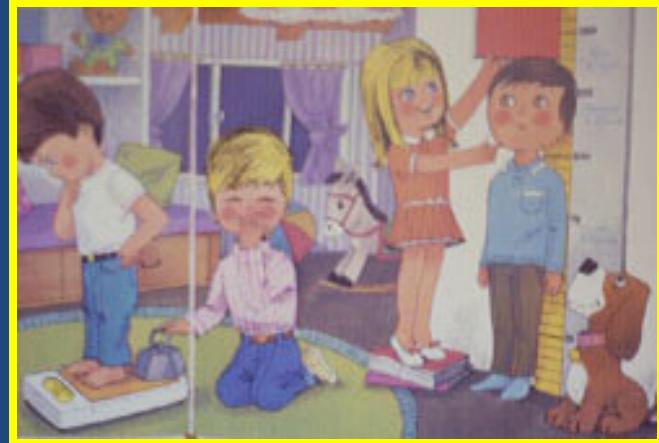


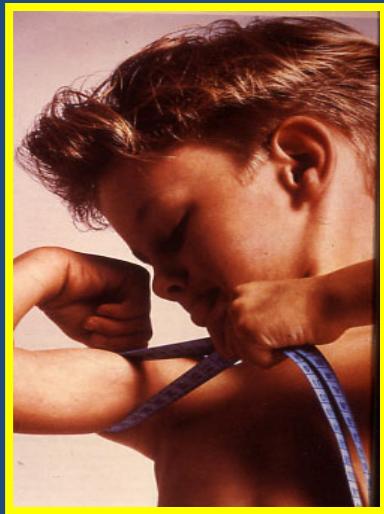
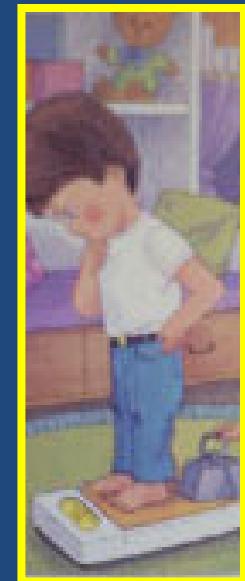
**THORAX IS THE FOURTH DIMENSION
OF THE SPINE**

A. DIMEGLIO

From Birth to Skeletal Maturity



- . Height increases by 350%.**
- . Weight increases 20 folds.**
- . Femur and tibia triple in length.**
- . Spine doubles in length.**



MEASUREMENT EACH 6
MONTHS

ANNUAL
GROWTH
VELOCITY



WEIGHT

BIRTH: 3.5 Kg

5 y: 20 Kg

10 y: 30 Kg

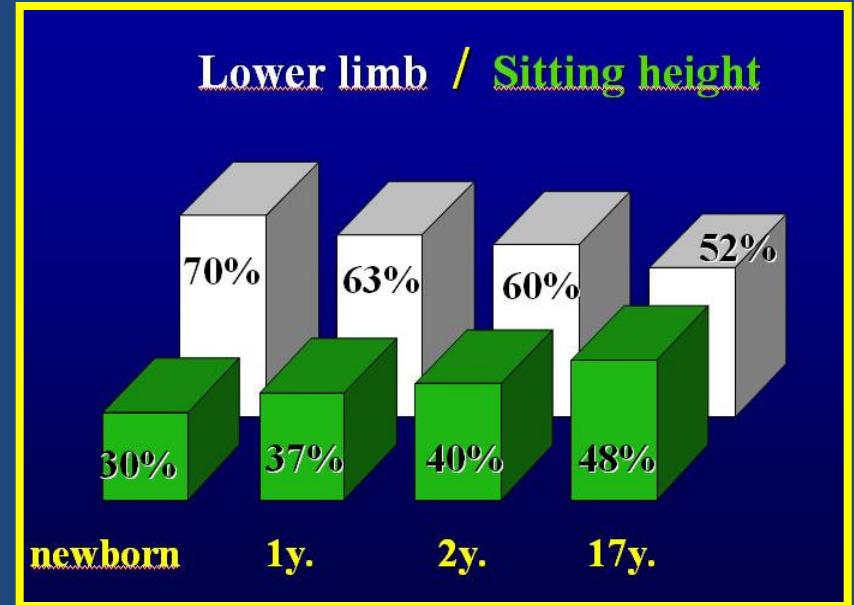
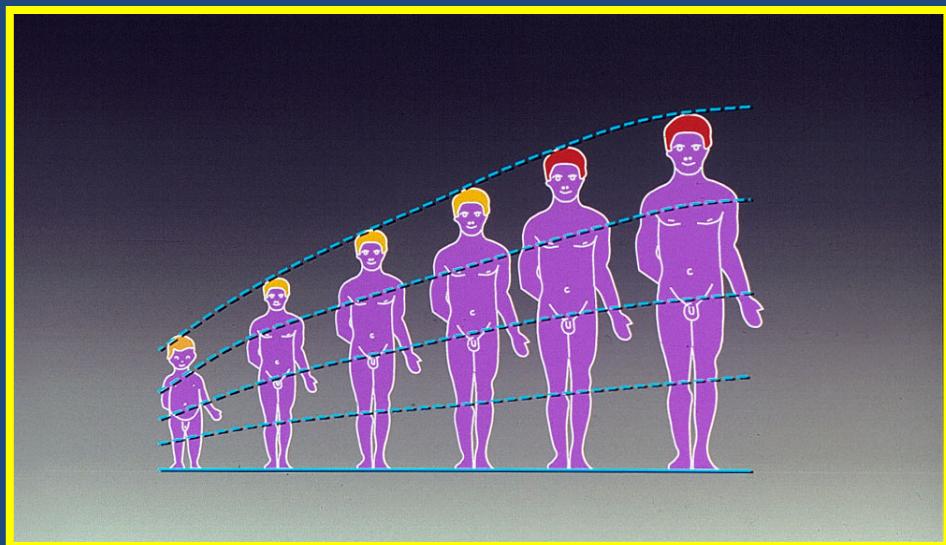


The problem raised about growth data is that such data are ethnically specific and that it is difficult to transfer parameters from one population to another.



Looking beyond racial diversity,
there are growth constants i.e.
stages through which every
child must pass, regardless of age,
that are the same in all ethnic groups.

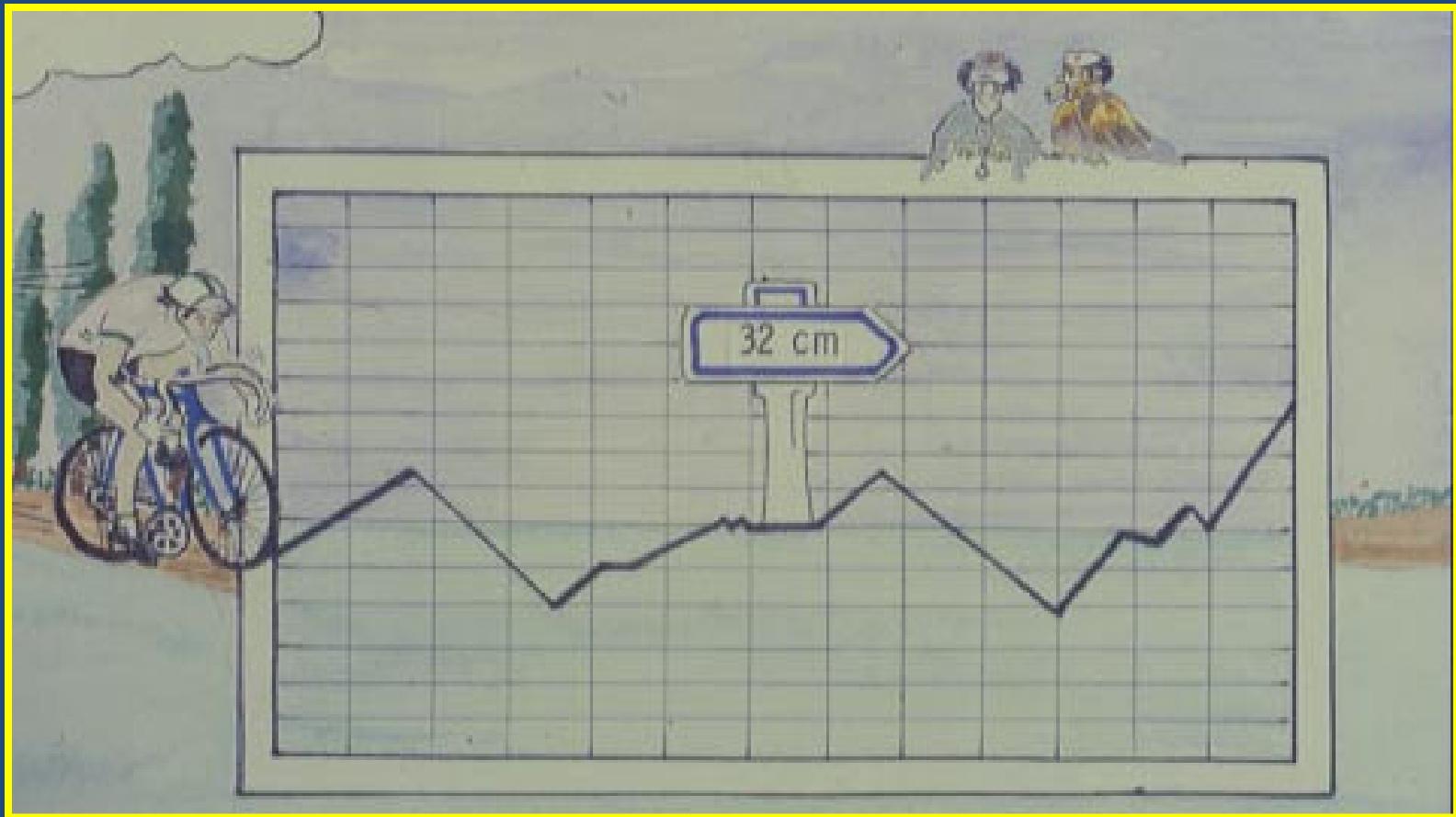
“Growth is a change in proportions”



	Sitting height:	Subischial leg length:
Birth:	35 cm	18 cm
Skeletal maturity:	93 cm	81 cm
Gain:	58 cm	63 cm

5 years: remaining standing growth 65 cm

5 years: remaining sitting growth 32 cm



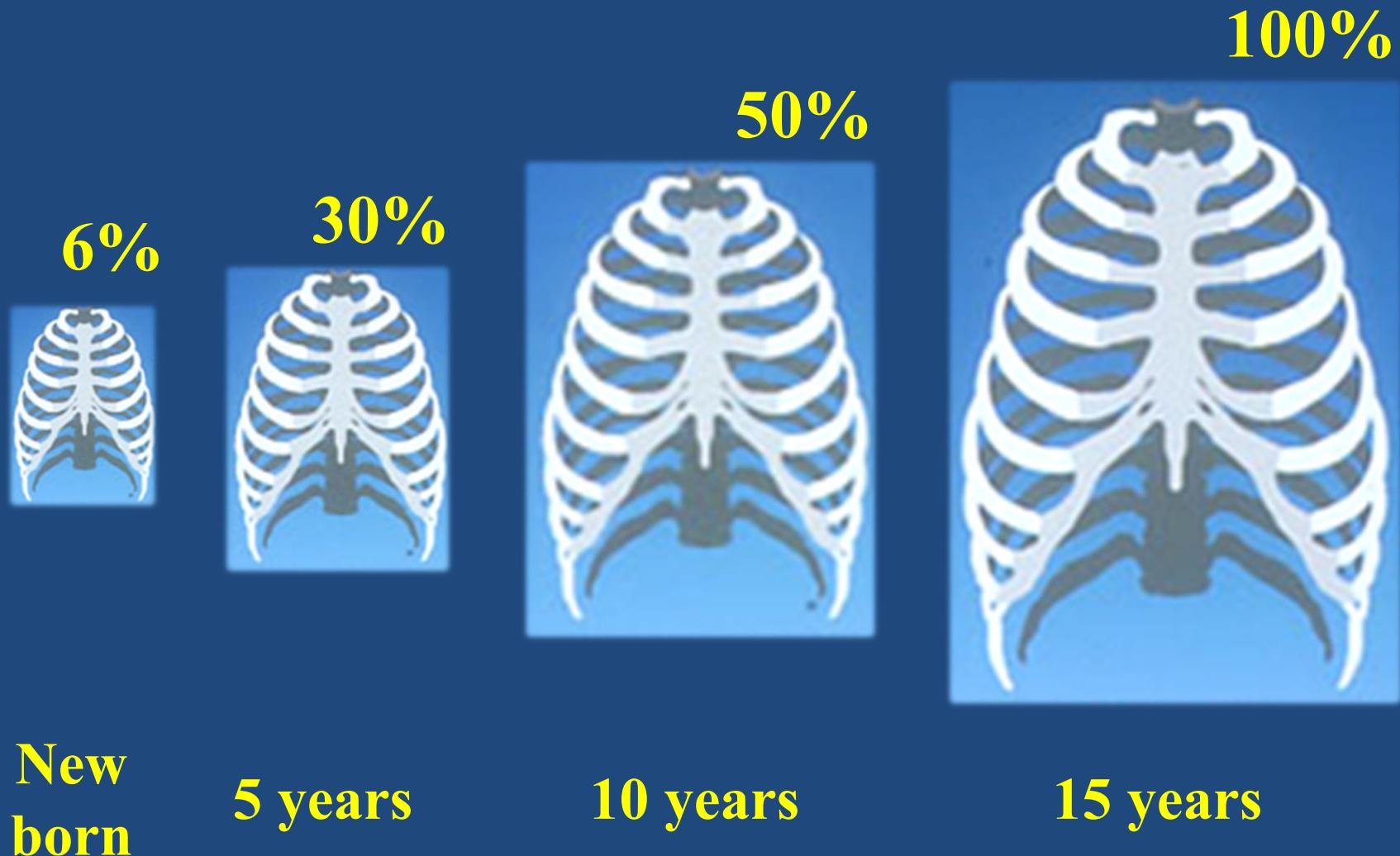
La scoliose entraîne une disgrâce morphologique



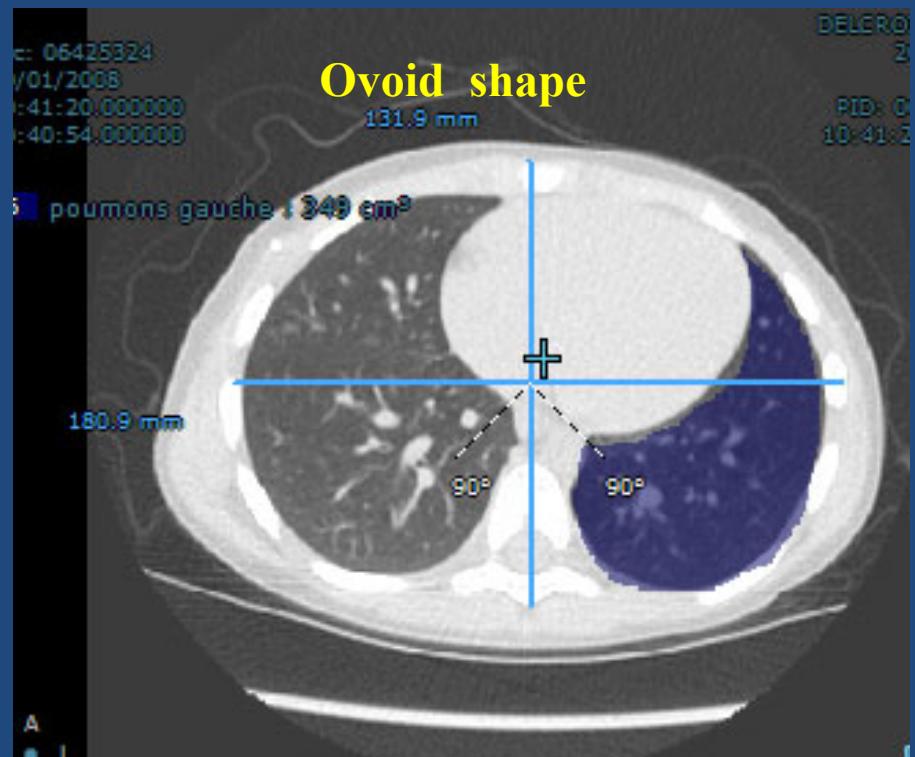
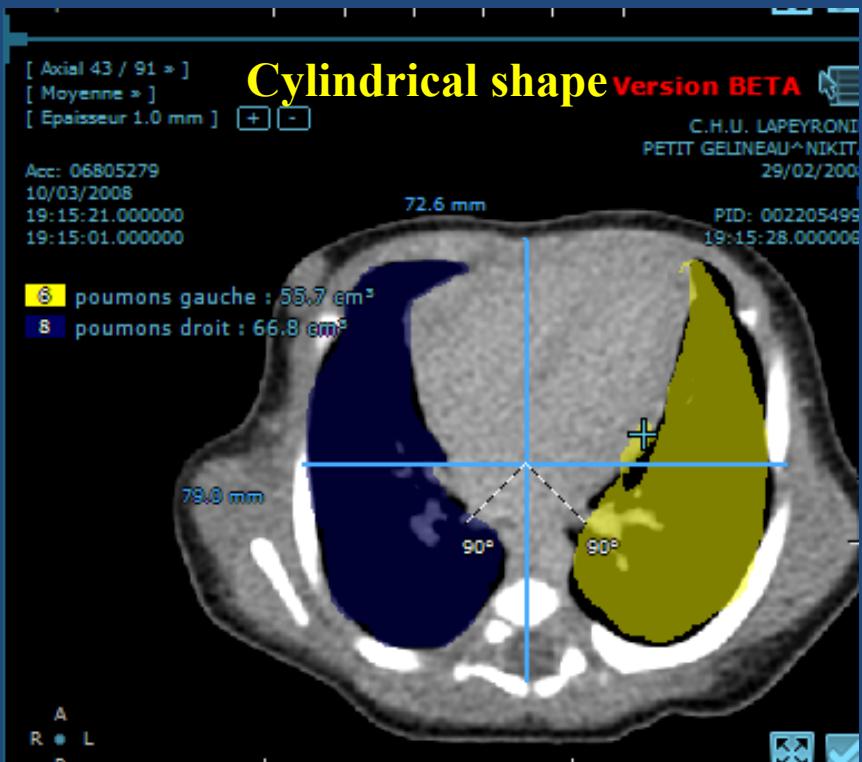
La scoliose est une maladie qui dure toute la vie

VOLUMETRIC GROWTH

The thorax: the fourth dimension of the spine



The growingspine, Springer Velarg .



Birth

AP: 72 mm

L: 79 mm

Volume Right 67 cm³

Volume Left 56 cm³

5 years

AP: 132 mm

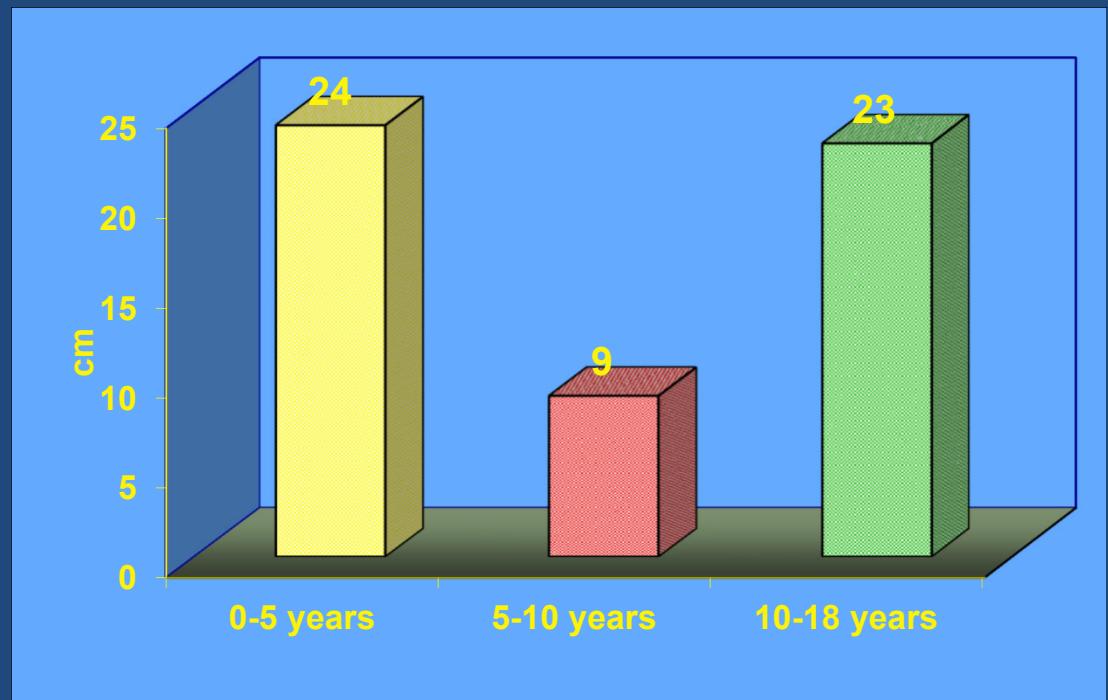
L: 181 mm

Volume Right 398 cm³

Volume Left 349 cm³

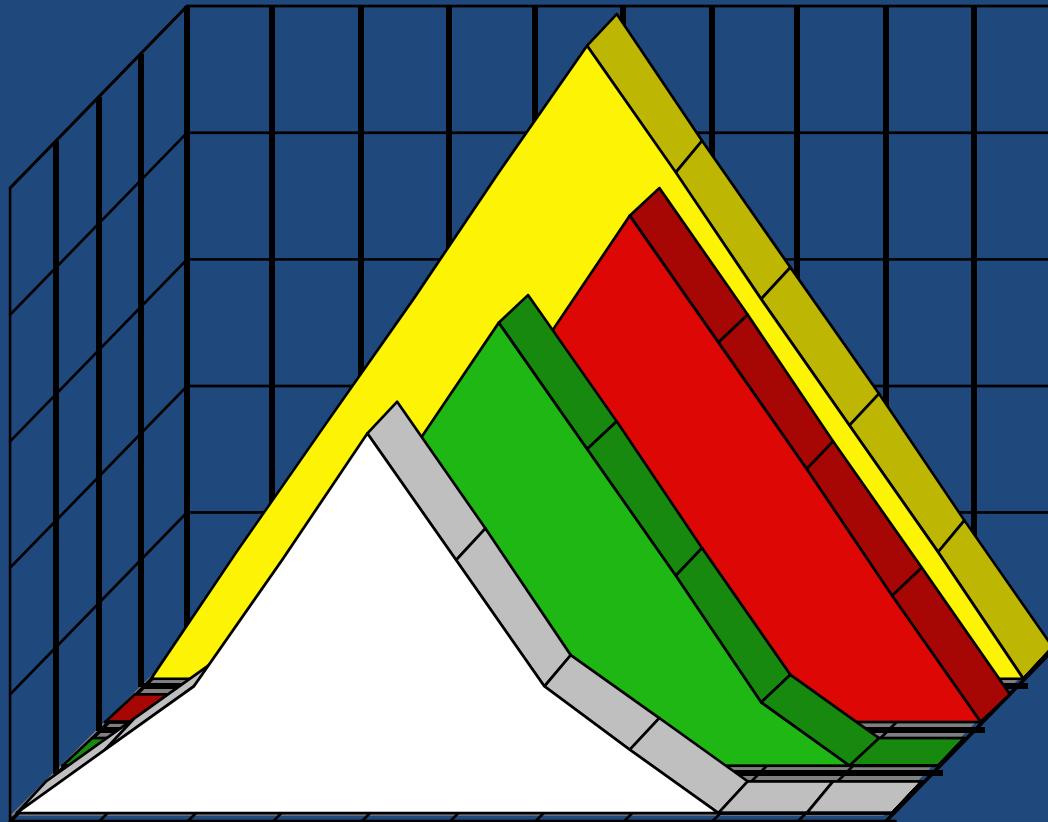
Frontal diameter grows faster than AP Diameter

THORACIC PERIMETER GROWTH



The gain is particularly important the first 5 years (24 cm) with a slow down after 5 years and a new peak at puberty.

3 Periods in growth / Standing height



Standing height



Thorax

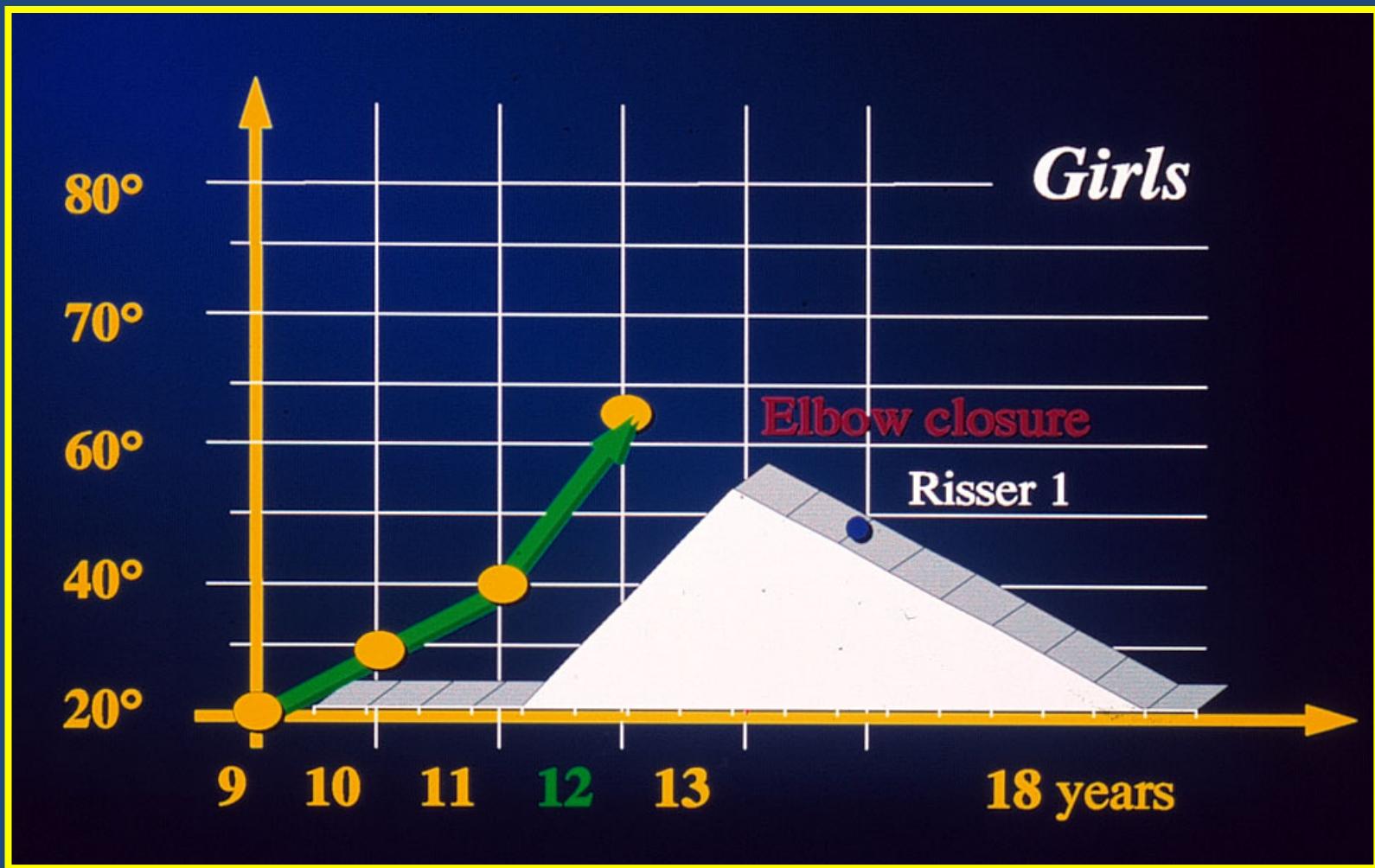


Sitting height



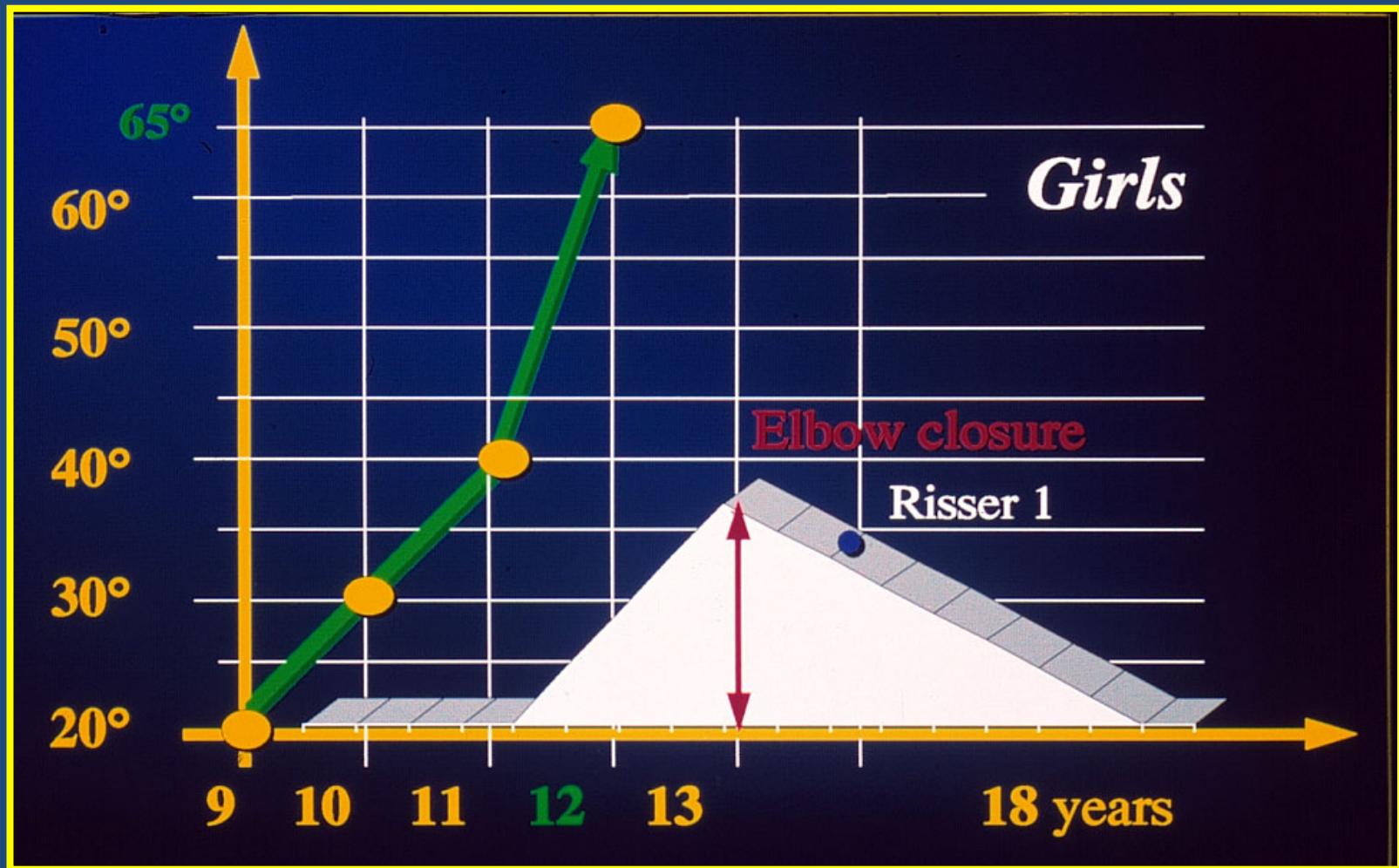
Lower limb

Déetecter tôt les formes graves au début de la puberté



Un degré par mois: forme grave

Déetecter tôt les formes graves au début de la puberté



Un degré par mois: forme grave

