# Ankylosing Spondylitis Indications of Surgical Intervention in Severe & Neglected Cases



Mr K.A. Starantzis MD, PhD

Consultant Spine Surgeon

Head of Deformity and Complex Spine Surgery

Athens Medical Centre











## Rheumatologic Conditions Affecting the Spine

Rheumatoid Arthritis

~85% Positive RF

- Ankylosing Spondylitis
- Psoriatic Arthritis
- •Reiter Syndrome
- •Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis

Seronegative







- •AS is a chronic systemic seronegative inflammatory disease of unknown origin that primarily affects the axial spine
- •The most common SPA (psoriatic, reactive, inflammatory bowel disease related, undifferentiated)
- •Prevalence 0.1-8.2: 100000 general population
- •90% of the patients are HLA-B27 positive (remember 5-10% of Caucasian are HLA-B27 +ve anyway)
- •Male: female 2-7:1
- •Onset between 15 and 35 years of age
- •Diagnosis can take up to 10 years to be made







- •?binding of HLA-B27 to a peptide in the joint stimulating a pathological cascade
- •?HLA-B27 individuals are more susceptible to certain microorganisms (Klebsiella pneumoniae) leading to disease producing synovitis
- •? Autoimmunity against HLA-B27 by cytotoxic T-cells
- •Enthesitis rather than synovitis
- •Enthesitis leads to bony erosion followed by reactive bone formation and eventual ankylosing
- Bridging syndesmophytes
- •Affects the axial spine
- Sacroiliatis















- •Aseptic discitis in approx. 20% of AS Pt
- •40-50% exhibit osteopenic or osteoporotic lumbar vertebrae
- •Loss of trabecular bone and stiffness raise the risk of fracture after minor trauma (5% and increases with age to 15% at the age of 42 or older)
- •Progressive Kyphosis Sagittal imbalance











### AS

- •The imaging modalities of choice are plain radiographs (erosion of the iliac side of the joint, bamboo spine) and MRI (detects inflammation, evaluating for haematomas in trauma)
- •CT is useful for diagnosing occult fractures and for pre op planning
- •AS is treated non op by analgesics, anti-inflammatories and physiotherapy







# Ankylosing Spondylitis Non-spinal manifestations

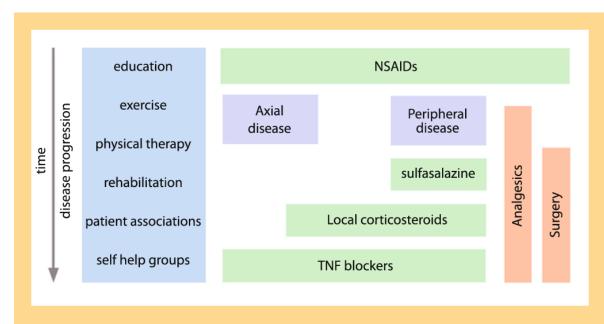
- Large joint arthritis
- Acute anterior uveitis
- Renal amyloidosis
- Ascending aortic abnormalities
- Cardiac conduction abnormalities







### AS



#### Figure 2. Treatment recommendations

ASAS/EULAR flowchart summary (modified) of the recommended management of AS based on clinical expertise and research evidence [110].







### Sx with Vs for AS

#### **Sx WITH AS**

**Sx FOR AS** 

• FRACTURES (low energy-osteoporosis –stifness)

–Neck

–Back

-Global

FIXED DEFORMITY

• Degenerative Disease (STENOSIS) rare



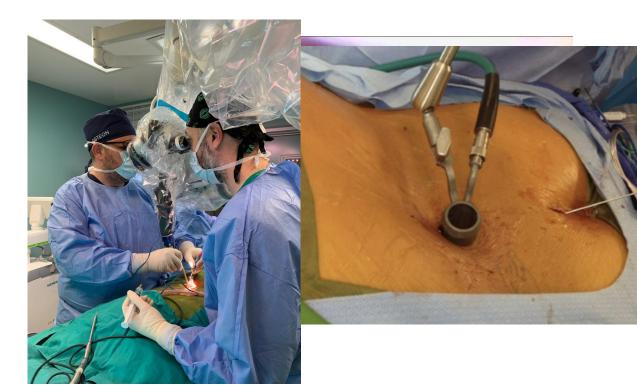




# Sx with AS Fractures

### **Sx WITH AS**

- Degenerative Disease (STENOSIS) rare
- Major issues
  - -Difficult intubation
  - -Epidural haematoma
  - -Aortic insufficiency









# Sx with AS Fractures

### **Sx WITH AS**

- FRACTURE
- Degenerative Disease (STENOSIS) rare
- Major issues
  - -occult fractures
  - -Bad chest
  - -Difficult intubation
  - -Aortic insufficiency
  - -High risk of Pseudarthrosis
  - -Long fusions
  - -Haematoma-SC compression
  - -Epidurals -> bleeding







# Ankylosing Spondylitis Fracture T10/11







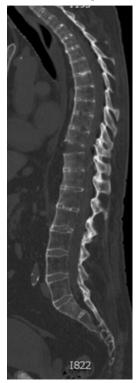




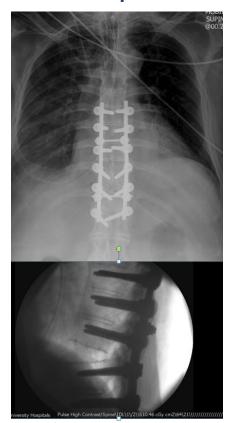




## Pre op



### Intra op-ICU



### Follow up









# Sx for AS Fixed Deformity

#### FIXED DEFORMITY

- -Neck
- -Back
- -Global







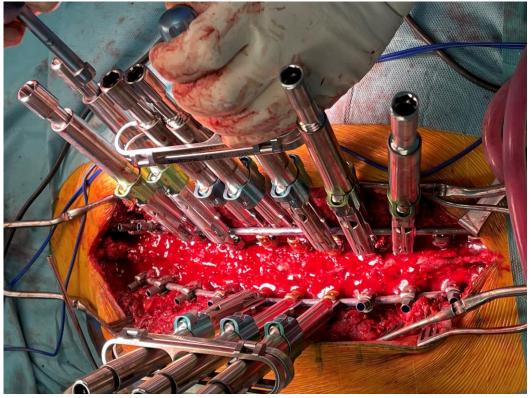








# MIS Surgery NOT









# Chin to Chest Deformity









# Surgery too risky McDonald Menu test critical in decision making



















# Also think/offer alternatives





















## C7 Osteotomy



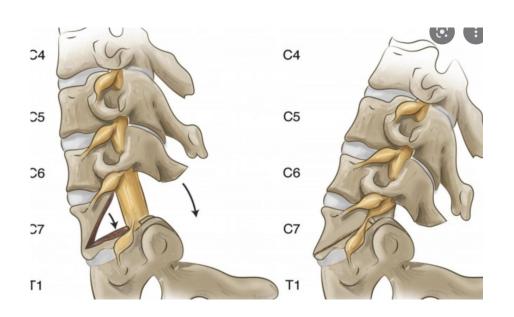








## C7 Osteotomy











# Fracture = Opportunity for Deformity Correction





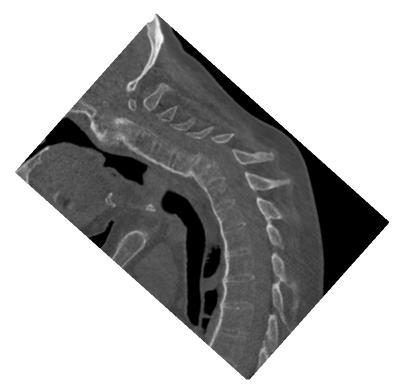






















# Ankylosing Spondylitis Sagittal Balance Corection



































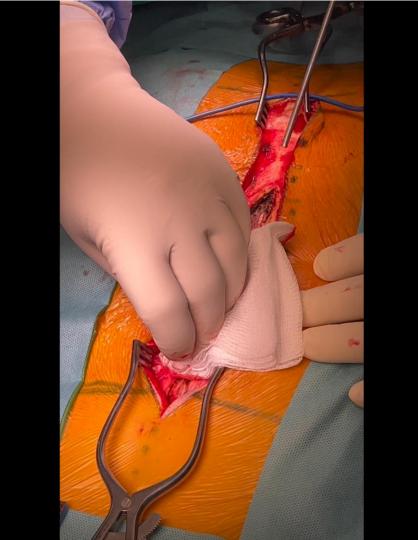




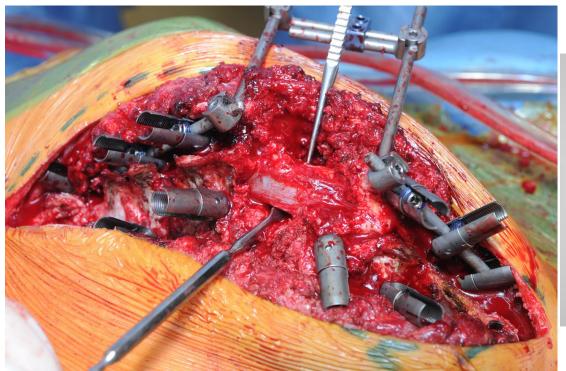








# **PSO**



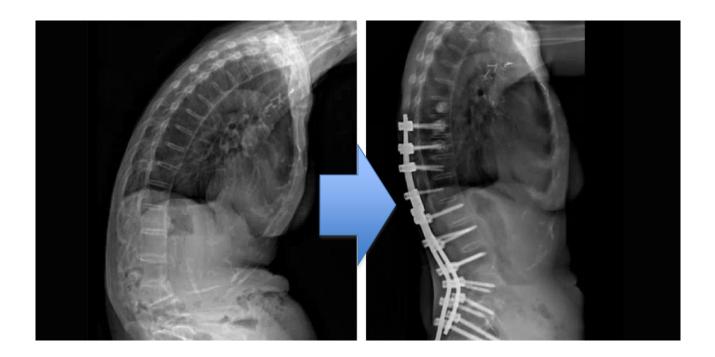








# Sagittal Imbalance



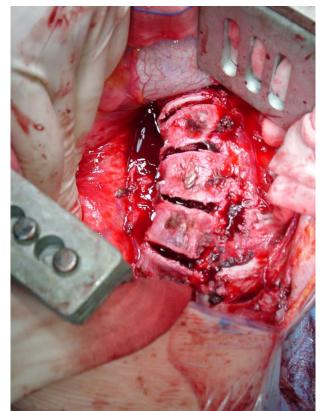






# **Anterior Release & Grafting**











## Take Home Messages

- •Spinal Sx is only indicated if conservative Tx has failed to prevent spinal deformity
- •Rule out fractures in minor trauma or in acute onset spinal pain
- NEVER USE A SPINAL BOARD AS IN NON AS PATIENTS
- •Unstable fractures require 360 fusions in the Cervical spine/Cervicothoracic junction
- •Lumbar /thoracic region fractures require long fixations
- •Surgical interventions for AS are prone to complications
- •Deformity correction strategies in AS is beyond the objectives of this session







# Ευχαριστώ







