

Non-Fusion Distraction Procedures: Thoracic Insufficiency Based

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Disclosures

- Grant Support
 - NORD
 - FDA office of Orphan Product Development
- Royalties, Honorarium
 - Synthes Spine Co.

Thoracic Insufficiency Syndrome

The **Inability** of the Thorax to Support
Normal Respiration

or

Lung
Growth

-Campbell, Smith, et al.
J Bone Joint Surg, Mar , 2003
J Bone Joint Surg, Aug, 2004



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The Normal Thorax: The Engine of Respiration

■ Volume

■ Ability to change

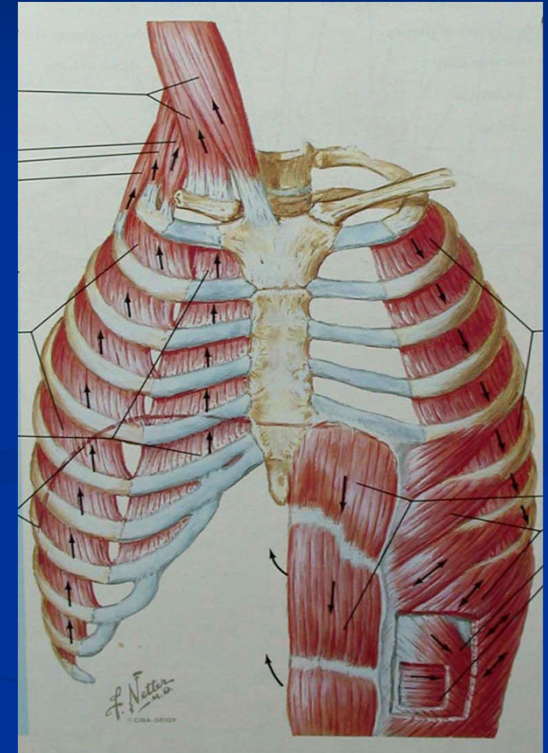
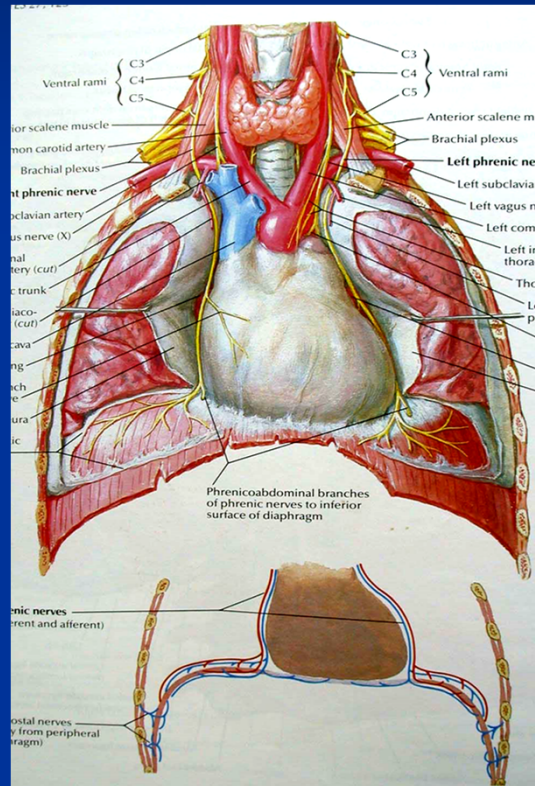
Volume

- diaphragm
- chest wall expansion

Problems:

Primary Thoracic Insufficiency Syndrome

Campbell, Smith, et al. JBJS 2003, 2004

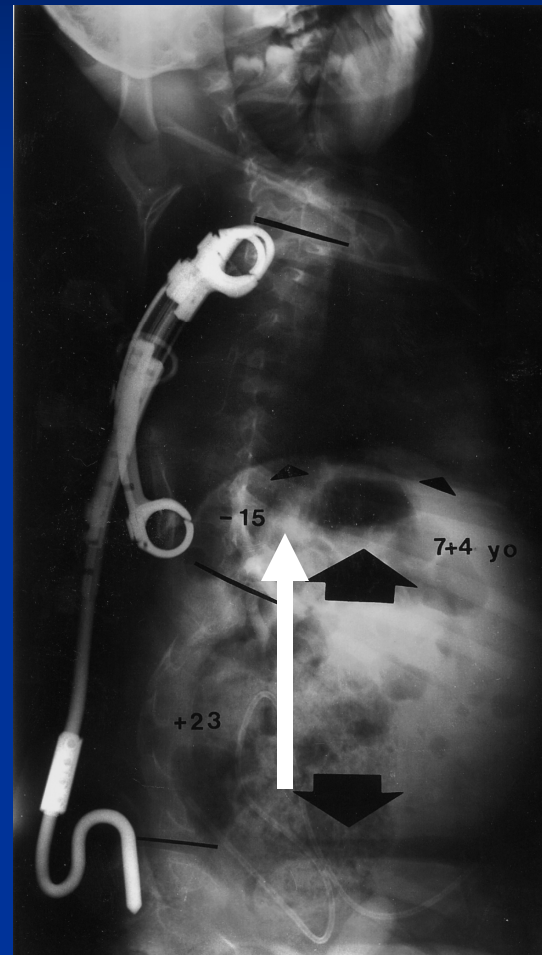
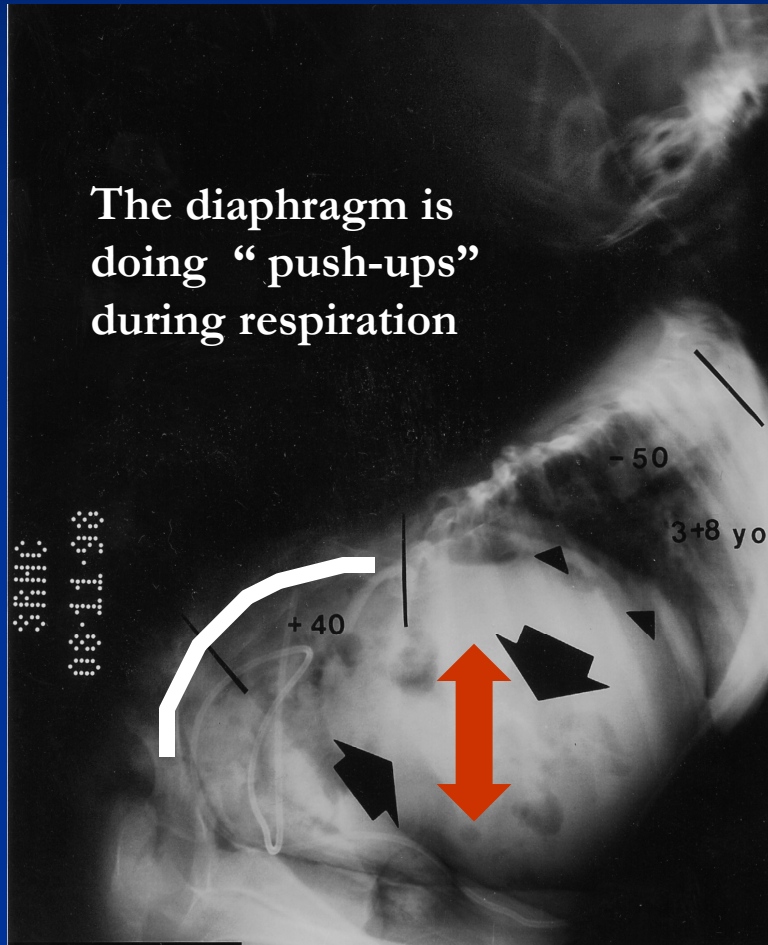


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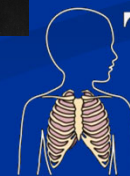
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Secondary Thoracic Insufficiency Syndrome

-Campbell, Smith, et al
JBJS, 2004



Positive “Marionette” Sign

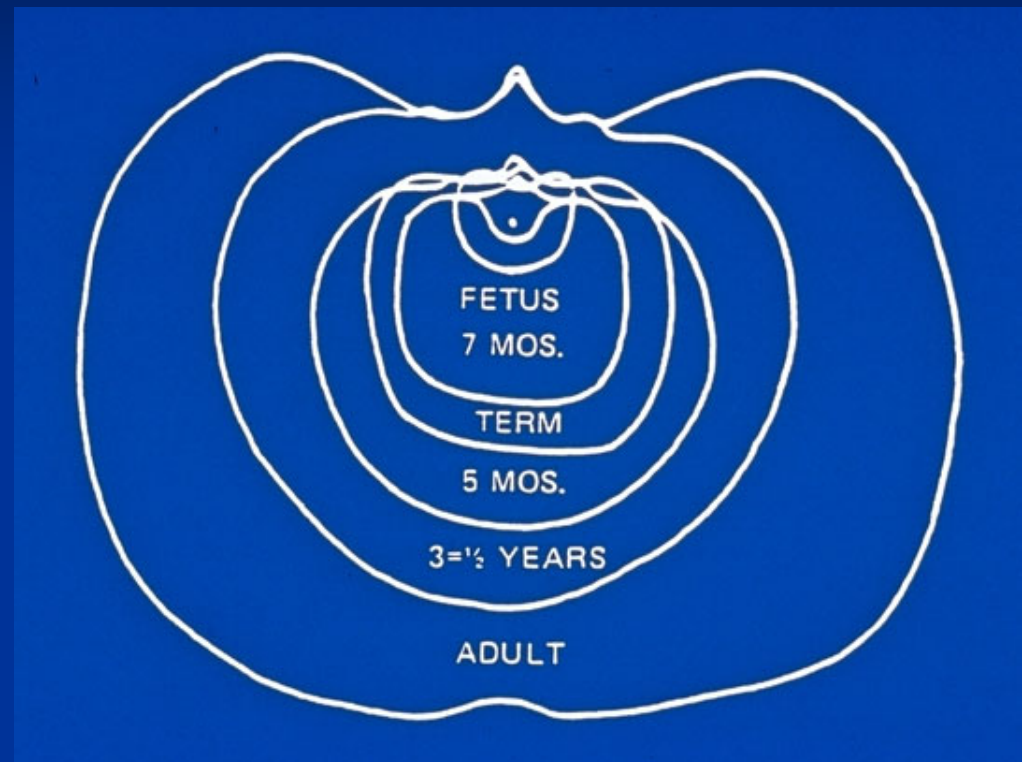


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Lung Growth

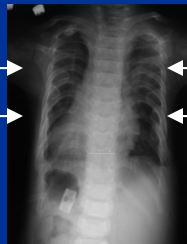
Growth of the Thorax
must occur during the
Golden Phase
of Lung Growth



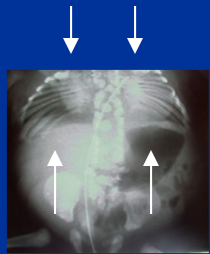
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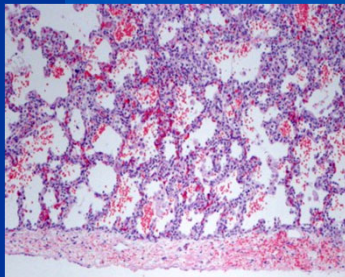
Lung and Thoracic Growth are Inter-Dependant



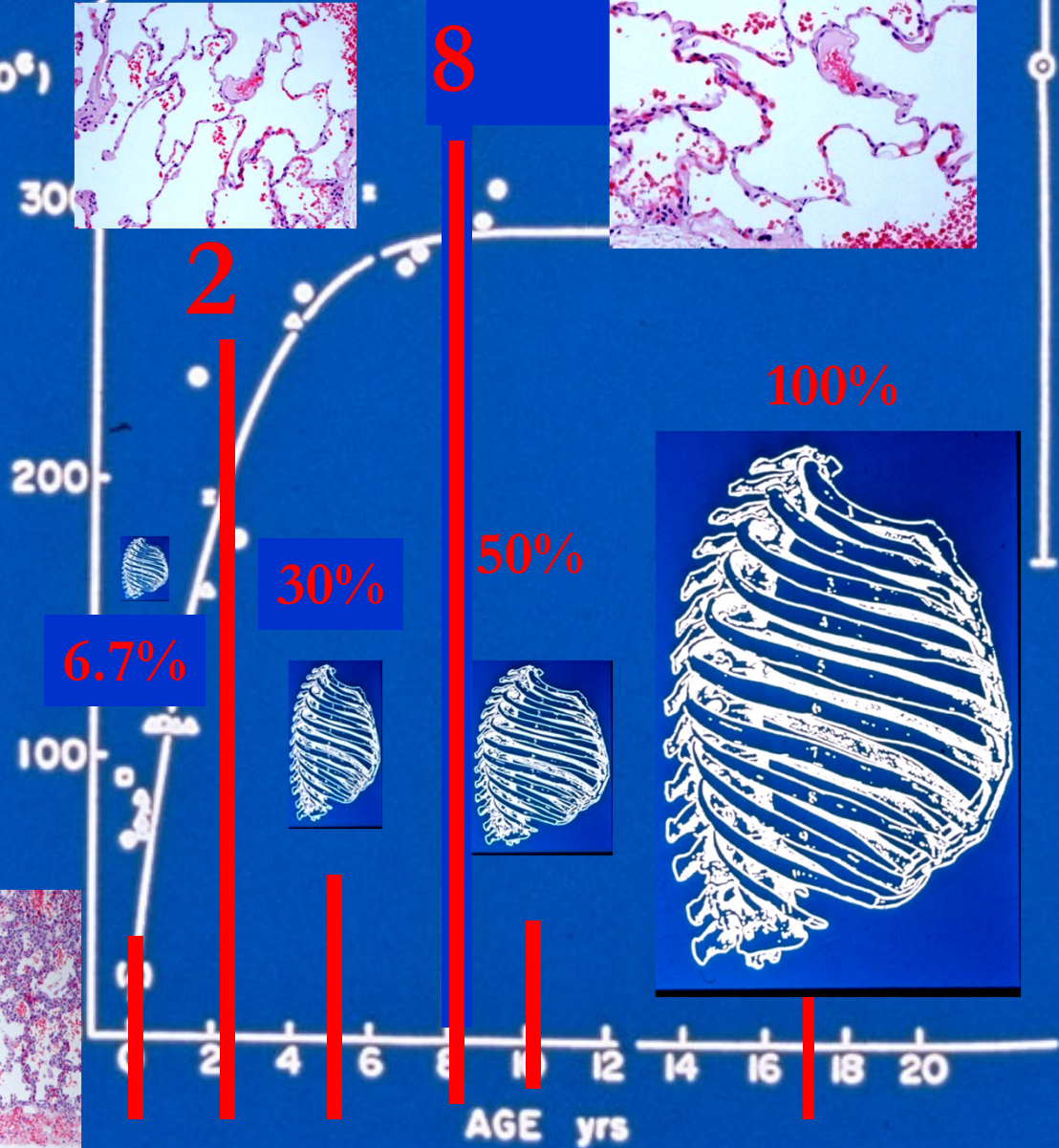
Jeunes



Jarcho-Levin



NUMBER of ALVEOLI ($\times 10^6$)



6.7%

30%

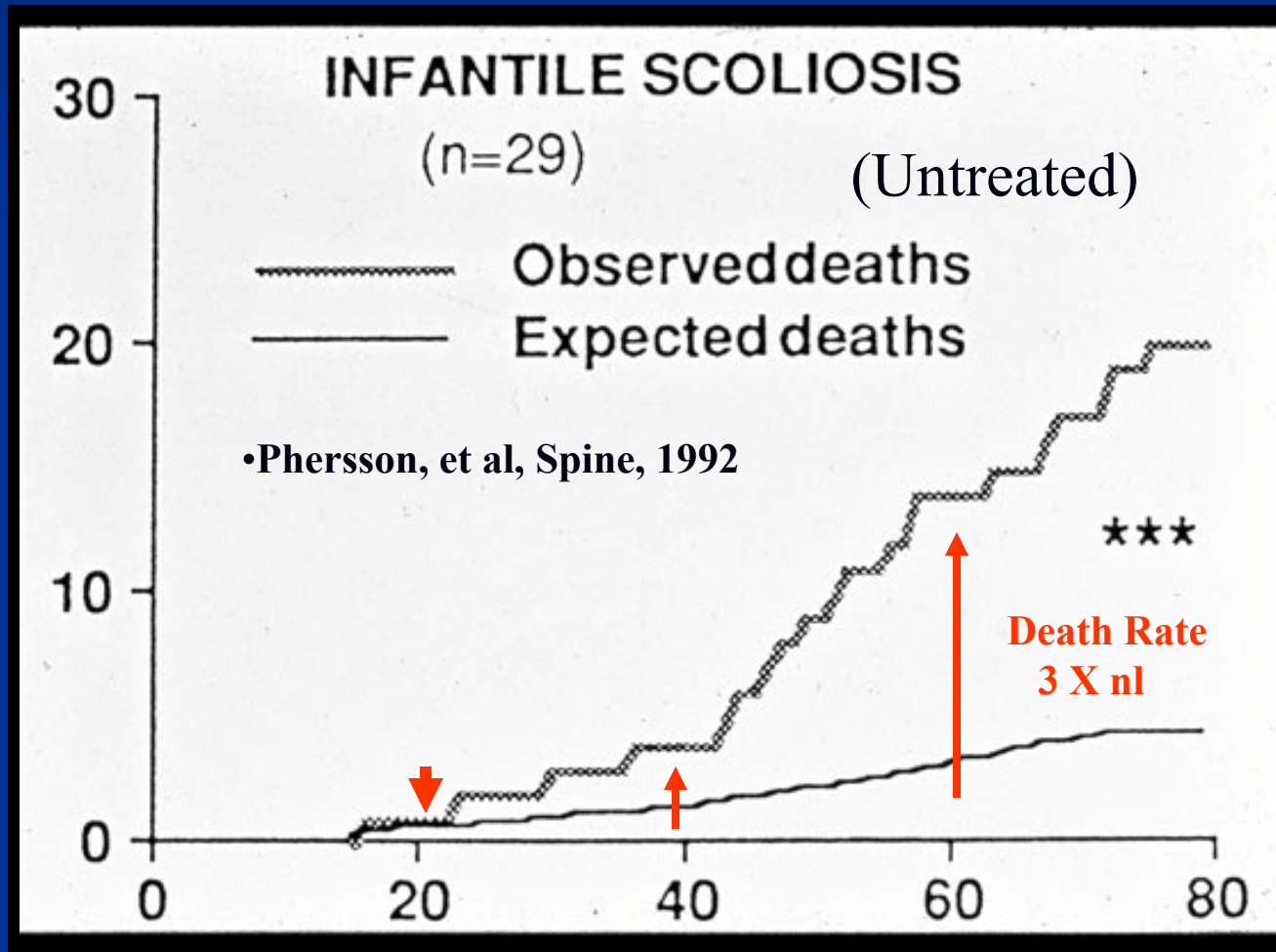
50%

100%

AGE yrs

Long term Natural History of Untreated Scoliosis:

Probable Untreated Thoracic Insufficiency Syndrome

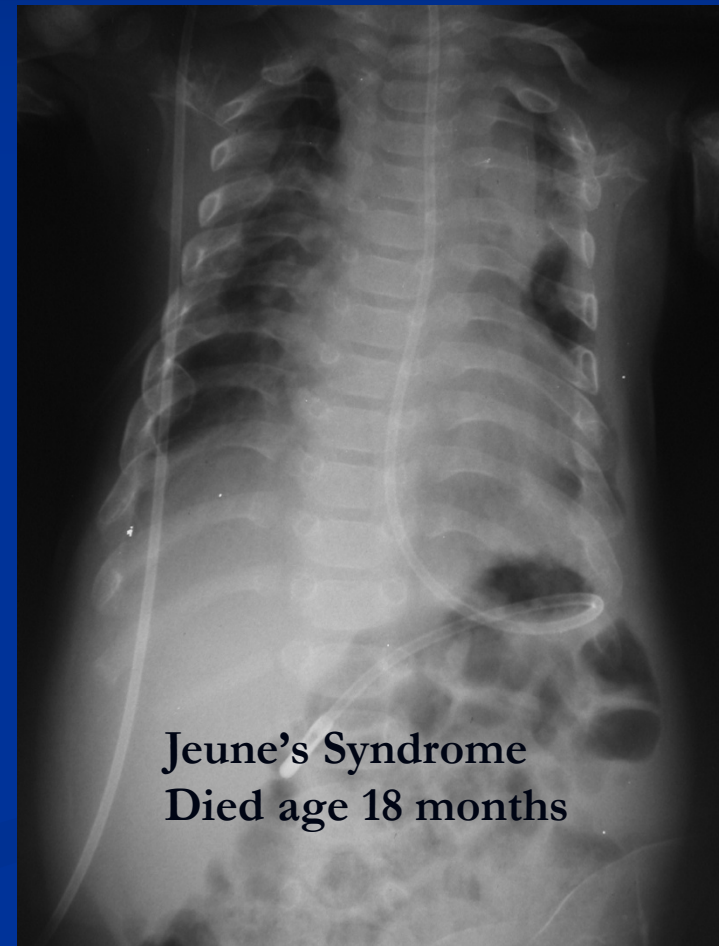
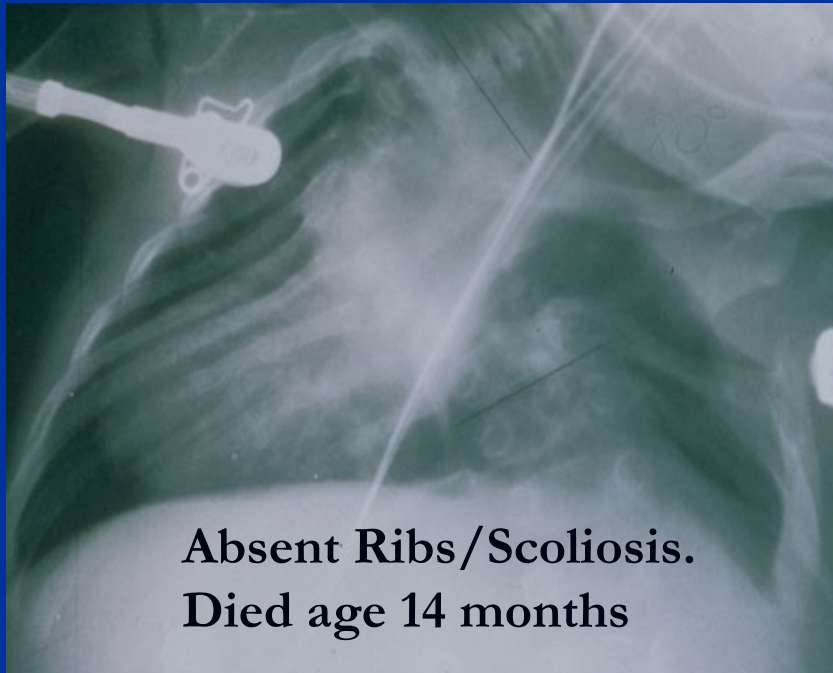


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Why did these children die?

TIS



The pleural of anecdote is not data.

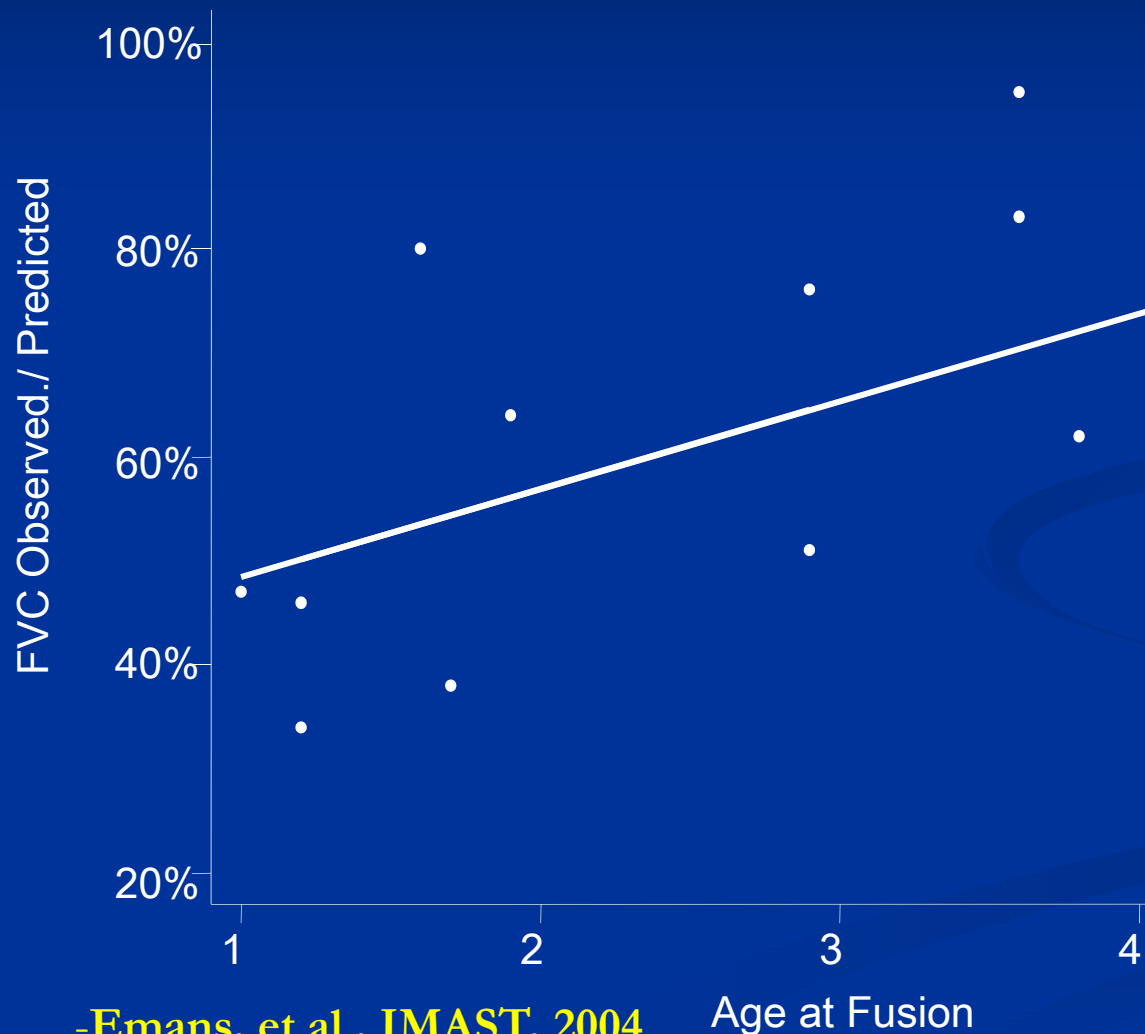
- FDA Chief of Devices comment to
Dr. Campbell , 2002



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FVC Observed/Predicted is *more severely decreased* when *fusion is performed at younger age* (P=0.046)



-Emans, et al., IMAST, 2004

Age at Fusion



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Early Fused patients can do well

Cases Reports -Winter and Lonstein

(1999) Post fusion cong scoliosis age 3 yrs, agenesis lt lung
(VC 70% nl at 41 yr f/u)

(2004) Post fusion cong scoliosis, C7-T8
(VC 70% nl age 18 yrs)

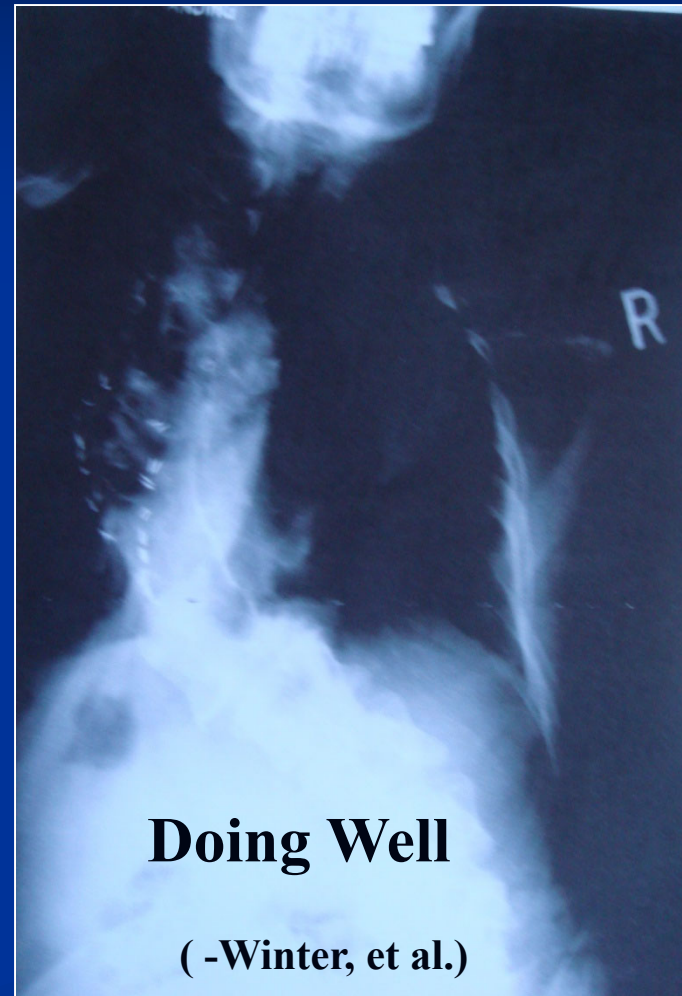
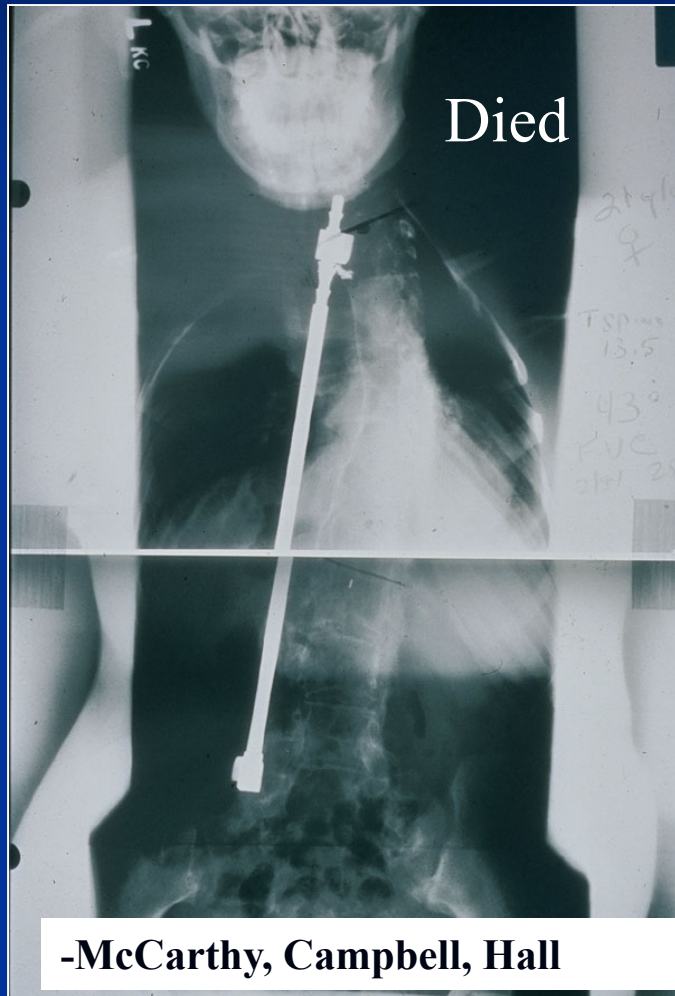
(2007) Post fusion/rib osteotomy age 1 yr, A/P fusion age 5 yrs
(VC 42% nl at 36 yr f/u)



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What's the difference?



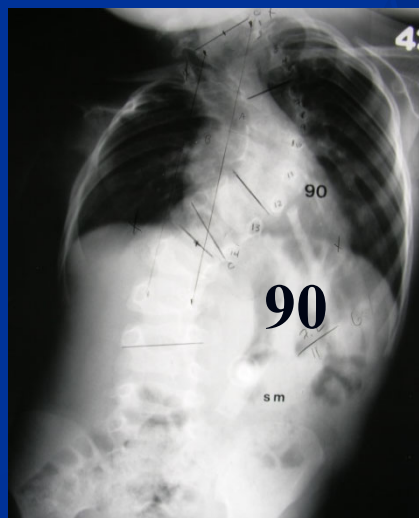
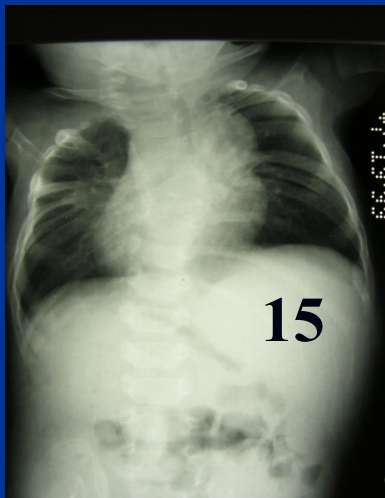
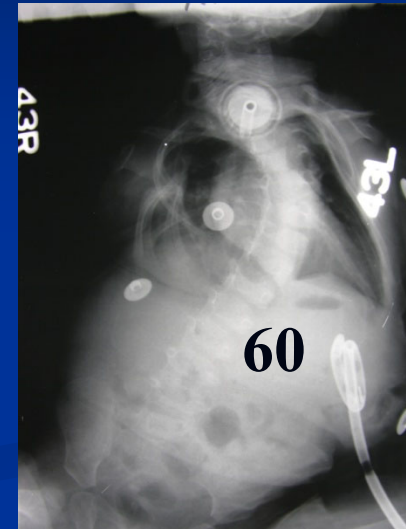
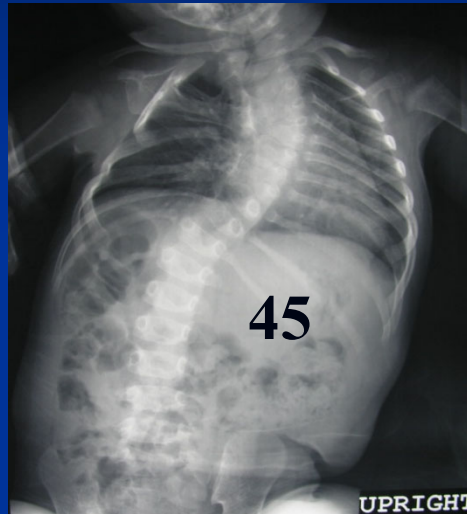
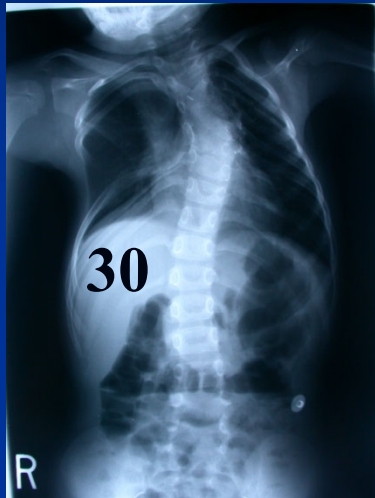
What's the Denominator ?



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Beware of studying differences in small, heterogeneous patient populations



Time Honored Scoliosis Treatment

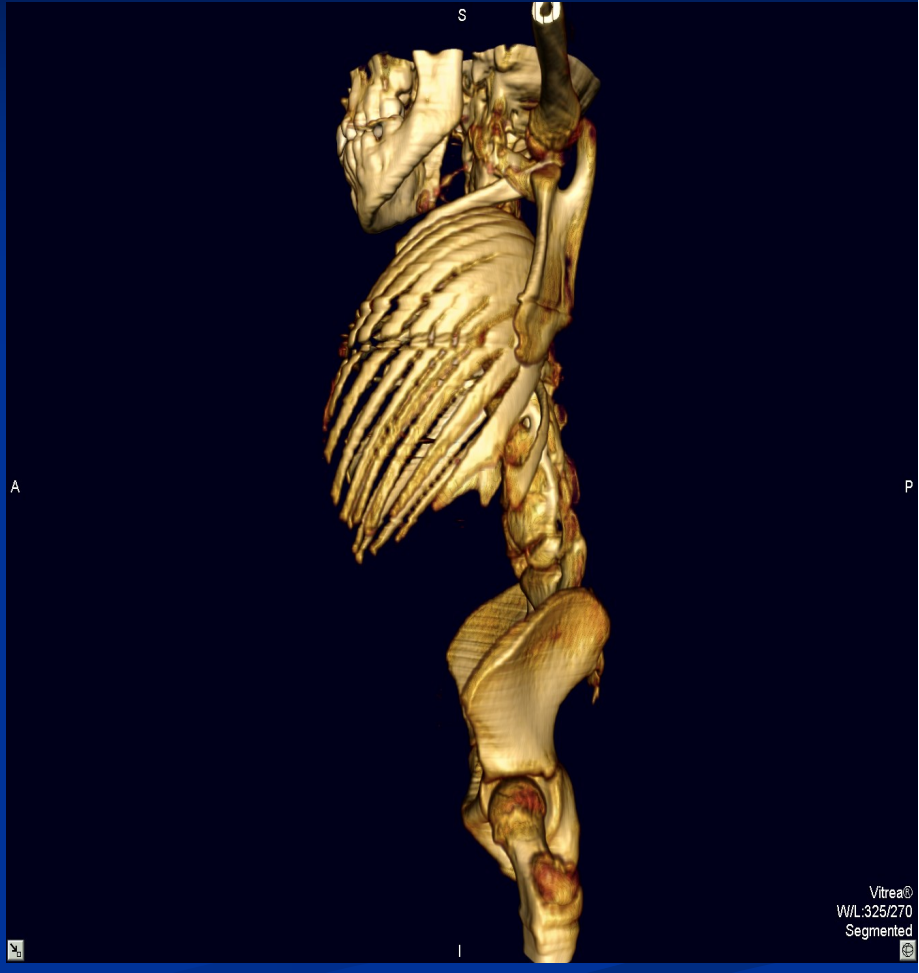
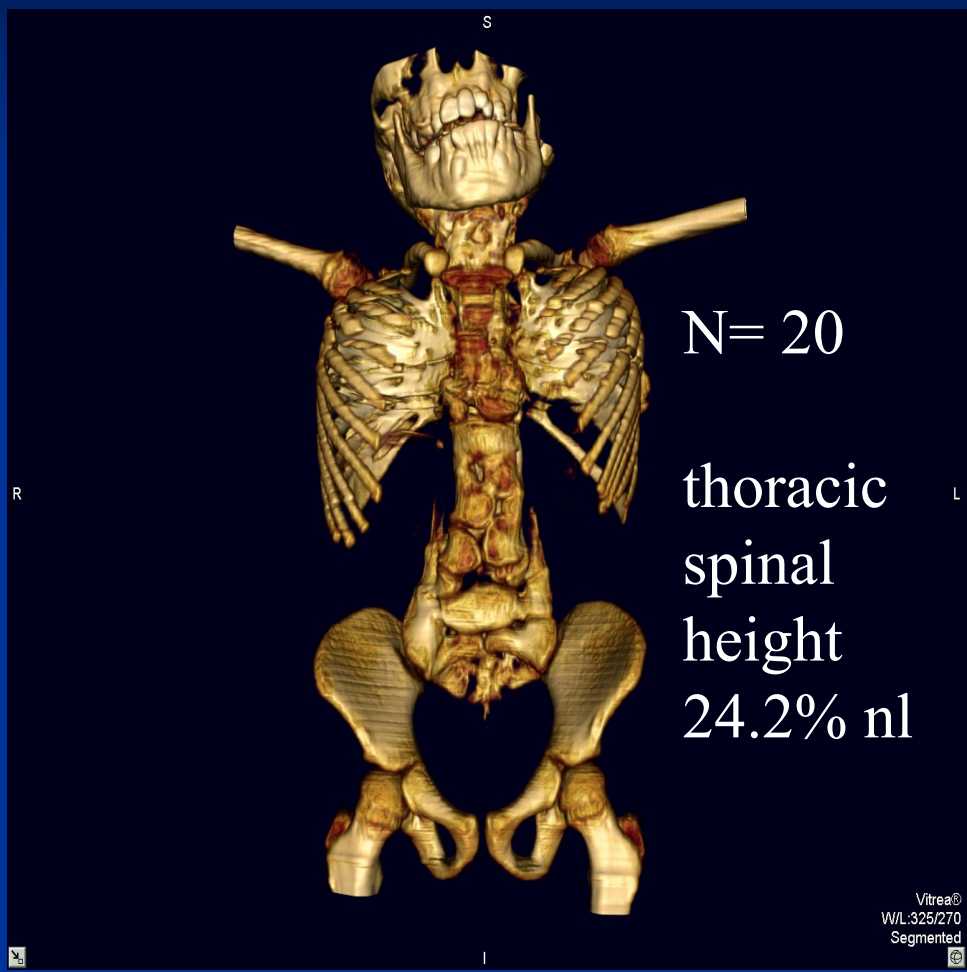
- The surgical treatment outcome is better than natural history ?
- The gold standard for scoliosis treatment is spine fusion
 - “A short, straight spine is better than a crooked one” ?
- Is growth inhibition of the thorax due to spine fusion a good trade-off ?



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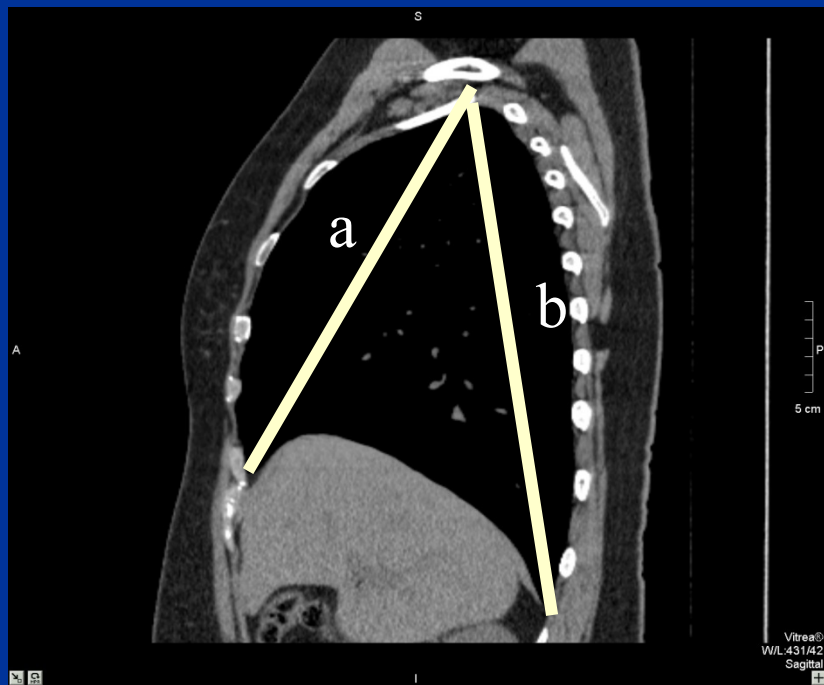
Natural history model of early spine fusion: Jarcho-Levin Syndrome



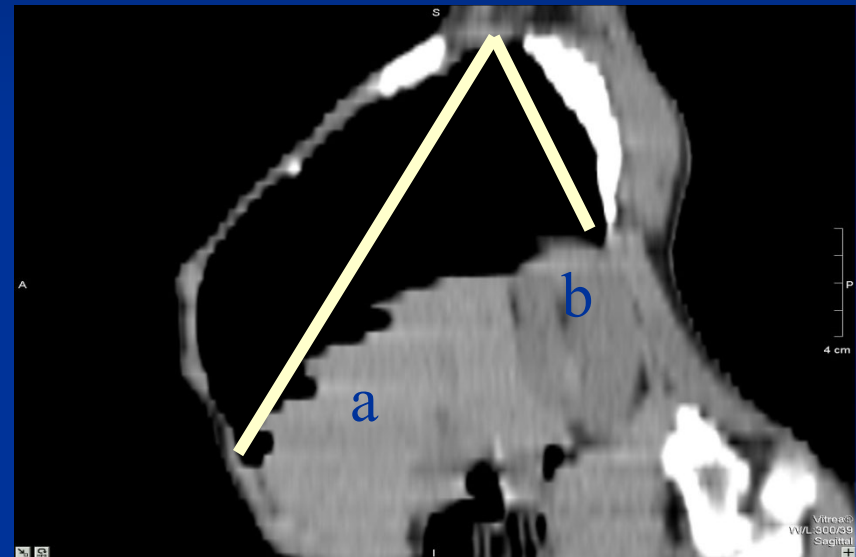
Ramirez, et al. JBJS, 2007

Sagittal Patho-Anatomy

Ramirez, et al. JBJS, 2007



Normal sagittal costophrenic depth ratio.



Abnormal sagittal costophrenic depth ratio in Spondylothoracic dysplasia.



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Survivors of Jarcho-Levin Syndrome

- Thoracic Spinal Height 24.2% nl
- CT lung scan volume 23.4 % nl
- FVC 27.9 % nl
- FEV1 29.5 % nl
- FEV1/FVC 0.92
- Is there a direct relationship between per cent normal thoracic spinal height and per cent normal vital capacity?

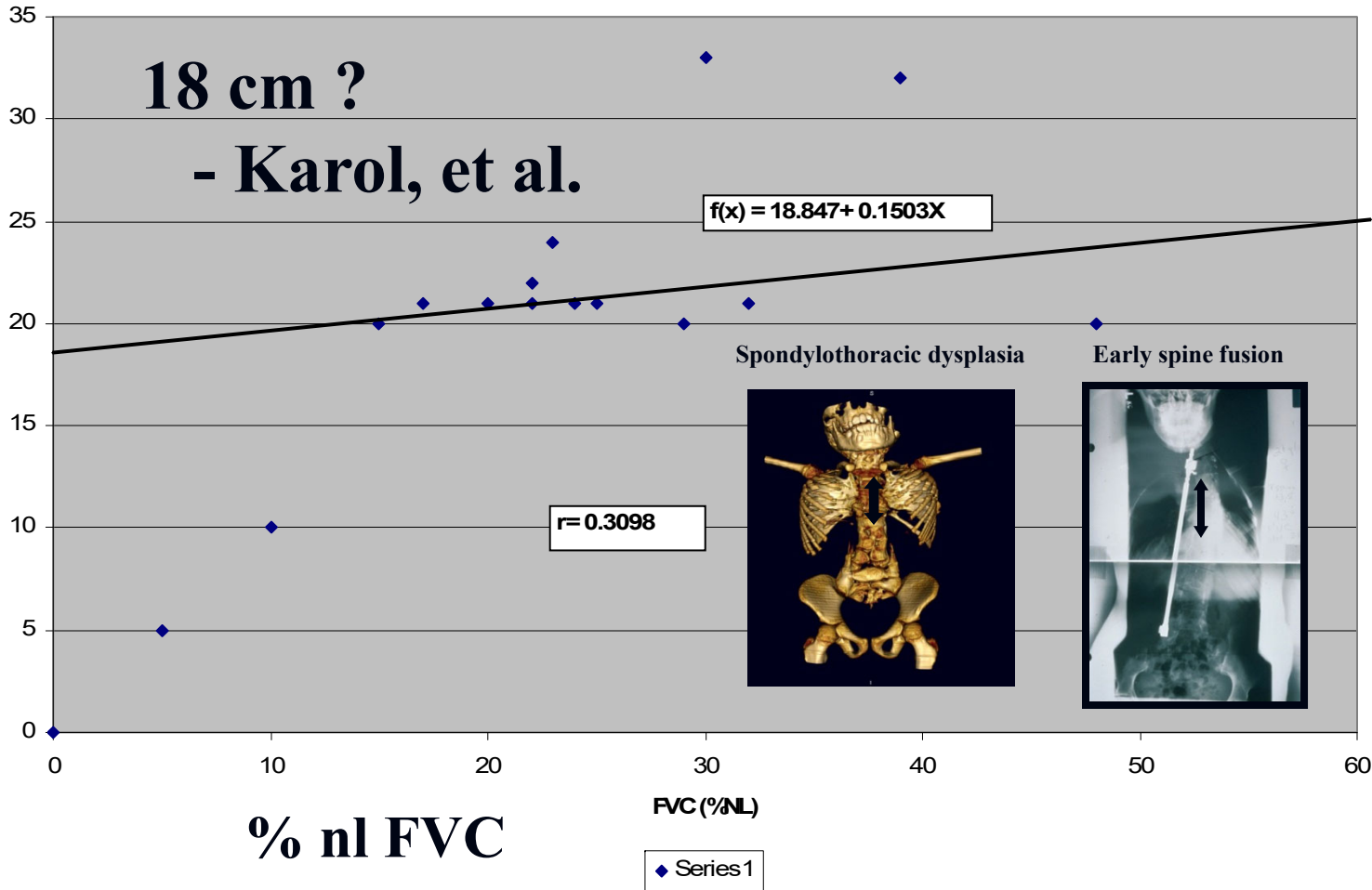


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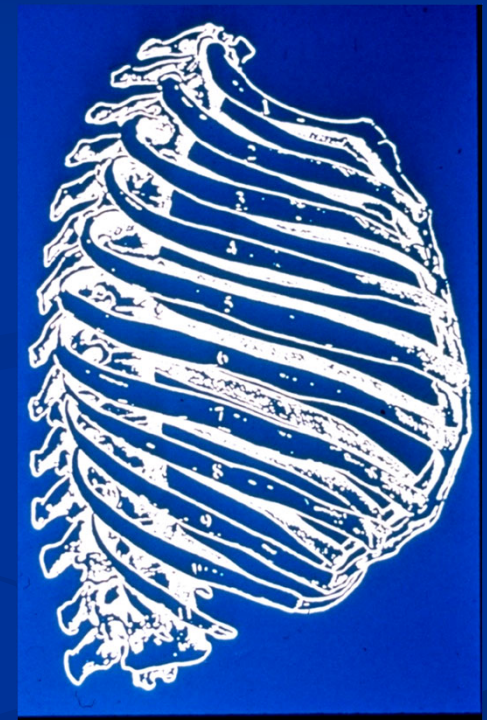
% nl thoracic spinal ht vrs VC % nl

Scatter Plot: FVC vs. TSH



The Thorax: Surgical Treatment Viewpoint and TIS

- The thorax is a *dynamic* chamber of respiration, composed of the spine , the ribs , and the sternum
- The spine is the *posterior pillar* of the thorax
- Treatment Restores the Characteristics of the Thorax:
 - *It must have normal , stable, symmetrical volume*
 - *It must be able to change this volume*



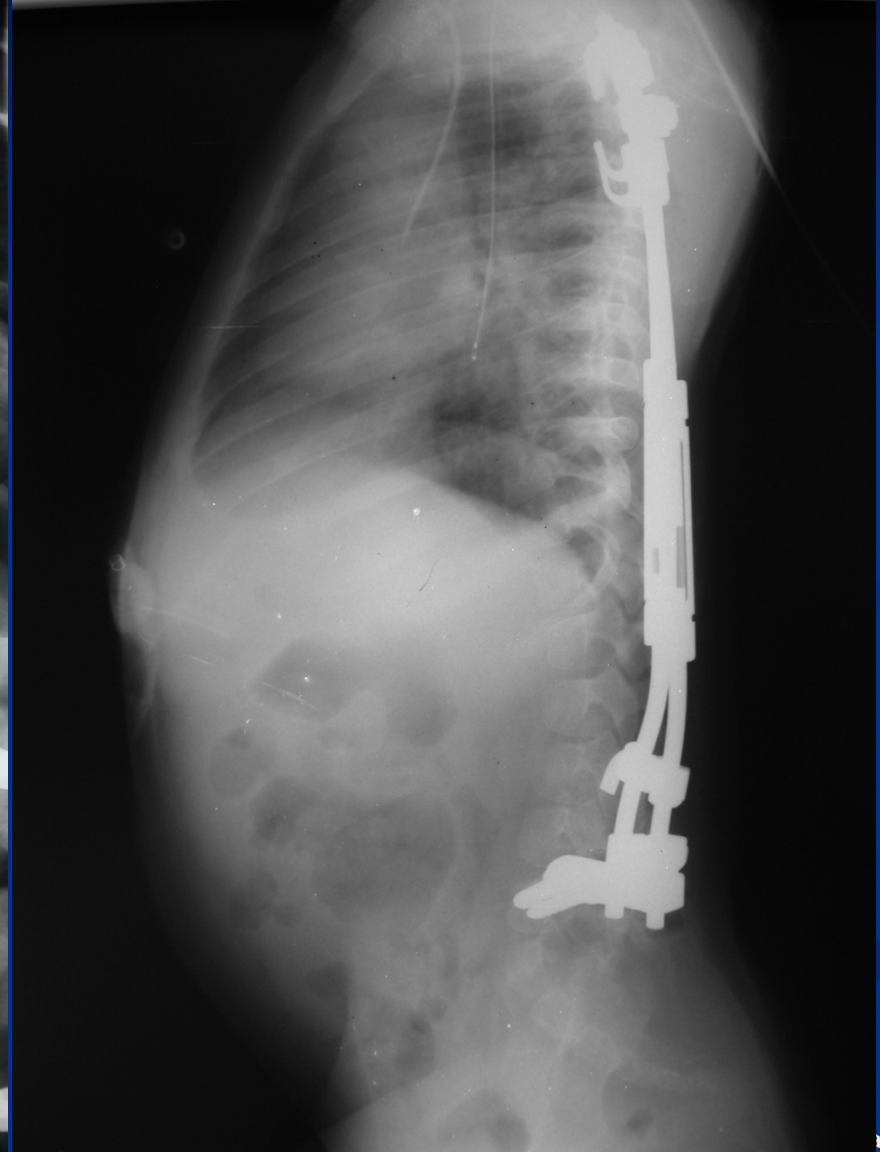
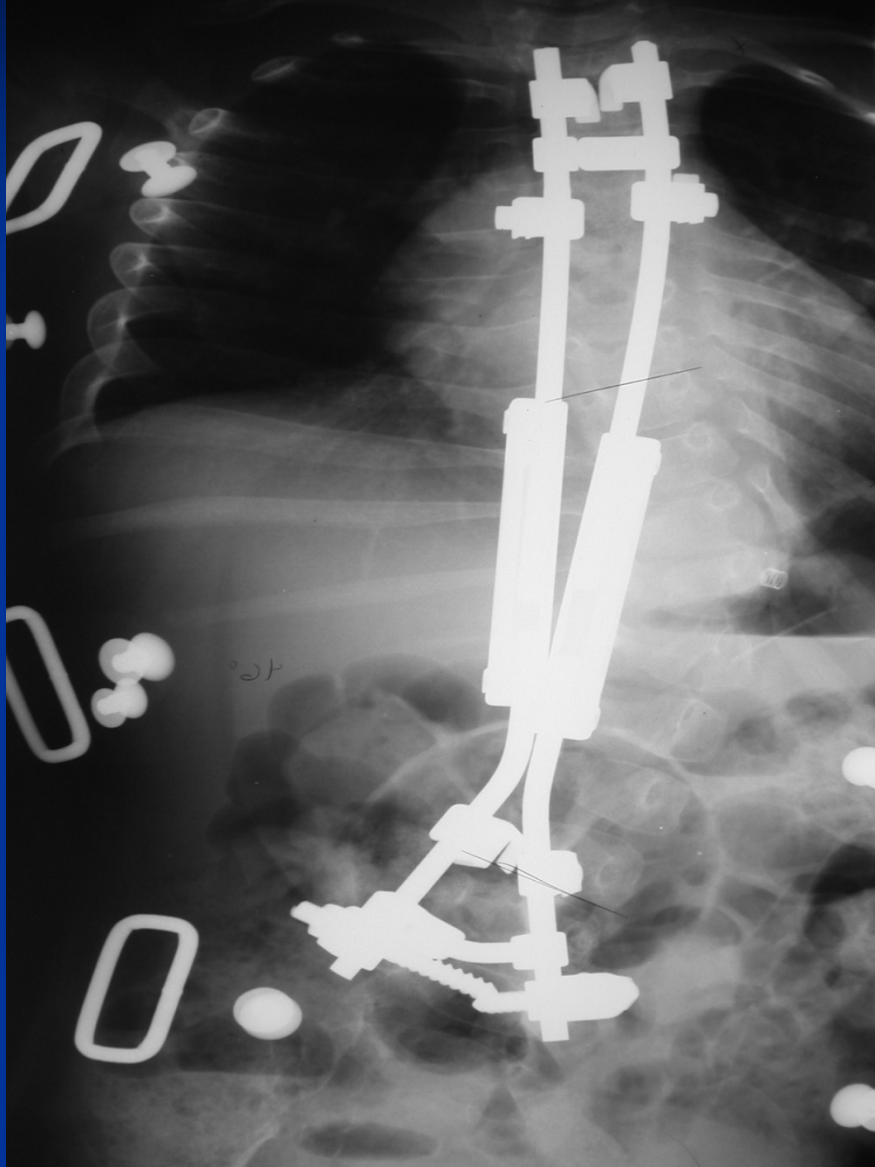
-Campbell, Smith, et al
J Bone Joint Surg, 2003



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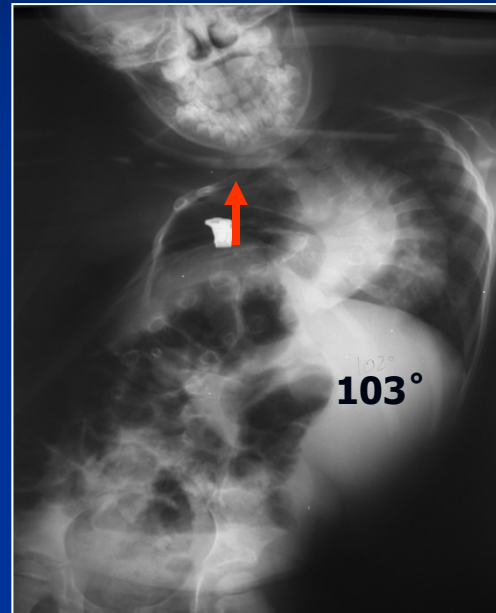
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Growing Rods

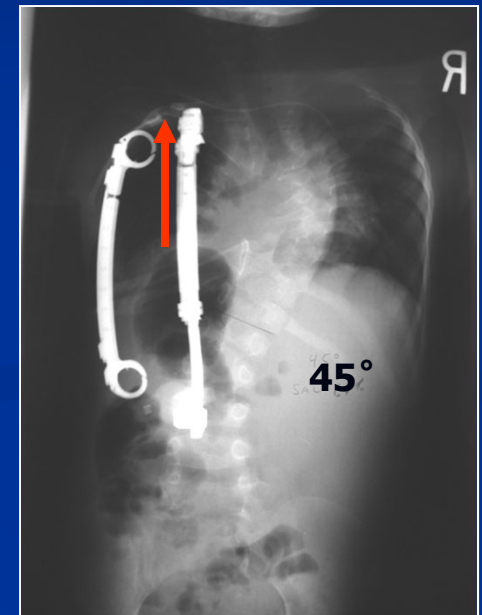


What does VEPTR treat?

- Thoracic Insufficiency syndrome
 - Primary
 - Secondary
- Volume depletion deformities of the thorax
- Indirectly, spine deformity
 - Cobb angle Correction without growth inhibition



SAL 21%



SAL 64%



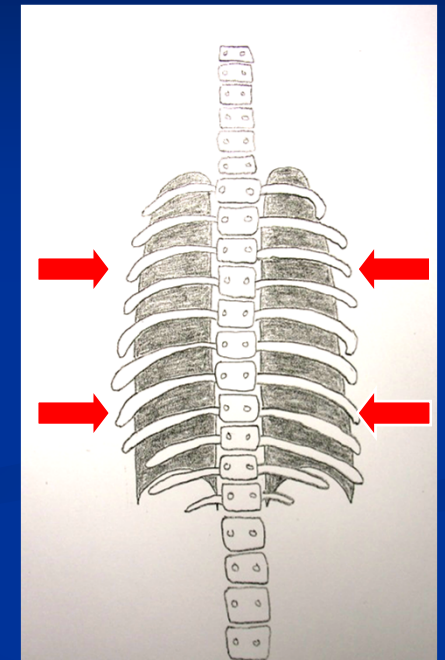
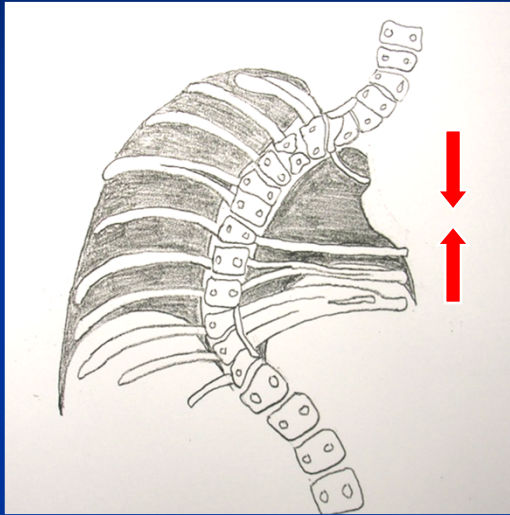
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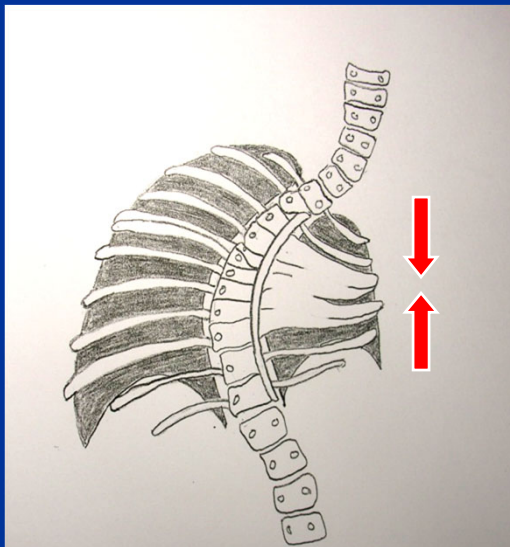
Volume Depletion Deformities of the Thorax

- Campbell Smith, JBJS, 2007

I



II



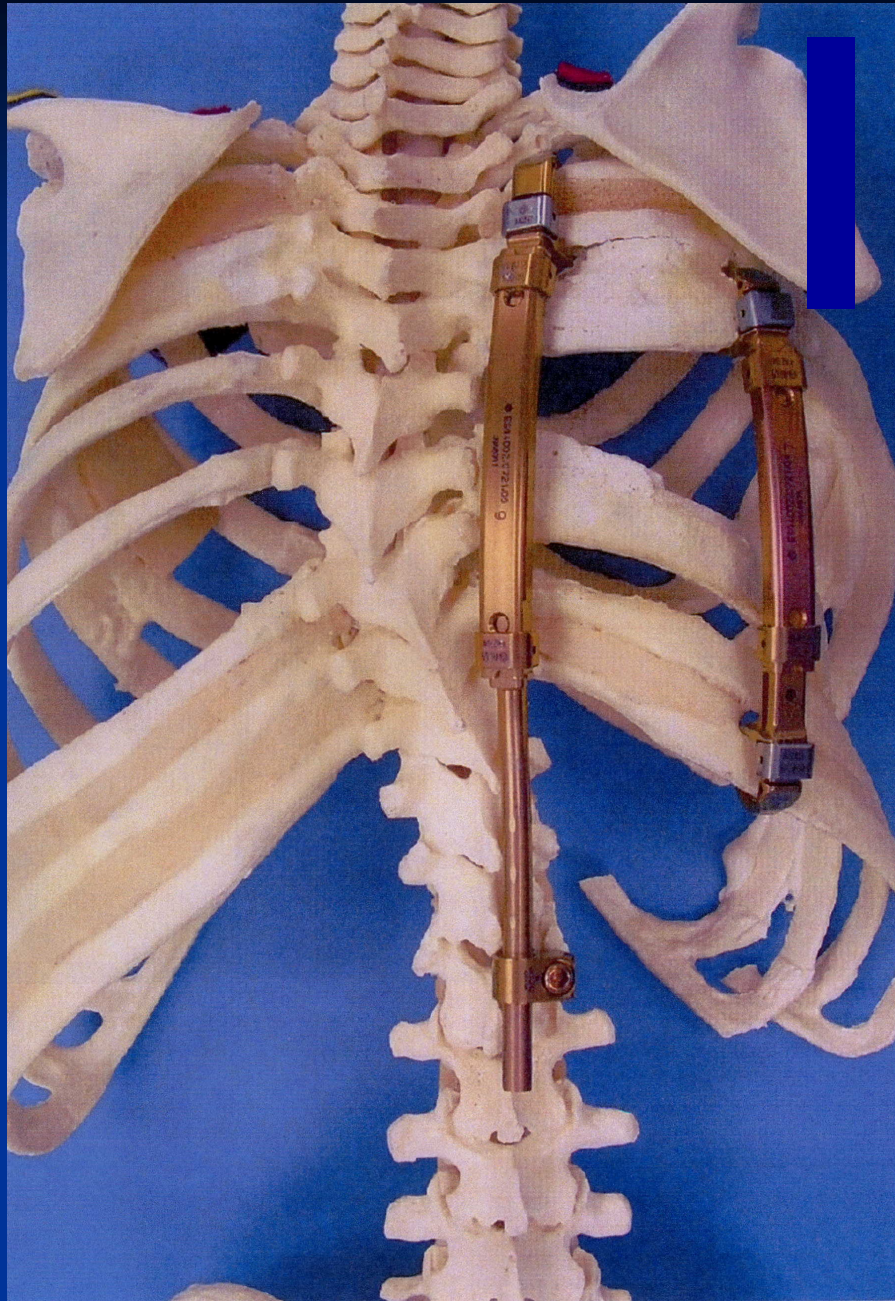
III a

III b



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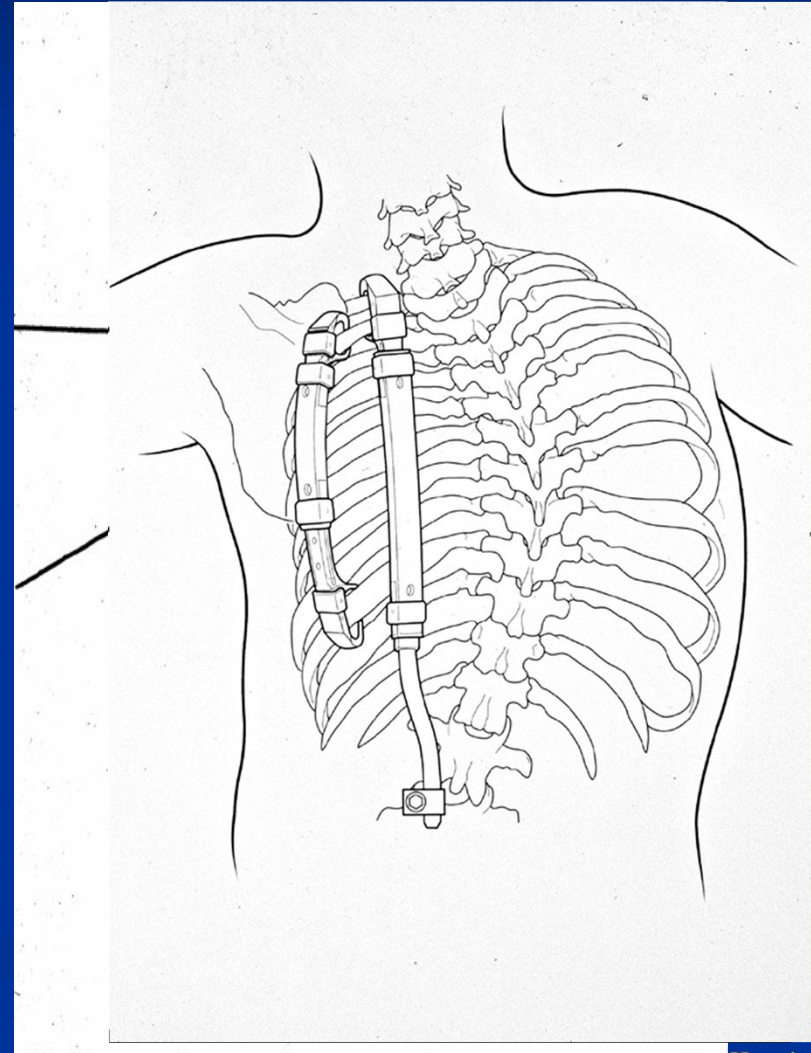
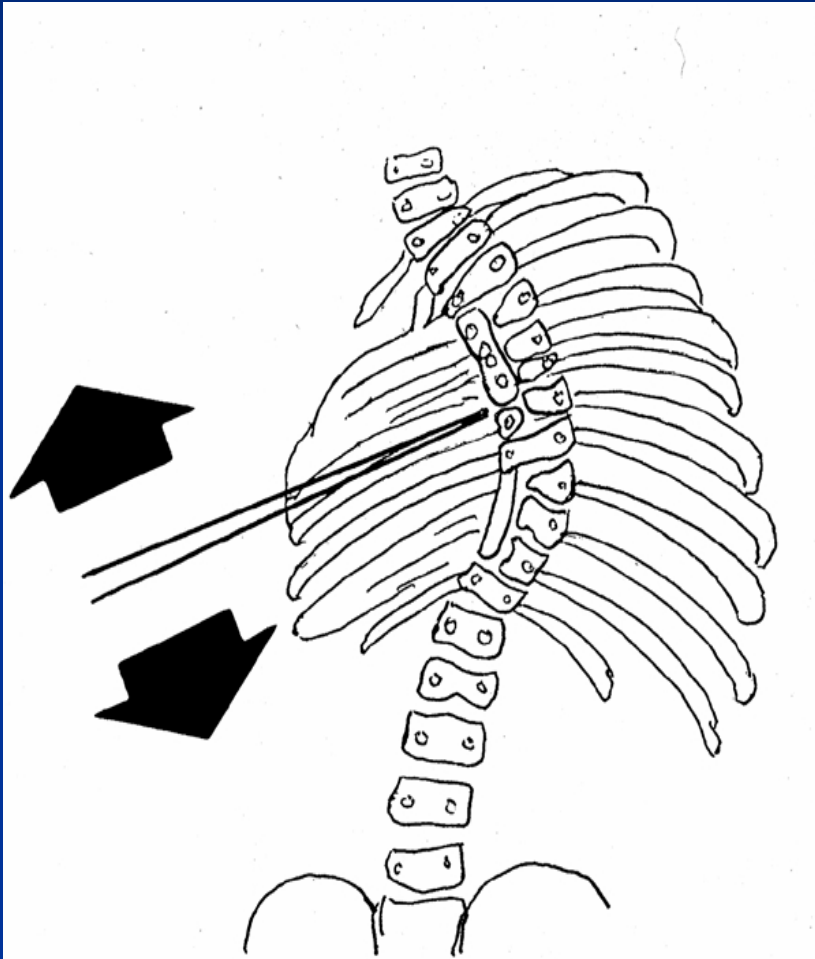
VEPTR Treatment for Type II VDD



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VEPTR Opening Wedge Thoracostomy



Results

- Avg. preop curve 74° ($35 - 140^{\circ}$)
(avg. progression $15^{\circ} / \text{yr}$)
- Avg. post op curve 49° ($4 - 84^{\circ}$)
Avg. 25° correction
- Avg. thor. spine height growth 0.71 cm/yr
- Avg. increase thor. width 0.51 cm/yr

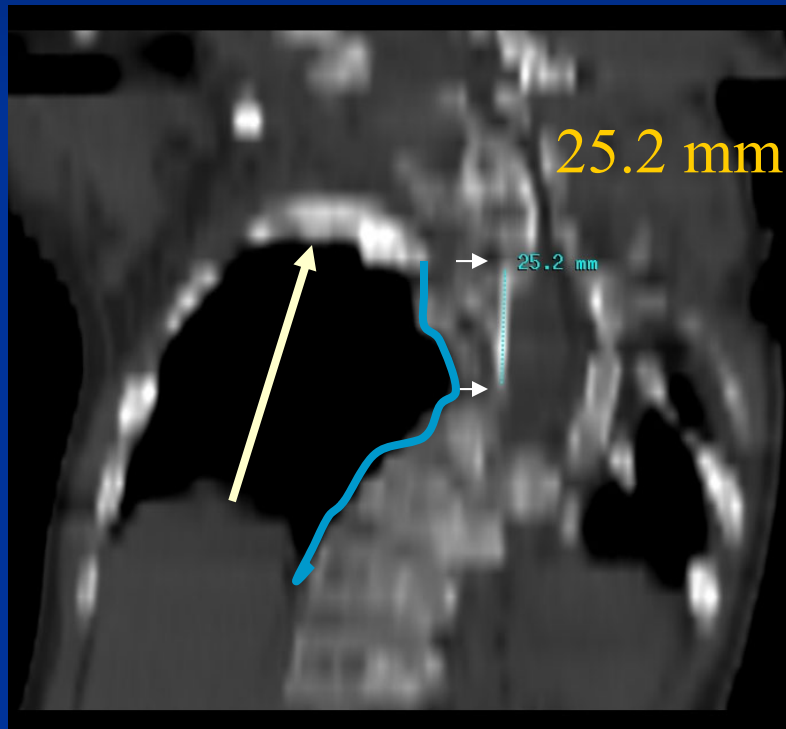
-Campbell, Smith, JBJS, 2004



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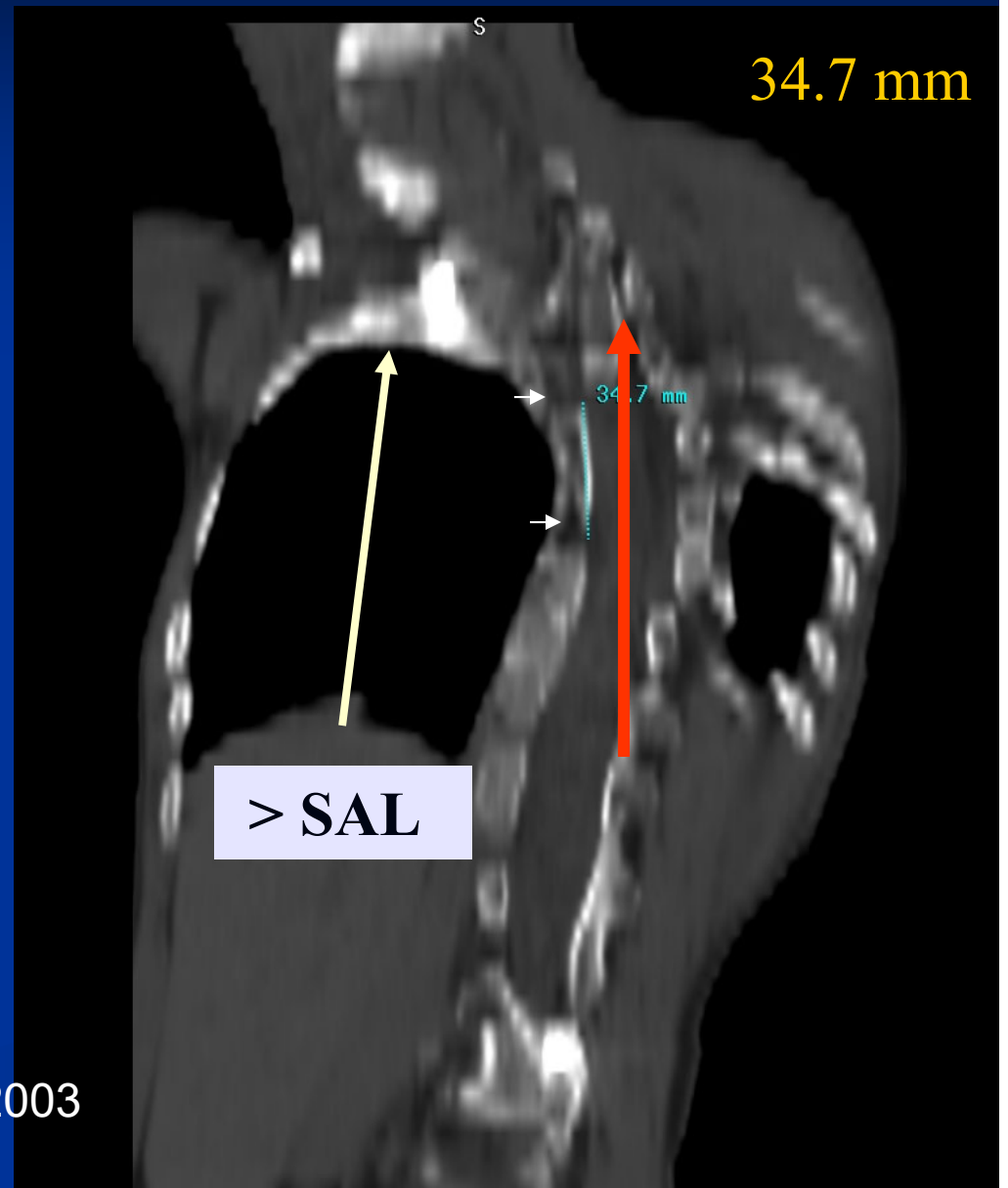
Growth of Bars / Concave side of Spine



-Avg 7% increase length
concave side and bars

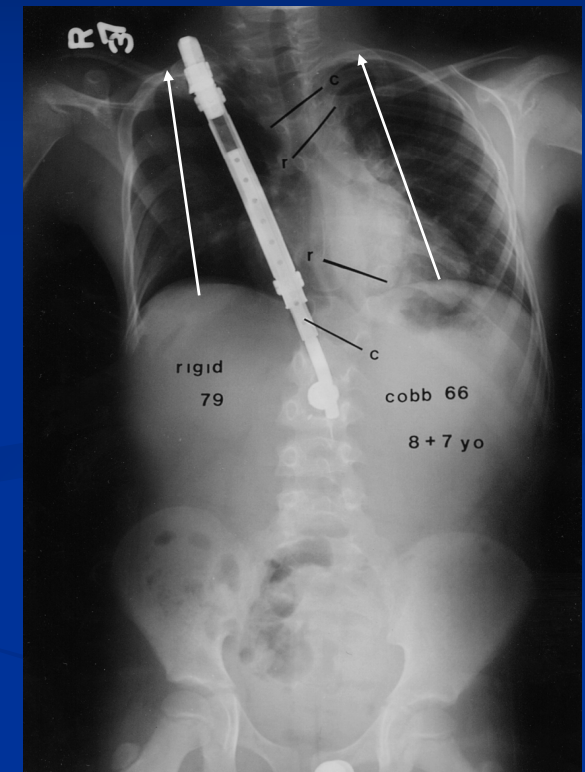
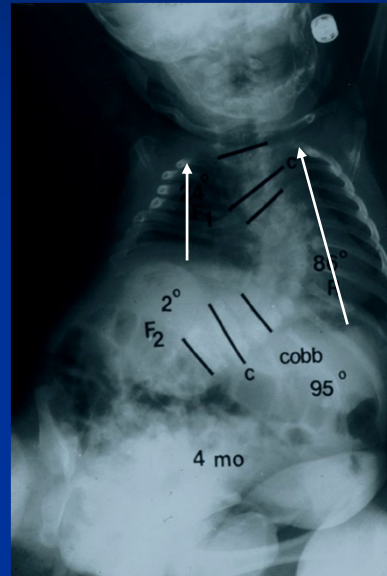
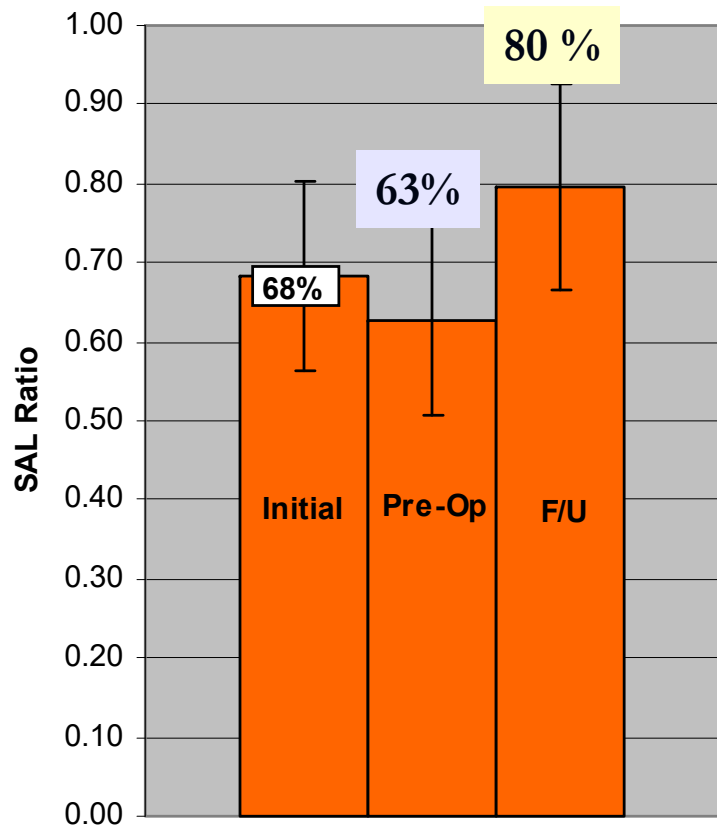
P < 0.0001

-JBJS, 2003



Space Available for Concave Lung

All Pts- Avg. Space Available for Lung Ratio



Campbell, Smith
et al., JBJS, 2004



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Emans, et al. Spine, 2005

Lung volume by CT:

Pre-op:	369 ±
279 cm ³	
First Post-op	394 ± 289 cm ³
Last Follow-up:	736 ± 462 cm ³

Lung on side of VEPTR increased:
219% ± 306% (range, 13%–
1,160%)

Lung not on side of the VEPTR
increased:
147% ± 176% (range, 24%–731%)

The ratio of right to left lung volume
compared with a normal value of 0.85
improved by 13%

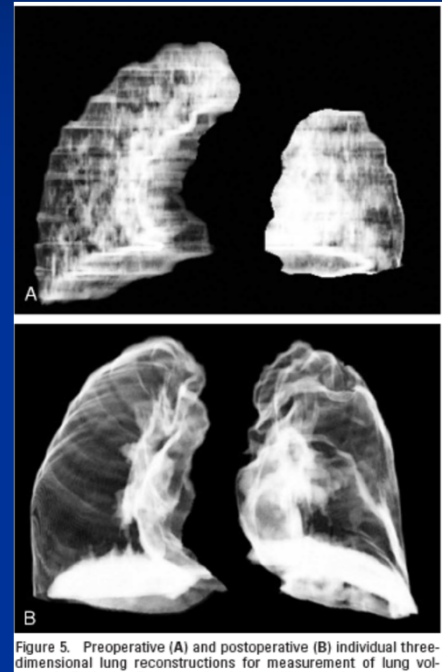
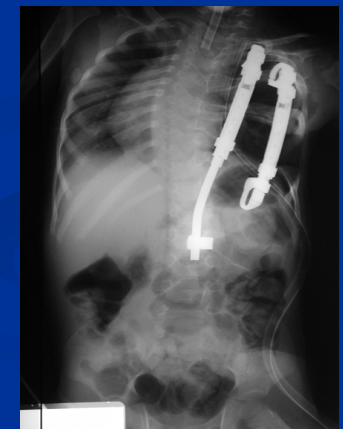


Figure 5. Preoperative (A) and postoperative (B) individual three-dimensional lung reconstructions for measurement of lung vol-



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How does VEPTR affect pulmonary function?: An *in vivo* assessment using the rabbit scoliosis model

H Mehta MS^{1,2}, B Snyder MD/PhD^{1,3}, A Jackson PhD²,
S Baldassarri⁴, M Hayward MD⁵, M Giuffrida MD⁵, J Wilson MD⁵

¹ Orthopedic Biomechanics Laboratory, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center,
Boston, MA

² Department of Biomedical Engineering, Boston University, Boston, MA

³ Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, The Children's Hospital, Boston, MA

⁴ School of Medicine, Boston University, Boston, MA

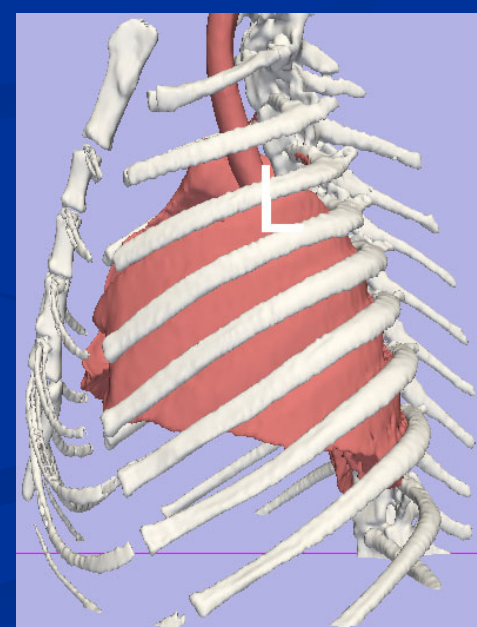
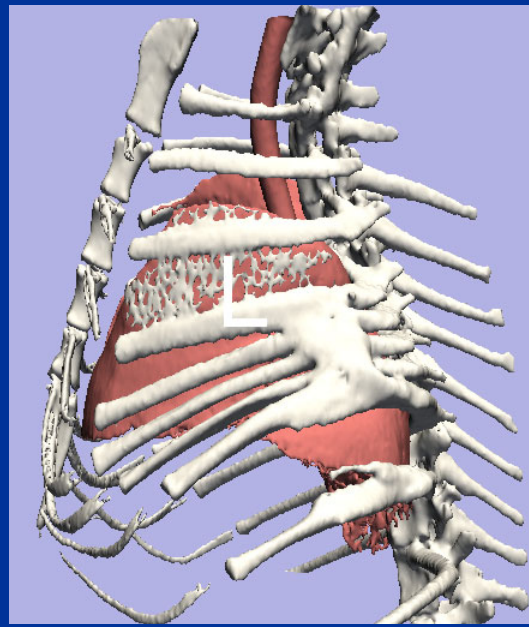
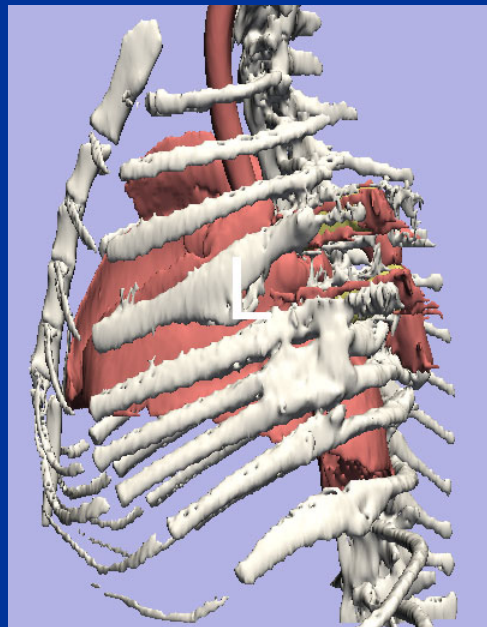
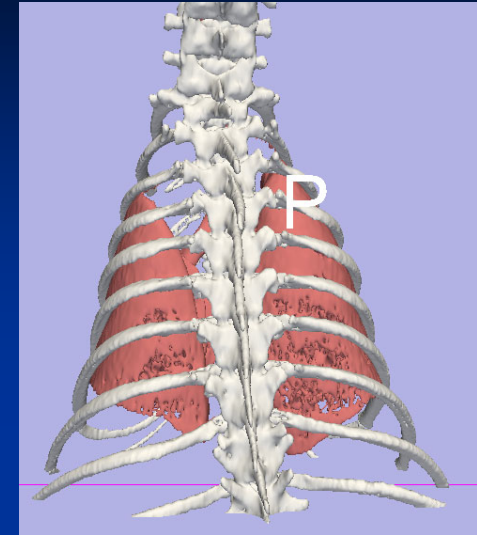
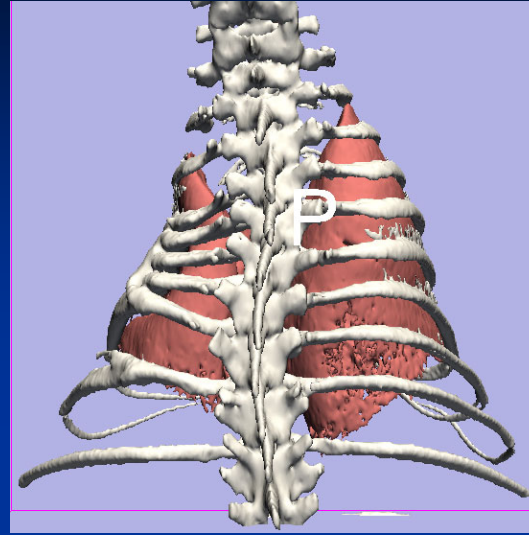
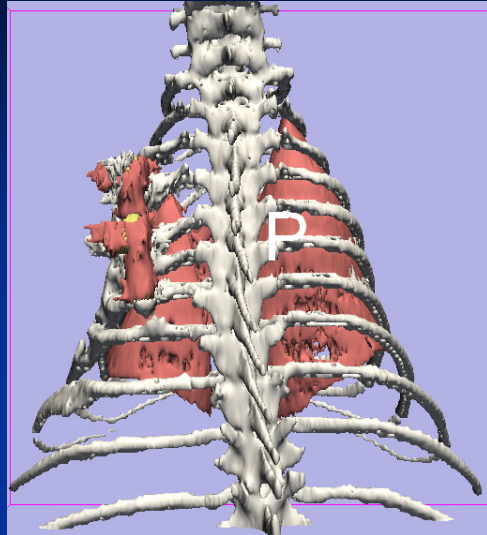
⁵ Department of General Surgery, The Children's Hospital, Harvard Medical
School, Boston, MA



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Comparison of Thoracic Cage at 18 wks



VEPTR Treated

+ Disease Control

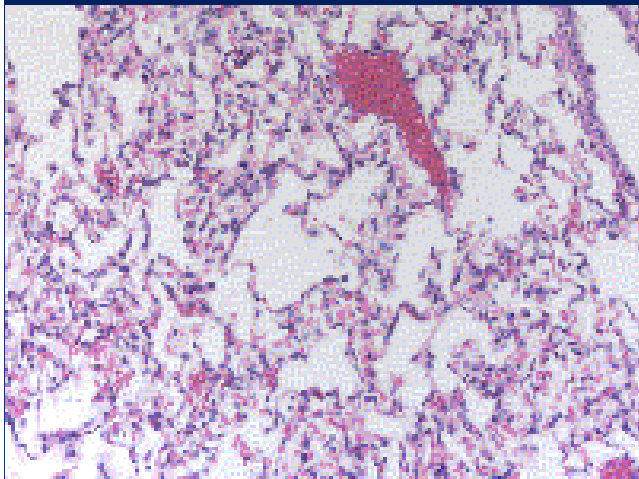
Normal Control

Histology

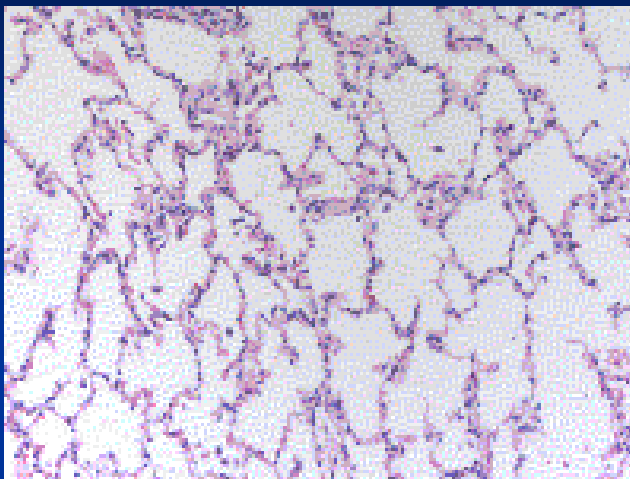
+ Disease Control

Normal Control

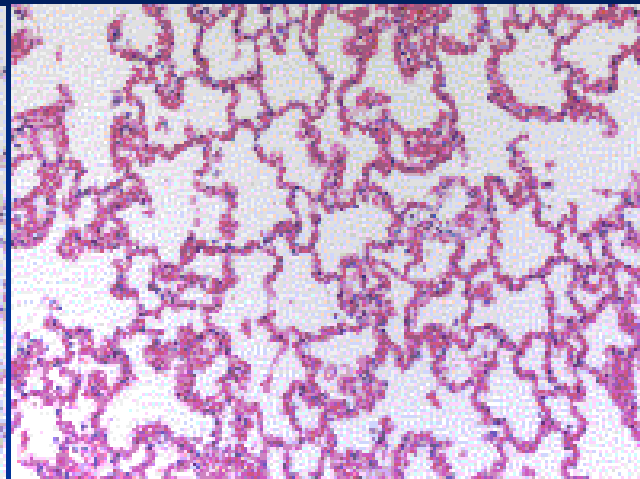
VEPTR Treated



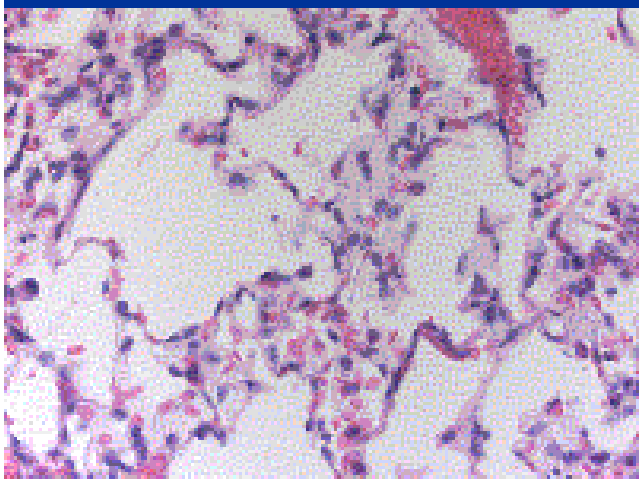
200x



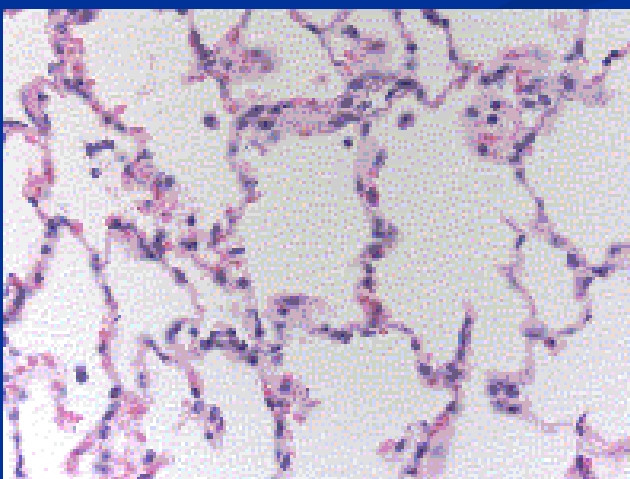
200x



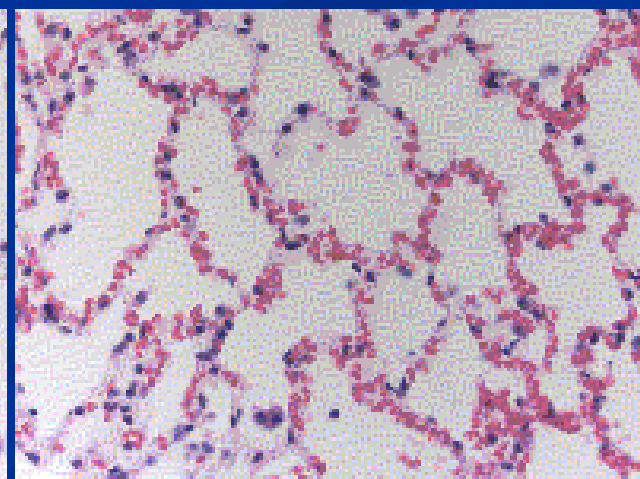
200x



400x



400x



400x

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VEPTR Tx

Fused Ribs/Scoliosis

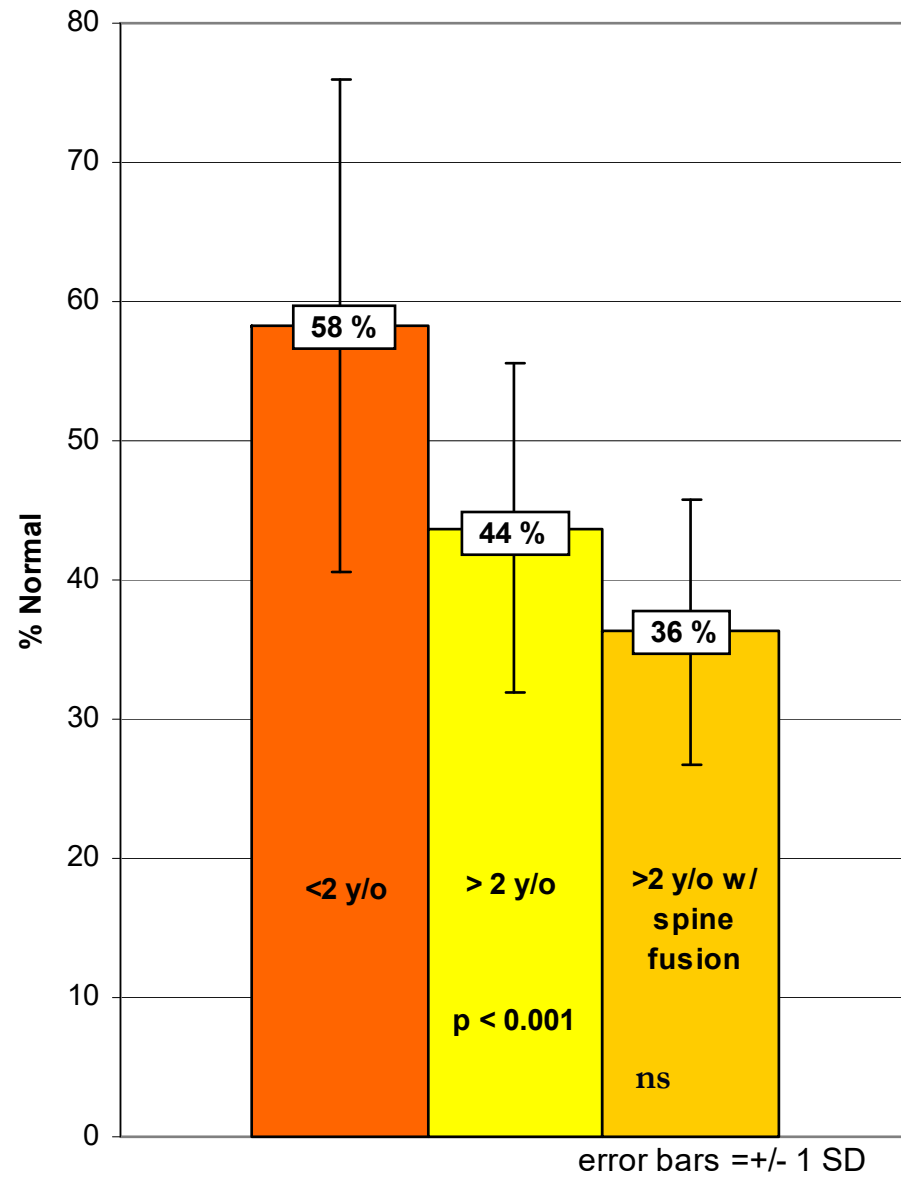
Avg. Predicted
Normal Vital
Capacity at follow-
up:

< 2 yr

>2yr

>2 yr w fusion

Avg. % Predicted Normal Vital Capacity at F/U



San Antonio VEPTR device complications

All patients (n=220) , 1989-2004

San Antonio Klemme et al. Tello

f/u

6 yrs

3.1 yrs

4.75 yrs

■ Migration index	0.09 mig/yr	0.1 mig/yr.	0.029 mig/yr
■ Percentage pts	27%	31%	14%
■ Time	3.2 yrs	?	?
■ Infect rate/proc	3.3%	1.5%	5.3%
■ Skin slough	8.5%	4.5%	13.6%

- JBJS, 2007



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SA VEPTR Neurological Problems 1987-2007

n > 270

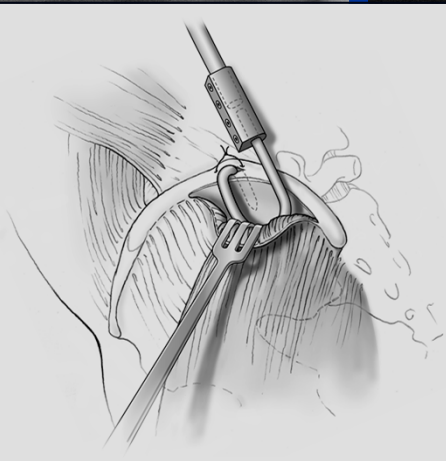
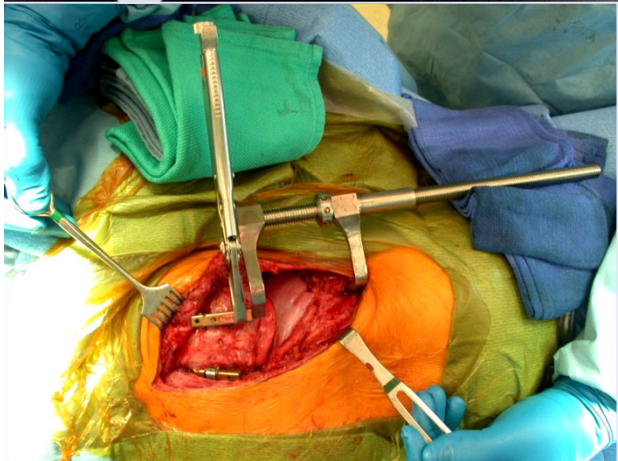
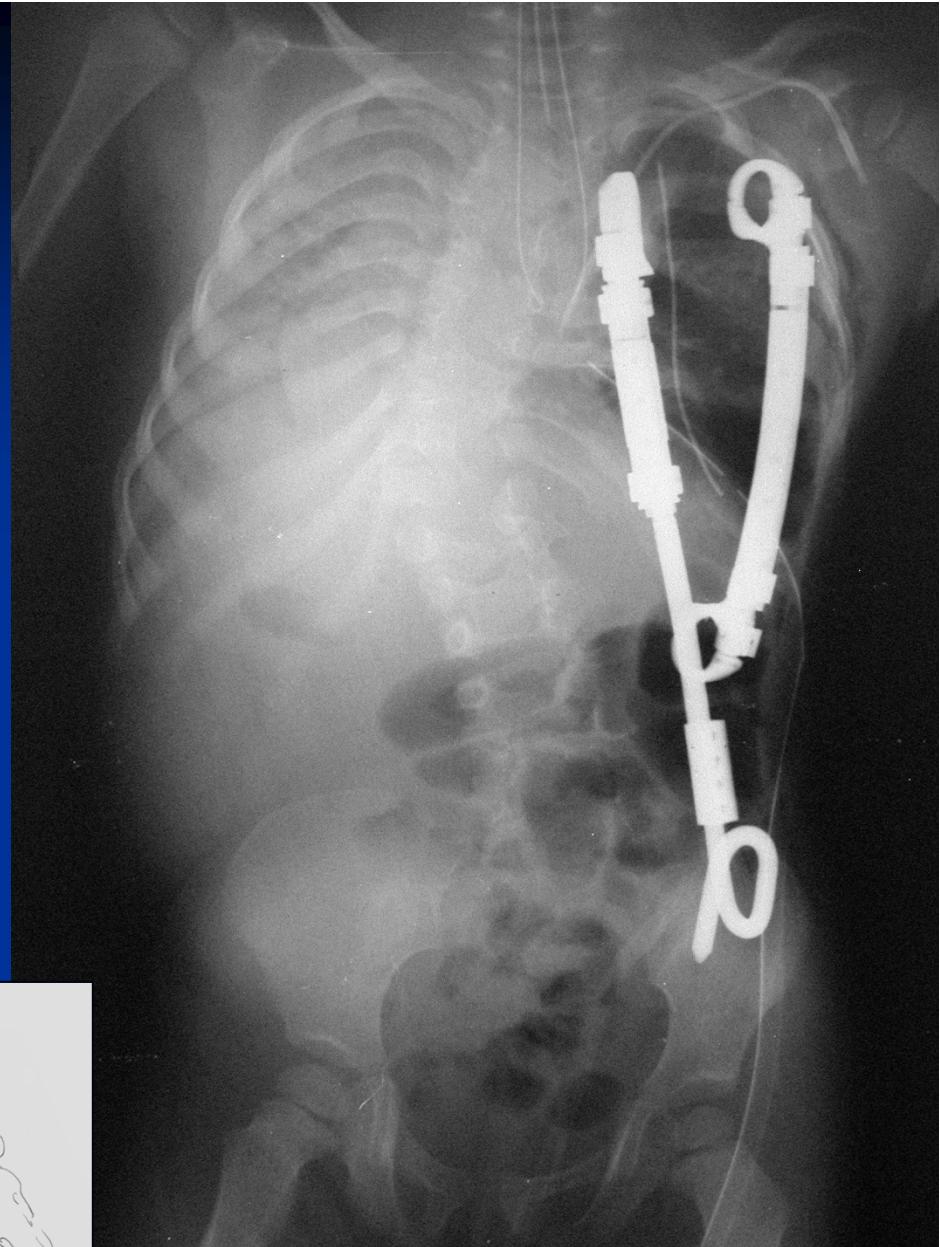
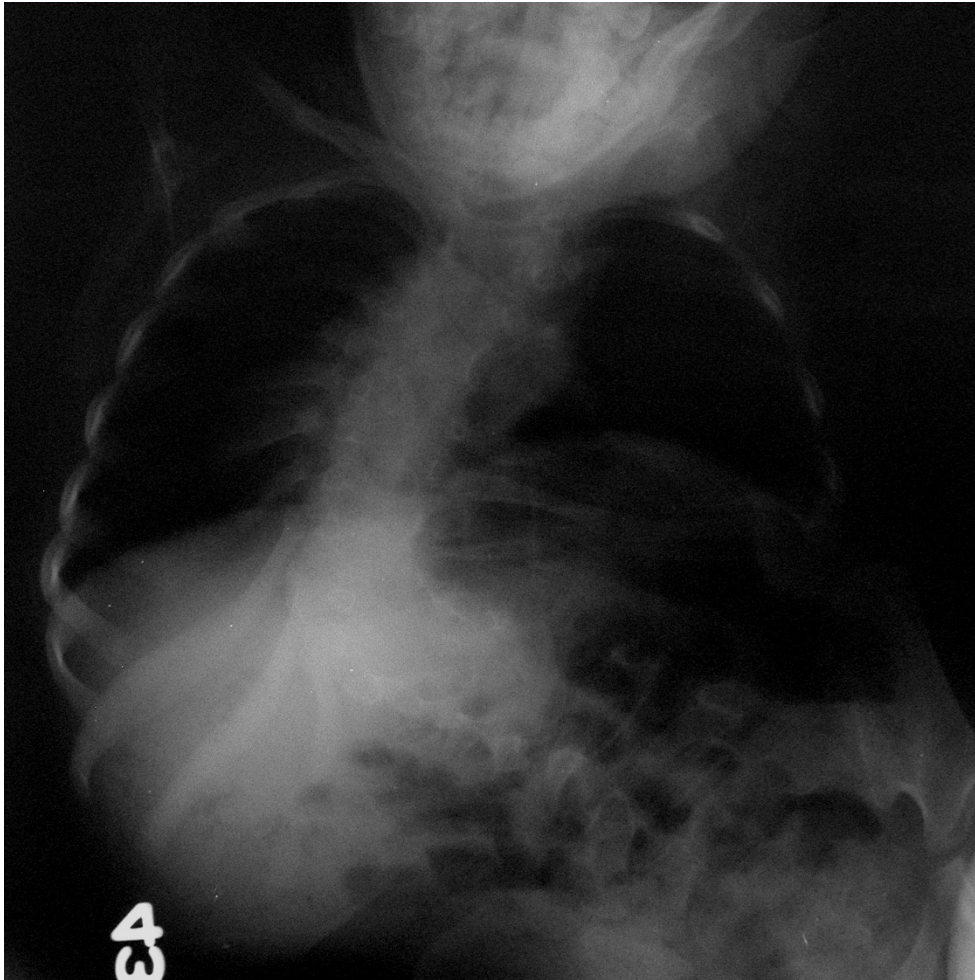
- UE's
 - Handful of transient brachial plexopathies
- LE's
 - 1 pt: Monoplegia, transient, canal violation
 - 1 pt: Severe Congenital kyphosis, paraplegia, traction injury
 - 1 Pt: Transient “paraplegia”, VP shunt problem ?

(predicted neurologic injury in this population - 10%
-personal communication, Dean MacEwen)



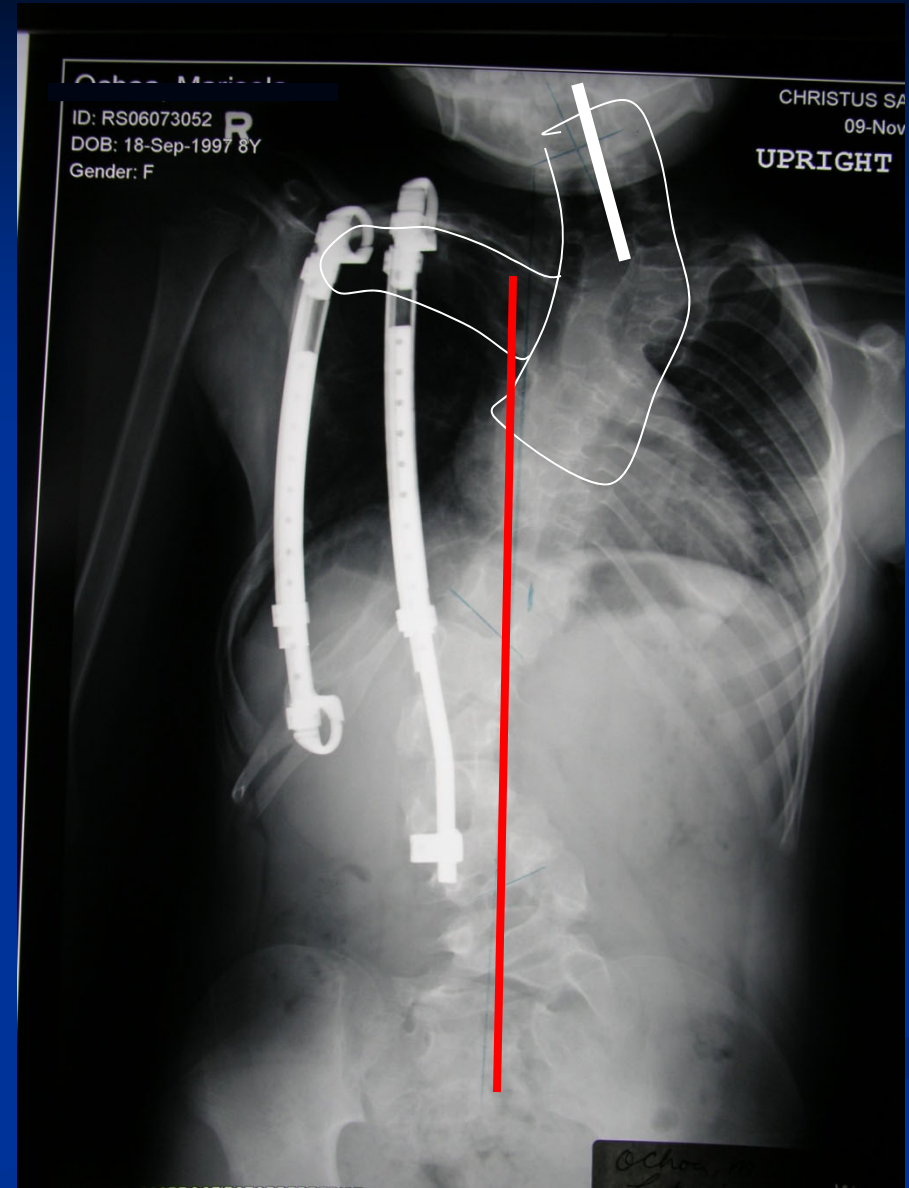
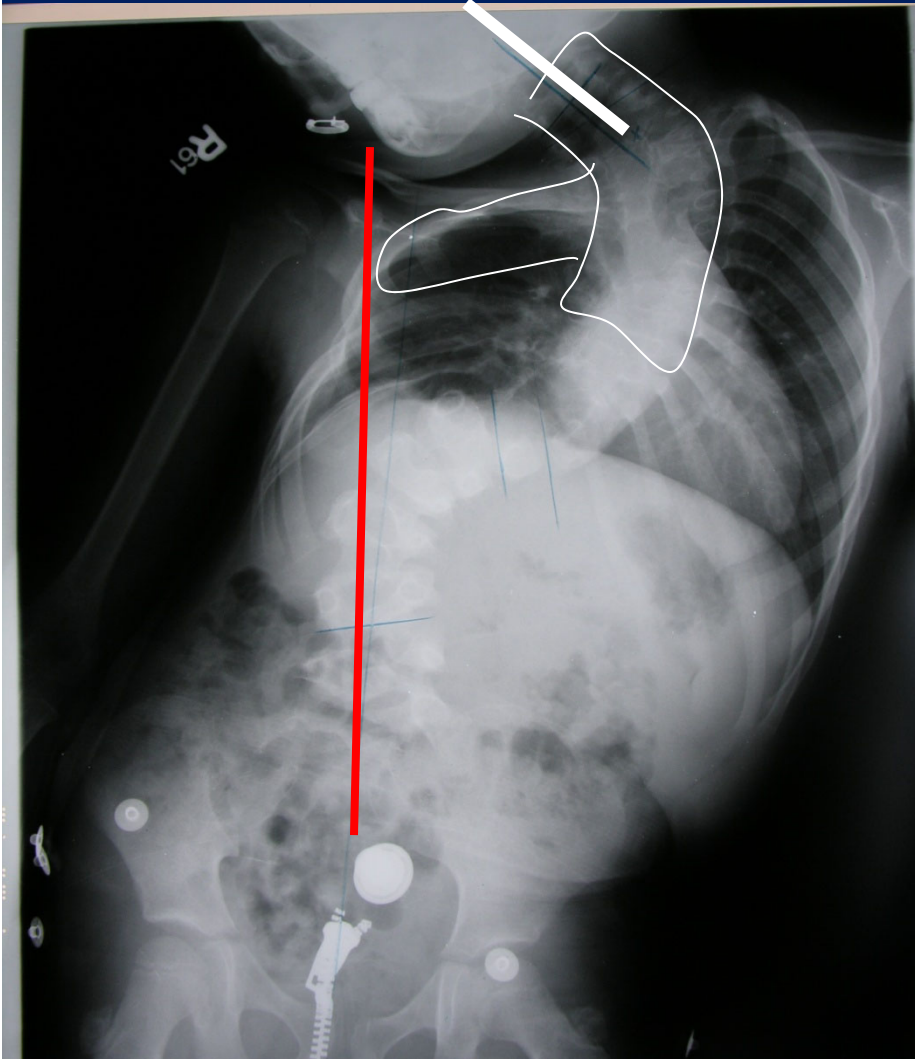
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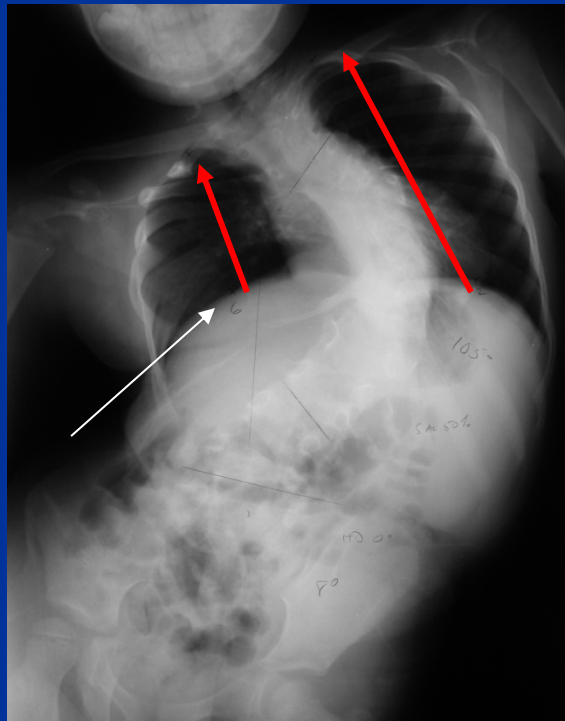


I. Noracic
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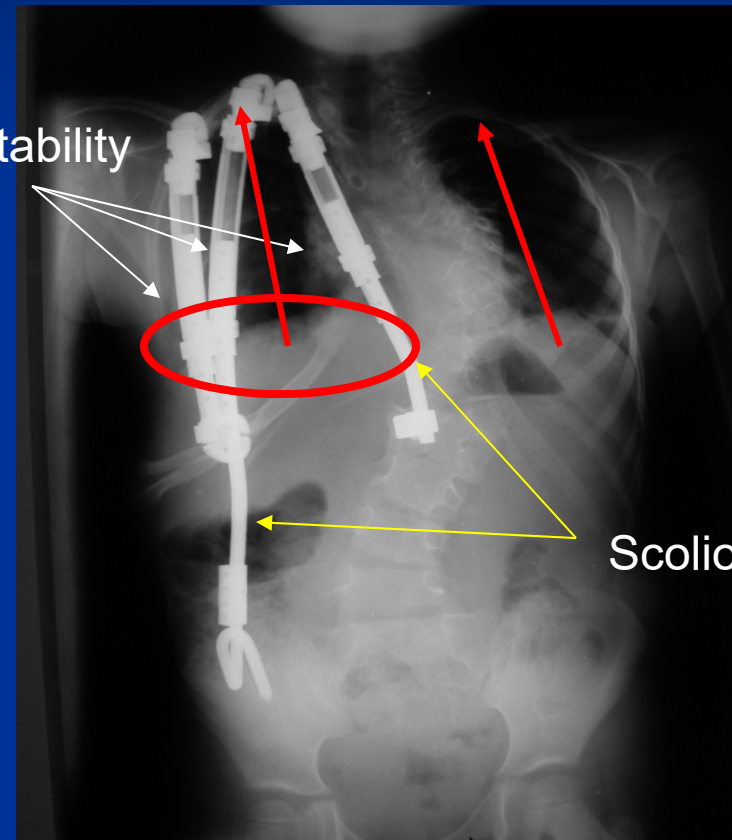
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VEPTR Procedure for **Type I** VDD



Chest wall instability



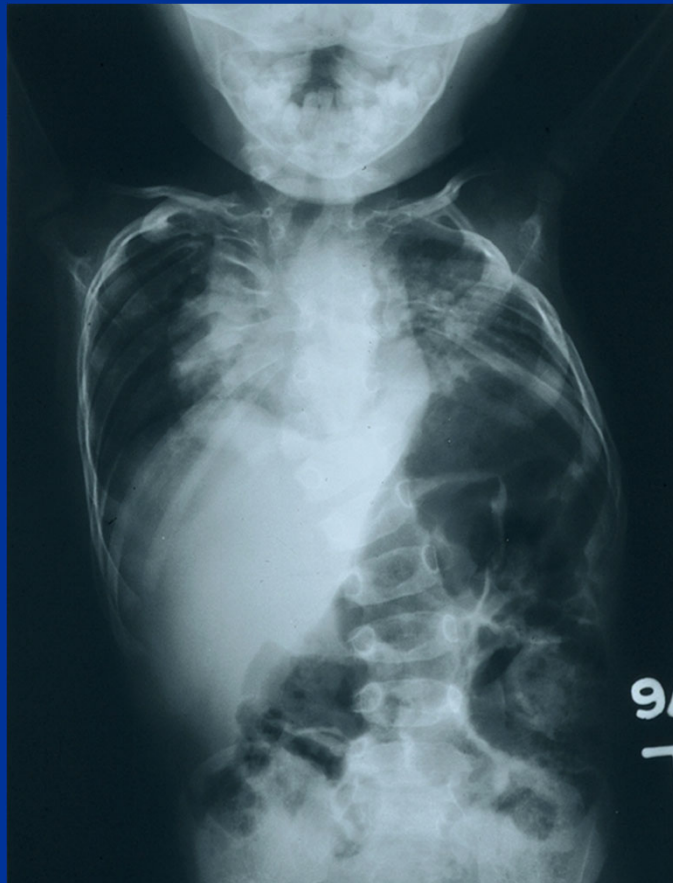
Scoliosis



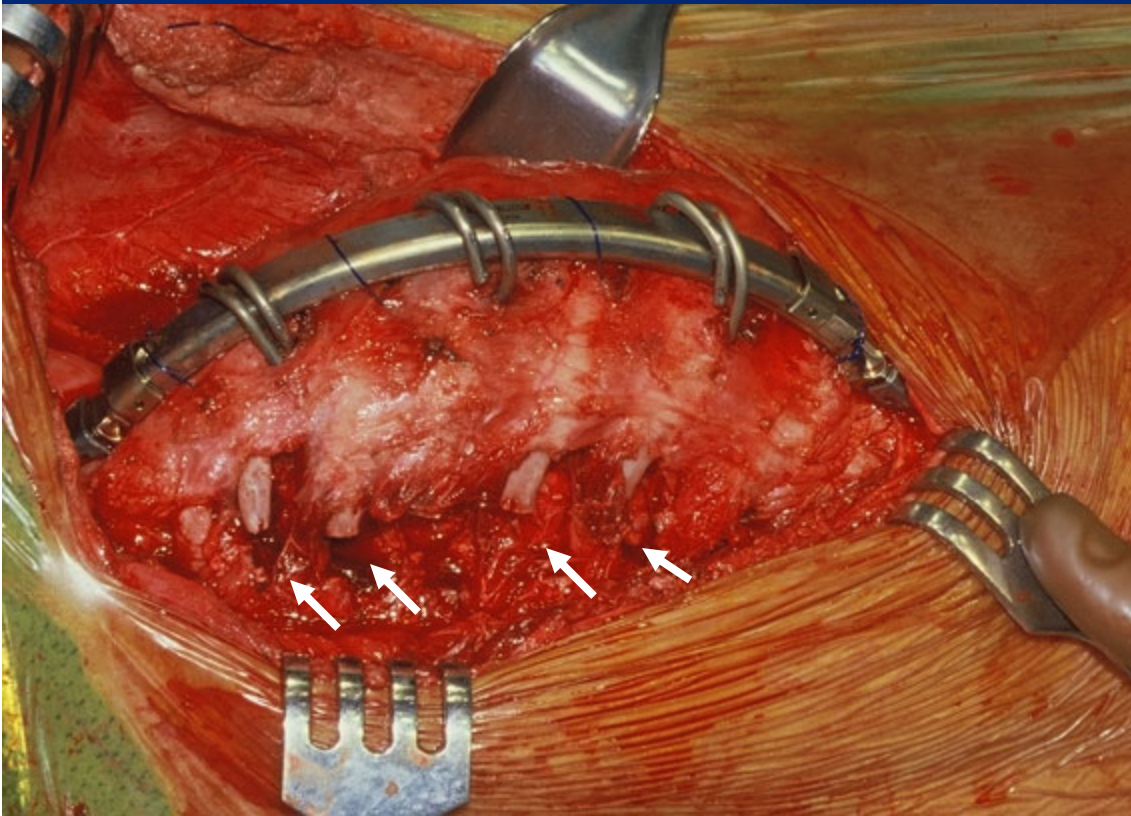
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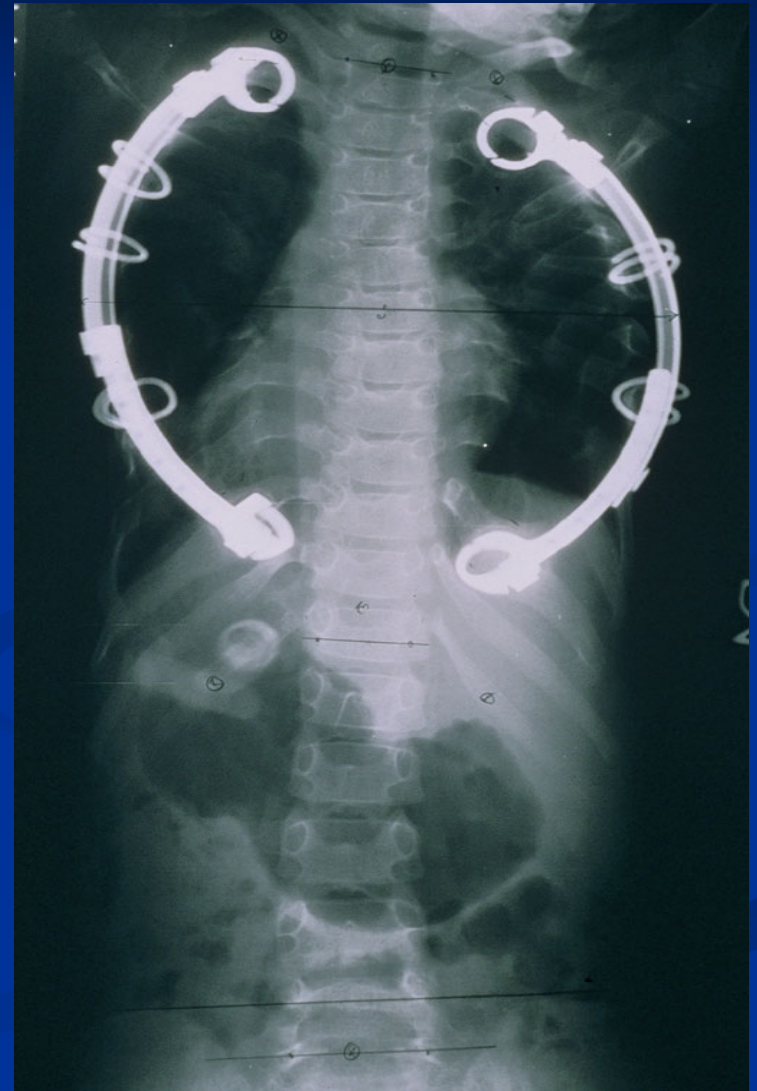
VEPTR for **Type III a** VDD: Jarcho-Levin Syndrome



Jeune's Syndrome

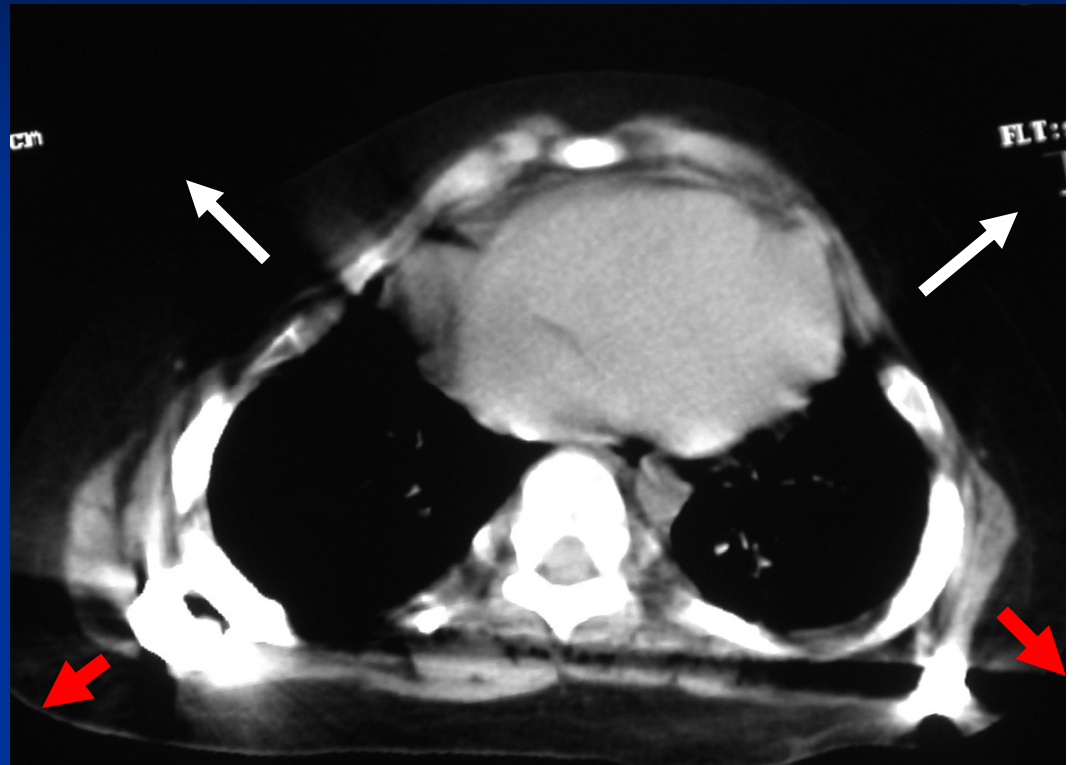


Staged Procedures



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Increased Thoracic Volume and Improved Thoracic Symmetry



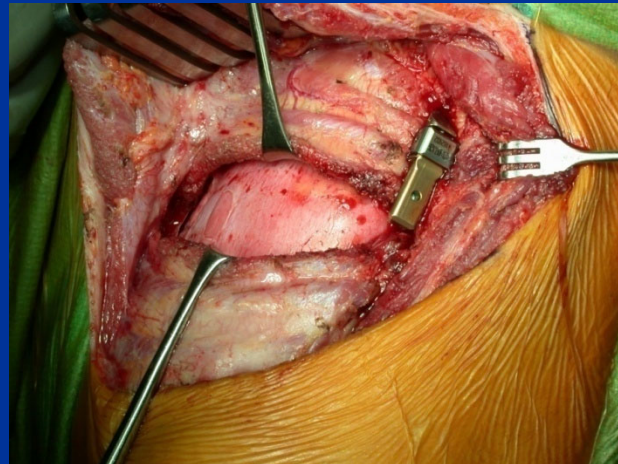
4 Year f/u



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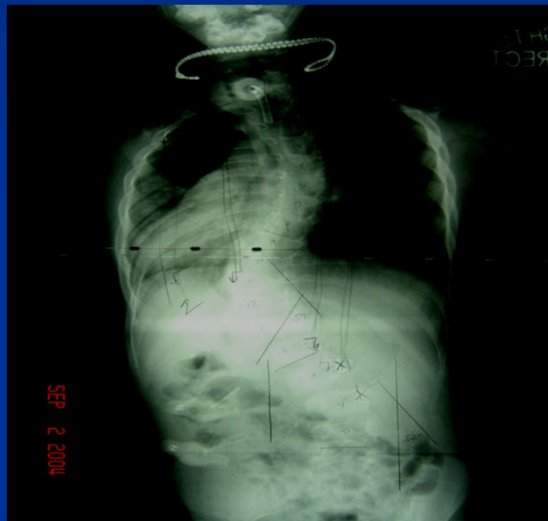
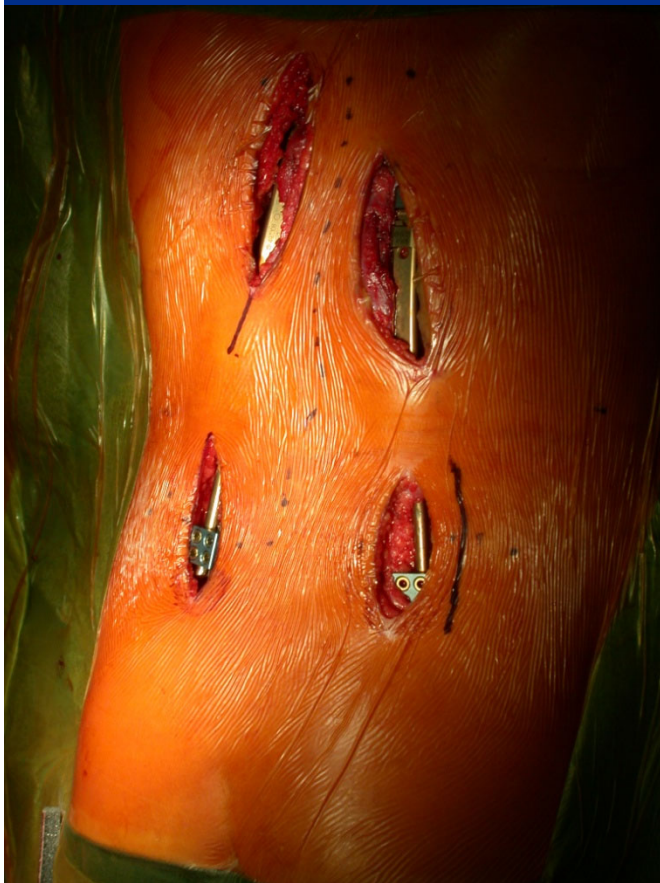
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Type IIIb VDD: Early Onset scoliosis with chest wall constriction syndrome

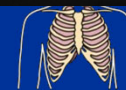
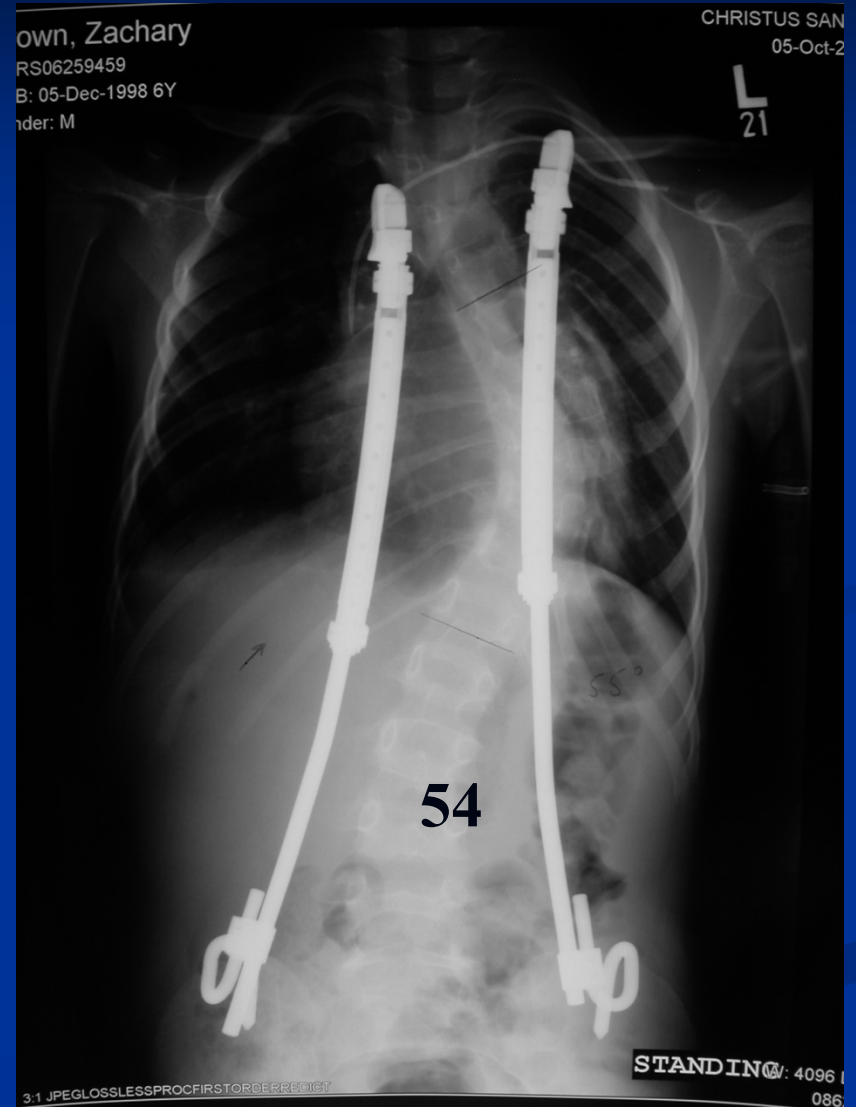
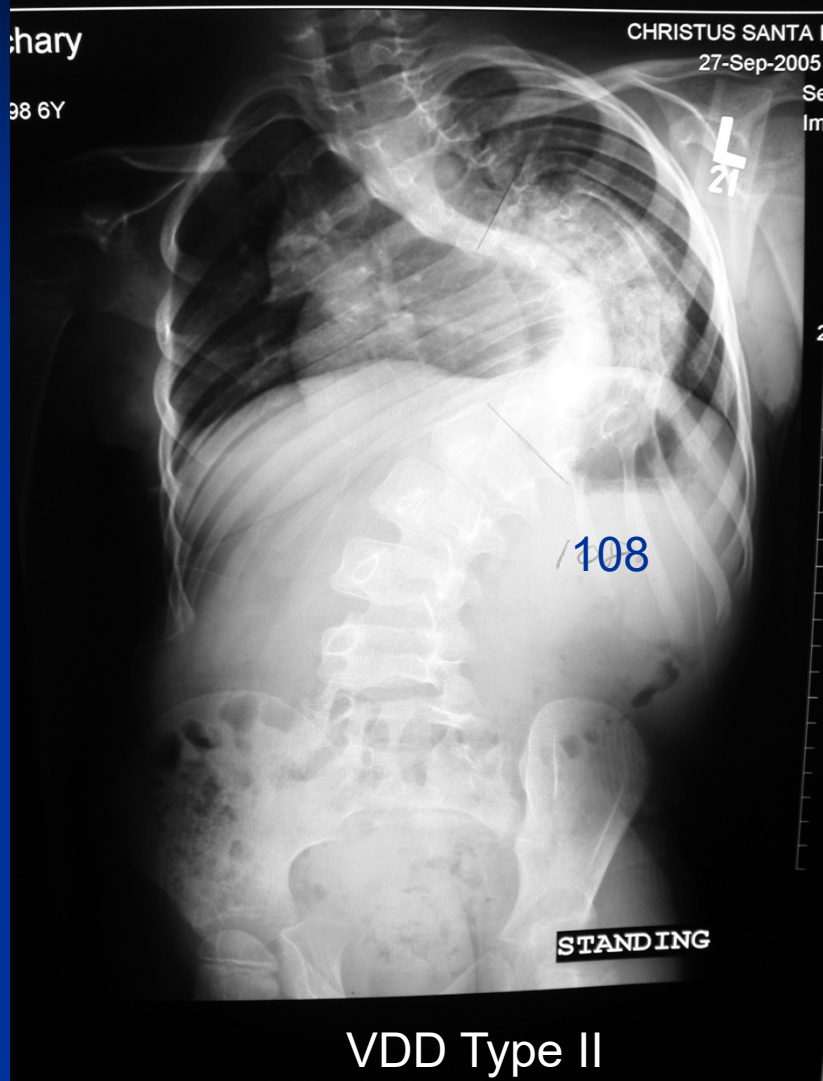


Percutaneous Bilateral Rib to Pelvis VEPTR without thoracostomy

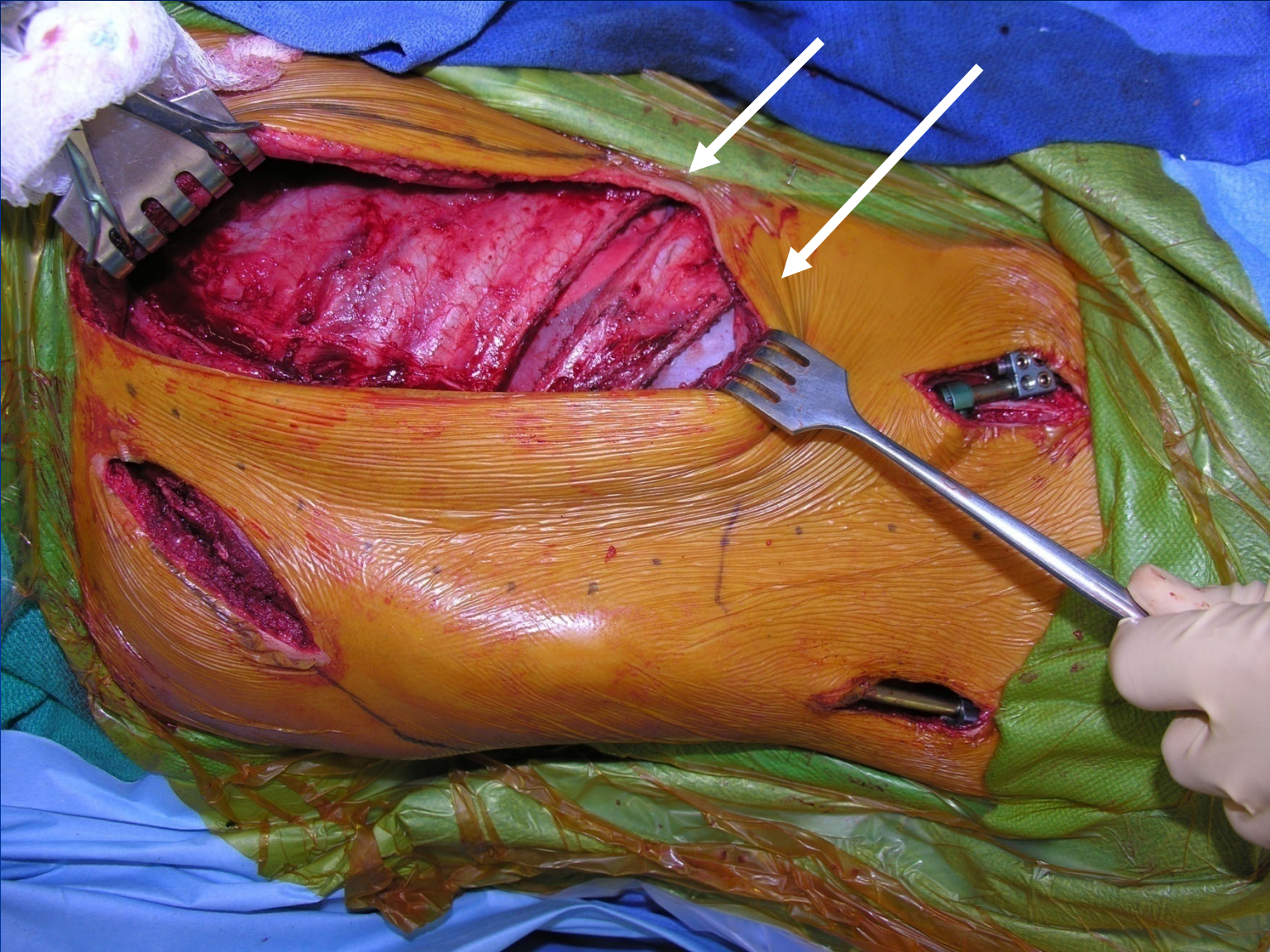
-John Smith, MD, Utah



Hybrid Approach



Hybrid EOS Approach



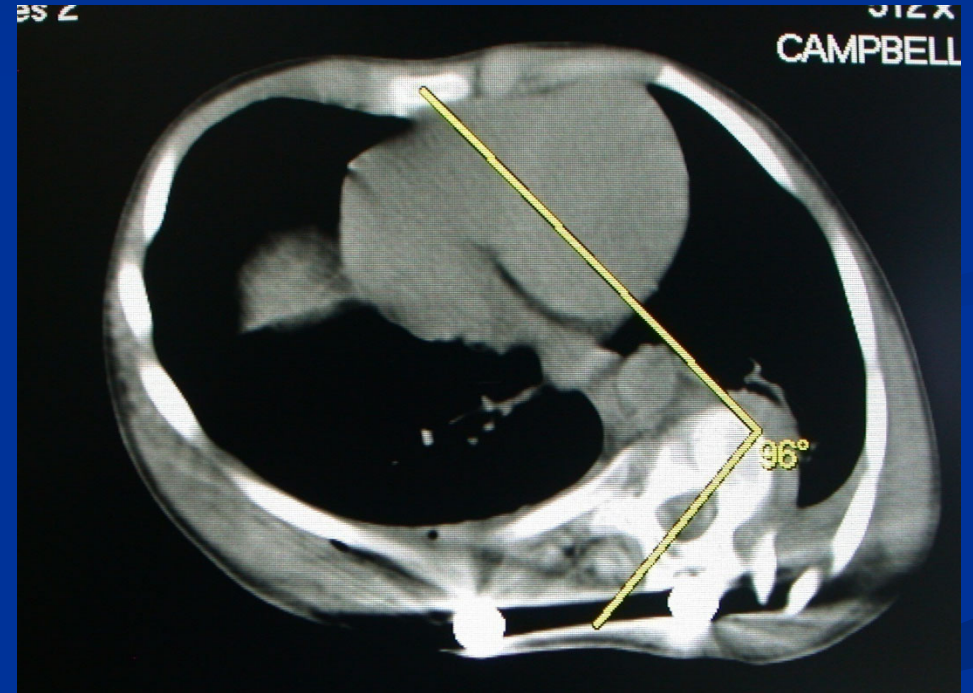
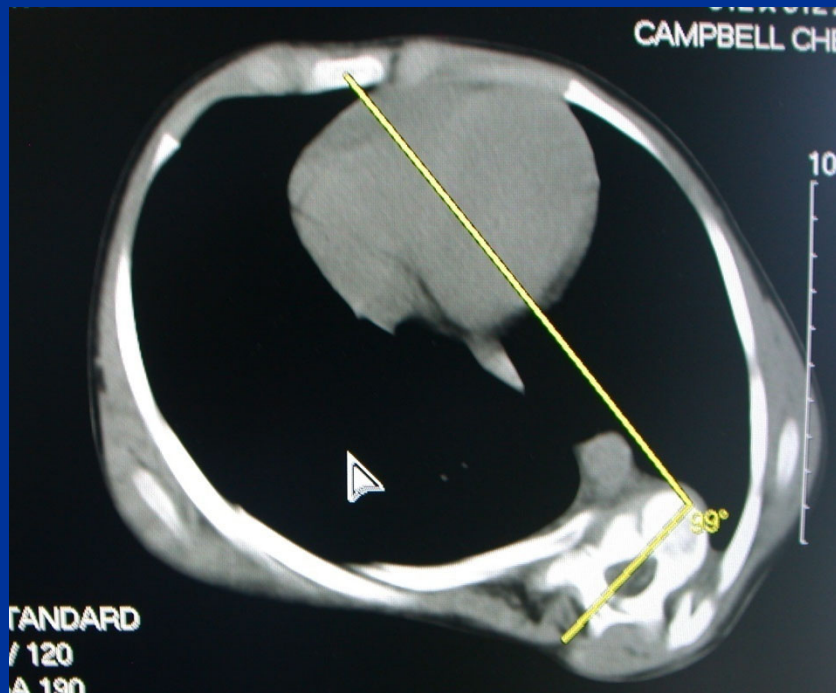
Thoracic Rotation

Pre op

99

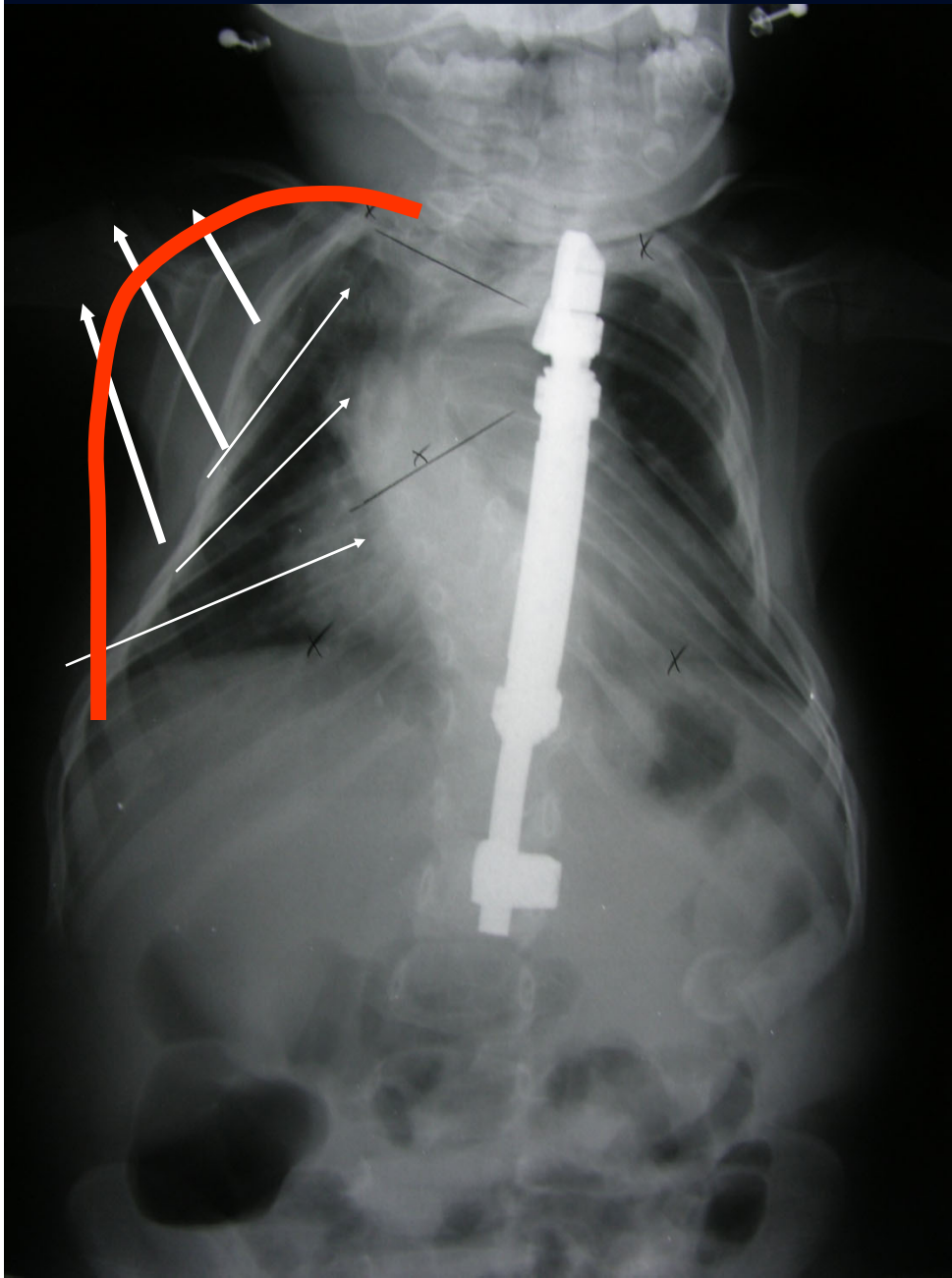
Post op

96



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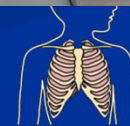
The VEPTR parasol procedure



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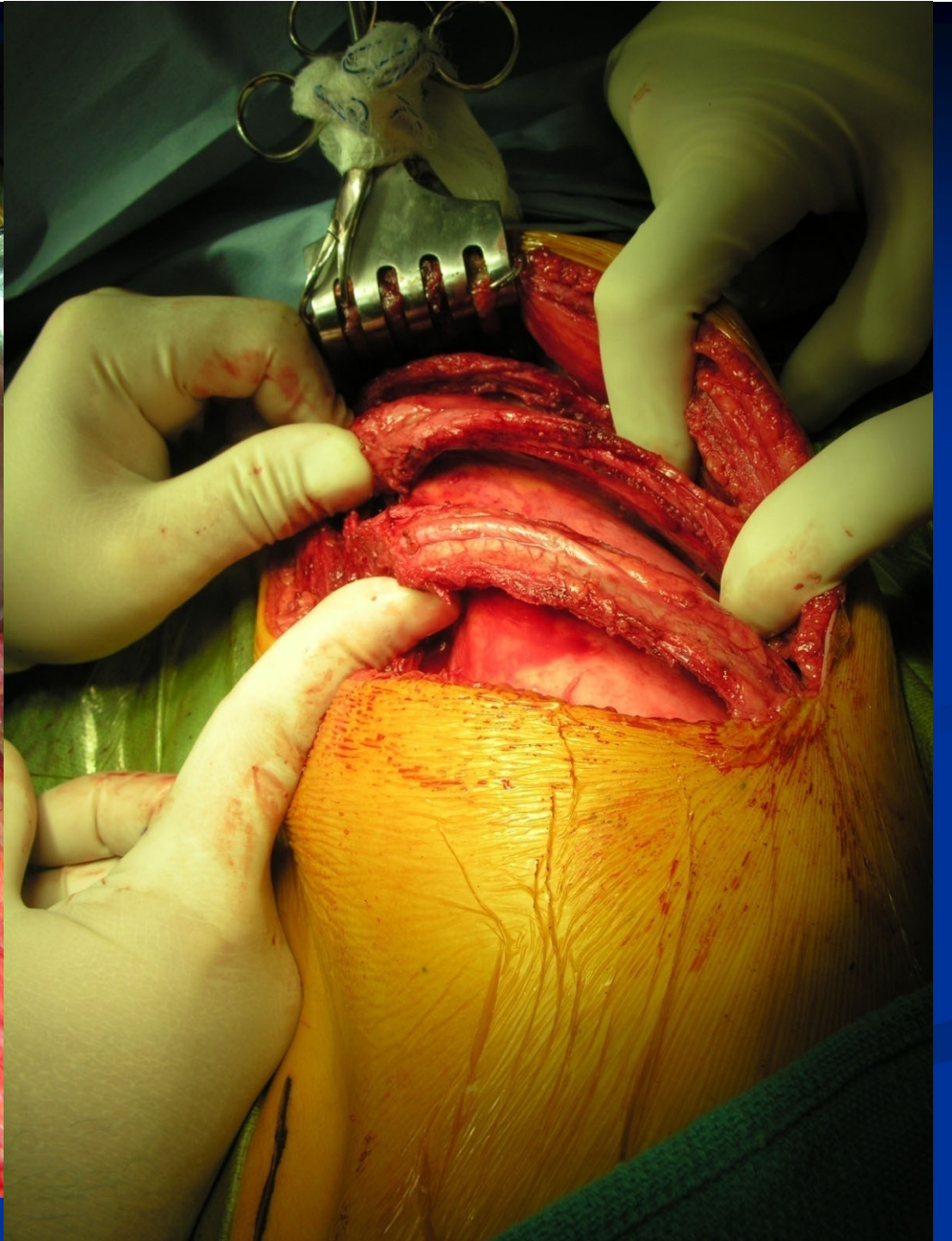
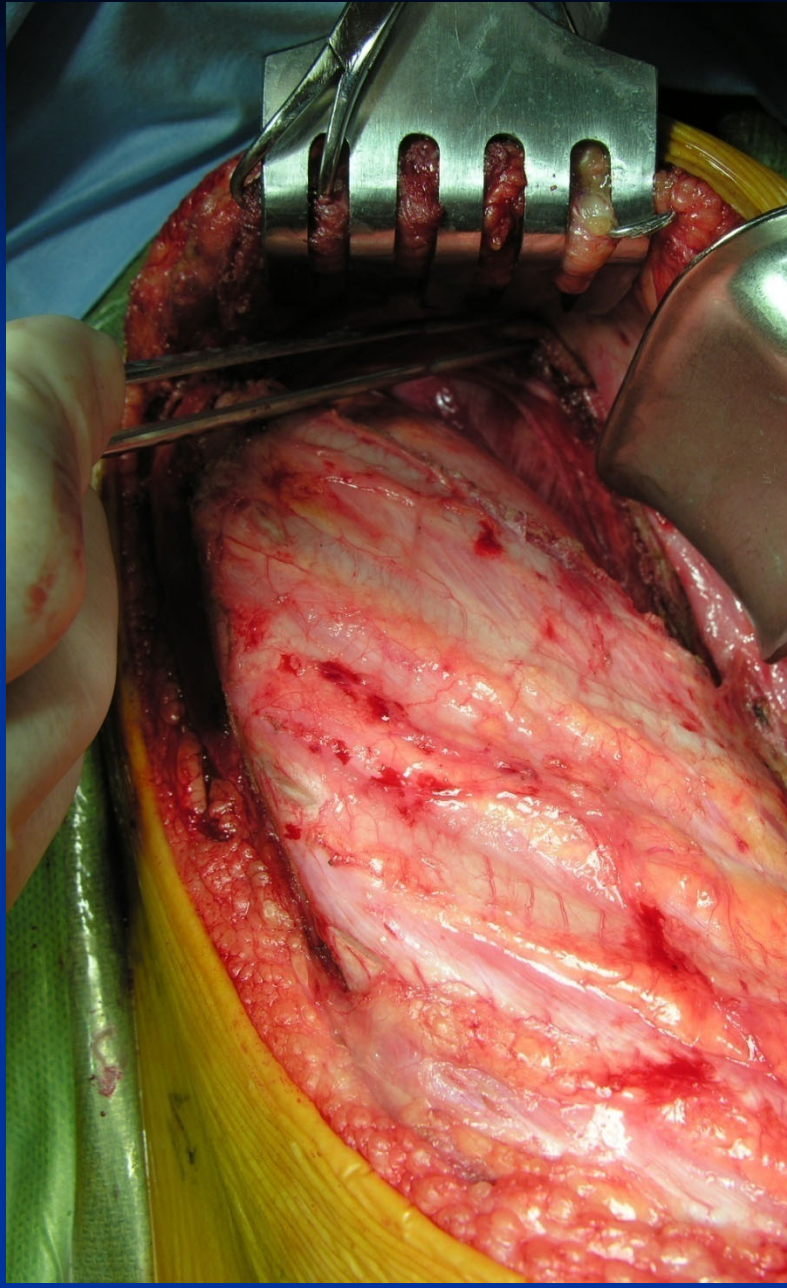
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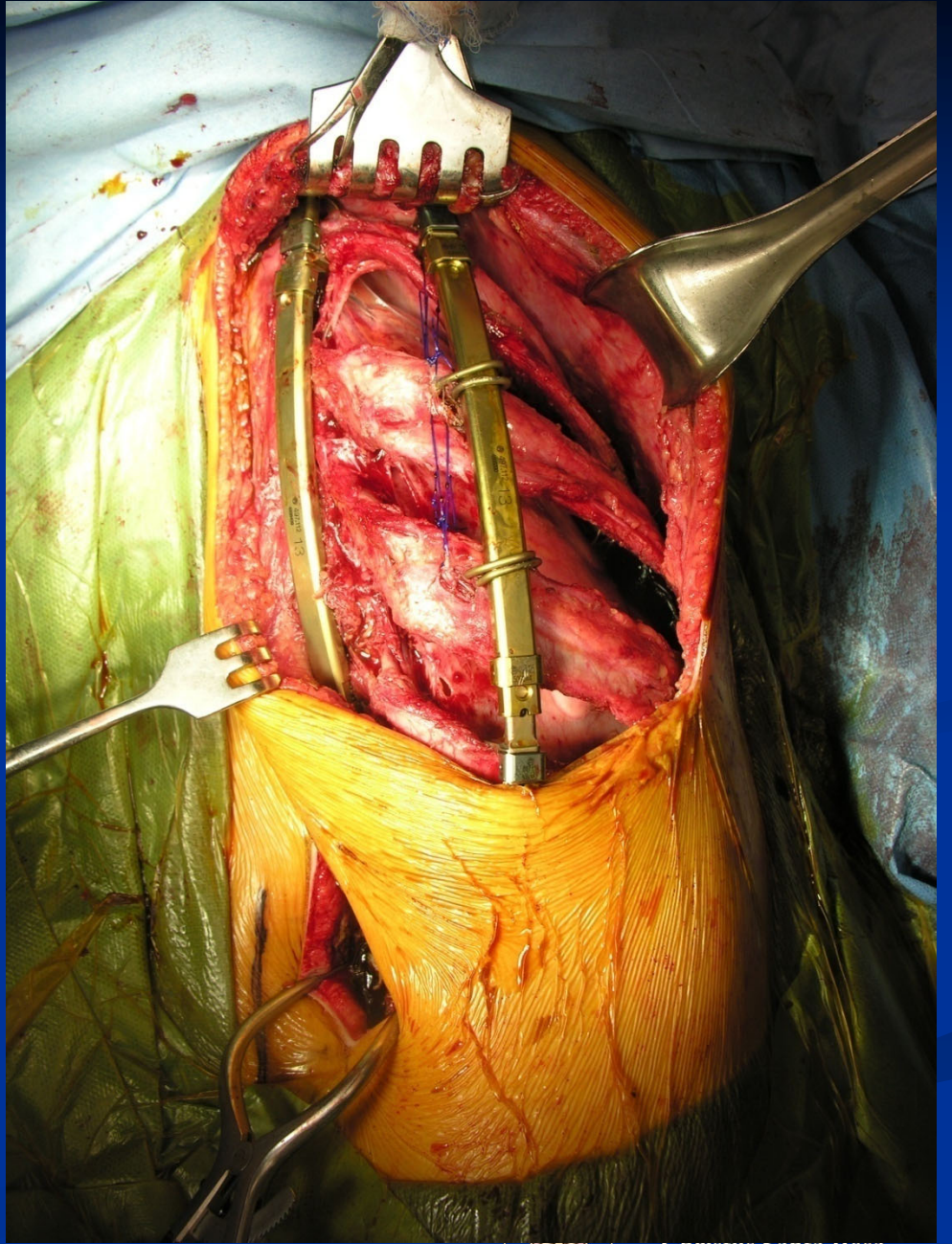
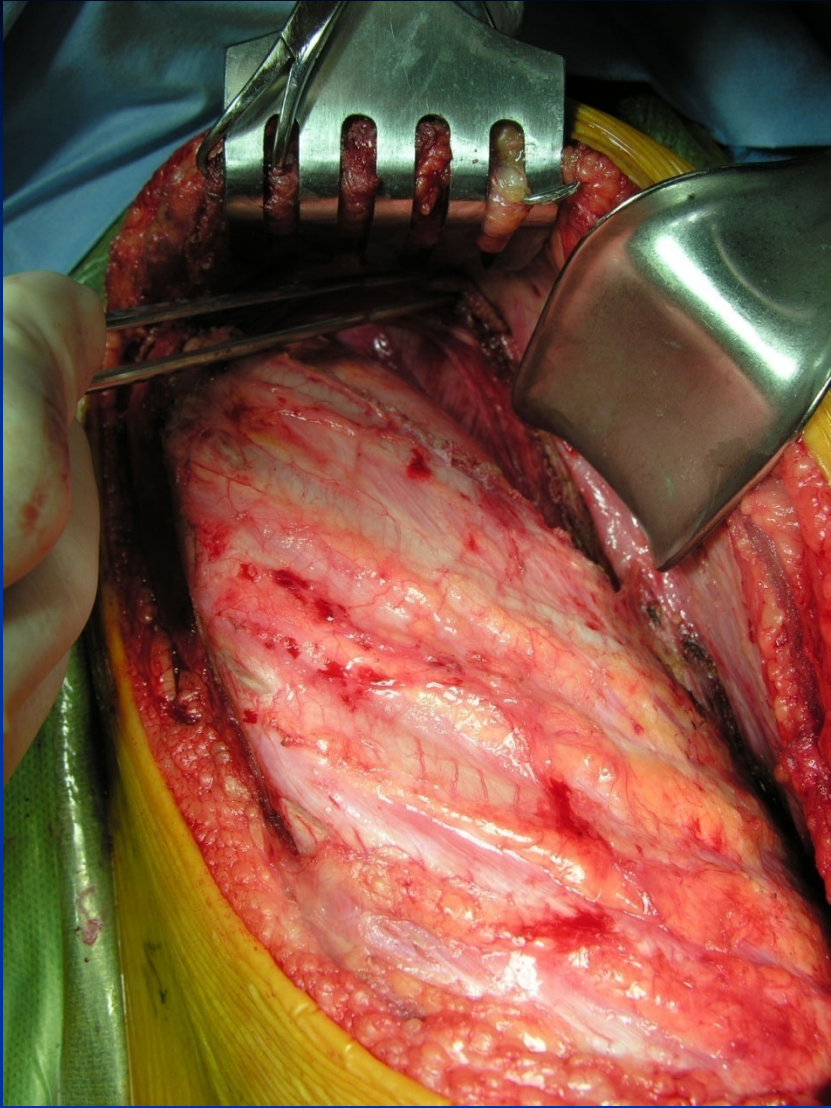
The Dimeglio Parasol Analogy



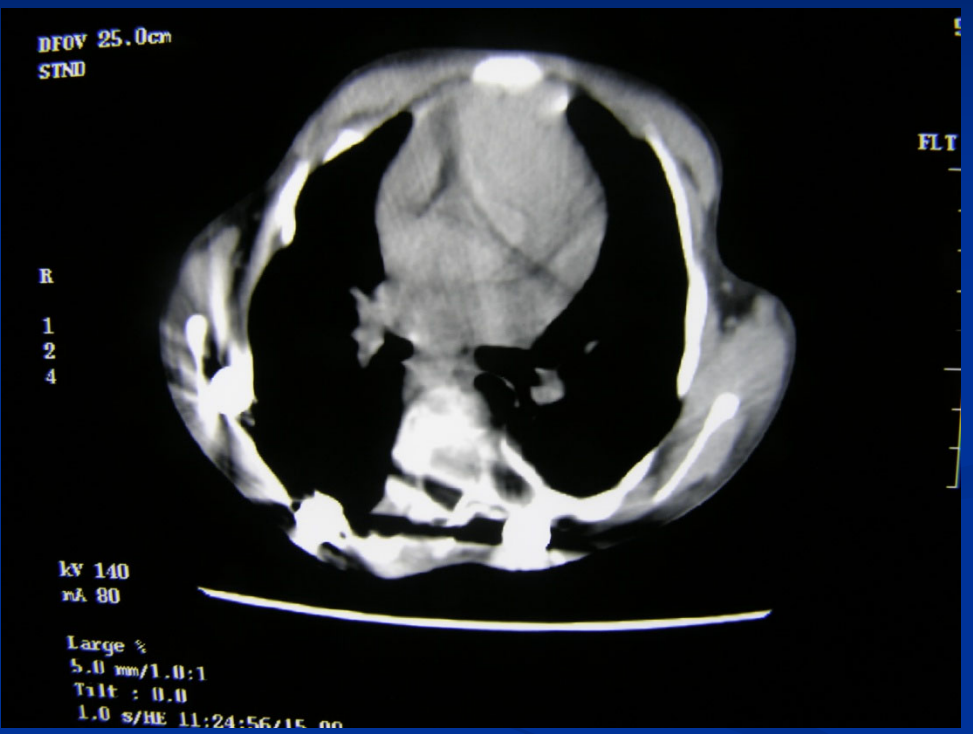
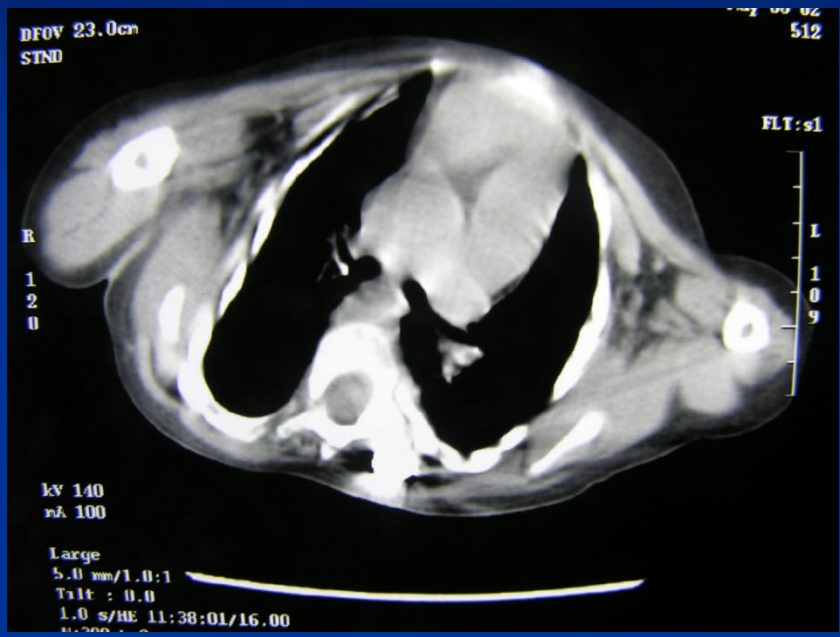
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VEPTR and Myelomeningocele

Flexible Lumbar Kyphosis : Five pts

“Eiffel Tower” Construct

-Secondary thoracic insufficiency

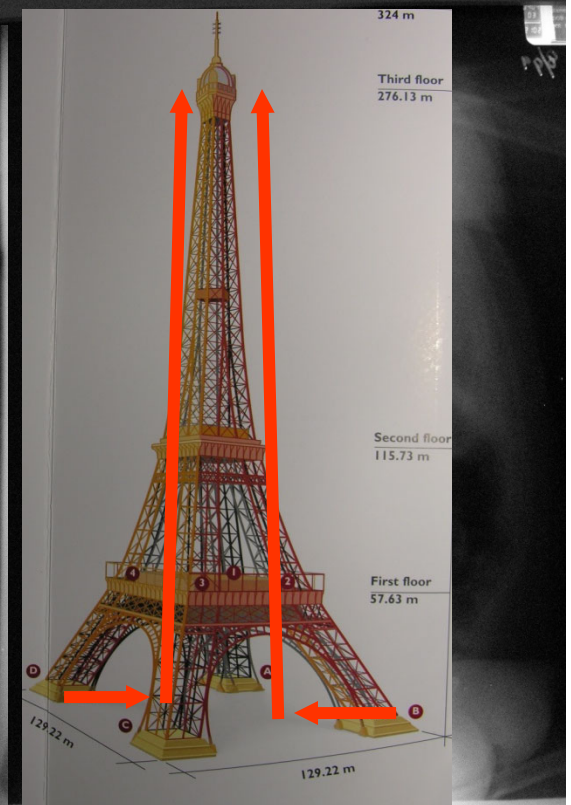
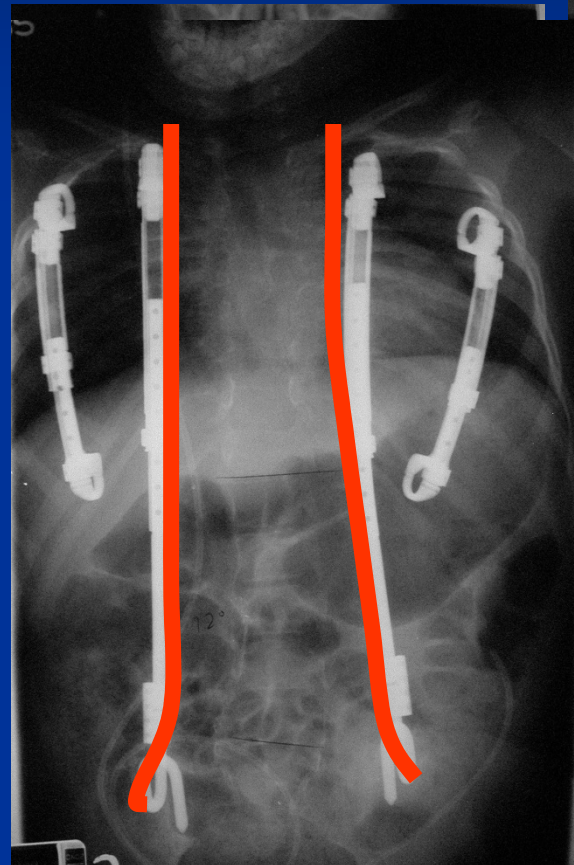
-lumbar kyphosis of 65°

- All resolved their marionette signs with hybrid treatment

-decrease of the kyphosis to 42° .

-1 pt stable lumbar kyphosis of 24° .

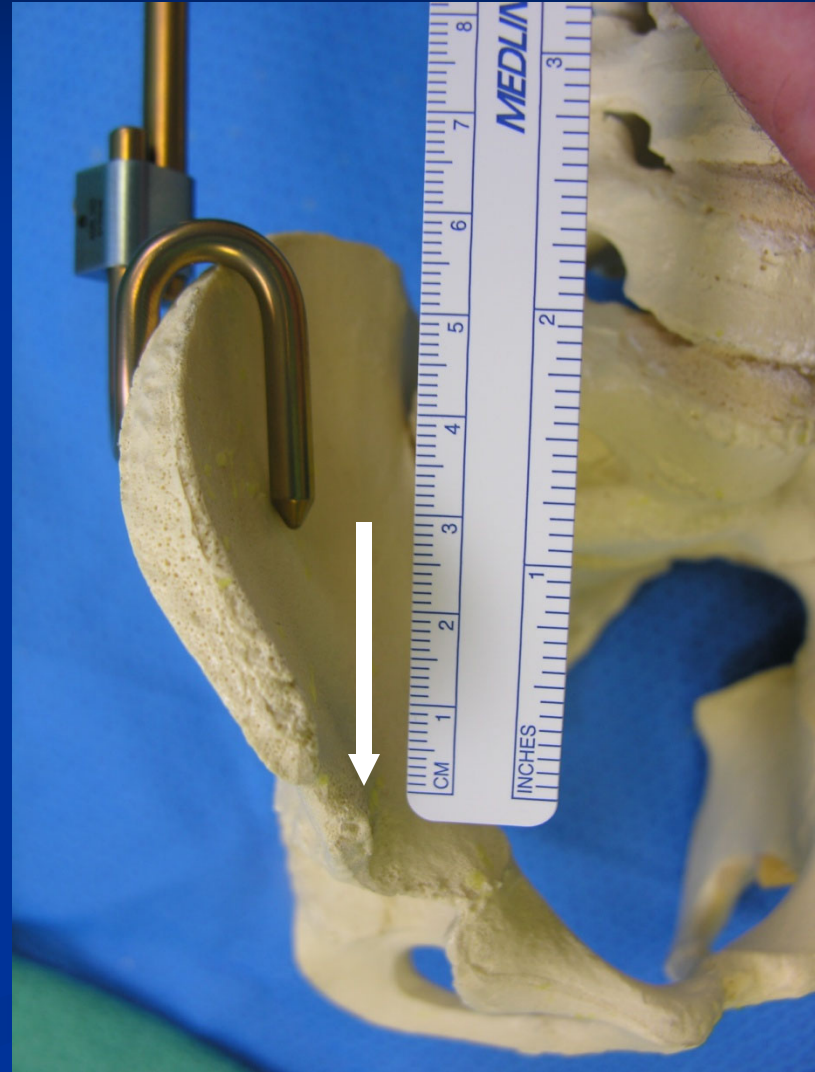
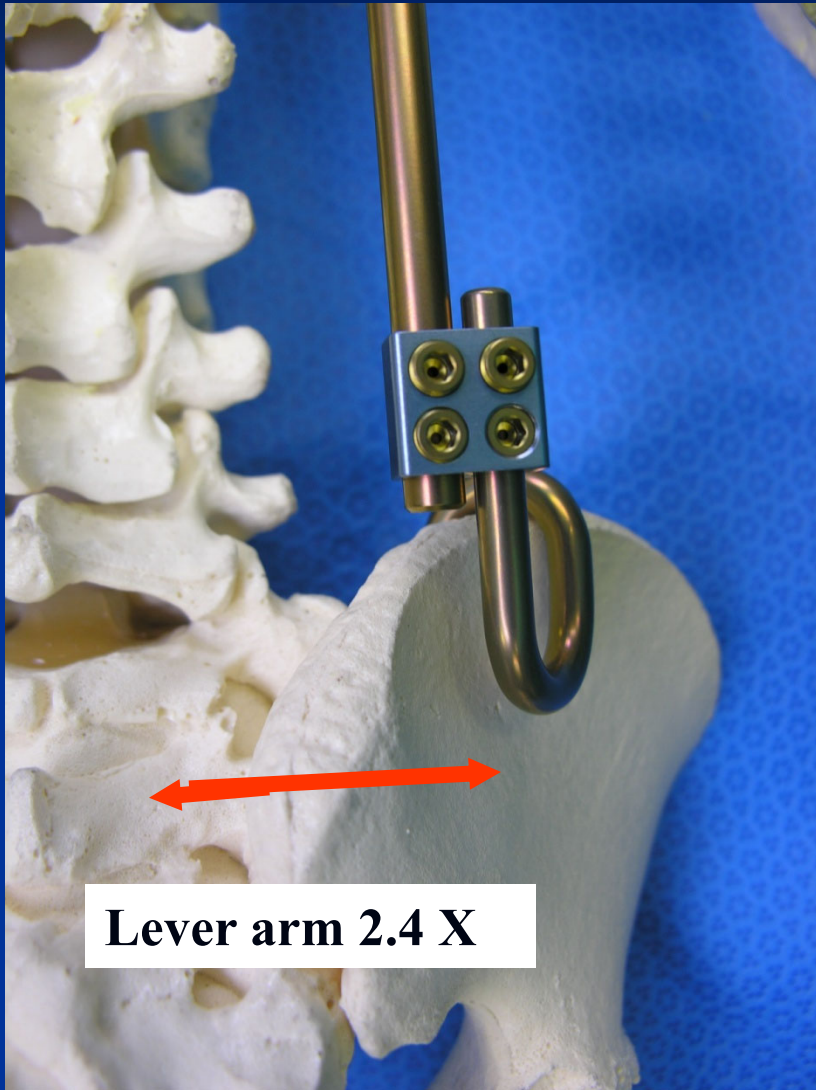
-1 pt , preop 20° , 32° f/u



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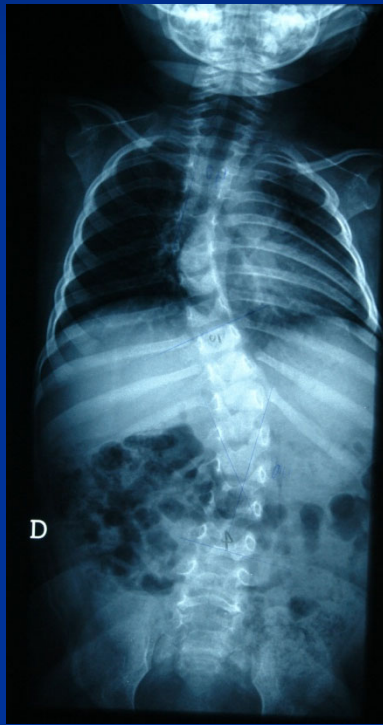
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3 cm safe zone
Unilateral S hook : 7.9 mm/yr
Bilateral S hook : 8.4 mm/yr

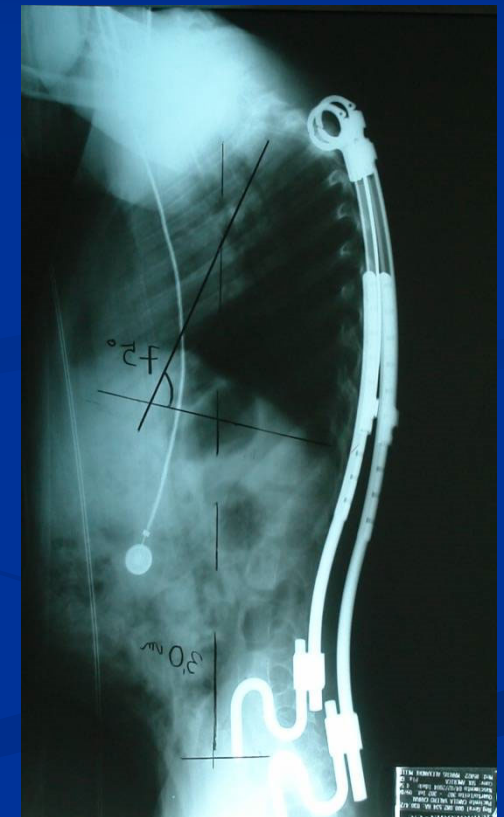
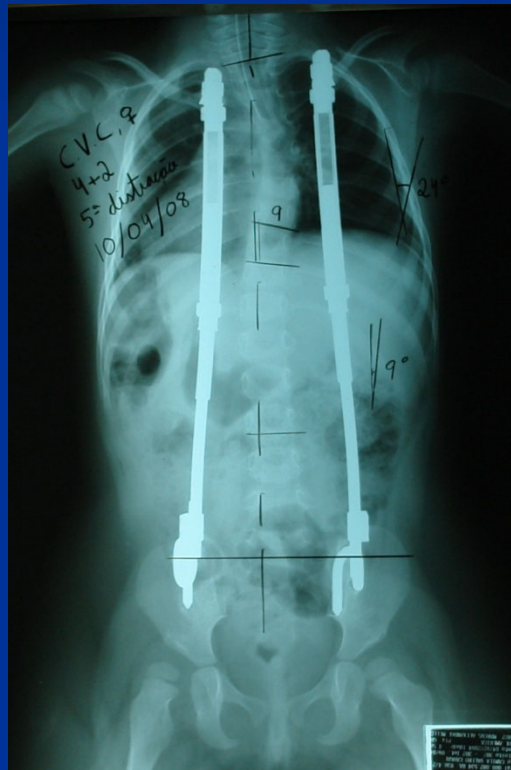


PRADER WILLI (Paul Cavali)

2 yr f/u



19 m / o



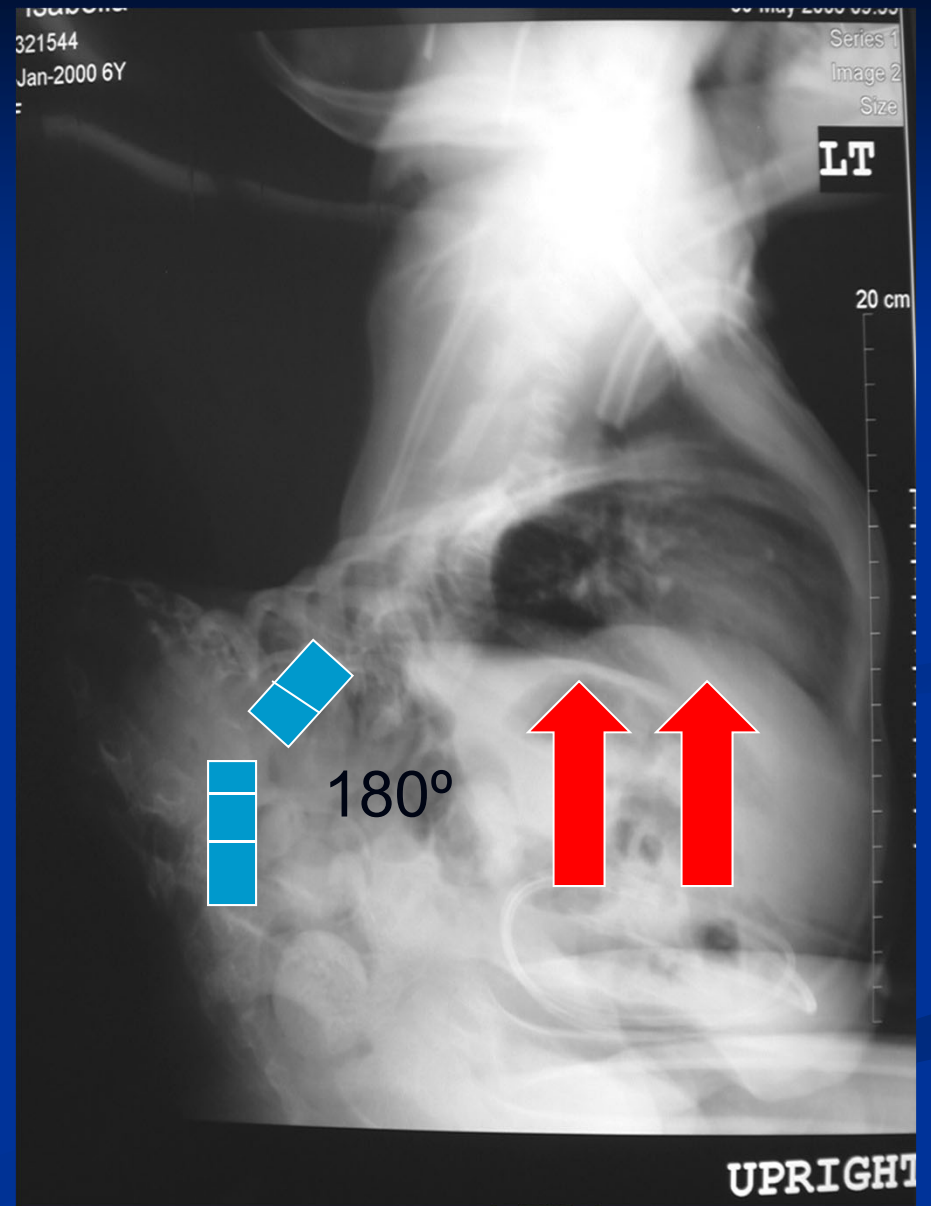
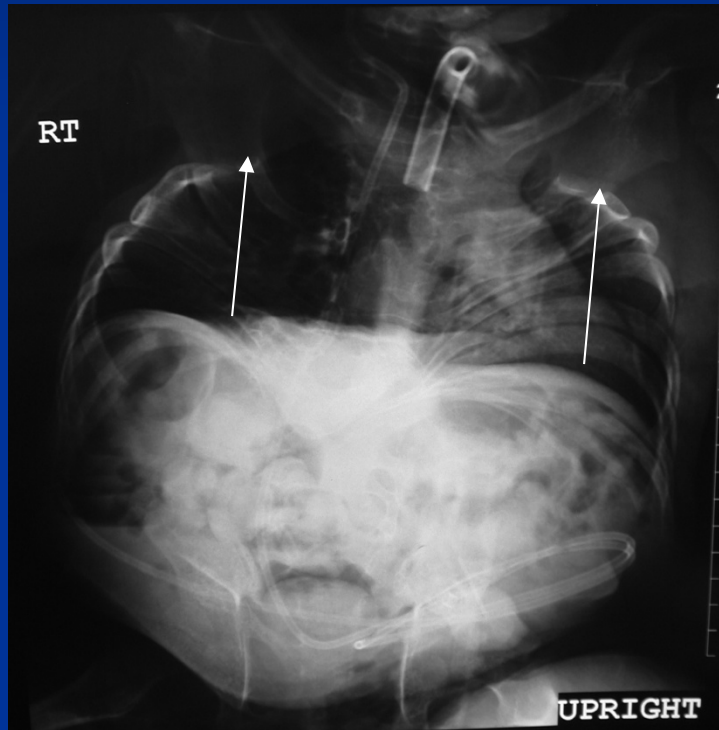
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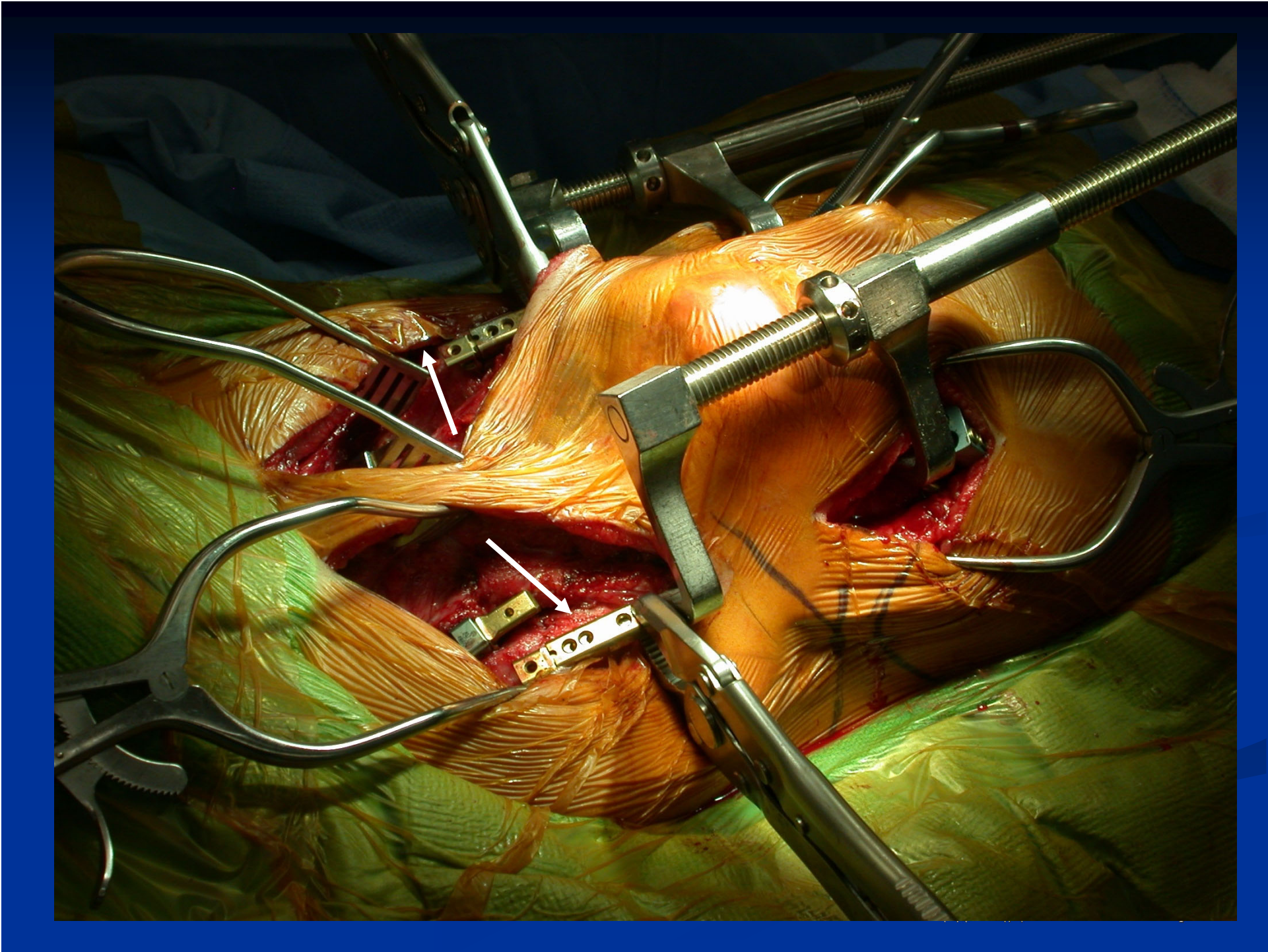
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Myelomeningocele Gibbus Treatment

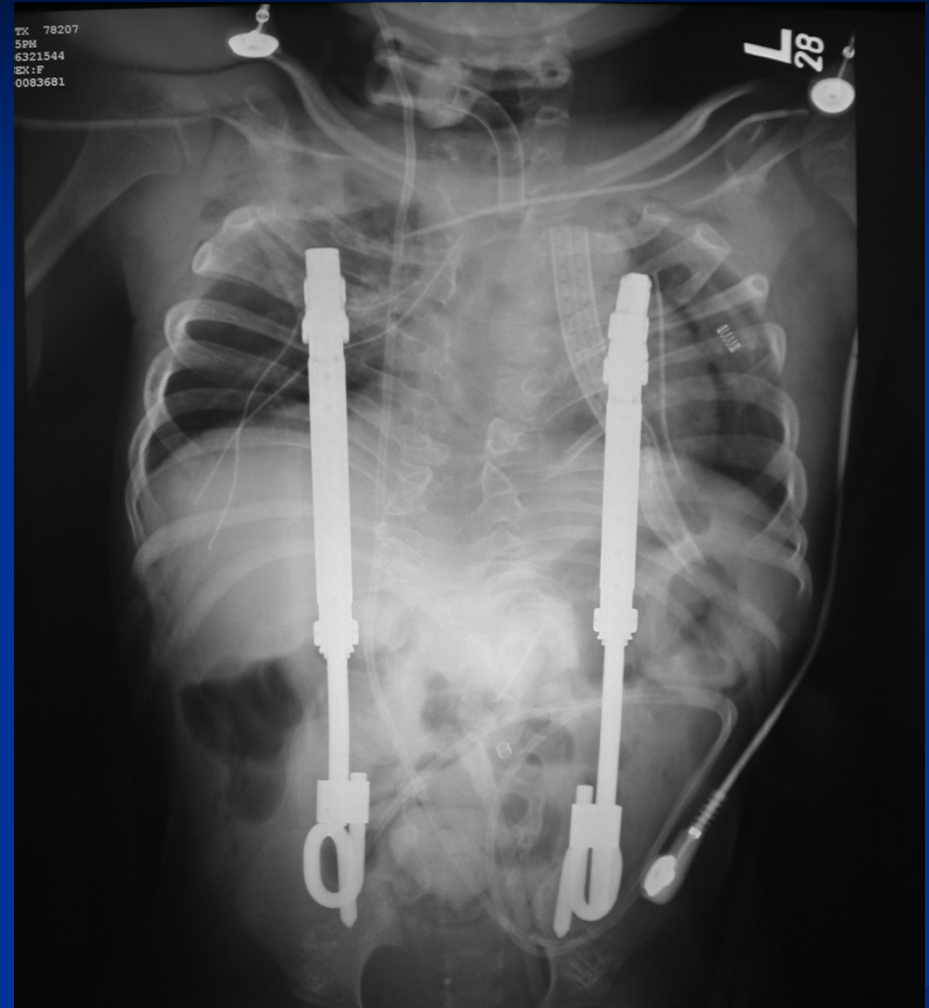
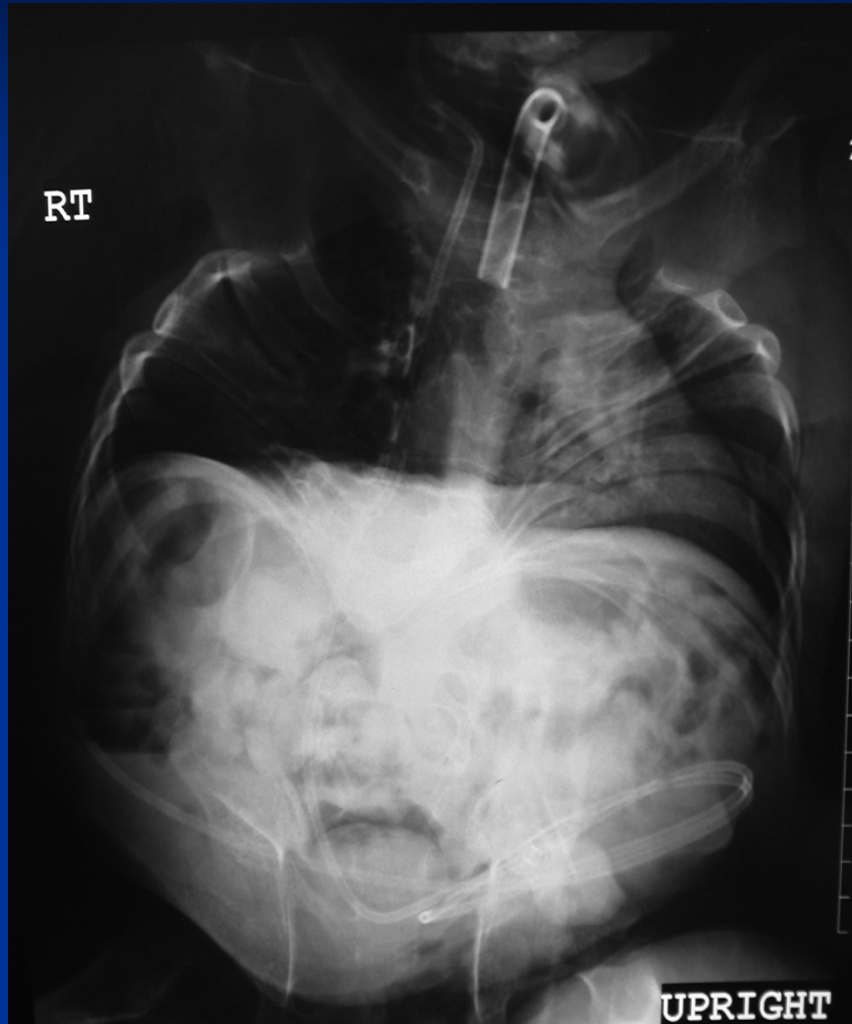
6 y/o myelomeningocele ventilator dependant







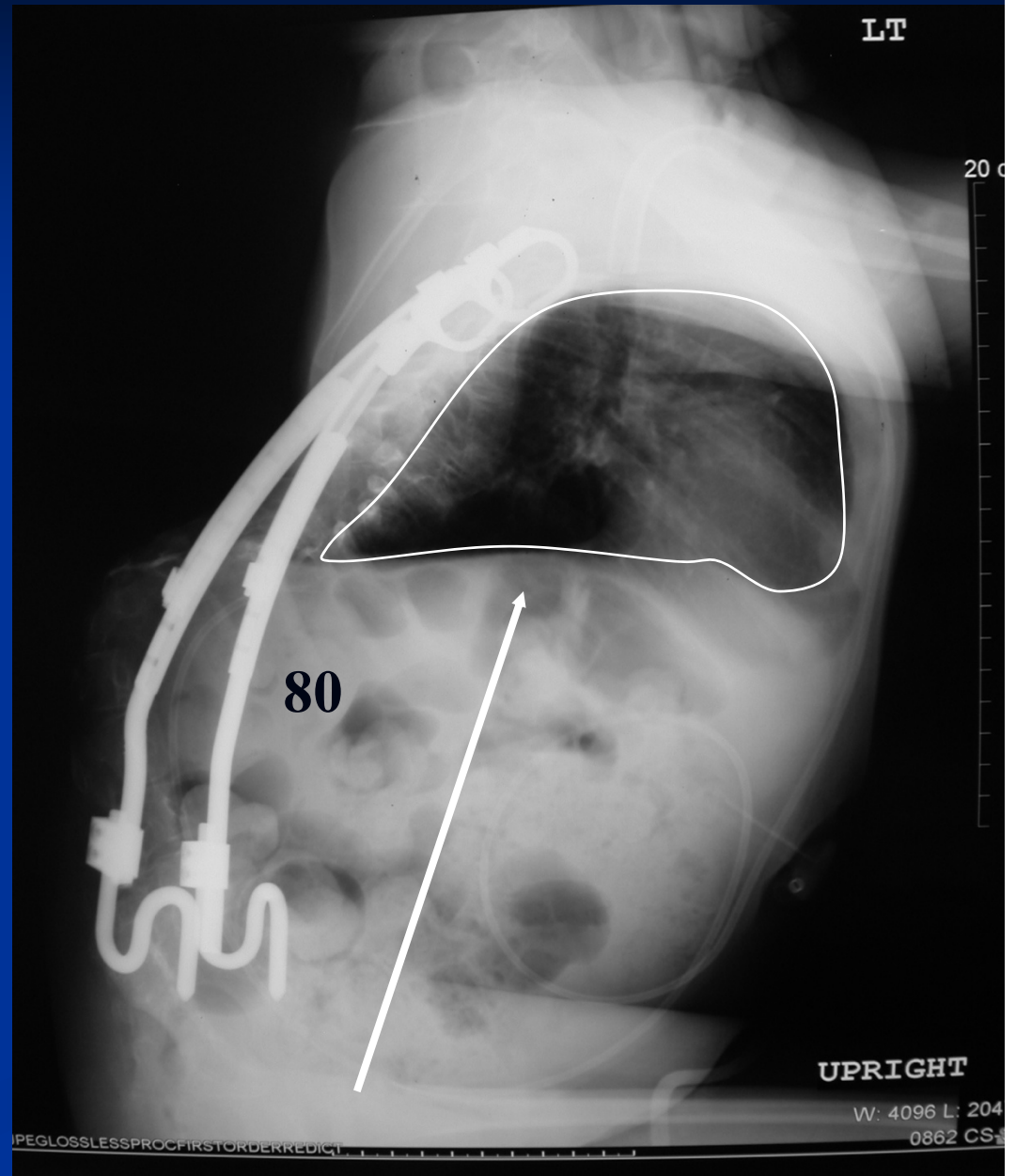
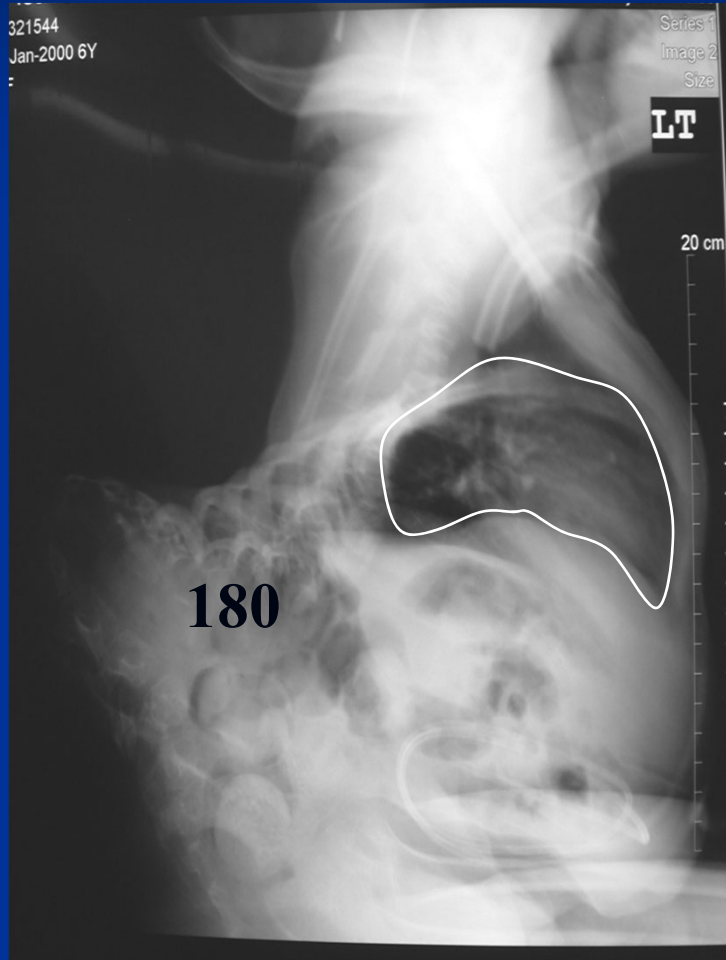




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2 yr follow-up



The Future

- We need to define the natural history of TIS
- We need new ways to assess the results of all treatments
 - The Cobb angle will become obsolete at some point
 - Dynamic MRI of the thorax has the potential to characterize the anatomic basis of thoracic insufficiency syndrome

- VEPTR is a good first step
- Self Expansion VEPTRs
- New devices to treat TIS



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Thank You!



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