

Applications of SPECT/CT in the Evaluation of Spinal Pathology: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: Accurate identification of pain generators in the context of low back and spine-related pain is crucial for effective treatment. This review aims to evaluate the potential usefulness of single photon emission computed tomography with computed tomography (SPECT/CT) as an imaging modality in guiding clinical decision-making.

Methods: A broad scoping literature review was conducted to identify relevant studies evaluating the use of SPECT/CT in patients with spine-related pain. Studies were reviewed for their methodology and results.

Results: SPECT/CT appears to have advantages over traditional modalities, such as magnetic resonance imaging and CT, in certain clinical scenarios. It may offer additional information to clinicians and improve the specificity of diagnosis. However, further studies are needed to fully assess its diagnostic accuracy and clinical utility.

Conclusions: SPECT/CT is a promising imaging modality in the evaluation of low back pain, particularly in cases where magnetic resonance imaging and CT are inconclusive or equivocal. However, the current level of evidence is limited, and additional research is needed to determine its overall clinical relevance.

Clinical Relevance: SPECT/CT may have a significant impact on clinical decision-making, particularly in cases in which traditional imaging modalities fail to provide a clear diagnosis. Its ability to improve specificity could lead to more targeted and effective treatment for patients with spinal pathology.

Level of Evidence: 4.

New Technology

Keywords: SPECT/CT, diagnostic imaging, axial back pain, lumbar degenerative disease, pain generators

INTRODUCTION

Identifying the cause of pain is often a diagnostic dilemma plaguing the treatment of patients with degenerative pathology in the spine. Discs, facet joints, nerves, muscles, ligaments, and spinal instability may all be sources of neck and back pain. While magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a highly sensitive diagnostic modality that provides excellent resolution of bone, soft tissue, and neurological structures, it has been shown that MRI findings in the aging spine are often asymptomatic and thus poorly specific.¹

Successful outcomes after lumbar spine surgery are commonly dependent on accurate identification of the patient's dominant pain generator. Attempts to avoid incomplete surgical treatment of axial pain may lead surgeons to pursue multilevel fusion

procedures. This approach can lead to unfavorable outcomes as complication rates and unintended long-term consequences increase with the magnitude of surgery.² Accurately identifying sources of axial pain may also help guide targeted nonsurgical treatment. Given that the majority of care delivered for axial pain is nonoperative, improvements in diagnostic methods have the potential to improve outcomes and reduce costs on a large scale.

The shortcomings of MRI in localizing sources of axial pain in patients with spine-related pain and multilevel degenerative pathology have led to a search for more clinically useful imaging modalities. Bone single photon emission computed tomography with computed tomography (SPECT/CT) has emerged as a potentially useful tool in this patient population. This review summarizes the scientific basis for bone SPECT/CT imaging of the spine and

provides a broad overview of the clinical scenarios in which this modality may be helpful.

METHODS

This study was conducted as a scoping literature review, focusing on the use of SPECT/CT in spine surgery. We utilized major databases available through Google Scholar to gather relevant literature. The search was restricted to the English language only, allowing for a broad and inclusive review of the topic.

The search strategy was designed to capture all articles that discussed the use of SPECT/CT in the diagnosis, management, and treatment of various spinal conditions. The search terms included combinations of “SPECT/CT,” “spine surgery,” “diagnosis,” “management,” “treatment,” and “outcomes.” After the initial search, all article titles and abstracts were screened for relevance. The full texts of potentially relevant articles were then reviewed in detail. Any studies that did not provide sufficient information on the use of SPECT/CT in spine surgery were excluded.

The data extracted from each study included the study design, patient population, spinal condition being treated, use of SPECT/CT, and the reported outcomes. These data were then synthesized and analyzed to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on the use of SPECT/CT in spine surgery.

BASIC SCIENCE OF SPECT/CT IMAGING

Nuclear SPECT/CT imaging is an extension of conventional gamma camera planar imaging but is acquired 3-dimensionally and merged with a CT image.³ Some of the commonly used radiotracers in SPECT/CT include Technetium 99m-methyl diphosphonate (^{99m}Tc-MDP), Gallium-67 (⁶⁷Ga), and Indium 111-tagged white blood cell (¹¹¹In-WBC), and radiotracer choice is dependent on tissue/study of interest.⁴ ^{99m}Tc-MDP binds to calcium and is commonly used in bone scintigraphy and can be detected by gamma camera planar or SPECT/CT. Like contrast, ^{99m}Tc-MDP biodistribution depends on the time interval between administration and imaging. Immediate imaging after administration would highlight vascular structures, while imaging after a few minutes will demonstrate more uptake in soft tissues. With late-phase imaging, up to several hours after ^{99m}Tc-MDP administration, uptake is expected to be predominantly within skeletal structures and the genitourinary system. Biochemically, this is due to ^{99m}Tc-MDP diffusion to extracellular space then binding to hydroxyapatite crystals and calcium salts. In bones, binding is due to radiotracer chemisorption to the hydroxyapatite matrix,

particularly at the osteoid and osteocyte lacunae (or mineralization front of the bone); radiotracer uptake is minimal or absent near osteoclast sites. Radiotracer that is not bound must be metabolized or excreted. MDP is a disphosphonate compound belonging to a class of bisphosphonates not significantly metabolized but renally excreted. Within 2 to 3 hours, ^{99m}Tc-MDP that is not bound to the skeleton is eliminated. As elimination is renally dependent, glomerular function is an important consideration with SPECT/CT, and patients should be well hydrated to reduce adverse effects and improve image quality.⁵

SPECT/CT combines images from both SPECT and CT. Gamma cameras are the basis for SPECT imaging. Gamma cameras detect gamma rays emitted from radionuclides that have been ingested or injected into a patient through crystals that detect gamma photons and accumulate counts within the camera. Gamma camera performance is typically evaluated on image sharpness, efficiency of radiation detection, ability to measure energy of radiation, and the counting rate without dead time losses.⁶ The result is a 2-dimensional image similar to radiographs. In contrast, tomographic gamma cameras used in SPECT imaging yield slices through the body similar to a cross-section CT or MRI.⁷

Aligning SPECT and CT images is a complex task that involves a process known as coregistration. Specialized software algorithms are used for this integration of anatomical and functional images, similar to how positron emission tomography (PET) scans are aligned with CT scans.⁵ For each patient, an attenuation map showing the distribution of attenuation coefficients is created, which interactive reconstruction algorithms use to correct the emission data. The process converts Hounsfield units into attenuation coefficients at the SPECT radionuclide's energy, using either segmentation, scaling, or a hybrid technique. This combination of SPECT and CT allows for consistently coregistered anatomical images in a single study, providing convenience for the patient. Reports suggest coregistration accuracy can be as specific as 3 mm or better, allowing for 3-dimensional visualization of anatomical regions with increased radiotracer uptake.⁸

CLINICAL UTILITY OF SPECT/CT IN THE DEGENERATIVE, SURGICALLY NAÏVE SPINE

Facetogenic Pain

Axial back and neck pain represents a complex spectrum of clinical entities influenced by diverse risk factors and etiologies across geographical and socioeconomic spectrums.^{9,10} It represents a significant

economic burden, amounting to an estimated \$134.5 billion of health care expenditure in the United States in 2016.¹¹ Despite debates over the correlation between degenerative changes in advanced imaging and pain/disability, intervertebral discs and facet joints are recognized as potential sources of axial pain.

Facet joints, characterized as true synovial joints with cartilaginous articular surfaces, are crucial for spinal motion, load transmission, and stability.¹² They can generate an inflammatory response and activate nociceptive nerve endings in response to cartilage compression, leading to facetogenic pain.^{13,14} This pain affects 15% to 41% of chronic low back pain sufferers, with osteoarthritis being the most common cause.^{12,15}

Facet joints lead to facetogenic pain, a type of axial mechanical pain, typically provoked by specific body positions such as extension, and can overlap with other spinal pathologies. Localization of pain generators through clinical evaluation or CT/MR imaging is challenging.^{16–21} Although the most reliable diagnostic test in the setting of a painful facet joint involves an intra-articular diagnostic injection or medial branch block, this test is invasive and carries some risk.^{22–24} This has led to the exploration of bone SPECT/CT (henceforth referred to as just “SPECT/CT”) for better characterization of the source of facetogenic pain.

The potential of SPECT/CT first emerged in 2007 when patients reported an average improvement of 4.4 + 1.6 visual analog scale (VAS) points following SPECT/CT-guided lumbar facet joint injections (Figure 1).²⁵ Subsequent research in 2013 by Matar et al supported these findings, demonstrating that SPECT/CT identified potential pain sources in 92% of cervical spine scans and 86% of lumbar spine scans and guided injection therapies in 60% of cases.²⁶ Such findings underscore the potential utility of SPECT/CT in the diagnosis and treatment of facetogenic pain.

SPECT/CT’s sensitivity in detecting pain generators was corroborated in a study by Ravindra et al, where all 7 patients exhibited facet joint hypertrophy with degeneration corresponding to SPECT/CT hotspots after undergoing posterior cervical fusion and decompression. Postoperative VAS scores improved by 4 points on average, and the Neck Disability Index improved by 20%. These findings suggest that SPECT/CT can enhance the detection of symptomatic facet joint pathology and improve operative outcomes.²⁷ In contrast, in a case series of 99 patients by Russo et al, 40% showed discrepancies between scintigraphic uptake and facet joint degeneration on CT images, suggesting that conventional imaging might not always identify pain generators. Using Pathria’s grading system, 69% of grade

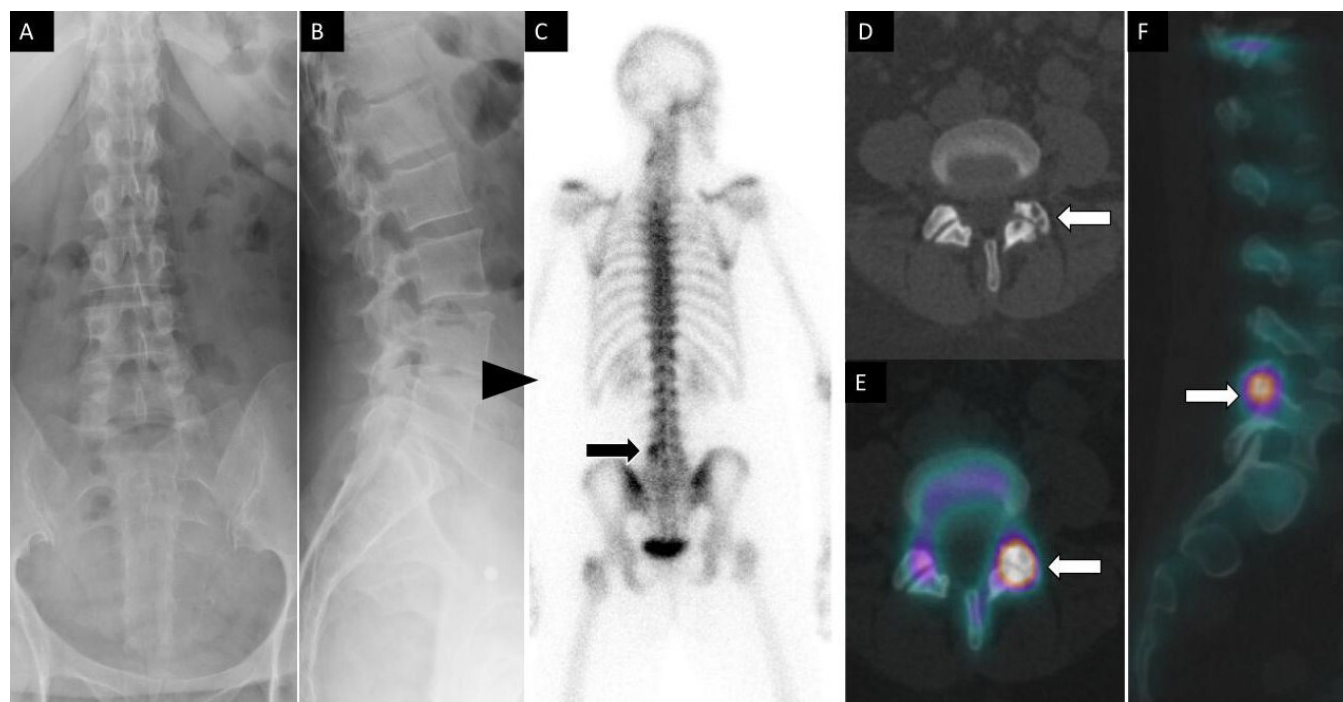


Figure 1. A 52-year-old woman had lumbar back pain. Anteroposterior (A) and lateral (B) spine radiographs show mild multilevel degenerative disc narrowing most notable at L4 to L5 (arrowhead). Posterior planar 99m-methyl diphosphonate bone scan image (C) shows focal increased osteoblastic activity within the left lateral aspect of L5 vertebra. Axial noncontrast computed tomography (CT) (D) and fused axial (E) and coronal (F) single photon emission CT with CT images demonstrate increased osteoblastic activity within the left L4 to L5 facet joint with associated subchondral cysts and joint space narrowing compatible with degenerative facet arthropathy.

3, 16.8% of grade 2, and 5.5% of grades 0–1 patients were positive on SPECT/CT, indicating its potential in guiding treatment planning.³

In addition, Lehman et al found in their retrospective series that activity on SPECT/CT did not always correlate with clinical findings.²⁸ In 74 patients who underwent hybrid imaging, they found that 70% had discrepant imaging findings and treatment selections for at least 1 facet joint, while 46% had a side (right vs left) discrepancy. In another study examining the correlation between scintigraphic uptake and conventional imaging, they found that only 52 of 716 (7.3%) facet joints were rated positive on SPECT/CT as compared with 149 of 720 (20.7%) on fat-suppressed MRI.²⁹ Without a gold standard or clinical information, it is not possible to make any conclusions regarding the clinical relevance of this study.

In summary, when evaluating for presumptive facetogenic pain, clinical findings should be carefully correlated with SPECT/CT findings. Furthermore, once a particular facet joint(s) has been identified as the suspected pain generator, at minimum, further interrogation with a diagnostic injection would be prudent.

Discogenic Pain

Intervertebral discs provide shock absorption of axial compressive forces as well as flexibility throughout the vertebral column. Each disc consists of a sturdy outer annulus fibrosus, a gelatinous inner nucleus pulposus, and hyaline cartilage end plates.³⁰ These discs are innervated by sinuvertebral nerves and gray rami communicantes, enabling pain signal transmission from the disc.^{31,32}

Discogenic pain is estimated to account for approximately 40% of low back pain cases.^{33,34} It arises as a consequence of intervertebral disc pathology in the absence of nerve root compression or segmental instability.³⁵ In the degenerated disc, the presence of radial fissures upregulates inflammatory modulators and growth factors that increase the density of nociceptive nerve fibers in the area of the tear.³⁶

Discogenic pain is typically characterized by a deep, dull ache that is provoked by axial loading and improved with recumbence. Some patients may be able to identify an acute onset of pain following a bending, twisting, or lifting event. However, history and physical examination alone are often unreliable in diagnosing or ruling out discogenic pain.¹⁹ Radiographs are commonly performed as part of the initial workup for back pain, though their utility in identifying pathology related to the disc may be limited. MRIs have been the most

reliable tool for examining the disc, but the correlation between symptom severity and the extent of degenerative changes on imaging is unclear.^{37–40} Provocative discography, which involves fluoroscopic evaluation of the intervertebral disc with the placement of needles, is controversial but can help identify primary pain generators, especially in the setting of multiple positive discs on MRI. However, this invasive procedure poses risks, such as potentially exacerbating an existing disc pathology or causing degeneration in an otherwise normal disc. Current literature suggests that discography may further increase disc degeneration over time⁴¹ and yield a high number of false positives.⁴²

Given these diagnostic challenges, attention has been turned toward the assessment of discogenic pain with SPECT/CT. In a prospective series, Harisankar et al found that the presence of increased uptake in the anterior body on SPECT/CT correlated with degenerative disc changes on MRI and CT in 7 patients with low back pain.⁴³ Another case series by Kato et al described the utility of SPECT/CT in identifying pain generators in 3 patients with degenerative disc disease.⁴¹ This led to the decision to carry out selective, short-segment spinal fusions for all 3 patients.

Adding to this, a prospective study by Russo et al revealed a strong association between Modic changes observed on MRI and heightened activity on SPECT/CT images. In a cohort of 99 subjects with low back pain, they found that 71% of MRI findings resulted in scintigraphically active endplates and disc spaces on SPECT/CT.³ Interestingly, 96% of end plates with type 1 Modic changes exhibited high osteoblastic activity on SPECT/CT. These findings led them to conclude that SPECT/CT hybrid imaging could offer valuable supplementary insights for tailoring treatment options.

In a comparative study by Van de Kelft et al, SPECT/CT was used to identify hot spots in patients with and without chronic low back pain.⁴⁴ Out of 94 patients with chronic low back pain, 45 (47.87%) were found to have increased vertebral end plate uptake vs 19 out of 103 (18.45%) in the control group. However, approximately one-third of patients with chronic low back pain did not exhibit increased uptake on SPECT/CT. The authors hypothesized that in symptomatic individuals, disc degeneration may cause pain prior to the onset of bony changes, resulting in a normal SPECT/CT image despite a potential pain generator. However, in asymptomatic individuals, chronic changes to the bone may occur without inflammation, resulting in increased uptake on SPECT/CT despite

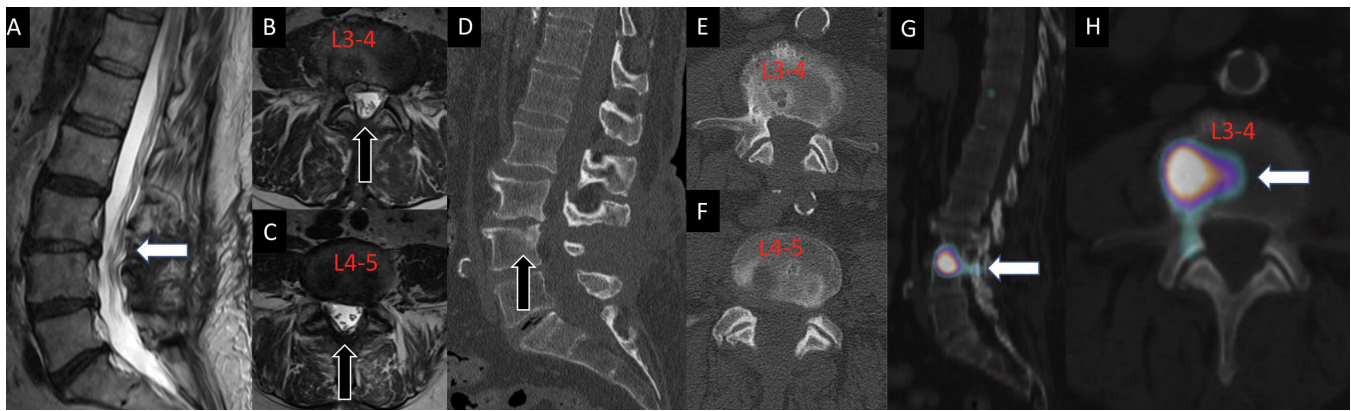


Figure 2. A 70-year-old man had previously undergone L3 to L5 decompression for lumbar spinal stenosis with leg dominant radicular pain. After the decompression, the patient presented with a new complaint of axial flexion-dominant mid-lumbar pain in the absence of leg symptoms. Advanced imaging demonstrated no significant residual/recurrent stenosis on sagittal and axial T2-weighted MRI sequences (1, 2, and 3), and appropriate decompression on sagittal and axial computed tomography images without evidence of pars interarticularis fracture or subtotal facetectomy (4, 5, and 6). Single photon emission computed tomography with computed tomography findings demonstrated increased radiotracer uptake in the L3 to L4 disc (7 and 8). The L3 to L4 disc was determined to be the dominant pain generator, resulting in a discogenic pain pattern. The patient was then referred for further physical therapy and physical medicine and rehabilitation.

the absence of pain. Therefore, while SPECT/CT offers promise for diagnosing patients with chronic back pain, additional research is needed to clarify its role in evaluating discogenic pain.

In summary, while the understanding of discogenic pain and the diagnostic specificity of SPECT/CT continues to evolve, both are pivotal in comprehending the pathophysiological processes of pain generation. The role of the end plate in the diagnosis of discogenic pain is not fully understood. The presence of Modic changes underpins some diagnostic algorithms, implying its significance in pain causation. The exact mechanism of discography remains unclear as well, with both annular strain and end plate pressure potentially contributing to positive results. Although SPECT/CT seems more adept at detecting end plate abnormalities, treatment options for both disc and end plate pathologies appear similar. Presently, in patients demonstrating potential discogenic pain, a combination of discography, SPECT/CT, and MRI may enhance diagnostic specificity despite the inherent risks of discography (Figure 2).^{7,42} SPECT/CT may potentially aid in establishing indications for basivertebral nerve ablation, as this seems to target the end plate of the disc in the setting of discogenic or vertebrogenic pain, but more research is needed.^{45,46}

SPECT/CT IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF SPINAL FRACTURES

SPECT/CT plays a crucial role in diagnosing and managing various types of spinal fractures, including sacral insufficiency fractures (SIFs), osteoporotic

vertebral compression fractures (OVCFs), and pars interarticularis fractures in children and young adults.

Sacral Insufficiency Fractures

SIFs are a treatable and often underreported cause of axial low back pain.⁴⁷ SIFs can occur in the setting of rheumatoid arthritis, osteoporosis, prolonged corticosteroid use, and after pelvic irradiation.⁴⁷⁻⁴⁹ Patients with multilevel lumbar fusion rostral to the sacrum are also at risk, given the high-stress concentration at the sacrum.⁵⁰⁻⁵² Rarer etiologic risk factors for SIFs include osteomalacia, Paget's Disease, osteodystrophy, and hyperparathyroidism.⁵³ The gold standard for diagnosing SIFs is MRI.⁵⁴⁻⁵⁶ However, SPECT/CT can visualize these fractures as a Honda sign and is particularly useful in health care settings where MRI accessibility is limited or contraindicated^{52,57} (Figure 3).

Osteoporotic Vertebral Compression Fracture

OVCFs are a common pathology primarily affecting older patients and can lead to pain, disability, and kyphotic deformity. While these injuries are visible on plain films and CT images, MRI remains the gold standard imaging modality for distinguishing acute and subacute fractures from chronic injuries.⁵⁸ However, numerous studies have demonstrated that SPECT/CT is of comparable efficacy for diagnosing acute and subacute OVCFs⁵⁹ (Figure 4). Furthermore, there is some evidence to suggest that in the setting of OVCF, SPECT/CT can be useful in predicting the patient's response to vertebral cement augmentation. Sola et al performed SPECT/CT on 33 OVCF patients intended for cement augmentation and noted clinical improvement

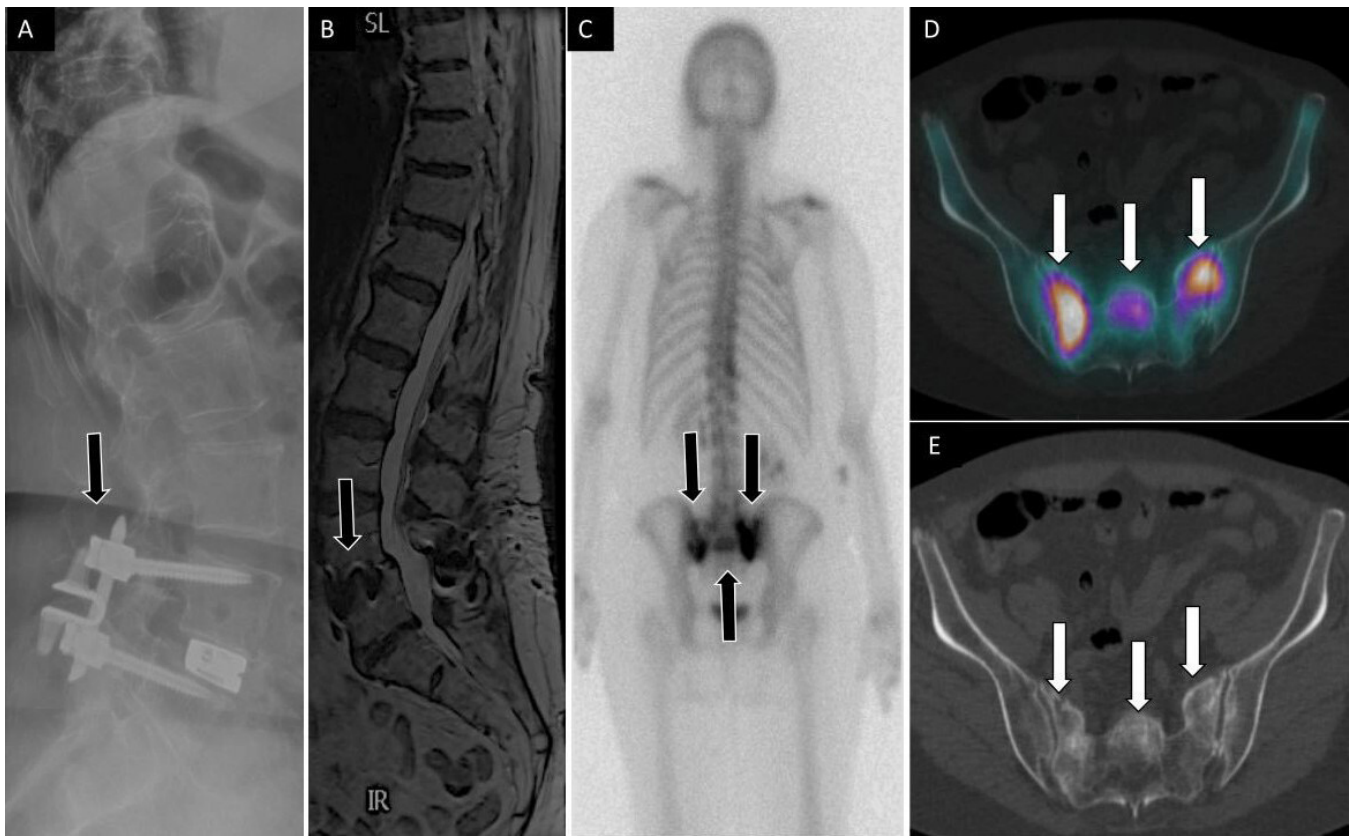


Figure 3. 71-year-old woman with low back, buttock, and bilateral leg pain. Lateral (A) spine radiograph shows L4 to L5 instrumentation with prior interspinous spacer and unilateral pedicle screws with interbody device (arrow) without evidence of complications. Lumbar spine T2 sagittal magnetic resonance image (B) shows no central canal stenosis, also seen on axial (not displayed) and metal artifact at L4 to L5 (arrow) related to instrumentation. Posterior planar 99mTc-MDP bone scan (C) and axial fused single photon emission computed tomography with computed tomography (D) images show H-shaped radiotracer uptake within the sacrum, with associated sclerotic changes on computed tomography (E), compatible with sacral insufficiency fracture.

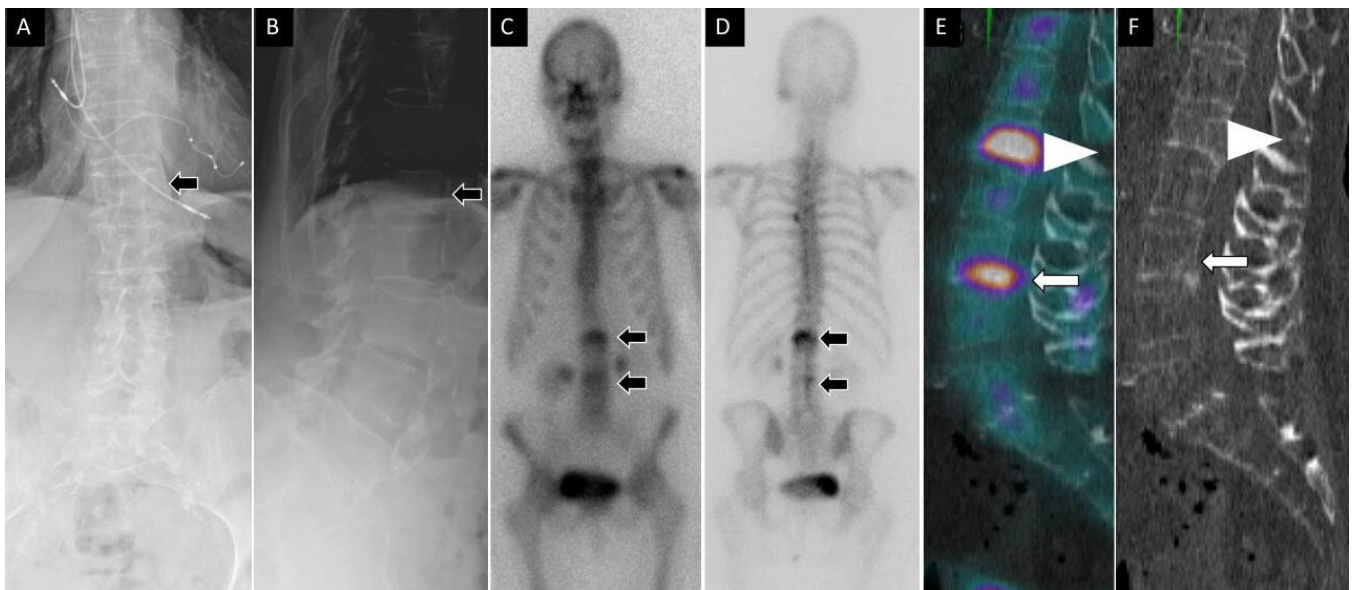


Figure 4. A 76-year-old woman presented with acute-onset low back pain. Anteroposterior (A) and lateral (B) spine radiographs show mild height loss at the level of the L1 vertebral body (arrow). Anterior (C) and posterior (D) planar 99mTc-MDP bone scan images show focal increased osteoblastic activity at L1 and L3 vertebral levels (arrows). Sagittal fused single photon emission computed tomography with computed tomography (E) demonstrates increased activity at the L1 and L3 vertebral bodies. Noncontrast computed tomography images (F) demonstrate corresponding height loss (arrowhead) at the L1 vertebral body and inferior endplate irregularity and linear sclerotic changes (arrow) at the L3 vertebral body, compatible with healing vertebral compression fractures.

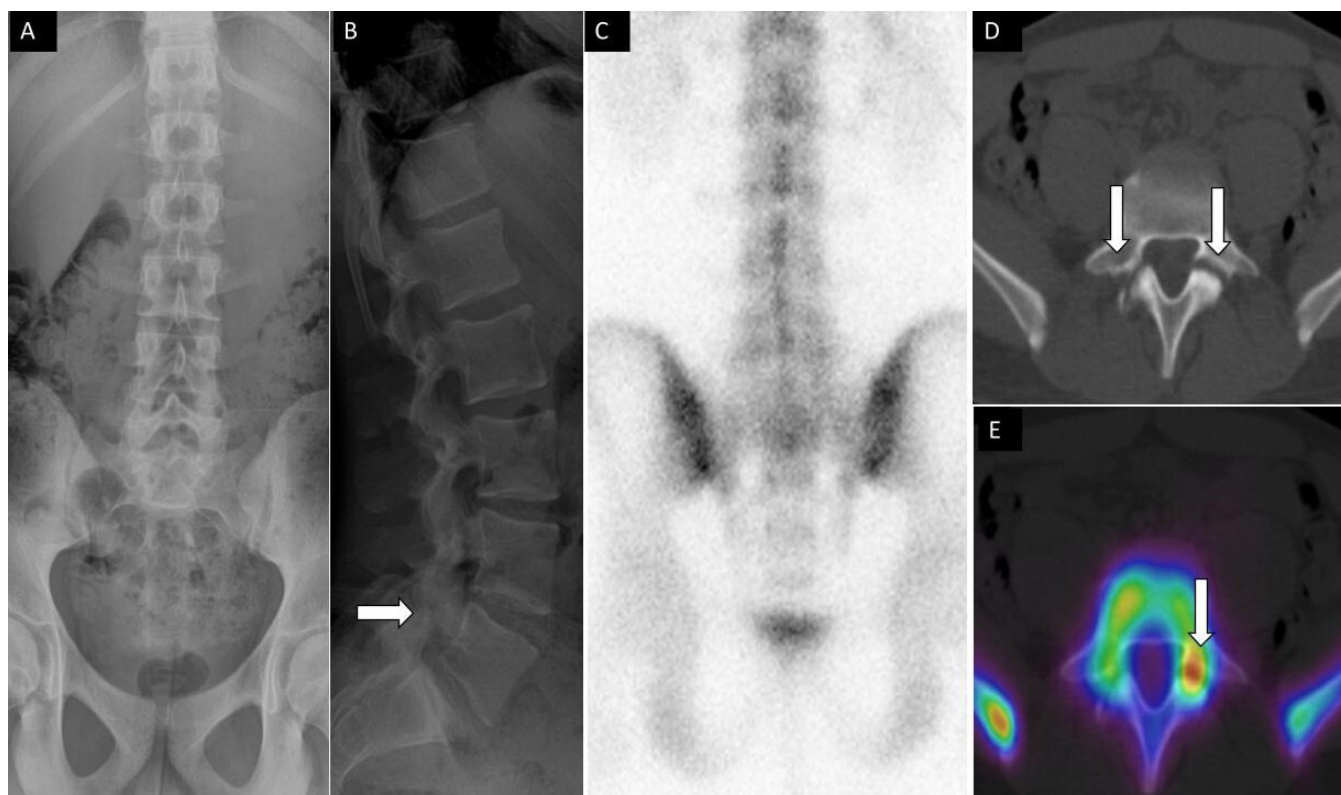


Figure 5. A 14-year-old male football player presenting with low back pain. Anteroposterior (A) and lateral (B) spine radiographs show subtle lucency on the lateral view within the L5 pars interarticularis (arrow). Posterior planar 99mTc-MDP bone scan image (C) was unremarkable. Axial noncontrast computed tomography (CT) (D) and fused single photon emission CT with CT (E) images demonstrate bilateral pars defects, with asymmetric increased activity within the left pars defect, respectively.

in 91% of patients with positive SPECT/CT and identification of additional pain generators in 5 patients.⁶⁰

Pars Interarticularis Fracture in Children and Young Adults

Spondylolysis or fracture of the pars interarticularis is a common source of axial low back pain in adolescents and young adults participating in activities such as diving, gymnastics, and weight lifting, which involve repetitive hyperextension of the lumbar spine. Spondylolysis in this setting most commonly involves the L5 pars interarticularis. CT is the gold standard imaging study to detect a pars defect. Planar SPECT can be utilized to diagnose this clinical entity, and this modality has been shown to be more accurate than plain radiographs alone.^{61,62} However, there may be advantages of SPECT/CT (Figure 5) over planar SPECT, specifically with regard to delay in treatment. In a retrospective comparison of a cohort of young athletes with pars interarticularis fractures who underwent SPECT and a similar cohort who underwent SPECT/CT, a median (interquartile range) delay of treatment of 7 (8) days was observed in the SPECT

cohort compared with no delay with SPECT/CT.⁶³ SPECT/CT is only diagnostic when there is increased metabolic activity at the pars. In an established nonunion, it would become nondiagnostic. For individuals with asymptomatic spondylolysis, the use of SPECT/CT as a diagnostic tool remains unexplored.

SPECT/CT IN THE PREVIOUSLY OPERATED SPINE

Diagnosis of Pseudarthrosis and Instrumentation Loosening

SPECT/CT's utility extends to diagnosing pseudarthrosis and instrumentation loosening after spinal fusion, although these data are less robust.⁶⁴ Rager et al described the results of SPECT/CT and CT alone in 10 consecutive patients with recurrence of back pain and suspicion of pseudarthrosis by radiograph. SPECT/CT performed identically to CT in the detection of screw loosening and was more sensitive than CT for facet joint degeneration (Figures 6 and 7). It was also noted that SPECT/CT was negative in 3 of 5 patients who had nonunion through/around the cages on CT alone.⁶⁵

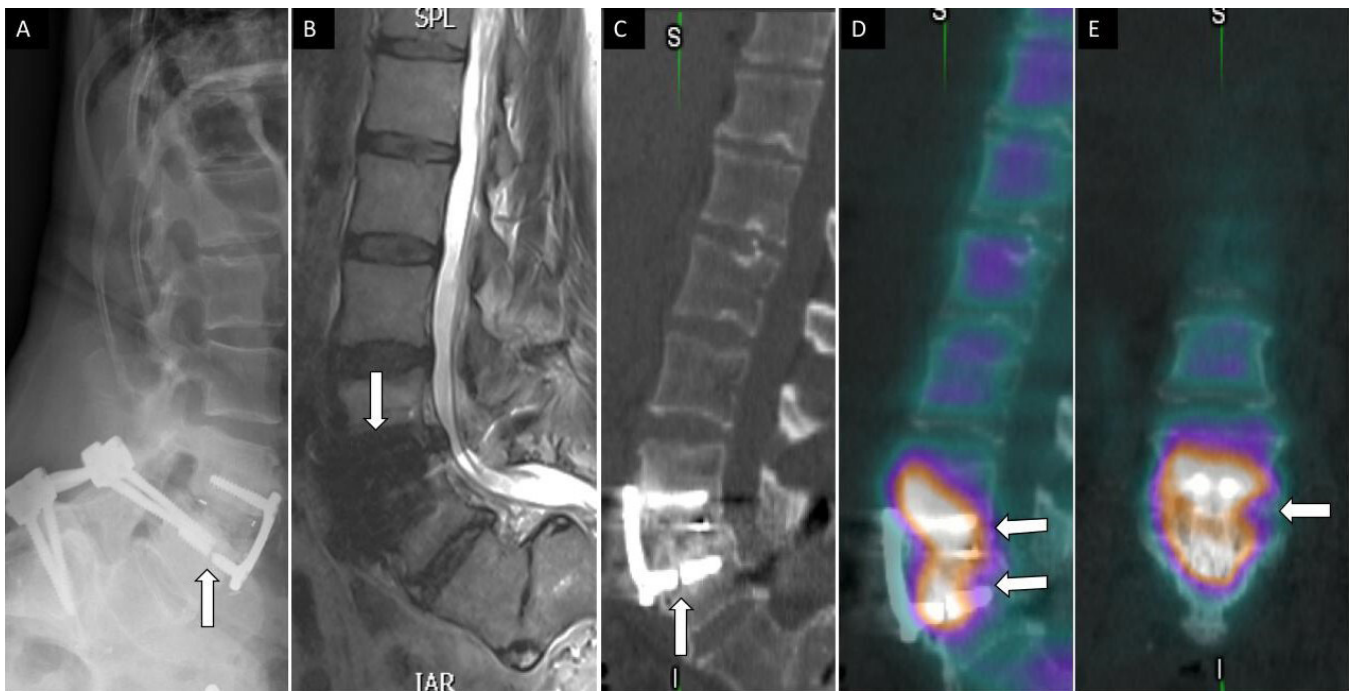


Figure 6. A 56-year-old woman presented with low back pain after prior L4 to S1 posterior instrumented fusion and subsequent standalone L3 to L4 anterior lumbar interbody fusion with anterior plate fixation. Lateral lumbar spine radiograph (A) shows fractured screw related to anterior instrumentation at the level of L4 (arrow). Sagittal T2 magnetic resonance imaging (B) shows no evidence of acute central canal stenosis and metal artifact (arrow) related to instrumentation. Sagittal noncontrast computed tomography (C) demonstrates fractured screw into the L4 vertebral body and sclerotic changes within the bone. Fused sagittal and coronal images demonstrate increased osteoblastic activity and radiotracer uptake within the L3 to L4 disc space concerning for hardware loosening and pseudarthrosis.

Further investigation of SPECT/CT's role was highlighted in another series that focused on 8 patients with surgically confirmed pseudarthroses. SPECT/CT successfully identified pseudarthroses in 7 of these cases.⁶⁶ One of the largest studies evaluating the utility of SPECT/CT, conducted by Heimbürger et al, involved 54 patients with axial pain after lumbar fusion. They showed an 81% sensitivity and 83% specificity for

pseudarthrosis following posterolateral fusion, as well as 100% sensitivity coupled with 60% specificity in detecting interbody pseudarthrosis.⁶⁷

While SPECT/CT can add useful diagnostic information in cases where there is uncertainty about fusion status, this modality should not be used in isolation to determine the need for reoperation. When clinical evaluation and other imaging and laboratory studies result



Figure 7. A 54-year-old man presented with persistent axial mechanical neck pain after previously undergoing C4-7 anterior cervical discectomy and fusion 2 years earlier. Anteroposterior (A) and lateral (B) plain films demonstrated all implants from the index surgery were appropriately positioned. Sagittal (C) and coronal (D) computed tomography (CT) reconstructions did not demonstrate any bridging bone across the C4-5 disc space. No residual/recurrent central stenosis was seen on mid-sagittal T2-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (E). Sagittal (F) and coronal (G) single photon emission CT with CT images demonstrated increased radiotracer uptake at the C4-5 level, which suggested symptomatic pseudarthrosis. The patient subsequently underwent posterior cervical instrumented fusion with good result.

in uncertain determination of symptomatic pseudarthrosis, SPECT/CT can be considered as an additional diagnostic source of information.

SPECT/CT IN PREDICTING RESPONSE TO SPINE FUSION

SPECT/CT also appears to have utility in predicting the response of axial neck and back pain after spinal fusion procedures, though current supporting evidence is limited. Ravindra et al utilized SPECT/CT in a series of 7 patients to assist in the diagnosis of upper cervical facet arthropathy. These 7 patients all had focal unilateral uptake within the facet joints at either C1-2 or C2-3 and went on to have a selective single-level posterior fusion surgery. Despite varying responses to image-guided injection into these joints, all but 1 patient had significant reduction in their neck pain following surgery.²⁸ Similarly, Brusko et al reported in their results that 82% of 23 patients undergoing cervical or lumbar fusion for axial symptoms, targeted based on SPECT/CT, saw substantial pain reduction at 1-year follow-up.⁶⁸

The findings of these studies were corroborated by a large study of SPECT/CT in surgically treated patients. Tender et al studied 189 patients with positive SPECT/CT. Of these, 86 patients had scans that were focally positive at 2 or fewer areas and were offered surgery. Of these, 48 patients underwent 1- or 2-level cervical or lumbar fusion procedures for axial pain-related

complaints. The authors reported a significant reduction in self-reported VAS scores of axial pain from 9.0 ± 1.4 to 4.3 ± 2.3 ($P = 0.03$).⁶⁹ However, the lack of a control group complicates evaluation of surgical success based solely on history, examination, and MRI appearance vs preoperative SPECT/CT. Figure 6 showcases the superiority of SPECT/CT in delineating hardware loosening and pseudoarthrosis after anterior cervical discectomy and fusion as compared with conventional imaging.

These preliminary studies indicate SPECT/CT's potential in predicting axial pain relief after fusion surgery. If replicated in larger studies, SPECT/CT would have tremendous potential to address a long-standing dilemma surrounding the indications for spine fusion.

MALIGNANCY

Metastatic disease of the spine and associated pathological fractures is common and is associated with significant morbidity.^{70,71} SPECT/CT has been extensively researched for assessing bone metastases, demonstrating higher specificity (84%–98.6%) in detecting equivocal bone lesions in cancer patients compared with SPECT alone and planar bone scintigraphy (Figure 8).^{72–78}

Focusing specifically on spinal metastases, 2 SPECT/CT studies by Iqbal et al and Zhang et al revealed how SPECT/CT considerably reduces indeterminate findings and enhances sensitivity.^{79,80} Iqbal et al identified 50 oncology patients and 30 nononcology patients with



Figure 8. A 49-year-old man had a history of tonsillar squamous cell carcinoma and low back pain. Sagittal T1 (A) and STIR (B) magnetic resonance images show low T1 and high T2 signal changes within the L3 vertebral body (arrows). Posterior planar 99mTc-MDP bone scan image (C) shows increased osteoblastic activity at L3 vertebral body. Coronal fused single photon emission computed tomography with computed tomography image (D) demonstrates an osteoblastic lesion within the right L3 vertebral body with associated sclerotic changes on computed tomography (E) compatible with metastatic bone lesion.

solitary vertebral lesions by planar bone scintigraphy and performed SPECT/CT on the same day to further evaluate. Lesions were classified as benign, malignant, or indeterminate by 2 nuclear medicine physicians. The majority (63.8%) of lesions were indeterminate by planar bone scintigraphy but only 13.8% were indeterminate after SPECT/CT. Additionally, SPECT/CT improved sensitivity from 6.1% with planar bone scintigraphy to 78.8% and was able to accurately differentiate degenerative disc disease, facet arthropathies, and disc infection from focal metastases.⁷⁹ Zhang et al performed a similar study by using SPECT/CT on 90 solitary spinal hypermetabolic lesions that were equivocal on planar bone scintigraphy. After clinical follow-up and histopathology, 28% of the lesions were malignant and 72% were benign.

SPECT/CT reduced equivocal cases to 5.6% compared with 40% using SPECT alone. This resulted in significantly better diagnostic accuracy of 91.1% in SPECT/CT compared with 58.9% in SPECT.⁸⁰ Although MRI is the gold standard for diagnosing metastatic disease, SPECT/CT outperforms planar bone scintigraphy and generally compares favorably to MRI. A direct comparison by Jambor et al found SPECT/CT to be as specific but less sensitive than MRI.⁸¹ Thus, for patients with multiple spinal metastases or several potentially painful yet morphologically alike lesions, SPECT/CT may allow for more precise treatment. It may also be a useful diagnostic tool for spinal metastatic disease when MRI is inaccessible or contraindicated.

PYOGENIC INFECTIONS OF THE SPINE

Spinal infections, including osteodiscitis and epidural abscesses, can also lead to significant back pain, particularly affecting the elderly and those with weakened immune systems.⁸² While once rare, the incidence of spinal infections is now increasing.^{82,83} Osteomyelitis-discitis often presents as nonspecific back pain, making them challenging to distinguish from Modic changes on MRI and often resulting in late diagnosis. Jean et al reported an average diagnostic delay of 45.5 days after symptoms in a prospective study of 88 patients with vertebral osteomyelitis.⁸⁴ This delay can heighten the risk of complications, neurological deficits, and mortality.⁸⁵ SPECT/CT may have a role in increasing the diagnostic yield of imaging in cases of spinal infection and reducing delays in treatment.

Several single photon-emitting agents have been studied in the diagnosis of vertebral osteomyelitis, all with similar results.⁶⁷ Gallium-MDP SPECT/CT is the

most studied modality.^{86–89} In a retrospective review of 34 spondylodiscitis patients who underwent 67Ga-MDP SPECT/CT, Tamm et al found both the sensitivity and specificity to be impressively high—94% and 100%, respectively, leading them to conclude that SPECT/CT holds up to MRI in diagnosing spondylodiscitis.⁶⁴ Echoing this result, the Dominguez et al study, in which 9 spondylodiscitis patients underwent 67Ga-MDP SPECT/CT, found a 100% sensitivity and an enhanced capacity to detect adjacent soft tissue infections compared with planar imaging.⁸⁷ Fuster et al presented a different angle in their prospective analysis of 34 patients with spondylodiscitis. They found that 67Ga-MDP SPECT/CT showed 79% sensitivity and 81% specificity. They also explored PET/CT as an alternate modality and found it to be superior to SPECT/CT by all comparisons, recommending 67Ga-MDP SPECT/CT as a potentially handy tool in cases where planar bone scan and 67Ga-MDP pattern point toward spondylodiscitis.⁸⁸

¹¹¹In-Biotin, a radioactive isotope of vitamin B₇, has also been used to identify spondylodiscitis. Lazzeri et al prospectively studied 110 patients with either hematogenous spread ($n = 71$) or postoperative infection ($n = 39$) and found that planar imaging and SPECT alone had a sensitivity and specificity of 93% and 90%, respectively.⁹⁰ Lazzeri et al conducted a follow-up investigation 2 years later that compared SPECT/CT with SPECT alone and found identical sensitivities and specificities. They did note, however, that SPECT/CT was able to better localize the infection compared with SPECT alone, and the ability to delineate soft tissue vs bone infection had an impact on patient management.⁹¹

¹¹¹In-Biotin remains a suitable option to detect infection as it is minimally absorbed by bone marrow and emits less radiation than 67Ga; however, it is not widely available in most of the world.⁹² Moreover, despite the potential for SPECT/CT in diagnosing pyogenic infections of the spine, MRI remains the gold standard diagnostic imaging modality.

SACROILIAC JOINT DYSFUNCTION

Sacroiliac joint (SIJ) dysfunction is an increasingly studied cause of low back pain but remains difficult to accurately diagnose.⁹³ While patient history and examination findings may suggest the diagnosis in some cases, patient complaints related to SIJ dysfunction have significant overlap with pain from other sources. Commonly used imaging studies are generally not effective at differentiating SIJ dysfunction from other causes of low back pain. CT, MRI, and ultrasonography

may help evaluate other pain generators; however, these have not been demonstrated to have significant diagnostic value with respect to pathology or dysfunction of the SIJ, and the gold standard for diagnosis, to date, is the response to a diagnostic injection.⁹⁴⁻⁹⁷ Pain resulting from the pathology of the SIJ is, therefore, typically a clinical diagnosis.⁹⁸⁻¹⁰³ The ability of SPECT/CT to accurately distinguish between the various sources of axial pain makes it an appealing supplementary study in the evaluation of SIJ dysfunction.^{104,105}

Cusi et al identified 100 patients with a diagnosis of SIJ incompetence secondary to peripartum dysfunction (48%) or trauma (52%) and 80 control patients with other sources of pathology resulting in axial symptoms or nonspecific low back pain. In the setting of SIJ dysfunction, SPECT/CT resulted in a sensitivity and specificity of 95% and 99%, respectively. Furthermore, positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), and Kappa values were 99%, 94%, and 0.85, and they concluded that SPECT/CT reliably demonstrates metabolic alterations at the SIJ in patients with SIJ dysfunction. It was also postulated that MRI is not helpful because of the chronicity and absence of edema, and therefore the lack of a proton signal, in these patients. They postulated that the high accuracy of SPECT/CT was a result of the pathophysiology of SIJ dysfunction; repetitive ligament microtrauma leading to calcium deposition and uptake of the nuclear tracer.¹⁰⁴ Tofuku et al¹⁰⁵ performed SPECT/CT on 32 patients with recalcitrant SIJ dysfunction and analyzed tracer uptake values as a prognostic indicator. They found that higher amounts of tracer accumulation had a positive correlation with severity of symptoms and requirement of advanced treatments.

While current research suggests that SPECT/CT may be a helpful supplementary tool for diagnosing and evaluating the prognosis of SIJ dysfunction, due to limitations in the data, there is currently no formal recommendation in support of SPECT/CT.

DISCUSSION

Our literature review suggests that SPECT-CT may have a particularly useful role in cases where traditional imaging modalities, such as MRI and CT, fail to provide a clear diagnosis. Its ability to improve specificity could lead to more targeted and effective treatment in specific clinical scenarios. For example, it may be particularly useful in diagnosing symptomatic SIJ pathology by reliably demonstrating metabolic alterations at the SIJ in patients with SIJ dysfunction, which may not be as apparent on MRI due to chronicity and absence

of edema. Furthermore, SPECT-CT may be beneficial in cases of diagnostic uncertainty in patients with primarily axial symptoms and/or a history of prior spine surgery when CT and MRI are equivocal. However, further research is needed to more definitively establish the clinical situations in which SPECT-CT is most beneficial.

While SPECT-CT can provide valuable additional information in certain cases, it is important to consider its potential shortcomings. It is not 100% sensitive or specific, so results should be interpreted within the context of all relevant clinical information. Another key consideration is cost-effectiveness. Although SPECT-CT offers more diagnostic information, it is more expensive than traditional imaging modalities. Therefore, its use should be judiciously considered, balancing the potential benefits against the costs. There are also specific contraindications for SPECT-CT. For instance, patients with multiple spinal metastases or multiple potentially painful but morphologically similar lesions may not be suitable candidates for this imaging modality. Similarly, in patients with spinal infections, SPECT-CT may not be the best choice because it can be challenging to differentiate these infections from Modic changes on MRI.

Additionally, the risks associated with SPECT-CT should not be overlooked. The procedure does involve exposure to radiation, which can be a concern for some patients. However, it is worth noting that the level of radiation exposure is generally low and is considered safe for most patients. Thus, while SPECT-CT can be a powerful tool in the diagnosis and management of spinal conditions, its use should be carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all these factors.

Limitations

The studies included in our review had several shortcomings. Many of them were limited by small sample sizes, which may have affected the reliability of the results. Additionally, the studies varied in their methodologies, making it difficult to compare results across studies. Some studies also lacked long-term follow-up data, which is crucial for assessing the lasting impact of SPECT-CT on patient outcomes.

CONCLUSION

This literature review has highlighted the potential utility of SPECT-CT in specific clinical scenarios where traditional imaging modalities, such as MRI and CT, may fail to provide a clear diagnosis. SPECT-CT's ability to

improve diagnostic specificity could help spine specialists provide more targeted and effective treatments, particularly in diagnosing SIFs and in cases of diagnostic uncertainty. However, it is crucial to consider the potential limitations of SPECT-CT, including its sensitivity and specificity, cost-effectiveness, contraindications, and associated risks such as radiation exposure. Furthermore, the studies included in our review had several shortcomings, including small sample sizes, varied methodologies, and a lack of long-term follow-up data. Therefore, while SPECT-CT can be a powerful tool in the diagnosis and management of spinal conditions, its use should be carefully evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Further research is needed to more definitively establish the clinical situations in which SPECT-CT is most beneficial.

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