



Anterior artery release, distraction and fusion (ARDF) for radiculopathy caused by a vertebral artery loop

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Received: 15 February 2021 / Revised: 10 June 2021 / Accepted: 20 June 2021
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Abstract

Background Anomalous vertebral artery (VA) with loop formation is a rare cause of cervical nerve root compression. Various techniques with anterior and posterior approaches have been described for surgical treatment once conservative treatments fail. We herein present a case treated with the new technique of anterior release, distraction and fusion (ARDF) and further provide an updated review of surgically managed VA loops in the subaxial spine.

Case description A 76-year-old female complained of a 6-year history of pulsating, shooting pain in her right arm to the thumb. After obtaining repeated MRI, the VA loop compressing the right-sided C6-nerve root was detected. A neurovascular decompression through ARDF which led to an indirect loop straightening was performed. The patient immediately improved after surgery and remained pain-free 1 year postoperative.

Conclusion Neural irritation due to VA loop formation is a rare cause of cervical radiculopathy. While various surgical strategies have been described, we believe that anterior and anterolateral approaches are the safest to yield neurovascular decompression. We described and documented ARDF (anterior VA release, intervertebral distraction and fusion) on a patient case.

Level of evidence II (Diagnostic: individual cross-sectional studies with consistently applied reference standard and blinding).

Keywords ARDF · Vertebral artery · Artery Loop · Neurovascular · Cervical Spine

Introduction

Vertebral artery (VA) loop formation as an anatomic variation may seldomly cause neurovascular conflicts with adjacent cervical nerve roots [1]. Recognizing the abnormal course of the artery as a cause for these patients' radiculopathy may be challenging, as it can be overlooked on MRI. Management options for VA-related nerve root compression include conservative therapies and neurovascular decompression surgery [2]. We herein present a case with long-lasting painful sensory C6 radiculopathy that was successively treated by anterior artery release, distraction and fusion (ARDF), which led to a loop straightening and removal of the radical impingement. We further provide an updated review of surgically managed VA loops in the subaxial spine.

Case report

A 76-year-old female initially presented with a history of worsening right-sided neck pain for the past six to seven years. Her pain was sharp in nature with intermittent shooting sensations radiating to her right arm towards the thumb. Her symptoms were position-dependent with pain exacerbation when lying flat in the night. Lateral flexion of her neck to the affected side provoked and to the contralateral shoulder reduced pain. The patient had already tried multiple sessions of physiotherapy and acupuncture. She required regular analgesic medication with paracetamol for multiple years and started to use fentanyl patches in the further course. Beside a well-managed arterial hypertension and a substituted hypothyroidism, the patient was healthy and independently managed her daily duties. Her complaints were however significantly comprising her quality of life, which was reflected in a Neck Disability Index (NDI) of 30%. In the clinical examination, the patient showed neither any sensomotor deficits nor myelopathic signs. Nerve root stress tests and deep tendon reflexes were normal. On X-ray, some degenerative changes including reduced intervertebral

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disc space C5/6 were noted. Beside some discrete foraminal narrowing of nerve roots C5 bilaterally and C6 and C7 on the right side, no clear neuroforaminal stenosis could be detected on MRI. Indirect CT-guided infiltration (1 ml dexamethasone 4 mg/ml and 1 ml ropivacaine 0.2%) of nerve root C6 on the right did not relieve any symptoms, nor did the

following C7 nerve root and facet joint infiltrations. Further evaluation with electroneuromyography could not reveal any signs of muscle denervation. On follow-up MRI, again no obvious neuroforaminal stenosis was detectable. However, a right-sided atypical tortuous course of the VA with a tight vessel loop formation at the segment C5/6 in proximity to the neuroforamen C5/6 on the right was visible (Fig. 1). Further CT angiography confirmed and better visualized the abnormal course of the VA in relation to the surrounding bony structures (Fig. 2).

Given her excruciating pain, a neurovascular decompression via “ARDF” of C5/6 was performed 18 months after first admission to our interdisciplinary spine unit.

Surgical technique

The patient was positioned supine in general anaesthesia. An anterior approach through a horizontal incision along the skin folds on the left was performed (equal to the approach used for anterior cervical discectomy and fusion). The platysma and subplatysmal planes were dissected. The carotid sheath was retracted laterally and the trachea and oesophagus medially. The correct level was confirmed with intraoperative fluoroscopy. The right longus colli muscle was laterally dissected off the vertebral bodies C5 and C6. The cervical spine at the level C5/6 was exposed including the transverse processes of C5 and C6 on the right. After central insertion of the pins into the vertebral bodies of C5 and C6 and temporary distraction over the pins, the intervertebral disc and posterior longitudinal ligament were removed. Under microscopic magnification, no compression on the nerve root could be identified at this point. Then, an unectomy was performed on the right side using a high-speed

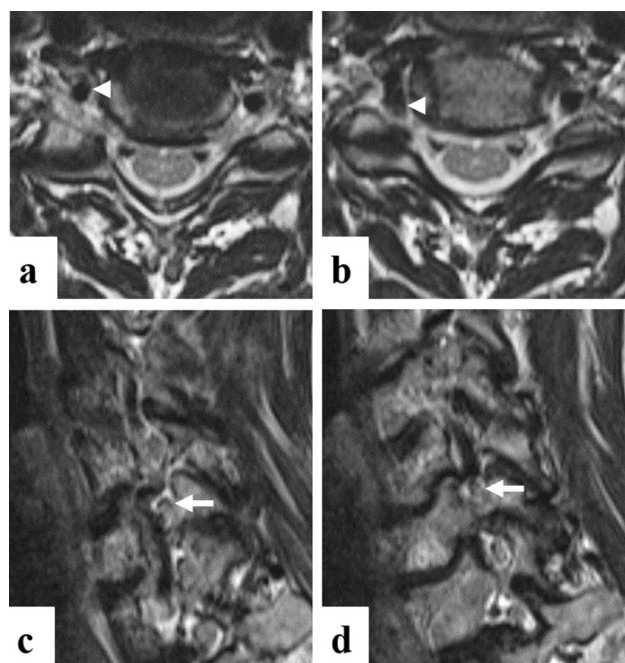
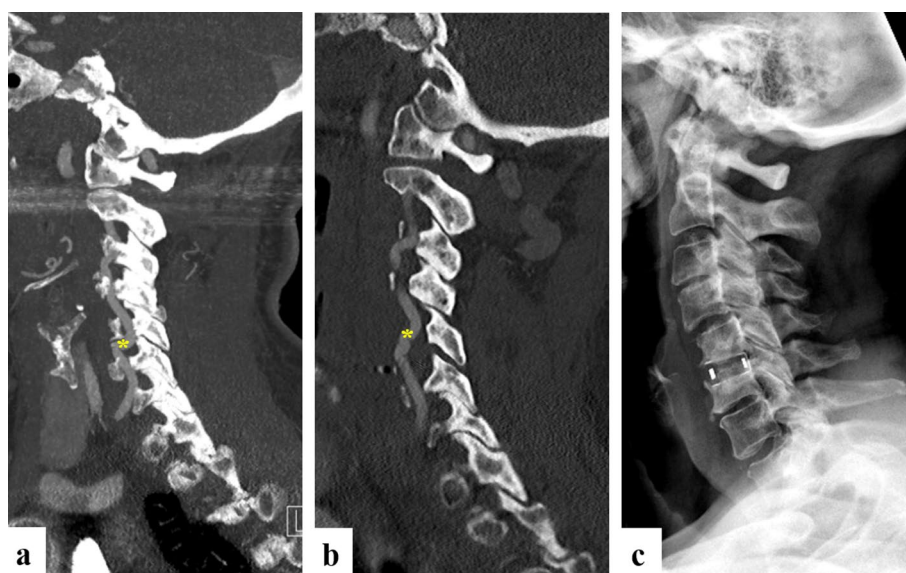


Fig. 1 **a, b:** Vertebral artery loop formation at level of the C6 nerve root on the right on axial T2-weighted MRI. **B** displays one slice (3 mm) more cranial than **a**. Arrowhead=vertebral artery **c, d:** Neurovascular conflict vertebral artery with C6 nerve root on right sagittal oblique T2-MRI. **D** displays one slice more lateral to the right than **C**. Arrow = nerve root C6

Fig. 2 Pre- and postoperative CT angiography and 1-year postoperative radiograph **a:** Preoperative sagittal view of vessel loop formation at level of neuroforamen C5/6 on the right. **b:** postoperative CT scan on postoperative day 1 showing the straightened course of the vertebral artery after neurovascular separation and restoration of the disc height with use of an interbody fusion cage. **C:** 1-year postoperative radiograph showed cage subsidence, although not clinically relevant. The remaining disc height may have prevented the reoccurrence of symptoms. Asterisk = site of vertebral artery loop formation



diamond burr. The VA was exposed, which showed a loop formation across the nerve root C6 causing a pulsatile compression of the nerve. Careful coagulation of the surrounding venous plexus was performed with electrocautery. After anterior deroofting of the transverse foramen of C5, the VA was mobilized along its course from C5 to C6, and the artery meticulously separated from the nerve root with a blunt dissector. With intervertebral distraction through the pins, the VA loop could be completely straightened and the neurovascular conflict dissolved (Fig. 3). Then, an 8-mm interbody cage (ACIS ProTi 360 Lordotic Standard, DePuy Synthes, Raynham MA) was inserted to restore disc height and maintain the straight course of the vessel (Fig. 4). Autograft bone from the removed uncinata process along with demineralized bone matrix (0.5 cm³ DBX Putty, DePuy Synthes, Raynham MA) was used to stimulate bony fusion. A drain was placed prior to a layered incision closure.

Postoperative course

The patient reported a complete resolution of her radicular pain immediately after the procedure. The straightened course of the VA was confirmed on the postoperative CT angiography on the first postoperative day (Fig. 2). One year after, the patient was very satisfied and remained pain free. Her NDI score decreased from 30 to 6%. Although some cage subsidence was noted on the one-year postoperative radiograph, the pulsatile symptoms had resolved. The remaining intervertebral disc height caused by the intentional over distraction seems to have prevented the recurrence of the neurovascular conflict. Whether the VA

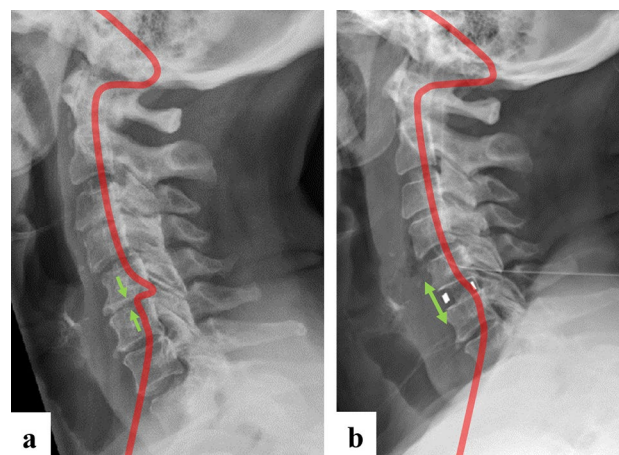


Fig. 4 Concept of ARDF. A) The artery loop has developed due to relative lengthening of the artery in relation to the collapsed intervertebral space C5/6. B) By restoring disc height through interposition of a large intervertebral cage at C5/6, the course of the artery is straightened and the neurovascular conflict dissolves

remained in an unchanged straight course, despite the cage subsidence, is unknown, but plausible. However, since all of the patient's symptoms had resolved until the one-year follow-up and further radiologic evaluations would not lead to any therapeutic consequence, we decided not to repeat the CTA.

Discussion

Vertebral artery anatomy and variability

Detailed knowledge of the anatomy of the V2 segment and awareness of its variability are crucial for safe surgery of

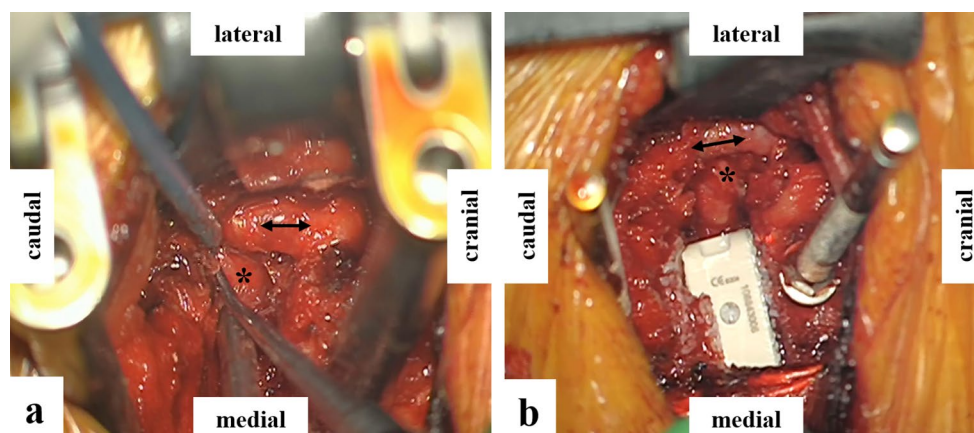


Fig. 3 Intraoperative images. A: Vertebral artery (double arrow) mobilization and separation from nerve root (asterisk). B: After insertion of a large interbody cage at C5-6 (asterisk), a straight course of the vertebral artery (double arrow) was ensured

the subaxial spine. The VA course can be divided into four segments: V1 extending from the subclavian artery anterior to C7 to the entry point of the transverse foramen of C6, V2 through the transverse foramina of C6 to C2, V3 from the superior aspect of the arch of C2 to the foramen magnum and the V4 intracranial course as it pierces the dura mater until unification at the basilar artery [3]. VA tortuosity has been reported to occur in 0.6 to 7.5% of the population [4, 5]. Oga et al. [6] had classified the tortuosity in type 1 (straight), type 2 (mild tortuous), type 3 (loop formation) and type 4 (loop migration). VA tortuosity can be congenital or acquired, but the exact pathogenesis remains unclear [2, 6–8]. Some authors have speculated that haemodynamic stress due to arterial hypertension and atherosclerosis is the main cause, while others have associated it with degenerative changes [6, 9, 10]. In line with the observations by Sakaida et al. [10], the loop formation in the illustrated case aligned with severe disc narrowing, which led to the relative overlength of the VA.

Clinical presentation and characteristics

If VA loops become symptomatic, they typically present with sharp, shooting or pulsating radicular pain reminiscent of trigeminal neuralgia. Eksi et al. [2] reported VA tortuosity to be slightly more common in females than males (1.2:1 ratio) and most frequently become symptomatic in the fifth and sixth decades of life. C4/5 has been identified as the most common level of loop formation, followed by C3/4 and C5/6, with a side preference to the left. Our updated review of the literature of surgically treated VA loops in the subaxial spine (Table 1) found a more prominent female gender preference of 68% with a ratio of 2.2:1 and a side preference to the left in the same ratio (2.2:1) (Table 1).

Diagnostic workup

VA loop formations can easily be overlooked initially. However, other more common causes of radiculopathy must first be ruled out, because most VA loops remain silent. The VA's course should be determined on preoperative MRI for every cervical spine surgery to avoid intraoperative injury of the VA and thus its potentially disastrous outcomes. In patients with shooting pain refractive to conservative measures and no morphologic correlate on MRI, a thorough diagnostic workup is mandatory, and one must consider an undiagnosed VA loop-compressive radiculopathy. Although CT angiography was useful in evaluating the VA loop and its relation to the surrounding bony structures in our case, magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) is considered the first-line diagnostic tool in this regard, allowing a non-ionizing

visualization of the neurovascular conflict [2]. Although some authors recommend angiographic VA evaluation of all patients undergoing cervical spine surgery, we believe that non-contrast MRI should remain the standard [2]. The benefits of MRA outweigh the risks and costs only in patients with a suspicion of symptomatic VA abnormality or injuries with VA involvement.

Treatment strategies

First-line management of symptomatic VA loops should always comprise physiotherapy and other conservative measures, given that several cases have successfully responded to this combination [5]. If conservative treatment fails, a wide panoply of surgical interventions has been described (Table 1). The primary surgical strategy usually comprises microvascular (MV) decompression.

Anterior artery release, distraction and fusion (ARDF)

In contrast to previous reports, the neurovascular conflict in the illustrated case was dissolved by straightening the VA loop through restauration of the collapsed intervertebral space between C5 and C6 (Fig. 4). However, one year post-operatively, cage subsidence was observed in the reported case with no clinical impact. In retrospect, anterior plating to augment the interbody fusion could have been considered to lower the risk of distraction loss [19]. It is also unclear which step of the surgical procedure (the artery release, the distraction, the interbody fusion or all of them together) can be attributed to the successful postoperative outcome of this patient. We believe, but cannot prove, that the sole neurovascular separation without distraction or fusion would likely have resulted in residual symptoms or recurrence of compressive radiculopathy in the presented case. However, this might be a theoretical debate because most patients present with some sort of degenerative changes that need surgical treatment of the according segment by anterior cervical decompression and fusion (ACDF).

Anterolateral MV decompression by loop mobilization and separation from nerve root

A majority of recent studies have utilized an anterolateral approach to mobilize the VA loop [1, 7, 8, 11–16]. The anterolateral approach allows a direct view and mobilization of the VA enclosed within the transverse processes [17, 18]. Distinct from other authors, Wood et al. [19] displayed the course of the artery by a direct lateral approach (lateral of the sternocleidomastoid muscle) with the neurovascular bundle retracted medially.

Table 1 Review of surgical methods for neurovascular decompression of a subaxial VA loop

Reference	Level/side	Age/sex	Symptoms	Outcome	Notes
<i>Anterior artery release, distraction and fusion (ARDF)</i>					
Present case	C5-6 / R	76 / F	Neck pain and radiculopathy	Resolution	
<i>Anterolateral MV decompression by loop mobilization and separation from nerve root</i>					
Wang et al. 2017 [11] (case 2)	C3-4 / L	49 / F	Posterior head and neck pain	Partial resol.	
Hage et al. 2012 [8]	C6-7 / R	27 / F	Neck pain, C7 radiculopathy	Partial resol.	
Chibbaro et al. 2012 [12]	C5-6 / L	50 / F	Radiculopathy	Resolution	Anterolateral approach lateral of longus colli
<i>Anterolateral MV decompression by neurovascular separation with surgical pledgets (Teflon/Dacron)</i>					
Venteicher et al. 2019 [1]	C4-5 / R	72 / F	Deltoid weakness, radiculopathy	Resolution	Teflon
Wood et al. 2017 [7] (case 1)	C5-6 / L	35 / M	Radiculopathy	Resolution	Dacron; approach lateral of SCM
Wood et al. 2017 [7] (case 2)	C3-4, C4-5 / L	48 / F	Radiculopathy	Partial resol.	Dacron; approach lateral of SCM
Wang et al. 2017 [11] (case 1)	C5-6 / L	51 / F	Radiculopathy, weakness, paresis	Resolution	Teflon
Korinith et al. 2007 [13]	C4-5 / R	68 / F	Neck and shoulder pain	Resolution	Teflon
Duthel et al. 1994 [14]	C5-6 / L	37 / M	Shoulder pain, paresthesia	Resolution	Teflon
<i>Anterolateral VA transposition with sling</i>					
Ju et al. 2017 [15]	C6-7 / L	52 / F	Radiculopathy, paresthesia	Resolution	
Tandon et al. 2013 [16]	C4-5 / R	52 / F	Neck and shoulder pain	Resolution	
<i>Hemilaminectomy and facetectomy and MV decompression from posterior</i>					
Eksi et al. 2016 [2]	C5-6 / L	60 / M	Neck pain, weakness	Resolution	fusion C3-7
Dahdaleh et al. 2010 [21]	C2-3, C3-4 / L	55 / M	Presyncope	Resolution	fusion C2-6
Detwiler et al. 1998 [22]	C3-4 / R	70 / M	Cervical and scapular pain	Resolution	
Anderson et al. 1970 [23]	C3-4 / L	54 / F	Neck pain, radiculopathy	Resolution	
Zimmerman et al. 1970 [9]	C4-5 / L	50 / F	Neck pain, vertigo	Resolution	
<i>Anterolateral VA transection and end-to-end anastomosis</i>					
Sakaïda et al. 2001 [10]	C4-5 / L	62 / M	Radiculopathy	Resolution	
<i>VA sacrifice by endovascular coiling</i>					
Khansuheb et al. 2019 [25]	C6-7 / L	62 / F	Neck pain, radiculopathy	Partial resol.	Postop TIA

MV microvascular. Resolution = Complete resolution reported. Partial resol. = Partial resolution, no complete resolution reported. TIA transient ischaemic attack

MV decompression by neurovascular separation with surgical plugs

Various authors have used additional strategies to detether and keep the mobilized VA away from the compressed nerve root, such as cushioning with soft polymer sponges made of Teflon [1, 7, 11, 13, 14]. Wood et al. [7] have utilized Dacron plugs, due to Teflon-associated granuloma formation, which was documented after the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia [20].

Anterolateral VA transposition with sling

Ju et al. [15] used an artificial dura mater tissue and set small screws into the adjacent vertebral bodies to suture the VA away from the nerve root. A similar technique was previously described by Tandon et al. [16] who utilized a human dermis allograft to sling the VA and suture it to the adjacent paraspinal muscles. Both authors reported complete resolution of symptoms after their procedure.

Posterior neurovascular decompression via hemilaminectomy and facetectomy

Initial reports have primarily utilized posterolateral approaches [2, 9, 21–23]. However, removal of posterior structures to expose the artery, particularly the facet joint, increases the risk of iatrogenic instability. Some authors have thus added fusion with lateral mass screws [2, 21]. Moreover, the higher risk of surgical site infections accompanied with the posterior approach must be considered [24]. In our opinion, this approach should be reserved for cases with multi-level VA loops and loops in the suboccipital region.

Anterolateral VA transection and end-to-end anastomosis

In extreme loop formations, the VA loop may be resected and reconstructed with end-to-end anastomosis, as proposed by Sakaida et al. [10] Notably, such a procedure is technically challenging and might bear a higher complication rate.

VA sacrifice by endovascular coiling

Recently, Khanusuheb et al. [25] have reported on a case in which the tortuous VA was sacrificed with endovascular coiling, because the initial microvascular decompression through a posterolateral approach could not succeed. However, the postoperative course was complicated by a transient ischaemic attack in the posterior fossa. This procedure should thus be regarded as last option, if at all.

Conclusion

Neural irritation due to VA loop formation is a rare cause of cervical radiculopathy. While various surgical strategies have been described, we believe that anterior and anterolateral approaches are the safest to yield neurovascular decompression. We described and documented the first case using the ARDF procedure.

Funding Open Access funding provided by Universität Zürich. No funds, grants or support from any organization were received for the submitted work.

Availability of data and material Not applicable.

Declarations

Conflicts of interest The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare that are relevant to the content of this article.

Ethical approval Ethical approval was obtained from the cantonal ethics committee of Zurich (req-2021–00150).

Consent to participate Prior to surgery, a written and informed consent was obtained from the patient reported.

Consent for publication The patient was informed and agreed that case-related information and images will be submitted for publication.

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