



# Changes In The Vertebral Growth Plate After Surgical Correction Of Scoliosis In Animal Model.

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# conflict of interest disclosure

There is no conflict of interest  
for any author

# Mechanical stress affect bone growth

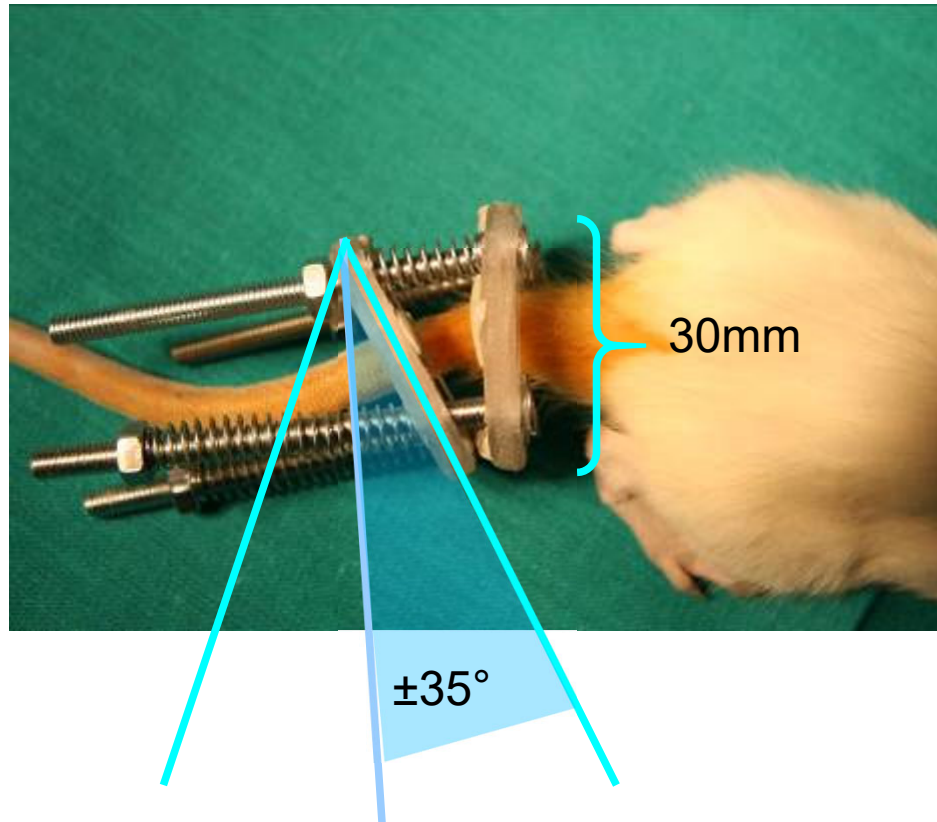
## **Aim:**

What are the possibilities of reconstruction of the deformed vertebrae on the apex of the curvature after the correction?



# Material i method

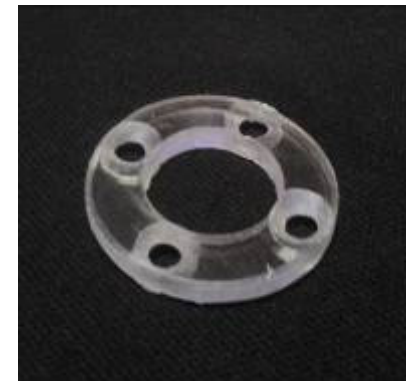
49 day old rats weight 119-127 g (mean 125g)  
24 animals



External fixator

composite materials

stainless steel wires  $\varnothing$  0,5mm



*Stokes IA, Spence H, Aronsson DD, Kilmer N. Mechanical modulation of vertebral body growth. Implications for scoliosis progression. Spine. 1996; 21:1162-7.*

*Mente PL, Aronsson DD, Stokes IA, Iatridis JC. Mechanical modulation of growth for the correction of vertebral wedge deformities. J Orthop Res. 1999; 17:518-24.*

49 d.o.  
Day 0

4 animals



His-pat



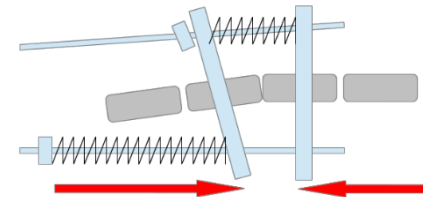
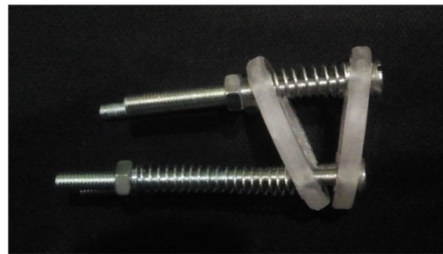
Control (Group I)

device implanted in the remaining 20 animals

Stage I

Springs

load 0,2 MPa



Wedge deformation of the vertebra

49 d.o.  
Day 0

4 animals



His-pat



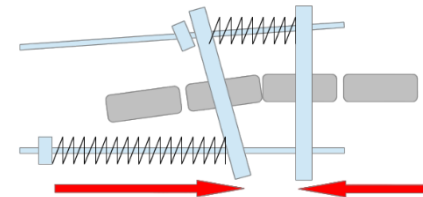
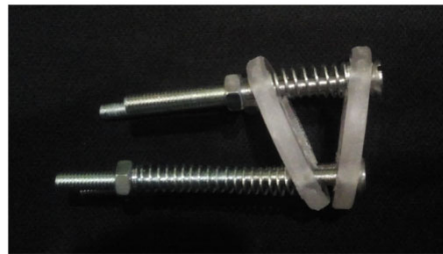
Control (Group I)

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Stage I

Springs

load 0,2 MPa



Wedge deformation of the vertebra

73 d.o.

3 weeks

8 animals



His-pat



(Group II)

49 d.o.  
Day 0

4 animals



His-pat



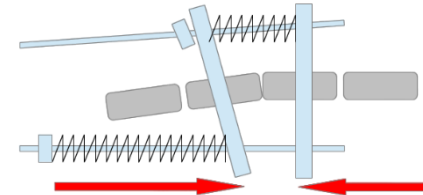
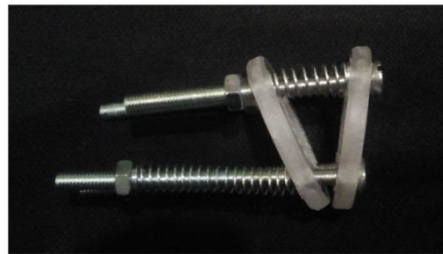
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Wedge deformation of the vertebra

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3 weeks

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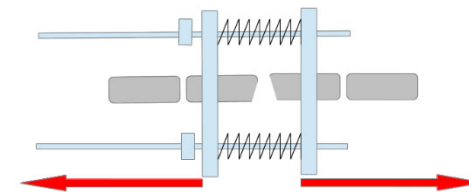
His-pat



(Group II)

Reversal of compressive forces

Stage II



49 d.o.  
Day 0

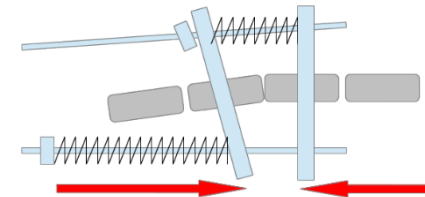
4 animals → His-pat → Control (Group I)

device implanted in the remaining 20 animals

Stage I

Springs

load 0,2 MPa



Wedge deformation of the vertebra

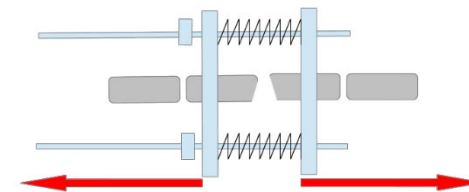
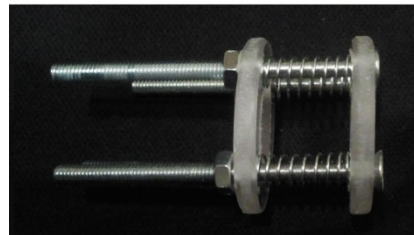
73 d.o.

3 weeks

8 animals → His-pat → (Group II)

Reversal of compressive forces

Stage II



94 d.o.

6 weeks

7 animals → His-pat → (Group III)

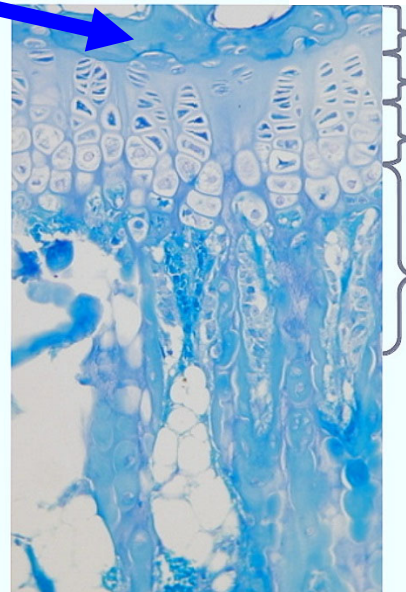
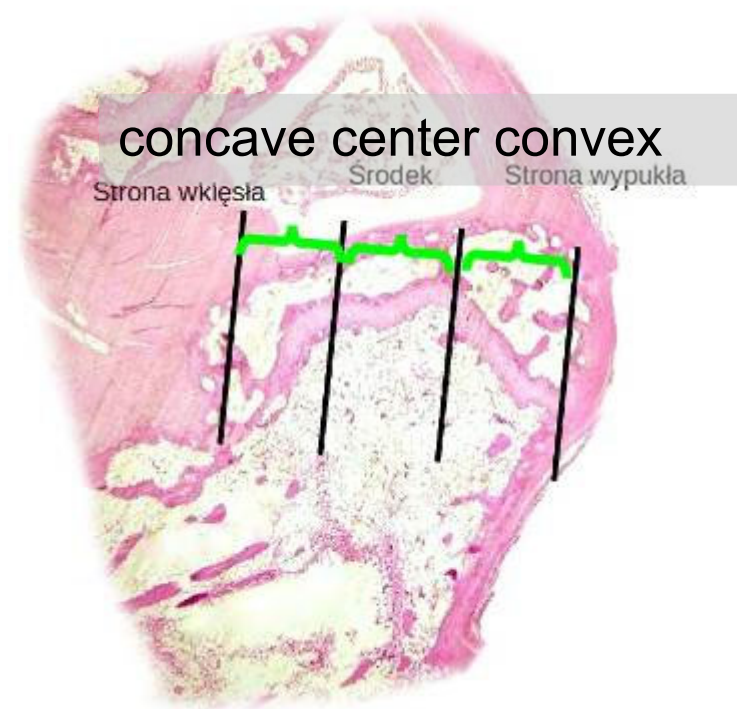
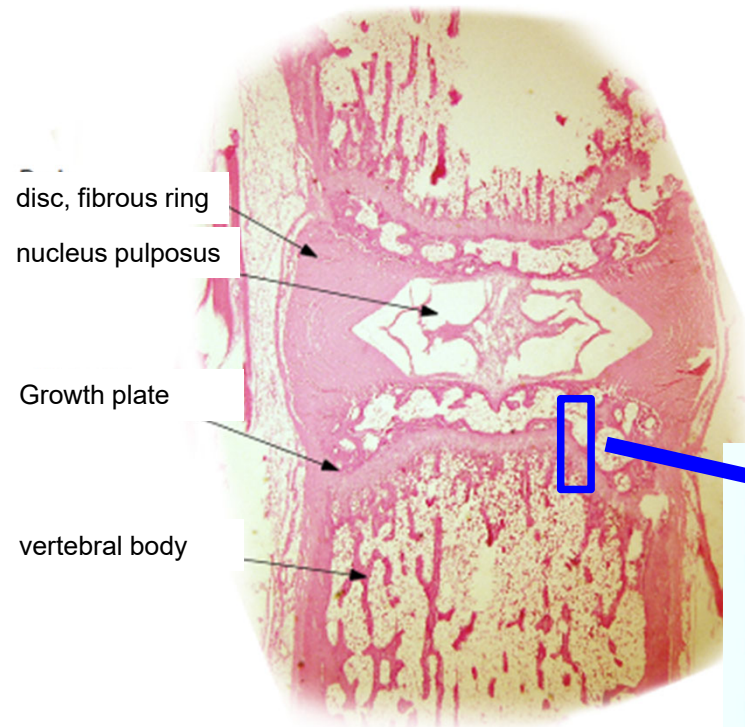
End of experiment

The control group of each group - vertebrae without stabilizator



# histological examination

Preparations were cut in the frontal plane



Rest zone

proliferative zone

hypertrophic zone

zone of ossification

mature bone

thickness

end plate

hypertrophic zone

chondrocytes

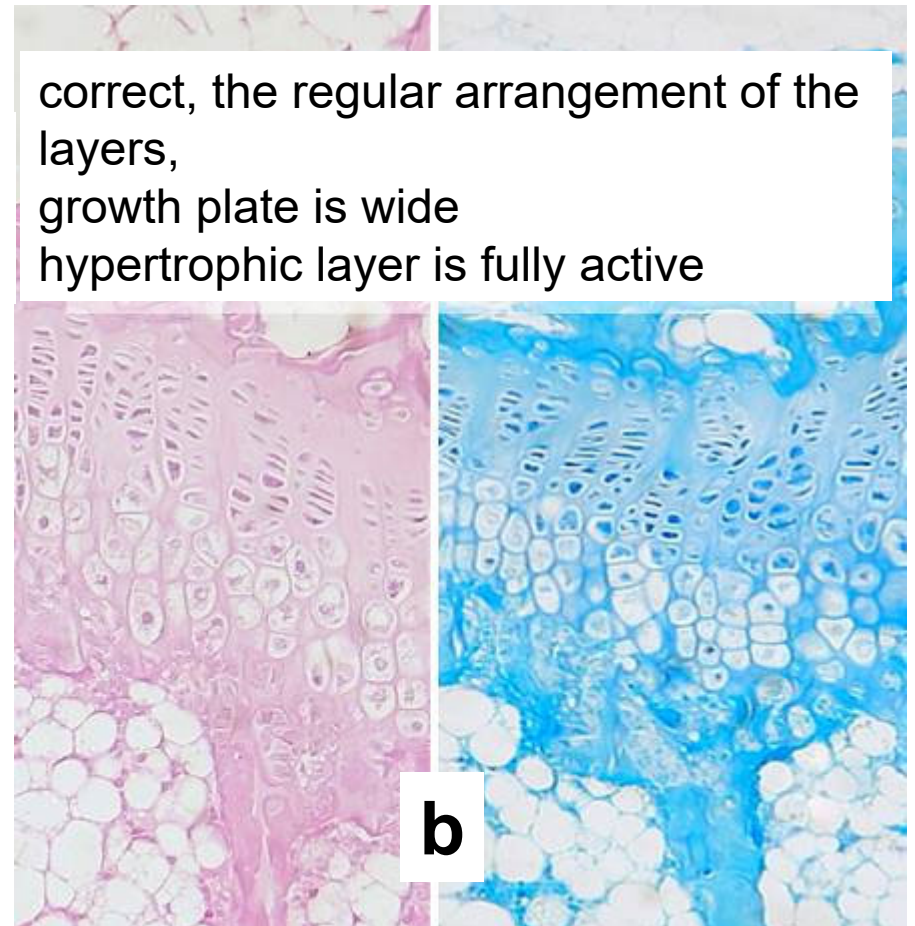
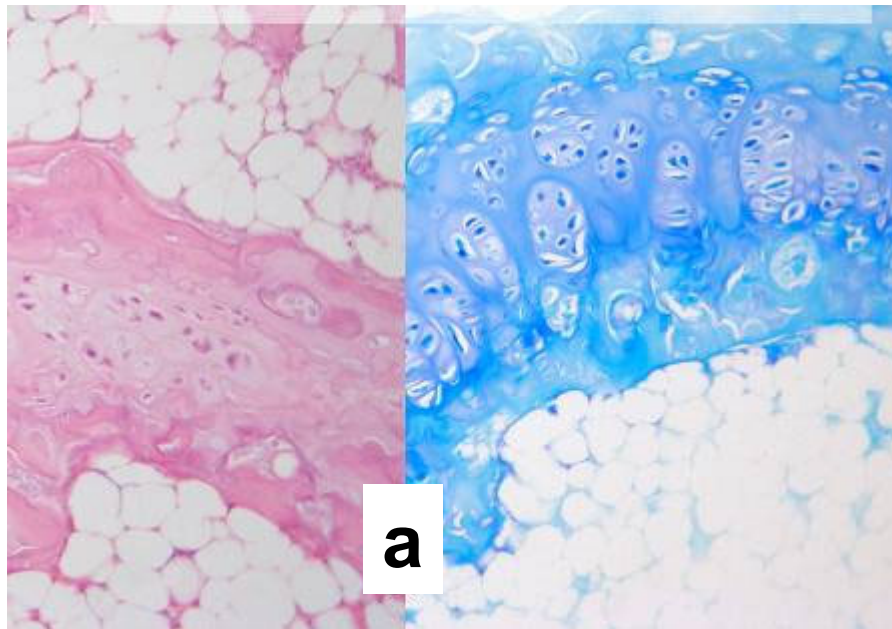
# Results

**Histopathology: Group II (formed scoliosis) cartilage from the concave (a), and control group (b)**

*Staining of H + E and Methyl blue 200x.*



irregular column layout of proliferative zone  
growth plate is thin  
hypertrophic layer is atrophic



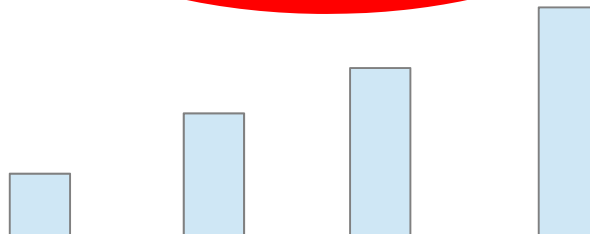
correct, the regular arrangement of the layers,  
growth plate is wide  
hypertrophic layer is fully active

the height of the **growth plate**, **chondrocytes** and **hypertrophic zones** in all research groups  
(in microns)

	Group I	Group II				Group III			
thicknes	Control day0	After 3 weeks- skoliozis =0+3weeks			Control after 3 weeks = 0+3tyg	next 3 weeks- after correction =0+3+3tyg			next 3 weeks =0+3+3t yg
		concave	center	convex		concave	center	convex	
end plate	215.9	80.9	112.1	108.5	155.2	127.7	135.5	153.4	131.4
SD	9.6	22.1	8.2	11.6	14.0	8.3	5.7	10.6	9.4
hipertrof ic zone	93.5	27.9	57.2	62.6	85.3	69.0	74.9	79.1	84.7
SD	3.1	3.6	5.2	7.4	6.0	7.9	6.3	15.5	8.3
chondro cytes	19.3	10.3	14.0	18.6	24.8	20.2	21.5	23.8	22.2
SD	4.7	1.4	2.2	1.4	3.3	3.1	1.7	5.5	2.4

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In the II'nd group was the most **reduced** height of hypertrophic zone and condrocytes **on compression-side** ( $p < 0.001$ ) compared with the control



the height of the growth plate, chondrocytes and hypertrophic zones in different all groups  
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After 3 weeks of **correction** - **increase** the **activity** of the structures over the entire width **of the growth plate** - thickening.  
Hypertrophic chondrocyte layer and the concave side doubled its height (p <0.001).

the height of the growth plate, chondrocytes and hypertrophic zones in different all groups  
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**After the experiment**, the height of chondrocytes on the entire width of the cartilage **did not differ** from those in the **control group** ( $p > 0.05$ ).  
End plate thickness after correction corresponds to the control group.

the height of the growth plate, chondrocytes and hypertrophic zones in all research groups  
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**None** of the evaluated elements was **activated on the convex** side of the curvature - distraction forces relative to the control group ( $p < 0.001$ )

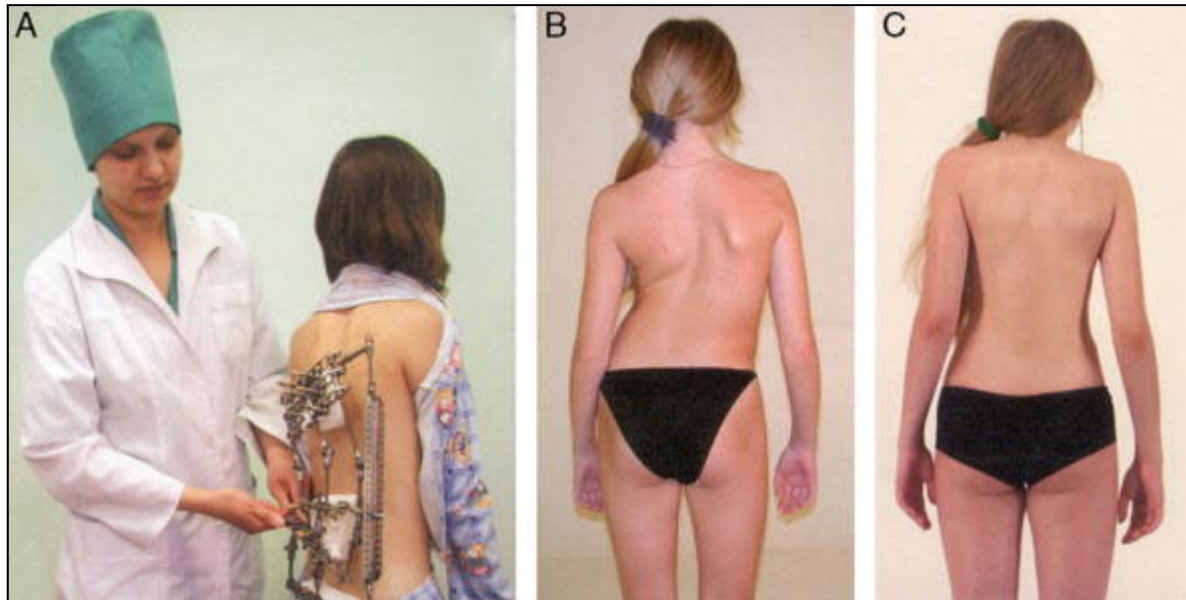
# Conclusions

1. Starting early correction of scoliosis with **strain relief of compressed** end-plate allows the return of the **physiological activity** of the growth and rebuilding of deformed vertebral body.



# Conclusions

2 Results may be an interesting starting point to **consider** the possibility to **remove** stabilization **without SF** after GGS treatment.



From Russian Ilizarov Scientific Centre  
"Restorative Traumatology and Orthopaedics"

Nonfusion Treatment of Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis  
by Growth Modulation and Remodeling.  
Aronsson, David; Stokes, Ian

Journal of Pediatric Orthopaedics. 31 Number 1  
Supplement:S99-S106, January/February 2011.  
DOI: 10.1097/BPO.0b013e318203b141

# Thank you



## Lublin Castle

Source: City of Lublin Marketing Office