

Quality of Life of Adult Patients with Early-Onset Scoliosis Treated during Childhood

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Introduction

Aim scoliosis treatment

- **Alter** the natural history
- Keep the **curve as small as possible** at skeletal maturity
- **Prevent future problems** in adulthood

Long-term effects of treated EOS patients are largely unknown

Objective

Evaluate QoL of adult EOS patients treated >20 years ago

EOS vs. national reference cohort

Cohort selection

One center scoliosis database

Inclusion criteria

- All patients diagnosed with **early onset scoliosis**
- Treated at our institute during **childhood**
- **Follow-up >20 years** after skeletal maturity

Exclusion criteria

- **Neuromuscular or syndromal scoliosis**

Outcome

- **Primary outcome**
 - **SF-36** [0-100, high is positive]
 - EOS **vs** Dutch reference cohort (IQOLA project¹)
- **Secondary outcomes**
 - **SF-36 & SRS-22r**
 - Congenital **vs** JIS
 - Physiotherapy **vs** brace **vs** surgery



¹ Aaronson NK, Muller M, Cohen PD, Essink-Bot ML, Fekkes M, Sanderman R, Sprangers MA, te Velde A, Verrips E. Translation, validation, and norming of the Dutch language version of the SF-36 Health Survey in community and chronic disease populations. J Clin Epidemiol. 1998;51:1055-68.

Results Demographics

Early-Onset scoliosis

99 of 114 patients completed the questionnaire.

Demographics

- Cobb angle at skeletal maturity: $31.2 \pm 13^\circ$
- Mean age: 46.3 ± 3.5 years
- Follow-up: 23.9 ± 7.2 years
- 26 congenital & 73 JIS
- 20 physiotherapy, 48 brace, 31 surgery

Controls

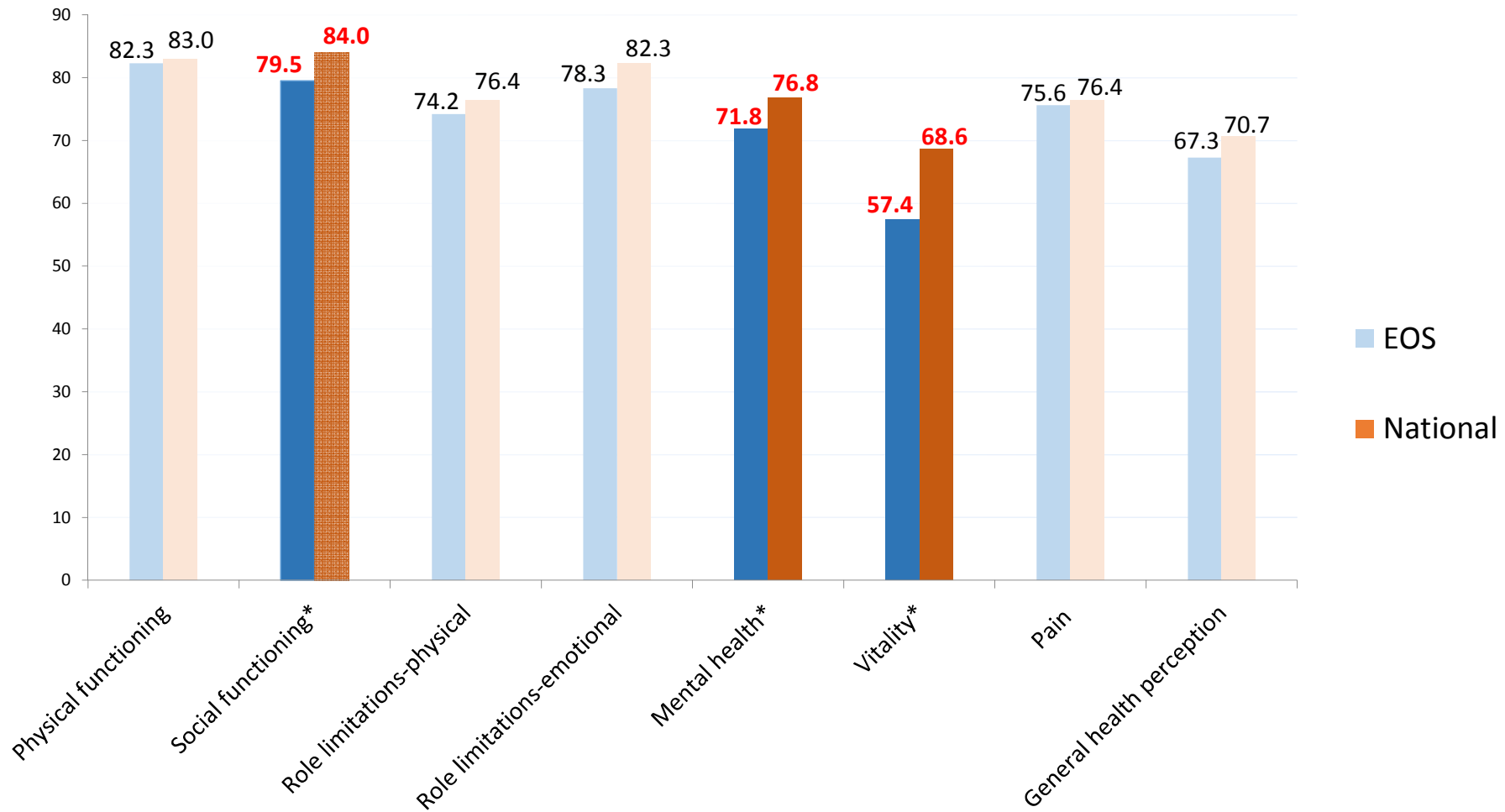
1742 controls¹

- Mean age: 47.6 ± 18.0 years



¹ Aaronson NK, Muller M, Cohen PD, Essink-Bot ML, Fekkes M, Sanderman R, Sprangers MA, te Velde A, Verrips E. Translation, validation, and norming of the Dutch language version of the SF-36 Health Survey in community and chronic disease populations. J Clin Epidemiol. 1998;51:1055-68.

Results EOS vs National SF-36



Results Secondary objectives

- 1
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 73 juvenile idiopathic scoliosis | 26 congenital scoliosis |
| 28.8° ± 12.2 | 38.5° ± 13.2; P=0.002 |
- **No difference in QoL between congenital & JIS**

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- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 20 physiotherapy | 48 brace | 31 surgery |
| 27.3° ± 16.5 | 30.1° ± 12.9 | 35.3° ± 9.9 |
- **No differences in QoL between treatment groups**

Outcome:
SF-36 & SRS-22r

Take Home Message

- **Despite treatment, EOS is a chronic disease**
- **Decreased QoL on 3 of the 4 psychosocial domains**
 - Social functioning
 - Mental health
 - Vitality

Thank you for your attention. J.L.Heemskerk@olvg.nl



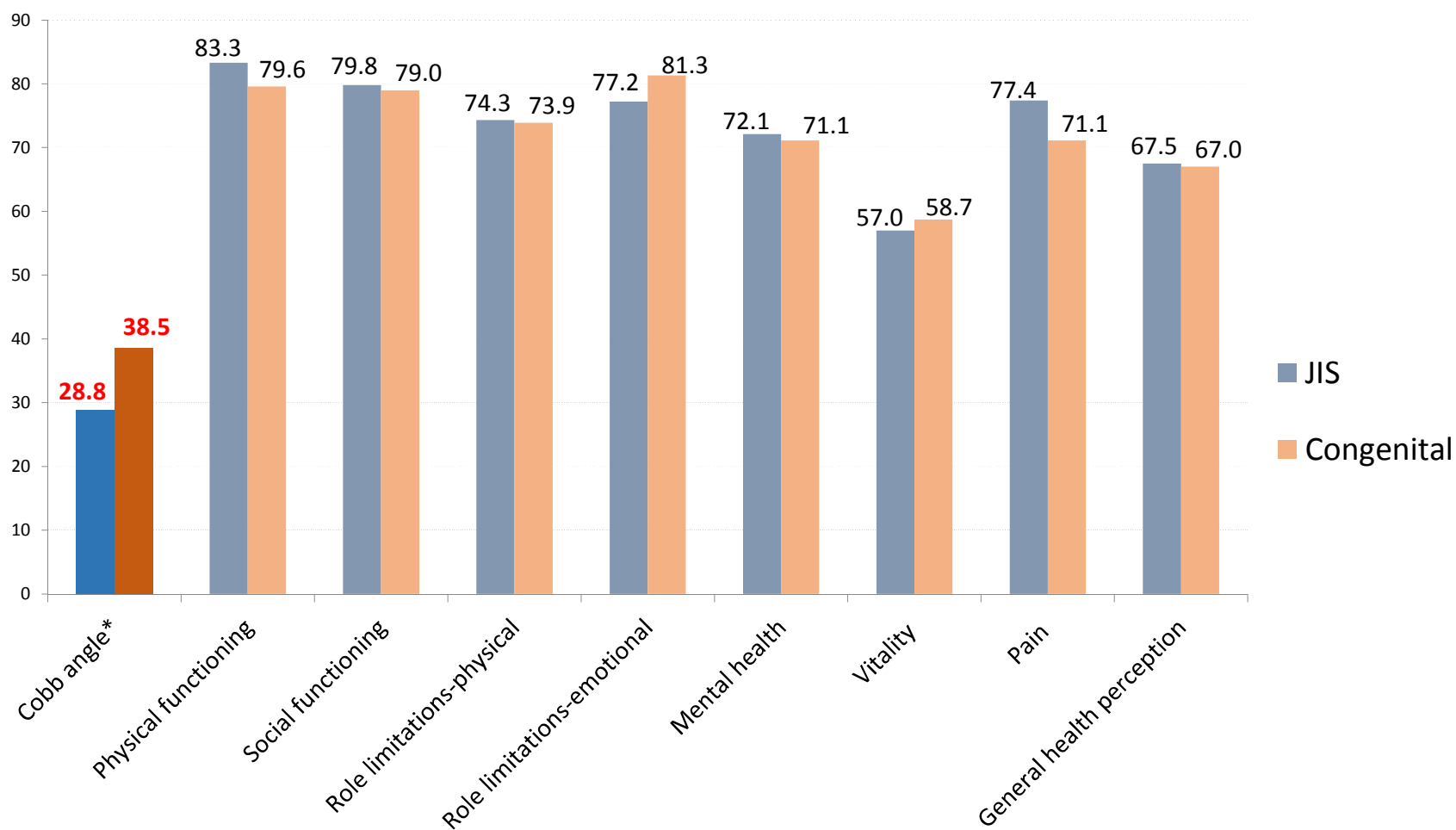
Results SF-36: EOS vs National

	EOS		National	
SF-36	N=99		N=1742	
Cobb angle	82.3±	13.1	x	
Physical functioning	82.3±	20.2	83.0	± 22.8
Social functioning	79.5±	22.3	84.0	± 22.4
Role limitations-physical	74.2±	26.1	76.4	± 36.3
Role limitations-emotional	78.3±	25.3	82.3	± 32.9
Mental health	71.8±	16.4	76.8	± 17.4
Vitality	57.4±	16.3	68.6	± 19.3
Pain	75.6±	23.0	76.4	± 36.3
General health perception	67.3±	20.9	70.7	± 20.7

Results JIS vs congenital

	JIS			Congenital		
SF-36	N=73			N=29		p-value
Cobb angle	28.8	12.2		38.2± 13.1		0.420
Physical functioning	83.3±	19.1		79.6± 23.0		0.883
Social functioning	79.8±	20.5		79.0± 26.6		0.941
Role limitations-physical	74.3±	25.2		73.9± 28.8		0.474
Role limitations-emotional	77.2±	25.1		81.3± 25.9		0.778
Mental health	72.1±	15.6		71.1± 18.6		0.633
Vitality	57.0±	15.6		58.7± 18.3		0.223
Pain	77.4±	21.6		71.1± 26.0		0.915
General health perception	67.5±	21.5		67.0± 19.8		0.420
SRS-22r	JIS			Congenital		
Function	4.3±	0.6		4.2± 0.7		0.269
Pain	4.0±	0.7		3.8± 1.0		0.345
Self image	3.9±	0.6		3.7± 0.8		0.149
Mental health	3.7±	0.7		3.9± 0.8		0.385
Satisfaction with management	3.6±	0.8		3.4± 0.8		0.285
Total	4.0±	0.5		3.8± 0.6		0.398
	JIS			Congenital		
Pain incidence	54	(74.0%)		24	(82,8%)	0.442
ODI	10.1±	12.3		14.4±18.0		0.247

Results SF-36: JIS vs congenital



Results Comparison treatments

Table 4 Comparison between treatment groups

		Physiotherapy (N=20)	Only brace (N=48)	Surgery (N=31)	p-value†
Cobb angle (°)		27.3 ± 16.5	30.1 ± 12.9	35.3 ± 9.9	0.08
SF-36		Score	Score	Score	
Dimension	Physical functioning	79.3 ± 24.7	83.2 ± 18.8	82.9 ± 19.2	0.742
	Social functioning	77.3 ± 28.8	79.1 ± 20.6	81.9 ± 19.9	0,751
	Role limitations-physical	70.5 ± 30.6	75.4 ± 24.4	75.0 ± 25.8	0,751
	Role limitations-emotional	73.9 ± 28.8	77.7 ± 25.2	82.5 ± 22.7	0.459
	Mental health	66.6 ± 20.4	72.0 ± 16.1	75.3 ± 12.9	0.163
	Vitality	51.4 ± 14.7	57.6 ± 16.4	61.5 ± 16.5	0.085
	Bodily Pain	67.1 ± 26.6	79.5 ± 20.4	75.9 ± 23.0	0.111
	General health perception	66.8 ± 19.9	67.6 ± 21.7	67.3 ± 21.0	0.989
SRS-22r total score		3.8 ± 0.5	4.0 ± 0.5	3.9 ± 0.6	0.238
Domain	Function	4.3 ± 0.6	4.4 ± 0.5	4.2 ± 0.8	0.432
	Pain	3.9 ± 0.8	4.1 ± 0.7	3.7 ± 1.0	0.080
	Self-image	3.8 ± 0.7	3.9 ± 0.6	3.8 ± 0.7	0.609
	Mental health	3.5 ± 0.9	3.8 ± 0.7	3.9 ± 0.6	0.103
	Satisfaction with management	3.3 ± 0.8	3.6 ± 0.8	3.6 ± 0.8	0.164
Back pain					
	Back pain prevalence	20 (87%)	36 (75%)	22 (71%)	0.371
	Oswestry Disability Index	14.5 ± 17.0	9.6 ±	11.6 ±	0.415