



TRAUMA OF THE ELDERLY

NORDIC FORUM FOR TRAUMA RADIOLOGY 2024

Ken F. Linnau, MD, MS, FASER

Emergency Radiology

Harborview Medical Center – University of Washington

Seattle, WA

Thanks to:

Quynh T. Nguyen, MHS, PA-C

Claire K Sandstrom, MD, FASER

Carlo Bellabarba, MD

UW Medicine Harborview Radiology

Seattle, WA



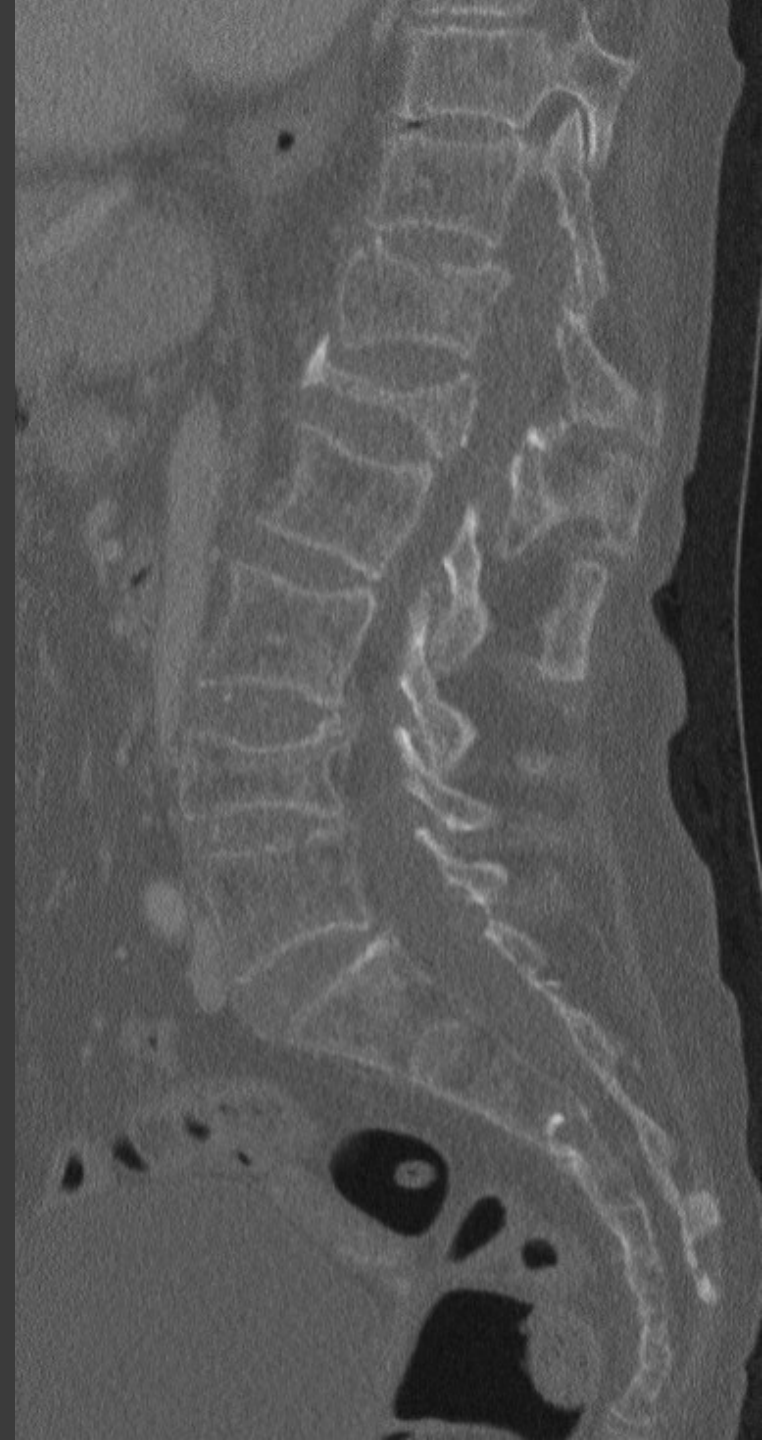
20 yof
MVC



96 yof
GLF

ELDERLY TRAUMA

- Physiology of aging
- Epidemiology
- Risk: Ankylosis
- Risk: Osteoporosis
- Cases
- Take home points



PHYSIOLOGY OF AGING

- Decreased bone mass and density
- Stiffening of ligaments, vessels and joints
- Joint degeneration and cartilage thinning
- Loss of muscle bulk
- Disc degeneration
- Decreased bowel absorption
- Decreased cardiac output
- Diminished control of acid-base balance

PATHO-PHYSIOLOGY OF AGING

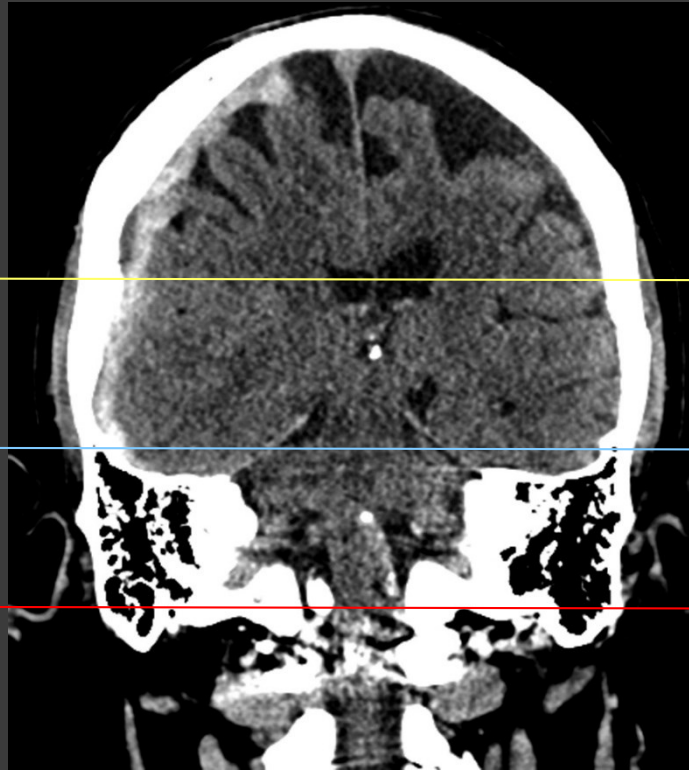
- Hypertension 50%
- Heart disease 30%
- Diabetes 10%
- Arrhythmia 10%
- Stroke 10%
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease 10%
- Endocrine dysfunction 10%

- Aspirin, metoprolol, cortisone
- Blood thinners, beta-blockers, corticosteroids

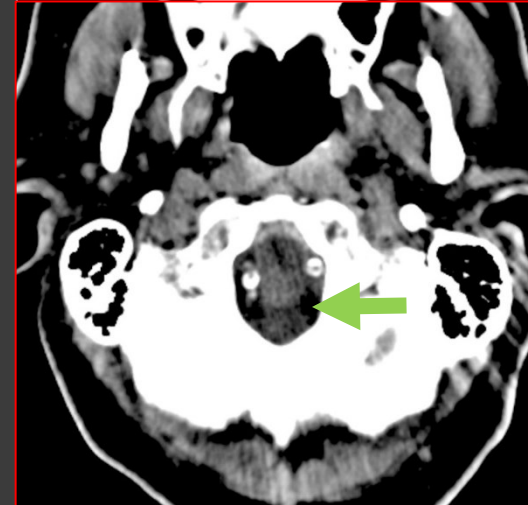
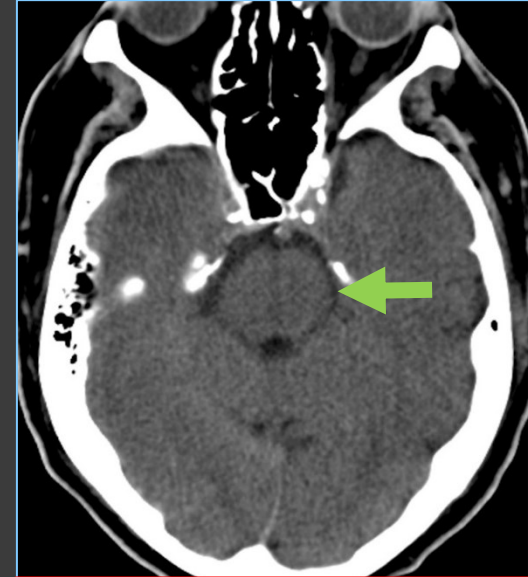
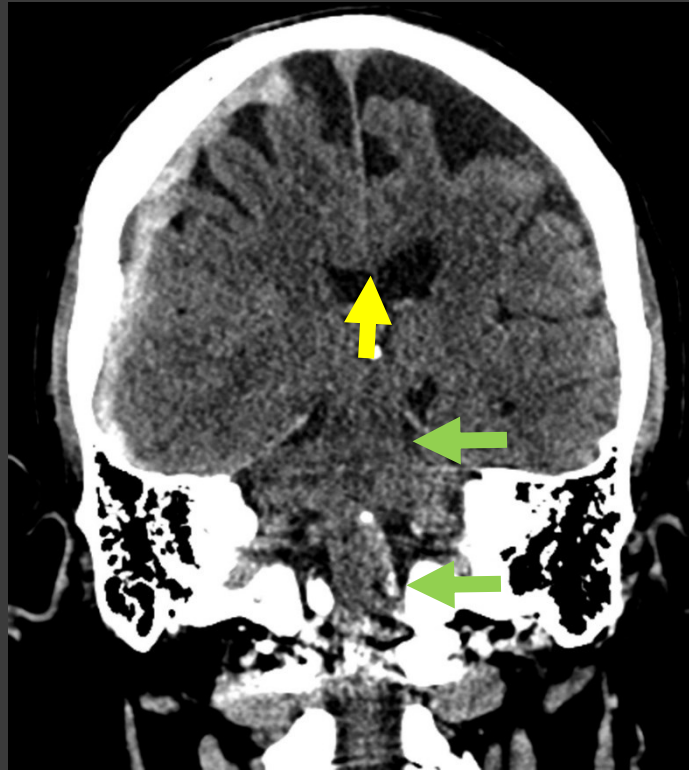
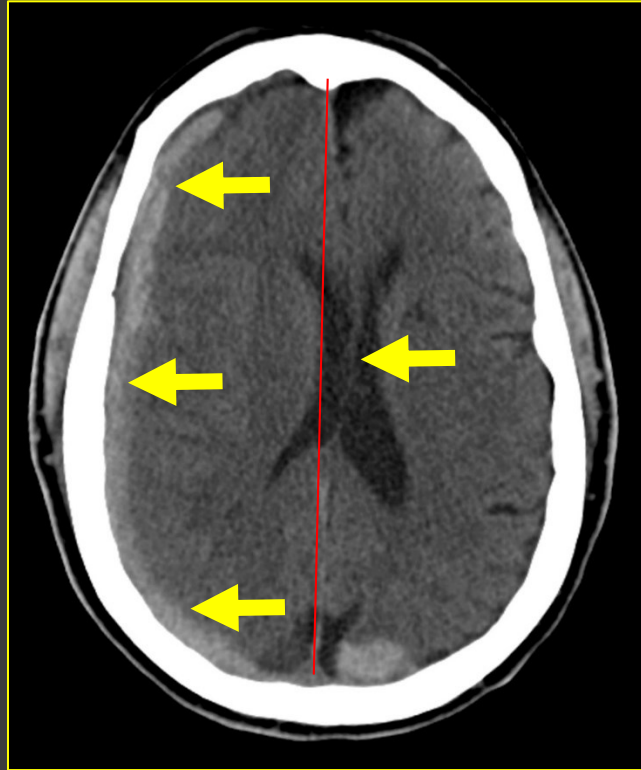
Sadro-CT, et al., Radiographics 2015; 35; 1263-85

Atinga-A et.al. Br J Radiol 2018; 91: 201707739

76 YOM NEW RT SIDED WEAKNESS ON THINNERS

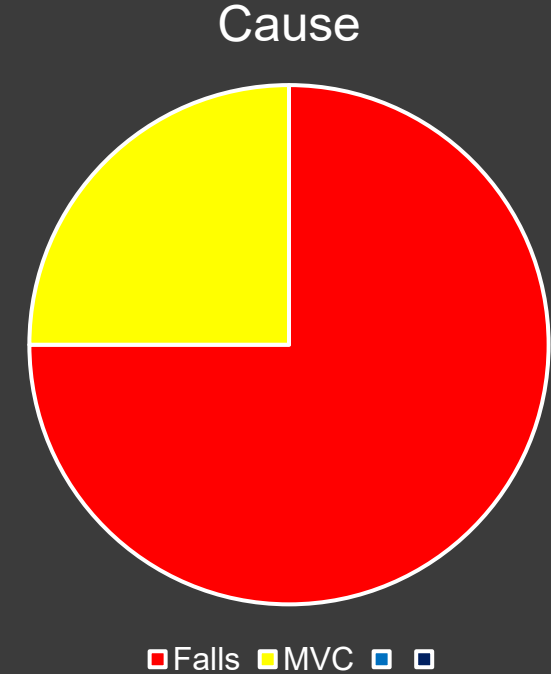


76 YOM NEW RT SIDED WEAKNESS



EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ELDERLY TRAUMA

- 20% US population older than 65 years by 2030
- Trauma 5th leading cause of death in elderly
- Falls 75% of all elderly trauma
- Falls from standing most common
- Higher mortality for same injury severity (ISS)
 - Avoid undertriage of elderly patients
 - Beta blockers may mask vital sign change
 - Vigilant to eval for occult hypoperfusion
Base deficit, serum lactate



Sadro-CT, et al., Radiographics 2015; 35; 1263-85

Atinga-A, et al., Br J Radiol 2018; 91: 201707739

Lomoschitz-FM, et al.; AJR 2002; 178: 573-77

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ELDERLY TRAUMA

Head trauma:

- Cave blood thinners: CT!!!!

Spine injury

- Rate doubles each decade
- High prevalence of C0-C2 injuries (like kids), 40% multilevel spine injury

Ribs:

- Very common

Abdomen:

- Unlikely injured from standing or sitting height: MVC (higher energy)

Extremities:

- Very frequently after minor trauma
- High grade injuries from GLF
- Periprosthetic injuries

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85YOC





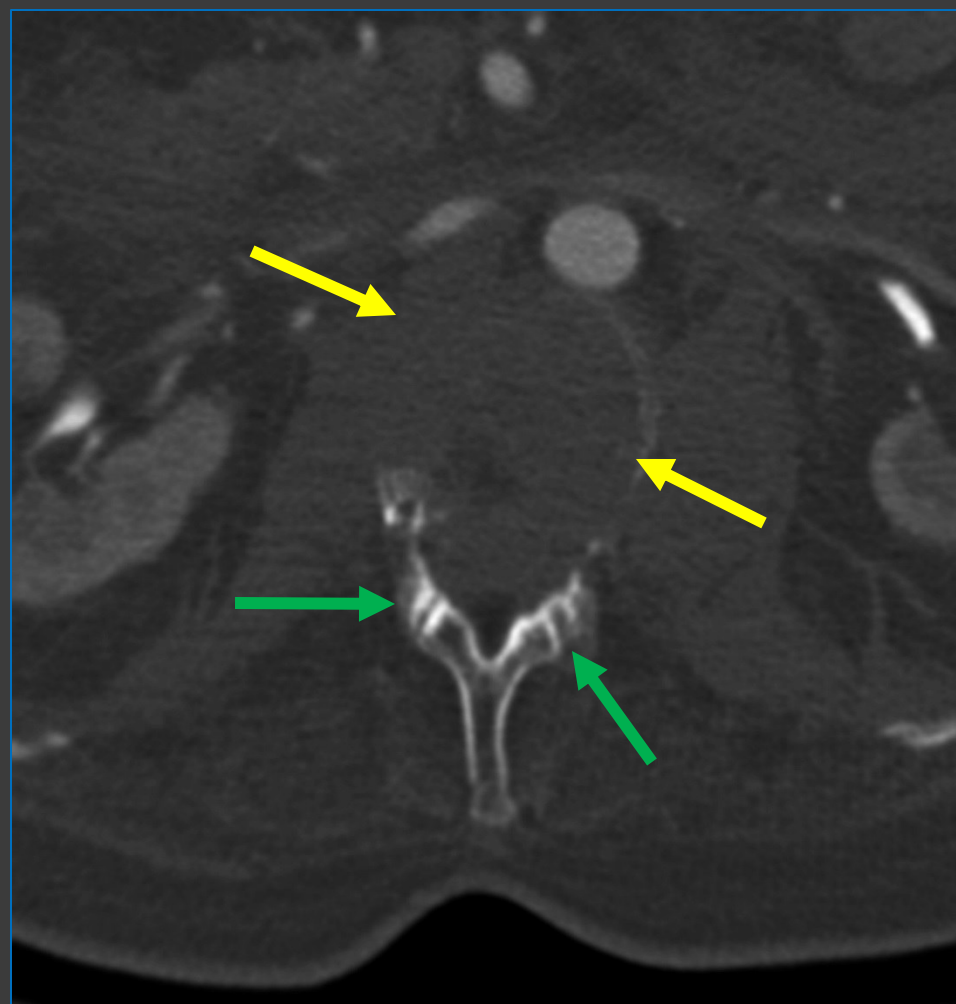
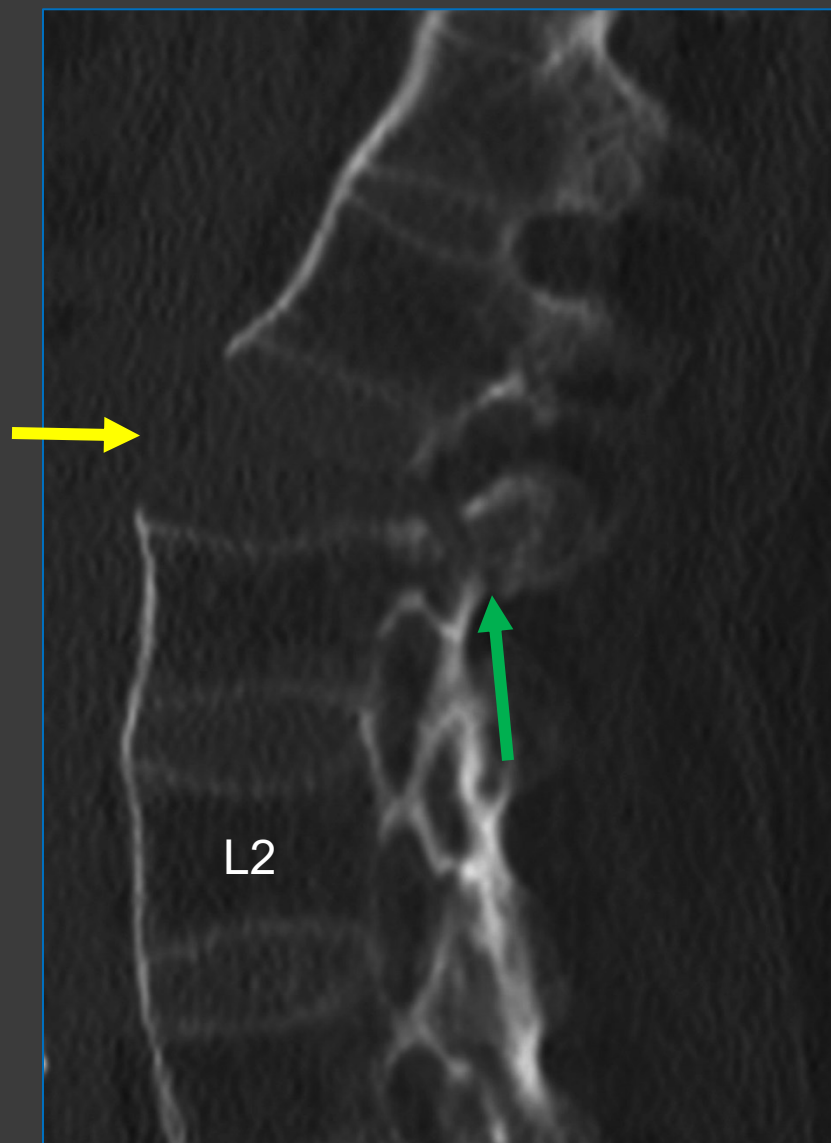
Type III dens fracture
No vertebral artery injury



ELDERLY SPINE IMAGING

- Use CT
 - Highest sensitivity for fracture
- Consider evaluation of the entire spine
 - 40% multilevel injury in cervical spine
 - 10% cervical and thoracolumbar injury
 - 8% multilevel injury in ankylosis
- Whole Body CT scanning in elderly patients
- CTA neck for high-energy injury of the cervical spine or injury at C0-C2

71YOM FALL, NO NEURO DEFICITS, AS

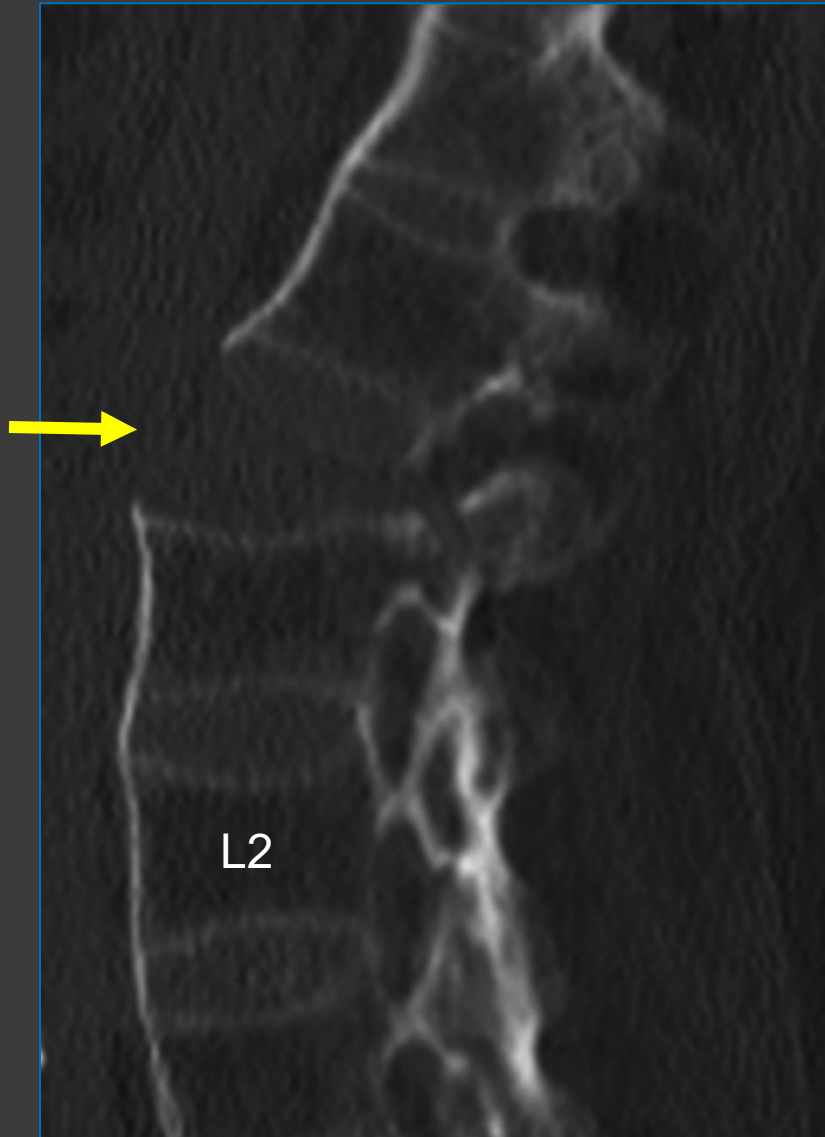


MECHANICS OF ANKYLOSED OLD SPINE



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/683069468476254164/>

71YOM FALL



Anterior Tension Band disrupted:
Hyperextension injury
Frequently associated with DISH
or AS

T12-L1: AO B3

MECHANICS OF MOBILE YOUNG SPINE



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slinky>

MECHANICS OF ANKYLOSED OLD SPINE



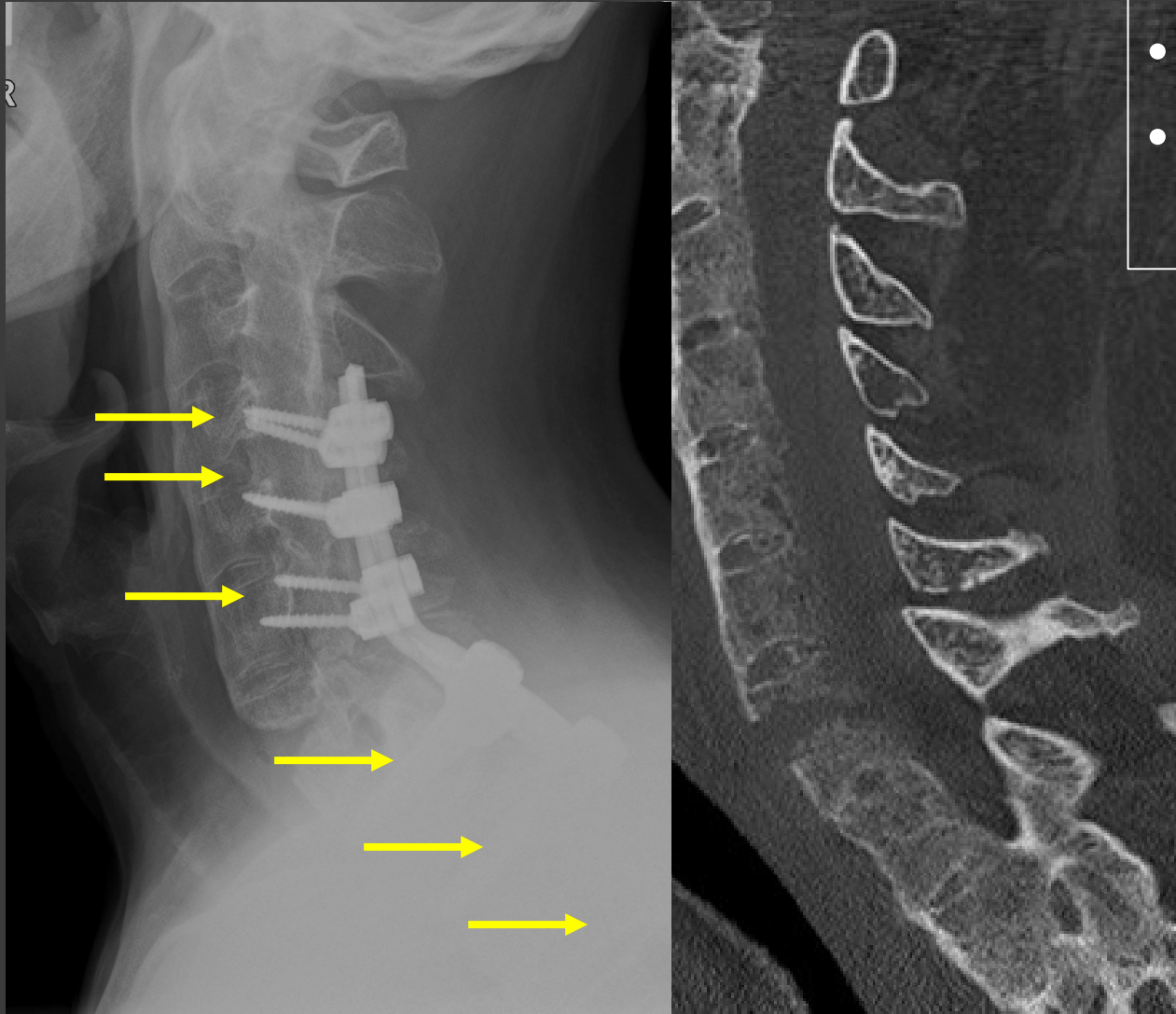
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SPINAL FRACTURE IN PATIENTS WITH ANKYLOSING SPINAL DISORDER

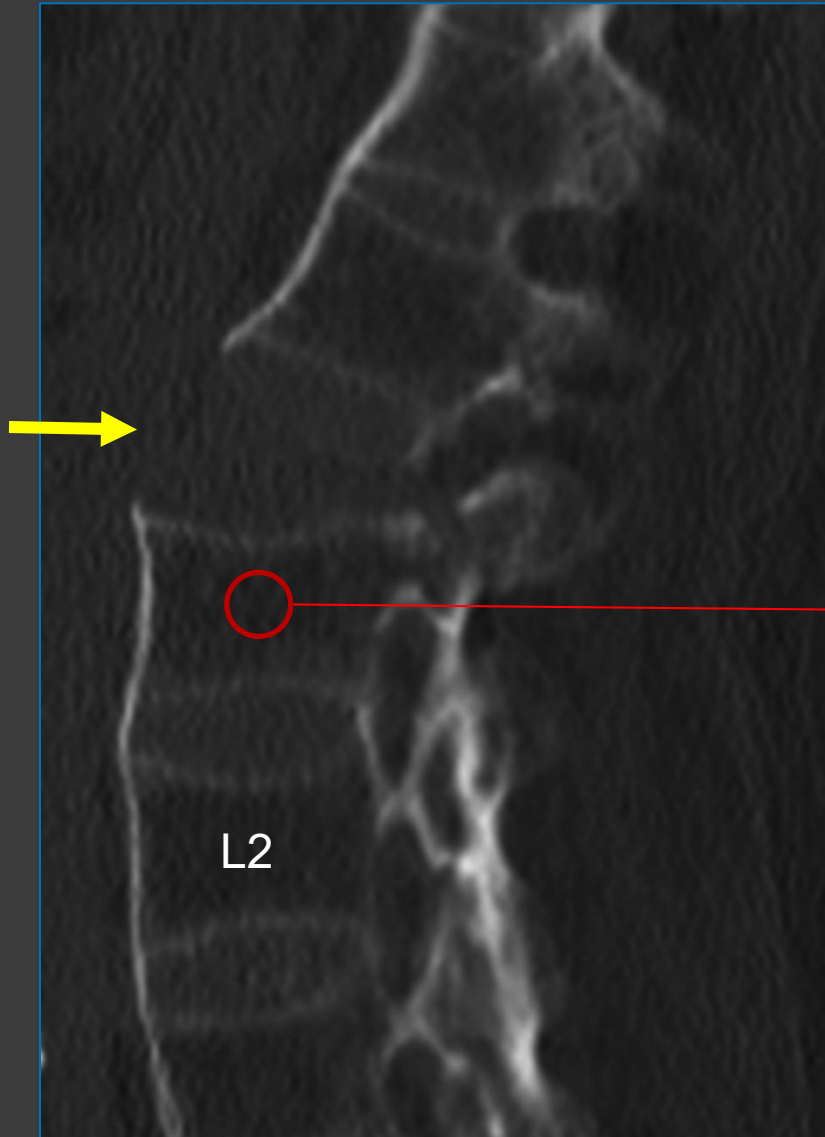
- Disseminated Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis (DISH)
- Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS), degenerative change
- Share clinical features:
 - Functional spinal ankylosis, poor bone quality, **old age**
- Altered biomechanics:
 - Long lever arms due to spinal stiffness
- More susceptible to unstable injuries (3-column hyperextension)
- Delayed diagnosis in 20% of cases, 8% multilevel injury
 - CT or MR of entire spine
- Require long segment Posterior Segmental Instrumentation and Fusion (PSIF)

67YOM, 6 FT FALL FROM LADDER, DISH

- Long lever arms
- Poor bone quality, older
- Requires long, multisegment PSIF



71YOM FALL



Anterior Tension Band disrupted:
Hyperextension injury
Frequently associated with DISH
or AS

T12-L1: AO B3

90 HU

OPPORTUNISTIC OSTEOPOROSIS SCREENING AT CT

- Osteoporosis diagnosis:
 - Clinical risk factors
 - DXA to assess Bone Mineral Density (BMD)
- Osteoporosis remains underdiagnosed
- CT attenuation values
 - Correlate with DXA T-scores
 - Decrease in patients with compression fractures
- Population-based age-related bone density loss @ L1 on CT averages 2.5 HU per year

Jang-S, et al.; Radiology 2019; 291; 360-67.

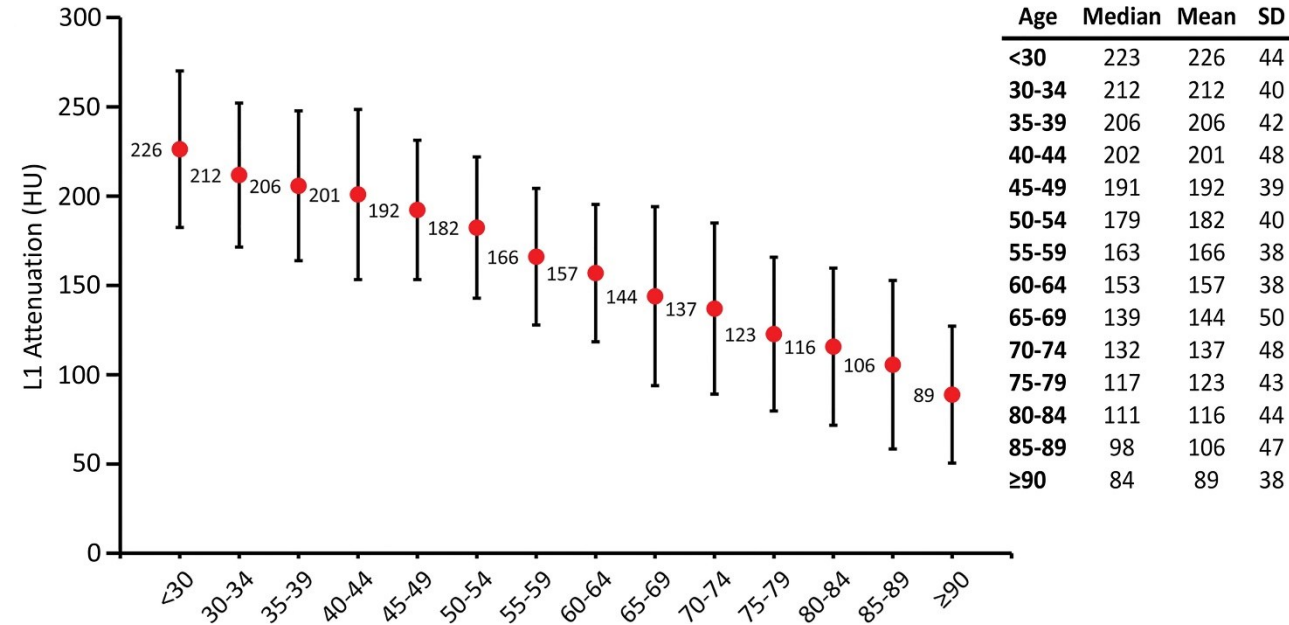
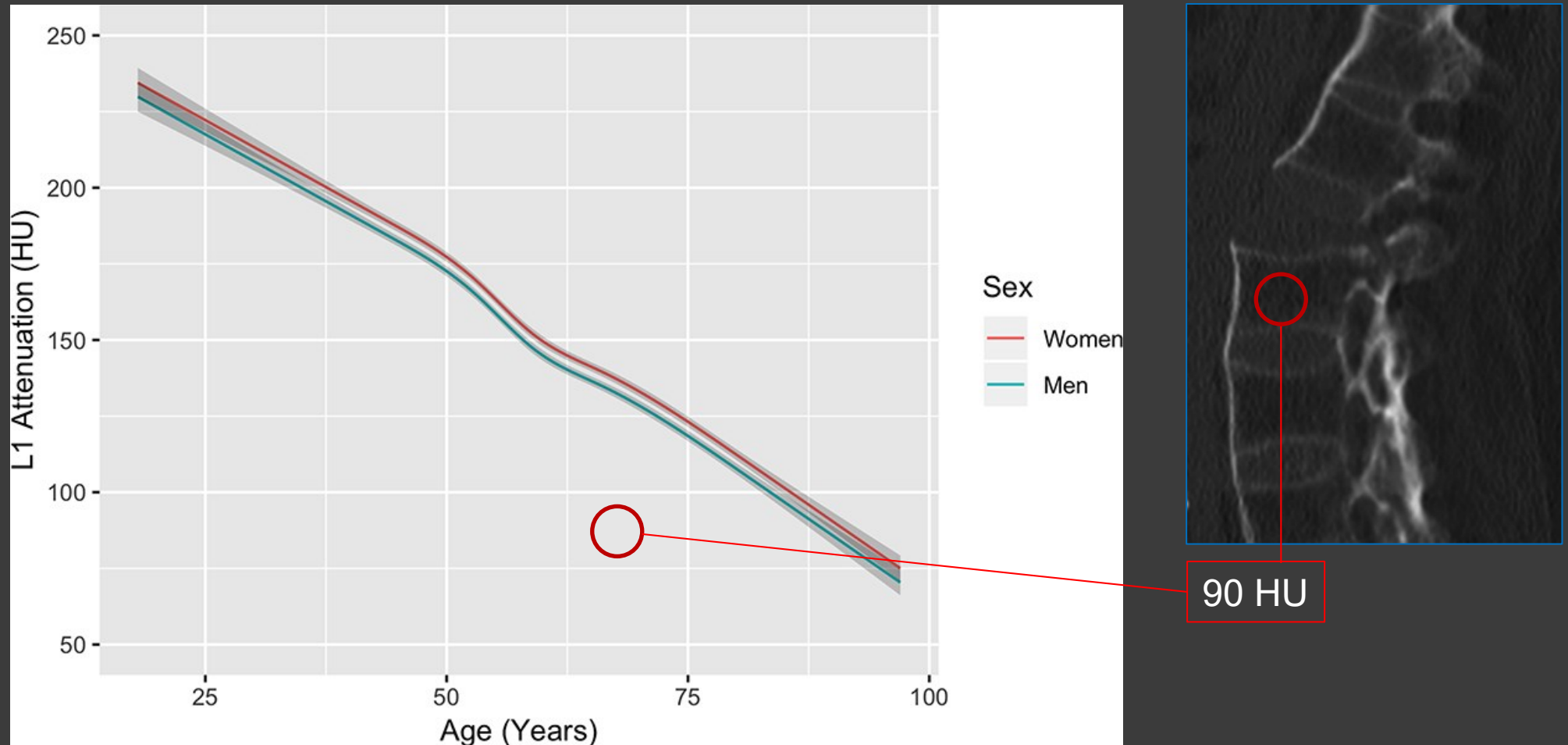


Figure 3: Plot shows normative reference values for trabecular L1 attenuation values for opportunistic osteoporosis screening. The median and the mean \pm standard deviation (SD) values for L1 trabecular attenuation in Hounsfield units are shown for each age group (x-axis). The plot of the mean Hounsfield units (red dots) shows that age-related L1 trabecular bone loss is fairly linear. The normative reference ranges can serve as a quick reference while performing CT examination for other clinical indications. Error bars indicate standard deviations, which are fairly uniform across the age spectrum.

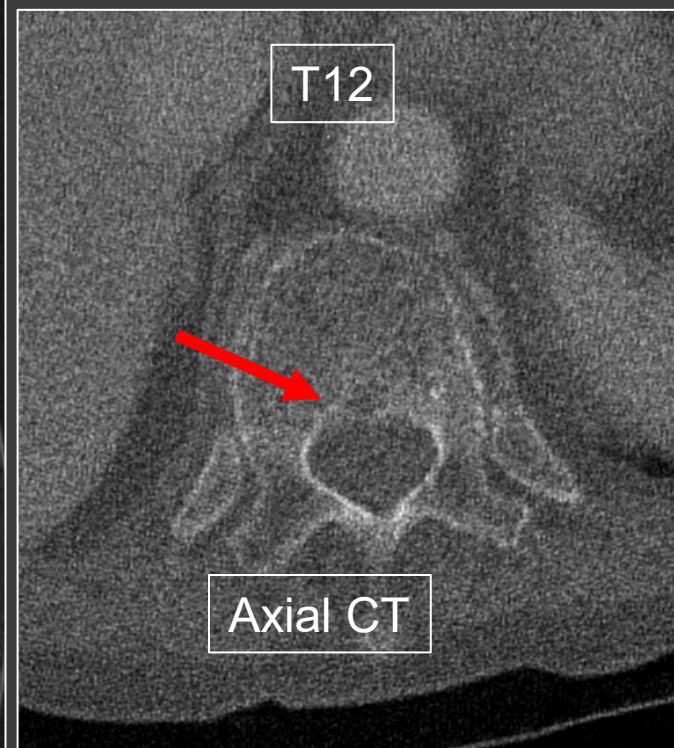
Jang S. Published Online: March 26, 2019

<https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2019181648>

OPPORTUNISTIC OSTEOPOROSIS SCREENING



96 YOF GLF



EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ELDERLY TL SPINE

- Osteoporotic compression fractures
- 3.8% of ground level falls (GLF) cause TL spine fxs
 - 75% non-operative treatment
 - vertebral augmentation most common invasive treatment
- 25% postmenopausal women
- 33% of men over 75 yrs have osteoporosis
- Mortality increases with # of osteoporotic fractures
 - Compression fx: 20% chance of additional in 1 yr

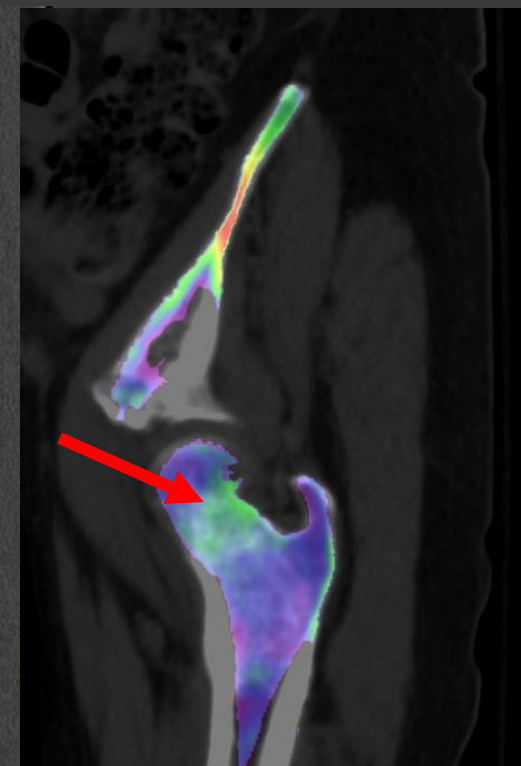
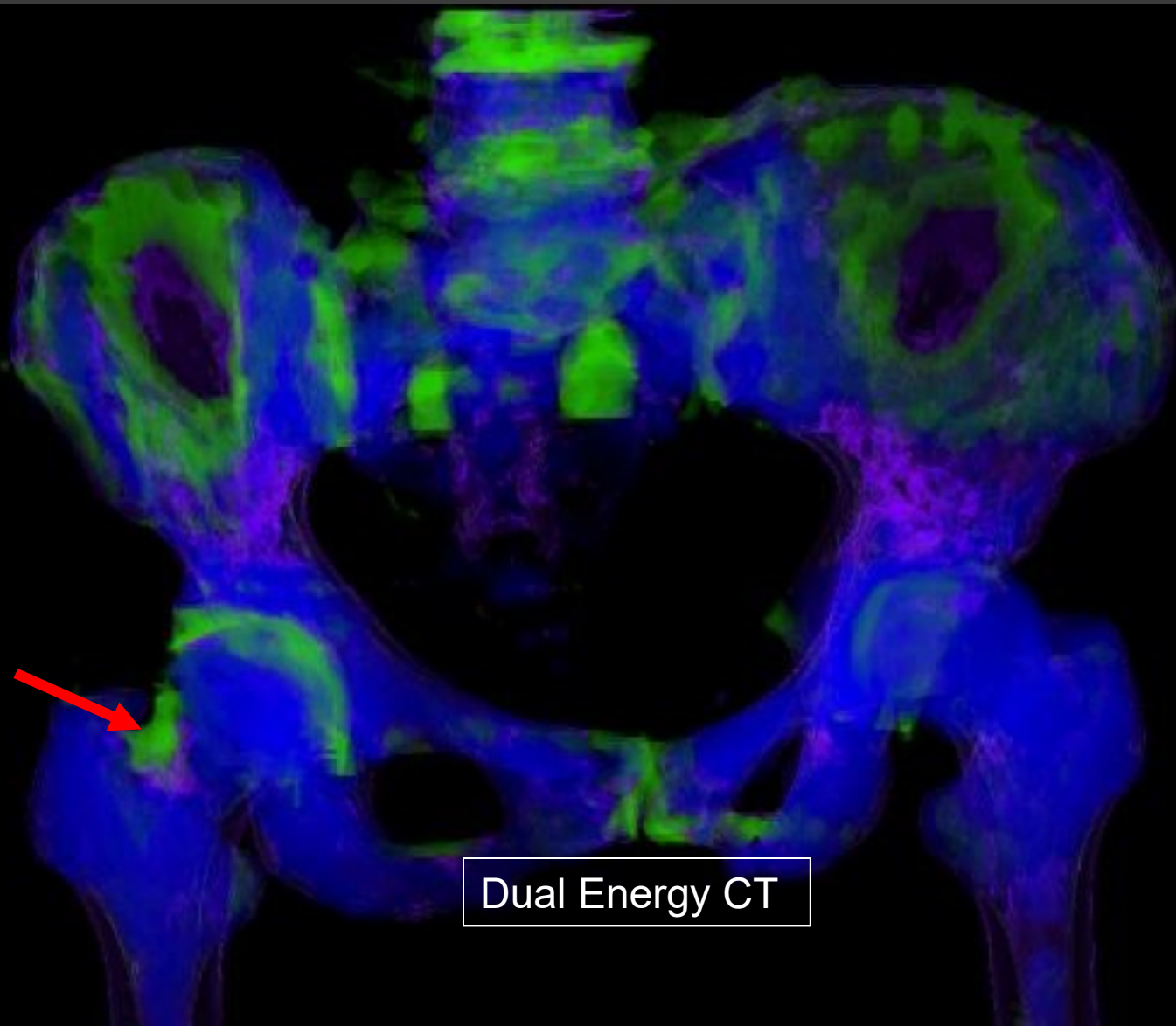
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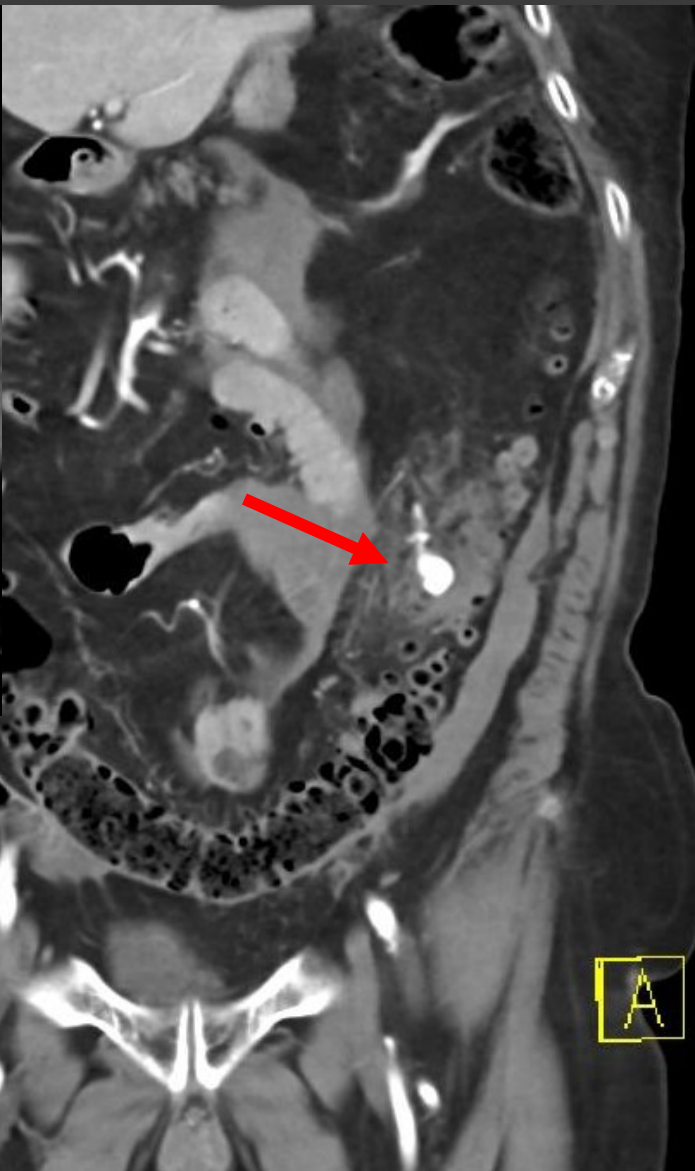
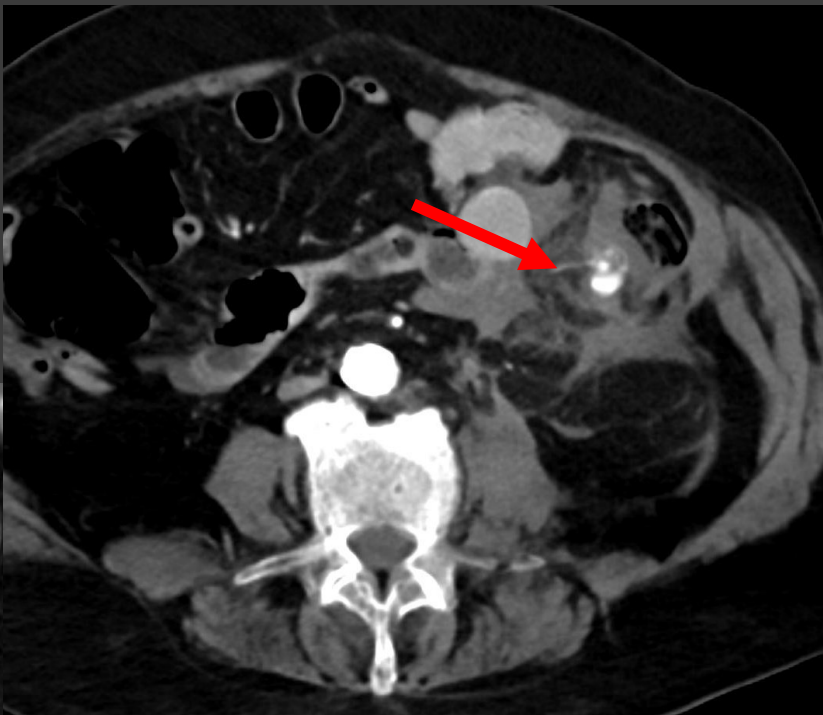
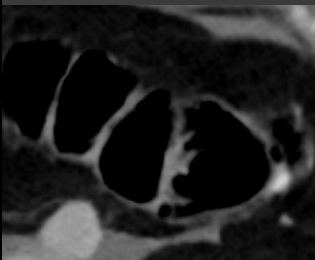
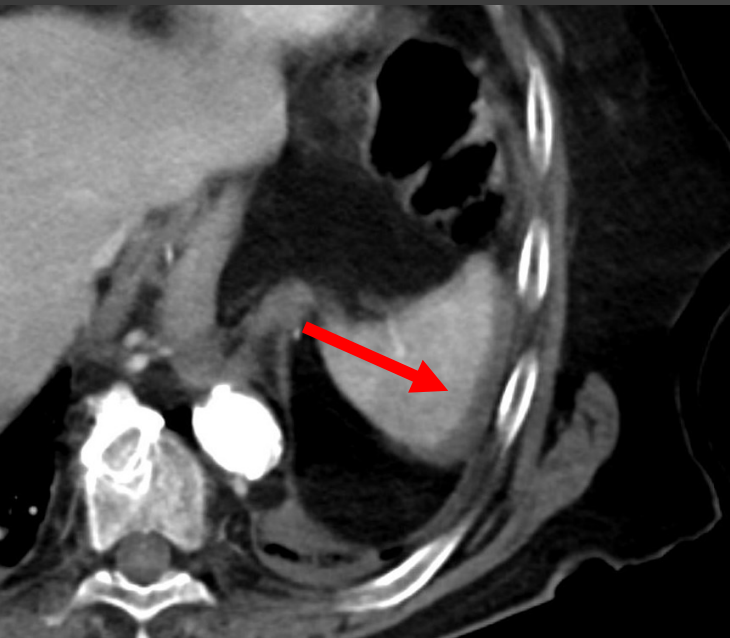
BONE MARROW EDEMA ON DECT

- VNCa (Virtual Non Calcium imaging).
- Related to anatomic weight and electron density of calcium.
- Three-material DE decomposition:
 - Removing contribution of calcium.
 - Then comparing relative water content (HU)
- Bone Marrow Evaluation at different x-ray energies:
 - Presence or absence of edema (bone bruise or fracture).
- Sensitivity: 85%; Specificity: 97% (qualitative).

88YOF FELL ONTO RIGHT HIP



98YOM MVC (REAR SEAT): MILD LEFT PAIN



SUMMARY – GERIATRIC TRAUMA

- 20% of Americans will soon be >65 years or older
- 75% of elderly injuries are from falls
- Senescent changes affect connective tissues:
 - Osteoporosis
 - Ankylosis
- Craniocervical junction: C2 most common injury
- Thoracolumbar:
 - Osteoporotic compression fractures
 - Hyperextension if ankylosis
- Multilevel spine injury in up to 40% of cases
- CT CT CT CT CT CT WBCT DECT
 - Opportunistic osteoporosis screen
 - Marrow edema
- Aspirin, metoprolol, cortisone.

SELECTED REFERENCES

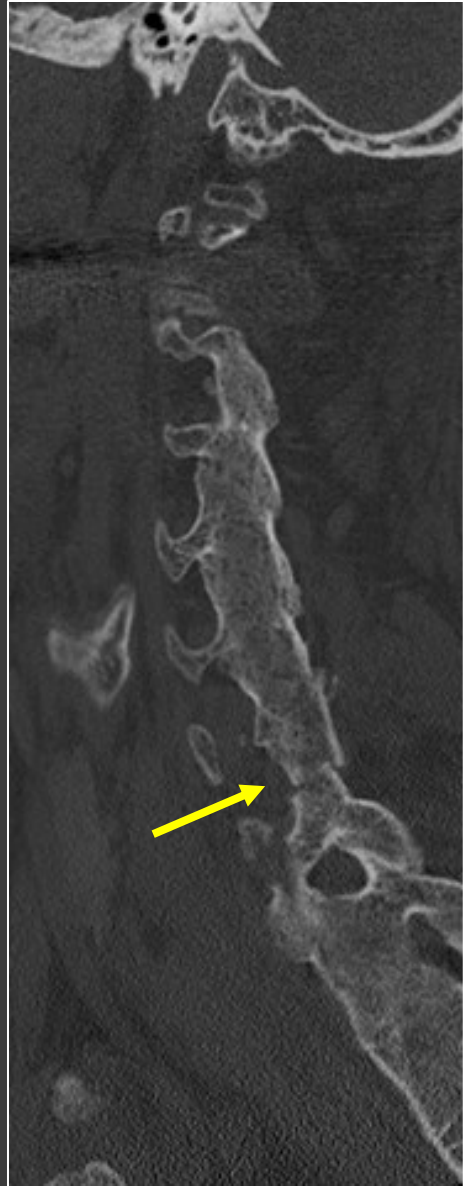
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Thank you.

klinnau@uw.edu



67YOM, 6 FT FALL FROM LADDER



67YOM, 6 FT FALL FROM LADDER

