THE EFFECTS OF ANTERIOR DISCECTOMY AND INTERPOSITIONAL IMPLANT UPON LUMBAR MOTION SEGMENT STABILITY

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ABSTRACT

The cadaver spine motion segment behavior under torsional load was evaluated with the disc intact, with partial anterior discectomy and with spacer insertion. The results of this study explain how anterior lumbar discectomy and interbody fusion (ALIF) affects the torsional stability of the motion segment.

The pseudarthrosis rate of the anterior lumbar discectomy and interbody fusion (ALIF) is known to vary with level. Therefore fifteen fresh human cadaveric degenerated discs at L3-4, L4-5, and L5-S1 levels were loaded in torsion: intact; after anterior discectomy; and, after spacer interposition and removal.

Torsional rigidity of intact L5-S1 was greater than L3-4 (41%) or L4-5 (53%). Anterior discectomy significantly decreased the torsional rigidity compared to intact: L3-4 (73%); L4-5 (48%); and L5-S1 (55%). Interpositioning of spacer partially restored the torsional stability compared to discectomy: L3-4 (22%); L4-5 (18%); and L5-S1 (38%).

In conclusion, L5-S1 degenerated discs are rotationally more stable than L3-4 or L4-5. Anterior discectomy significantly increases torsional flexibility. Spacer interposition partially restores the disc's torsional stability which is most prominent at the L5-S1 level. Increased rotational flexibility seems related to pseudarthrosis rate.

Keywords: Lumbar spine; Biomechanics, Rotational instability, Arthrodesis.


INTRODUCTION

Anterior lumbar discectomy and interbody fusion (ALIF) has been employed to treat a number of disorders including degeneration, herniation, and instability either with or without posterior arthrodesis. ALIF involves removal of the anterior portion of the annulus fibrosis (AF), the cartilage end plates (EP) and the entire nucleus pulposis (NP). A bone plug is then inserted to facilitate arthrodesis. During the postoperative course a decrease of the intervertebral space, iliac graft fragmentation and resorption and nonunions have been observed. Loguidice et al. observed that the pseudarthrosis...
Discectomy and Lumbar Stability

Table I. Details of specimens.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen No.</th>
<th>Age (Yr)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Bone mineral density L4 (g/cm²)</th>
<th>Cause of death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91-93</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>respiratory arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-121</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>congestive heart failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>906</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>cardiac arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-176</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>cardiac arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-39</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>cardiac arrest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bone mineral density of L4 is a representative of the subjects' overall vertebral bone density.

The rate varied with fusion level; 31% at L3-4; 21% at L4-5; and 16% at L5-S1. This suggests that the stability characteristics of the lower lumbar motion segments may vary with level. Previous studies have indicated that the AF and facets resist torsion.1,5,7,18 Hahe et al.9 found the disc to be the most important structure for resisting torsion. Farfin et al.5 reported that 40 to 50% of the torque strength of a motion segment was provided by the disc. Others15,16,18,23 found an alteration in motion behavior with disc injury.

Based on these studies, we propose that large shear strain at the site of attempted arthrodesis may disrupt osteogenesis and promote nonunion. Understanding the physiology and biomechanics of ALIF may result in more effective methods of treatment and may improve clinical results.

The purpose of this study is to compare the torsional rigidity of the lower three lumbar discs in situations simulating ALIF.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employed 15 fresh human cadaveric motion segments at levels of L3-L4, L4-L5, and L5-S1. Specimens were age 57 or older so that discs would likely be degenerated, inasmuch as ALIF is typically performed on degenerated discs. Saline discography demonstrated grade III degeneration20 in each disc. Posterior elements were removed in order to isolate testing to the disc. Vertebral body mineral density was determined by dual-photon absorptiometry with a Lunar DP4 Scanner.

The motion segments were stored at -27°C in normal saline soaked towels in sealed plastic bags. When thawed for testing they were bathed in normal saline at 22°C. The discs were localized radiographically using 25-gauge needles inserted into each EP. Four screws were inserted at 90° intervals into both vertebral bodies which were potted with acrylic in metal cups. Radiographs confirmed disc location and orientation.

The specimens were loaded in torsion using an Instron electrohydraulic testing machine at a rate of 0.6 N·m/deg.8 In order to exclude the possibility of flexion or extension of the motion segment (due to lack of muscle stability),9,12,18 no compressive loading was used in testing. This seemed

Table II. Percent change in rotational rigidity of L3-L4 motion segment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen No.</th>
<th>Discectomy</th>
<th>With Spacer</th>
<th>Spacer Removal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91-93</td>
<td>-55</td>
<td>-32</td>
<td>-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-121</td>
<td>-85</td>
<td>-69</td>
<td>-88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>906</td>
<td>-80</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>-83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-176</td>
<td>-86</td>
<td>-60</td>
<td>-88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-39</td>
<td>-59</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean±SD</td>
<td>-73±14.8</td>
<td>-50.8±14.4</td>
<td>-77±13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Value</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive and negative signs, respectively, indicate increase and decrease from the initial intact state.

Table III. Percent change in rotational rigidity of L4-L5 motion segment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specimen No.</th>
<th>Discectomy</th>
<th>With Spacer</th>
<th>Spacer Removal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>91-93</td>
<td>-66</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-121</td>
<td>-62</td>
<td>-54</td>
<td>-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>906</td>
<td>-27</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92-176</td>
<td>-60</td>
<td>-43</td>
<td>-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-39</td>
<td>-26</td>
<td>-16</td>
<td>-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean±SD</td>
<td>-48.2±19.9</td>
<td>-30.4±23.7</td>
<td>-60.2±20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Value</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive and negative signs, respectively, indicate increase and decrease from the initial intact state.
A torque-rotation curve was determined for each of the 60 tests and was plotted with a rate of 50 readings per second. Torsional rigidity (the average slope of the torque-rotation curve) was determined. The data for the discectomy and spacer tests were normalized to their respective intact specimens. Significance was determined using paired Student’s t-tests at the p<0.05 level.

RESULTS

The age, sex, cause of death, and bone mineral density of the subjects are given in Table I. The average torsional rigidity of the intact L5-S1 discs was significantly higher than L3-4 (41%) and L4-5 (53%). The rotational rigidity data in term of percent loss compared to the intact specimens are given in Tables II, III and IV. The average decrease in the stability after discectomy in L3-4 was 73%, in L4-5 was 48% and in L5-S1 was 55%. Interpositioning of spacer partially restored the torsional stability compared to discectomy: L3-4 (22%); L4-5 (18%); and L5-S1 (38%). Upon removal of the spacer, the torsional rigidity was not significantly different than that after discectomy, implying that testing was nondestructive.

DISCUSSION

The findings confirm that the intact L5-S1 disc is inherently more stable than the L3-4 or L4-5 discs. There is a marked increase in flexibility at all levels when an anterior discectomy is performed. This increase is most prominent at L3-4. The increased flexibility is only partially restored when a spacer is inserted.

Figure 1 compares the rotational flexibility of the three
levels before and after discectomy and after spacer insertion. This suggests that there may be a relationship between rotational flexibility and the nonunion rate reported by Loguidice et al. After anterior discectomy and spacer interpositioning, the torsional rigidity of the motion segment is decreased compared to the intact disc: L3-4 (52%); L4-5 (31%); and L5-S1 (16%). We note that posterior instrumentation increases the torsional stability postoperatively. This study implies that further increasing rotational rigidity, the nonunion rate may be lessened. Anterior implants used to promote arthrodesis should be designed to maximize rotational stability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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REFERENCES