

Browser's notes

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The correlation between ossification of the nuchal ligament and pathological changes of the cervical spine in patients with cervical spondylosis

Wang H, et al.

Spine (2014) 39(26 Suppl 1):S145-9

In a retrospective review of patients with cervical spondylosis and focal nuchal ligament ossification, the location of ligament ossification correlated with the level of the most severe spinal canal narrowing on MR in 69 of 100 patients. Significantly larger osteophytes and a greater degree of disc degeneration were noted at the level of ossification compared with one level above or below. The Authors suggest that ossification is a sign of nuchal ligament damage which contributes to instability-related cervical spine pathology.

Does a pathological fracture affect the prognosis in patients with osteosarcoma of the extremities? : a systematic review and meta-analysis

Salunke AA, et al.

Bone Joint J (2014) 96B:1396–1403

A meta-analysis of 8 papers meeting inclusion criteria evaluated the effect of pathological fracture on outcome for a total of 1713 patients with osteosarcoma. Pathological fracture occurred in 303 patients (18 %). The pooled 5-year event-free survival rates were significantly lower for patients with fracture than those without, 49 % vs. 67 %. Local recurrence rates

for patients with fracture were only slightly higher, 14 % vs. 11 %. No significant difference in local recurrence rates were found between patients with pathological fracture treated with limb salvage and those treated with amputation. The Authors conclude that pathological fracture in osteosarcoma is a negative prognostic indicator, but not an absolute indication for amputation.

The Segond fracture: a bony injury of the anterolateral ligament of the knee

Claes S, et al.

Arthroscopy (2014) 30(11):1475–82

This study compared the location of the insertional footprint of the anterior longitudinal ligament on the anterolateral tibia in relation to the Gerdy tubercle measured in 30 cadaveric knees with the location of the avulsed Segond fracture fragment measured on knee MR images of 26 patients. The similarity of locations suggests that the Segond fracture results from avulsion of the anterior longitudinal ligament. It would appear that the anterior longitudinal ligament, the “pearly fibrous band” described by Segond and the lateral capsular ligament previously attributed to this fracture may be different names for the same structure.

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