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## Case Report

# Stress Fracture of The Lamina: A Diagnosis of Suspicion -

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## ABSTRACT

Lumbar laminolysis, a stress fracture of the lamina, is one of the causes of chronic low back pain in adolescents. Its prevalence is very low, and it is described as an incidental finding in most cases. The authors report the case of a 14-year-old girl with a symptomatic stress fracture of the left lamina of the fifth lumbar vertebra. Recent advances in diagnostic tools and techniques enable early diagnosis. Multimodal radiological examinations of the whole lumbar spine are recommended in cases of symptomatic patients with low back pain who do not respond to initial treatment with basic physiotherapy or analgesic medical treatment. Knowledge of laminolysis in adolescent patients with low back pain is necessary to prevent it from being overlooked or late diagnosis. In almost all cases, conservative treatment may be sufficient to achieve bone healing.

**Keywords:** Retroishmic cleft; Laminolysis; Stress fracture.

## INTRODUCTION

Low back pain in adolescents is a growing public health problem, and their presence increases the risk of back pain in the future. Some studies have shown that low back pain can lead to disability and limit daily activities for between 13% and 38% of adolescents [1, 2].

The differential diagnosis of low back pain in this population is broad, and etiologic factors are most often associated with musculoskeletal overuse or trauma [3].

However, some cases are caused by bony defects in the vertebral arch, which can appear in several locations. We may find clefts in the pars-interarticularis (spondylolysis), which affect around 40% of the pediatric patients, with low back pain persisting for longer than 2 weeks [4]. These are sometimes in the pedicle (pediculolysis) [5] and on rare occasions, in the lamina (laminolysis) [6].

The Retroishmic cleft in the spine lamina is rarely detected. This term was introduced by Broacher [7]. Who was the first to describe its radiographic appearance For years, it was considered as a congenital deformity. However, Wick et al [8].

Proposed the term laminolysis to describe the Retroishmic cleft by analogy to the nomenclature of the applied stress fractures of the pars interarticularis (spondylolysis) and the pedicle (pediculolysis) being the first to suggest that laminolysis was a nonunion after a stress fracture."

Although laminolysis is very rare, we should consider this diagnostic suspicion in adolescent patients with low back pain. Finally, the correct diagnosis will be confirmed by means of image studies, such as plain radiography in oblique views, computed tomography or MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).

## CASE REPORT

A 14 years old girl, without previous disease, reported severe low pain for five months. She practiced gymnastics four days per week. She denied any history of acute trauma.

Physical examination showed notable tenderness at L5 spinous process. The pain was exacerbated by lumbar hyperextension during back somersault. Lumbar flexion was moderately restricted. She had no associated limb par aesthesia or numbness. No neurological abnormality of tone, sensation, reflexes or power was identified.

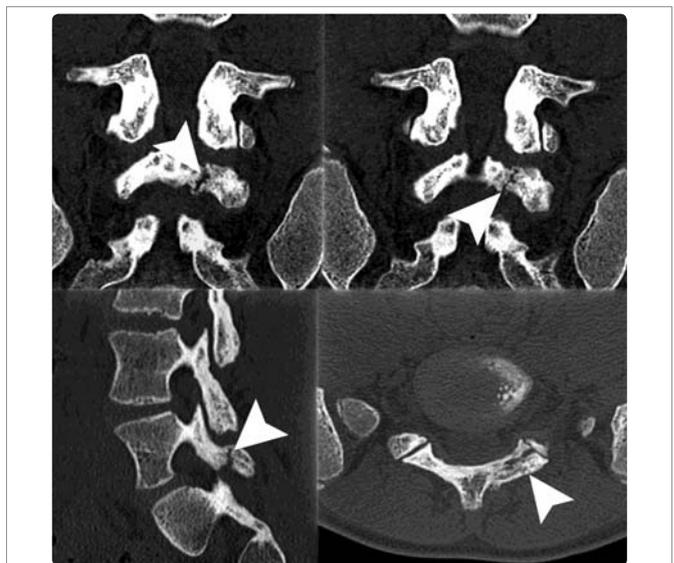
Plain radiographs were performed in anteroposterior, lateral and oblique views. The oblique view showed a possible cleft image in the L5 left lamina (Figure 1). The computed tomography study revealed a complete cleft of the L5 left lamina in the coronal orientation, which suggests a stress fracture of the L5 lamina (laminolysis) (Figure 2-3).

Moreover, MRI study showed inflammatory changes in the soft tissues, with edema in the par spinal musculature (Figure 4).

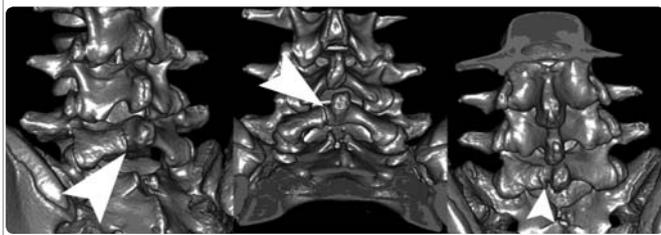
We proposed a conservative treatment with analgesia, avoiding sports practice, a rehabilitation program focused on core stabilization, and strengthening and flexibility exercises. At the three month follow up, the low back pain had disappeared and she was allowed to resume all her activities progressively, avoiding repetitive hyperextension exercises of the lumbar spine. After one year, the patient is asymptomatic and has returned to her usual sporting activities.



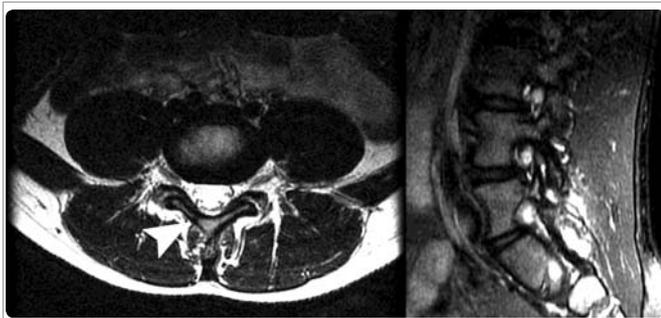
**Figure 1:** AP, lateral and oblique view in plain radiographs. The oblique view shows a possible cleft image in the L5 left lamina (White arrow).



**Figure 2:** Reconstructed CT scans show fracture line on the left L5 lamina (White arrows).



**Figure 3:** Three-dimensional CT scans show the fracture site (White arrows).



**Figure 4:** MRI shows signal changes on the defect in the L5 left lamina, namely a high-intensity signal on the fat-saturated T2-weighted images (White arrows).

## DISCUSSION

Spondylolysis is a defect of the pars interarticularis with an incidence in the general population of approximately 6% [9, 10]. However an incidence of more than 40% has been reported in adolescents who participate heavily in sport, especially gymnasts, soccer players or ballet dancers [11]. Spondylolysis is the most frequently cleft found in the vertebral arch, although sometimes it may be observed in the pedicle (pediculolysis) [12] and rarely in the lamina (laminolysis) [13].

Previously, they were all considered as congenital abnormalities [7-15], but the most recent literature shows that sometimes they may be a consequence of stress fractures [13-18]. Laminolysis typically concerns a unique lamina, although there are cases reported with bilateral lamina fractures [19].

The incidence of these fractures is increasing in recent years in relationship with intense physical activity of medium-high level in adolescents. Chronic low back pain in adolescents, without a history of trauma, should suggest the suspicion of these injuries. Usually these injuries occur in adolescents [9, 10] with a male predominance, although Wick et al [8] describe cases in adults.

Radiography, scintigraphy, computed tomography and MRI have been used in different combinations for diagnosis. Although scintigraphy is very sensitive for detecting early stress reaction lesions, and radiography is capable of showing complete fractures in oblique view, computed tomography has been the reference standard for the diagnosis, monitoring and fracture healing.

Moreover, the combination with MRI, allows us to assess the healing stage of the fracture, differentiating between acute and chronic injuries. However, recent studies have suggested that MRI should be the first diagnostic tool and combined with computed tomography to clarify fracture morphology and follow-up bone healing [20, 21]. In this case report, the suspicion of laminolysis in plain radiographs, in

combination with computed tomography and MRI was successful for accurate diagnosis.

Biomechanically, extension and rotation movements of the lumbar spine are considered capable of inducing stress fracture at the pars interarticularis and at the lamina [22].

Saury et al [23] analyzed the lines of highest stress at the pars interarticularis using the finite element model. They concluded that high stress, in extension at the coronal orientation and in rotation at the Saigal orientation, may cause spondylolysis in the pars interarticularis. Therefore, laminolysis may be a result of stress fracture due to repetitive extension loading. The cases described in the literature so far agree that the cause of the stress fracture of the lamina is associated with repeated hyperextension mechanisms [8-16].

Laminolysis was thought to be associated with unilateral or contralateral spondylolysis. Some authors have suggested that, in the presence of unilateral spondylolysis, the remainder of the neural arch is exposed to abnormal stresses [14-26]. However, the present case did not suffer unilateral spondylolysis.

It is well known that acute early fractures, especially those that are incomplete and unilateral, have a better healing potential with conservative measures, in comparison to chronic, bilateral complete fractures [5, 27]. According to these points, conservative treatment for laminolysis should be performed as for spondylolysis. This will be, basically, relative rest, abstention from sports, and exercises for strengthening abdominal and lumbar musculature [13, 16]. Sometimes the use of a trunk brace is recommended to obtain pain relief and reduce the risk of worsening symptoms. Return to sport is allowed once the patient is pain free, is normal on examination, and has undergone rehabilitation.

In conclusion, laminolysis is not known as a common cause of low back pain. It is hardly ever seen in routine daily practice and therefore, it is important to emphasize its inclusion in the differential diagnosis of lower back pain, to help avoid misdiagnosis. Correct diagnosis is based on plain radiographs including oblique views, computed tomography and MRI. Conservative treatment is indicated in almost all cases.

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