

## Case Presentation

# Delayed Sciatic Nerve Injury Resulting From Myositis Ossificans Traumatica

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## Abstract

A motorcyclist sustained multiple-system trauma, including a left buttock hematoma requiring decompression and evacuation. Presentation for severe hip pain and lower extremity weakness was delayed. Imaging revealed myositis ossificans traumatica compressing the sciatic nerve in the buttock. The patient underwent sciatic nerve decompression with resection of heterotopic calcification, resulting in improvement in pain and left lower extremity function. This case illustrates the contrast in differential diagnosis of peripheral nerve injury immediately posttrauma and that occurring in a slow, delayed fashion posttrauma. Myositis ossificans may be an underrecognized complication of trauma but should be considered in cases of delayed peripheral nerve injury after trauma.

## Introduction

Neurological deficits after peripheral nerve injury may occur either immediately due to direct injury at the site of impact or in a delayed fashion due to a variety of processes that cause secondary insult, including hematoma formation, delayed ischemia, or iatrogenic injury. Pelvic trauma/fractures are associated with an increased risk of nerve injury, particularly to the sciatic nerve [1]. When trauma is associated with hematoma formation, myositis ossificans traumatica can occur in the subsequent months. In the following case report, we recount the case of a 43-year-old motorcycle trauma victim who developed delayed, progressive, complete paralysis of the lower leg with intractable pain due to sciatic nerve compression from myositis ossificans traumatica.

## Case Presentation

A 43-year-old man was injured in a motorcycle accident and sustained multiple-system trauma. His injuries included sacral fracture, right femoral neck fracture, lumbar vertebral fracture, and ruptured bladder. He underwent emergent femoral neck fixation and bladder

repair. His sacral and vertebral fractures were treated nonoperatively. During his hospital course, he was suspected to have left gluteal compartment syndrome, a rare disorder affecting 1 or more of the 3 anatomic gluteal compartments: the gluteus maximus compartment, the gluteus medius and minimus compartment, and the tensor fasciae latae compartment. The disorder typically presents with swelling, redness, and tenderness over the buttock, ipsilateral hip pain, and sciatic nerve deficits. The patient underwent emergent fasciotomy followed by vacuum-assisted wound closure. He subsequently developed signs of blood loss and was taken back to the operating room, where he was found to have a large left buttock hematoma and iatrogenic ruptured left superior gluteal artery. Postoperatively, he had full strength in his lower extremities. He was referred for a 3-week course of inpatient rehabilitation due to his fractures and hospital-associated deconditioning, after which he was discharged home with continued outpatient physical therapy. Four weeks after discharge, he complained of new onset of left foot drop and severe left hip and buttock pain radiating to the left leg, which worsened with movement and weight bearing. The symptoms were attributed to nerve injury sustained during surgery, although the patient reported

normal left lower extremity function 7 weeks after hematoma evacuation.

At our initial neurosurgical evaluation, which occurred 40 weeks after his last surgery, the patient was unable to be seated due to severe left hip pain and instead lay on his right side on the examining room table. Manual muscle testing was significant for Medical Research Council 0/5 strength in dorsiflexion, plantar flexion, eversion, and inversion of the left ankle, 4/5 flexion and extension of the left knee, 3/5 in hip flexion, 4/5 strength hip extension, and hypoesthesia in the left sural, superficial peroneal, and deep peroneal nerve distributions. The patient reported significant pain in the left buttock, and his examination was confounded by pain inhibition; the most significant weakness was in hamstring and lower leg function.

Electromyography was consistent with a severe left sciatic neuropathy without any evidence of axonal continuity to sampled muscles innervated by sciatic nerve (Tables 1 and 2). Normal electromyography of the gluteus maximus and vastus medialis was consistent with localization of the lesion to the buttock; because pain inhibition was the likely cause of weakness in hip flexion, the iliopsoas was not thought to be denervated and therefore was not targeted in the electrodiagnostic examination. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was performed (Figure 1), which showed marked enlargement of the left sciatic nerve extending from the pelvic exit to the level of the lesser trochanter, compression of the sciatic nerve from probable heterotopic ossification, as well as muscle edema in the left hip and thigh muscles. With respect to imaging, heterotopic ossification and myositis ossificans can be difficult to identify by MRI, especially in the early stages, when there is significant soft tissue edema [2]. Computed tomography (CT) is an ideal imaging method to accurately demonstrate the presence and extent of soft tissue calcification and ossification [2]. Therefore, the patient also underwent pelvic (buttock) CT (Figure 2) to confirm the presence of heterotopic ossification and for preoperative consideration. Extensive heterotopic ossification was found in the left posterior gluteal tissues with compression of the left sciatic nerve at the sciatic notch. Myositis ossificans traumatica was suspected based on history and imaging findings.

The patient underwent left sciatic nerve exploration via a posterior approach. The gluteus maximus was split and the greater sciatic notch located. A large sheet of bone was impinging on the sciatic nerve. The heterotopic bone was removed piecemeal and later identified as mature bone on pathologic analysis.

The patient reported relief of left hip, buttock, and leg pain after surgery, and he regained the ability to sit comfortably for extended periods, significantly improving his quality of life. He was pleased to be able to attend the wedding of a close family member and to remain seated for the full duration of the ceremony without pain. At the 6-week follow-up visit, he remained pain-free. He also regained full strength in knee flexion and knee extension, although more distal function remained 0/5 except for twitch in dorsiflexion.

## Discussion

Myositis ossificans traumatica is the heterotopic ossification of muscle after trauma. Although nerve injury secondary to myositis ossificans traumatica is a rare event, this case serves to illustrate the importance of evaluating and recognizing delayed neurologic deficits after trauma. Peripheral nerve injury has been reported to occur in 1%–2% of all trauma cases, with the majority occurring as a result of direct nerve injury [1]. Pelvic fractures appear to have the greatest risk of nerve injury out of all traumatic injuries, and usually affect the sciatic nerve, lumbosacral plexus, or femoral nerve [1].

Delayed neurologic deficits after trauma require expeditious evaluation because a variety of causes can potentially be addressed with intervention. The differential diagnosis for subacute neurologic injury includes compression from hematoma enlargement, localized edema, compartment syndrome, arterial or venous aneurysms/pseudoaneurysms, infection/abscess, iatrogenic injury (eg, bracing, casting, compression from operative hardware, nerve strangulation from a suture), and myositis ossificans traumatica.

In our patient, sciatic nerve injury occurred secondary to myositis ossificans, which has only rarely been reported with various underlying conditions [3–6]. Myositis ossificans can be a relatively common

**Table 1**  
Lower extremity electromyography

Muscle	Insertional/Spontaneous					Voluntary Motor Unit Potential				
	Insertion	Other	P-wave	Fibrillation Potentials	Fasciculations	Effort	Recruitment	Amplitude	Duration	Polyphasia
Vastus medialis	Normal	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	N
Anterior tibialis	Increasing	0	Sustained	3+	0	N	0	—	—	—
Medial gastrocnemius	Increasing	0	Sustained	3+	0	N	0	—	—	—
Internal hamstring	Increasing	0	Sustained	3+	0	N	0	—	—	—
Biceps femoris, short	Increasing	0	Sustained	2+	0	N	0	—	—	—
Gluteus maximus	Normal	0	0	0	0	N	N	N	N	2+

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