

Received: 19.10.2012 / Accepted: 08.11.2012

DOI: 10.5137/1019-5149.JTN.7433-12.0



Management of Brown-Sequard Syndrome in Cervical Disc Diseases

Servikal Disk Hastalıklarında Brown-Sequard Sendromunun Takibi

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ABSTRACT

AIM: To raise the awareness of the appropriate management of unusual clinical presentation of cervical disc herniation.

MATERIAL and METHODS: Seven patients with Brown-Sequard syndrome due to cervical disc herniation presented with Brown-Sequard syndrome had been treated surgically as one of them treated with anterior cervical discectomy and three patients treated by anterior cervical discectomy and fusion while three of them have been treated by posterior laminectomy.

RESULTS: Patients were 7 three of them were female and four were males and the mean age of our patients is 45.28 ± 16.49 years ranged between 32 and 72 years. History of spinodegenerative disease in the form of chronic neck pain with or without brachialgia was found in 6/7 patients (85.7%) while history of trauma was found in 5/7 patients (71.4%). Most common affected level is C5-C6 disc Outcome after surgical treatment revealed complete recovery in 4/7 patients (57.1%) while incomplete recovery in 2 patients (28.6%) and no improvement in one patient (14.3%).

CONCLUSION: Brown-Sequard syndrome is a rare presentation of cervical disc herniation but accurate diagnosis, and early anterior spinal cord decompression lead to complete recovery of these cases.

KEYWORDS: Cervical disc, Herniation, Brown-Sequard, Management

ÖZ

AMAÇ: Servikal disk herniasyonunun olağanüstü klinik sunumunun uygun takibi konusunda farkındalık artırmak.

YÖNTEM ve GEREÇLER: Servikal disk herniasyonu nedeniyle Brown-Sequard sendromu olan 7 hasta cerrahi olarak tedavi edildi. Bunların biri anterior diskektomi ile, üç hasta anterior servikal diskektomi ve füzyonla ve üç hasta posterior lamejektoniyle tedavi edildi.

BULGULAR: 7 hastanın üçü kadın ve dördü erkekti ve ortalama yaşı 32 ile 72 aralığında olup $45,28 \pm 16,49$ yıldır. Brakialji ile veya olmadan kronik boyun ağrısı şeklinde spinodejeneratif hastalık öyküsü 6/7 hastada mevcuttu (%85,7) ve travma öyküsü 5/7 hastada bulundu (%71,4). En sık etkilenen seviye C5-C6 diskti. Cerrahi tedaviden sonra 4/7 hastada tam iyileşme (%57,1), 2 hastada tam olmayan iyileşme (%28,6) oldu ve 1 hastada (%14,3) iyileşme olmadı.

SONUÇ: Brown-Sequard sendromu servikal disk herniasyonunun nadir bir sunumudur ama erken tanı ve erken anterior spinal kord dekompreşyonu bu olgularda tam iyileşme sağlar.

ANAHTAR SÖZCÜKLER: Servikal disk, Herniasyon, Brown-Sequard, Takip

INTRODUCTION

Cervical disc herniation is a common neurosurgical problem and those patient who suffered from cervical disc disease may be presented with neck pain, cervical radiculopathy, myelopathy or radiculomyopathy and although the herniated disc usually symptomatize the ipsilateral side (28) there are rare reported cases with contralateral symptoms in the form of complete or incomplete Brown-Sequard syndrome (2,14,16,20,28) which is a neurological syndrome due to an incomplete spinal cord compression with ipsilateral motor deficit, loss of proprioception, and vibratory sensation with contralateral loss of pain and temperature (3,11,26).

The syndrome was first reported in 1849 in a case of spinal cord injury by a knife (4) but later on Brown-Sequard syn-

drome has been commonly reported in patients with spinal trauma or in patients with spinal neoplasm, and in rare cases due to cervical disc herniation which was considered an exceptional cause of this syndrome (11,23).

According to our knowledge there are 42 cases have been reported in the English language literature up to now with Brown-Sequard syndrome due to cervical disc herniation (3, 14, 20, 27, 28, 29).

Cervical disc herniation can be managed using conservative measures which involve the medical treatment, physiotherapy and rehabilitation but surgical treatment has the superiority in cases with progressive neurological deficit or failure of conservative treatment.

There are several surgical options for cervical disc disease which include the anterior cervical discectomy with or without fusion, posterior laminoforaminotomy or posterior laminectomy.

PATIENTS and METHODS

During our clinical practice in the last ten years we reported seven patients with Brown-Sequard syndrome due to cervical disc herniation. Three of them were female and four were male their age was ranged between 32 and 72 years with mean age 45.28 ± 16.49 years (Table II).

All patients presented with unilateral motor deficit involving the upper and lower limb. Detailed history revealed prolonged history of spinodegenerative disease in the form of chronic neck pain with or without brachialgia in 6 patients and the course started to be rapidly progressing over days in all of them and was preceded by mild trauma (carrying heavy object on the head or slipped down stairs) in five patients.

Detailed clinical examination of the patient showed unilateral motor weakness with contralateral sensory deficit but without loss of deep sensation.

MRI had been done for all patients who revealed cervical cord compression where single level disease was found in 4 patients and double level in one patient and multiple levels was found in two patients.

All patients had been treated surgically as one of them treated with anterior cervical discectomy and three patients treated by anterior cervical discectomy and fusion while three of them have been treated by posterior laminectomy with discectomy in two of them and without discectomy in the last one. The mean time of symptoms duration before intervention was 14 ± 9.26 days.

Three-month postoperative follow-up showed complete recovery in 4 patients and incomplete recovery in two patients while there was no neurological improvement in only one case.

RESULTS

Of our 7 patients, three were female and four were male and the mean age of our patients was 45.28 ± 16.49 years, ranging between 32 and 72 years. History of spinodegenerative disease in the form of chronic neck pain with or without brachialgia was found in 6/7 patients (85.7%) while history of trauma was found in 5/7 patients (71.4%). The most commonly affected level was the C5-C6 disc.

Outcome after surgical treatment revealed complete recovery in 4/7 patients (57.1%) while there was incomplete recovery in 2 patients (28.6%) and no improvement in one patient (14.3%).

DISCUSSION

Cervical disc herniation is a common neurosurgical problem that is encountered in routine neurosurgical practice. These

patients may present with neck pain, cervical radiculopathy, myelopathy or radiculomyelopathy. Although the herniated disc usually produces symptoms in the ipsilateral side (28), there are rare reported cases with contralateral symptoms in the form of complete or incomplete Brown-Sequard syndrome (2,14,16,20,28). This is a rare neurological entity due to spinal cord compression leading to loss of motor function, deep sensation and crude touch on one side of the body due to compression of the corticospinal tract, gracile and cuneate tract respectively. These findings are associated with a loss of pain and temperature sensation in the opposite side as a result of spinothalamic tract dysfunction (1,26).

Cervical disc herniation is a progressive disorder that typically presents with neck pain and ipsilateral radiculopathy due to compression or inflammatory process of the corresponding nerve root (28). When the contralateral side is affected, cord compression should be considered (11,23,28).

In our series we reported seven cases that presented with unilateral motor deficit and contralateral sensory deficit due to cervical disc herniation. This number could be considered very small regarding our workflow at a university hospital where 5 million people come and more than three thousand patients a year are treated. This rarity of BSS due to cervical disc herniation is similar to the reported data in the literature because according to our knowledge there is only 45 cases with BSS due to cervical disc disease in the English language literature (Table I) (3, 14, 20, 27, 28, 29).

The mean age in our cases was 45.28 ± 16.49 years and ranged between 32 and 72 years. This is also similar to the age of the reported cases in the literature, as the mean age is 47.59 ± 11.66 years ranging between 25 and 73 years and this finding not far away from the study of Schoenfeld et al. (25) who reported that although the age of herniated cervical disc is less than 40 years but cervical degenerative disease is considered a natural aging process and usually affects people older than 40 years.

The male predominance of cervical radiculopathy due to all aetiology has been documented by Radhakrishnan et al. (17). Kelley (9) suggested that the male to female ratio for cervical disc herniation is approximately 1:1. (9) while Marchiori and Henderson (16) found that women have higher rates of disability with increasing levels of spinal degenerative disease than men. Schoenfeld et al. (25) found that female sex was a significant risk factor for developing cervical radiculopathy while in the reported cases in the literature with BBS there are 34 males (75.6%) and 11 females (24.4%). In our study three were female (42.9%) and four were male (57.1%) out of the 7 patients and this difference can be explained by the lifestyle of Egyptian women as there is lack of sport and most of females in our community carry bags on their head.

Complete or typical picture of Brown-Sequard syndrome is a rare finding (13,14) and all our cases presented with incomplete Brown-Sequard syndrome (5/7) as there was no loss of deep sensation in any of them. This can be explained by presence of anterior compression which leads to affection

Table I: Reported Cases in the Literature

N	Reference	Age	Sex	Level	Duration	Location	Surgery	Recovery	MR	SR
1	Stookey., 1928 (3)	44	M	C3-C4	NR	ED	LAM	NR	No change	No change
2		52	M	C5-C6	NR	ED	LAM	NR	No change	No change
3		68	M	C6-C7	NR	ED	LAM	NR	No change	No change
4	Düerig and Zdrojewski., 1977 (3)	52	M	C5-C6	2M	ID	LAM	INC	INC	C
5	Roda et al., 1982 (18)	43	M	C6-C7	1D	ID	LAM	INC	INC	C
6	Eisenberg et al., 1986 (5)	25	M	C5-C6	4D	ID	LAM	INC	INC	INC
7	Schneider et al., 1988 (24)	50	F	C5-C6	1D	ID	ACD	INC	INC	INC
8	Sprick et al., 1991 (3)	49	F	C6-C7	10, D	ID	ACDF	INC	INC	INC
9	Fineli et al., 1992 (6)	28	F	C5-C6	18M	ED	ACDF	NR	No change	No change
10		61	M	C6-C7	8M	ED	ACD	CR	CR	CR
11		46	F	C4-C5, C5-C6	18M	ED	ACD	CR	CR	CR
12	Rumana and Baskin., 1996 (19)	56	F	C4-C5	5M	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
13	Antich et al., 1999 (1)	73	F	C2-C3	6M	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
14	Kohno et al., 1999 (21)	33	M	C4-C5	1M	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
15		31	M	C5-C6	3M	ED	ACDF	INC	INC	INC
16		38	M	C5-C6	4M	ED	ACDF	INC	INC	INC
17		34	M	C3-C4	15M	ED	ACDF	INC	INC	INC
18		45	F	C4-C5, C5-C6	13M	ED	ACDF	INC	CR	INC
19	Börm and Bohnstedt., 2000 (2)	40	M	C5-C6	5WK	ID	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
20	Clatterbuck et al., 2000 (4)	40	M	C4-C5	5WK	ID	ACDF + LAM	INC	INC	INC
21		52	F	C3-C4	2M	ID	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
22		32	M	C5-C6	9WK	ID	ACF	CR	CR	CR
23	Iwamura et al., 2001 (8)	45	M	C6-C7	15M	ID	ACF	INC	C	INC
24	Kobayashi et al., 2003 (11)	64	M	C5-C6	6M	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
25		39	M	C2-C3	1M	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
26	Mastronardi and Ruggeri, 2004 (16)	36	M	C5-C6	9M	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
27	Fujimato et al., 2004 (7)	54	M	C5-C6	3M	ED	LAM	INC	INC	INC
28	Sani et al., 2005, (22)	44	F	C5-C6	6WK	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR

Table I: Cont.

29	Kim et al., 2005(3)	56	M	C5-C6	2M	ED	AF	CR	CR	CR
30		46	M	C5-C6	2WK	ED	AF	CR	CR	CR
31	Wang et al., 2006, (27)	44	M	C3-C4	45D	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
32	Sathirapanya et al., 2007 (3)	63	M	C5-C6	8D	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
33	Lee et al., 2007(14)	56	M	C5-C6	8d	ED	Discectomy and foraminotomy	CR	CR	CR
34		47	M	C5-C6	2w	ED	Discectomy and foraminotomy	CR	CR	CR
35		45	M	C5-C6	2m	ED	Discectomy and foraminotomy	CR	CR	CR
36	Sayer et al., 2008 [23]	46	M	C3-C4	3M	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
37	Choi et al., 2009 (3)	31	M	C3-C4	4M	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
38		66	F	C5-C6, C6-C7	2M	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
39		66	M	C5-C6	4M	ED	ACDF	INC	INC	INC
40		46	M	C4-C5	2D	ED	ACDF	INC	INC	INC
41		50	F	C3-C4, C4-C5	3M	ED	ACDF	INC	INC	INC
42	Kim et al., 2009(10)	28	M	C3-C4	1W	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
43	Rustagi et al., 2011(20)	42	M	C5-6 C6-7	8 m	ED	ACDF	INC	INC	INC
44	Yokoyama et al., 2012(29)	63	M	C3-4 stenosis	4d	ED	Iam	CR	CR	CR
45	Yeung et al., 2012(28)	35	M	C5-6	NR	ED	ACDF	CR	CR	CR

of the anteriorly located tracts such as the spinothalamic tract and corticospinal tract while sparing the posteriorly located gracile and cuneate tracts that carry the deep sensation and crude touch. The degree of motor deficit or sensory changes are not the same between the upper and lower limb and this finding is similar to most of the cases in the literature as typical BBS is seldom reported (16,20).

A single traumatic event rarely leads to cervical disc herniation (28) but there was history of mild trauma in most of our cases (5/7) in the form of carrying a heavy object on the head or wrong position and sleeping in a moving car. These were also found in some of the reported cases in the Kobayashi et al. (11) report.

Intradural disc herniation is a very rare pathology and represents 0.3% of all disc herniations (2). In our cases, MRI findings showed intradural disc in only one case (14.7%), which was single level and treated by posterior laminectomy and transdural discectomy. Another patient had extradural disc herniation. In the reported cases in the literature there

was 10/45 cases with intradural disc (22.2%). This finding in our cases and in the reported cases may indicate significant suspicion of intradural disc rupture if a patient presents with BBS.

In our cases we reported history of neck pain with or without brachialgia due to cervical disc disease in 6/7 of our patients before the onset of motor weakness that had been precipitated by mild unexpected or unnoticed trauma. This was also present in 21 out of 39 reported cases (20).

In our cases the C5-6 level has been involved in 6/7 in three patients it was the only pathology while it was associated with other levels in the other three cases but the C4-5 level involved in 3 cases and was the only pathology in one of them while C6-7 was involved in three cases but not the only pathology in any case and this finding is correlated with the incidence of cervical disc disease in the literature as the most common involved level is C5-C6 and this also have been found in the reported cases with BSS as there were 25 cases out of 45 cases but it was the only pathology in 21 cases (3,14,20,27,28,29).

Table II: Summary of the Cases in the Study

Case	Age	Sex	History of Trauma	History of cervical spine disease	Clinical finding	Level	Duration of symptoms	Management	MR	SR	Outcome
1	23	F	Yes	Yes	Incomplete BSS	C4-5	2 days	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
2	56	M	yes	Yes	Incomplete BSS	C5-6, C6-7	14 days	ACDF	CR	CR	CR
3	47	F	Yes	NO	Incomplete BSS	C5-6	7 days	Laminectomy and discectomy	CR	CR	CR
4	37	F	No	Yes	Incomplete BSS	C5-6	21 day	Laminectomy and discectomy	CR	INC R	INC R
5	72	M	Yes	Yes	Incomplete BSS	Multiple	30 day	Laminectomy	No change	No change	No change
6	51	M	Yes	Yes	Incomplete BSS	Multiple	10 day	ACDF	INC R	INC R	INC R
7	31	M	no	Yes	Incomplete BSS	C5-6	14 day	ACD	CR	CR	CR

In our study no significant differences between the number of the diseased disc and clinical picture was present. There were 4 cases with a single level while one case was double level and 2 cases more than two levels.

In our series all patients showed a rapid progressive course of weakness with contralateral sensory loss over less than one week but the time of intervention was variable depending on the time of diagnosis with a mean time of intervention of 14 ±9.26 days.

Our cases have been managed by different approaches according to usual development of technique. The early cases were managed by laminectomy with or without discectomy while we used anterior discectomy in later cases and then anterior discectomy and fusion with or without cage

The outcome in our cases showed complete recovery in 4 cases (57.1%) and incomplete recovery in two cases (28.6%). One patient (14.3%) showed no improvement even after physiotherapy and this finding is quite similar to the outcome in the reported cases in the literature as complete recovery was found in 25 cases (55.6%) and incomplete recovery in 16 cases (35.6%) while only one 4 cases (8.9%) showed no significant changes in the neurological condition but there is no significant finding or correlation could be detected between the outcome and duration of symptoms or number of diseased discs

CONCLUSION

Brown-Sequard syndrome is a rare presentation of cervical disc herniation but it should be considered in our differential

diagnosis during the clinical examination. Accurate diagnosis and early spinal cord decompression lead to complete recovery of these cases.

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