



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Cortical Bone Trajectory in Posterior Lumbar Fixation

*A systematic Review for Partial Fulfillment
of master Degree in Orthopedic Surgery*

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سببناك لا علم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدقة الله العظيم

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List of Contents

Title	Page No.
List of Tables.....	i
List of Figures	ii
List of Abbreviations.....	iv
Introduction	1
Aim of Work	3
Review of Literature	
Anatomy and Biomechanics of Lumber Spine	4
Cortical Bone Trajectory	25
Materials and Methods.....	51
Results	55
Discussion	63
Summary and conclusion.....	68
References	69
Arabic Summary	—

List of Tables

Tab. No.	Title	Page No.
Table (1):	Japanese Orthopaedic Association score for low back pain (subjective symptoms)	44
Table (2):	Japanese Orthopaedic Association score for low back (clinical signs)	44
Table (3):	Japanese Orthopaedic Association score for low back (restriction of daily living activities)	45
Table (4):	Japanese Orthopaedic Association score for low back (urinary bladder function)	45
Table (5):	Summary of study design of included studies.....	56
Table (6):	Baseline characteristics of included studies	58
Table (7):	Pathological indications for CBT in patients in the included studies	59
Table (8):	Reported outcomes of CBT in patients in the included studies	60
Table (9):	Reported overall rate of complications with CBT	62

List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (1):	General outline of the spine	5
Figure (2):	Curves of the spine	5
Figure (3):	The lumbar spine	6
Figure (4):	A lumbar vertebra from above and behind.....	8
Figure (5):	Fifth lumbar vertebra from above	9
Figure (6):	The neural foramen	11
Figure (7):	Formation and branching of a typical spinal nerve	12
Figure (8):	The ligaments of the lumbar region	13
Figure (9):	direction of the ligamentous fiber of the interspinous and supraspinous ligaments	14
Figure (10):	The epiphysial ring is wider anteriorly and surrounds the hyaline cartilaginous plate	15
Figure (11):	The annulus fibrosus is composed of concentric fibrous rings that surround the nucleus pulposus	16
Figure (12):	transverse section of posterior abdominal wall.....	17
Figure (13):	Low back muscles	18
Figure (14):	Motion segment	19
Figure (15):	Dr. Nachemson's study that measured pressures in the L3-4 disc in varying positions	22

List of Figures Cont...

Fig. No.	Title	Page No.
Figure (16):	Comparison of traditional pedicle screw trajectory and cortical bone trajectory	25
Figure (17):	Comparison of the traditional trajectory and CBT	28
Figure (18):	The schematic diagrams illustrating the starting point of CBT screw.....	31
Figure (19):	Screws design.....	32
Figure (20):	Plain radiograph showing anteroposterior and lateral view in CBT.	33
Figure (21):	Screw starting point in the isthmus-guided CBT technique	34
Figure (22):	Plain radiograph showing anteroposterior and lateral view in PS.	35
Figure (23):	Flow chart of study design.....	54

List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
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3D	Three dimentions
ALL	Anterior longitudinal ligament
ASD	Adjacent Segment Disease
BMD	Bone mineral density
CBT	Cortical Bone Trajectory
CSF	Cerebro Spinal Fluid
CT	Computed Tomography
FSU	Functional spinal unit
HU	Hounsfield unit
JOA	Japanese Orthopedic Association
NR	not reported
ODI	Oswestry Disability Index
PLL	Posterior longitudinal ligament
TT	Traditional trajectory
VAS	Visual Analog Scale

INTRODUCTION

Pedicle screw fixation has been the mainstay technique for lumbar spine stabilization for several decades, its superior biomechanical strength and properties surpassing alternative forms of fixation ⁽¹⁾.

Pedicle screw fixation offers multiple advantages, allowing superior correction of spinal deformities, and reduced rates of loss of fixation and non-union. Therefore, this technique has been used in the treatment of a number of lumbar disorders such as deformities, fractures, tumors and degenerative disease ⁽²⁾.

The traditional insertion pathway for pedicle screws involves a transpedicular lateral to medial trajectory with the initial insertion point at the junction of the transverse process and lateral wall of the facet joint ⁽³⁾.

Several complications are associated with traditional pedicle screw fixation as screw misplacement despite the use of navigation techniques ⁽⁴⁾. Screw loosening and loss of surgical construct stability may occur particularly in patients with osteopenia or osteoporosis ⁽⁵⁾.

Additional drawbacks include the significant muscle dissection required for pedicle screw insertion because of its lateral to medial trajectory⁽⁶⁾, and increased risk of

neurovascular injury documented by multiple reports of incorrect placement of pedicle screw ⁽⁷⁾.

Over recent years, there have been a number of developments in screw design and implantation techniques, including a proposal for an alternative trajectory for screw fixation aimed at increasing purchase of the pedicle screw in higher density bone. *Santoni et al* are The first one to report the cortical bone trajectory (CBT), in which screws follow a lateral path in the axial plane and caudocephalad path in the sagittal plane. In contrast to conventional pedicle screw fixation, CBT screws do not penetrate the vertebral body trabecular space ⁽⁸⁾.

AIM OF WORK

A systematic review discussing cortical bone trajectory in posterior lumbar fixation.

Chapter (1)

ANATOMY AND BIOMECHANICS OF LUMBER SPINE

Anatomy of the Lumbar Spine:

- Bones and joints.
- Nerves.
- Connective tissues.
- Muscles.
- Motion segment.

This section highlights important structures in each category.