Vertebral Body Stapling

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History of Vertebral Body Stapling

- Convex growth arrest
- Nachlas & Borden, 1951
- Smith, 1954



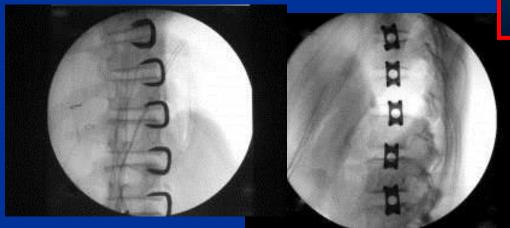
Dr Crawford's Adult Patient











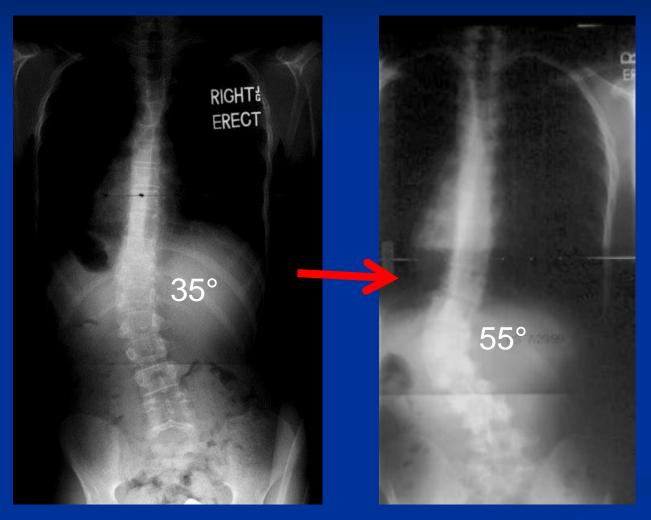


10 yo girl with IS, onset at age 8.5 years, progressing despite bracing





Natural history suggests she would go onto a fusion







Progression Risk of Idiopathic Juvenile Scoliosis During Pubertal Growth

YP Charles, A Dimeglio et al Spine 2006;31:1933-42

- Patients with JIS and curves > 30°
 treated with bracing
 - 100% risk for curve progression needing fusion
- Curves ranging from 21 to 30°
 - 75% risk

8 yo girl







1st erect 4 year post-op

Case Example: 10 yo female, R=0,S=3





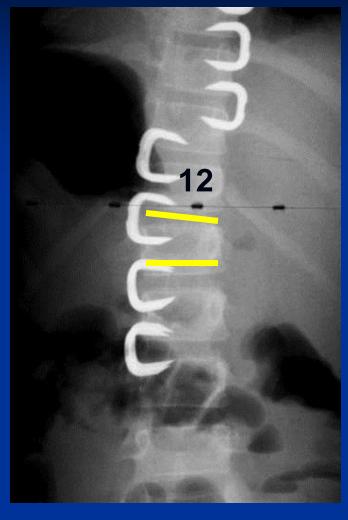


Growth Modulation

Reversing

of the

wedging



2005

2002

Cahill PJ et al: Factors predictive of outcomes in vertebral body stapling for idiopathic scoliosis. Spine Deform 6(1):28-37, Jan. 2018.

- 63 patients met our inclusion criteria
 - Diagnosis of idiopathic scoliosis
 - Preoperative curve
 - 20-35° for thoracic curves
 - 20-45° for lumbar curves
 - Preoperative Risser sign of 0 1
 - Total of 81 stapled curves
 - 43 thoracic, 38 lumbar
 - Mean preoperative Cobb angle
 - Thoracic curves: 29.1° (range 25-35)
 - Lumbar curves: 30.5° (range 25-45)
 - Mean length of follow-up was 3.4 yrs

Follow-up to Skeletal Maturity Defined by Having a Risser Score ≥ 4

- The success rate for mature thoracic curves was 71% (12/17)
- The success rate for mature TL / lumbar curves at most recent follow-up was 89% (17/19)

VBS vs. Bracing for Idiopathic Scoliosis Cuddihy L et al: Vertebral body stapling vs. bracing for patients with high-risk moderate idiopathic scoliosis. Biomed Res Int, Article ID 438452, Volume 2015

- Inclusion criteria
 - Idiopathic scoliosis
 - Coronal curve magnitude of 25 to 44°
 - Risser 0 or 1
 - Minimum two-year follow up
 - Matched for age at initiation of treatment
- VBS database (2002-2007)
 - 43 patients, 55 curves
- Bracing: Göteborg scoliosis database (1968-1994)
 - 53 patients, 70 curves

Subanalysis of Groups When Matched for Age, avg. 10.5yrs VBS: 55 curves, Bracing: 70 curves

	No change/ improvement (%)	Progression (%)	P value (Fisher's exact test)
Thoracic curves 25-34° VBS (N=25) Bracing (N=36)	80 58	20 42	0.09
Thoracic curves 35-44° VBS (N=11) Bracing (N=13)	18 46	82 54	0.21
Lumbar curves 25-34° VBS (N=13) Bracing (N=18)	77 56	23 44	0.27
Lumbar curves 35-44° VBS (N=6) Bracing (N=3)	67 0	33 100	0.16

Bad Results of Stapling in the Current VBS Literature

- O'Leary *et al*, Spine 36:1579–83, 2011
 - 11 patients (myelodysplasia, congenital scoliosis, juvenile scoliosis, infantile scoliosis, Marfan's, paralytic scoliosis, and neuromuscular scoliosis) showed > 50% failure. Average pre-op curves were 68°.
 - This is a patient population with extreme curves, different from our cohort.
- Ohlin et al, SRS 2012
 - 9 immature patients with moderate thoracic AIS with mean pre-op Cobb 38° (2 pts <35°, 7 pts ≥ 35°) underwent endoscopic vertebral stapling. 7/9 pts with curves ≥ 35° progressed to fusion.
 - The 1st erect curve averaged 34° in this cohort of patients

VBS is for flexible, moderate scoliosis, not for severe scoliosis or large curves that failed bracing

Fusion After Failed Stapling







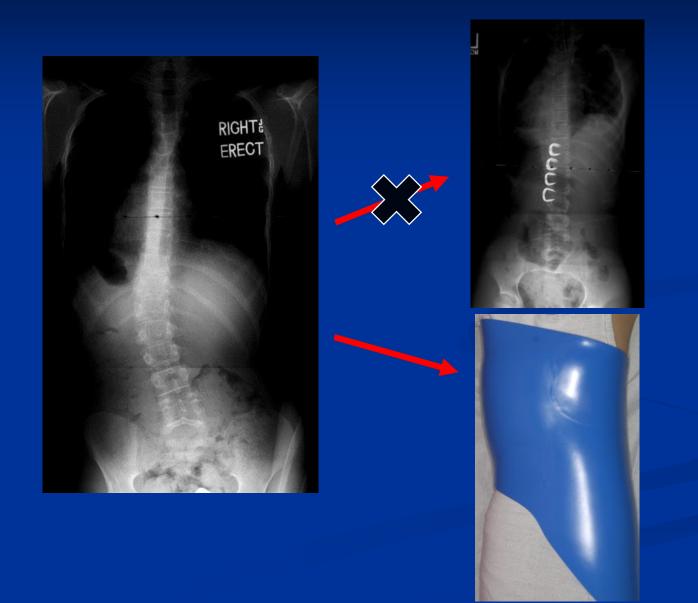
No spontaneous fusion

Failure and Success in Vertebral Body Stapling

Joshua Pahys, Amer Samdani, Michael Auriemma, Elias Dakwar, Randal Betz, Patrick Cahill

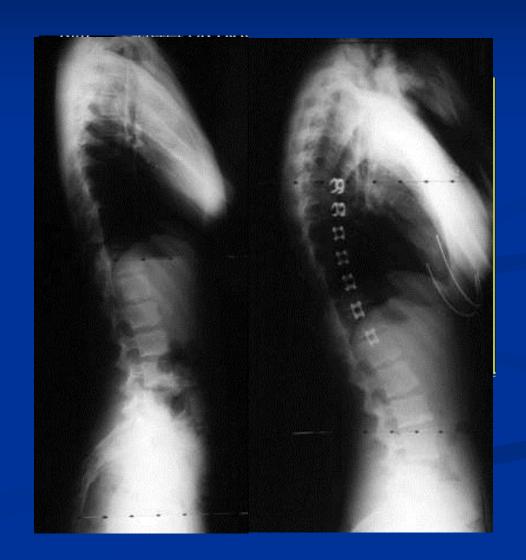
21st International Meeting on Advanced Spine Techniques, Valencia Spain, July 2014

Current Practice Brace vs. Staples



Growth Modulation with Staples: Consider for Tether?

- Some patients with bone overgrowth on staples
 - Not common
- Some patients with hyperkyphosis





For lumbar: small open incision or XLIF transpsoas approach



