

Novel approach to multilevel congenital scoliosis in young children

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Method

- 2 male syndromic patients with multilevel congenital scoliosis
- Both failed non operative treatment
- Multilevel spinal osteotomies
- Insertion of biologically inert substance into the osteotomy sites (ex. bone wax, autologous adipose tissue)
- Subfacial insertion of magnetic spinal growing rods (MSGR)
- Frequent, small increment lengthening of MSGRs

Results

- **Follow up - 2y 9mo & 2y MAGEC, 5y Phenix and MAGEC combined**
- **No perioperarive complications**
- **No complications to date – no infections, neuro deficit, hardware issues or junctional deformities (Phenix replaced by MAGEC at its limit)**

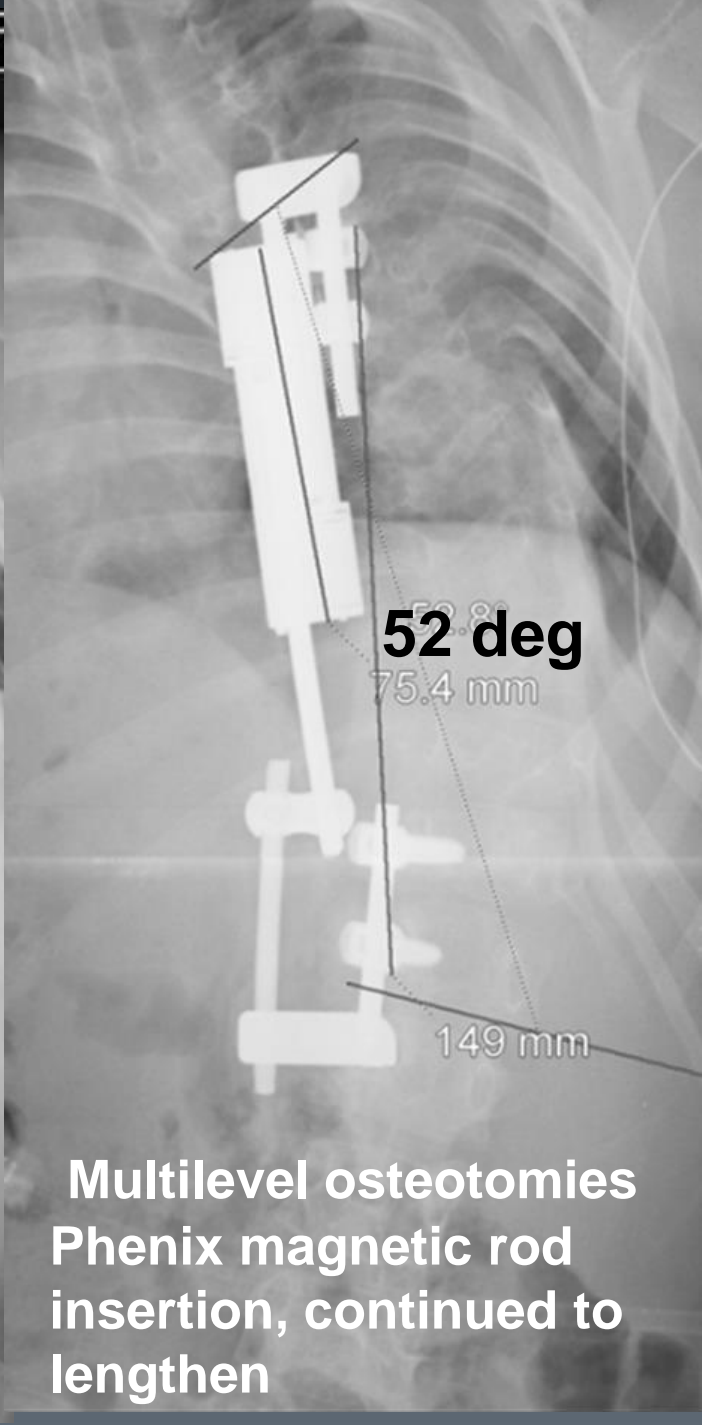
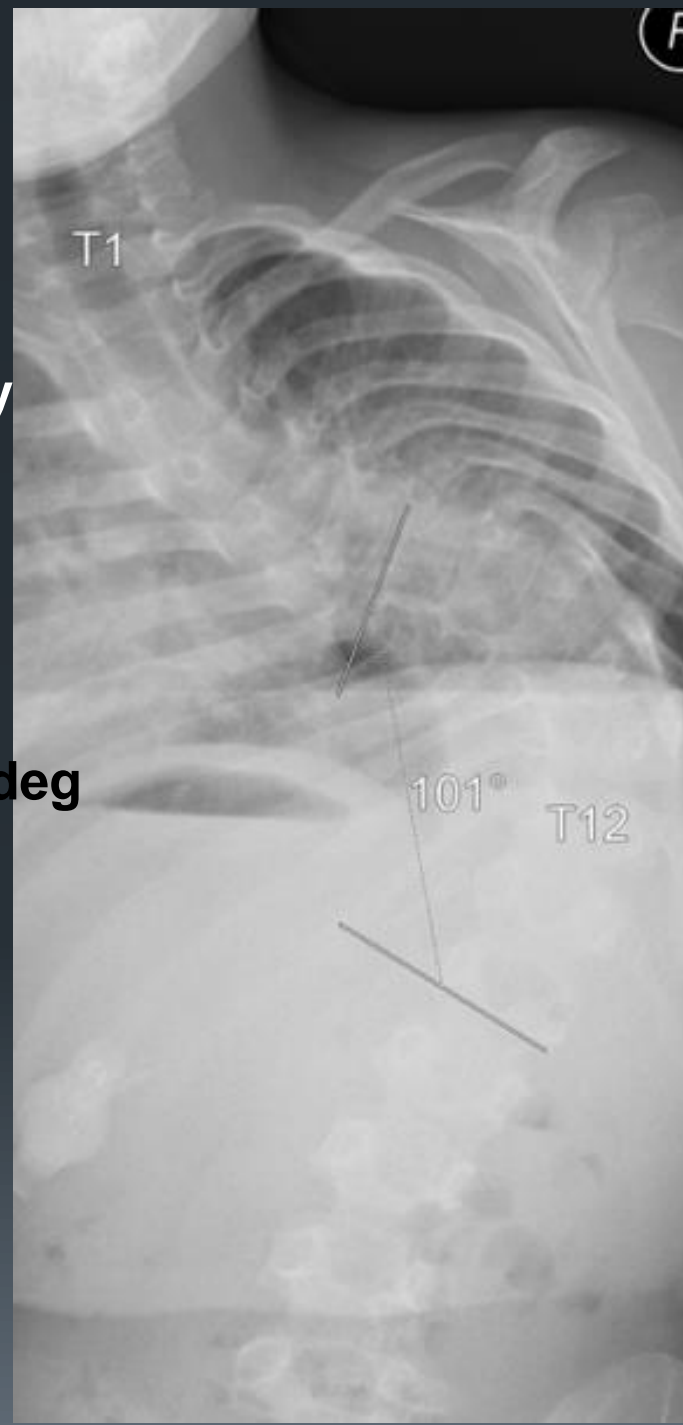
Results

- **Lengthenings – Q 6 weeks at 2 mm setting per lengthening**
- **Average lengthening - 0.9 mm/mo.**
- **Average pre operative Cobb angle - 98 deg**
- **Average Cobb angle at last follow up - 55 deg**
- **Improvement in sagittal profile**

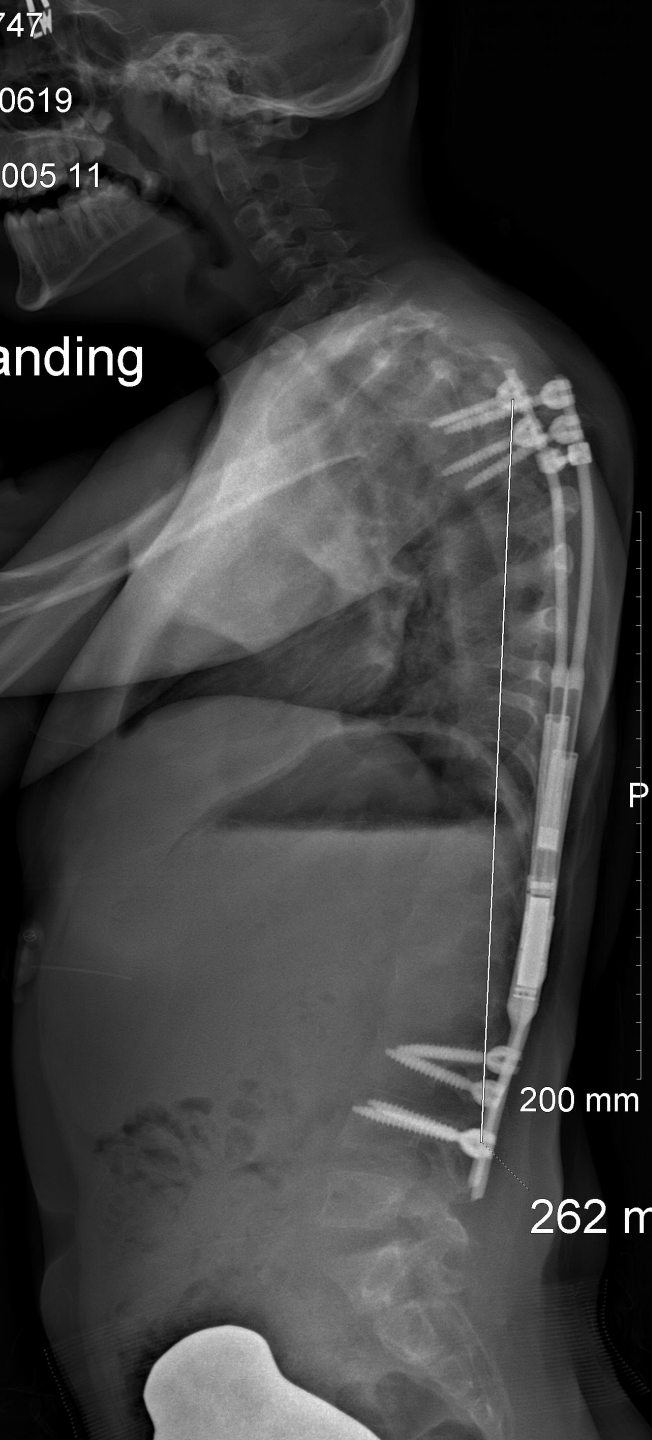
Results - pulmonary function

- Dramatic improvement in both patients
- No pneumonias since surgery in both. One or two PICU admissions per year for respiratory issues for both prior to treatment
- PFTs in one cooperative patient improved from 41% predicted to 94% predicted (within normal limits)

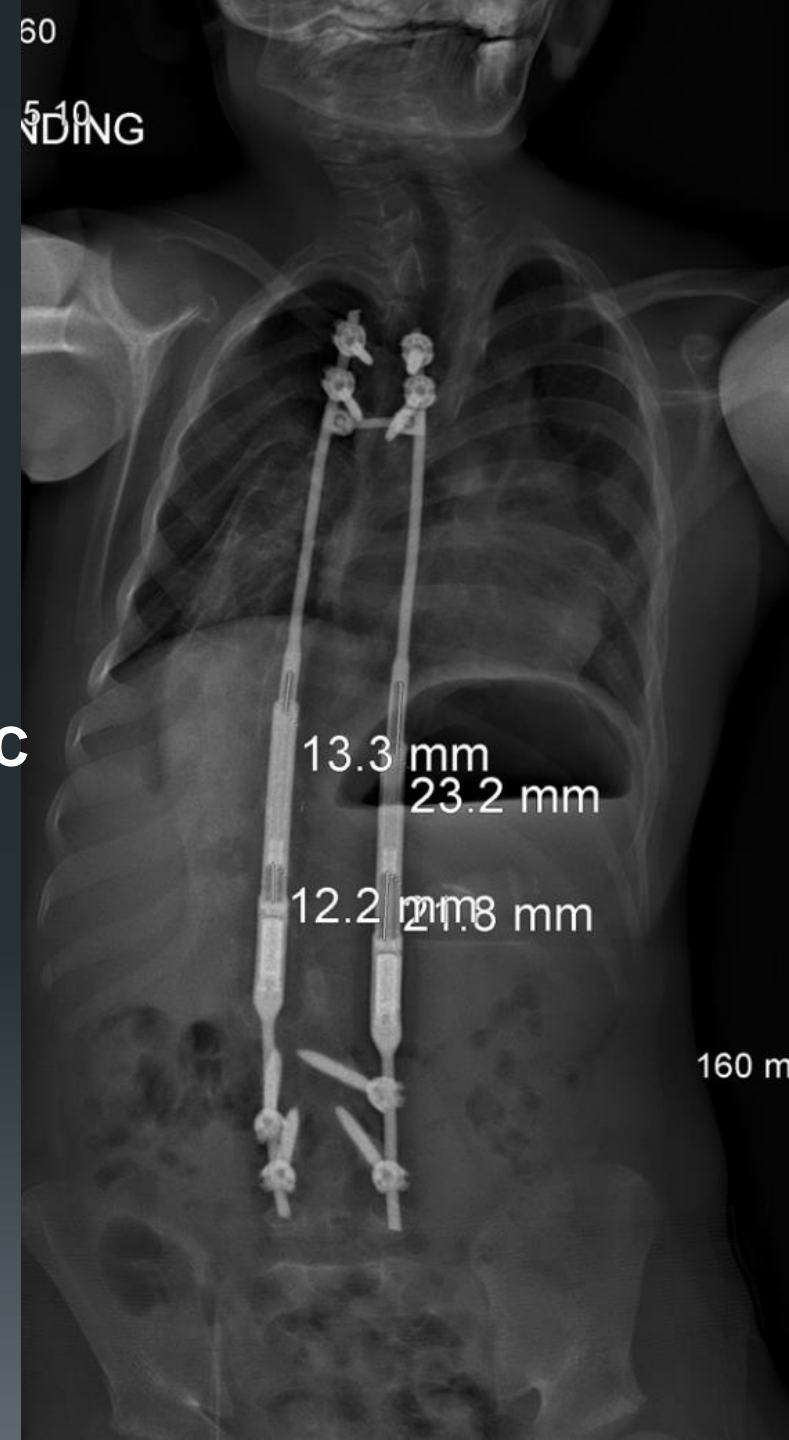
4 y/o male
Coffin-Sirus
syndrome
Developmental delay
Tracheomalasia
Non verbal
Severe early onset
scoli
104 deg.
High early mortality deg
2* to respiratory
failure
Failed non operative
treatment
Unsegmented bar
noted on concavity




Multilevel osteotomies
Phenix magnetic rod
insertion, continued to
lengthen

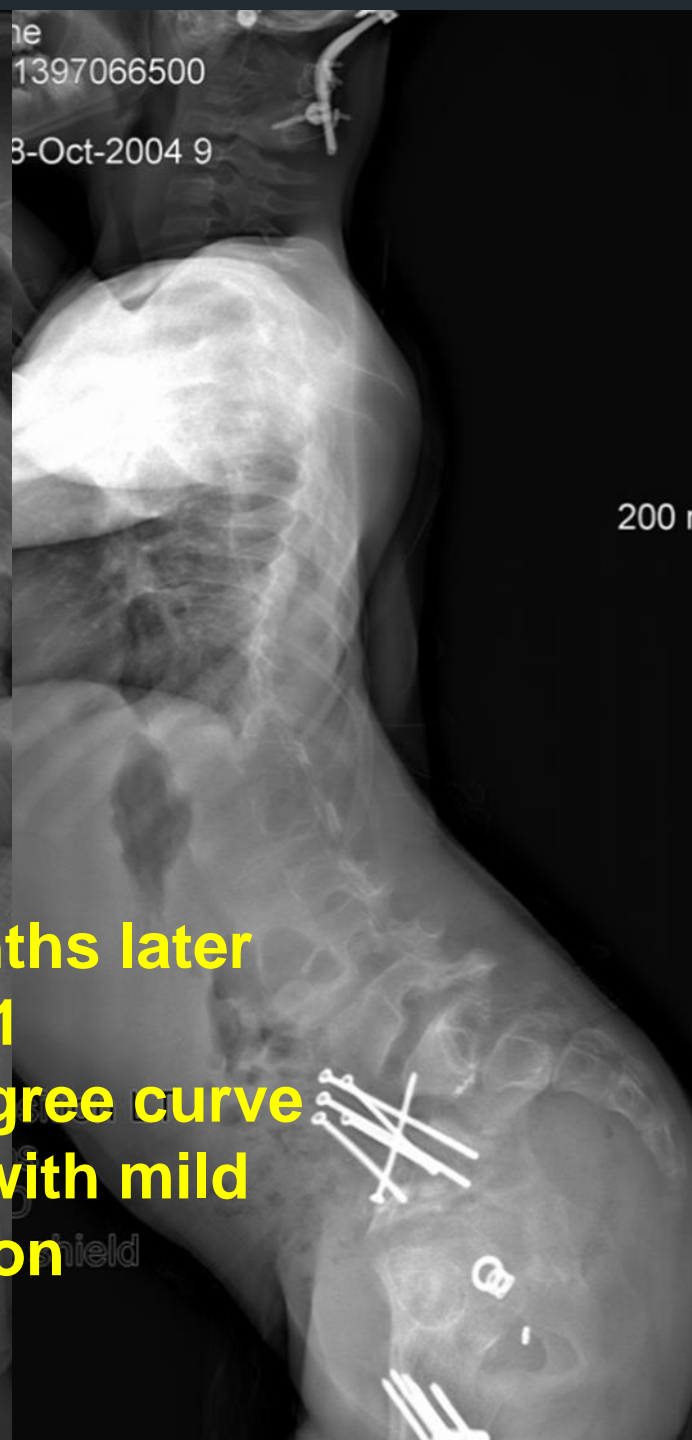
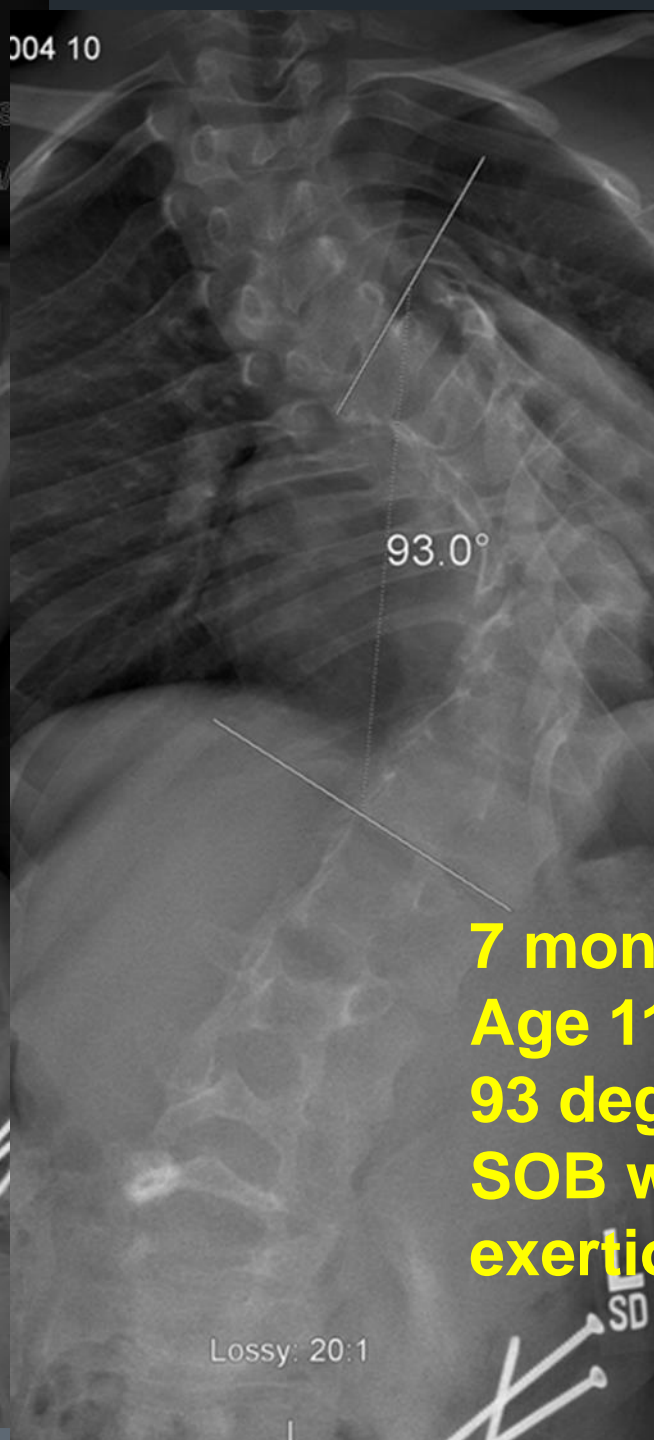
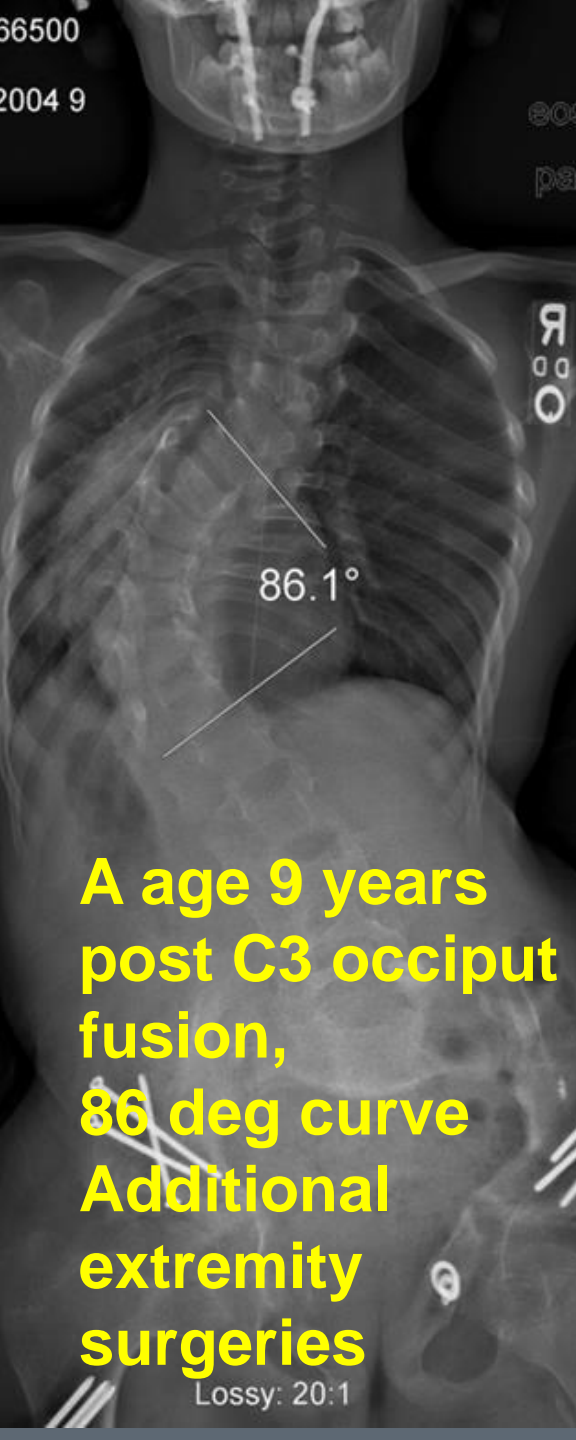


**Revised to MAGEC
as Phenix rod
failed
Continues to
lengthen with
curve correction
24 mo after
implant**





**7 y/o male with syndromic
skeletal dysplasia
with congenital scoliosis,
C2 – occiput instability,
and multiple extremity deformities
and length discrepancies**



**A age 9 years
post C3 occiput
fusion,
86 deg curve
Additional
extremity
surgeries**

**7 months later
Age 11
93 degree curve
SOB with mild
exertion**

Lossy: 20:1

Lossy: 20:1

200

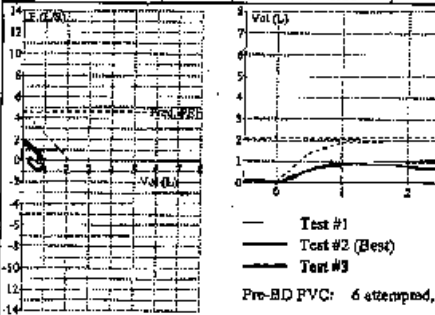
Spirometry Report

The Children's Clinic
91555 SW Barnes Rd
Portland, OR 97225

Name: Jake K Dering Age: 9 years Race: Caucasian
ID: 3062012 Height: 53 inches Weight: 64 lbs.
Sex: Male Indication:
Smoker: No Medication:
COPD Risk: Low Lung Age:

Requested By: Nichols MD, William D (w nichols) Performed
Test Date: 05/15/14 11:28:02 Sensor S/N
Test Date Post: Sensor Ca
Press./Temp: 760 mmHg/71 degrees F Spiro Con
Bronchodilator: Normal/Intep:

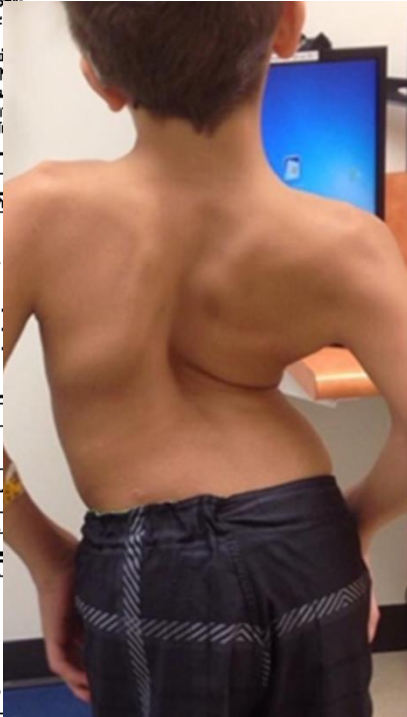
Measurement	Units	Predicted	I	
			Actual	% P
FVC	L	2.08	0.85	41
FEV1	L	1.87	0.77	41
FEV1/FVC	%	90 %	91 %	101
PEF25%	L/S	3.60	1.86	46
PEF50%	L/S	2.50	1.11	44
PEF75%	L/S	1.27	0.59	46
PEF25-75%	L/S	2.37	0.94	40
PEF	L/S	4.56	1.72	38
Exp. Time	Sec.		1.58	
V est.	L		0.01	



Interpretation: **Severe restriction.**

Observations:

Unconfirmed Report



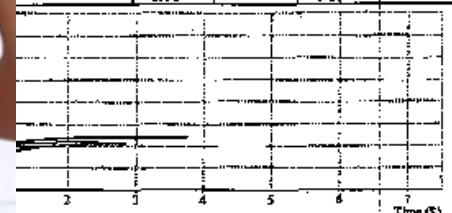
Spirometry Report

The Children's Clinic
9555 SW Barnes Rd
Portland, OR 97225

Name: Jake K Dering Age: 12 years Race: Caucasian
ID: 3062012 Height: 57 inches Weight: 99 lbs.
Sex: Male Indication:
Smoker: No Medication:
Lung Age: N/A

Performed By: Dilan RN, Cheryl
Sensor S/N: 554754
Sensor Calibrated: 03/13/17 14:39:14
Spiro Control Ver: 8.6.1
Normal/Intep: NHANES III (Pediatric)/ATS (1991)

Pre-Bronchodilator Trial					
Test	% Pred.	Actual	% Pred.	Best	%
1	80 %	2.25	86 %	2.38	91 %
2	79 %	2.02	86 %	2.09*	90 %
3	103 %	90 %	105 %	88 %	103 %
4	57 %	2.38	60 %	2.77	58 %
5	72 %	2.43	86 %	2.42	85 %
6	104 %	1.25	88 %	1.50	106 %
7	77 %	2.41	88 %	2.55	93 %
8	46 %	3.21	64 %	3.03	61 %
9		2.25		3.60	
10		0.11		0.09	



Best) Pre-BD FVC: 6 attempted, 2 matches.

Interpretation: **Normal spirometry.**

Observations:

Unconfirmed Report

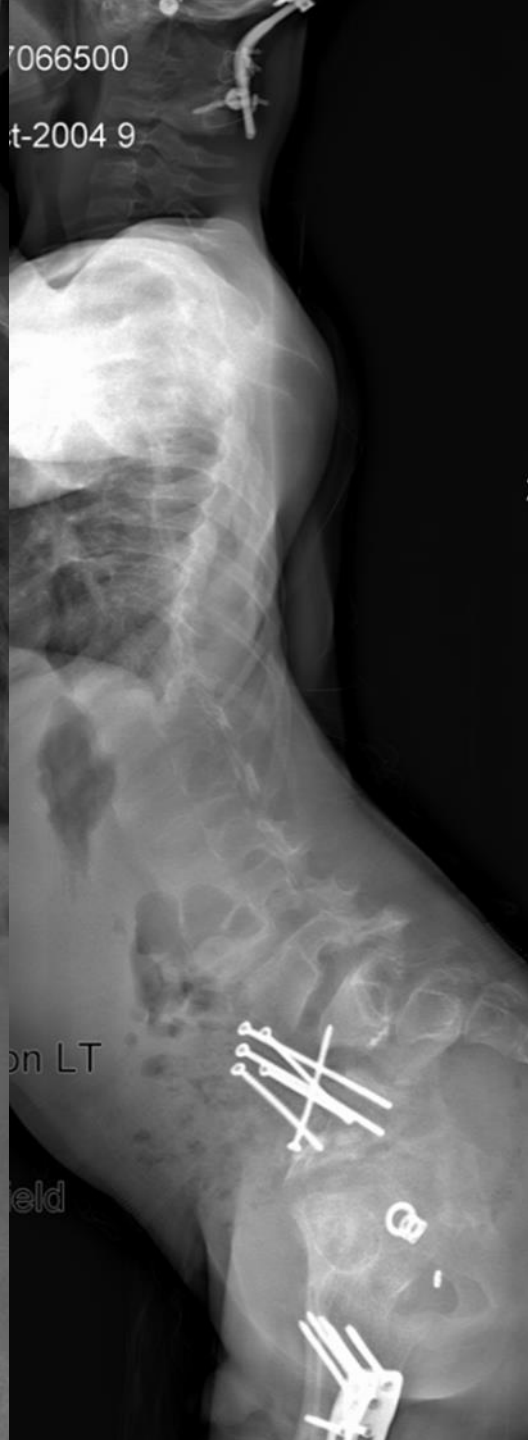
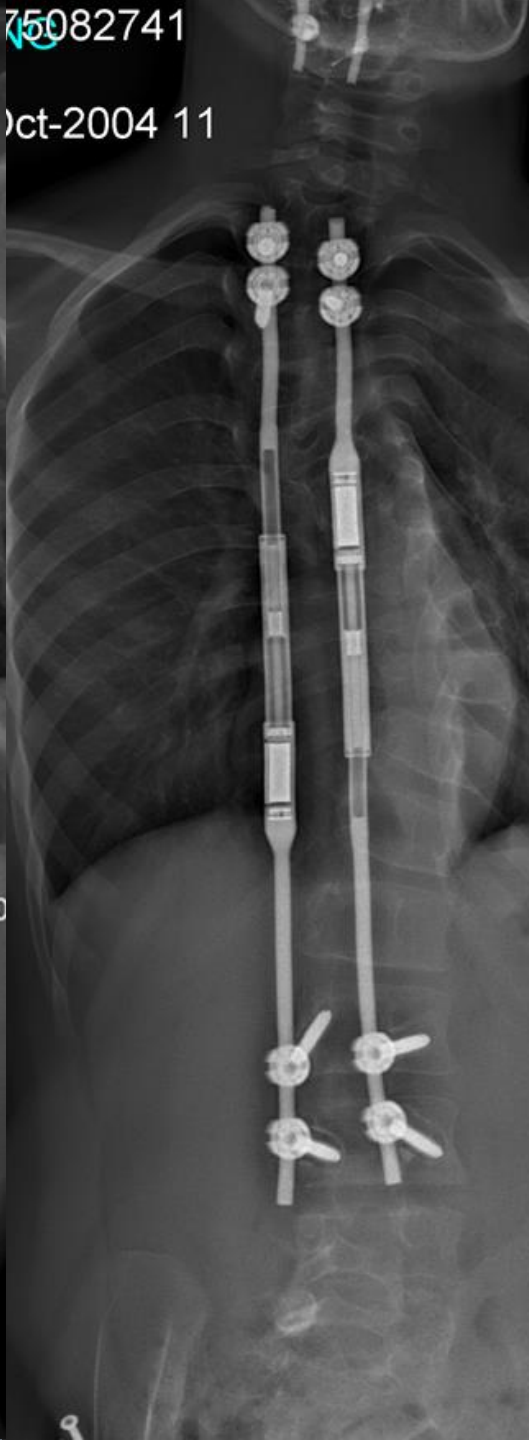
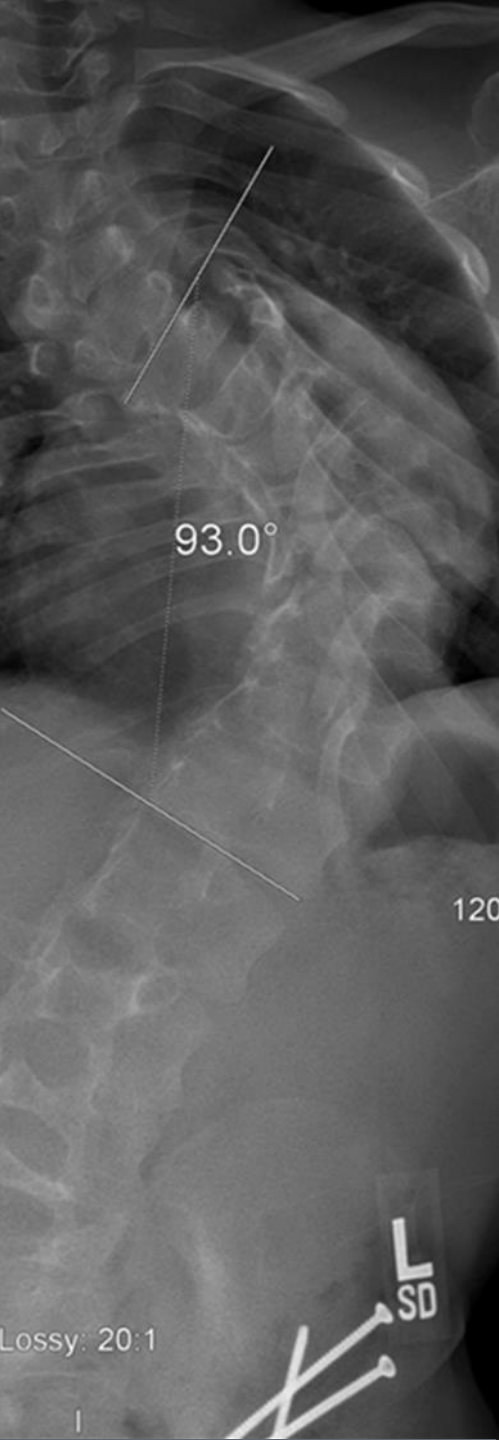


Pre-BD FVC

Pre-BD FVC: 6 at

Interpretation: **Severe restriction.**

Interpretation: **Normal spirometry.**



Conclusion

- Our technique of multiple osteotomies, preservation of mobility using interposition inert material, insertion of MSGRs with frequent, small increment lengthening would appear to hold a promise in treatment of severe congenital scoliosis