



CT sagittal reformation, right paracentral GERY DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY AND

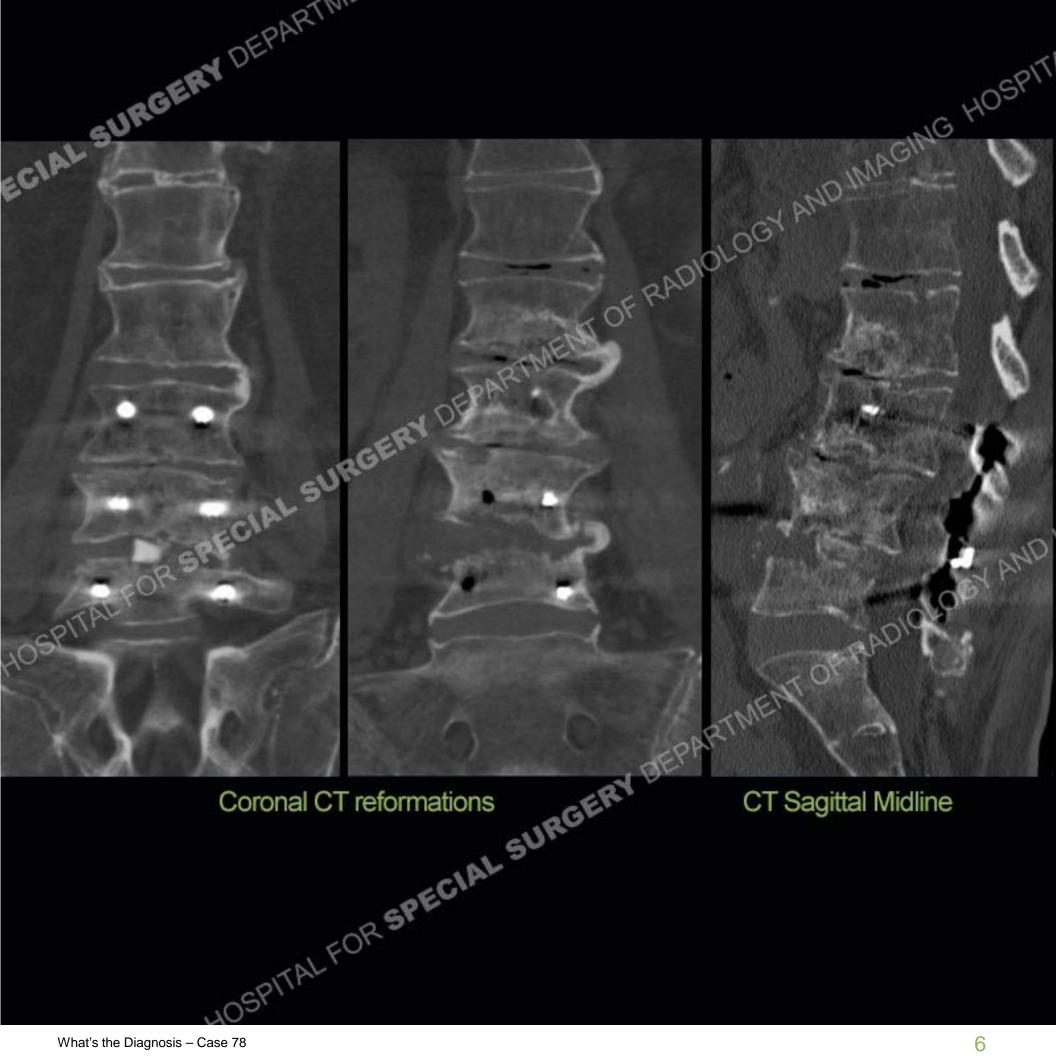
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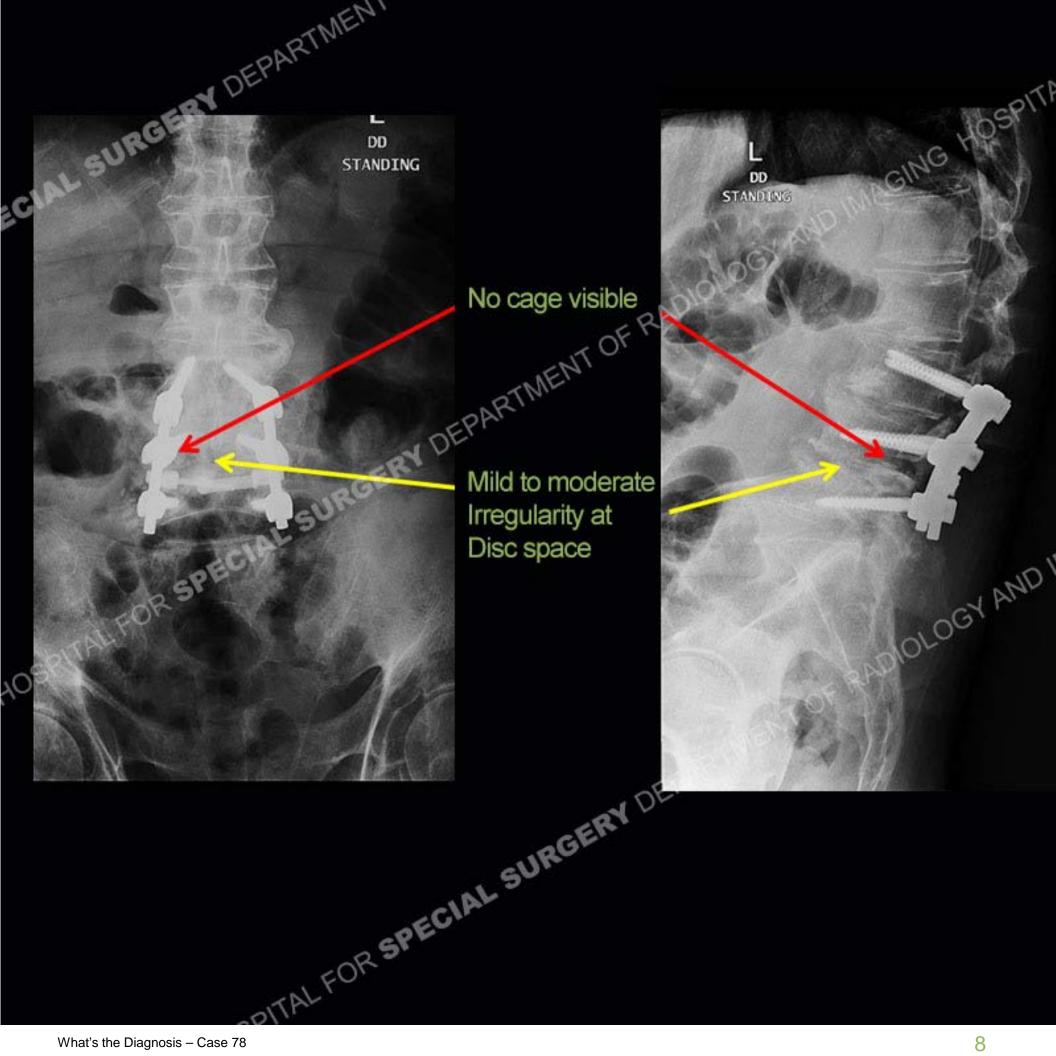
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Findings

Radiographs demonstrate prior posterior fusion from L3-L5 and posterior decompression. No interbody fusion is identified and there is mild to moderate irregularity of the endplates of L4-L5. MRI and CT demonstrate posterior displacement of a right sided intervertebral cage at L4-L5 yielding impingement/compression of the traversing right L5 nerve root. The cage is radiolucent on the radiographs. A more prominent degree of irregularity is present of the endplates at L4-L5 on the cross sectional exams with marked edema pattern of the L4 and L5 vertebral bodies on the MRI. Postoperative changes of posterior decompression are present. Related to patient age and creatinine clearance no contrast was administered. CT also shows there is not complete destruction of the endplates at L4-L5, and there is severe degenerative disc disease of multiple other lumbar motion segments.





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Compression at expected location of traversing right L5 nerve root

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HOSPITAL FOR SPECIAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT OF ROPORTS Irregularity of endplates at L4-L5 but without complete loss/destruction

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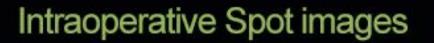
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Diagnosis: Hardware Failure and displacement

In this case there has been a failure of incorporation of the intervertebral graft with no bony bridging across the disc space and posterior displacement yielding mass effect upon the traversing right sided nerve root. Related to the prior posterior decompression and lack of graft fixation there has been increased load transmitted to the L4-L5 segment causing a breakdown with marked irregularity of the endplates. The marked edema at L4-L5 and irregularity of the endplates would question infection. However, the preservation of a large area of the endplates and no associated paravertebral collection argues against infection.

In this instance serological markers were obtained and were not suspicious of infection, nor was there an overall clinical suspicion. The inability to see the carbon fiber cage on the x-rays is because they are radiolucent but can be seen on MRI and CT. Our surgeons use cages with metallic beads so that the cages can be identified on x-ray and their position can be evaluated on x-ray. In this case, revision surgery was performed with removal of the posterior displaced cage and with anterior and posterior fusion performed from L2-S1 with additional iliac fixation.





Special thanks to Alex Hughes, MD for his assistance in this case presentation, AMP

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