Vertebral Destruction Syndrome: From Knowledge to Practice

Jose Maria Jimenez-Avila1,2, Mario Alberto Cahueque-Lemus3, Andres Enrique Cobar-Bustamante1 and Maria Cristina Bregni-Duraés4

1 Spine Surgeon, Western Medical Center Hospital, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico
2 Faculty of Medicine professor, Mexican Institute of Social Security, TEC de Monterrey, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico
3 Orthopedic Surgeon, Western Medical Center Hospital, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico
4 Orthopedic Surgeon, Guatemalan Social Security Institute, Guatemala, Guatemala, Mexico

Abstract

The term Vertebral Destruction Syndrome comprises pathologies causing structural changes in the spine in the vertebral body mainly producing mechanical deformity and neurological involvement. Among the pathologies found in this definition are infectious and metabolic tumors. The vertebral osteomyelitis is a disease that occurs mainly in adults >50 years; we speak of spondylodiscitis when condition affects the disc and vertebral body. The most important in the vertebral body is Staphylococcus aureus osteomyelitis, seen in over 50% of cases. Tumors of the spine can start from local or adjacent spinal injuries or distant spread through the blood or lymphatic. Metastases injuries account for about 97% of all tumors of the spine. Primary tumors that most commonly spread to spine is lung, prostate, breast and kidney. Metabolic bone diseases are a group of disorders that occur as a result of changes in calcium metabolism, spine contains large amounts of metabolically active cancellous bone, which must withstand axial loads during stance, and osteoporosis is a metabolic disease that most commonly affects the spine, characterized by low bone mass. The diagnosis of these entities is important for treatment and prognosis of the patient, the term Vertebral Destruction Syndrome proposes a notarized scheme aimed at improving patient prognosis and their prompt treatment.

Keywords: Vertebral destruction syndrome; Spondilydiscitis; Spinal tumors; Osteomyelitis

Introduction

The term Vertebral Destruction Syndrome comprises a group of different pathologies that cause structural change in the spine, mainly in the vertebral body and resulting in mechanical and neurological consequences. Among these, are Neoplastic, Metabolic and Infectious cause’s vertebral destruction syndrome (Figure 1).

Infectious etiology

Vertebral Osteomyelitis is an estimated 5% of all bone infections. The vertebral body can be affected without the intervertebral disc being involved, due to hematogenous Spread of the disease. The most important infecting organism is Staphylococcus aureus, which is responsible for more than 50% of cases in developing countries, followed by Mycobacterium Tuberculosis rods. Other bacteria responsible for this disease are Brucella melitensis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Candida spp.

Spondilydiscitis is recently known to be a rising type of spinal infection in the last 15 years, due to invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures that result in bacteremia and sepsis.

Neoplastic etiology

Spinal tumors can both be local or distant, arising from the hematogenous or lymphatic Spread of malignant cells. Metastatic tumors comprise 97% of all neoplastic pathology of the spine, and among the most common sites of origin are the lung, prostate gland, mammary gland and kidney [1-3].

Metastatic tumors are the most frequent type of vertebral tumors, its presentation consisting in pain in 85% of patients and other types of radicular symptoms in another 20%. Pain is characterized by slow progression and is not related to physical activity, but is mainly of nocturnal presentation. The pain can be reproduced by causing pressure on the affected area, and the patient can report parentheses and other radicular symptoms, based on the affected spinal level [4,5].

Vertebral destruction in osteomyelitis can be similar radiographically, but the height of the vertebrae is reduced in infectious diseases, whereas in neoplastic diseases this is preserved. The differential diagnosis is important in decision making of definitive diagnosis and treatment (Table 1).

The main role of the biopsy procedure and sample is the confirmation of metastatic disease, and it is important to also rule out infectious pathology. The objective of the treatment in patients with spinal tumors is not to only to find a cure for the disease, but also provide relief of symptoms and rehabilitation of disabilities by providing stability of the spine and improving neurological function [6].

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Figure 1: Neoplastic, metabolic and infectious causes vertebral destruction syndrome.

*Corresponding author: Jose Maria Jimenez Avila, Spine Surgeon, Western Medical Center Hospital, Faculty of Medicine Professor, Mexican Institute of Social Security, TEC de Monterrey, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, Tel: 3310704802; E-mail: josemajimeneza@hotmail.com

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Myeloma, magnetic resonance imaging is the method of choice in the approach of the evaluation of the spine, and gammagrapy in the scenario of metastatic injuries.

In the suspicion of neoplastic injuries of the spine, screening methods include specific serological testing. Diagnostic tests such as C-Reactive Protein, Bone Marrow Aspirate, Erythrocyte sedimentation rate and Reactive C Protein are used not only for diagnosis but also for follow up purposes [10,11].

Among the diagnostic methods to assess bone mineral density, Dual Energy X-Ray Absorption (DEXA) is a rapid and useful tool, due to its precise information for the surgeon to assess whether an implant can tolerate the axial load on an implant [12,13].

### Treatment

#### Infectious etiology

- The initial approach to the patient in the emergency room begins with the history of the disease, observing loss of intervertebral height seen in bacterial infection, and the vertebral disc not being involved in mycobacterial and fungal disease.

- Imaging techniques are of importance with the history of the disease, observing loss of intervertebral height seen in bacterial infection, and the vertebral disc not being involved in mycobacterial and fungal disease.

- In neoplastic disease, a single vertebral body can be involved, with evidence of collapse and pedicle involvement in the setting of metastatic disease along with sagittal balance deformity, scoliosis and laterolisthesis. Anatomical structures and deformity can best be appreciated in Computed Tomographic Scans. In cases of Multiple Myeloma, magnetic resonance imaging is the method of choice in the approach of the evaluation of the spine, and gammagrapy in the scenario of metastatic injuries.

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#### Metabolic etiology

- Among the metabolic etiologies, characterized by alterations in the anatomy of the spine, specifically deformity and size increment of the vertebral bodies adjacent to the injury, which is related to neurological and mechanical impairments. The causes associated to the disease are infectious (bacterial and fungal), metabolic (osteoporosis) and neoplastic, (primary and metastatic) and the proposed diagnosis must be made under the correct analysis of the disease in mention [8].

- “The imaging study does not result in diagnosis”

- The initial approach to the patient in the emergency room begins in screening, and must be made by a cautious and detailed history, consisting in the presence of pain and its localization, history of fever, night sweats, weight loss, and certain specific details, such as consumption of non-pasteurized milk products that alerts us to potential infection with Brucella Melitensis. The clinical diagnosis can confuse the physician, just as in the case of a patient with the clinical and radiologic characteristics of a spinal Lymphoma, and the actual disease being a vertebral osteomyelitis with Bartonella Henslæ infection [9,10] (Figure 2).

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Vertebral Destruction Syndrome (SDV)

**Historia Clínica:** Dolor y localización, compromiso neurológico, fiebre, sudoración nocturna, pérdida de peso, ingestión de lácteos no pasteurizados, hacinamiento, antecedentes heredofamiliares de Ca.

**Rx simples de columna y cráneo:** Ubicación de Fx, no. de vértebras afectadas, morfología, cifosis angular, TAC y RMN: Partes blandas, invasión a pedículos, fragmentación de cuerpo vertebral, invasión discal, invasión a canal medular, niveles múltiples, localización de tumor primario.

**Gamagrama óseo:** Hipercaptación, vértebra única, ó múltiples, huesos largos, cráneo y pelvis.

**Paraclínicos:** BH, QS, ES, VSG y PCR, Procalcitonina, Rosa de Bengala, Proteína de Bence Jones, Aspirado de médula ósea, Biopsia, Densitometría ósea.

1° S
- Historia Clínica: Dolor y localización, compromiso neurológico, fiebre, sudoración nocturna, pérdida de peso, ingestión de lácteos no pasteurizados, hacinamiento, antecedentes heredofamiliares de Ca.
- Rx simples de columna y cráneo: Ubicación de Fx, No. de vértebras afectadas, morfología, cifosis angular, TAC y RMN: Partes blandas, invasión a pedículos, fragmentación de cuerpo vertebral, invasión discal, invasión a canal medular, niveles múltiples, localización de tumor primario.
- Gamagrama óseo: Hipercaptación, vértebras únicas o múltiples, huesos largos, cráneo y pelvis.
- Paraclínicos: BH, QS, ES, VSG y PCR, Procalcitonina, Rosa de Bengala, Proteína de Bence Jones, Aspirado de médula ósea, Biopsia, Densitometría ósea.

2° D
- Historia Clínica: Dolor y localización, compromiso neurológico, fiebre, sudoración nocturna, pérdida de peso, ingestión de lácteos no pasteurizados, hacinamiento, antecedentes heredofamiliares de Ca.
- Rx simples de columna y cráneo: Ubicación de Fx, No. de vértebras afectadas, morfología, cifosis angular, TAC y RMN: Partes blandas, invasión a pedículos, fragmentación de cuerpo vertebral, invasión discal, invasión a canal medular, niveles múltiples, localización de tumor primario.
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3° V
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**Figure 2:** Screening algorithm and diagnosis for vertebral destruction syndrome.

**Figure 3:** Treatment algorithm vertebral destruction syndrome.
presentation, being of infectious, neoplastic or metabolic origin, resulting in a confusing diagnosis for the treating physician. The multiple possibilities of causes of this disease result in anatomical alterations of the spine, and are accompanied by pain and functional disability due to mechanical and neurological changes.

The diagnosis of Vertebral Destruction Syndrome comprises a series of diagnostic steps in the assessment of the patient, analyzing each in a systemized and timely fashion, addressing each of the factors that can affect the patient. Each of the etiologies that cause the syndrome to share common characteristics, which are commonly described in medical literature, but it is important to consider the singularities of each of the presenting clinical settings, to permit a systematic approach to each entity, reducing the time to diagnosis and treatment. This systematic approach to the evaluation of the patient that is proposed must take advantage of the diagnostic tools indicated for each of the before mentioned etiologies, in accordance to avoiding false positive results that may not only delay diagnosis, but affect the ideal and prompt treatment of the patient (Figure 3).

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