

Flexible Growing Rods:

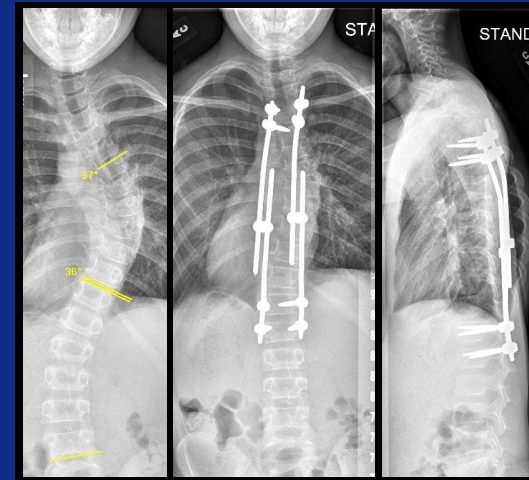
Polymer rods provide stability to skeletally immature spines

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No financial disclosures with respect to this work

Early Onset Scoliosis (EOS)

- High morbidity
- Treatments
 - Conservative
 - Casting, bracing
 - Surgical
 - Rib expansion (VEPTR)
 - Spine distraction (GR)
 - Complications
 - » Infections
 - » Rod breakage
 - » Screw pull-out
 - » Auto-fusion
 - » Junctional issues JK / JF

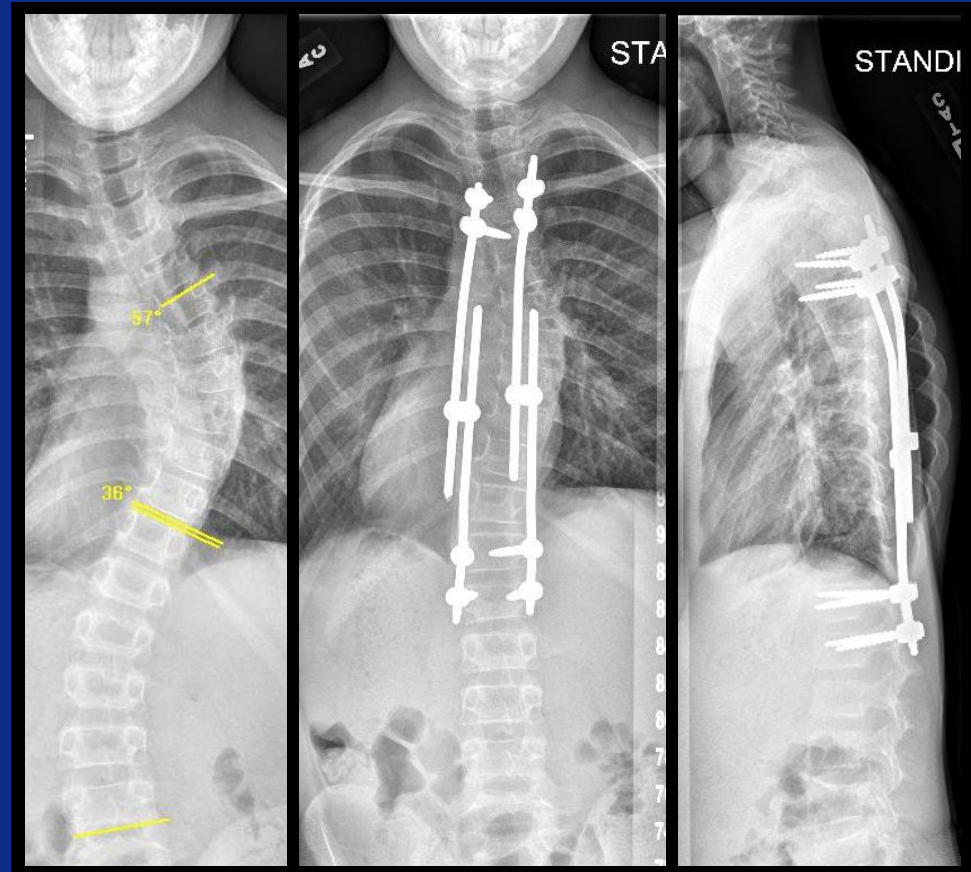


- GRs: Magnetic
 - Reduce # surgeries
 - Complications remain
 - » Proximal failures
 - » Stiff core
 - » Flat back
 - » MRI contraindicated

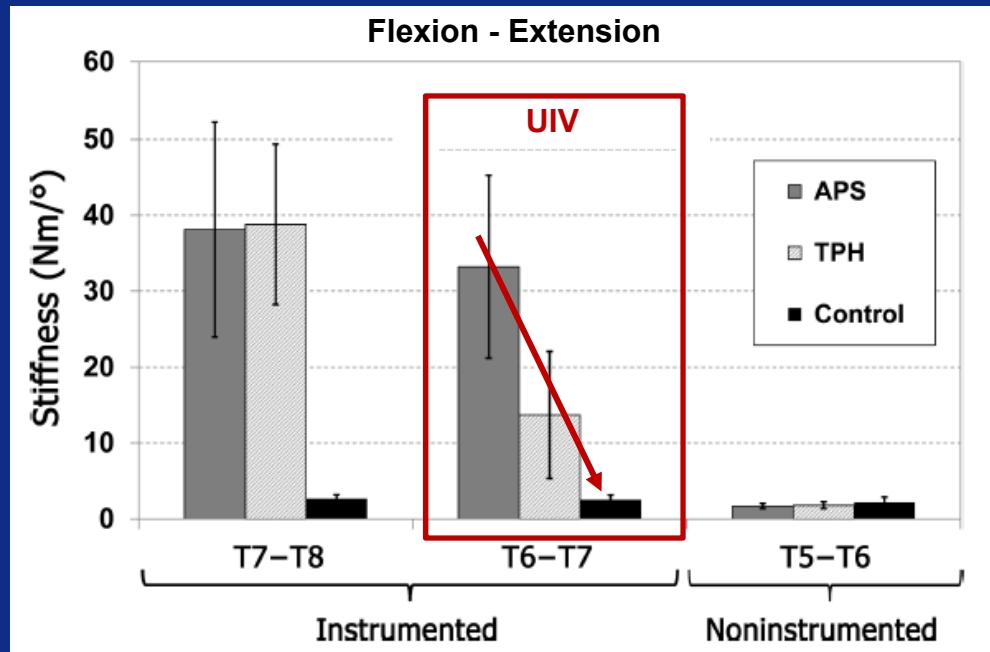
*Akbarnia, Yacizi, Thompson
The Growing Spine 2011*

Conventional growing rods

- **Rods: Co-Cr**
 - **Stiff**
 - **Complications**
- **Feasibility study**
 - **Material change**
 - **Polymer rods**
 - **Polyetheretherketone (PEEK)**
- **Other design changes**
 - **Tapered rod diameter**
 - **Composite structures**
 - **Connector design**
 - ...



Previous biomechanical study



- Top anchors in long PSF-SSI constructs affect ROM across proximal junction
 - Thawrani et al 2014

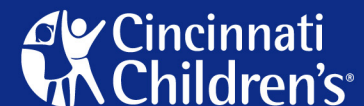
Spine

BIOMECHANICS

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Transverse Process Hooks at Upper Instrumented Vertebra Provide More Gradual Motion Transition Than Pedicle Screws

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Purpose

Determine biomechanical property differences between non-instrumented control spines and spines instrumented with PEEK or metal growing rods

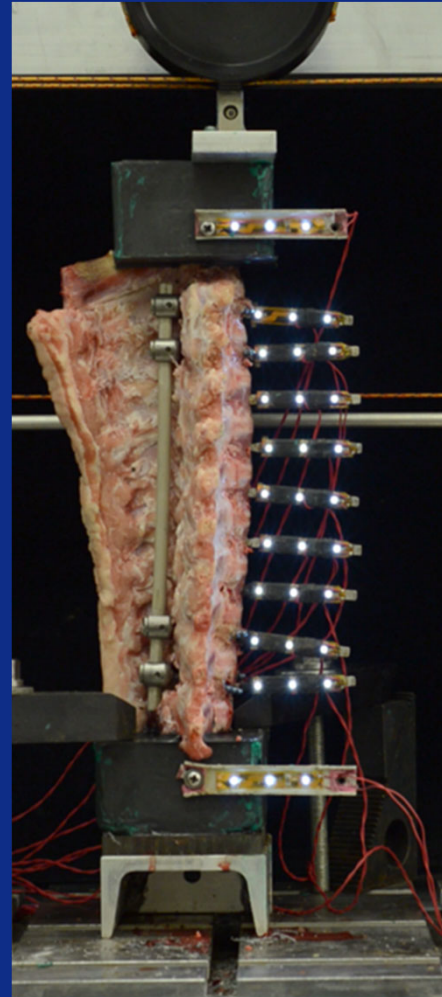
Hypothesis

ROM: Control > PEEK > > Co-Cr

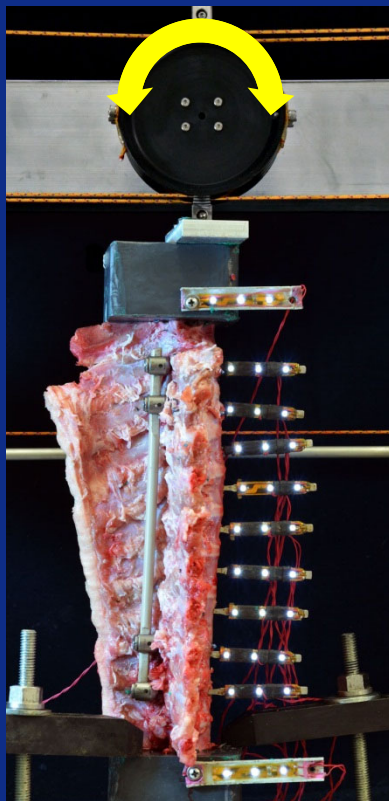
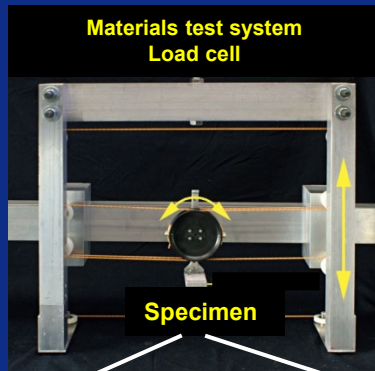
PEEK closer to control than metal

Methods

- Six porcine thoracic spines
 - Skeletally immature ~40 kg
- Repeated measures
 1. Control non-instrumented
 2. PEEK rods, 6.25 mm dia
 3. Ti alloy, 4 mm dia
 4. Co-Cr alloy, 5 mm dia
- Moments applied
 - Lateral bending
 - Flexion-Extension
- ROM measured at each level



Methods



- **Cyclic moments $> \pm 4$ Nm**
 - Materials test system
 - Continuous through \pm ROM
 - Custom pulley-cable fixture
 - 5 cycles, 4th analyzed
- **Rotations measured**
 - Every level from T2-T11
 - Customized MATLAB program
- **Statistics: t-tests, paired, two-tailed**
 - Control vs PEEK (n=6)
 - PEEK vs CoCr (n=4)
 - Total ROM instrumented region
 - 4 primary comparisons
 - » $\alpha = 0.05/4 = 0.125$

Test videos

Flexion/Extension 2x Speed



Control



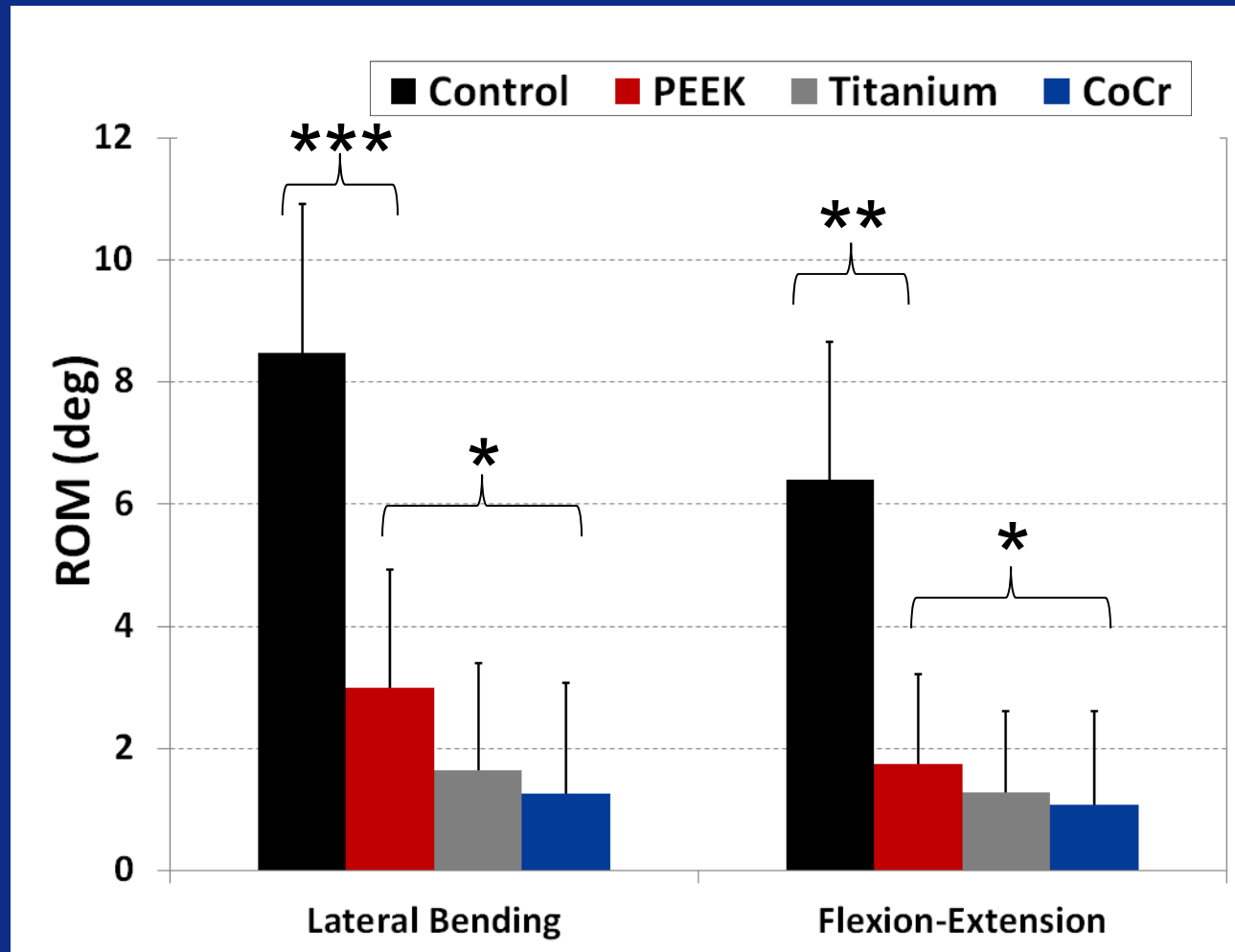
PEEK



CoCr

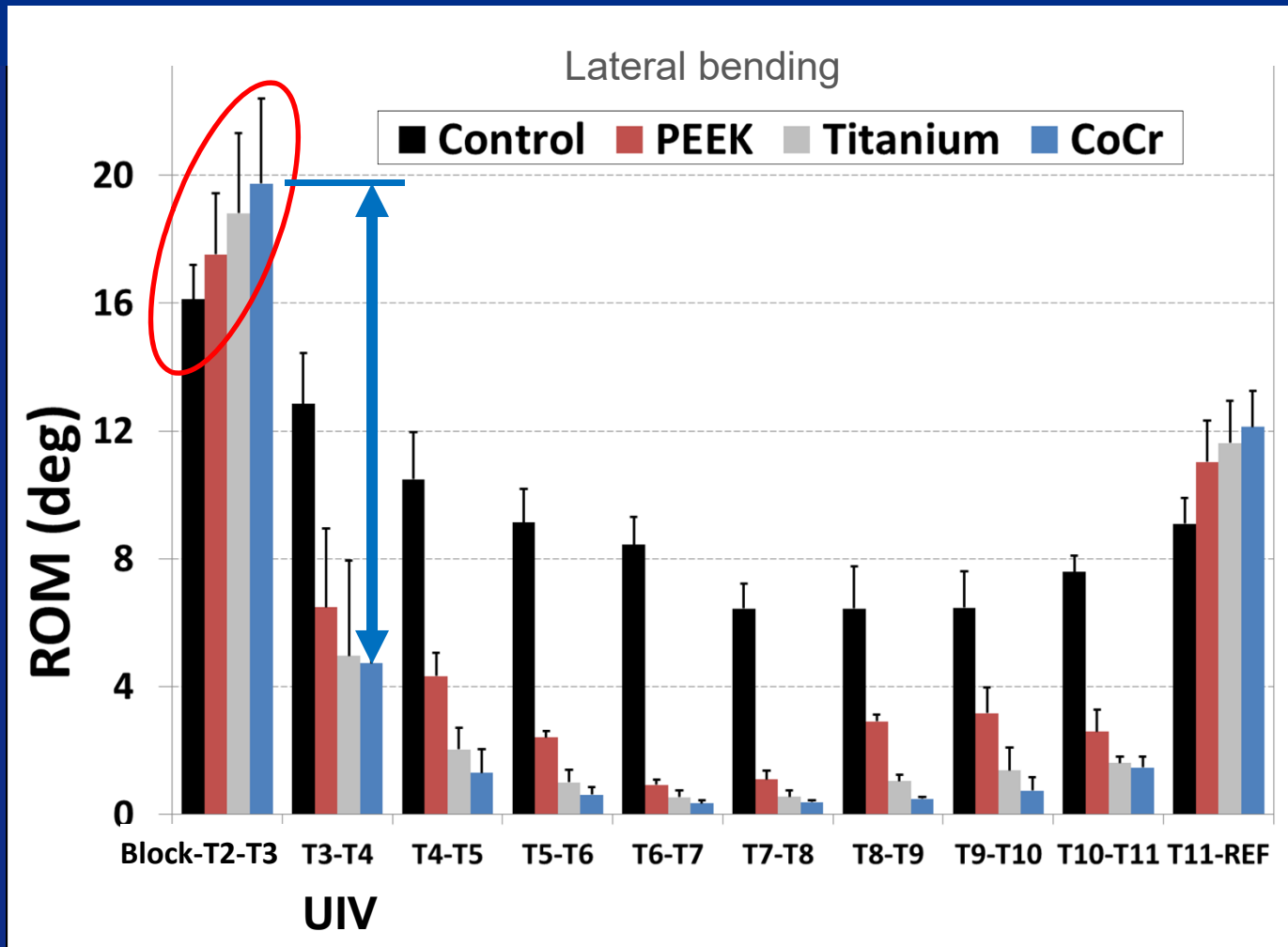
Results

ROM over entire instrumented region



* $p < 0.05$
** $p < 0.005$
*** $p < 0.00005$

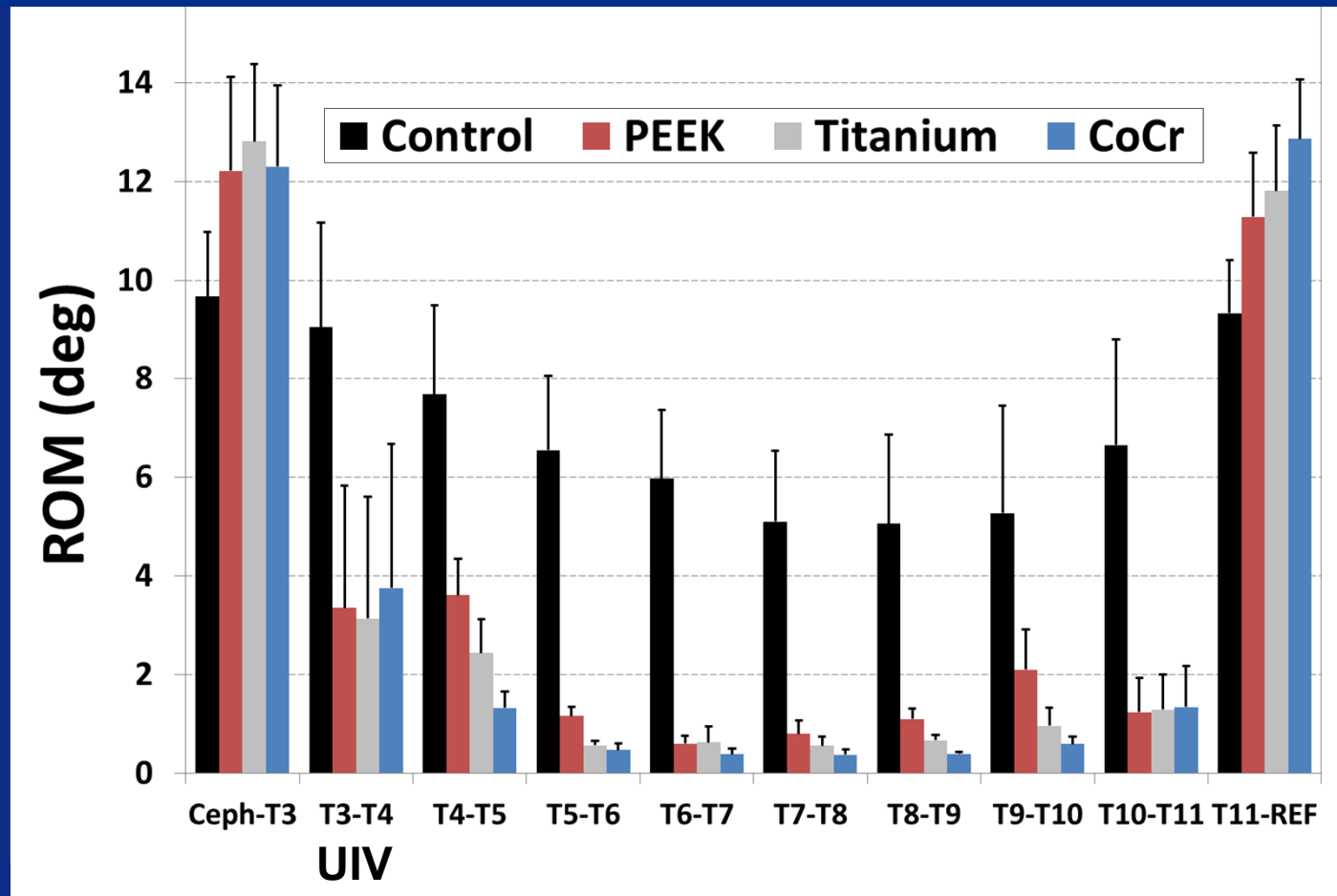
Results: ROM by level



Instrumented motion segments

Results: ROM by level

Flexion-Extension



Instrumented motion segments

Spine motion with PEEK rods

Closer to metal than control

ROM: Control >> PEEK > Co-Cr

LB: PEEK = 27% Control

PEEK = 2.7 x Co-Cr

FE: PEEK = 35% Control

PEEK = 1.8 x Co-Cr

Limitations / Comparisons

- **Early feasibility**
 - Intact straight rods, no distraction mechanism
 - No torsion, buckling, fatigue strength
 - Normalize by specimen and applied moment
- **Design: Many possible changes**
 - Composite structures, connector designs
- **Physiological loads?**
 - Small children, severe NM . . .
- **First biomechanical tests of polymers for growing rods**

Conclusions

- **Simulated growing rod constructs using PEEK rods provided**
 - Greater stability vs non-instrumented controls
 - Greater flexibility vs CoCr rods
 - More gradual motion & stiffness transition at junction
- **Polymers may become a part of better treatment options for EOS**
 - More studies warranted and required

Thank you



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Dziękuję

