

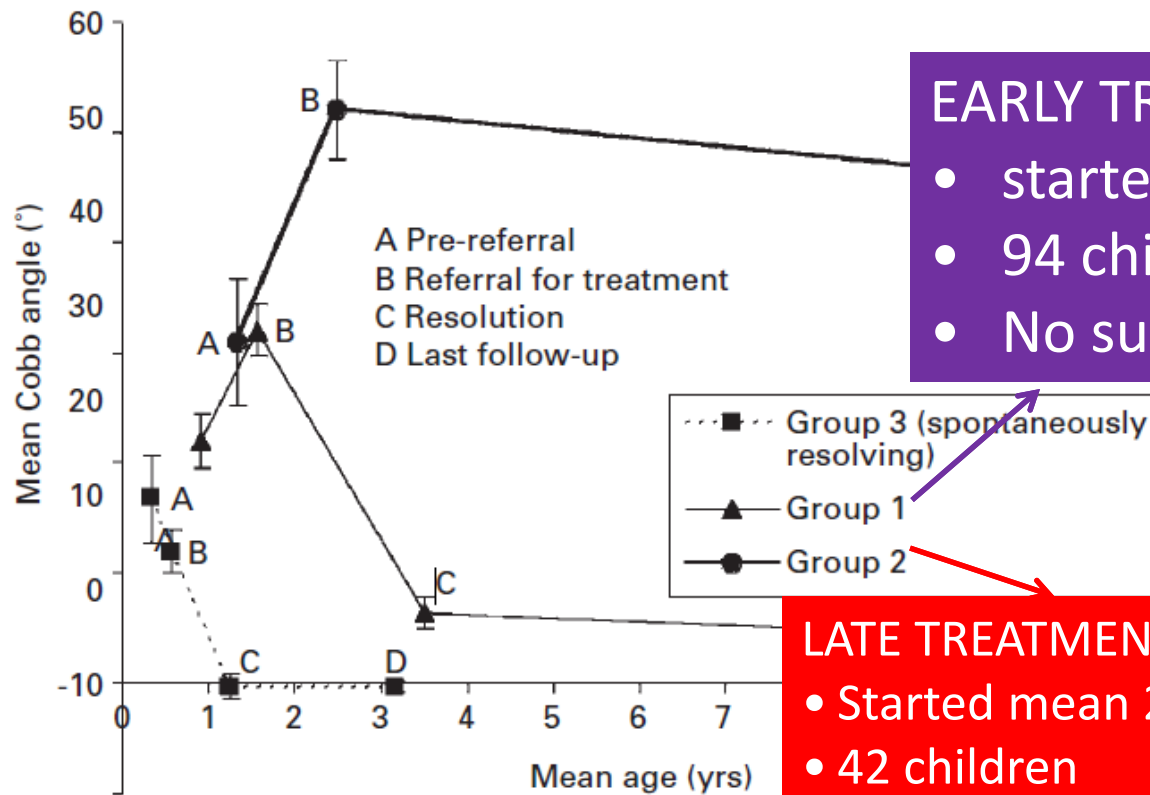
Best Practices for Casting in EOS

Lindsay Andras MD



Review of the Level I Evidence on casting:





EARLY TREATMENT:

- started mean 1 yr 7mo
- 94 children
- No surgical treatment

LATE TREATMENT:

- Started mean 2 yr 6 mo
- 42 children
- 36% had undergone fusion (as may all the rest)

Mehta MH. Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery 2005

Idiopathic Indications

- RVAD >20 degrees
- Rib Phase 2
(Rib Phase 1= no overlap of rib head on vertebral body; Rib Phase 2= overlap)
- <2 years of age

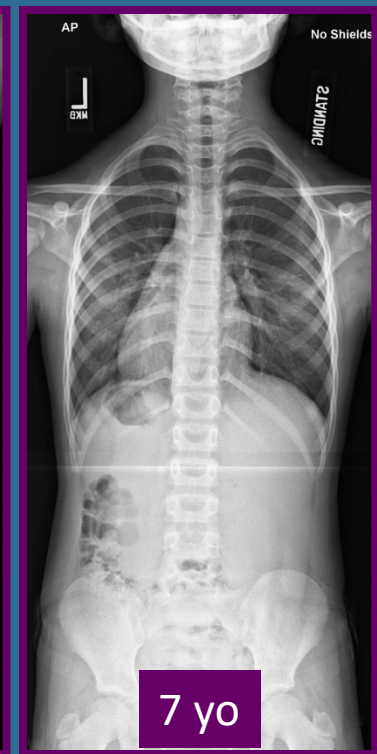
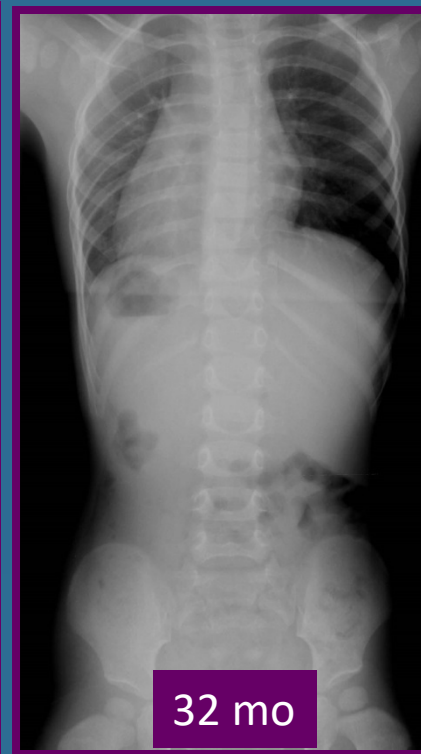
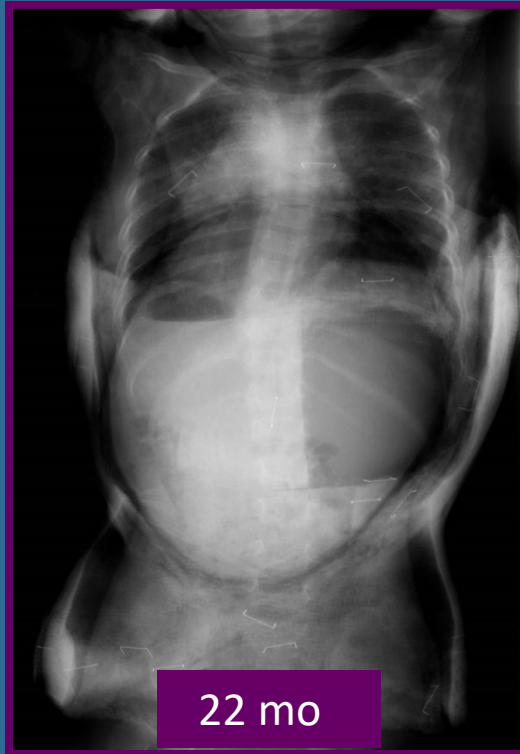
Sanders, D'Astous, Sturm et al. JPO 2009

- Idiopathic curves <60 and started at <20 months often results in full correction

Aiming for Cure=
Home Run Potential

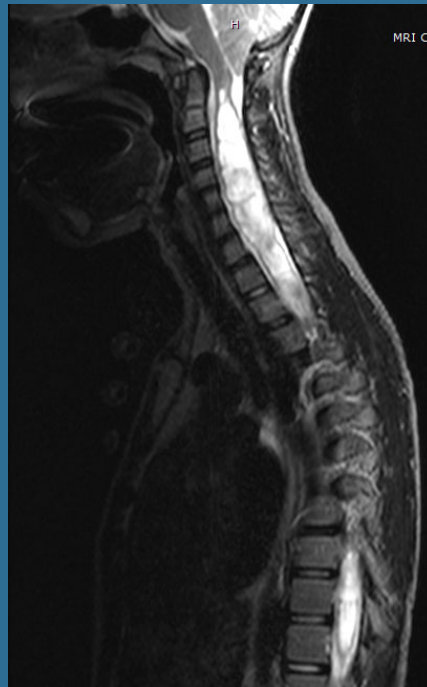
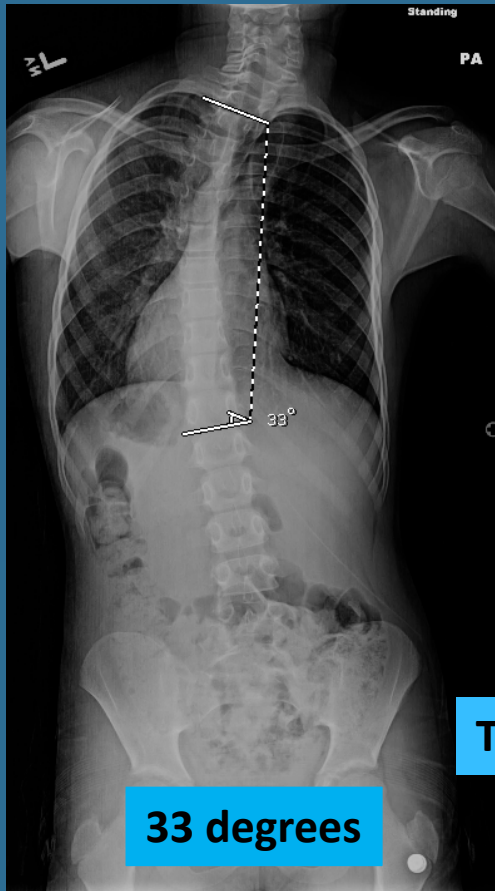


6 casts -> bracing

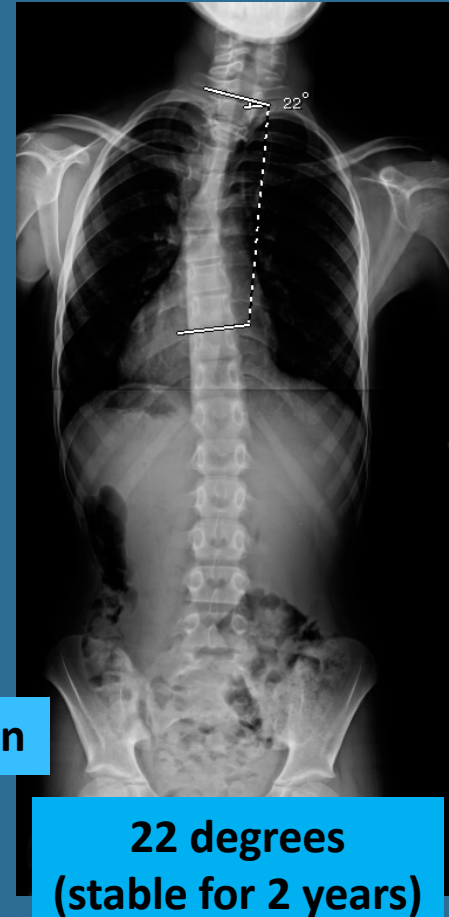


Idiopathic is a diagnosis of exclusion!

MRI at start of casting



Treated with decompression



Indications

- Syndromic?
- Congenital?
- Neuromuscular?

One finds limits by pushing them.

Herbert Simon



Goal in non-idiopathic EOS = delay surgery
(ideally until final fusion)

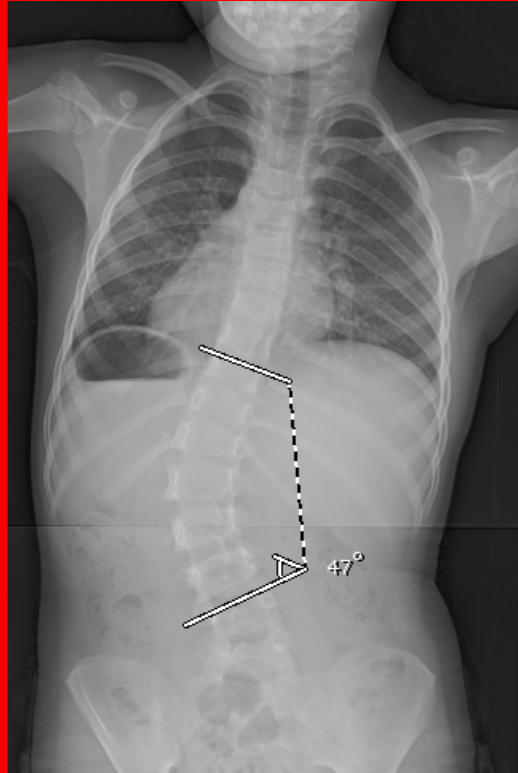


Fletcher et al. JPO 2012

- 29 patients(12 idiopathic; 17 nonidiopathic)
- Mean Cobb 68 precast->39 in cast-> 61 degrees
- Mean 39 month surgical delay
- 72% avoided growing spine surgery

Syndromic

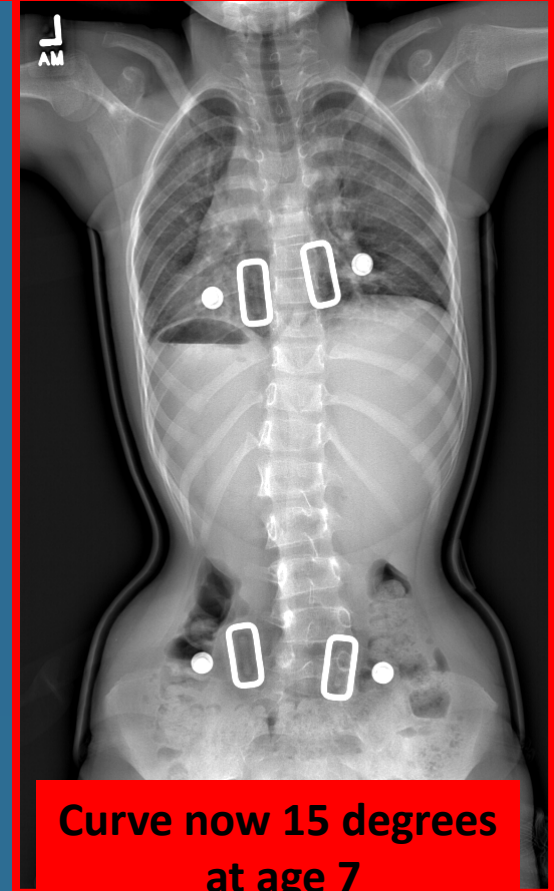
5 yo female with neurofibromatosis that had progressed despite bracing



47 degree curve at the start of casting



3 casts and then transitioned to brace



Curve now 15 degrees at age 7

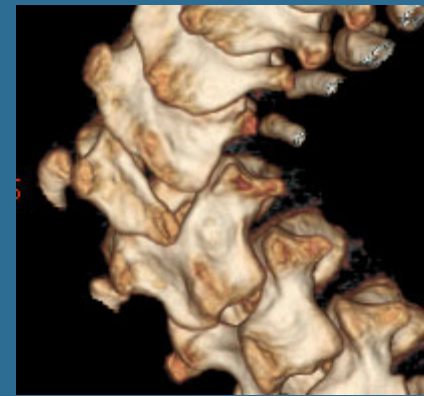
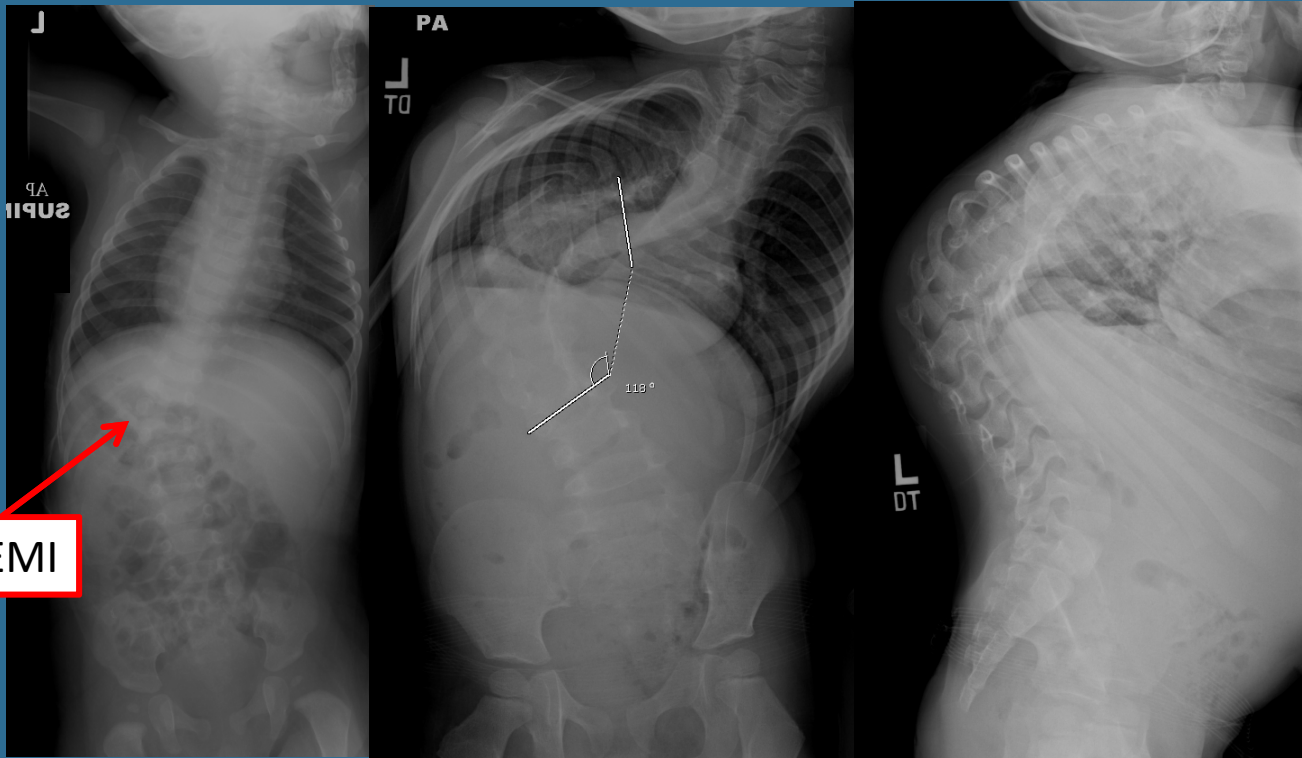
Congenital

- 11 patients
- Mean age at first cast=40 months
- Mean of 6.2 casts per patient
- Cobb 71->55 (p=0.005)
- T1 to T12: increased from 12.8 to 14.6

Demirkiran, Bekmez, Celilov, Ayvaz, Yazici. JPO 2015

Congenital

4yo male with VATER syndrome and hemivertebrae at thoracolumbar junction

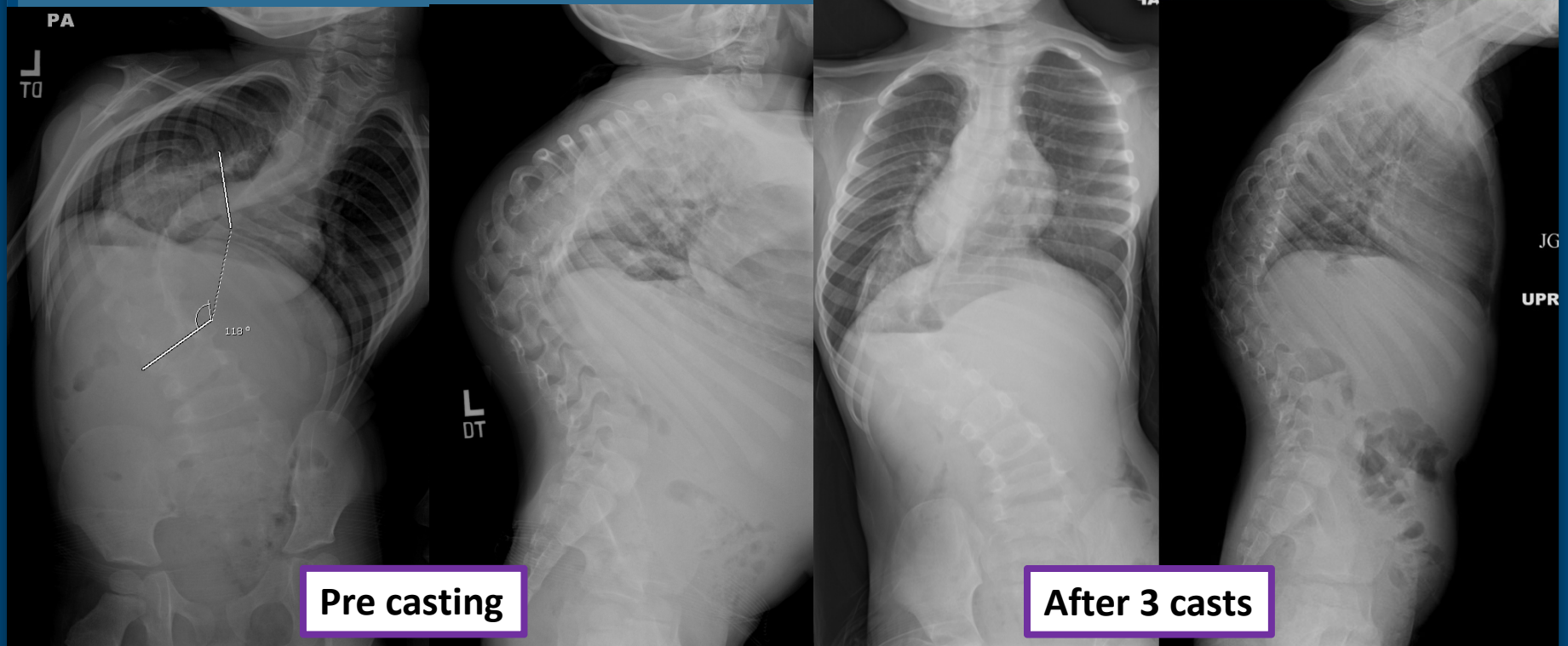


Returned with
110 degree curve

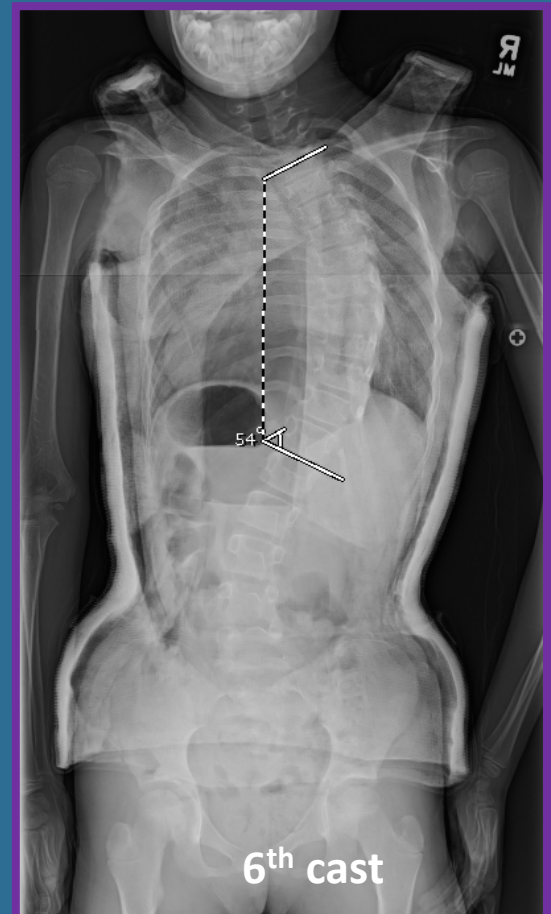
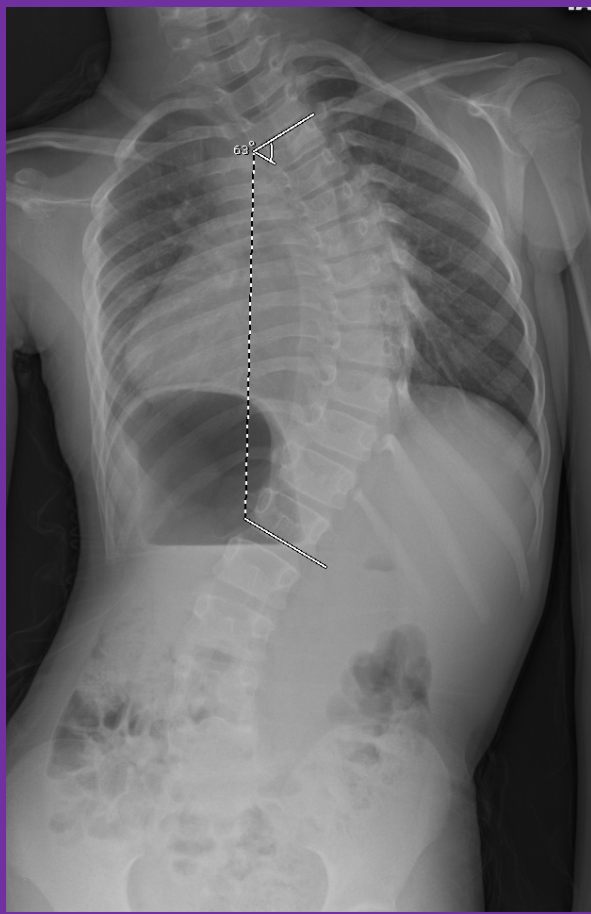
Seen at 6 mo
Lost to followup

Congenital

4yo male with VATER syndrome and hemivertebrae at thoracolumbar junction

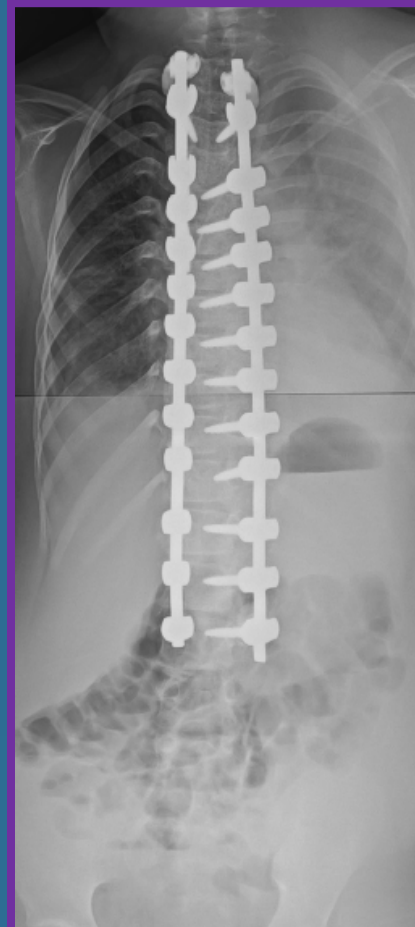
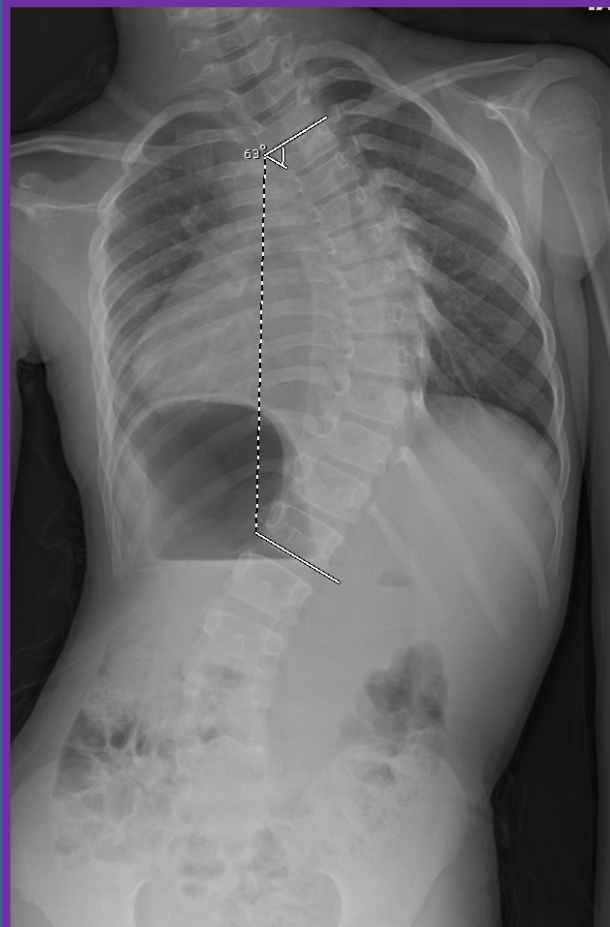


Neuromuscular



7 yo female with CP, GMFCS 1 and 63 degree curve that had progressed despite bracing

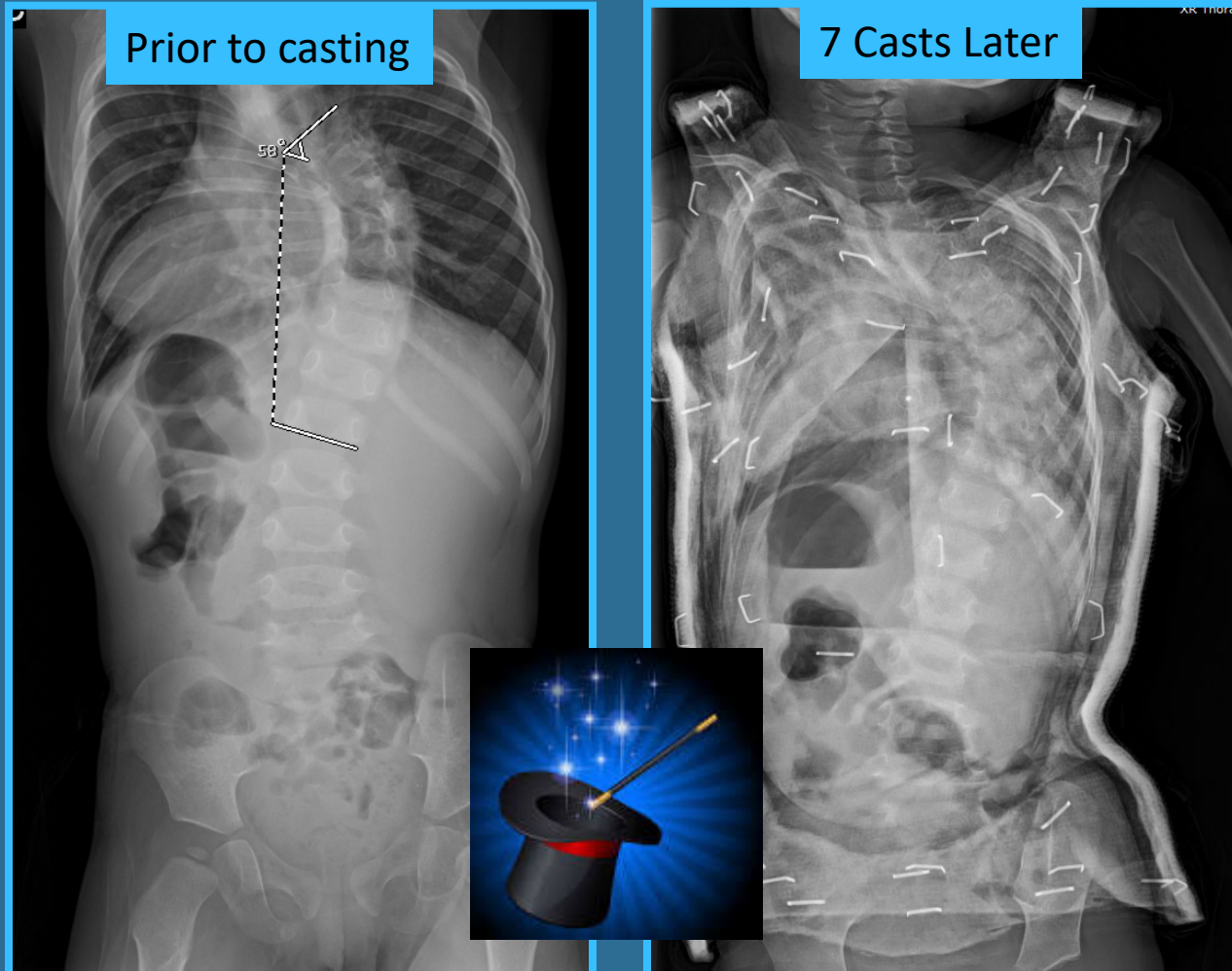
Neuromuscular



Underwent PSF at age 9.5

T1-T12: at start of cast 17cm->22.5 at time of fusion

But its not always satisfying...



2 yo with Turner syndrome and 58 degree curve -> 68 degrees at age 4

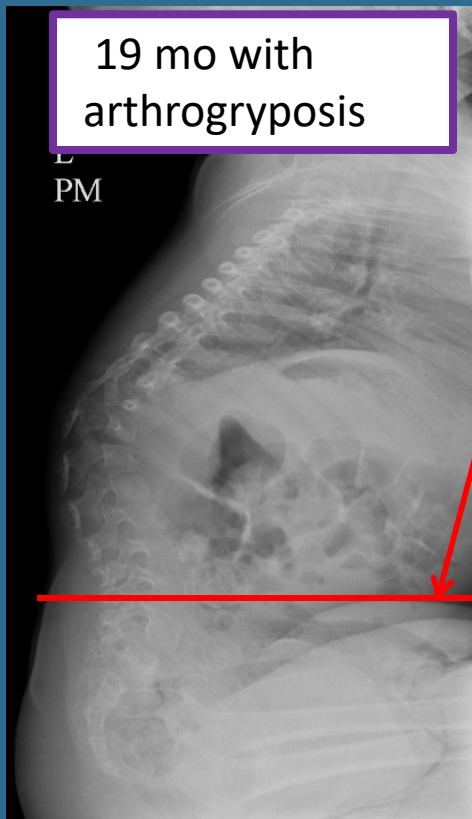
Contraindications to casting

- Fragile pulmonary status
 - Increases Peak Inspiratory Pressure (Dhawale, Shah. JPO 2013)
- Fragile general status
 - codes in casts=bad news
 - tinsnips and youtube video of removal
- Sharp/rigid congenital curves
- C-spine/Stability issues



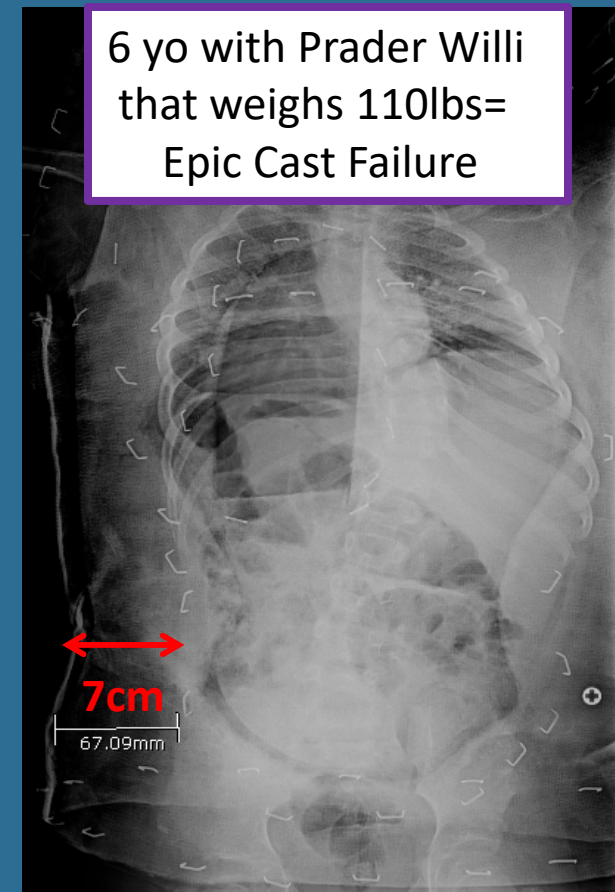
Contraindications to casting

- Well padded kids
 - chubby thighs or obesity = getting a good mold impossible



19 mo with arthrogyryposis

Chubby thighs
Above the level of
Iliac crest when sitting=
impossible to mold



6 yo with Prader Willi
that weighs 110lbs=
Epic Cast Failure

When and How often to cast ???

When:

- Better outcomes if initiated earlier

How often:

2 year olds = 2 months; 3 year olds = 3 months;
4 year olds = 4 months

VS

Q3 months



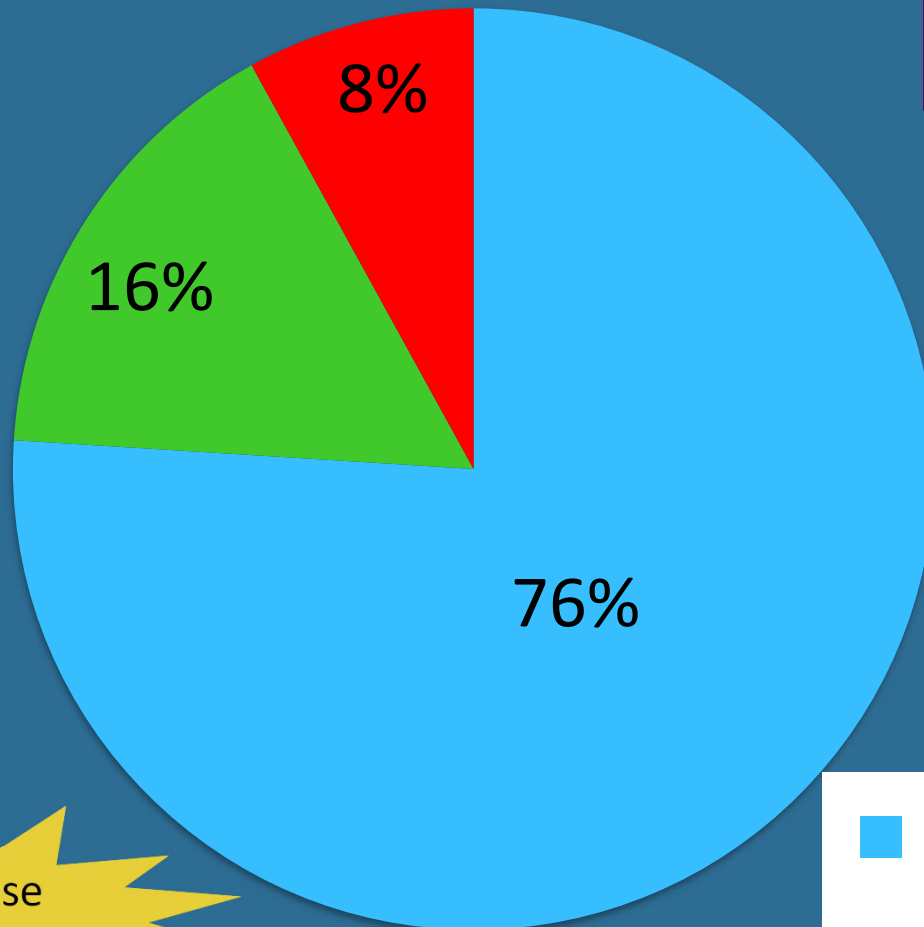
When to stop



- What is the cure threshold? <10 degrees, <15 degrees, <20 degrees....
- Brace holiday in the summer (vs waterproof casts)
- When is conversion to growth friendly instrumentation indicated?
- When to fuse if using as a delay tactic? 10yo? Or based on T1-T12? or based on pulmonary function?

Cast Technique: Style

Survey: 55 respondents
Grzwyna, Glotzbecker et. al. ICEOS 2015



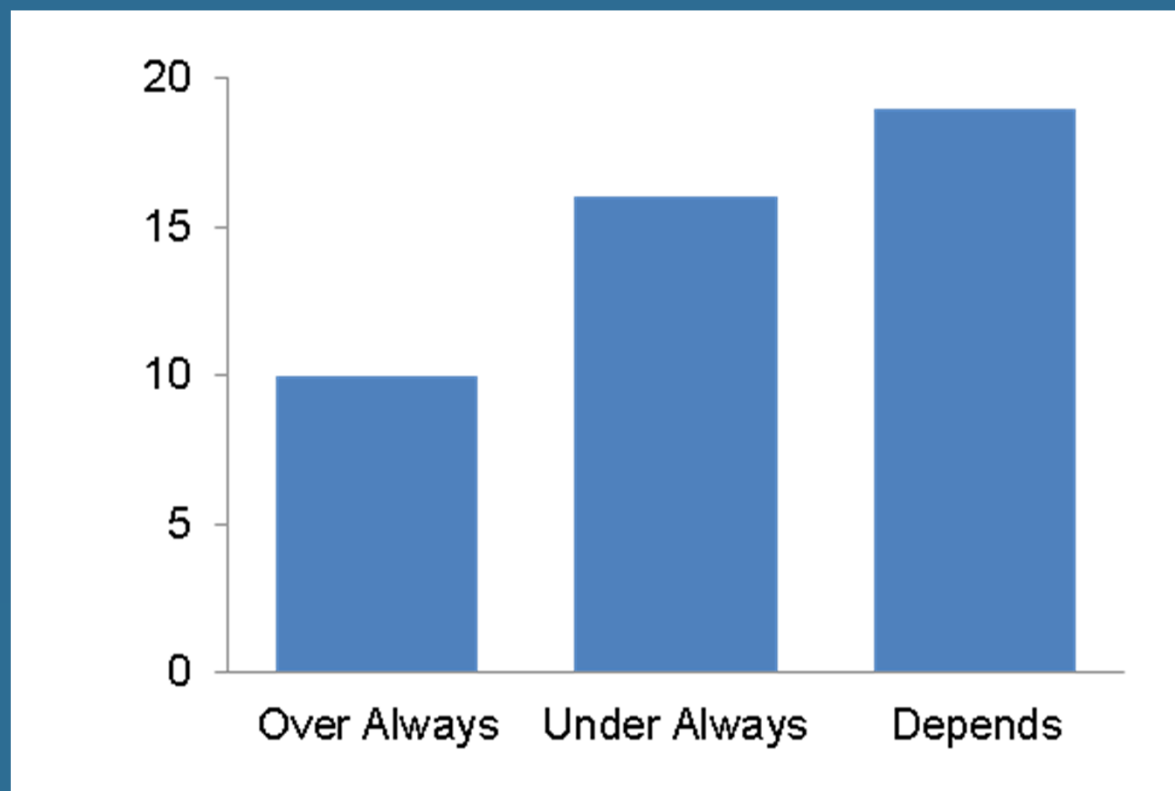
Beware of creating
Rib deformity!!!!

■ Mehta ■ Risser
■ Other

30% use
straps

Cast Technique: Shoulders

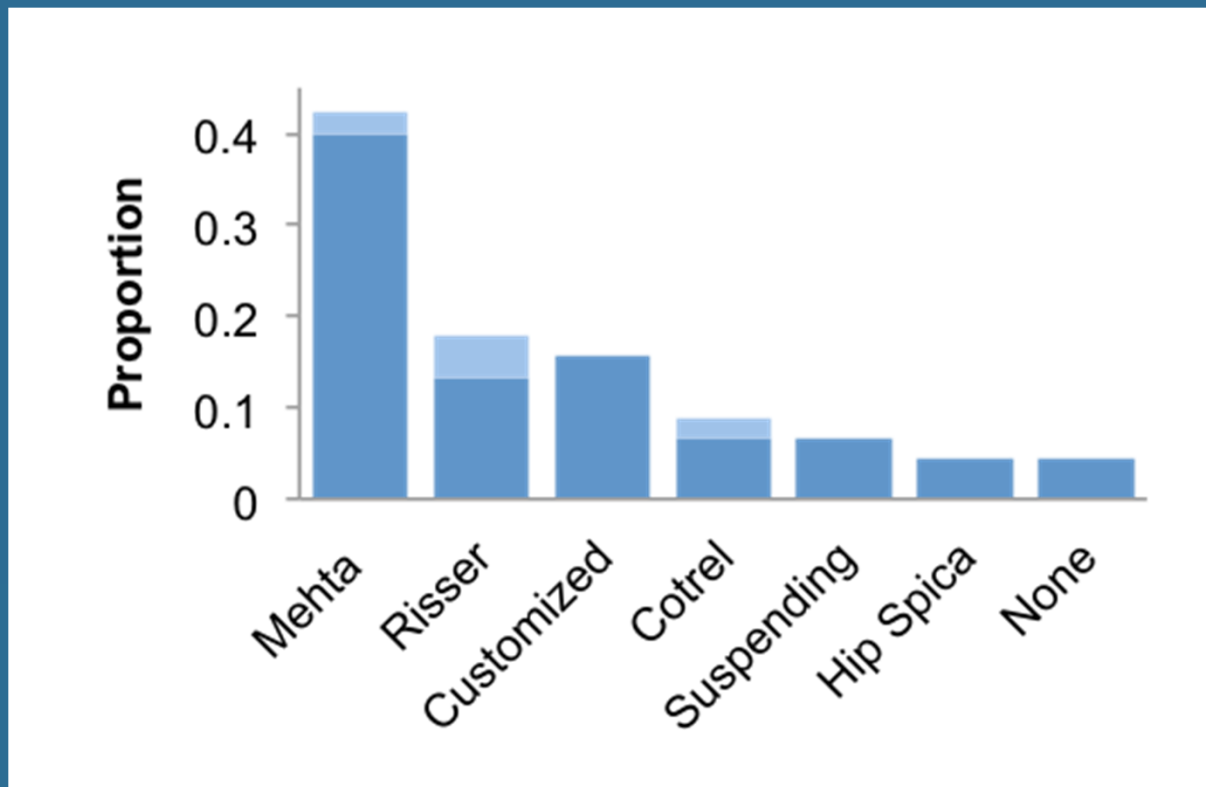
Survey: 55 respondents
Grzwyna, Glotzbecker et. al. ICEOS 2015



ICEOS 2017?stay tuned

Cast Technique: Table

Survey: 55 respondents
Grzwyna, Glotzbecker et. al. ICEOS 2015



In traction?

* 86% surveyed used head halter traction



Financial implications

Review of 20 cases of GR and casts

Procedure	MD Charges/Year	MD Collections/Year	Hospital Charges/Year	Hospital Collections/Year
Growing rod	\$ 12,354.53	\$ 2,554.88	\$ 46,958.12	\$ 13,388.27
EDF casting	\$ 1,892.75	\$ 731.10	\$ 52,315.55	\$10,213.00

\$\$\$ for the surgeon= 29% of growing rod collections
...but may be very cost effective for hospital

Conclusion

- Casting is an effective tool for both delaying and in some cases obviating need for surgical intervention
- Indications continue to be expanded
- Lack of randomized trials and a large amount of variability in timing and technique amongst surgeons



LOOKING DOWN ON THE REST OF THE WORLD

(Average male height in m)

