

Cervicothoracic Congenital Scoliosis: Treatment of shoulder balance and head tilt

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Children's Hospital Los Angeles
Endowed Chair of Pediatric Spinal Deformity



Visible Deformity - Head Tilt

Hemi
vertebrae

3 yo girl
72°

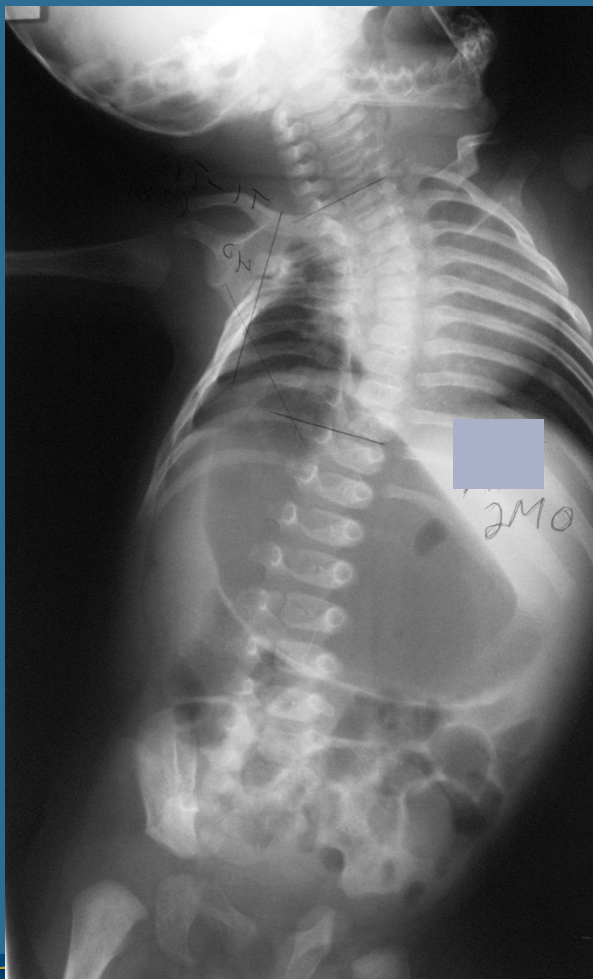
Unilateral bar



Step 1: Is it progressive???

Ask for CXRs from birth

2 mo

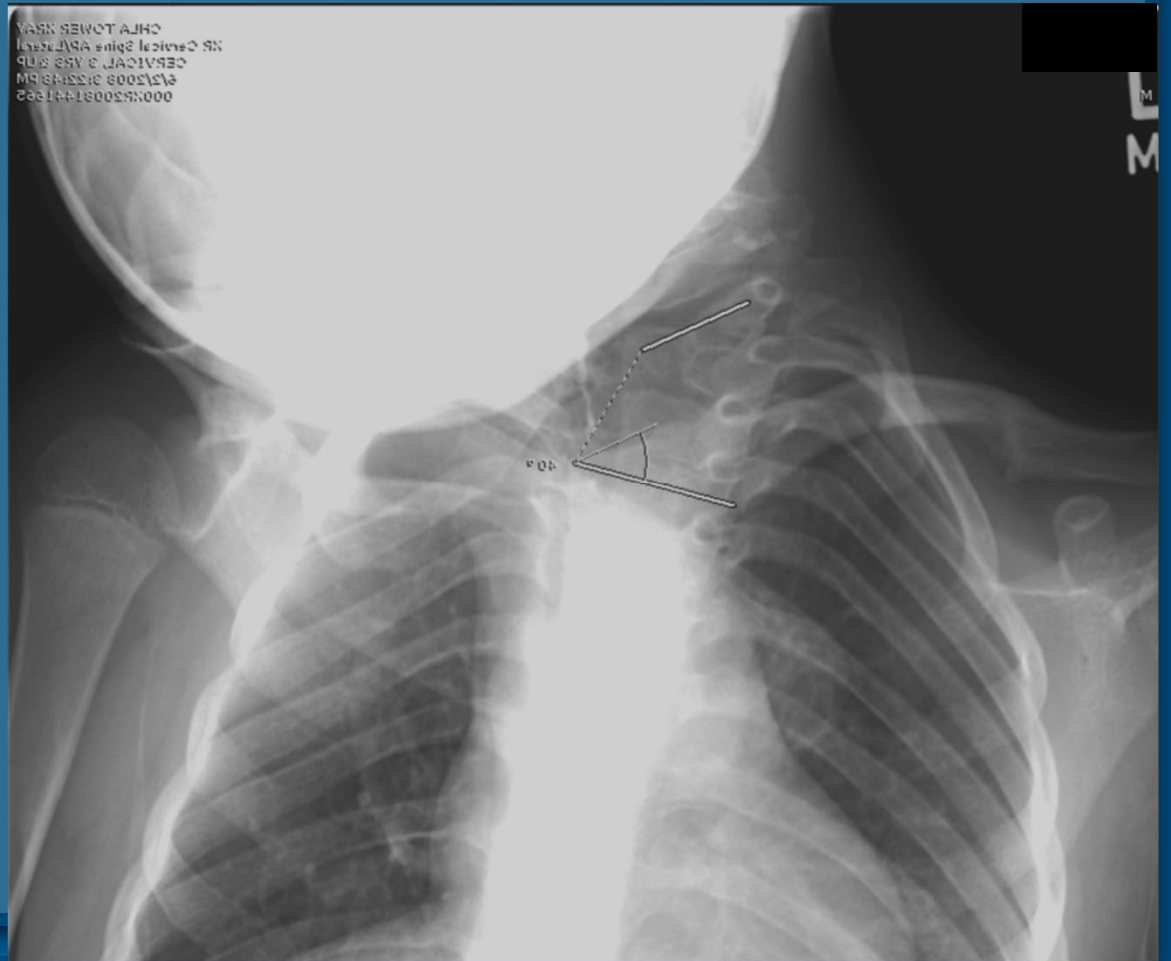


3 yrs



Step 2: Set Parental Expectations

- Head Tilt and Shoulder Balance likely to improve, but will never be perfect.



Step 2: Set Parental Expectations

Evaluation of shoulder balance in the normal adolescent population and its correlation with radiological parameters

**Ibrahim Akel · Murat Pekmezci · Mutlu Hayran ·
Yasemin Genc · Ozgur Kocak · Orhan Derman ·
Ilkay Erdoğan · Muharrem Yazici**

Euro Spine J, 2008

- Mean shoulder height difference 8mm $\pm$ 6mm
- 28% have $\geq$ 10mm shoulder height difference (and self report level shoulders)
- T1 tilt poorly correlated with shoulder balance

Step 3: Surgical Techniques Congenital Cervicothoracic Scoliosis

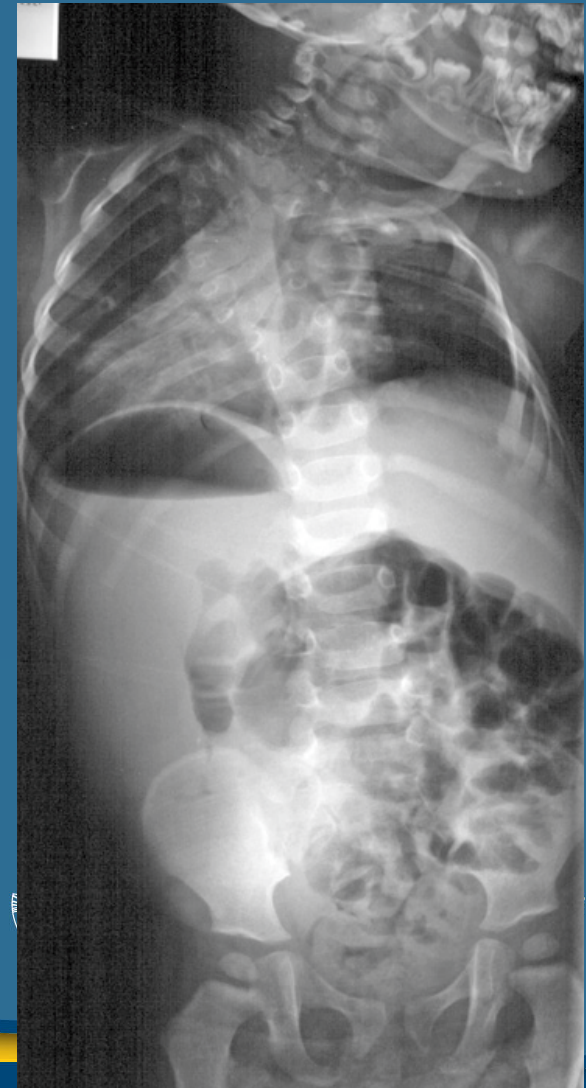
1. Fusion
2. Resection
3. Distraction over time

No role for Bracing

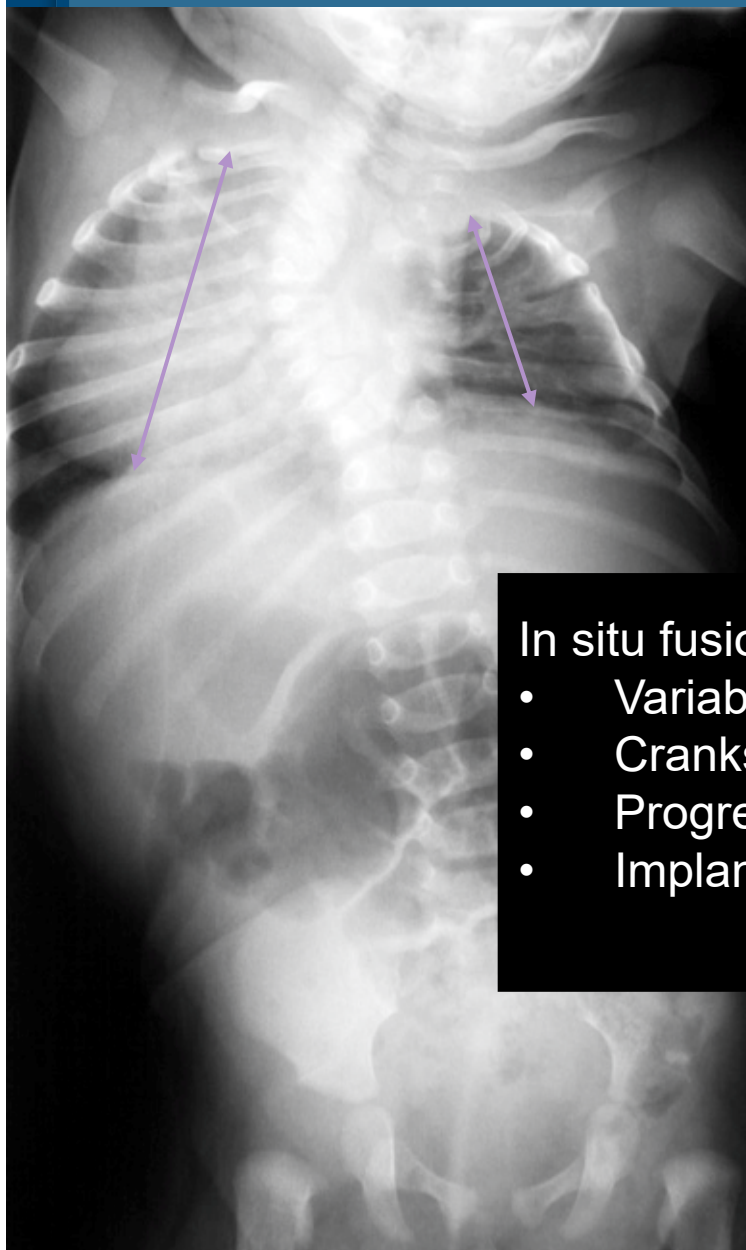
Option #1 Hemi-epiphysiodesis (Fusion)

- <5yrs
- <50 deg curve
- Posterior fusion alone
- Fuse 1/3-1/2 vertebrae
- Cant get correction from cast

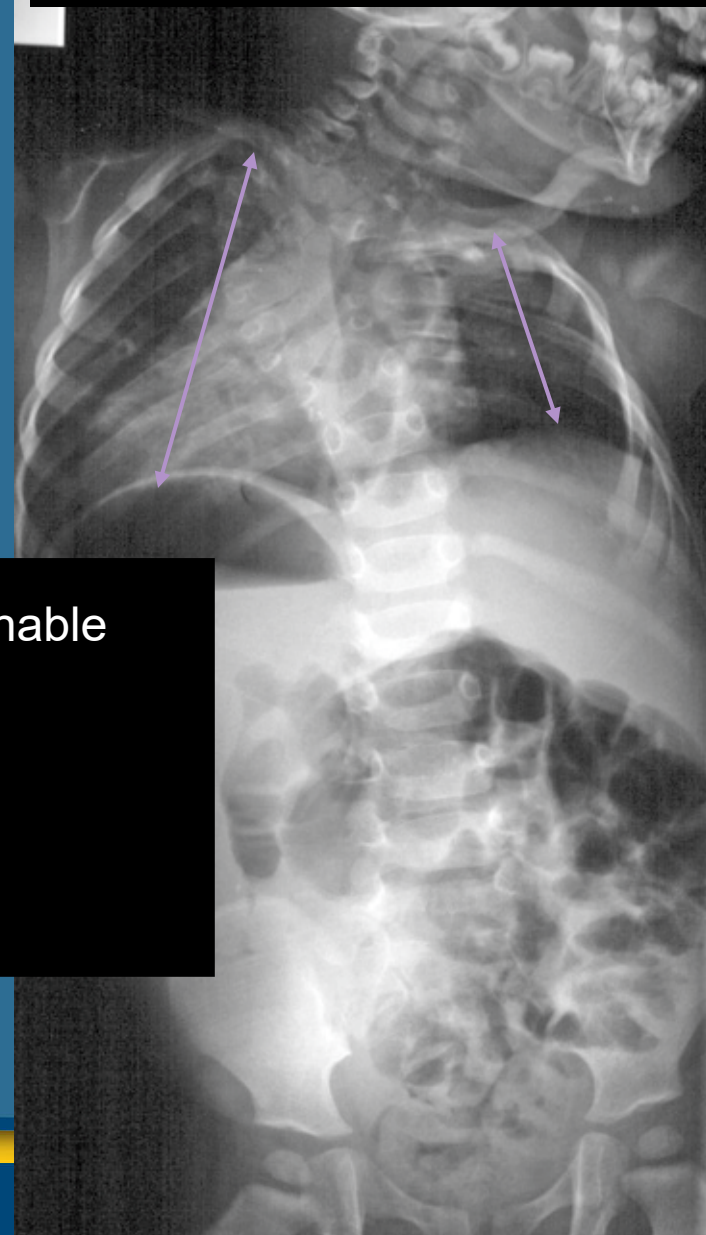
Winter



3 month old
Fused St. Elsewhere



1 year after in-situ fusion
Progressive deformity

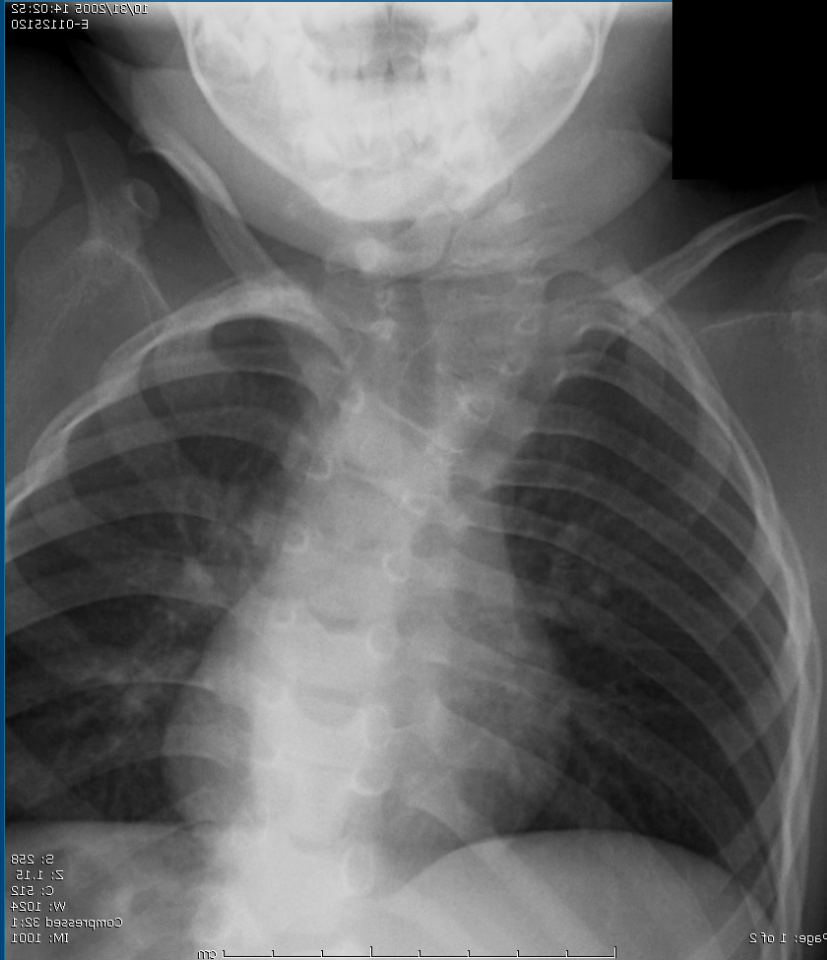


In situ fusion alone questionable

- Variable results
- Crankshaft
- Progressive
- Implants help?

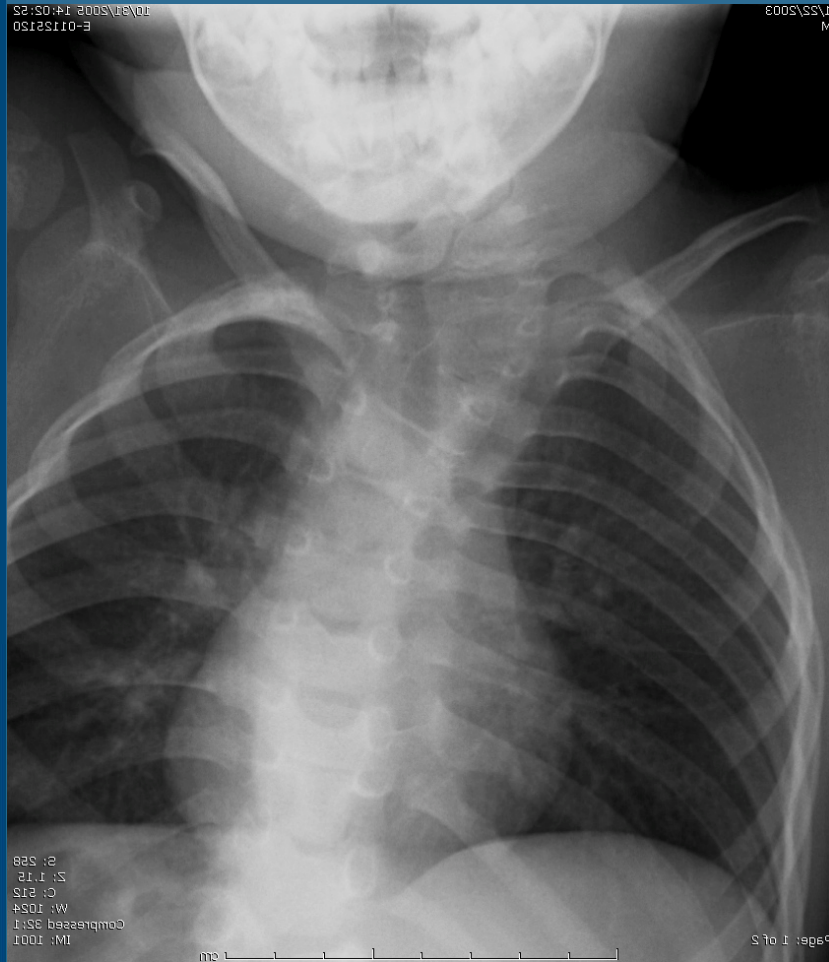
2 yo congenital scoliosis Hemi Vertebrae Opposite Bar

Progression likely
Multiple growthplates convexity



2 yo congenital scoliosis

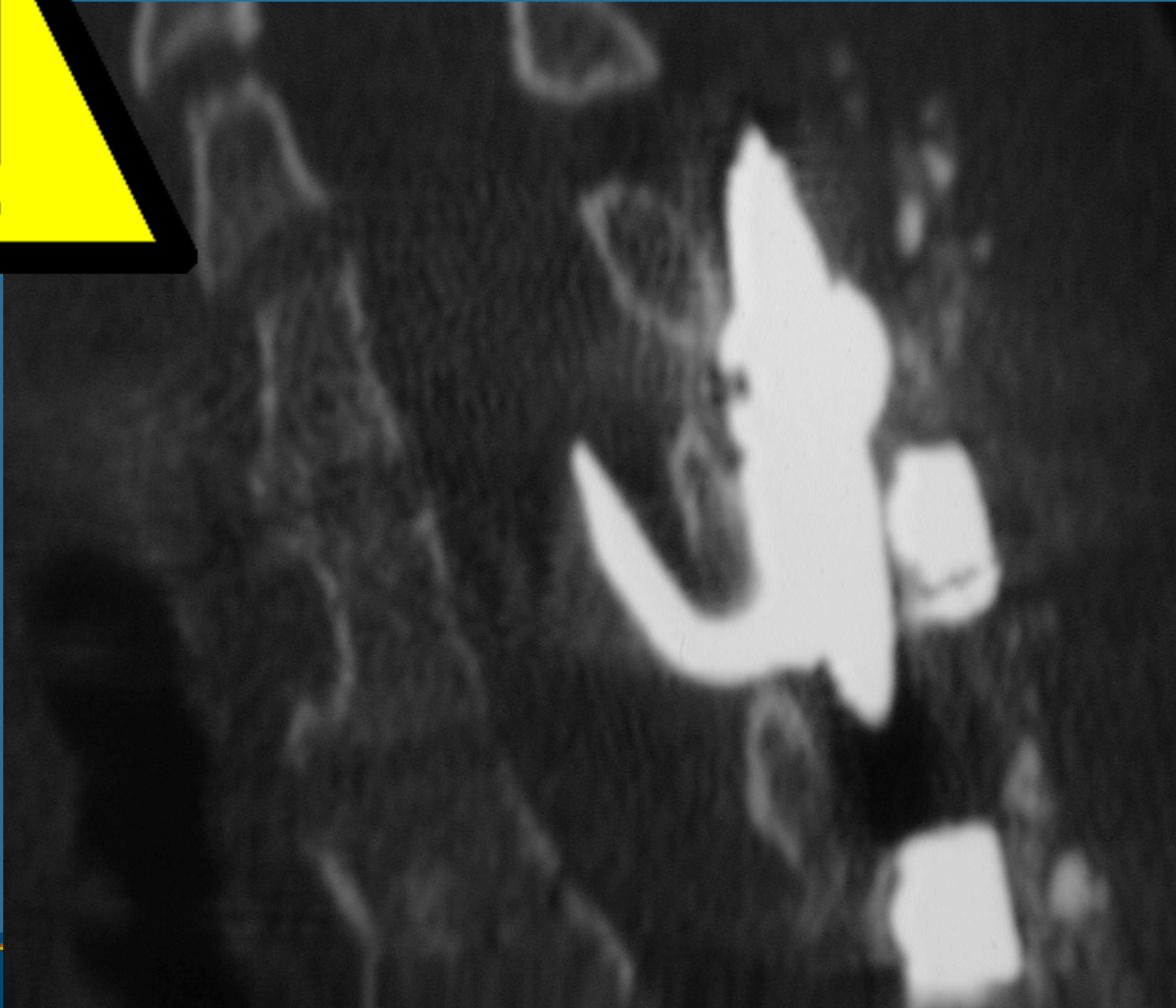
Hemi Vertebrae Opposite Bar



Upper anchor fixation
sufficient for resection ?

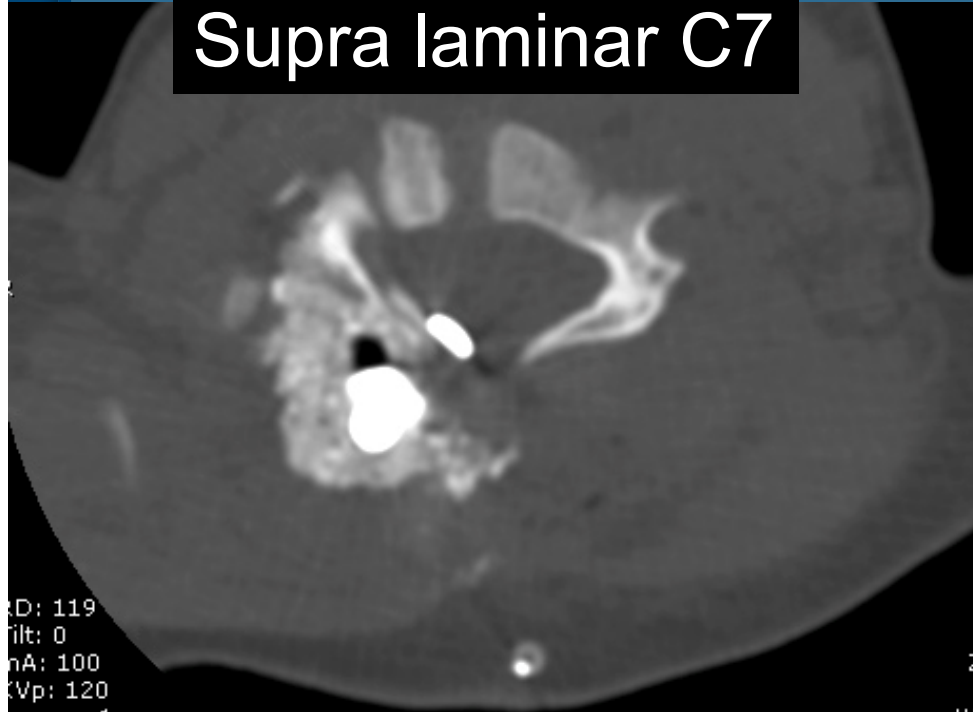


Adult sized implants may be too big

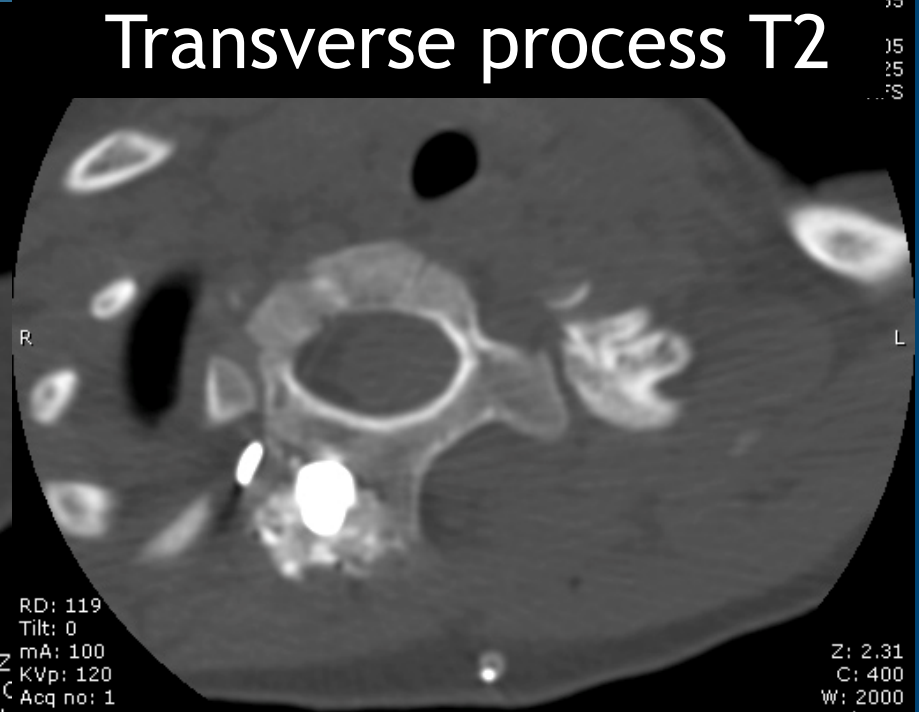


Use Downsized Implants 2 year old - 4.5 mm system

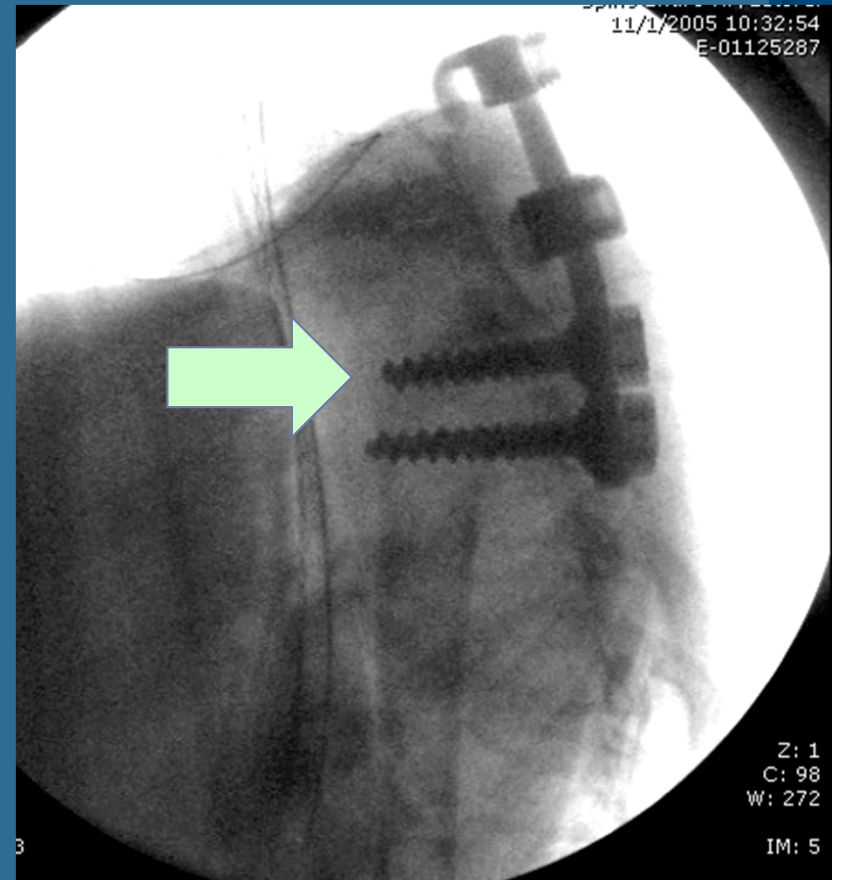
Supra laminar C7



Transverse process T2

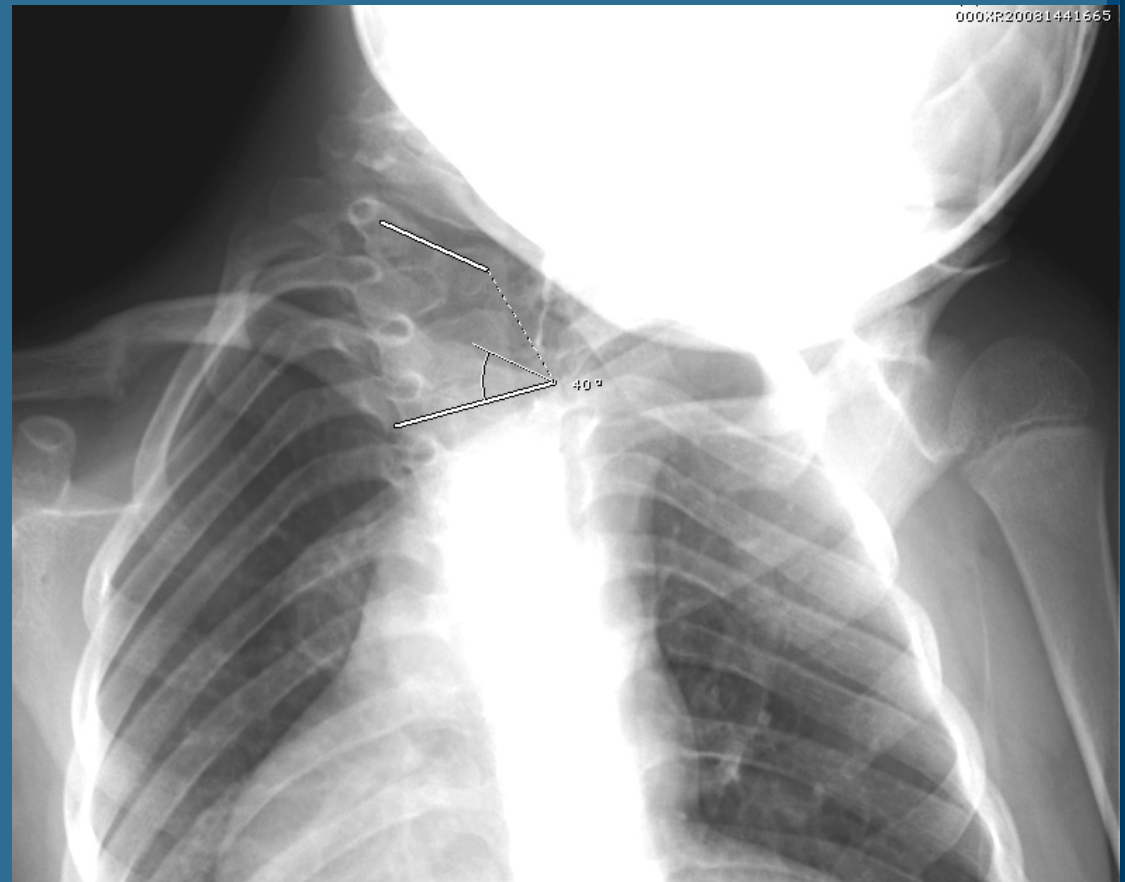


If Pedicle Screws to Long Cut them Shorter



Option #2 Resection and Fusion

7yo 40°



Anterior Exposure of the Cervicothoracic Spine using a Combined Cervical and Thoracic Approach

BY LYLE J. MICHELI, M.D.*, AND ROGER W. HOOD, M.D.*, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

From the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston

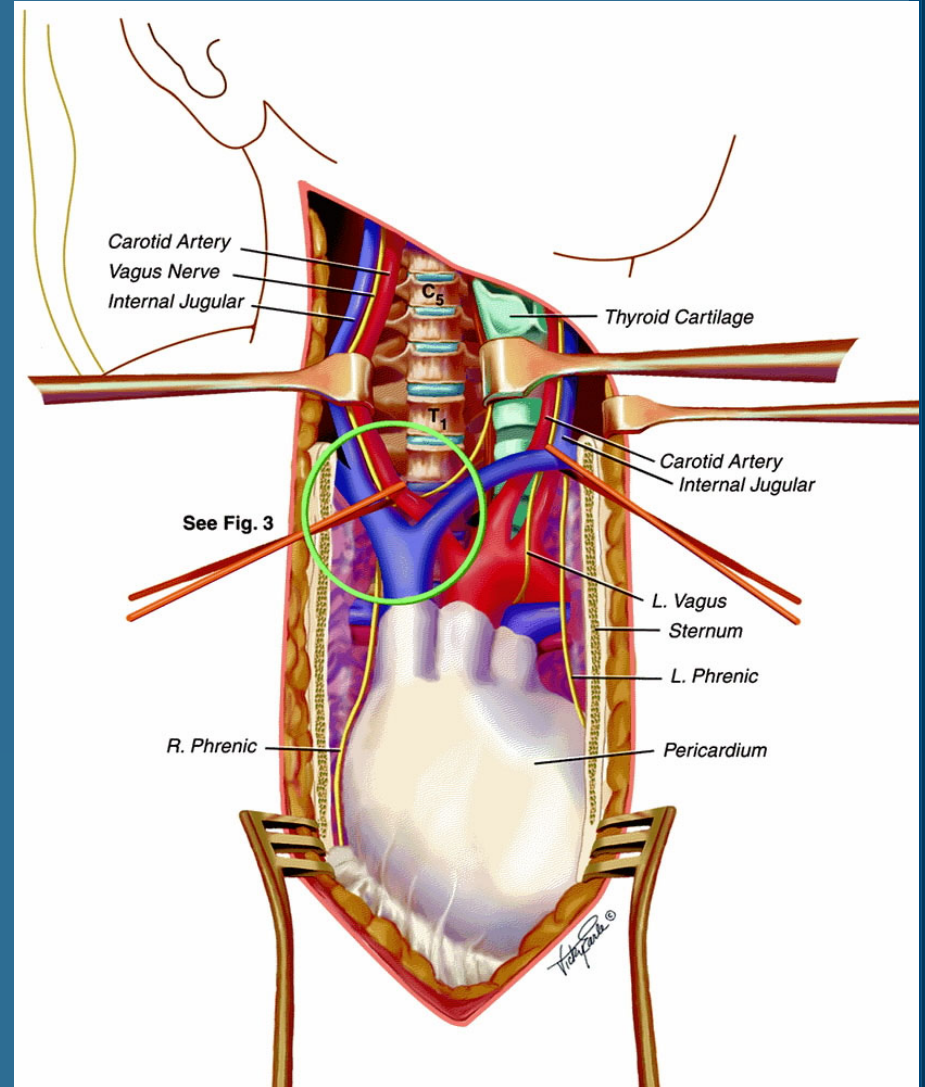
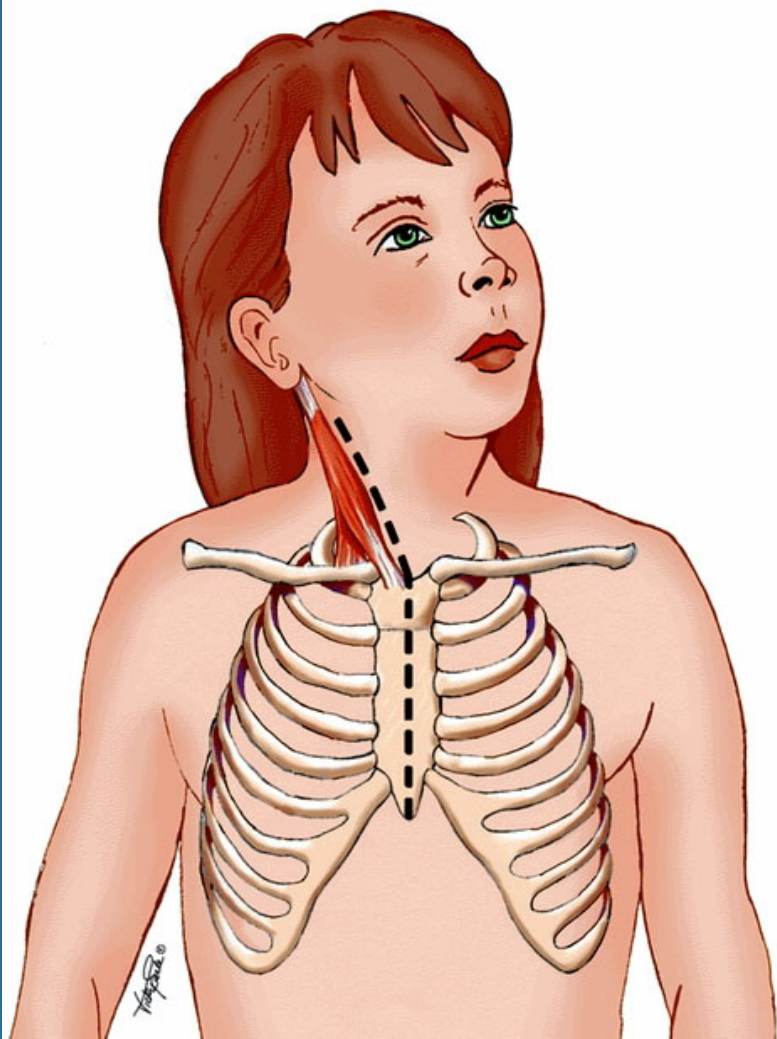


Fig. 2

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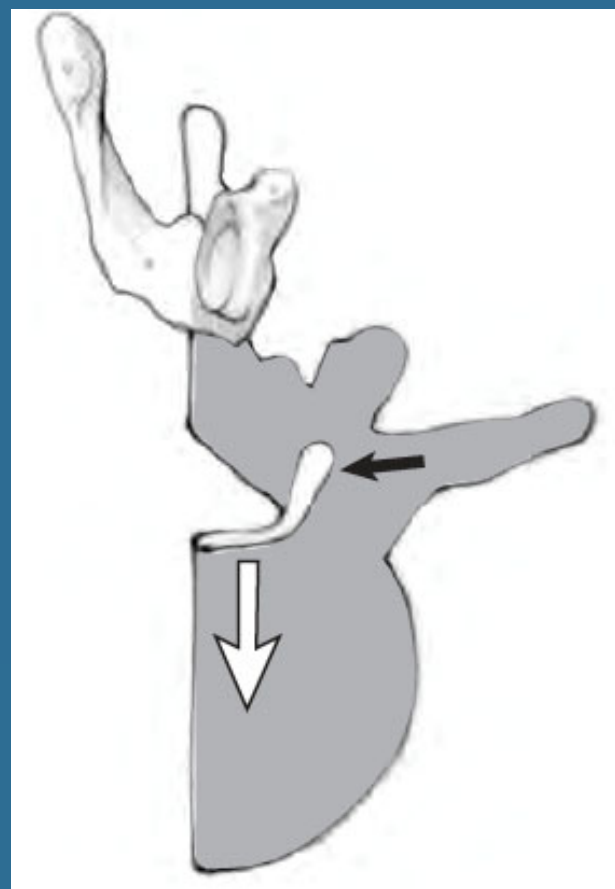
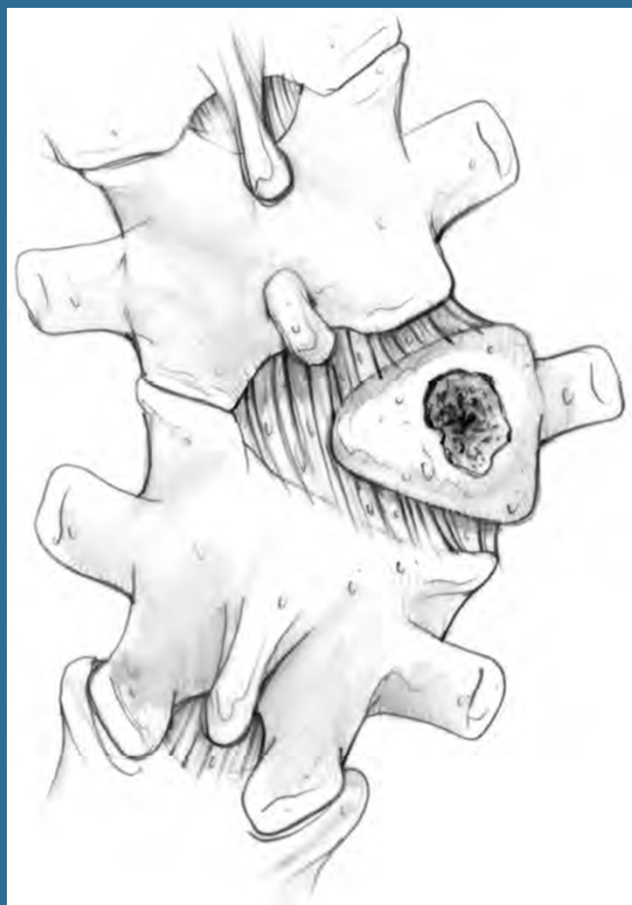
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Sternal Split

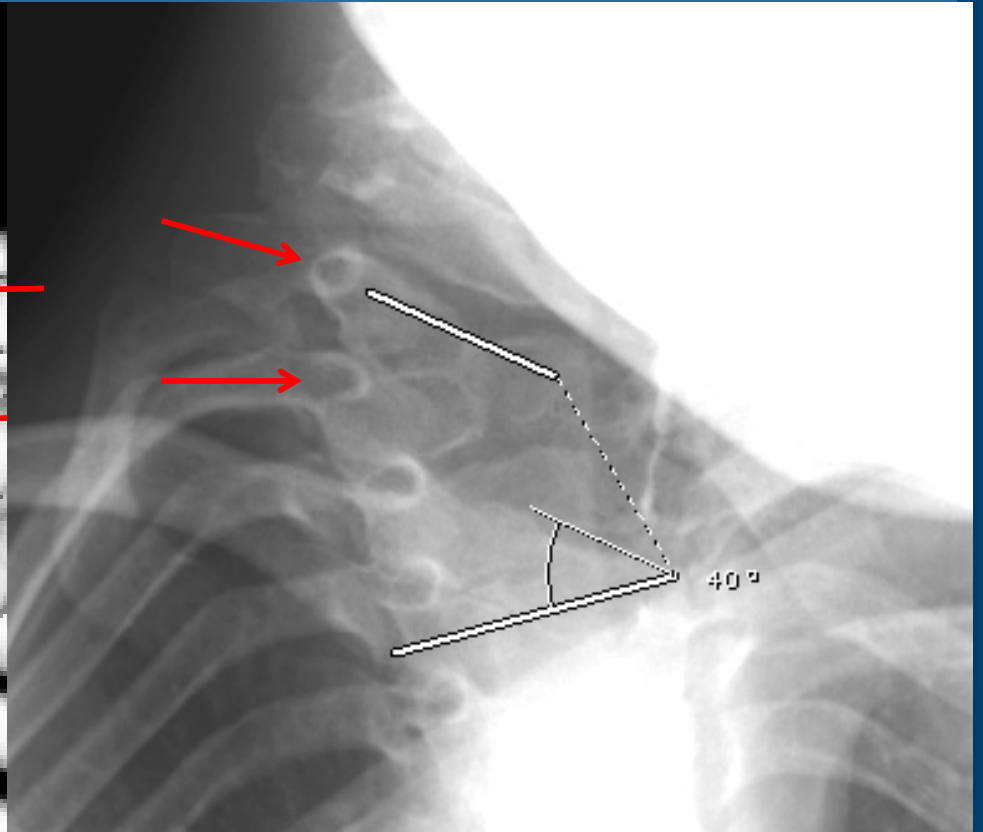
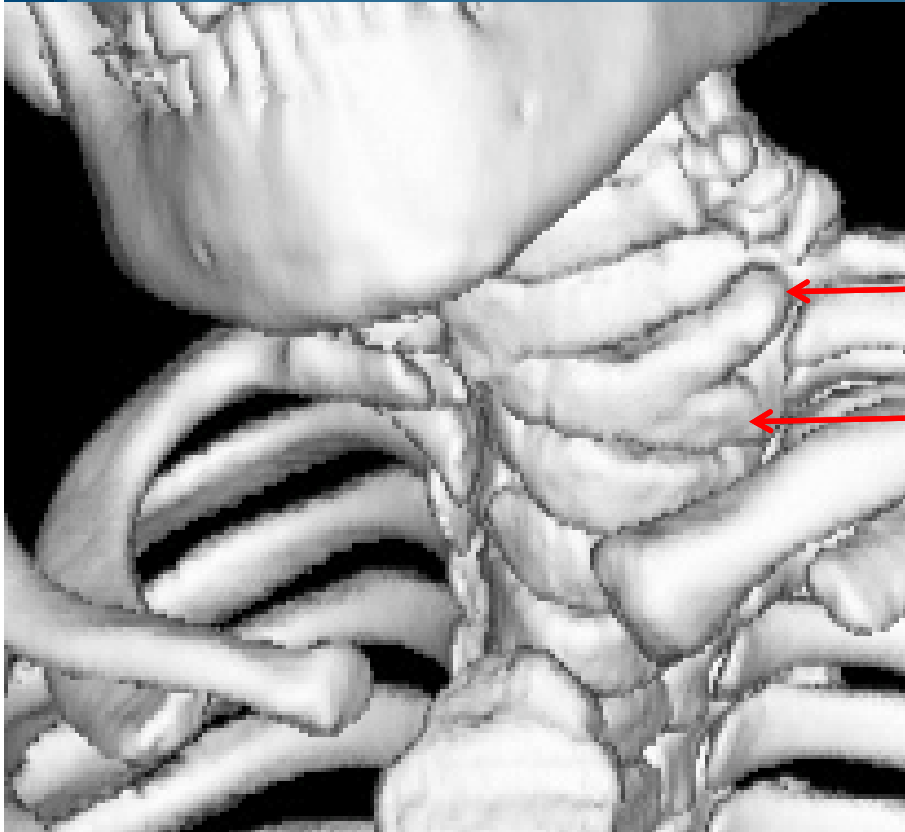


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I Prefer All Posterior Resection

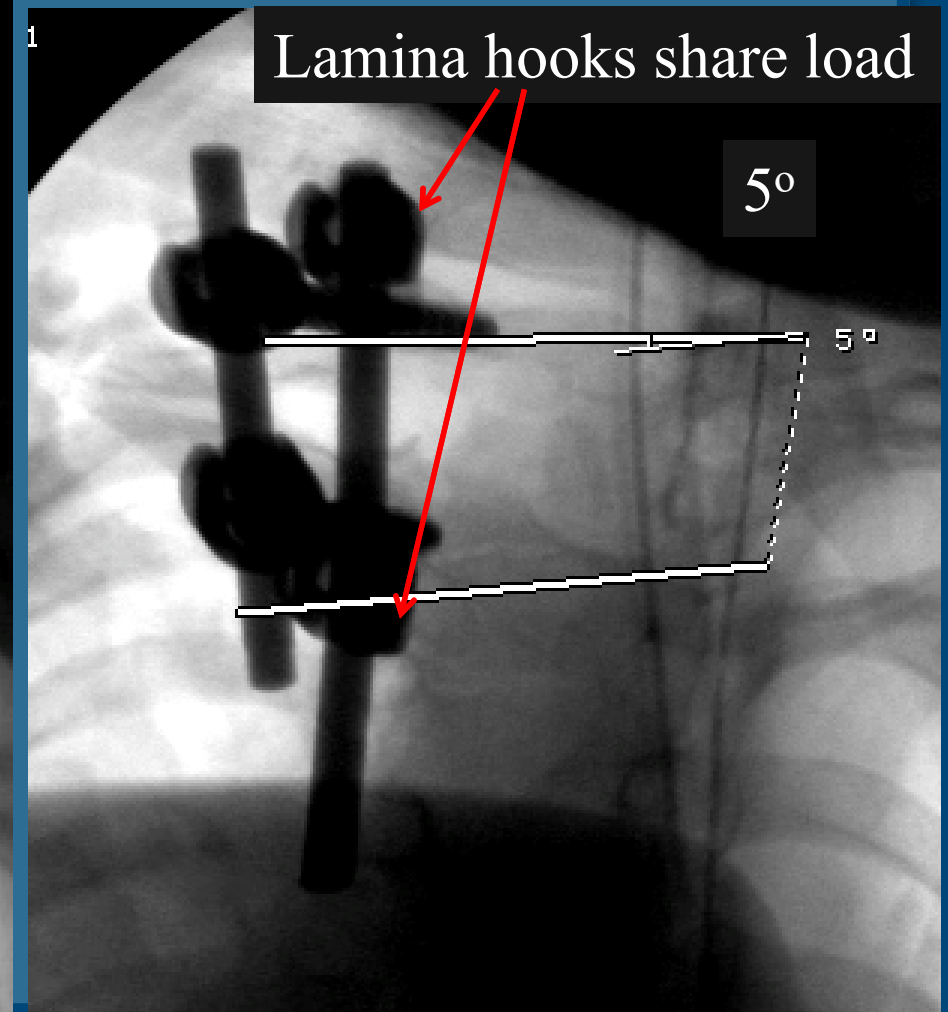
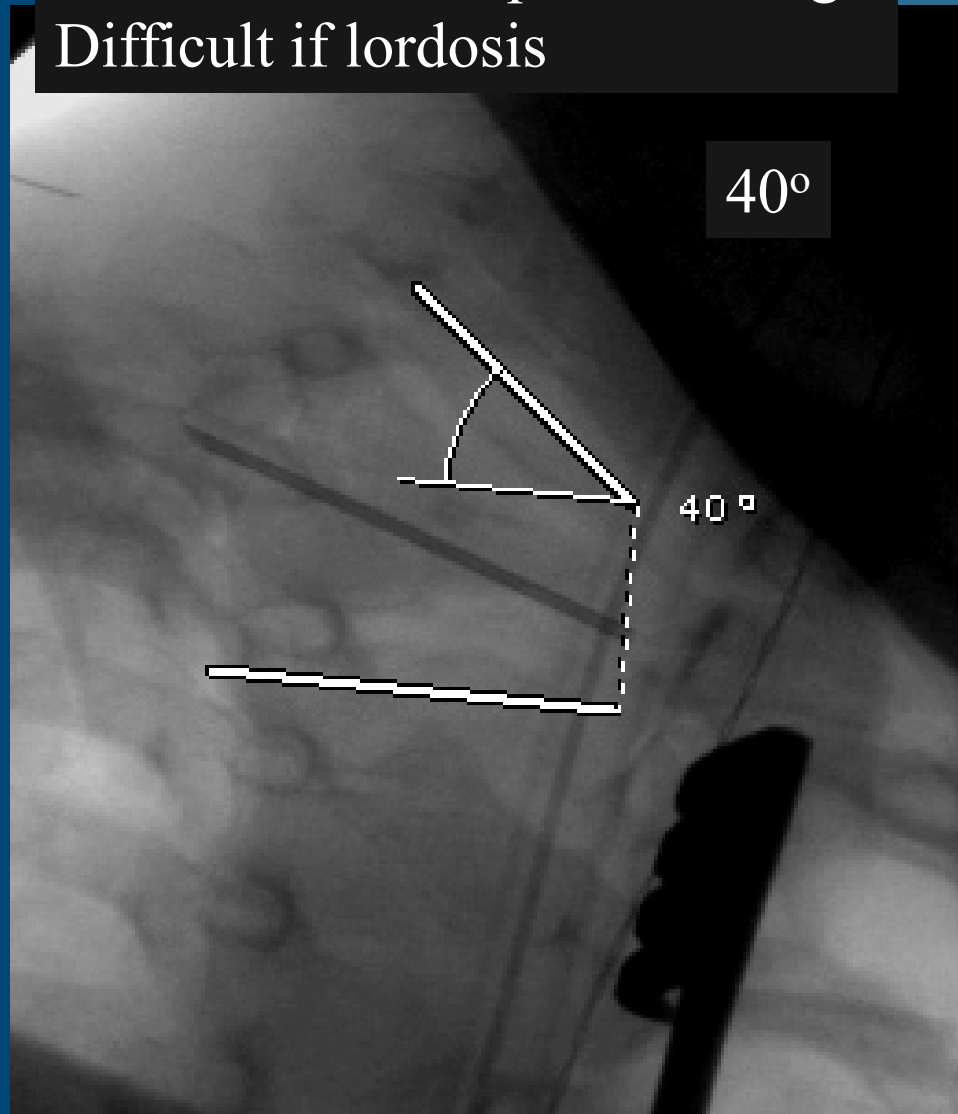


Pre-Op Hemivertebrae 40°



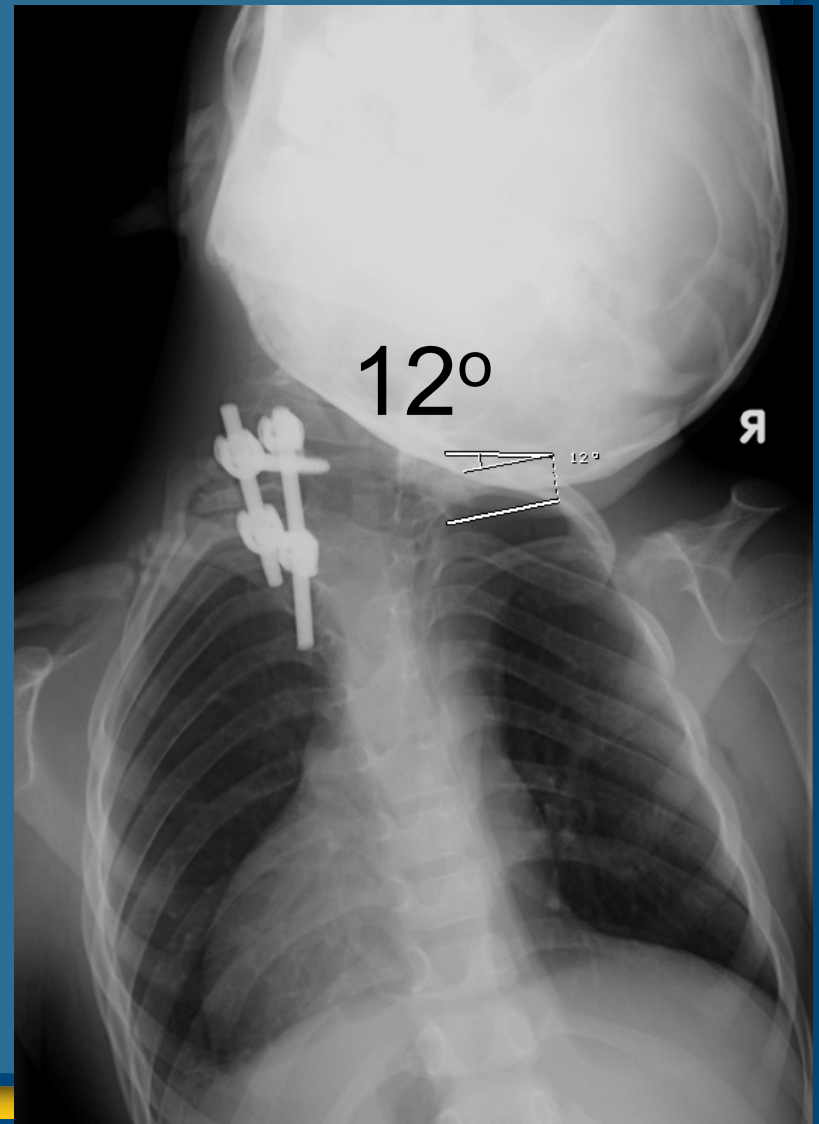
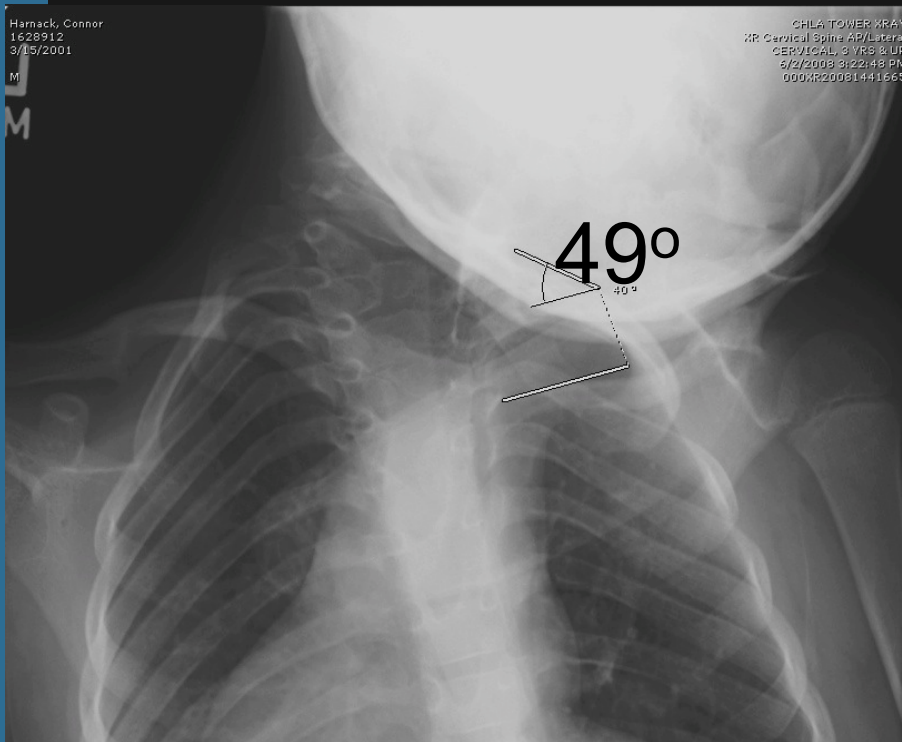
1.75 unilateral vertebral resection

Hooks on ribs help close wedge
Difficult if lordosis



If can fix in one surgery safely - first choice

Challenges:
Strong Enough Bone for Anchors
Protect with Halo

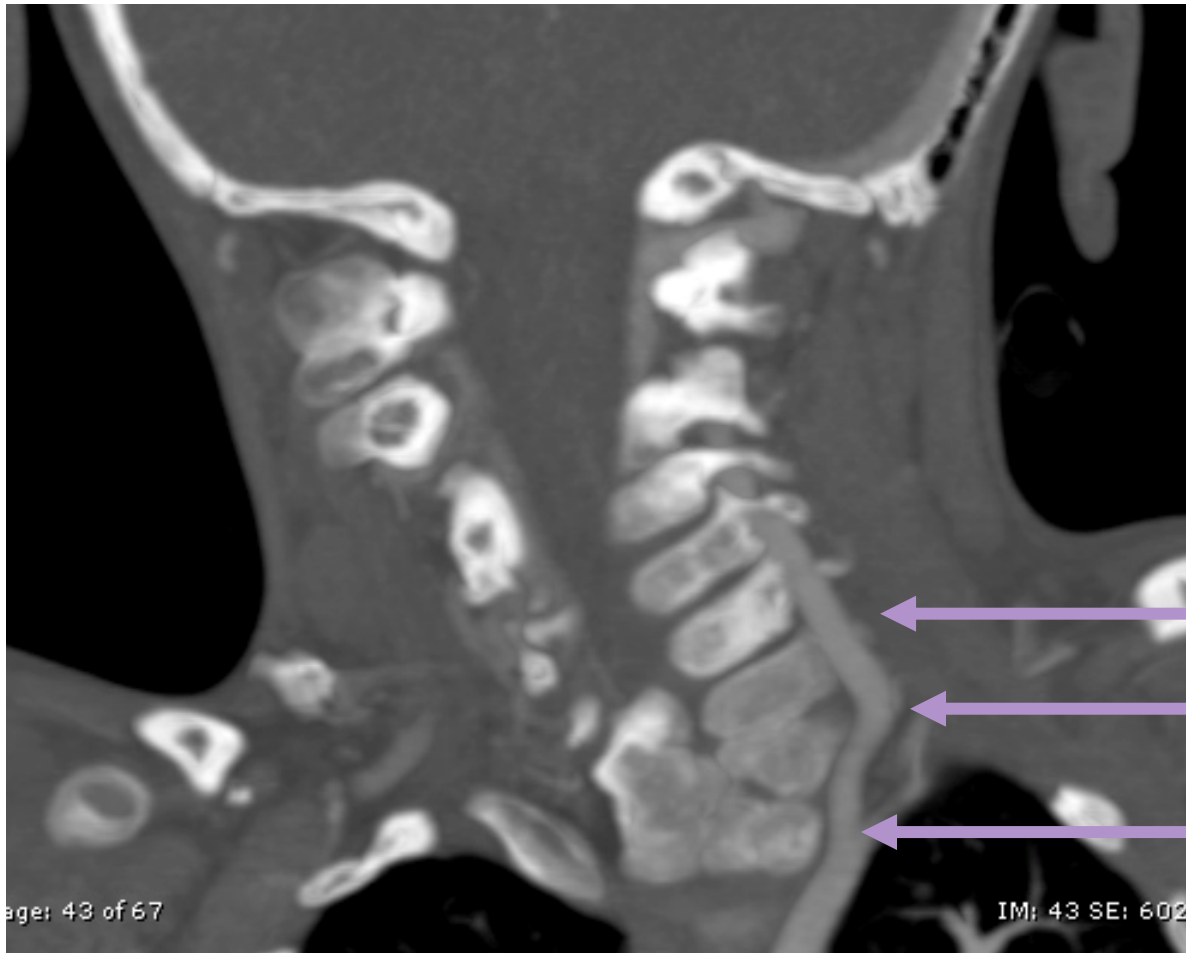


Halo Vest Useful



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Pre-OP
CT Angio

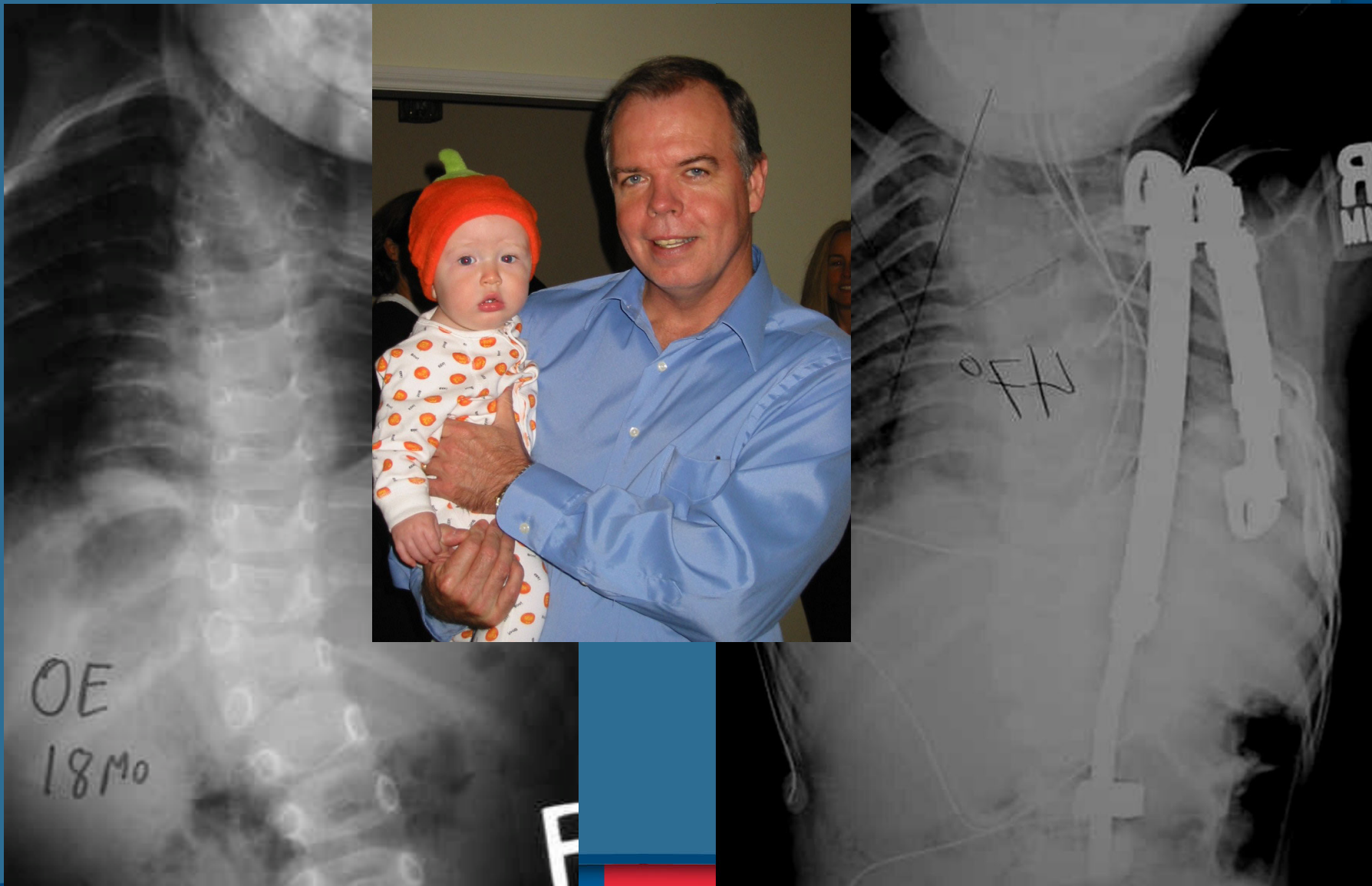
? Single
Vertebral Artery



USC University of
Southern California

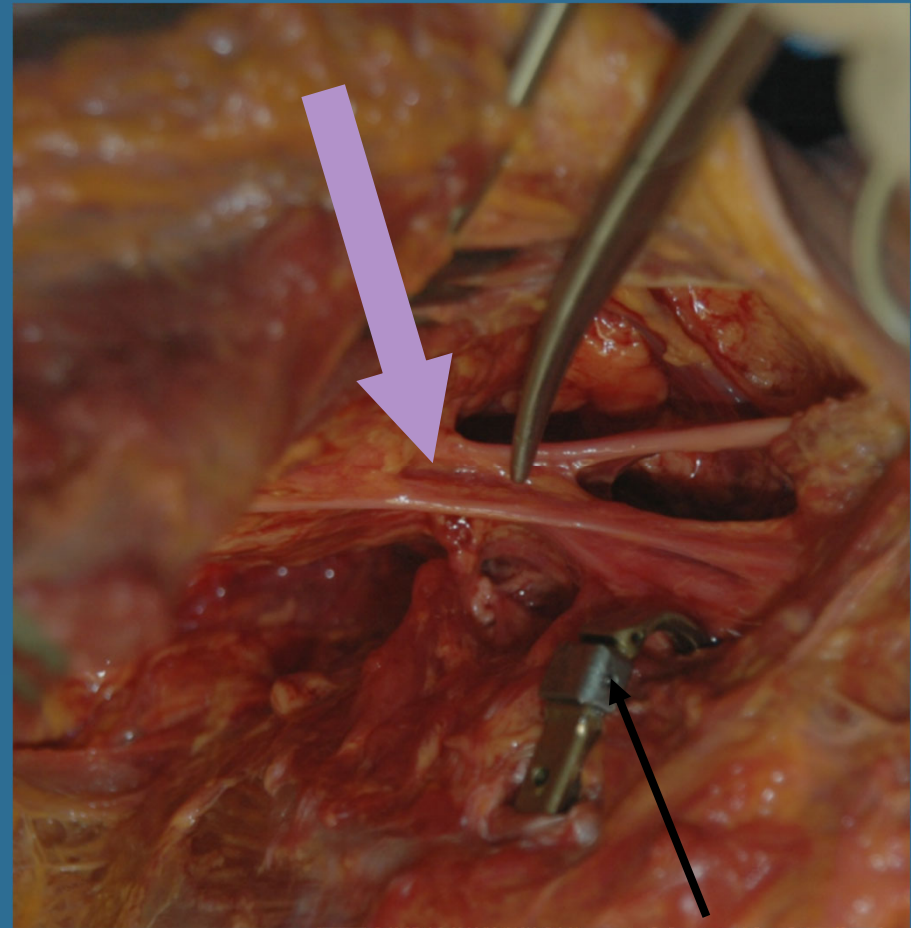
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Option #3 Distraction Over Time “Last” option

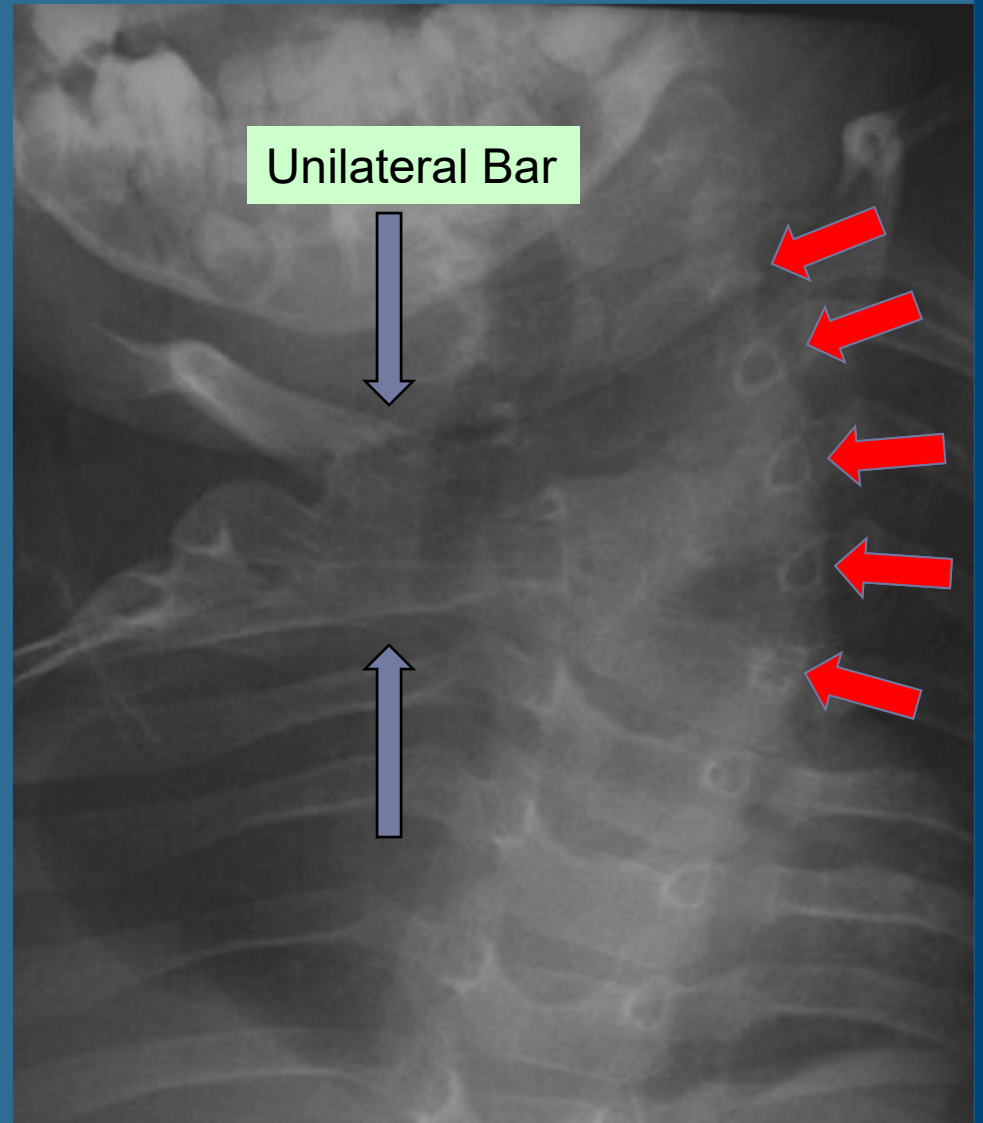


Brachial Plexus Palsy Injuries

- First rib adjacent to brachial plexus
- Avoid Solitary First Rib
- Monitor:
 - Pulse
 - SSEP, MEP



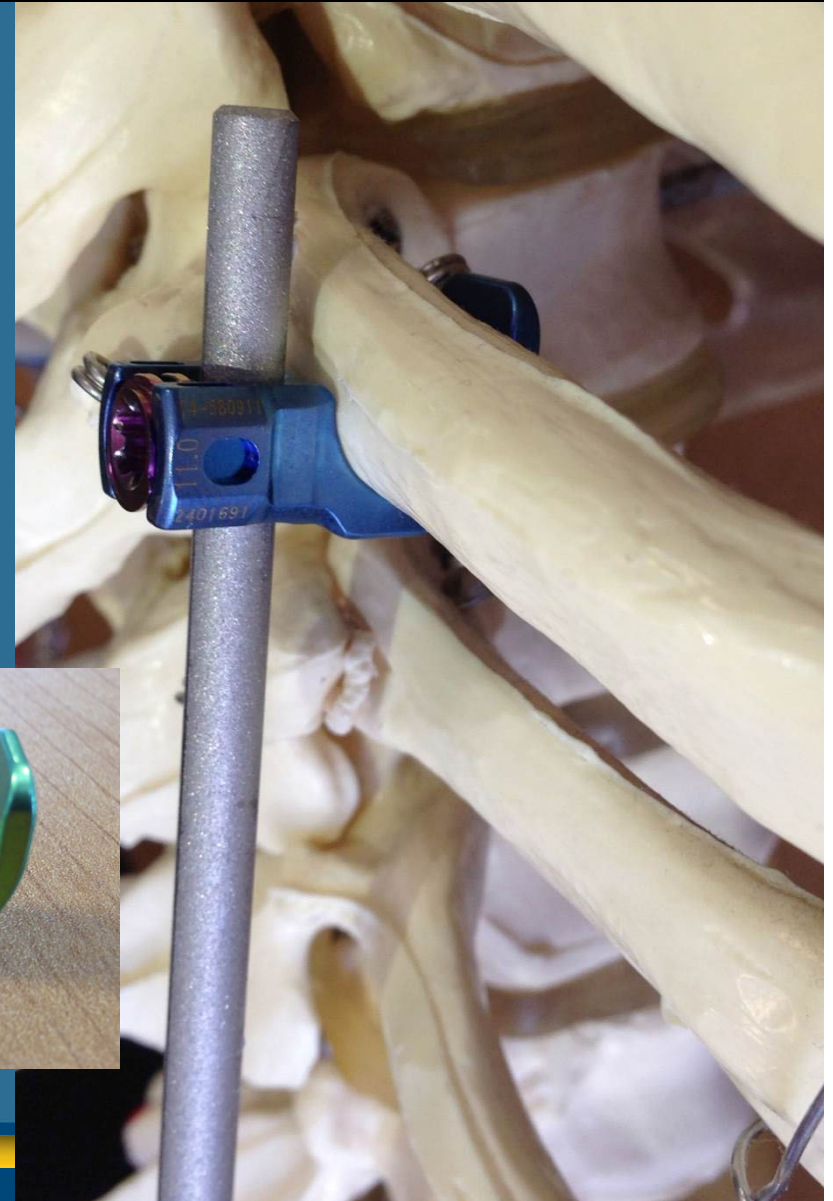
First Rib Stout - OK to distract against



Adjacent to TP

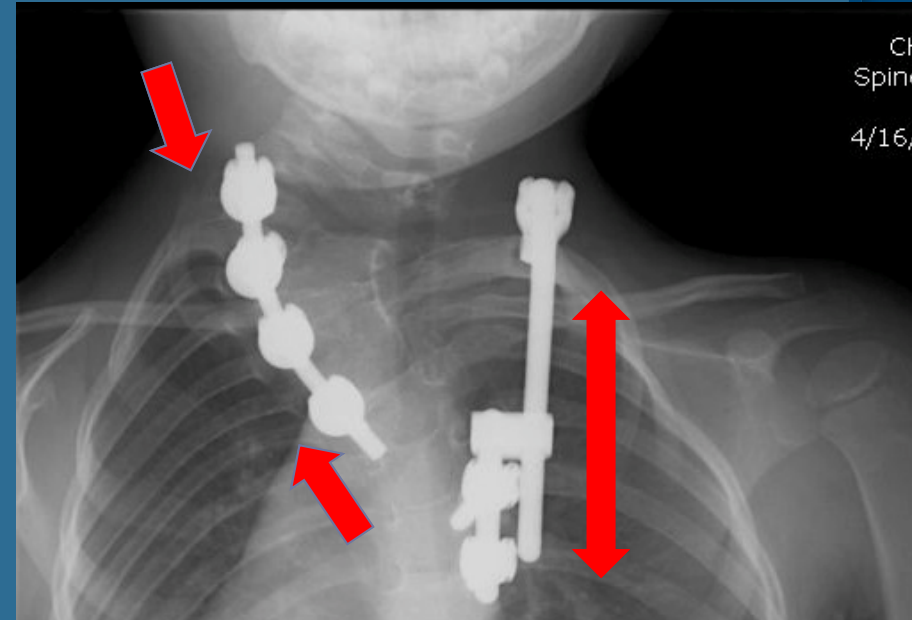
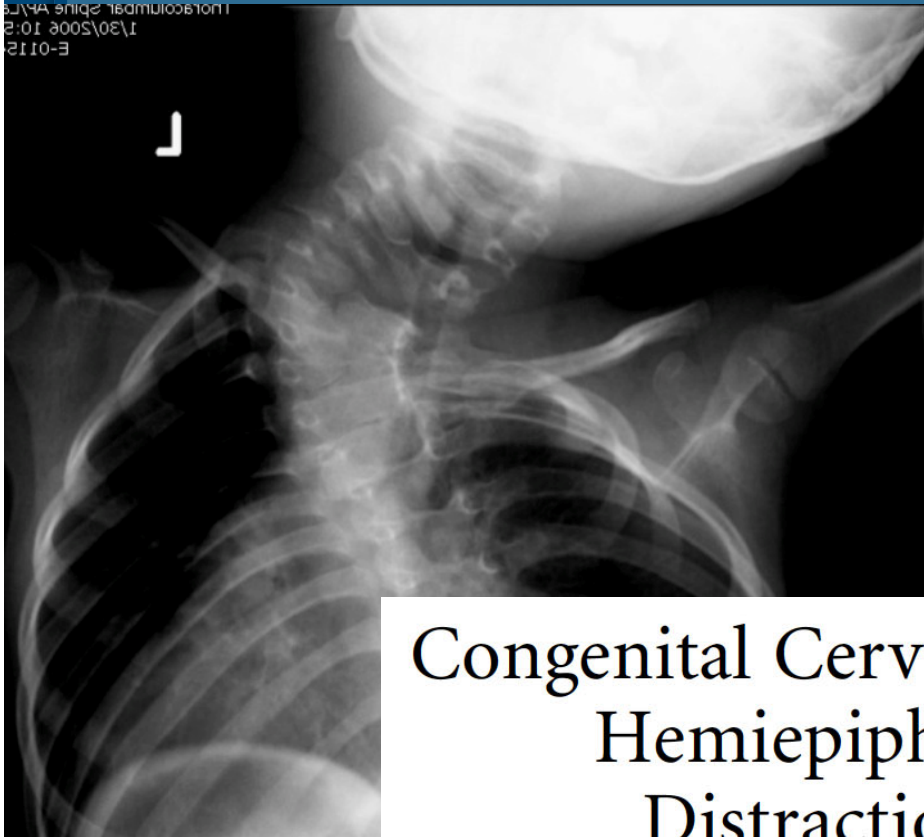
Midline Incision - Plan for final fusion

- No Dissection of Proximal Spine
- Split muscles just lateral to TP



Current Preference:
Hemiepiphyodesis +
Distraction over time

Stop Bad Growth
Encourage Good Growth



Congenital Cervicothoracic Scoliosis Treated with Hemiepiphyodesis and Placement of Distraction-Based Instrumentation

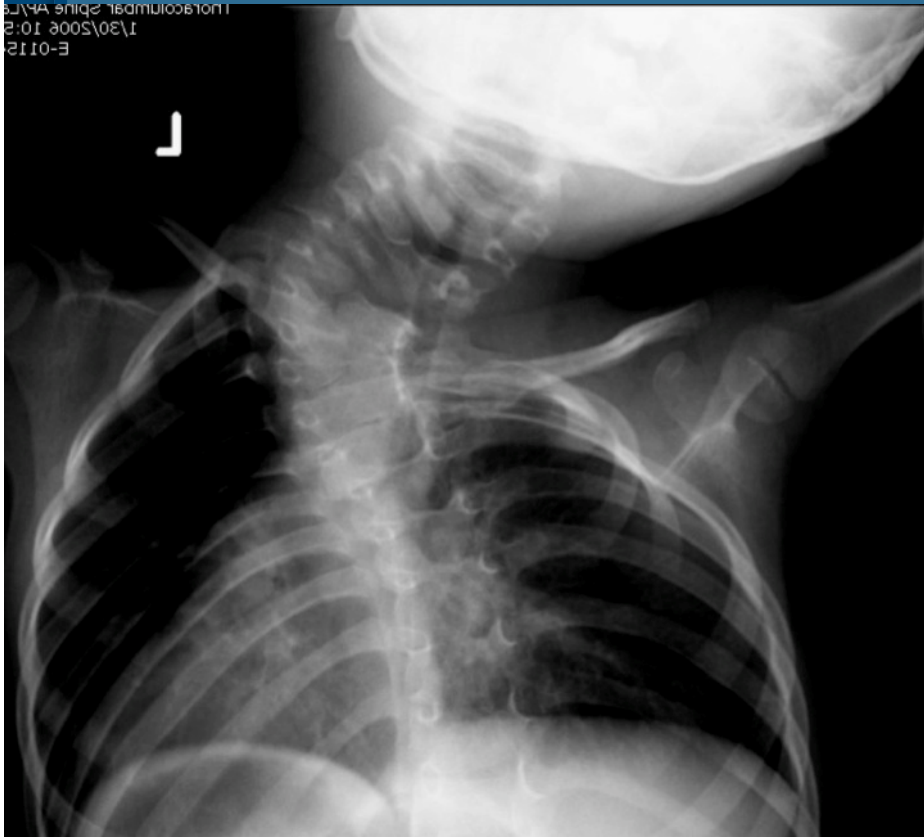
JBJS, 2013

A Case Report

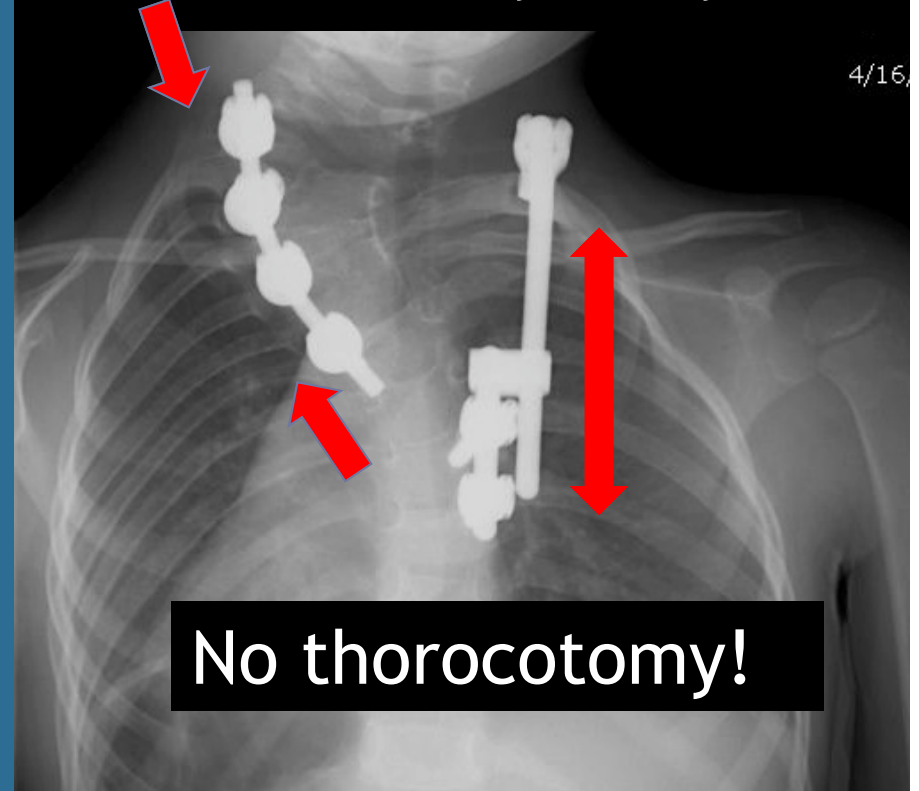
Lindsay Andras, MD, Rachel Tobin, and David L. Skaggs, MD

Investigation performed at Children's Orthopaedic Center, Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California

Hemiepiphsiodesis + Distraction over time

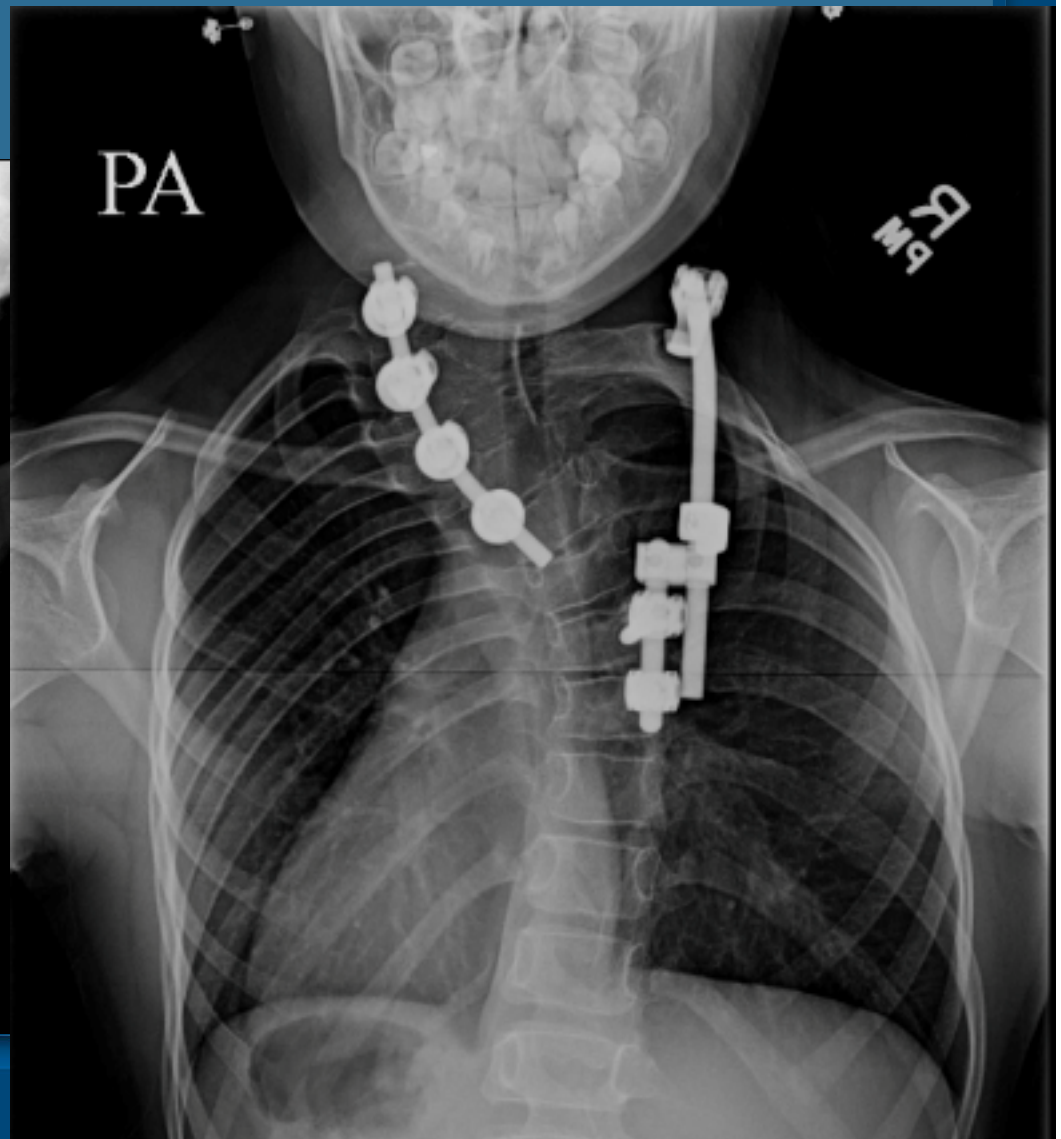
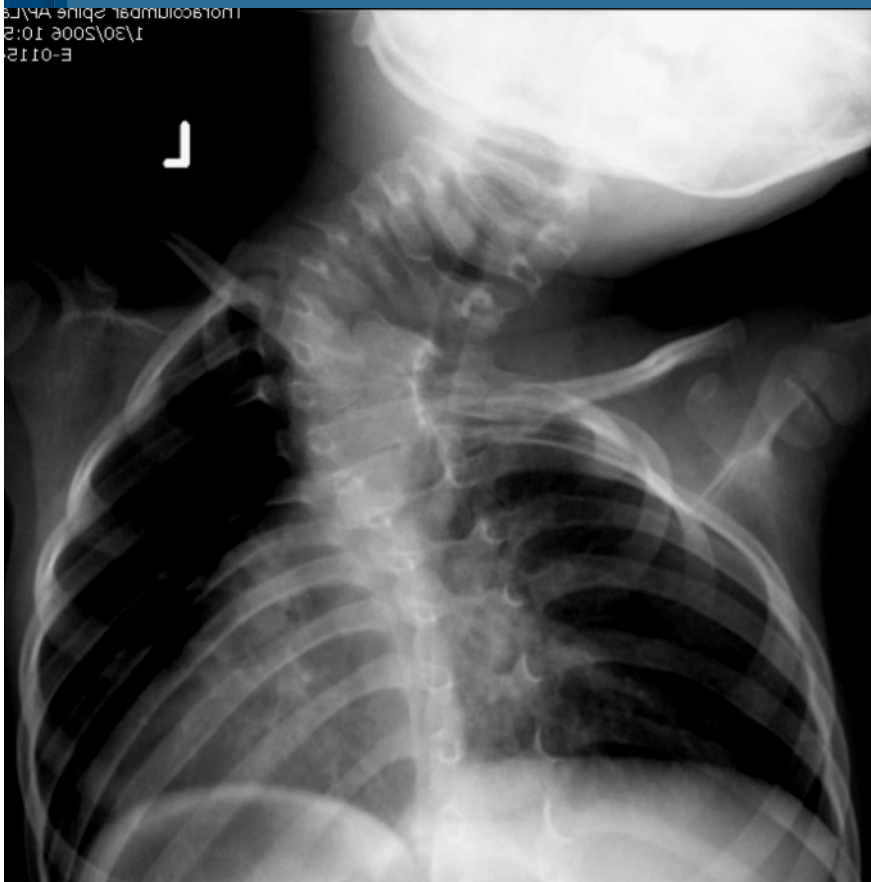


Distract every 1-2 years



Pre-op

7 years post-op



3yo
Pre-op



5 yo

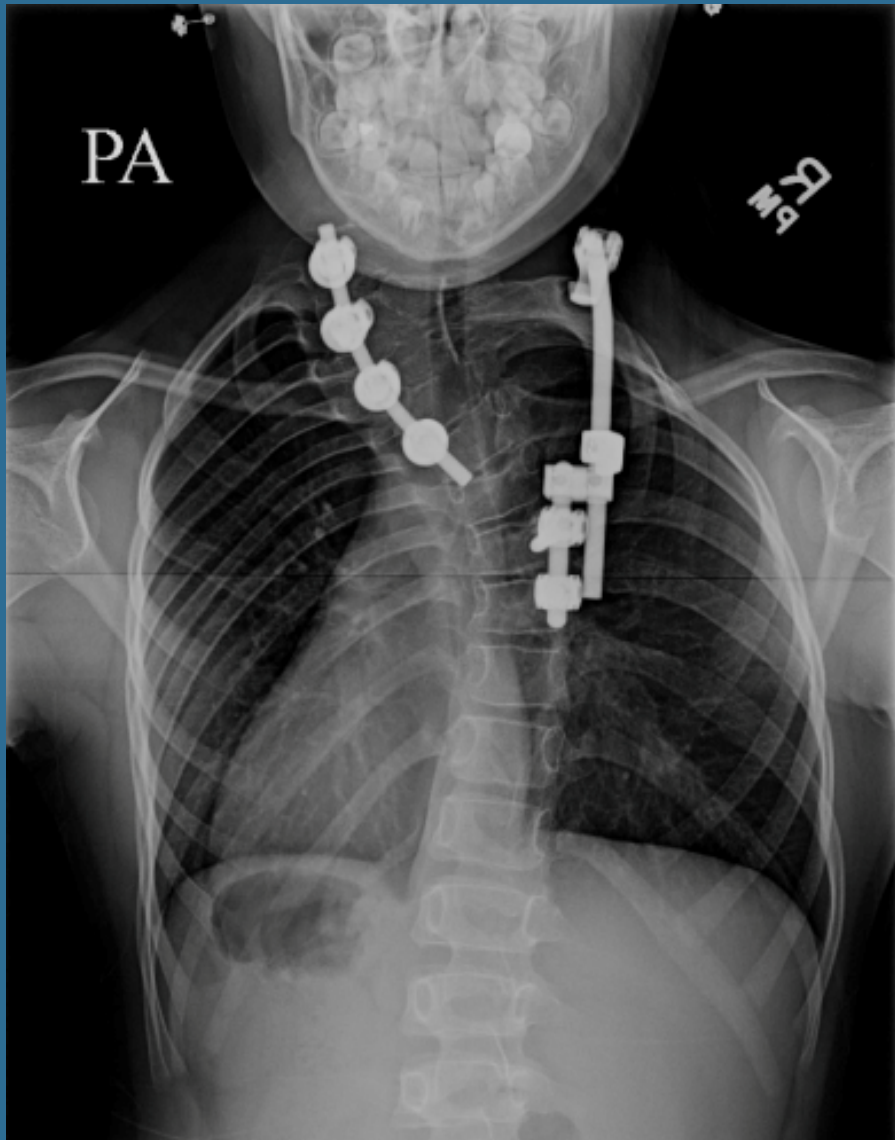


9 yo



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9 yo



Complications of Distracting on Ribs

Lengthening complication

- Monitoring normal intra-op



Arm pain post op when arm at side

- Monitoring normal intra-op



Return to OR in Few Days

MEPs
Normal

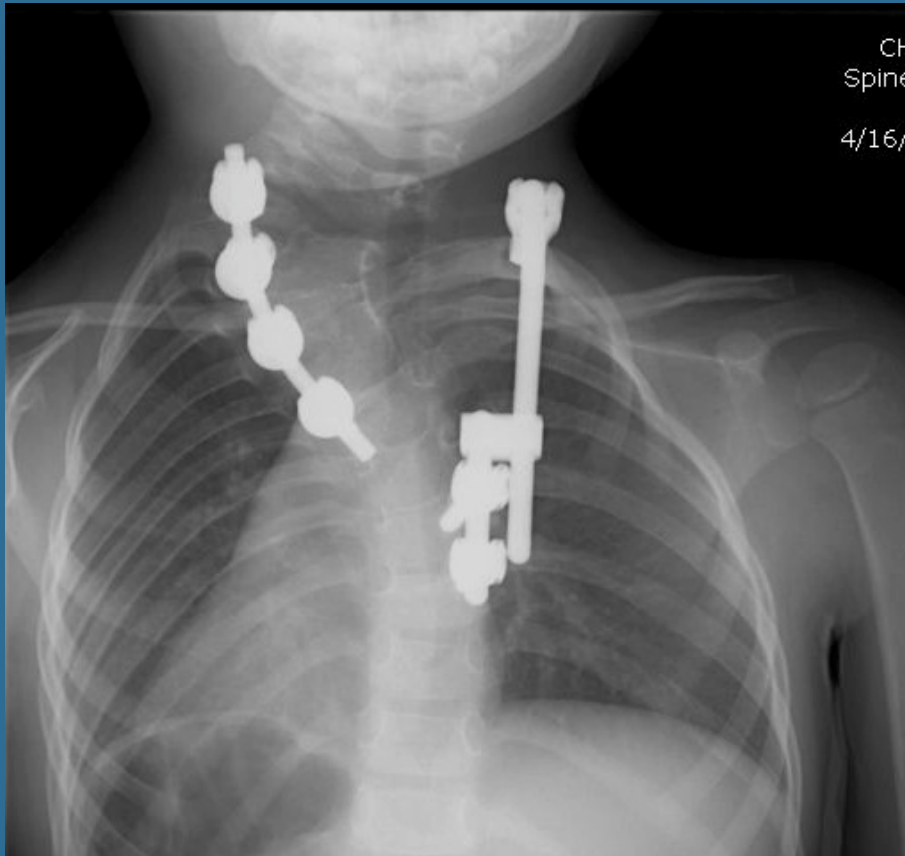


MEPs
50% Diminished



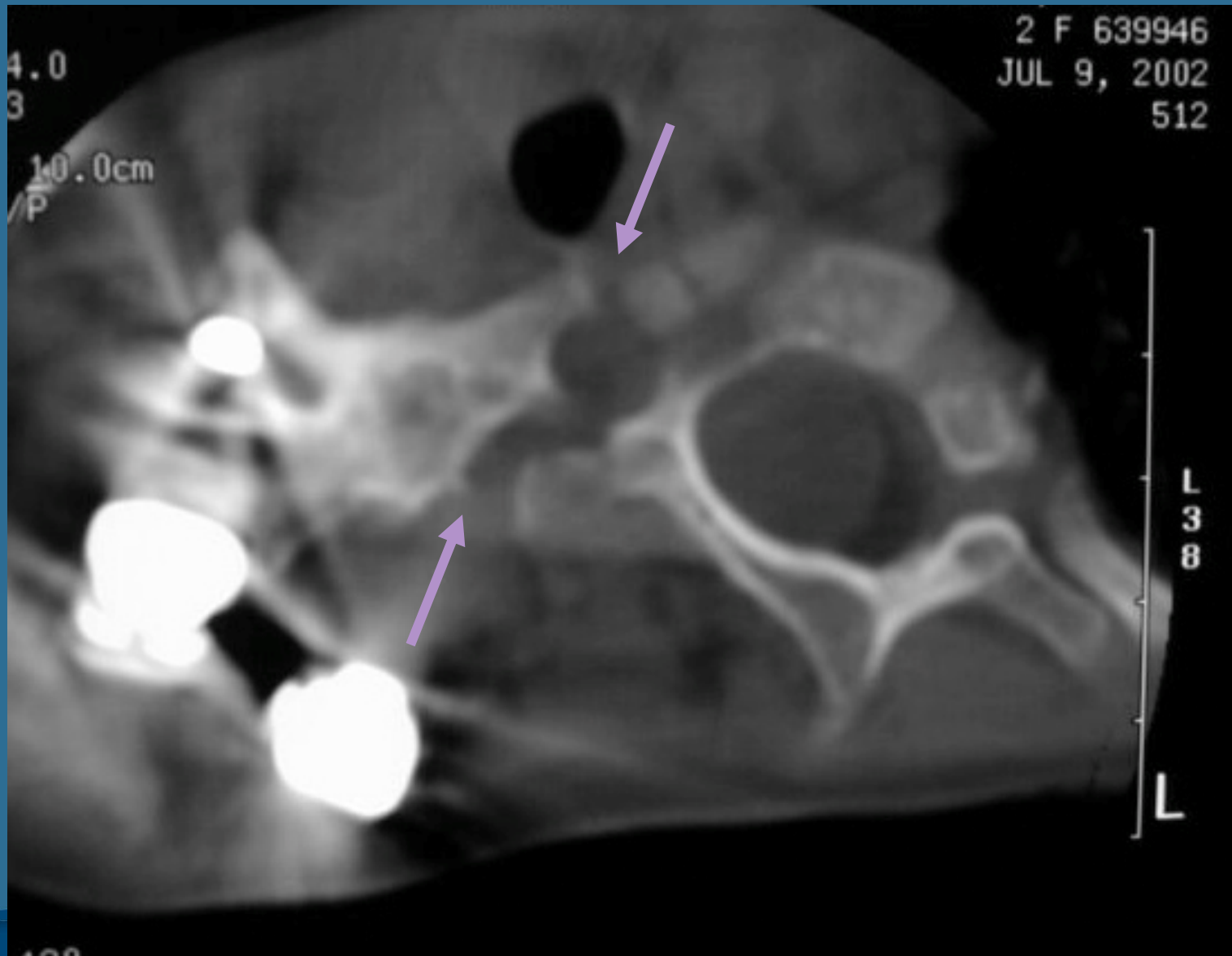
Lesson:

Position arms at side when distracting on top rib



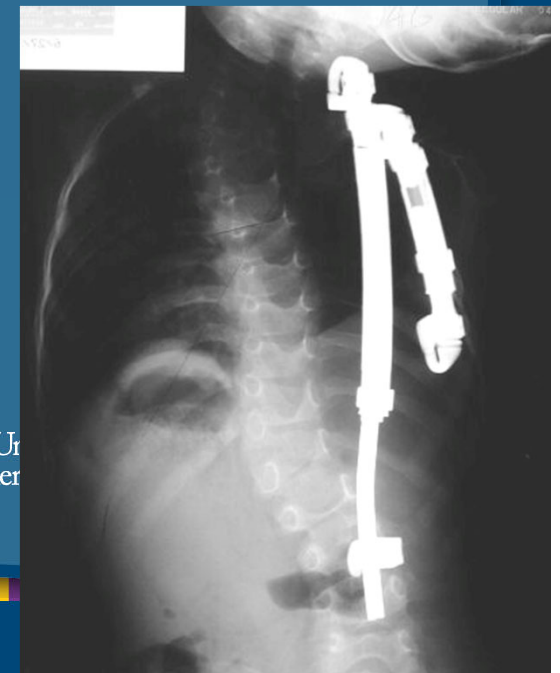
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Complication: Rib Mass Avulsion



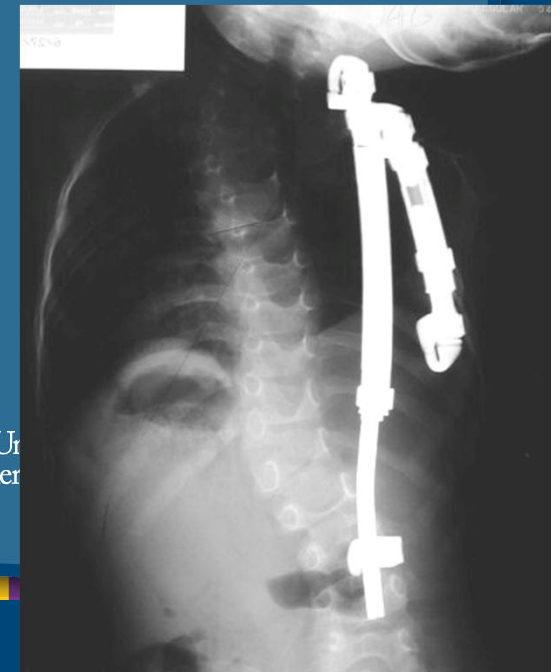
Rib Avulsion: Treatment

- Step 1
 - Remove Devices
 - Fuse Avulsed ribs to spine



Rib Avulsion: Treatment

- Step 1
 - Remove Devices
 - Fuse Avulsed ribs to spine
- Step 2 (4-6 months)
 - Replace Device
 - Modest Distraction



Pre-OP



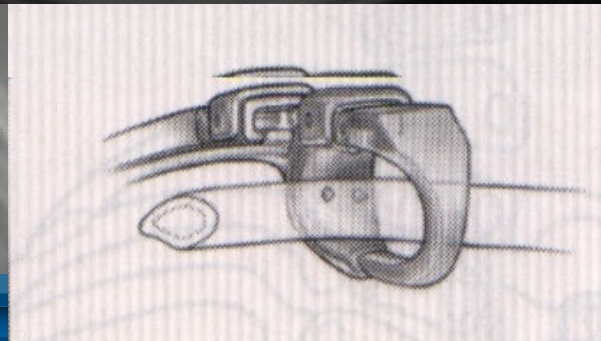
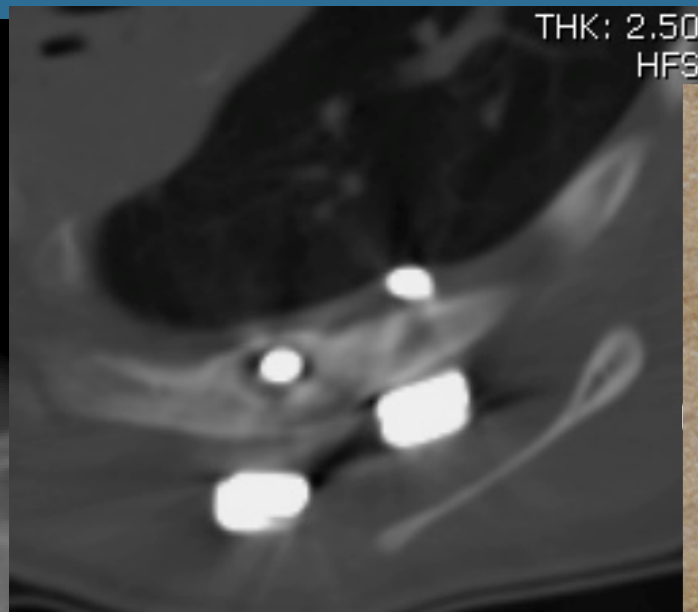
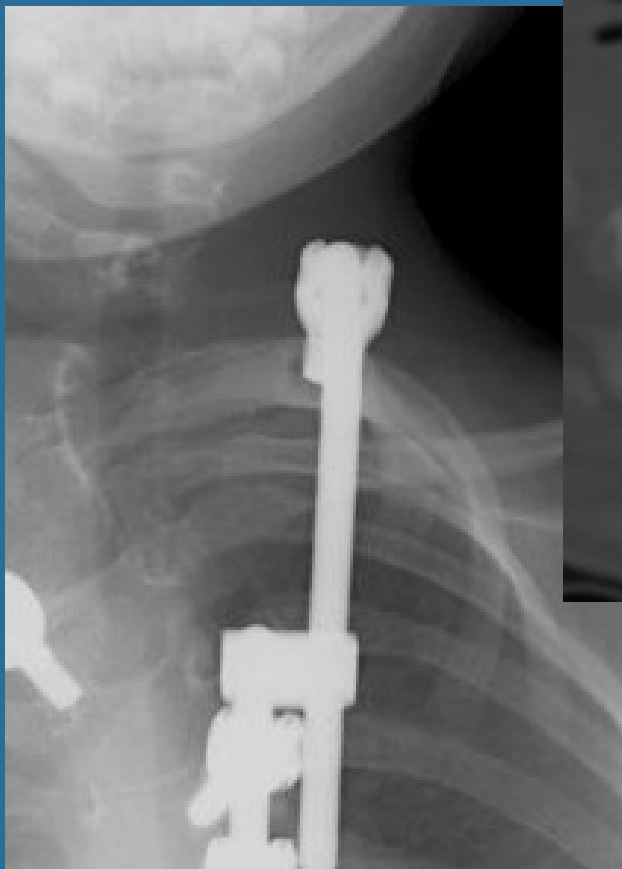
Post-op



Complications: Implants Migrate Through Ribs

Treatment: Put them back!

Migrations inherent in non-constrained, growing systems

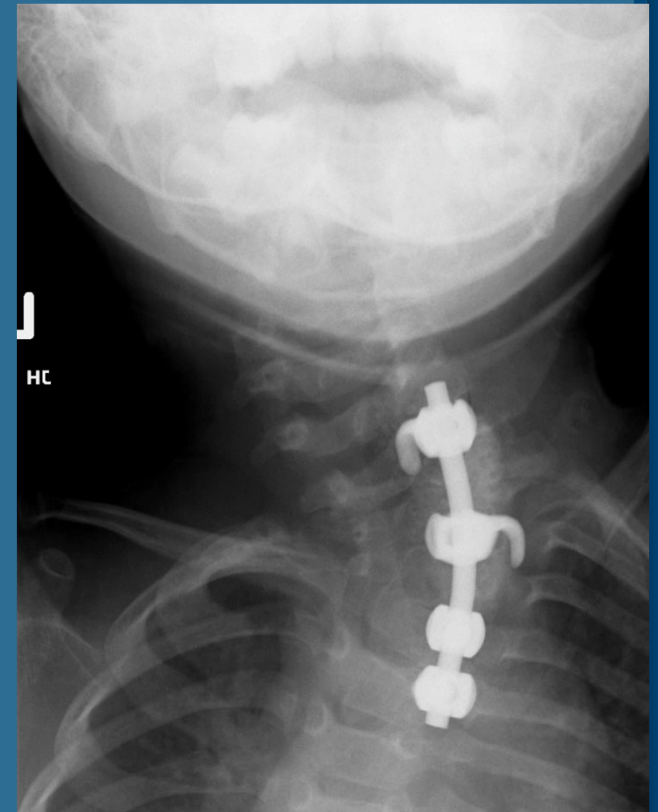


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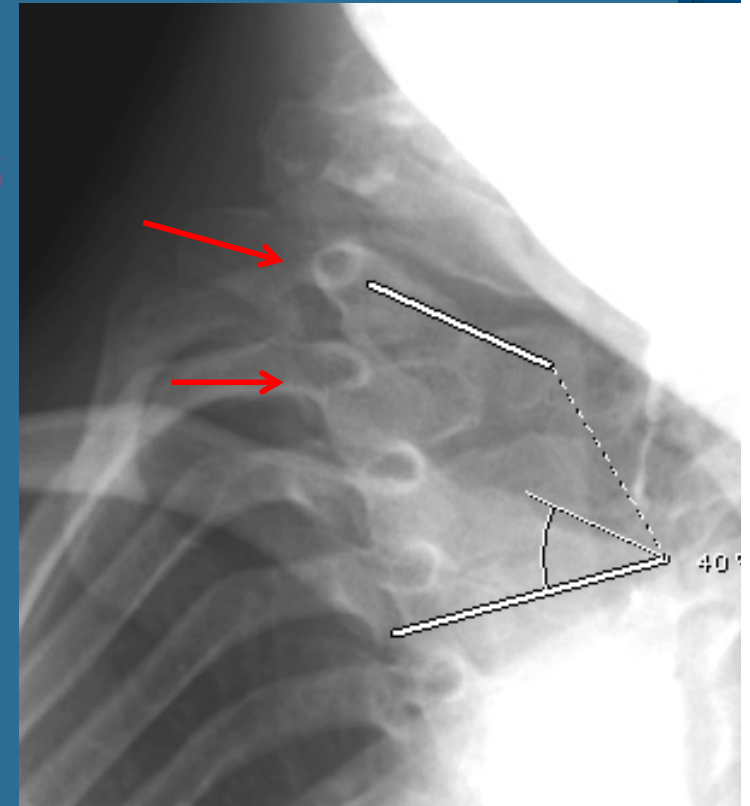
Conclusions

- ➔ • Simple fusion
 - Deformity acceptable
 - ≤ 4 ? vertebrae - with implants
 - Risk averse
- Excision
 - Deformity concerning
 - Well defined hemi-vertebrae
 - ≤ 2 ? vertebrae
- Fusion + Distraction
 - Multiple levels involved
 - Risk of Thoracic Insufficiency Syndrome
 - Multiple operations acceptable
 - Solid upper anchors



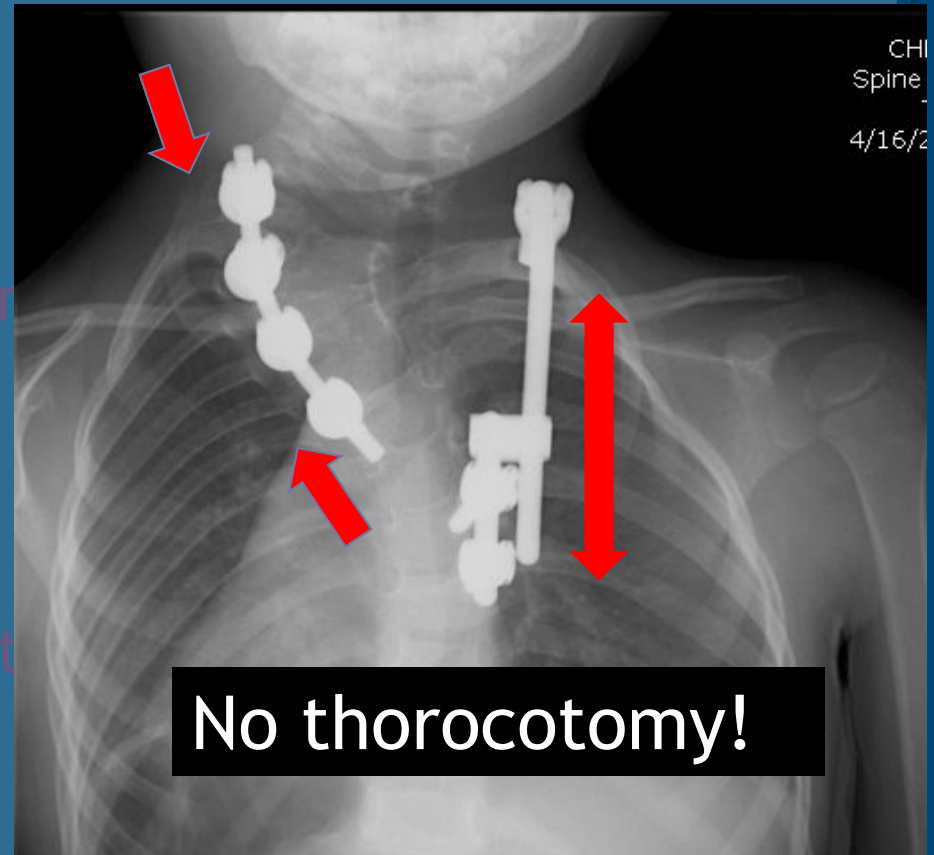
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 - Solid upper anchors



Conclusions

- Simple fusion
 - Deformity acceptable
 - ≤ 4 ? vertebrae - with in
 - Risk averse
- Excision
 - Deformity concerning
 - Well defined hemi-vert
 - ≤ 2 ? vertebrae
- ➔ • Fusion + Distraction
 - Deformity Not Acceptable
 - Multiple levels involved
 - Multiple operations acceptable
 - Solid upper anchors



Thank You



Adjacent to TP

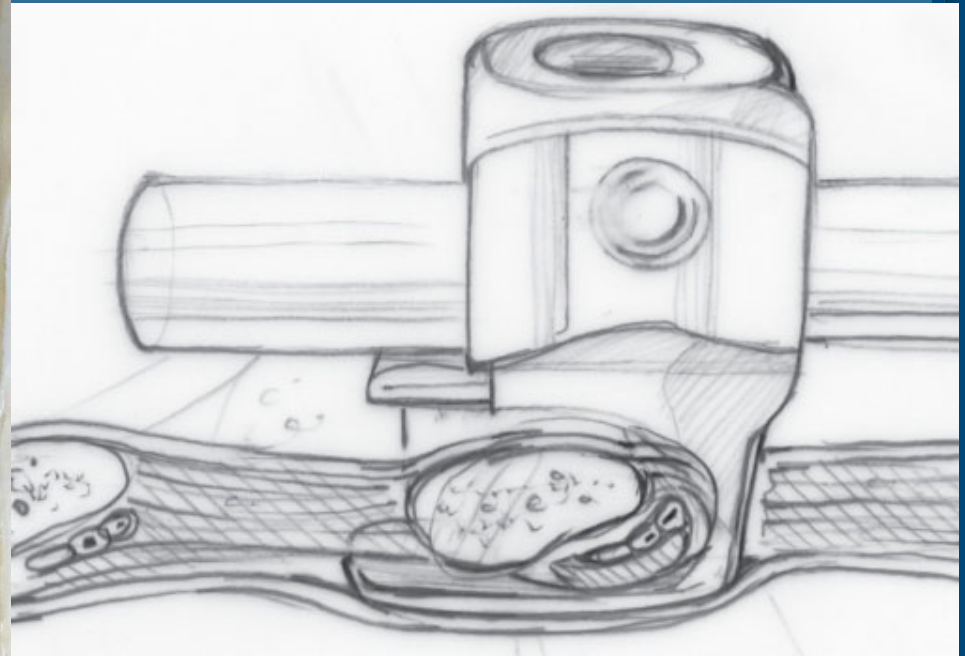


Extra-Periosteal

Want ribs to hypertrophy

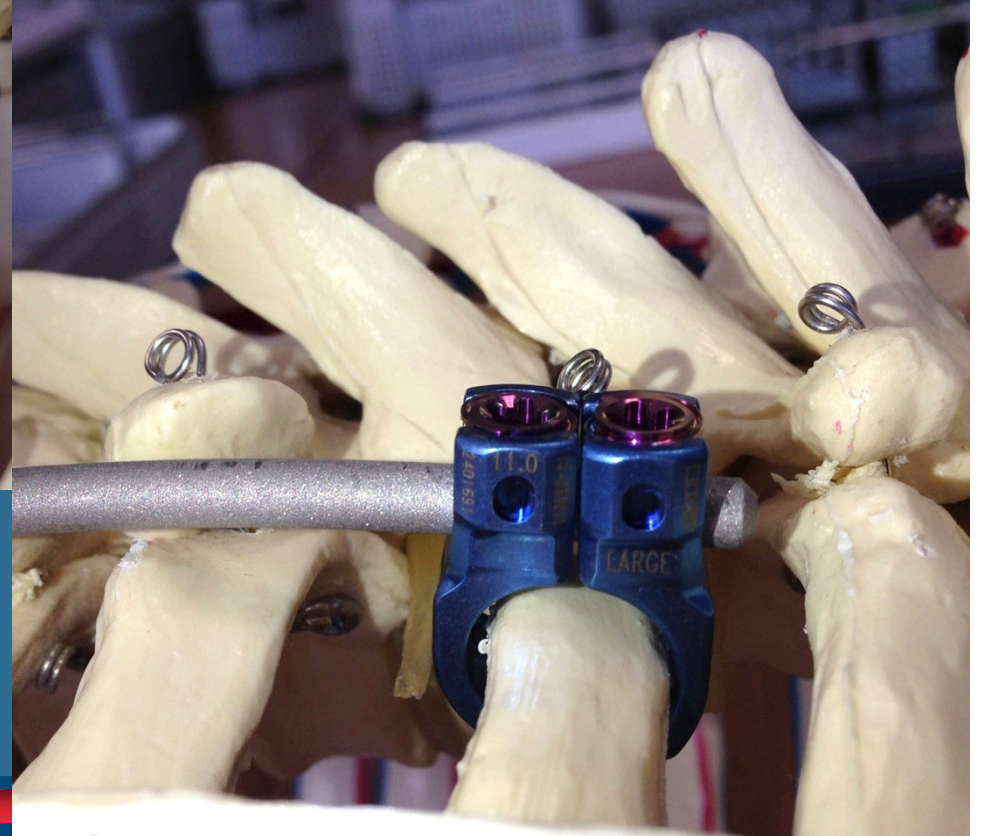
NOT in chest

No chest tube



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No Advantage to “Claw” (my opinion)







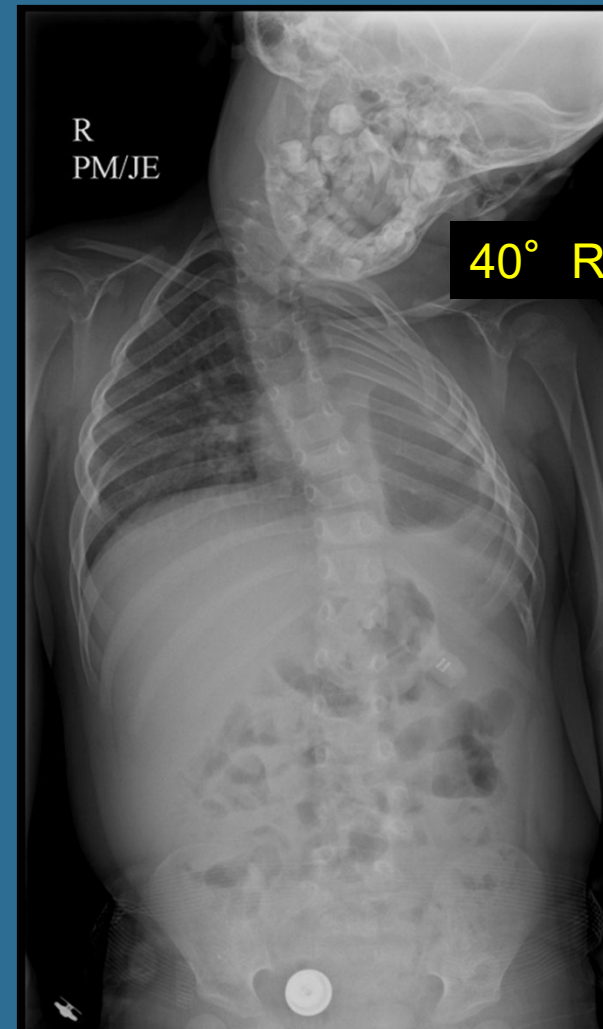
Pre-op



2 yrs post



Congenital Scoliosis with Right Side T2 Hemivertebrae





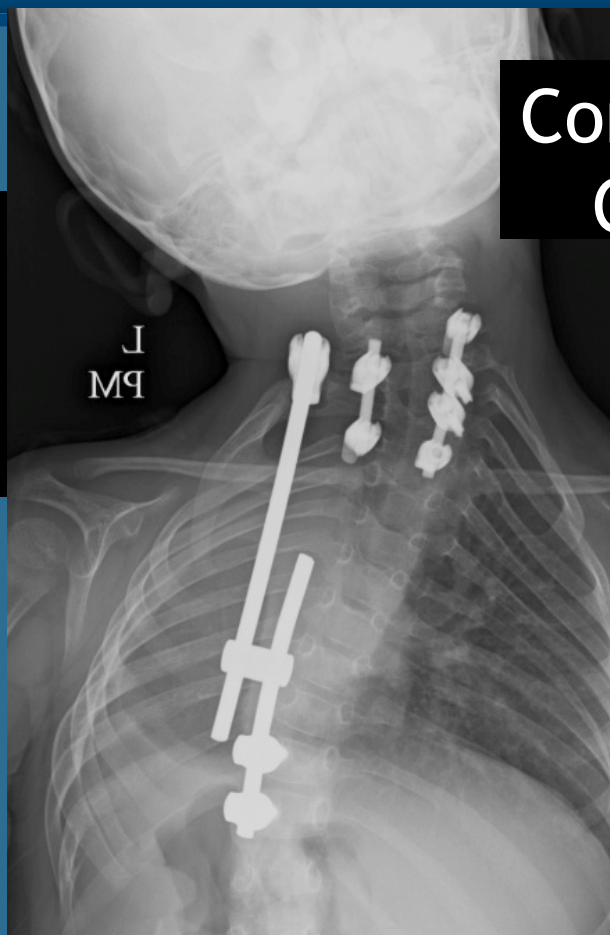
By age 4
the Cervical curve
progressed to 45°



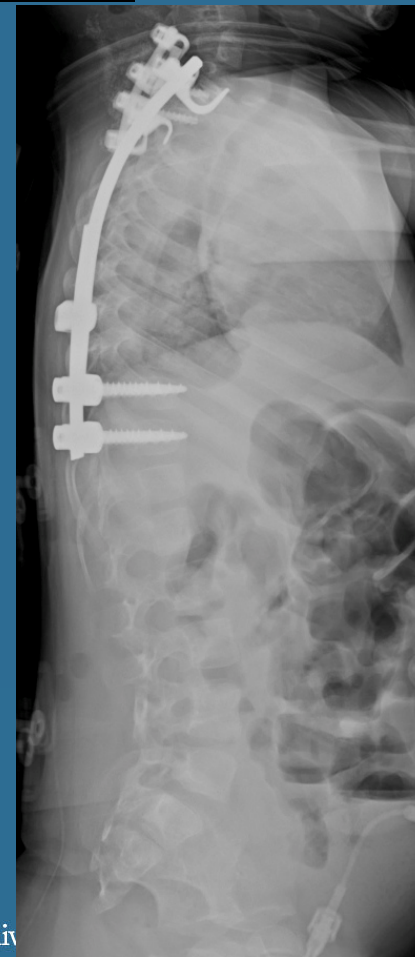
Intra op Halo was placed
to slowly bring her head tilt to neutral
2 weeks prior to instrumentation
and fusion

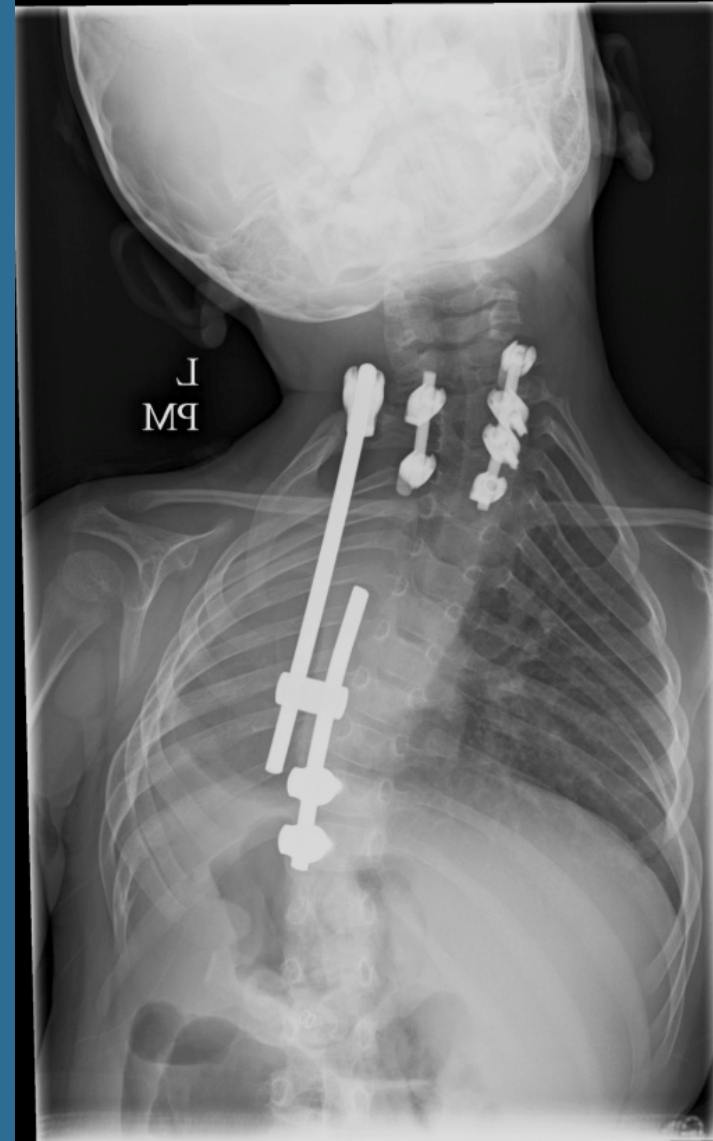


Concave
Distraction over
time

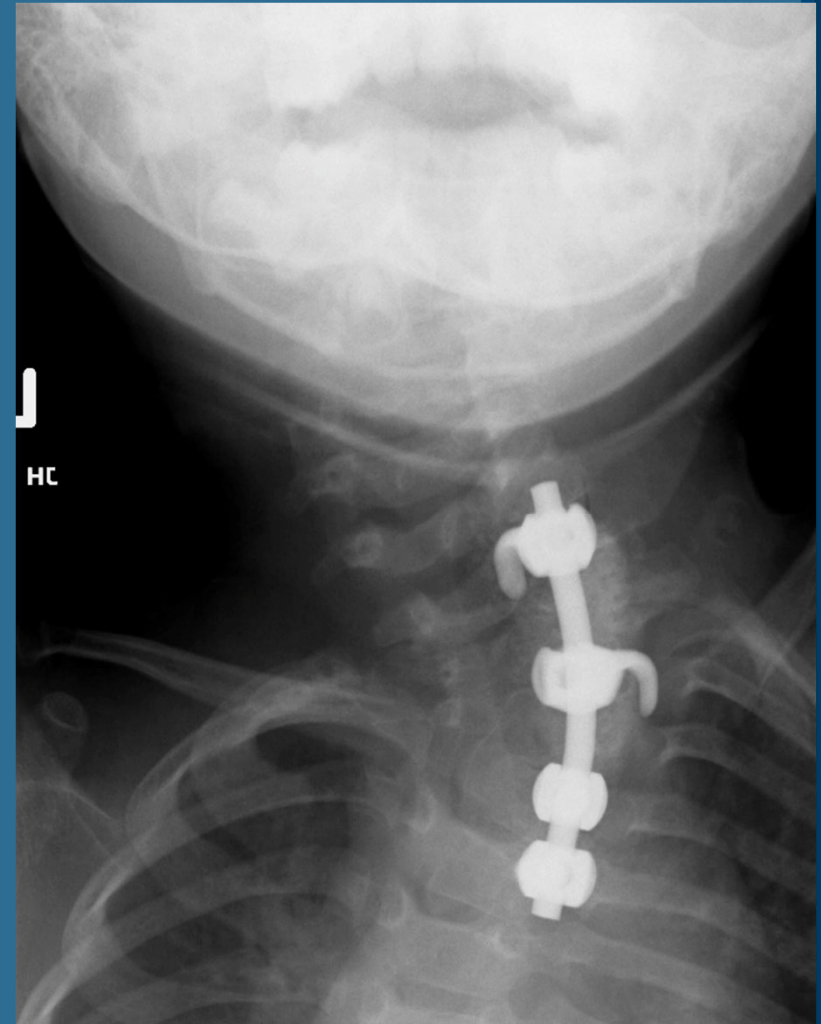
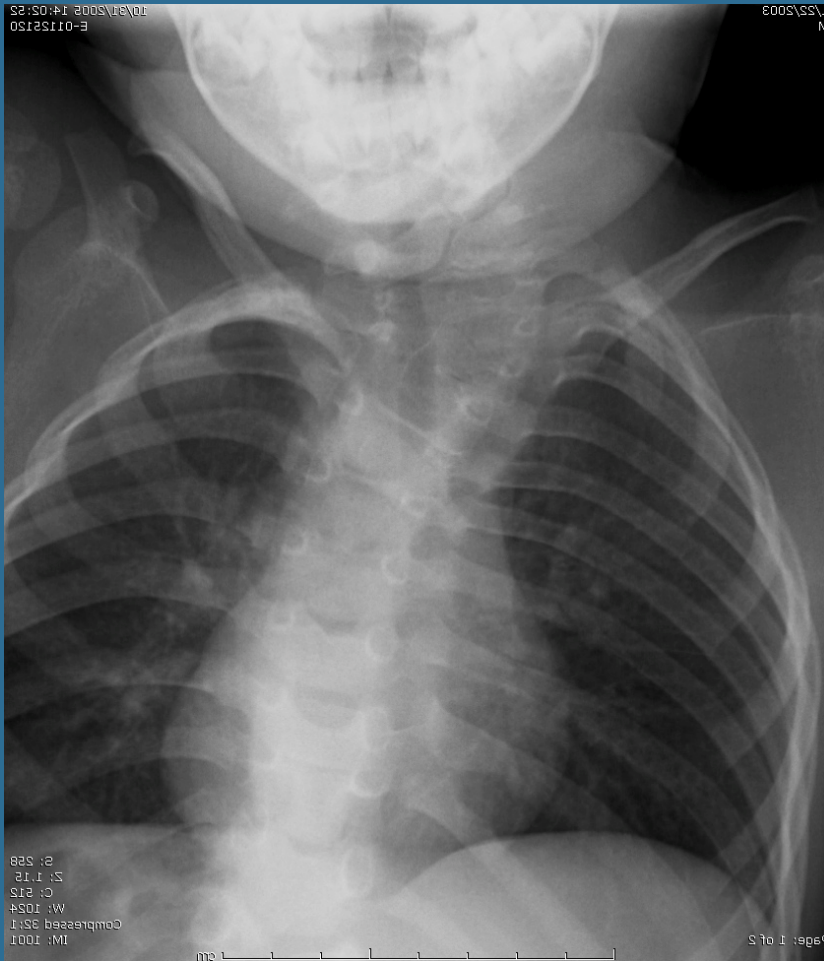


Convex Fusion C7-T4

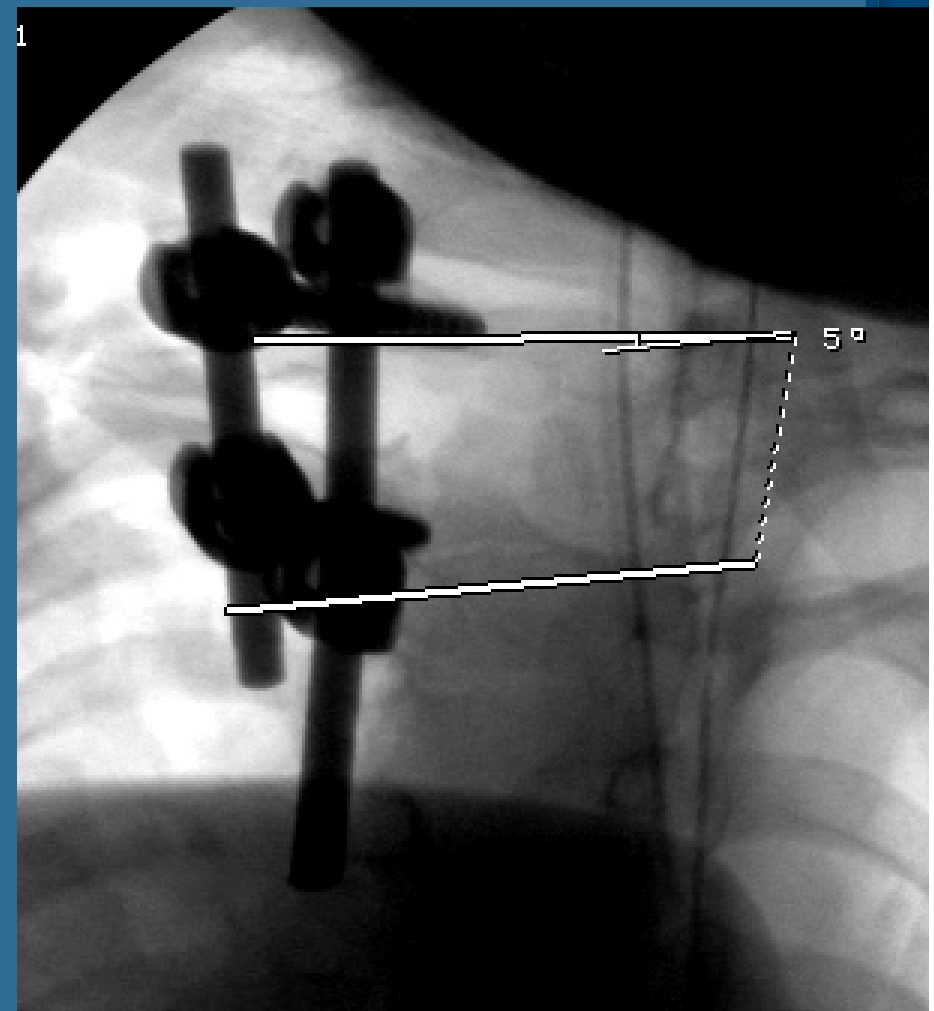
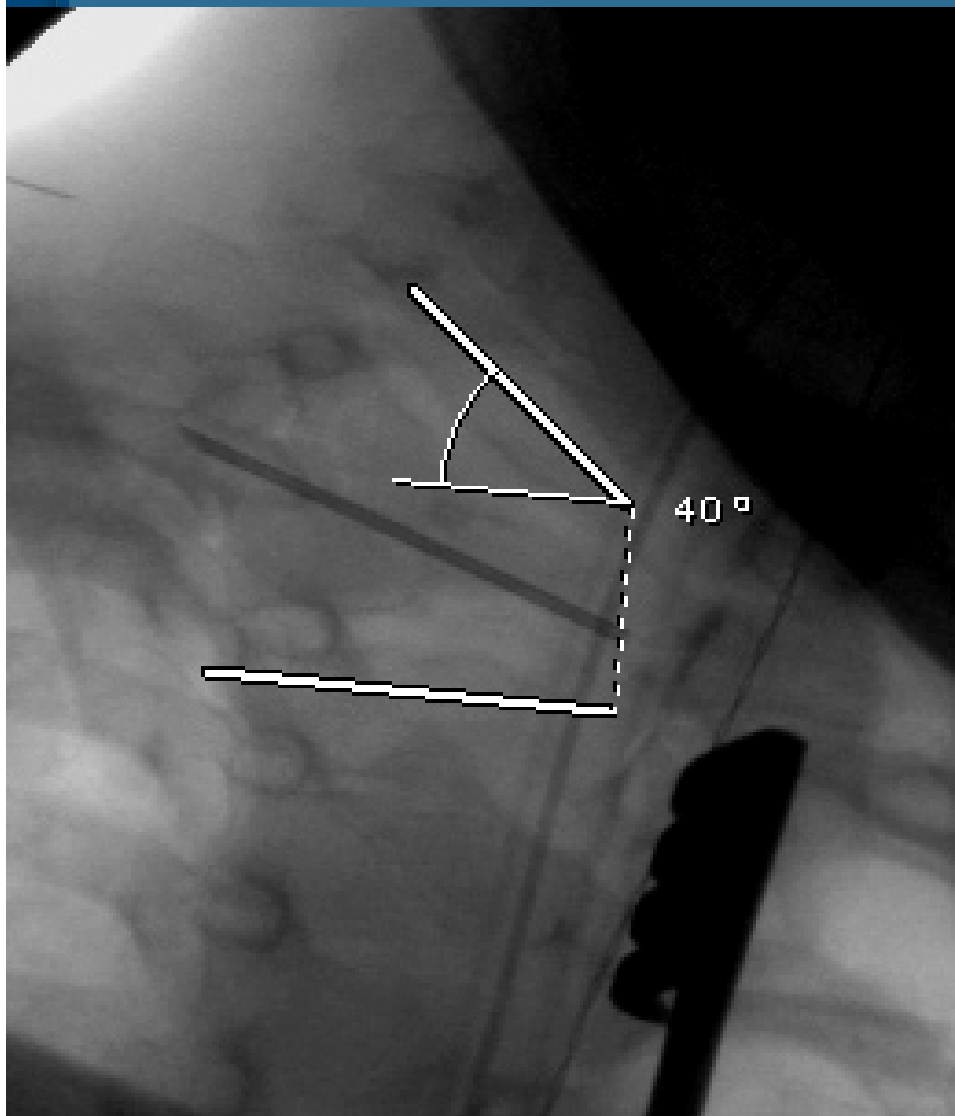




Option #1 Hemiepiphysiodesis (Fusion in situ)



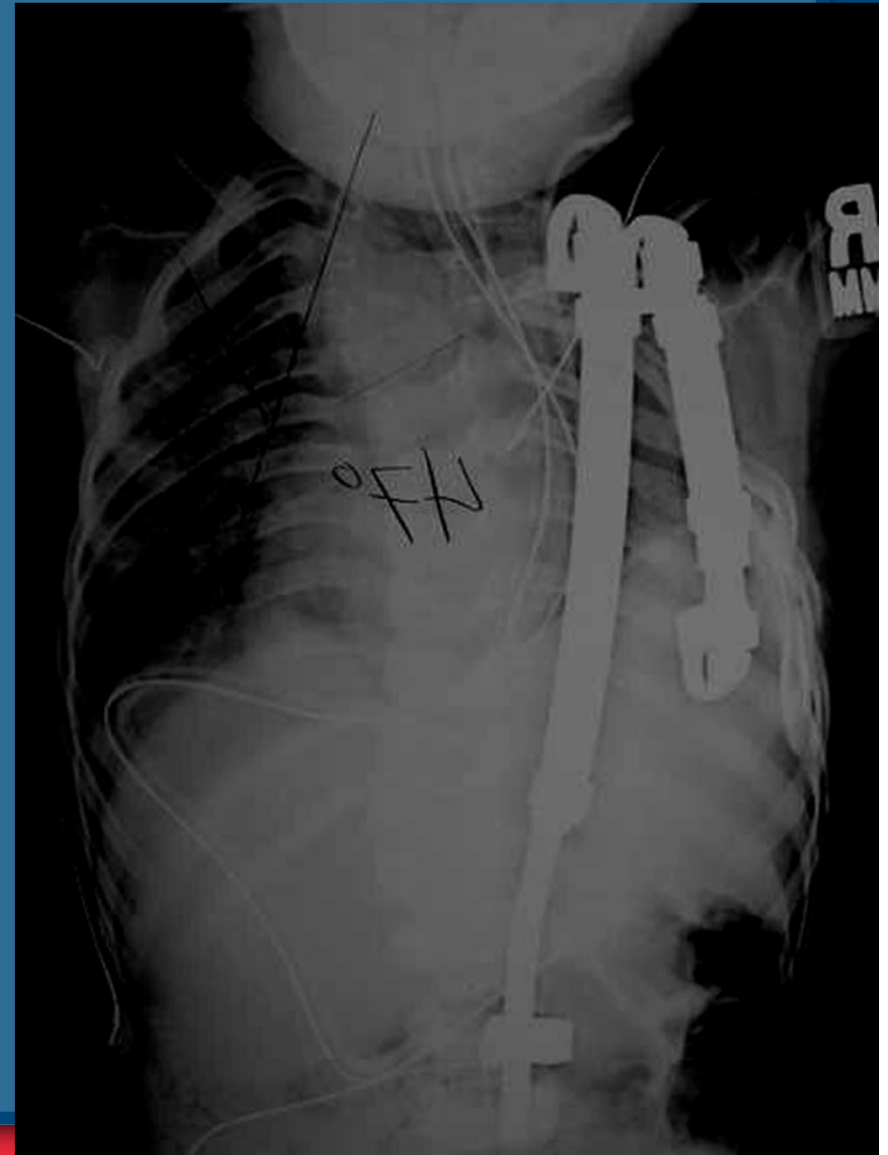
Option #2 Resection and Fusion



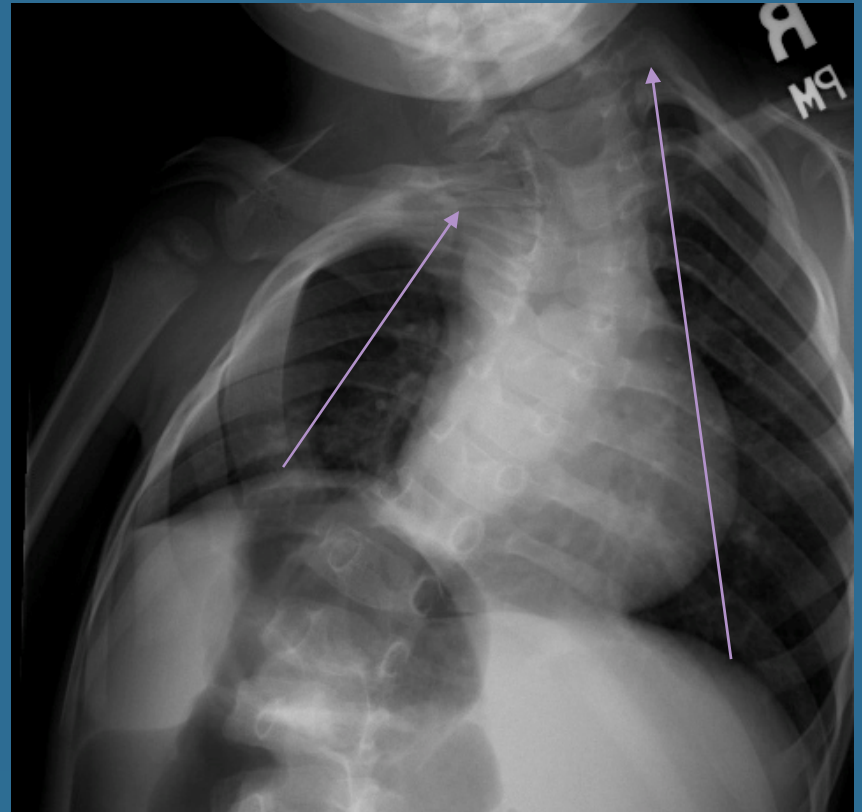
18 mo after in-situ fusion

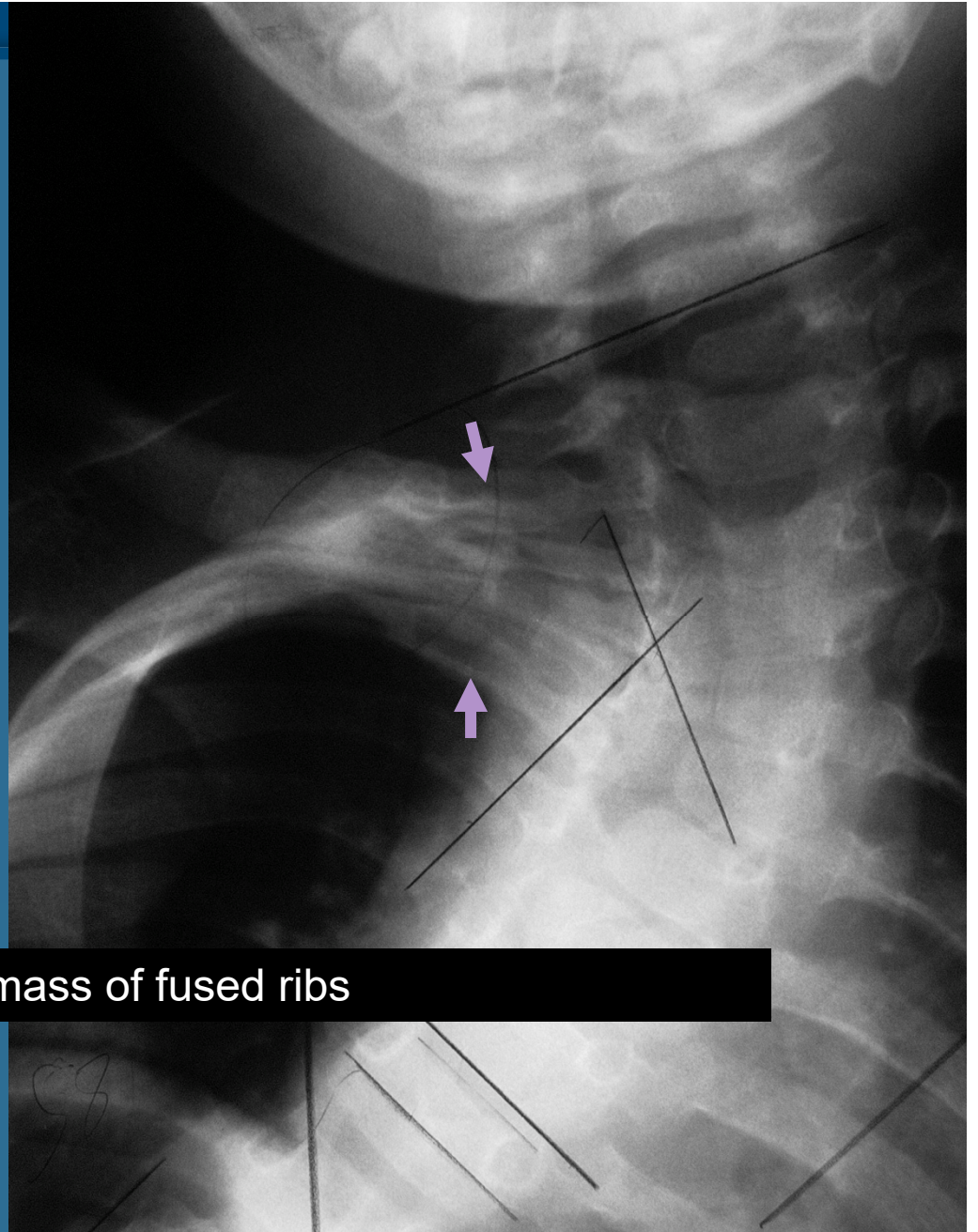
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Option #3 Distraction Over Time



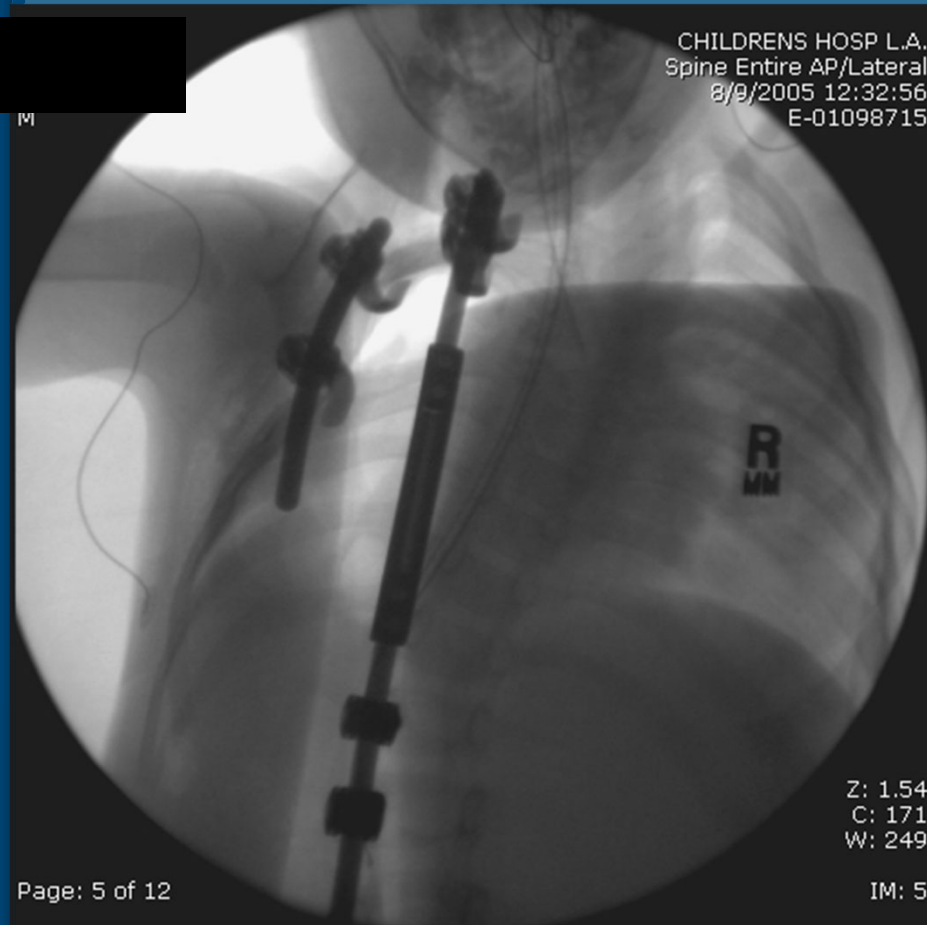
3 yo - progressive deformity



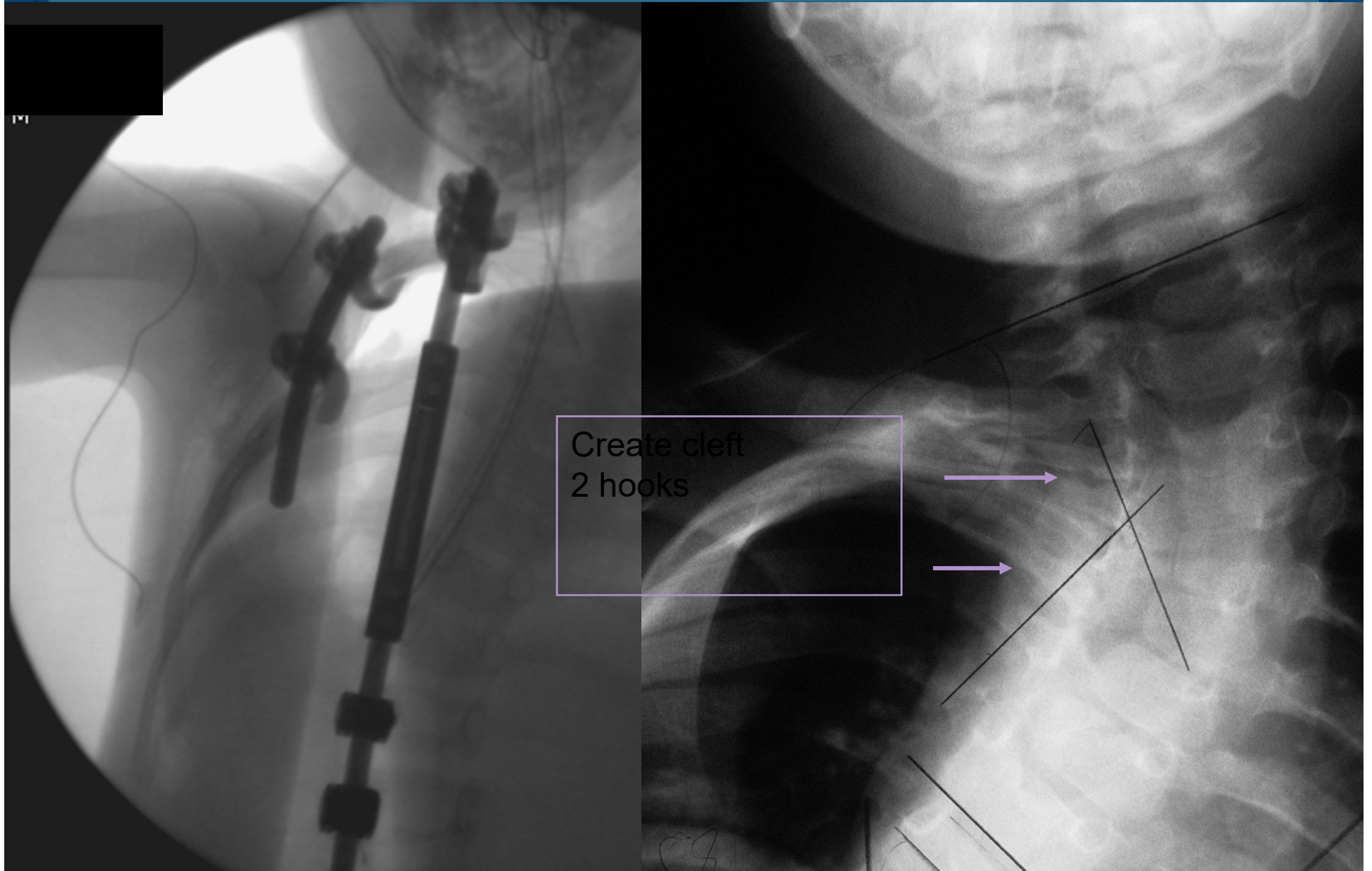


OK to us mass of fused ribs

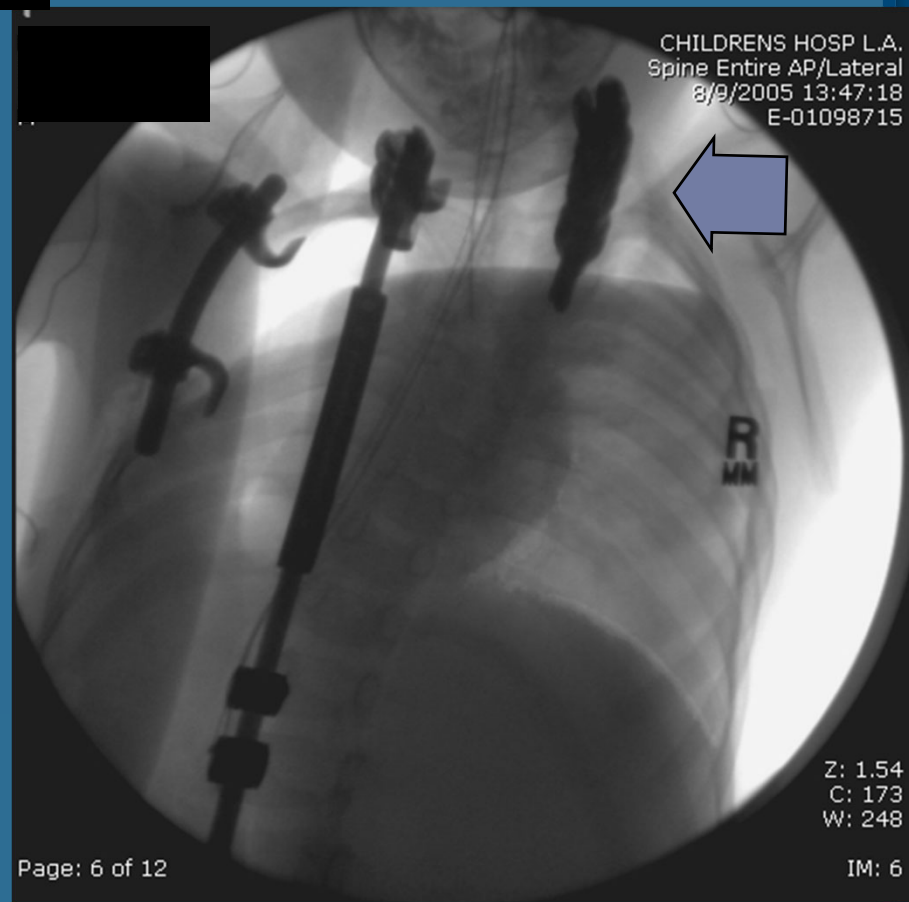
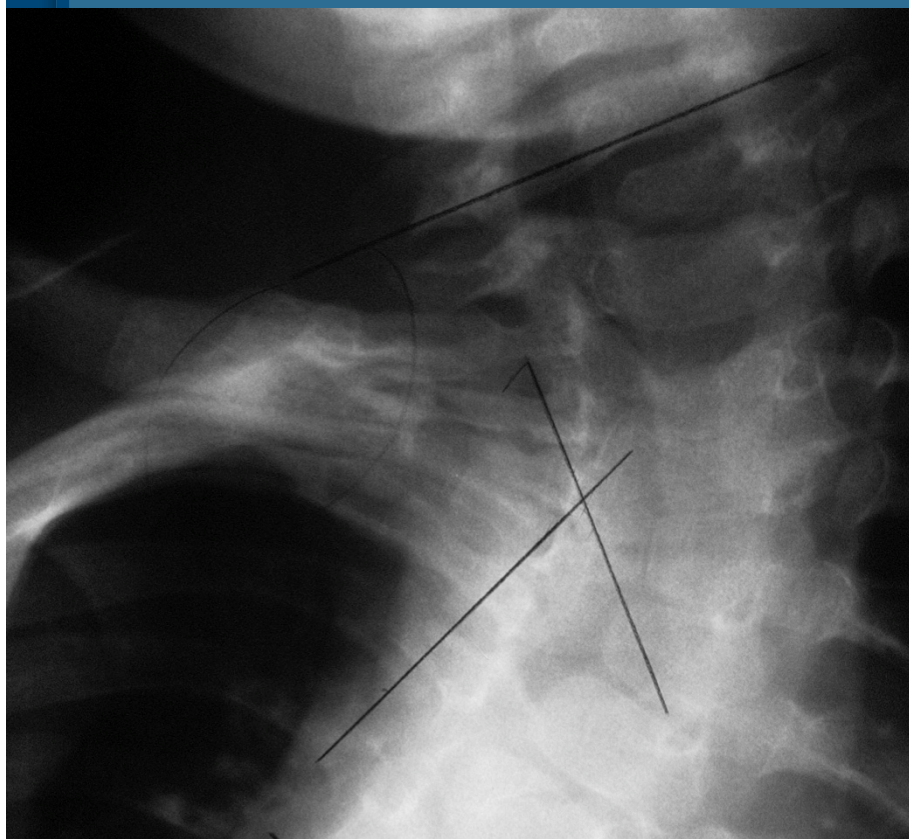
Step 1 - concave distraction



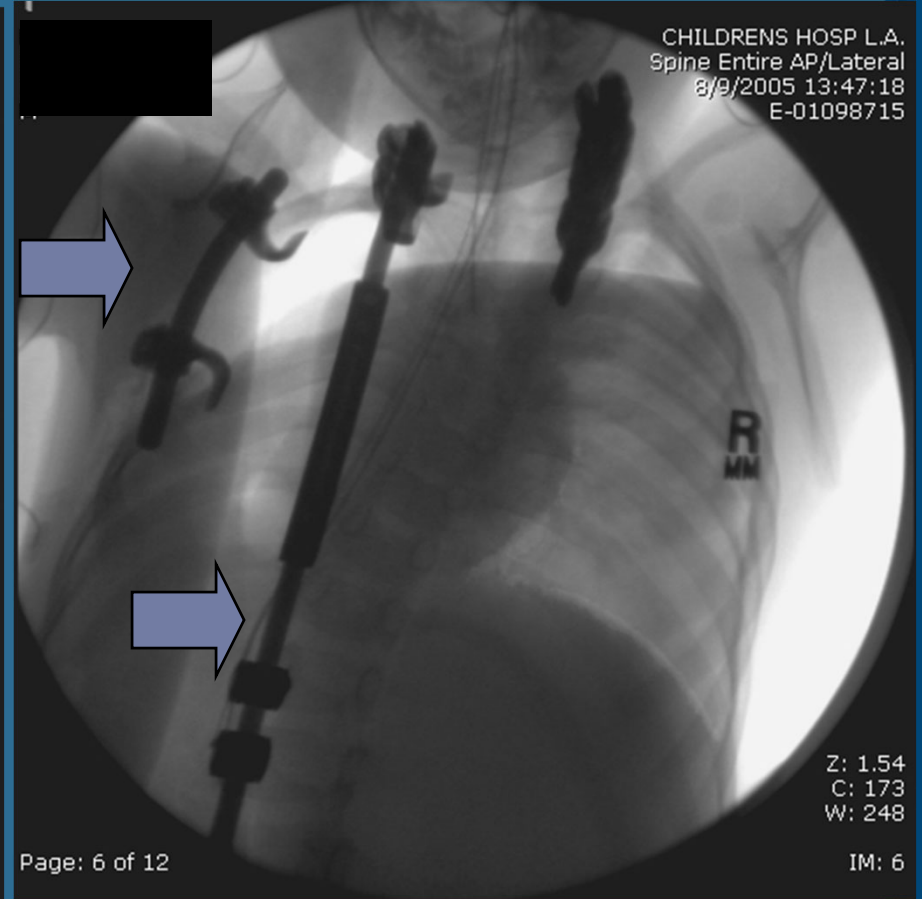
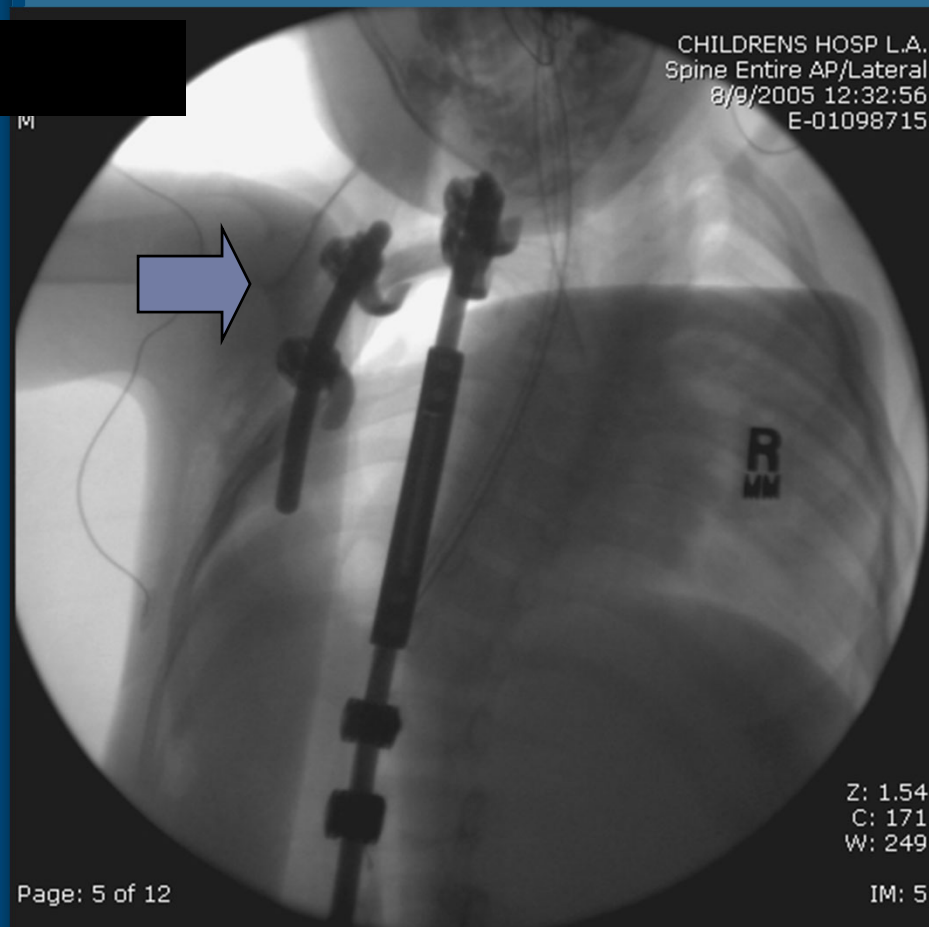
Step 1 - concave distraction



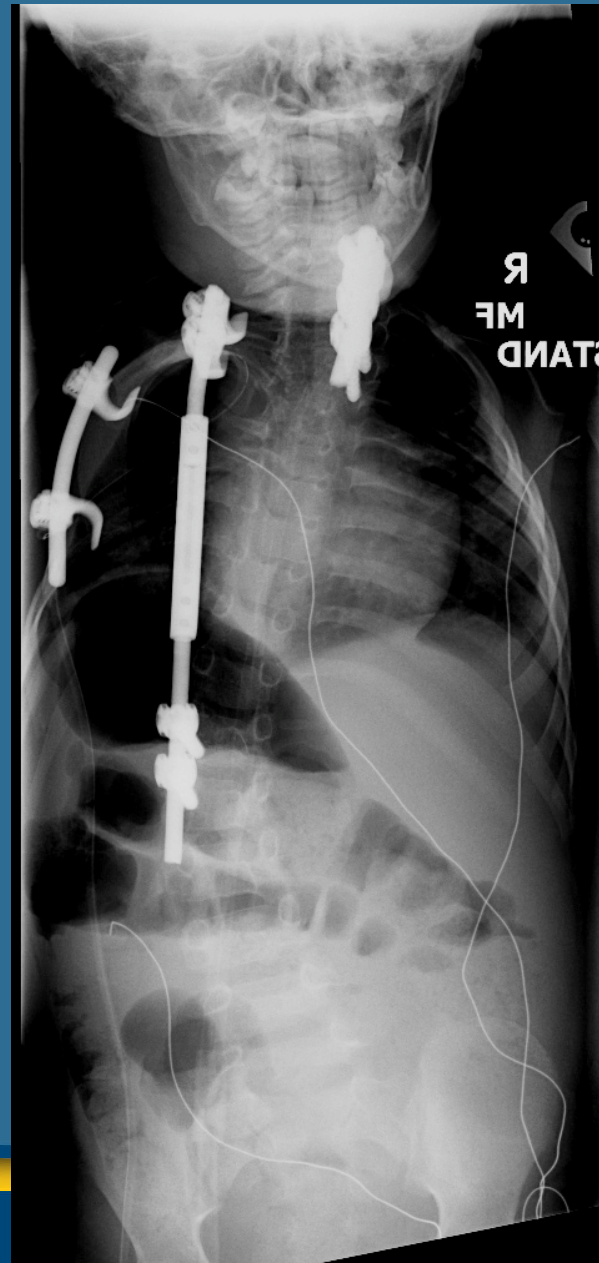
Step 2 - convex hemi-epiphysiodesis



Step 3- Intra-operative Distraction Over Time



Midline Incision - no thorocotomy



The Effect of Early Thoracic Fusion on Pulmonary Function

Lori Karol, M.D., Charles Johnston, M.D.,
Kiril Mladenov, M.D., Peter Schochet, M.D.,
and Patricia Walters, RRT-NPS.

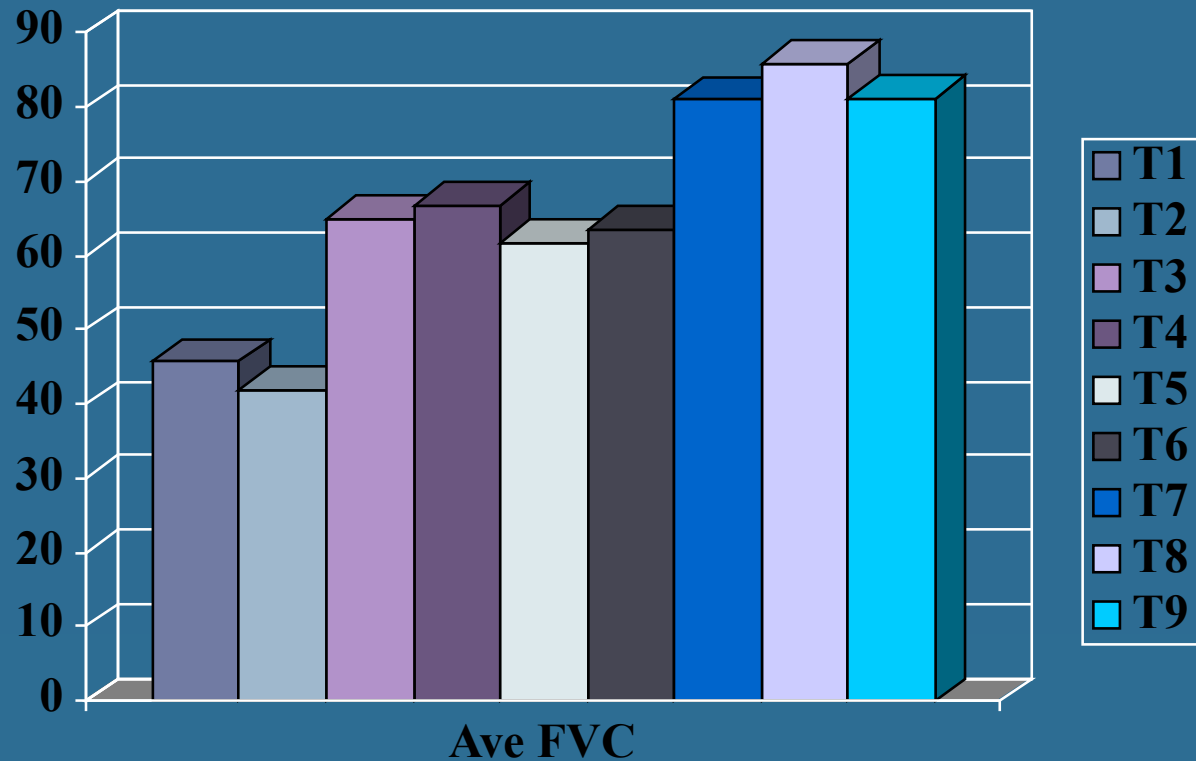
Texas Scottish Rite Hospital for Children
Dallas Texas



RESULTS

- 28 patients spinal fusions
- Age at surgery = 3 yrs (4 mos - 8 yrs)
- Ave f/u 11 years (6 - 20 yrs)
- 27/28 had anterior surgery

FVC VS. PROXIMAL LEVEL OF FUSION



Cephalad Extent of Fusion More Important than # segments Fused

- FVC < 50%
 - 67% (8/12) top of fusion T1 or T2
 - 25% (4/16) top of fusion T3-T9
 - P=0.0004

Dimeglio - Rabbit Model

- Posterior spine fusion in rabbits
- T1-T6 fusion decreases thoracic volume > T7-T12 fusion
- hypothesis
 - T1-T6 ribs articulate with the sternum
 - T7-T12 ribs do not

Current Technique:

Congenital Cervicothoracic Scoliosis Treated with Hemiepiphysiodesis and Placement of Distraction-Based Instrumentation

A Case Report

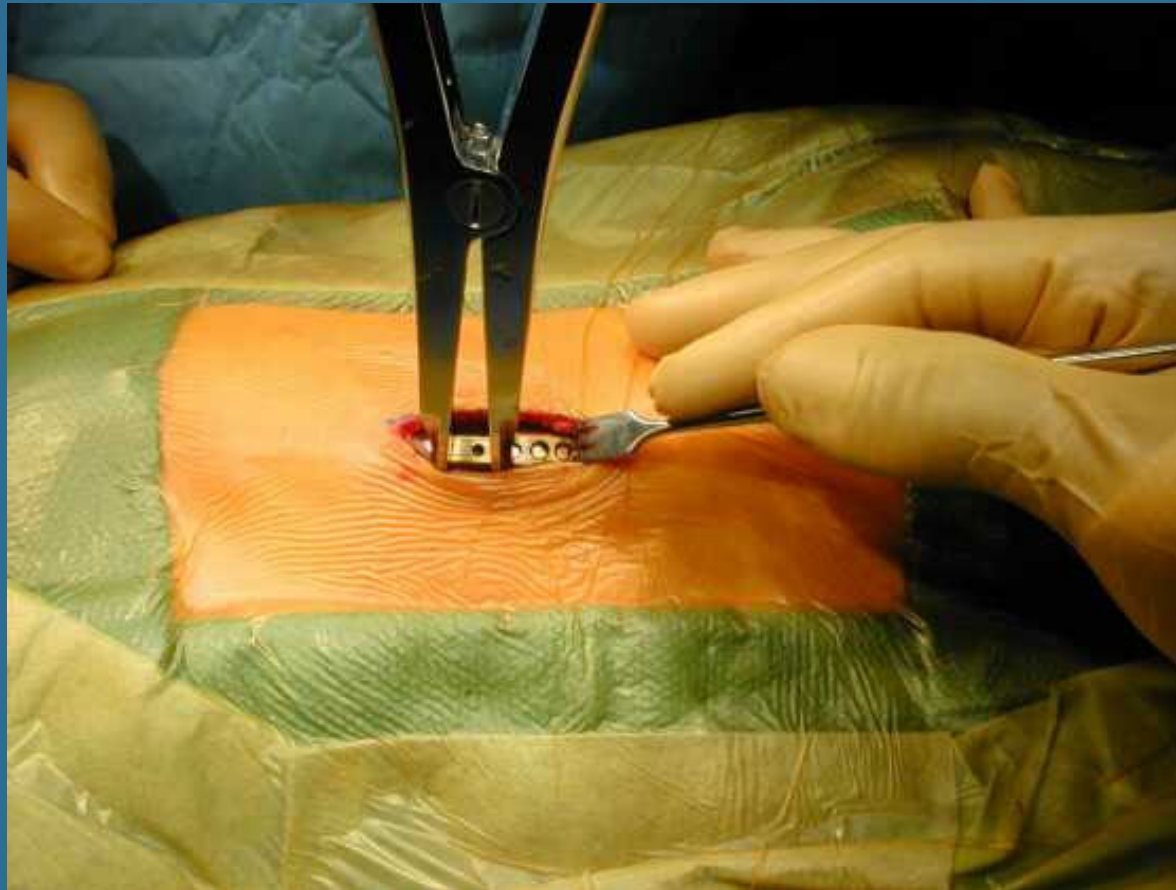
Lindsay Andras, MD, Rachel Tobin, and David L. Skaggs, MD

Investigation performed at Children's Orthopaedic Center, Children's Hospital Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California

JBJS, 2013



Lengthenings opportunity for complications MCGRs may change complication rate



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3 yo girl

?

72°

Hemi
vertebrae

Unilateral bar

