**Name of Journal:** *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

**Manuscript NO:** 82824

**Manuscript Type:** MINIREVIEWS

**Clinical management of dural defects: A review**

Dong RP *et al*. Dural defects

Rong-Peng Dong, Qi Zhang, Li-Li Yang, Xue-Liang Cheng, Jian-Wu Zhao

**Rong-Peng Dong, Qi Zhang, Li-Li Yang,** Department of Spinal Surgery, The Second Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130000, Jilin Province, China

**Xue-Liang Cheng, Jian-Wu Zhao,** Department of Spinal Surgery, The Second Hospital of Jilin University, Changchun 130000, Jilin Province, China

**Author contributions:** Dong RP, Zhang Q contributed to this paper with design of the study, literature review and analysis, and manuscript drafting; Yang LL collected relevant information; Zhao JW and Cheng XL guided the writing and reviewing of this paper and put forward suggestions for the article; all authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

**Supported by** Jilin Health Science and Technology Capability Improvement Project, No. 2022C107.

**Corresponding author: Jian-Wu Zhao, MD, PhD, Chief Doctor, Professor,** Department of Spinal Surgery, The Second Hospital of Jilin University, No. 218 Ziqiang Street, Nanguan District, Changchun 130000, Jilin Province, China. jianwu@jlu.edu.cn

**Received:** December 28, 2022

**Revised:** March 3, 2023

**Accepted:** April 4, 2023

**Published online:**

**Abstract**

Dural defects are common in spinal and cranial neurosurgery. A series of complications, such as cerebrospinal fluid leakage, occur after rupture of the dura. Therefore, treatment strategies are necessary to reduce or avoid complications. This review comprehensively summarizes the common causes, risk factors, clinical complications, and repair methods of dural defects. The latest research progress on dural repair methods and materials is summarized, including direct sutures, grafts, biomaterials, non-biomaterial materials, and composites formed by different materials. The characteristics and efficacy of these dural substitutes are reviewed, and these materials and methods are systematically evaluated. Finally, the best methods for dural repair and the challenges and future prospects of new dural repair materials are discussed.

**Key Words:** Dural defect; Cerebrospinal fluid leak; Incidental durotomy; Causes of dural defect; Dural repair

Dong RP, Zhang Q, Yang LL, Cheng XL, Zhao JW. Clinical management of dural defects: A review. *World J Clin Cases* 2023; In press

**Core Tip:** Dural defects are common in spinal surgery and may cause a series of complications, so it is necessary to actively prevent and treat them. In this paper, we reviewed issues related to dural defects and discussed their clinical management.

**INTRODUCTION**

The surface of the brain and spinal cord is covered by three layers of capsular membrane, including the soft membrane, arachnoid membrane, and dural membrane, from the inside to the outside, respectively, with the function of protecting and supporting the brain and spinal cord. The dura, which is the outermost layer of the meninges that protects the brain or spinal cord, can be damaged in situations such as accidental trauma and spinal surgery. In a meta-analysis of 23 studies, the incidence of dural injury related to spinal surgery was 5.8%[1]. Dural damage can result in persistent cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leakage, which can lead to serious complications including severe headache, pseudomeningocele, nerve root entrapment, and intracranial hemorrhage[2]. In existing research and clinical practice, whether the damaged dura mater should be repaired is debated[3], and research on the repair methods of dural defects has progressed[4,5]. Therefore, this review aimed to summarize the clinical treatment of dural defects, to help doctors better treat dural defects and reduce the occurrence and sequelae of dural injuries.

**ANATOMY OF THE DURA MATER**

Although the dura mater spinalis and dura mater encephalin are anatomically continuous, they exhibit several differences. The dura mater encephalin is a thick, tough, double-layer membrane. The outer part of the dura is the periosteum on the inner surface of the skull, which stops at the foramen magnum and becomes the periosteum in the spinal canal. The inner part continues and becomes the dura mater spinalis. In some parts of the dura, the two layers are separated and the inner surface is lined with endothelial cells, known as the dural sinus, which is connected to the extracranial vein by the guiding vein. The dura mater of the spine extends to the dura mater, gradually thinning at the level of the second lumbar vertebra, surrounding the terminal filament, and its lower end is connected to the coccyx. The space between the dura mater and the periosteum of the spinal canal is called the epidural space, which contains loose connective tissue, fat, lymphatic vessels, the venous plexus, and spinal nerve roots. The epidural space is often used for epidural anesthesia in clinical practice. The middle layer of the meninges is referred to as the arachnoid membrane, while the inner layer is referred to as the soft membrane, and CSF is found between these two spaces. The generation, flow, absorption, and circulation of CSF provide the basis for maintaining local homeostasis. Under physiological conditions, CSF fluctuates within a reasonable range. When the dura is torn or damaged, the decrease in CSF pressure leads to a series of clinical symptoms and later complications, such as intracranial hypotension, infectious complications, delayed wound healing, and neurological dysfunction[2,6,7].

**CAUSES OF DURAL DEFECTS**

Dural tears are common in spinal and neurosurgery. Depending on the course of the disease, dural tears can be classified as either acute or chronic and primary or secondary. Most dural tears are accidental, while others are intentional. Intentional dural tears, including diagnostic lumbar puncture, therapeutic puncture, removal of intradural tumors or cysts, and selective shunt among others are often required for treatment and diagnosis of various disorders of the brain and spinal cord[8]. Meanwhile, accidental dural tears may be caused by trauma, neurosurgery, or spinal surgery. Multiple studies have shown that patients with a history of lumbar surgery tend to be more prone to dural tears[1,9-12]. For example, Telfeian *et al*[13] found that patients who underwent secondary minimally invasive lumbar surgery were more likely to develop dural defects. Takahashi *et al*[14] found that patients with degenerative lumbar spondylolisthesis and juxtafacet cysts were more likely to undergo an unintended durotomy. In addition, Lukas reported a case of a dural defect caused by a positioning needle during spinal surgery, indicating that caution is needed during needle placement in unilateral surgery[15]. Our research team also found a case of dural damage caused by continuous negative pressure suction after spinal laminectomy in daily clinical work. In addition, dural defects have many risk factors, including obesity. Therefore, we comprehensively summarized the causes and risk factors of dural breakage in Table 1. The clinical symptoms vary by the type of dural defect, and dural defects may cause destruction of the arachnoid membrane and CSF leakage.

**COMPLICATIONS OF DURAL DEFECTS**

Dural tears can cause CSF leakage and increase the risk of infection; therefore, they are often associated with acute or chronic complications. Due to CSF leakage, dural tears may cause a persistent decrease in intracranial pressure, leading to symptoms of low cranial pressure, including postural headache[2]. Persistent low cranial pressure can also cause adult migraine, nausea, photophobia, and ataxia, and severe low cranial pressure can even cause pseudomeningocele, nerve root entrapment, and intracranial hemorrhage, among other symptoms[2,6,16]. Furthermore, the patient's life is at risk when low pressure in the damaged dural area causes the spinal cord or brain tissue to protrude from the injured opening, resulting in spinal or brain herniation. When dural defects lead to long-term CSF leakage, CSF accumulation in the tissue space can form pseudocysts, sinuses, or fistulas, increasing the risk of infection[6,7,17,18]. Intradural infections caused by dural defects from spinal surgery include meningitis, adhesive arachnoiditis, and dural annulus fibrosus. A high index of suspicion for meningitis should be maintained in patients with a clinical triad of fever, neck stiffness, and disturbance of consciousness after spinal surgery[7]. The spread of the infection can also lead to complications such as sepsis, pneumonia, urinary tract infections, thromboembolism, and acute kidney injury[8]. Moreover, damage to the dura can lead to prolonged bed rest, which may result in a series of long-term bed complications such as bedsores, pendant pneumonia, skin ulcers, and deep venous thrombosis of the lower extremities.

**CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF DURAL DEFECTS**

***Direct suture***

The common techniques of direct suture are summarized as follows: (1) Direct suture for dural tears or small dural defects; (2) Continuous suture or figure-8 suture; (3) Leaving a small suture hole using GORE-TEX suture material; and (4) Making the distance between two sutures < 3 mm and placing each suture line 1 mm from the edge[19]. One-stage repair is the first choice of treatment, because if it is successful, it can obtain ideal long-term clinical outcomes[20,21]. However, direct suture has a high failure rate of 5%–9%[22]. Failure is affected by many factors, including the surgeon's treatment experience, the size of the defect, the location of the defect, minimally invasive spinal surgery that increases the challenge of suturing, and brittle surgical dural tissue. Long-term exposure of the dura during operation, irradiation with surgical light, and other factors also lead to dural contraction caused by dural dehydration[23,24]. Several reports have described the development and use of a new device called DuraStat, which deploys a double-armed suture in a controlled manner through the dura to facilitate repair in difficult clinical scenarios. Compared to traditional techniques, this new dural repair device allows surgeons at all levels of training to quickly and successfully repair simulated dural tears[25]. In summary, in clinical settings, primary sutures are mainly used as a basic technique for repairing dural injury combined with other repair methods, rather than simple sutures. Among 11 published reviews of different methods of repairing dural injuries found on PubMed, primary closure was the basis for repairing all 148 intentional durotomies[4].

***Biomaterials***

**Grafts:** Large dural defects often occur in patients undergoing skull base surgery. When the dural defect is too large to be repaired directly, it can be repaired by transplanting other tissues in autotransplantation, allotransplantation, or xenografts. Autografts used to repair dural defects include fat, muscle tissue, fascia, and the periosteum. Neurosurgeons often prefer fascia lata transplantation to repair the dura mater, as it is convenient for dural reconstruction[5]. The transplanted free fascia lata is highly tolerant to infection and can be nourished not only through the scalp, but also through the surrounding dura. Nakano *et al*[26] used fascia lata transplantation to treat postoperative infection of an artificial dura mater and achieved good results. Dural tears from spinal endoscopic surgery are often treated by autologous muscle or fat transplantation using a piece of muscle or fat beside the spine the same size as the damaged dura. To reduce the risk of CSF-related complications after intradural tumor surgery, Arnautovic *et al*[27] used autologous fat transplantation to fill the dead space and close the dura during the operation, and no postoperative CSF-related complications were observed in patients who underwent this procedure. The use of autogenous skull periosteum has been reported to effectively prevent CSF leakage and is feasible in terms of preventing further complications, as well as the time and cost of operation[28]. However, the uses of the periosteum are limited, as it is hard, fragile, and difficult to manage, and it is not suitable for repairing large dural defects. Autologous tissue used to repair dural defects has the advantages of no disinfection, rejection, transmission of disease, or burden on patients; however, additional surgery with local materials increases the surgical trauma, operation time, and risk of adhesion.

Previously, surgeons have used allogeneic materials, including the cadaveric dura, for dural repair[29]. The use of a cadaveric dura reduces pathogens to the greatest extent through freeze-drying and inactivation, but its clinical effect is not optimistic. Moreover, due to limited sources and ethical limitations, this material is no longer common in current clinical practice. At present, the amniotic membrane (AM) is the primary allogeneic material used in clinical settings[30]. The guiding role of the AM as a material for dural repair is based on its non-immunogenicity, anti-inflammatory properties, and promotion of collagen remodeling. The AM promotes the proliferation and migration of epithelial cells and reduces scar formation, thereby playing a role in dural repair. Furthermore, previous studies have compared the use of the AM and an autograft (fascia) in dural repair. They found that in dural repair, the AM could perfectly combine with autologous dura, accompanied by the disappearance of the epithelium and the formation of new connective tissue, fibrous tissue lamina, no inflammatory reaction or necrosis, and no adhesion[31]. In addition, clinicians have used acellular human dermis for dural repair and found no significant difference in the incidence of complications between the use of this material and autografts[32].

Xenogeneic biomaterials from animals, such as the pericardium, mesentery, and peritoneum can also be used to repair dural defects. These heterogeneous biomaterials must be treated by removing the antigen and adding a cross-linking agent before they can be used in medical products. Bovine pericardium was used earlier in clinical settings and welcomed by surgeons. At present, pigs and horses are animal sources of pericardia[32,33]. In animal experiments, He *et al*[34] found that the small intestinal submucosa can stimulate the response of connective and epithelial tissue to dural regeneration and functional recovery without immune rejection, which can provide long-term dural repair and prevent complications. However, the incidence of complications in dural repair, including pseudomeningocele and meningitis, was significantly higher with xenografts than with autografts[32].

**Protein-based adhesives**: In addition to dural repair materials directly derived from human or animal tissues, those made of collagen and fibrin from human or animal tissues are also useful as dural substitutes. Collagen exhibits good biocompatibility and low antigenicity. Currently, DuraGen® (Integra, NJ, United States) and TissuDura® from bovine and equine Achilles tendon collagen respectively are commonly used. DuraGen® is a chemically cross-linked collagen sponge composed of collagen type 1 in the Achilles tendon. Clinical trials have reported that DuraGen® can be used in patients with significantly larger dural defects and can prevent postoperative epidural effusion to ensure that the dura is completely sealed[35]. However, because DuraGen® is mainly placed on the damaged dura using a "mosaic" technique without suture, it can easily lead to complications such as CSF leakage and infection[36]. TissuDura® is an elastic, chemically inert, and adaptable collagen-based biological matrix[37]. In a rat model experiment, glial hyperplasia and inflammation in the bone and parenchyma foreign bodies were significantly decreased in the TissuDura® group, indicating that this material is more biocompatible in dural meningioplasty[38]. Based on the previous use of collagen, researchers added fibrinogen, which results in blood coagulation and a better repair effect. Generally, fibrinogen is extracted from the blood and is an important protein involved in blood coagulation and hemostasis. At present, fibrin glue products contain two main components: fibrinogen and thrombin, which are mixed to form fibrin clots in a liquid glue or dry patch[39]. The first fibrin glue product used was Tisseel/Tissucol glue (Baxter, Deerfield, IL, United States). Later, researchers developed Evicel (Ethicon US, LLC) and dry patch products such as TachoSil (Baxter) and Tachocomb (CSL Behring, Tokyo, Japan). TachoSil, whose fibrinogen product is made from horse collagen, bovine thrombin, bovine aprotinin, and human fibrinogen, is widely used in clinical practice. To eliminate the risks associated with bovine materials, TachoSil has gradually replaced all bovine materials with those of human origin[40]. TachoSil, which was approved for clinical use long ago, is widely used for surgical hemostasis. Later studies also found that TachoSil not only acts as a mechanical barrier between surfaces during mesothelial recovery, but also reduces adhesion by inhibiting the level of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, which can effectively prevent intra-abdominal, gynecological, and pleural adhesions. Therefore, TachoSil can repair dural defects, prevent postoperative dural adhesions, and provide good satisfaction among surgeons[40,41]. An analysis of 35 patients with spinal intradural tumors using TachoSil to treat dural defects showed that only 1 patient had CSF leakage, and no other complications were observed[42]. Gazzeri *et al*[43] successfully treated CSF leakage with TachoSil after anterior cervical discectomy and fusion. While the effectiveness of TachoSil in spinal surgery has been well established, this material poses potential risks of infection, including human parvovirus B19, alloimmunity, and allergic reactions. Thus, surgeons are developing fully autologous fibrin glue as a dural sealant[44]. To treat 17 patients with CSF leakage, Taniguchi *et al*[44] simultaneously prepared cold precipitates and thrombin from the patient's own blood within 90 min before surgery and did not add any allogeneic components or other exogenous additives. Fully autologous fibrin glue was prepared to repair and prevent CSF leakage. Full autologous fibrin glue can eliminate the risk of virus or prion transmission and alloimmunity; however, this material comes from patients themselves. Thus, patients must meet the requirements to prepare a sufficient amount of autologous fibrin glue.

**Bacterial cellulose membrane**: Researchers have also noted the excellent mechanical and biological properties of the bacterial cellulose (BC) membrane, including good biocompatibility and low host inflammatory response. Therefore, this material has been employed for dural repair[45]. Xu *et al*[45] found that the BC membrane could repair dural defects in rabbits, and the inflammatory response was lower than that of traditional materials (NormalGEN, biological dural repair patch in Guangzhou, China). Through mouse experiments, Lima *et al*[46] verified that BC membranes showed suitable biocompatibility in repairing the dura without inducing an immune response, chronic inflammatory response, or loss of neurotoxic signals. Jing *et al*[47] developed a new type of electrospun BC (EBC) membrane. Compared with BC, the inflammatory reaction was lower, more collagen fibers were uniformly distributed on the outside of the EBC membrane, and brain tissue adhesion and epidural scarring were reduced in the EBC group. Additionally, through animal experiments, Xu *et al*[48] found that the continuous release of vancomycin BC could effectively improve central nervous system infection after implantation. Moreover, BC is strong in the hygroscopic state, exhibits good biocompatibility, is relatively simple and cost-effective, and has the ability to carry drugs or growth factors. Therefore, the BC membrane can be used as a new artificial dural material, but the long-term effects of BC on dural repair remain to be studied[49,50].

***Non-biological materials***

Biological materials have many advantages in dural repair; however, they are difficult to prepare, limited in shape and size, differ among batches, and lack mechanical strength. In contrast, synthetic materials are easier to prepare than biological materials, can be repeatedly synthesized in large quantities and adjusted according to demand, and are relatively cheaper than natural materials. Two main types of synthetic materials can be used for dural repair[5]: (1) Non-degradable polytetrafluoroethylene and polyurethane and (2) Degradable polyglycolic acid, polycaprolactone, and poly(L-lactic acid) (PLLA). Although these sealants are effective for watertight dura, a number of retrospective analyses have found no significant difference in CSF leakage between the sealant and suture groups. Nevertheless, some studies suggest that the use of sealant can reduce infection[51], while others suggest no significant difference in the infection rate[52].

Therefore, in recent years, researchers have derived a variety of new dural repair materials on this basis and achieved good repair results in human or animal models(Table 2). Under the condition that the dura could not be repaired directly after craniocerebral surgery, four patients underwent dural reconstruction with a new graft material, CerafixDura, a synthetic porous polymer matrix composed of spun poly (lactic acid-glycolic acid) and poly (p-dioxane). Satisfactory results were obtained without complications[53]. Researchers often combine various polymers to experiment with their characteristics[54-56]. For example, Chuan *et al*[57] prepared a three-dimensional composite nanofiber membrane based on enantiomeric polylactic acid and poly(d-lactic acid)-grafted tetracalcium phosphate. The tensile strength of the composite membrane was close to that of a human dura, and no cytotoxicity was observed. Liqossee, a dural sealant patch composed of a watertight polyester urethane layer and an adhesive layer consisting of poly (DL-lactide-co-ε-caprolactone) copolymer and multiarmed N-hydroxylsuccinimide-functionalized polyethylene glycol, exhibited stronger watertight sealing ability than Adherus, Duraseal, TachoSil, and Tisseel[58]. Other researchers have developed double-layer oxidized regenerated cellulose knitted fabric/poly (ε-caprolactone) knitted fabric-reinforced composites and compared them with human cadaveric membranes and three commercial dura mater substitutes (two collagen substrates, DuraGenPlus and TissuDura, and a synthetic poly-L-lactide patch, ReDura). Although slightly inferior to human cadaveric membranes, this new composite exhibited better functional properties than typical dural substitutes[59]. Bioactive patches composed of calcium-cross-linked alginate, polyacrylamide hydrogel matrix, and chitosan adhesive have been proven to have anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and anti-adhesive effects[60]. Photo-cross-linked hyaluronic acid/carboxymethyl cellulose composite hydrogels can also be used as a dural substitute to prevent postoperative adhesion[61].

***Composite materials***

Different materials have different advantages and disadvantages; therefore, the combination of various materials to form composites may result in better dural repair. Yu *et al*[62] developed a package that includes two layers of novel electrospun membranes, dermal fibroblasts, and mussel adhesive proteins to repair spinal dural defects. This compound material effectively curbed CSF leakage and resisted adhesion between regenerated and surrounding tissues in a goat animal model. Additionally, autologous human muscle or fat transplantation can be combined with fibrin glue or fibrin-sealed collagen sponges. Surgeons collected autologous muscles from patients during total endoscopic surgery and transplanted them into several layers of dural defects. The graft was then fixed and sealed watertight with fibrin sealant and a gelatin sponge[63]. In a multicenter clinical trial, a new dura mater substitute (GM111) composed of polyglycolic acid felt and fibrin glue was used for non-suture dural repair. Of the 60 patients in the group, 4 experienced CSF leakage and subcutaneous CSF retention after surgery, and no postoperative infections resulted from the use of GM111. Therefore, GM111 showed good closure ability and safety for dural closure without sutures[64]. Similarly, in a review of 409 patients who underwent reconstruction of the sellar region, a single synthetic dura mater substitute was used to cover the damaged area, and then a dural sealant was applied to the repaired epidural surface. Postoperative results showed that this technique can effectively prevent postoperative CSF leakage[65]. Another composite, named NeoduraTM (MedprinBiotechGmbH, Germany), was made of absorbable PLLA and gelatin. Compared with the control DuraGen group, the surface properties of the composite substitute were more bionic to the natural extracellular matrix and exhibited better cell compatibility, inward tissue growth, and neovascularization. In clinical trials, this substitute further proved its ideal repair effects without CSF leakage or other adverse reactions[66].

***Other repair methods***

A non-penetrating titanium clip is commonly used for dural repair in clinics. Compared with the primary suture, the non-penetrating anastomotic clip has the advantages of simple operation, rapid process, reduced dura exposure, no pinhole, and no risk of pinhole leakage. Additionally, compared with the foreign body inflammatory reaction caused by sutures, the use of a titanium clip significantly reduces local acute or chronic inflammation, as well as the risk of postoperative adhesion[67-69]. Shahrestani *et al*[67] used non-penetrating anastomotic clips to repair dural defects in children, and the incidence of postoperative CSF leakage and non-penetrating titanium clip infection was very low. Ito *et* *al*[70] used non-penetrating titanium clips to prevent postoperative CSF leakage during spinal surgery, and only 1 of the 31 patients exhibited postoperative CSF leakage. These studies suggest that non-penetrating anastomotic titanium clips are a good auxiliary tool in the treatment of dura breakage. However, because they are made of metal, these clips may lead to metal artifacts and affect the discrimination of structure in the future. Nevertheless, some studies think that they are small enough to not produce obvious artifacts[71]. In addition, the use of non-penetrating titanium clips exhibits several issues, including dural tears caused by the clips, displacement and non-reusability of the clips, high medical costs, and non-degradable materials. Additionally, the long-term effects of the use of titanium clips have not been observed. Whether these clips will eventually lead to progressive stenosis of the dural space, among other issues, require further exploration.

Epidural or intrathecal injection of saline has also been considered to alleviate the complications of CSF leakage caused by dural injury. Saline injection can improve the symptoms of intracranial hypotension by restoring CSF pressure in the subarachnoid space, which can immediately improve symptoms. However, this is only a temporary solution[72,73].

In addition, clinical adjuvant treatments, such as fluid replacement, caffeine, sphenopalatine ganglion block, greater occipital nerve block, local pressure bandaging, surgical closure of the space, and short-term bed rest after surgery are reasonable in current clinical practice, as these methods can increase the pressure in the dural defect area and avoid postural low intracranial pressure[74-77]. Through animal experiments, Ahmadi *et al*[78] found that local or systemic supplementation with L-arginine is beneficial for the treatment of dural tears. Systemic supplementation with L-arginine can promote collagen deposition and vascularization and increase the level of granulation tissue formation to accelerate dural healing.

***Systematic evaluation of dural repair technology***

Many types of dural repair techniques and the continuous emergence of dural repair materials provide clinicians with more choices in the face of dural damage. A Canadian medical questionnaire examined clinicians’ choice of repair methods in the face of different dural defects[79]. The results showed that when the diameter of the damage was less than 1 mm, the surgeon often chose sealant or even no treatment. When the diameter of the damaged opening was greater than 1 mm, the combination of suture and sealant was found to be a more popular option. Additionally, the larger the diameter of the damaged opening, the greater the proportion of the combined application. On the other hand, surgeons preferred to use sealants or do nothing when the damage was located in the anterior area, most surgeons chose to use a combination of sutures and sealants in the posterior area, and use more sealants in the nerve root area. However, the results also showed that at least 20% of doctors chose a different repair method than the mainstream for different conditions. Therefore, the combined use of dural repair techniques and materials should be evaluated. Alshameeri *et al*[80] conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis on the management of accidental dural tears during spinal surgery in 2020. A total of 3822 cases of dural tears were included among 49 studies. Compared with different dural repair techniques, the risk of dural tears was 5.2% (4%-6.5%). Regardless of the type of treatment, the total combined proportion of dural tear treatment failure was 6.1%(4.4%-8.3%). In other words, little difference was observed among the different repair methods. Among them, the total failure rate of direct suture repair (with or without any other reinforcing material) was lower than that of indirect repair (with sealant and/or a patch)[80]. In a systematic review in 2021, a summary analysis of 11 studies showed that among the 776 enrolled patients, the most common technique was primary suture, patch, or a combination of graft and sealant (22.7%, 176/776). The incidence of CSF leakage was the lowest in the primary suture plus patch or bone graft group (5.5%, 7/128). In addition, compared with the use of an occluder alone (17.6%, 18/102), sealant as an aid to primary closure (13.7%, 18/131) did not significantly reduce the incidence of CSF leakage. Moreover, regardless of the repair technique, no significant difference was observed in the rate of infection or postoperative neurological deficits[4]. A total of 106 patients with dural tears, CSF leakage, dural incisions, or pseudomeningocele in the online databases of Southampton General Hospital from 2016 to 2019 were enrolled in the study[81]. The authors compared the combination of preliminary suture closure, artificial patch, sealant, autologous repair, and drainage in patients with dural ruptures. By comparing the length of hospitalization, number of readmissions or revision surgeries, time of readmission, postoperative infection rate, and neurological symptoms related to dural tear, the authors concluded that primary suture plus an artificial dural patch was the most effective method for repair.

**CONCLUSION**

In summary, one-stage suture is essential for all types of dural damage and partial dural damage repair surgeries, and primary suture plus patch repair is recommended. If the damage is too large for direct repair, indirect repair should be considered. Additionally, as the overall failure rate of spinal dural repair is 6.1%, dural repair materials should be constantly updated in clinical practice. In the development and testing phases, the new repair materials should be further adapted to special occasions, such as when a large, damaged area cannot be directly sutured or when patients with other diseases cannot tolerate secondary surgical sutures. In addition, many of the new repair materials are still in the *in vitro* or animal experiment stage, and further clinical trials are expected to obtain more clinical data.

**REFERENCES**

1 **Alshameeri ZAF**, Jasani V. Risk Factors for Accidental Dural Tears in Spinal Surgery. *Int J Spine Surg* 2021; **15**: 536-548 [PMID: 33986000 DOI: 10.14444/8082]

2 **Ishikura H**, Ogihara S, Oka H, Maruyama T, Inanami H, Miyoshi K, Matsudaira K, Chikuda H, Azuma S, Kawamura N, Yamakawa K, Hara N, Oshima Y, Morii J, Saita K, Tanaka S, Yamazaki T. Risk factors for incidental durotomy during posterior open spine surgery for degenerative diseases in adults: A multicenter observational study. *PLoS One* 2017; **12**: e0188038 [PMID: 29190646 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0188038]

3 **Kamenova M**, Leu S, Mariani L, Schaeren S, Soleman J. Management of Incidental Dural Tear During Lumbar Spine Surgery. To Suture or Not to Suture? *World Neurosurg* 2016; **87**: 455-462 [PMID: 26700751 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2015.11.045]

4 **Choi EH**, Chan AY, Brown NJ, Lien BV, Sahyouni R, Chan AK, Roufail J, Oh MY. Effectiveness of Repair Techniques for Spinal Dural Tears: A Systematic Review. *World Neurosurg* 2021; **149**: 140-147 [PMID: 33640528 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2021.02.079]

5 **Bi X**, Liu B, Mao Z, Wang C, Dunne N, Fan Y, Li X. Applications of materials for dural reconstruction in pre-clinical and clinical studies: Advantages and drawbacks, efficacy, and selections. *Mater Sci Eng C Mater Biol Appl* 2020; **117**: 111326 [PMID: 32919680 DOI: 10.1016/j.msec.2020.111326]

6 **Barber SM**, Fridley JS, Konakondla S, Nakhla J, Oyelese AA, Telfeian AE, Gokaslan ZL. Cerebrospinal fluid leaks after spine tumor resection: avoidance, recognition and management. *Ann Transl Med* 2019; **7**: 217 [PMID: 31297382 DOI: 10.21037/atm.2019.01.04]

7 **Lin TY**, Chen WJ, Hsieh MK, Lu ML, Tsai TT, Lai PL, Fu TS, Niu CC, Chen LH. Postoperative meningitis after spinal surgery: a review of 21 cases from 20,178 patients. *BMC Infect Dis* 2014; **14**: 220 [PMID: 24755138 DOI: 10.1186/1471-2334-14-220]

8 **Epstein NE**. A review article on the diagnosis and treatment of cerebrospinal fluid fistulas and dural tears occurring during spinal surgery. *Surg Neurol Int* 2013; **4**: S301-S317 [PMID: 24163783 DOI: 10.4103/2152-7806.111427]

9 **Chen Z**, Shao P, Sun Q, Zhao D. Risk factors for incidental durotomy during lumbar surgery: a retrospective study by multivariate analysis. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg* 2015; **130**: 101-104 [PMID: 25600349 DOI: 10.1016/j.clineuro.2015.01.001]

10 **Smorgick Y**, Baker KC, Herkowitz H, Montgomery D, Badve SA, Bachison C, Ericksen S, Fischgrund JS. Predisposing factors for dural tear in patients undergoing lumbar spine surgery. *J Neurosurg Spine* 2015; **22**: 483-486 [PMID: 25700240 DOI: 10.3171/2015.1.SPINE13864]

11 **Strömqvist F**, Jönsson B, Strömqvist B; Swedish Society of Spinal Surgeons. Dural lesions in decompression for lumbar spinal stenosis: incidence, risk factors and effect on outcome. *Eur Spine J* 2012; **21**: 825-828 [PMID: 22146791 DOI: 10.1007/s00586-011-2101-2]

12 **Yokogawa N**, Murakami H, Demura S, Kato S, Yoshioka K, Tsuchiya H. Incidental durotomy during total en bloc spondylectomy. *Spine J* 2018; **18**: 381-386 [PMID: 28735765 DOI: 10.1016/j.spinee.2017.07.169]

13 **Telfeian AE**, Shen J, Ali R, Oyelese A, Fridley J, Gokaslan ZL. Incidence and Implications of Incidental Durotomy in Transforaminal Endoscopic Spine Surgery: Case Series. *World Neurosurg* 2020; **134**: e951-e955 [PMID: 31734429 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2019.11.045]

14 **Takahashi Y**, Sato T, Hyodo H, Kawamata T, Takahashi E, Miyatake N, Tokunaga M. Incidental durotomy during lumbar spine surgery: risk factors and anatomic locations: clinical article. *J Neurosurg Spine* 2013; **18**: 165-169 [PMID: 23199434 DOI: 10.3171/2012.10.SPINE12271]

15 **Andereggen L**, Luedi MM. Dural leakage due to ipsilateral needle placement for spinal level localization in unilateral decompression surgery: A case report. *Surg Neurol Int* 2021; **12**: 205 [PMID: 34084632 DOI: 10.25259/SNI\_245\_2021]

16 **Allouch H**, Abu Nahleh K, Mursch K, Shousha M, Alhashash M, Boehm H. Symptomatic Intracranial Hemorrhage after Dural Tear in Spinal Surgery-A Series of 10 Cases and Review of the Literature. *World Neurosurg* 2021; **150**: e52-e65 [PMID: 33640532 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2021.02.071]

17 **Bydon M**, De la Garza-Ramos R, Abt NB, Macki M, Sciubba DM, Wolinsky JP, Bydon A, Gokaslan ZL, Witham TF. Durotomy is associated with pseudoarthrosis following lumbar fusion. *J Clin Neurosci* 2015; **22**: 544-548 [PMID: 25532509 DOI: 10.1016/j.jocn.2014.08.023]

18 **Lopes M**, Faillot T. [Dural tears: Regarding a series of 100 cases]. *Neurochirurgie* 2015; **61**: 329-332 [PMID: 26409571 DOI: 10.1016/j.neuchi.2015.06.005]

19 **Bosacco SJ**, Gardner MJ, Guille JT. Evaluation and treatment of dural tears in lumbar spine surgery: a review. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 2001: 238-247 [PMID: 11501817 DOI: 10.1097/00003086-200108000-00033]

20 **Desai A**, Ball PA, Bekelis K, Lurie J, Mirza SK, Tosteson TD, Weinstein JN. SPORT: does incidental durotomy affect long-term outcomes in cases of spinal stenosis? *Neurosurgery* 2011; **69**: 38-44; discussion 44 [PMID: 21358354 DOI: 10.1227/NEU.0b013e3182134171]

21 **Desai A**, Ball PA, Bekelis K, Lurie J, Mirza SK, Tosteson TD, Zhao W, Weinstein JN. Surgery for lumbar degenerative spondylolisthesis in Spine Patient Outcomes Research Trial: does incidental durotomy affect outcome? *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)* 2012; **37**: 406-413 [PMID: 21971123 DOI: 10.1097/BRS.0b013e3182349bc5]

22 **Fang Z**, Tian R, Jia YT, Xu TT, Liu Y. Treatment of cerebrospinal fluid leak after spine surgery. *Chin J Traumatol* 2017; **20**: 81-83 [PMID: 28336418 DOI: 10.1016/j.cjtee.2016.12.002]

23 **Lewandrowski KU**, Hellinger S, De Carvalho PST, Freitas Ramos MR, Soriano-SáNchez JA, Xifeng Z, Calderaro AL, Dos Santos TS, Ramírez León JF, de Lima E SilvA MS, Dowling Á, DataR G, Kim JS, Yeung A. Dural Tears During Lumbar Spinal Endoscopy: Surgeon Skill, Training, Incidence, Risk Factors, and Management. *Int J Spine Surg* 2021; **15**: 280-294 [PMID: 33900986 DOI: 10.14444/8038]

24 **Kinaci A**, Van Doormaal TPC. Dural sealants for the management of cerebrospinal fluid leakage after intradural surgery: current status and future perspectives. *Expert Rev Med Devices* 2019; **16**: 549-553 [PMID: 31144544 DOI: 10.1080/17434440.2019.1626232]

25 **Shenoy K**, Donnally CJ 3rd, Sheha ED, Khanna K, Prasad SK. An Investigation of a Novel Dural Repair Device for Intraoperative Incidental Durotomy Repair. *Front Surg* 2021; **8**: 642972 [PMID: 34291076 DOI: 10.3389/fsurg.2021.642972]

26 **Nakano T**, Yoshikawa K, Kunieda T, Arakawa Y, Kikuchi T, Yamawaki S, Naitoh M, Kawai K, Suzuki S. Treatment for infection of artificial dura mater using free fascia lata. *J Craniofac Surg* 2014; **25**: 1252-1255 [PMID: 25006907 DOI: 10.1097/SCS.0000000000000929]

27 **Arnautovic KI**, Kovacevic M. CSF-Related Complications After Intradural Spinal Tumor Surgery: Utility of an Autologous Fat Graft. *Med Arch* 2016; **70**: 460-465 [PMID: 28210022 DOI: 10.5455/medarh.2016.70.460-465]

28 **Sabatino G**, Della Pepa GM, Bianchi F, Capone G, Rigante L, Albanese A, Maira G, Marchese E. Autologous dural substitutes: a prospective study. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg* 2014; **116**: 20-23 [PMID: 24300745 DOI: 10.1016/j.clineuro.2013.11.010]

29 **Meddings N**, Scott R, Bullock R, French DA, Hide TA, Gorham SD. Collagen vicryl--a new dural prosthesis. *Acta Neurochir (Wien)* 1992; **117**: 53-58 [PMID: 1514429 DOI: 10.1007/BF01400636]

30 **Turchan A**, Rochman TF, Ibrahim A, Fauziah D, Wahyuhadi J, Parenrengi MA, Fauzi AA, Sufarnap E, Bajamal AH, Ferdiansyah, Suroto H, Purwati, Rantam FA, Paramadini AW, Lumenta CB. Duraplasty using amniotic membrane *vs* temporal muscle fascia: A clinical comparative study. *J Clin Neurosci* 2018; **50**: 272-276 [PMID: 29428266 DOI: 10.1016/j.jocn.2018.01.069]

31 **Marton E**, Giordan E, Gallinaro P, Curzi C, Trojan D, Paolin A, Guerriero A, Rossi S, Bendini M, Longatti P, Canova G. Homologous amniotic membrane as a dural substitute in decompressive craniectomies. *J Clin Neurosci* 2021; **89**: 412-421 [PMID: 34052070 DOI: 10.1016/j.jocn.2021.05.030]

32 **Yahanda AT**, Adelson PD, Akbari SHA, Albert GW, Aldana PR, Alden TD, Anderson RCE, Bauer DF, Bethel-Anderson T, Brockmeyer DL, Chern JJ, Couture DE, Daniels DJ, Dlouhy BJ, Durham SR, Ellenbogen RG, Eskandari R, George TM, Grant GA, Graupman PC, Greene S, Greenfield JP, Gross NL, Guillaume DJ, Hankinson TC, Heuer GG, Iantosca M, Iskandar BJ, Jackson EM, Johnston JM, Keating RF, Krieger MD, Leonard JR, Maher CO, Mangano FT, McComb JG, McEvoy SD, Meehan T, Menezes AH, O'Neill BR, Olavarria G, Ragheb J, Selden NR, Shah MN, Shannon CN, Shimony JS, Smyth MD, Stone SSD, Strahle JM, Torner JC, Tuite GF, Wait SD, Wellons JC, Whitehead WE, Park TS, Limbrick DD. Dural augmentation approaches and complication rates after posterior fossa decompression for Chiari I malformation and syringomyelia: a Park-Reeves Syringomyelia Research Consortium study. *J Neurosurg Pediatr* 2021; **27**: 459-468 [PMID: 33578390 DOI: 10.3171/2020.8.PEDS2087]

33 **Centonze R**, Agostini E, Massaccesi S, Toninelli S, Morabito L. A novel equine-derived pericardium membrane for dural repair: A preliminary, short-term investigation. *Asian J Neurosurg* 2016; **11**: 201-205 [PMID: 27366245 DOI: 10.4103/1793-5482.179645]

34 **He SK**, Guo JH, Wang ZL, Zhang Y, Tu YH, Wu SZ, Huang FG, Xie HQ. Efficacy and safety of small intestinal submucosa in dural defect repair in a canine model. *Mater Sci Eng C Mater Biol Appl* 2017; **73**: 267-274 [PMID: 28183608 DOI: 10.1016/j.msec.2016.12.077]

35 **Nakayama Y**, Tanaka T, Teshigawara A, Nogami R, Tachi R, Fuga M, Tochigi S, Hasegawa Y, Murayama Y. [Technical "Tips" for Epidural Tenting Using DuraGen(®) for Surgical Management of Large Dural Defects:A Technical Note]. *No Shinkei Geka* 2020; **48**: 903-907 [PMID: 33071225 DOI: 10.11477/mf.1436204294]

36 **Sade B**, Oya S, Lee JH. Non-watertight dural reconstruction in meningioma surgery: results in 439 consecutive patients and a review of the literature. Clinical article. *J Neurosurg* 2011; **114**: 714-718 [PMID: 20707618 DOI: 10.3171/2010.7.JNS10460]

37 **Parlato C**, di Nuzzo G, Luongo M, Parlato RS, Accardo M, Cuccurullo L, Moraci A. Use of a collagen biomatrix (TissuDura) for dura repair: a long-term neuroradiological and neuropathological evaluation. *Acta Neurochir (Wien)* 2011; **153**: 142-147 [PMID: 20623361 DOI: 10.1007/s00701-010-0718-2]

38 **Karkucak A**, Turkoz D, Bayraktar B, Turkoz A, Cokluk C. Comparison of TachoComb and TissuDura in Terms of Adverse Effects and Complications in Duraplasty in Rats. *Turk Neurosurg* 2021; **31**: 680-685 [PMID: 33978197 DOI: 10.5137/1019-5149.JTN.30444-20.2]

39 **Esposito F**, Angileri FF, Kruse P, Cavallo LM, Solari D, Esposito V, Tomasello F, Cappabianca P. Fibrin Sealants in Dura Sealing: A Systematic Literature Review. *PLoS One* 2016; **11**: e0151533 [PMID: 27119993 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0151533]

40 **Toro A**, Mannino M, Reale G, Di Carlo I. TachoSil use in abdominal surgery: a review. *J Blood Med* 2011; **2**: 31-36 [PMID: 22287861 DOI: 10.2147/JBM.S13061]

41 **Kuschel TJ**, Gruszka A, Hermanns-Sachweh B, Elyakoubi J, Sachweh JS, Vázquez-Jiménez JF, Schnoering H. Prevention of postoperative pericardial adhesions with TachoSil. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2013; **95**: 183-188 [PMID: 23084416 DOI: 10.1016/j.athoracsur.2012.08.057]

42 **Montano N**, Pignotti F, Auricchio AM, Fernandez E, Olivi A, Papacci F. Results of TachoSil® associated with fibrin glue as dural sealant in a series of patients with spinal intradural tumors surgery. Technical note with a review of the literature. *J Clin Neurosci* 2019; **61**: 88-92 [PMID: 30414810 DOI: 10.1016/j.jocn.2018.10.138]

43 **Gazzeri R**, Galarza M, Callovini G. Use of tissue sealant patch (TachoSil) in the management of cerebrospinal fluid leaks after anterior cervical spine discectomy and fusion. *Br J Neurosurg* 2021: 1-8 [PMID: 33538190 DOI: 10.1080/02688697.2021.1881444]

44 **Taniguchi Y**, Matsubayashi Y, Ikeda T, Kato S, Doi T, Oshima Y, Okazaki H, Tanaka S. Clinical Feasibility of Completely Autologous Fibrin Glue in Spine Surgery. *Spine Surg Relat Res* 2022; **6**: 388-394 [PMID: 36051679 DOI: 10.22603/ssrr.2021-0190]

45 **Xu C**, Ma X, Chen S, Tao M, Yuan L, Jing Y. Bacterial cellulose membranes used as artificial substitutes for dural defection in rabbits. *Int J Mol Sci* 2014; **15**: 10855-10867 [PMID: 24937688 DOI: 10.3390/ijms150610855]

46 **Lima FM**, Pinto FC, Andrade-da-Costa BL, Silva JG, Campos Júnior O, Aguiar JL. Biocompatible bacterial cellulose membrane in dural defect repair of rat. *J Mater Sci Mater Med* 2017; **28**: 37 [PMID: 28144849 DOI: 10.1007/s10856-016-5828-9]

47 **Jing Y**, Ma X, Xu C, Tian HL, Chen SW. Repair of dural defects with electrospun bacterial cellulose membranes in a rabbit experimental model. *Mater Sci Eng C Mater Biol Appl* 2020; **117**: 111246 [PMID: 32919624 DOI: 10.1016/j.msec.2020.111246]

48 **Xu C**, Zhao J, Gong Q, Chen S. Sustained release of vancomycin from bacterial cellulose membrane as dural substitutes for anti-inflammatory wound closure in rabbits. *J Biomater Appl* 2020; **34**: 1470-1478 [PMID: 32070189 DOI: 10.1177/0885328220908027]

49 **Mensah A**, Chen Y, Christopher N, Wei Q. Membrane Technological Pathways and Inherent Structure of Bacterial Cellulose Composites for Drug Delivery. *Bioengineering (Basel)* 2021; **9** [PMID: 35049712 DOI: 10.3390/bioengineering9010003]

50 **Picheth GF**, Pirich CL, Sierakowski MR, Woehl MA, Sakakibara CN, de Souza CF, Martin AA, da Silva R, de Freitas RA. Bacterial cellulose in biomedical applications: A review. *Int J Biol Macromol* 2017; **104**: 97-106 [PMID: 28587970 DOI: 10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2017.05.171]

51 **Kinaci A**, Algra A, Heuts S, O'Donnell D, van der Zwan A, van Doormaal T. Effectiveness of Dural Sealants in Prevention of Cerebrospinal Fluid Leakage After Craniotomy: A Systematic Review. *World Neurosurg* 2018; **118**: 368-376.e1 [PMID: 29969744 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2018.06.196]

52 **Kinaci A**, Moayeri N, van der Zwan A, van Doormaal TPC. Effectiveness of Sealants in Prevention of Cerebrospinal Fluid Leakage after Spine Surgery: A Systematic Review. *World Neurosurg* 2019; **127**: 567-575.e1 [PMID: 30928579 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2019.02.236]

53 **Schmalz P**, Griessenauer C, Ogilvy CS, Thomas AJ. Use of an Absorbable Synthetic Polymer Dural Substitute for Repair of Dural Defects: A Technical Note. *Cureus* 2018; **10**: e2127 [PMID: 29607275 DOI: 10.7759/cureus.2127]

54 **Wang J**, Li K, Xu J, Liu M, Li P, Li X, Fan Y. A biomimetic hierarchical small intestinal submucosa-chitosan sponge/chitosan hydrogel scaffold with a micro/nano structure for dural repair. *J Mater Chem B* 2021; **9**: 7821-7834 [PMID: 34586141 DOI: 10.1039/d1tb00948f]

55 **Diab A**, Al-Shami H, Negida A, Gadallah A, Farag H, Elkadi DM, Gaber MM, Ebada MA. Efficacy and safety of polyethylene glycol dural sealant system in cranial and spinal neurosurgical procedures: Meta-analysis. *Surg Neurol Int* 2021; **12**: 182 [PMID: 34084610 DOI: 10.25259/SNI\_132\_2021]

56 **Yamaguchi S**, Terasaka S, Okamoto M, Ishi Y, Motegi H, Kobayashi H, Houkin K. Simplified Dural Reconstruction Procedure Using Biocompatible Polyglycolic Acid Felt with Autologous Abdominal Fat Grafts after a Transpetrosal Approach. *World Neurosurg* 2019; **132**: e710-e715 [PMID: 31421296 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2019.08.033]

57 **Chuan D**, Wang Y, Fan R, Zhou L, Chen H, Xu J, Guo G. Fabrication and Properties of a Biomimetic Dura Matter Substitute Based on Stereocomplex Poly(Lactic Acid) Nanofibers. *Int J Nanomedicine* 2020; **15**: 3729-3740 [PMID: 32547025 DOI: 10.2147/IJN.S248998]

58 **Kinaci A**, van Thoor S, Redegeld S, Tooren M, van Doormaal TPC. Ex vivo evaluation of a multilayered sealant patch for watertight dural closure: cranial and spinal models. *J Mater Sci Mater Med* 2021; **32**: 85 [PMID: 34297226 DOI: 10.1007/s10856-021-06552-4]

59 **Hemstapat R**, Suvannapruk W, Thammarakcharoen F, Chumnanvej S, Suwanprateeb J. Performance evaluation of bilayer oxidized regenerated cellulose/poly ε-caprolactone knitted fabric-reinforced composites for dural substitution. *Proc Inst Mech Eng H* 2020; **234**: 854-863 [PMID: 32423302 DOI: 10.1177/0954411920926071]

60 **Li J**, Tian J, Li C, Chen L, Zhao Y. A hydrogel spinal dural patch with potential anti-inflammatory, pain relieving and antibacterial effects. *Bioact Mater* 2022; **14**: 389-401 [PMID: 35386815 DOI: 10.1016/j.bioactmat.2022.01.043]

61 **Huang YC**, Liu ZH, Kuo CY, Chen JP. Photo-Crosslinked Hyaluronic Acid/Carboxymethyl Cellulose Composite Hydrogel as a Dural Substitute to Prevent Post-Surgical Adhesion. *Int J Mol Sci* 2022; **23** [PMID: 35682853 DOI: 10.3390/ijms23116177]

62 **Yu F**, Li Q, Yin S, Liao X, Huang F, Chen D, Cao Y, Cen L. Reconstructing spinal dura-like tissue using electrospun poly(lactide-co-glycolide) membranes and dermal fibroblasts to seamlessly repair spinal dural defects in goats. *J Biomater Appl* 2015; **30**: 311-326 [PMID: 26041755 DOI: 10.1177/0885328215589205]

63 **Oertel JM**, Burkhardt BW. Full endoscopic treatment of dural tears in lumbar spine surgery. *Eur Spine J* 2017; **26**: 2496-2503 [PMID: 28528480 DOI: 10.1007/s00586-017-5105-8]

64 **Terasaka S**, Taoka T, Kuroda S, Mikuni N, Nishi T, Nakase H, Fujii Y, Hayashi Y, Murata JI, Kikuta KI, Kuroiwa T, Shimokawa S, Houkin K. Efficacy and safety of non-suture dural closure using a novel dural substitute consisting of polyglycolic acid felt and fibrin glue to prevent cerebrospinal fluid leakage-A non-controlled, open-label, multicenter clinical trial. *J Mater Sci Mater Med* 2017; **28**: 69 [PMID: 28357687 DOI: 10.1007/s10856-017-5877-8]

65 **Chaskes MB**, Khoury T, Chitguppi C, Lavergne P, Nyquist GG, Rabinowitz MR, Rosen MR, Evans JJ. A Single Layer Synthetic Dural Substitute Inlay is an Effective Sellar Reconstruction Technique in Endoscopic Transsphenoidal Pituitary Surgery. *J Neurol Surg B Skull Base* 2022; **83**: 291-295 [PMID: 35769799 DOI: 10.1055/s-0040-1721822]

66 **Deng K**, Yang Y, Ke Y, Luo C, Liu M, Deng Y, Tian Q, Yuan Y, Yuan T, Xu T. A novel biomimetic composite substitute of PLLA/gelatin nanofiber membrane for dura repairing. *Neurol Res* 2017; **39**: 819-829 [PMID: 28701072 DOI: 10.1080/01616412.2017.1348680]

67 **Shahrestani S**, Brown NJ, Loya J, Patel NA, Gendreau JL, Himstead AS, Pierzchajlo N, Singh R, Sahyouni R, Diaz-Aguilar LD, Rennert RC, Levy ML. Novel use of nonpenetrating titanium clips for pediatric primary spinal dural closure: A technical note. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg* 2022; **222**: 107422 [PMID: 36084429 DOI: 10.1016/j.clineuro.2022.107422]

68 **Marin Laut FM**, Gómez Cárdenas EA, Dormido JR, Molina NM, López López JA. Spinal dural closure without suture: Minimizing the risk of CSF leakage with a flat non-penetrating titanium U-clip. *Neurocirugia (Astur : Engl Ed)* 2019; **30**: 173-178 [PMID: 30782504 DOI: 10.1016/j.neucir.2018.12.002]

69 **Cheng YP**, Lin PY, Huang AP, Cheng CY, Chen CM, Hueng DY. Durotomy repair in minimally invasive transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion by nonpenetrating clips. *Surg Neurol Int* 2014; **5**: 36 [PMID: 24818043 DOI: 10.4103/2152-7806.129161]

70 **Ito K**, Aoyama T, Horiuchi T, Hongo K. Utility of nonpenetrating titanium clips for dural closure during spinal surgery to prevent postoperative cerebrospinal fluid leakage. *J Neurosurg Spine* 2015; **23**: 812-819 [PMID: 26315957 DOI: 10.3171/2015.3.SPINE141215]

71 **Ito K**, Seguchi T, Nakamura T, Chiba A, Hasegawa T, Nagm A, Horiuchi T, Hongo K. Evaluation of Metallic Artifacts Caused by Nonpenetrating Titanium Clips in Postoperative Neuroimaging. *World Neurosurg* 2016; **96**: 16-22 [PMID: 27586178 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2016.08.086]

72 **Che X**, Zhang W, Xu M. Continuous epidural pumping of saline contributes to prevent and treat postdural puncture headache. *J Clin Anesth* 2016; **34**: 154-158 [PMID: 27687364 DOI: 10.1016/j.jclinane.2016.03.066]

73 **Abdulla S**, Abdulla W, Eckhardt R. Caudal normal saline injections for the treatment of post-dural puncture headache. *Pain Physician* 2011; **14**: 271-279 [PMID: 21587330]

74 **Niraj G**, Kelkar A, Girotra V. Greater occipital nerve block for postdural puncture headache (PDPH): a prospective audit of a modified guideline for the management of PDPH and review of the literature. *J Clin Anesth* 2014; **26**: 539-544 [PMID: 25441250 DOI: 10.1016/j.jclinane.2014.03.006]

75 **Patel R**, Urits I, Orhurhu V, Orhurhu MS, Peck J, Ohuabunwa E, Sikorski A, Mehrabani A, Manchikanti L, Kaye AD, Kaye RJ, Helmstetter JA, Viswanath O. A Comprehensive Update on the Treatment and Management of Postdural Puncture Headache. *Curr Pain Headache Rep* 2020; **24**: 24 [PMID: 32323013 DOI: 10.1007/s11916-020-00860-0]

76 **Zorrilla-Vaca A**, Makkar JK. Effectiveness of Lateral Decubitus Position for Preventing Post-Dural Puncture Headache: A Meta-Analysis. *Pain Physician* 2017; **20**: E521-E529 [PMID: 28535561]

77 **Li H**, Wang Y, Oprea AD, Li J. Postdural Puncture Headache-Risks and Current Treatment. *Curr Pain Headache Rep* 2022; **26**: 441-452 [PMID: 35353358 DOI: 10.1007/s11916-022-01041-x]

78 **Ahmadi SA**, Jafari M, Darabi MR, Chehrei A, Rezaei M, Mirsalehi M. The Effect of l-Arginine on Dural Healing After Experimentally Induced Dural Defect in a Rat Model. *World Neurosurg* 2017; **97**: 98-103 [PMID: 27717775 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2016.09.091]

79 **Oitment C**, Aref M, Almenawar S, Reddy K. Spinal Dural Repair: A Canadian Questionnaire. *Global Spine J* 2018; **8**: 359-364 [PMID: 29977720 DOI: 10.1177/2192568217724132]

80 **Alshameeri ZAF**, El-Mubarak A, Kim E, Jasani V. A systematic review and meta-analysis on the management of accidental dural tears in spinal surgery: drowning in information but thirsty for a clear message. *Eur Spine J* 2020; **29**: 1671-1685 [PMID: 32296949 DOI: 10.1007/s00586-020-06401-y]

81 **Taylor C**, Khan A, Shenouda E, Brooke N, Nader-Sepahi A. Dural tear repair surgery comparative analysis: a stitch in time saves nine. *Eur Spine J* 2022; **31**: 575-595 [PMID: 34889999 DOI: 10.1007/s00586-021-07081-y]

82 **Suh SI**, Koh SB, Choi EJ, Kim BJ, Park MK, Park KW, Yoon JS, Lee DH. Intracranial hypotension induced by cervical spine chiropractic manipulation. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)* 2005; **30**: E340-E342 [PMID: 15959358 DOI: 10.1097/01.brs.0000166511.59868.b7]

83 **Singhal GD**, Atri S, Suggala S, Jaluka D, Singhal S, Shrivastava AK. Growing Skull Fractures; Pathogenesis and Surgical Outcome. *Asian J Neurosurg* 2021; **16**: 539-548 [PMID: 34660366 DOI: 10.4103/ajns.AJNS\_183\_18]

84 **Lofrese G**, Visani J, Cultrera F, De Bonis P, Tosatto L, Scerrati A. Anterior Dural Tear in Thoracic and Lumbar Spinal Fractures: Single-Center Experience with Coating Technique and Literature Review of the Available Strategies. *Life (Basel)* 2021; **11** [PMID: 34575024 DOI: 10.3390/life11090875]

85 **Li C**, Raza HK, Chansysouphanthong T, Zu J, Cui G. A clinical analysis on 40 cases of spontaneous intracranial hypotension syndrome. *Somatosens Mot Res* 2019; **36**: 24-30 [PMID: 30870079 DOI: 10.1080/08990220.2019.1566122]

86 **Du YQ**, Duan WR, Chen Z, Wu H, Jian FZ. Risk Factors and Management of Dural Defects in Anterior Surgery for Cervical Ossification of the Posterior Longitudinal Ligament. *World Neurosurg* 2018; **111**: e527-e538 [PMID: 29288856 DOI: 10.1016/j.wneu.2017.12.113]

87 **Murphy ME**, Kerezoudis P, Alvi MA, McCutcheon BA, Maloney PR, Rinaldo L, Shepherd D, Ubl DS, Krauss WE, Habermann EB, Bydon M. Risk factors for dural tears: a study of elective spine surgery(). *Neurol Res* 2017; **39**: 97-106 [PMID: 27908218 DOI: 10.1080/01616412.2016.1261236]

88 **OʼNeill KR**, Neuman BJ, Peters C, Riew KD. Risk factors for dural tears in the cervical spine. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)* 2014; **39**: E1015-E1020 [PMID: 24859583 DOI: 10.1097/BRS.0000000000000416]

89 **Durand WM**, DePasse JM, Kuris EO, Yang J, Daniels AH. Late-presenting dural tear: incidence, risk factors, and associated complications. *Spine J* 2018; **18**: 2043-2050 [PMID: 29679726 DOI: 10.1016/j.spinee.2018.04.004]

90 **Xu JX**, Zhou CW, Wang CG, Tang Q, Li JW, Zhang LL, Xu HZ, Tian NF. Risk Factors for Dural Tears in Thoracic and Lumbar Burst Fractures Associated With Vertical Laminar Fractures. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)* 2018; **43**: 774-779 [PMID: 28953708 DOI: 10.1097/BRS.0000000000002425]

91 **Reinstein E**, Pariani M, Bannykh S, Rimoin DL, Schievink WI. Connective tissue spectrum abnormalities associated with spontaneous cerebrospinal fluid leaks: a prospective study. *Eur J Hum Genet* 2013; **21**: 386-390 [PMID: 22929030 DOI: 10.1038/ejhg.2012.191]

92 **Bassani L**, Graffeo CS, Behrooz N, Tyagi V, Wilson T, Penaranda S, Zagzag D, Rifkin DB, Barcellos-Hoff MH, Fatterpekar G, Placantonakis D. Noninvasive diagnosis and management of spontaneous intracranial hypotension in patients with marfan syndrome: Case Report and Review of the Literature. *Surg Neurol Int* 2014; **5**: 8 [PMID: 24575323 DOI: 10.4103/2152-7806.125629]

93 **Glassman SD**, Gum JL, Crawford CH 3rd, Shields CB, Carreon LY. Complications with recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein-2 in posterolateral spine fusion associated with a dural tear. *Spine J* 2011; **11**: 522-526 [PMID: 20598649 DOI: 10.1016/j.spinee.2010.05.016]

94 **Ramot Y**, Harnof S, Klein I, Amouyal N, Steiner M, Manassa NN, Bahar A, Rousselle S, Nyska A. Local Tolerance and Biodegradability of a Novel Artificial Dura Mater Graft Following Implantation Onto a Dural Defect in Rabbits. *Toxicol Pathol* 2020; **48**: 738-746 [PMID: 32812521 DOI: 10.1177/0192623320947075]

95 **Zhu T**, Wang H, Jing Z, Fan D, Liu Z, Wang X, Tian Y. High efficacy of tetra-PEG hydrogel sealants for sutureless dural closure. *Bioact Mater* 2022; **8**: 12-19 [PMID: 34541383 DOI: 10.1016/j.bioactmat.2021.06.022]

96 **Masuda S**, Fujibayashi S, Otsuki B, Kimura H, Neo M, Matsuda S. The dural repair using the combination of polyglycolic acid mesh and fibrin glue and postoperative management in spine surgery. *J Orthop Sci* 2016; **21**: 586-590 [PMID: 27519623 DOI: 10.1016/j.jos.2016.07.016]

97 **Liao J**, Li X, He W, Guo Q, Fan Y. A biomimetic triple-layered biocomposite with effective multifunction for dura repair. *Acta Biomater* 2021; **130**: 248-267 [PMID: 34118449 DOI: 10.1016/j.actbio.2021.06.003]

**Footnotes**

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** Authors declare no conflict of interests for this article.

**Open-Access:** This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: https://creativecommons.org/Licenses/by-nc/4.0/

**Provenance and peer review:** Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

**Peer-review model:** Single blind

**Peer-review started:** December 28, 2022

**First decision:** February 20, 2023

**Article in press:**

**Specialty type:** Orthopedics

**Country/Territory of origin:** China

**Peer-review report’s scientific quality classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): B, B

Grade C (Good): 0

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

**P-Reviewer:** Chrastina J, Czech Republic; Kung WM, Taiwan **S-Editor:** Ma YJ **L-Editor:** A **P-Editor:**

**Table 1 Etiology of dural defect**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Relationship** | **Classification** | **Etiology** |
| Immediate factors | Operation | Lumbar anesthesia, puncture[8] |
|  |  | Analgesia in labor[8] |
|  |  | Chiropractic[82] |
|  |  | Negative pressure suction |
|  | Trauma | Skull fracture[83] |
|  |  | Spinal burst fracture[84] |
|  |  | Subdural hematoma cleared[85] |
|  | Surgery | Discectomy/artificial disc replacement[86-88] |
|  |  | laminectomy[86-88] |
|  |  | Late-presenting dural tear[89] |
|  |  | minimally invasive surgery[90] |
|  |  | Secondary intervention after surgical intervention[9,10,14,92] |
|  |  | Intradural mass resection/cyst removal[9,14] |
| Indirect factors | Connective tissue disorders | Marfan syndrome[91] |
|  |  | Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type II[92] |
|  | Miscellaneous | Dural ossification[86] |
|  |  | Spontaneous fistula |
|  |  | The use of bone morphoprotein 2[93] |
|  |  | Older age[1,10,14] |
|  |  | Diabetes[1] |
|  |  | Obesity (Body mass index ≥ 30)[87] |
|  |  | Corticosteroid use[87] |
|  |  | Ankylosing spondylitis[87] |

**Table 2 Non-biological materials and their effect evaluation**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **First author** | **Years** | **Tittle** | **Restorative materials** | **Object of application** | **Evaluation of clinical / laboratory effect** |
| Yuval Ramot | 2020 | Local tolerance and biodegradability of a novel artificial dura mater graft following implantation onto a dural defect in rabbits[94] | Novel synthetic and fibrous Dural graft: Poly (L-lactic-cocaprolactone acid) and poly (D-lactic-co-caprolactone acid) | Rabbits | 12 mo after operation, there was no animal death, and the new dura mater, dura mater injury and upper bone healing were formed at the implantation site. The advantage for this material is favorable local tolerability and biodegradability |
| Philip Schmalz | 2018 | Use of an absorbable synthetic polymer dural substitute for repair of dural defects: A technical note[53] | Cerafix dura substitute: Spun poly (lactic-coglycolic acid) and poly-p-dioxanone | Human: Four patients after resection of brain tumor | In all patients wound healing proceeded without complication. There was no imaging evidence of persistent fluid collection to suggest cerebrospinal fluid leakage or pseudomeningocele formation, nor was there evidence of meningeal enhancement to suggest the development of subclinical chemical meningitis |
| Jiahao Li | 2022 | A hydrogel spinal dural patch with potential anti-inflammatory, pain relieving and antibacterial effects[60] | bioactive patch composed of alginate and polyacrylamide hydrogel matrix cross-linked by calcium ions, and chitosan adhesive | *In vitro* experiment and *in vivo* experiment in rabbit model | The bioactive patch have the good properties of withstanding high pressure, promoting defect closure, exerting the effects of anti-inflammatory, analgesic, adhesion prevention and inhibiting postoperative infection  |
| A. Kinaci | 2021 | *Ex vivo* evaluation of a multilayered sealant patch for watertight dural closure: cranial and spinal models[58] | Liqoseal, a dural sealant patch comprising a watertight polyester-urethane layer and an adhesive layer consisting of poly (DL-lactide-co-ε-caprolactone) copolymer and multi-armed N-hydroxylsuccinimide functionalized polyethylene glycol | Computer-assisted models, fresh porcine dura and In vitro experiment | The mean burst pressure of Liqoseal in the spinal model (233 ± 81 mmHg) was higher than that of Tachosil (123 ± 63 mmHg) and Tisseel (23 ± 16 mmHg). Compared with Adherus, Duraseal, Tachosil, and Tisseel, Liqoseal was able to achieve a strong watertight seal on dura defects in the *in vitro* model |
| Shigeru Yamaguchi | 2019 | Simplified dural reconstruction procedure using biocompatible polyglycolic acid felt with Autologous abdominal fat grafts after a transpetrosal approach[35,47] | Durawave: Polyglycolic acid felt | Human: 36 cases of tumor resection *via* transpetrosal approach | The cerebrospinal fluid leakage rate of patients treated with polyglycolic acid felt was lower than that of autogenous fascia fixation, and the time of intraoperative dural reconstruction was significantly shortened. Using polyglycolic acid felt to reconstruct dura mater simplifies the operation and may prevent cerebrospinal fluid-related complications after transpetrosal approach |
| Yin-Cheng Huang | 2022 | Photo-Crosslinked Hyaluronic Acid/Carboxymethyl Cellulose Composite Hydrogel as a dural substitute to prevent post-surgical Adhesion[61] | Photo-Crosslinked Hyaluronic Acid/Car-b oxymethyl Cellulose Composite Hydrogel | *In vitro* experiment and *in vivo* experiment in rabbit model | It has biocompatibility, biodegradability and mechanical strength. By drastically reducing attachment and penetration of adhesion-forming fibroblasts *in vitro*, HC hydrogel can be used as an anti-adhesion barrier to prevent postoperative adhesion |
| Tengjiao Zhu | 2021 | High efficacy of tetra-PEG hydrogel sealants for sutureless dural closure[95] | Tetra-PEG hydrogel sealants | *In vitro* experiment and *in vivo* experiment in rabbit model | It has the advantages of simple operation, high safety, fast solidification time, easy injection, good mechanical strength and strong tissue adhesion. In the liquid environment, the tetra-PEG hydrogel sealants can also instantly adhere to the irregular tissue surface |
| Di Chuan | 2020 | Fabrication and Properties of a Biomimetic Dura Matter Substitute Based on Stereocomplex Poly (Lactic Acid) Nanofibers[57] | Stereocomplex nanofiber membranes based on enantiomeric poly (lactic acid) and poly (D-lactic acid)-grafted tetracalcium phosphate | *In vitro* experiment | It has heat resistance, stretching similar to human dura mater, non-toxic to cells, and neuron compatibility |
| Fengbin Yu | 2015 | Reconstructing spinal dura-like tissue using electrospun poly(lactide-co-glycolide) membranes and dermal fibroblasts to seamlessly repair spinal dural defects in goats[62] | Two layers of novel electrospun membranes, dermal fibroblasts and mussel adhesive protein for repairing spinal dural defect. Inner layer: Lactide-co-glycolide other layer: Chitosan-coated electrospun nonwoven poly(lactide-co-glycolide) membrane | Goats | Seamless and quick sealing of the defect area with the implants was realized by mussel adhesive protein. Effective cerebrospinal fluid containment and anti-adhesion of the regenerated tissue to the surrounding tissue could be achieved in the current animal model |
| Soichiro Masuda | 2016 | The dural repair using the combination of polyglycolic acid mesh and fibrin glue and postoperative management in spine surgery[96] | Suture or nonpenetrating titanium clips, followed by reinforcement with a polyglycolic acid mesh and fibrin glue intraoperatively | 75 patients (34 males and 41 females; age range, 16e80 years; mean age, 57.1 years) | Only one patient out of 75 (1.3%) required reoperation for dural repair |
| Shunsuke Terasaka | 2017 | Efficacy and safety of non-suture dural closure using a novel dural substitute consisting of polyglycolic acid felt and fibrin glue to prevent cerebrospinal fluid leakage: A non-controlled, open-label, multicenter clinical trial[64] | Fibrin glue and polyglycolic acid felt (GM111) | Sixty patients were enrolled. The craniotomy site was supratentorial in 77.2%, infratentorial in 12.3% and sellar in 10.5% | Cerebrospinal fluid leakage and subcutaneous cerebrospinal fluid retention throughout the postoperative period were found in four patients. Adverse events for which a causal relationship with GM111 could not be ruled out occurred in 8.8% of the patients. There were no instances of postoperative infection due to GM111 |
| Jie Liao | 2021 | A biomimetic triple-layered biocomposite with effective multifunction for dura repair[97] | Triple-layered composite: Poly (L-lactic acid), chitosan, gelatin, and acellular small intestinal submucosa | *In vitro* experiment | Satisfactory multifunction of leakage blockade, adhesion prevention, antibacterial property, and dura reconstruction potential |
| Kunxue Deng | 2017 | A novel biomimetic composite substitute of PLLA/ gelatin nanofiber membrane for dura repairing[66] | Absorbable materials Poly (L-lactic acid) and gelatin | *In vitro* experiment | More biomimetic to native extracellular matrix than collagen substitute did, together with better cytocompatibility, tissue ingrowth, and neoangiogenesis |

PLLA: Poly (L-lactic acid).