Magnetic controlled growing Rod (MCGR) Technique in the treatment of early onset scoliosis

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Phenix

 We have recently introduced the Phenix magnetic controlled growing rod technique in the treatment of EOS.

Patients

- 8 girls
- 3 boys
- Mean age 7 Y (44-120 Mo)

Diagnoses

 Idiopathic Scoliosis
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- Myelodysplasia
- Syndromic 3
- Congenital malformation 1

Results

- Magnetic distraction initiated in 9/12 cases
- Not initiated in one MMC case with pelvic bone resortption (infection?).
- Not initited in one case with early Proximal Junction Kyphosis (PJK).
- Not initiated in one case recently operated on.

Results

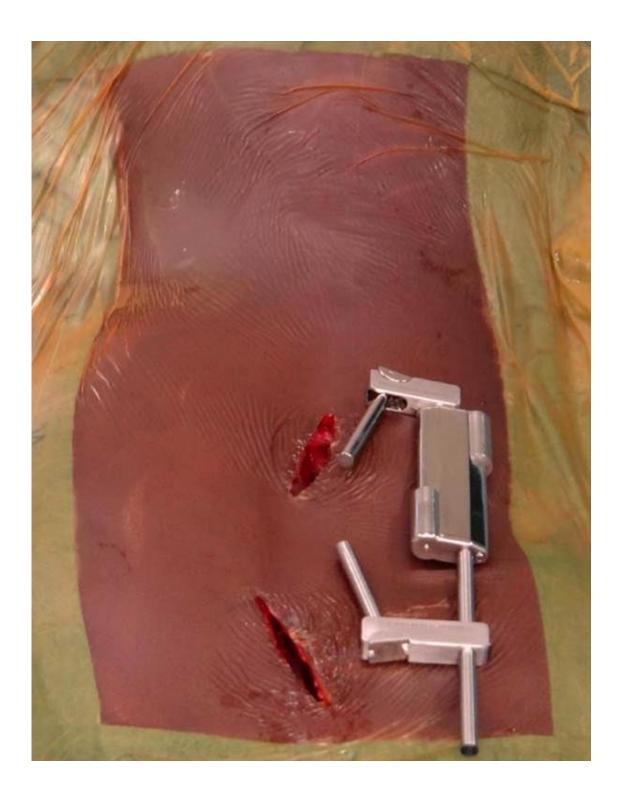
- The magnetic controlled growing rod has functioned between anchors in all 9/9 activated cases.
- In all cases but one (8/9) the deformity has decreased in magnitude according to Cobb.
- One case with 9 mm of distraction the Cobb angle increased however from 45 to 65 degrees making our decision to perform a definitive surgery. The scoliometric value unchanged.

Discussion

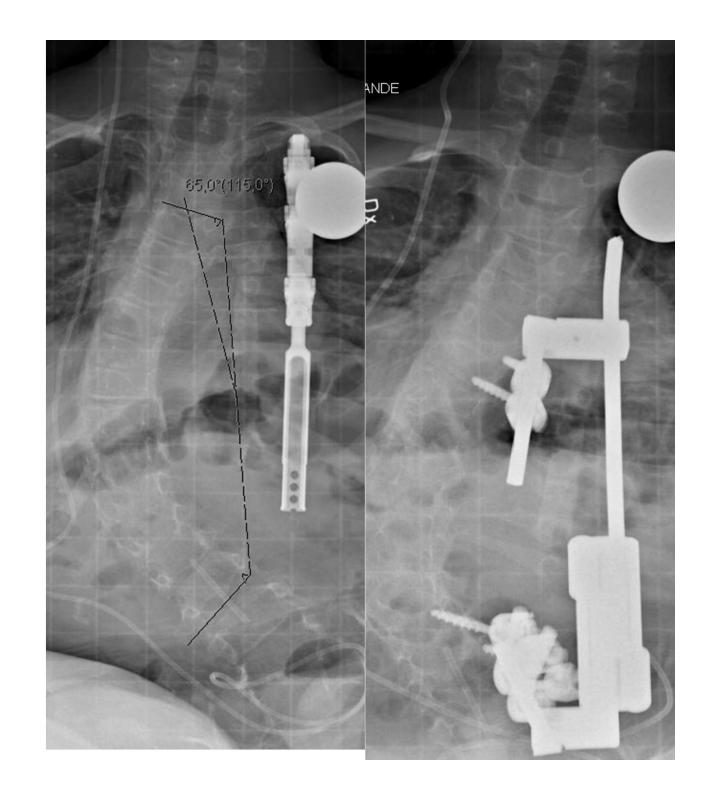
 The MCGR technique utilising the Phenix rod has provided us with a promising technique in treating EOS.

Case illustrations

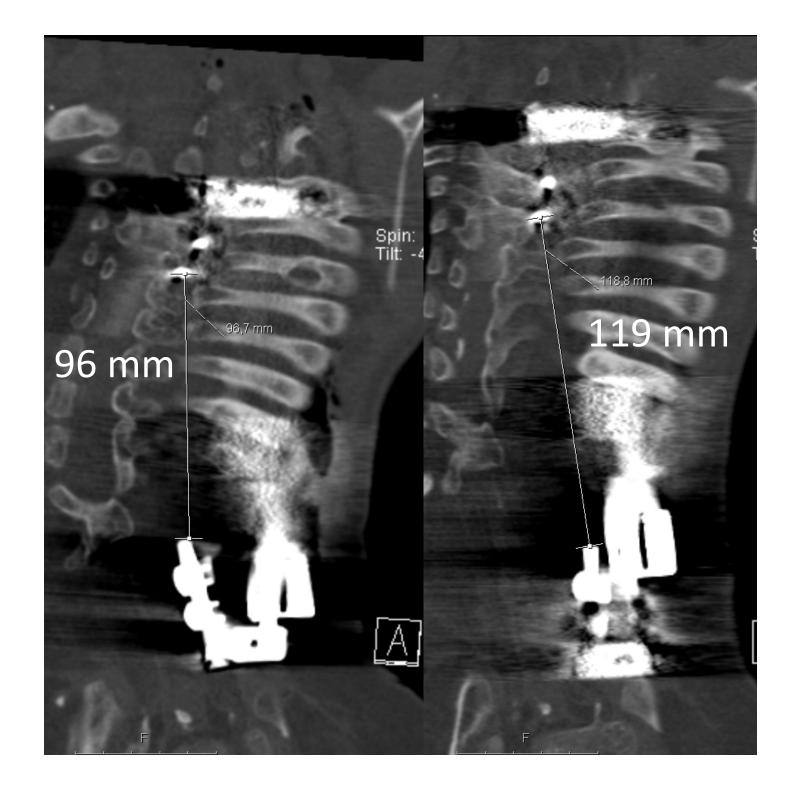
By 2 limited incisions the Phenix devise can be attached to the spine with 2 anochor screws at each end.



Case of myelodysplasia, now 9Y of age, previously treated with VEPT, after infections necessitating explantation; now revised and by means of O-arm for screw placement is now under continous lengthening.



After 9 Mo of daily lenghtenings by the mother, now the distraction equals 23 mm according to assessments by low dose CT. Clinically an obvious improvemnt is also observed.



Conclusions

 The Magnetic Controlled Growing Rod principle utilising the Phenix device is promising