Two cases of spinal abscess

CASE 1
A 45 year old electrician presented with pains in the neck, radiating to the left shoulder lasting for 2 days. The pain was throbbing in nature, constant over the period and was unrelated to posture. There was no history of trauma to the neck, but he had had an episode of septicaemia with septic arthritis 3 months prior to the episode. Group A streptococcus was grown in blood cultures at that time and he was treated with oral antibiotics. In the past he was an intravenous drug abuser.

Clinical examination was normal and he had no fever. Plain X-ray of cervical spine was normal. He noticed worsening of pain in the next two days with no response to analgesics. The next day he developed sudden weakness of all limbs with urinary retention. Neurological examination showed a severe myelopathy with a spinal cord level at C7 level. An urgent MRI of cervical spine was performed which revealed an epidural abscess at C7-T1 (with some extension up to C5; Figure 1). Emergency decompressive surgery was done and the abscess was drained. There was partial neurological recovery. Post surgery broad spectrum antibiotics were administered, however culture of the pus grew no organism.

CASE 2
A 59 year old male woke up with severe neck pain. It was dull and radiated to shoulders. Pain worsened over the day and in the evening he noticed weakness of both arms and legs. This was associated with urinary retention and diminished sensations below neck. The motor power was 3/5 in arms and 4/5 in legs. Blood cultures grew Staphylococcus aureus, CRP was elevated 270. Past medical problems included cellulitis of the right elbow.

M RI scan showed an extradural collection at C5/6, C6/7 levels (Figure 2). As there was no clear compression seen, surgery was not performed and he was managed conservatively. He made partial recovery from neurological damage.

DISCUSSION
These cases illustrate the presentation of paraspinous infections and also highlight the importance of prompt diagnosis and surgical intervention to prevent permanent neurological damage.

Epidural abscesses are mostly derived from haematogenous spread, either from cardiac source or vertebral osteomyelitis. Patients present with fever and leucocytosis but sometimes there are absent particularly in subacute or chronic cases. Plain X-Rays are often normal. MRI shows characteristic features of isointense abscess usually accompanied by spondylitis.

References