

## 요추부 불안정증의 방사선학적 소견

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= Abstract =

### Lumbar Spinal Instability and Its Radiologic Findings

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**O**bjective : Lumbar spinal instability occurs when normal biomechanics support in lumbar vertebrae interrupted. Despite the recent enthusiastic studies, the precise radiological assessment has not been fully established, yet. Therefore, we carefully studied our cases to analyze the radiologic findings in lumbar spinal instability.

**Patients and Methods :** We have put together radiological analysis and assessment based on 38 patients who have been diagnosed and treated for lumbar spinal instabilities from June 1994 to December 1998, Patients who have been diagnosed and treated for trauma were excluded from study.

**Results :** The outcomes are as follows :

- 1) Lumbar lordotic curve was statistically significant in unstable group by 23.7, compared to the control group (17.0°).
- 2) According to the resting x-ray, sagittal plane angulation measured on unstable group was 21.1°; control group 18.0°. Therefore unstable group was noticeably higher ( $p < 0.01$ ).
- 3) According to the resting x-ray sagittal plane displacement, unstable group had 4.3mm, the comparison had 1.2mm. Therefore measurement from the unstable group were significantly higher ( $p < 0.01$ ).
- 4) According to stress view, sagittal plane translation was 4.1mm for the unstables and 2.7mm for the comparisons. Therefore unstables were noticeably higher ( $p < 0.01$ ).
- 5) According to stress view, sagittal plane rotation was 15.1° at L3-4, 22.0° at L4-5, 27.9° at L5S1 for the unstable group and 11.3°, 18.1°, 21.0° each for the comparison.
- 6) Facet angle for unstable group, left 29.3°-61.5°; right 24.4°-63.2° and the mean for each are 43.1°, 47.2°. The difference between left and right facet angle was 3.5°-20.7° and the mean value 15.3°. Facet angle for the comparisons for the left was 27.9°-59.5°; right was in between 25.7°-64.5° range and the each mean are 44.9° and 47.6°. Also, the difference between left and right facet angle was 4.1°-9.3° and the average was 17.1°. The average and the difference between the left and right angle are found not to have statistic necessity for both unstable and stable measurements ( $p > 0.01$ ).
- 7) 19 patients were found to have vacuum facet phenomenon among unstable group etc. results were collected.

**Conclusion :** According to above results, we attempted to prepare the application to the patient of radiological analysis and assessment for lumbar spinal instability early checkup.

**KEY WORDS :** Spinal instability · Radiologic analysis.

서 론

(lumbar spinal instability)

가 (physiologic load)

가

가

(spondylolysis),

(spondylolisthesis),

1974 Denis 3 - column model( )  
Kirkaldy 3 - column 2 - column  
가 가 가  
(facet joint) 가

가

(lumbar lordotic curve)

대상 및 방법

1. 대 상

1994 6 1998 12

가 148

Table 1

X -

27)

Table 1. Diagnostic criteria of the lumbar spinal instability

| Level        | Translatory motion | Angular difference |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| L1/L2 - L4/5 | > 8mm              | > 10 °             |
| L5/S1        | > 4mm              | > 20 °             |

(From : The korean neurosurgical society, Neurosurgery, 1996)

Table 2. Locations of the lesion in study and control group

| Vertebra level | Study group |             | Control group |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| L3-4           | M = 20      | 39 (15.4%)  | M = 13        | 25 (13.7%)  |
|                | F = 19      |             | F = 12        |             |
| L4-5           | M = 58      | 115 (45.6%) | M = 59        | 111 (60.9%) |
|                | F = 57      |             | F = 52        |             |
| L5-S1          | M = 51      | 98 (38.8%)  | M = 22        | 46 (25.2%)  |
|                | F = 47      |             | F = 24        |             |

Table 3. Measurements of the variables in two groups

| Variant                       | Group | Mean value   |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|
| Lumbarlordotic curve          | 1     | 23.7 ± 2.4 ° |
|                               | 2     | 17.0 ± 1.3 ° |
| Lumbosacral angle             | 1     | 13.1 ± 1.1 ° |
|                               | 2     | 11.7 ± 0.6 ° |
| Sacrohorizontal angle         | 1     | 36.3 ± 1.6 ° |
|                               | 2     | 36.8 ± 1.6 ° |
| Sagittal plane angulation 1   | 1     | 20.8 ± 0.3 ° |
|                               | 2     | 17.7 ± 0.2 ° |
| Sagittal plane angulation 2   | 1     | 20.2 ± 0.8 ° |
|                               | 2     | 17.5 ± 0.9 ° |
| Sagittal plane angulation 3   | 1     | 22.0 ± 0.4 ° |
|                               | 2     | 18.8 ± 0.4 ° |
| Sagittal plane displacement 1 | 1     | 4.1 ± 0.1mm  |
|                               | 2     | 1.1 ± 0.8mm  |
| Sagittal plane displacement 2 | 1     | 4.2 ± 0.7mm  |
|                               | 2     | 1.2 ± 0.1mm  |
| Sagittal plane displacement 3 | 1     | 4.4 ± 0.5mm  |
|                               | 2     | 1.2 ± 0.5mm  |
| Sagittal plane rotation 1     | 1     | 15.1 ± 0.5 ° |
|                               | 2     | 11.3 ± 0.4 ° |
| Sagittal plane rotation 2     | 1     | 22.0 ± 0.5 ° |
|                               | 2     | 18.1 ± 0.4 ° |
| Sagittal plane rotation 3     | 1     | 27.9 ± 0.5 ° |
|                               | 2     | 21.0 ± 0.4 ° |
| Sagittal plane translation    | 1     | 4.1 ± 0.2mm  |
|                               | 2     | 2.7 ± 0.1mm  |

\*group 1 = study group \*group 2 = control group

\*sagittal plane angulation (SPA), sagittal plane displacement (SAD), sagittal plane rotation (SPR)

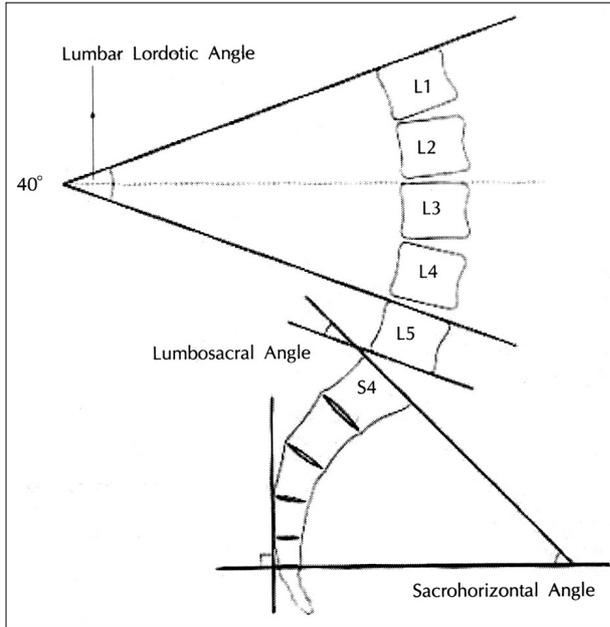
, SPA 1 = L3-4, SPA 2 = L4-5, SPA 3 = L5-S1

SPD 1 = L3-4, SPA 2 = L4-5, SPD 3 = L5-S1

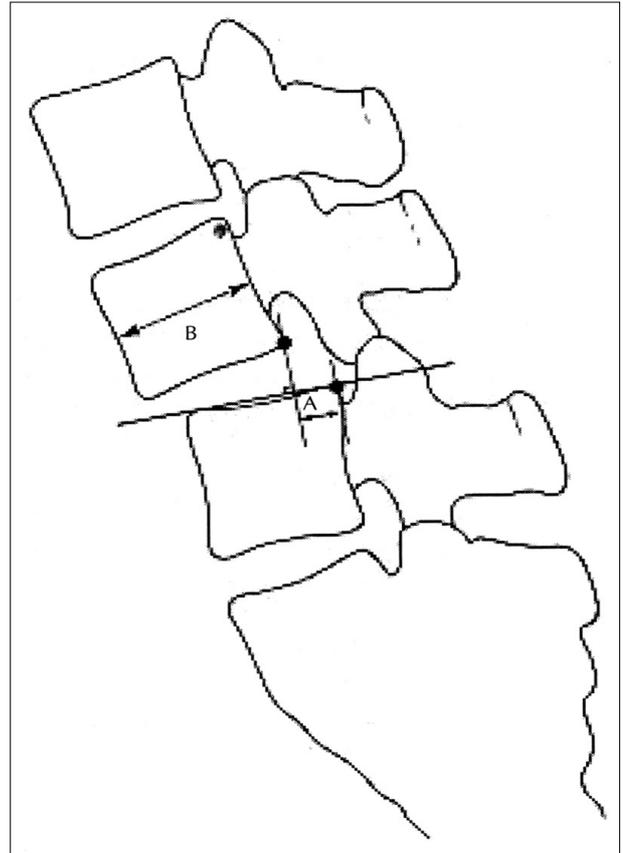
SPR 1 = L3-4, SPR 2 = L4-5, SPR 3 = L5-S1

**Table 4.** Measurements of the facet angle in two groups

|               | Rt. facet angle                | Lt. facet angle                | Rt-Lt difference              |
|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Study group   | 24.4 ~ 63.2 °<br>(47.2 ± 0.2 ) | 29.3 ~ 61.5 °<br>(43.1 ± 0.3 ) | 3.5 ~ 20.7 °<br>(15.3 ± 0.2 ) |
| Control group | 25.7 ~ 64.5 °<br>(47.6 ± 0.4 ) | 27.9 ~ 59.5 °<br>(44.9 ± 0.1 ) | 4.1 ~ 19.3 °<br>(17.1 ± 0.3 ) |



**Fig. 1.** Measurement of lumbar lordotic curve, lumbosacral angle, sacrohorizontal angle.



**Fig. 2.** Measurement of sagittal plane displacement in the lumbar spine. If the displacement is as much as 4.5 mm or 15% of the sagittal diameter of the adjacent vertebra, it is considered to be abnormal.

(motion segment)  
3, 4 (L3 - 4) 39 , 4, 5 (L4 - 5)  
115 , 5 , (L5 - S1) 98 252  
(Table 2).

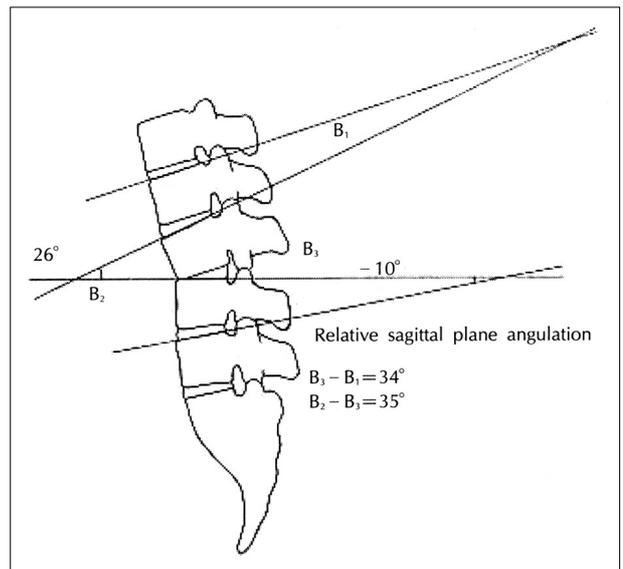
가 1  
148

2. 방법

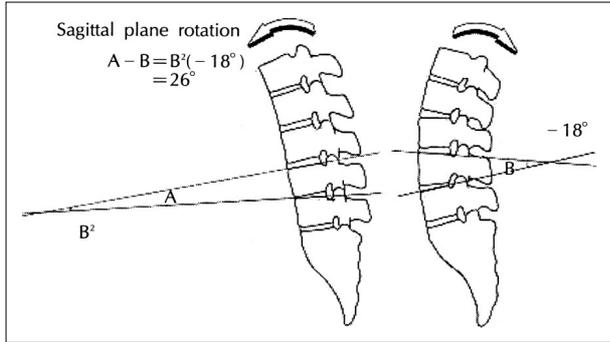
1) 단순 방사선 사진 촬영상

(lumbar lordotic curve), (lumbosacral angle), (sacrohorizontal angle), (sagittal plane displacement) (relative sagittal plane angulation ) (Fig. 1, 2, 3).  
Cobb , 1

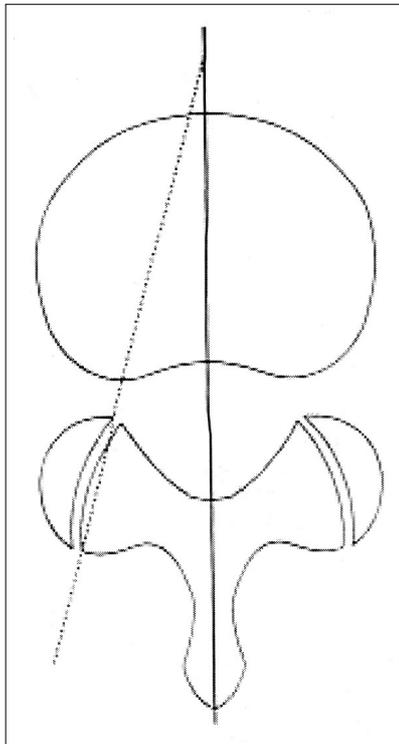
(body end plate) (kyphosis)



**Fig. 3.** Measurement of sagittal plane angulation in the lumbar spine. A method of measuring relative sagittal plane angulation of the L4-L5 functional spinal unit on a static lateral radiograph.



**Fig. 4.** Measurement of sagittal plane rotation in the lumbar spine. A method of measuring sagittal plane rotation of the L4-L5 functional spinal unit on dynamic lateral radiographs. The sagittal plane rotation is the difference between the Cobbs measurements taken in flexion(A) and extension(B).



**Fig. 5.** Measurement of the facet angle.

19), 1 5  
가 19).

(anterior - posterior diameter)  
가 .

(B1) , (B2)  
(B3) (Fig. 3)  
25).

(sagittal plane rotation) -

(A)

(B)

A - B

25)(Fig 4).

2) 전산화 단층촬영과 자기공명 영상

GE CT/9800(General Electric Medical System, Milwaukee, WI, USA), 1.5T  
(Signa, GE Milwaukee, WI, USA)

2)4)5)10)16)20)25)

(orientation of facet joint)

(facet angle) 가

(axial plane)

(superior, inferior articular facet)

(Fig. 5).

11)18)

(vacuum facet phenomenon)

결 과

1. 인구학적 분포

22 63 38

가 80 , 가 68

40 , 50

(control group)

37 78 , 70

(study group)

2. 발생부위

48

(32.4%)  
 100 (67.6%) . 148  
 252  
 39 (15.4%) L4 - 5 115  
 (45.6%), L5 - S1 98 (38.8%)  
 L4 - 5 58 (72.5%)  
 57 (83.8%) (Table 1).  
 가 114 (29.8%)  
 34 (70.2%) . 182  
 L3 - 4 25 (14.5%),  
 L4 - 5 111 (64.5%), L5 - S1 46  
 (20.8%) . L4 - 5

3. 방사선학적 검사

1) 요추전만곡도의 변화

가 23.7 °±2.4 °  
 17.0 °±1.3 ° .  
 가 (p<0.01).

2) 요천추 골각

13.1 °±1.1 °  
 11.7 °±0.6 °  
 . L5 - S1  
 (98 , 38.8%) 14.0 °±0.2 °  
 (46 , 20.8%) 10.2 °±1.3 ° (p<0.01).

3) 천추 평행각

36.3 °±1.6 °  
 36.8 °±1.6 ° .  
 (p>0.01).

4) 시상면 굴곡도

L3 - 4 20.8 °±0.3 °;  
 17.7 °±0.2 °; L4 - 5 20.2 °±0.8 °; 17.5 °  
 ±0.9 ° L5 - S1 22.0 °±0.4 °;  
 18.8 °±0.4 °  
 가 (p<0.01),

5) 시상면 변위도

L3 - 4 4.1 ±0.1mm,

1.1 ±0.8mm, L4 - 5 4.2 ±0.7mm, 1.2  
 ±0.1mm L5 - S1 4.4 ±0.5  
 mm, 1.2 ±0.5mm (p<0.01).  
 가  
 L5 - S1 .  
 6) 시상면 회전각  
 L3 - 4 8 (15.6%) 15.1 °  
 ±0.5 °; 3 (7.9%) 11.3 °±0.4 °; L4 - 5  
 23 (45.6%) 22.0 °±0.5 °;  
 20 (52.6%) 18.0 °±0.4 °; L5 - S1  
 20 (39.2%) 27.9 °±0.5 °; 15  
 (39%) 21.0 °±0.4 ° . L3 - 4 가  
 (p<0.01).

7) 척추 후관절각

43.1 °±0.3 °; 47.2 °±0.2 °  
 15.3 °±0.2 ° .  
 44.9 °±0.1 °; 47.6 °±0.4 °  
 17.1 °±0.3 °  
 (p>0.01).

8) 진공 척추 관절현상

148 19 (13%)  
 148 1  
 L4 - 5 10 , L5 - S1  
 9 가 8 , 11

고 찰

가

tearing),  
 vanaugh  
 가  
 ance p

13)18 - 20)27)

(annular  
 7)19) Ca -  
 subst -

8).





4) 4.1mm, 2.7mm  
( $p < 0.01$ ).

5) L3 - 4 15.1 °±0.5 ° ; L4 - 5 22.0 °±0.5 ° ; L5 - S1 27.9 °±0.5 ° ; 11.3 °±0.4 ° ; 18.1 °±0.4 ° ; 21.0 °±0.4 ° .

6) 43.1 °±0.3 (29.3 ° - 61.5 °), 47.2 °±0.2 (24.4 ° - 63.2 °) ; 15.3 ± 0.2 (20.6 ° - 3.8 °) ; 44.9 ± 0.1 (27.9 ° - 59.5 °), 47.6 °±0.4 (25.7 ° - 64.5 °) ; 17.1 °±0.3 (4.8 ° - 19.5 °) .

( $p > 0.01$ ).

7) 19 (13%).

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