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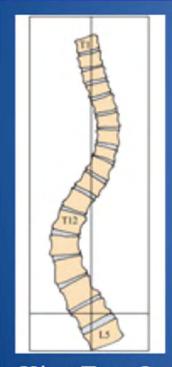


Scoliosis

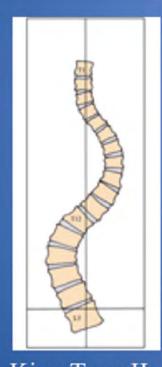


Scoliosis

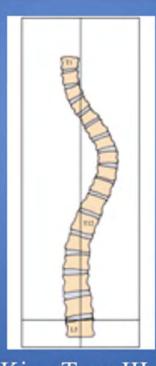
• 3D deformity of spine



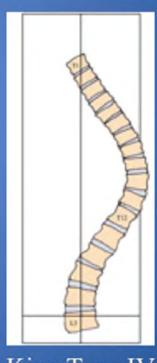
King Type I



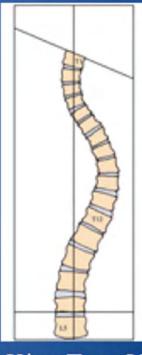
King Type II



King Type III



King Type IV



King Type V



Scoliosis: Postural or Structural?

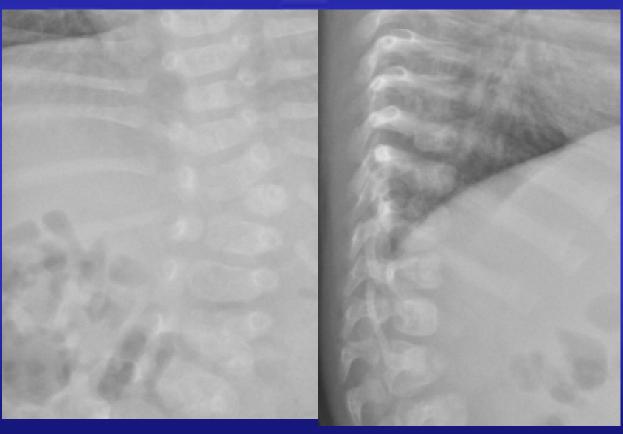


Classification

- Early onset scoliosis
- Late onset scoliosis
- Congenital
- Syndromal
- Neuromuscular
- Idiopathic



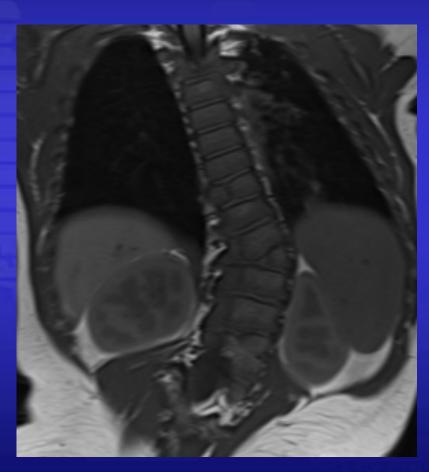
Congenital Scoliosis





What is it?

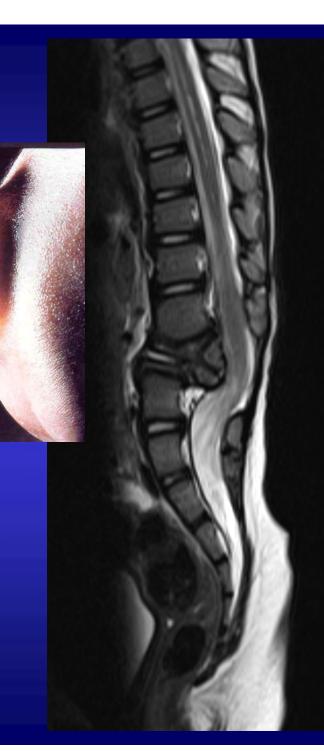
- Scoliosis associated with congenital vertebral malformations that occur in utero
- The most important component is the association with other malformations that may affect patient's health





"Spinal Dysraphism"

- Neurological (18-38%)
- Incr risk
 - cervical/ thoracic abN
 - Mixed patterns and congenital kyphosis
- Diastematomyelia is commonest
- Intraspinal lipoma, tethered cord, Chiari +/-Syrinx
- Dermoid and epidermoid cyst





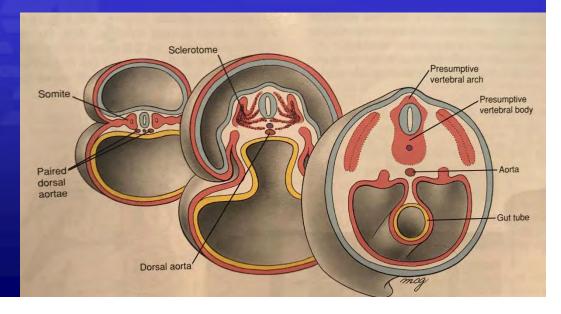
Other system pathology

Assoc'd congenital malformations:

- Renal 40%
- Cardiac 10%
- TOF/ Ao 'rings and slings'
- Anorectal abN
- Limb abN

2dary system pathology bc progressive EOS:

- Pulmonary DysFn incr if cong rib fusion
- Otherwise as per EOS





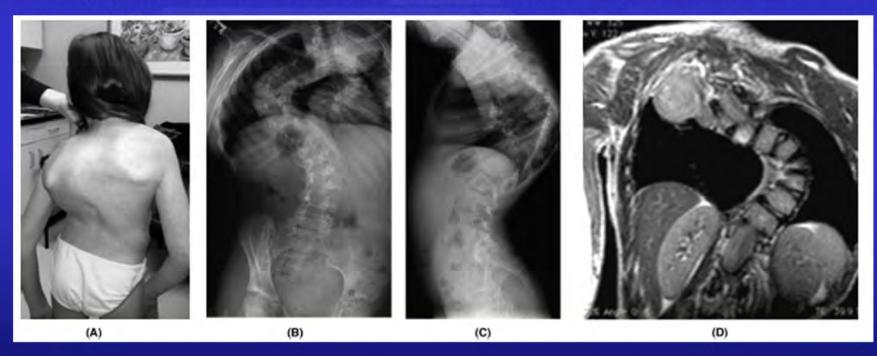
Syndromal Scoliosis

- Various connective tissue disorders (such as Marfan's and Ehlers-Danlos) can be associated with rapidly progressive curves.
- Treatment includes bracing and surgery.



Neurofibromatosis

- Can develop "idiopathic" or dysplastic curve.
- Dysplastic curves short, sharp and threaten cord.





Neuromuscular Scoliosis

- Long list of causes
 - Spinal Muscular Atrophy
 - Cerebral Palsy
 - Duchenne's Muscular Dystrophy
- Long collapsing/ C-shaped curve.
- Surgery if it will improve quality of life, and patient able to tolerate it.



Neuromuscular Scoliosis

- Aetiology
 - Muscle imbalance and weakness
 - Tone and/ or neurological driver assoc'd
 - Poor postural/ truncal control also contributor
- Increased risk with
 - Coronal Cobb >40 degrees
 - non-ambulatory patients (GMFCS IV-V)
 - UL hip dislocation/ pelvic obliquity and windswept lower limbs
- Scoliosis is progressive, even after cessation of growth



Treatment Options

- DMO/ Second Skin
- Asymmetric wheelchair supports
- Bracing
- Surgery
 - Growing Rods/ Fusionless surgery
 - Spinal Fusion
 - Anterior/ Posterior Fusion "clickclack"
 - Posterior Spinal Fusion
 - Fusion to Pelvis

Seating balance Spinal balance Safe surgery

Correction of spinal deformity with minimal complications
Minimise recurrence or progression of deformity
Control pelvic obliquity

Allow growth of spinal column Improve respiratory function Improve gastric emptying and weight gain





SURGERY



Minimally Invasive Surgery for Neuromuscular Scoliosis

Results and Complications in a Series of One Hundred Patients

Lotfi Miladi, MD,* Mathilde Gaume, MD,* Nejib Khouri, MD,* Michael Johnson, PhD,† Vicken Topouchian, MD,* and Christophe Glorion, PhD*

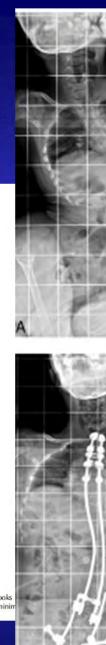
- T1 to Pelvis fusionless surgery
- Coronal Cobb improved from 89 to 35 degrees
 - (61% correction)
- Pelvic Obliquity improved from 29 to 5 degrees
 - (83% correction)
- 26 patients had complications
 - decreased rate compared to traditional spinal fusion

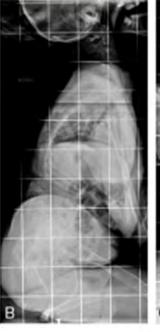


So what is a BiPolar?



Figure 1. The bipolar construct anchored proximally by hooks double claw and distally by iliosacral screws through a minim invasive approach.



















ORTHOPAEDIC & SPORTS MEDICINE SERVICE

Allow for gradual correction and spinal derotation

Through viscoelastic relaxation of spinal column and tissues

With a reduction in neurological complications

And avoids final arthrodesis.



Early Onset (Idiopathic) Scoliosis

- Infantile forms are often successfully treated nonoperatively.
- Juvenile forms are often more pervasive, >50% going onto surgical intervention.
- Aims are to maximise growth, esp alveolar number and chest/lung capacity.
- By age 10, 80% adult thoracic height reached.
- Growth maximisation strategies including rods utilised prior to this, with fusion surgery considered after 10.



Late Onset Idiopathic Scoliosis

- The typical patient...
 - 90% are female
 - 90% Right thoracic/ thoracolumbar curves
 - >90% don't need surgery
- How to predict
 - Who to observe
 - What to do with these patients
 - When to operate... and why?



LOS/ AIS – Natural History

• Risk of Progression (Nachemson)

AGE

Cobb Angle	10 - 12	13 -15	16
<19°	20%	10%	5%
20 - 29°	50%	40%	10%
30 - 59°	90%	70%	30%
>60°	100%	90%	70%



AIS – Natural History

- 2-3% adolescent population have scoliosis
 - 5% of these patients may require surgery
 - Most curves have minimal/no impact on health
 - Respiratory complications/ cor pulmonale may be more likely in AIS if Cobb angle >100-120°
- Risk of progression after skeletal maturity
 - (Weinstein et al 1980's):

Thoracic curves

30-50° progress ~ 10-15° over life time

Over 50° progress by ½ - 1° year

Lumbar curves



>35° – 40° poor natural history

Red Flags!!!

- Male
- Early onset <10y
- Skin lesions
- Abnormal neurology
- Curve type and behaviour:
 - Left thoracic, right lumbar
 - Associated kyphosis
 - Rapid progression
- Symptoms: pain, occipital headaches



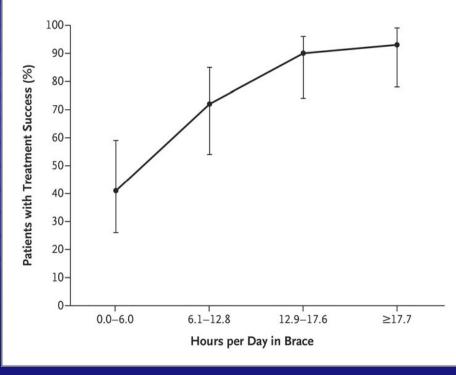
AIS - Bracing

- Halts curve progression only.
- Effective in 60-80% (Nachemson).
- BrAIST 72% (Weinstein NEJM 2013).
 - Primary indication:
 progressive curve between
 20 and 40° in the skeletally immature.
 - Requires:

Growth – 18 months remaining

Compliance – 16hrs/day minimum

Braceable curve





AIS – Surgical Indications

- Risk of progression
 - Cosmesis.
 - Risk of lumbar disc degeneration.

- ? Pain No evidence.
- ? Neurological compromise rare.
- ? Risk of respiratory compromise rare.



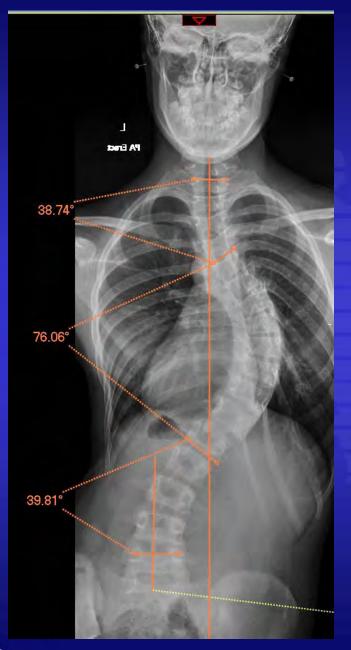
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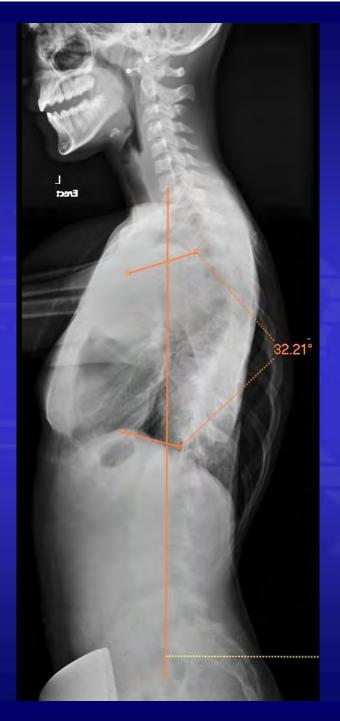




akis gery

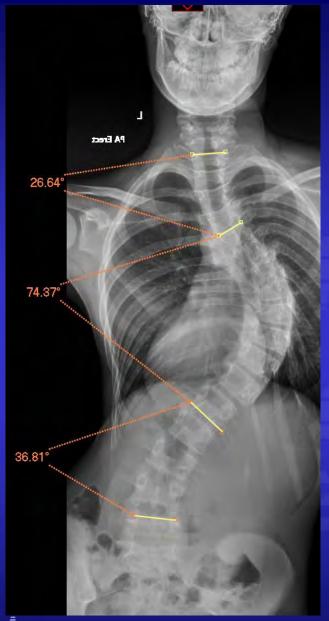


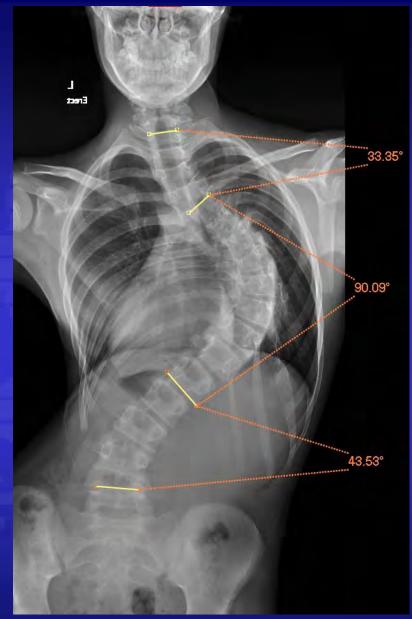
- Primary R-thoracic
- Apex T9, Cobb 76
- Compensatory lumbar and high thoracic curves
- ?LLD, check clinically
- BUT off balance coronal plane with shift to Right
- Growth remaining



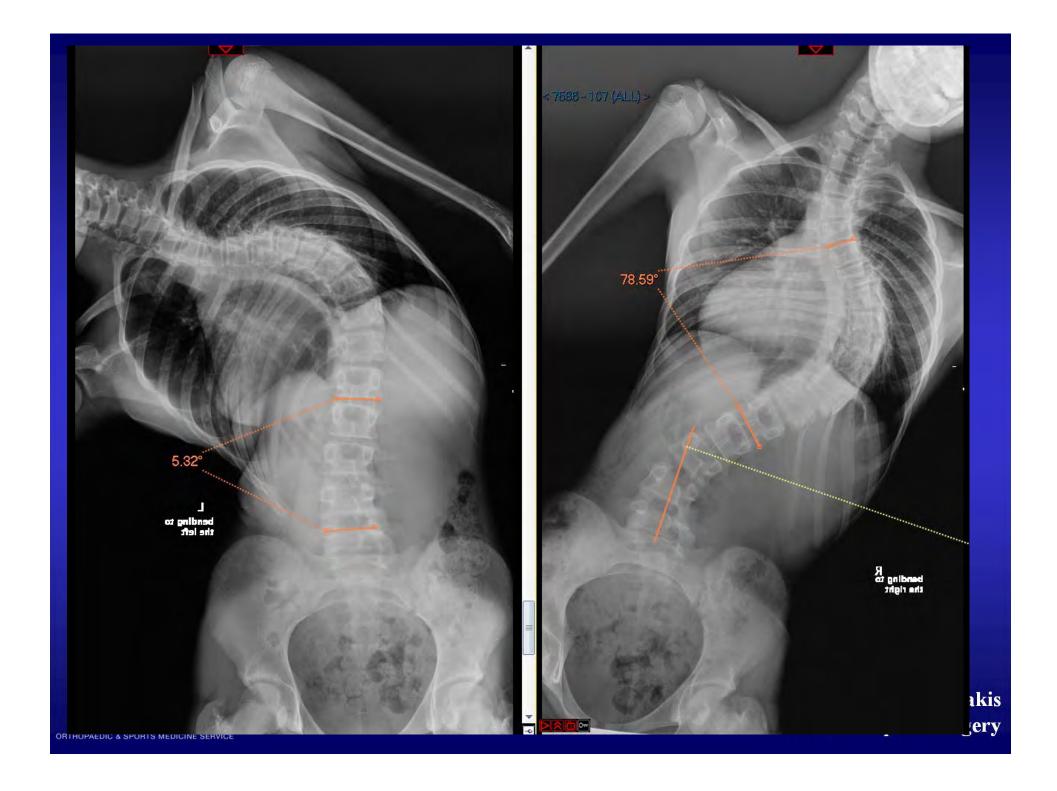
- Thoracic kyphosis of 32 so within normal range
- Significant rib prominence
- Neutral sagittalbalance C7 plumb













• PSF T3-L2

Surgical Goals...

- Correction of clinical deformity (satisfactory cosmetic result).
- Fusion of instrumented levels.
- Preservation of motion segments.
- Maintain spinal balance.
- Minimise complications.
- Patient satisfaction.



Hybrid 2 stage







Summary

- EOS can be progressive with a high requirement for bracing and surgery.
- LOS not a threat to health, but appearance.
 - <5% AIS patients require surgery.</p>
 - Bracing and surgery are the only proven options to effectively treat scoliosis.

Further reading please look at

Scoliosis Australia
Scoliosis Research Society

