



Is cervical osteoid osteoma a worth revisiting topic?

Sixteen cases followed 1 to 33 years.

Matías Alfonso¹, Jesús Payo-Ollero¹, Victoria Moreno¹, Rafael González-Díaz², Rosa María Egea-Gámez²,
Rafael Llombart-Blanco¹, Mikel San Julián¹, Carlos Villas¹.

1. Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Pamplona, Spain

2. Hospital Universitario infantil Niño Jesús, Madrid , Spain

Cervical Spine Research Society - Europe

Disclosures

- No disclosures



Introduction & Background

1. **10 – 20%** osteoid osteomas are found in the vertebral column. 40% of these are in the cervical spine.
2. The biggest problem is **late diagnosis**.
3. Gold standard treatment is **“en bloc” resection**.

Objective :To review concepts on diagnosis and surgical indication through an experience on 16 patients with cervical OO.

Materials and Methods

- Retrospective study in 2 hospitals.

- Analysis

- Demographic data,
- Type and location of pain
- Time from symptoms onset to diagnosis
- Imaging
- Treatment

- Results

- VAS
- Neck disability index



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Results

Demographics

Age : 18.6 years (6-45).

OO was observed at **all levels** (C1-T1).

Symptoms: All had **night pain**, which relieved with NSAIDs.

Diagnosis delay : **29.4 months** (12-108).

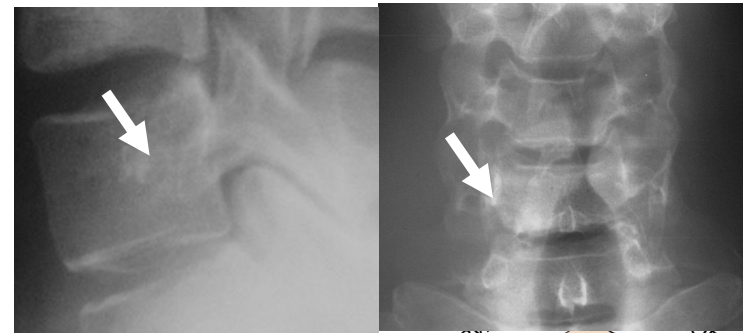
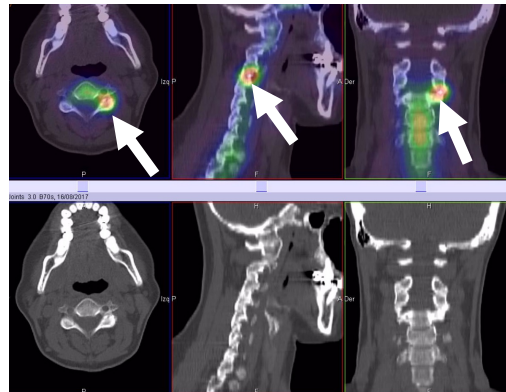
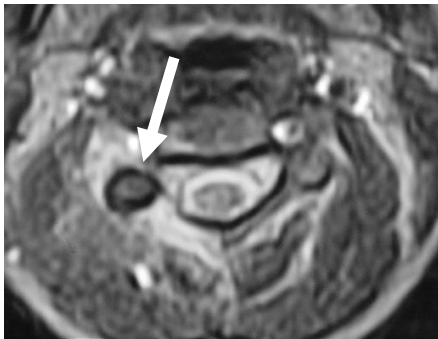
Follow-up : **15.4 years** (1-33).

Imaging method

Simple X-ray study was useful in 1 case.

Before MRI time, **bone scintigraphy** and **CT scan** weres always diagnostic .

Nowadays: **MRI and SPECT-CT** are used.



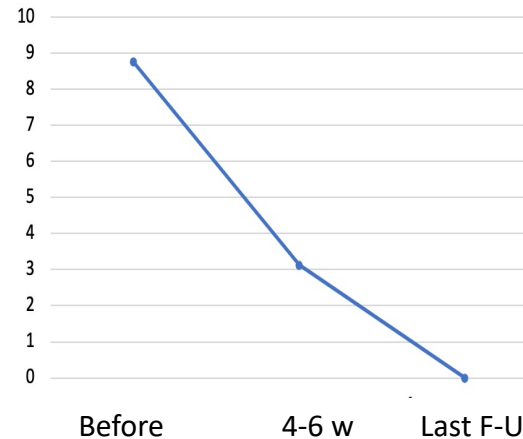
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Results

Treatment

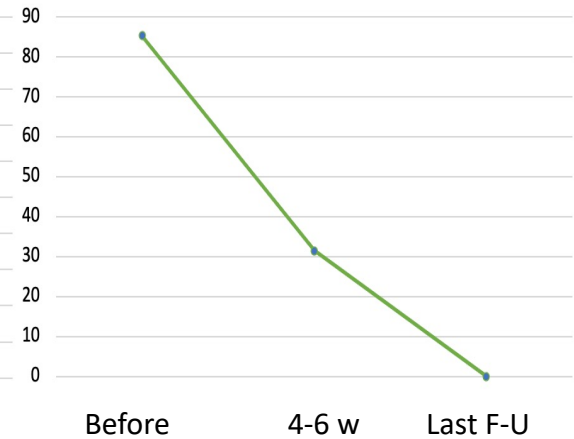
2 patients refused surgery
2 patients underwent surgery elsewhere
7 curettage
1 curettage-fusion,
1 simple resection
3 CT-guided thermo-ablations

VAS

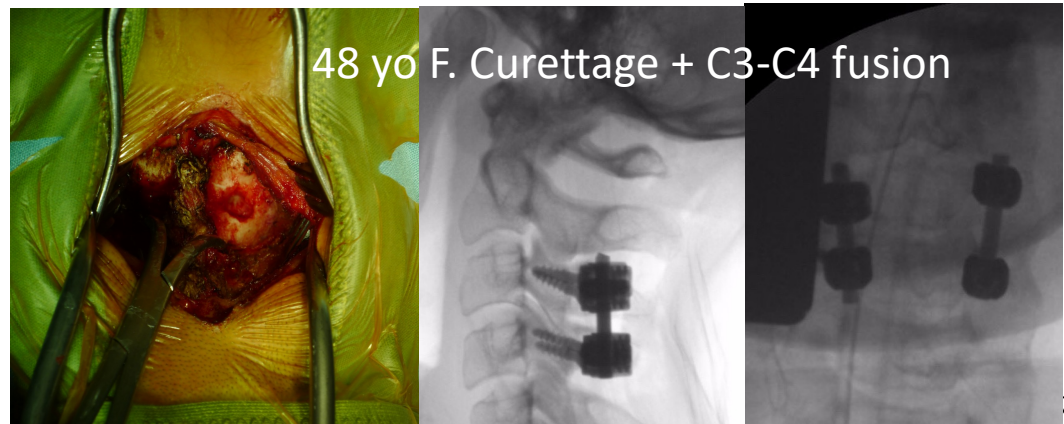


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NDI



$P < 0,001$



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Conclusion/discussion

- OO diagnosis is achieved very late.
- Suspecting the condition is the key for a prompt diagnosis.
- OO may heal spontaneously.
- Simple total curettage is today the gold standard.
- Fusion may be needed when bone excision lead to real instability.
- Thermo-ablation is promising in cases of superficial posterior location.

36th ANNUAL MEETING

CERVICAL SPINE RESEARCH SOCIETY – EUROPE

