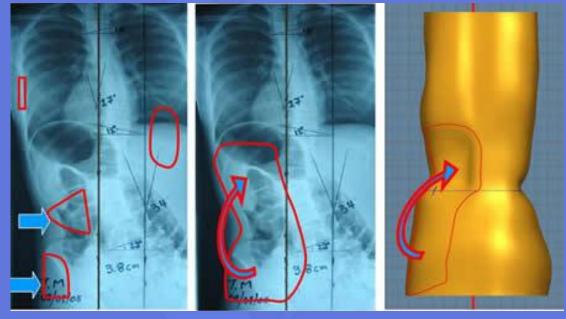
Use of and 3D asymmetrical (GOSS)Brace for infantile and juvenile

scoliosis - Early results and failures



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Background

- Options for Infantile and Juvenile scoliosis
 - Casting
 - Growing Rods/VEPTR
 - Shilla
 - Bracing
- Casting
 - Labor intensive, expensive
 - Multiple visits to OR and anesthetics
- VEPTR/Growing Rod
 - Diminishing returns with multiple lengthenings
 - Multiple visits to OR and anesthetics



Materials and Methods

- All patients treated by a single surgeon and orthotist since 2010 with an asymmetrical brace as primary treatment for infantile and juvenile scoliosis
- Groups
 - Infantile: <=3 yo (5pts)
 - Juvenile: >3 <10 yo (6 pts)</p>



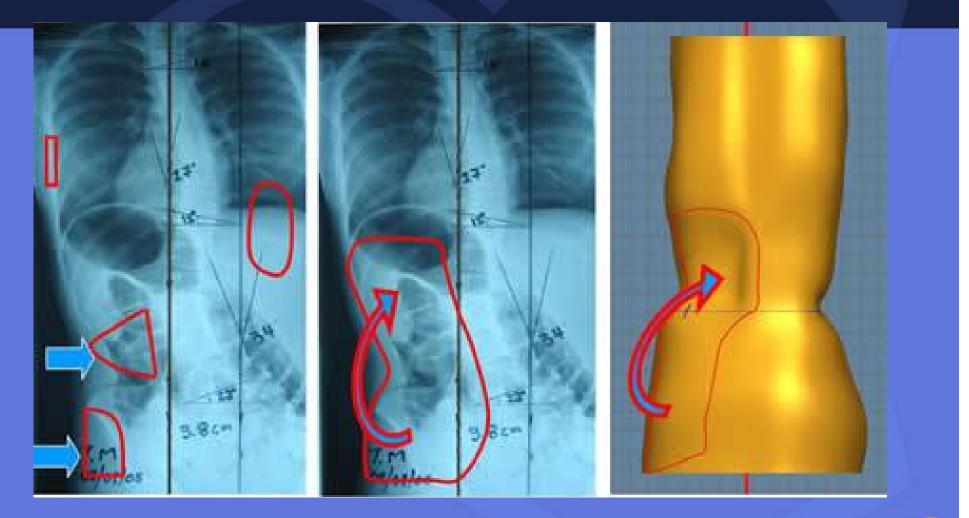
GOSS Brace

• GOSS

- 3D Bracing system based on restoring sagital balance, derotating the segments of the spine and then coronal bending moments.
 - Similar concepts to Mehta casting
- Orthotists takes 25 measurements from patients
- These measurements as well as x-ray, and clinical data are used to create a cad cam file
- The brace is then made from cad cam design emphasizing derotation and restoration of balance



GOSS System



3 point of Forces

3D moments including derotation

PEDIATRICS

Infantile group - Frapuce/estrophy

| | | | | Pre Brace | | In Brace | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|------|----------|------|-------------|
| A | ge (mo) | Phenotype* | # of braces | f/u (mo) | Cobb | RVAD | Cobb | Curent cobb |
| 1 | 13 | slender | 5 | 34 | 47 | 44 | 29 | 60 |
| 2 | 33 | sturdy | 3 | 35 | 40 | 16 | 24 | 35 |
| 3 | 11 | unknown syndrome | 3 | 17 | 48 | 41 | 29 | 58 |
| 4 | 26 | syndromic | 3 | 28 | 44 | 18 | 23 | 28 |
| 5 | 25 | unknown syndrome | 4 | 32 | 30 | 13 | 30 | 100 |

* After Mehta 5,6



Juvenile Group – Improved Cobb

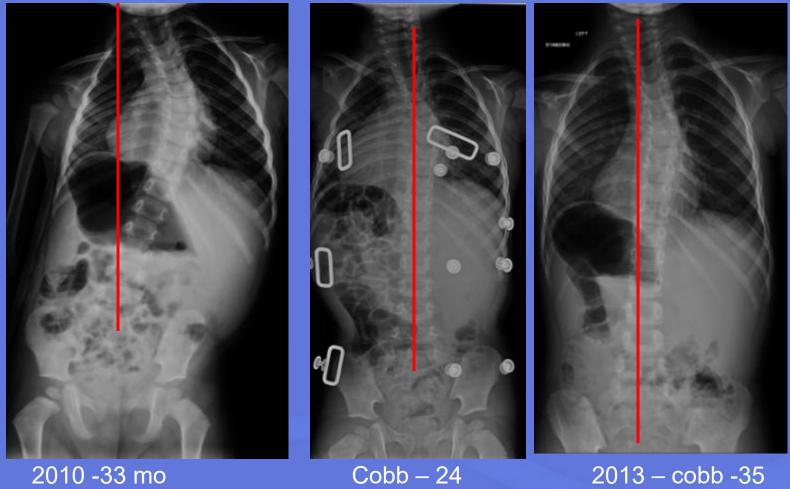
| Age (mo) | | | | Pre Brace | In Brace Cobb | Current Cobb | |
|-------------|--|-------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| t 1st Brace | | # of braces | time in brace | Cobb | | | |
| 75 | idiopathic | 2 | 11 mo | 42 | 20 | 46 | |
| 47 | idiopathic | 4 | 2 yr 10 mo | 56 | 18 | 55 | |
| 89 | Neuromuscular | 1 | 9 mo | 47 | 37 | 55 | |
| 50 | idiopathic previously treated with casting | 4 | 3 yr 4 mo | 18 | 0 | 3 | |
| 64 | Neurmuscular | 4 | 3 yr 6 mo | 41 | 7 | 34 | |
| 89 | idiopathic | 2 | 1 yr 6 mo | 55 | 21 | 37 | |



OM Coronal Aligment / Balance



OM X- rays Vs Aligment / balance



2010 -33 mo Cobb - 40

2013 - cobb -35



Results/Observations

Infantile group

- 2 with improved Cobb angle
- 2 patients with progression but no surgical intervention
- 1 surgical intervention (stiff curve with no initial improvement in brace)
- Juvenile group
 - 3/6 with improved Cobb
 - 3/6 Cobb stable (within measurement error)
 - No surgical intervention



Discussion

- Overall results of infantile group promising as a delay tactic although a smaller percentage of patients with improved Cobb as previous studies⁷
- Juvenile group
 - Encouraging results with several patients treated for 3 years with no progression
- We believe viable option for treatment of infantile and juvenile scoliosis



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