‘Lumbar Degenerative Kyphosis’ Is Not Byword for Degenerative Sagittal Imbalance : Time to Replace a Misconception

Chang-Hyun Lee, M.D., M.S.c.,¹ Chun Kee Chung, M.D., Ph.D.,²,3,4,5 Jee-Soo Jang, M.D., Ph.D.,⁴ Sung-Min Kim, M.D., Ph.D.,⁷ Dong-Kyu Chin, M.D., Ph.D.,⁸ Jung-Kil Lee, M.D., Ph.D.,⁹ On behalf of the Korean Spinal Deformity Research Society

Department of Neurosurgery,¹ Ilsan Paik Hospital, Inje University College of Medicine, Goyang; Department of Neurosurgery,² Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Neuroscience Research Institute,⁵ Seoul National University Medical Research Center, Clinical Research Institute,⁶ Seoul National University Hospital, Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences,⁷ Seoul National University College of Natural Sciences, Seoul; Department of Neurosurgery,⁸ Nanonri Suwon Hospital, Suwon; Department of Neurosurgery,⁹ Spine Center, Kyung Hee University Hospital at Gangdong, Seoul; Department of Neurosurgery,⁹ Spine and Spinal Cord Institute, Gangnam Severance Spine Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul; Department of Neurosurgery,⁹ Chonnam National University Hospital, Chonnam National University Medical School, Gwangju, Korea

Lumbar degenerative kyphosis (LDK) is a subgroup of the flat-back syndrome and is most commonly caused by unique life styles, such as a prolonged crouched posture during agricultural work and performing activities of daily living on the floor. Unfortunately, LDK has been used as a byword for degenerative sagittal imbalance, and this sometimes causes confusion. The aim of this review was to evaluate the exact territory of LDK, and to introduce another appropriate term for degenerative sagittal deformity. Unlike what its name suggests, LDK does not only include sagittal balance disorder of the lumbar spine and kyphosis, but also sagittal balance disorder of the whole spine and little lordosis of the lumbar spine. Moreover, this disease is closely related to the occupation of female farmers and an outdated Asian life style. These reasons necessitate a change in the nomenclature of this disorder to prevent misunderstanding. We suggest the name “primary degenerative sagittal imbalance” (PDSI), which encompasses degenerative sagittal misalignments of unknown origin in the whole spine in older-age patients, and is associated with back muscle wasting. LDK may be regarded as a subgroup of PDSI related to an occupation in agriculture. Conservative treatments such as exercise and physiotherapy are recommended as first-line treatments for patients with PDSI, and surgical treatment is considered only if conservative treatments failed. The measurement of spinopelvic parameters for sagittal balance is important prior to deformity corrective surgery. LDK can be considered a subtype of PDSI that is more likely to occur in female farmers, and hence the use of LDK as a global term for all degenerative sagittal imbalance disorders is better avoided. To avoid confusion, we recommend PDSI as a newer, more accurate diagnostic term instead of LDK.

Key Words : Sagittal · Imbalance · Lumbar · Degenerative · Kyphosis · Flat-back.
INTRODUCTION

Lumbar lordosis is unique to the human spine and develops as an adaptation that facilitates the upright posture. Sagittal spinal alignment with intact sagittal balance enables humans to walk in an upright posture with minimum power. However, decreased lumbar lordosis and increased thoracic kyphosis are hallmarks of an aging human spinal column. Loss of lordosis causes irregular weight distribution on the spine. The resulting increased energy expenditure required to maintain the erect position aggravates back pain and loss of lordosis.

The impact of sagittal plane alignment on the treatment of spinal disorders is of critical importance. Failure to recognize malalignment in this plane can have significant consequences for the patient, not only in terms of pain and deformity, but also in terms of decreased social interaction due to deficient forward gaze. Awareness of sagittal balance, even when addressing problems in the coronal plane, is necessary to avoid future complications.

With an aging society, adult degenerative deformity has become one of the most notable topics of spinal disorders owing to its significant impact on health related quality of life. Lumbar degenerative kyphosis (LDK), a sagittal plane malalignment disease, was first described by Takemitsu et al., and is caused by unique life styles such as the prolonged crouched posture during agricultural work and performing activities of daily living on the floor, as shown in Fig. 1. Previous papers reported that LDK was frequent only in the farming districts of ‘oriental’ countries such as Korea and Japan. Patients with LDK usually show extensive degenerative changes of the lower lumbosacral discs and facet joints from L2 to S1 levels, and atrophy and fatty changes of the lumbar extensor muscles. LDK has been the subject of numerous publications in Korea and Japan; however, meaningful progress toward understanding the pathogenesis of this disease has been limited.

Although the life style of these countries has changed to be similar to that of western countries, the number of patients with LDK in Korea and Japan has not decreased. In fact, the incidence of diseases mimicking LDK has recently been increasing in western countries. With a rising prevalence, adult degenerative sagittal deformity is emerging as a major health care issue of the 21st century. This increase cannot be directly attributed to the long hours spent in the crouched posture while performing agricultural work, but rather to the increase in the number of elderly patients and other sagittal imbalance diseases. Unfortunately, LDK has been used as synonym for degenerative sagittal imbalance, sometimes resulting in confusion. The aim of this review was to evaluate the exact territory of LDK and to introduce another appropriate term for degenerative sagittal deformity.

‘Lumbar degenerative kyphosis’ : Is it a misnomer?

In 1988, Takemitsu et al. introduced the name “lumbar degenerative kyphosis” which included kyphosis or a marked loss of lordosis in the lumbar spine caused by degenerative changes in the middle-aged and elderly. Unlike what its name suggests, “lumbar” of LDK does not clearly explain the disease entity because the sagittal balance of the thoracic spine is also included in the diagnostic criteria. Takemitsu and colleagues divided LDK into four types by spinal curvatures as shown in Table 1. The detailed description of each type of LDK does not encompass the lumbar spine only, but also the thoracic spine. Moreover, the illustration of LDK types by Takemitsu et al. showed sagittal alignment of the whole spine as depicted in Fig. 2. The sagittal balance of the thoracic spine is very important in the pathophysiology of degenerative sagittal imbalance because the loss of normal lordosis in the lumbar spine is compensated by the thoracic curve and sacral slope. “Kyphosis” of LDK gives the impression that LDK in-
Primary Degenerative Sagittal Imbalance

New appropriate name of degenerative spinal disease with sagittal imbalance

Adult sagittal plane spinal deformity is diagnosed in adult patients when it occurs or becomes relevant after skeletal maturity with loss of lumbar lordosis, and is divided into sagittal deformity unknown cause and secondary sagittal imbalance depending on the cause, as noted in Table 2. The sagittal deformity unknown cause is also divided into late onset (≥ 60 years of age) and adolescent onset deformities depending on age of onset. Instead of LDK, we suggest the name “primary degenerative sagittal imbalance” (PDSI), which includes degenerative sagittal misalignments of the whole spine of unknown origin, and is associated with back muscle wasting. We propose the following diagnostic criteria for PDSI: 1) C7 sagittal vertical axis ≥ 5 cm, 2) pelvic incidence – lumbar lordosis ≥ 15°, and 3) pelvic tilt ≥ 25°. Evaluation of the paraspinal musculature is also considered when assessing magnetic resonance images of the lumbar spine. Measurement of the cross-sectional area, visual grading of fatty atrophy, and assessment of the fascia may help the physician and radiologist reach a more confident diagnosis for the patients with clinically suspected PDSI.

Previous studies called this syndrome of loss of lumbar lordosis or flat back “fixed sagittal imbalance (FSI)”1,4,5,26, degenerative sagittal imbalance4, LDK23, or “primary sagittal deformity”25. FSI as defined by Bridwell and colleagues was a syndrome in which the patient is unable to stand up erect without flexing the knees and hips, characterized by degenerative changes, and may refer to only a severe form of PDSI5,6. Those classified as degenerative sagittal imbalance defined by Bridwell and colleagues were patients with previous surgeries for spinal stenosis and degenerative disc disease without any coexistent scoliosis or traumatic kyphosis4. With regard to iatrogenic sagittal imbalance, Doherty71 first described a symptomatic fixed and forward inclination of the trunk due to loss of normal lumbar lordosis following posterior instrumented fusion surgery in 1973, and Moe and Denis80 referred to this condition with the term “flat-back syndrome”, as a variant clinical manifestation due to fixed sagittal imbalance resulting from iatrogenic loss of lumbar lordosis. We suggest the term degenerative sagittal imbalance subtype IIIC, to highlight the cause of sagittal imbalance.

Treatment of PDSI

Patients diagnosed with PDSI are usually elderly females.
CONCLUSION

The LDK named by Takemitsu et al. is likely a female farmers' (occupational) spinal disease with sagittal imbalance. Using LDK as a synonym for all degenerative spinal diseases with sagittal imbalances had better be avoided. To avoid confusion, we recommend using PDSI as a new name with an accurate conception instead of LDK. Surgical treatment of PDSI is considered in patients with walking difficulty and intractable pain.

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References

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