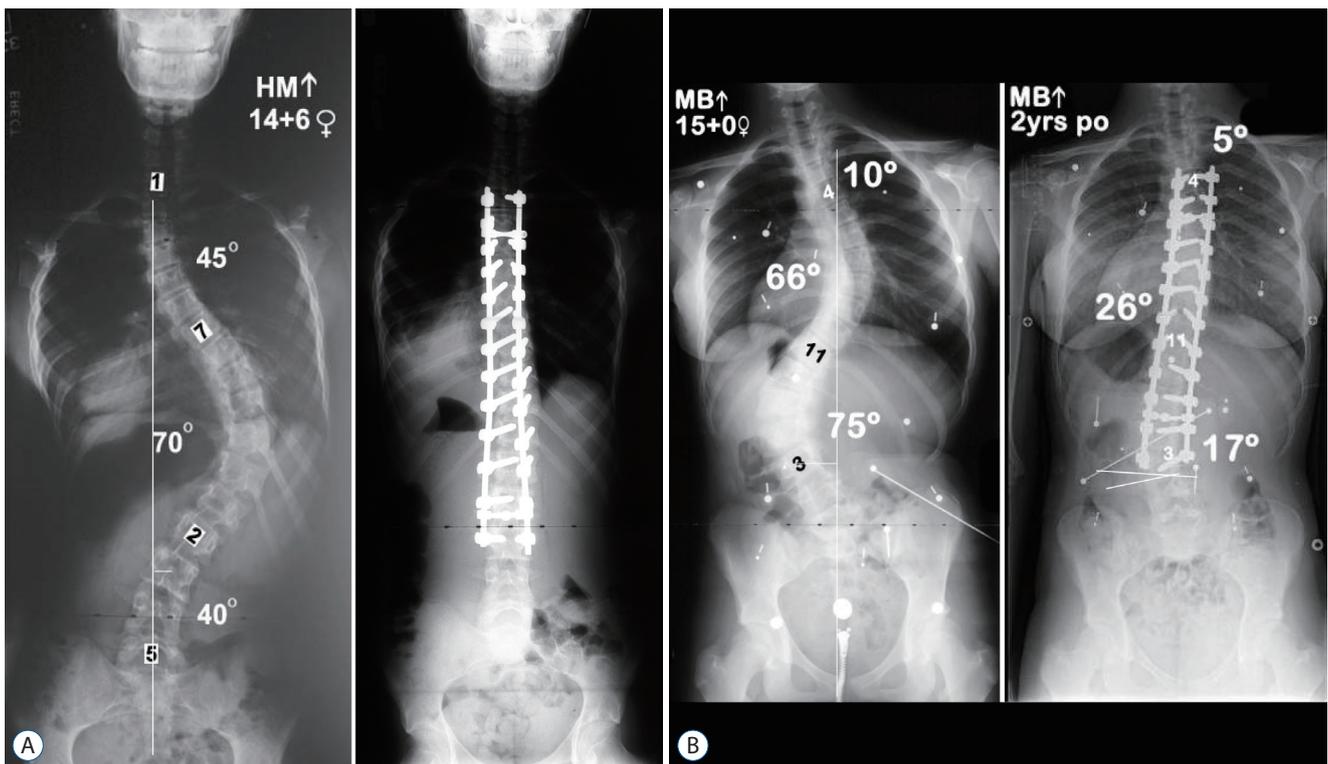


Fig. 3. Representative cases of good (A) and poor (B) radiographic outcomes. A : A 14-year-old girl having neutral ($<15^\circ$) L3 touched by the center sacral vertical line (CSVL) and located within 2 cm from the midline shows good radiographic outcome. B : A 15-year-old girl having rotated ($>15^\circ$) L3 not touched by the CSVL and deviated more than 2 cm from the midline demonstrates poor radiographic outcome with 13° distal junctional disc angulation at L3–4 in the coronal plane. po : postoperative.

CONCLUSION

The prevalence of AO or DJK at ultimate follow-up with LIV at L3 was 13.1%. To prevent AO or DJK following posterior spinal fusion caudal to L3, the CSVL should touch L3 on standing and side bending films, the distal junctional disc should be flexible, L3 should be neutral ($<15^\circ$) and ≥ 2 cm from the midline, and the patient should be Risser grade 2 or greater.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

INFORMED CONSENT

Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in this study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization : SJH, YK

Data curation : SJH, YK, LGL, KHB, KMB

Formal analysis : SJH, YK

Methodology : SJH, YK

Project administration : SJH, YK, LGL, KHB, KMB

Visualization : SJH

Writing - original draft : SJH

Writing - review & editing : SJH, YK, MC, KMB

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