

Clinical Article

Long-Term Outcome of Posterior Cervical Inclinary Foraminotomy

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Objective : A modified surgical technique of posterior cervical foraminotomy called posterior cervical inclinary foraminotomy (PCIF) was introduced in previous preliminary article. PCIF allows better preservation of facet joint and capsule than conventional techniques. The authors conducted a study to investigate long-term outcomes of PCIF.

Methods : We retrospectively reviewed demographic, radiologic, and clinical data from the patients who underwent PCIFs at our institution. Criteria included a minimum of 48 month follow-up and PCIFs for patients with radiculopathy from foraminal stenosis (C2–T1; single or multilevel) with persistent or recurrent root symptoms despite conservative treatment for more than 3 months. Patients who had undergone previous cervical operation were excluded. The visual analogue scale (VAS) score was used for clinical follow-up, and radiologic follow-up was performed to compare the changes of cervical sagittal alignment, focal angle and disc-space height of treated segment.

Results : The PCIFs were performed between April 2007 and March 2011 on 46 patients (32 males and 14 females) with a total of 73 levels affected. The average duration of follow-up was 74.4 months. Improvements in radiculopathic pain were seen in 39 patients (84.7%), and VAS score decreased from 6.82 ± 1.9 to 2.19 ± 1.9 . Posterior neck pain also improved in 25 patients (71.4%) among 35 patients, and VAS score decreased from 4.97 ± 2.0 to 2.71 ± 1.9 . The mean disc-space heights of treated segment were 5.41 ± 1.03 mm preoperatively and decreased to 5.17 ± 1.12 mm postoperatively. No statistically significant changes in cervical sagittal alignment, focal angle were seen during the follow-up period (Cox proportional hazards analysis and Student t-test, $p > 0.05$).

Conclusion : The PCIF is highly effective in treating patients with cervical spondylotic radiculopathy, leading to long-lasting relief in pain. Long-term radiologic follow-up showed no significant spinal angular imbalance.

Key Words : Cervical · Posterior · Foraminotomy · Cervical spondylosis · Radiculopathy.

INTRODUCTION

Posterior surgical approach for cervical spondylotic radiculopathy was introduced in the 1960s^{10,20)} and advanced for decades with development of equipments and techniques. In 1980s, several authors reported case series, and so-called “key-hole” laminoforaminotomy was popularized. It was proven that posterior cervical foraminotomy (PCF) was effective in managing of cervical foraminal stenosis^{3,7,8,13)}.

There are many advantages for posterior approach than anterior approach. Posterior foraminotomy is effective for spondylotic radiculopathy, easy to access, and able to avoid commonly reported complications of anterior cervical approaches such as esophageal or laryngeal nerve injury. However, some concerns about posterior cervical foraminotomy are same or adjacent segment disease, kyphosis, persistent neck pain, late recurrence.

We have reported two morphometric studies about posterior cervical foraminotomy^{12,14)}, and in 2011 we introduced a modified technique called “posterior cervical inclinary foraminotomy (PCIF)”⁴⁾. That is different use of inclinary drilling out for preserving more facet joint and capsule compared to conventional posterior cervical foraminotomy. In this study, we reported long-term clinical and radiological outcomes of PCIF.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We reviewed all medical records and radiographic images of patients who received PCIF. Between April 2007 and March 2011, total 55 patients received PCIF at our institution. 8 patients with previous cervical operation were excluded, and one patient was lost. So, 46 patients were analyzed in this study.

We examined the patients' history, and neurological exam

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preoperatively. Symptoms on neck pain and radiculopathy were described in visual analogue scale (VAS) score. If patients had cervical radiculopathy, they were evaluated with cervical neutral and dynamic radiographs, magnetic resonance image (MRI) and computerized tomography (CT). To determine surgical levels, some patients underwent additional exams such as diagnostic selective nerve root blocks or electromyography and nerve conduction study. As mentioned in previous preliminary article⁴⁾, operative indication is radiculopathy from foraminal stenosis (C2-T1; single or multilevel) with persistent or recurrent root symptoms despite conservative treatment for more than 3 months. And the patients with cervical disc herniation or central stenosis were excluded. Any patient didn't have motor weakness.

After surgery, we routinely followed up patients every 3 months, and annually. Patient's symptoms and cervical neutral and dynamic radiographs were routinely checked for at each follow-up visit. We measured cervical sagittal alignment, focal angle, disc-space height in preoperative and postoperative radiographs. Cervical sagittal alignment was defined by the Cobb's angle that was formed by lines parallel to inferior margin of C2 vertebral body (VB) and superior margin of C7 VB. Focal angle was defined by the angle that was formed by lines drawn at the superior margin of VB defining the disc space at the operated level and the inferior margin of the inferior VB on the neutral lateral radiographs. Disc-space heights were measured from the midpoint of the vertebra below the surgical level to the midpoint of the vertebra above the surgical level on neutral lateral radiographs. Focal angle and disc-space height were measured three times pre- and postoperatively, with the mean values used for analysis. Instability was defined as motion >2 mm at the operative segment or any adjacent segments on dynamic imaging. Kyphosis was defined as "cervical sagittal alignment" was less than 0°. All values were measured 3 times by different persons and a mean values was adopted.

Statistical analysis was performed to determine factors affecting clinical symptoms and the development of radiologic changes. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 20.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

RESULTS

The patient characteristics and preoperative details are shown in Table 1. Long-term follow-up data were collected for 46 cases. All patients had spondylotic radiculopathy, and their corresponding lesions for foraminal stenosis in CT and MRI. The mean patients' age at operation was 60.9 years (range 42–84 years). 32 patients (69%) were men and 14 (31%) were female. Total 73 levels were affected. Most frequent levels were C5–6 (32 patients), and C6–7 (21 patients). 29 patients underwent single level PCIF, and the other 17 patients (36%) underwent PCIFs on multiple levels. The interval between operation and last follow-up ranged from 48 to 98 months (average 74.4 months).

Table 1. Demographic and preoperative details of 46 PCIF patients

Characteristics	Value
No. of patients	46
Male	32
Female	14
Mean age (years)	60.9±9.1
Follow up period (months)	74.4±14.47 (48–98)
Preoperative symptoms	
Neck pain	35
Radiculopathic pain	46 (all patients)
Affected levels	
C2–3	2
C3–4	8
C4–5	9
C5–6	32
C6–7	21
C7–T1	1
No. of affected levels in a patient	
Single level	29
2 levels	8
3 levels	8
4 levels	1

PCIF: posterior cervical inclinatory foraminotomy

Table 2. Presenting symptoms in 46 PCIF patients

	Preoperative	Postoperative
Radiculopathy	46 (100)	7 (15)
No. of patients (%)		
Mean VAS score	6.82±1.9	2.19±1.9
Neck pain		
No. of patients (%)	35 (76)	10 (21)
Mean VAS score	4.97±2.0	2.71±1.9

VAS : visual analogue scale

Preoperatively all patients had radiculopathic pain, and 35 patients (76%) had neck pain (Table 2). After PCIF mean VAS score of radiculopathic pain was improved from 6.82±1.9 to 2.19±1.9. Among 46 patients, 39 patients' radiculopathic pains were improved (84.7%). Mean VAS score of neck pain also was improved from 4.97±2.0 to 2.71±1.9. Among 35 patients who had neck pain, 25 patients (71.1%) experienced improvement. Both radiculopathy and neck pain decreased rapidly in early postoperative period (within 3 months), and continued afterward (Fig. 1). Age, duration of clinical follow-up, number of surgical level, and occurrence of kyphosis were irrelevant to clinical symptom statistically.

A summary of the preoperative and postoperative radiologic features at the treated level are shown in Table 3, 4. For the measurements for angle, kyphotic alignment is indicated by a negative value and lordotic alignment is indicated by a positive value. Statistically significant change in cervical sagittal alignment or focal angle was not seen at the follow-up period. There was no

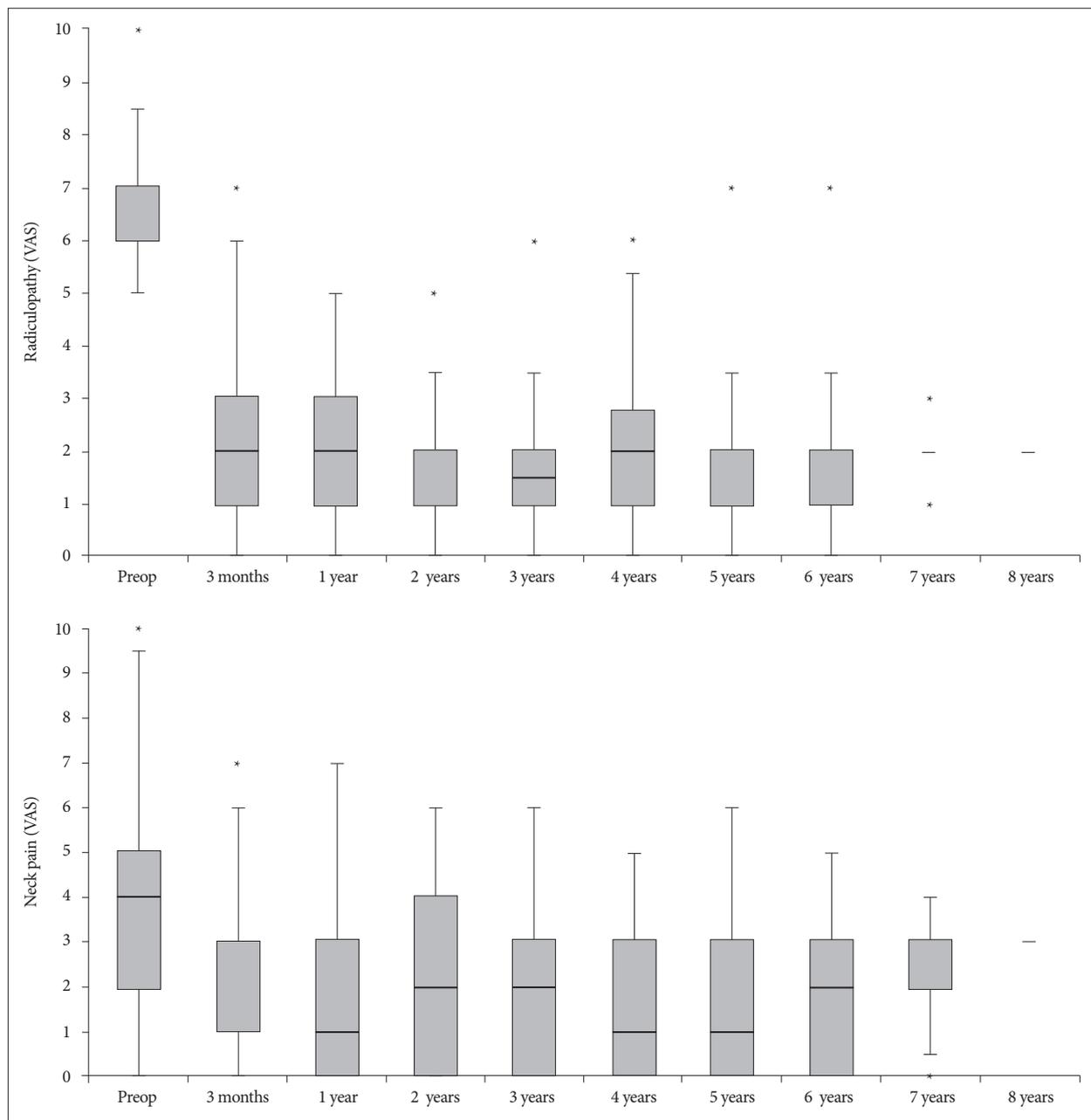


Fig. 1. Box and whisker plot of clinical outcomes measure by visual analogue scale (VAS). Radiculopathy and neck pain improved rapidly in early postoperative period, and maintained afterward. Box represents the first and third quartile, line inside box is median. *Outlier, more or less than inter-quartile range.

significant difference at incidence of kyphosis before and after PCIF. But mean preoperative and postoperative disc-space height were 5.41 ± 1.03 (mm) and 5.2 ± 1.04 (mm). Disc-space height decreased steadily over this time during follow-up period ($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 2). There was no relation between radiologic findings (cervical alignment, focal angle, disc-space height) and clinical symptoms statistically. Duration of follow-up did not affect radiologic changes and clinical symptoms.

Spondylotic radiculopathy worsened in 2 patients. In one patient who underwent C5/6 single level PCIF, recurrence occurred after 22 month. After PCIF again, symptom improved complete-

ly. And one another patients refused surgery, then symptom was improved a little after conservative treatment. A postoperative kyphosis (Cobb angle -5°) occurred in one patient who had normal cervical lordosis preoperatively, but her neck pain and radiculopathic pain improved after surgery completely. In our study, there was no other adverse event (instability, CSF leak, nerve root injury, etc.)

DISCUSSION

First introduced in 1946 by Frykholm¹⁰ and Scoville¹⁹, the

Table 3. Radiologic analysis

	Preoperative	Postoperative
Mean cervical sagittal alignment (°)	14.68±9.49	13.18±8.96
No. of kyphosis (Cobb angle <0°)	4	3

Table 4. Radiologic analysis for each level

Level	No. of levels	Mean focal angle (°)		Mean disc-space height (mm)	
		Preop.	Postop.	Preop.	Postop.
C2-3	2	-0.95±3.04	-0.55±1.76	7.04±0.41	6.78±0.62
C3-4	8	1.98±1.70	2.72±2.15	5.92±1.39	5.70±1.47
C4-5	9	2.46±1.86	3.18±1.96	5.59±1.03	5.31±1.08
C5-6	32	1.79±2.03	2.26±1.78	5.07±0.93	4.90±0.93
C6-7	21	2.23±2.46	2.04±2.57	5.50±0.91	5.30±0.87
C7-T1	1	3.2	1.7	5.25	4.47
Average		1.96±2.14	2.28±2.12	5.41±1.03	5.2±1.04

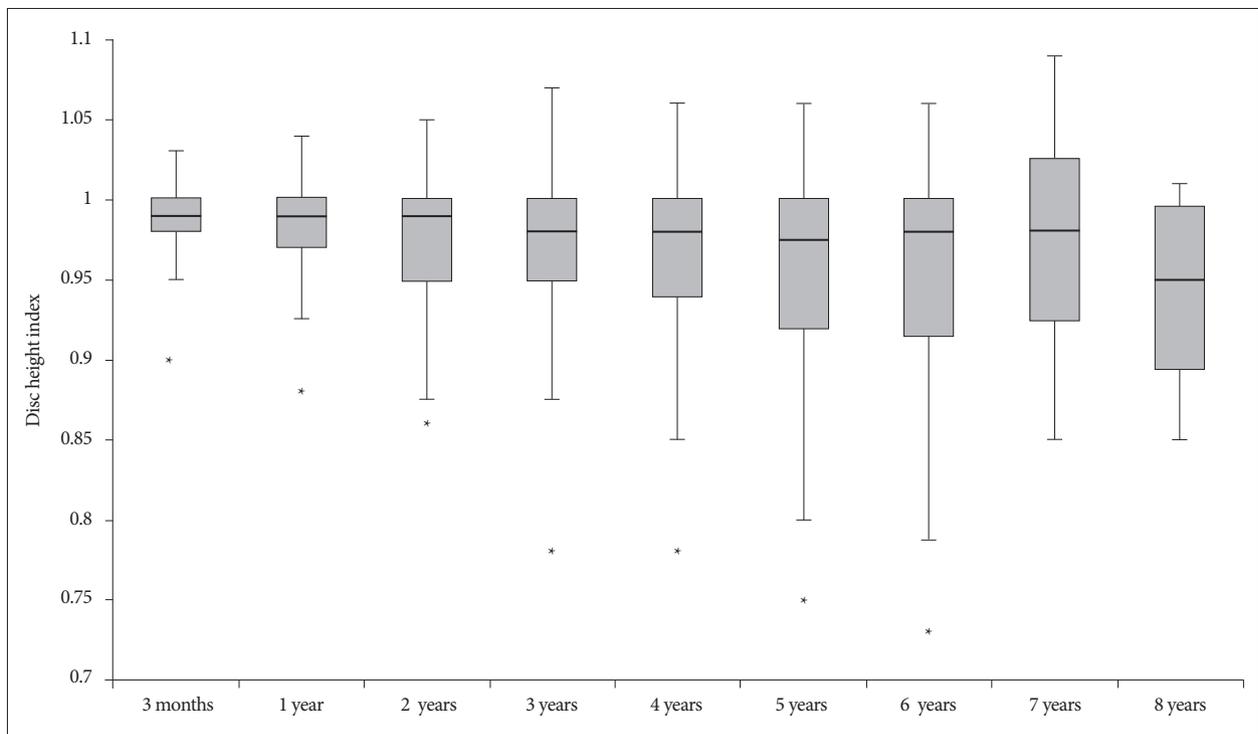


Fig. 2. Box and whisker plot of disc height index (DHI). DHI is calculated as disc-space height divided by preoperative height at treated level. DHI decreased statistically during the follow-up period ($p < 0.05$). Box represents the first and third quartile, line inside box is median. *Outlier, more or less than interquartile range.

PCF has been an excellent surgical option of treatment for cervical radiculopathy. In comparison with anterior approaches, posterior approach has particular advantages such as ability to decompress multiple levels relatively easily, direct decompression of the involved nerve root under direct visualization, and avoidance of disc space disruption and fusion. Recent literatures have shown that PCF provides symptomatic relief in more than 90% of patients with radiculopathy refractory to nonsurgical treatment^{13,16}.

However, traditional posterior cervical approaches have disadvantages including the risk of persistent axial pain, paraspinal muscle spasm, and postoperative instability from subperiosteal

dissection detaching deep muscles, disruption of lamina and facet joint¹¹. And this approach also has the risk of kyphosis that may accelerate the disc degeneration^{2,13} and symptomatic adjacent-segment and same-segment disease.⁶ Jagannathan et al.¹³ reported that postoperative loss of lordosis (defined as segmental Cobb angle <10°) was seen in 20% of 162 patients and postoperative instability was seen in 4.9%. Clarke et al.⁶ reported that symptomatic adjacent-segment disease and same-segment disease developed in 4.9% and 3.3% retrospectively among 303 patients underwent PCF. In a study for long-term follow-up of PCF, reoperation rate increased over time and reached 24.3%

in patients with follow-up periods longer than 10 years due to adjacent-segment disease. These results suggest that traditional PCF may affect stability of treated levels.

To overcome the disadvantages, posterior cervical approaches have advanced to minimally invasive technique under microscope or endoscope^{1,9)}. Kwon¹⁵⁾ reported that minimally invasive PCF using tubular retractors showed successful surgical effects for cervical radiculopathy and yielded less postoperative kyphosis and axial pain. In a prospective study, 88% of patients no longer had arm pain, and no operation-induced neck pain or instabilities occurred¹⁸⁾. These studies suggest that attempt to minimize posterior cervical structures could reduce postoperative complications of PCF.

We tried to minimize not only paraspinal muscles, but also posterior cervical bony structures, especially facet joints. Several studies reported facet joint violation can cause segmental hypermobility, especially when resected more than 50%^{5,17,22)}. Our PCIF technique can provide adequate decompression with preserving more posterior aspect of the facet joint and capsule. In our study, PCIF had similar improvement rate of radiculopathy and lower complication rate (postoperative kyphosis, persistent axial pain) compared to other studies of PCF. Comparing to a research of Jagannathan et al.¹³⁾, the extent of decrease in our study was a little less than that of a conventional PCF, but it was more than age-related changes²¹⁾. Disc-height changes were irrelevant to clinical symptoms and loss of lordosis, so we are hard to believe that PCIF affects same-level instability and degeneration. Longer follow-up of this research is needed why disc-height changed.

In preliminary study, we presumed that minimal facet and capsule resection would reduce the complication of PCF. This research showed a favorable outcome at 5-year follow-up. However the periods of studies about traditional PCF usually lasted longer than 10 years, these studies reported that complication rate increased as time passed. Further long-term studies are necessary in order to compared to traditional PCF.

CONCLUSION

This study showed that PCIF can be more safe and efficient method to treat cervical spondylotic radiculopathy. Long-term radiologic and clinical results of PCIF suggest that less invasive techniques provide less complications, and no significant spinal angular imbalance.

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