

Comparison of Single Posterior Spinal Fusion (PSF) vs Growth-Friendly (GF) Surgery in Older Neuromuscular EOS Patients

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Disclosures

- See program

Background – ICEOS 2018

Single Fusion Vs Growth Friendly Instrumentation in Older EOS Patients How do Outcomes Compare?

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- PSF and GF devices effective at controlling scoliosis in 8-11 yo ambulatory EOS patients
- PSF: ↓ complications and unplanned returns to operating room (UPROR), ↑ quality of life (QoL)
- Similar spinal growth

Background – SRS 2019

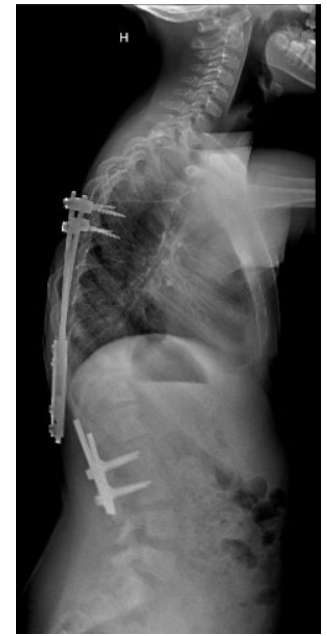
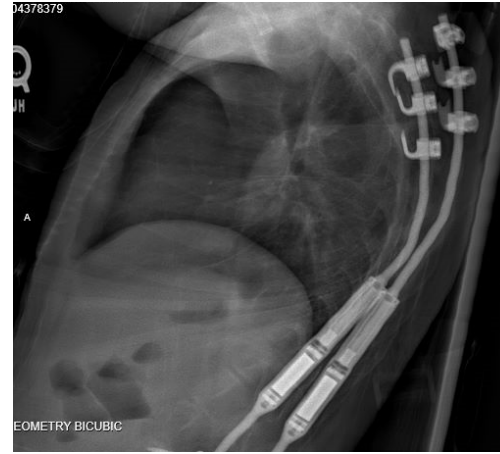
139. Is Performing a Definitive Fusion for Scoliosis in Juvenile Cerebral Palsy (CP) Patients a Good Long-term Surgical Option?

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- Definitive fusion achieves good and stable curve correction in 8-10 yo cerebral palsy patients
- CPCHILD personal care, mobility, comfort, total scores improved
- No reoperations
- No comparison group treated with GF surgery

Background

- GF devices have high complication rate
- Need to balance risk of repeated surgeries with desire to facilitate spinal growth



Purpose

- Compare radiographic outcomes, complications, and QoL in older neuromuscular EOS patients treated with single PSF or GF surgery



Hypothesis

- Single PSF provides good curve control, and has a lower complication rate and higher QoL



Methods

- Multicenter retrospective review
- Inclusion criteria:
 - Neuromuscular scoliosis
 - Age 8-11 years at index surgery
 - PSF or GF devices (TGR, MCGR, rib-based growing constructs)
 - Minimum 2 year f/u
- Exclusion criteria:
 - Prior surgery for EOS
- QOL measured using EOSQ-24



Results

	PSF (n = 16)	GF (n = 125)	p-value
Female, n (%)	7 (43.8)	76 (60.8)	0.19
Age, median (IQR)	10.8 (10.0-11.2)	9.28 (8.6-10.2)	<0.001
Follow-up, median (IQR)	3.1 (2.9-4.4)	5.1 (3.7-7.4)	0.97
BMI preop, median (IQR)	17.3 (14.3-22.6)	16.0 (14.4-19.6)	0.77
BMI last follow-up, median (IQR)	20.5 (18.5-23.7)	18.7 (15.6-22.6)	0.59




Results

	PSF (n = 16)	GF (n = 125)	p-value
Major curve preop, median (IQR)	65.9 (54.5-84.6)	80.0 (65.5-93.0)	0.31
Major curve last follow-up, median (IQR)	23.0 (13.5-41.0)	41.0 (30.0-61.0)	0.001
Change in major curve pre to last follow-up (%) median (IQR)	-62.0 (-79.0- -44.0)	-42.0 (-60.0- -24.0)	0.005



Results

- 4 PSF patients (25%) had 10 complications
 - 5 UPRORs
- **86 GF patients (69%) had 195 complications**
 - Implant-related complications most common
 - **78 UPRORS**
- Regression analysis adjusting for age, BMI, preop major curve
 **GF group more likely to have a complication**



Results

- Spinal growth occurred in both groups
- GF patients had shorter preop spine length but larger increase in length
 - Similar T1-T12 and T1-S1 lengths at last f/u
- PSF patients had better postop EOSQ-24 Financial Impact and Family Burden scores

Results

- Sub-analysis comparing PSF patients to GF patients ≥ 2 years post-final fusion showed similar results

	PSF (n = 16)	GF + Fusion (n = 43)	p-value
Major curve preop, median (IQR)	66 (55-85)	72 (58-86)	0.95
Major curve last follow-up, median (IQR)	23 (14-41)	40 (25-61)	0.005
Change in major curve pre to last follow-up (%), median (IQR)	-62 (-79- -44)	-38 (-58- -22)	0.001
Total complications	10	83	0.001
Total UPRORs	5	45	0.01

- GF + fusion group had more spinal growth
- PSF group had better Financial Impact and Family Burden scores

Limitations

- Majority of GF patients had TGR/rib-based growing constructs
 - 11/23 MCGR patients (48%) had 16 complications (8 UPRORs)
- Differences in group size
- Included all neuromuscular diagnoses



Conclusion

- PSF may be more effective than GF surgery at controlling scoliosis in older neuromuscular EOS patients
- GF patients had more spinal growth but more complications and UPRORs
- PSF patients had better QoL

