

Long-term Results after Maturity following Hemivertebra Resection in Early Childhood – Lessons Learned

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Disclosures

Lectures (honorarium/ travel expenses)

DePuy, K2M, Medtronic



Long-term Results following Hemivertebra Resection

Introduction

- **1991: first posterior hemivertebra resection with transpedicular instrumentation in a two year old boy**
- **2002: first publication in “Spine”**

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■ Hemivertebra Resection by a Posterior Approach

Innovative Operative Technique and First Results

Michael Ruf, MD, and Jürgen Harms, MD

- **long-term results at maturity required**
- **re-examination of the first patients operated in this technique**



Long-term Results following Hemivertebra Resection

Methods

- 28 HV resections were performed between 1991 and 2001 in 25 one to six year old children
- Mean age at time of surgery was 3 yrs. 3 mos.
- 22 pat. (25 HV resections) were re-examined at the age of 20 yrs. (15-27yrs.)
- We analyzed medical records, clinical examination, and radiographs with respect to complications/ reoperations, medical condition, Cobb angles, as well as spinal growth deficits

Long-term Results following Hemivertebra Resection

Further Surgeries

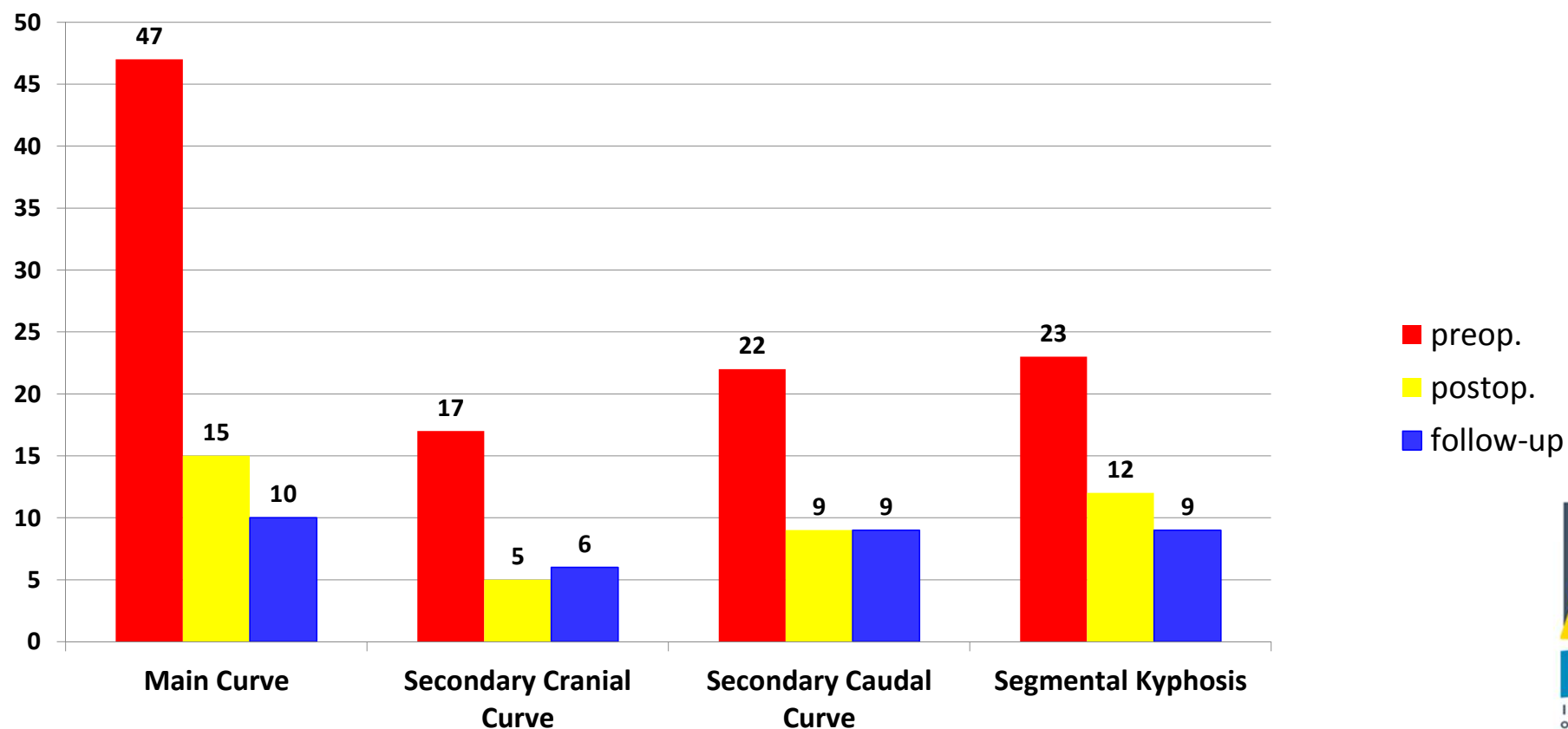
- In 12 pat. (55%) no further surgery was performed
- In 10 pat. (45%) a total of 24 (range 1-4) further operations were necessary:
 - 8 removal of implants
 - 2 pedicle fractures
 - 4 implant failures
 - 10 new deformitiesat average 4 yrs. 8 mos. (5d to 14+7yrs.) after the initial surgery.

Clinical Examination

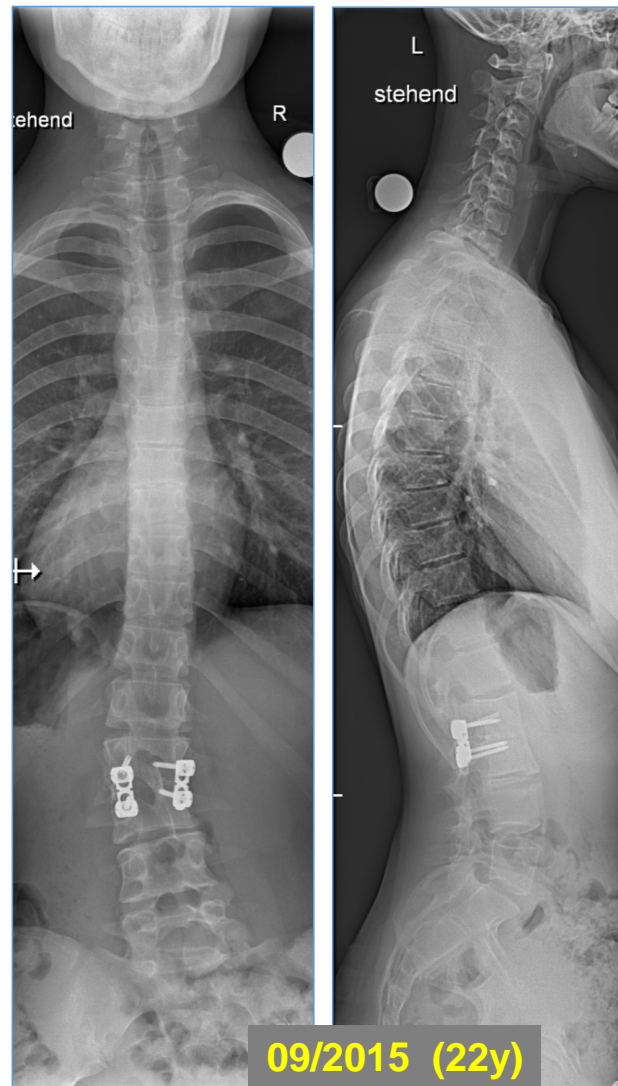
- At follow-up none of the patients complained of severe back pain,
5 patients reported slight pain in terms of muscle tenseness

Long-term Results following Hemivertebra Resection

Radiological Results

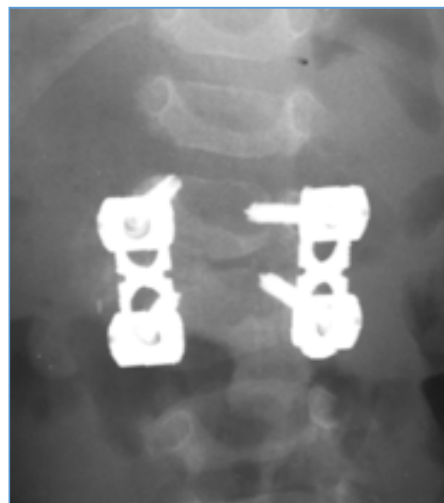
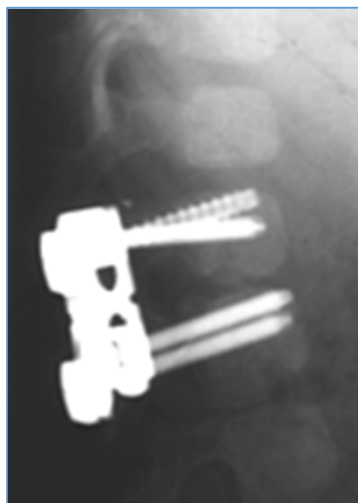


D.J., f., *7/93
Hemivertebra L2a



D.J., f., *7/93
Hemivertebra L2a

12/1994 (16m) pop.



09/2015 (22y)



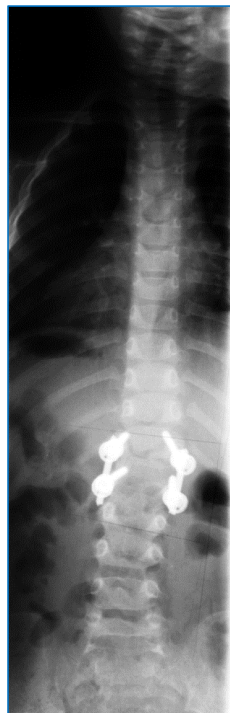
S.G., f., *7/98
Hemivertebra L1a



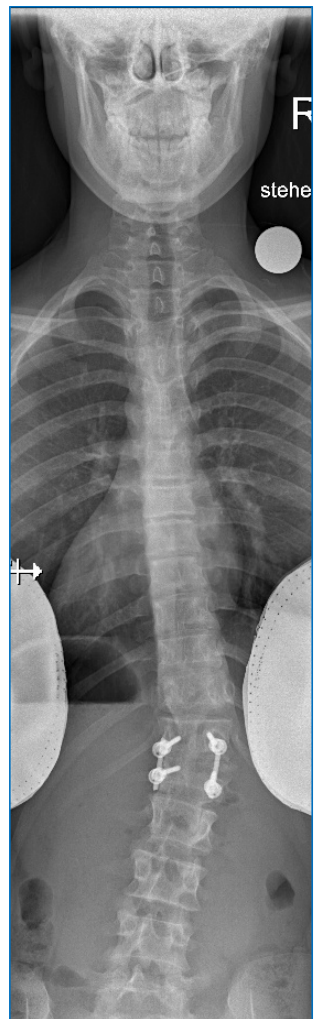
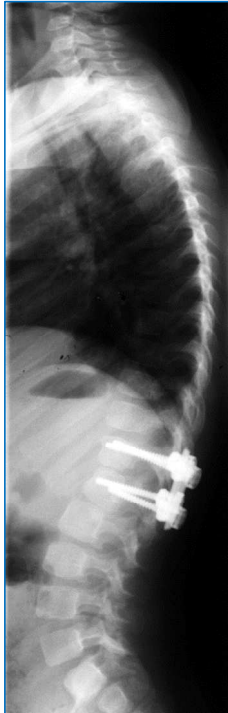
HV resection 04/2000
Rev. 08/2013 + 10/2014



04/2000 (22m)



04/2000 pop.



04/2013 (14y)



12/2018 (20y)



Long-term Results following Hemivertebra Resection

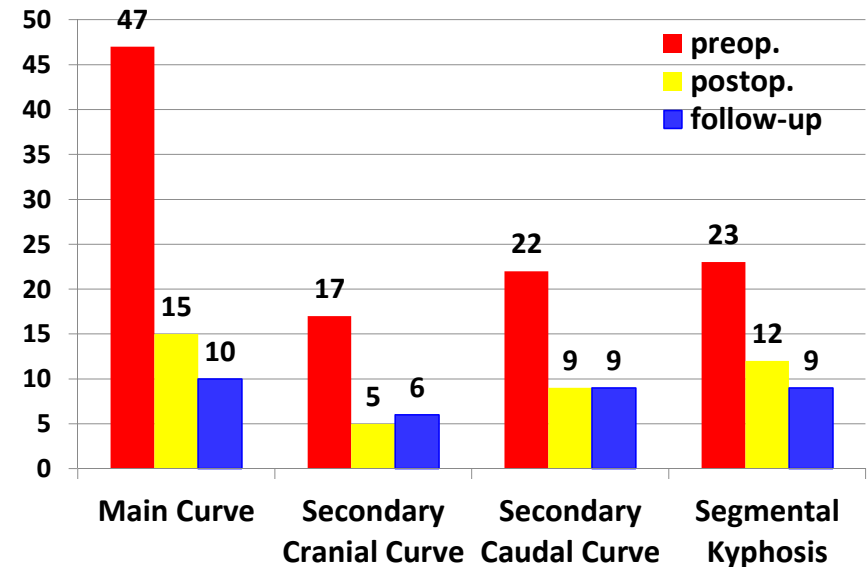
Total thoracic kyphosis at FU was average 34°

but

2 / 22 pat. were severely hypokyphotic (4° and -6°)

7 / 22 pat. had a significant spinal growth deficit of the thoracic spine
(ratio thoracic/ lumbar spinal length < 1.4, norm 1.75)

These patients suffered from complex malformations (>1 HV, bar formations)
and
were operated on with longer instrumentations:
mean 5.9 vs. 1.3 segments.

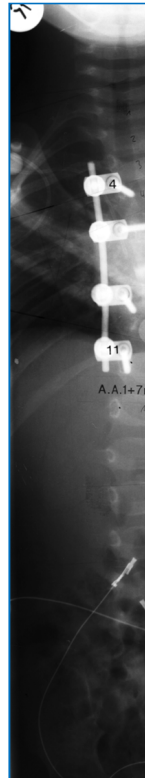
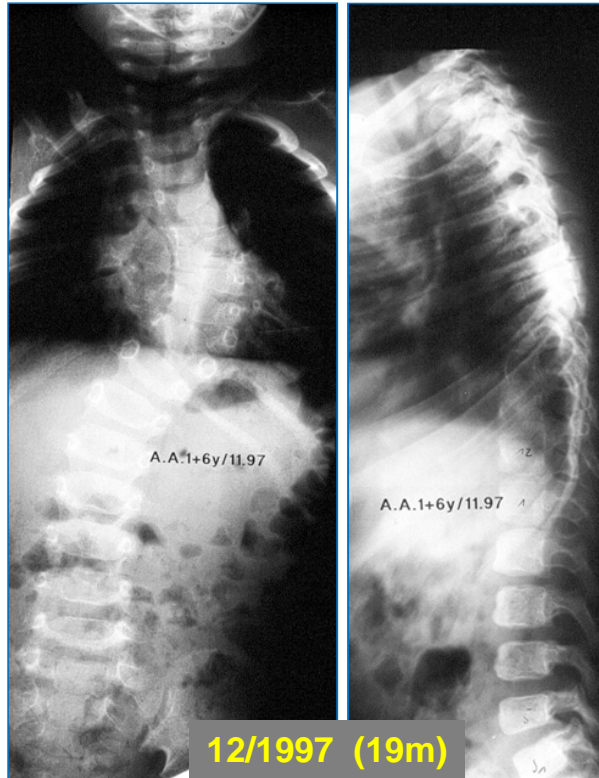


A.A., m., *05/1996

Hemivertebrae T7a+T9a left, contralateral unsegmented bar T5-T10

HV resection 12/1997

revisions 04/1999, 08/2000, 10/2002, 08/2005



B.P., m., *02/1999

Hemivertebrae T4 right + T8 left + T11 left

HV resection T4+8+11 09/2001, instr. T2-L1

revisions 12/2004, 12/2005, 05/2009, 11/2010



09/2001 (2.5y)



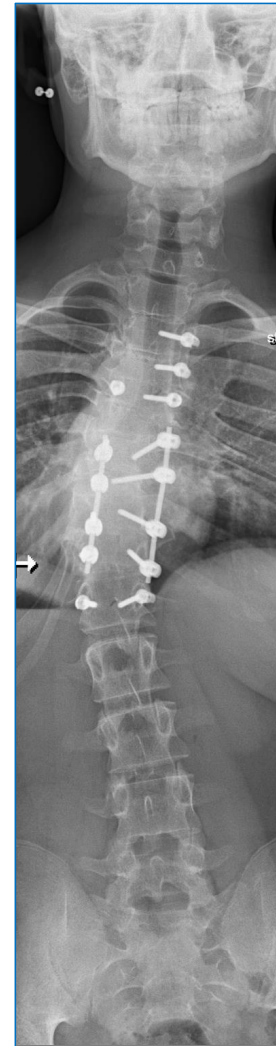
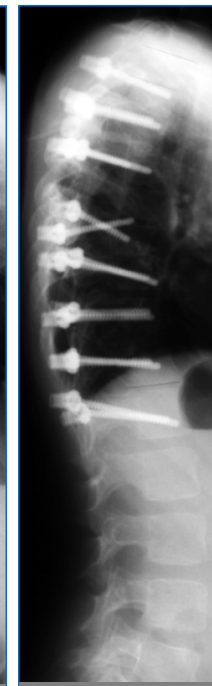
09/2001 pop.



3/05 (6y)



12/04 (6y)



03/2017 (18y)

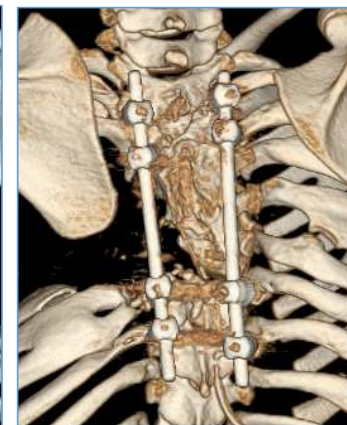
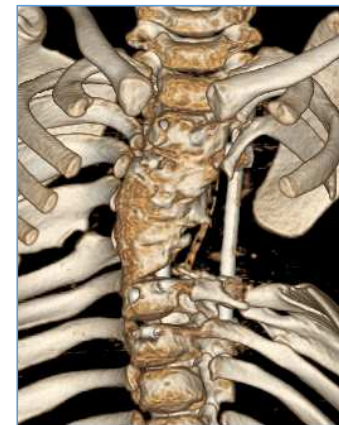


Long-term Results following Hemivertebra Resection

Hypokyphosis and Short Trunk

- how to avoid

- **patient selection**
 - segmentation defects/ rib synostosis/ expected further growth
- **delay surgery**
 - balanced deformity
- **short fusion**
- **avoid posterior tethering**
- **distracting instrumentation/ growth guidance**
 - as short as possible
- **opening wedge osteotomies**



Long-term Results following Hemivertebra Resection

Conclusion

- In case of a single HV without bar formations posterior HV resection with transpedicular instrumentation in very young children offers excellent long-term results and may be considered as the gold standard
- Complex malformations require individual approaches
- In case of multisegmental pathologies a distracting or growth guiding procedure should be considered