



Complications of the Anterior Cervical Discectomy and Fusion

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Abstract

Background: Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion (ACDF) means removing the symptomatic disc by an anterior approach with placement of a bone graft or a synthetic cage. Many studies have shown the procedure to be effective, but associated with complications.

Objective: To document and record the type and incidence of complications associated with ACDF, and to find any predisposing factors or associated medical illnesses and other demographic factors or conditions that increase the complications.

Patients and Methods: A prospective review of 48 patients who underwent an anterior cervical discectomy and fusion between (May\2012 - July\2014) in two hospitals with an average 6 months follow up.

Results: The sample of patients was classified according to age, gender, diagnosis, complications, associated medical illnesses, level of the operation. Then the complications were analyzed according to these parameters trying to find any predisposing factors or associations. Hoarseness of voice was 79%, Dysphagia 54%, Neurapraxia 14.6%, Other medical illnesses 12%, Infection 4%, Reopening 4%, wrong diagnosis 4%, worsening 4% and Death 2%.

Conclusion: The complication rate for ACDF is low in experienced hands. Hoarseness is the most common reported complication. Dysphasia, laryngeal edema or a sensation of a lump in the throat are also reported. Associated medical illnesses especially asthmatics and smokers and any patient with chronic cough or respiratory problems are the major cause of complication. Also there is marked association of complications in patients with multisystemic chronic diseases.

Keywords: Anterior Cervical Discectomy and Fusion (ACDF); Bone Graft; Fascial Layer

Introduction

Definition

Anterior Cervical Discectomy with fusion (ACDF) means removing the symptomatic disc from an anterior approach with placement of a bone graft (or prosthetic cage) to encourage bony fusion of the upper and lower vertebral body. Multiple larger studies have shown the procedure to be safe and effective for ventral

pathology that is confined to the cervical interspaces such as osteophyte or disc complexes [1].

Surgical anatomy

The key to understanding the anatomy of the anterior approach to the cervical spine lies in appreciating the three fascial layers of the neck. The most superficial fascial layer is the investing layer of deep cervical fascia. The fascia surrounds the neck like a collar,

but splits around the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles to enclose them. Posteriorly, it joins with the ligamentum nuchae (nuchal ligament). The superficial layer is incised along the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Dividing the layer of fascia allows the sternocleidomastoid to be retracted laterally and separated from the underlying strap muscles. The only structures that lie superficial to it are the platysma muscle (a remnant of the old panniculus carnosus, or muscle of the skin) and the external jugular vein, which can be divided safely if it intrudes into the operative field [2].

The next fascial layer is the pretracheal fascia, which forms a layer between sliding surfaces. It invests the strap muscles and runs from the hyoid bone down into the chest. Its key relationship is with the carotid sheath, which encloses the common carotid artery, the internal jugular vein, and the vagus nerve. The pretracheal fascia is continuous with the carotid sheath at the sheath's lateral margin. Hence, the pretracheal fascia must be divided on the medial border of the carotid sheath so that the carotid sheath can be retracted laterally and the midline structures can be retracted medially. Two sets of vessels, the superior and inferior thyroid vessels, run from the carotid sheath through the pretracheal fascia into the midline. On rare occasions, the thyroid vessels have to be divided to enlarge the exposure [2].

The superior laryngeal nerve, however, which runs with the superior thyroid vessels must be preserved.

The deepest layer of fascia is the prevertebral fascia, a firm, tough membrane that lies in front of the prevertebral muscles. On its surface runs the cervical sympathetic trunk, which lies roughly over the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae. Beneath the prevertebral fascia are the left and right longus colli muscles.

Landmarks and incision landmarks

The carotid tubercle is the enlargement of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of C6. It is larger than all other vertebral tubercles (there is no anterior tubercle of C7 and may be palpable). The tubercle of C6 is the key surgical landmark in the anterior incision.

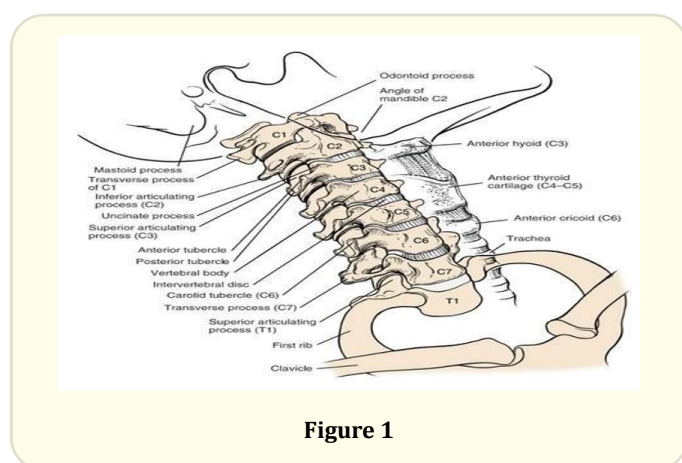


Figure 1

The sternocleidomastoid muscle runs obliquely down the side of the neck from the mastoid process to the sternum and clavicle. It is enclosed in fascia, which must be divided on the medial side before the muscle can be retracted laterally. The nerve supply of the sternocleidomastoid comes from the accessory nerve, which innervates the muscle from its posterior and lateral surfaces. There is no danger of neurologic damage as long as the dissection remains on the medial or anteromedial side of the muscle. If it strays to the posterior side, however, the spinal accessory nerve, which supplies not only the sternocleidomastoid, but also the trapezius, can be damaged [3].

Ideally, the skin incision should run parallel to the cleavage lines of the skin of the neck. Inferiorly and anteriorly, these lines run transversely, making the skin crease incision advantageous. The skin on the anterior part of the neck is thinner and more mobile than is the skin on the back of the neck, because of both the loose subcutaneous tissue and the superficial fascia that remains unconnected to the investing fascia of the neck.

As a result, skin retraction is easy; the skin incision can be moved to accommodate the needs of the surgery. For extensive exposures, a longitudinal, slightly oblique incision can be made parallel to the medial border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle [3].

The platysma muscle is split in line with its fibers. The muscle is difficult to denervate, because most of its nerve supply comes from the cervical branch of the facial nerve and begins in the region of the mandible. In any case, the muscle is not of great functional importance; sewing it carefully during closure can improve the cosmetic appearance of the scar [4].

Dividing the fascia on the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle reveals the carotid sheath. The sheath contains the common carotid artery, which divides at the upper border of the thyroid cartilage into internal and external carotid arteries. It also contains the internal jugular vein and the vagus nerve. After the plane between the carotid sheath and the trachea and esophagus has been entered, it is easy to develop by blunt dissection [4].

The esophagus however, is a fragile structure that is damaged easily by injudicious retraction. The longus colli muscles lie on the anterior surface of the vertebral column, between C1 and T3. The muscles are pointed at their ends and broad in the middle. They must be removed from the vertebral bodies to expose the vertebrae. Removal does not denervate them, because they are innervated segmentally and laterally from their posterior surfaces. Running on the anterolateral surfaces of the longus colli muscles is the cervical sympathetic trunk, with its numerous ganglia. These must be avoided [4].

The two recurrent laryngeal nerves are branches of the vagus nerve. The left recurrent laryngeal nerve descends into the thorax

within the carotid sheath. It curves around the aortic arch and ascends back in the neck, running between the trachea and esophagus to supply the larynx. The right recurrent laryngeal nerve descends within the carotid sheath and curves around the subclavian artery before ascending into the neck at a higher level than the left recurrent laryngeal nerve. In addition, the right recurrent laryngeal nerve is, on rare occasions, aberrant, leaving the carotid sheath at a higher level and crossing the operative field at the level of the thyroid gland. Thus, left-sided approaches often are preferred. The nerves usually are safe as long as retractors are placed correctly underneath the longus colli muscles [4].

Complications

Although complications are fairly rare, as with any surgery, the following risks may be associated with ACDF:

- Infection
- Excessive bleeding, which may require blood transfusion
- Anesthesia Complications, An adverse reaction to anesthesia
- Chronic neck or arm pain
- Inadequate symptom relief
- Damage to the nerves and nerve roots
- Damage to the spinal cord (about 1 in 10,000), resulting in paralysis
- Spinal instability
- Damage to the esophagus, trachea, or vocal cords
- Injury to the carotid or vertebral arteries, which could result in stroke
- Fusion that does not heal
- Instrumentation breakage, failure, hardware fracture, implant migration
- Persistent swallowing or speech disturbance
- Leakage of cerebral spinal fluid
- Transitional Syndrome, adjacent segment disease
- Death (mortality).

The benefits of surgery should always be weighed carefully against its risks. Although a large percentage of cervical spine pa-

tients report significant pain relief after surgery, there is no guarantee that surgery will help every individual.

Intra-operative complications:

- Problems associated with particular approaches to the spine used at the time of surgery.
- Issues related to patient positioning on the operating table.
- Neurological deterioration.

Postoperative complications fall into four broad categories:

- General medical complications.
- Problems related to specific surgical approaches.
- Postoperative infection.
- Loss of internal fixation.

Aim of the Study

The objective of the study is:

- To document and record the type and incidence of complication associated with ACDF.
- To find any predisposing factors or associated medical illnesses and other demographic factors or conditions, that increase the complications.

Patients and Methods

A prospective review of 48 patients who underwent an anterior cervical discectomy and fusion between (May\2012-July\2014) in Al-Emamain Alkadhmain Medical City, Neurosurgical ward, and in Neurosurgery Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq, with an average 6 months follow up was conducted [11]. patients had multilevel degenerative disease, 4 of them with additional kyphosis (swan neck).

All patients underwent anterior cervical discectomy. Two had 2 level discectomy with simultaneous instrumentation and fusion. 29 were females and 19 were males.

Age distribution between 27 - 58 years (the average is 42.5).

Weight of the patients ranges from 55 to 115 kg. and their body built (body mass index) was taken into consideration.

Every associated preoperative medical illnesses and conditions were thoroughly investigated and recorded. All early complications

were reviewed and recorded as major or minor depending on the severity and need for further intervention.

All patients remained in a rigid cervical orthosis for one month post-operatively. Fusion was assessed by plain radiography. For an x-ray to be fused there had to be no radiolucency at the endplates and less than 2 mm of motion on flexion-extension films. 32 of the 48 patients were referred to physiotherapy after the removal of stitches (one week from the operation).

Diagnoses were 12 cervical spondylotic myelopathy (CSM), 8 ossification of posterior longitudinal ligament (OPLL), 22 cervical disc herniation (CDH), 6 cervical spondylotic myelopathy and radiculopathy (CSAR).

Average operative duration was 3.5 hours.

A preoperative MRI was used to confirm the amount of nerve root or spinal cord compression.

All operations were conducted from the left side (to avoid injury to the re-current laryngeal nerve) and no right sided incision was practiced to compare.

X-rays were measured at each interval to determine any changes in the range of motion. Other parameters that were assessed include smoking, employment status (return to work), and preoperative pain or neurological function.

Other complications, like post-operative myocardial infarction with recovery period of 3 months constitute a major burden to the patient and her family. Anterior graft migration not requiring revision, and it was completely asymptomatic finding during the routine X-ray post-operative checking. Dural tear discovered during the operation without any post-operative sequels. No neurological injury reported.

Major complications included recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy does not happen. Esophageal perforation requiring temporary percutaneous gastrostomy and a major exploration surgery by vascular surgeon ended eventually in death of the patient. There is one

case with failure of instrumentation requiring revision, he was an obese and diabetic man.

We used Mc Cormick and Aminoff-Logue Scale to evaluate the patients for any complications that happened post-operatively.

Grade	Definition
I	Neurologically normal, normal gait, mild focal deficit, not affecting function
II	Sensorimotor deficit affecting function, gait difficulty, severe pain, impairing QOL
III	Severe neurological deficit, require cane or brace for ambulation, not function independently
IV	Severe deficit, require wheelchair with bilateral upper extremity impairment, totally independent functionally

Table 1: Mc Cormick scale.

Grade	Definition
Gait	
1	Onset of leg weakness
2	Restricted exercise tolerance
3	Requires stick or support for walking
4	Require crutches
5	Confined to bed or wheelchair
Matuition	
Mild	Hesitancy, urgency, or frequency
Moderate	Urine retention or occasional incontinence
Severe	Total incontinence
Bowel	
Mild	Constipation
Moderate	Occasional incontinence
Severe	Fecal incontinence

Table 2: Aminoff-Logue scale.

Results

Patients were classified according to gender. 29 of the 48 were males that is 60%, and 19 were females, that is 40%.

	Hoarseness	Dysphagia	Neurapraxia	Infection	Reopening	Wrong level	Wrong diagnosis
Males	20	12	4	1	1	1	1
	69.00%	41.37%	13.79%	3.44%	3.44%	3.44%	3.44%
Females	18	14	3	1	1	1	1
	94.73%	73.68%	15.78%	5.26%	5.26%	5.26%	5.26%

Table 3: Gender versus complications.

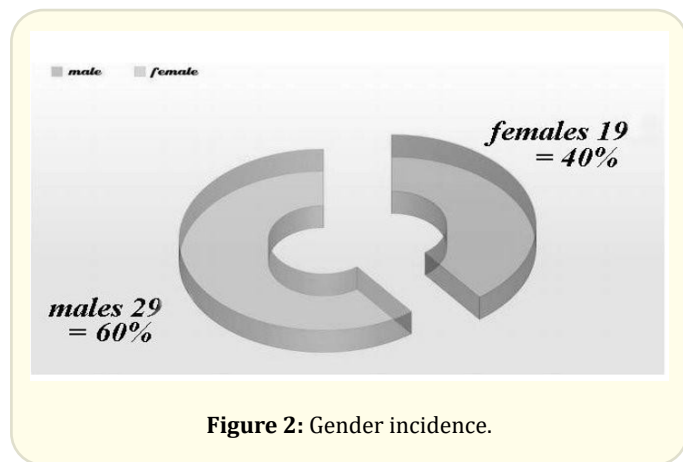


Figure 2: Gender incidence.

Patients were also classified according to their age into 4 groups. The most common age was between 40 - 50 years old.

Age	Number and percentage
<20 years	None
20-30	2 patients = 4%
30-40	16 patients = 33%
40-50	25 patients = 52%
50-60	5 patients = 10%
>60 years	None

Table 4: Age incidence.

	Hoarseness	Dysphagia	Neurapraxia	Infection	reopening	Wrong level	Wrong diagnosis
20-30	1	1					
	50.00%	50.00%					
30-40	10	6	3		1		1
	62.50%	37.50%	17.75%		6.25%		6.25%
40-50	24	17	4	2	1	2	1
	96.00%	68.00%	16.00%	8.00%	4.00%	8.00%	4.00%
50-60	3	2					
	60.00%	40.00%					

Table 5: Age versus complications.

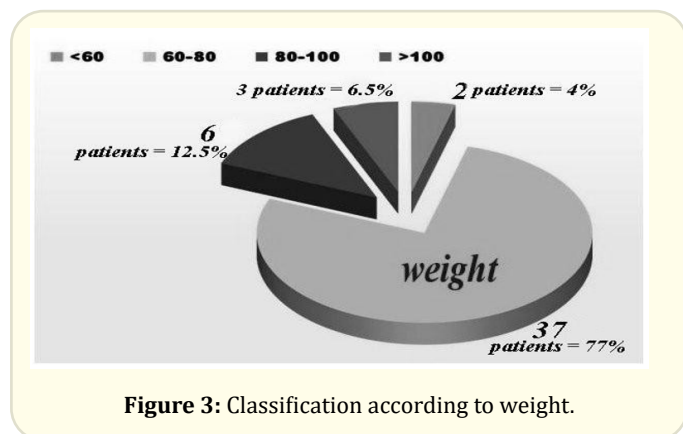


Figure 3: Classification according to weight.

Patients were classified according to their weight into 4 groups.

Those below 60 Kg were only 2 patients (4%). 60 - 80 Kg were the majority of cases (77%). 80 - 100 Kg were patients (12.5%).

Only 3 patients were above 100 Kg (6.5%).

According to the WHO classification of Body Mass Index, our patients were classified into only 2 groups: Normal; 21 patients (43.75%) and over-weight 27 patients (56.25%).

We did not have any under-weight, nor morbid obese patients.

	Hoarseness	Dysphagia	Neurapraxia	Infection	Reopening	Wrong level	Wrong diagnosis
Normal	11	1					
	52.38%	4.76%					
Over-weight	27	25	7	2	2	2	2
	100.00%	92.59%	25.92%	7.40%	7.40%	7.40%	7.40%

Table 6: Weight versus complications.

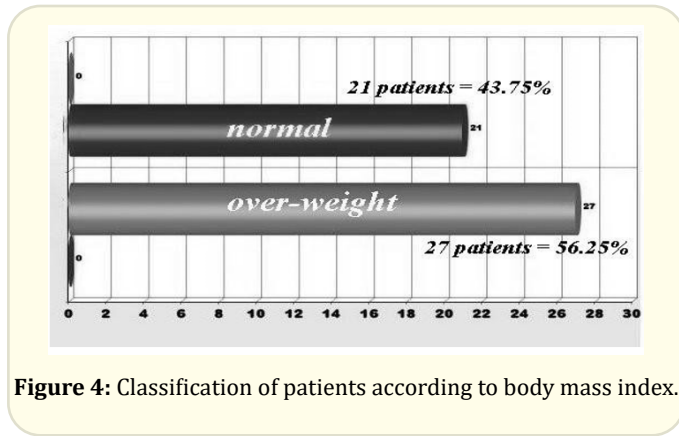


Figure 4: Classification of patients according to body mass index.

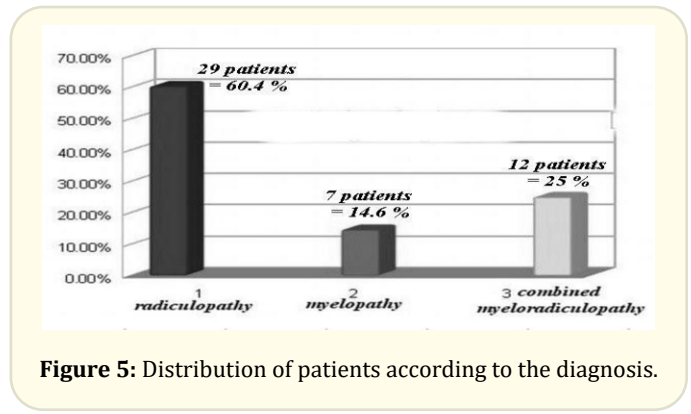


Figure 5: Distribution of patients according to the diagnosis.

60.4 % (29) of the patients presented with the clinical picture of radiculopathy, 14.6% (7) with pure myelopathy, and 25% (12) had a combined myeloradiculopathy.

Patient's level of operation in relation to the complications.

	Hoarseness	Dysphagia	Neurapraxia	Infection	Reopening	Wrong level	Wrong diagnosis
Radiculopathy	22	17	3		1	1	
	75.86%	58.62%	10.34%		3.44%	3.44%	
Myelopathy	6	1	2	2		1	1
	85.71%	14.28%	28.57%	28.57%		14.28%	14.28%
Combined	10	5	2		1		1
	83.33%	41.66%	16.66%		8.33%		8.33%

Table 7: Diagnosis versus complications.

	Hoarse-ness	Dysphagia	Neurapraxia	Infection	Reopening	Wrong level	Wrong diagnosis
C5-6	21	12	2	1	1	1	1
	87.50%	50.00%	8.33%	4.16%	4.16%	4.16%	4.16%
C4-5	8	6	2		1	1	
	66.66%	50.00%	16.66%		8.33%	8.33%	
C6-7	3	2		1			
	60.00%	40.00%		20.00%			
C3-4	1	1					
	50.00%	50.00%					
2Level	3	3	1				
	100.00%	100.00%	33.33%				
Corpectomy	2	2	2				
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%				

Table 8: Level of the operation versus complications.

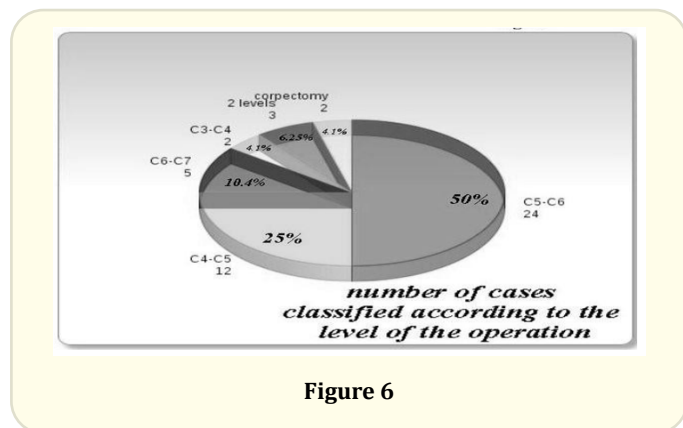


Figure 6

79% (38) of the patients suffered from mild hoarseness.

54% (26) of the patients complained from postoperatively of varying degrees of dysphagia.

14.6% (7) of the patients have some sort of neck and/or shoulder and/or upper arm pain and numbness caused mostly by neurapraxia.

Other complications (12%), usually those caused by the associated medical illnesses (raised blood pressure, hyper- or hypoglycaemia, arrhythmias, ischemic chest pain, dyspnoea, allergies to drugs or to blood, epileptic fits, gastritis and peptic ulceration).

Although patients were carefully selected for the surgery, a significant number of them were previously (preoperatively) diagnosed with one or more medical comorbidity.

22.91% were diagnosed with multiple medical illnesses 16.66% with hypertension 10.41% with diabetes 14.58% with other rare

Medical illness	Number	Percent
Multisystemic	11	22.91%
Hypertension	8	16.66%
Respiratory	7	14.58%
Smoking	5	10.41%
Diabetes	5	10.41%
Allergies	4	8.33%
Rheumatoid	3	6.25%
Motor/sensory deficit	2	4.16%
Epilepsy	2	4.16%
Cardio-pulmonary	2	4.16%
Other rare illnesses	7	14.58%

Table 9: Incidence of pre-operative associated medical illnesses.

illnesses like hepatic or renal failure, gout, thyroid disease, hormonal imbalance, peptic ulcers, and hemophilia.

These complications causes major impact on the success of the operation if no enough attention is paid to avoid them or to anticipate their effects. The most serious one is smoking (48%), multisystemic illnesses (43%) and respiratory problems like chronic cough and asthma (42.6%).

This table reflects the effect of having a medical illness on the incidence of complications.

	No	Hoarseness	Dysphagia	Neurapraxia	Infection	Reopening
Multisystemic	11	10 (90%)	7 (63%)	5 (45%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
Hypertension	8	5 (62%)	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	-	-
Respiratory	5	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	-
Smoking	4	3 (75%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	-	-
Diabetes	3	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	1(33%)	-	-
Allergies	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatoid	2	-	-	-	-	-
Motor/sensory deficit	2	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy	7	5(71%)	4 (57%)	3 (43%)	1 (14%)	2 (28%)
Cardio-pulmonary	5	5(100%)	4 (80%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)	-
Other rare illnesses	7	1(14%)	1(14%)	1(14%)	-	1(14%)

Table 10: Medical illnesses versus complications.

	Hoarseness	Dysphagia	Neura- praxia	others	Infection	Re opening	Wrong Level	Wrong Diagnosis	Worsen- ing of the signs and symptoms	Death
Early <3 weeks	38	26	7	6	2					1
	79.00%	54.00%	14.60%	12.50%	4.00%					2.00%
Late 3 weeks-6 months						2	2	2	2	
						4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	

Table 11: Complications were classified to early (less than 3 weeks) and late (from 3 weeks to 6 months).

All our patients suffer some sort of complication during the 6 months period of follow up, and they were classified into two groups of early complications within the first 3 weeks of the operation, and late complications after 3 weeks and till 6 months.

Discussion

Age

Feiz-Erfan., *et al.* and Flynn., *et al.* found no significant association with age, while Boakye and colleagues found highly associated complication rates in old age (above 65 years) [5,6].

In our study, the oldest patient was 58 years old, and we did not find any Significant association.

Gender

Feiz-Erfan., *et al.* and Flynn., *et al.* found high rates of complications among males, and they attributed this to the high rates of smoking comparing to females.

While Boakye and colleagues did not find any significant association [5,6].

In our study we also did not found any significant association.

Weight

Feiz-Erfan., *et al.* and Flynn., *et al.* did not find any significant association between the complication rates of ACDF operations and obesity. While Boakye and colleagues found significant association, and the most significant one was reopening and adjacent segment disease [5,6].

In our study we have no obese patients (according to WHO classification of weight, we had only over-weight patients). Still we found significant association between over-weight and the rates of complications (all kinds of complications).

The presenting pathology

Boakye and colleagues found more complication rates in patients with cervical spondylotic myelopathy than in patients with radiculopathy (particularly neurapraxia soon after the operation). While Feiz-Erfan., *et al.* and Flynn., *et al.* did not find any significant association regarding the presenting pathology [5,6].

In our study we also did not found any significant association.

Level of the operation

Boakye and colleagues did not find any significant association between the level of the operation and the rate of complication. Feiz-Erfan., *et al.* and Flynn., *et al.* also did not find any significant association, but they mention the strong association between multi-level plating and the increased rates of complications [5,6]. In our study we also did not found any significant association regarding the level. But we found strong association when there is multi-level operations and when there is corpectomy.

The associated medical illnesses

Boakye and colleagues found more complication rates in patients with multiple medical illnesses than in patients with no illness or with only one illness. The most significant association was between diabetes plus rheumatoid arthritis and infection [5,6].

While Feiz-Erfan., *et al.* and Flynn., *et al.* find significant association even with only one medical illness. The most significant one was smoking. Also they did not find any significant differences between the nature or the sort of illness and a particular kind of complication [5,6-28].

In our study we find significant association between smoking, multiple medical illnesses and respiratory problems (Asthma and chronic cough) to be associated with high rate of hoarseness of voice and dysphagia.

To compare our result with each other and with other similar studies we need a fair non biased scale.

Examples of these scales are shown here in the table 12, namely JOA outcome score, Nurick scale, Mc Cormick-Aminoff scale and Oswestry score.

As any one could see, there are a great differences in results between studies with different numbers of patients and different periods of follow up.

Worsening	Remained the same	Improvement	Scale	Author
11%	7%	82%	Japanese Orthopaedic Association Outcome scale	Miyazaki and kirita 155 patients who underwent multilevel laminectomy at a mean follow up of 6 months (2012)
8%	55%	37%	Nurick scale	Ebersold., <i>et al.</i> 51 Patients underwent Laminectomy long-Term followup (9 years . 2001-2010)
11%	29%	60%	Mc cormick-Aminoff scale	Kihara., <i>et al.</i> 151 Patients with CSM Who underwent Laminoplasty At 1 year follow up
40%	17%	43%	Oswestry score	Seichi., <i>et al.</i> reviewed 60 patients (35 with OPLL and 25 with CSM) who underwent French-window Laminoplasty mean Follow up of 5 years

Table 12

Among many studies, we found that Mc Cormick-Aminoff scale is the most practical and fair, even when comparing studies with huge differences like the one shown here.

Feiz-Erfan and Flynn., *et al.* study of 92 patients with mean follow up period of 12 months, was compared with Boakye and col-

leagues 46,562 patients with 5 - 15 years follow up period. And as shown here the results were more or less similar provided that we use Mc Cormick-Aminoff scale for comparison.

Comparing our results using the same scale with both of them would be a fair and reasonable comparison.

Worsening	The same	Good results	Follow up Period	Scale	Author
11.9%	25%	63.1%	12 months	Mc cormick-Aminoff scale	Feiz-Erfan I, Klopfenstein JD, Bambakidis NC., <i>et al.</i> and Flynn., <i>et al.</i> 92 patients for Anterior approach Discectomy and fusion
17.3%	23.4%	59.3%	5-15 Years	Mc cormick-Aminoff scale	Boakye and colleagues Schmidek and Sweet Operative Neurosurgical Techniques 6th edition 46,562 patients pool
10.4% = 5 patients	16.6% = 8 patients	73% = 35 patients	6 months	Mc cormick-Aminoff scale	Our study 48 patients who underwent an anterior cervical discectomy and fusion between (May\2012.- July\2013) in 2 hospitals Neuroscience Hospital and Nursery Home Hospital

Table 13

Conclusion

- The commonest complications were hoarseness of voice 79% and dysphagia 54%, and the second most common complications were neurapraxia 14.6% and other complications related to the previous medical illnesses (not directly related to the operation) 12%.
- The factors that were more than other factors to be related to our complications is asthma, smoking, and chronic cough (all are respiratory), then comes multiple medical comorbidity.
- Hoarseness is the most common reported complication and is usually the result of retractor pressure on the larynx.
- Dysphasia, laryngeal edema, or a sensation of a lump in the throat owing to swelling of the pharyngeal constrictor muscle can also be attributed to retractor blade placement. Careful selection of blade size and meticulous placement should reduce these self-resolving complaints.

Recommendations

- Intraoperative spinal cord monitoring such as motor evoked potentials (MEPs), either alone or in combination with somatosensory evoked potentials (SSEPS), has been used extensively as a means of reducing intraoperative spinal cord injury.
- The O-arm Surgical Imaging System is a multi-dimensional surgical imaging platform that is optimized for use in spine and trauma-related surgeries. It provides real-time, intra-operative imaging of a patient's anatomy with high quality images and a large field-of-view in both two and three dimensions. O-Arm Scanner is a new 3D X-ray machine used during operations. These live pictures make surgery easier, quicker and safer.

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