Nerve Root Retraction Time During Lumbar Endoscopic Discectomy Surgery: Association with Post-Operative Neurological Complications

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Disclosures

MGC	Company/Institution	Role
	Cervical Spine Research Society	Board
	Nexus Spine	Consultancy
	SurgAlign Technologies	Consultancy, Product Development/Royalties
	Integrity Spine	Product Design/Royalties
ZB	Company/Institution	Role
	Cerapedics (past)	Consultancy
	SeaSpine (past)	Research Support: paid to the institution
	Next Science (past)	Research Support: paid to the institution
	Medical Metrics (past)	Research Support: paid to the institution
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	MiMedx	Research Support: paid to the institution
	North American Spine Society	Committee member
	Lumbar Spine Society	Co-chair Educational Committee
		Knowledge Forum Degenerative: Associate member; AOSNA Research
	AOSpine	committee- committee member



Introduction

- Lumbar disc herniations are one of the most common spinal pathologies leading to low back pain and radiculopathy.
- Endoscopic discectomies reduce tissue retraction and incision size, however the procedures require scope placement within the foramen and substantial nerve root retraction.
- Nerve root retraction time has been associated with the changes in neurological outcomes in other lumbar surgeries

<u>Study Aim</u>: To evaluate the relationship between nerve root retraction time, post-operative radiculitis and patient reported outcomes (PROs).



Materials and Methods

- Retrospective analysis of prospectively collected data of patients who underwent single or multi-level lumbar discectomy between 2020 and 2022
- Endoscopic lumbar discectomy with either an extraforaminal or a sublaminar approach.
- Demographics, intra-operative variables (type of discectomy, side, levels, surgery time, nerve retraction time, intra-op complications, estimated blood loss, length of stay), post-operative complications and PROS (VAS leg, ODI and CAT) were recorded.
- Statistical analysis included paired t-test and logistic regression



Results

	Endoscopic Diskectomy (n=157)
Demographics	n (%)
Age (AVG±STD) in years	44±10
Gender	
Male	100 (63.7%)
Female	57 (36.3%)
Smoker	
Yes (everyday)	31 (19.7%)
Yes (sometimes)	10 (6.4%)
Former Smoker	0
No	116 (73.9%)
ASA Grade	
1	1 (0.6%)
11	149 (94.9%)
111	7 (4.5%)
Side	
Left	48 (26.8%)
Right	50 (27.9%)
Bilateral	81 (45.3%)
Approach	
EF	106 (58.2%)
IL	66 (36.3%)
SL	10 (5.5%)
Т	0
EBL (average in cc)	7.05
Surgery Time (average in min)	29.4

Definition of new onset radiculitis:
Pain that radiates down the leg in a new anatomical location not previously reported.

New onset of radiculitis at 2 weeks post-op (n=133 patients):

- 24 patients reported new onset (18%)
- 109 patients did not have radiculitis (82%)



Results

In patients with radiculitis who had worse VAS leg outcomes at two weeks (4.2 vs 8.3, p<0.001) average nerve retraction time was 13.8±7.5 min
 In this population at up to 3 months and 6 months VAS leg remained higher than the baseline

In patients with radiculitis who had improved VAS leg outcomes at two weeks (9.3 vs 7, p=0.1181) average nerve retraction time was 6.7±1.2 min

At 6 months in patients with longer nerve retraction time there was no significant improvement in the ODI score (0.52 vs 0.46, p=0.306)

Similar trends were observed for CAT domains for Pain interference, Pain intensity and Physical function



Discussion

- This is the largest study to our knowledge that has looked at the nerve root retraction time as a risk factor for neurological complications in endoscopic discectomy.
- Patients with radiculitis who had had longer nerve retraction time had worse VAS leg pain at 2 weeks than patients with shorter nerve retraction time.
- Furthermore, in patients with longer retraction time the post-operative VAS score remained increased at later time points.
- Similarly, no significant change was seen in ODI or CAT domains in those patients.



Thank you

