



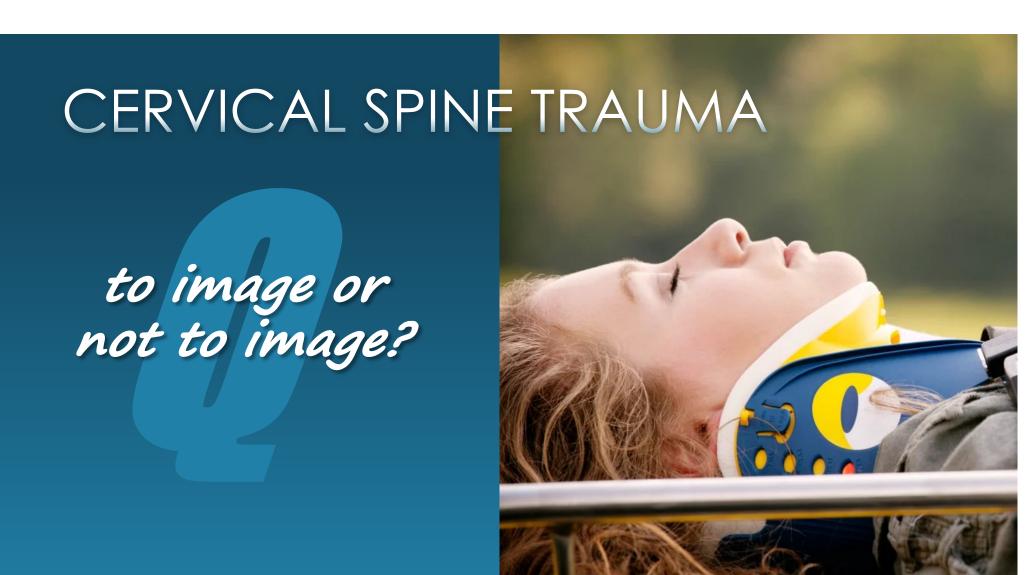
Outline

- Screening who?
- Approach how?
- Alignment
- **Hyperflexion** Injuries
- Hyperextension Injuries
 - Fused spine



SCREENING Who To Image?





CERVICAL SPINE TRAUMA

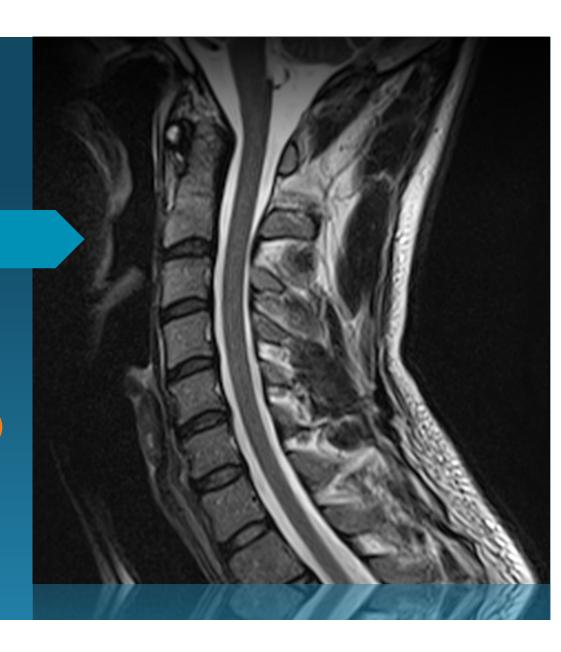
The 5 NO's of NEXUS

- physical NO midline tenderness
 - history NO focal neurological deficits NO MOI
 - NOrmal alertness
- reliable? NO intoxication
 - NO painful distracting injuries

SCREENING

The Obtunded Patient

- Unreliable, unexaminable
- Difficult situation!
- Is MDCT good enough?



SCREENING

The Obtunded Patient

• **EAST** recommends C-collar removal after a "negative high-quality C-spine CT scan result alone."



Cervical spine collar clearance in the obtunded adult blunt trauma patient: A systematic review and practice management guideline from the Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma 2015. 78(2):430-441

SCREENING

The Obtunded Patient

- Western Trauma Association multi-institutional study, >10,000 patients
 - ✓ "if the CT is adequate and negative, the collar may be removed with a low risk of clinically significant injury."
- MRI here

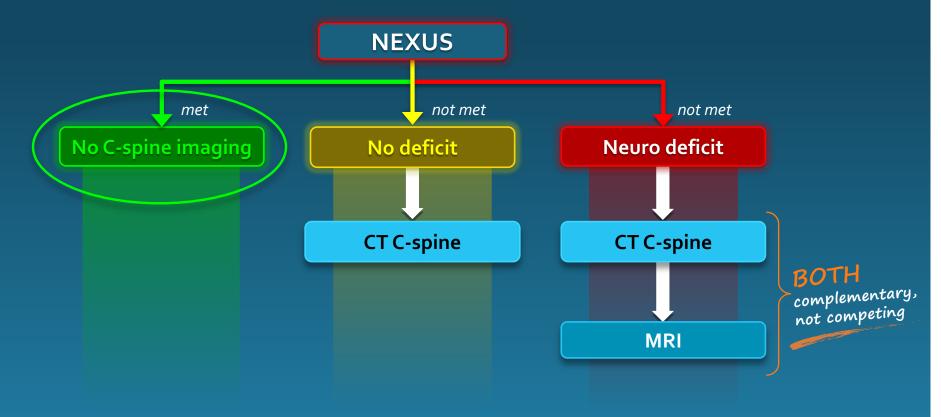
MRI valuable only for "the patient who arrives with motor or sensory **neurologic deficits** <u>or</u> **without** witnessed **movement of all extremities**."

APPROACH

How To Image



CERVICAL SPINE TRAUMA



NYU/Bellevue C-Spine Trauma Imaging Guidelines

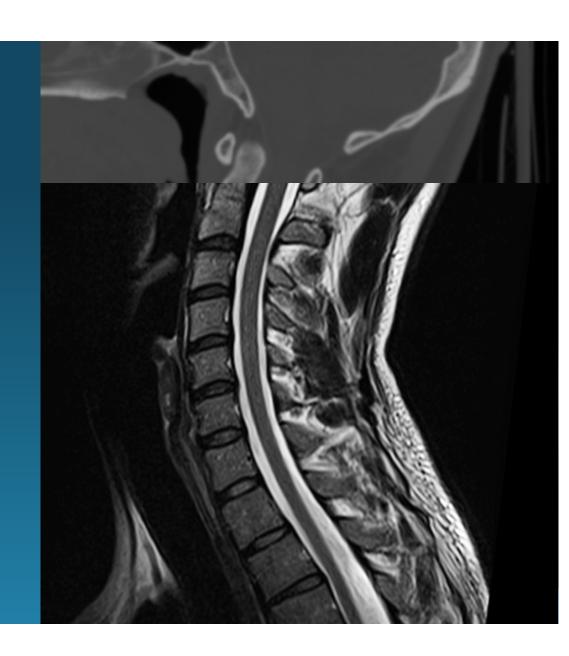
IMAGING

Standard of Care

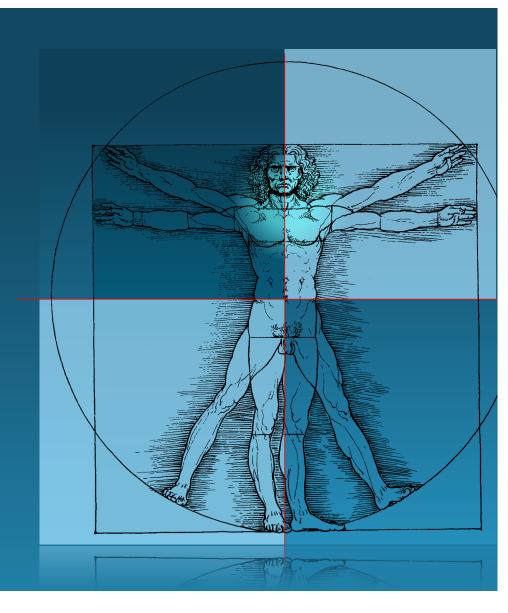
✓ Screening Trauma = CT with MPRs

MRI Indications

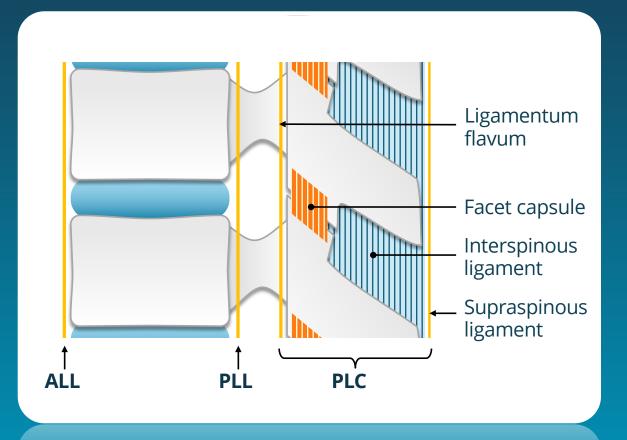
- Neurological deficit
- Unstable injury



ALIGNMENT Pearls



SUBAXIAL C-SPINE ANATOMY



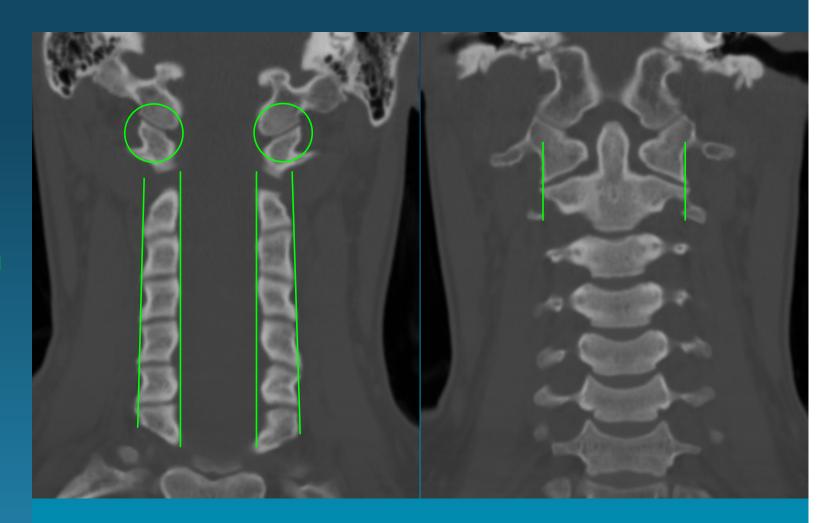
\$\$ Shot Stay out of court views!

key CT images – sagittal

key CT images – transaxial

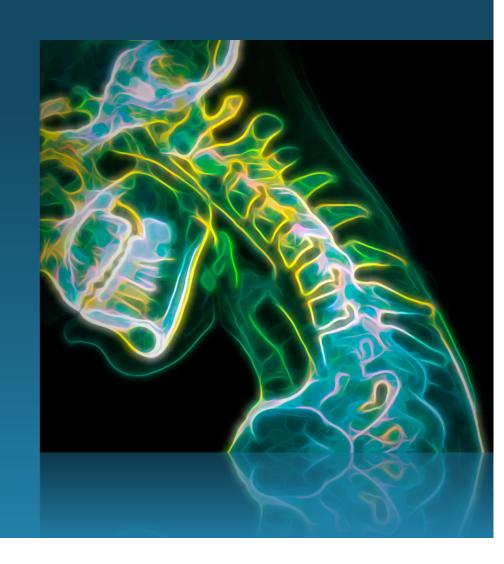
Fractured transverse foramen?

C6 or above warrants
vascular imaging
CTA needed



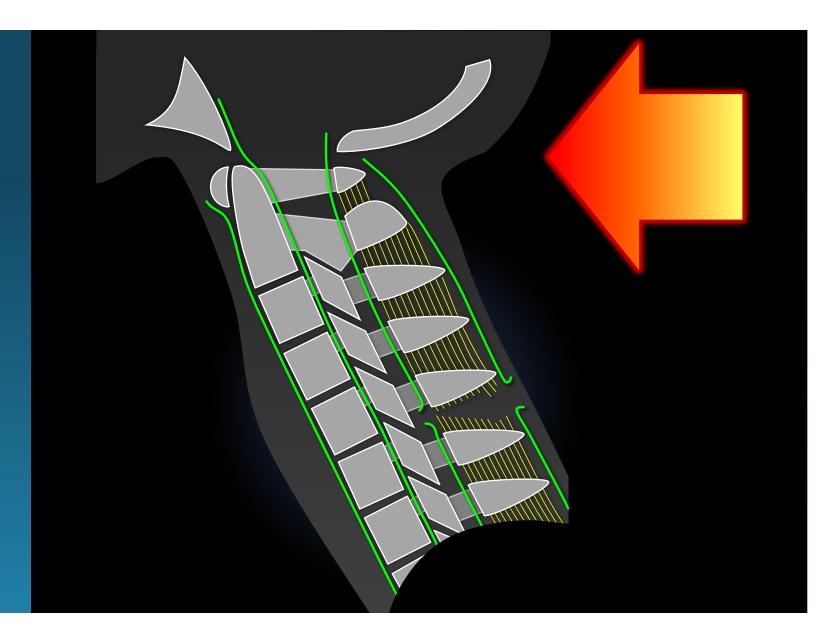
key CT images – coronal

HYPERFLEXION



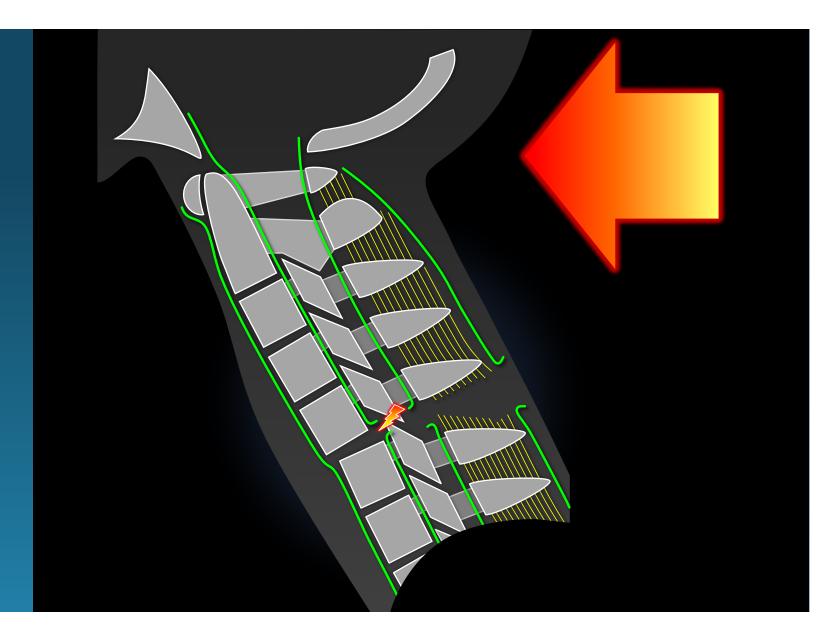
PLC x ok ALL ok

hyperflexion sprain



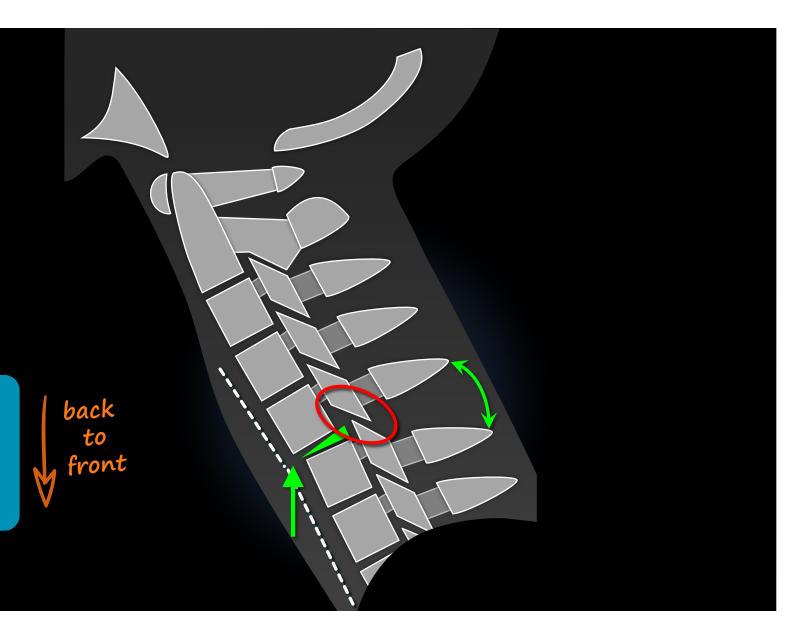
PLC X PLL X Ok

anterior subluxation



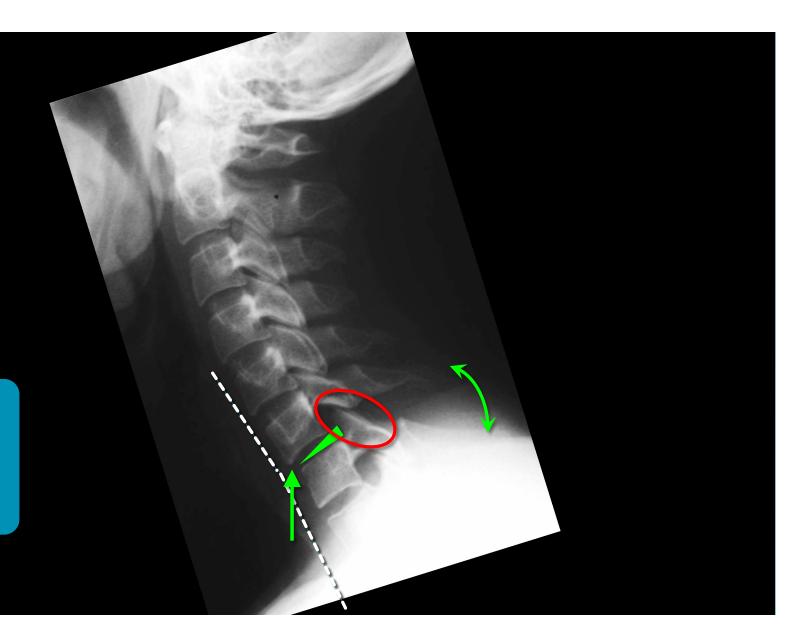


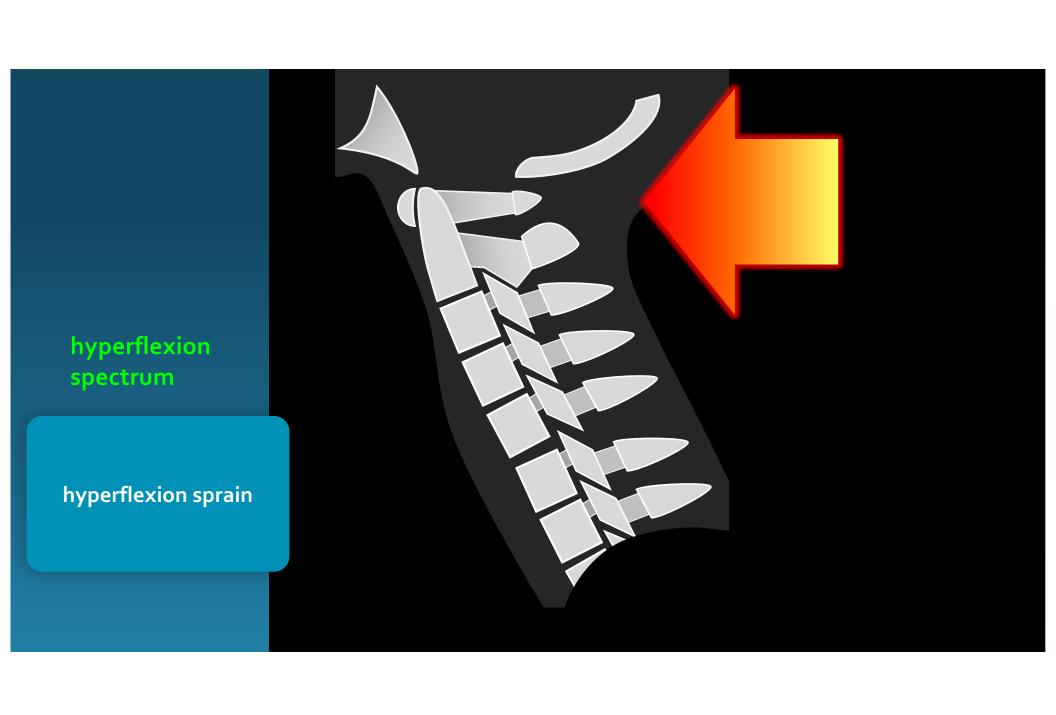
- > interspinous widening
- uncovered facets
- wide posterior disc space
- focal kyphosis
- > anterior subluxation



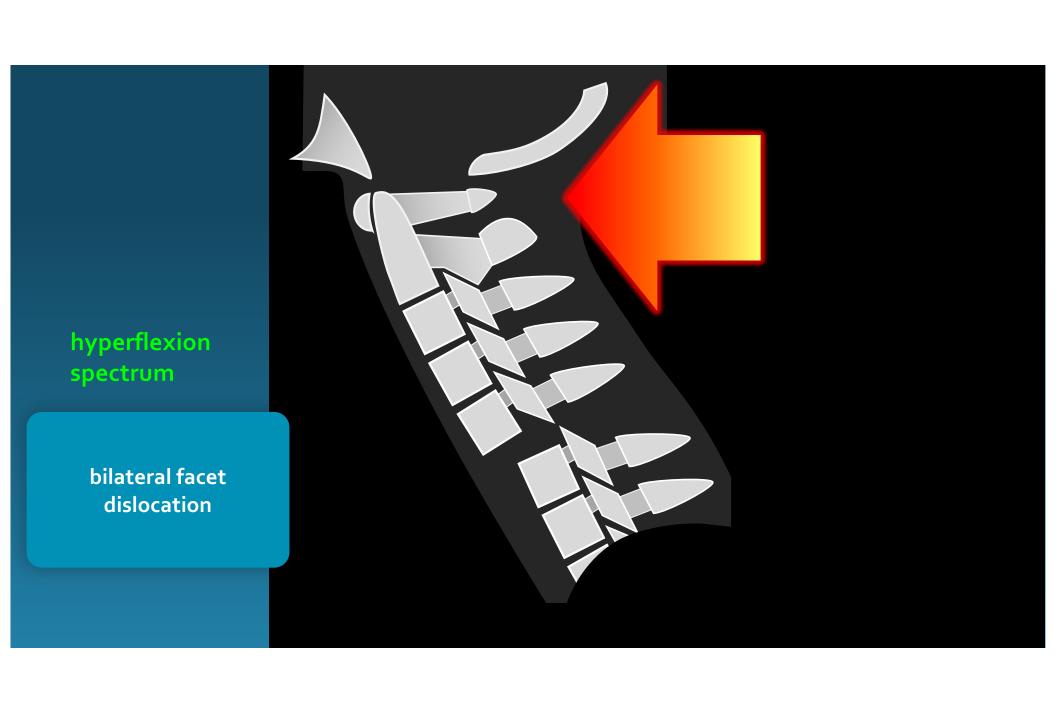
hyperflexion hallmarks

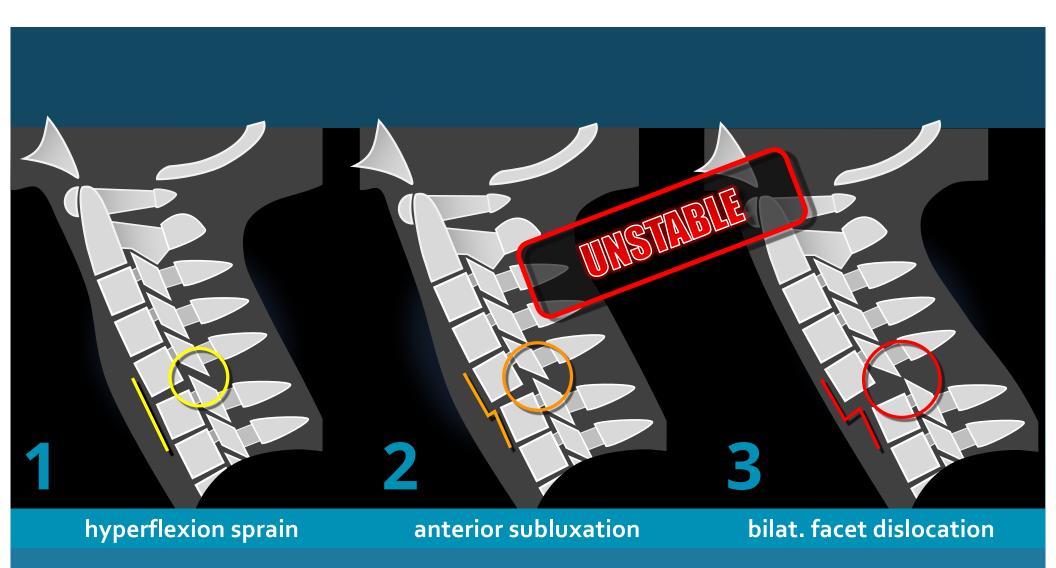
- > interspinous widening
- uncovered facets
- wide posterior disc space
- focal kyphosis
- > anterior subluxation







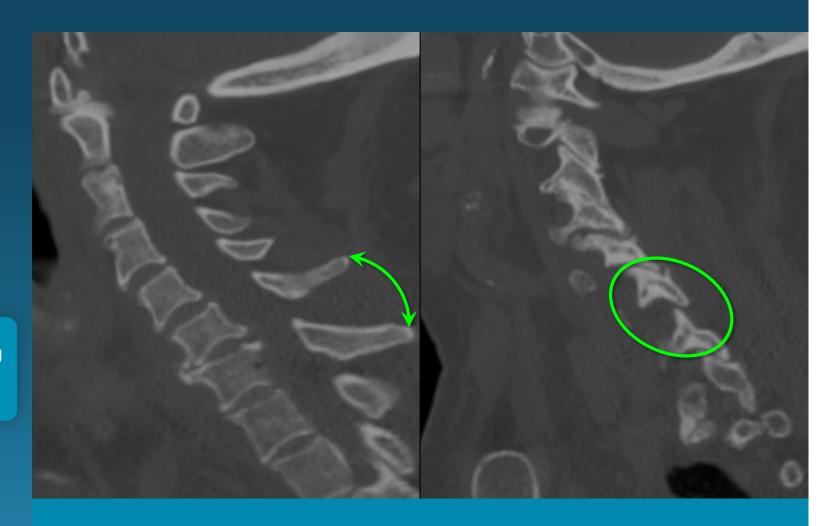


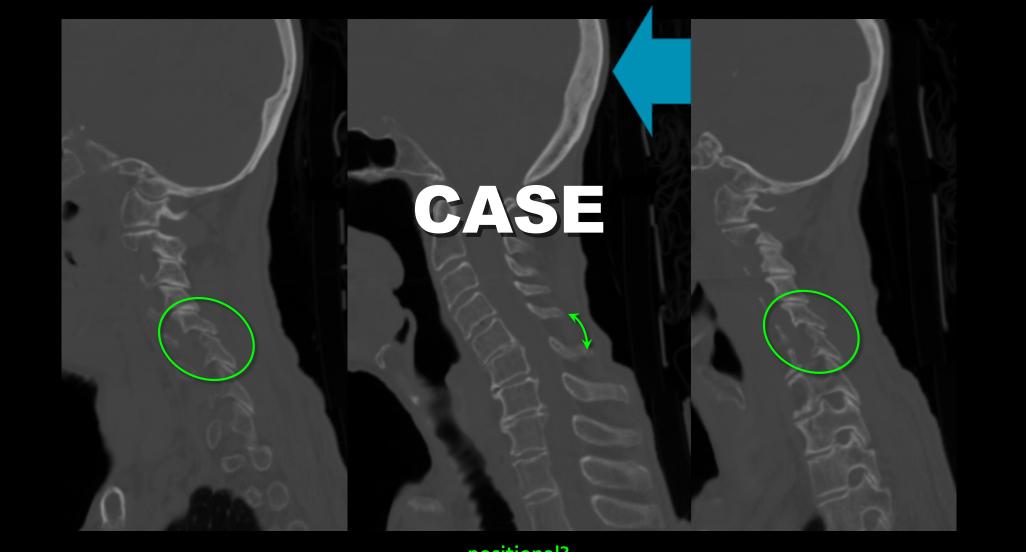


hyperflexion spectrum

hyperflexion

- > interspinous widening
- uncovered facets





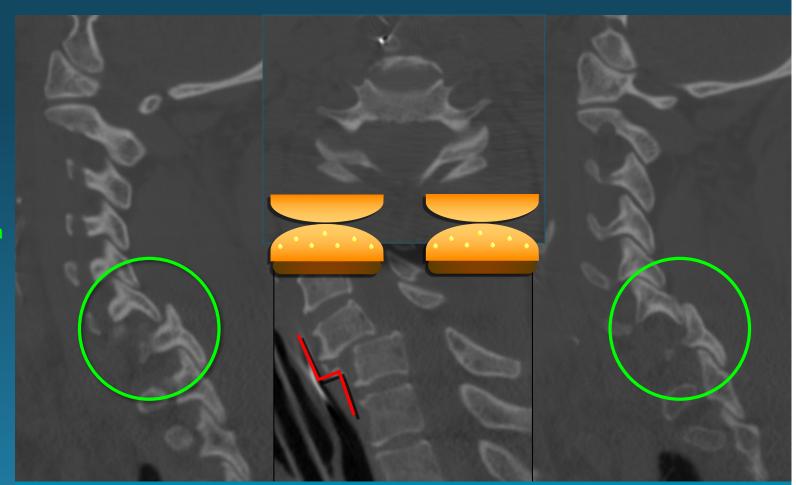
positional?



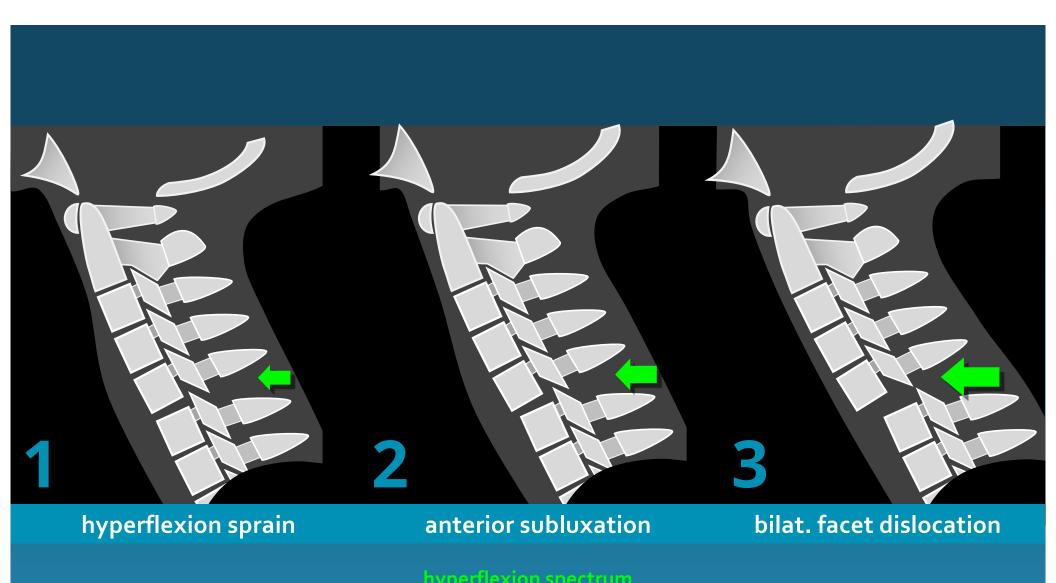
hyperflexion sprain

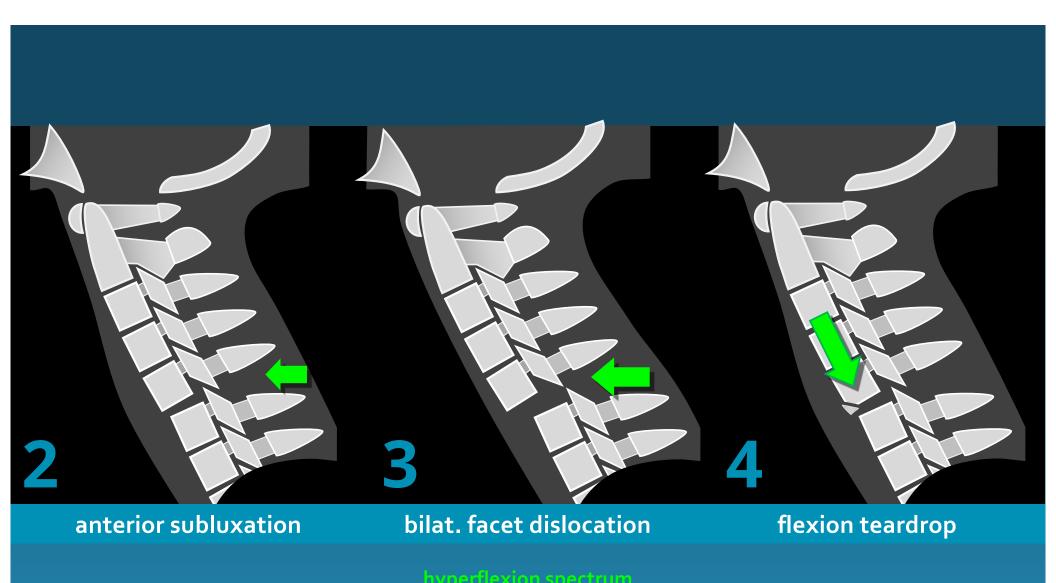


bilateral facet dislocation perched



bilateral facet dislocation jumped



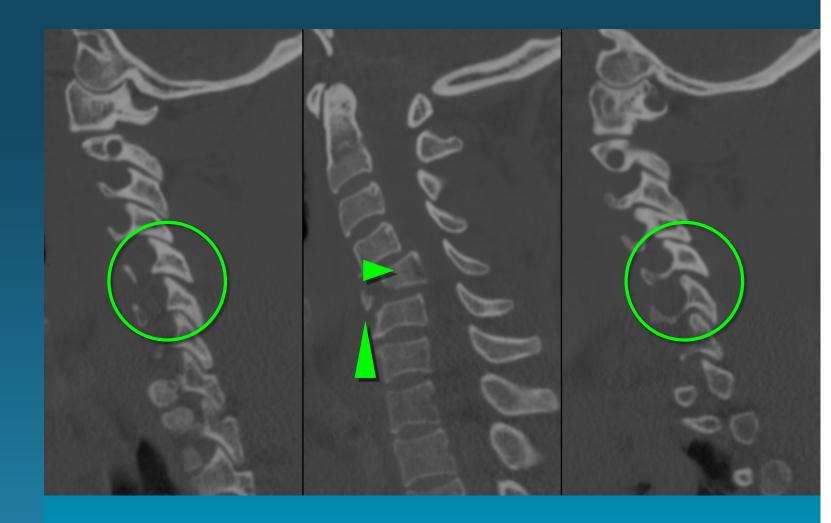


CERVICAL SPINE TRAUMA

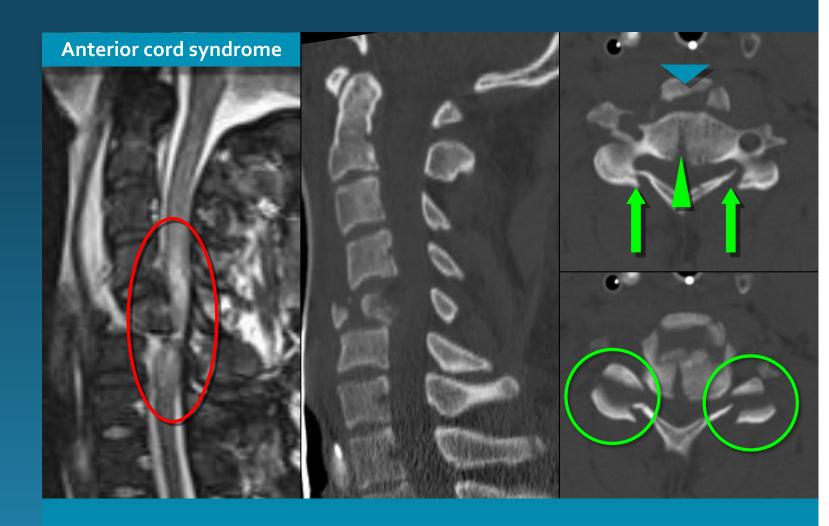


flexion teardrop

4
flexion teardrop

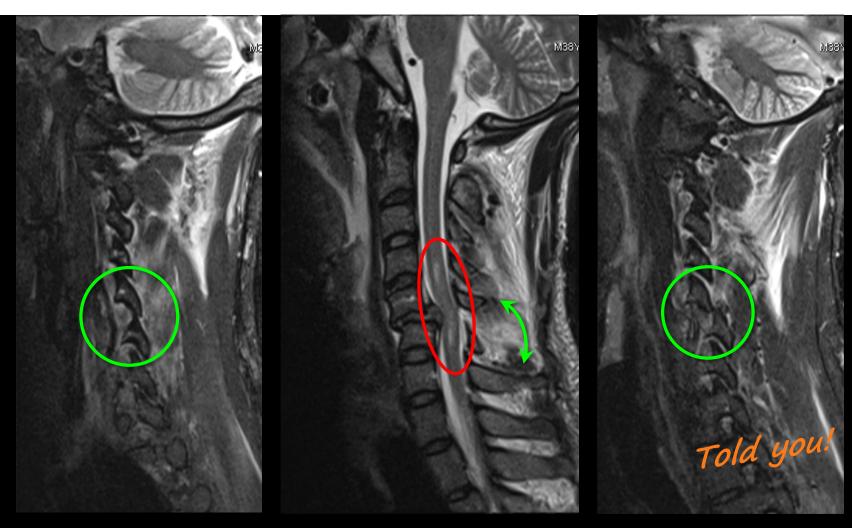


4
flexion teardrop





facet fracture Feb 7

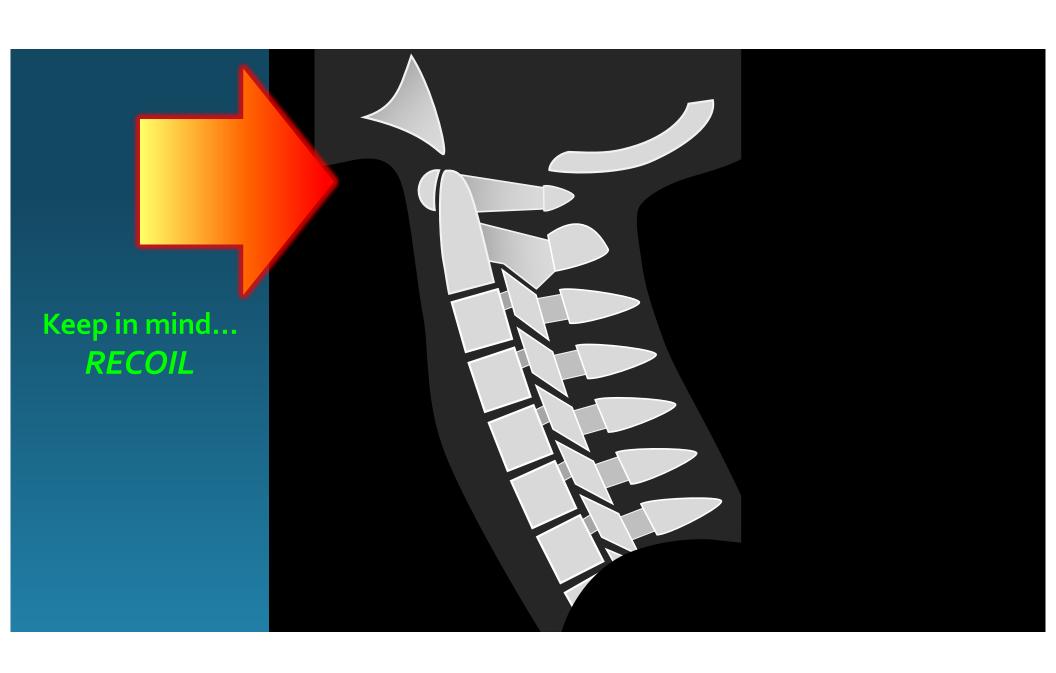


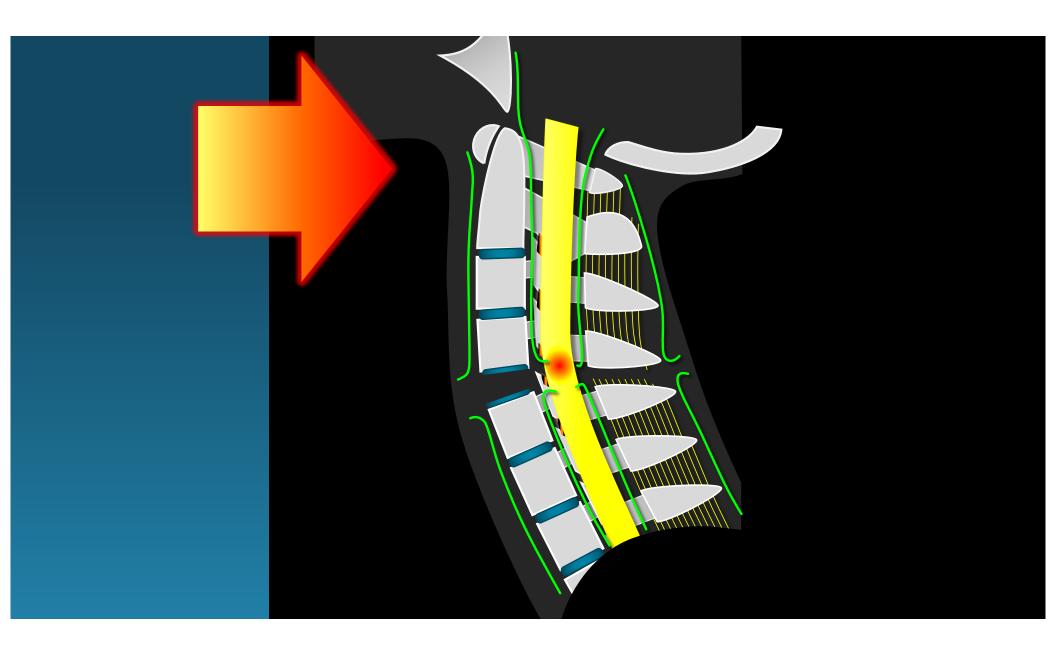
bilateral facet dislocation Feb 9

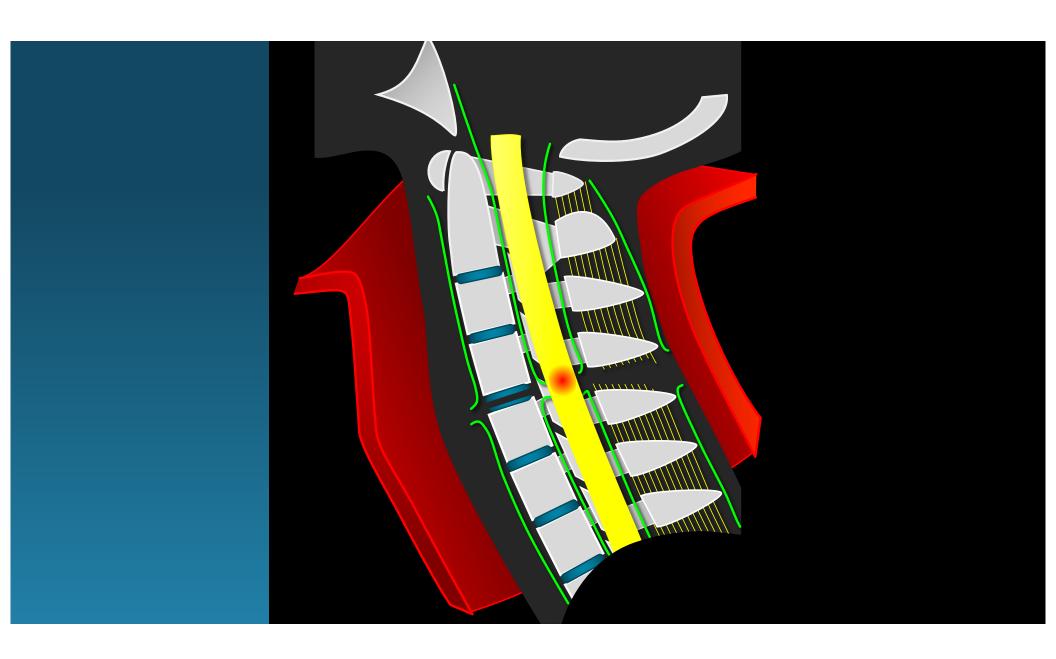
HYPEREXTENSION

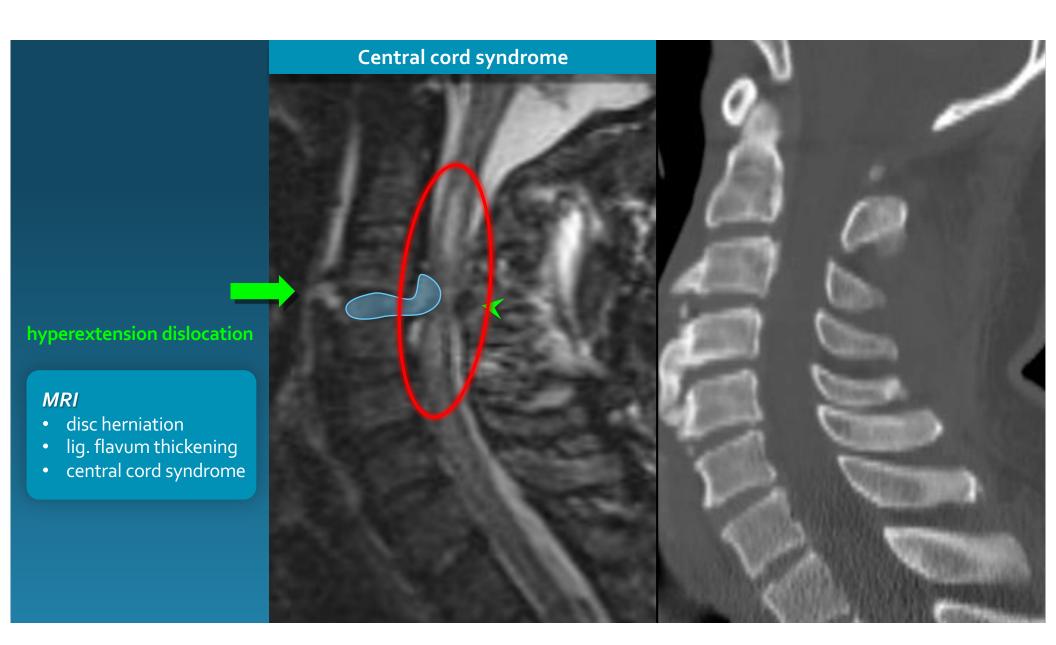


It's a whiplash injury — his head flung back when he opened the hospital bill

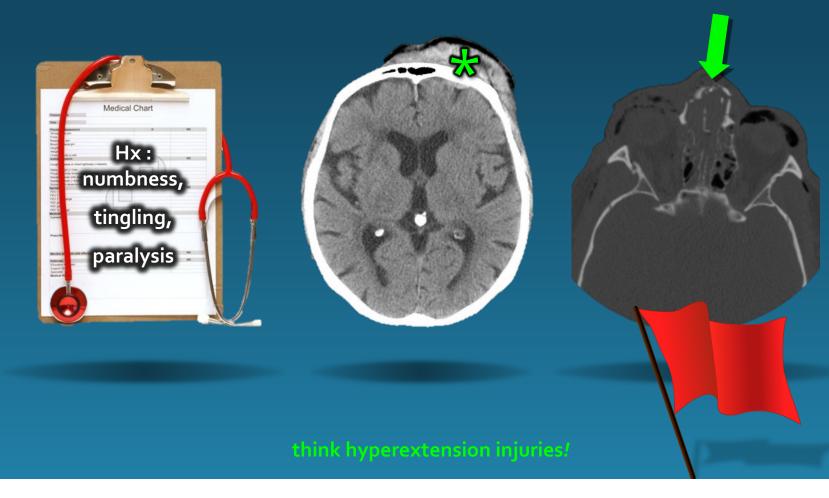








CERVICAL SPINE TRAUMA



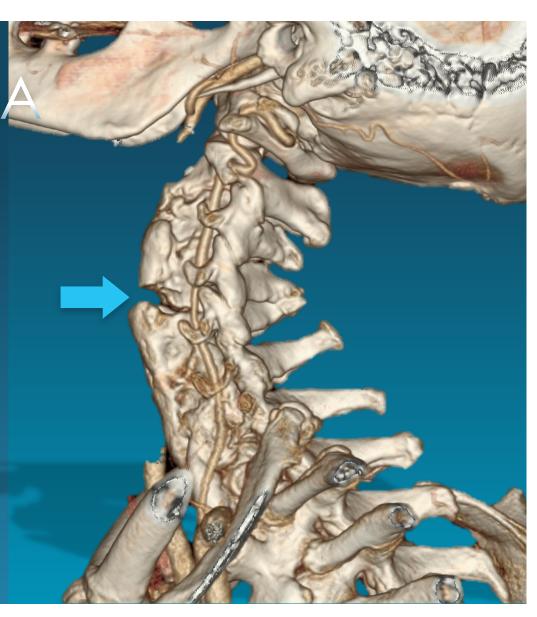
FUSED SPINE HYPEREXTENSION



C-SPINE TRAUM

Fused Spine Hyperextension Injuries

- Ankylosing Spondylitis
- DISH
 - Intervertebral bridging with fusion
 - Poor bone quality
 - Fragile, esp. in extension



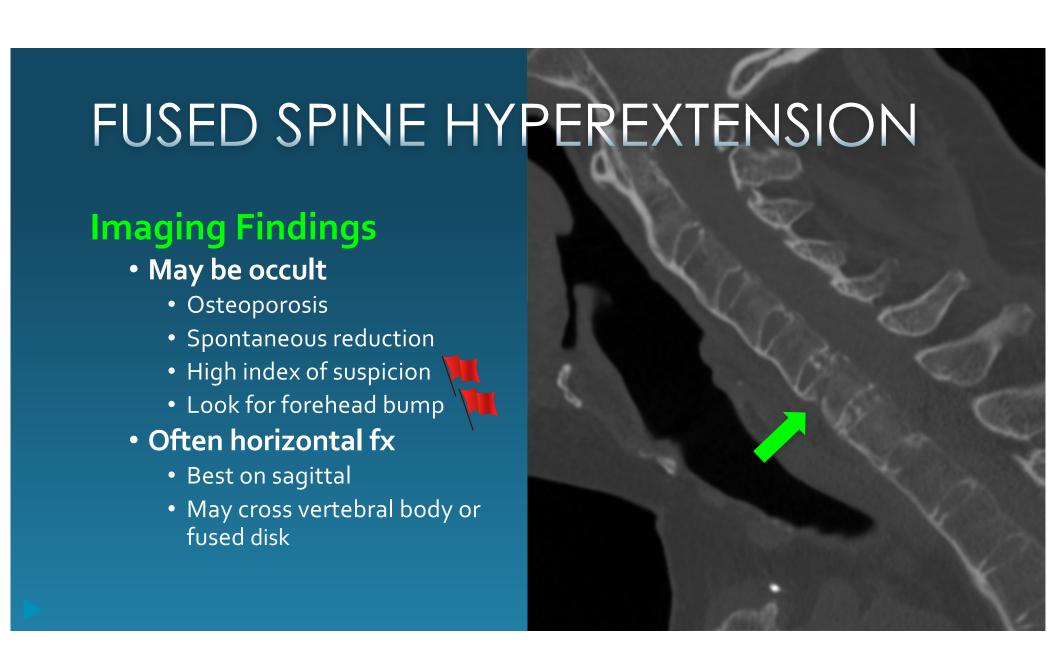
C-SPINE TRAUMA

Fused Spine Hyperextension Injuries

- Risk for profound neurologic deficits
 - Increases with missed Dx
- Noncontiguous injury rate high
 - Screen entire spine

Screen for vascular injury!





fused spine hyperextension injury screen the entire spine! CERVICAL SPINETRAUM

Summary

- Hyperflexion
- Interspinous widening back to front Facet malalignment
 - Hyperextension
- Hx, forehead/facial bump

 front to back
 Concern in fused spine

