A Review of Complications and Outcomes following Vertebral Column Resection in Adults

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The correction of rigid spinal deformities in adult patients can require the use of three-column osteotomies (3COs), specifically pedicle subtraction osteotomies (PSO) and vertebral column resection (VCR). These osteotomies provide the power to correct severe, rigid curves in the coronal, axial and sagittal planes through a posterior-only approach. Their power comes at the cost of considerable technical difficulty and high risk of complications.

PSO is a closing wedge osteotomy hinging on the anterior cortex of the vertebral body. This involves removal of the posterior elements, the pedicles and a V-shape resection through the vertebral body. VCR is a more extensive procedure and involves removal of the entire vertebral body in addition to the adjacent intervertebral discs. However, de-
spite the more extensive nature of the VCR and the potential for a higher rate of complications, many authors have reported on 3COs as a single entity, by combining PSO and VCR when reporting their outcomes. In addition, much of the current data is from series that include both pediatric and adult patients. This has made it difficult to discern the rate of neurologic and other surgical complications following VCR in adult patients. This review aims to address this limitation by examining the following questions: (1) What is the rate of neurologic and other complications following VCR in adult patients? (2) What is the rate of complications in VCR as compared to PSO? (3) What impact does the use of VCR have on clinical outcomes?

**Methods**

1. **Electronic literature search**

We performed a search of PubMed, CINAHL, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, and Google Scholar for literature published through September 9, 2014. The search was limited to articles in English. Search terms were devised to identify studies that reported outcomes or complications following VCR or any 3CO. Search terms included VCR (vertebral column resection) OR three column osteotomy (Title/Abstract) as well as terms related to complications or outcomes.

Meeting abstracts and proceedings, white papers, editorials and reviews were excluded. We excluded papers where VCR was performed for spine tumors, metastases or in cases of acute trauma. Papers reporting radiographic data, complications or outcomes following 3COs or papers with pediatric patients were included when it was possible to obtain the raw data for the adult VCR cohort. Studies with less than 10 adult VCR cases were excluded.

2. **Data extraction**

From the included articles, the following data were extracted when available: inclusion and exclusion criteria, patient demographics and case details, preoperative and postoperative radiographic data, patient reported outcome measures, and complications.

3. **Data analysis**

We pooled the data from the above studies to determine the overall complication rate. This was done despite heterogeneity in the patient population in order to allow for an appreciation of the “overall” complication rate. Major and minor complications were classified using the method outlined by Auerbach, et al. [1]. We also pooled the reported data on neurologic deficits to provide an “overall” rate of neurologic complications. Clinical outcomes and radiographic data were also reported when available.

In studies that reported outcomes of 3COs, raw data on complications following PSO and VCR were obtained and separated when possible. In articles where the number of complications was not explicitly reported [2], it was calculated using the reported complication rate in each study cohort. These data were then used to create a 2×2 contingency table and calculate relative risk of complications of VCR vs. PSO as well as the 95% confidence interval (CI). Significance was calculated using a Fisher Exact Probability Test. Data from each individual study was then pooled to report an overall relative risk as well as confidence interval.

**Results**

We were able to identify 11 studies that met the inclusion criteria detailed above (Fig. 1). A detailed description of the studies excluded after full text review is provided.
in the Appendix Tables 1–3. The included articles are shown in Table 1. Only Level IV evidence was available. There were a total of 817 patients in all series; of these, 293 (35.9%) were adults who underwent VCR. Table 2 highlights the number of adult VCR patients in each trial as well as the case details provided. All averages presented in the results section refer to the adult VCR patients only. Similarly, all percentages are reported in reference to the adult VCR patients only.

1. Patient demographics and case details

The average age for the selected studies was 37.4 years (range, 18 to 82 years). For studies where data was available, operating room time averaged 454±176 minutes, the number of vertebrae resected was 1.6±0.8 (range, 1 to 5) and the number of levels fused was 9.5±4.5 (range, 2 to 15). Estimated blood loss (EBL) was highly variable across all studies and ranged from 1,278 to 7,413 mL.

2. Radiographic results

Eight of the 11 selected articles included preoperative and postoperative radiographic information. These data are summarized in Table 3. The mean coronal curves reported in these series ranged from 37° to 104°.

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### Table 2. Case details of adult VCR cases from selected references

| Reference | Indications | No. | Age (yr) | OR time (min) | Levels resected | Levels fused | EBL (mL) |
|-----------|-------------|-----|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| Scheer et al. [3], 2014 | ASD | 376 | 75 | 51.2±13.6 (20–82) | NR | NR | 2722±1951 |
| Kelly et al. [4], 2014 | ASD | 75 | 19 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Auerbach et al. [1], 2012 | ASD, IS, CK | 105 | 18 | 29±21.2 | 518±94 | NR | 1278±859 |
| Hassanzadeh et al. [5], 2013 | ASD | 51 | 15 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| Xie et al. [6], 2012 | CK, PIK | 28 | 15 | 30.7±8.2 (18–45) | 615±161 | 1.3 | 12.3±3.2 | 7413±4978 |
| Lenke et al. [7], 2010 | IS, CK, SK, PTK | 43 | 16 | 36.2±19.7 (18–73) | 686±207 | 1.3±0.6 | NR | 1691±952 |
| Suk et al. [8], 2002 | ASD, CK, PIK | 70 | 70 | 27.4 (18–64) | 271 | NR | 6.3 (2–15) | 2334 (800–4200) |
| Wang et al. [9], 2008 | CK | 13 | 13 | 31±8.1 (20–43) | 266±45 | 2.5±0.4 | 7.7±1.4 | 2412±507 |
| Suk et al. [10], 2005 | CK, PIK, PTK | 25 | 21 | 45.5±12.7 (25–69) | 280 (190–405) | 2.2±1.3 | 4.5 (2–8) | 2810 (320–5460) |
| Suk et al. [11], 2005 | PS, IS, CK | 16 | 16 | 28.9±7.09 (20–38) | 371±82 | 1.3±0.5 | 12.3±2.7 | 7034±2848 |
| Zhang et al. [12], 2013 | PIK | 15 | 15 | 35.8±12.2 (20–43) | 446±93 | 1.3±0.5 | 7.8±1 | 1653±778 |

VCR, vertebral column resection; OR, operating room; EBL, estimated blood loss; ASD, adult spinal deformity; NR, not reported for adult VCR; IS, idiopathic scoliosis; CK, congenital kyphoscoliosis; PIK, post infectious kyphosis; SK, Scheuermann's Kyphosis; PTK, post-traumatic kyphosis; PS, paralytic scoliosis.

### Table 3. Radiographic results in adult VCR patients

| Reference | Preoperative radiographs | Postoperative radiographs | % Correction |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
|           | Cor Cobb | Sag Cobb | SVA (mm) | CVA (mm) | Cor Cobb | Sag Cobb | SVA (mm) | CVA (mm) | Cor (%) | Sag (%) |
| Auerbach et al. [1], 2012 | NR | NR | –4±40 | 5±18 | NR | NR | –28±31 | –17±21 | NR | NR |
| Xie et al. [6], 2012 | 104±30 | 101±27 | NR | NR | 44±17 | 31±12 | NR | NR | 58.1 | 69.6 |
| Lenke et al. [7], 2010 | 86±43 | 92±32 | NR | NR | 39±19 | 39±17 | NR | NR | 54.4 | 58.0 |
| Suk et al. [8], 2002 | 67±30 | 44±25<sup>a</sup> | 33 (16–69) | 32 (21–65) | 22±18 | 4±21<sup>b</sup> | 6 (~2 to 17) | 10 (~0–22) | 67.2 | 90.9 |
| Wang et al. [9], 2008 | 80±11 | 86±9 | 42±6 | 29±12 | 34±6 | 32±6 | 28±7 | 17±8 | 57.7 | 62.8 |
| Suk et al. [10], 2005 | 37±8 | 36±25 | 96±57 | 28±23 | 15±7 | 9±8 | 50±49 | 17±10 | 58.6 | 75.4 |
| Suk et al. [11], 2005 | 109±20 | NR | 42±60 | 40±12 | 46±15 | NR | 16±22 | 10±9 | 58.2 | NR |
| Zhang et al. [12], 2013 | NR | 92±9 | NR | NR | 37±9 | NR | NR | NR | 60.0 | |

VCR, vertebral column resection; SVA, sagittal vertical axis; CVA, coronal vertical axis; Cor, coronal; Sag, sagittal; NR, not reported.

<sup>a</sup>Only includes 38 patients with congenital kyphoscoliosis.
ittal curves ranged from 36° to 101°. The use of a posterior VCR was a powerful tool in correcting deformity; correction ranged from 54% to 67.2% in the coronal plane and from 60% to 90.9% in the sagittal plane.

3. Complications

1) All complications

Table 4 lists the complications associated with VCR. Because there is substantial heterogeneity in the definition of “major” and “minor” complications following 3CO, we have summarized the complications described in each citation. Two of the 11 studies were excluded from the analysis. One study noted “no neurologic and vascular complications” but did not further specify [12], and the second did not separate pediatric and adult complications [6].

The included studies reported a 69.2% (range, 23.8% to 100%) rate of overall complications following VCR [1,3-5,7-11]. Using data from the seven studies where major and minor complications could be separated [1,5,7-11], we found a 27.7% rate of major complications as previously defined [1].

Five of the 11 articles selected specified individual complications. These articles included 136 patients with a complication rate of 34% (range, 23.8% to 56.3%) [7-11]. Neurologic and pulmonary complications were the most common. Common pulmonary complications included pneumothorax (n=6, 4.4%) [8,9,11], pleural effusions (n=3, 2.2%) [7], and pulmonary effusion (n=1) [7]. Other reported non-neurologic complications included fixation failures (n=5), compression fractures (n=2), proximal junctional kyphosis (n=1) and pseudarthrosis (n=1) [7-11]. Thirteen re-operations were reported (9.6%) [7-11]. Reasons for re-operation included re-exploration for neurologic deficits (n=3) [8,11], decompression of cauda equina (n=6) [10], instrument failure (n=2) [8], pseudarthrosis (n=1) [8], and coronal and sagittal imbalance (n=1) [7].

Finally Auerbach et al. [1] attempted to identify risk factors for complications in all patients undergoing 3CO (PSO or VCR). They were able to show preoperative sagittal imbalance ≥40 mm (p=0.01), age ≥60 (p=0.01) and the presence of 3 or more medical comorbidities (p=0.04) as risk factors for complications.

2) Neurologic complications

Neurological complications are also detailed in Table 4. Of the nine articles included in the analysis of complications, one was excluded because it did not report neurologic complications separately [3]. The second was excluded as it did not separate neurologic complications for VCR and PSO [5]. This left seven articles that reported the number of neurologic complications [1,4,7-11].

The seven remaining articles included 173 patients with 23 neurologic complications, a rate of 13.3% (range, 6.3% to 15.8%). Kelly et al. [4] did not specify if the neurologic deficits observed in patients with VCR were transient or permanent. Excluding their data revealed 20 complications in 153 patients (13%; range, 6.3% to 15.4%). Of these 20 complications, 17 were transient and all but one returned to normal by 6 weeks [1,7-11]. One case required 6 months before the patient returned to their baseline [10]. There were 3 complete cord injuries observed in these series, resulting in a permanent complication rate of 2.0% [1,7-11]. All 3 patients with complete cord injuries had Beal’s Syndrome and had preoperative neurologic impairment (Table 4) [8,11].

3) VCR vs. PSO

Four of the selected references [1,3-5] included all 3COs and made an attempt to compare PSO to VCR. Kelly et al. [4] found that patients undergoing VCR were more likely to suffer from a perioperative complication compared to those who underwent PSO (VCR: 73.7% vs. PSO: 46.9%, p=0.03). Auerbach et al. [1] found the opposite trend; a higher rate of minor complications (PSO: 53% vs. VCR: 28%, p=0.07) and complications requiring revision (PSO: 20% vs. VCR: 0%, p=0.07) in the PSO group. Hassanzadeh et al. [5] reported a higher rate of major complications following VCR (VCR: 4/15, 26.7% vs. PSO: 5/38, 13.2%) but this was not significant (p=0.42). Finally, Scheer et al. [3] reported that VCR did not have an increased rate of intraoperative (p>0.05) or postoperative (p>0.05) complications compared to PSO when stratified by age group. They did not perform an analysis of the overall rate of complications, i.e., intraoperative and postoperative complications.

The data above was pooled to calculate an overall relative risk of complications for VCR vs. PSO. Results of this analysis are shown in Fig. 2. Analysis of the pooled data revealed a significantly higher rate of all complications with VCR vs. PSO (VCR: 87.4%, PSO: 64.3%, RR: 1.36, 95% CI: 1.24–1.49, p<0.001). The raw data used to calculate the pooled relative risk can be found in the appendix.
4. Clinical outcomes

Four studies reported clinical outcomes, which uniformly improved following VCR [1,3,9,12]. The results are summarized in Table 5. Scheer et al. [3] sought to examine the impact of age on clinical outcomes. They reported the change in the 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36, Physical Component Summary [PCS] and Mental Component Summary [MCS]), visual analog scale (VAS), Oswestry disability index (ODI) and the Scoliosis Research Society-22 questionnaire (SRS-22, subdomains: activity, pain, satisfaction, mental, appearance and total). In their series of all 3COs, they were able to show a significant improvement between preoperative and postoperative scores for all of the above measures [3]. Compared to older patients (age ≥65 years), young patients (age ≤45 years) undergoing VCR had greater improvement and were more likely to meet MCID in 2-year SRS pain, SRS function,
1-year PCS and 2-year PCS scores [3].

Auerbach et al. [1] evaluated patients using the SRS-24 instrument (subdomains: pain, function, self-image, total subscore). The clinical outcomes still improved even if patients experienced a complication. Wang et al. [9] showed a significant improvement in VAS from 1.77 to 0.54, improvement in SRS-24 scale from 38.15 to 76.92, significant in all subscales. Zhang et al. [12] also reported significant improvements in VAS and ODI.

### Discussion

The data presented summarizes our current understanding of the complications and outcomes following VCR in adult patients. Correction after VCR ranged from 54% to 67.2% in the coronal plane and from 60% to 90.9% in the sagittal plane. There was an overall complication rate of 69.2% (range, 23.8% to 100%). In the studies where individual complications were reported, we calculated a major complication rate of 27.7%. We also found using pooled data that the relative risk of overall complications is higher with VCR compared to PSO. However, and most importantly, clinical outcomes were improved after VCR despite the high complication rate.

When data for complications was available, neurologic complications were the most common, followed by pulmonary complications (pneumothorax, pleural effusion) and fixation failure. The rate of all neurologic complications was 13.3% (range, 6.3% to 15.8%). One important finding of this study was that most neurologic complica-
tions were transient in nature; of the 23 patients with neurologic deficits, 19 had resolved within six weeks, one required 6 months and three patients had permanent deficits. Indeed, all patients with permanent deficits had some preoperative neurologic deficits. Although the small number of these cases and the low overall level of evidence (Level IV) in the literature makes it impossible to make any further conclusions, it does appear that special care must be taken when performing VCR in patients with preoperative neurologic deficits. In addition, VCR should not be performed when intraoperative monitoring cannot be utilized.

In addition to calculating the overall complication rate, we compared the rate of complications with VCR vs. PSO. A number of series in the literature previously have examined outcomes in patients undergoing 3CO but prior to this analysis, it was difficult to determine if there truly was a difference in complication rate between VCR and PSO. Auerbach et al. [1] reported a higher complication rate with the use of PSO though this was not significant. On the contrary, Hassanzadeh et al. [5] and Scheer et al. [3] reported a higher rate of complications with VCR but this did not reach statistical significance. In the latter study, no analysis of overall complication rate was performed, but the data presented was age stratified and examined intraoperative and postoperative complications separately [3]. Kelly et al. [4] concluded that VCR is associated with a higher rate of complications. Using raw data from these trials, however, we were able to clearly show that patients undergoing VCR are at higher risk for complications compared to those treated with PSO. This is an important finding as the risk of complication is an important consideration when planning osteotomies for deformity correction. However, caution must again be used when interpreting our results given the disparate reporting of the data presented above focuses primarily on the risk of complications associated with VCR. There is, unfortunately, minimal data to guide our decision making regarding prevention of these complications. Auerbach et al. [1] reported that an increase preoperative sagittal balance (>40 mm), age >60 years and 3 or more medical comorbidities were all risk factors for complications following this procedure. Buchowski et al. [2] reported a 2.8% rate of permanent deficit in a series of 108 PSOs and surmised that patients with a permanent deficit had inadequate decompression, subluxation or buckling of the dura. While these findings alone do not provide guidance on specific techniques that might prevent complications following 3CO, they do highlight the importance of patient selection and meticulous surgical technique when attempting to minimize complications following 3COs.

The data presented above has a number of important limitations. First, there is currently no prospective data available regarding the complications and outcomes following VCR. Therefore, we are limited only to Level IV evidence, which makes it difficult to draw any strong conclusions. Second, the series above span over a decade of data (cases performed starting in 1997) during which there have been tremendous advances in both technique and instrumentation as experience with VCR has grown. Third, there are a wide variety of indications for VCR in the series described above ranging from congenital kyphoscoliosis to post-infectious kyphosis and adult deformity. This introduces substantial heterogeneity into the patient population and limits the strength of any pooled analysis. Finally, because we have chosen to limit our focus to adult VCR patients, we are limited by the way in which certain authors have reported data. There were several series where it was not possible to separate adult and pediatric patients or PSO and VCR data. It is likely we would have been able to include several more patients and controlled for more variables like VCR level, if more data had been reported on a case-by-case basis.

Nonetheless, we believe that the current analysis provides substantial value. The VCR is a technically complex, challenging procedure that is reserved for the most severe, rigid curves. This makes it a difficult technique to study prospectively. Additionally, the relative rarity of the procedure also makes it difficult for single center series to provide the numbers required for a comprehensive analysis. This study provides a reference which allows spine surgeons to weigh the available evidence regarding complications following adult VCR and counsel their patients accordingly. We show a high complication rate following VCR but improvement in functional outcomes. Further, we show that complication rates following VCR...
are significantly higher than those after PSO.

**Conflict of Interest**

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

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