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Eficacia y seguridad a largo plazo del polimetilmetacrilato (PMMA) en
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Long-term efficacy and safety of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) in osteoporotic patients treated by percutaneous vertebroplasty

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Summary

Objective: Currently, there are limited data on the long-term influence of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) on the integrity of vertebral bodies after percutaneous vertebroplasty (PVP). Interesting investigation is being carried out into the possible relationship between this technique and the appearance over time of osteolytic phenomena or cement fragmentation in the intervened vertebrae. The objective of our study was to investigate whether there is a loss of effectiveness and/or safety of PVP with PMMA in the long term.

Material and methods: X-rays were analyzed of intervened patients corresponding to the immediate post-operative and the most recent radiological study (PVP more than 15 years previous). With both radiological studies, we describe: the height of the vertebral body, the angulation of lamellar plates and osteolytic presence around the cement over time.

Results: A total of 7 patients operated by PVP with PMMA 15 or more years earlier agreed to have a new radiograph in our center. After the analysis of their post-operative images (immediate and 15 or more years after surgery), no loss of height of the cemented vertebral body, differences in angulation in the lamellar plates, presence of osteolysis around the vertebrae was observed in any of the involved vertebrae cement or fragmentation of the injected PMMA.

Conclusion: PMMA injected into the vertebral body remains stable over time (more than 15 years). There are no changes in the bone-PMMA interface, osteolysis and/or changes in the height of the vertebral bodies in the cases analyzed.

Key words: vertebroplasty, PMMA, spine surgery, vertebral fracture, osteoporosis, osteolysis.

INTRODUCTION

Without a doubt, vertebral fracture (VF) is the most prevalent type of bone rupture in patients with low bone mass¹. The most recent epidemiological data in the Spanish population indicate about 35% VF prevalence in women over 45 years of age². In men, the prevalence at 50 years is estimated 5 times lower than that of the female population, although this increases beyond 70 years of age³.

Osteoporotic VFs (OVF) are conservatively treated, usually including rest, analgesia (in combination with muscle relaxants), orthotics and rehabilitation. This treatment is crucial in the first weeks post-fracture, so that proper follow-up usually resolves OVF effectively. However,

in 10-35% of patients, complications may arise from the fracture itself, such as delayed bone union, increased kyphosis, appearance of neurological disorders or the appearance of pseudo-arthritis (Kümmell's disease). In these cases, patients frequently do not respond well to conservative treatment, complicating the management of their symptoms. This tends to worsen over time⁴.

Regarding these patients' failure to respond to conservative treatment, the appearance in recent decades of minimally invasive techniques, such as vertebroplasty (VP) and percutaneous kyphoplasty, has provided a good therapeutic alternative both for managing symptoms and avoiding serious long-term complications.



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VP consists of injecting polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) bone cement into the fractured vertebral body, with the immediate objective of curbing the vertebra's collapse, increasing its resistance and alleviating pain⁵.

The new cements available for use in cementoplasty require preparation in a highly specific monomer/polymer ratio that prevents alterations in the viscosity of the final mixture. This factor is crucial both for a correct polymerization and for the application of the cement itself, since it is during this phase when the mixture is injected into the affected vertebrae of the patient. Thanks to the improvement of its properties in recent years, the new cement mixtures minimize material leaks from the bodies and reduce the thermal effect on the healthy bone surrounding the fracture. Thus, the PMMA is more effective in repairing the OVF as well as making it more secure^{6,7}. Although several studies demonstrate VP's short-term efficacy and safety⁸⁻¹², its long-term stability has not yet been fully established.

This paper is the first to evaluate the bone status of fractured osteoporotic vertebrae that were cemented by PVP and that have a follow-up of ≥ 15 years. Our main objective is to assess the long-term bone integrity of the intervened vertebrae, to thus clarify the safety and efficacy of the technique over time.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study population

We present a series of 7 clinical cases in which their postsurgical follow-up is analyzed descriptively. This is a single-center study, carried out at the Fundación Jiménez Díaz University Hospital (FJD) in Madrid (Spain) with the approval of the Ethics Committee of the same hospital. Thus, for its realization, the monitoring and compliance with the standard ethical standards set forth in the Helsinki Declaration of 1964 and its subsequent revisions is confirmed (Tokyo 1975, Venice 1983, Hong Kong 1989, Somerset West 1996, Edinburgh 2000, Seoul 2008 and Fortaleza 2013)¹³.

Our study population was selected through a database belonging to our Spinal Pathology Unit (SPU-FJD), where information and other relevant clinical data of those patients operated by PVP are collected by usual clinical practice. As screening criteria, patients with a diagnosis of OVF and with post-surgical follow-up ≥ 15 years were selected from this database, which met another set of additional criteria described below.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The criteria to be met for inclusion within the study population included: having reached adulthood regardless of gender; bone densitometry values (DXA column) compatible with osteoporosis or osteopenia; diagnosis of OVF, failure of conservative treatment reported in the medical history; intervention by percutaneous VP carried out exclusively by SPU-FJD surgeons; and patients who will be clinically and radiologically monitored at 15 or more years after surgery (PO ≥ 15 a).

Similarly, patients were excluded who, even if meeting the above criteria, presented VF any non-osteoporotic or doubtful etiology, had presented infection or any other type of post-operative complication and/or were subsequently intervened by instrumentation (instrumented vertebral arthrodesis).

Study variables and image analysis

Data related to the study variables: sex, age at the time of surgery, weight, height, body mass index (BMI), T-score

values, number of OVFs, surgical approach, vertebral cementation level (cervical, thoracic, lumbar), presence of osteolysis foci and presence of fragmented material were extracted from the database belonging to the UPC-FJD. All these variables were documented and stored in electronic format, creating a data file owned by the UPC-FJD. Each set of data was recorded in relation to a random code that was assigned to each patient thus guaranteeing the confidentiality of their data¹⁴.

Radiologists from the Neuroradiology Service (FJD) analyzed the images of each patient corresponding to immediate post-operative (PO) (radiographic paper support) and the PO ≥ 15 a (exported using Surgimap[®] software). This analysis searched for vertebral bone alterations, foci of osteolysis around the material and/or cases of fragmented PMMA. In addition, measurements were made of the heights (anterior, middle and posterior) and angulation of the plates of each of the intervened vertebrae.

Statistical analysis

IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 was used to calculate the median, minimum, maximum and interquartile ranges (descriptive parameters) of the quantitative variables age and BMI.

RESULTS

After reviewing the SPU-FJD database, we obtained a total of 69 records corresponding to patients operated by PVP in our hospital 15 years or older. From this total of cases, we observed 26 follow-up losses (38% with respect to the total number of records) as we were unable to contact these patients or know their current status. However, we contacted a total of 43 patients or their relatives, which allowed us to know a total of 30 cases of exitus (70%) and 13 cases of patients still alive (30%) (Figure 1). Among the living patients, 7 of them agreed to undergo a new radiography, these images being the most recent radiological studies and corresponding to the follow-up PO ≥ 15 a after the VP. Thus, we obtained a series of 7 cases of patients having undergone VP surgery with a radiological follow-up of 15 years or more.

This case series consisted of 6 Caucasian women and 1 male whose median age at the time of surgery was 67 years (min=62; max=87, interquartile range=18). The pre-operative BMI had a median of 26.67 (min=18.36; max=31.96, interquartile range=5.21) (Table 1). All patients in this series presented T-score values compatible with osteoporosis or osteopenia before surgery.

In addition, in all cases the OVF intervened was single level (total number of intervened levels within the case series=7), the conservative treatment prior to surgery having been ineffective (Table 1).

SPU-FJD surgeons of the carried out the corresponding surgical interventions, with a uni-portal approach in 5 cases and bi-portal in 2 cases. The intervened vertebrae were in 4 thoracic cases: T7, T11 and T12 (2 cases of the latter) and in 3 lumbar cases: L3, L4 and L5.

The measurements taken by the FJD team of neuroradiologists allowed us to establish that there were no clinically significant differences in the height of the vertebral bodies (anterior, middle or posterior wall) of the patients comparing the PO and PO ≥ 15 a times (Table 2).

Similarly, except for case 5, in which the corresponding measurements could not be made, the remaining cases did not show differences in the angulation of the

intervened vertebrae by comparing their PO and PO values $\geq 15a$ (Table 2).

In addition, in no case were fractures and/or height losses in segments adjacent to the original fracture (a single case recorded a new non-adjacent fracture). There was no osteolytic phenomena around the injected PMMA or fragmentation in the images analyzed corresponding to PO $\geq 15a$ (Table 2, Figure 2).

DISCUSSION

OVFs constitute the most common simple fracture worldwide. In fact, in our country, the Spanish Society of Geriatrics and Gerontology (SEGG) provided data in 2017 that documents a 3-fold higher incidence of this type of fracture compared to hip fractures¹⁵.

Recent research lines have shown that, in addition to osteoporosis, factors such as advanced age, high BMI and/or fractures in thoracic levels (especially in the thoracolumbar junction) are significantly related to the failure of conservative treatment^{16,17}. According to the clinical practice carried out in our center, we can establish a failure rate of conservative treatment in the management of acute OVFs of around 15%. These data are similar to those reported by some authors who place it close to 20% according to the specific type of VF¹⁸. In the series of 7 patients that we presented, all women were operated on in an advanced postmenopausal age, while the male patient underwent surgery was octogenarian. In addition, 3 patients presented BMI values compatible with overweight and 1 with obesity. As for the interven-

ned vertebral level, 4 patients presented fractures in the thoracic vertebrae, of which in 2 cases the T12 (thoracolumbar junction) coincided. These data seem to support the relationship between the aforementioned risk factors and the failure of conservative treatment in their fractures.

Beyond 65 years of age, especially in women, the maximum level of prevalence of OVFs in the Spanish population is reached. Thus, our study accurately represents this situation with the case series analyzed. The profile of the recruited patients would be within a population group that, due to their demographic and physiological characteristics, is at risk of suffering an OVF.

Faced with an OVF with symptoms that cannot be managed by conservative treatment, PVP presents an effective option in the improvement of the patient's pain, functional status and quality of life, even in elderly cases¹⁹⁻²².

The safety and immediate effects of PVP are well documented in the literature²³⁻²⁷. However, so far, there are very few data that continue to demonstrate the effectiveness and safety of this technique in the long term^{28,29}. In fact, the post-op follow-up periods published do not generally exceed 2 years⁹⁻¹².

According to the latest data from the National Statistics Institute (NSI) updated in 2018, the life expectancy of the Spanish population stands at 83 years, taking into account both sexes³⁰. This increase in the aging of the population provides new information that allows us to show PVP as a safe technique in the longer term.

Figure 1. Summary graph of the study population. From a total of 69 patients operated by VP 15 or more years ago in our hospital, a total of 43 patients/relatives (62% of the total) were contacted. After confirming 70% of cases of death, the remaining 30% (13 patients) are invited to go to the hospital for a new radiological study (PO ≥ 15 years). Finally, 7 patients accept and form the case series on which the study is based

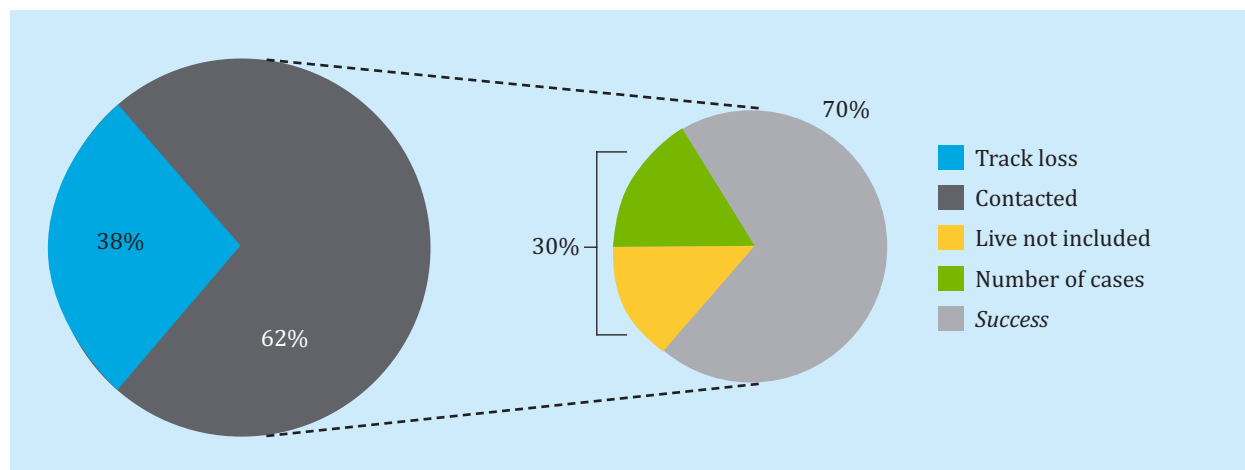


Table 1. Demographic data of the series of 7 patients operated 15 or more years ago by VP in the SPU-FJD

	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Case 7
Age Qx (years)	82	64	65	62	69	67	87
Sex (M/F)	M	F	F	F	F	F	F
Race	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian	Caucasian
BMI	18.36	31.96	22.26	23.61	26.84	27.47	26.67
DXA column (T-score)	-2.3	-2.0	-2.1	-3.2	-2.1	-2.0	-2.8

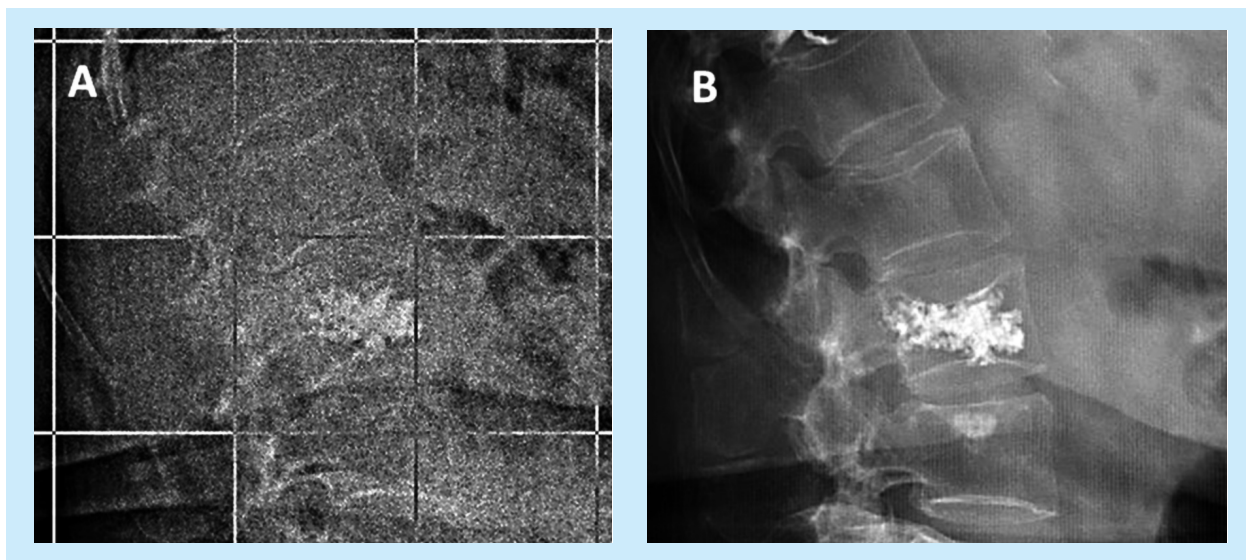
Age Qx: age at surgery; M: male; F: female; BMI: body mass index; DXA: dual energy x-ray absorptiometry.

Table 2. PVP characterization, vertebral PO and PO measures ≥ 15 a and data related to the presence of osteolysis/fragmentation foci of the PMMA of the series of 7 operated patients

	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3		Case 4		Case 5		Case 6		Case 7	
Cemented level	T11		T12		L5		L4		L3		T7		T12	
Qx approach (U/B)	U		U		U		U		U		B		B	
Vertebral body height (mm)	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a
Anterior wall	10	10.1	28.2	25.3	26	26	27	26.8	21	20.2	20.1	19.7	20	19.9
Middle wall	13	12.8	27.6	25.2	26	26.5	27	26.8	20	19.2	22	22	26	25.8
Back wall	32	31.6	33.1	31.1	31	29.9	30	29.8	27	26.2	29	28.3	33	33.8
Saucer angulations (°)	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a	PO	PO ≥ 15 a
Local	28	28	6	5	4	4	2	2	-	-	11	11	18	18
Regional	27	27	3	3	18	18	1	1	-	-	24	24	32	32
Bone alterations/PMMA (YES/NO)	PO ≥ 15 a		PO ≥ 15 a		PO ≥ 15 a		PO ≥ 15 a		PO ≥ 15 a		PO ≥ 15 a		PO ≥ 15 a	
Fx adjacent segment	NO		NO		NO		NO		NO		NO		NO	
Osteolysis spotlights	NO		NO		NO		NO		NO		NO		NO	
Fragmented PMMA	NO		NO		NO		NO		NO		NO		NO	

T: thoracic vertebra; L: lumbar vertebra; QX approach: surgical approach; U: uniportal; B: biportal; PO: immediate post-operative; PO ≥ 15 a: post-operative at 15 or more years of follow-up; Fx: fracture.

Figure 2. Stability and absence of PMMA fragmentation 15 years post-PVP. Radiological images of the immediate PO (A) and PO ≥ 15 a (B) after the VP of one of the patients included in the case series (Case 1)



In addition, there is some controversy among authors regarding a possible relationship between the realization of PVP and the appearance over time of new FV³¹⁻³³. This reason justifies the analysis, such as the one we present here, where post-surgery follow-ups are recorded much longer over time.

In the 7 cases presented, the patients presented stability in the intervened vertebral bodies at the level of the anterior, middle and posterior walls with 15 or more years elapsed from the time of surgery. There are some published data that associate changes in the angulation of the lamellar plate after VF as a risk factor in the appearance of new VF^{31,34}.

In our series of patients analyzed, there were no clinically significant differences in this angulation after 15 or more years post-op which could justify, together with other factors such as maintenance of osteoporotic treatment, that these patients have not suffered new VF in adjacent segments.

The local response of the host to PMMA has been studied as a long-term phenomenon mainly in cases of implantation of total hip prostheses (THPs). In this type of prosthesis with peri-prosthetic cementation, the development of an inflammatory response by the surrounding bone to the implant cement is common. This reaction

would derive, among other causes, as a consequence of the exothermic process during setting and the release of PMMA particles that appear due to wear and tear due to the compression exerted by the movement itself³⁵.

Unlike the PMMA of the THPs, in the PVP the cement is interdigitated in the trabecular bone and is not subject to direct compression. This may explain why, as we present in our case series, no PMMA fragmentation or osteolytic phenomena is observed in PO \geq 15a.

In recent years, new PMMA formulations have been developed, for example, without setting temperature or coated with osteoblasts³⁶⁻³⁸. According to published data, these new cements do not seem to offer much more beneficial effects or greater efficacy than conventional PMMA compared to an OVF. Given current concerns regarding health costs, it would seem illogical to increase this expense in other PMMAs or in more expensive techniques such as balloon kyphoplasty without clinical data that clearly endorse it³⁹. In addition,

as we present, in our center we observe that 70% of the patients operated 15 or more years ago were exitus due to causes unrelated to their OVF. Meanwhile, those who were still alive presented stability of the injected PMMA after this time.

The present study describes the experience of a small group of patients (n=7 of 13 available) with a similar diagnosis. Due to the limitation in their number of cases there is no way to carry out statistics of inferential type, although descriptive study is possible.

CONCLUSION

This work constitutes the first evidence of PVP as a safe and effective technique in patients with a follow-up of 15 or more years after their surgery. PMMA kept both heights (anterior, middle and posterior) and vertebral angulation stable, in addition to not causing osteolytic phenomena or observing long-term material fragmentation.



Conflict of interests: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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