


Study of the Distribution of Lumbar Modic Changes in Patients with Low Back Pain and Correlation with Lumbar Degeneration Diseases

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Purpose: To study the distribution of lumbar Modic changes (MC) in low back pain patients, and to explore the relationship between Modic changes and age, gender, segment and lumbar degeneration diseases (disc degeneration, spinal stenosis, lumbar spondylolisthesis).

Patients and Methods: Modic changes were counted and analysed in 500 randomly selected patients who visited the outpatient clinic for lumbar spine MRI for low back pain from 2019 to 2022. The relationship between Modic changes and bulging disc, protrusion, extrusion, sequestration, Schmorl's node, spinal stenosis, and lumbar spondylolisthesis was studied. Data correlations were compared using the chi-square test, $P < 0.05$ was considered a statistically significant difference.

Results: Modic changes were present in 184 segments. 58 were type I, 119 were type II, and 7 were type III. The number of Modic changes segments in L1-2, L2-3, L3-4, L4-5, and L5-S1 was 10, 22, 22, 58, and 72, respectively. Modic changes by gender occurred in 44 males and 82 females, and by age grouping were 0 cases in 10–19 years, 3 cases in 20–29 years, 6 cases in 30–39 years, 41 cases in 40–49 years, 64 cases in 50–59 years, 38 cases in 60–69 years, 15 cases in 70–79 years, and 5 cases in 80–89 years, respectively. Modic changes occurred in 56 with bulging disc, 45 with Protrusion, 57 with Extrusion and Sequestration, 32 with Schmorl's node, 32 with spondylolisthesis, and 56 with stenosis. Modic changes correlated with all of the above factors except bulging disc, and all differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The most common type of Modic changes is type II; Modic changes have correlation with age, gender, segment, lumbar disc herniation, lumbar spondylolisthesis, and lumbar spinal stenosis, and are a very important factor in low back pain.

Keywords: low back pain, Modic changes, disc degeneration, spinal stenosis, lumbar spondylolisthesis

Introduction

Low back pain (LBP) is anatomically defined as pain extending from the 12th rib to the iliac crest.¹ Degenerative diseases of the lumbar spine are the most common causes of low back pain. Anatomically, disc degeneration, radicular pain, facet arthropathy, and myofascial pain can be used as its pathogenesis. Etiologically, the most common is degenerative lumbar spine pathology.¹ Modic changes are changes in the spinal endplate and subendplate bones on MRI and are seen as a spinal degeneration and an etiology of low back pain. It was first reported by De Roos in 1987,² and later by Modic in 1988, who described the types of signal changes, typing criteria and pathological changes on MRI,³ The etiology of Modic changes is unknown, and most of the current studies are limited to epidemiological and clinical correlations, and there are no consistent conclusions yet. Specifically, Modic changes are pathological changes that occur when the protective effect of the cartilage endplate is weakened or lost, leading to oedema of the adjacent cancellous bone, followed by fatty infiltration of the vertebral body, and ultimately fibrosis and calcification.² This continuous pathological process divides Modic changes into three types (I, II, III).³ The above pathologies appear to be causally related to common lumbar spine disorders (lumbar disc degeneration, lumbar spondylolisthesis, lumbar spinal stenosis, etc.). However, there have been few comprehensive studies

involving large sample sizes on the relationship between the above. There is still controversy over the results of the studies. Therefore, there is a need for research on this topic.

Materials and Methods

Ethics and Patient Consent

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the China–Japan Union Hospital of Jilin University and was also in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. All the patients provided written informed consent in this study.

Materials

Outpatients who had MRI and X-ray examinations for low back pain between 2019 and 2022 were randomly selected for inclusion in the study. Patients with MRI presentation of tumor, fracture, tuberculosis, or infection were excluded.^{4–6}

Diagnosis of Low Back Pain

Low back pain refers to nonspecific pain extending from the 12th rib to the iliac crest, with or without low leg pain.¹

Definition and Typing of Modic Changes in MRI

Type 0: normal signal; type I: T1 low signal, T2 high signal; type II: T1 high signal, T2 equal signal or mild high signal; type III: T1 and T2 both low signal³ (Figure 1).

Assessment of the Type of Disc Degeneration

Degree of disk herniation according to the lumbar disk pathologic classification of the North American Spine Society.⁷

Bulging disc: The presence of disc tissue extending beyond the edges of the ring apophyses. **Protrusion:** The greatest distance between the edges of the disc material presenting outside the disc space is less than the distance between the edges of the base of that disc material extending outside of the disc space. **Extrusion:** The distance between the edges of the disc material outside the disc space is greater than the distance between the base edges, or when there is no continuity between the disc material within and beyond the disc space. **Sequestration:** The displaced disc material has lost completely any continuity with the parent disc. **Schmorl's node:** Herniated discs in the vertical direction (Figure 2).

Assessment of Lumbar Spondylolisthesis

Radiologically visible anterior displacement of a vertebral body over an adjacent vertebral body without associated disruption or defect of the vertebral ring. The vertebral body is divided into four parts along the longitudinal axis and divided into four types: I, II, III, IV.⁸ However, only type I and II were found in our patients (Figure 3).

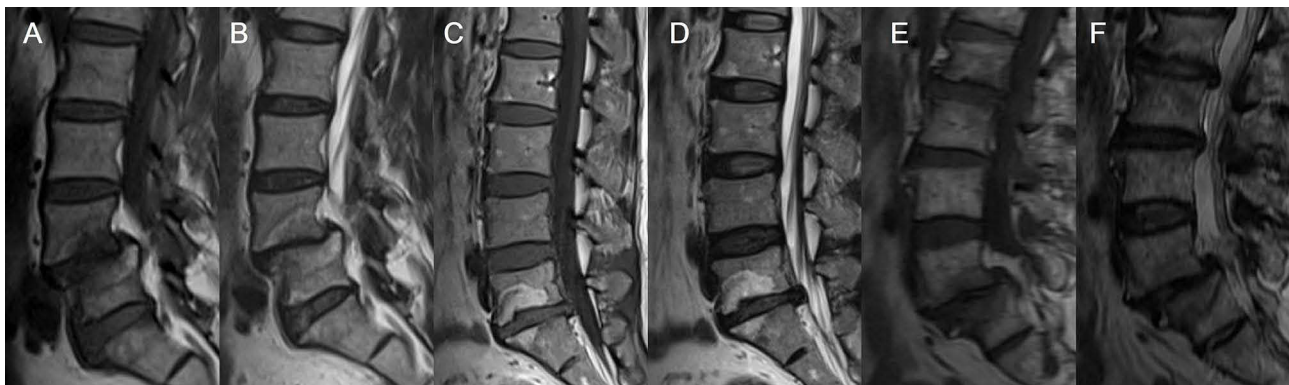


Figure 1 Three types of Modic changes and their MRIs. (A) T1 type I, (B) T2 type I, (C) T1 type II, (D) T2 type II, (E) T1 type III, (F) T2 type III. Pathology: (A and B) oedema of adjacent cancellous bone, (C and D) fatty infiltration of the vertebral body, (E and F) fibrosis and calcification.

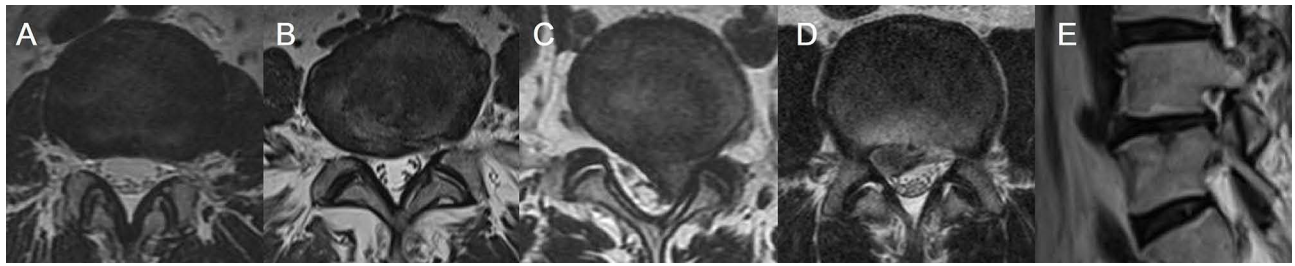


Figure 2 Five types of disc degeneration classified by the North American Spine Society based on the shape of the herniated disc classification: (A) Bulging disc, (B) Protrusion, (C) Extrusion, (D) Sequestration, (E) Schmorl's node.



Figure 3 Lumbar spondylolisthesis (only type I and II were found in our patients). (A) type I spondylolisthesis, (B) type II spondylolisthesis.

Assessment of Lumbar Spinal Stenosis

Measures for central stenosis were antero-posterior diameter ($<10\text{mm}$) and cross-sectional area ($<70\text{mm}^2$) of spinal canal. A lateral recess length ≤ 2 mm or a lateral recess angle $<30^\circ$ were described as diagnostic for lateral recess stenosis⁹ (Figure 4).

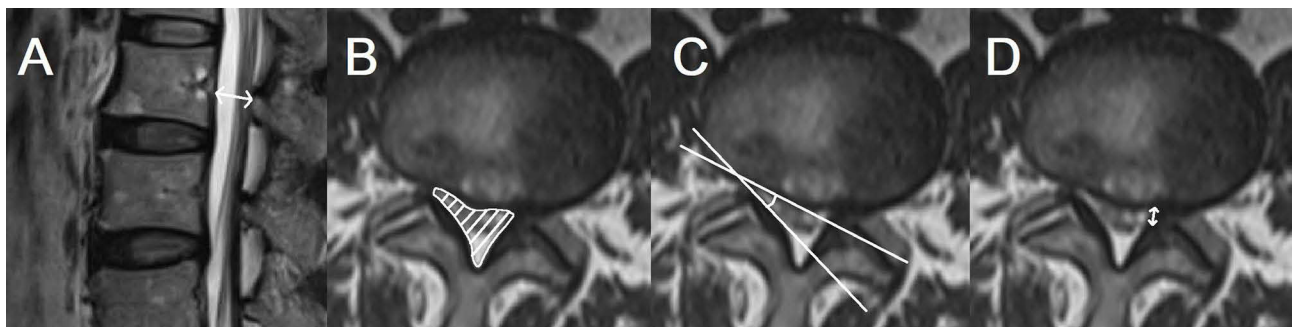


Figure 4 Assessment of lumbar spinal stenosis: (A) antero-posterior diameter ($<10\text{mm}$), (B) cross-sectional area ($<70\text{mm}^2$), (C) lateral recess angle $<30^\circ$, (D) lateral recess length ≤ 2 mm. (A and B) are central stenosis, (C and D) are lateral stenosis.

Statistical Methods

Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 25.0 software (IBM Corporation, Armonk, New York, USA). The different variables were tabulated, and the percentage of counts was expressed as a percentage. The chi-square test was applied in determining the correlation of the categorical variables (Pearson chi-square test was used when the sample content was ≥ 40 and each frequency was ≥ 5 ; corrected chi-square test was used when the sample content was ≥ 40 and there was $1 \leq \text{frequency} < 5$; and Fisher's exact test was used when the sample content was < 40 or the frequency was < 1). $P < 0.05$ is considered a statistically significant difference.

Results

Fundamental Information

Of the 500 outpatients randomly selected, 25 patients with a diagnosis of lumbar spine tumor, tuberculosis, or infection were excluded, and 126 (26.5%) patients had 184 (7.7%) segment Modic changes out of 2375 disc segments in 475 patients.

Of the 184 Modic changes segments, there were 58 type I, 119 type II, and 7 type III. The number of Modic changes segments for L1-2, L2-3, L3-4, L4-5, and L5-S1 was 10, 22, 22, 58, 72, respectively. There was an increasing trend, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) (Table 1).

Modic changes were not found in the 10–19 years group, 3 cases in the 20–29 years group, 6 cases in the 30–39 years group, 18 cases in the 40–49 years group, 41 cases in the 50–59 years group, 38 cases in the 60–69 years group, 15 cases in the 70–79 years group, and 5 cases in the 80–89 years group. There was also an increasing trend, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$) (Table 2).

Table 1 Characteristics of Modic Changes Distribution

Segment	Modic Changes	No Modic Changes	Total	Positive Rate (%)
L1-2	10	465	475	2.1
L2-3	22	453	475	4.6
L3-4	22	453	475	4.6
L4-5	58	417	475	12.2
L5-S1	72	403	475	15.1
Total	184	2191	2375	7.7

Note: ($\chi^2=83.796$, $P < 0.05$).

Table 2 Characteristics of Modic Changes in Age

Age	Modic Changes	No Modic Changes	Total	Positive Rate (%)
10–19	0	16	16	0
20–29	3	45	48	6.3
30–39	6	57	63	9.5
40–49	18	53	71	25.4
50–59	41	78	119	34.5
60–69	38	75	113	33.6
70–79	15	20	35	42.9
80–89	5	5	10	50.0
Total	126	349	475	26.5

Note: ($\chi^2=39.675$, $P < 0.05$).

The prevalence of Modic changes was 21.1% in men and 30.8% in women, with a statistically significant difference between the two groups ($P<0.05$) (Table 3).

Relationship Between Modic Changes and Lumbar Disc Degeneration

Total lumbar disc degeneration: Bulging disc in 759 cases, protrusion in 443 cases, extrusion and sequestration in 138 cases, and Schmorl's node in 150 cases. (Due to the too small quantity of Sequestration, we put Extrusion and Sequestration in one group for the convenience of the study) Lumbar disc degeneration combined with Modic changes: Bulging disc in 56 cases, protrusion in 45 cases, extrusion and sequestration in 57 cases, and Schmorl's node in 32 cases (Table 4).

In terms of P-value, Modic changes correlated significantly ($P<0.05$) with protrusion, extrusion and sequestration, and Schmorl's node, showing that Modic changes increase the probability of the above (Tables 5–8).

Relationship Between Modic Changes and Lumbar Spondylolisthesis

There were a total of 98 segments of lumbar spondylolisthesis, of which 88 were type I, 10 were type II, and type III and IV were not found. For the convenience of the study, we had to conduct the study without typing. The number of segments with lumbar spondylolisthesis combined with Modic changes was 32 (Table 4). There is a strong correlation between lumbar spondylolisthesis and Modic changes ($P<0.05$) (Table 9).

Table 3 Association Between Gender and Modic Change

Gender	Modic Changes	No Modic Changes	Total	Positive Rate (%)
Male	44	165	209	21.1
Female	82	184	266	30.8
Total	126	349	475	26.5

Note: ($\chi^2=5.737$, $P<0.05$).

Table 4 Distribution Characteristics of Modic Changes Combined with Spinal Degeneration

	L1-L2	L2-L3	L3-L4	L4-L5	L5-S1	Total	All Total
Bulging disc	2	9	9	21	15	56	759
Protrusion	1	4	2	17	21	45	443
Extrusion and Sequestration	0	6	6	18	27	57	138
Schmorl's node	5	7	4	11	5	32	150
Spondylolisthesis	0	1	5	16	10	32	98
Stenosis	2	5	7	27	15	56	248

Table 5 Association of Bulging Disc with Modic Changes

Bulging Disc	Modic Changes	No Modic Changes	Total	Positive Rate (%)
Positive group	56	703	759	7.4
Negative group	128	1488	1616	7.9
Total	184	2191	2375	7.7

Note: ($\chi^2=0.213$, $P>0.05$).

Table 6 Association of Protrusion with Modic Changes

Protrusion	Modic Changes	No Modic Changes	Total	Positive Rate (%)
Positive group	45	398	443	10.2
Negative group	139	1793	1932	7.2
Total	184	2191	2375	7.7

Note: ($\chi^2=4.428$, $P<0.05$).

Table 7 Association of Extrusion and Sequestration with Modic Changes

Extrusion and Sequestration	Modic Changes	No Modic Changes	Total	Positive Rate (%)
Positive group	57	81	138	41.3
Negative group	127	2110	2237	5.7
Total	184	2191	2375	7.7

Note: ($\chi^2=230.839$, $P<0.05$).

Table 8 Association of Schmorl's Node with Modic Changes

Schmorl's Node	Modic Changes	No Modic Changes	Total	Positive Rate (%)
Positive group	32	118	150	21.3
Negative group	152	2073	2225	6.8
Total	184	2191	2375	7.7

Note: ($\chi^2=41.350$, $P<0.05$).

Table 9 Association of Spondylolisthesis with Modic Changes

Spondylolisthesis	Modic Changes	No Modic Changes	Total	Positive Rate (%)
Positive group	32	66	98	32.7
Negative group	152	2125	2277	6.7
Total	184	2191	2375	7.7

Note: ($\chi^2=88.714$, $P<0.05$).

Relationship Between Modic Changes and Lumbar Spinal Stenosis

There were a total of 248 segments with lumbar spinal stenosis, and 56 segments with concurrent Modic changes (Table 4). There is a strong correlation between lumbar spinal stenosis and Modic changes ($P<0.05$) (Table 10).

Table 10 Association of Stenosis with Modic Changes

Stenosis	Modic Changes	No Modic Changes	Total	Positive Rate (%)
Positive group	56	192	248	22.6
Negative group	131	1996	2127	6.2
Total	187	2188	2375	7.9

Note: ($\chi^2=82.572$, $P<0.05$).

Discussion

Previous studies have shown that the prevalence of Modic changes in patients with low back pain ranges from 18% to 58%.^{3,10,11} Modic changes tend to occur more often in the discs of patients who are older, have low segments, and are most commonly type II.¹² Our study is in agreement with these studies. Karchevsky¹¹ proved that men had a greater incidence of Modic changes than women, which is different from our study.

Herlin found that Modic changes showed a strong correlation with low back pain when the grade of disc degeneration increased.¹³ For lumbar disc herniation, Xiao found that as the grade of L3-L5 disc degeneration increased, the probability of Modic changes in the adjacent endplates of the L3-L5 vertebral body increased.¹⁴ As for Schmorl's node, after the cartilage endplate and adjacent bone marrow changes have caused Modic changes, there is a higher probability of the disc herniating vertically.

Arana's study showed a strong correlation between L5-S1 spondylolisthesis and Modic changes.¹⁵ Hayashi found that disc degeneration and angular motion of lumbar spondylolisthesis were related to Modic changes, with Modic type II lumbar spondylolisthesis being the most severe and type III being the least severe. This may be related to the poor stability of the yellow bone marrow in type II and the sclerosis of the yellow bone marrow fibrosis in type III.¹⁶

Although both spinal stenosis and Modic changes can be the cause of low back pain.¹⁷ However, Carragee's study showed that Modic changes were not strongly correlated with low back pain and lumbar spinal stenosis.¹⁸ In addition, Modic changes have no significant influence on clinical outcome parameters in patients with lumbar spinal stenosis compared to patients without MCs, independent of the chosen surgical strategy.¹⁹ Our study concluded that the two are correlated in part because it did not distinguish between hypertrophy of the ligamentum flavum and developmental stenosis of the spinal canal and stenosis due to disc herniation.

While the above are only studies of a single disease with Modic changes, or only a certain subtype of Modic changes, our study involves a large, comprehensive, and general study of a large sample. Thus, in conjunction with our conclusions, we review previous studies and propose some assumptions.

We speculated that lumbar degeneration (disc degeneration, spondylolisthesis, and stenosis), and Modic changes may be causally related, with the pathological process of Modic changes destabilising the intervertebral space and stress changes caused by degeneration exacerbating the Modic changes.

Currently, non-surgical treatments for simple Modic changes include antibiotics,²⁰ zoledronic acid,^{21,22} intradiscal glucocorticoids, or lidocaine injection.^{23,24} Surgical treatments are common with Basivertebral Nerve Ablation,²⁵ and rarely fusion. Studies have shown that Modic changes are a risk factor for recurrence of lumbar disc herniation after endoscopic lumbar discectomy.^{26,27} This is due to the simple removal of the disc without treatment of the diseased cartilaginous endplates. In addition, lumbar spine surgery may promote the development of Modic changes,²⁸ especially nonfusion surgery.²⁹ Therefore, in conjunction with our findings, we believe that fusion should be elevated in priority when Modic changes are combined with disc degeneration, spondylolisthesis, and stenosis.

The pathology of Modic changes is closely related to inflammation.³⁰ In conjunction with this study, more aggressive anti-inflammatory therapy should be given to patients with simple Modic changes. This may slow or stop the development of Modic changes, thereby reducing the incidence of disc degeneration, spondylolisthesis, and stenosis, and to some extent avoiding the possibility of future fusion surgery.

In addition, Modic changes impede lumbar functional recovery from surgery and can even exacerbate postoperative related symptoms.^{31,32} This is because inflammation is also present in the vertebral body, so postoperative treatment targeting Modic changes deserves more attention.

The above inferences based on the results could be helpful in low back pain management. Due to the complexity of the conditions of the outpatients and the variety of treatments and duration, the inferences would have to be confirmed by selecting a new population for the study. This is a limitation of this study. In addition, a more detailed analysis of Modic changes typing in relation to degeneration and pain levels was not possible due to the different duration of disease in each individual and the difficulty of conducting retrospective follow-up.

Conclusion

The most common type of Modic changes is type II; Modic changes have correlation with age, gender, segment, lumbar disc herniation, lumbar spondylolisthesis, and lumbar spinal stenosis and are a very important factor in low back pain.

Data Sharing Statement

The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the hospital.

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We would like to thank all the participants in the study.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis, and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising, or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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