

Indications for C spine surgery

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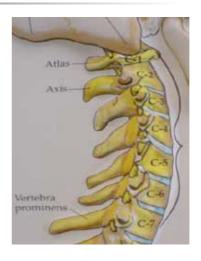


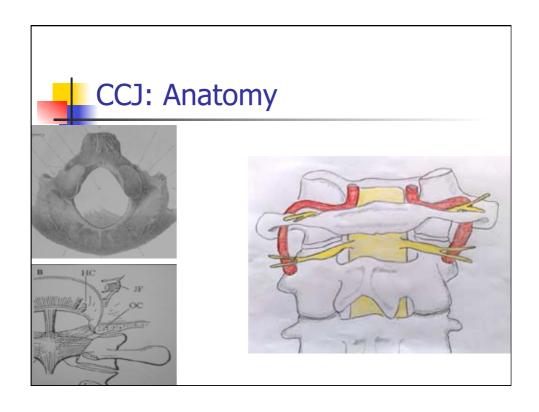


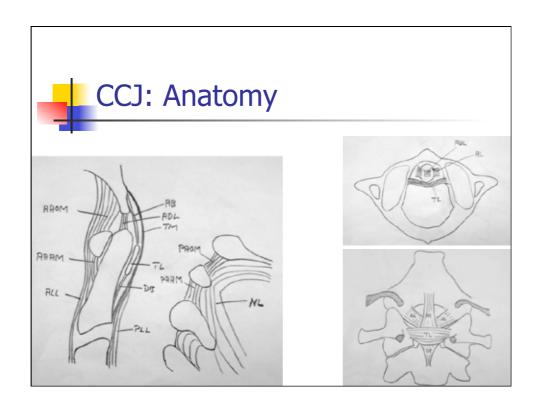
Surgery in *degenerative* or *inflammatory* C spine

Part 1: CCJ

Part 2: Subaxial spine









CCJ: ROM

- ROM at C0-C1
 - Flexion/extension: 30°
 - Lateral bending: 5° to each side
 - Rotation: 5° to each side
- ROM at C1-C2
 - Rotation: 45° to each side
 - Flexion/extention: 20°
 - Lateral bending: 5° to each side
 - Anterior translation of C1 limited to 3mm by TL and to 4-5mm by ALs

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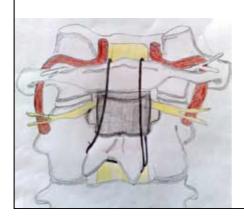
CCJ: Potential indications for surgery

- C1-C2 instability
 - RA
 - Idiopathic
- Painful C1-C2 osteoarthritis
- C0-C2 instability = Cranial settling
 - RA



Posterior C1-C2 fixation

Traditional techniques





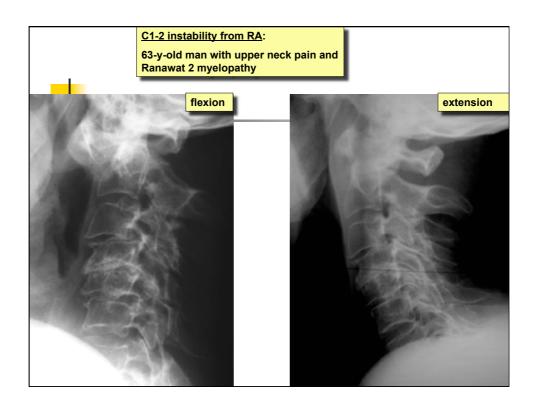


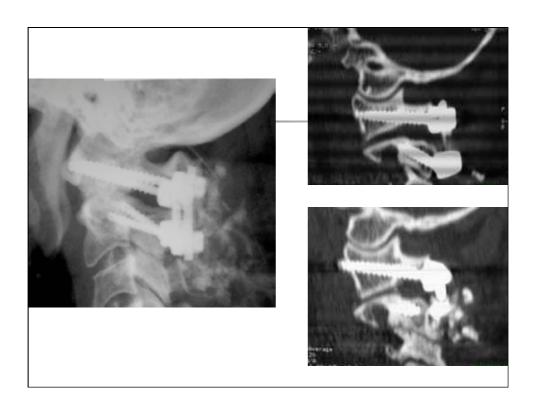
Posterior C1-C2 fixation

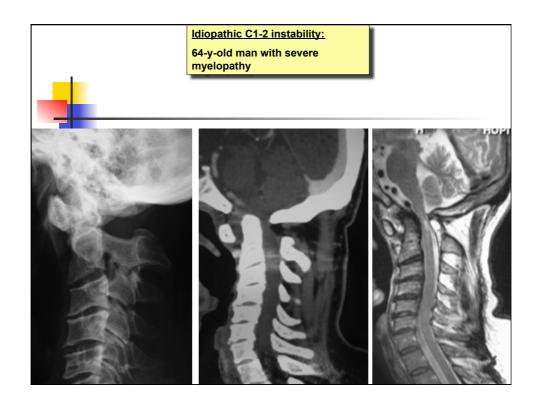
- More recent technique
 - Polyaxial lateral mass screws in C1
 - Polyaxial pars screws in C2
 - Top-loading rods
 - W/wo transverse connector

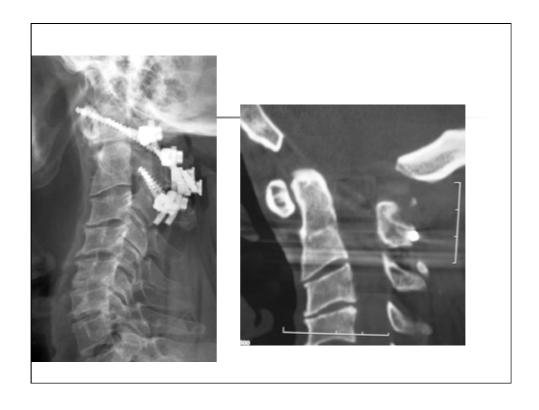


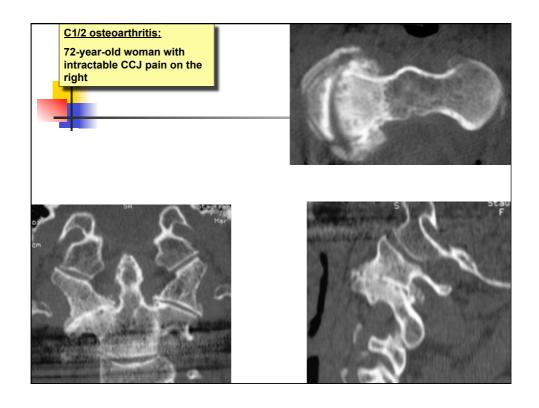
Neurosurgery. 2008; 63:ONSE100-1. Neurosurgery. 2005; 56:E203. Acta Neurochir (Wien). 2009;151:223-9.

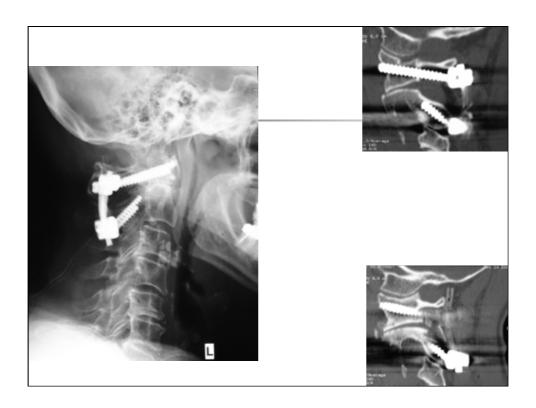














Subaxial spine: anatomy

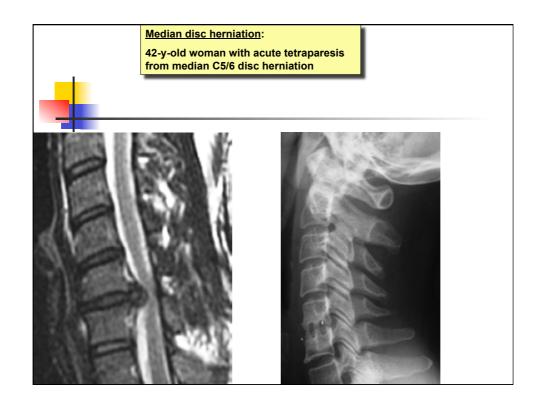


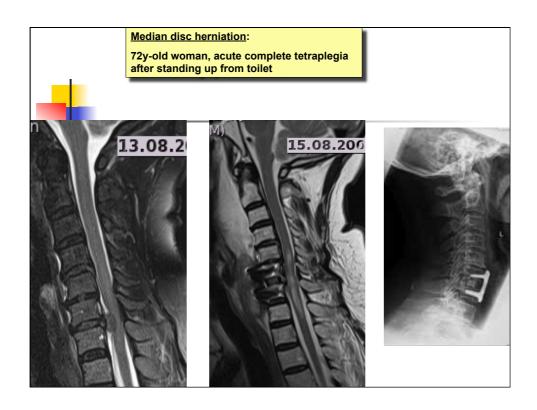
- Subaxial spinal segments have a uniform structure
- With almost 10° of rotation to each side and 10° of combined flexion/extension
- C5/6 and C6/7 are biomechanically the most loaded segments during flexion and extension

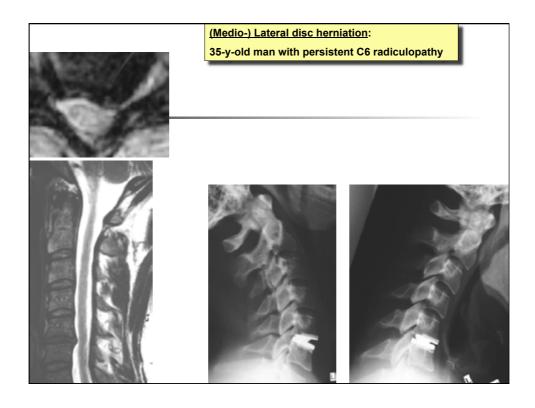


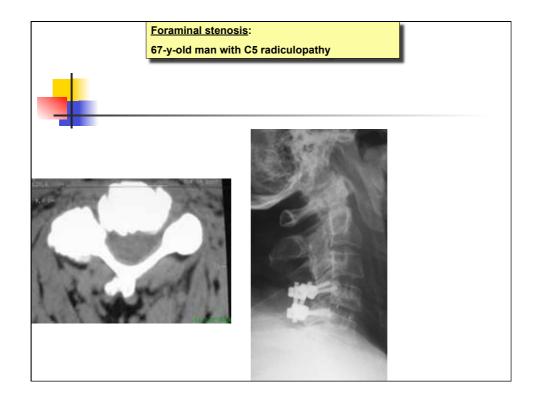
Subaxial spine: Potential indications for surgery

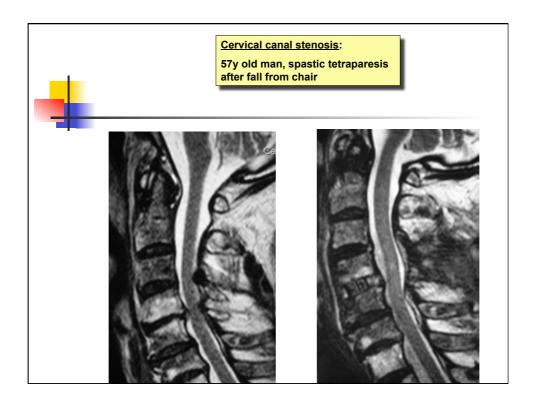
- Median and lateral disc herniations
- Foraminal stenoses
- Cervical canal stenosis with myelopathy













Conclusions

- Potential indications for C spine surgery
 - C1-C2 instability
 - RA, idiopathic
 - Painful C1-C2 osteoarthritis
 - Median and lateral disc herniations
 - Foraminal stenoses
 - Cervical canal stenosis with myelopathy

