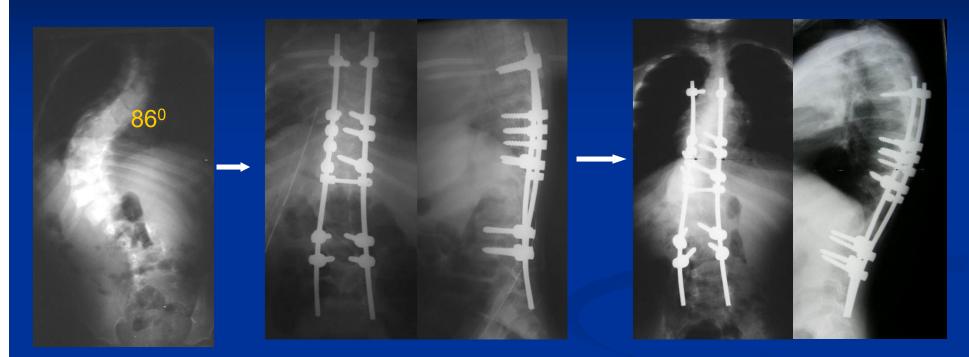
Shilla Growth Guidance System for the Treatment of Scoliosis in Children:

Greater than two year follow-up

McCarthy RE; McCullough FL; Luhmann S; Lenke L.

Shilla Growing Rod System



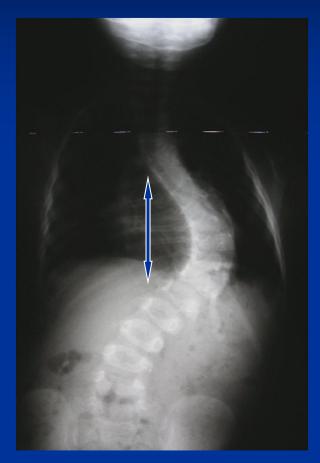
Preop

Immediate Postop

3 1/2 yrs postop

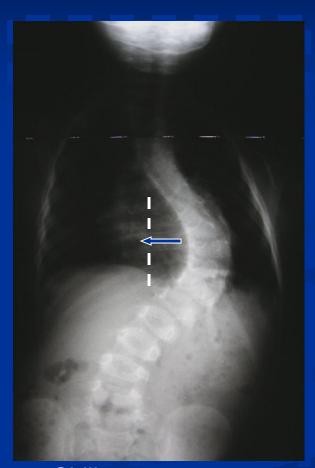
Involves an index surgical procedure that allows continued spinal growth without repeated lengthenings

Shilla Concept

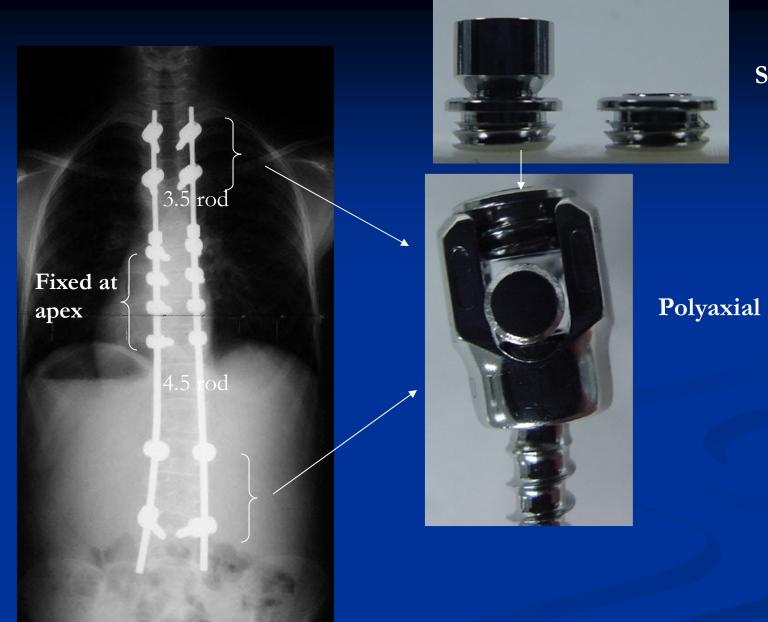


VS

Traditional "Growing Rods" Based on distraction



Shilla corrects apex Guides ends of curve



Shilla cap

Polyaxial screw

Shilla Growing Screws Avoid repeated lengthenings

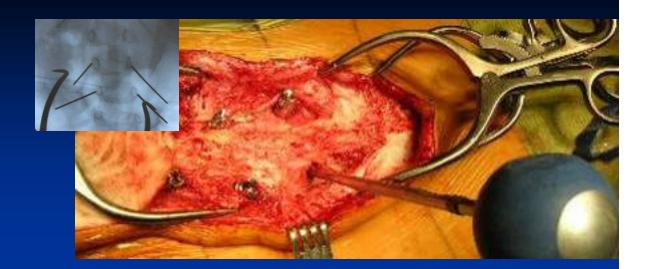
Surgical Techniques

 Subperiosteal exposure of apex <u>only</u>

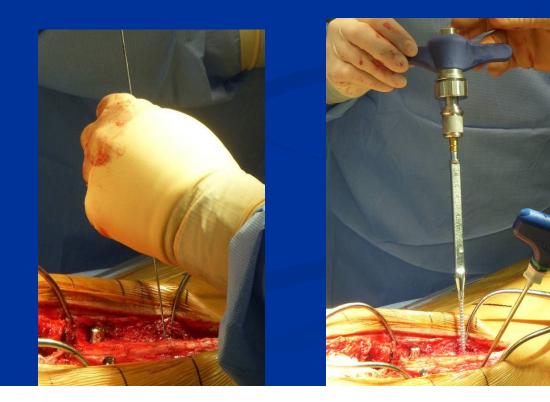




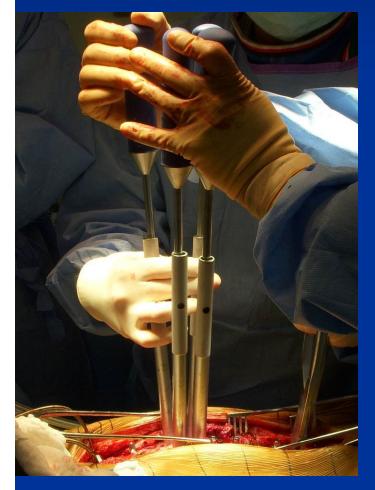
Subfascial exposure for Placement of Shilla Growing Screws



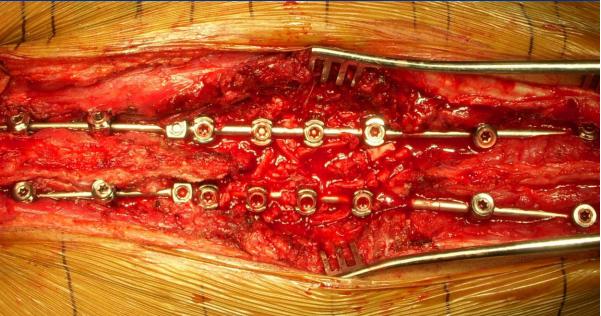




Surgical Technique



Apical fusion with complete correction In all planes



TLSO for 3 mo post op



Method

- Ten patients (from cohort of 36) with greater than 2 yr. follow-up (2-3 yr)
- Mean age 7+6 yrs (2-10 yrs)
- Scoliosis
 - Average preop curve 70.5 degrees (40-86 degrees)
- Multiple Diagnoses
 - Infantile idiopathic scoliosis (2)
 - Congenital scoliosis (1)
 - Prader-Willi syndrome (1)
 - Neuromuscular scoliosis (2)
 - Myelomeningocele (1)
 - Intraspinal lesion (1)
 - Beale's syndrome (1)

Results

Postoperative curve average: ■ 27 degrees at 6 wks maintained at 34 degrees at 2 yrs SAL improved an average 13% Truncal height (T_1 to S_1) an average 12%





Preop

Results (cont.)

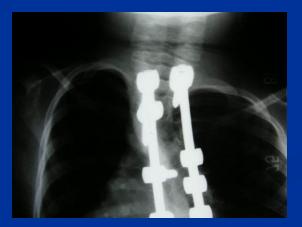
Surgeries beyond index procedures (5)

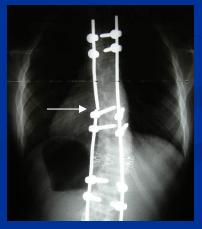
- Rod revisions (3)
 - 1 grew off the end of the rod
 - 1 rod change to a smaller size due to prominence

■ 1 rod replacement due to a broken rod

Wound debridement (2)

 2 pts had low-grade infections in the early postoperative period (washed out, left implants)





Comparison of cohort with traditional growing rod technique (if treated thu

Shilla





VS

Traditional Growing Rod









Infantile idiopathic

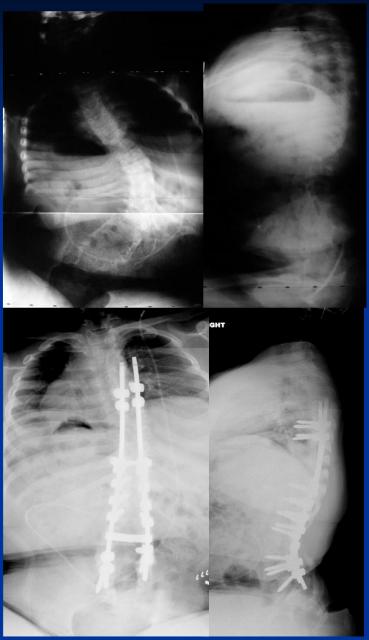
Preop





3 ¹/₂ yrs postop

Spina bifida



E X A M P L E S

Congenital



3 yrs postop

3 yrs postop

Conclusion

- The Shilla procedure allows children correction of their spinal deformity and brace-free growth without repeated trips to the operating room for lengthening.
- Curve correction has been maintained as growth has continued at 2yr F/U
- Complication rate has been acceptable.
- It is applicable for multiple diagnoses.

