

World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

World J Clin Cases 2021 July 16; 9(20): 5352-5753



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INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJCC* is now indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (also known as SciSearch®), Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, Scopus, PubMed, and PubMed Central. The 2021 Edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2020 impact factor (IF) for *WJCC* as 1.337; IF without journal self cites: 1.301; 5-year IF: 1.742; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.33; Ranking: 119 among 169 journals in medicine, general and internal; and Quartile category: Q3. The *WJCC*'s CiteScore for 2020 is 0.8 and Scopus CiteScore rank 2020: General Medicine is 493/793.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: Jia-Hui Li; Production Department Director: Yu-Jie Ma; Editorial Office Director: Jin-Lai Wang.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Clinical Cases

ISSN

ISSN 2307-8960 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

April 16, 2013

FREQUENCY

Thrice Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Dennis A Bloomfield, Sandro Vento, Bao-Gan Peng

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjnet.com/2307-8960/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

July 16, 2021

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>

Spinal dural arteriovenous fistula 8 years after lumbar discectomy surgery: A case report and review of literature

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Author contributions: Ouyang Y, Qu Y, Dong RP and Kang MY were the patient's neurosurgeons, and they also reviewed the literature and contributed to manuscript drafting; Yu T and Cheng XL reviewed and analyzed imaging findings; Zhao JW reviewed the whole manuscript and revised it; all authors issued final approval for the version to be submitted.

Informed consent statement:

Informed written consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this report and any accompanying images.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

CARE Checklist (2016) statement:

The authors have read the CARE Checklist (2016), and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CARE Checklist (2016).

Open-Access: This article is an open-access article that was

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Spinal dural arteriovenous fistula (SDAVF) is an extremely rare vascular malformation of the central nervous system that is often confused with degenerative spinal disorders due to similar early symptoms and clinical features. Here, we report a case of SDAVF recurrence 8 years after lumbar spine surgery and summarize relevant literature.

CASE SUMMARY

A 54-year-old male was admitted to our hospital complaining of lower back pain, numbness in both lower extremities and intermittent claudication. Subsequent imaging identified lumbar spinal stenosis. Following surgical treatment, the patient's symptoms significantly resolved, and he was able to perform daily activities. However, similar symptoms appeared 8 years later, followed by confirmation of SDAVF diagnosis. The patient underwent neurosurgery 7 mo after symptom onset. The follow-up period lasted 14 mo, and the patient remains with marginal neurological symptoms.

CONCLUSION

This case highlights the importance of prompt SDAVF diagnosis. Due to its nonspecific clinical presentation, the clinical experience of the surgeon and definitive imaging examination are indispensable. Additionally, timely neurosurgery is effective and may significantly improve patient outcomes.

Key Words: Central nervous system vascular malformations; Spinal degenerative disease; Spinal stenosis; Neurosurgery; Diagnosis; Differential; Case report

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Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

Specialty type: Medicine, research and experimental

Country/Territory of origin: China

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): B
Grade C (Good): 0
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

Received: March 1, 2021

Peer-review started: March 1, 2021

First decision: May 11, 2021

Revised: May 19, 2021

Accepted: May 27, 2021

Article in press: May 27, 2021

Published online: July 16, 2021

P-Reviewer: Sarica FB

S-Editor: Gao CC

L-Editor: Filipodia

P-Editor: Liu JH



Core Tip: Spinal dural arteriovenous fistulas (SDAVFs) are rare disorders because its onset and early symptoms resemble more common disorders, especially spinal degeneration disease. It is therefore often misdiagnosed and misclassified, resulting in ineffective clinical interventions, hence poor prognosis. Here, we report a case of SDAVF that went into remission, but symptoms recurred 8 years later as lumbar spinal stenosis, supporting the idea that SDAVF is an acquired disorder. Currently, imaging is an important way of confirming SDAVF diagnosis. Early, effective treatment may significantly improve SDAVF prognosis.

Citation: Ouyang Y, Qu Y, Dong RP, Kang MY, Yu T, Cheng XL, Zhao JW. Spinal dural arteriovenous fistula 8 years after lumbar discectomy surgery: A case report and review of literature. *World J Clin Cases* 2021; 9(20): 5594-5604

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v9/i20/5594.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v9.i20.5594>

INTRODUCTION

Spinal dural arteriovenous fistula (SDAVF) is a vascular malformation of the spinal cord, and these malformations are broadly classified as extradural AVF, intradural dorsal AVF, intradural ventral AVF, extradural-intradural spinal arteriovenous malformations (AVM), intramedullary AVM and conus medullaris AVM, based on the specific anatomical and pathophysiological factors[1]. Its incidence ranges between 5-10 persons per million[2] and mainly affects middle-aged and elderly males[3].

An anatomically straightforward cause of this disorder is the direct connection between the spinal cord feeding radicular artery and radicular vein[4]. Abnormal retrograde infusion of arterial blood into the venous plexus causes venous congestion and hypertension, resulting in congestive edema and ultimately spinal cord ischemia. This is the main mechanism of spinal cord injury and may lead to irreversible symptoms[5].

Due to its relative rarity, this disease has an insidious onset and is symptomatically similar to many more common disorders, particularly degenerative disorders of the spine, resulting in significant rates of delayed diagnosis and treatment error, leading to poor prognosis[6]. Early SDAVF diagnosis and treatment can significantly improve patient outcomes. Thus, the differential diagnostic ability of clinicians is crucial[5,7]. Here, we report a case of recurrent SDAVF following lumbar spine surgery and summarize recent related advances in SDAVF research.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

First admission: Eight years before, the patient complained of experiencing lower back pain for several years and numbness with pain in both lower extremities for 2 years, which gradually worsened over 1 year.

Second admission: Seven months ago, the patient had no obvious triggers to develop low back pain with numbness in both lower extremities.

History of present illness

First admission: The patient was male and did not have an obvious cause of lumbar intermittent pain with pain numbness in both lower extremities and intermittent claudication for about 10 m, which relieved after rest. The patient underwent conservative treatment, and no remission was seen.

Second admission: The patient presented 7 mo ago with low back pain accompanied by pain and fatigue in both lower extremities, intermittent claudication distance of about 50 m, having recently needed a walking stick. The patient had obvious numbness in the saddle area as well as urinary and fecal dysfunction. No significant mitigating or aggravating factors were found during this period.

History of past illness

First admission: He had no significant medical history.

Second admission: The patient underwent lumbar surgery 8 years ago.

Personal and family history

There was no consanguineous marriage or family history of significant disease.

Physical examination

First admission: L5 spinous process and paraspinous process had light tenderness. Muscular strength of the four extremities showed no obvious abnormality. Bilateral lower leg lateral, dorsolateral foot and plantar dysesthesia, heavier on the right side. Saddle region hypoesthesia was evident, abdominal wall reflexes and Achilles tendon reflexes were not elicited, bilateral straight leg raise tests were positive, and pathological reflexes were not elicited.

Second admission: The patient had numbness in the sensory planes, bilaterally from below the groin, with strength grade 4 in the iliopsoas, quadriceps, and bilaterally in the tibialis anterior muscles. A grade 3 strength was noted in the extensor hallucis longus and bilaterally in the gastrocnemius muscles. Knee tendon and Achilles tendon reflexes were reduced bilaterally. Straight leg raise tests and pathological reflexes were negative.

Laboratory examinations

The case did not involve laboratory examinations.

Imaging examinations

First admission: Using a T2 magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) imaging, the sagittal view of the patient revealed straightening of the physiological curvature of the lumbar spine and a herniated disc at segments L4-L5 (Figure 1A). Axial scanning revealed compression of the dura mater at segments L4-L5 and presence of spinal canal stenosis (Figure 1B).

Second admission: Admission computed tomography scan showed that the L4 vertebral body moved forward after lumbar surgery, with lumbar degenerative disease and multiple segment disc herniation (Figure 2). MRI plain scan showed that the changes of the vertebral body were similar to those revealed by computed tomography scan and that there was high signal in the spinal cord on T2 image (Figure 3A and 3B). Contrast-enhanced MRI and spinal angiography revealed abnormal vessels in the dorsal side of the spinal cord (Figures 3C and 4).

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

First admission

Herniated discs at L4-L5 segments; spinal canal stenosis.

Second admission

SDAVF, L4 spondylolisthesis, L3-L4 disc herniation, Spinal degeneration.

TREATMENT

First admission

The patient was treated under general anesthesia with lamina decompression, intervertebral disc removal, cage implantation and internal fixation. Postoperative X-ray showed good internal fixation position (Figure 5).

Second admission

The patient was anesthetized, carefully prone on the operating table, and radiopaque markers were preoperatively administered to facilitate intraoperative positioning. Local anesthetics and epinephrine were injected dermally in the surgical area to reduce bleeding. The skin, superficial fascia and deep fascia were incised stepwise to reveal the lamina. A single laminectomy was performed, and the dura was fully exposed.

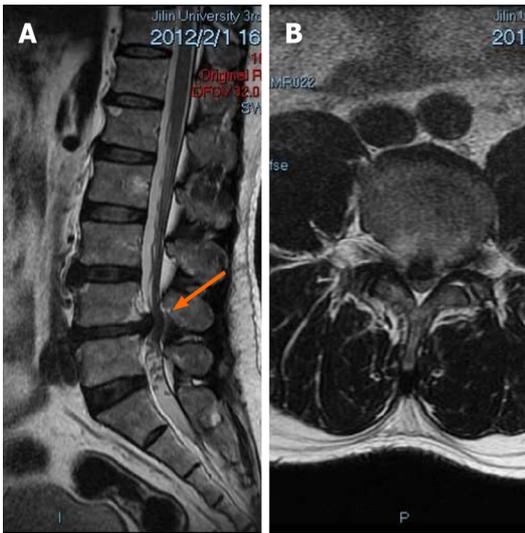


Figure 1 Patient's first admission preoperative magnetic resonance imaging. A: Sagittal view of the patient showed a straightening of the physiological curvature of the lumbar spine and a herniated disc at L4-L5 segments (orange arrow); B: Axial scan showed a herniated disc at segments L4-L5, compression of the dura, marked compression of the foramina on both sides and spinal canal stenosis.

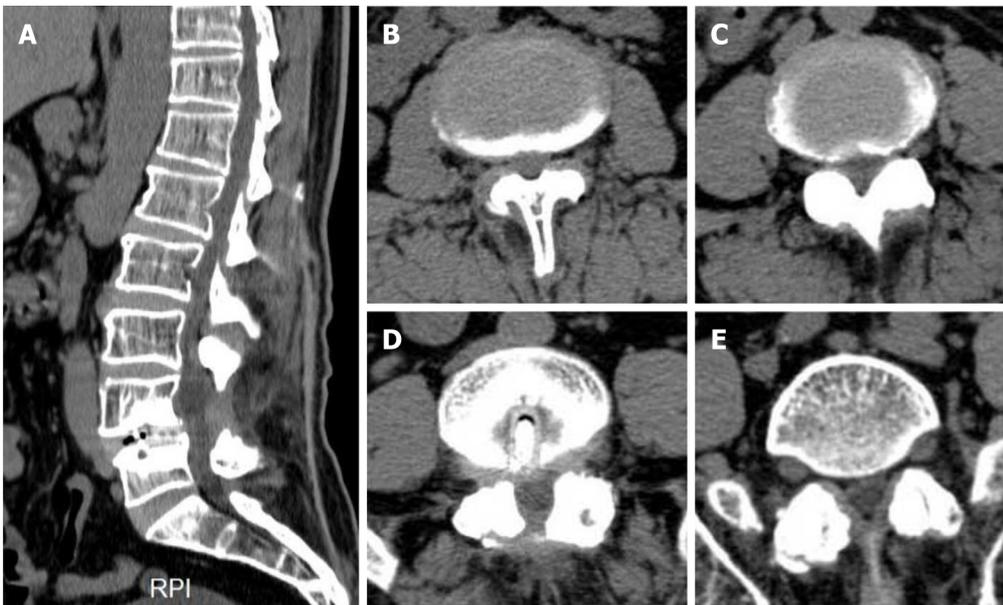


Figure 2 Preoperative computed tomography on the patient's second admission. A: Sagittal examination revealed the presence of physiological curvature of the lumbar spine, reduced bone mineral density of all vertebral bodies, irregular margins in some and absence of spinous processes in L4; B-E: L2-L3 (B), L3-L4 (C), L4-L5 (D), L5-S1 (E) cross sections, respectively. Soft tissue density shadowing of multisegmented discs projected towards the periphery. Metal-like structures were found in L4-L5. RPI: Right posterior image.

Intraoperative X-ray reconfirmed the level of surgery. After microscopically incising the dura along the midline while leaving the arachnoid intact and exploring the area of the intravertebral foramen in the subdural space between the dura and the intact arachnoid, the proximal portion of the arterialized vein was seen to emerge from the dura. Thus, temporary aneurysm clips were applied to the arterialized vein, visible as color alterations and bulging of veins distal to the occlusion. The arterialized draining vein was then extracted from the nerve root, coagulated with low-power bipolar and divided. The dura was sutured, and the surgical incision closed layer by layer.

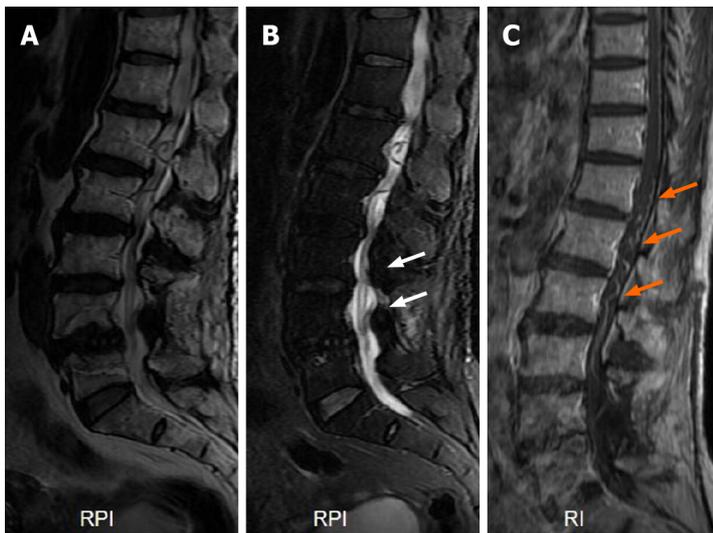


Figure 3 Preoperative magnetic resonance imaging at second admission. A and B: On T2 image, L4 vertebral body was displaced forward, the edge of vertebral body was irregular, multi segment intervertebral disc protruded backward (A), and high signal shadow was seen in the spinal cord (white arrows) (B); C: Enhanced magnetic resonance imaging showed tortuous dilated vessels in the dorsal side of the spinal cord (orange arrows). RPI: Right posterior image; RI: Right image.

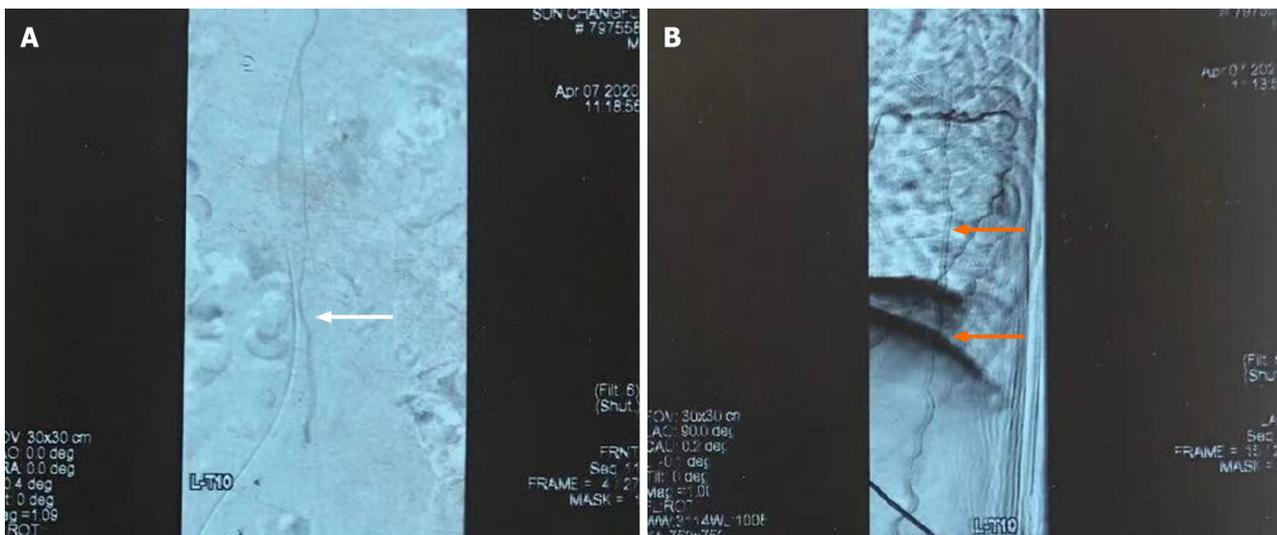


Figure 4 Angiography of spinal cord. A: Dilated arterialized vessels can be seen in the coronal view (white arrow); B: Sagittal view revealed tortuous dilation and snake-like abnormal veins (orange arrows).

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

First admission

The patient experienced stepwise postoperative pain disappearance in the low back and leg. After half a year, the patient's saddle region sensation returned to normal, and abdominal wall reflexes and Achilles tendon reflexes returned. The patient experienced hyperesthesia on the lateral calf, dorsolateral foot and plantar foot bilaterally in the first three postoperative weeks, which gradually normalized over the following year. Follow-up continued until the patient removed the internal fixation, about 2 years after surgery, with the patient experiencing significant symptom relief and capable of performing daily activities.

Second admission

The patient was followed up for 1 year after surgery, during which low back pain as well as numbness and pain in both lower extremities significantly improved, although they still existed. The patient's lower limb muscle strength recovered significantly, and he tried to walk. Urine and stool function returned to normal. Numbness in the saddle

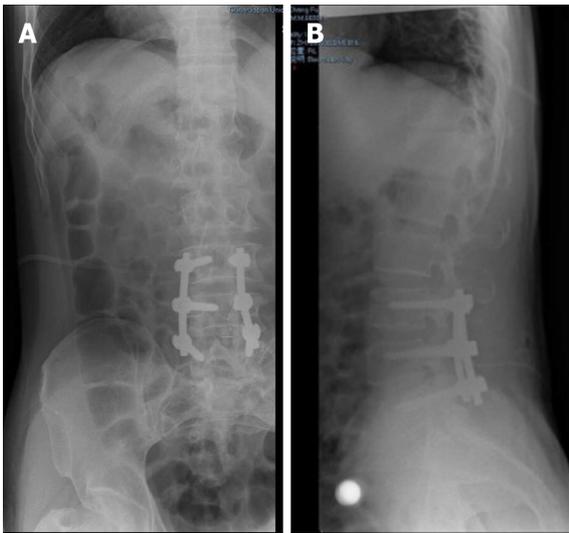


Figure 5 Postoperative X-ray at the patient's first admission. A and B: Anteroposterior (A) and lateral (B) radiographs showed that the internal fixative was well positioned in the patient.

area was not significantly relieved, and the radiation symptoms from the incision to the buttock and saddle area occurred occasionally. According to the Modified Aminoff-Logue scale (Table 1), the patient's gait improved from grade 3 to 1, while micturition improved from grade 2 to 0. Postoperative changes in visual analogue scale and Oswestry disability index are shown in Figure 6.

DISCUSSION

Here, we report an SDAVF case 8 years after lumbar spinal stenosis surgery. To the best of our knowledge, few cases of SDAVF 8 years after lumbar surgery have been published. Initial SDAVF misdiagnosis rate is 81%, while the erroneous treatment rate is 62% as it exhibits nonspecific clinical manifestation. SDAVF misdiagnosis can lead to selection of the wrong treatment strategy, resulting in neurological dysfunction and even paralysis. Moreover, due to delayed diagnosis, many patients already have severe motor-sensory, sexual and sphincter dysfunction at the time of diagnosis. About 10%-30% of the patients require a wheelchair for ambulatory visits[8,9]. Thus, early and accurate SDAVF diagnosis may significantly improve this disease's outcome. Here, we described a 54-year-old male who after SDAVF diagnosis, received surgery and had satisfactory clinical outcomes. Moreover, we reviewed SDAVF patients' features with regards to gender, age, radiology, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis (Table 2).

Regarding SDAVF demographic features, it is reported that the time interval from symptom appearance to diagnosis varies from a few days to many years[10], with a mean duration of 12 mo[11]. Many factors, like atypical clinical symptoms, variable course and misleading imaging results[2], contribute to delay or miss SDAVF diagnosis. Here, the duration from disease onset to accurate diagnosis was 7 mo, which was shorter than the mean time in previous studies[11], which is a critical reason for his good prognosis. A retrospective review found that the disease mainly occurs in middle-aged and elderly men and has a chronic progression of symptoms limited to the lower limbs, which are aggravated by activity[12]. In this case the patient was aged 54 at SDAVF diagnosis, which was consistent with previous findings [12].

In various studies, the description of diseases that are easily confused with SDAVF is not identical. However, the main diseases are degenerative spinal disease, myelitis, prostate disease and intramedullary tumor[13]. To differentiate SDAVF from polyneuropathy, the following key points should be considered at clinical presentation: Involvement of the upper limbs (SDAVF is rare), sensory involvement of the sacrum (polyneuropathy is very rare) and upper neuronal signs (polyneuropathy is rare)[14]. Here, the patient had a history of lumbar surgery for lumbar disc herniation 8 years before. Recently, the patient experienced a low back radiating pain to both lower extremities, an intermittent claudication distance of about 50 m,

Table 1 Aminoff and Logue scale score of disability

Modified Aminoff-Logue scale	
Gait disturbance	Micturition
0 Normal	0 Normal
1 Leg weakness or abnormal gait; no restricted activity	1 Hesitance, urgency or frequency
2 Grade 1 with restricted activity	2 Occasional urinary incontinence or retention
3 Requires cane or similar support for walking	3 Total urinary incontinence or retention
4 Requires walker or crutches for walking	
5 Unable to stand; confined to bed or wheelchair	

Table 2 Clinical features of spinal dural arteriovenous fistula case reports published in recent years

Ref.	Age	MRI feature	Symptom	Duration of symptoms	Outcome
Derollez <i>et al</i> [27], 2019	76	Hypersignal of the spinal cord from T6 to the terminal cone and flow voids behind the spinal cord	Protopathic hypoesthesia, tactile allodynia, numbness in the soles of his feet and hypopallesthesia in the inferior limbs, especially on the right side	1 mo	Complete recovery of his motor and sphincterial dysfunctions, the only remaining symptom was paresthesia of his inferior limbs
Ren <i>et al</i> [28], 2019	61	T5 to the conus with multiple flow voids posterior to the spinal cord	Motor weakness (grade 4/5) and reduced sensation in both legs	6 mo	The patient’s symptoms gradually improved
Petrin <i>et al</i> [29], 2020	87	Diffuse spinal cord signal change from approximately the T3 to the conus medullaris with vascular patterns at the posterior aspect of the spinal canal	Intermittent loss of sensation in the legs, buckling of his legs with falls and multiple episodes of unexplained new-onset fecal incontinence	3 mo	The patient made significant functional recovery and return to independent activities of daily living
Li <i>et al</i> [30], 2017	65	Dilated tortuous vessels with flow voids extending from C4 to the cauda equina	Decreased muscle strength in both legs (grade 4), hypesthesia occurred below L3 level, defecation difficulty, urinary incontinence and erectile dysfunction	4 yr	The paresthesia and weakness in both legs and the sphincter dysfunction disappeared completely 1 yr after surgery
Gailloud [31], 2018	67	Longitudinally extensive myelopathy with parenchymal enhancement and flow-voids	Progressive lower extremity weakness and pain associated with sphincter dysfunction	Not mentioned	Improvement in his lower extremity pain and was otherwise unchanged
Niu <i>et al</i> [32], 2020	25	Multiple tortuous vascular flow voids in the lumbosacral canal from the conus medullaris to the S2 level with prominent edema and swelling of the spinal cord	Intermittent pain of the right lower limb	1 mo	The patient’s symptoms were completely relieved
Prieto <i>et al</i> [33], 2009	56	Total spine showed diffuse intramedullary hyperintensity with peripheral sparing between T8 and the conus medullaris, prominent perimedullary flow voids on the dorsal aspect of the cord	Lower extremity weakness and ascending numbness from his toes to his groin, urinary retention	9 mo	The patient’s lower extremity muscle strength was normal, and the deep tendon reflexes were bilaterally hyper-reflexic in both legs

MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging.

numbness in the saddle area and urinary and fecal dysfunction. MRI revealed L3-4 lumbar disc herniation, improving the accuracy of SDAVF diagnosis. However, we found that physical examination is not fully consistent with clinical presentation. Initially, we suspected that he had an intraspinal tumor in the thoracic or lumbar spine, but interestingly enhanced MRI revealed SDAVF. Thus, careful neurological examination is essential to excluding SDAVF.

In clinical practice, many patients undergo unnecessary examinations or treatments, including prostate surgery or biopsy, discectomy and laminectomy or fusion before correct diagnosis is reached[14]. These measures are not only unnecessarily distressful to the patient but also delay optimal treatment[15]. This problem is compounded by factors like a patient’s older age, degenerative spine disease comorbidities, prostatic or vascular insufficiency and the lack of awareness of SDAVF by clinicians[16]. In this case, the patient had mixed symptoms of nerve root compression due to L3-L4 disc herniation and spinal cord compression due to SDAVF. He therefore underwent L3-L4 disc removal and electrocoagulation of the spinal artery. With the rapid development

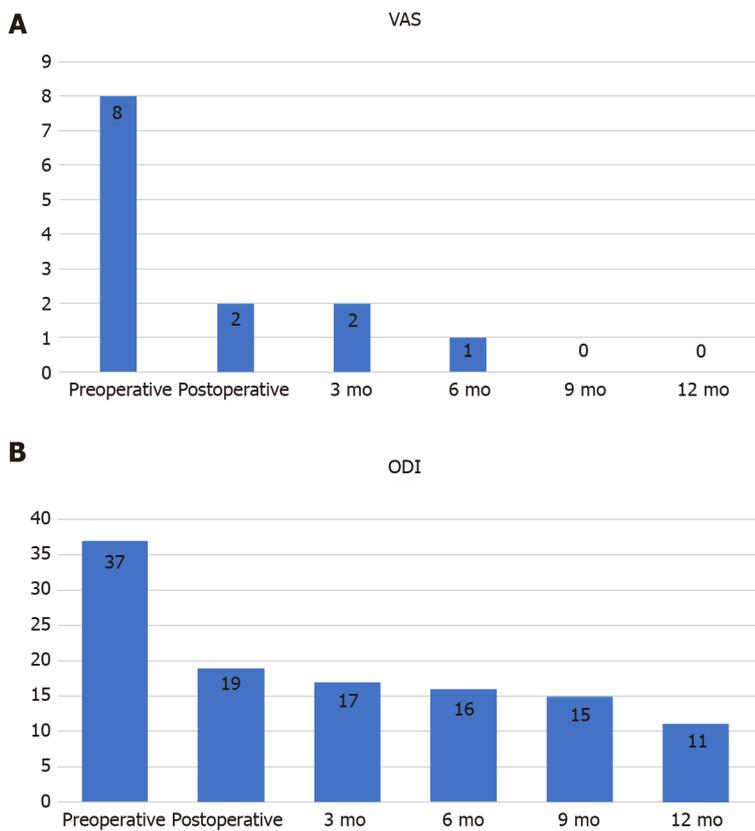


Figure 6 Changes in visual analogue scale scores and Oswestry disability index scores from preoperative to 1 year after surgery. A: VAS: Visual analogue scale; ODI: Oswestry disability index.

of endovascular techniques, more and more medical centers tend to use endovascular embolization techniques for the treatment of SDAVF[17]. But a multicenter study found that only 0.69% of patients in the neurosurgical treatment group had treatment failure and no patients had recurrence, whereas 20% of patients in the endovascular treatment group had treatment failure and 16% had recurrence[13]. Another systematic review also confirmed that the surgical treatment group was superior to the endovascular treatment group in the degree of postoperative neurological recovery, treatment success and recurrence rates[18]. Therefore, our choice of surgical treatment may also be one of the factors for the better prognosis of the patient. In our opinion, the good clinical outcome of this patient was due to early diagnosis upon admission and the choice of an appropriate surgical plan.

SDAVF pathogenesis is unclear. Some studies suggest it is caused by reopening of thrombosed radicular veins[14]. Radicular vein occlusion/thrombosis has also been identified as part of the disease[19]. Unlike AVM, which is often regarded as congenital, SDAVF is common in middle-aged and elderly men. Thus, some studies suggest it is an acquired disorder[20]. Consistent with past studies, due to the long remission after the first operation, the etiology of the second operation may be closely related to reopening of the radicular vein.

With regards to clinical symptoms, unlike poly (radicular) neuropathy, the distribution of its sensory or motor deficits is often asymmetric. Myelitis may be related to "congestive" veins in MRI examination, which can simulate the findings in SDAVF. However, bladder incontinence and dysuria are common in SDAVF and enlarged prostates.

With regards to SDAVF radiological features, it is mainly diagnosed using MRI, which shows: (1) the presence of abnormal vessels or vascular flow voids; (2) increased T2 signal within the spinal cord; and (3) spinal cord dilatation[10]. In terms of hyperintensity on T2 images within the spinal cord, in contrast to anterior spinal artery infarcts, myelitis, and spinal cord tumors, spinal cord edema due to spinal vascular malformations is usually homogeneous, with tapering margins extending to 5-7 vertebrae[21]. Severe spinal stenosis can also demonstrate venous congestion and tortuosity but usually spans only 1-2 vertebral bodies, with a cluster of redundant nerves and blood vessels seen at the stenosis on magnetic resonance myelography. The

presence of cord edema or serpentine flow voids on the dorsal surface of the spinal cord on T2 images may minimize confusion with SDAVF[22].

Here, MRI showed hyperintense shadowing of multiple segments of the spinal cord in T2 weighted images. Enhanced MRI revealed tortuously dilated vascular shadow of the dorsal spinal cord, which is consistent with past studies[22]. Here, computed tomography with MRI only revealed spinal degenerative lesions. However, image findings did not correspond to the patient's severe clinical symptoms. Subsequently, contrast-enhanced MRI confirmation was performed. Moreover, spinal angiography, the gold standard for SDAVF diagnosis, was done preoperatively on this patient. Spinal angiography can determine the location of fistula and the state of the supplying artery and draining vein. Additionally, it can determine the presence of multiple fistulas and guide surgical or interventional treatment[23]. Although the development of MRI imaging techniques, especially the advent of contrast-enhanced, time resolved MR angiography, has improved the accurate rate of diagnosing SDAVFs, these imaging techniques still suffer from a missed diagnosis rate of approximately 10.5% [24]. Considering the severe adverse prognosis after underdiagnosis, spinal angiography should be recommended for all suspected patients. Finally, the patient was diagnosed with SDAVF.

Although this study has achieved a good clinical effect, there are still many limitations. First, the case number in this study was relatively small. Thus, a multicenter large-sample study is needed to summarize the radiological imaging features of SDAVF. Secondly, although the patient was diagnosed and operated successfully after hospitalization, he had slight residual low back pain, leg pain and numbness in the saddle after the operation, probably due to the late treatment. For patients with delayed diagnosis, about 60% of patients show improvement in movement disorders after treatment, but only about 30% of patients show improvement in sphincter function, and improvement in gait scores of patients at discharge is also significantly better than that of the mobility score[12]. Interestingly, it has been shown that for the prognosis of surgical patients, the time of diagnosis was the only influencing factor, and patients within 6 mo of diagnosis had a significantly better prognosis than others[25]. Similar to a previous study[26], these emphasize the importance of early diagnosis and treatment again.

CONCLUSION

Although SDAVF pathogenesis is ill-defined, it is considered an acquired condition. Because SDAVF symptoms are not specific, imaging findings are critical for its diagnosis. This case and past studies have shown that surgery is an effective treatment and that early, effective treatment significantly improves prognosis.

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