Early Onset Spinal Abnormalities, Treatment, and Complications in Loeys-Dietz Syndrome

> Sara K. Fuhrhop, BS Mark J. McElroy, MS Harry C. Dietz, MD Paul D. Sponseller, MD



Disclosures

Sara Fuhrhop: None

Mark McElroy: None

Harry Dietz: None

Paul Sponseller:

- Depuy spine- research support, consultant, royalties
- Globus- royalties
- JBJS- Pediatrics editor



Background

Loeys-Dietz Syndrome (LDS)

- Autosomal dominant connective tissue disorder
- Mutations in TGF-βR1 & TGF-βR2 genes
- Characterized by vascular tortuosity and aggressive aneurysm formation, midline defects, and musculoskeletal abnormalities
- Early recognition





Background

Spinal abnormalities have been reported and involve all aspects of the spine among patients of all ages:

- 19% cervical spine formation defects or instability
- 25% scoliosis
- -67% dural ectasia



Objectives

In LDS patients \leq 10 years old:

- Quantify the prevalence of spinal abnormalities
- Report treatment and complications



Methods

- Patient population
 - 42 patients diagnosed with LDS
 - Age ≤ 10 years (median 6.8 \pm 3.5, range 1.3-10.5)
 - Average length of follow up 5.3 years
- Data collection
 - Cervical spine neutral, flexion, and extension x-rays
 - TL spine x-rays and CT
 - Some imaging modalities were not available for all patients, so results are reported as a fraction of those imaged.



Results Cervical Spine

- Cervical spine instability in 18 of 40 patients (45%)
 - Atlanto-axial instability in 5 of 40 patients (12%)

Subluxation of C1-C2 > 3.5 mm in neutral position or on flexion/extension

Subaxial instability in 14 of 40 patients (35%)

Subluxation of C2-C7 > 3.5 mm in neutral or flexion/extension

Mean age at diagnosis of instability 5.9 years, range 1 – 10 years





Results Cervical Spine



6 years old

C2-C3 kyphosis and subluxation





10 years old

Results Cervical Spine

Treatment

- 7 patients fused for cervical spine instability
- Mean age at surgery 5.3 years, range 1 – 10 years
- Postoperative complications
 - Pseudarthrosis in 3 patients
 - 7 reoperations (bone graft placement, implant replacement)





- Scoliosis > 25° present in 15 of 39 patients (38%)
- 7 patients had primary thoracic curves
 - Magnitude 52° \pm 24°
 - Apex T9 \pm 3
- 8 patients had primary TL/L curves
 - Magnitude $39^{\circ} \pm 11^{\circ}$
 - Apex L3 \pm 1





- Thoracic kyphosis > 45° present in 9 of 39 patients (23%)
- Spondylolisthesis present in 11 of 39 patients (28%)

- Grade 2.5 \pm 1.1

 Dural ectasia present in 18 of 30 patients (60%)



- **Treatment Scoliosis:**
 - 5 patients required surgery
 - 4 patients had growing rods; 1 had definitive fusion
 - 2 patients had occiput to sacral fusion
 - 4 patients developed complications
 - Broken rods in 2 patients
 - Junctional kyphosis requiring extension of instrumentation in 1 patient
 - Tension pneumothorax in 1 patient
 - 12 operations total



Immediate Postoperative



4 Year Postoperative

Treatment Spondylolisthesis:

- -6 patients required surgery
- -2 patient developed complications
 - Re-slip in 1 patient
 - Symptomatic implant requiring removal in 1 patient
- -8 operations total





Limitations

- 1. Incomplete records: Not all areas of the spine were imaged for every patient.
- 2. Sampling bias: The more severely involved patients may have been treated at our institution.



Conclusions

- Cervical spine instability (subaxial), thoracic and thoracolumbar/lumbar scoliosis, thoracic kyphosis, spondylolisthesis, and dural ectasia are common in children with LDS.
- Spine deformity may require periodic rescreening of the entire spine.
- The prevalence of cervical and thoracolumbar spine abnormalities in this age group may be greater than previously reported in LDS patients of all ages.



Thank you



