

TENSION BASED FUSIONLESS STRATEGIES

2ND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON EOS
MONTREAL, CANADA

James W. Ogilvie, MD
Shriners Hospital for Children
Salt Lake City, Utah
Axial Biotech

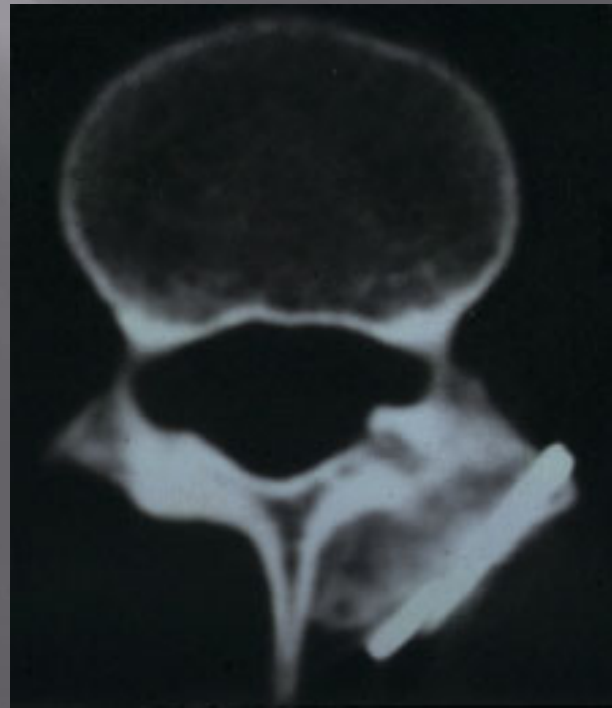
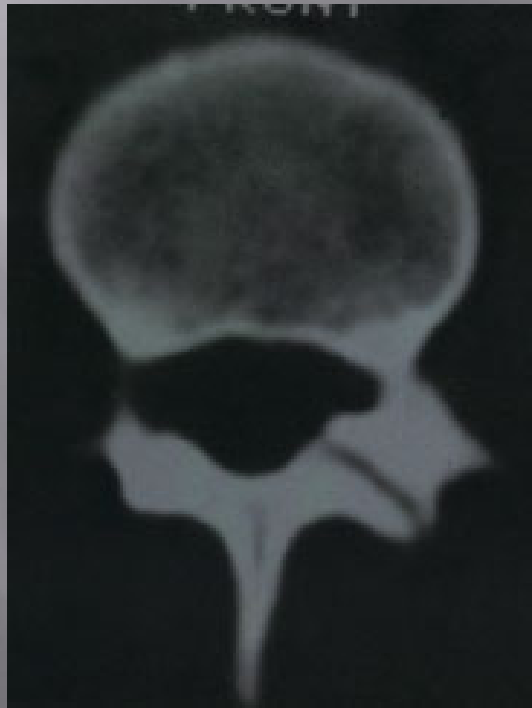
Reconstructive orthopaedics

- ▣ 4 year old with Hurler syndrome MPS 1-H
- ▣ Restoration of Shenton's line
- ▣ > 100% femoral head coverage



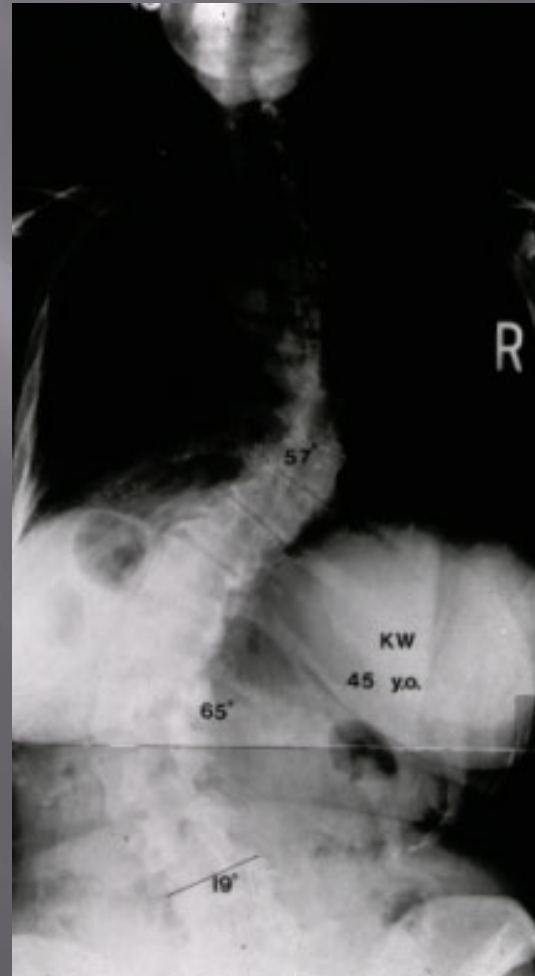
Reconstructive spine surgery

- Reconstruction implies reconstitution or preservation of normal anatomy
- Examples: pars repair of spondylolysis



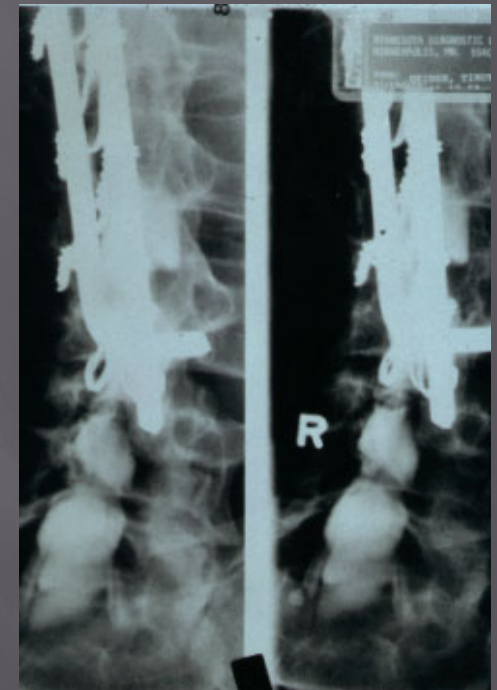
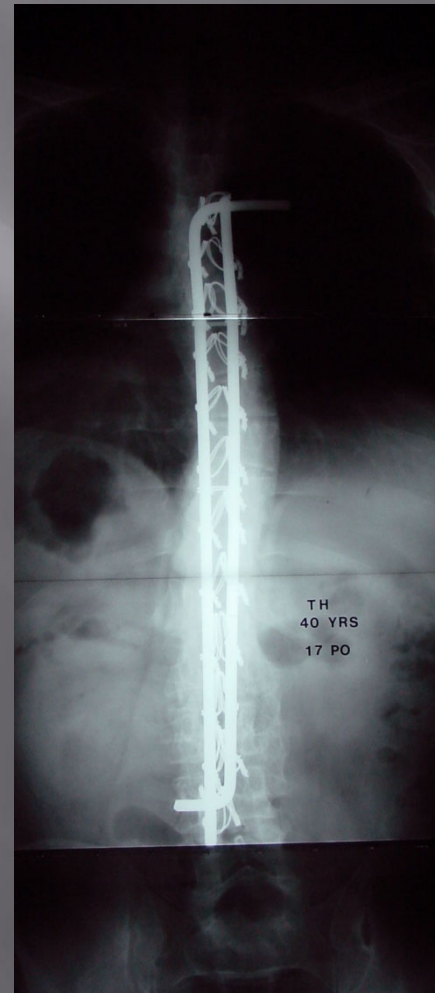
Salvage

- ❑ 45 year old female
- ❑ Painful scoliosis
- ❑ Anterior-posterior fusion
- ❑ Improved quality of life, less pain, better self image



Long term effects of spinal fusion

- ▣ 40 year old male
- ▣ Scoliosis fusion 17 years previously
- ▣ Now with painful lumbar spine
- ▣ Neuro claudication



Spinal deformity surgery

- ▣ Salvage
- ▣ Costly
- ▣ Invasive
- ▣ Long term adjacent motion segment degeneration
- ▣ Current state of the art

Optimal spinal deformity therapy

- ▣ Definitive treatment for scoliosis deformity
 - Normal sagittal and coronal balance
- ▣ Minimally invasive
- ▣ Avoid fusion – provide flexible spine
- ▣ Avoid prolonged bracing
- ▣ Improve long term outcomes compared to bracing, fusion and non-treatment

Ambrose Paré (1510-1590)



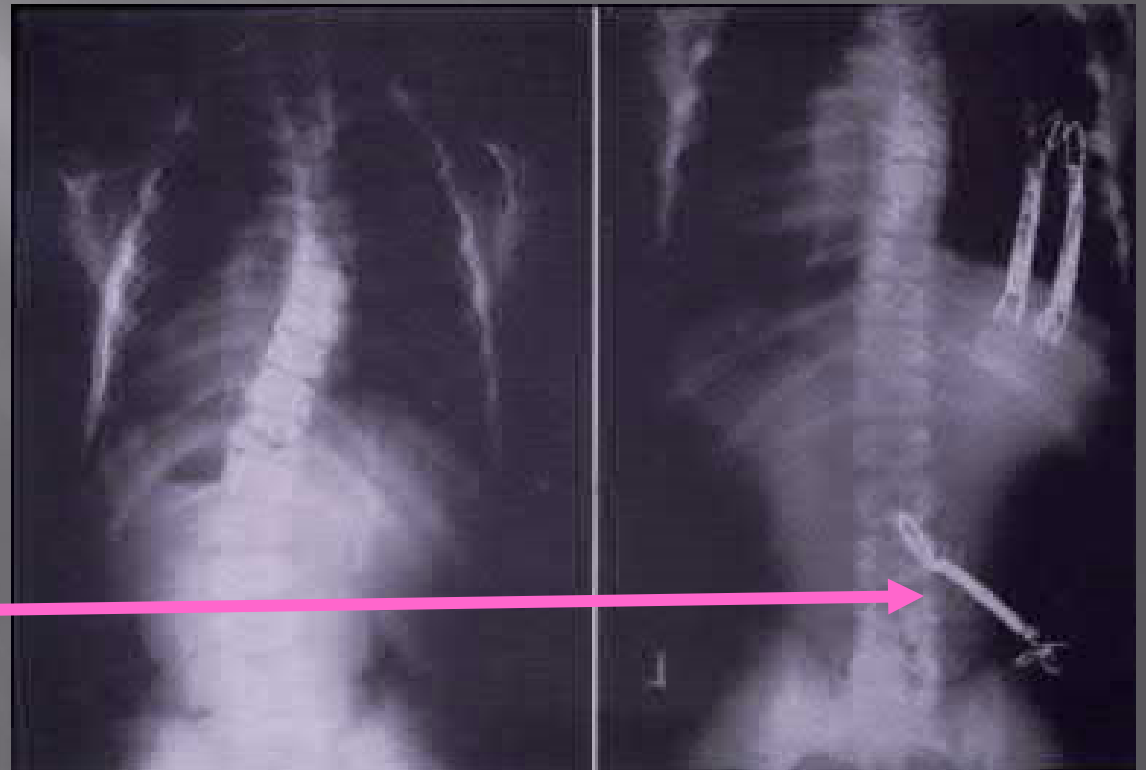
King Charles IX of France

- First orthosis made by armorer.
- Patterned brace after the King's cuirasse

Asymmetrical tether

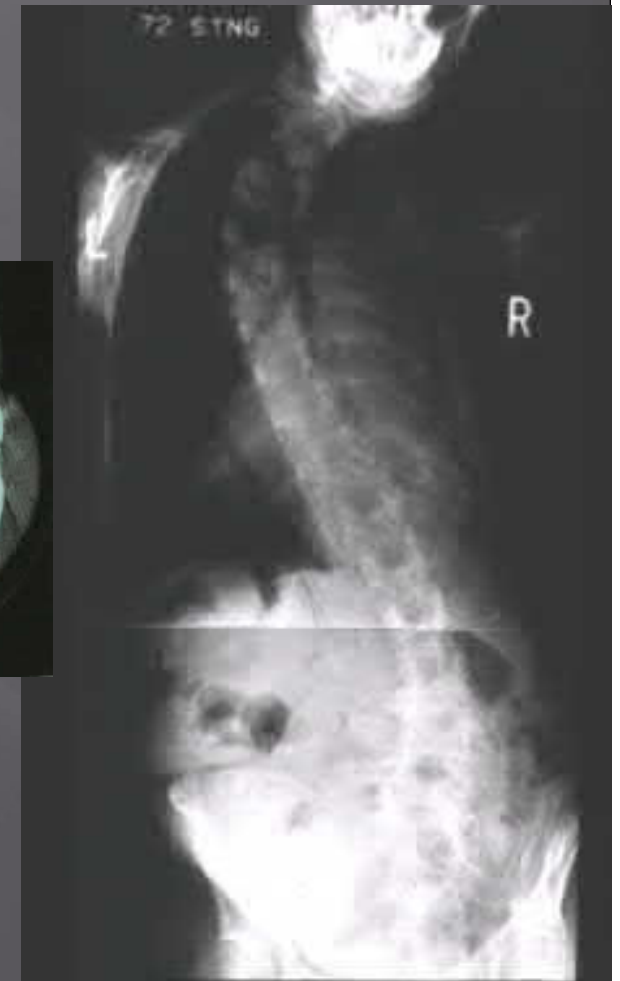
- ▣ Adam Gruca
JBJS 1950

Weiss spring



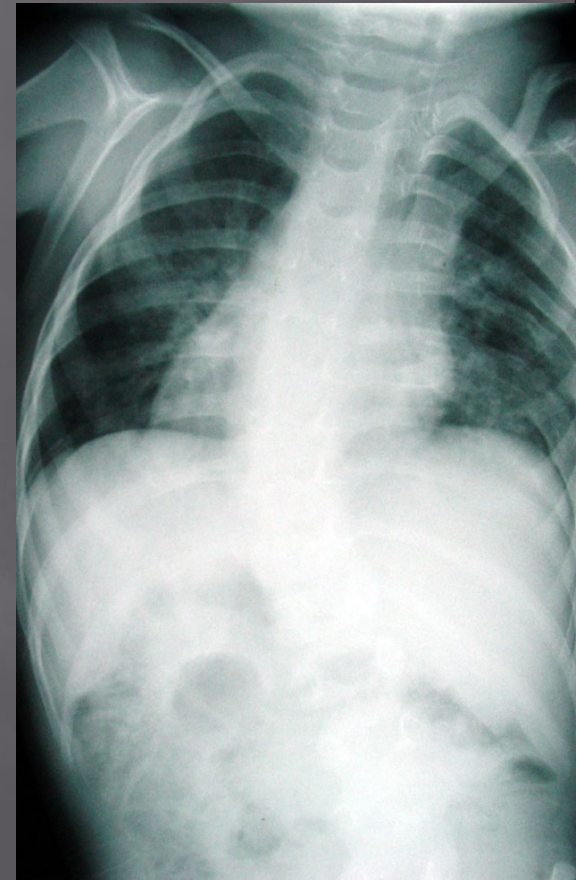
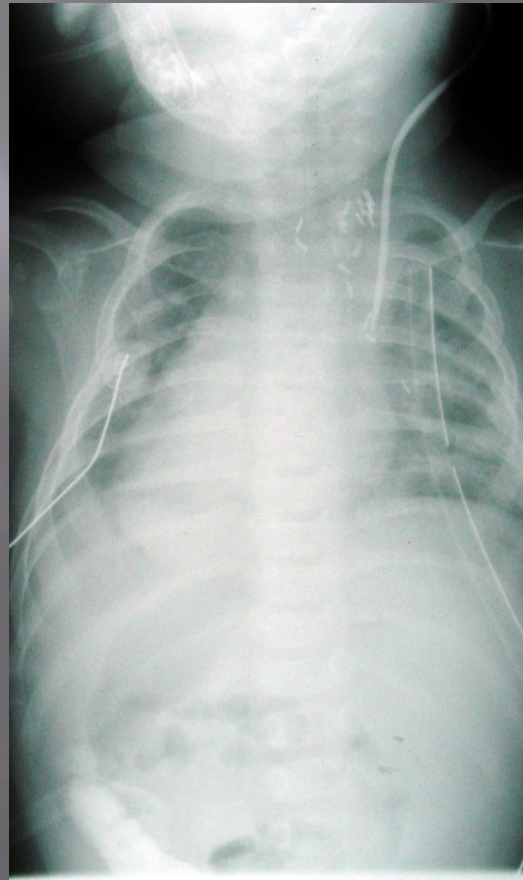
Asymmetrical tether alters spinal growth

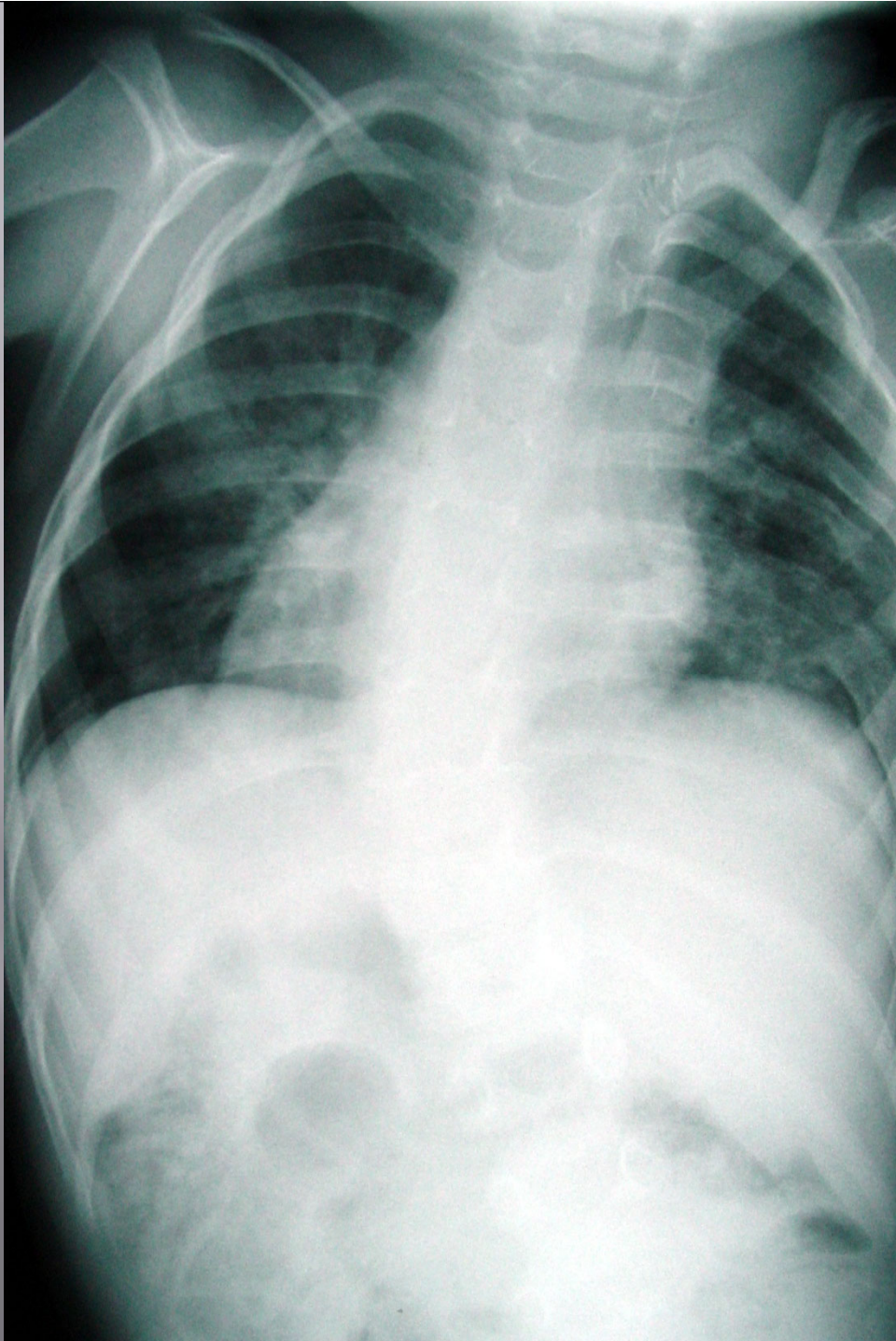
- ▣ 72 yr. old ♂
- ▣ Empyema age 11
- ▣ Right sided tether caused left thoracic curve



Newborn with VATER

- ❑ No congenital spine deformity
- ❑ Normal neuro exam
- ❑ 5 thoracotomies in 3 years for TE fistula





Fibrotic chest wall

Rib synostoses

Progressive scoliosis

Mechanical Modulation: Concave Enhancement and Convex Inhibition

- ▣ External fixator applied compression to rat tail motion segments (vertebrae)
- ▣ Loaded vertebrae grew at 68% of control growth
- ▣ Distracted vertebrae grew at 114% of control growth

Stokes, et al. *Spine* 1996

Stapled rat epiphyses

- ^3H -thymidine decrease at two weeks after stapling
- Loss of columnar organization in growth plate
- Polysaccharide synthesis and accumulation not affected

Erlich, et al *JBJS* 1972

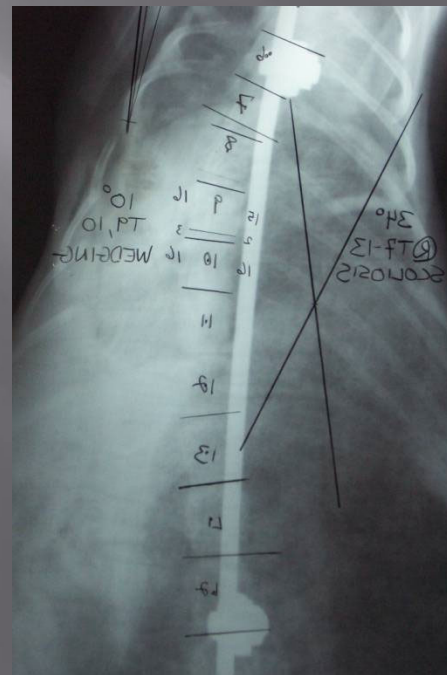
Asymmetrical tether alters spinal growth

- ▣ Spinal tethering in juvenile goats
- ▣ Angular change in vertebral body dimensions

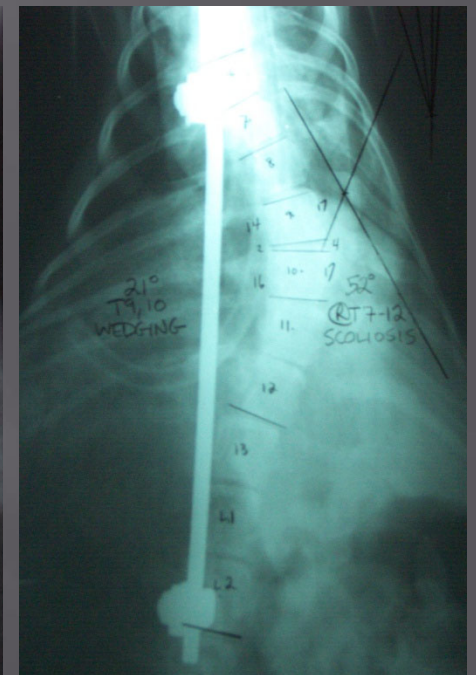
Braun, et al. SRS 2001

Tethering

- Initial Wedging: 10.3°
- Final Wedging: 20.6°
- Increase: $+10.3^\circ$
($P = 0.001$)

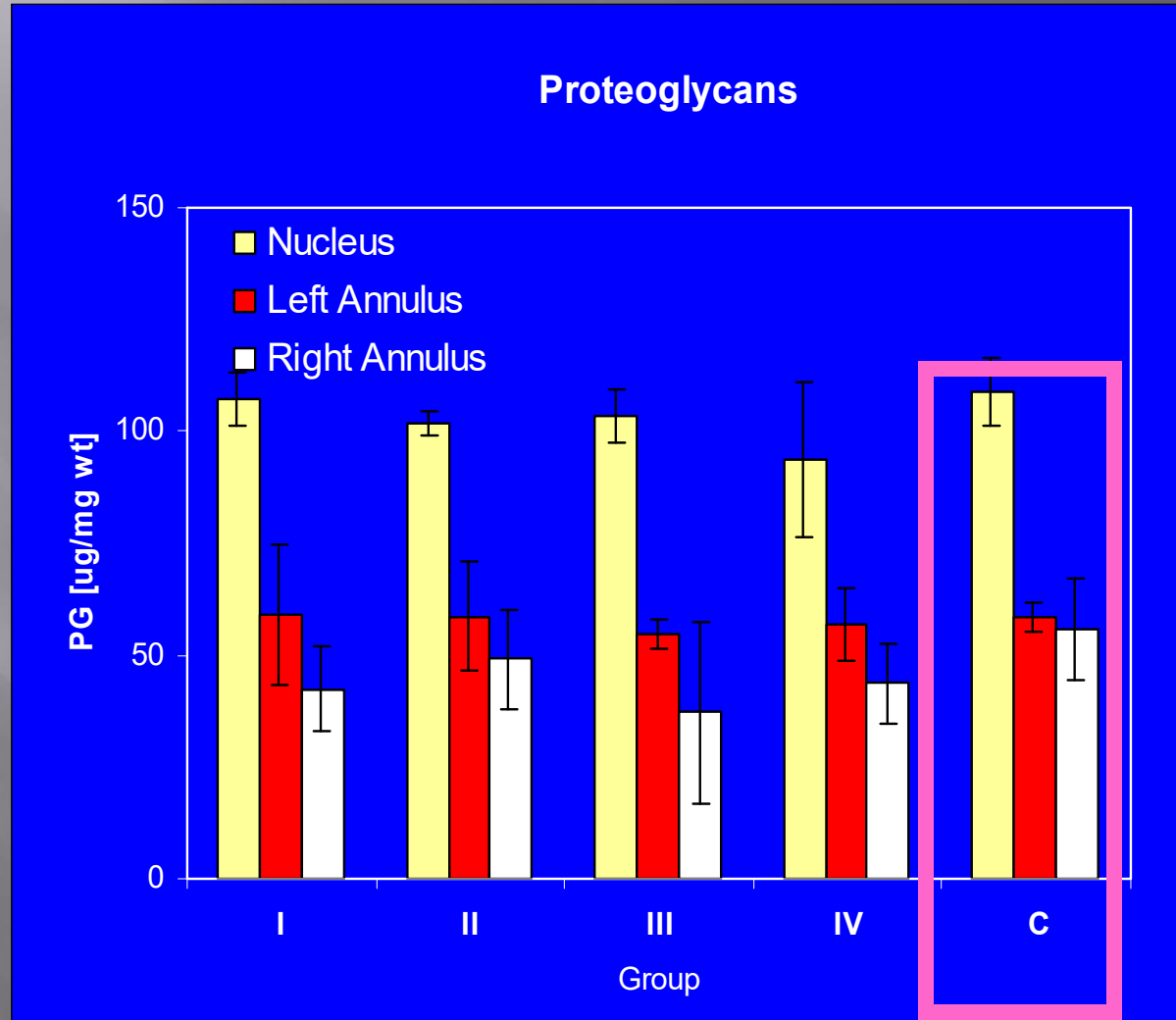


Initial 10°



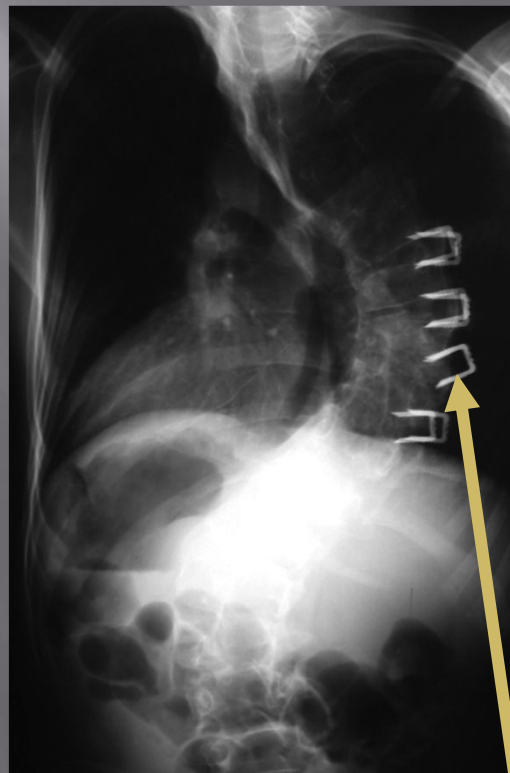
Final 21°

Disc Biochemistry



Convex scoliosis stapling: 1994

- ▣ Minimally invasive
- ▣ Four apical levels
- ▣ Brace for two months then no bracing



What went wrong?

- ▣ Staple dislodgment
- ▣ Progression outside stapled segments
- ▣ Wrong patient population:
Idiopathic vs. syndromic
- ▣ Severity level?
Heuter-Volkman principle

Staple dislodgment

- ▣ Shaped Memory Alloy (SMA) NiTi
- ▣ 4° C configuration
Martensite:
monoclinic crystal



Staple dislodgment

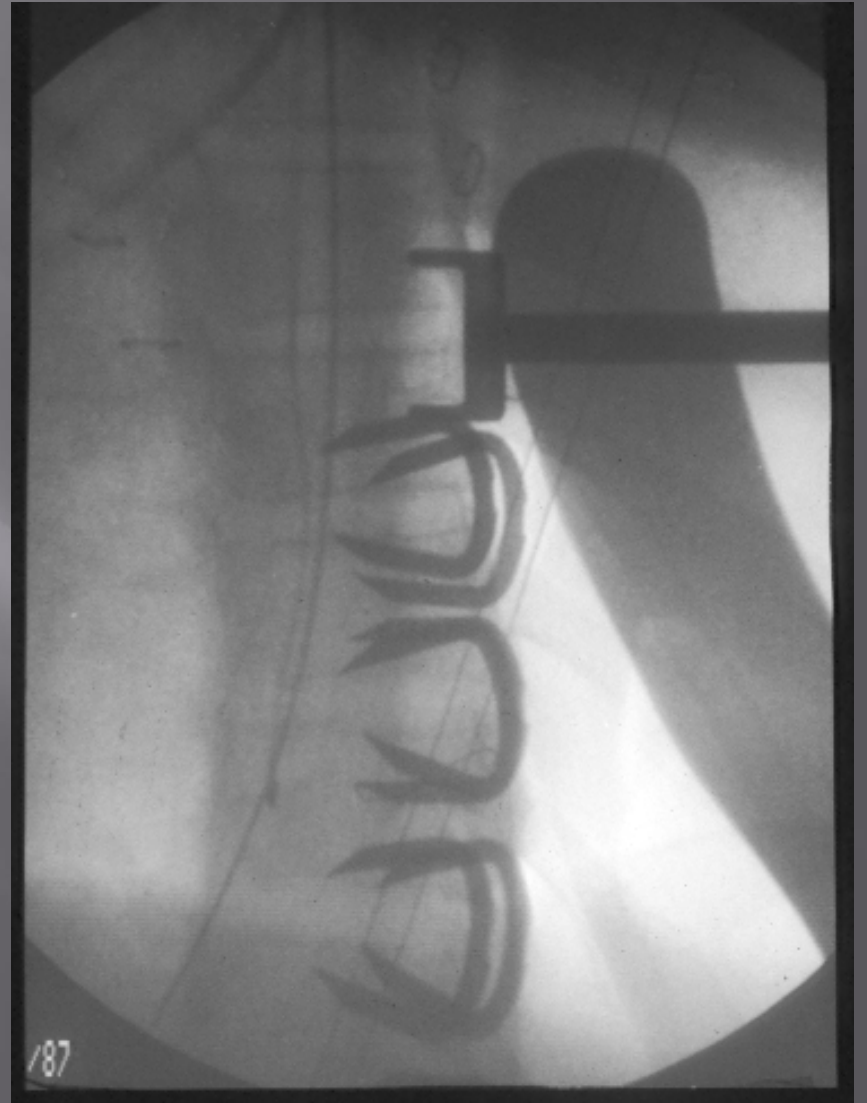
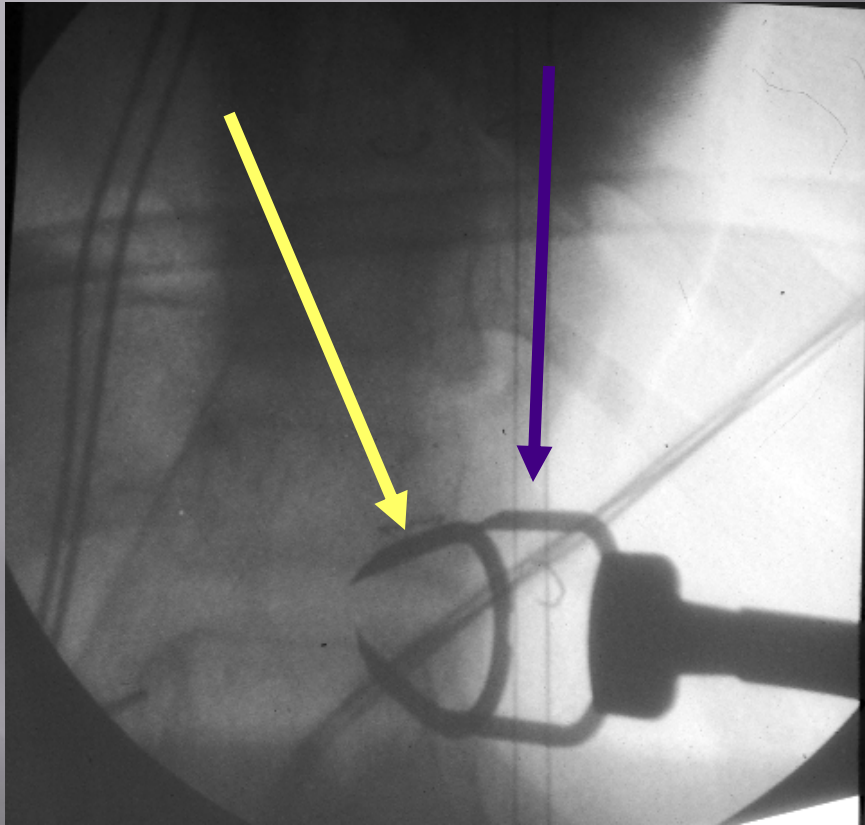
- ▣ Shaped Memory Alloy (SMA)
 - ▣ 4° C configuration
 - ▣ 35° C configuration
- Austenite: body centered cubic crystal



Staple dislodgment

- ▣ Shaped Memory Alloy (SMA) NiTi
- ▣ 4° C configuration
- ▣ 35° C configuration
- ▣ No staple dislodgment in subsequent trials

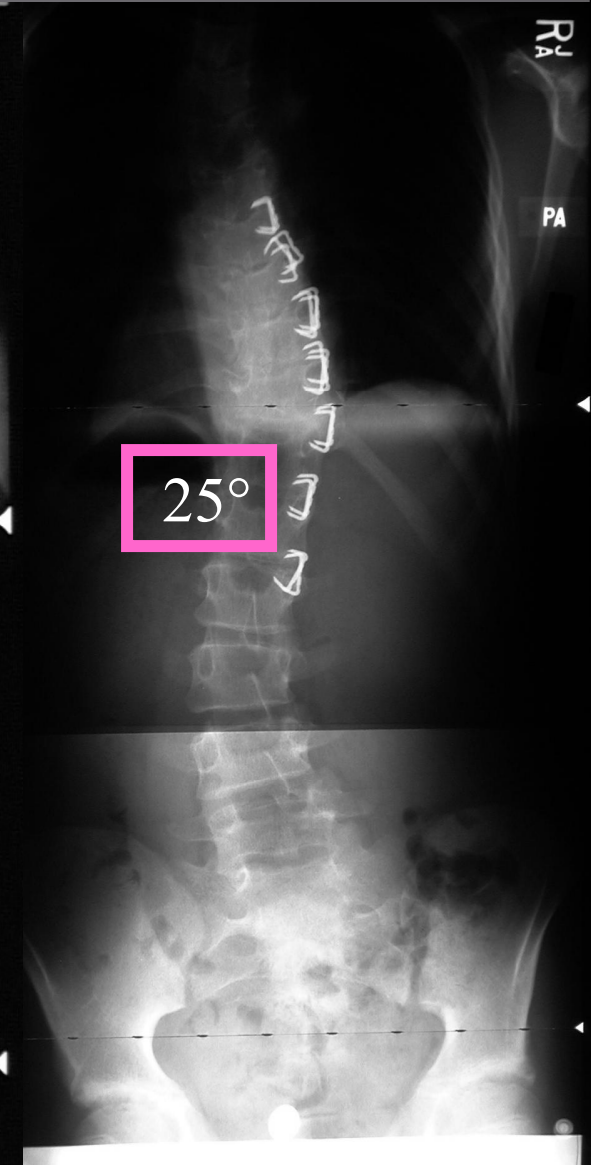
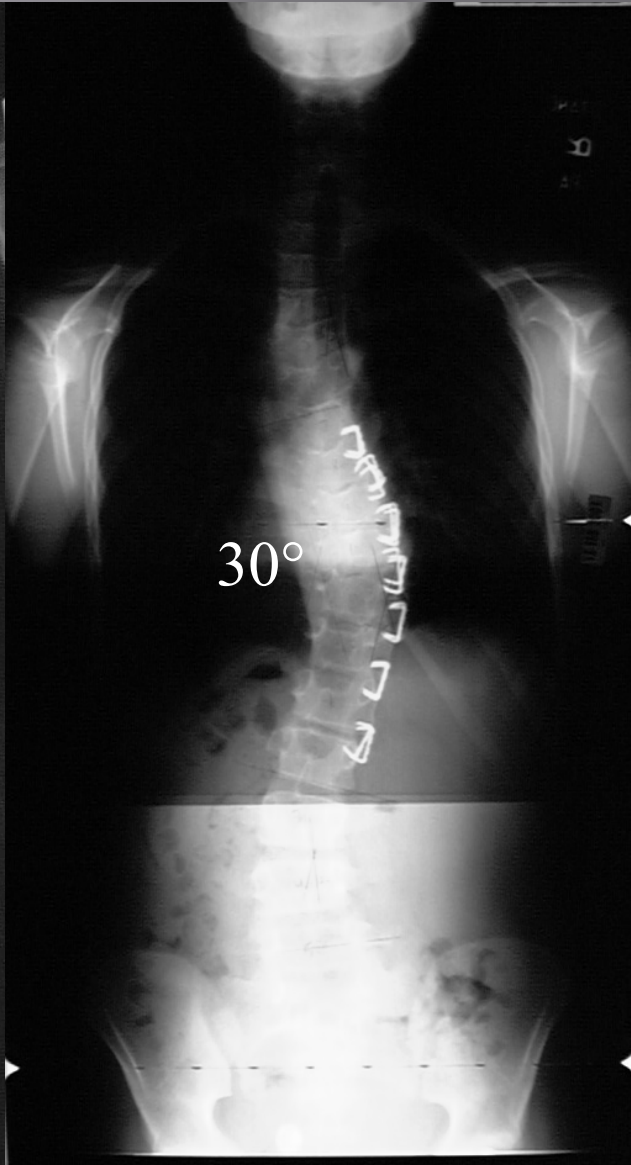




Pre

12 mo

24 mo



Betz, et al.

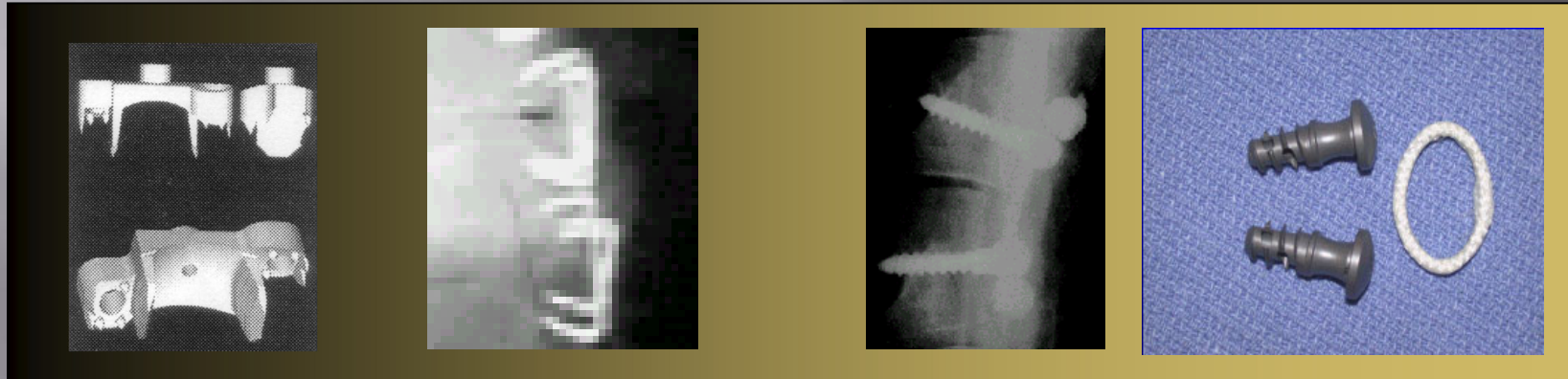
Convex Implant Strategies

Wall

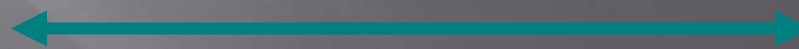
Betz

Newton

Braun



RIGID



FLEXIBLE

Heuter-Volkmann Principle

- ▣ **Compression inhibits physal growth**
- ▣ At what curve severity does gravity compress the concave disc beyond its ability to sustain longitudinal growth?
- ▣ Empirically, 30°-40° range.

Convex scoliosis tethering

- ▣ Guided growth of the immature spine is possible.
- ▣ Early identification of appropriate patients.
- ▣ Minimally invasive surgery.
- ▣ Fusionless correction of deformity.
- ▣ Implant innovation.



Thank you

“Reconstructive” orthopaedics

- ▣ Reconstruction implies reconstitution or preservation of normal anatomy
- ▣ Examples: relocation of DDH, repair of dislocating shoulder, ACL repair

“Salvage” orthopaedics

- ❑ Salvage implies creating an abnormal condition which is better than the previous pathology.
- ❑ Examples: amputation, fusion, prosthetic joints

Long term effects of spinal fusion

- 15 year old female
- Uninstrumented scoliosis fusion 1947
- Third patient to wear new Milwaukee brace post-surgery



Long term effects of spinal fusion

- 70 year old female
- Scoliosis fusion 54 years previously
- Some pain in lumbar spine
- 2001: L-5, S-1 decompression for stenosis

