Frakturen der degenerativen Lendenwirbelsäule

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Wirbelsäuleneingriffe gesamt

Skoliosen

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Geriatric spine fractures – Demography, changing trends, challenges and special considerations: A narrative review

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- Aufgrund demografischer Entwicklungen ist die Wirbelkörperfraktur einer der häufigsten Frakturen des älteren Menschen
- 25 % Zunahme von osteoporotischen Frakturen in der EU von 2014–34
- Hüftnahe Fx → niedrige Inzidenz zwischen 40. – 70.LJ
- Wirbelkörperfx Inzidenz steigt ab 50.LJ
- 30–40% aller Frauen ab 70.LJ
- 30 % sind symptomatisch
- Nahezu ein Drittel sind konservative Therapieversager

Tsuda T (2017) Epidemiology of fragility fractures and fall prevention in the elderly: a systematic review of the literature. *Curr Orthop Pract* 28:580–585.
<https://doi.org/10.1097/BCO.00000>

Multilevel Contiguous Osteoporotic Lumbar Compression Fractures: The Relationship of Scoliosis to the Development of Cascading Fractures

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Disclosures can be found in Additional Information at the end of the article

Lumbale Skoliosen als
Risikofaktoren
Für Wirbelkörperfrakturen

Type A Compression Injuries

A0 Minor, nonstructural fractures
Fractures, which do not compromise the structural integrity of the spinal column such as transverse process or spinous process fractures.

A1 Wedge-compression
Fracture of a single endplate without involvement of the posterior wall of the vertebral body.

A2 Split
Fracture of both endplates without involvement of the posterior wall of the vertebral body.

A3 Incomplete burst
Fracture with any involvement of the posterior wall; only a single endplate fractured. Vertical fracture of the lamina is usually present and does not constitute a tension band failure.

A4 Complete burst
Fracture with any involvement of the posterior wall and both endplates. Vertical fracture of the lamina is usually present and does not constitute a tension band failure.

Type B Distraction Injuries

B1 Transosseous tension band disruption Chance fracture

Monosegmental pure osseous failure of the posterior tension band. The classical Chance fracture.

B2 Posterior tension band disruption

Bony and/or ligamentary failure of the posterior tension band together with a Type A fracture. Type A fracture should be classified separately.

B3 Hyperextension

Injury through the disc or vertebral body leading to a hyperextended position of the spinal column. Commonly seen in ankylosing disorders. Anterior structures, especially the ALL are ruptured but there is a posterior hinge preventing further displacement.

Type C Translation Injuries

C Displacement or dislocation

There are no subtypes because various configurations are possible due to dissociation/dislocation. Can be combined with subtypes of A or B.

Survival following vertebral compression fractures in population over 65 years old

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Fig. 2 Kaplan–Meier OS curve according to the treatment received: conservative management with brace vs. surgical vertebral augmentation. Log-rank test p value = 0.170

Conclusion Overall mortality rate was 36.2% after a median follow-up of 50.5 months (95% CI 48.2; 54.2).

Conclusion Osteoporotic vertebral compression fractures managed conservatively appear to be a significant causate factor of global sagittal imbalance.

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<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00586-023-07780-8>

REVIEW ARTICLE

The influence of osteoporotic vertebral fractures on global sagittal alignment in elderly patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Probleme und Fakten der geriatrischen WK-Fraktur

- Osteoporose, rigid spine (Bechterew)
- Begleitcomorbiditäten
- Polypharmakotherapie
- vorbestehende Degenerative Veränderungen (Pseudolisthesen, Stenosen, ...)
- Die akute Neurologie tritt im Vergleich zum jungen Patienten eher graduell und verzögert auf DD polyneuropathische Veränderungen etc
- -> anamnestisch oft schwer zu erheben

Nonsurgical and Surgical Management of Osteoporotic Vertebral Body Fractures: Recommendations of the Spine Section of the German Society for Orthopaedics and Trauma (DGOU)

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the Spine Section of the German Society for Orthopaedics and Trauma**

OF 2

OF1

OF2

OF3

OF 3

OF4-1

OF4-2

OF4-3

OF4

OF5

OF 4

Fig. 2. Redrawn from: Classification of Osteoporotic Thoracolumbar Spine Fractures: Recommendations of the Spine Section of the German Society for Orthopaedics and Trauma (DGOU), Global Spine Journal 2018, Vol.8(2S)46S–49S, DOI:10.1177/2192568217717972.

Table 1. Osteoporotic Fracture (OF) Classification–Based Scoring System.^a

Parameter	Grade	Points
Fracture classification type (OF 1-5)	1-5	2-10
Bone mineral density	T-score < -3	1
Ongoing fracture process	Yes; No	1; -1
Pain (under analgesia)	VAS ≥4; <4	1; -1
Neurological deficit	Yes	2
Mobilization (under analgesia)	No; Yes	1; -1
Health status	ASA >3; dementia; BMI <20 kg/m ² ; nursing case; anticoagulation	Each -1; Maximum -2

>= 6 Punkte -> OP Blattert et al 2018

OF 3 Fx

- M. 72 a
- Motorradunfall, Transfer zu uns am 5 Tag, late onst Neurologie, instabile L1 Fx

- Intra OP Neuromonitoring zeigt
- ca. 25% verlangsamte Rückmeldung,
- Dekompression, Duraleak versorgt
- Ventrale Stab. zweizeitig

Conclusio

- Frühzeitige Identifikation der konservativen Therapieversager ca 30 %
- OF Klassifikation hilfreich – > Op Indikation (Dekompression, Augmentation, Instrumentierung, ventrale Rekonstruktion)
- Exakte Anamnese und neurologischer Status – > oft kein akuter Onset
- Zeitnahe Versorgung ähnlich der hüftnahen Frakturen

Danke für die
Aufmerksamkeit !