

VIII CONGRESSO DE CIRURGIA
ESPINHAL

SÃO PAULO - SP
03 e 05 de abril 2008

***Prevenção e
Tratamento da Cifose
Tóraco Lombar pós
Traumática***

GERALDO DE SÁ CARNEIRO

Epidemiologia das Fraturas Tóraco Lombares

- 16% T₁ – T₁₀
- 52% T₁₁ – L₁
- 32% L₁ e L₅

Complicações do Tratamento das Fraturas TL

- **Piora neurológica – 1%**
- **Falha da instrumentação – 2 a 8%**
- **Deformidade dor crônica e infecção 3 a 10%**

- **Associação de degeneração cística medular, com cifose é mais freqüente em ângulos > 15° e estenoses > que 25%**

Spinal Cord 1999; 37 (1): 14-19

- **Siringomielia pós traumática e mielopatia cística.**

Prevalência 3,2 e 40%

Neuroradiology 1992; 35 (1): 30-35
J.Neurosurg 2000; 92 (suppl): 149-154

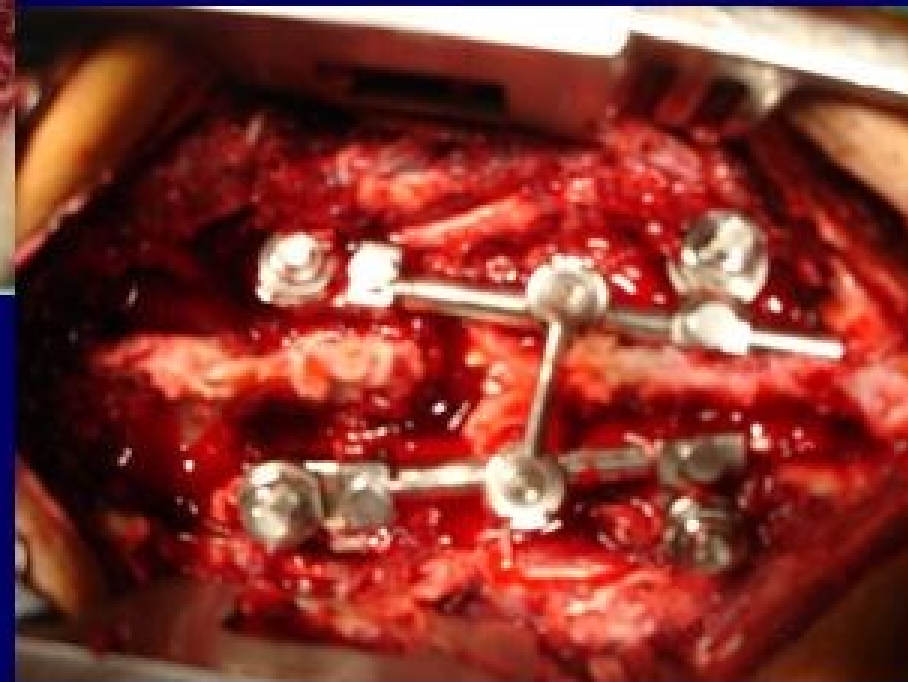
Tipos de Deformidades

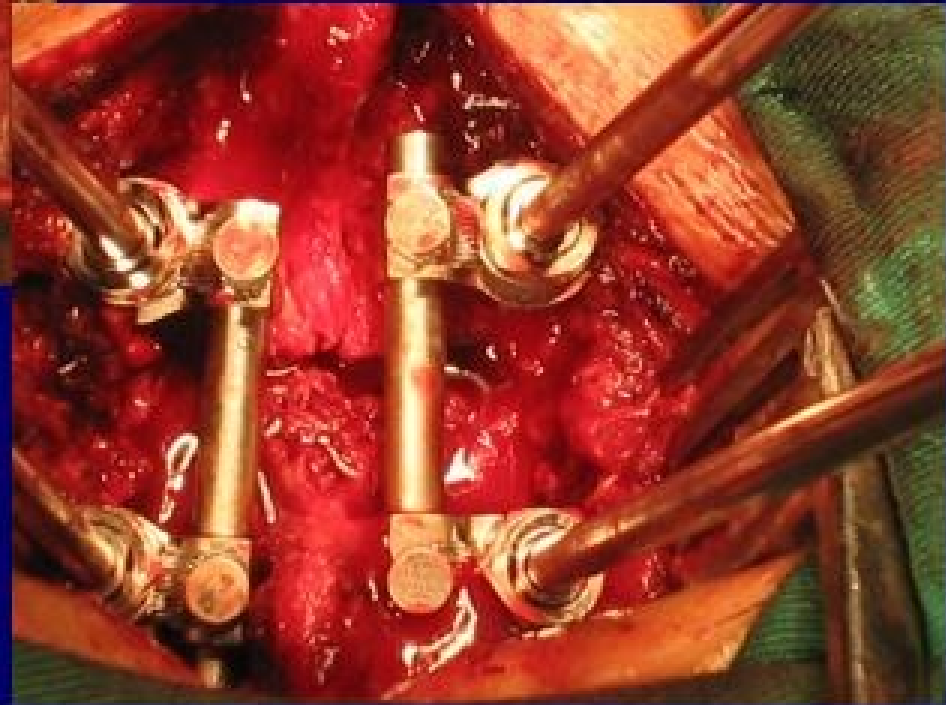
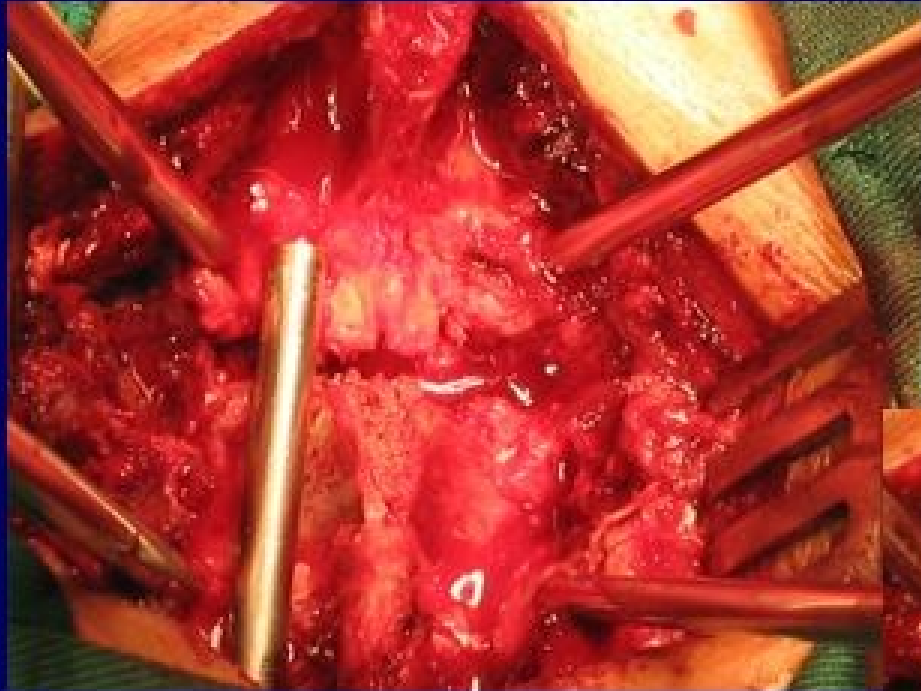
- **Plano sagital**
- **Plano Coronal**
- **Deformidade translacional**

Causas

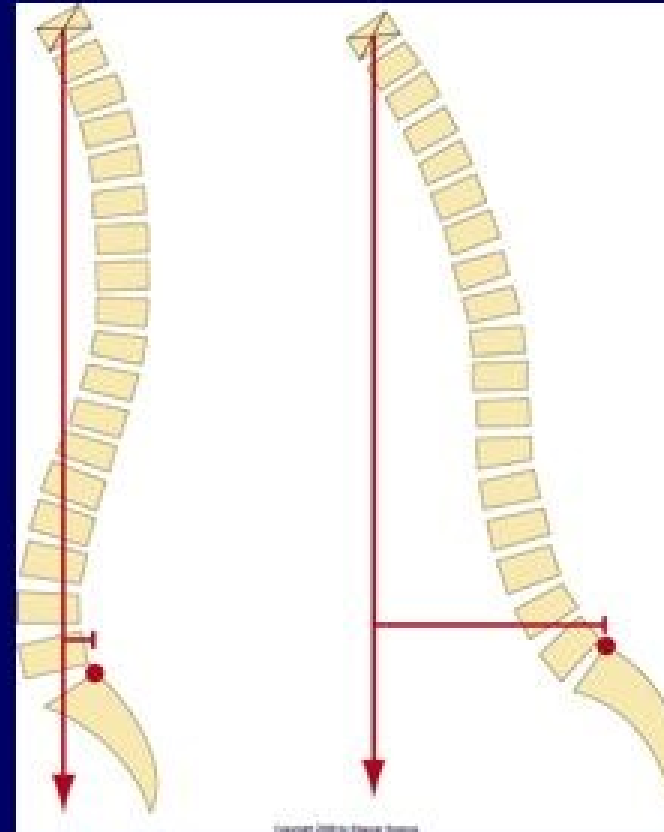
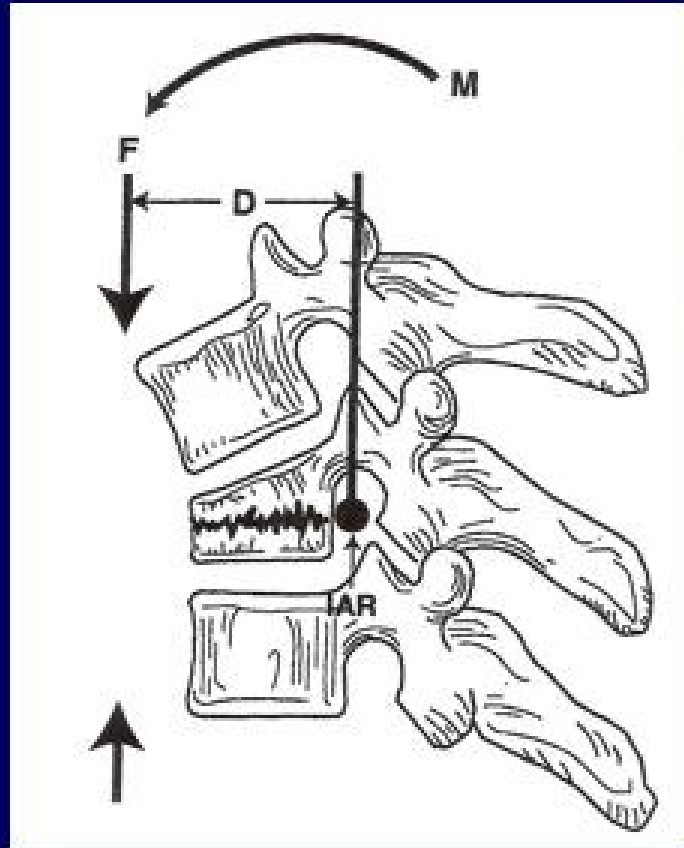
- **Instabilidade**
- **Pseudo artrose**
- **Falha da instrumentação**
- **Coluna de Charcot**

Lesão da Banda Posterior





Biomecânica



Tratamento Cirúrgico

- Deterioração do quadro neurológico
- Deformidade estática ≥ 25 a 30°



Técnicas Cirúrgicas

- **Via anterior**
- **Via posterior (osteotomias)**
- **Dupla via**
- **Tripla via**

Suporte Anterior – Caso Clínico



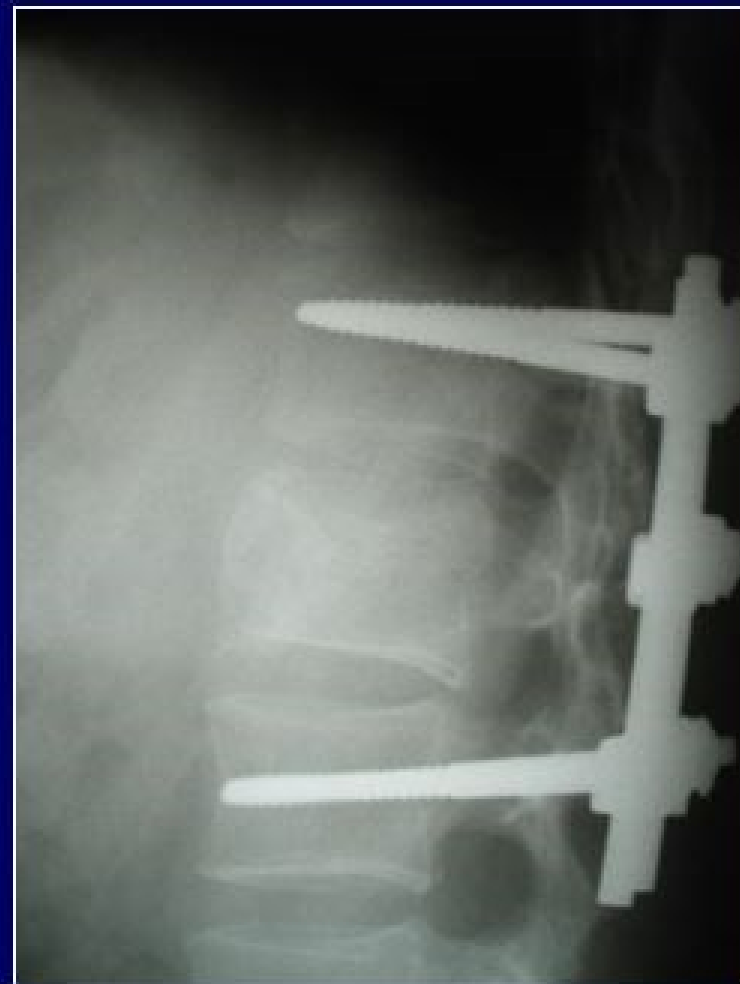
Suporte Anterior – Caso Clínico



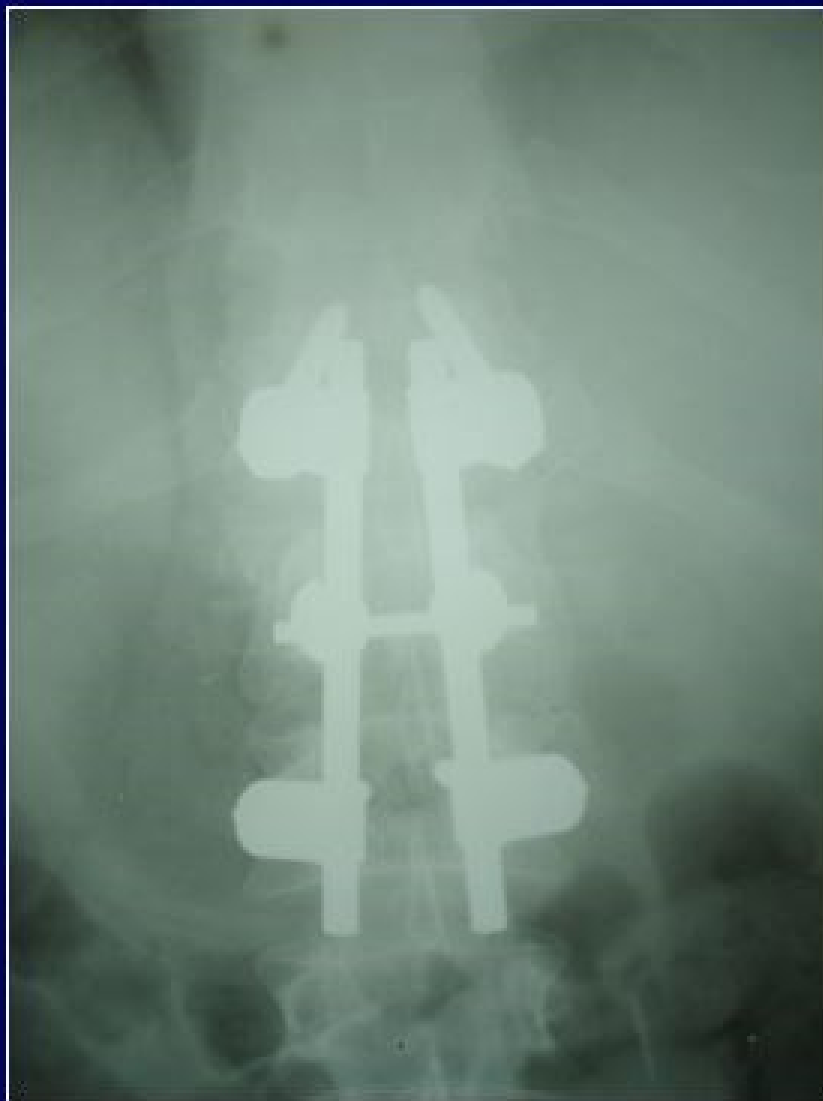
Ligamentotaxia – Caso Clínico



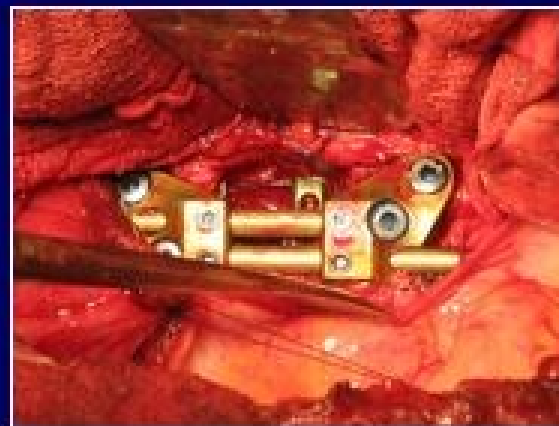
Ligamentotaxia – Caso Clínico



Ligamentotaxia – Caso Clínico



Suporte Anterior – Caso Clínico



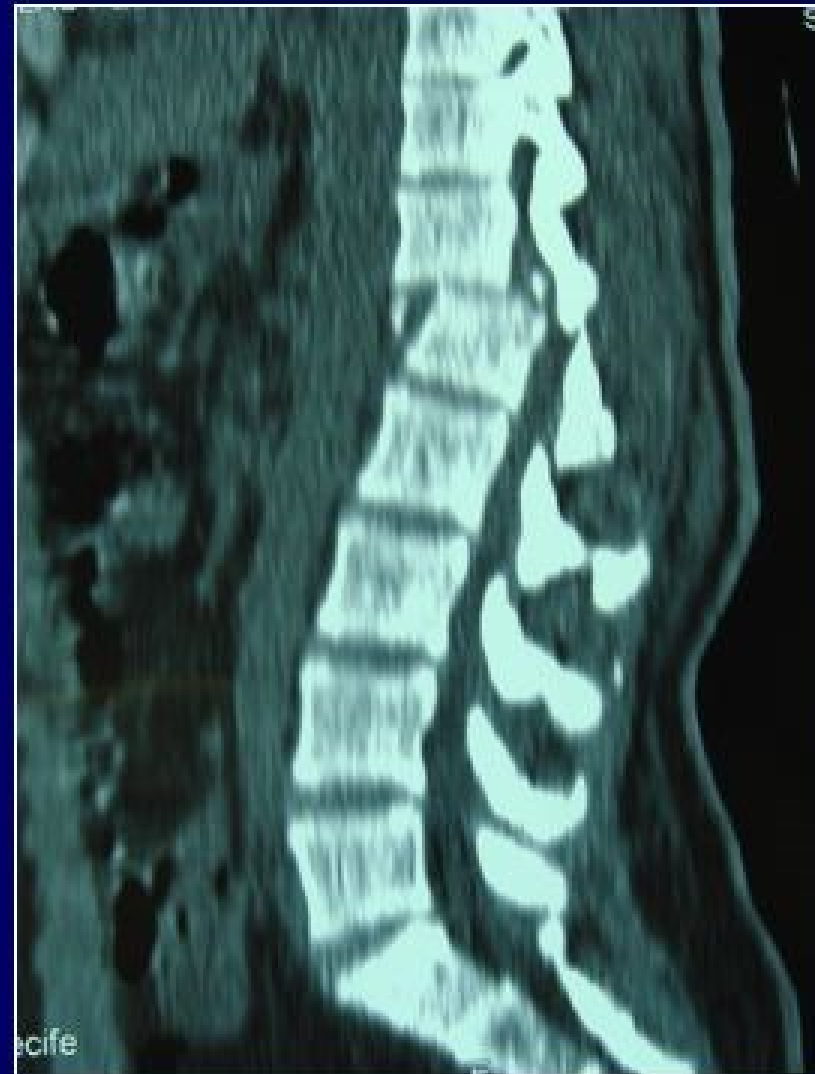
Suporte Anterior – Caso Clínico



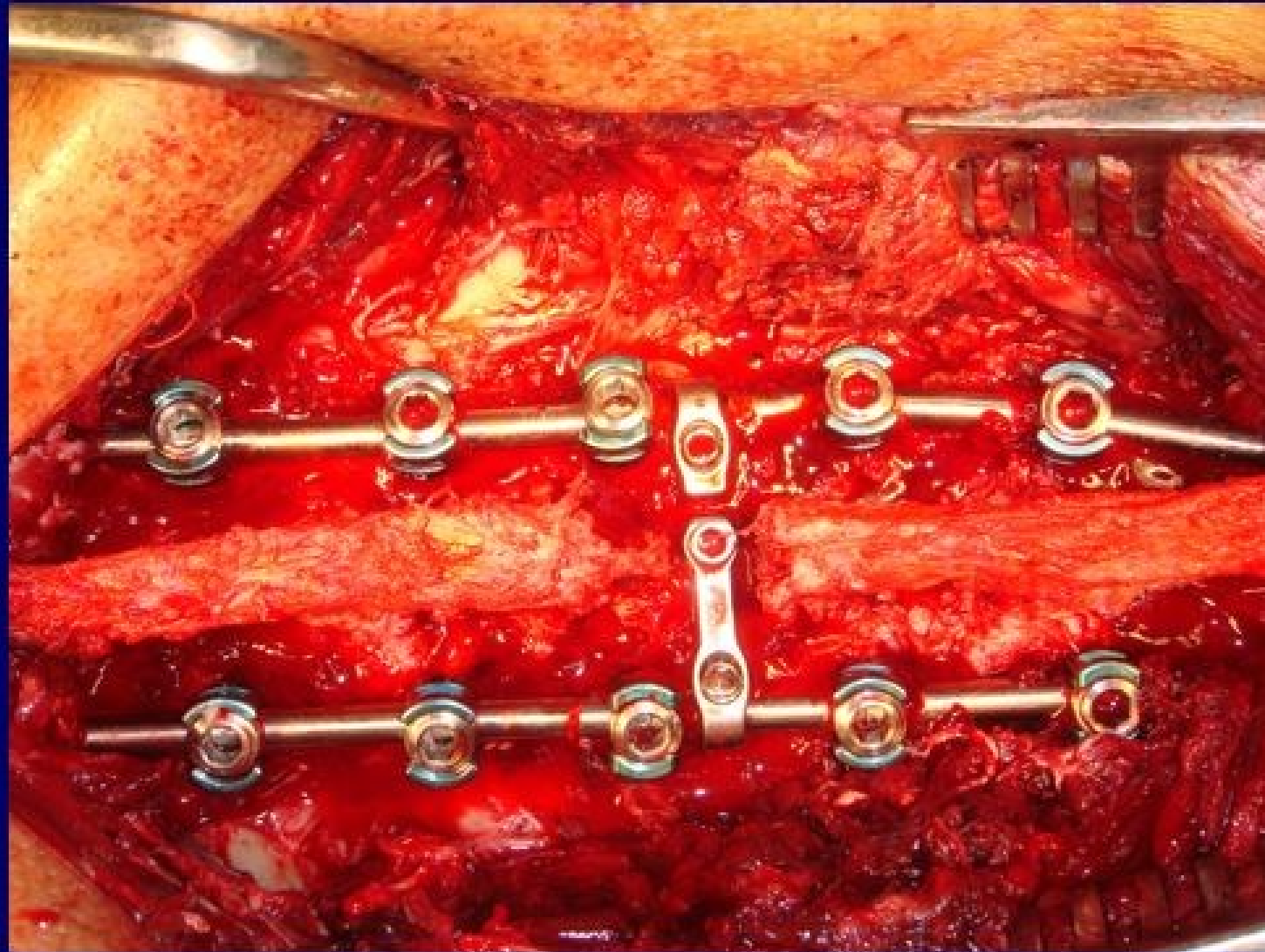
Suporte Anterior – Caso Clínico



Osteotomia Posterior



Osteotomia Posterior



Osteotomia Posterior



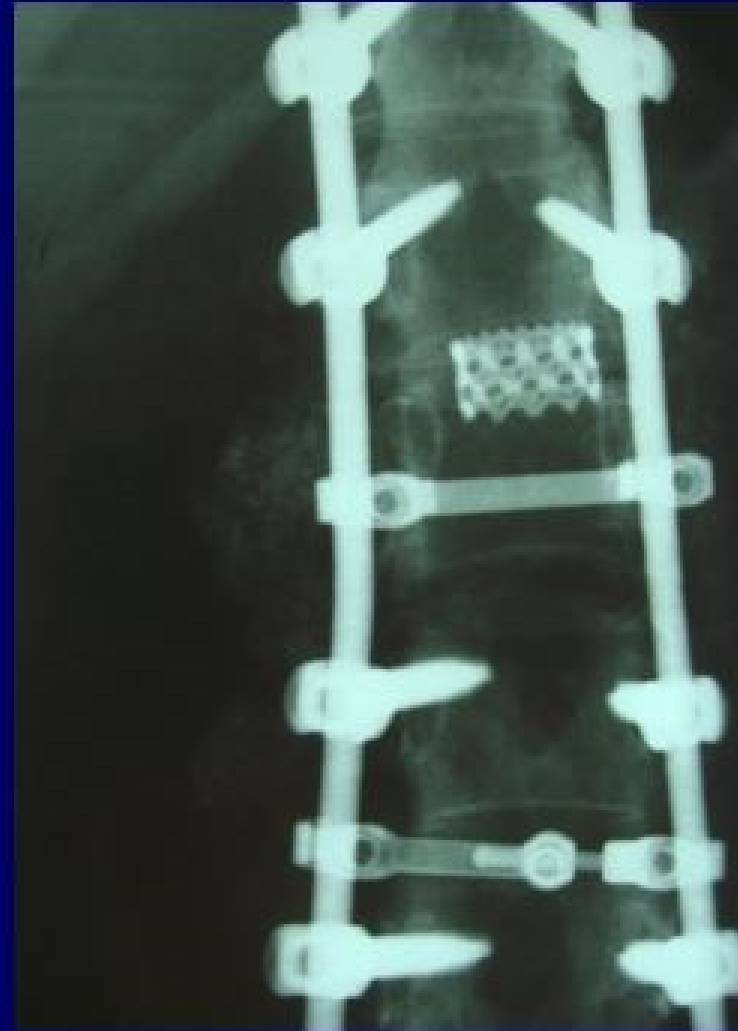
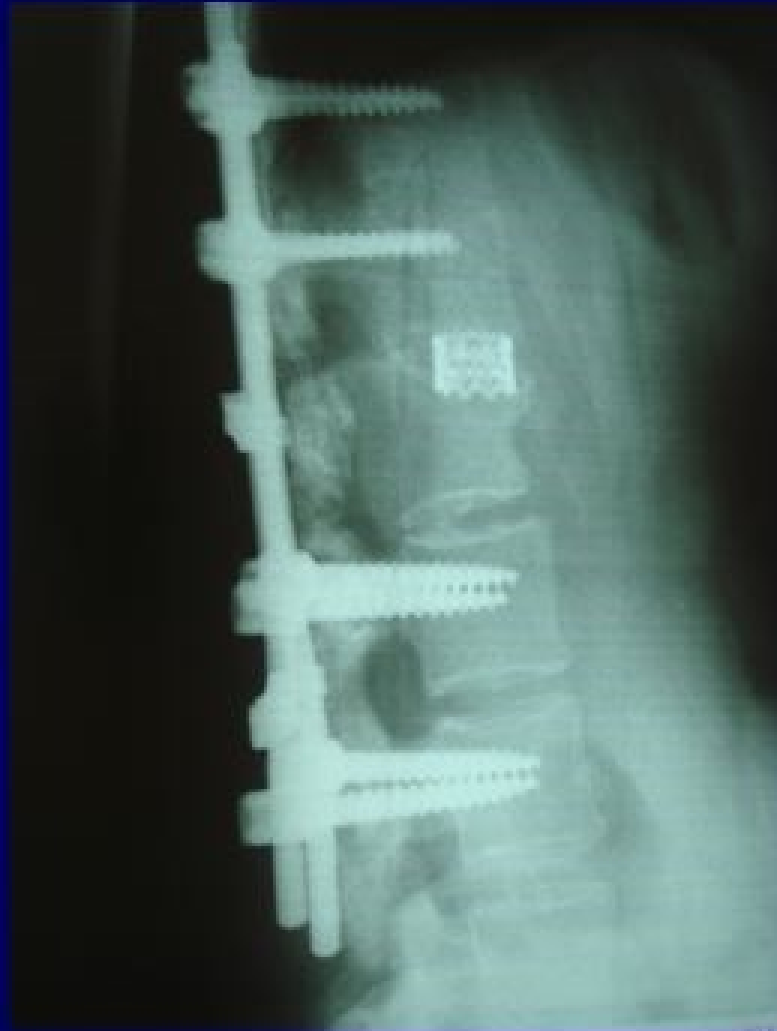




Tripla Via

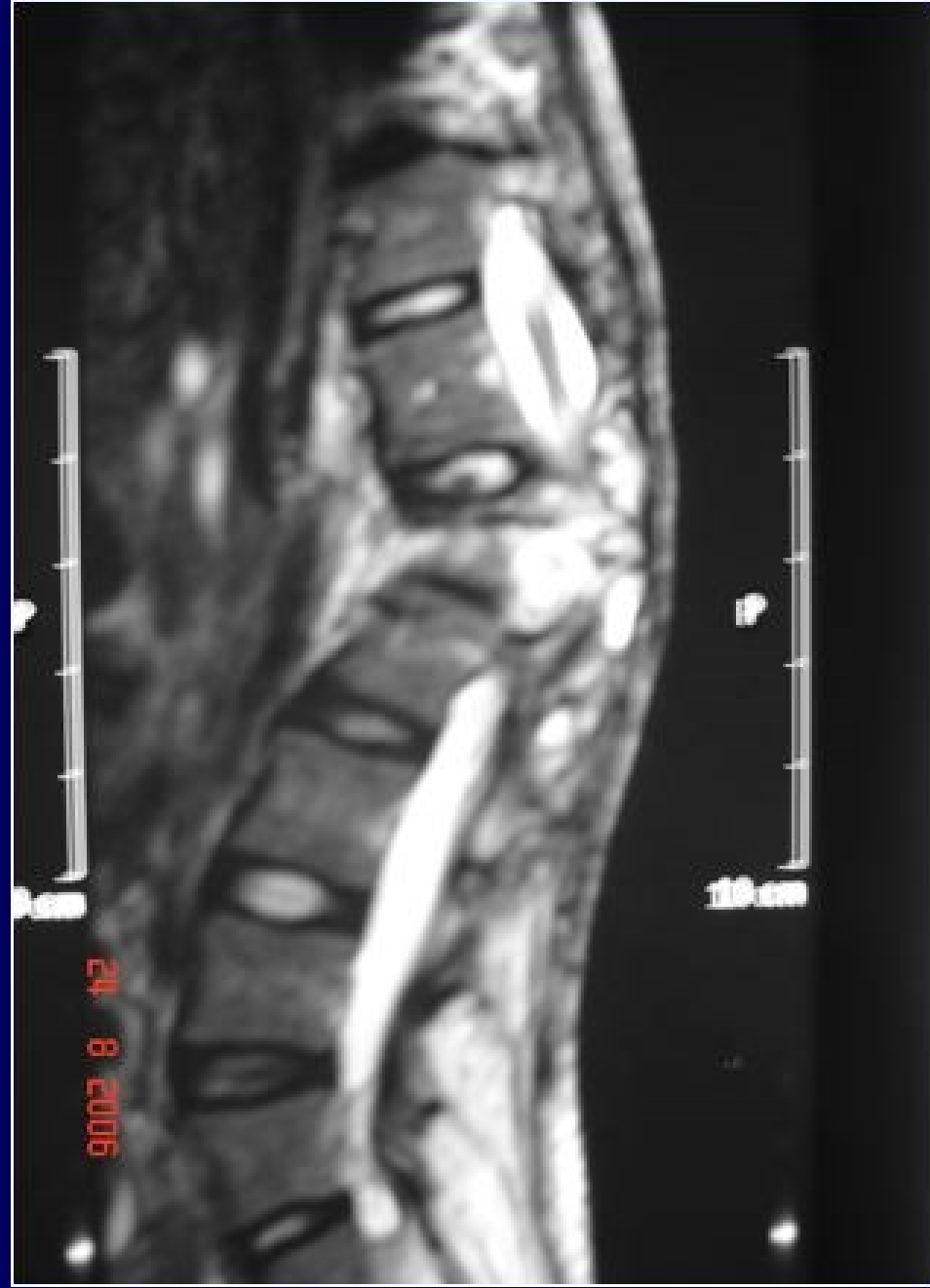


Tripla Via



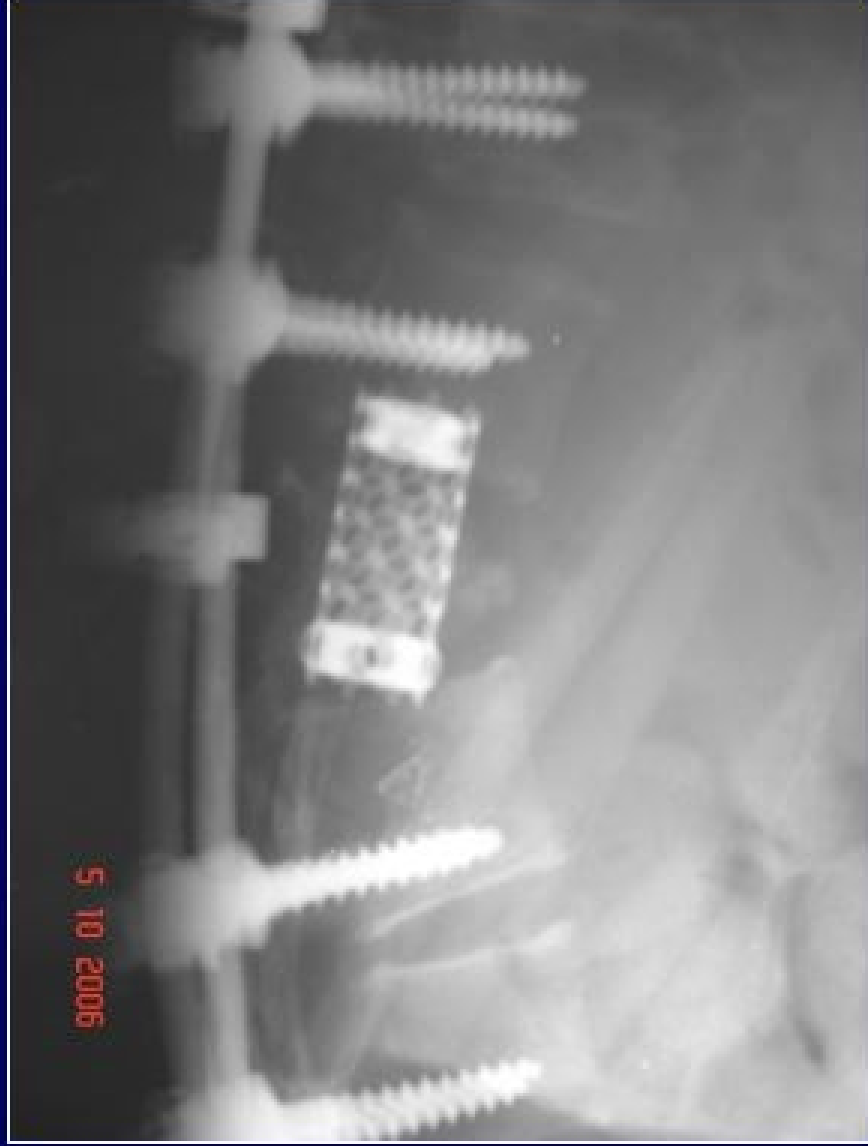


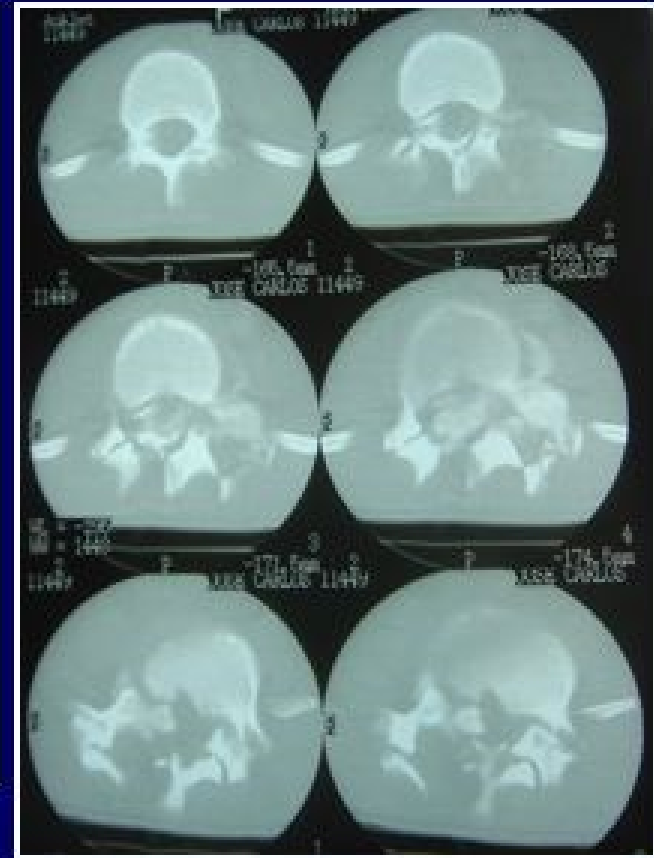












AO = C₁₋₃₋₃



**Total posterior
L₂ vertebrectomy**







Folman Y. Gepstein R. Late outcome of nonoperative management of thoracolumbar vertebral wedge fractures. J Orthop Trauma 2003; 17:190-192

A retrospective review of 85 patients with thoracolumbar burst fractures assessing pain, disability and litigation claims. The authors concluded that patients could be adequately managed nonoperatively with bed rest alone.