Identifying the patient who requires emergency spine surgery or care



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"You are in a Level 1 District Hospital in an underserved area of the world"



The Global Spine Care Initiative: a consensus process to develop and validate a stratification scheme for surgical care of spinal disorders as a guide for improved resource utilization in low- and middle-income communities. Emre Acaroğlu, Tiro Mmopelwa et al. European Spine Journal Oct 2017



	Population estimate	% of total population
Eastern Cape	7 061 700	12.6
Free State	2 861 600	5.1
Gauteng	13 498 200	24.1
KwaZulu-Natal	11 079 700	19.8
Limpopo	5 803 900	10.4
Mpumalanga	4 328 300	7.7
Northern Cape	1 191 700	2.1
North West	3 790 600	6.8
Western Cape	6 293 200	11.3
Total	55 908 900	100,0



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Northern Cape	1 191 700	2.1
North West	3 790 600	6.8
Total	25037800	44.7

South African Burden - HIV

Worldwide distribution of HIV



HIV

ТΒ

Trauma Degenerative disease Deformity

South African Burden - TB

HIV

TB

Trauma

Degenerative disease Deformity

Worldwide distribution of TB



South African Burden - Trauma

HIV

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South African Burden

HIV

ΤB

Trauma

Degenerative disease Deformity



Advanced pathology due to delay in presentation

Distribution of spinal pathology



The 42 % Degenerative cases nearly always have to make way for the rest

Who is more dangerous?



SPINAL PATIENT

Initial presentation





Indications for surgery

Instability

Neurology

Deformity

EMERGENCY

SURGERY

1) **INSTABILITY**

If we suspect that the spine will not be able to withstand physiological loading

2) <u>NEUROLOGY</u>

If the patient has significant neurological fall-out or if the neurology is progressing

3) DEFORMITY

If we predict that the patients' spine will deform in the near future secondary to the underlying pathology



SURGERY

SURGICAL STRATEGY

1) STABILIZE THE SEGMENT

1) **INSTABILITY**

If we suspect that the spine will not be able to withstand physiological loading

2) <u>NEUROLOGY</u>

If the patient has significant neurological fall-out or if the neurology is progressing

3) DEFORMITY

If we predict that the patients' spine will deform in the near future secondary to the underlying pathology

2) DECOMPRESS THE NEUROLOGICAL STRUCTURES

3) CORRECT THE DEFORMITY

"You are in a Level 1 District Hospital in an underserved area of the world"



What is normal for a 70yr old? What is unexpected for a 25yr old?

Recognize the RED FLAGS!



Red Flags!

Inappropriate pain for AGE! <20, >65

Pain not relieved by REST

THORACIC Pain

Night Pain

Systemic Illness, Weight Loss, Constitutional Sx, History of Malignancy, Night Sweats

Chronic Steroid Use

Neurological Signs

Violent Trauma

Structural Deformity



What is an emergency?

The one thing we cannot fix is the SPINAL CORD

We have to recognize neural compromise or instability with POTENTIAL neural compromise HISTORY CLINICAL EXAMINATION SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS Imaging Lab testing



ANATOMY

SPINAL CORD

Myelopathy

NERVE ROOT Radiculopathy



(a) Anterior view and transverse section through spinal cord

@ John Illiey & Sone, Inc.

MOTOR SENSORY REFLEXES

Neurogenic vs Spinal Shock

SHOCK:

Inadequate perfusion of tissue oxygenation of essential organs Neurogenic / Septic / Anaphylactic / Hypovolemic / Cardiogenic Recognised by their **hemodynamic picture**

Spinal shock

Complete cessation of neurologic function below a level of injury Recognised by their **neurological picture**





COMPLETE

- NO MOTOR
- NO SENSORY
- POSITIVE REFLEXES







WHAT IS EMERGENCY VS URGENT?

ABSOLUTE EMERGENCY SURGERY:

– IMMEDIATELY, e.g. Bi-facet dislocation or Cauda Equina Syndrome

EMERGENT SURGERY:

– WITHIN 6 HOURS, e.g. Spinal Infection, systemically sick

URGENT SURGERY:

- NEXT AVAILABLE LIST, e.g. successfully reduced Bi-facet dislocation **DELAYED EMERGENT SURGERY:**

- PLANNED 24-48+ HOURS DELAY, e.g. Burst fracture

SEMI-ELECTIVE:

- NEXT WEEK, e.g. tumour / TB surgery without progressive neurology

ELECTIVE:

– NEXT MONTH, e.g. stable spinal stenosis

Reduction of a C-spine dislocation











Pre- and post-reduction





Cauda Equina Syndrome

3% of herniated discs L4/5, L5/S1 most common









Review of Medicolegal Cases for Cauda Equina Syndrome: What Factors Lead to an Adverse Outcome for the Provider?

ELDRA W. DANIELS, BS; ZACHARY GORDON, MD; KEISHA FRENCH, BS; URI M. AHN, MD; NICHOLAS U. AHN, MD

Significant association with verdict for plaintiff:

Time to surgery (>48 hours)

No case reviewed had a rectal examination!

Only 26.7% had initial complaints mentioning bowel / bladder The rest more **subtle**

Put your finger in it or put your foot in it!



X-rays – cervical spine

Part of ATLS

Essential to have a structured or systematic approach









• ADI



- ADI
- Soft tissue



- ADI
- Soft tissue
- Anterior body line



- ADI
- Soft tissue
- Anterior body line
- Posterior body line



- ADI
- Soft tissue
- Anterior body line
- Posterior body line
- Spino-laminar line



- ADI
- Soft tissue
- Anterior body line
- Posterior body line
- Spino-laminar line
- Converging spinous
 processes



Accurate conclusions

We are using **bony examinations** to deduce **ligamentous injury** Similarly this can correlate with a **neurological injury**



AP view

Blinking owl sign Absent pedicle ? metastases





Case

16 year old girl Severe mechanical backache



Always 2 🍯



24 yr Male Fell down flight of stairs Neurologically intact Severe neck pain



Open Mouth





Mechanical backache



A FOOL WITH A TOOL IS STILL A FOOL

Grady Booch



SPINAL PATIENT

Initial presentation





SUMMARY

You are in a Level 1 District Hospital in an underserved area of the world

YOU CAN:

Accurate History Examine properly Interpret basic bloods and imaging

RED FLAGS KNOW WHEN TO REFER ASAP



Thank you