

Research Article

Failed Back Surgery Syndrome (Post-Laminectomy Syndrome): The Prevalence, Accompanying Signs, Possible Causes, Management and Outcomes; One-Year Trial at the Teaching Hospitals in Sana'a City, Yemen

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Abstract

Background: FBSS is a term that groups the conditions with recurring low back pain after spine surgery with or without a radicular component.

Aims: The study aimed to investigate the prevalence of FBSS and describe the age, gender, accompanying signs, possible causes of FBSS, methods of diagnosis, management, and outcomes after treatment for patients admitted to Al-Kuwait University Hospital, Sana'a, Yemen for spine surgery.

Materials and methods: A one-year follow-up study was conducted on patients after spine surgery at Kuwait University Hospital - Sana'a, for one year from October 1, 2018 until October 31, 2019. The variables of the study were qualitative (gender, signs, symptoms, type managements, the outcome) and quantitative (age).

Results: A total of 283 spinal surgeries were performed during the study period, of which 31 patients developed FBSS. The prevalence of FBSS was 11%, of whom 12 were female and 19 were male, with a ratio of 1.0:1.6 and the most common age group was 40–49 years with a mean age of 50.3 years. The first symptoms that occurred after laminectomy were back and leg pain (77.5%), delayed onset (48.3%), and herniated disc was the common diagnostic cause associated with FBSS (58.1%) followed by instability (32.2%), while the canal stenosis was rare (9.7%). On the subject of the type of first operation performed for FBSS patients, laminectomy and discectomy were the popular surgical procedure (64.5%), followed by laminectomy (16.1%), and the fusion procedure (13%) and only 3.2% by foraminotomy. Diagnostic causes of FBSS were wrong level (21.1%), recurrent disc at the same level (29%), canal stenosis (3.2%), root injury (9.7%), instability (19.4%), fibrosis (9.7%), and adhesive arachnoiditis (6.5%). Regarding the second types of management applied in FBSS patients, surgical intervention was performed in 61.3% of FBSS patients and conservative treatment performed for 38.7%.

Conclusion: In short, FBSS is a complex and challenging disease with multiple known causes and largely unknown etiologies. In this study, the prevalence of FBSS was low, it was more common in males and herniated disc was the common diagnostic cause associated with FBSS followed by instability.

Keywords: Causes; Diagnosis; FBSS; Management; Prevalence; Spine surgery; Symptoms; Yemen.

Introduction

Failed Back Surgery Syndrome (FBSS) is an expression that joins cases with recurring low back pain subsequent to spine surgery with or without a root component. It was initially articulated by North et al. [1] in 1991, and this may in fact be a misnomer since the clinical appearance could be produced by a disparity between patient and surgeon's preoperative ex-

pectations [2]. Since FBSS is a recurrent low back pain, it is difficult to distinguish spine surgery as the main cause because low back pain is a common presentation among adults, ranging between 60% and 85% [3]. Back pain has the highest indirect cost among chronic and orthopedic conditions, estimated at \$19.8 billion [4]. Alternatively, the occurrence of spinal surgery in common and spinal fusion, particularly amongst adults,

Table 1: Age distribution of patients with failed back syndrome or post-laminectomy syndrome among patients admitted to Al-Kuwait University hospital.

Age groups	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
≤39 years	3	15.7	1	8.3	4	12.9
40-49 years	7	36.8	5	41.7	12	38.7
50-59 years	4	21.1	3	25	7	22.6
≥60 years	5	26.3	3	25	8	25.8
Total	19	61.3	12	38.7	31	100
Mean	49.5 years		51.1 years		50.3 years	
Standard division	13.4 years		11.3 years		12.1 years	
Min	31 years		31 years		31 years	
Max	60 years		60 years		60 years	
Median	50 years		50 years		50 years	
Mode	45 years		50 years		50 years	

Table 2: Clinical information of patients with failed back syndrome or post-laminectomy syndrome among patients admitted to Al-Kuwait University hospital.

Characters	Number	percentage
First symptoms occurred after the operation		
Back pain	5	16.1
Leg pain	2	6.4
Both	24	77.5
First time of FBSS onset		
Early	12	38.7
Intermediate	4	13
Late	15	48.3
Case diagnosis before first operation in FBSS		
Herniated disc	18	58.1
Canal stenosis	3	9.7
Instability	10	32.2
First operation for FBSS patients		
Laminectomy	5	16.1
Laminectomy and disectomy	21	64.5
Fusion procedure	4	13
Foranotomy	1	3.2
History of Improvement after first operation		
Very good	3	9.7
Good	21	64.5
No improvement	7	22.6
Interference of FBSS with daily activities		
Yes	17	54.8
No	14	45.2

has increased considerably in current years [5,6]. The rate of FBSS varies between 10% and 40% subsequent to lumbar laminectomy with or without fusion [2] but this pain may be due to failed lumbar laminectomy as controlled trials have shown a high incidence of failed surgery as high as 19% [7] Other studies have confirmed that the success rate of decompression surgery appears to be between 65% and 75% only [8,9]. Many factors can add to the appearance or progress of FBSS, contain residual or recurrent intervertebral disc herniation, persistent post-operative pressure on the spinal nerve, altered joint mobility, persistent post-operative pressure on the spinal nerve, joint hypermobility with instability, depression, scar tissue (fibrosis), and insomnia, anxiety, spinal decompensation and even skin infection [3]. A person might have a propensity to developing FBSS as a result of general disorders for instance autoimmune disease, diabetes, and peripheral vascular disease [5].

However, in Yemen as in the majority of Arab countries, there are no specialized epidemiological records dedicated to FBSS,

which is why it is important to encourage, update, build and continue to provide studies on FBSS with the purpose of achieving greater extent and impact on public health, with effective diagnosis and appropriate treatment with the aim of promoting to reduce the suffering of patients and minimizing the potential consequences. This follow up study is aimed to determine the prevalence of FBSS and describe FBSS cases age, gender, symptoms, accompanying signs and possible causes of FBSS, methods of diagnosis, managements, and outcomes after treatment for patients admitted to Kuwait University Hospital, Sana'a. Yemen for spine surgery.

Materials and Methods

A follow up study for one year was performed on patients after spine surgery at Al-kuwait university Hospital - Sana'a, for a period of 1 year from October 1, 2018 to October 31, 2019. The variables of the study were qualitative (gender, signs, symptoms, type managements, the outcome) and quantitative (age). Diagnosis of FBSS were created in sequence with the North et al. 1991, definition.

Ethical Approval

The ethical approval was obtained from the Medical Research and Ethics Committee at the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences at Sana'a University with a reference number (213) dated 1-01-2018. Also, all data, including patient identification, have been kept confidential.

Results

There was a total of 283 spine surgeries done during the study period, out of them 31 patients were developed FBSS. The prevalence rate of FBSS was 11%, Of these, 12 were females and 19 were males, with a ratio of 1.0: 1.6 and most common age group was 40-49 years with mean age of 50.3 years. Table 1 shows age distribution of patients with failed back syndrome Most of the FBSS patients were in the 40-50 year age group

Table 3: The potential diagnostic causes of failed back syndrome among patients admitted to Al-Kuwait University hospital.

Causes	Number	percentage
Wrong level	5	21.1
Recurrent disc at the same level	9	29
Canal stenosis	1	3.2
Root injury	3	9.7
Instability	6	19.4
Fibrosis	3	9.7
Adhesive arachoniditis	2	6.5
Unknown	2	6.5

Table 4: The methods of diagnosis and managements used on the failed back syndrome patients admitted to Al-Kuwait University hospital.

Characters	Number	percentage
Method of evaluation of patients		
C.T Scan	18	58.1
MRI	13	41.9
Second types of managements		
Conservative	12	38.7
Surgical	19	61.3
Improvement after second managements		
Very good	4	13
Good	27	87

(38.7%) followed by the ≥ 60 -year age group with 25.8%. The patients' ages ranged from 31-60 years with a mean total age of 50.3 years, while for males it was 49.5 years and for females 51.1 years. Table 2 shows the clinical information of patients with failed back syndrome. Regarding the first symptoms that occurred after a laminectomy, the incidence of back pain only was 16.1% and leg pain only was 6.4%, while most patients had back and leg pain (77.5%). Concerning the first-onset of FBSS: Early onset occurred in 38.7% of FBSS patients, whereas mean time onset occurred in 13% of FBSS patients, while late onset occurred more frequently as 48.3% showed late onset of FBSS. With regard to FBSS by diagnosis, herniated disc was the common diagnostic cause associated with FBSS patients accounting for 58.1% of cases, followed by instability accounting for 32.2%, while canal stenosis accounted for only 9.7%. On the subject of the type of first operation done for FBSS patients, laminectomy and discectomy were the popular surgical procedures among FBSS patients numbering 64.5%, while the number of laminectomies was 16.1%, the fusion procedure done for 13% of the patients and foraminotomy was done for only 3.2%. A history of improvement occurred after the first operation in the patients between good improvement in 64.5% of FBSS patients and very good improvement occurred in 9.7% while there was no improvement in 22.6% of FBSS cases. Regarding FBSS interference with daily activities of FBSS patients, 54.8% of FBSS patients answered yes while the rest said no. Table 3 shows the possible diagnostic causes of failed back syndrome among the studied patients. Wrong level was diagnosed in 21.1%, recurrent disc at the same level was diagnosed in 29%, canal stenosis was diagnosed in only 3.2%, root injury was diagnosed in 9.7%, instability in 19.4%, fibrosis in 9.7%, and adhesive arachnoiditis in 6.5%. While 6.5% of FBSS patients had no causes diagnosed.

Table 4 shows the diagnostic and management methods used, and results of treatments on failed back syndrome patients admitted to Al-Kuwait University Hospital. Regarding the assessment and prognostic methods used in the diagnosis and follow-up of patients, CT was used in 58.1% of FBSS patients and MRI was used in 41.9% of patients. Regarding the second types of management applied in FBSS patients, surgical intervention was performed in FBSS patients in 61.3% and conservative treatment in 38.7%. Improvement after second administrations was very good in 13% of patients and was good in 87% of patients.

Discussion

In the present study, the prevalence of FBSS was 11%, and this rate is in the range reported elsewhere as the incidence of FBSS is recognized to be between 10% and 40% after lumbar laminectomy with or without fusion [2]. In the current study, the female to male ratio was 1.0:1.6, and this result differs from that reported by Fritsch et al. [10], and Parker et al. [11] where the rate is approximately equal in both sexes. In the present study, the most frequent age group was 40-49 years with a mean age of 50.3 years. These results differ from those reported from Georgetown University where the mean age of BFSS patients was 67 years, and 80% of them were over 60 years old [12,13]. The incidence of FBSS in younger age groups compared to older ages in other countries around the world may reflect that the lifespan of people in Yemen is lower than that in other countries for example for Iran it is 77 years old, Saudi

Arabia is 75 years old and the USA is 85 years old The United Kingdom is 85 years old, while in Yemen 66 years [14].

Regarding the first symptoms that occurred after laminectomy in the current study, the incidence of back pain was only 16.1% or leg pain only 6.4%, while most patients had back and leg pain (77.5%). Symptoms of FBSS should ideally begin with a detailed evaluation of the history and clinical examination. The evaluation should compare preoperative symptoms with recent symptoms. If the pain is in its first onset or is the similar such as the pain before surgery, the cause may be intraoperative or postoperative complications [15]. Central is defined as pain move on the way to or from the lumbar spine as a result of repetitive motions, and is suggestive of disc pain. Radicular pain may be due to insufficient decompression, foraminal stenosis, recurrent disc herniation or epidural fibrosis [15]. In most cases [15], it includes back and foot pain, as it is with the patients of the current study.

In the current study, regarding first onset of FBSS: early onset occurred in 38.7% of FBSS patients, while median time onset occurred in 13% of FBSS patients, while late onset occurred more frequently as 48.3% showed late onset. This result is similar to that reported by Waguespack et al. [16] and Waddell et al. [17] as late onset of FBSS occurred in more than 50% of their patients. If the pain is in its early beginning or is the similar such as the pain before surgery, it may be attributable to intraoperative or postoperative complications [15]. Regarding FBSS by postoperative diagnosis (postoperative causes), herniated disc was the most common diagnostic cause associated with FBSS patients accounting for 58.1% of cases, followed by instability accounting for 32.2%. Postoperative causes can be separated into surgery-related factors and disease progression. Recurrent herniated discs are known to occur in approximately 6%–23% of patients who underwent microdiscectomy at the same site or adjacent level [11, 18] less than reported in our study.

Adjacent segment disease, a known complication of lumbar fusion with radiological and clinical subcategories, is a significant risk factor for re-operation post primary micro endoscopic discectomy [18]. On the other hand, the incidence of clinical instability (adjacent segment disease) is thought to be approximately 27% [19] close to our rate (32.2%); Sagittal balance plays an important role because unbalanced and compensated balanced spines predispose to adjacent disc degeneration [20]. Therefore, radicular pain might be due to foramen stenosis, as nerve root entrapment in epidural fibrosis is believed to be a causative or contributing factor to postoperative pain in 20% - 36% of FBSS cases [2,15], while canal stenosis accounted for 9.7% in the current study. A history of improvement occurred after the first operation in the patients between good improvement in 64.5% of FBSS patients and very good improvement occurred in 9.7% while there was no improvement in 22.6% of FBSS cases. Regarding FBSS interference with daily activities of FBSS patients, 54.8% of FBSS patients answered yes while the rest said no.

In the current study, a wrong level was diagnosed in 21.1%, recurrent disc at the same level was diagnosed in 29%, canal stenosis was diagnosed in only 3.2%, root injury was diagnosed in 9.7%, instability in 19.4%, fibrosis in 9.7%, and adhesive arachnoiditis in 6.5%. While 6.5% of FBSS patients had no causes diagnosed. Patients who have undergone one or more operations on the lumbar spine and continue to experi-

ence pain afterward can be divided into two groups. The first group consisted of those for whom surgery was not actually indicated or for whom the surgery was not likely to achieve the desired result, and those for whom surgery was indicated but technically did not achieve the desired result [7]. Patients whose complaints of pain are of a radicular nature have a better chance of achieving a good outcome than those whose pain is limited to back pain. The second group includes patients who underwent incomplete or inadequate surgeries. Lumbar spinal stenosis possibly will be unnoticed, particularly when correlated with disc protrusion or herniation. Disc removal, while not treating the primary presence of the stenosis, can lead to disappointing results [8]. Occasionally operating on the wrong level occurs, as does failure to recognize an extruded or sequestered disc fragment. Inadequate or inappropriate surgical exposure can lead to other problems if the underlying pathology is not reached. Hackelius reported a 3% incidence of serious nerve root damage [9]. Regarding assessment and prognostic methods used in diagnosis and follow-up of patients, CT was used in 58.1% of FBSS patients and MRI was used in 41.9% of patients. As it known Computed Tomography (CT), another excellent modality to assess spinal instrumentation-related complications, can help qualify and quantify a fusion mass in an instrumented spine when instrumentation removal is contemplated [21]. In patients with contraindications to MRI, Computed Tomography (CT) myelography can be employed which might show the compression of neural structures by bony or other elements [15]. The treatment of FBSS presents a major, similar dilemma to the patient and physician. It needs to be emphasized that FBSS treatment should be multidisciplinary. As a team, pain physicians, spine surgeons, physical therapists, and psychiatrists should target demystifying the pain for the patient. Further, the alternative definition of FBSS that “its consequences when the result of lumbar spine surgery does not convene the preoperative expectations of the patient and surgeon” [16], leads to patient education being considered paramount; patients should be an integral part of the treatment process. In the current study regarding the second types of management applied in our FBSS patients, surgical treatment was performed in FBSS patients in 61.3% and conservative intervention in 38.7%. Removal of a disc at one level can lead to disc herniation at a different level at a later time. Even the most complete surgical excision of the disc still leaves 30–40% of the disc, which cannot be safely removed. This retained disc can re-herniate sometime after surgery. Virtually every major structure in the abdomen and the posterior retroperitoneal space has been injured, at some point, by removing discs using posterior laminectomy/discectomy surgical procedures. Most notable is the rupture of the left internal iliac vein, which is located near the front of the disc [22,23]. In some studies, recurrent pain in the same radicular pattern or a different pattern can be as high as 50% after disc surgery [23,24]. In fact, Surgical management of FBSS should be reserved for patients with a documented anatomic or pathologic cause for their pain and/or with failed medical treatment [2]. As the fact, the success rate of the surgery decreases with every reoperation [26].

Conclusion

In short, FBSS is a complex and challenging disease with multiple known causes and largely unknown etiologies. Accurate diagnosis is of paramount importance, and its management must be multidisciplinary. In this study, the prevalence of

FBSS was low, it was more common in males and herniated disc was the common diagnostic cause associated with FBSS followed by instability. Therefore, special attention should be paid to cases of recurrent herniated discs and imbalances after spinal surgery.

Author Contribution

This study was completed by Assistant Professor Mjged Ali Amer Ali the neurosurgeon at the Al-Kwait university Hospital - Sana'a City, and Assistant professor of neurosurgar in Sana'a university, Monya Abdullah Y El-Zine, Assistant Professor of Histopathology at Sana'a University and Prof. Dr. Hassan Abdulwahab Al-Shamahy, Faculty of Medicine, Sana'a University. All authors analyzed the data, wrote the manuscript, and reviewed it.

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Conflict of Interest

"No conflict of interest associated with this work".

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