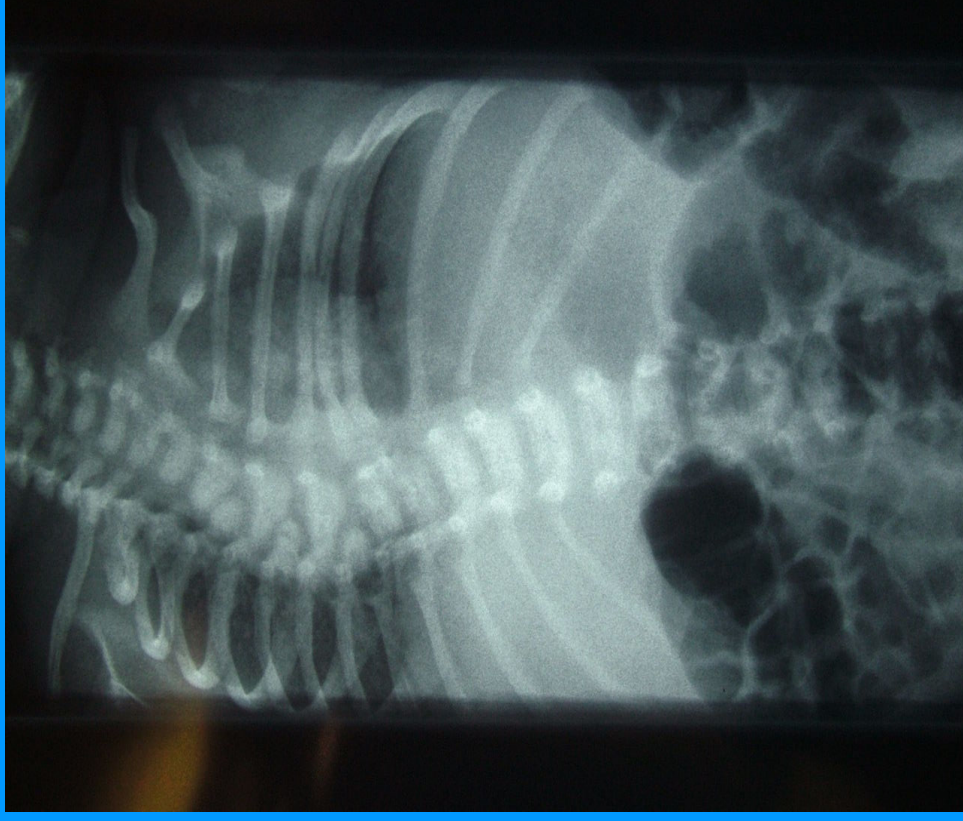


CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Aims of Treatment

- Early Diagnosis,
- Careful observation for evidence of progression,
- Early surgery to prevent deformity.



CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Aetiology &

Types

Failure of formation

Wedge, Butterfly, Hemivertebra

Failure of segmentation

Unilateral Bar, Block vertebra

Mixed Defects

Combination of above i.e Bar & hemivertebra



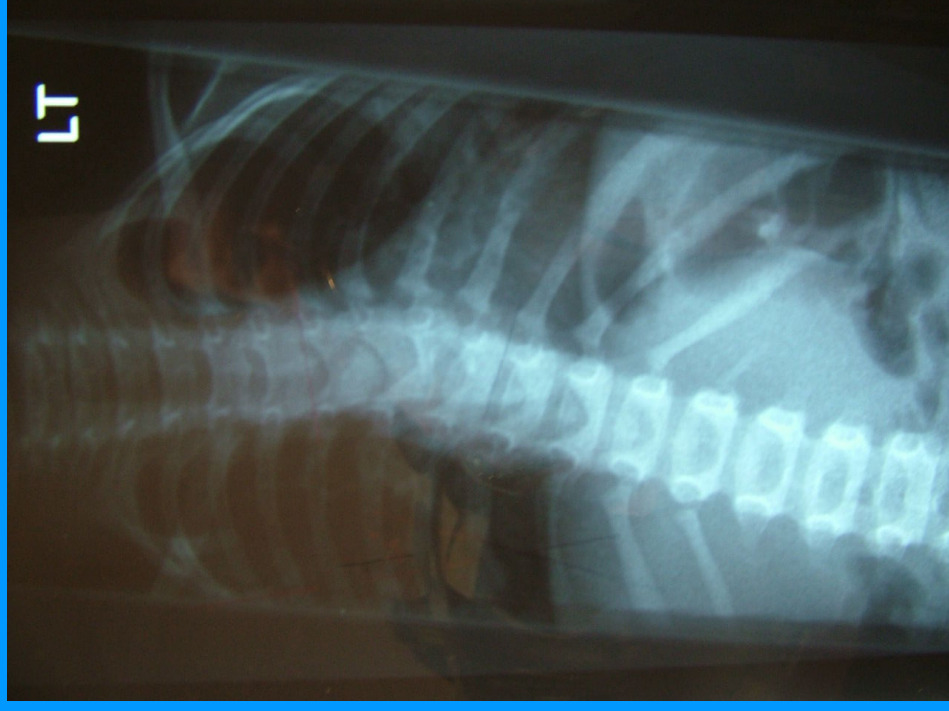
CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Hemivertebra

Free or Fully
Segmented

Semi- Segmented

Non- Segmented



CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Associated Congenital Anomalies

- Renal Anomalies (20-30%)
- Heart Defects
- GI Anomalies
- Deafness
- Facial Asymmetry
- Orthopaedic anomalies

Congenital Scoliosis

Physical Examination

Signs of
dysraphism

Hairy patch,

Short leg,

Small foot.

(52% Intraspinal

Anomalies-

McMaster JBJS

1984)



CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

MRI

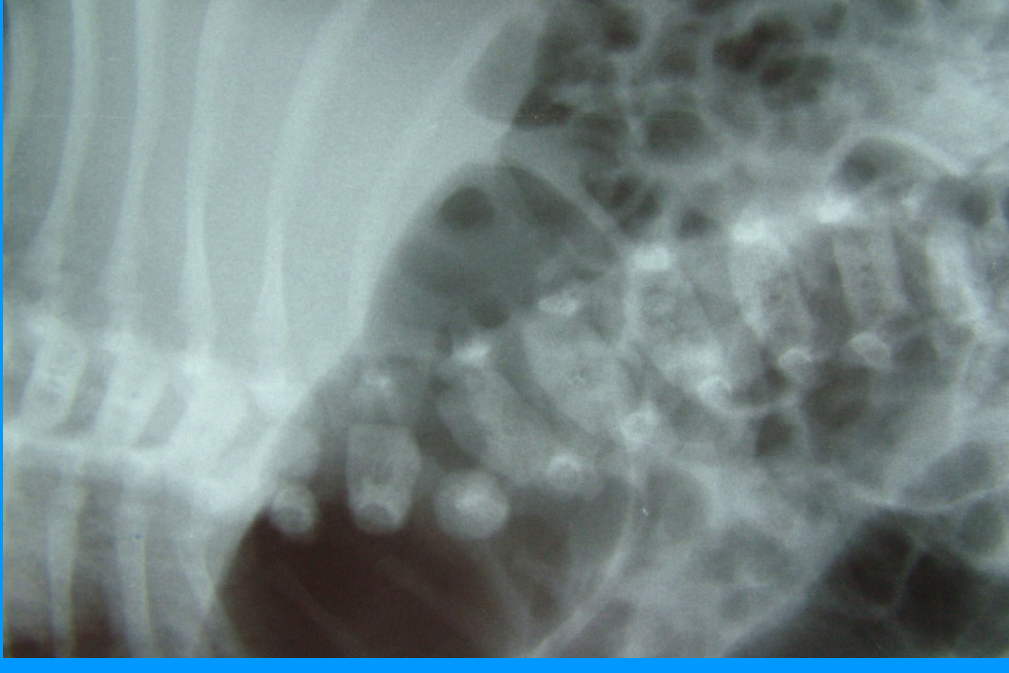
Tethered cord
Diastematomyelia
Syrinx
Diplomyelia
Low conus
Teratoma of sacrum



CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Natural History

- 25% progress quickly
- 50% progress slowly
- 25% do not progress



CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Likely to Progress

Unsegmented Bar

+ convex

Hemivertebra

Unsegmented Bar

Segmented

Hemivertebra

Unlikely to

progress

Block Vertebra

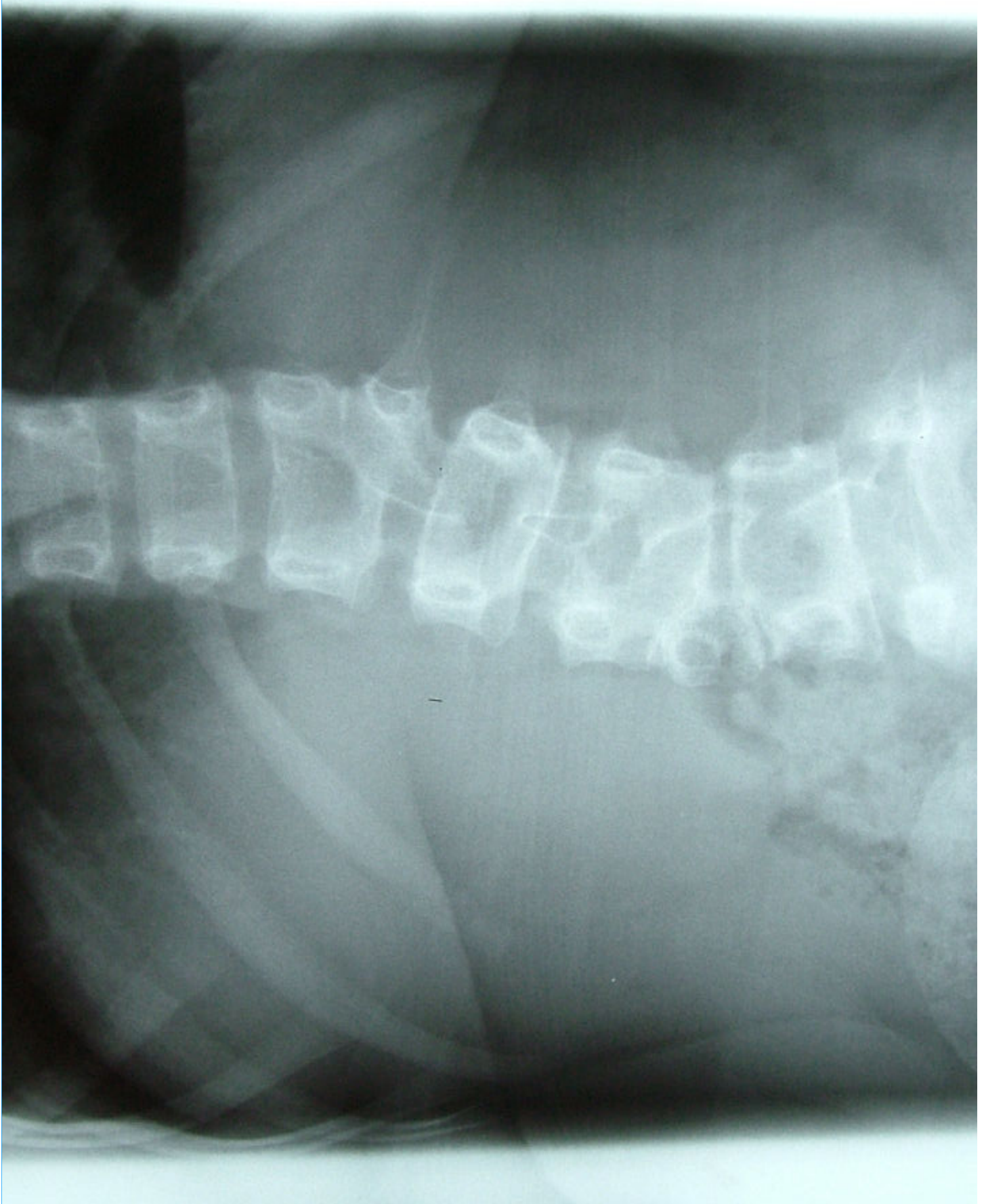
Butterfly Vertebra

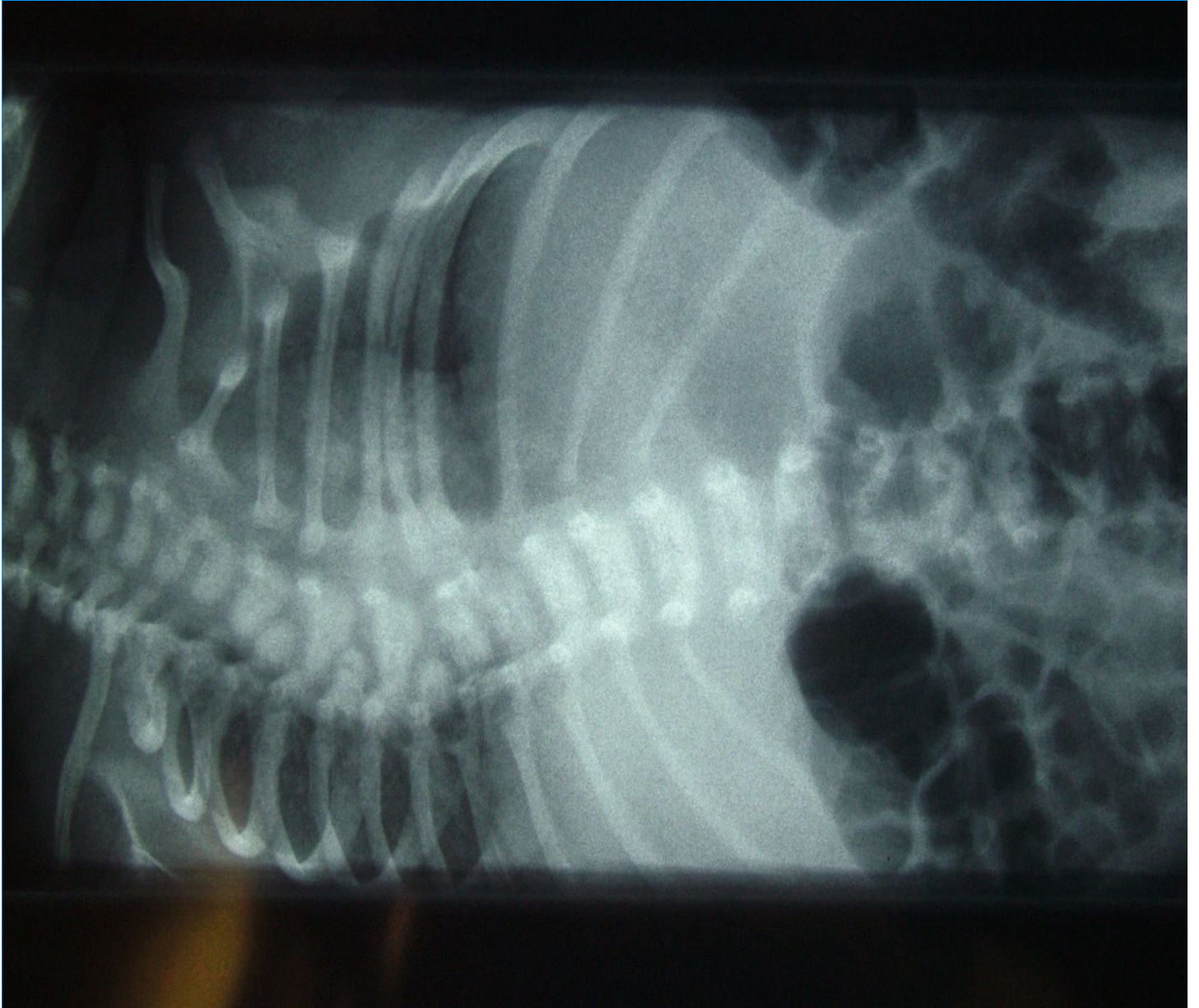
Fused

Hemivertebra

May Progress

Semisegmented Hemi





CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Brace Treatment

Long Flexible Curves- 50%
Reduction on side bending.

Associated Compensatory
Curves.

Post operative immobilisation
NOT in sagittal plane
deformities



CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Surgical Options

Ant & Post Fusion

Hemi-epiphysiodesis

Hemivertebra excision

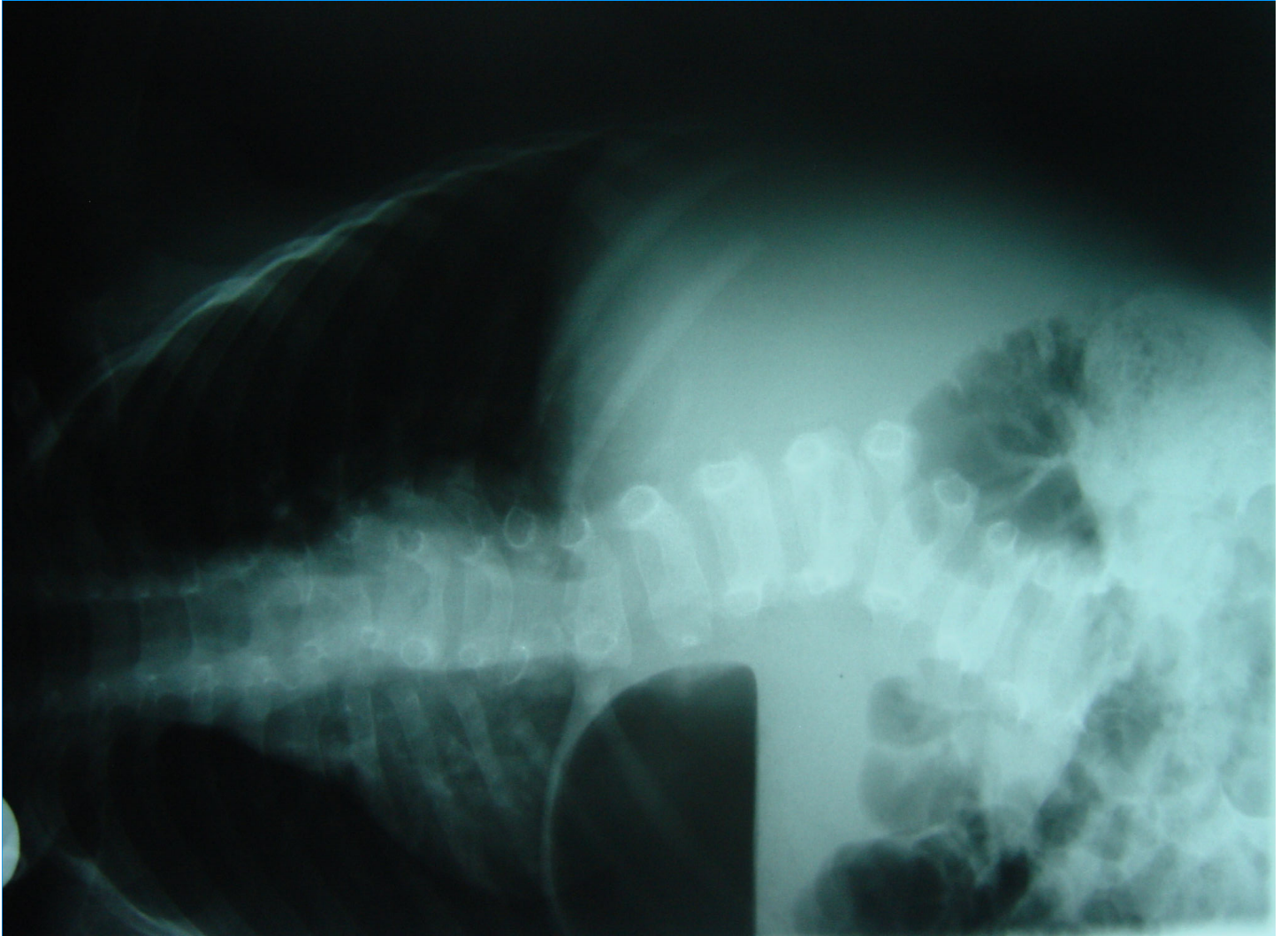
+ Neurosurgical Procedure

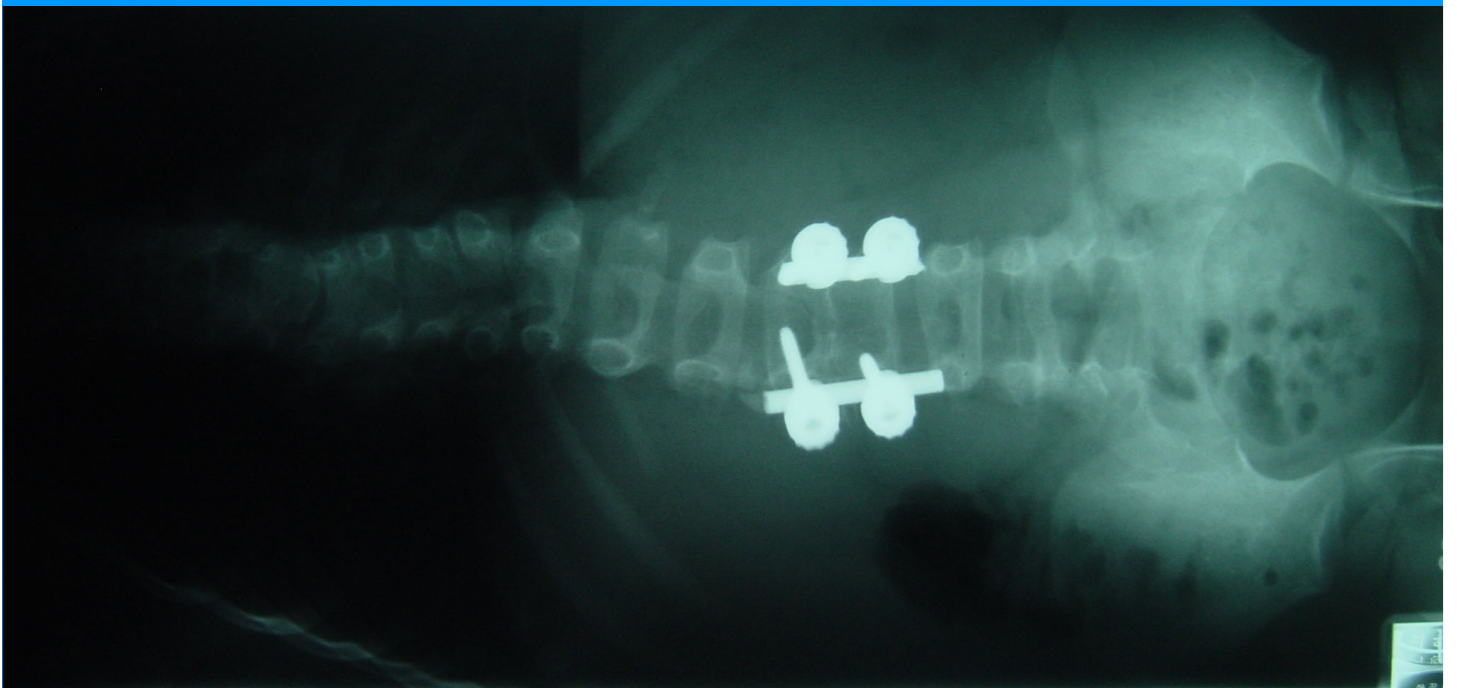
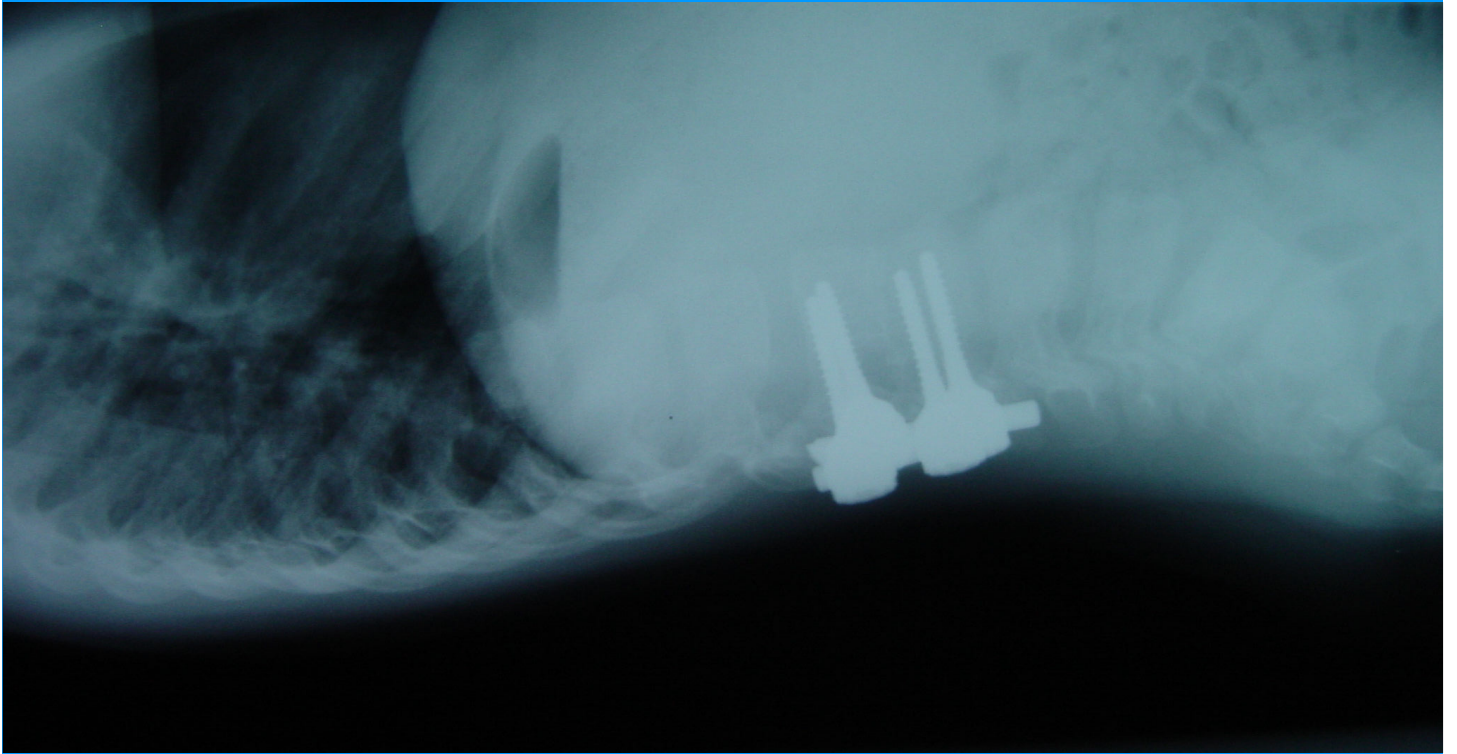
Release of Tether, etc

CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Hemi Vertebra Excision (Leatherman)

Segmented Hemivertebra
Immediate Correction (30-100%)
Short Angular Curves
Junctional Zones -
(Particularly Lumbo sacral)
Surgery ASAP





CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Convex Hemi-Ephysiodesis

Progressive Curves

Cobb Angle > 70 Degrees

6 Segments or less

Under 5 years of age.

Roaf JBJS 45-B 1963

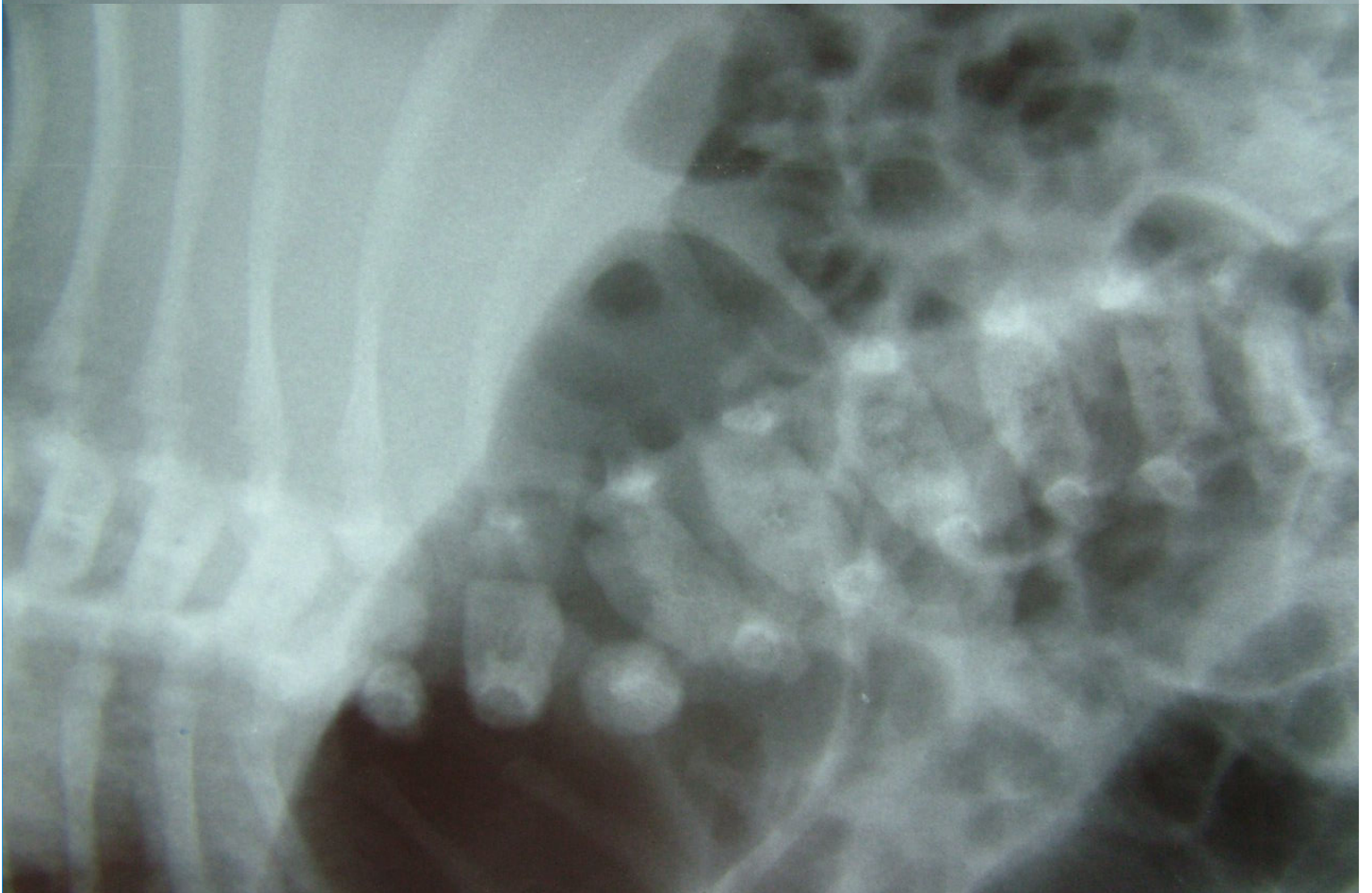
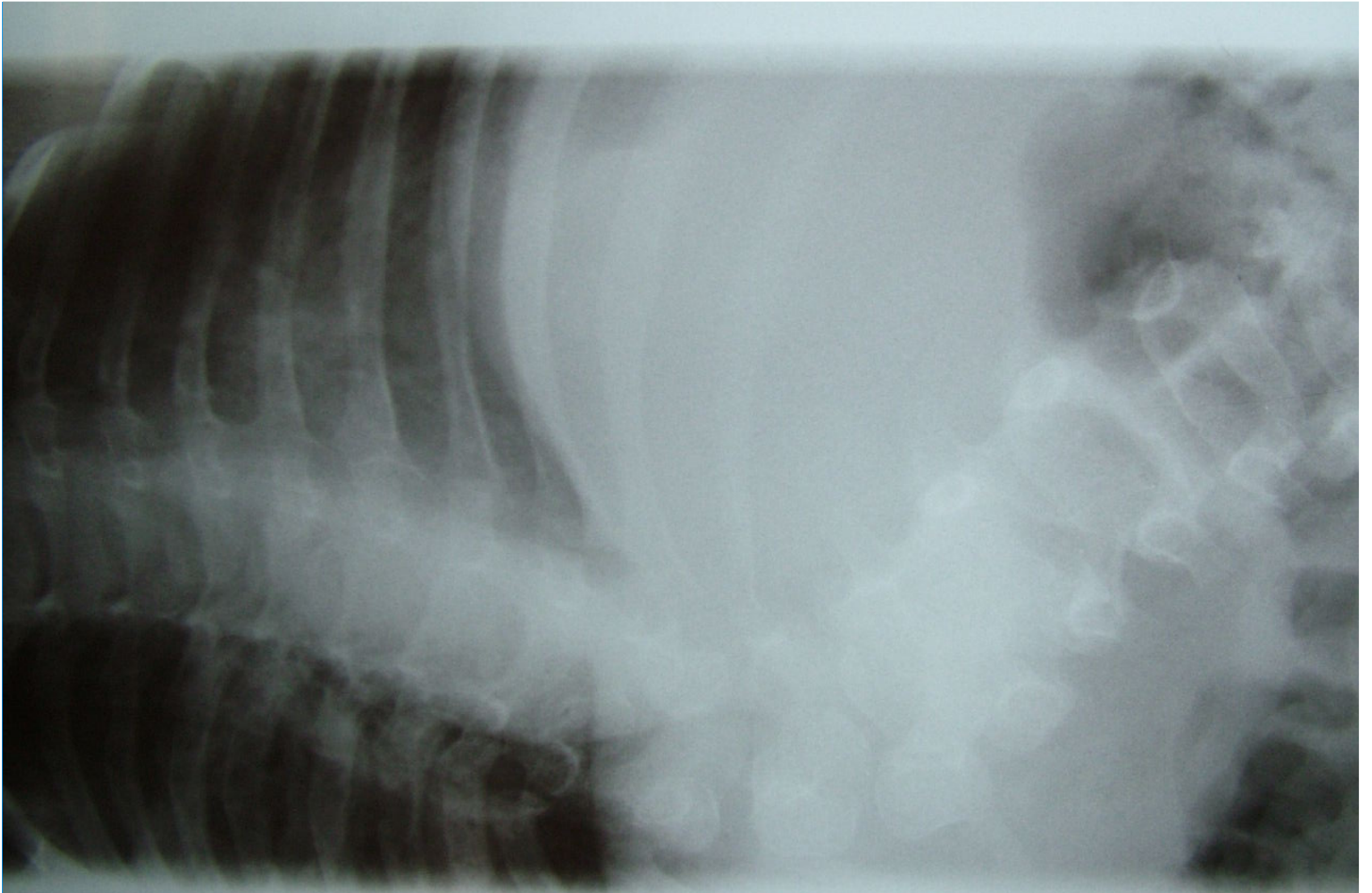
Andrew & Piggott JBJS 67-B 1985

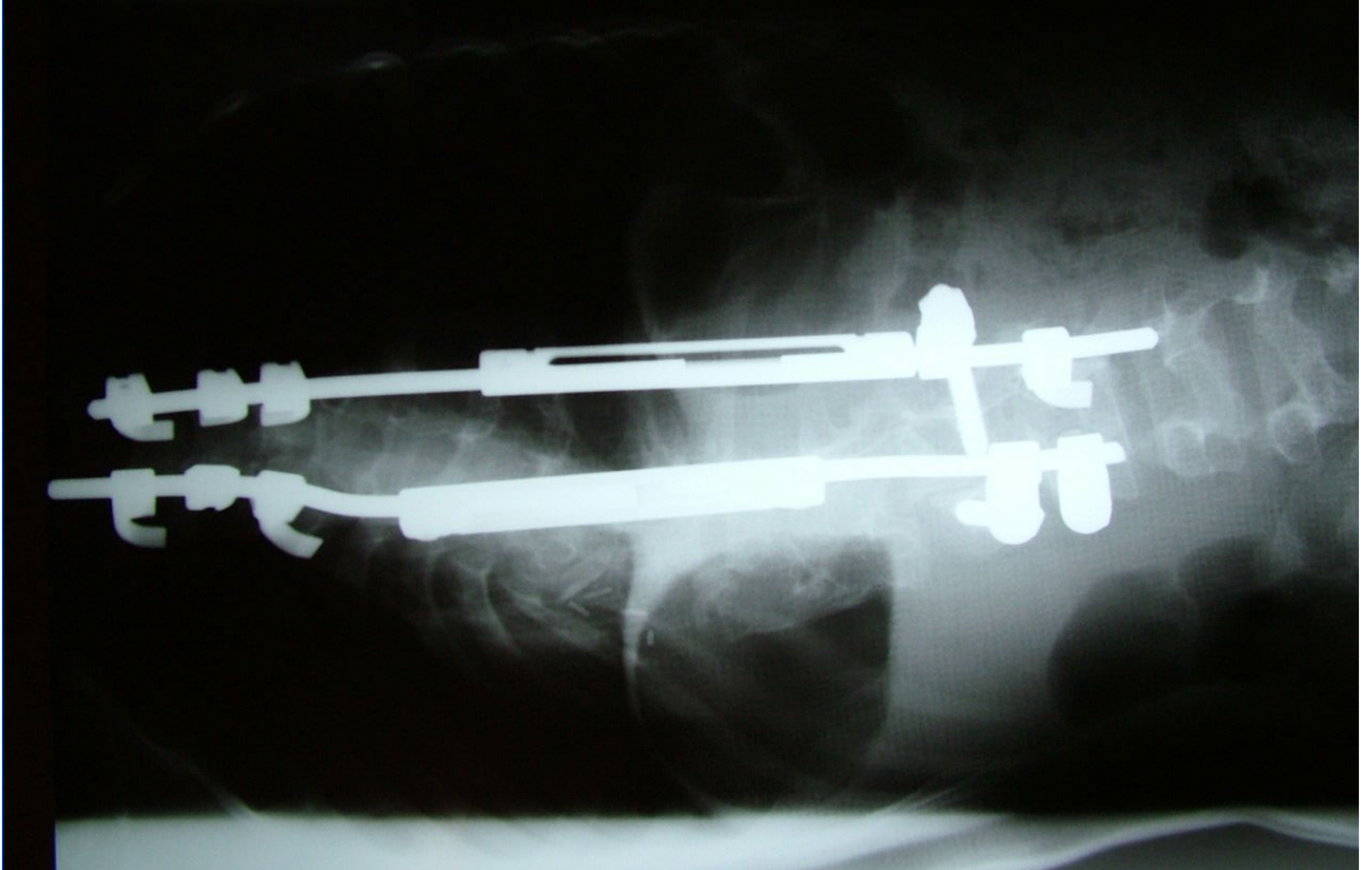
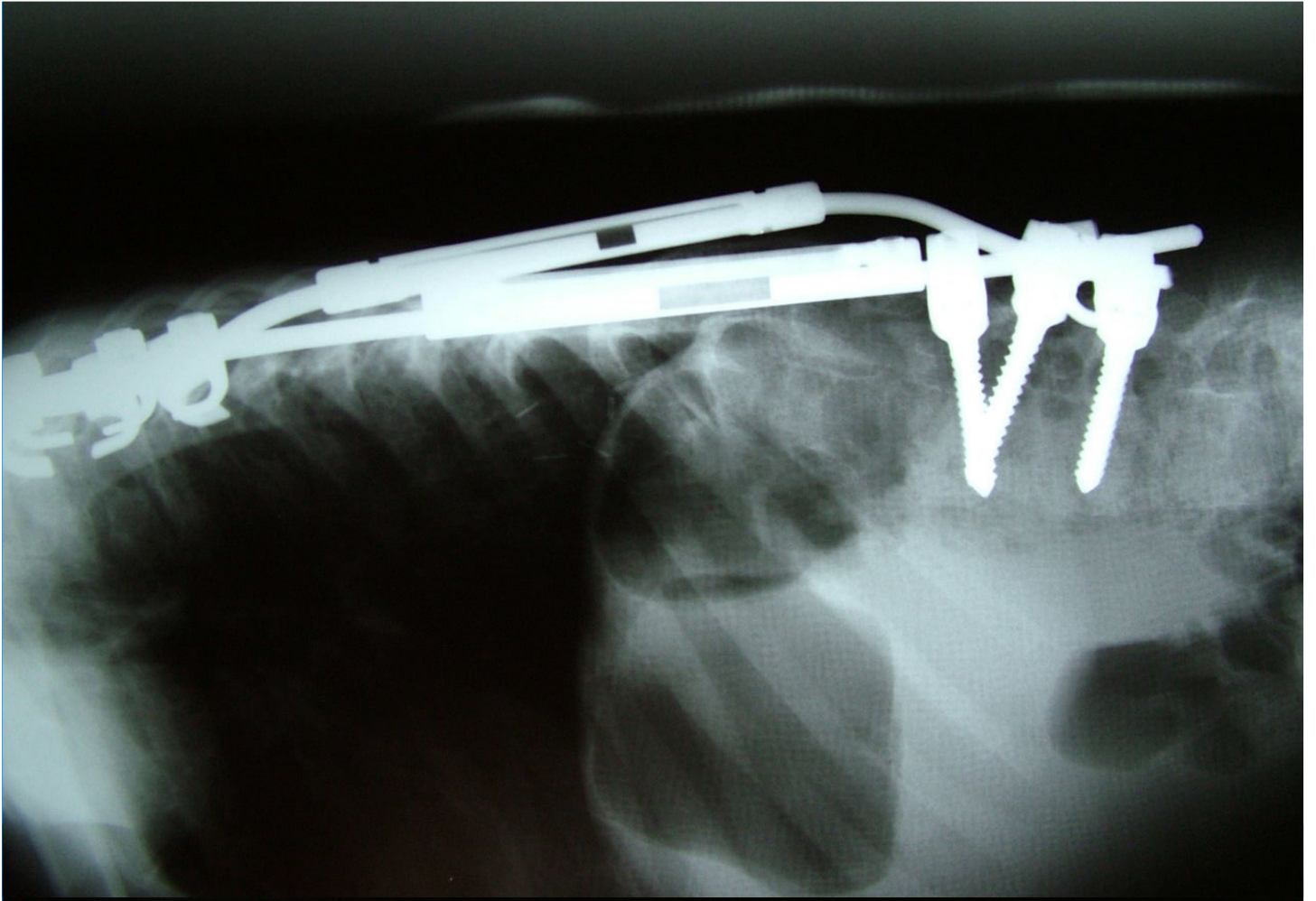
Winter J. Paed. Orthop 1: 1981

CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

Convex Hemi-Ephysiodesis

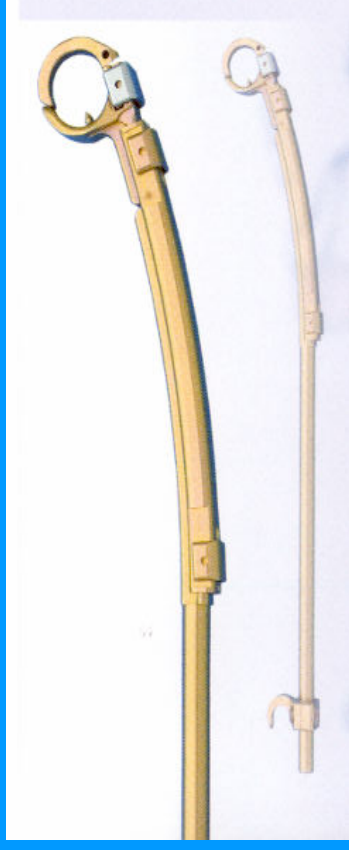
- Inhibition of growth on convexity,
- Requires concave growth potential,
- Anterior & Posterior Convex Arrest of whole curve not just apex.





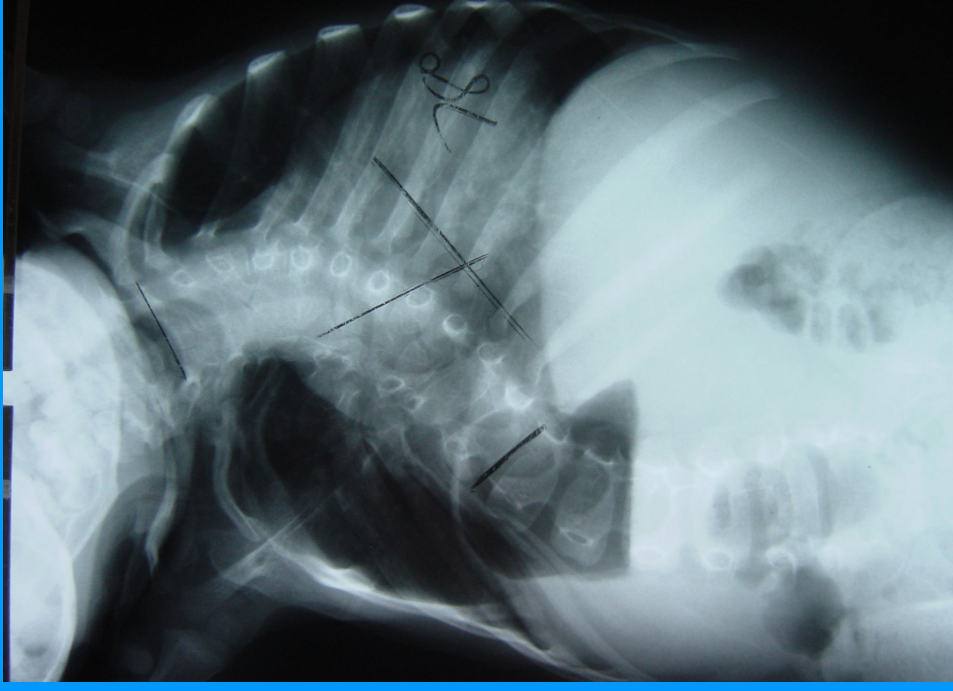
Vertical Expandable Prosthetic Titanium Rib- VEPTR

- R Campbell & M Smith -San Antonio, Texas.
- Clinical use for over 14 years.
- Over 200 cases.
- Devised to treat respiratory insufficiency.



VEPTR- Congenital Scoliosis + chest wall hypoplasia.

- 2 year old boy.
- Respiratory insufficiency.
- Complex multi-segmental anomalies + fused ribs.



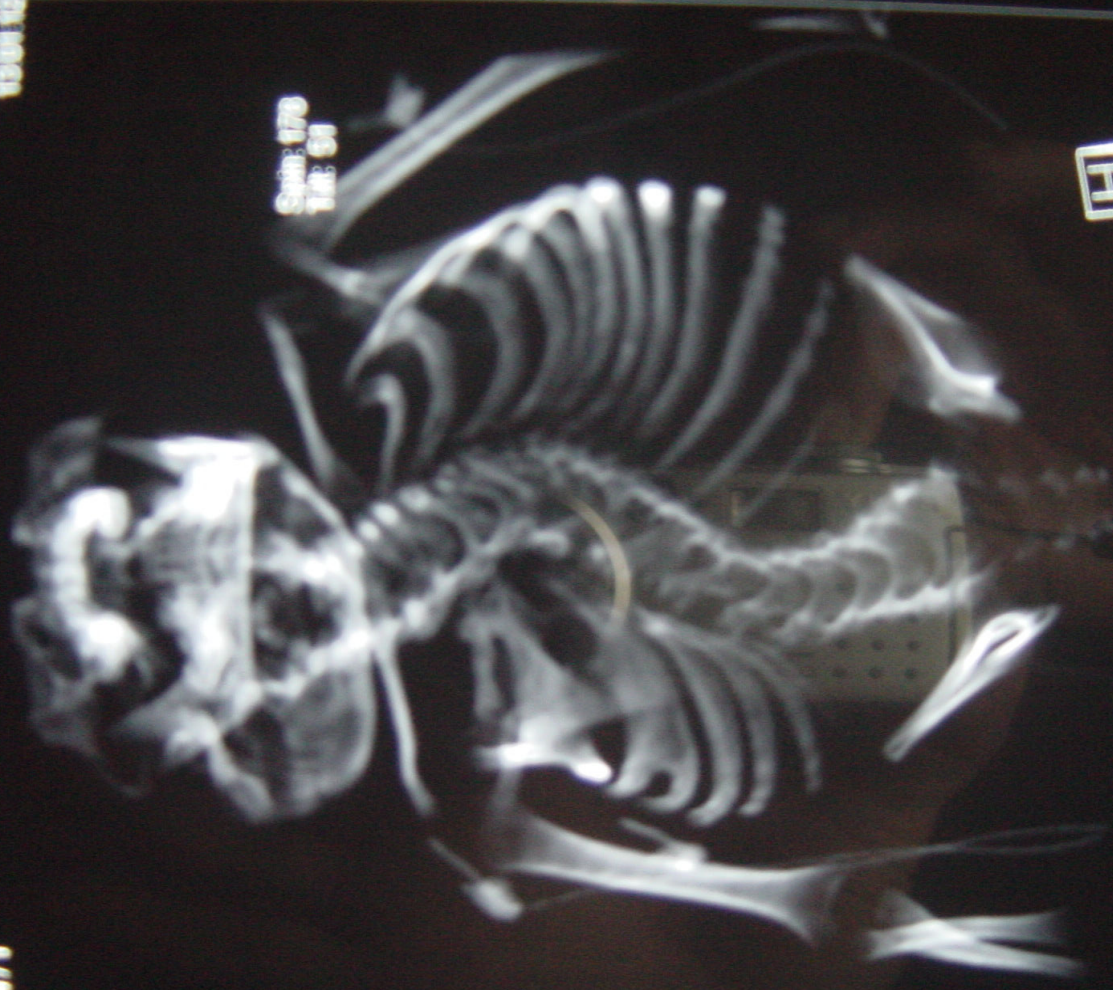
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STUDY 1
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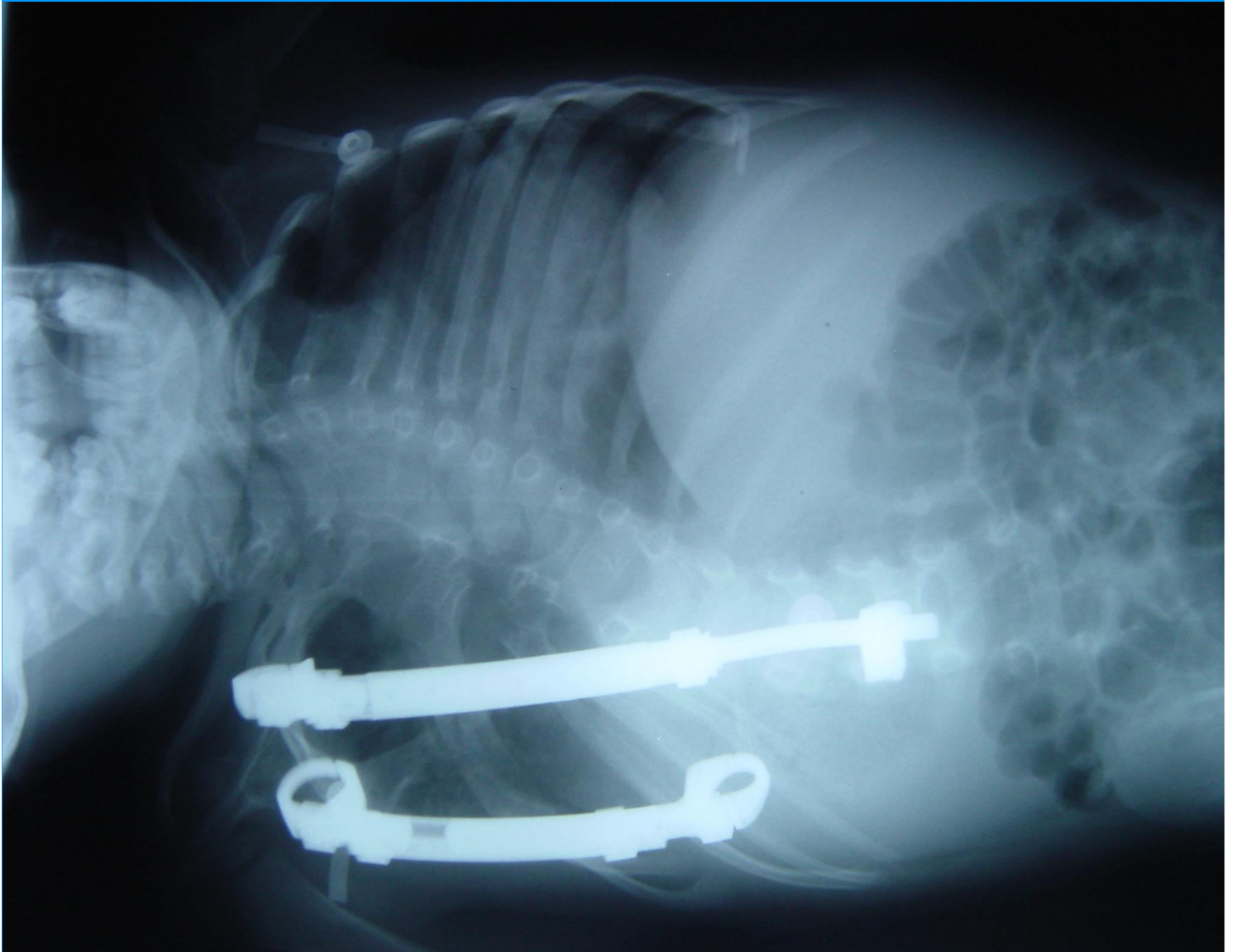
ARM

FREEMAN HOSPITAL
LEONARDO 30
VIRGINIA
10-Jan-2004
13:01:12

SPIN: 170
TR: 51

LMA





CONGENITAL SCOLIOSIS

AIMS OF TREATMENT

- Early Diagnosis
- Careful observation for Evidence of progression
- Early treatment to prevent development of deformity