Vertebral Destruction Syndrome: From Knowledge to Practice

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Abstract

The term Vertebral Destruction Syndrome comprises pathologies causing structural changes in the spine in the vertebral body mainly producing mechanical deformity and neurological involvement. Among the pathologies found in this definition are infectious and metabolic tumors. The vertebral osteomyelitis is a disease that occurs mainly in adults >50 years; we speak of spondylodiscitis when condition affects the disc and vertebral body. The most important in the vertebral body is Staphylococcus aureus osteomyelitis, seen in over 50% of cases. Tumors of the spine can start from local or adjacent spinal injuries or distant spread through the blood or lymphatic. Metastases injuries account for about 97% of all tumors of the spine. Primary tumors that most commonly spread to spine is lung, prostate, breast and kidney. Metabolic bone diseases are a group of disorders that occur as a result of changes in calcium metabolism, spine contains large amounts of metabolically active cancellous bone, which must withstand axial loads during stance, and osteoporosis is a metabolic disease that most commonly affects the spine, characterized by low bone mass.

The diagnosis of these entities is important for treatment and prognosis of the patient, the term Vertebral Destruction Syndrome proposes a notarized scheme aimed at improving patient prognosis and their prompt treatment.

Keywords: Vertebral destruction syndrome; Spondilydiscitis; Spinal tumors; Osteomyelitis

Introduction

The term Vertebral Destruction Syndrome comprises a group of different pathologies that cause structural change in the spine, mainly in the vertebral body and resulting in mechanical and neurological consequences. Among these, are Neoplasic, Metabolic and Infectious cause’s vertebral destruction syndrome (Figure 1).

Infectious etiology

Vertebral Osteomyelitis is an estimated 5% of all bone infections. The vertebral body can be affected without the intervertebral disc being involved, due to hematogenous Spread of the disease. The most important infecting organism is Staphylococcus aureus, which is responsible for more than 50% of cases in developing countries, followed by Mycobacterium Tuberculosis rods. Other bacteria responsible for this disease are Brucella melitensis, Pseudomona aeureginosa and Candida spp.

Spondilydiscitis is recently known to be a rising type of spinal infection in the last 15 years, due to invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures that result in bacteremia and sepsis.

Neoplastic etiology

Spinal tumors can both be local or distant, arising from the hematogenous or lymphatic Spread of malignant cells. Metastatic tumors comprise 97% of all neoplastic pathology of the spine, and among the most common sites of origin are the lung, prostate gland, mammary gland and kidney [1-3].

Metastatic tumors are the most frequent type of vertebral tumors, its presentation consisting in pain in 85% of patients and other types of radicular symptoms in another 20%. Pain is characterized by slow progression and is not related to physical activity, but is mainly of nocturnal presentation. The pain can be reproduced by causing pressure on the affected area, and the patient can report parentheses and other radicular symptoms, based on the affected spinal level [4,5].

Vertebral destruction in osteomyelitis can be similar radiographically, but the height of the vertebralae is reduced in infectious diseases, whereas in neoplastic diseases this is preserved. The differential diagnosis is important in decision making of definitive diagnosis and treatment (Table 1).

The main role of the biopsy procedure and sample is the confirmation of metastatic disease, and it is important to also rule out infectious pathology. The objective of the treatment in patients with spinal tumors is to not only to find a cure for the disease, but also provide relief of symptoms and rehabilitation of disabilities by providing stability of the spine and improving neurological function [6].

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In the suspicion of neoplastic injuries of the spine, screening methods include specific serological testing. Diagnostic tests such as Bence Jones Protein, Bone Marrow Aspirate, Erythrocyte sedimentation rate and Reactive C Protein are used not only for diagnosis but also for follow up purposes [10,11].

Among the diagnostic methods to assess bone mineral density, Dual Energy X-Ray Absorption (DEXA) is a rapid and useful tool, due to its precise information for the surgeon to assess whether an implant can tolerate the axial load on an implant [12,13].

### Treatment

#### Infectious etiology

In the event of the suspicion of Vertebral Osteomyelitis, the bone biopsy and cultivation for microbiological purposes is indicated previous to the administration of antibiotic therapy. Surgery is indicated under the following circumstances [14].

- Cultivation for bacteriological diagnosis
- Clinically evident abscess formation (in the presence of fever)
- Cases that is refractory to the previously established treatment (persisting fever, elevated Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate and C-reactive protein)
- Spinal cord involvement
- Instability secondary to significant deformity or vertebral body involvement

#### Metabolic etiology

**Osteoporosis**: Osteoporosis is the most prevalent type of bone mineral deficiency in adult patients. This disease is responsible for about 1.5 million fractures per year, and in nearly half of these the vertebral bodies are involved. A third of the female population over 65 years old suffers of at least one vertebral fracture. The treatment of these patients is mainly prophylactic, with the administration of pharmacologic therapy [15].

The majority of patients with fractures due to osteoporosis are initially managed in a non-operative manner. Pain medication, rest, orthoses and physical therapy are the mainstay of treatment. Early mobilization of the patient is important, and both vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty reduce symptoms and pain in patients with compression fractures, that do not improve with non-operative treatment [16,17].

#### Neoplastic etiology

Tumors that result in vertebral body destruction are 95% of metastatic origin, and mainly arise from lung, prostate, mammary gland and kidney cancer [18,19].

Chemotherapy has limited use when it comes to metastatic tumors, and most patients are referred to radiotherapy treatment, with up to 80% of patients treated successfully. The combination of radiotherapy and surgical treatment is the usual method of choice, and instability and neurological impairment are the determining factors for surgical treatment [20].

### Conclusions

Vertebral spine injuries can have a varied clinical and radiologic
Vertebral Destruction Syndrome (SDV)

Historia Clínica: Dolor y localización, compromiso neurológico, fiebre, sudoración nocturna, pérdida de peso, ingesta de lácteos no pasteurizados, hábito alimenticio, antecedentes heredofamiliares de Cáncer.

Rx simples de columna y cráneo: Ubicación de Fx, No. de vértebras afectadas, morfología, cifosis angular. TAC y RMN: Partes blandas, invasión a pedículos, fragmentación de cuerpo vertebral, invasión discal, invasión a canal medular, niveles múltiples, localización de tumor primario.

Gamagrama óseo: Hipercaptación, vértebra única, multiplica, huesos largos, cráneo y pelvis.

Radiológicas: BH, QS, ES, VSG y PCR, Procalcitonina, Rosa de Bengala, Proteína de Bence Jones, Aspirado de médula ósea, Biopsia, Densitometría ósea.

Etiología Infecciosa
- Brucelosis
- Tuberculosis

Etiología Neoplásica
- Mieloma múltiple
- Plasmocitoma Mets.
- Osteoporosis

Iniciar tratamiento: Radioterapia, Quimioterapia, Resección Tumoral.

2º D
- SDV Etiología Infecciosa: Brotoesís
- SDV Etiología Infecciosa: Tuberculosís
- SDV Etiología Neoplásica: Mieloma múltiple
- SDV Etiología Neoplásica: Plasmocitoma Mets.
- SDV Etiología Osteoensrosis

3º V
- SDV Etiología Infecciosa: Brotoesís
- SDV Etiología Neoplásica: Mieloma múltiple
- SDV Etiología Neoplásica: Plasmocitoma Mets.
- SDV Etiología Osteoensrosis

Columna Estable
- Consenso Neurología
- Consenso Neurología
- Quirúrgico
- Quirúrgico

Columna Inestable
- Consenso Neurología
- Consenso Neurología
- Quirúrgico
- Quirúrgico

Figura 2: Algoritmo de screening y diagnóstico para síndrome de destrucción vertebral.

Figura 3: Algoritmo de tratamiento para síndrome de destrucción vertebral.
presentation, being of infectious, neoplastic or metabolic origin, resulting in a confusing diagnosis for the treating physician. The multiple possibilities of causes of this disease result in anatomical alterations of the spine, and are accompanied by pain and functional disability due to mechanical and neurological changes.

The diagnosis of Vertebral Destruction Syndrome comprises a series of diagnostic steps in the assessment of the patient, analyzing each in a systemized and timely fashion, addressing each of the factors that can affect the patient. Each of the etiologies that cause the syndrome to share common characteristics, which are commonly described in medical literature, but it is important to consider the singularities of each of the presenting clinical settings, to permit a systematic approach to each entity, reducing the time to diagnosis and treatment. This systematic approach to the evaluation of the patient that is proposed must take advantage of the diagnostic tools indicated for each of the before mentioned etiologies, in accordance to avoiding false positive results that may not only delay diagnosis, but affect the ideal and prompt treatment of the patient (Figure 3).

References