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# Effects of T1-T12 dorsal arthrodesis on thoracic cage and chest organs. Anatomical, histological and radiological study on pre-pubertal New Zealand White rabbits

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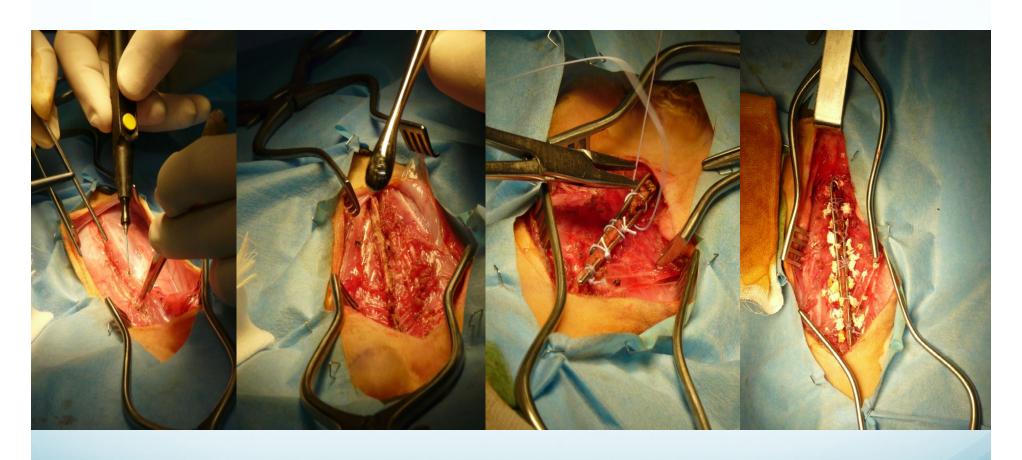
Anatomical, histological and radiological study on pre-pubertal New Zealand White rabbits

Conflict of interest disclosure: N/A

### Aim of the Study

To evaluate clinical, anatomical, histological and radiological changes induced in New Zealand White rabbits subjected to T1-T12 arthrodesis

### Surgical Procedure



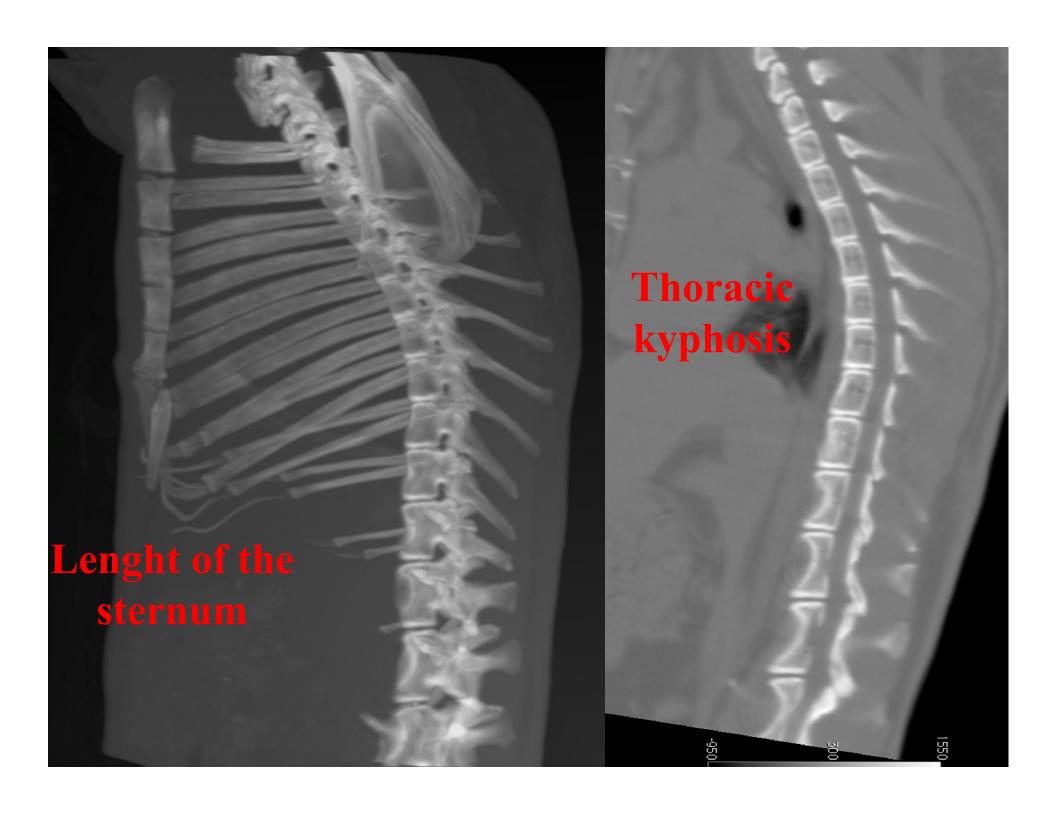
Extra-canal T1-T12 dorsal arthrodesis

54 female pre-pubertal NZW rabbits, 6 weeks old



32 operated 22 sham

Follow-up: 16 months



# Random suppressions: 1½, 4, 8, 12 and 16 months after surgery

- Chest Computed Tomography
- Clinical evaluation
- Blood gas analysis
- Cortisol determinations
- Echo-cardio color doppler

# Random suppressions: 1½, 4, 8, 12 and 16 months after surgery

	Chest	Com	puted	Tomogra	phy
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Clinical evaluation

Blood gas analysis

Cortisol determinations

Echo-cardio color doppler

PCO<sub>2</sub>

PO<sub>2</sub>

TCO<sub>2</sub>

 $HCO^3$ 

 $sO_2$ 

pH

# Random suppressions: 1½, 4, 8, 12 and 16 months after surgery

- Chest Computed Tomography
- Clinical evaluation
- Blood gas analysis
- Cortisol determinations  $\xrightarrow{RIA}$  Hair Plasma
- Echo-cardio color doppler

# Random suppressions: 1½, 4, 8, 12 and 16 months after surgery

- Chest Computed Tomography
- Clinical evaluation
- Blood gas analysis
- Cortisol determinations
- Echo-cardio color doppler

- Macroscopic evaluation of heart and lungs
  - Weight
  - Volume

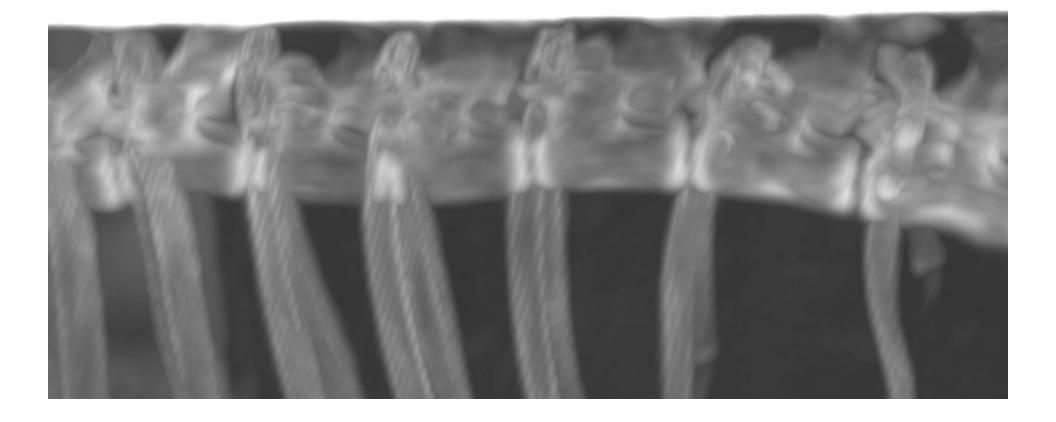
#### Microscopic evaluation

- Ovaries
- Heart
- XX
- Lungs
- Intercostals muscles and diaphragm
- Spine, spinal cord and ganglia



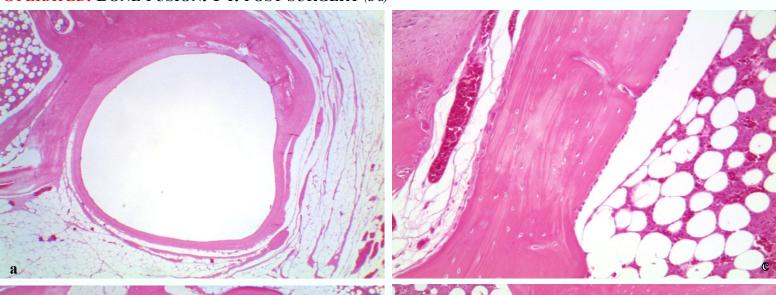






### Results: Histological Fusion

**OPERATED. BONE FUSION. 1 Y. POST SURGERY** (a-d)



New bone formation

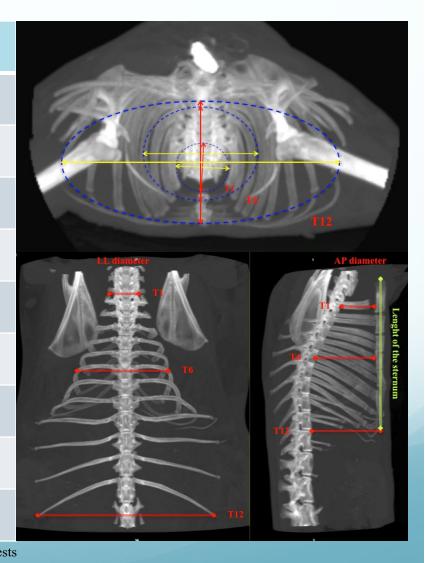
Bone and fibrous-connective tissue

Osteoblast +++ (outer portion)

d

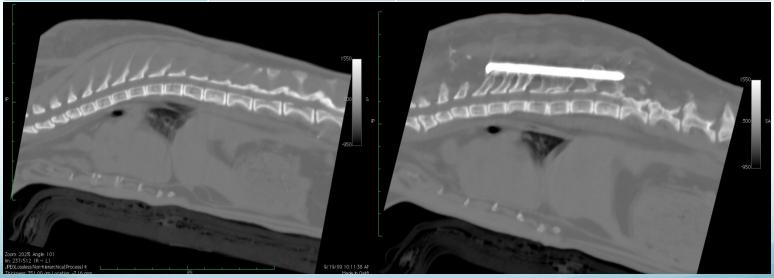
### Results: Thoracic Dimensions

	Thoracic Level	SHAM	OPER	ATED
Thorogia	T1	2.30	2.20	7
Thoracic Depth	<i>T</i> 6	4.38	4.06	7
(cm)	T12	5.20	5.11	=
Thomasia	T1	2.33	2.41	=
Thoracic Width	<i>T</i> 6	6.15	6.57	70
(cm)	T12	10.50	12.07	70
	T1	0.99	0.91	7
Depth/Width ratio	<i>T</i> 6	0.71	0.62	<b>3</b> 0
	T12	0.50	0.42	<b>3</b> 0



### Results: Thoracic Dimensions

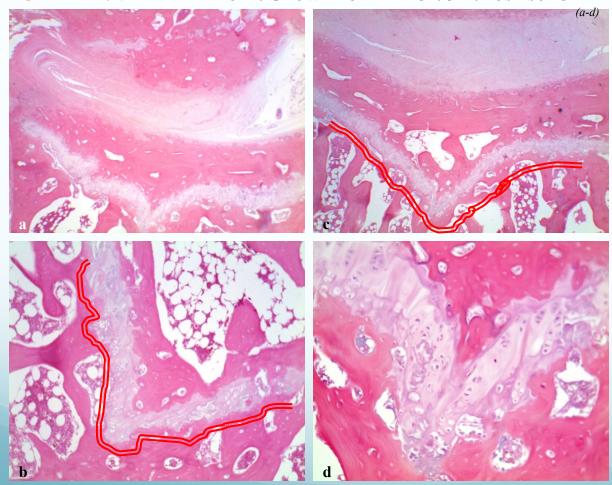
	SHAM	OPERATED	
Length of the Sternum (cm)	10.98±0.09	10.47±0.10	7
T1-T12 length (cm)	14.33±0.16	14.06±0.22	7
KYPHOSIS	36.5°±4.0°	8.0°±3.71°	<b>3</b> 0



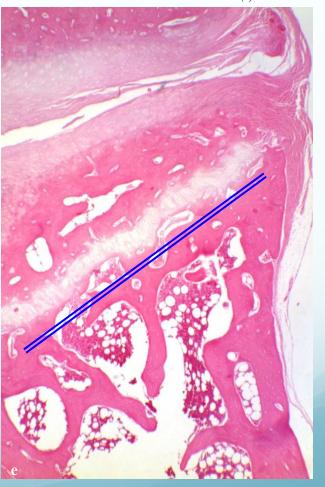
<sup>o</sup>T-Student and Wilcoxon Tests

### Cartilage disorganization

**OPERATED.** VERTEBRAL BODY. GROWTH CARTILAGE. 3 M. POST SURGERY

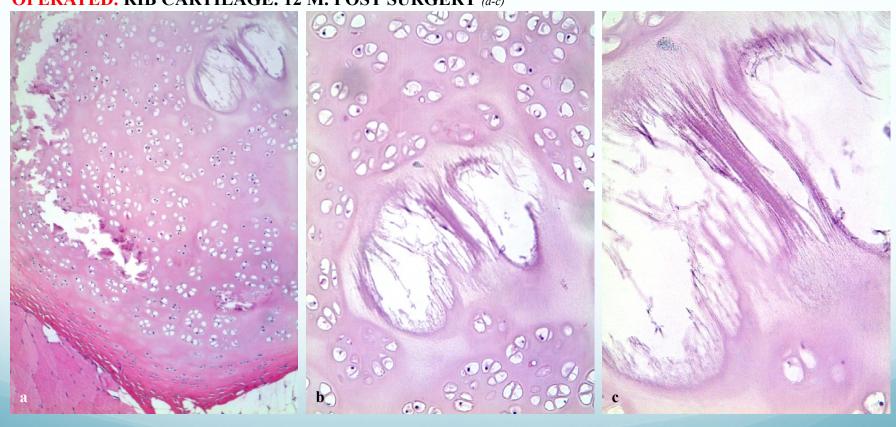


SHAM. 3 M. POST SURGERY (e)

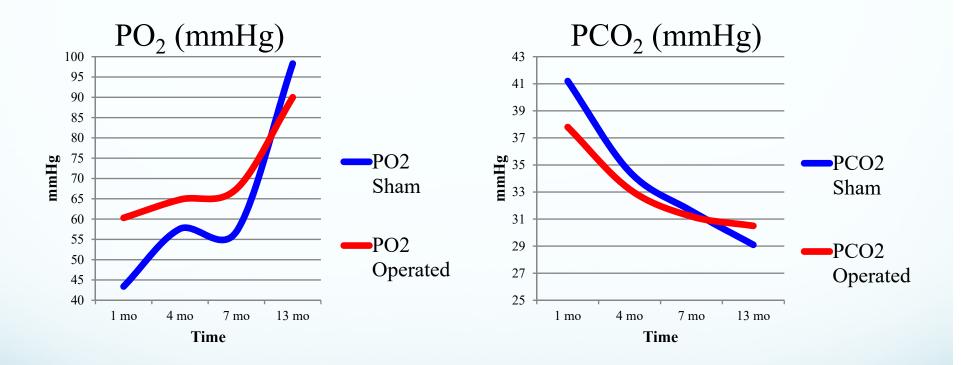


### Cartilage disorganization

#### **OPERATED.** RIB CARTILAGE. 12 M. POST SURGERY (a-c)

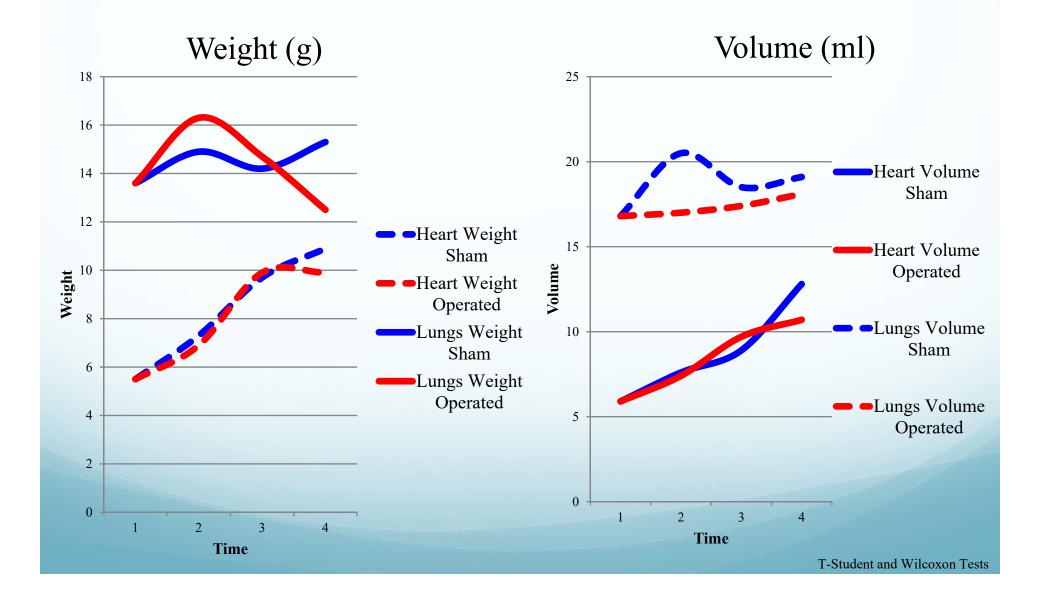


### Results: Blood Gas Analysis

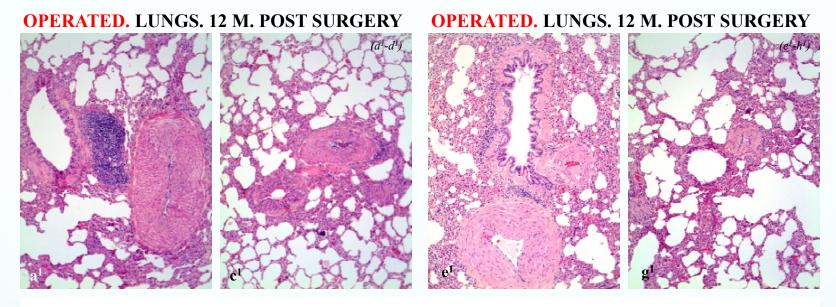


TCO<sub>2</sub>, HCO<sup>3-</sup>, sO<sub>2</sub> and pH showed no significant difference

### Results: Heart and Lungs



### Microscopic evaluation: Lungs

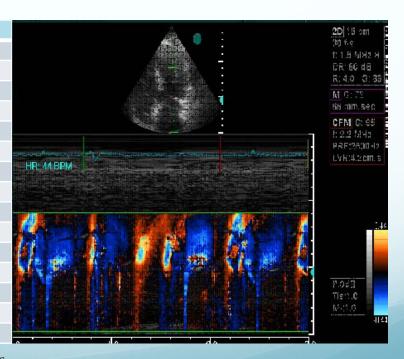


Thicknening Alveolar Wall
Areas of Atelectasia
Areas of Enphisematous changes
Linfocitary Infiltration
Absence of edema

### Results: Echo-cardio color Doppler

# At skeletal maturity, cardiac function is preserved

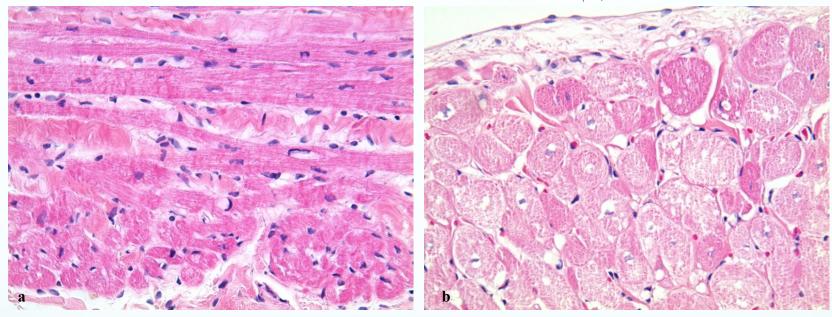
	SHAM	OPERATED
SivD (mm)	3.39±0.33	3.06±0.47
DVSD (mm)	15.74±1.55	15.68±1.22
PPVSD (mm)	3.53±0.28	3.49±0.41
SivS (mm)	4.26±0.32	3.9±0.33
DVSS (mm)	11.44±1.13	11.49±2.15
PPVSD (mm)	4.23±0.39	4.02±0.65
FA (%)	29.71±3.17	36.00±4.67
FE (%)	60.71±6.33	68.78±6.20
AS (mm)	10.66±0.95	10.82±0.66
Ao (mm)	7.63±0.43	8.16±0.80
AS/Ao	1.31±0.13	1.29±0.11
Ao Vel Max (m/s)	0.79±0.12	0.72±0.14
Ao Gpmax (mmHg)	2.73±0.85	2.22±0.76
Po Vel Max (m/s)	0.68±0.10	0.66±0.11
Po Gpmax (mmHg)	1.93±0.62	1.84±0.58



<sup>o</sup>T-Student and Wilcoxon Tests

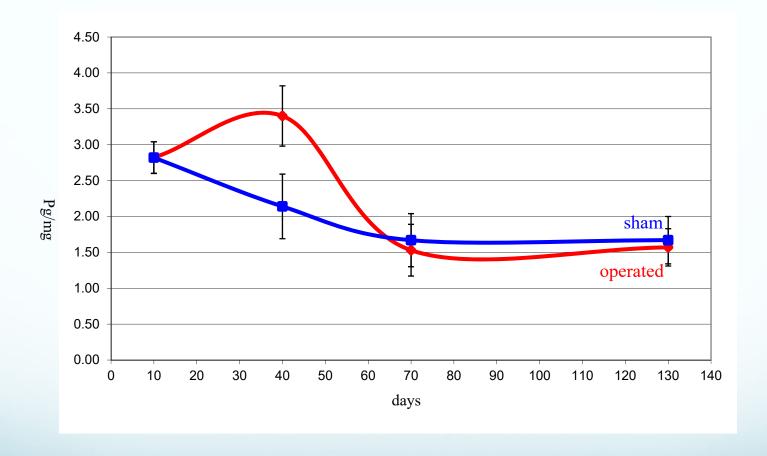
### Microscopic evaluation: Heart

**OPERATED.** VENTRICULAR and MYCARDIAL MUSCLE. 12 M. POST SURG (a-b)



Normal Histological appearance of: Left Ventricle Right Ventricle Inteventricular septum

### Results: Cortisol determinations

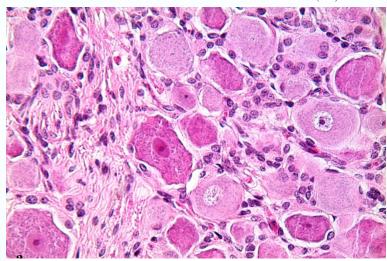


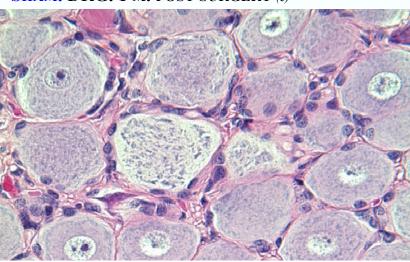
Cortisol levels were determined after 24/hours methanol extraction followed by evaporation of the solvent and reconstitution of the extract in assay buffer, and analysis of the extracted cortisol by radioimmunoassay. Validation parameters of the analysis were: sensitivity 0.21 pg/mg, intra-assay variability 5.4%, inter-assay variability 9.6%, specificity (%): cortisol 100; corticosterone 1.8; aldosterone <0.02. T-student test was used; statistical significance was set at p<0.05.

### Microscopic evaluation: ganglia

**OPERATED. DRG. 1 M. POST SURGERY** (a-b)

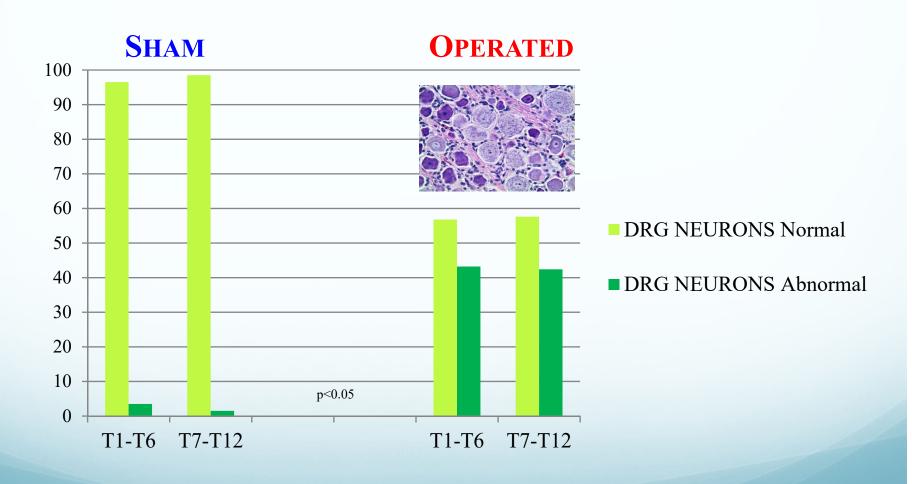
SHAM. DRG. 1 M. POST SURGERY (c)





Light T-neurons
Dark T-neurons
Picnotic nucleus
Condensation of Nissl substance
Perineuronal saltellitosis

### Microscopic evaluation: ganglia



- Thoracic arthrodesis in growing rabbits induces significant changes
- NOT ONLY thoracic dimensions are modified

- Thoracic width increases more than depth
- Thoracic kyphosis decreases
- Sternum grows less
- *T1-T12 distance* is reduced
- Thoracic cage becomes flat and elliptical

- Vertebral body growth cartilage is altered
- Rib cartlage shows sign of degeneration
- Clinical and histological changes becomes more evident with time

- Lungs and heart growth is reduced
- Both heart and lungs are reduced in weight and volume
- Respiratory function is affected, as showed by blood gas analysis and confirmed by histology
- Cardiac function is preserved, as showed by both echo-cardio-color Doppler and histological findings

- *Hormonal profile is altered:* irregular ovulation and increased cortisol levels
- *Degeneration* of Pseudounipolar Dorsal Root Ganglia is frequent
- Diaphragm and intercostal muscles are spared

### Take home message

- Spinal arthrodesis has significant effects on many organs, not only intra-thoracic
- TIS induced by precocious arthrodesis is a more complex process than previously reported

