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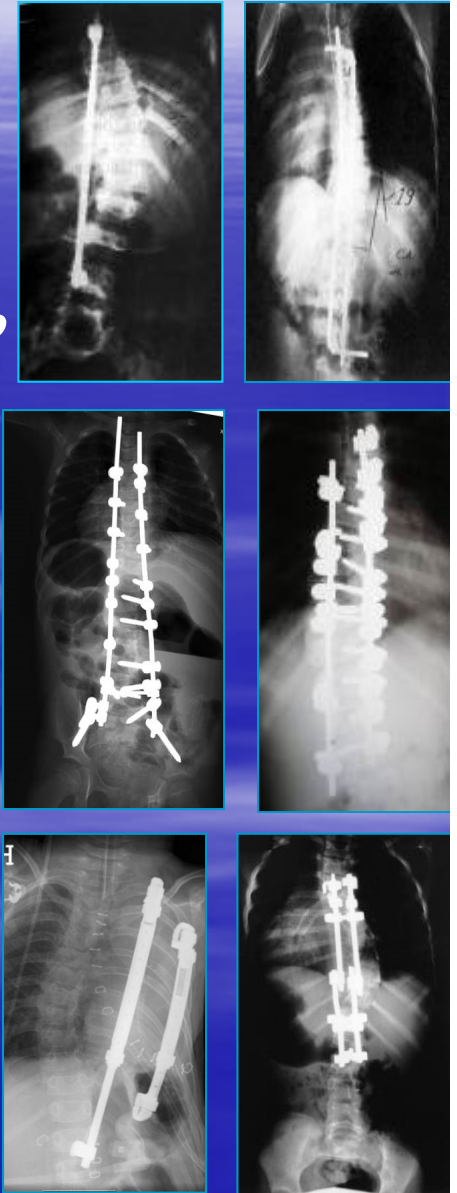


*Growth of the instrumented
spine in patients with EOS after
growing transpedicular
instrumentation*

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Background

- Distraction instrumentation: growing rods, CDI, VEPTR => implant failure, revision surgeries, 2D correction
- Growth guiding instrumentation: Luque trolley-like, Shilla, Orthobiom, LSZ=>spontaneous fusion, 50% complication rate
- Compression instrumentation: staples, tether => few clinical reports, effective in the deformities 25° - 30°



The **purpose** of this study to define does growing transpedicular instrumentation spares spinal growth

Inclusion criteria: EOS pts, before 10 yo, Risser 0

Design: prospective study

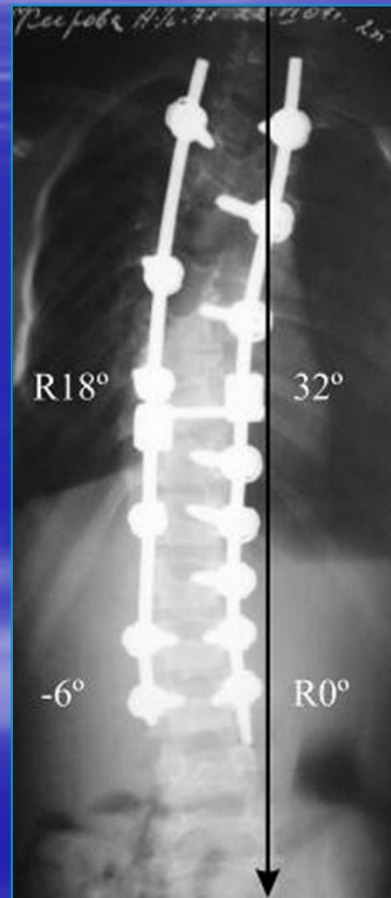
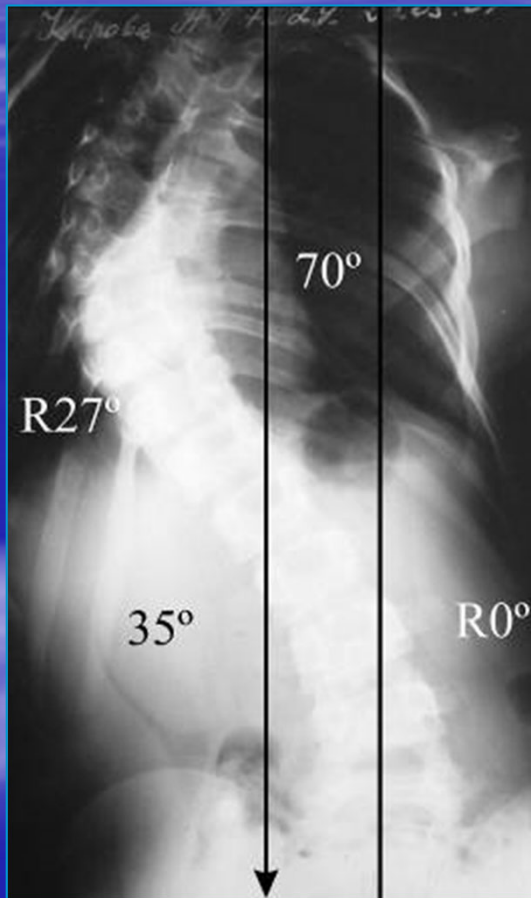
Materials

- *Dx: idiopathic scoliosis – 10*
congenital scoliosis (segmentation failure) – 2
- *Males – 1*
- *12 patients, 2007-2010 yrs*
- *Females - 11*
- *Age – 9,1 yo (range 7-10)*
- *Mean follow-up 3 yrs*
- *Surgery: convex epiphyseodesis, transpedicular posterior spinal instrumentation*

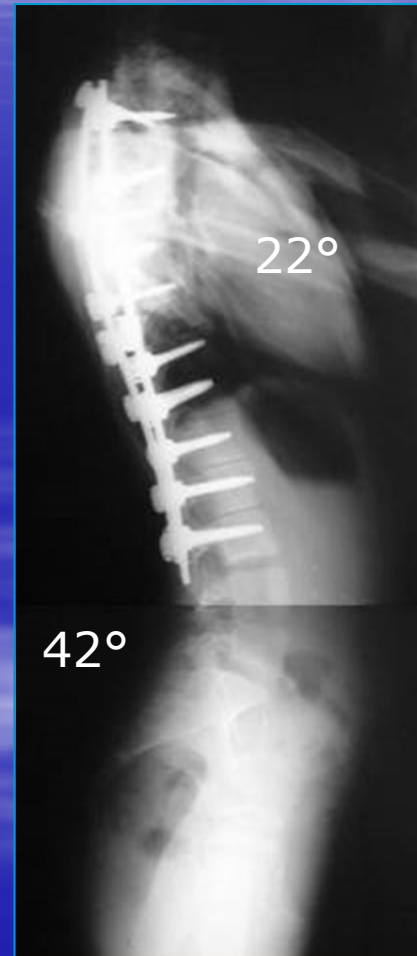
*Female, 7 yo, congenital scoliosis
(formation failure)*



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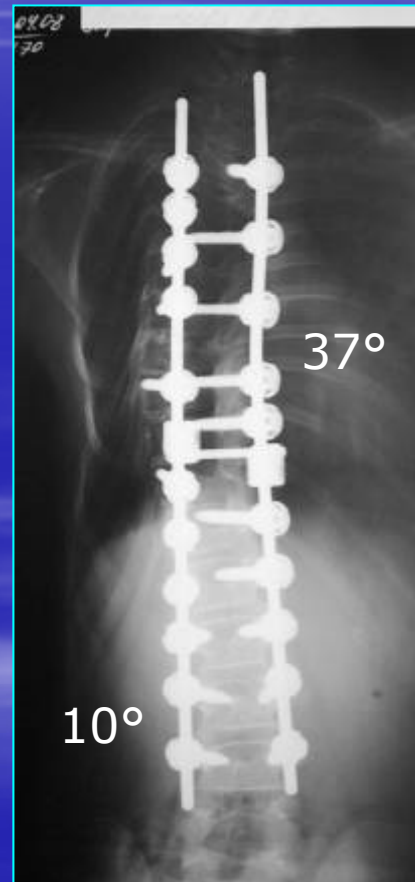
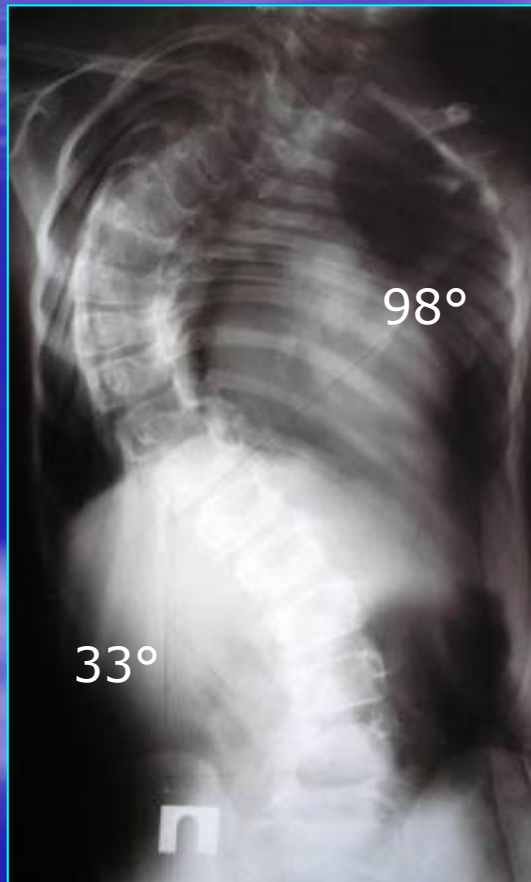
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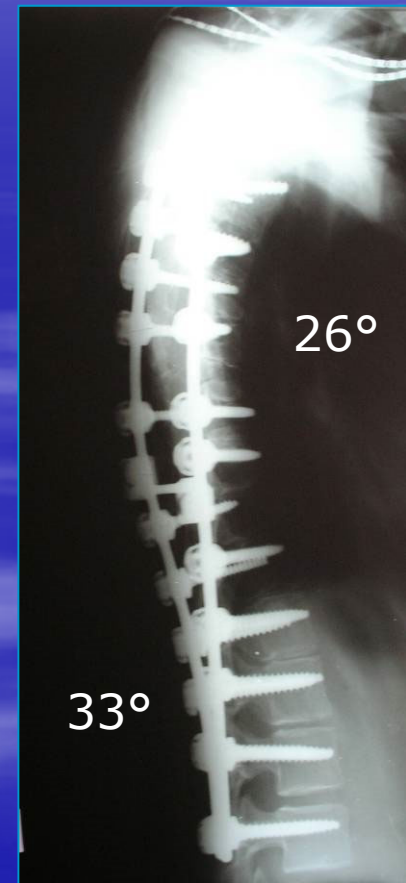
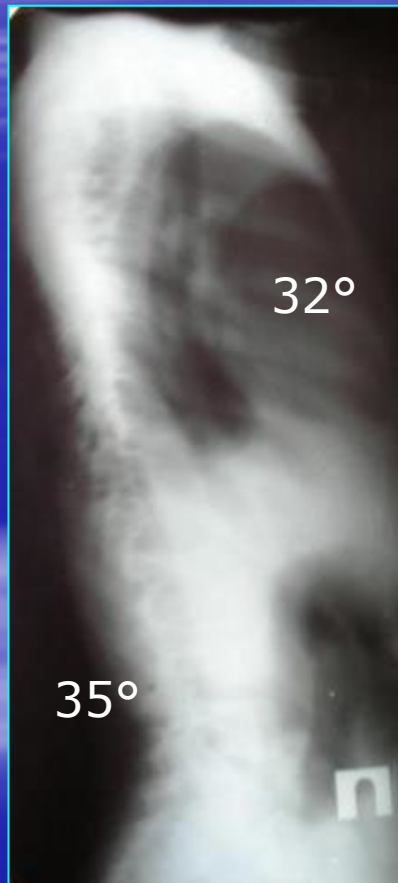
Female patient, 7 yo, infantile idiopathic scoliosis



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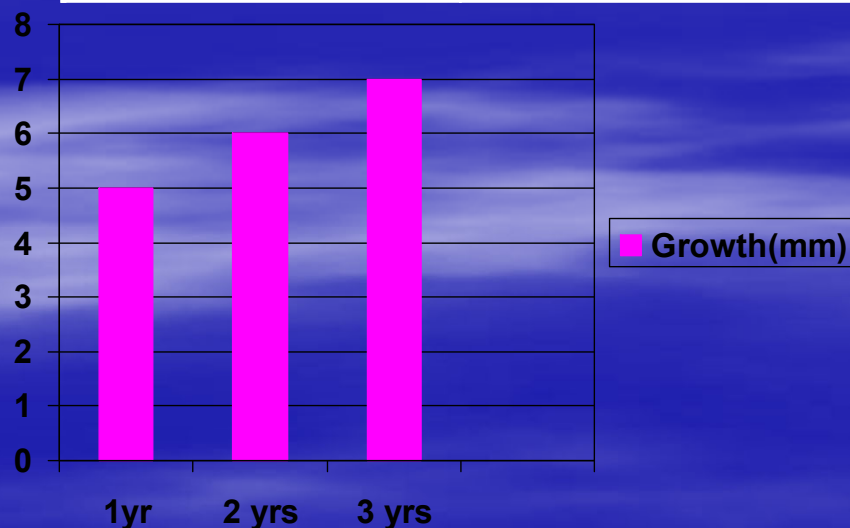


Female patient, 8 yo, infantile idiopathic scoliosis



Results

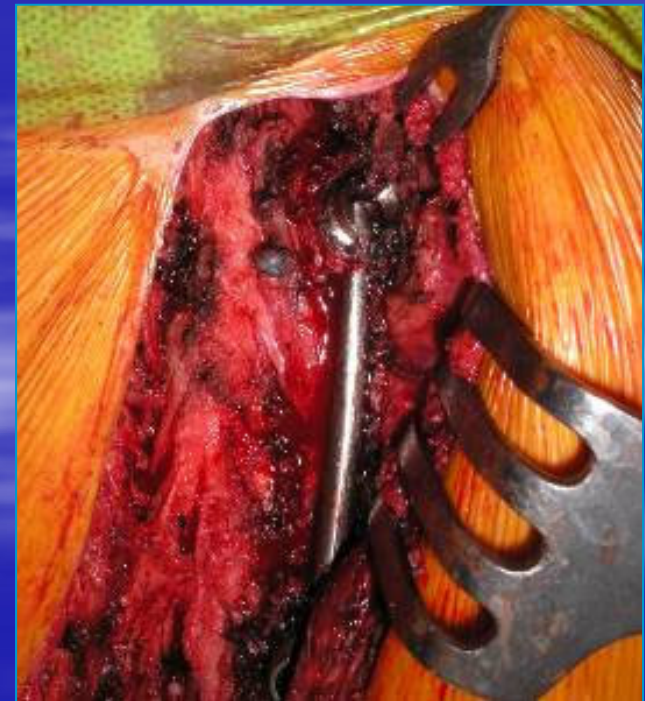
	Pre-op	Post-op	3yrs f/u
Major curve	74,3°	22,7°	27,2°
Minor curve	32,2°	5,7°	5,4°
T- kyphosis	27,2°	26,2°	28°
Lumbar lordosis	41°	29,9 °	36,2 °



Length of the instrumented spine increased by 18 mm on the average

Complications

- *Insufficient rod length – 1 pt (rod exchange);*
- *Pleural effusion – 2 pts;*
- *Wound infection - 0;*
- *Neurological deficits – 0.*



Conclusion

- *anterior convex growth arrest and polysegmental transpedicular spinal instrumentation with growing construct spare spinal growth in patients with EOS*
- *Spinal derotation by polysegmental screw spinal instrumentation allows to control scoliotic deformity before final fusion.*