Cervical spinal cord atrophy

An early marker of progressive MS onset

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Abstract

Objective
To assess whether cervical spinal cord atrophy heralds the onset of progressive MS.

Methods
We studied 34 individuals with radiologically isolated syndrome (RIS) and 31 patients with relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) age matched to 25 patients within a year of onset of secondary progressive MS (SPMS). Two raters independently measured (twice per rater) the cervical spinal cord average segmental area (CASA) (mm^2) of axial T2-weighted images between C2 and C7 landmarks. The midsagittal T2-weighted image from the end of C2 to the end of C7 vertebra was used to measure the cervical spine (c-spine) length (mm). Sex, age at cervical MRI, number and location of cervical spinal cord lesions, c-spine length, and diagnoses were analyzed against the outcome measures of CASA and C2 and C7 slice segmental areas.

Results
Intrarater and interrater agreement was excellent (intraclass correlation coefficient >0.97). The CASA area ($p = 0.03$) and C7 area ($p = 0.002$) were smaller in SPMS compared with RRMS. The C2 area ($p = 0.027$), CASA ($p = 0.004$), and C7 area ($p = 0.003$) were smaller in SPMS compared with RIS. The C2 area did not differ between SPMS and RRMS ($p = 0.09$). The C2 area ($p = 0.349$), CASA ($p = 0.136$), and C7 area ($p = 0.228$) did not differ between RIS and MS (SPMS and RRMS combined). In the multivariable model, ≥2 cervical spinal cord lesions were associated with the C2 area ($p = 0.008$), CASA ($p = 0.009$), and C7 area independent of disease course ($p = 0.017$). Progressive disease course was associated with the C7 area independent of the cervical spinal cord lesion number ($p = 0.004$).

Conclusion
Cervical spinal cord atrophy is evident at the onset of progressive MS and seems partially independent of the number of cervical spinal cord lesions.

Classification of evidence
This study provides Class III evidence that MRI cervical spinal cord atrophy distinguishes patients at the onset of progressive MS from those with RIS and RRMS.

Glossary

CASA = cervical spinal cord average segmental area; **c-spine** = cervical spine; **CIS** = clinically isolated syndrome; **PPMS** = primary progressive MS; **RIS** = radiologically isolated syndrome; **RRMS** = relapsing-remitting MS; **SAPMS** = single-attack progressive MS; **SPMS** = secondary progressive MS.

Semiautomated and automated methods for quantifying cervical spinal cord atrophy in MS have previously been described for analysis of head MRI (only upper cervical cord) or dedicated cervical spinal cord MRI.[1–22] Cervical spinal cord atrophy occurs early in MS and even in those with clinically isolated syndrome (CIS),[4,15,23] but is most prominent in established progressive MS.[1–3,5,6,8,9,11–14,17] The cervical spinal cord area correlates inversely with disability in MS.[1–13,20]

Previous studies included control individuals, patients with relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS), and predominantly patients with long-standing progressive disease course (progressive disease duration of ≥10 years).[1,3,6,7,9,11,19] Studies that focused on early progressive MS included patients with only primary progressive MS (PPMS).[17,21,22] It is not established whether cervical spinal cord atrophy is present at the onset of the progressive phase in secondary progressive MS (SPMS).

Bout-onset progressive MS refers to patients with progressive MS who had clinically evident relapses before the onset of progressive disease course and consists of 2 categories: SPMS and single-attack progressive MS (SAPMS) as previously described.[24] In this study, we group patients with SAPMS together with SPMS. As opposed to PPMS, SPMS reflects a biological and clinical continuum from CIS or RRMS, therefore presenting an opportunity to study a comparative group to determine whether spinal cord atrophy is restricted to or highly associated with the onset of the symptomatic progressive phase in MS. Similarly, RRMS can evolve from radiologically isolated syndrome (RIS); therefore, presenting an opportunity to determine whether spinal cord atrophy is restricted to or highly associated with evolution of symptomatic MS.

We compared cervical spinal cord areas at the onset of symptomatic progressive MS of patients with SPMS with age-matched patients with RRMS who had not developed progressive MS at the time of their cervical MRI acquisition as well as individuals with RIS who had not developed symptomatic MS at the time of their cervical MRI acquisition.

Methods

In this study (Class III evidence), we tested the specific hypothesis that cervical spinal cord atrophy heralds the onset of progressive MS by comparing sex and age-group–matched patients at the onset of progressive MS with RRMS without progression and individuals with RIS who are asymptomatic.

Study population

We identified our index population of patients with SPMS from a previously described large clinic-based and population-based study cohort.[24] We included patients with SPMS who had available cervical spinal cord MRIs within 1 year of progressive MS onset (figure). We established the age limits and distribution of the available cervical MRIs in the SPMS group.

We then identified patients who remained as having RRMS at the time of last follow-up from the same cohort.[24] We matched the patients from this group to those from the SPMS group by the cervical spinal cord MRI age limits and distribution. We finally identified individuals who remained as having RIS who had cervical spinal cord MRIs within the age limits of RRMS and patients with SPMS from a previously established cohort.[25]

Diagnoses were confirmed with the most recent diagnostic criteria.[26,27] Our study, while cross-sectional in nature, assumes that the patients included represent a diagnostic continuum as having RIS can evolve to CIS or RRMS, and CIS or RRMS can evolve to SPMS. It was a priori decided to exclude patients with PPMS for 2 reasons: (1) since PPMS can evolve from RIS[25] but cannot evolve from RRMS, inclusion of these patients would break the uniform clinical continuum assumption as described above and (2) since by definition, clinical progression should have been present for over 1 year for PPMS diagnosis to be established, and these patients more commonly are seen for the first time outside this 1-year period; cervical MRIs from these patients would not strictly represent the earliest changes closest to the onset of clinically evident progressive MS.

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board, and written informed consent was signed by every participant.

MRI acquisition and inclusion criteria

Since study scans were originally acquired as part of routine clinical evaluations, once the clinically matched groups were established, we used additional MRI inclusion and exclusion criteria pertaining to available cervical MRIs to select the final study group where all patients had to have (1) 1.5T MRIs as a standard for cervical spinal cord imaging representing real-life application, (2) sagittal and axial T2-weighted images, and (3) ≤4 mm slice thickness. Scans were excluded (1) if they did not fulfill the inclusion criteria, (2) if patients had significant scoliosis or kyphosis to impair measurements, and (3) if the MRI quality as subjectively assessed by 2 of the investigators

Figure Cervical spinal cord area assessment
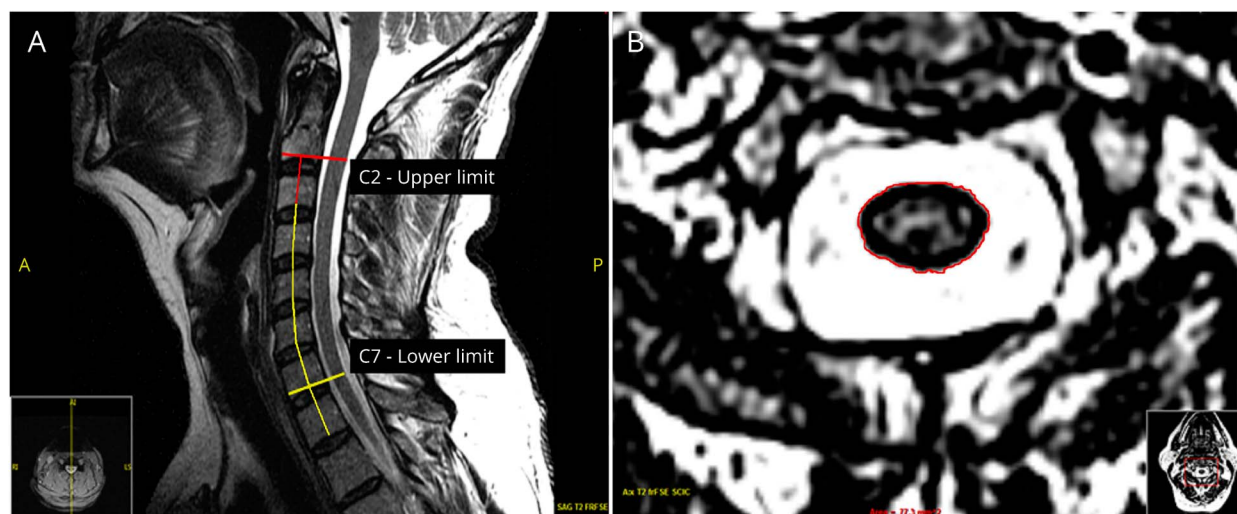
(A) C-spine length: first, the midsagittal T2-weighted image was identified. After adjustments for contrast and edge sharpness, the top of the C2-C3 disc space was established as the upper limit. The top of the C7-T1 disc space was established as the lower limit. A vertical line was drawn to connect each vertebra from the highest point in the disc space to the next. The 6 vertical line measurements from the end of C2 to the end of C7 vertebra were summed up to calculate the c-spine length (mm). (B) Cervical spinal cord area: T2-weighted axial MRIs were used for measuring the C2 cross-sectional area, C7 cross-sectional area, and CASA. To draw 2 horizontal lines perpendicular to the mid-spine vertical line at the upper limit and at the lower limit, the top of the C2-C3 disc space and the top of the C7-T1 disc space described in A were used. After the upper and lower limits of the axial images were identified, adjustments for contrast and edge sharpness were made. Then, these landmarks were used to measure the uppermost (C2) and lowermost (C7) cross-sectional areas (mm^2). All available axial slices between these limits were measured and averaged for calculating CASA (mm^2). CASA = cervical spinal cord average segmental area; c-spine = cervical spine.

(B.Z. and X.G.) (no movement or pulsation artifacts, etc.) was redeemed low. Each included MRI was also given an additional subjective quality score that was later used in the multivariable models to assess any independent effect on our results. When possible, studies were restricted to the Mayo Clinic for uniformity, but this was not used as absolute criteria for inclusion, and group differences were assessed to ensure that there was no systematic difference between groups.

MRI analyses

A fully manual approach was used (QREADS Clinical Image Viewer, version 5.9.2.1, copyright 2017, Mayo Clinic). Two investigators blinded to diagnoses (B.Z. and X.G.) independently measured the cervical spine (c-spine) length and cervical spinal cord areas: C2 cord area, C7 cord area, and whole cervical spinal cord average segmental area (CASA) from C2 to C7. An initial training set of 10 patients was used to assess intraindividual and interindividual variability. A second set of 10 patients was used to minimize variability further. Intrarater and interrater reliability were assessed using intraclass correlations and found to be all >0.97 for the C2 cord area, C7 cord area, and CASA. For the final analyses, a conservative approach was used, as for every measurement, the intrarater and interrater variabilities were further minimized by averaging twice replicated measurements per rater.

C-spine length measurement

After adjusting for contrast and edge sharpness, we measured the length of the cervical spinal cord from the top of the C2-C3 interspace to the top of the C7-T1 interspace on midsagittal T2-weighted MRIs. Each intervertebral segment was measured by an axial mid-vertebral line, and all 6 measurements from the end of C2 to the end of C7 vertebra were summed up to calculate the c-spine length (mm) (figure, A). If the c-spine was not well aligned or had a curvature (e.g., mild scoliosis), 3 consecutive center sagittal T2-weighted sequences were measured from the end of C2 to the end of C7 vertebra, following the same steps and averaged for the c-spine length. The c-spine length measurement was used in the final multivariable model.

Cervical spinal cord area measurement

After adjusting for contrast and edge sharpness, an outline of the spinal cord border was marked on each T2-weighted axial image slice between the upper (C2) and lower (C7) limits established by a horizontal line intersecting the mid-spine vertical line at 90° at the upper and lower limits as described above (figure, A and B). The C2 cross-sectional area, C7 cross-sectional area, and CASA calculated by averaging all segmental areas between C2 and C7 limits were used as outcomes in the final analyses.

Cervical spinal cord lesion assessment

Sagittal and axial T2-weighted images were used. Cervical spinal cord lesions from C2 to C7 were marked and confirmed independently by 2 investigators (B.Z. and O.H.K.). The lesions were counted, and their locations were identified according to anatomical spinal cord columns of anterolateral,

posterior, or both. The lesion number and location were used in the final multivariable model.

Statistical analyses

Group differences were assessed using Student's t test for continuous data, and the χ^2 test for categorical data. Pearson correlation coefficients were used to summarize relationships between the age and the various measures of the cervical spinal cord area. Linear regression models predicting the area were fit using the independent variables sex, age at cervical MRI, subjective MRI quality score, number and location of cervical spinal cord lesions, c-spine length, and diagnosis. Model assumptions were checked, including a check for highly influential observations, non-normality, and nonlinearity. All analyses were run using software R, version 3.3.1.

Results

Demographic and clinical characteristics

The study population consisted of 90 patients: 34 individuals with RIS, 31 patients with RRMS, and 25 patients with SPMS (4 SAPMS and 21 SPMS) fulfilled all inclusion and exclusion criteria (table). In the whole group, 71% were women, and the

mean age ($\pm$SD) at cervical MRI was 47.4 $\pm$ 11.1 years. The proportion of women among RIS, RRMS, and SPMS groups was similar ($p = 0.898$). Age (mean $\pm$ SD) at cervical MRI in the SPMS group was 49.1 $\pm$ 9.3 years and in the age-matched RRMS group was 49.0 $\pm$ 10.3 years ($p = 0.95$). Age at cervical MRI in the RIS group (mean $\pm$ SD; 44.8 $\pm$ 12.7 years) while slightly younger did not differ from patients with MS ($p = 0.078$). MS disease duration at the time of cervical MRI in SPMS (mean $\pm$ SD; 12.9 $\pm$ 7.2 years) was shorter than the RRMS group (mean $\pm$ SD; 19.0 $\pm$ 11.6 years) ($p = 0.03$).

Imaging characteristics

As expected, men had taller c-spine (mean $\pm$ SD; 90.0 $\pm$ 6.1 mm) than women (mean $\pm$ SD; 80.9 $\pm$ 4.1 mm) ($p < 0.001$) and slightly but not significantly larger C2 area (men: 80.5 $\pm$ 11.1 mm^2, women: 79.6 $\pm$ 13.9 mm^2, $p = 0.755$), C7 area (men: 63.2 $\pm$ 10.4 mm^2, women: 61.8 $\pm$ 10.3 mm^2, $p = 0.552$), and CASA (men: 80.3 $\pm$ 8.9 mm^2, women: 77.6 $\pm$ 11.1 mm^2, $p = 0.269$). Within the age limits of our study, age at cervical MRI did not correlate with the C2 area ($r = 0.01$, $p = 0.90$), C7 area ($r = 0.18$, $p = 0.08$), or CASA ($r = 0.04$, $p = 0.69$).

Overall, the C2 area, CASA, and C7 area were larger in RIS than those in the RRMS and SPMS groups (table). However,

Table Demographic and imaging characteristics

| | RIS (n = 34) | MS | | | p Value[a] | p Value[b] |
		RRMS (n = 31)	SPMS (n = 25)	Total (n = 56)		
Women, n (%)	25 (74)	22 (71)	17 (68)	39 (70)	0.99[c]	0.877[c]
MS duration at cervical MRI, y, mean $\pm$ SD	NA	19.0 $\pm$ 11.6	12.9 $\pm$ 7.2	16.2 $\pm$ 10.3	0.03[d]	NA
Progressive MS duration at cervical MRI, y, mean $\pm$ SD	NA	NA	0.4 $\pm$ 0.5	NA	NA	NA
Age at cervical MRI, mean $\pm$ SD	44.8 $\pm$ 12.7	49.0 $\pm$ 10.3	49.1 $\pm$ 9.3	49.0 $\pm$ 9.8	0.95[d]	0.078[d]
Cervical spinal cord area, mm², mean $\pm$ SD						
C2	81.3 $\pm$ 10.2	81.4 $\pm$ 16.8	75.2 $\pm$ 10.1	78.6 $\pm$ 14.4	0.11[d]	0.349[d]
CASA	80.4 $\pm$ 8.7	79.8 $\pm$ 12.6	73.5 $\pm$ 8.9	77.0 $\pm$ 11.5	0.04[d]	0.136[d]
C7	63.7 $\pm$ 9.8	64.8 $\pm$ 10.9	56.0 $\pm$ 8.8	60.9 $\pm$ 10.8	0.002[d]	0.228[d]
Cervical spinal cord lesion number						
Median (range)	0 (0–4)	2 (0–6)	3 (0–8)	2 (0–8)	0.19[d]	<0.001[d]
≥1 lesion (%)	15 (44)	27 (87)	24 (96)	51 (91)	0.49[c]	<0.001[c]
≥2 lesions (%)	4 (12)	19 (61)	18 (72)	37 (66)	0.58[c]	<0.001[c]
Cervical spinal cord lesion location (%)						
Anterolateral columns	8 (53)	9 (33)	9 (38)	18 (35)	0.71[c]	0.423[c]
Posterior columns	1 (7)	1 (4)	2 (8)	3 (6)		
Both	6 (40)	17 (63)	13 (54)	30 (59)		

Abbreviations: CASA = cervical spinal cord average segmental area; NA = not applicable; RIS = radiologically isolated syndrome; RRMS = relapsing-remitting MS; SPMS = secondary progressive MS.
[a] RRMS vs SPMS.
[b] RIS vs MS.
[c] χ^2 test.
[d] Student's t test.

there was no difference at the C2 level between RIS and MS ($p = 0.349$) or between RRMS and SPMS ($p = 0.11$). The CASA did not differ between RIS and MS ($p = 0.136$), but was smaller in SPMS than RRMS ($p = 0.04$). The C7 area did not differ between RIS and MS ($p = 0.228$), but was smaller in SPMS compared with RRMS ($p = 0.002$). RIS differed most from SPMS in the C2 area ($p = 0.027$), CASA ($p = 0.004$), and C7 area ($p = 0.003$).

Overall, the MS group more frequently had cervical cord lesions (91%) than the RIS (44%) group ($p < 0.001$). However, SPMS within 1 year of progressive MS onset and age-matched RRMS groups did not differ in the proportion of cervical cord lesions ($p = 0.19$) (table). For the whole group, purely posterior column lesions were observed less commonly than purely anterolateral lesions (table).

Multivariable model's fit predicting cervical spinal cord area measurements included the independent variables sex, age at cervical MRI, number and location of cervical spinal cord lesions, c-spine length, diagnosis, and subjective MRI quality metric. After adjusting for the other model variables, having ≥2 lesions remained as an independent determinant of the C2 area ($\beta = -9.5$, $p = 0.008$), CASA ($\beta = -9.0$, $p = 0.009$), and C7 area ($\beta = -7.6$, $p = 0.017$). After adjusting for the other model variables including lesion number, having SPMS (as opposed to RRMS) remained as an independent determinant of a smaller C7 area ($\beta = 7.6$, $p = 0.004$), but not the C2 area ($\beta = 4.2$, $p = 0.163$). The other metrics including subjective quality score did not have an independent association with the outcomes studied ($p > 0.05$).

Discussion

In this cross-sectional study, patients with progressive MS had established cervical spinal cord atrophy within 1 year of the onset of the clinically detectable progressive phase compared with age-matched patients with RRMS and RIS. This suggests that cervical spinal cord atrophy is a potential biomarker for early progressive disease to discriminate those with RRMS without progression and individuals with RIS who are asymptomatic.

However, our study has limitations. We selected patients with RRMS from a population-based cohort where these patients had already been established as not having developed SPMS by longitudinal follow-up as previously published.[24] By age matching their available cervical MRIs to established SPMS patients' first year cervical MRIs, we were able to study whether atrophy heralds the beginning of progressive disease course in MS. Although the disease duration of the RRMS group was longer than the preprogressive relapsing phase of the SPMS group, the RRMS group still had the larger average cervical spinal cord area than the SPMS group. Since we selected patients with RRMS who have not developed SPMS after longitudinal clinical follow-up to be able to match the RRMS

cervical MRI age to the onset of clinical SPMS, we had to use historical MRIs rather than a prospective standardized MRI set. While the latter would be optimal, based on SPMS evolution rates,[24] such a study would require an average of 15 years or longer of follow-up with standardized MRIs from the onset of RRMS, which was not feasible for our study construct. As it stands, our study should be seen as a supportive basis for such a long-term expensive effort rather than as conclusive evidence.

Previous studies showed that patients with long-standing progressive MS (SPMS, PPMS, or both) had smaller cervical spinal cord areas compared with healthy controls or patients with RRMS.[1–3,5,6,8,9,11–14,17] Several studies, which evaluated the early disease course of progressive MS, included only PPMS[17,21,22] and by the classic definition of PPMS, the studied patients could not have been within 1 year of the disease onset. Whereas the patients we included in our study were at the onset of their SPMS. As cervical spinal cord atrophy was also shown to further worsen longitudinally with progressive disease course,[6,11,16] 1 logical deduction from our study is that prominent spinal cord atrophy may start during the relapsing-remitting phase of the disease for patients who will later develop clinical signs of progressive MS. We did not specifically assess the rate of spinal cord atrophy before the onset of progressive MS, which is a limitation of our cross-sectional study design. Longitudinal studies in RRMS could directly address whether a previous increase in the rate of spinal cord atrophy during the RRMS phase differentiated the patients who would develop SPMS. Despite technical challenges in multicenter implementation, our study points out the importance of monitoring asymptomatic spinal cord disease as a harbinger of progressive MS onset potentially as a more relevant biomarker than total brain atrophy. It would be interesting to assess the timing of such a shift in the rate of spinal cord atrophy for neuroprotection trials in the RRMS phase.

By including individuals with RIS who remained asymptomatic at the time of their cervical spinal cord MRI in the study, we were able to demonstrate that the spinal cord areas did not significantly differ between RRMS and RIS groups, despite the fact that the RIS group was slightly younger than the MS group. At the time of cervical MRI, individuals with RIS had 3 factors previously associated with a lower likelihood of MS development; they were predominantly women, had lower spinal cord lesion load, and on average were much older than 37 years.[25] The largest difference in cervical spinal cord atrophy was observed between RIS and SPMS groups. As the RRMS group's cervical MRI areas resembled the asymptomatic RIS group more than the SPMS group, this finding further suggested that early prominent cervical spinal cord volume loss heralds progressive MS.

The presence of cervical spinal cord atrophy in MS compared with healthy controls was shown before.[1,3,10] Our current construct focused on testing the hypothesis that early progressive MS would have more spinal cord atrophy than age-matched patients with RIS and RRMS and therefore did not require a healthy control group. A future study comparing

healthy controls, mechanical spinal cord injury, RIS, and MS may provide further insights on whether cervical spinal cord atrophy (like thalamic atrophy[28]) starts already at the RIS phase.

We studied the CASA from C2 to C7 rather than methods commonly evaluating the upper cervical cord area[3–6,14,18,20] or cervical cord cross-sectional area of different anatomical levels such as C2, C5, or between C2 and C5.[1,7–9,11,12,15] The upper cervical cord is commonly chosen because of technical feasibility of image acquisition (this segment is included in brain MRIs), easier spinal cord segmentation,[14,29] and the potential for lower amount of motion artifacts.[3] Although the cross-sectional area approach based on the upper cervical cord segments is very reproducible, it does not provide a total estimate of the whole cervical spinal cord damage[13,21,22,30] or assess cranial-caudal gradient in spinal cord volume loss. The whole cervical spinal cord was evaluated only in a few studies.[2,13] We found that the C7 segmental area had the greatest difference between the RRMS and SPMS groups, while the CASA had less of a difference and the C2 segmental area had the least difference. We could not further fine tune this segmental differentiation without standardized MRIs and could not specifically study the thoracic spinal cord to confirm this further (most patients did not have thoracic spinal cord scans obtained at the time of cervical scans). Nevertheless, spinal cord atrophy in early progressive MS seemingly is more prominent caudally, a result that needs to be confirmed in other studies.

In our study, the frequency of cervical spinal cord lesions in the whole study cohort was relatively low compared with other studies,[3,31,32] likely because we also included individuals with RIS who are less likely to have spinal cord lesions than established MS. The highest cervical lesion frequency was found in the SPMS group, compatible with previous qualitative and quantitative cervical spinal cord lesion load assessments in progressive MS.[9,12] Cervical spinal cord atrophy was associated with the number of cervical spinal cord lesions in a previous study.[3] A different study showed that spinal cord atrophy was independent of the presence of cervical lesions.[1] Previous pathology studies have demonstrated that individual lesions play a minor role in local atrophy.[33,34] We found that having ≥2 cervical spinal cord lesions was associated with cervical spinal cord area measurements independent of diagnoses, but also segmental area loss happened independent of lesion load, especially in the caudal cervical spinal cord. Our study further supports the previous conclusions that cumulative mechanisms other than just focal demyelination (e.g., Wallerian degeneration) may be responsible for spinal cord atrophy in progressive MS.[1,35,36]

While a manual method as ours applicable to real-world clinical data of various sources may be used as a proof of concept and is the gold standard in developing semi-automated or automated methods,[1–22] it cannot be used beyond limited sample size studies because of the labor-intensive nature of the analysis. As such, this is a limitation of our study, and any large-scale application of our findings in MS (e.g., for clinical trials) will require semiautomated or automated methods validated against manual measurements.[8,9,37] In the same token, dedicated volumetric scans (not available to us) as opposed to axial and sagittal T2-weighted scans could provide more robust quantification for semiautomated or automated methods for large-scale future prospective studies.

We recognize another limitation of our study. While we accounted for the possible independent effect of sex, age at cervical MRI, number and location of cervical spinal cord lesions, c-spine length, and diagnosis in our multivariable models, we did not account for other parameters such as brain lesion volume simply because the nonstandard image collection did not allow for available head MRIs for all patients at the same time as their cervical MRIs. Several normalization strategies for cord measurements such as intracranial volume, cervical spinal cord lesions, and spinal cord length were previously evaluated,[2,4,13,38,39] whereas some studies did not use any normalization methods[3,14] due to the rationale of these factors having a low ability to improve discrimination between groups.[3,13] Inconsistent results were also reported about the correlation between the spinal cord area and the number of brain lesions or brain atrophy.[4,36] We believe that brain abnormalities including cortical or deep gray matter as well as white matter atrophy and lesions themselves may still lead to secondary effects in the spinal cord, independent of spinal cord lesions through Wallerian degeneration as our study would also suggest. Given the lack of standardized brain MRIs, we were not able to analyze the contribution of brain pathology on spinal cord atrophy in the current study construct. Any future longitudinal study should account for this possibility of both distal (i.e., thoracic spinal cord) and proximal (i.e., brain, brain stem, and cerebellar) CNS lesions on cervical spinal cord atrophy.

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