SLIDING-GROWING ROD TECHNIQUE IN THE TREATMENT OF EARLY ONSET SCOLIOSIS: CLINICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL OUTCOMES AND EFFECT ON PULMONARY FUNCTIONS

Sinan KAHRAMAN, MD Ozcan KAYA, MD Selhan KARADERELER, MD Nusret OK, MD Tunay SANLI, MA Alim Can BAYMURAT, MD Amjad ALRASHDAN, MD Bekir Yavuz UCAR, MD Meric ENERCAN, MD Azmi HAMZAOGLU, MD

Istanbul Spine Center Florence Nightingale Hospital Istanbul-TURKEY



ICEOS 2016 Utrecht Holland

Paper #5 SLIDING-GROWING ROD TECHNIQUE IN THE TREATMENT OF EARLY ONSET SCOLIOSIS...

<u>Author</u>

Sinan KAHRAMAN Ozcan KAYA Selhan KARADERELER Nusret OK Tunay SANLI Alim Can BAYMURAT Amjad ALRASHDAN Bekir Yavuz UCAR Meric ENERCAN Azmi HAMZAOGLU

Relationships Disclosed

No Relationship No Relationship

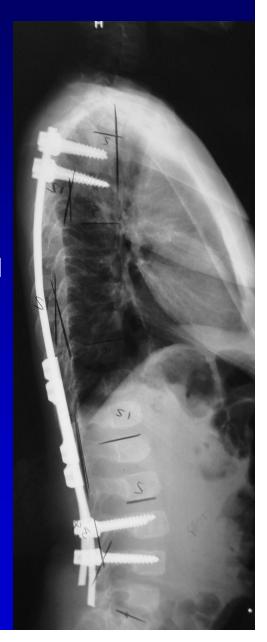
10th International Congress on Early Onset Scoliosis and Growing Spine ICEOS

- (a) Grants/Research Support
- (b) Consultant
- (c) Stock/Shareholder
- (d) Speakers' Bureau
- (e) Other Financial Support

BACKGROUND

 The main goal of treatment EOS is to obtain and maintain curve correction while simultaneously preserving trunk balance and growing the spine and the lungs

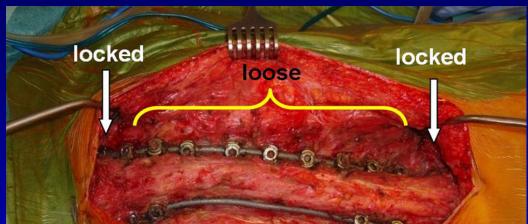
 Growing rods have become increasingly popular in the treatment EOS



Disadvantages of traditional rods

- Correction of the deformity is achieved by only pure distractive forces between proximal and distal anchors
- It can not control rotational deformity, anterior spinal growth continues and deformity progresses
- Curve control is difficult especially in kyphoscoliosis and in sagittal plane.
- High complication rate (%58 Akbarnia 2010 JBJS)

Growing Rod with Multisegment fixation



Clin Orthop Relat Res (2014) 472:3902–3908 DOI 10.1007/s11999-014-3815-3 Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research® A Publication of The Association of Bone and Joint Surgeons®

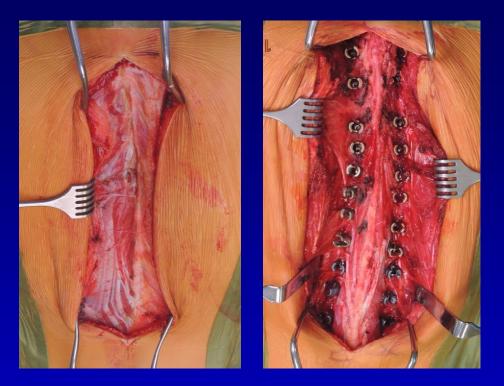
SYMPOSIUM: AWARD PAPERS FROM TURKISH SOCIETY OF ORTHOPAEDICS AND

TRAUMATOLOGY 2013

Apical and Intermediate Anchors Without Fusion Improve Cobb Angle and Thoracic Kyphosis in Early-onset Scoliosis

Meric Enercan MD, Sinan Kahraman MD, Erden Erturer MD, Cagatay Ozturk MD, Azmi Hamzaoglu MD

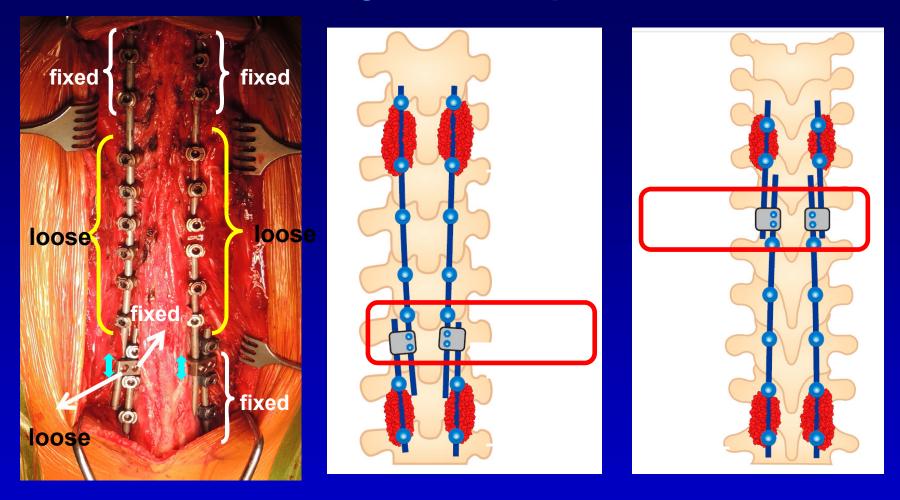
Surgical Technique



- After skin-subcutaneous dissection, placement of polyaxial pedicle screws into the strategic vertebrae under flouroscopic guidance with muscle sparing technique.
- Depending on the size of the child, it can be performed with any cervical or pediatric instrumentation system.



Surgical Technique



- Domino connectors were placed either at the lumbar or proximal thoracic region.
- Fixation and fusion of most proximal and most distal screws
- The rest of the screws have non-locked set-screws

PURPOSE

 To evalutate clinical ,radiological and pulmonary functions outcomes of EOS patients whom treated with Sliding-Growing Rod Technique

MATERIAL & METHODS

- Retrospectively reviewed data base
- Inclusion Criteria :
 - EOS patients treated with sliding–growing rod tech.
 - Have complete preop and final EOS images
 - Have preop and final f/up pulmonary function tests
 - Complete hospital records for complications
 - Minimum 2 years follow up

MATERIAL & METHODS

- ✓ 16 (10F/6M) pts with EOS were evaluated
- ✓ Mean age of 6.7 (5-10)
- Preop, postop, f/up standing AP/L EOS images were measured
 - (1) Curve correction
 - (2) Spinal length achieved

Calculation of prevented *lengthening procedures*

Compared improvement of pulmonary functions



RESULTS

✓ The mean follow-up period was 30,6 months (24-45).

	Pre-op	Latest Follow-up
(MT) curve	56,9° (38 - 89)	13,5° (5 - 59)
(TL/L) curve	43,2° (12 - 8)	15,5° (3 - 54)
T2-T12 Kyphosis	34,4° (4 - 66)	33,4° (20 - 46)
Lumbar Lordosis	56,4° (27 – 70)	57° (42 – 70)

T1-T12 Lenght \rightarrow 0,85 mm / per month

T1-S1 Lenght \rightarrow 1,23 mm / per month



RESULTS

- ✓ No patient had neurological impairments.
- There was no rod breakages or other implant failure and wound problems
- The most common postop radiological finding is dislodgement of non-locked set screws mainly at the apical region concave side (in 5 pts).
- ✓ Two pts had coreection loss (%12,5)
- ✓ This technique prevented 59 repeated planned lengthening
 procedures (COST EFFECTIVE !!)

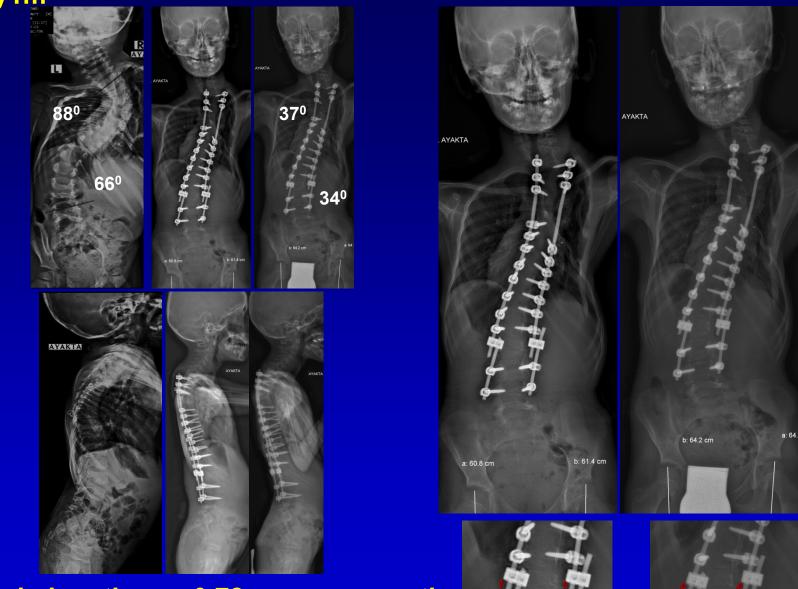
RESULTS

> % predicted FVC of 74 improved to 86

> % predicted FEV1 of 81 improved to 88

	Birin	1	Öngörülen	Önce	%Pred.		Birim		Öngörülen	Önce	%Pred.
VC	I	(2)	2,35	1,88	80%	VC	I	(2)	, 2,51	2,15	85%
TV	1	(5)	0,42	0,37	87%	TV	1	(5)	0,42	0,66	155%
ERV	1	(2)	0,76	0,59	77%	ERV	1	(2)	0,76	1,42	187%
FVC	I	(35)	2,35	1,88	80%	FVC	. 1	(35)	2,51	2,15	85%
FEV1	T	(35)	2,06	1,66	81%	FEV1	1	(35)	2,23	2,02	90%
FEV1/FVC	%	(35)	89	96	108%	FEV1/FVC	%	(35)	89	94	105%
FEV1/VC	%	(5)	85	88	104%	FEV1/VC	%	(5)	85	94	111%
PEF	l/s	(2)	5,49	2,73	50%	PEF	l/s	(2)	5,49	3,93	72%
MEF75	l/s	(2)	3,98	2,58	65%	MEF75	l/s	(2)	3,98	3,93	99%
MEF50	l/s	(2)	3,09	2,23	72%	MEF50	l/s	(2)	3,09	2,92	95%
MEF25	l/s	(35)	1,24	1,43	115%	MEF25	I/s	(35)	1,39	1,71	123%
tex	S			2,7		tex	S			3,6	ISTANBU
Pre-op							26	6 m Follow	/-up	SOU SPIN CENTE	

EMO, M, 2y1m



20,1mm

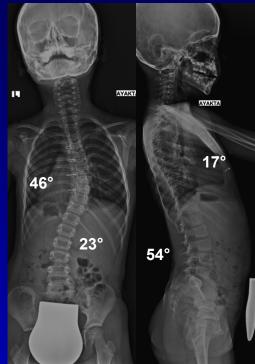
19,2mm

10,3mm

11,6mm

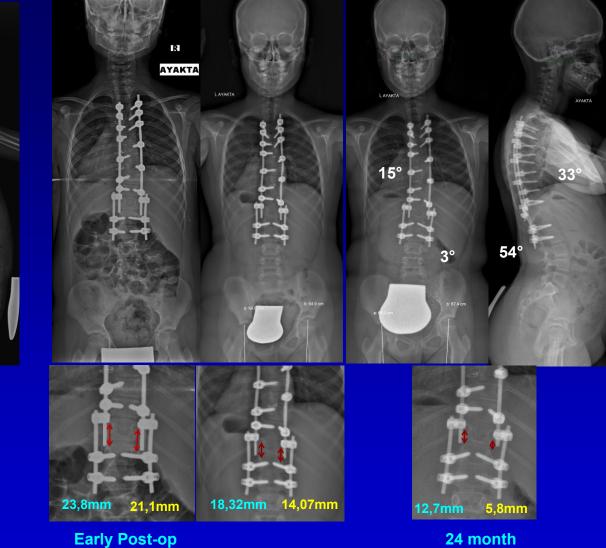
- Increase in length was 0,78 mm per month.
- T1-S1 height was 0,81 mm per month

SG, F, 6Y



Pre-op

Pre-op

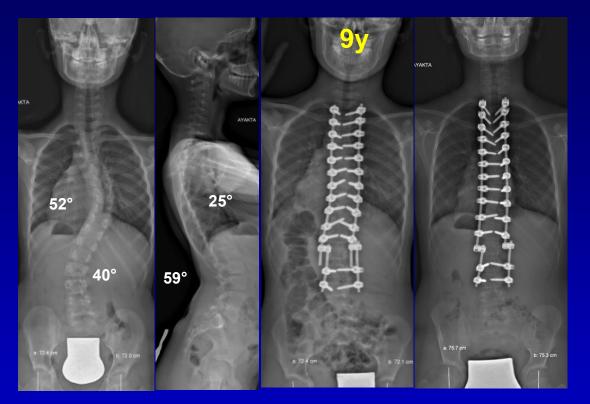


> T1-S1 length growed height 13,4 mm (Early Postop – 24 month)

T1-S1 height was 0,83 mm per month



SD, F, 9y





Early Postop



26 month

Increase in length was 1,56 mm per month.

T1-S1 height was 1,6 mm per month

CONCLUSION

Sliding Growing Rod Technique;

- Provides a dynamic fixation which allows self growing of spine
- ✓ Maintains correction in both planes and rotational stability
- Avoides spontaneous fusion and multiple lengthening
- ✓ Improves pulmonary functions

system.

Can be performed with any regular instrumentation



THANK YOU

