

Orthopedics

- Curves of 45-50 degrees or greater usually require surgery because curves this pronounced have a high risk of progression even after bone growth stops. Surgery involves correcting the curve through instrumentation and fusing the bones in the curve together. A brace may be required to stabilize the spine after surgery.
- When referring a patient, please have the patient bring all imaging studies done at other facilities. If possible, include PA and Lateral Standing Spine films.

Treatment for Scoliosis

Scoliosis cannot be prevented, but the treatment options are varied for children with this musculoskeletal disorder. Each child is thoroughly evaluated and a treatment plan is determined based on their individual diagnosis and prognosis.

There is no form of therapy, stretching or exercise that has been proven to benefit scoliosis. Therefore, many patients are simply monitored by “watchful waiting.” Patients with curves less than 25 degrees should be monitored every four to 12 months, depending on age and growth rate, with a physical exam and repeat X-rays. As curves progress above 25 to 40 degrees in a child who is still growing, bracing is usually recommended to help slow or stop the progression of the curve. Individualized patient treatment will dictate the type of brace and wearing schedule.

In very immature children with progressive curves, a Risser body cast can be applied in an attempt to improve flexibility until they can convert to brace wear. Again, the objective is to limit the curve progression and once the child has matured, a spinal fusion may be indicated.

The main goal of a spinal fusion is to improve spinal alignment and to prevent curve progression. A spinal fusion includes placement of instrumentation in addition to arthrodesis (fusion). At Nationwide Children’s, posterior spinal fusions are most commonly performed. Some patients require anterior arthrodesis with concurrent posterior instrumentation and fusion. Posterior spinal instrumentation includes placing pedicle screws or laminar hooks attached to rods, which hold the spine in a corrected position. An allograft from a sterile bone bank or an autograft from an iliac crest donor site is used to help stimulate the spinal fusion.

The term “growing rod” loosely means instrumentation without fusion. This procedure is used in young patients with rapidly progressive curves despite aggressive brace therapy. A limited fusion is performed proximally and distally with hooks to hold a more subcutaneous rod in place. Subsequent distraction (minor surgical procedure to lengthen the rod) is performed every six to 12 months during the child’s growth phase. Eventually, these children will have a spinal fusion, and in addition, may be braced during growth.

VEPTR

A Vertical Expandable Prosthetic Titanium Rib (VEPTR) is a Synthes device indicated for treatment of thoracic insufficiency syndrome in skeletally immature patients. This is defined as the inability of the thorax to support normal organ growth. Young patients with scoliosis with or without rib anomalies or congenitally malformed vertebrae fall into this category. Again, this is only a temporary measure that enables the thoracic cavity and spine to grow until a definitive spinal fusion.



Scoliosis: Symptoms, Evaluation and Treatment



For an urgent consultation, call the Physician Direct Connect Line at (614) 355-0221 or (877) 355-0221. To make a referral, call (614) 722-4509 or visit NationwideChildrens.org/Orthopedics.



What is scoliosis?

Scoliosis is a lateral deviation and rotation away from the midline. A normal spine is straight in the frontal plane but is curved in the sagittal plane, meaning that there is a thoracic kyphosis (outward curve of the upper back) and a lumbar lordosis (inward curve of the lower back). The scoliotic spine deviates from the midline and rotates maximally at the apex of the curve. Increased curvature with rotation can enhance the appearance of kyphosis when, in fact, it can be due to rib and chest deformity. When severe, this effect can compromise cardiac and/or pulmonary function.

The apex (point) of the curve defines its center and is the most laterally deviated disc or vertebra. Curves may be described as primary or secondary. The primary curve is the first to develop; however, two or three curves of equal severity may exist making the determination of the primary curve difficult. Secondary (compensatory) curves develop after the formation of the primary curve as a means of balancing the head and trunk over the pelvis. Similar compensation also occurs in the sagittal plane, which can exaggerate the kyphosis or lordosis.

Classifications of Scoliosis

There are three main types of scoliosis; idiopathic, neuromuscular/syndrome-related and congenital. Scoliosis can also be categorized by age of onset. Curve progression risks include gender, remaining skeletal growth, curve location and magnitude. Curve progression is most rapid during peak skeletal growth, like during early infancy and adolescence. There is an increased incidence in family members of affected individuals. There is a seven times greater chance of a sibling having scoliosis and a three times greater chance if a parent has scoliosis. Therefore, if one family member has scoliosis, particular attention should be paid to evaluate subsequent children in that family.

Idiopathic Scoliosis

Approximately 80 percent of patients with scoliosis have idiopathic scoliosis. The prevalence with a curve greater than 10 degrees in childhood and adolescent population has been reported to be from 0.5 to 0.3 per 100 and larger curves greater than 30 degrees ranging from 1.5 to 3 per 1,000. Idiopathic scoliosis can be delineated as infantile (0-3 years of age), juvenile (4 to 10 years of age), adolescent (11 to 17 years of age) and adult (over 18 years of age).

Infants are present with a left thoracic curve in almost 90 percent of cases. The male-to-female ratio is 3-to-2. This can be associated with abnormal skull findings, hip dysplasia, congenital heart disease and developmental delay. Scoliosis in infants can be resolving or progressive. Most curves are self-limited and 90 percent resolve spontaneously. The few that are progressive can be difficult to treat. Spinal fusion to stop curve progression is not an option in this group of children because the thoracic height would cease to develop and lung development would be restricted. Bracing and/or Risser casting are two of the current medical treatments for these children. The brace or cast is changed as the child grows, in an attempt to stop progression of the curve, but does not improve the curve.

The age when juvenile idiopathic scoliosis develops is one of the most important factors in determining the natural history of the disorder, with early onset cases more likely to be progressive. Scoliosis before the adolescent growth spurt is more likely to have an underlying spinal cord abnormality as the cause of the deformity with the incidence as high as 20 percent in this group. Juvenile scoliosis encompasses about 8 to 16 percent of cases of idiopathic scoliosis. Boys seem to be affected earlier than girls. If curves reach 30 degrees, they are almost always progressive if left untreated. The rate of progression is 1 to 3 degrees per year before age 10 and sharply increases to 4.5 to 11 degrees per year after that age. Literature suggests that 95 percent of these children will eventually need a spinal fusion.

Adolescents are the most common group of idiopathic scoliosis. They usually develop a curve after reaching 10 years old, associated with the rapid growth of adolescence. Roughly 2 percent of adolescents have a scoliosis greater than or equal to 10 degrees. The ratio of boys to girls is equal for minor curves, but it is dominated by girls as the curve magnitude increases, reaching 1-to-8 for those requiring treatment.

Neuromuscular/Syndrome-Related Scoliosis

Disorders of either neuropathic or myopathic etiology make up a large proportion of the non-idiopathic causes of pediatric scoliosis. Tumors of intra- or extra-spinal origin should also be considered. In some patients, scoliosis is a result of poor muscle control, muscular weakness, or paralysis related to a specific disease, illness or injury. Included in this category are syringomyelia, marfan syndrome, myelomeningocele, tethered cord, neurofibromatosis, muscular dystrophy, cerebral palsy, poliomyelitis, arthrogryposis and traumatic cord injuries.

Congenital Scoliosis

Congenital scoliosis is defined as curvature of the spine resulting from vertebral element malformation, segmentation of the vertebrae, or a combination of the two. Most of this development occurs during the third to sixth week in utero. Despite the opportunities for error, congenital malformations are relatively rare. The elements of the spinal column develop at the same time as several other major organ systems such as the bladder, kidneys and heart. As a result, there is an association between congenital vertebra anomalies and other malformations. If a child has been found to have abnormal vertebrae, a thorough cardiac and urologic work-up is indicated.

Warning Signs

Idiopathic scoliosis can go unnoticed in a child because it is rarely painful in the formative years. Therefore, parents should watch for the following warning signs of scoliosis when their child is about 8 years of age:

- Uneven shoulders
- Prominent shoulder blade or shoulder blades
- Uneven waist
- Elevated hips
- Head is not centered directly above the pelvis
- Leaning to one side
- Backache or lower-back pain
- Fatigue
- Spine curves abnormally to the side (laterally)

Some schools sponsor scoliosis screenings. Although only a physician can accurately diagnose scoliosis, school screenings can help alert parents to the presence of the warning signs in their child.

When to Refer to Nationwide Children's Hospital Orthopedic Department

- Examination by a family physician or pediatrician has taken place and a curvature greater than 10 degrees has been discovered.
- Most cases of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (less than 20 degrees) require no treatment, but should be checked often, about every four to six months in a skeletally immature child.
- Depending on the clinical exam and radiographs, further tests may be warranted, such as an MRI.
- As curves get worse (above 25 to 30 degrees in a child who is still growing), bracing is usually recommended to help slow the progression of the curve. The selection of the brace and the manner in which it is used depends on many factors, including the specific characteristics of the curve. The exact brace will be decided on by the patient and orthopedist.