

# **Distraction-Growth Guided Technique (DGG) for Lumbar Curve Deformity in Immature Progressive Scoliosis**

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# **Introduction**

**In immature patients with a progressive thoracolumbar/lumbar curve, the control of vertebral rotation and kyphosis is difficult with typical growing rod constructs.**

**To prevent deterioration of these deformities with saving lumbar mobile segments, co-author (NS) developed a new surgical procedure.**



# Distraction-Growth Guided Technique (DGG)

## Combining concepts

- Dual Growing Rod technique
- Shilla procedure

### ❁ Controlling Lumbar Curve

- Scoliosis progression
- Rotation
- Vertebral Tilt

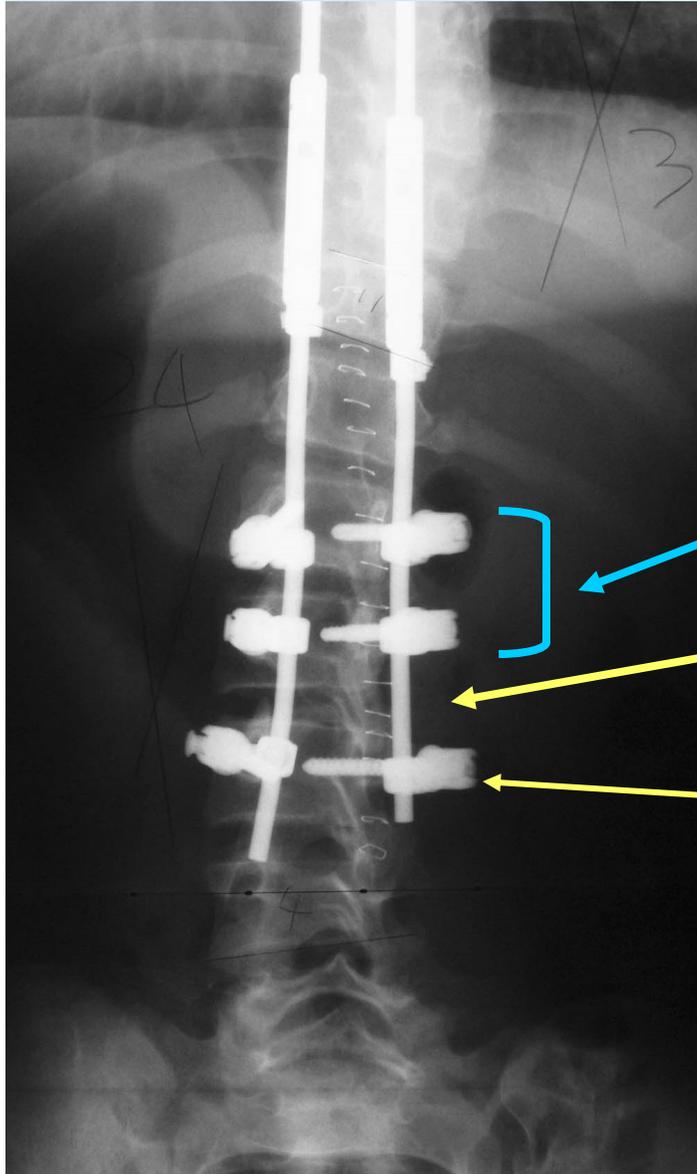
### ❁ Proper Growth of Lumbar Vertebra

### ❁ Preserving Mobile Segments

**Expectation : LMFV higher than L3**



# Surgical Procedure of DGG



**Additional Pedicle Screws below  
Distal Foundation without Facet  
Fusion ( Growth guided screw )**

**Distal Foundation**

**Preserving mobility of the segment**

**Growth Guided Screw ( GGS )**

**Rod is not fixed to the rod-screw connector  
by set screw.**



## Results

# DGG Technique in 7 Cases

of total 69 Growing Rod Cases

- Female : 4    Male : 3
- Idiopathic : 6    Syringomyelia : 1

Age at Initial Surg. : 8y10m – 13y5m (mean 12y1m )

F-up Period : 9m – 60m (mean 26m)

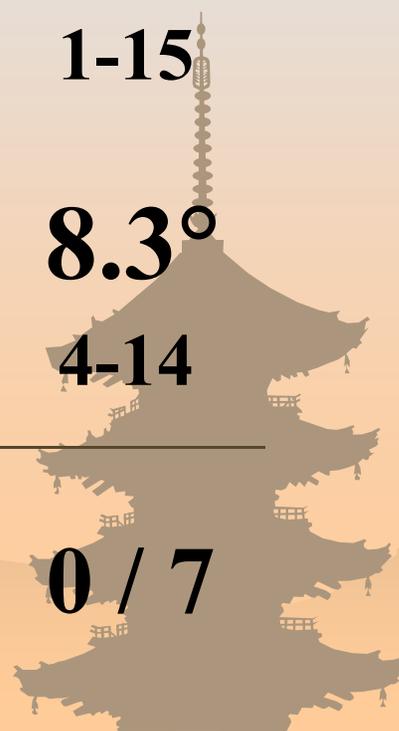
**DGG at initial OP      3 cases**

**DGG at Rod ext.      4 cases**

**Growing Rod Graduate : 0 / 7 case**



	<b>pre-DGG</b>	<b>pos-DGG</b>	<b>F-up</b>
<b>Lumbar Cobb</b>	<b>45.3°</b>	<b>16.4°</b>	<b>22.6°</b>
	<b>28-69</b>	<b>8-24</b>	<b>12-27</b>
<b>L3 tilt</b>	<b>16.9°</b>	<b>6.6°</b>	<b>7.4°</b>
	<b>5-31</b>	<b>1-10</b>	<b>1-15</b>
<b>L4 tilt</b>	<b>21.5°</b>	<b>8.9°</b>	<b>8.3°</b>
	<b>11-35</b>	<b>4-14</b>	<b>4-14</b>
<b>Coronal Off Balance</b>	<b>2 / 7</b>	<b>0 / 7</b>	<b>0 / 7</b>



# Case 1

## First Case of DGG.

**12 y/o girl, Idiopathic Scoliosis.**

**69° of Lumbar Scoliosis and Thoracolumbar Kyphosis.**

**Risser 0 and Non Menarche.**

**DGG was applied at initial surgery.**

**During 2y3m periods after initial surgery, lumbar scoliosis and vertebral rotation has been well controlled.**

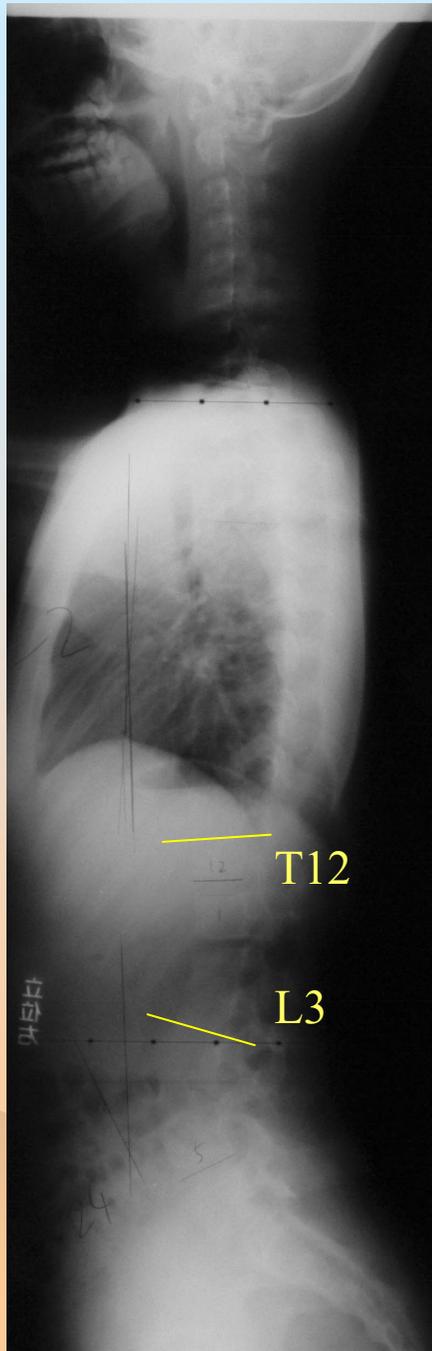
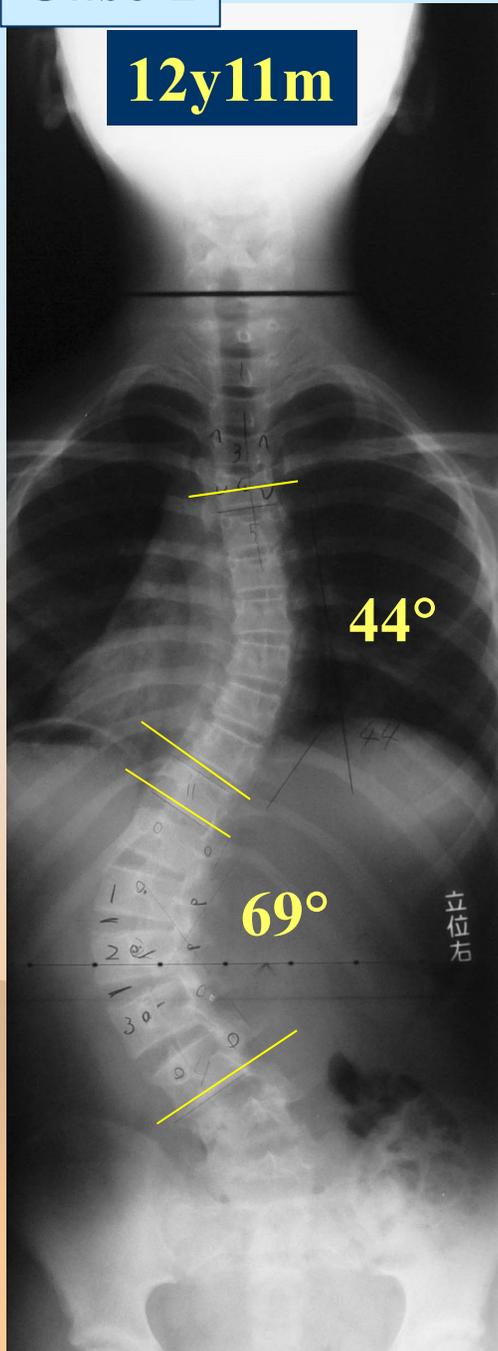
**Final Fusion is scheduled in December 2011.**

**There remains a possibility to make the LMFV at L3 preserving 4 mobile segments.**

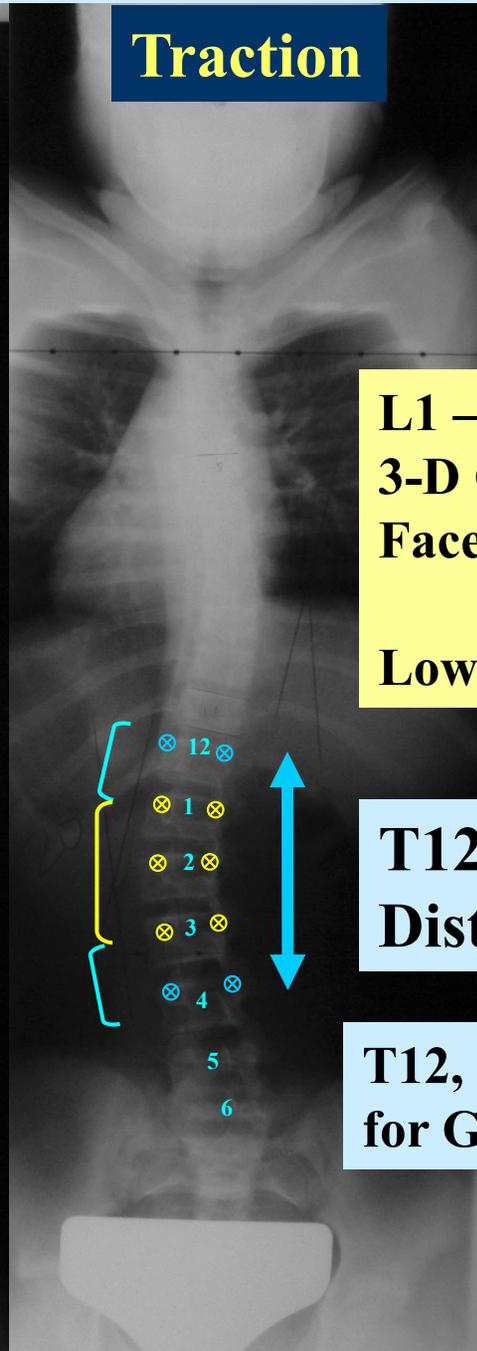


# Case 1

12y11m



Traction



Idiopathic  
Risser 0  
Menarche (-)

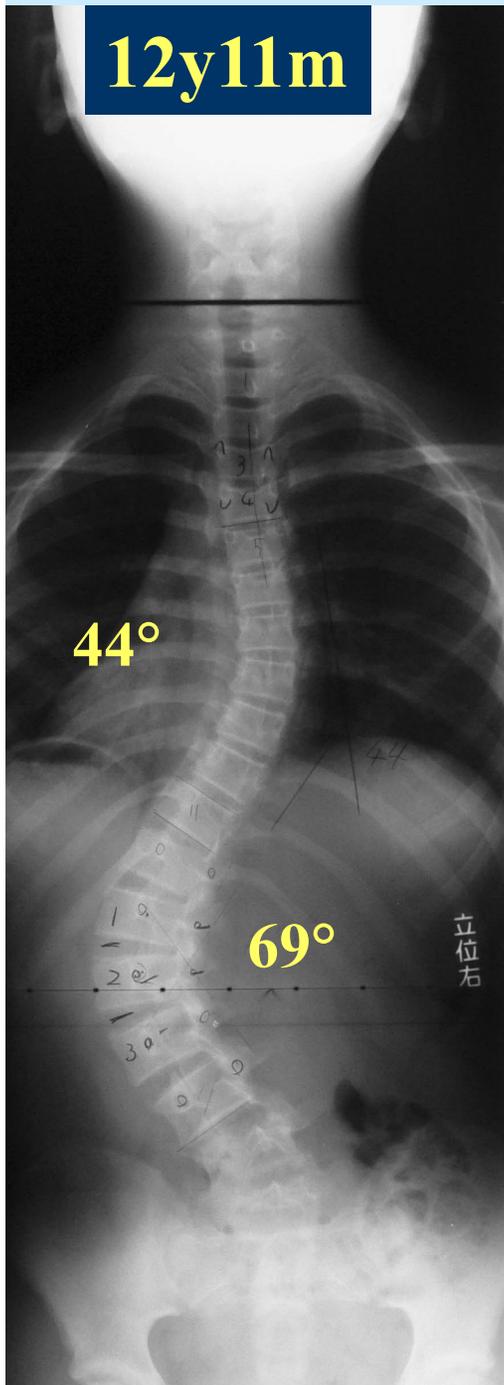
L1 – L3  
3-D Correction  
Facet fusion (+)  
↓  
Lower Foundation

T12 – L4  
Distraction

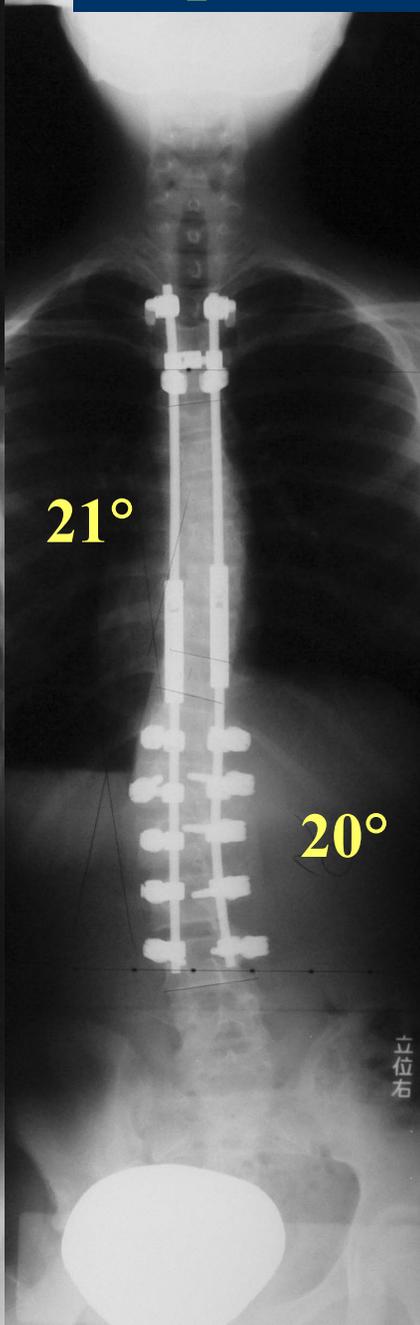
T12, L4 : GGS  
for Growth Guidance



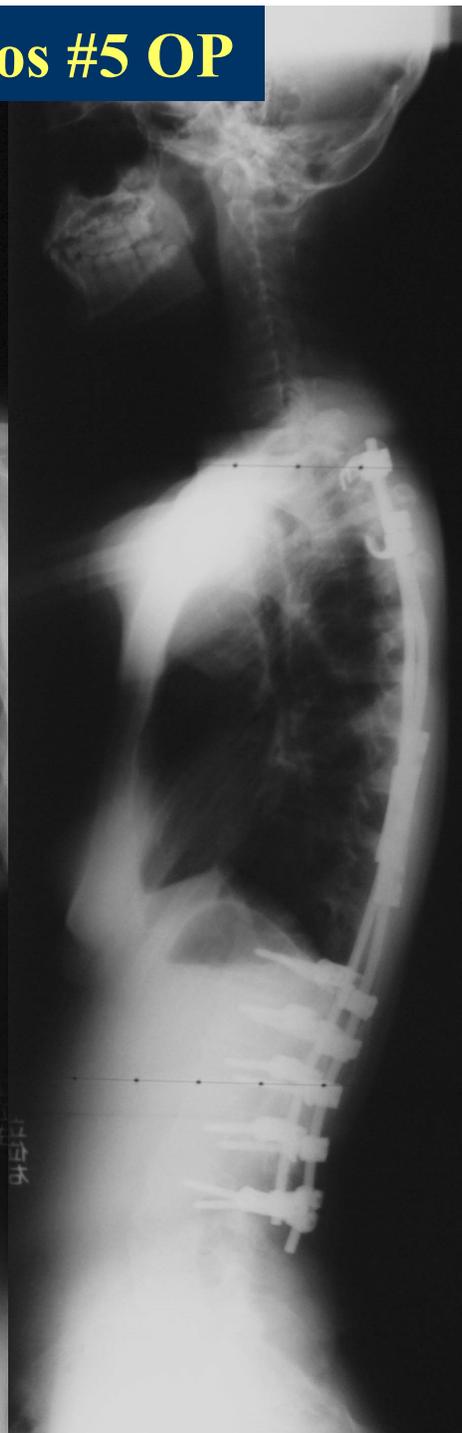
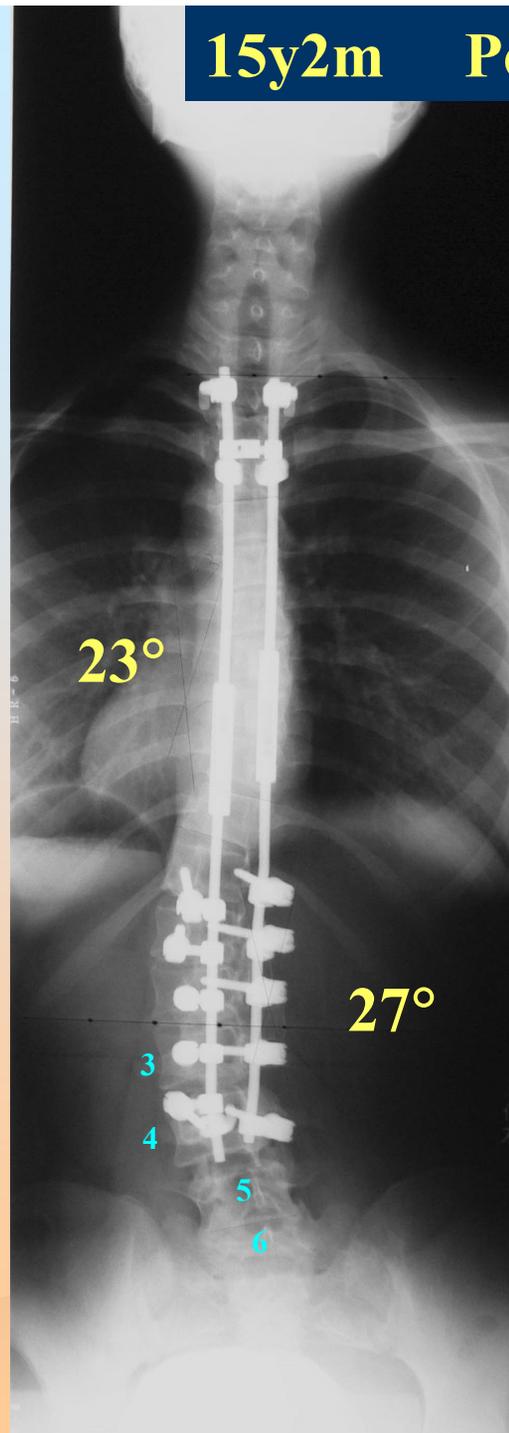
12y11m



#1 pos 6w



15y2m Pos #5 OP



## Case 2

**8 y/o boy, 72° of Idiopathic Scoliosis.  
Open triradiate cartilage.**

**We performed growing rod at initial surgery.**

**In the course of 8 rod extension surgeries, lumbar curve progression and L3 rotation became significant at age 13y7m (L3 Perdriolle : 25°).**

**GGs were added to L2 to intercept the Vicious Cycle of deformity progression (#9 op).**

**Lumbar deformity is well corrected by this additional procedure.**

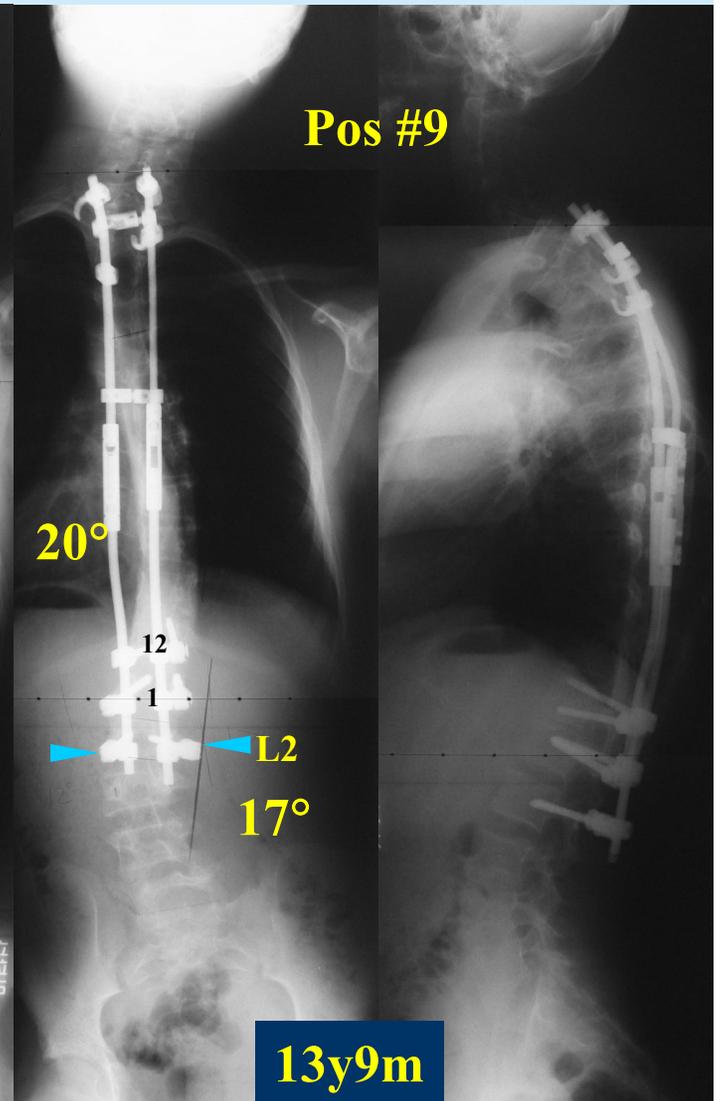
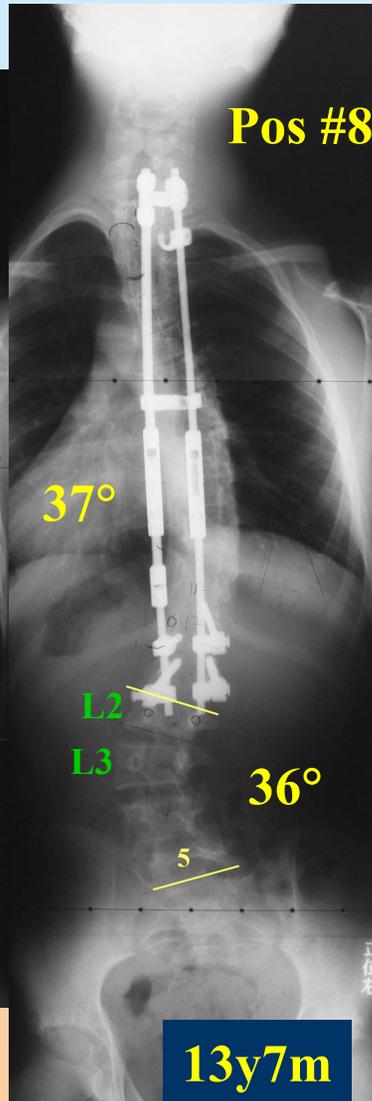
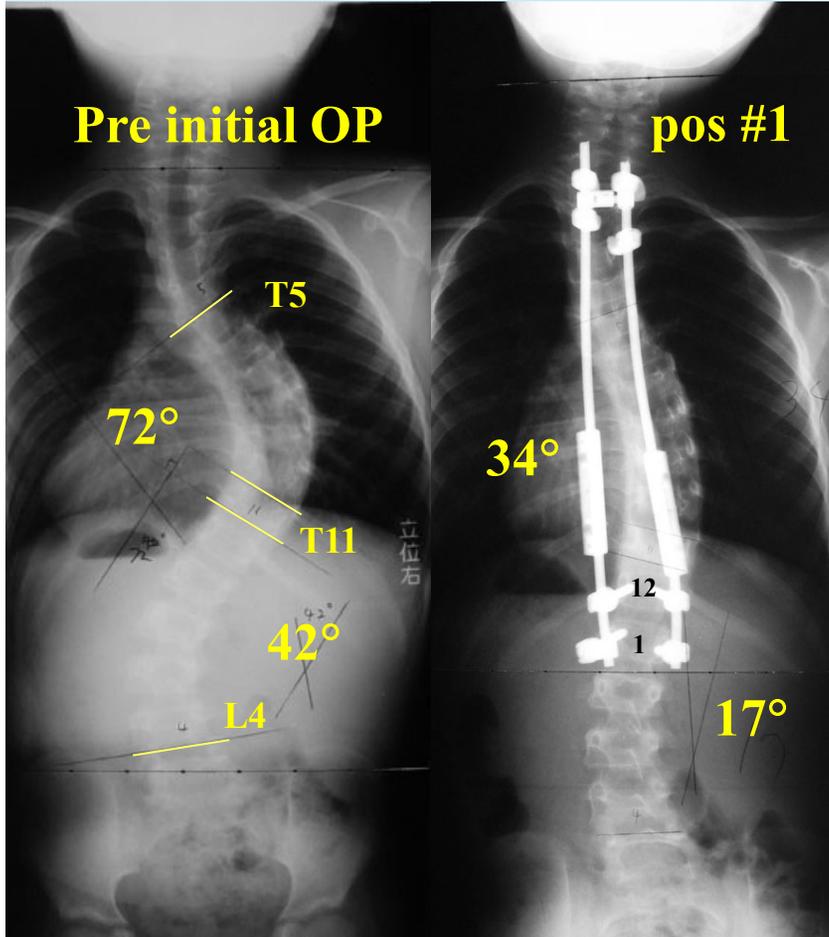


# Case 2

Male : Idiopathic

Pre DGG

Pos DGG



8y10m

13y7m

13y9m

L2 : GGS

L3 Perdriolle 25° → 12°

# Summary

- ❁ **Distraction-Growth Guided technique ( DGG ) provided lumbar curve correction with less fused segments.**
- ❁ **The results of DGG technique shows the possibility of making the LMFV higher than/at L3 at the final fusion surgery.**

