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IMAGES OF SPINE CARE

Seroma observed 6 months after anterior lumbar interbody fusion that included use of recombinant bone morphogenetic protein 2

Two weeks after anterior lumbar interbody fusion L4 to L5 and at L5 to S1, including use of recombinant bone morphogenetic protein 2, the patient, a 59-year-old man, was doing well, without abnormalities seen on magnetic resonance imaging (Figure, Left). Back pain developed at 6 months after surgery, and a seroma was observed on magnetic resonance imaging at L4–L5 (Figure, Middle and Right). An 8-week course of corticosteroids resulted in substantial pain relief. Use of recombinant bone morphogenetic protein 2 might have caused the back pain and seroma [1].

Reference

[1] Mroz TE, Wang JC, Hashimoto R, Norvell DC. Complications related to osteobiologics use in spine surgery: a systematic review. Spine 2010;35:S86–104.

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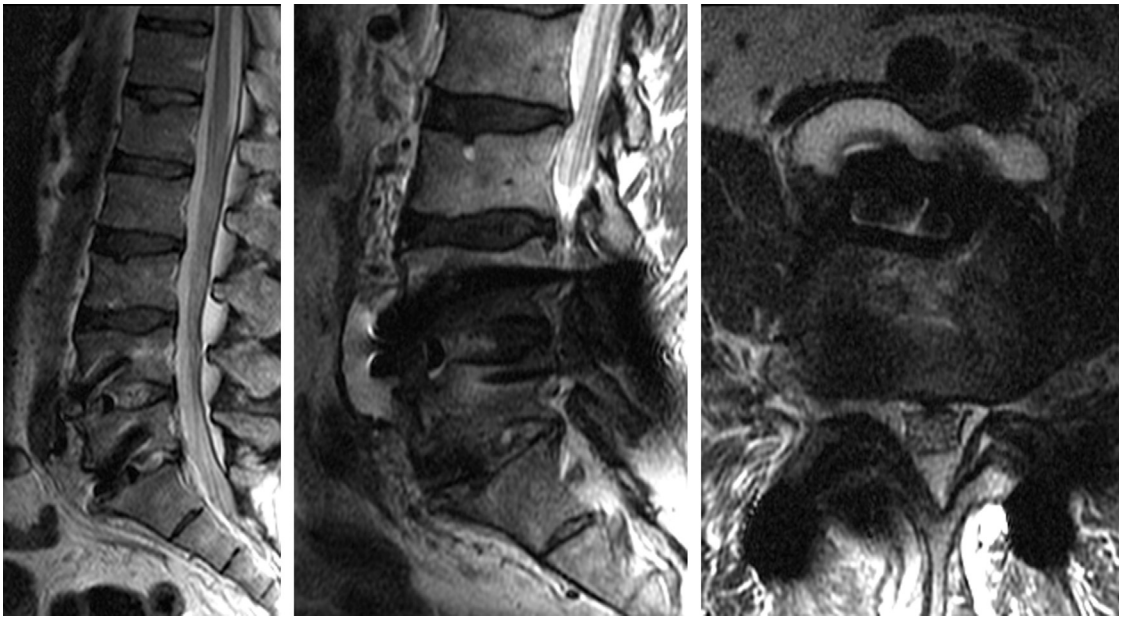

Figure. T2-weighted magnetic resonance images. Abnormalities were not observed in a sagittal view 2 weeks after surgery (Left). A ventral seroma was observed at the L4–L5 level in sagittal (Middle) and axial (Right) views 6 months after surgery.

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