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Delayed Infrarenal Aortic Pseudoaneurysm Treated by Endovascular Stent Graft in Pyogenic Spondylitis

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A 61-year-old male patient with pyogenic spondylodiscitis and epidural and psoas abscesses underwent posterior decompression, debridement, and instrumented fusion, followed by anterior debridement and reconstruction. Sudden onset flank pain was diagnosed 7 weeks postoperatively and was determined to be a pseudoaneurysm located at the aorta inferior to the renal artery and superior to the aortic bifurcation area. An endovascular stent graft was applied to successfully treat the pseudoaneurysm. Postoperative recovery was uneventful and infection status was stabilized.

Keywords: False aneurysm; Endovascular procedure; Stents; Spondylitis

Introduction

Anterior debridement and reconstruction remains the mainstay of surgical treatment for pyogenic spondylodiscitis [1]. Vascular injury to a large vessel is a lethal complication following an anterior spinal surgery approach. Large vessel injuries during spine operations have been reported during posterior discectomy, anterior discectomy, and corpectomy [2,3]. Vascular complications may include vessel lacerations or formation of a pseudoaneurysm or arteriovenous fistula. These complications potentially threaten life due to hemodynamic instability or create a large scar after open surgical treatment. A pseudoaneurysm is a defect in the vascular wall leading to an extravascular pulsating hematoma or is covered

by a fibrous wall, whereas a true aneurysm has an intact attenuated arterial wall. Endovascular stent grafts have been successfully used to treat vascular injuries [4]. However, the management and indication for stent grafting remains controversial when underlying infection is present [5,6]. No report of endovascular stent grafting during pyogenic spondylitis is available. Here, we describe the delayed appearance of an infra-renal aortic pseudoaneurysm following anterior surgery for pyogenic spondylitis, which was treated successfully with an endovascular stent graft.

Case Report

A 61-year-old male patient presented with severe back

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pain for 15 days, which occurred even during rest. A physical examination showed tenderness in the back area, and difficulty changing positions due to pain. Motor and sensory functions were normal. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were elevated to 88 mm/hr and 88.2 mg/L (normal, <8.0 mg/L) respectively. Lumbar spine magnetic resonance imaging

(L-MRI) findings showed disk space narrowing and an endplate irregularity with a hyperintense signal on T2-weighted images at the L1–2 and L3–4 disk levels, as well as diffuse swelling in prevertebral and paraspinal soft tissue at the lumbar spine level, which suggested early findings of infective spondylodiscitis (Fig. 1A). The patient underwent conservative treatment with teicoplanin

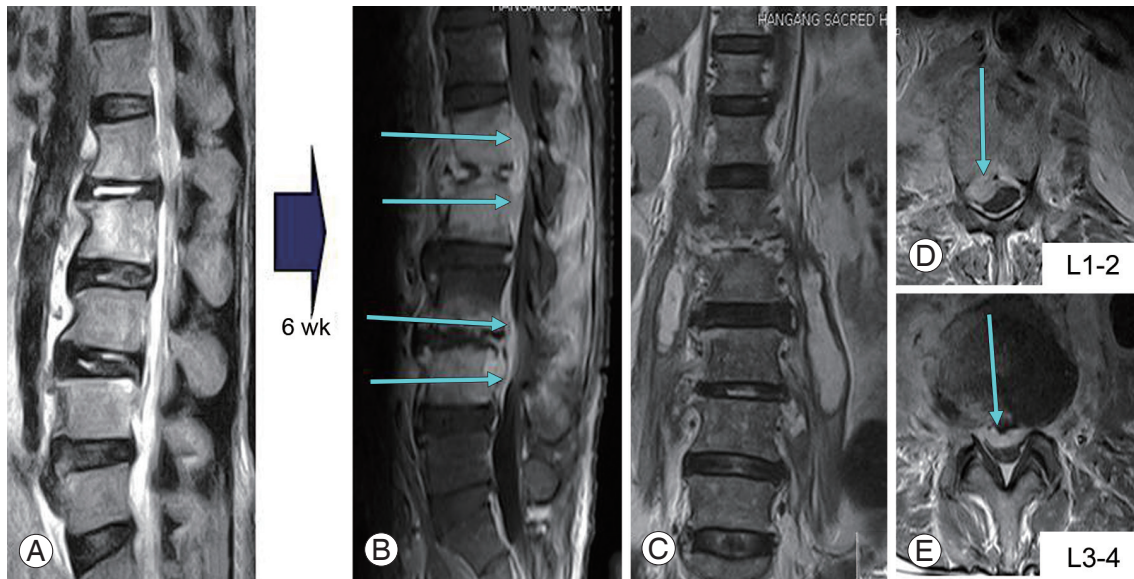


Fig. 1. Initial magnetic resonance imaging. Under the impression of infective spondylitis (A), conservative treatment with teicoplanin was applied. Six weeks later, the infection progressed to form spondylitis, epidural abscess, and intra-psoas abscess (B-E).

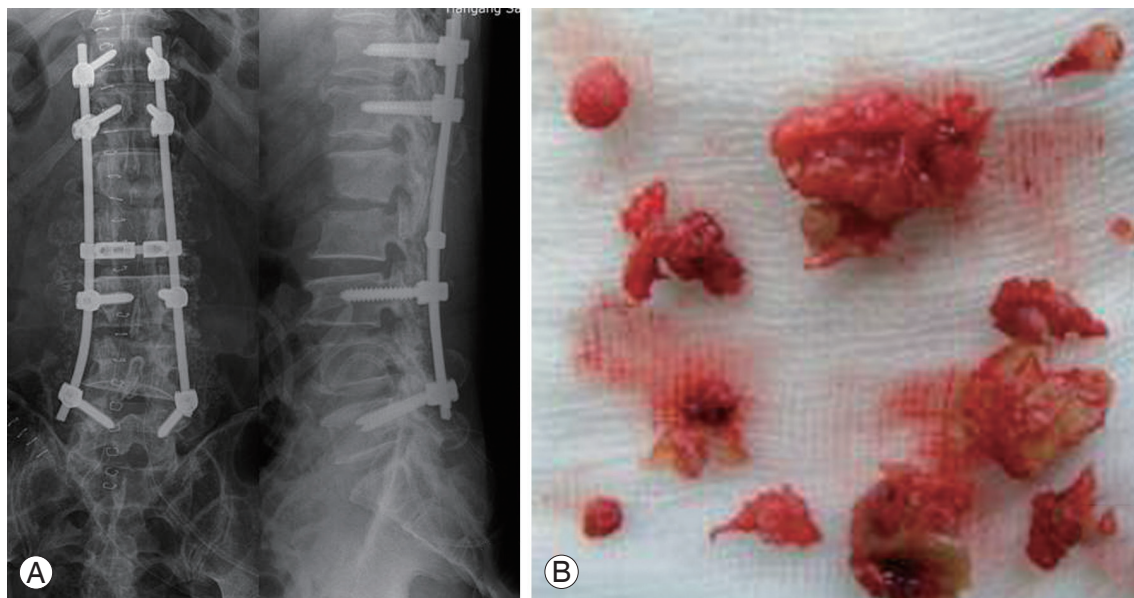


Fig. 2. Decompressive laminectomy and irrigation drainage were done from L1 through L3. Posterior instrumented fusion was done from T11 through L5 with autogenous iliac bone graft (AIBG). L3–4 was approached through facetectomy, extensively debrided, and reconstructed with strut AIBG (A, B). We posteriorly drained the psoas abscess by approaching between the transverse processes, and by vertically splitting the psoas muscle in meticulous manner to protect the lumbar nerve roots.

antibiotic for 6 weeks.

However symptoms did not improve, and motor power of both low extremities was weakened to grade IV with persistent radiating pain. Laboratory results showed an increased ESR to 130 mm/hr and CRP of 111 mg/L. A blood culture was positive for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), and a follow-up L-MRI demonstrated progression of the pyogenic spondylitis (Fig. 1B–E). The patient underwent a staged operation. Posterior decompressive laminectomy at the abscess level (L1–3), drainage of the epidural abscess, and posterior instru-

mented fusion (T11–L5) were performed initially (Fig. 2). The psoas abscess was partially drained posteriorly by approaching posteriorly through the intertransverse membrane, followed by longitudinal splitting of the psoas muscle, which was targeted on MRI images. The intraoperative specimen culture result was positive for MRSA. Debridement of the infected tissue and reconstruction with an autogenous iliac strut bone graft was performed 2 weeks after the initial surgery using an anterior retroperitoneal approach (Fig. 3). ESR and CRP were 81 mm/hr and 9.43 mg/dL at 4 weeks postoperatively. The patient

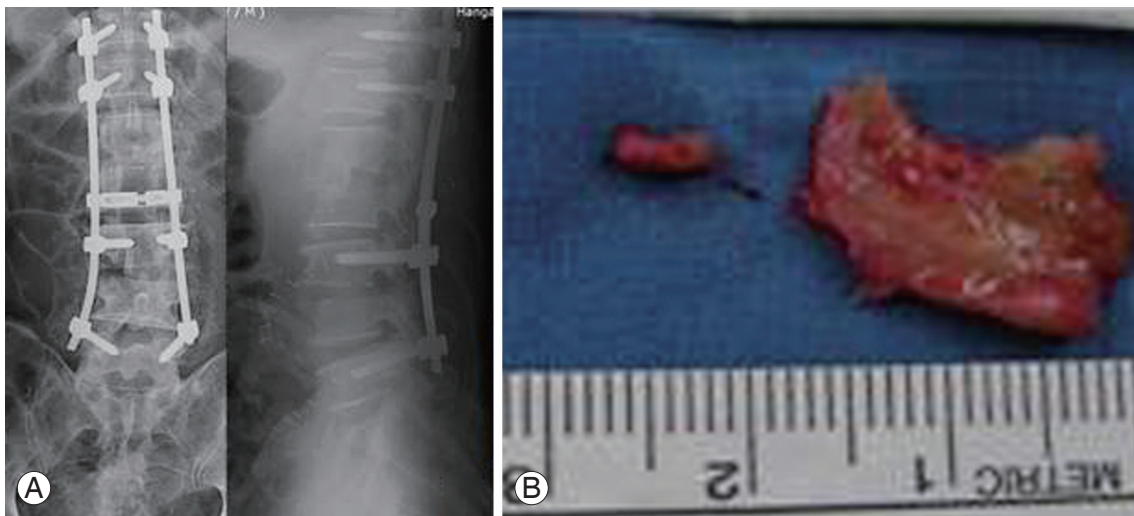


Fig. 3. Two weeks after the initial operation, L1–2, and L2–3 discs were anteriorly approached, debrided, and reconstructed with strut autogenous iliac bone graft (A, B).

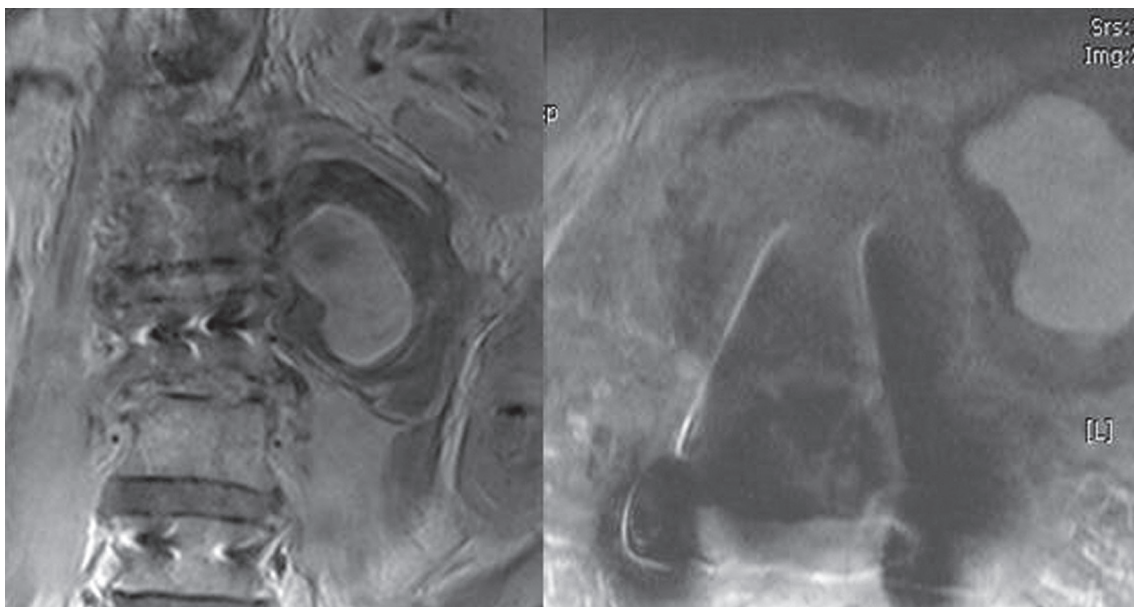


Fig. 4. At postoperative 7 weeks, lumbar spine magnetic resonance imaging with contrast image showed hematoma like lesion which was later diagnosed as a pseudoaneurysm.

developed relative sudden discomfort on the left flank area over a 3 day period at 7 weeks postoperatively. ESR and CRP were 71 mm/hr, and 37.9 mg/dL, respectively. A contrast L-MRI showed the lesion as a hematoma-like dilatation (Fig. 4). Diagnostic angiography demonstrated a weakly enhanced, pulsating dilatation without definite arterial wall involvement, which was 6.4 cm×4.5 cm in size. We radiographically diagnosed the lesion as a pseudoaneurysm located in the infrarenal aortic area (Fig. 5). An endovascular stent graft (SEAL stent graft type I; 2.4

mm×6 cm; S & G Biotech Inc., Seoul, Korea) was applied. The celiac trunk, the superior mesenteric artery, and both renal arteries were preserved, whereas the inferior mesenteric artery was blocked (Fig. 6). The flank pain disappeared immediately after applying the graft. However, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was detected in blood and urine cultures, so we administered intravenous meropenem according to the sensitivity test, which controlled the infection. The antibiotic was continued for 4 weeks until the CRP value normalized. Thereafter, infection control was

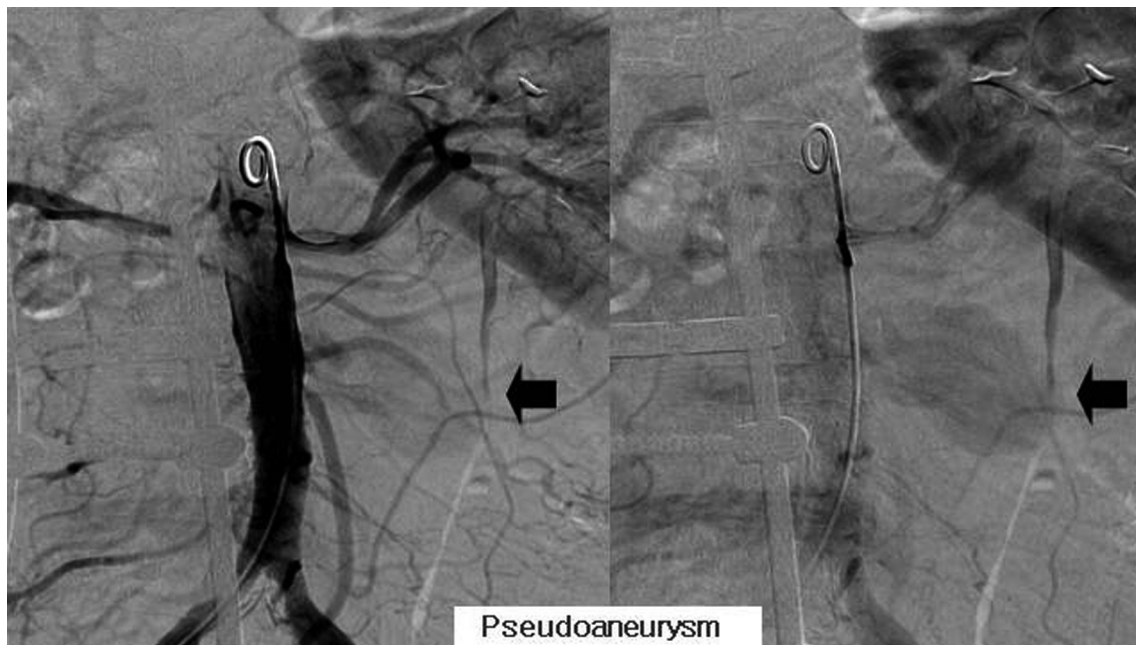


Fig. 5. Diagnostic angiogram demonstrated 6.4×4.5 cm sized pseudoaneurysm originating from the left lower infrarenal abdominal aortic area (arrow).

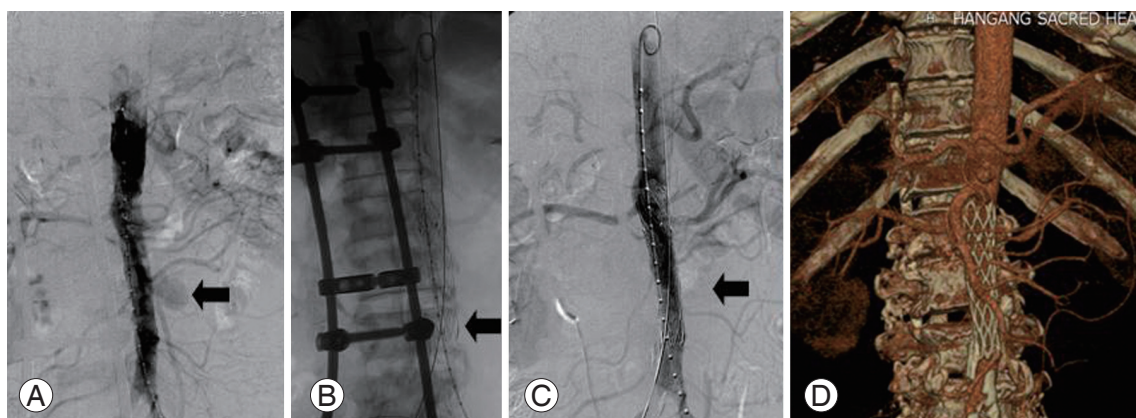


Fig. 6. Endovascular stent graft using SEAL Stent (S&G Biotech Inc.) was applied (2.4 mm×6 cm). The pseudoaneurysm (A) radiographically disappeared immediately after inserting the stent graft (B, C), obviating the symptom as well. Computed tomography angiogram follow-up (D) of the stent graft confirmed the adequate position. The celiac trunk, the superior mesenteric artery, and the renal arteries were preserved.

uneventful. Laboratory findings remained stable at the 6 month follow-up (ESR, 64 mm/hr; CRP, 3.70 mg/dL), and at the 3 and one-half year follow-up (ESR, 35 mm/hr; CRP, 2.08 mg/dL). The patient has maintained normal daily life without medication (Fig. 7).

Discussion

We report a unique clinical case of a delayed aortic pseudoaneurysm combined with pyogenic spondylitis that was successfully treated using an endovascular stent graft.

Pyogenic spondylodiscitis of the spine is a serious illness and remains a difficult treatment challenge. The presence of neurological deficit, epidural and psoas abscesses, intractable pain, and aggravation with medical treatment made surgical treatment necessary in this case. The mainstay for treating pyogenic spondylodiscitis is anterior debridement and reconstruction with a strut graft combined with posterior instrumented fusion [1].

Vascular injury is a potential but major and lethal complication following anterior or posterior spinal procedures. Perioperative vascular injuries are classified at the time of recognition: intraoperative or immediate postoperative, which represents postoperative 45 minutes to 24 hours; and delayed, which represents postoperative several days to 8 years [7]. Delayed vascular injury, usually a pseudoaneurysm, may develop rather slowly with signs of audible murmur, edema, and cool lower extremities. Characteristics of a pseudoaneurysm may also

include rapid enlargement of a pulsating vascular malformation, and locating the lesion is important before the procedure. An arterio-venous fistula following a dissection of the common iliac artery and common iliac vein is successfully treated using an endovascular stent graft [8]. An intraoperative approach to a ruptured common iliac artery can be attempted through the popliteal artery under ultrasound guidance with the patient in the prone position [7]. A descending thoracic aortic aneurysm of 10 cm in length, which was treated with an endovascular stent graft of 40 mm in diameter and 12 cm in length, caused ischemia at the T6–T12 level, and paraplegia [9]. Preservation of the artery of Adamkiewicz is important to maintain blood circulation to the spinal cord during stenting in the thoracic region [10].

Although inserting an endovascular stent graft during an infection is controversial, a MRSA-infected pseudoaneurysm at the proximal iliac artery after bilateral total hip and knee replacement in juvenile-onset rheumatoid arthritis has been treated successfully both for pseudoaneurysm and for infection. Chronic exposure to MRSA infection was suggested as the cause of a pseudoaneurysm in a patient with chronic osteomyelitis of the femur [5].

In the present case, although intraoperative bleeding control was stable, persistent exposure to a MRSA infection from a psoas abscess in combination with an infected vertebral or disc space is thought to have eroded the vessel wall leading to the development of the delayed pseudoaneurysm. The patient suddenly complained of left flank pain at 7 weeks postoperatively. The initial differential diagnosis included recurrence of the abscess. Contrast-enhanced MRI and angiography confirmed the diagnosis of aortic pseudoaneurysm. The lesion was located inferior to the renal arteries, and the stent was safely located without compromising the major blood supply of the celiac trunk or blocking the superior mesenteric and renal arteries. Prolonged exposure to MRSA could erode a weak portion of the vessel wall to cause a pseudoaneurysm in a patient with pyogenic spondylodiscitis and a psoas abscess [5]. Thus, a high index of suspicion is necessary to detect a delayed aortic pseudoaneurysm. *K. pneumoniae* in the blood and urine was considered an opportunistic infection, as the clinical symptoms and laboratory findings improved without remarkable additional clinical findings.

Further study is required for safe application of a SEAL stent graft in infected tissue. Endovascular stent grafting

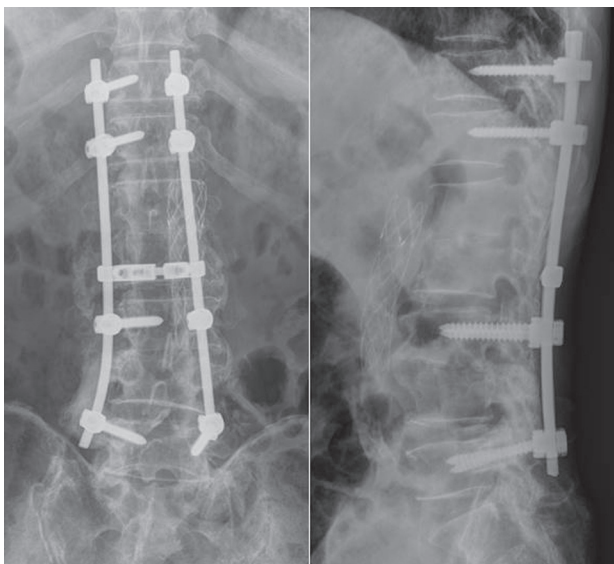


Fig. 7. At postoperative 3 years 6 months follow-up, the instruments were maintained well and the patient was back to normal daily life.

may be region dependent to avoid blocking major aortic branches or too many segmental arteries, including the Adamkiewicz artery, around the spinal cord. Intraoperative accessibility may well be rewarded for prompt and efficient application of these procedures.

In summary, we present successful treatment of a delayed infrarenal pseudoaneurysm during treatment of pyogenic spondylodiscitis, which was successfully treated with an endovascular stent graft. We emphasize that a high index of suspicion is required for detecting a lesion with a delay period, and that locating the lesion in the vessel is an important factor to use an endovascular stent graft.

Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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