

Research Paper: A Prospective Study on the Role of Neurophysiological Studies in Predicting Functional Outcome After Lumbar Discectomy



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ABSTRACT

Background and Aim: Lumbar intervertebral discs are complex anatomical structures essential for the mobility of intervertebral joints. There is general consensus for some indications for surgery, including acute or progressive neurological deficit(s), cauda equine syndrome or refractory pain unresponsive to conservative treatments. However, controversy exists regarding the optimal management of cases with disparity between radiological and clinical findings, which includes a great proportion of patients. This study examines whether neurophysiological studies can be used to identify subgroups with improved post-operative outcomes.

Methods and Materials/Patients: This prospective cohort study was conducted on 60 patients with clinical and imaging evidences in favour of Lumbar Disc Herniation (LDH). The pre-operative radiological assessment was the lateral X-rays in flexion and extension positions, and lumbar spine Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Pre-operative clinical assessment was done by the Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire and Visual Analog Scale (VAS). Neurophysiological studies were done at least one months after the onset of radiculopathy. Surgery was performed at the level suggested by neuroimaging. In all patients, we found an abnormal disc, which was removed along with any loose disc material. The patients were followed up for 1 year with intervals of 3 months for post-operative assessments.

Results: In the two study arms with abnormal or normal pre-operative electrodiagnostic studies, a significant decrease was observed in the percentages of visual analog scale reduction (73.69% and 95.59%, respectively) and Oswestry disability score (65.3% and 76.2%, respectively) at the month 12 post-operative ($P=0.993$ to 0.002 and $P=0.200$ to 0.037 , respectively).

Conclusion: Neurophysiological studies could be regarded as helpful adjuncts to distinguish a subgroup of patients with LDH, who may experience a favourable outcome after surgical intervention.

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Highlights

- Lumbar Disc Herniation (LDH), the leading cause of spinal surgery, is the most common diagnosis in degenerative abnormalities of the lumbar spine.
- There is a general consensus for some indications for surgery, including acute or progressive neurological deficit(s), cauda equine syndrome or refractory pain unresponsive to conservative treatments
- Neurophysiological and electrodiagnostic studies including Nerve Conduction Velocity (NCV) and Electromyography (EMG) assess the physiological function of nerve roots and therefore, confirm the extent of the damage at the anatomical site of the injury previously determined by Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI).

Plain Language Summary

Being the leading cause of spinal surgery, disc herniation is the most common diagnosis in degenerative abnormalities of the lumbar spine. Neuroimaging including plain x-ray films and MRI are the most important techniques to locate the site of the herniation. Neurophysiological studies (e.g. NCV and EMG) are supplementary techniques determining the extent of injury to the nerve roots caused by herniation. To prevent permanent nerve damage, surgical interventions is almost always need to be done to eliminate the pressure that is caused to the nerves. Although these surgical interventions are successful most of the time, thorough post-operative evaluations and comparison the results with pre-operative results would benefit the process of employing the most suitable treatment strategy.

1. Introduction

Disc herniation is the most common diagnosis in degenerative abnormalities of the lumbar spine and the leading cause of spinal surgery. Increased access to medical care, early requests for imaging tests, and the safety of surgical procedures have led to increased surgical treatment, which is usually self-limiting [1-4]. Therefore, a more closely related diagnostic method with high specificity of symptoms is needed to evaluate the subjects to determine appropriate treatment options [5, 6]. Neurophysiological Studies (NPS)/Electrodiagnostic Studies (EdX), including nerve conduction studies and electromyography, assess the physiological function of nerve roots or peripheral nerves.

EdX results have more consistency with clinical manifestations than Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) results [7]. However, EdX cannot be used to diagnose underlying causes, such as tumors, herniated intervertebral discs, or spinal stenosis, which is favored on MRI. Despite MRI abnormalities, abnormal results in EdX can help to select the best treatment option [8]. Additionally, EdX can be used to differentiate many other neurodegenerative disorders, such as motor neuron disease, polyneuropathy or myopathy [9]. Therefore, EdX is considered a useful method for the evaluation of patients with lumbosacral

radiculopathy combined with physical examination and radiological evaluations, including MRI [10].

Although evaluation of spinal surgery outcomes is traditionally based on fusion measures such as fusion status, recovery rate, or complication rate, the inclusion of a patient-specific assessment of outcomes has become the current practice [11-13]. Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) are usually measured with self-report questionnaires, as they are the main source of patient information [14]. The PRO Questionnaire, which is general or disease-specific, provides a quantitative assessment of pain, quality of life and functionality [15]. The VAS and Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire have been validated as useful measures for assessing pain and functional status, respectively.

The literature on the comparison of EdX with clinical outcomes is scant, and there is no clear diagnostic or research criteria for the diagnosis and selection of patients with Lumbar Disc Herniation (LDH) for surgery. It is important to give our patients a reasonable estimate of the disease. To our knowledge, this is the first prospective study with a larger cohort having a purpose to correlate neurophysiological studies with clinical outcomes.

2. Methods and Materials/Patients

The current study was a prospective randomized controlled trial conducted on 60 patients who were diagnosed with LDH using clinical and neuroimaging methods, admitted to Guru Gobind Singh Medical College and Hospital, Faridkot India, from October 2017 to May 2018 with an average follow-up of one year. Our study included 60 patients with clinical and neuroimaging diagnosis of primary single or double level LDH with neurological deficits, low backache with neurogenic claudication with or without abnormal EDX studies, age > 18 years, and failed conservative treatment. The exclusion criteria were having a history of spine surgery, inability to undergo neurophysiological studies, age < 18 years, diabetes mellitus, polyneuropathy, inflammatory back pain, peripheral vascular disease, and rheumatic disease. A complete history was taken from all patients admitted to the department of orthopaedics. They were examined thoroughly. Written informed consent was taken from the patients before participation in the study. The institutional ethical committee of Guru Gobind Singh medical college, Faridkot India approved the study (Code: BFUHS/2K17p/T11/-234).

The pre-operative radiological assessments was the lateral X-rays in flexion and extension positions and lumbar spine MRI. Pre-operative clinical assessments included Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire and Visual Analog Scale (VAS). The Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire comprises 10 sections, each with a total score of 5. The first statement was scored as 0, and the last statement was scored as 5. When all the 10 sections were completed by the patient, the score was calculated as percentage. For example, if the total score from 10 sections for 1 patient was 16, the score of that patient would be 32% (16/50 [maximal possible score] × 100).

Neurophysiological parameters were assessed prior to surgery and with a mean of 42 days (3-13 weeks) after the onset of neurological deficit. This included Nerve Conduction Studies (NCS) and concentric needle Elec-

tromyography (EMG) using a computerized EMG machine. The patient underwent surgery within 1 month of neurophysiologic testing. Laminectomy/hemi-laminectomy with discectomy without fixation was performed at the level suggested by neuroimaging. In all patients, we found an abnormal disc, which was removed along with any loose disc material. The patients were followed up for 1 year with intervals of 3 months for post-operative assessments including Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire and VAS.

Statistical analysis

The data pertaining to demographic and other clinical variables were entered in the form of data matrix in Microsoft® Excel® and analyzed using IBM® SPSS® v 20.0.0. The normality and skewing of data were assessed through the Shapiro Wilk test and QQ plot. The difference of normally distributed continuous variables across two groups was explored using Independent Samples T test and non-normal data using Mann Whitney U test. The comparison of normally distributed continuous variables at more than two time points within a group was analysed using one-way repeated measures analysis of variance and non-normal data using Friedman's Two-Way Analysis of Variance by Ranks. A p value of less than 0.05 was considered as statistically significant for the purpose of this study.

3. Results

In our study 60 patients were enrolled, out of which 22 were female (36.7%) and 38 were male (63.3%). The Mean ± SD of the age of the patients was 42.37 ± 14.42 years, ranging from 19-70. Detailed results are shown in [Tables 1-4](#).

Nerve conduction studies were performed with surface electrodes and included motor conduction velocity, motor or distal motor latency, compound muscle action potential (CMAP) amplitude, and F-wave of the nerves served by the roots corresponding to the painful dermatome. As showed in [Table 1](#), our results showed that out

Table 1. Distribution of patients based on the result of pre-operative nerve conduction studies

Pre-operative Nerve Conduction Status	Patient	%
Normal	38	63.33
Abnormal	22	36.67
Total	60	100



Table 2. Pre-operative Parameters of Electromyography

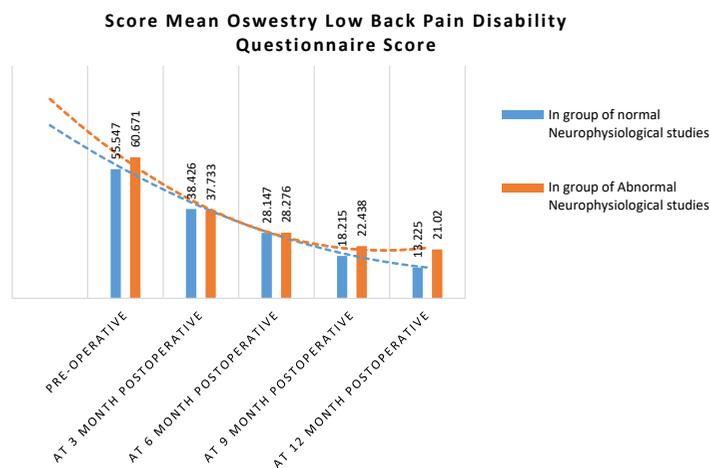
Pre-operative Parameters	Status	No. (%)
Insertional activity	Increased	18 (30)
	Normal	42 (70)
	Total	60 (100)
Spontaneous activity	Fibrillation +	8 (13.3)
	Fibrillation/ positive sharp wave +	10 (16.7)
	Nil	42 (70)
	Total	60 (100)
Motor Unit Action Potential (MUAP)	Large amplitude / polyphasic	18 (30)
	Normal	42 (70)
	Total	60 (100)
Recruitment	Reduced	20 (33.3)
	Normal	40 (66.7)
	Total	60 (100)



of 60 patients, Nerve conduction studies were normal in 38 and abnormal in 22 patients.

The pre-operative parameters of EMG in which insertional activity was increased in 18 patients, spontaneously activity (fibrillation or positive sharp wave) was observed in 8+10=18 patients, MUAP showed large amplitude/polyphasic in 18 and recruitment was decreased in 20 patients (Table 2).

As summarized in Table 3, there was a statistically significant difference in mean Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire Score between pre-operative and at month 12 post-operative time-points ($P=0.037$) as shown in Figure 1. There was also a significant decrease in mean VAS score in groups of patients with both normal and abnormal neurophysiological studies in post-operative period as compared to the pre-operative results (Table 4). The VAS scores was also significantly

**Figure 1.** Bar graph showing the mean decrease in Oswestry Questionnaire

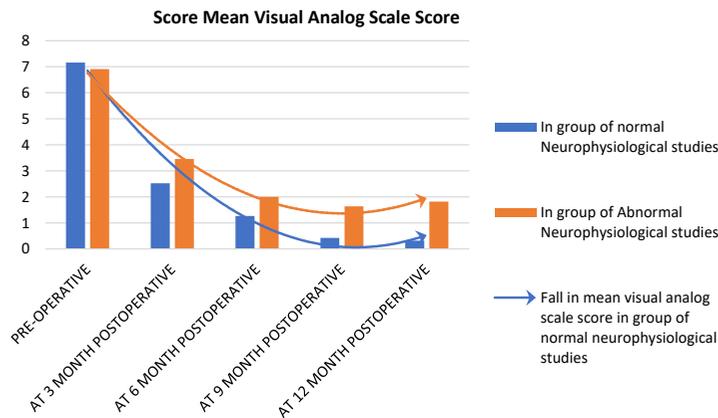


Figure 2. Bar graph showing the mean decrease in VAS score

different between pre-operative and months 9 and 12 post-operative time-points ($P=0.014$ and $P=0.002$, respectively) as shown in Figure 2, but the decrement was slightly reduced after 9 months post-operation in group with abnormal neurophysiological studies of 4 patients with complaints of reappearance of pain.

4. Discussion

In this study, we observed that pre-operative neurological deficit was present in 66.67% of the patients. Our results were in concordance with the results obtained by Falavigna et al., who reported the presence of neurological deficit in 66.1% of the patients with lumbar spine herniation [16]. It was observed that 6.66% of the patients had isolated motor defects, and 23.33% of the patients had mixed motor and sensory impairments. Traditionally, motor impairment in patients with LDH has been considered as a sign of severity by spinal surgeons.

In these patients, the incidence of motor impairment ranges from 15%-69% during the investigational or pre-operative period. These studies did not specify different degrees of motor deficits, and only identified their prevalence in the studied populations and made comparisons between different pathologies such as LDH and central spinal stenosis. Despite the high incidence, motor deficits are not generally complained by patients as a factor affecting their general health during the pre-operative period [17-21].

In the present study, sole sensory deficit was present in 36.66% of the cases, while mixed motor and sensory deficits was present in 23.33% of the cases. Therefore, overall prevalence of sensory deficit was present in 60 percent of the cases. Our results were in concordance with the results obtained by Jönsson et al., who reported that sensory deficit was present in 62% of the cases [22].

Table 3. Comparison of mean Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire Scores in group of patients

Mean Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire Score	Normal Neurophysiological studies	Normal Neurophysiological studies (decreased by % compared to pre-operative value)	Abnormal Neurophysiological studies	Abnormal Neurophysiological studies (decreased by % compared to pre-operative value)	P (Mann Whitney U-test)
Pre-operation	55.547±10.19	-	60.671±23.31	-	0.200
At month 3 post-operation	38.426±9.31	30.83	37.733±12.75	37.82	0.832
At month 6 post-operation	28.147±8.83	49.34	28.276±12.48	53.41	0.966
At month 9 post-operation	18.215±9.47	67.22	22.438±9.97	63.03	0.185
At month 12 post-operation	13.225±9.21	76.2	21.020±9.97	65.36	0.037*

* Significant



Table 4. Comparison & decrement of mean VAS Score in group of patients

VAS Score	Normal Neuro-physiological studies	Normal Neuro-physiological studies (decreased by % compared to pre-operative value)	Abnormal Neurophysiological studies	Abnormal Neurophysiological studies (decreased by % compared to pre-operative value)	P (Mann-Whitney U-test)
Pre-operation	7.158±2.34	-	6.909±3.27	-	0.933
At month 3 post-operation	2.526±0.91	64.72%	3.455±1.29	50.00%	0.077
At month 6 post-operation	1.263±0.99	82.36%	2.000±1.55	71.06%	0.232
At month 9 post-operation	0.421±0.84	94.12%	1.636±1.21	76.33%	0.014*
At month 12 postoperation	0.316±0.75	95.59%	1.818±1.08	73.69%	0.002*

* Significant



The overall prevalence of sensory deficit was 60 percent of the cases, which was higher than overall prevalence of motor deficit. Our results were in harmony with the results obtained by Mondelli et al., who reported the mean age 47.7 years, range 18-64 years, males: 55% in 108 consecutive patients. About 57% had sensory deficits and about 53% had motor deficits [23].

In our study, mean Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire Score in the group of patients with abnormal Neurophysiological studies at pre-operative time-point was higher (60.7) than mean Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire Score in group of patients with normal Neurophysiological studies (55.5). Our results strengthened the results obtained by Lee et al. that reported similar findings in their study. Lee et al. described that patients with positive electrodiagnostic study EDX (+) had a significantly higher VAS for radiating pain and Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire Score (%) than patients with negative electrodiagnostic study EdX (-), for both the total subject group and the herniated Intervertebral disc subgroup [24].

In the present study, we observed that overall percentage decreased in the mean Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire Score (76.20% at the month 12 postoperation) and VAS score (95.59% at the month 12 postoperation) was significantly higher in patients with normal neurophysiological findings in comparison to the patients with abnormal neurophysiological findings. Our results favored the results obtained by Alrawi et al., who reported similar findings in patients undergoing cervical surgeries [25].

A study by Daniel et al. has concluded that a multidisciplinary approach is required to decrease the incidence of failed back syndrome (10-46%) despite increase in the advancement of technology [26]. The current study supports the role of electrodiagnostic studies to identify a subgroup of patients undergoing lumbar discectomy, which appear to have more favorable outcomes based on pre-operative test results.

Although our study has few limitations like heterogeneous group, lack of post-operative EdX studies, and short follow up period, it can be inferred from the results that patient group with pre-operative normal EdX studies has better post-operative clinical outcome than a pre-operative group with abnormal EdX studies. Therefore, electrodiagnostic studies may play an adjunct role in patients scheduled to undergo lumbar surgery for predicting the prognosis of the patients undergoing lumbar discectomy, but a larger cohort with longer follow up is required to establish our statement. The limitations of the study included heterogeneous group, short follow up period, and lack of post-operative EdX studies

5. Conclusion

Neurophysiological studies act as an important tool in predicting the outcome of lumbar spine surgery that can be helpful in better selection of patients and can reduce the incidence of failed back syndrome.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

This article is extracted from a thesis in Baba Farid University of Health Science, University in Faridkot, India. Written informed consent was taken from the patients before participation in the study. The institutional ethical committee of Guru Gobind Singh medical college, Faridkot India approved the study (Code: BFUHS/2K17p/T11/-234).

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Authors' contributions

Conceptualization and methodology: Shanti Lal Sankhla; Data collection: Shanti Lal Sankhla, Rashmeet Kaur, Jagdeep Singh, Anshul Dahuja; Drafting the article: Anshul Dahuja, Jagdeep Singh, Shanti Lal Sankhla, Ankit Rai; Critically revising the article, Reviewing the submitted version, and Approving the final version of the manuscript: All authors.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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