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A case of cervical metastases in a patient with preexisting cervical disc replacement and fusion after 2-year symptom-free interval: when do we need interdisciplinary diagnostics?

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ABSTRACT

Recurrent cervical symptoms frequently occur after cervical disc replacement and fusion. To date, no algorithm for the diagnostic assessment of these symptoms has been established. We present a case report and review of the literature to illustrate the need for interdisciplinary diagnostics in recurrent cervicobrachialgia without pathological cervical imaging. The hospital chart, medical history, physical examination, and imaging of a single patient were reviewed. A 53-year-old man with preexisting cervical disc replacement and fusion presented with a new episode of cervicobrachialgia after a 2-year symptom-free interval. Cervical magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed no pathological findings. Six months later the patient reported increasing symptoms including numbness and weakness of the right arm. Repeated cervical MRI and thoracic computed tomography revealed cervical metastases with intraspinal tumor growth and an underlying extensive small cell bronchial carcinoma. In recurrent cervicobrachialgia, without pathological cervical imaging, interdisciplinary diagnostics are needed. Basic diagnostic tests may assist to exclude severe non-vertebrogenic pathologies.

The authors have no conflict of interest for this study.

INTRODUCTION

Recent years have seen growing numbers of cervical disc replacements and fusions due to improved surgical techniques [1–3]. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics have been highly standardized [4]; however, recurrent cervical symptoms frequently occur [5]. Possible vertebrogenic causes lie within the treated or adjacent segments (**Table 1**) [6]. Primarily, local diagnostics of these causes are required (**Table 2**); yet, no algorithm for the diagnostic assessment of recurrent cervical symptoms has been established to date [7]. This bears the risk that non-vertebrogenic causes of cervical symptoms are diagnosed at a late stage.

Table 1 Causes of vertebrogenic symptoms after cervical disc replacement/fusion.

Adjacent segment degeneration
New or persisting central or foraminal stenosis
Pseudarthrosis
Vertebral fracture
Cage/prosthesis migration
Prosthesis loosening
Facet joint degeneration
Wear-induced granuloma
Misalignment
Nonphysiological load and movement patterns

Table 2 Local diagnostics for recurrent or persistent vertebrogenic symptoms after cervical disc replacement/fusion.

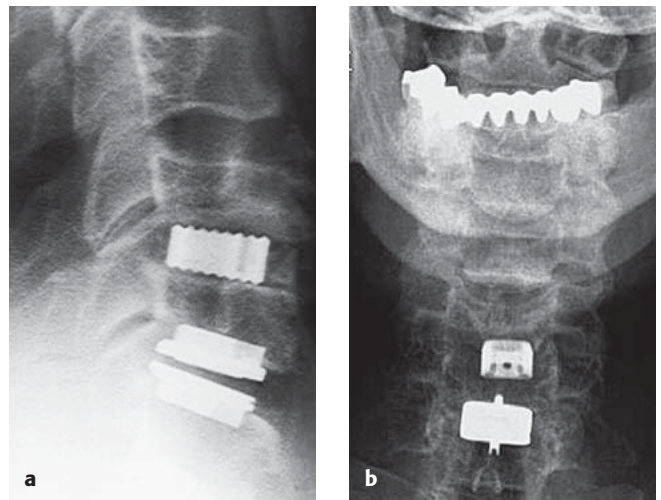
Standard and oblique view x-ray
Functional x-ray
Computed tomography (CT)
Myelography
CT-myelography
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
Contrast MRI
Dynamic examination with image intensifier
Scintigraphy
Positron-emission tomography-CT
Electroneurography/electromyography
Somatosensory evoked potential test
Magnetic evoked potential test
Psychological exploration
Facet joint and nerve root blocks
Discography

REPORT OF A CASE

A 53-year-old nonsmoking man presented to our outpatient clinic with a new episode of cervicobrachialgia after a 2-year symptom-free interval. Two years ago, because of bilateral foraminal stenosis at C5/6 and C6/7 with increasing cervicobrachialgia, decompression and fusion at the severest level C5/6 (Pina Titan Cage 8 mm 14×16 mm) and disc replacement at C6/7 (Prodisc-C XL 8 mm) had been performed due to different degenerative changes. In the preoperative routine check-up the patient had presented without a history of a malignant comorbidity. In the further course he had been symptom free. Routine cervical x-ray had shown a stable fusion and a beginning kyphosis of the disc prosthesis (**Fig 1**). Two years after surgery the patient reported recurrent cervicobrachialgia; however, cervical magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) including STIR sequences showed no pathological findings except for incipient foraminal stenosis at levels C3/4 and C4/5 due to uncovertebral arthrosis (**Fig 2**). Therefore, no further imaging or invasive investigations such as computed tomography (CT)-myelography were indicated.

During the next 6 months his symptoms got worse with increasing numbness and weakness of the right arm. Repeated cervical MRI revealed bone metastases of the fourth and fifth vertebrae with intraspinal tumor growth (**Fig 3**). Thoracic x-ray and CT demonstrated an extensive small cell bronchial carcinoma (**Figs 4, 5**). Beginning paraparesis required immediate treatment comprising debulking, radiotherapy as well as etoposide and cisplatin chemotherapy. Subsequent to deterioration of his general state of health, the patient died 2 weeks after the cancer diagnosis of cardiopulmonary decompensation.

Fig 1 (a) Postoperative cervical x-ray, lateral view. (b) Postoperative cervical x-ray, anteroposterior view.



DISCUSSION

Good-to-excellent clinical results with a low complication rate are reported for ventral cervical fusion and disc replacement [8–10]. This applies likewise to disc replacement in combination with fusion [11, 12]. Yet, postoperative cervicobrachialgia is not uncommon [5, 13, 14]. Especially after a symptom-free interval of 2 years recurrent cervical symptoms are often believed to result from vertebrogenic causes. Metal artifacts complicate the evaluation of MRI and CT scans [15–17]. The absence of neurological deficits demands a nonsurgical treatment leading to a successful outcome in most patients [6]. However, recurrent cervicobrachialgia without pathological cervical imaging requires interdisciplinary diagnostics.

To our knowledge, there is only one report of a similar case in the literature. Pillai et al [18] presented the case of a patient developing metastases at the site of the arthroplasty 1 year after fusion at C3/4 to caution spine surgeons about the possibility that metastases might occur at the site of a cervical fusion and that a metastatic tumor should be accounted for in the differential diagnosis of recurrent cervicobrachialgia.

Potential nonvertebrogenic causes of cervicobrachialgia are given in **Table 3**. Basic diagnostic tests, such as thoracic x-ray, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein, and electrocardiogram may assist to exclude severe nonvertebrogenic pathologies. These tests are highly recommended in cases without pathological cervical imaging.

Fig 2 A 2-year postoperative cervical MRI, T2-weighted sagittal view.



Fig 3 (a) A 2.5-year postoperative cervical MRI, T2-weighted sagittal view. (b) A 2.5-year postoperative cervical MRI, T1-weighted axial view.



Fig 4 A 2.5-year postoperative thoracic x-ray, anteroposterior view.

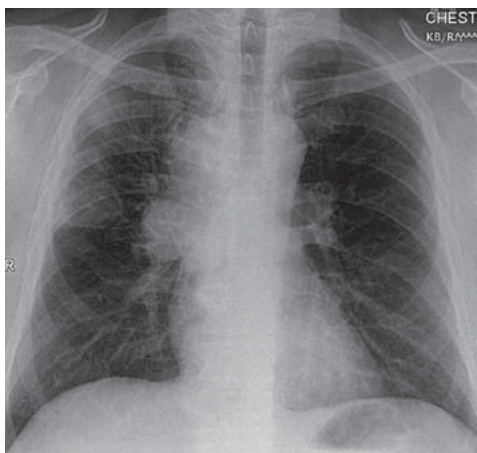


Fig 5 A 2.5-year postoperative thoracic CT, axial view.

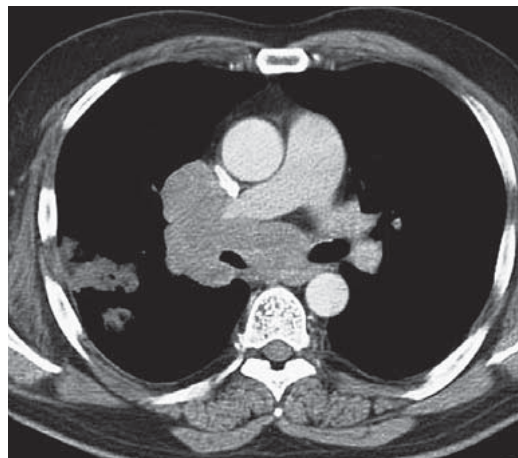


Table 3 Potential nonvertebrogenic causes of cervicobrachialgia.

Migraine
Herpes zoster
Toothache
Torticollis spasticus
Oral and maxillofacial tumors
Pancoast tumor
Breast cancer
Spastic esophagus
Hiatus hernia
Pneumothorax
Pleuritis
Pulmonary embolism
Myocarditis
Angina pectoris/myocardial infarction
Aortic aneurysm
Peripheral artery disease with ischemia
Sudeck atrophy
Carpal/radial/cubital tunnel, pronator teres, scalenus, thoracic outlet syndrome
Epicondylitis humeri
Serogenetic polyneuritis
Basilar impression and similar skeletal deformities
Neuralgic shoulder amyotrophy
Shoulder impingement syndrome/omarthritis/omarthrosis.
Polymyalgia rheumatica
Neurotic disorders

CONCLUSION

This case illustrates the need for interdisciplinary diagnostics in recurrent cervicobrachialgia without pathological cervical imaging. Basic diagnostic tests may assist to exclude severe nonvertebrogenic pathologies.

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EDITORIAL PERSPECTIVE

The EBSJ editors thank the authors for sharing this important case with the readership.

There are three important learning points here:

- *“Not everything that looks like a horse is a zebra.” However, just because disc degeneration is so very common should not mean that we operate on all patients with cervical imaging abnormalities. The principle of evaluating a patient clinically and then connecting clinical findings with insights gained by imaging remains the time-honored principle of spinal management for a good reason. For patients with neck/arm symptoms a differential diagnosis of other pathoentities, such as primary shoulder problems, compressive neuropathies, brachial plexus lesions, radiculitis or Parsonage-Turner syndrome and in rare cases malignancy (Pancoast tumor!) or infection are important considerations to keep in mind. The use of electrodiagnostic tests, such as electromyography, is frequently shunned in this era of painless advanced imaging but is essential to differentiate a radiculopathy from a brachial neuritis and a compressive neuropathy.*

- *Symptom recurrence after spine surgery: Melloh and Barz correctly point out that symptom recurrence after neural decompression surgery is not uncommon and is multifactorial. A structured approach toward symptom recurrence is indeed helpful. The EBSJ editors recommend the methodical five-step approach suggested by the late Henry Bohlman:*

1. *Was the index surgery done for the right reason in the right patient at the right time?*
2. *Was the surgery done well?*
3. *Has everything healed well?*
4. *Has something new occurred, such as recurrent stenosis, breakdown above or below, infection, neoplasia, neurodegenerative disorder, metabolic disease, and so on?*
5. *Has the patient remained with the prescribed conditioning program?*

- *Imaging after disc arthroplasty: This remains largely unstructured. The commentary by John G DeVine might help settle some of the rampant misperceptions, especially regarding use of MRI following arthroplasty and invite a more systematic approach to be formulated.*

COMMENTARY

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Melloh and Barz describe an interesting case of recurrent cervicobrachialgia after a 2-year symptom-free period. The patient had undergone a two-level anterior cervical discectomy with a fusion at the C5/6 level and an arthroplasty at the C6/7 level. The initial work-up included cervical x-rays and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) including STIR sequences that revealed no obvious pathological findings. No further imaging was obtained at that time. As his symptoms progressed over the next 6 months, a repeated cervical MRI was obtained revealing metastatic lesions of the fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae with extension of the tumor into the canal. Eventual diagnosis was made after thoracic computed tomography (CT) revealed the origin of the metastasis to be small cell bronchial carcinoma.

This case is unique in that the etiology of the recurrent cervicobrachialgia was metastasis. The authors point out that there is only one other reported case in the literature [1]. However, this is not an uncommon clinical scenario. In addition to a medical history and physical examination, first-line imaging should include x-ray evaluation and MRI. The clarity of MRI after cervical arthroplasty has been reported. Titanium devices allow for satisfactory imaging of the adjacent and index levels, but non-titanium devices (cobalt-chrome-molybdenum alloys) create significant image distortion, preventing accurate imaging at the index and adjacent levels [2]. More recently, it has been demonstrated that magnet strength affects the artifact from cobalt-chrome alloys. Using a lower strength magnet, such as the 0.2 Tesla magnet found in many of the open scanners, the reduction in artifact allows for adjacent segment imaging without a significant reduction in quality [3]. However, the index levels are still significantly distorted.

In cases when symptoms persist without an obvious explanation using MRI-myelography followed by CT-myelogram is the imaging modality of choice. The image distortion can be minimized, while allowing better visualization of the vertebral morphology, and earlier detection of trabecular destruction in the case of metastasis. Additionally, the presence of neural compression can be appreciated centrally and in the proximal nerve roots at every level, including the index level after arthroplasty.

Last, other imaging modalities can be used to detect the presence of occult metastasis in the setting of disc arthroplasty when the index of suspicion is high on the differential, or if there is already a diagnosis of malignancy and staging is required. Technetium-99m bone scan is useful to identify areas of amplified metabolic activity and has a high sensitivity for detecting lesions. Positron emission tomography uses fluorodeoxyglucose to define sites of increased metabolic activity and is more sensitive and specific in detecting bone metastasis.

As Melloh and Barz make clear, in cases when no obvious pathology is identified in the initial MRI in patients presenting with recurrent symptoms after disc arthroplasty, interdisciplinary diagnostics may be required. In addition to basic diagnostic tests, such as erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein, x-rays and electrocardiogram, I would also recommend CT-myelogram in the setting of a preexisting disc arthroplasty.

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