Idiopathic scoliosis during growth. Diagnosis, Decision making and Treatment

Michel G. Diab, M.D.
Assistant Professor
Underwood Family Chair in Pediatric Orthopaedic Surgery
Texas Tech University school of Medicine
Texas Tech Health Sciences Center





- Definition:
 - 3D Structural deformation: Coronal-sagittal-axial
 - Not completely reducible:
 - Postural scoliosis
 - Unrelated to other detectable pathological processes:
 - ≠ 2ary Scoliosis (congenital, Neuro-Musclular, Neurofibromatosis, Marfan,...)





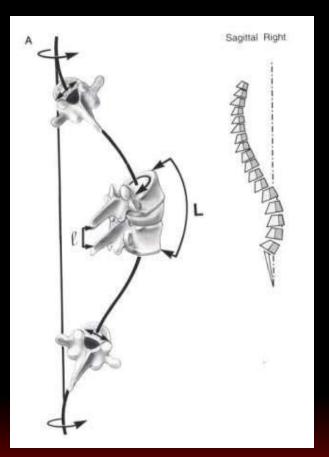
What happens to the spine?

AP

Deviation from the midline Rotation of the apical vertebrae

Lateral

Flattening of thoracic kyphosis Loss of lumbar lordosis







Types of Scoliosis

- Congenital
 - Malformation of the vertebral segments
 - Syndromic: Jeune, Jarcolevin
- Neuromuscular
 - Neurological or muscular diseases:
 - Cerebral palsy (BMI)
 - Muscular Dystrophy
 - Polio



- Infantile
- Juvenile
- Adolescent

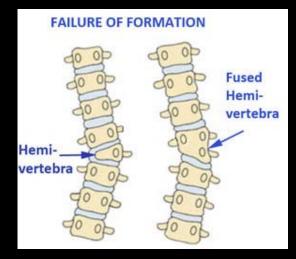
Neurofibromatosis, Marfan

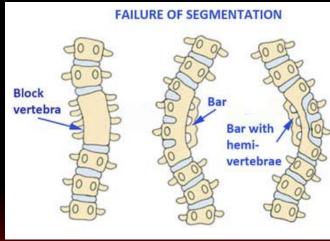






Congenital Scoliosis















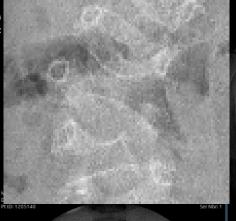


7t ID: 1205140 5: July 19, 2016 \ge: 2 years

_ 13 cm

0 mAs xp Time: 13 mAs 30.0 kVp







0.0/1741.0





DX SCC

Case: 7yo F



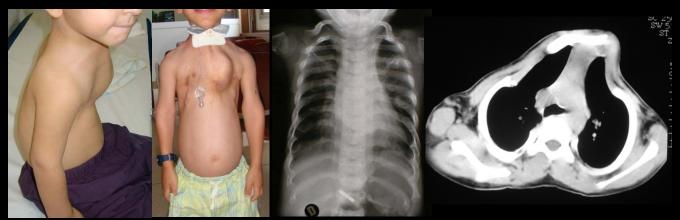


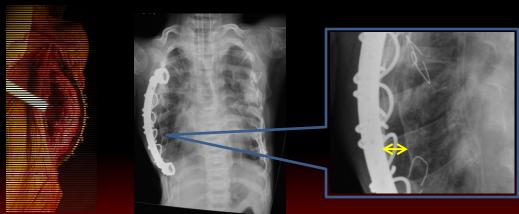


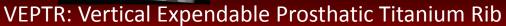
Syndromic Scoliosis

Thoracic Insufficiency Syndrome

Jeune syndrome: Asphyxiating Thoracic Dystrophy







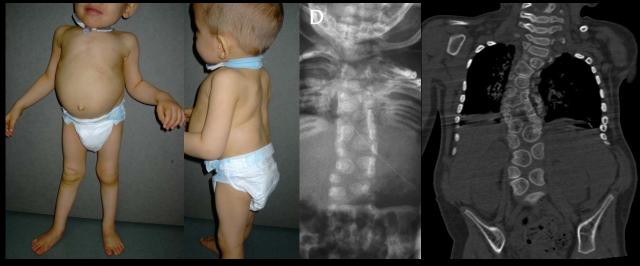


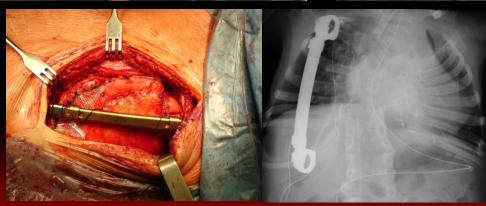


Syndromic Scoliosis

Thoracic Insufficiency Syndrome

Jarcho-Levin Syndrome



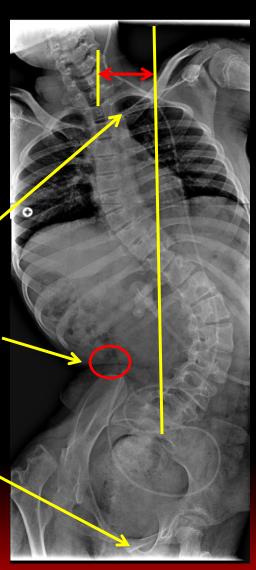


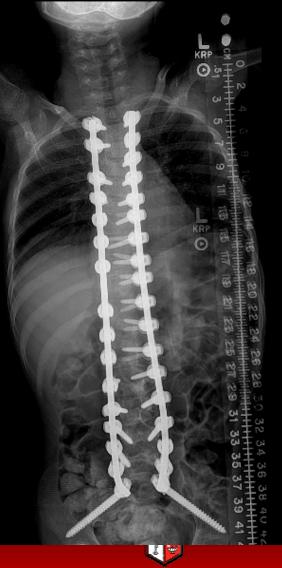




Neuromuscular Scoliosis

- •Characteristics:
 - •Long C shaped curve
 - Pelvic obliquity
- •Indication of surgery;
 - •Curve magnitude
 - Sitting imbalance
 - Ribs-iliac crest impingement
 - Severe chest collapse
 - Pressure ulcer









Idiopathic scoliosis during growth Idiopathic scoliosis

James 1957 et al.

- Infantile (0-3 years)
 - Boys> Girls
 - 80% resolutive without treatment
- Juvenile (3-9 years)
 - Girls = Boys
- Adolescent (> 10 years)
 - 80% girls







Idiopathic scoliosis during growth Idiopathic scoliosis

- Early and Late onset scoliosis:
 - Early onset scoliosis:
 - Before age 5ys
 - All etiology included.
 - Late onset scoliosis:
 - After age 5ys
 - Based on lungs development and cardiopulmonary complications.







Normal growth of the chest, spine and pulmonary system:

- Number of alveoli: Birth-Adulthood: x10 (8y++)
- Gth of lung parenchyma // Gth of spine and chest
- 2/3rd of spine and chest final dimension: by age 5y





Cardiorespiratory failure

Scoliosis during 1st 5 years:

Inhibition of growth of both alveoli and pulmonary arterioles



Ventilation defect (restrictive)

Directly related to:

- Age of onset (<5y)
- Severity of deformity

↓ Vital cap. & TLC



Alveol hypovent



Cardiopulm. Complications:

 Develop rarely when curve begins in adolescence

Hypoxic vasoconstriction

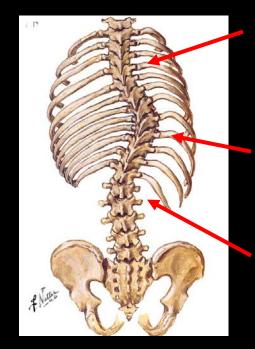




PA hypertension & Cor pulmonale (when VC <40%)



- Description of curves:
 - Locating the apex (T, TL, L)
 - Angle (Cobb angle):
 - Severe, angular, short
 - Long, regular

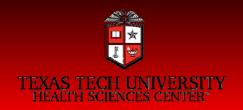


Proximal thoracic curve L.

Main thoracic curve R.

Lumbar curve L.





- Clinical Examination:
 - Examination of the trunk:
 Affirms and defines scoliosis.
 - General review
 Eliminates a possible etiology.
 - Assessment of growth and bone maturation:
 Assess the risk of progression of the deformity.

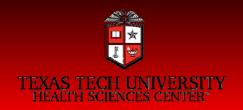




History:

- H/o personal
- H/o family scoliosis
- The date and circumstances of discovery
- Functional and psychological impairment
- Radiographs and previous treatments.
 Surgery, Bracing.





- Examination of the trunk:
 - From Back:
 - Overview:
 - Curvature
 - » R. Thoracic
 - » L. Lumbar
 - Pelvic Balance
 - » Pelvic obliquity
 - » LLD

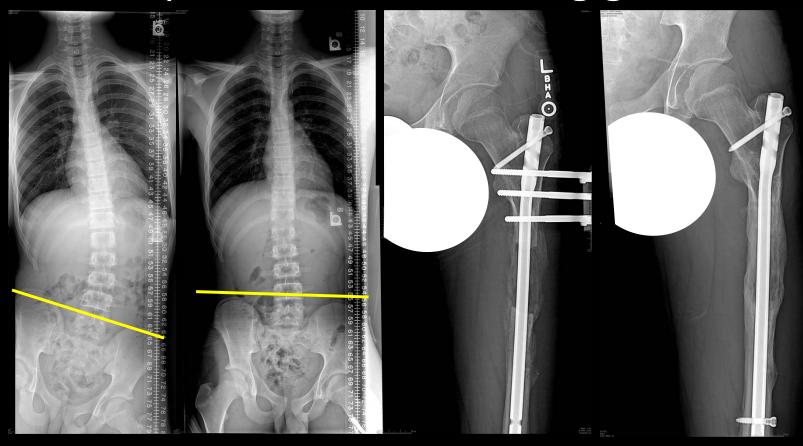
Compensation under the short leg.



- Shoulders level
 - Horiz. or oblique
- Waistline
 - Asymmetric, reflecting the existence of a deviation of the thoracolumbar or lumbar spine





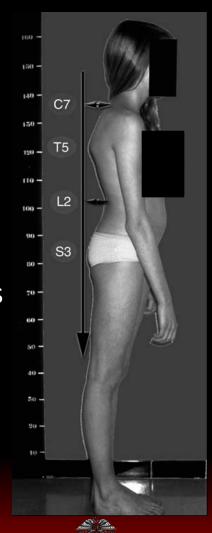


Scoliosis secondary to LLD





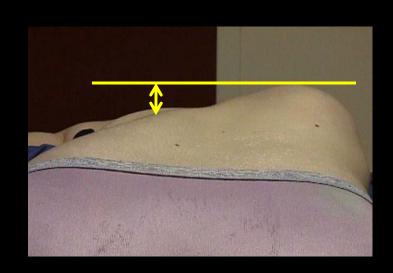
- Lateral vue:
 - Sagittal spinal curvatures:
 - Plumb-line
 - The most common defects:
 - Hypokyphosis or thoracic lordosis
 - Thoracolumbar kyphosis
 - Lumbar kyphosis







- Standing leaning forward
 (Adam FW bending test):
 - The rib hump:
 - Pathognomonic clinical signs of scoliosis
 - Secondary rotation of vertebral bodies.
 - Elevation difference between the most prominent point of the hump and point symmetrical to it on the CTL side.



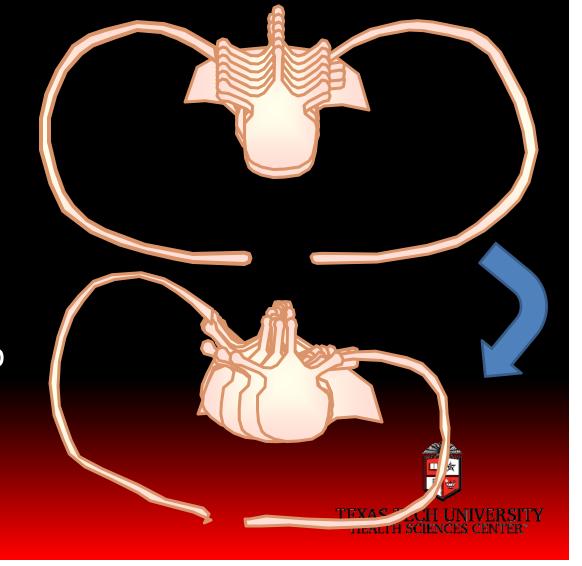




Gibbosity

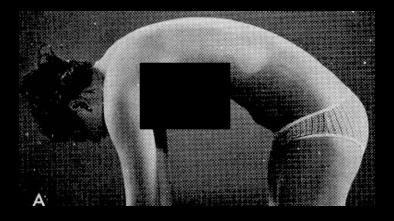
Thinking in 3D: Rotary displacement Lateral displacement Sagittal displacement

- Posterior hump
- Ant. thoracic hump





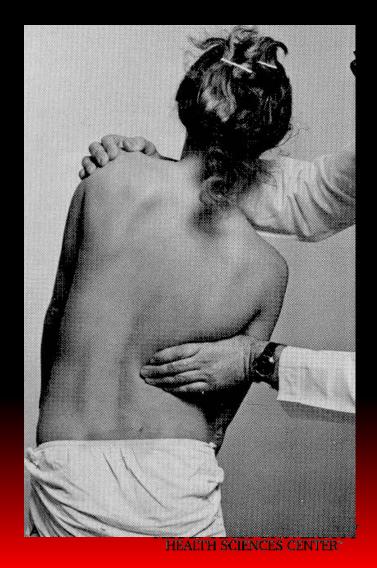
- The dynamic examination
 - Flexibility and reducibility.
 - Hands-ground distance
 - Lateral tilting







- The dynamic examination
 - Flexibility and reducibility.
 - Hands-ground distance
 - Lateral tilting





- Sitting position
 - Rule out: Postural scoliosis secondary to LLD
 - Non-ambulator patients: Infants, neuromusc.





- Etiological investigation:
 - Causes:
 - 70 to 80% of scoliosis are idiopathic (unknown,..)
 - Other:
 - Obvious or known before the onset of scoliosis
 - DMD, CP, NF1, Marfan.





- Etiological investigation:
 - Morphotype analysis:
 - Abnormal height
 - Hyperlaxity
 - Facial dysmorphism

Marfan syndrome



Positive thumb (Steinberg) sign





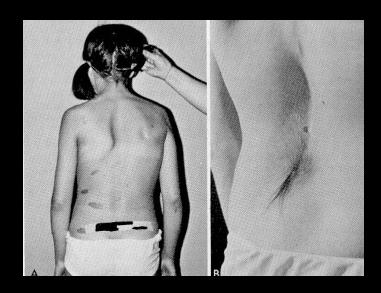
Arachnodactyly



- Skin examination:
 - Spots "café au lait" Neurofibromatosis.

Back midline birth mark:

- Abnormal hair patch
- Angioma or lipoma of the sacral region

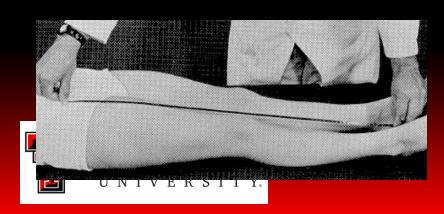


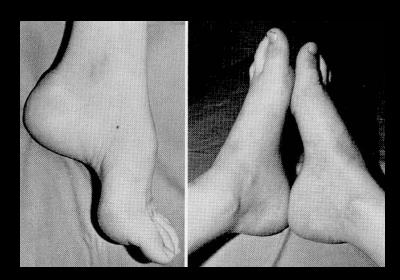
Underlying Vertebro-medullary malformation (spinal dysraphism)

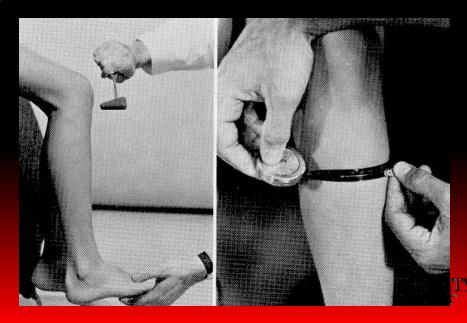




- Neurological examination:
 - Motricity
 - Sensitivity
 - DTRs
 - Abd reflexes.
 - Walking on heel and toes.
 - Muscle atrophy
 - LLD.







- Medical imaging:
 - Radiological diagnosis of scoliosis
 - Radiological monitoring.
 - Preoperative radiologic work up.





- Medical imaging:
 - Radiological diagnosis of scoliosis AP view:
 - Standing, balanced pelvis, on a large cassette 30 × 90 cm
 Vertebrae: End vertebrae, and apical.
 Cobb angles.





Cobb Angle: Top of the Top; Bottom of the Bottom

Curve Apex and Location

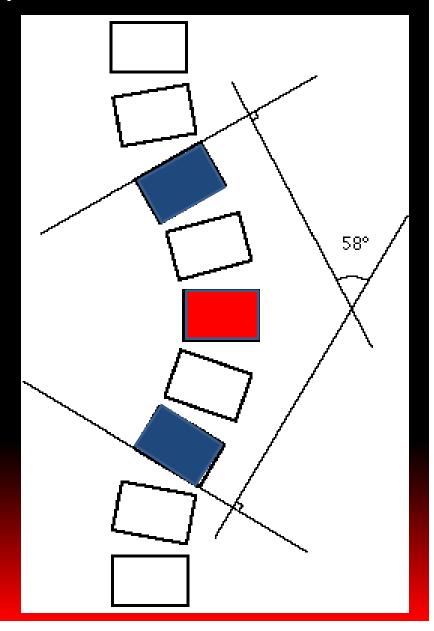
Body most deviated from vertical axis

End/Terminal Vertebrae (EV)

Cephalad/Caudal vertebra whose Superior/Inferior surface tilts maximally toward curve

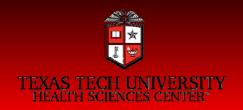
Degrees not percent!



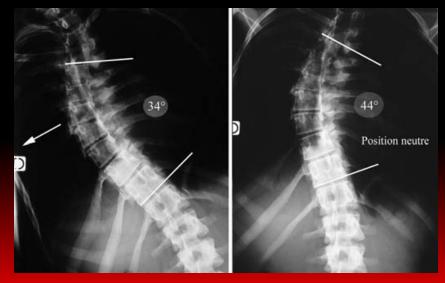


- Radiological monitoring:
 - AP view shot on large plate 30 × 90 cm, standing balanced pelvis.
 - Postero-anterior xray, decreases breast irradiation.





- Preoperative xray:
 - Benders
 - Study of the reducibility: flexibility or stiffness of the deformation
 - AP views: inclinations right and left sides







Technology in Scoliosis/Kyphosis surgery

EOS machine





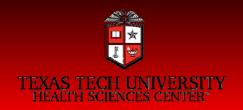




MRI:

- Not a systematic exam to do when dealing with idiopathic scoliosis, even if surgical indication
- Essential in the presence of certain signs of doubt of the idiopathic character of deformity.





- MRI indications:
 - Abnormal neurological examination:
 - Weakness or muscle atrophy signs of upper motor neuron dysfunction:
 - Hyperreflexia, Babinski +
 - Severe pain
 - Infantile or juvenile scoliosis / curvature> 20 °
 - Atypical scoliosis:
 - Left thoracic curve
 - Congenital scoliosis





- Neurological abnormalities:
 - Diastematomyelia,
 - Syringomyelia
 - Arnold-Chiari malformation
 - Tethered cord





- Natural History:
 - Progression:

Risk of progression during growth





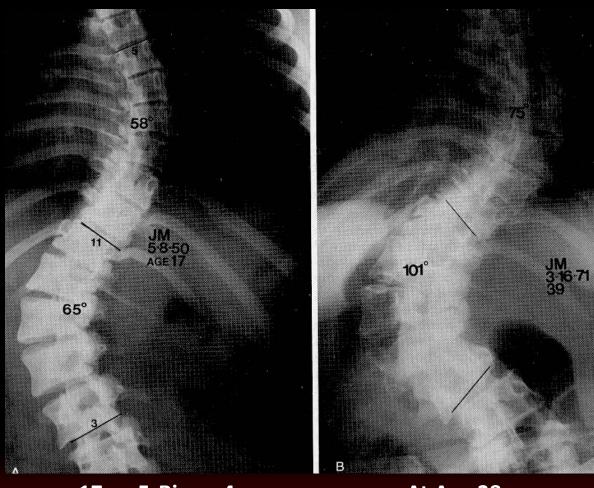
- Natural History:
 - After skeletal maturation:
 - Progression:

Residual curvature:

> 45(L)-50(T) °: - Increase of 1 ° / year.







17 yo F, Risser 4

At Age 38 y





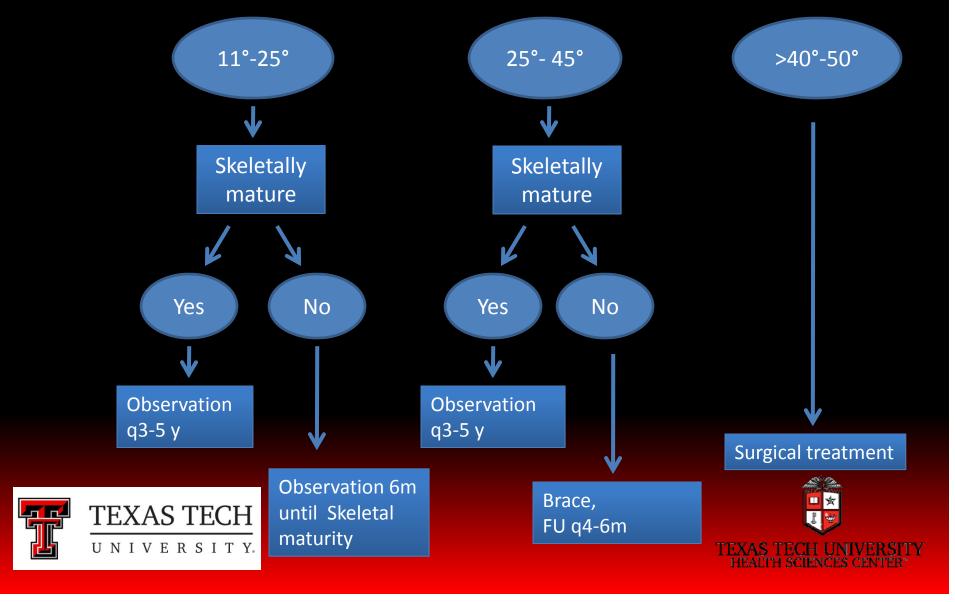
- Curve ≥ 50 °:
- ►Increase of 1°
- **≻**Curve> 90 °:
- Limited respiratory function, not noticed by the patient.
- > Curve > 100 °:
- ➤ Limited respiratory function, noticed by the patient.
- ➤ Cor pulmonale







• Traitement: Indications



– Brace:

Thoraco-Lumbo-Sacral Orthosis (TLSO)
Goal: Prevent progression
during growth

Chirurgie



- Indication:
 Curves between 25-45 deg in growing child
- Efficacity: Dose-dependent relationship:
 Time Corset/24h (16-22 hours/day)



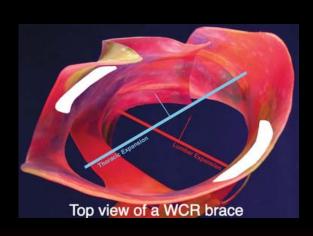


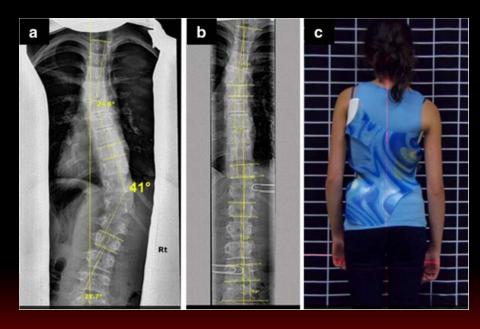
Technology in Scoliosis/Kyphosis surgery

Brace: WCR better than TLSO or Boston

Brace. W: Wood (USA), C: Chenneau (France), R: Rigo

(Spain)









Technology in Scoliosis/Kyphosis surgery

Schroth Method: South Plain Rehab, UMC



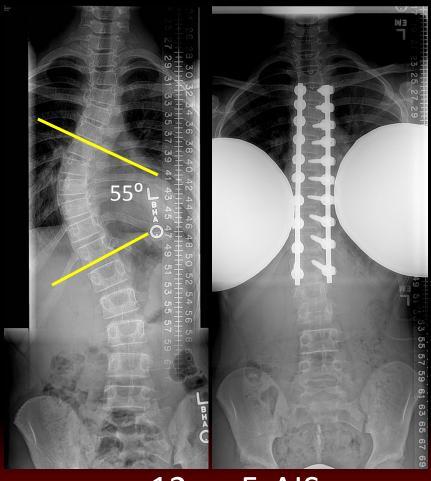








Posterolateral fusion with instrumentation

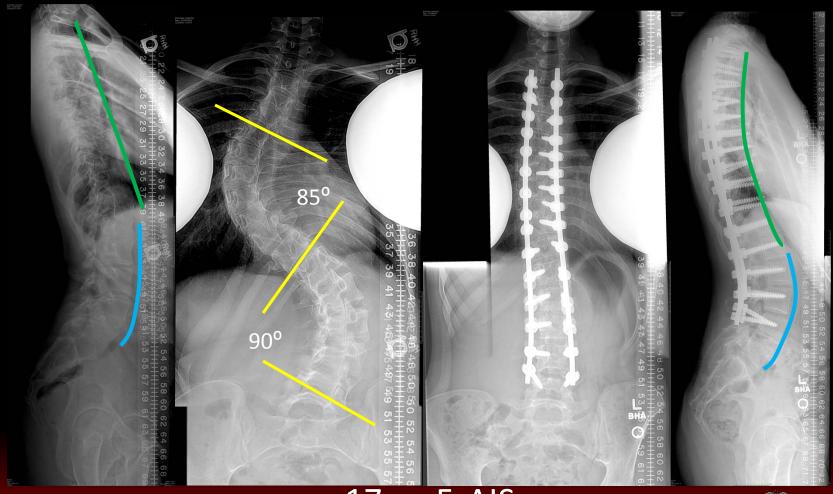


12 yo F, AIS





Posterolateral fusion with instrumentation

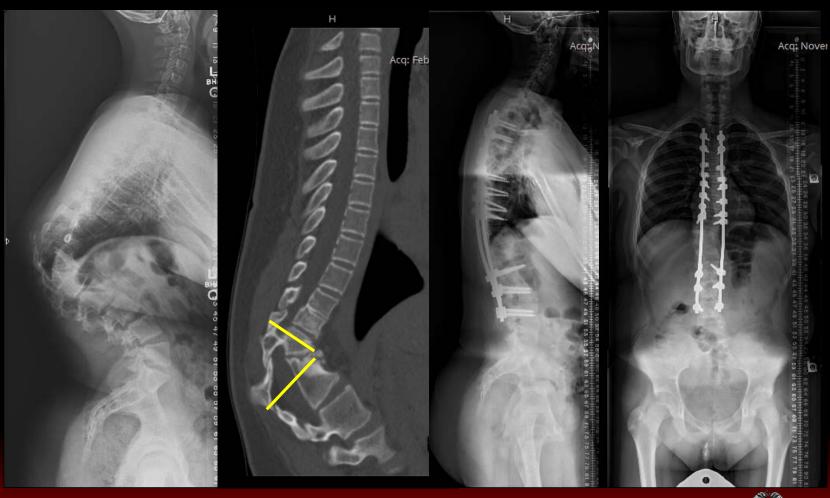




17 yo F, AIS



Case: 14 yo M VCR

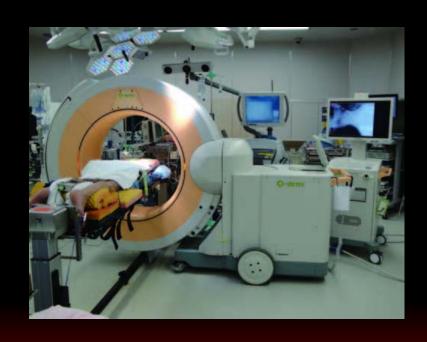






Technology in Scoliosis/Kyphosis surgery

Scoliosis: Pedicle Screw Navigation:









Technology in Scoliosis/Kyphosis surgery

Neuromonitoring: IOPM: MEPs, SEPs

and EMG

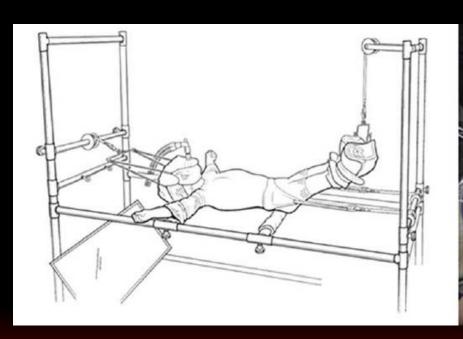








Body casting for infantile scoliosis



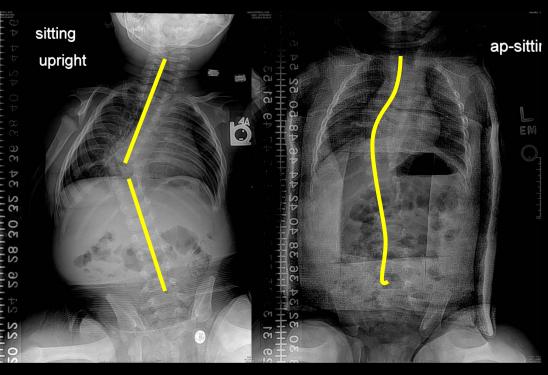






Casting for Early Onset Scoliosis









Non-fusion spine surgery





7 yo F, Congenital scoliosis



Non-fusion spine surgery







Technology in Scoliosis/Kyphosis surgery

Magec growing spine rod:







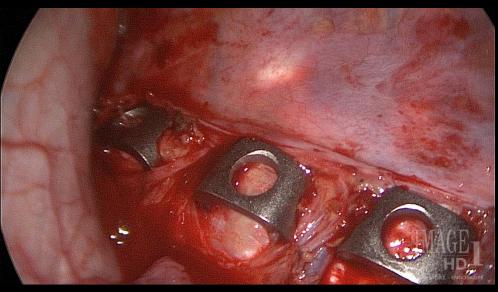




Non-fusion spine surgery







Vertebral Body Stapling





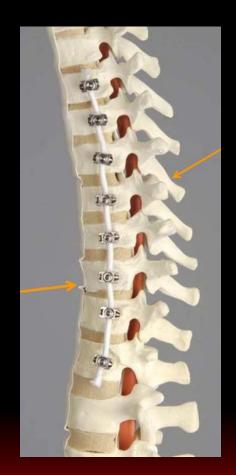


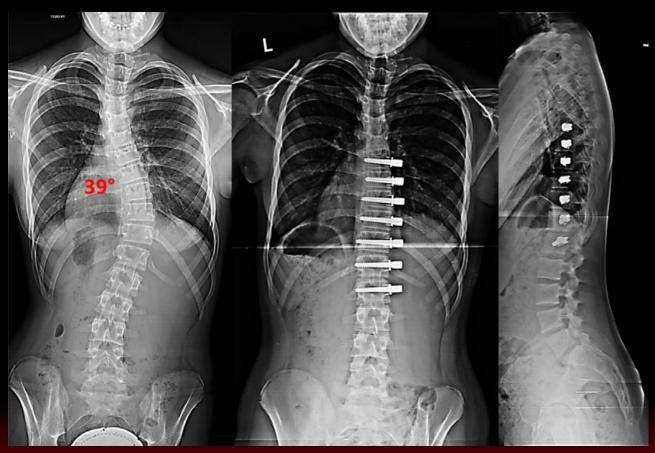


TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER

Vertebral body tethering

Non-fusion Corrective Scoliosis Surgery

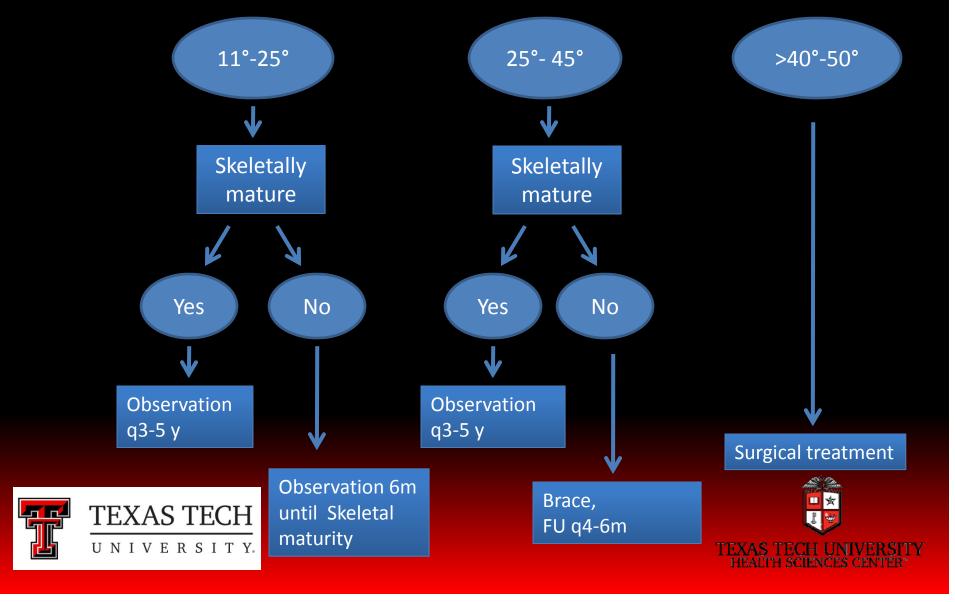




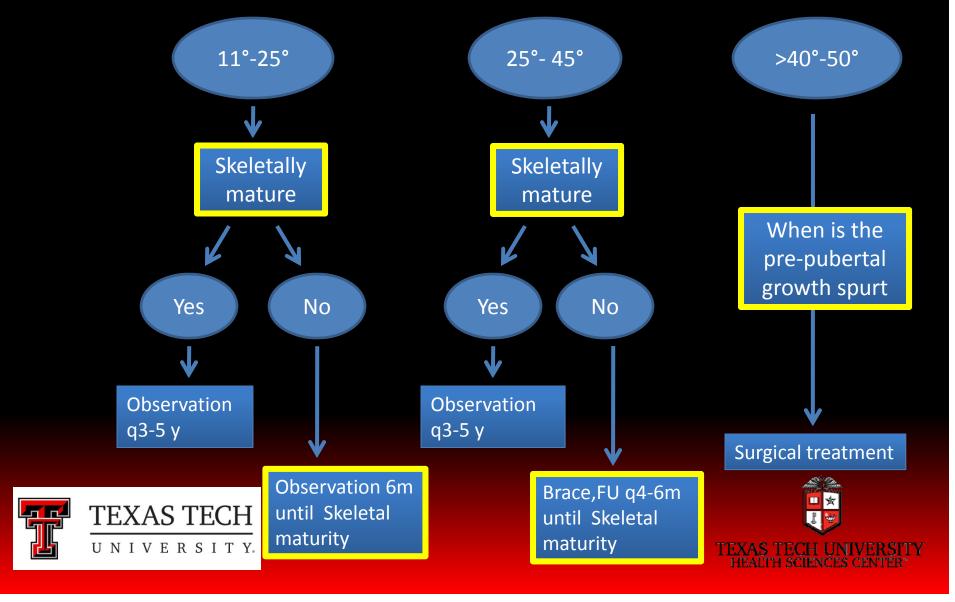




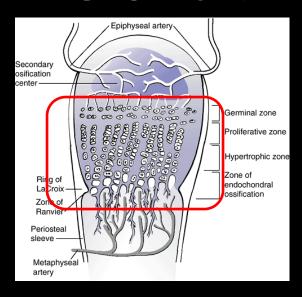
• Traitement: Indications



• Traitement: Indications



Normal growth in children Growth:



Pediatric Orthopedics
V/S
Adult Orthopedics





Orthopedic
Disorders
+
Growing child



Treatment plan:
Assumptions about future or remaining growth





When do we need to think about *future growth*?

- 1. Scoliosis before skeletal maturity
- 2. UE & LE deformity or length problem





Parameters of growth:

- Normal values
- Measurement
- Significance

Timing:

- Epiphysiodesis in LE
- Spine fusion

Height loss after 10 thoracic levels fusion





Scoliosis and Growth

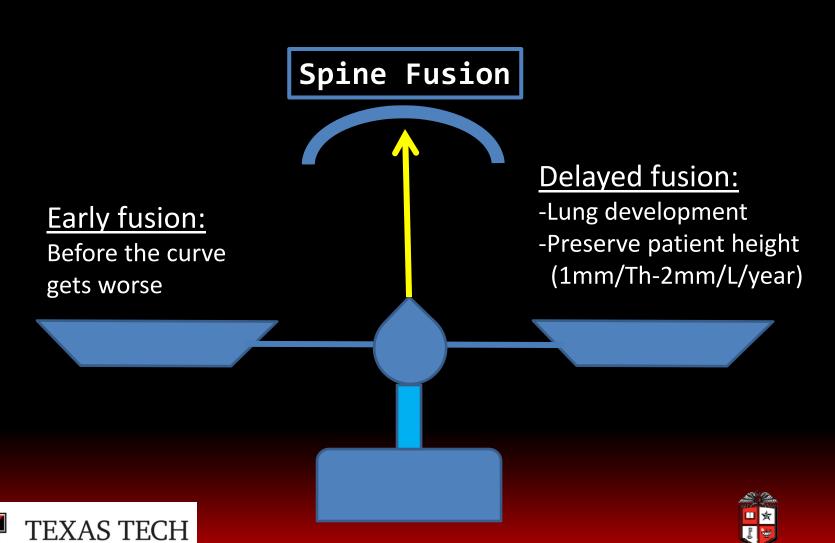
Risk of Progression

Timing of Fusion





Scoliosis and Growth



UNIVERSITY.

The Prediction of Curve Progression in Untreated Idiopathic Scoliosis during Growth*†

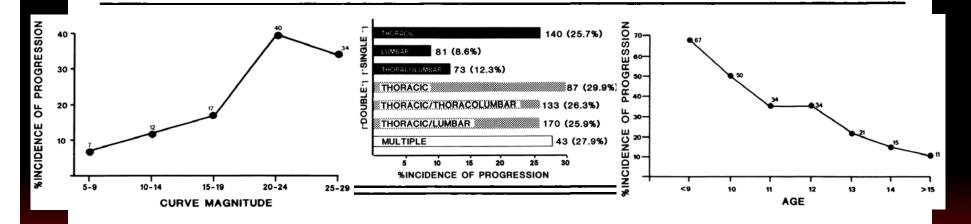
BY JOHN E. LONSTEIN, M.D.‡, MINNEAPOLIS, AND J. MARTIN CARLSON, M.S.§, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

From the Twin Cities Scoliosis Center, Minneapolis, and Gillette Children's Hospital, St. Paul

Factors related to curve growth

TABLE II

Incidence of Progression as Related to the Magnitude of the Curve and the Risser Sign

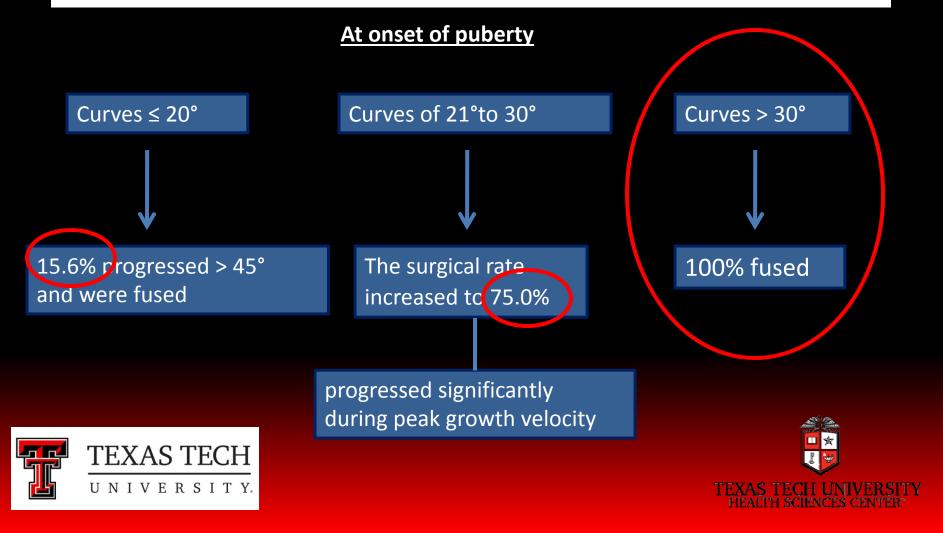






Progression Risk of Idiopathic Juvenile Scoliosis During Pubertal Growth

Yann Philippe Charles, MD,* Jean-Pierre Daures, PhD,† Vincenzo de Rosa, MD,* and Alain Diméglio, MD* Spine • Volume 31 • Number 17 • 2006

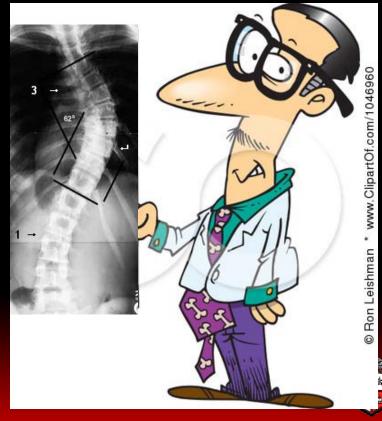


Scoliosis and Growth

- Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis:

Monitoring

Decision Making



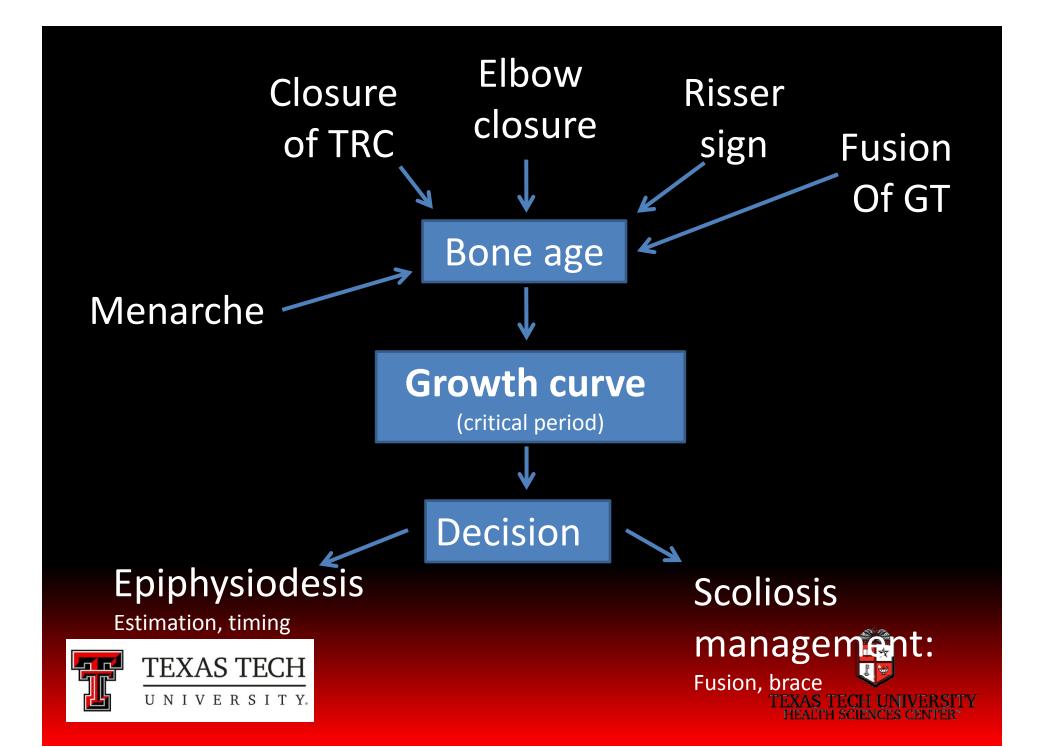


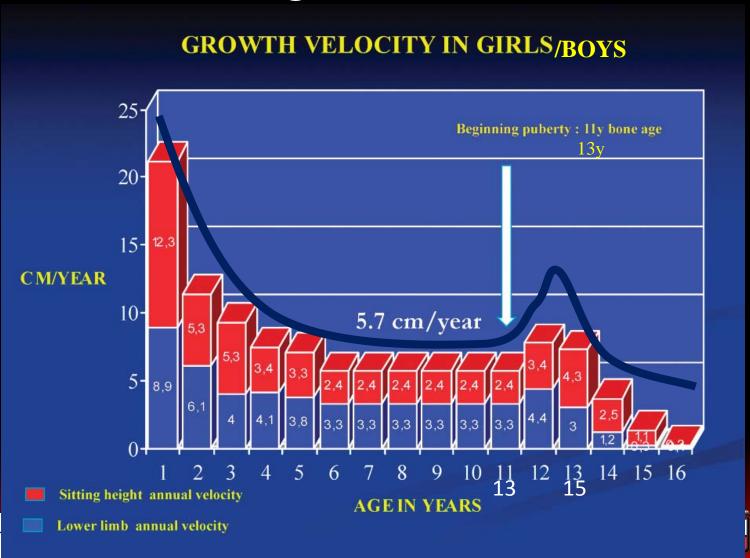
Growth Parameters:

- Bone age
- Tanner classification



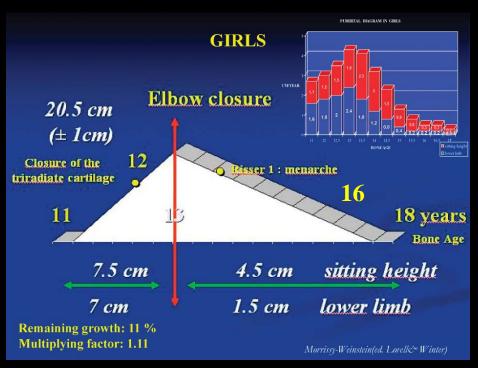


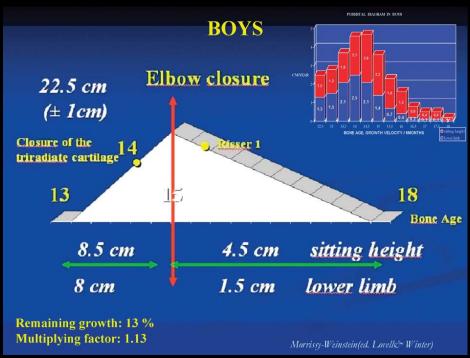






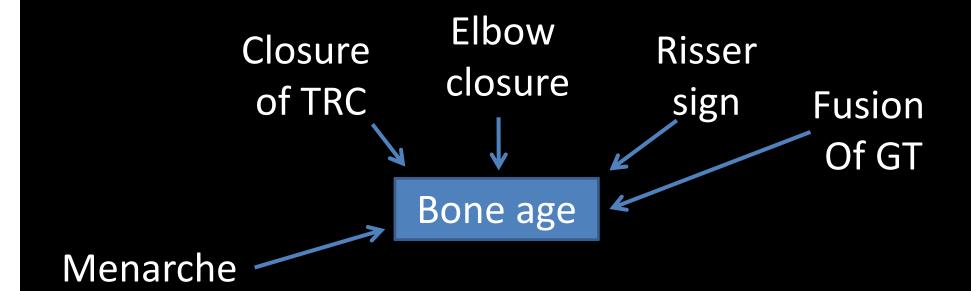
TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER















Menarche when?

Problems:

2 years after beginning of puberty

Variable onset

- 42% at Risser 1
- 31% at Risser 2
- 13% at Risser 3
- 8% at Risser 4
- 5% at Risser 5

Risser sign: Bone age

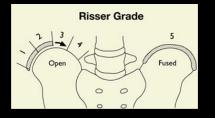
R1: 13y 6m

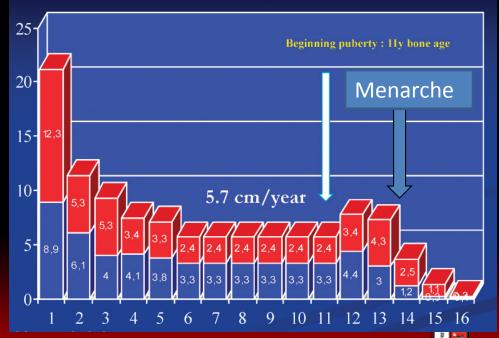
R2: 14y

R3: 14y 6m

R4: 15y

R5: 15y 6m



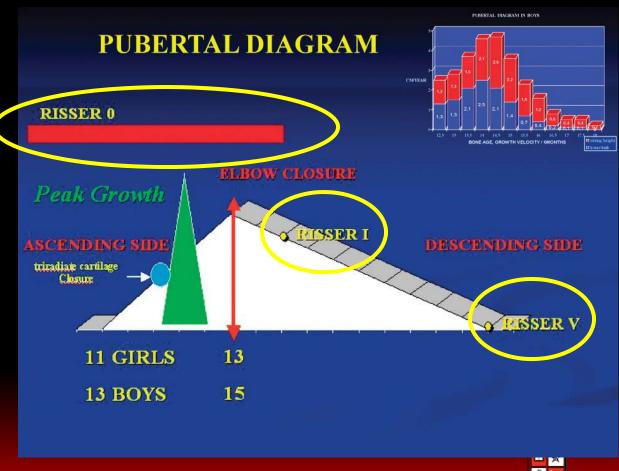






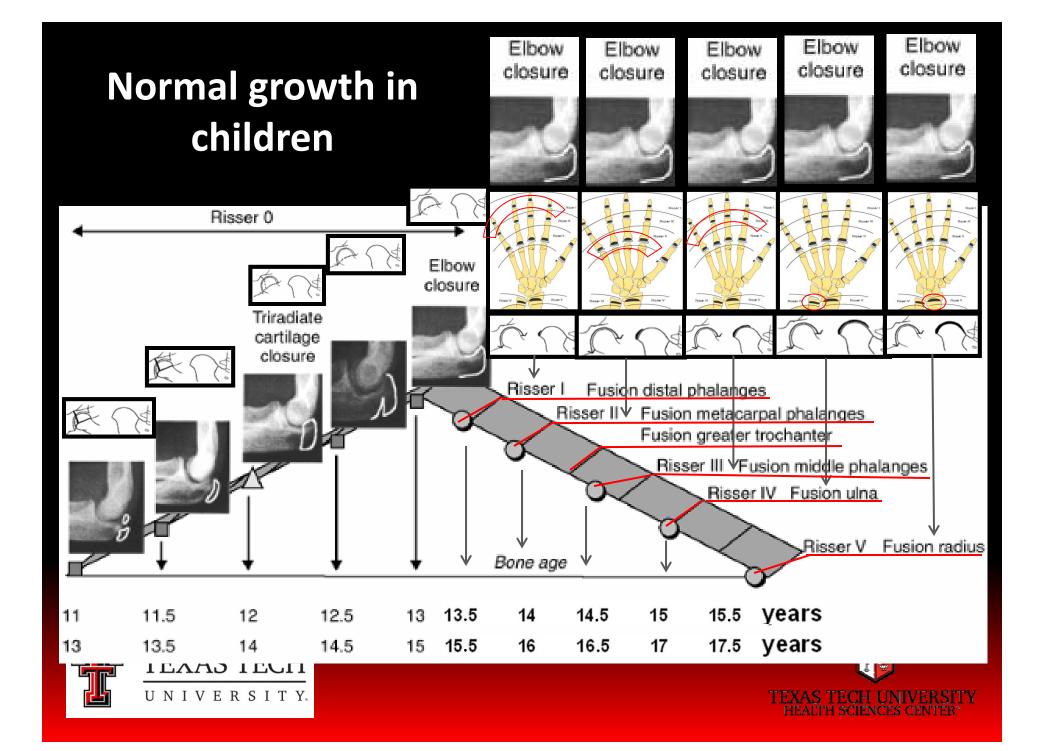
Risser sign:

Is it reliable?

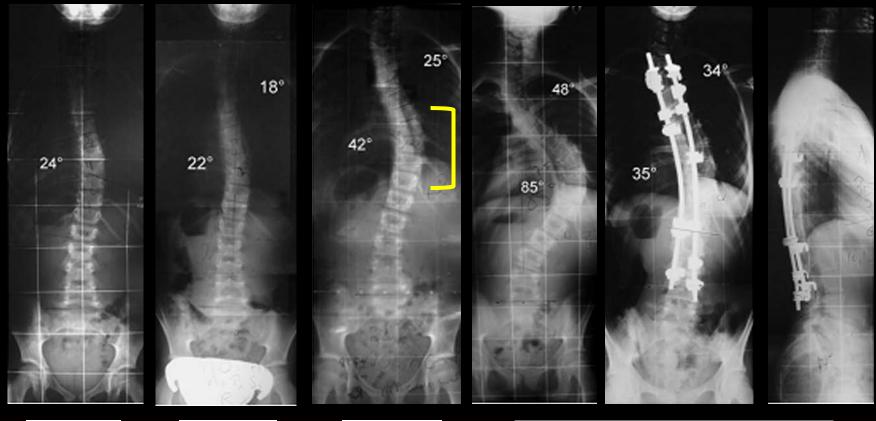








Scoliosis and growth



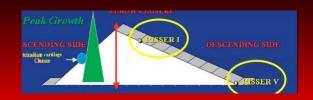
6 Y + 7 M

11 years

12 years

13 years





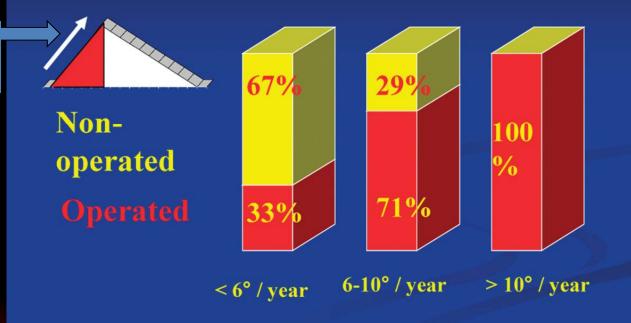


Scoliosis and growth



n = 161 / 205 scoliosis at accelerating growth phase

Judgment Phase

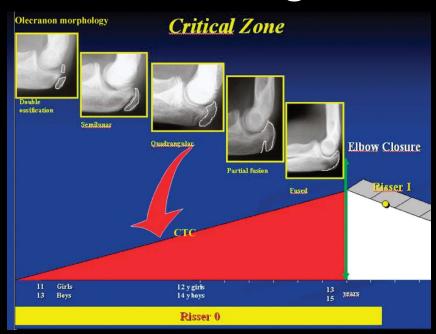


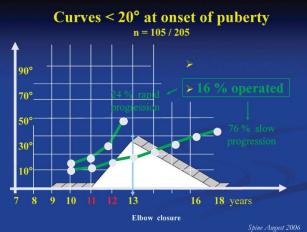
Spine August 2006

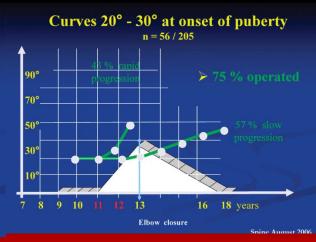


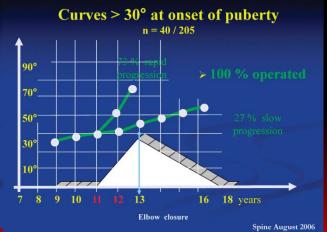


Scoliosis and growth









Summary

Progression of scoliosis depends on the curve type, the initial curve magnitude, and the growth velocity.

Fast growth velocity and a greater magnitude of scoliosis indicate progression of scoliosis.





Thank you



