

## Review of: "Comparison between intervertebral oblique lumbar interbody fusion and transforaminal lumbar interbody fusion: a multicenter study"

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Utilizing the local multicenter database, this study compared the clinical and radiologic results between Oblique Lateral Interbody Fusion (OLIF) with posterior percutaneous screws (PPS) and open Transforaminal Interbody Fusion (TLIF). Although many reports highlighted less postoperative invasiveness of Lateral Interbody Fusion (LIF) surgery, the authors evaluated the symptomatic and asymptomatic adjacent segment diseases (ASD) over three-year follow-up, providing a valuable data in spine surgery field. Their results demonstrated increased frequency of asymptomatic ASD of 21% vs 7% in OLIF group and TLIF group, respectively, however, symptomatic ASD and reoperation rate were comparable. It was questionable that Figure 4 depicted the asymtomatic ASD value of 13% in OLIF group, which was far different from descriptive result of 21% in the paper.

Even in many comparative study reported (1-5), there were many variations in surgical modality in terms of whether position change was required, whether TLIF procedure was open or minimally invasive surgery (MIS), and graft bone materials. In this study, PPS procedure was performed in prone after reposition, and TLIF was a full open procedure.

The advantage of LIF fully demonstrates the use of lateral position surgery without position change, in terms of total operation time, estimated blood loss and consumable costs (4,5).

Although the authors failed to demonstrate the advantage of OLIF vs open TLIF, some recent reports successfully demonstrated the advantage of OLIF with lateral position surgery being comparable even to MIS-TLIF (not open TLIF), as well as less correction loss of disc height and restoration of segmental lordosis (4, 5).

Although many discussion are still underway in this filed, further discussion is necessary whether indirect decompression with LIF increases ASD or not in long-term, as well as total invasiveness, infection rate and etc. I finally appreciated the authors' great publication for readers.

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