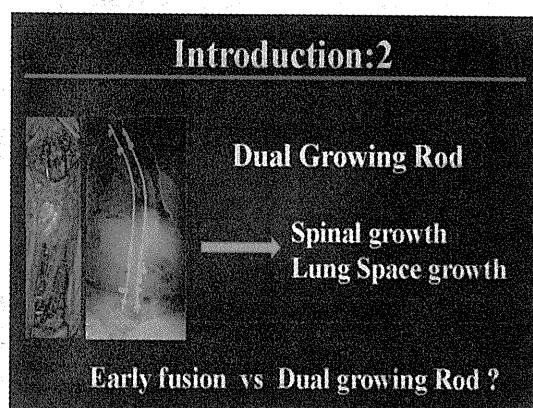
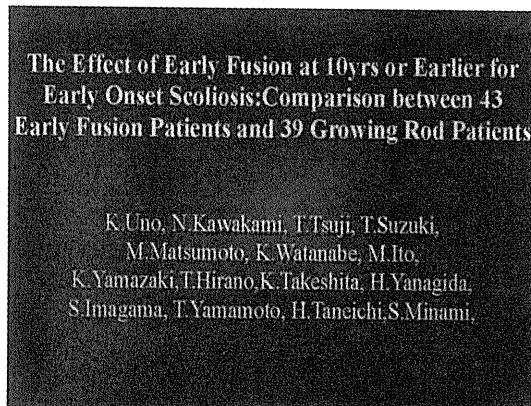


早期発症側弯症に対する 10 歳以下の早期固定術の検討

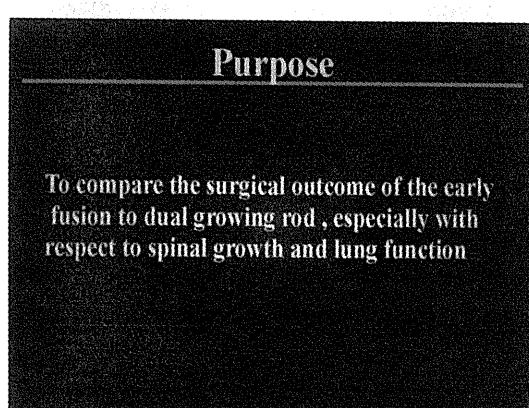
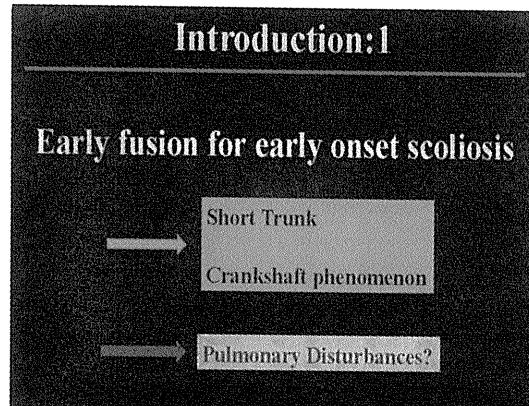
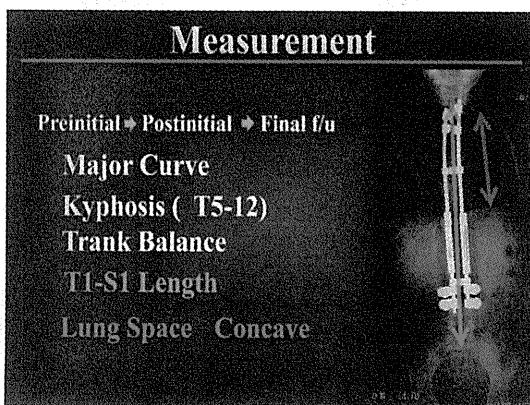
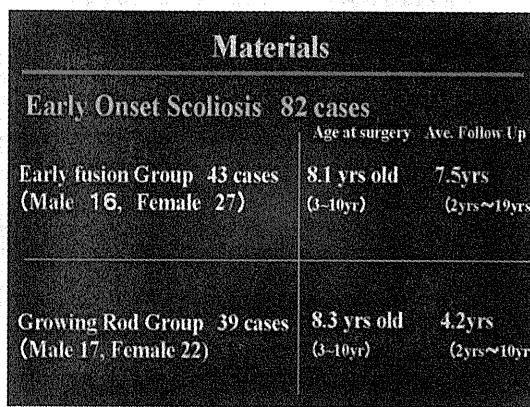
神戸医療センター 宇野耕吉



Materials

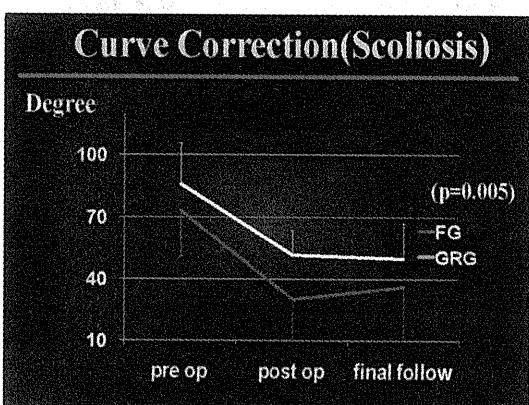
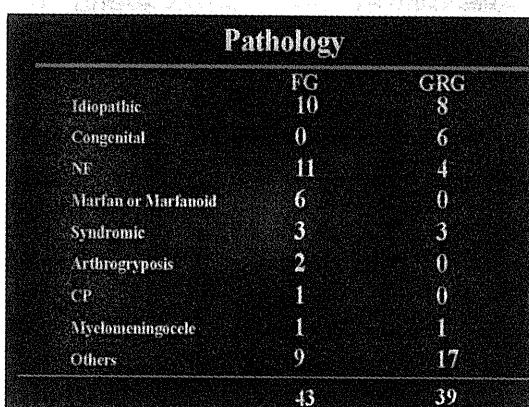
Early Onset Scoliosis 82 cases

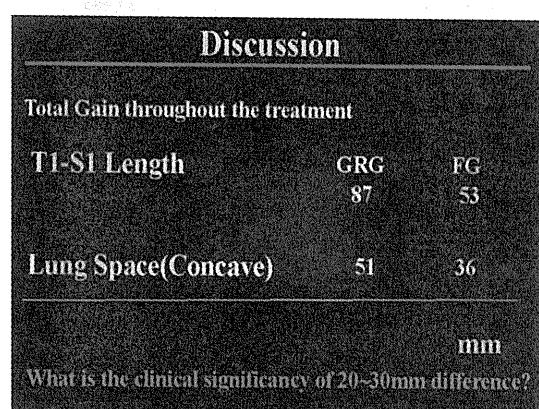
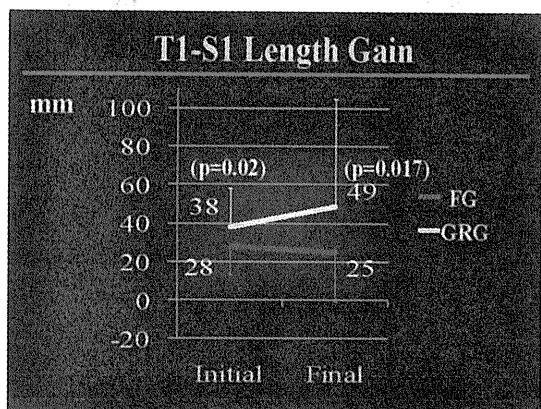
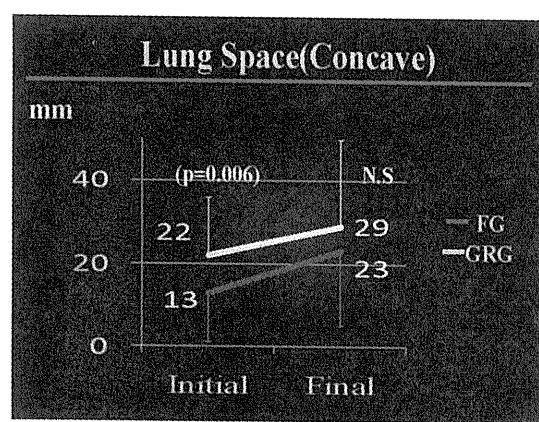
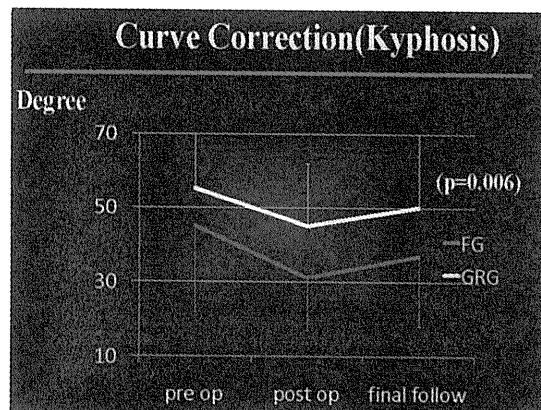
	Age at surgery	Ave. Follow Up
Early fusion Group 43 cases (Male 16, Female 27)	8.1 yrs old (3-10yr)	7.5yrs (2yrs~19yrs)
Growing Rod Group 39 cases (Male 17, Female 22)	8.3 yrs old (3-10yr)	4.2yrs (2yrs~10yrs)



Pathology

	FG	GRG
Idiopathic	10	8
Congenital	0	6
NF	11	4
Marfan or Marfanoid	6	0
Syndromic	3	3
Arthrogryposis	2	0
CP	1	0
Mycelomeningocele	1	1
Others	9	17
	43	39





Summary

- Surgical outcome of 43 early fusion cases(FG) and 39 dual growing rod cases(GRG) were compared.
- Better correction of the curve was obtained and maintained in FG.
- Spine elongation(T1-S1 gain after surgery) over the treatment and lung space gain between pre and post operative period was significantly less in FG with longer follow up.
- The clinical significance of these results need to be examined.

Purpose

To compare the clinical significance of early operative intervention for EOS(Early Fusion versus Growing Rod)

Material & Methods

Pulmonary Function → Spirometry for children
Reproducible artifact-free efforts are necessary

Inclusion criteria

1. Spirometry at first attempt at 7 yrs or older
2. Spirometry performed at least 2 yrs after final definitive fusion
3. At least 2 yrs interval between the first spirometry and the last one
4. No pathology
4. No mental retardation

At this point there are few patients meet this criteria

Temporary Purpose

To examine changes of the spirometry during growing rod

Inclusion criteria

- 1.Spirometry at 7yrs or older
2. At least 2yrs interval between first and last spirometry
- 3.No mental retardation

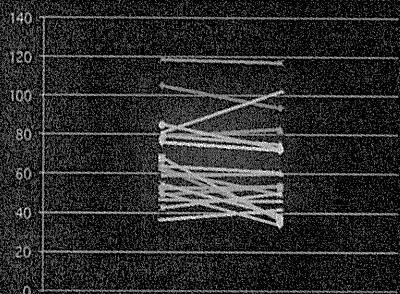
Patients Data

18 Growing Rod patients (graduates 10)
Male 9, Female 9

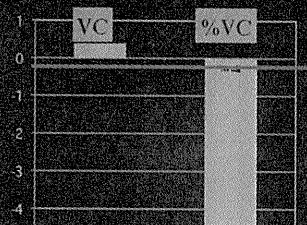
Pathology

Idiopathic 4,Congenital 6, NF 2,
Neuromuscular2,Dwarfs 2, Others2

Changes of the %VC

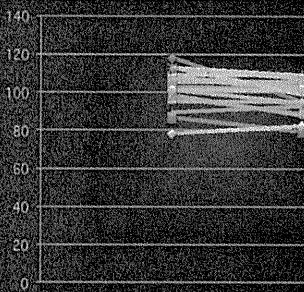


Changes of the VC and the %VC



Although there were some skeletal growth in all patients,VC did not increase so much.

Changes of the FEV%

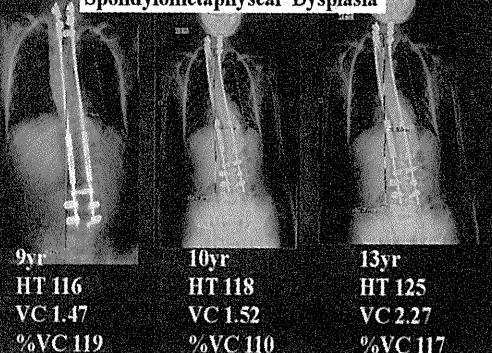


Final Outcome

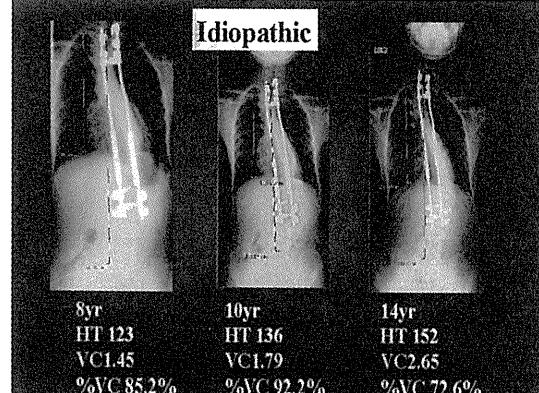
%VC ;<70% 14/18

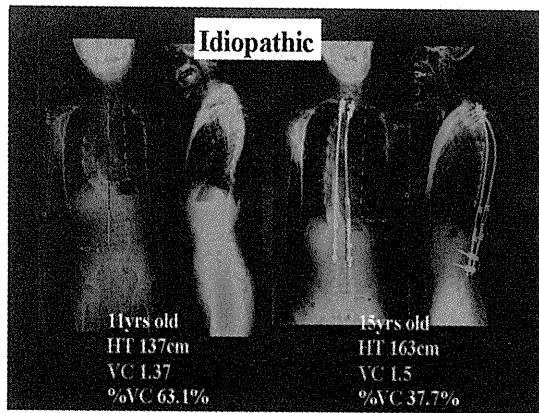
How do we evaluate this?

Spondylometaphyseal Dysplasia



Idiopathic



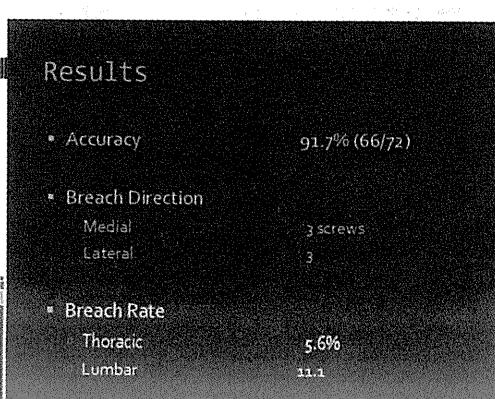
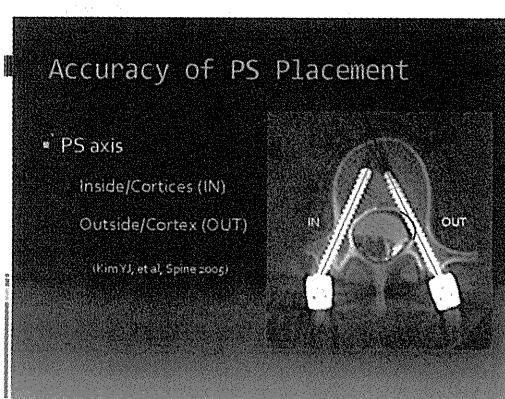
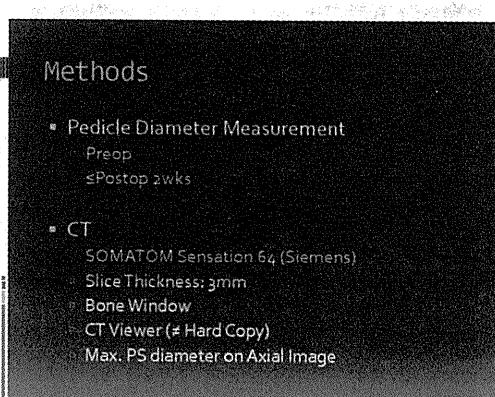
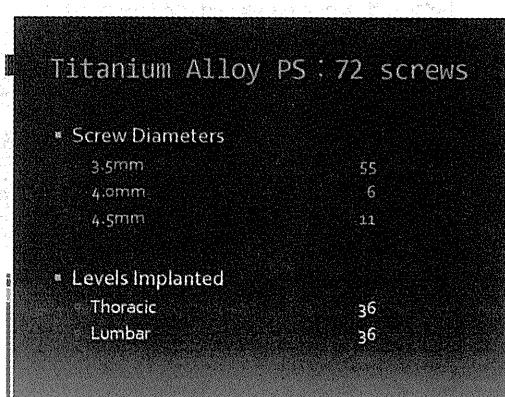
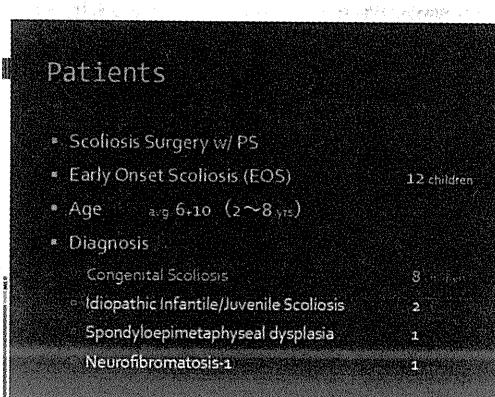
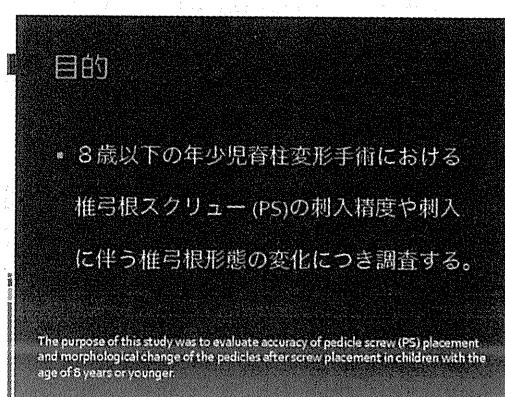
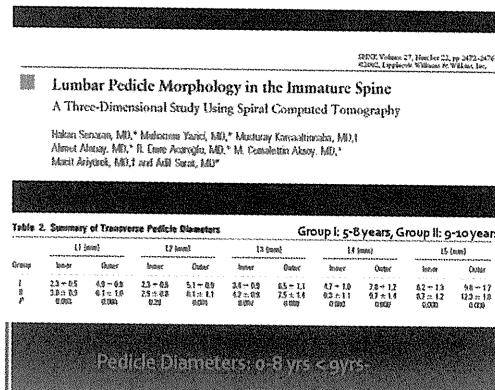
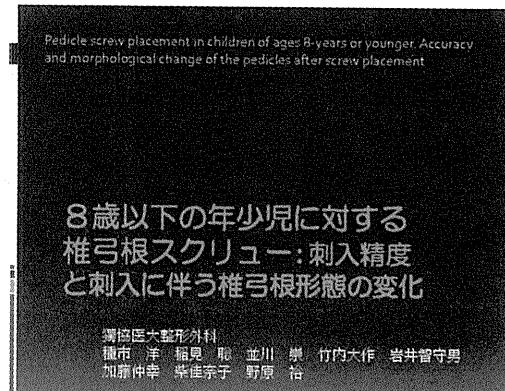


Summary

- Changes of the Spirometry in 18 patients who had growing rod were examined.
- Although skeletal growth were observed in all patients, VC did not increase.
- Less than 70% VC was observed in 14 patients out of 18 at final spirometry.
- Further study including the evaluation of the spirometry in patients who had early fusion is necessary.

8歳以下の年少児に対する椎弓根スクリュー： 刺入精度と刺入に伴う椎弓根形態の変化

獨協医大整形外科 種市 洋、稻見 聰、並川 崇、竹内大作、
岩井智守男、加藤伸幸、柴佳奈子、野原 裕



Pedicle Diameters

	Inner (preop) n=72	Outer (preop) n=72	Outer (postop)n=66*
Total	3.3mm	6.1mm	6.4mm
Thoracic	3.4mm	6.2mm	6.6mm
Lumbar	3.2mm	5.9mm	6.5mm

*Except for "OUT" case

$P<0.0001$
(Paired t-test)

Symptoms vs PS-malplacement

Symptoms	Medial Breach	Lateral Breach
+	1*	0
-	2	3

*LE pain - L2/L3 w/o paralysis Subsided by PS replacement

Relationship b/w PS-malplacement and Pedicle Diameters

	Inner Diameter	Outer Diameter
IN (n=65)	3.4mm	6.1mm
OUT (n=6)	2.2mm	4.6mm

$p=0.0165$
(ANOVA)

$p=0.0201$
(ANOVA)

Advantages of PS Fixation

- 3-column Fixation
- Stable Anchor for Deformity Correction
- Immediate Stability : PS>>Hook



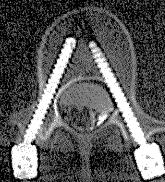
Extended Indication for Spinal Deformity Surgery in Younger Children

PS Fixation for Younger Children

- PS following posterior hemivertebra resection in ≥3 children aged 1 to 6 years. To achieve excellent correction (72%) in the coronal plane.
(Ruf M, et al, Spine 2003)
- 19 patients who were 1 and 2 years old. Breach rate was 3.3% based on postoperative X-ray. There were no neurologic complications.
(Ruf M, et al, Spine 2002)
- 88 pedicle screws placed in patients <8 years, the overall accuracy was 93.2%. There were no neurologic, vascular, or visceral complications.
(Ranade A, et al, Spine 2009)

Current Series

- 12 children
- Age ≤ 8 years
- Breach Rate: 8.2%
- No severe complication



Pedicle vs PS Diameter (Median)

Outer Diameter (5.8mm)

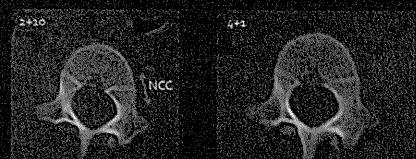
▽

PS Diameter (3.5mm)

▽

Inner Diameter (3.1mm)

Development of Spinal Canal



- Pedicle elongation at Neurocentral Cartilage (NCC)
- Ceased at 5-8 years of age

(Labrom RD, J Bone Joint Surg-Am, 2007)

Potential Risk for Iatrogenic Spinal Stenosis

Treatment Protocol (Staged OP)

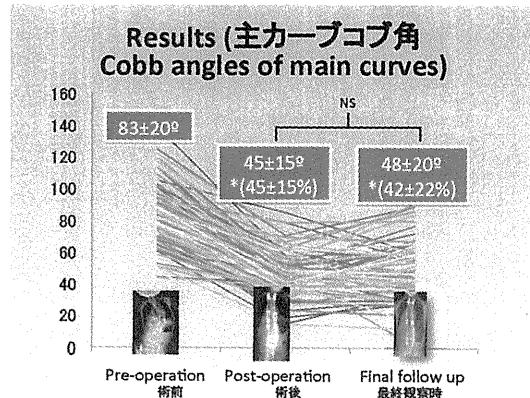
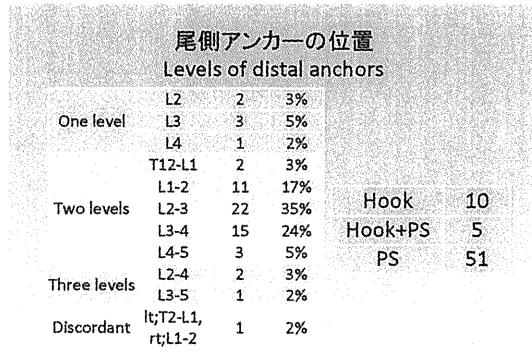
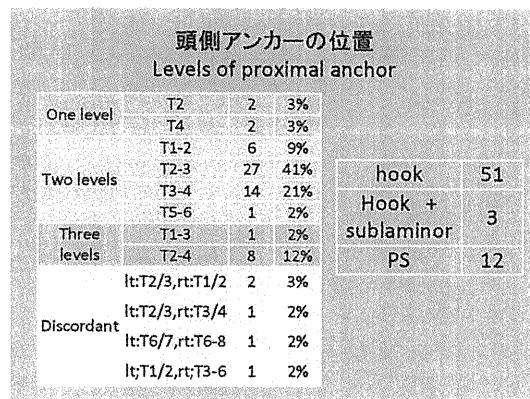
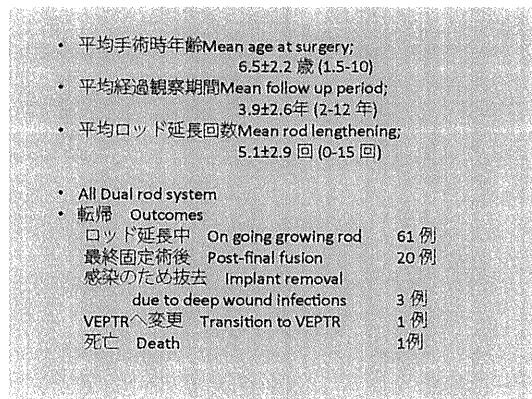
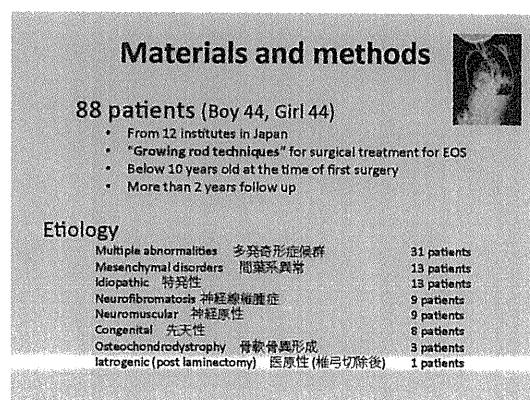
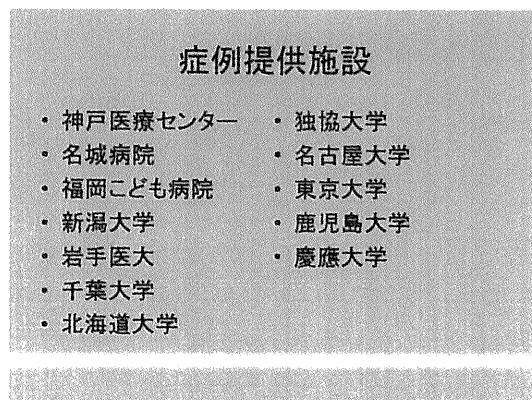
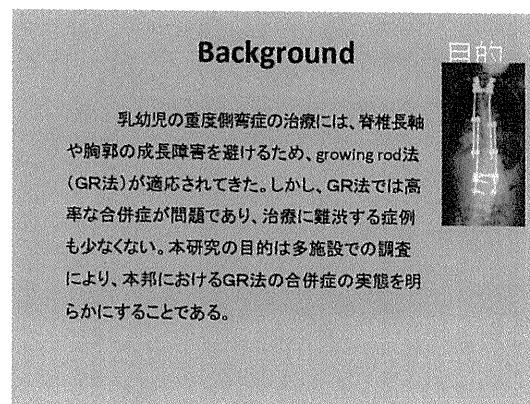
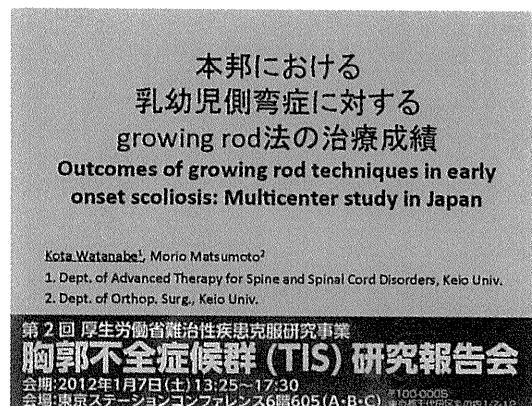
- 1st stage: Foundation surgery
 - 1-level PSF at upper and lower foundation for growing-rod
 - PS placement* prior to definitive correction and fusion
 - *Percutaneous placement : O-arm + Navi (Steels Station S7)
- 2nd stage: Corrective surgery
 - Growing-rod application (No postop external support)
 - Definitive fusion (3-6 months later)

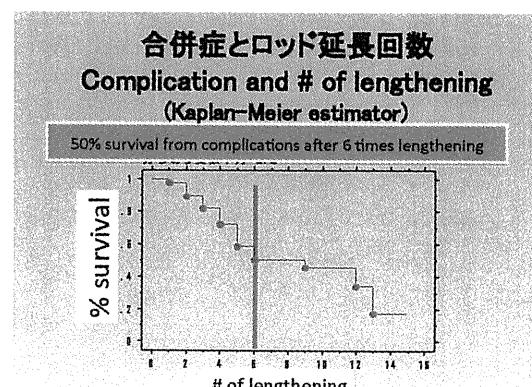
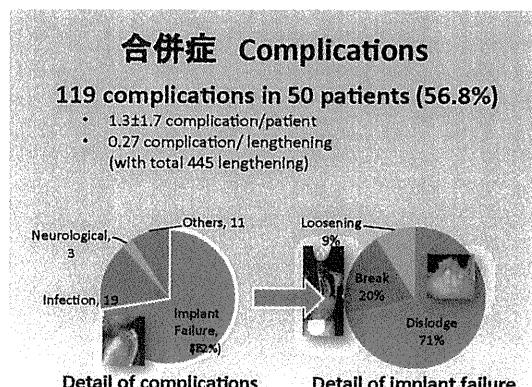
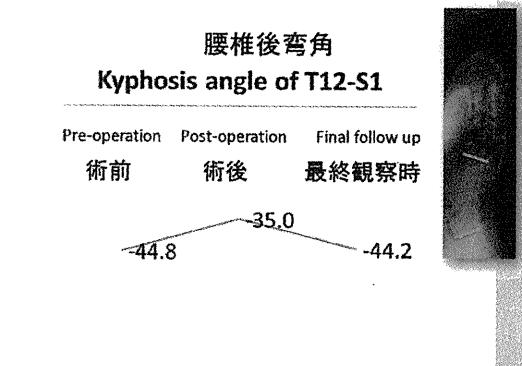
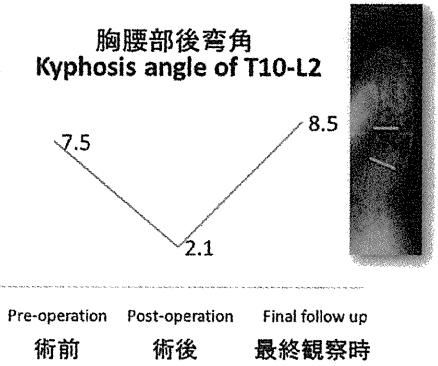
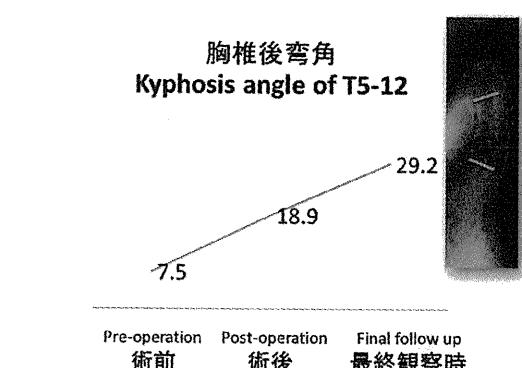
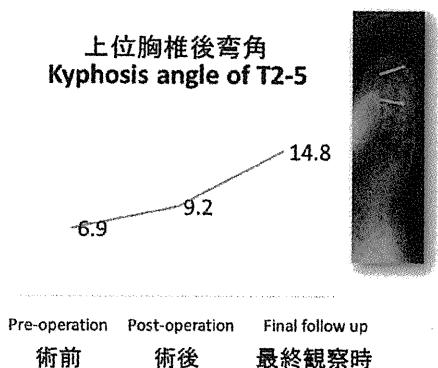
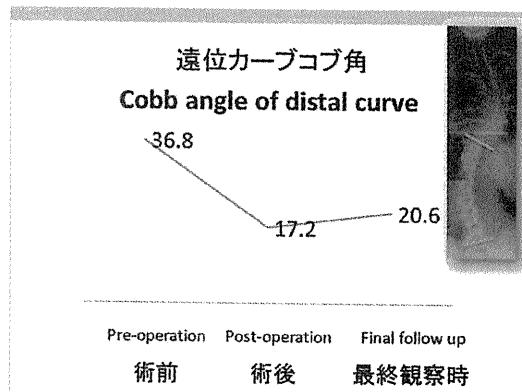
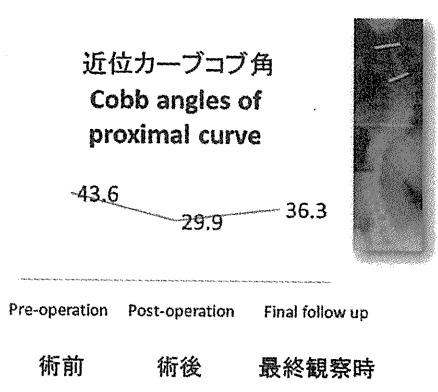
結論

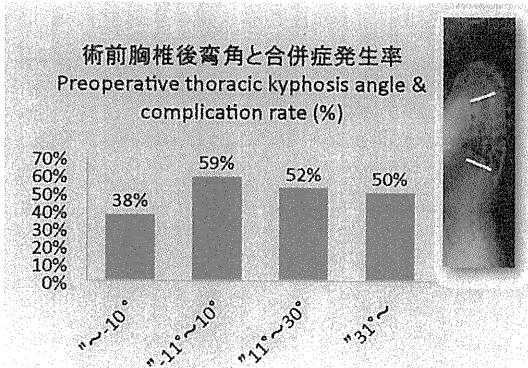
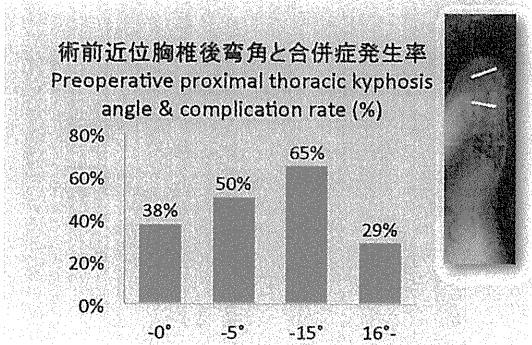
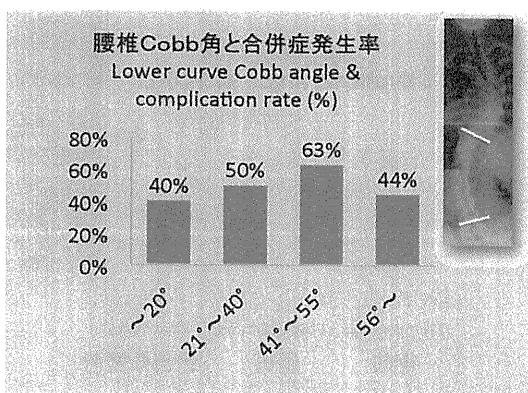
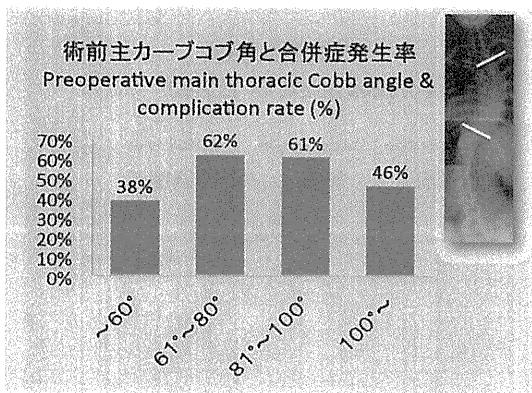
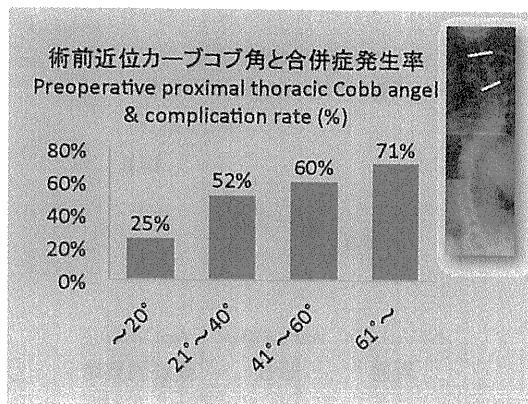
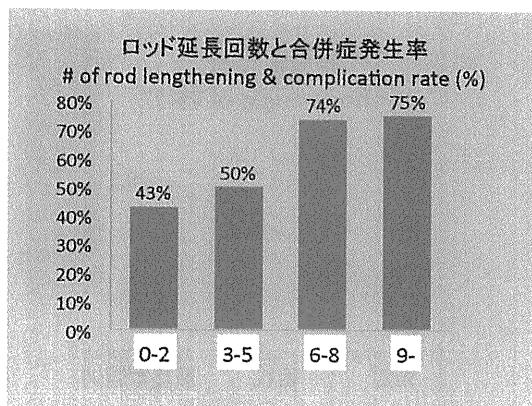
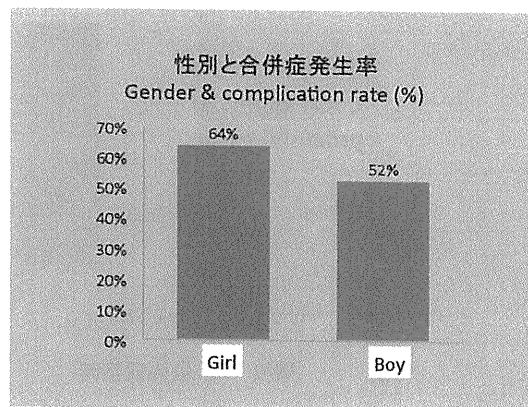
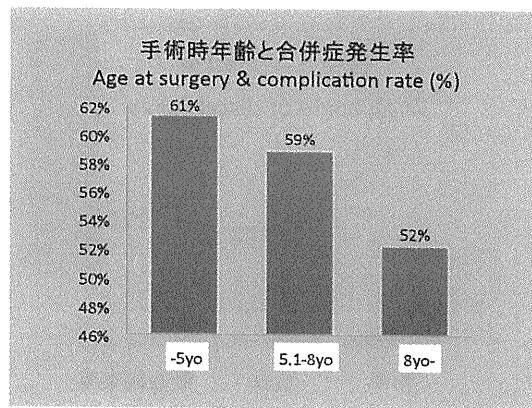
- 8歳以下のPS刺入は正確かつ安全に実施した。
- 可塑性のある小児椎弓根は、その内径より太いPSにも横径拡大することにより適応した。

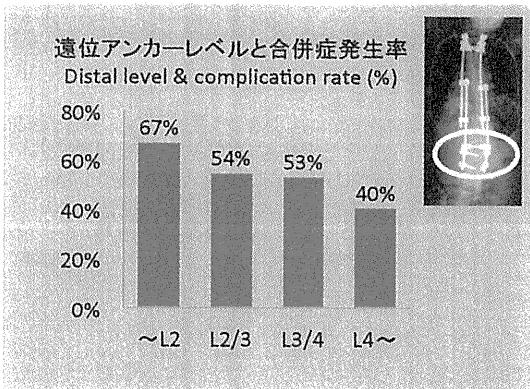
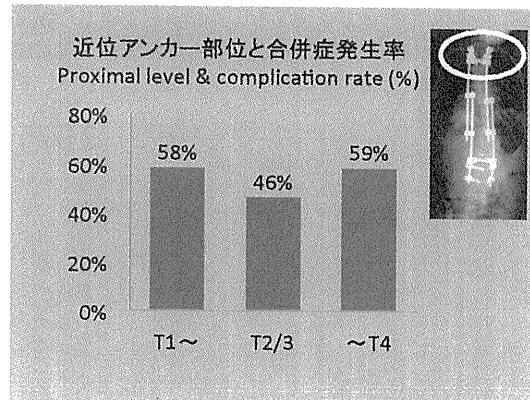
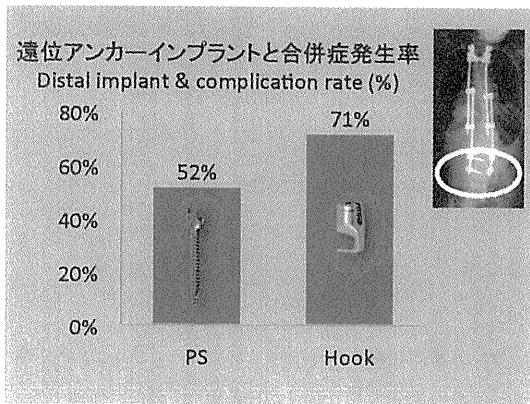
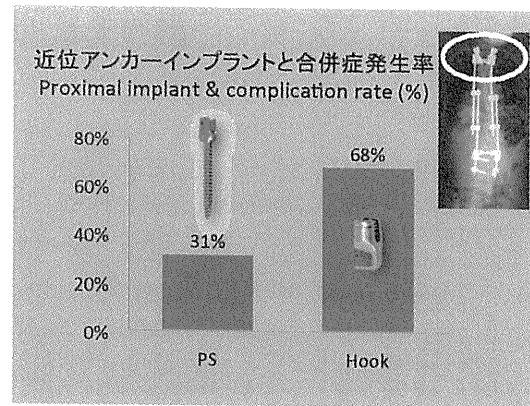
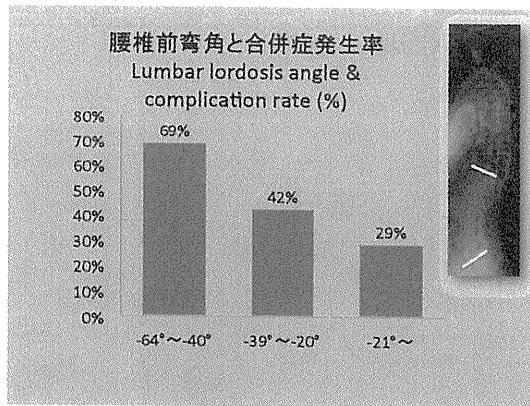
Early onset scoliosis に対する Growing rod の治療成績

慶應大学 渡辺航太、松本守雄









合併症発生に関するロジスティック回帰分析
Logistic Regression Analysis

	P	オッズ比 Odds ratio
性別 gender	0.246	
頭側アンカーアンプラント Proximal anchor implant (hook vs PS)	0.010	3.06
尾側アンカーアンプラント Distal anchor implant (hook vs PS)	0.406	
手術時年齢 age	0.820	
延長回数 # of lengthening	0.027	1.59 *3 lengthening
上位胸椎カーブコブ角 proximal thoracic Cobb	0.042	2.14 *20°
胸椎カーブコブ角 main thoracic Cobb	0.845	
腰椎カーブコブ角 Lumbar Cobb	0.347	
上位胸椎後弯角 proximal thoracic kyphosis	0.646	
胸椎後弯角 thoracic kyphosis	0.881	
腰椎後弯角 lumbar kyphosis	0.025	0.65 *20°

Discussions

- 合併症発生率 Complication rate 56.8%
- インプラント関連の合併症 Implant-related 72%
- 6回の延長で50%で合併症発生 50% survival from complications after 6 times lengthening

- 合併症の術前危険因子 Risk factors of complications
 - 近位カーブコブ角 Upper thoracic Cobb angle
 - 腰椎前弯角 Lumbar lordosis
 - フックを使った頭側アンカーホークス as proximal anchors

*今後の計画

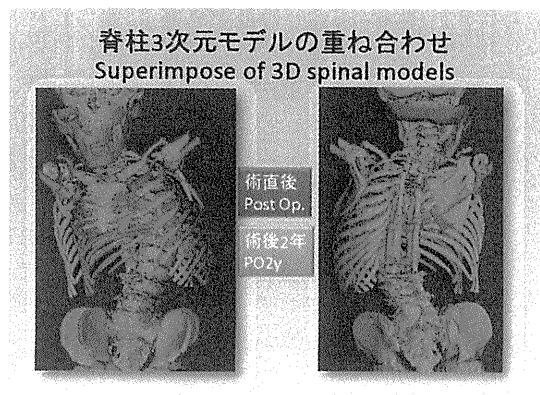
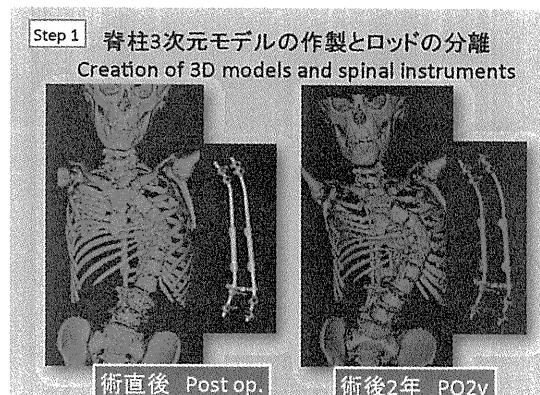
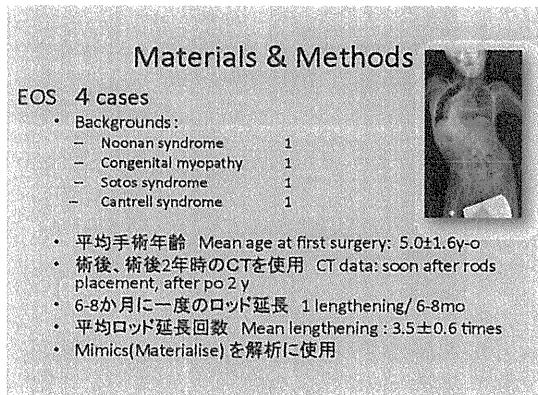
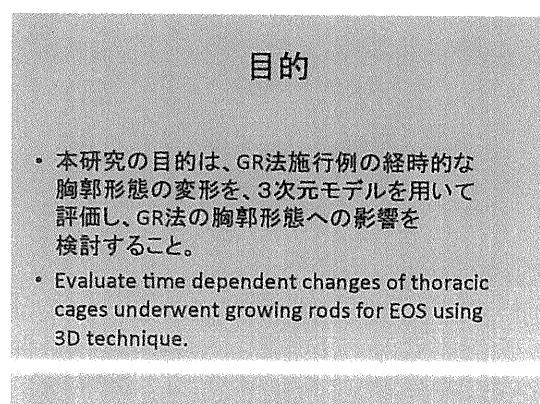
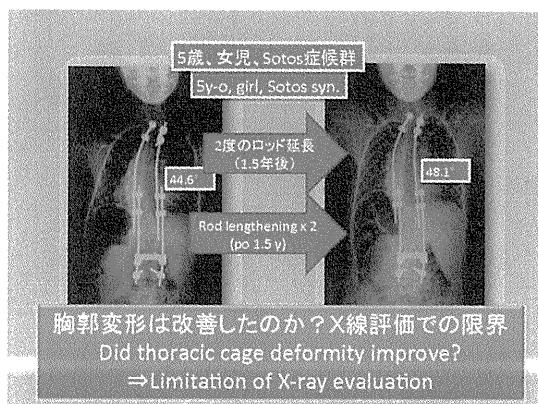
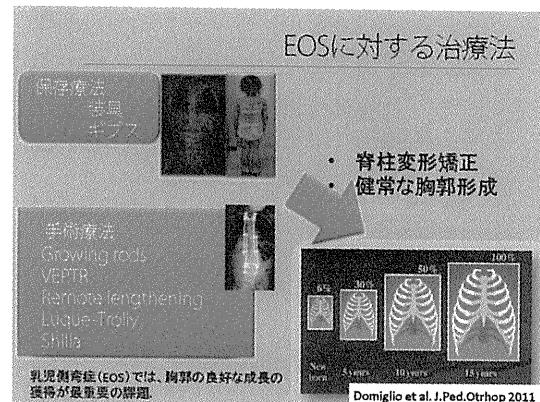
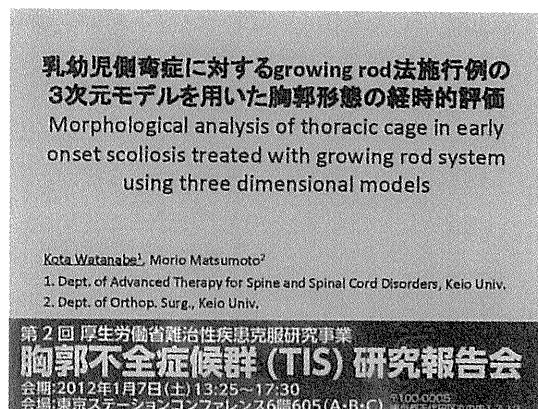
- 各種合併症の危険因子の解析
- 後弯進行の危険因子の解析

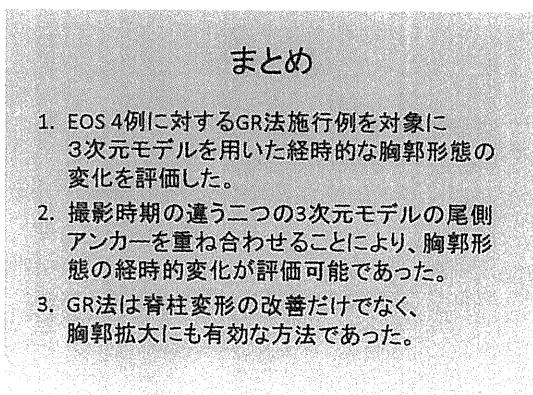
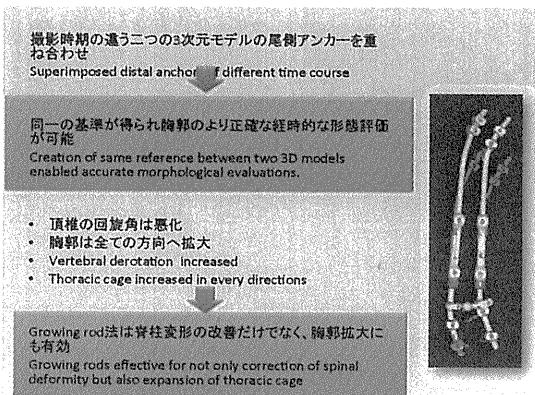
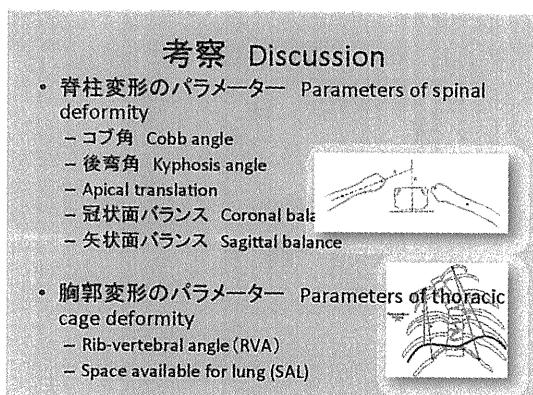
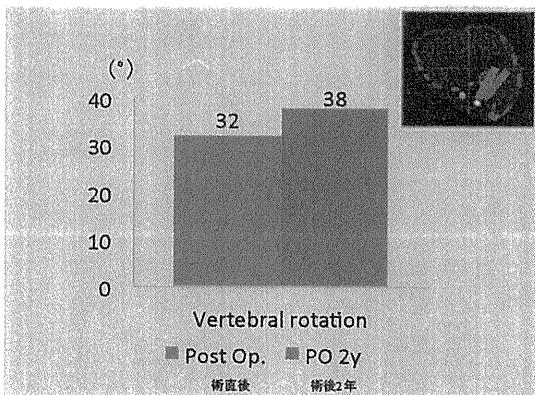
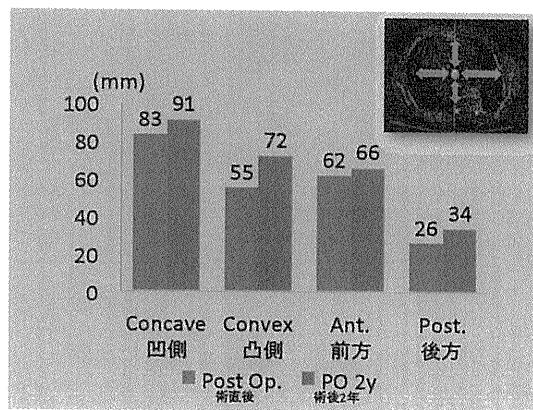
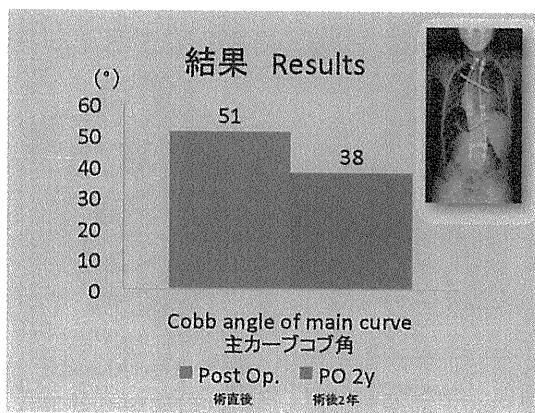
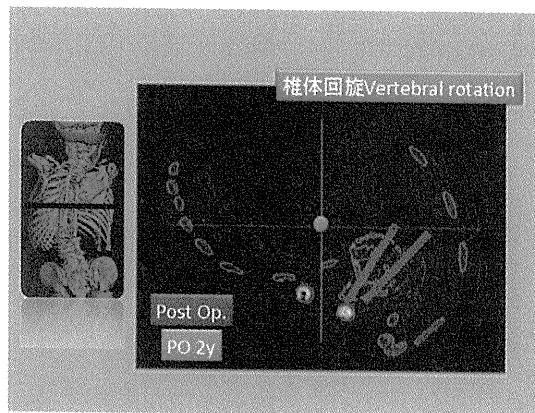
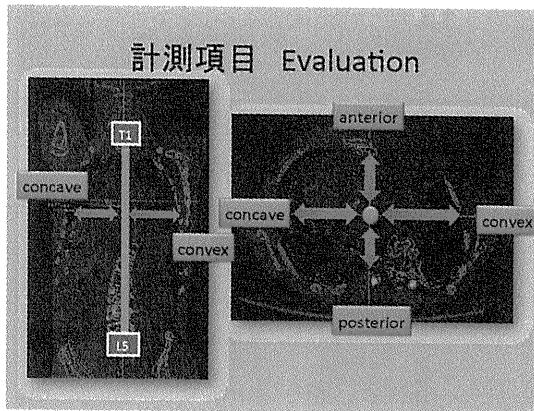
まとめ

- 88例のEOSに対するGR法施行例のX線所見、合併症について検討した。
- 主カーブの最終調査時の矯正率は42%で比較的良好であった。
- 矢状面では胸椎後弯が悪化傾向であった。
- 合併症は57%の症例で発生し、その72%がインプラント関連であった。
- 合併症の術前危険因子は近位カーブコブ角、腰椎前弯角、フックを使った頭側アンカーホークスであった。

脊柱側弯症に伴う胸郭変形の三次元解析

慶應大学 渡辺航太、松本守雄

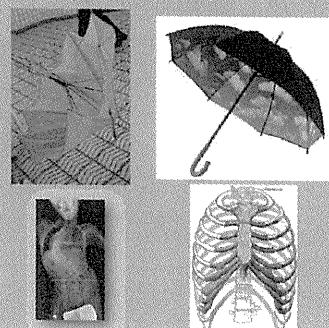




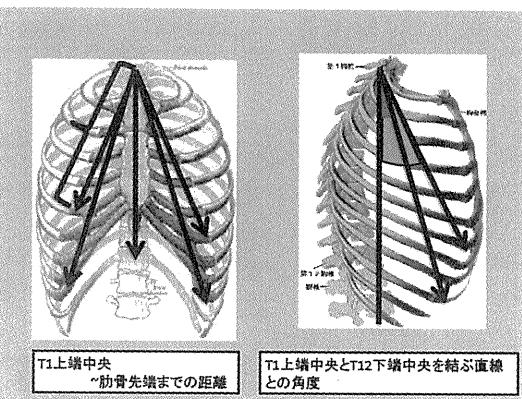
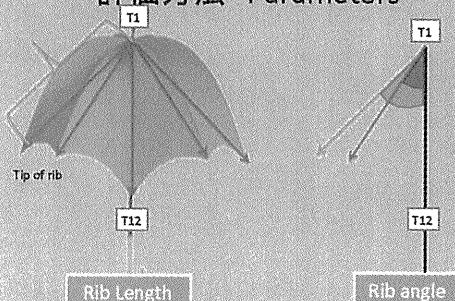
limitations

- ・術前との比較ができない。
- ・保存例での比較ができない。
- ・The methods can not be applied to patients without growing rods! And can not compare with preoperative status.
- ・平面で計測するため、3次元での評価にはならない。
- ・The methods is not 3D measurements in real meaning since the measurements were performed on 2D images.

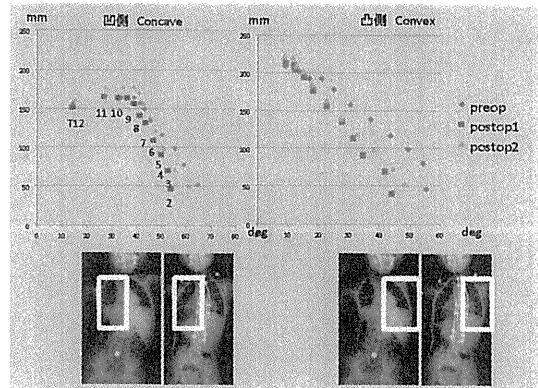
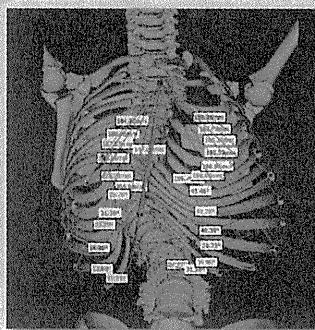
傘 Umbrella



評価方法 Parameters



Measurements on 3D thoracic model



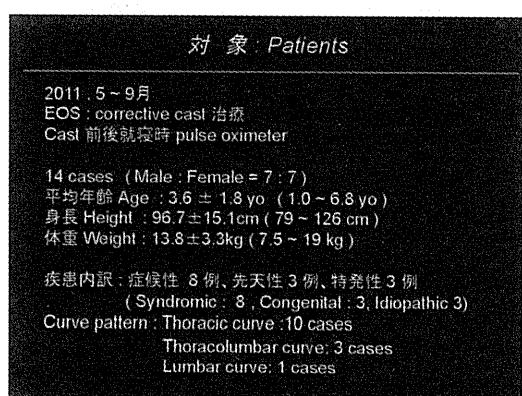
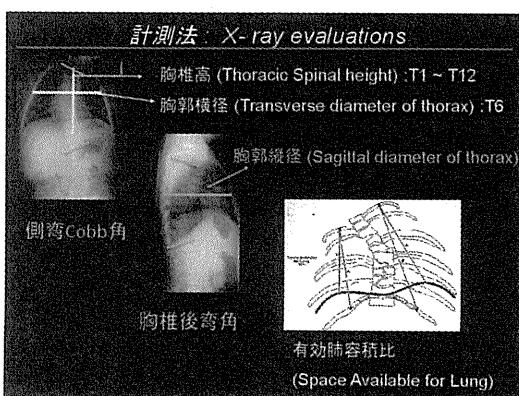
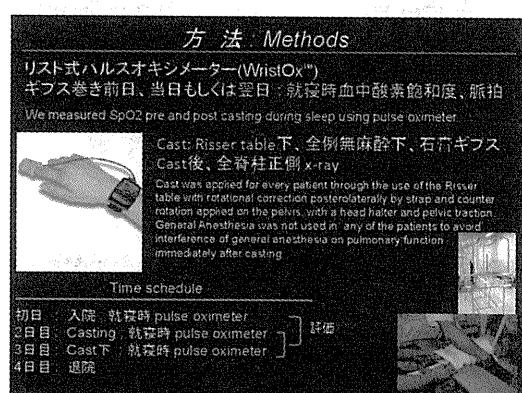
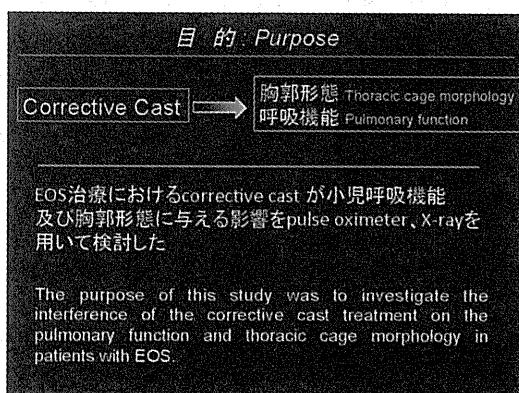
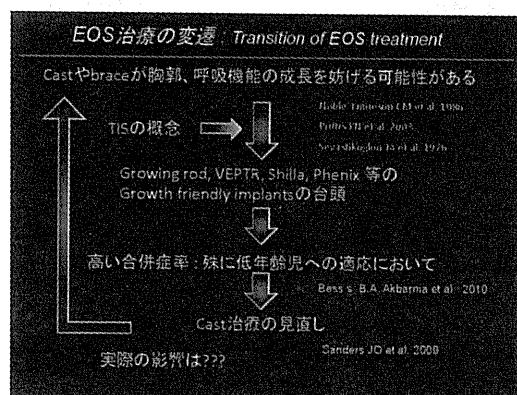
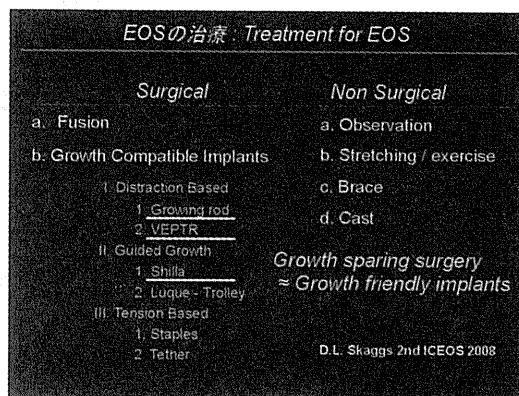
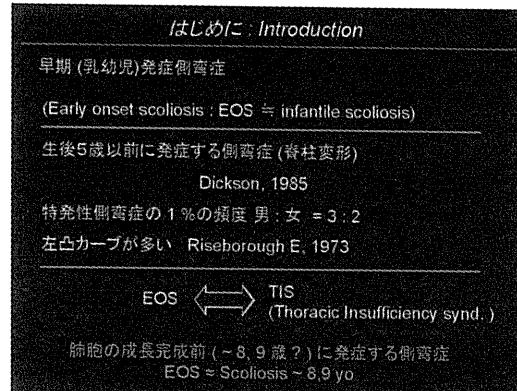
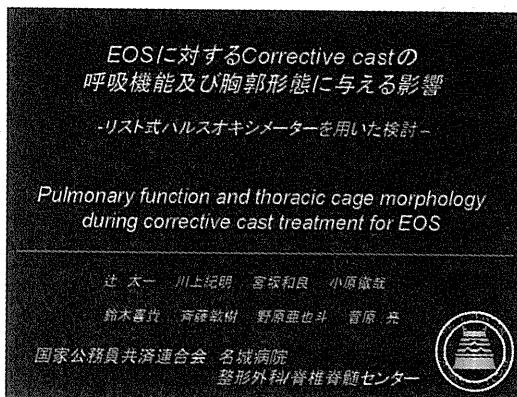
今後の課題

- ・症例数の追加
- ・経時的な変化の検討
- ・AIS例において、本測定法と肺活量の関係を検討

EOS(Early Onset Scoliosis)に対するCorrective castの呼吸機能に与える影響

- リスト式パルスオキシメーター(WristOx™)を用いた検討 -

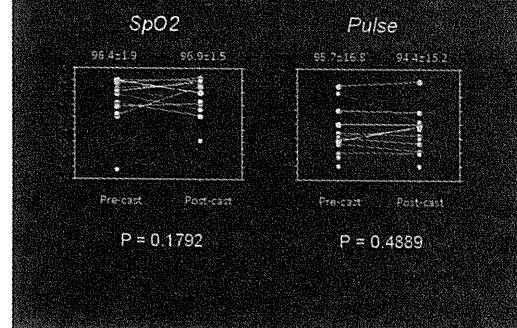
国家公務員共済連合会 名城病院 辻 太一、川上紀明



結果：呼吸機能 (Result: pulse oximeter)

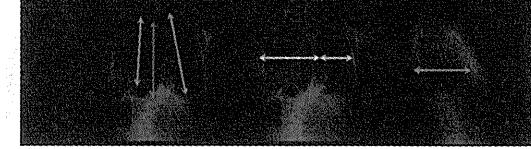
	Cobb (Degrees)	SpO2 (%)	Pulse (/ min)	SpO2<90% (%)	SpO2<80% (%)
Pre-Cast	56.0±19.7	96.4±1.9	95.7±16.8	3.3±6.5	0.8±1.6
Post-Cast	28.6±9.4	96.9±1.5	94.4±15.2	0.9±2.9	0.2±0.5

結果：SpO2, Pulse

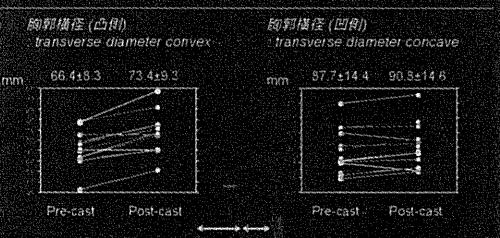


結果：胸郭形態 (Result: morphology)

側弯 Cobb (°)	胸椎高 Thoracic height (T1-L2) (mm)	SAL (%)	胸郭横径 Thoracic transverse diameter (convex) (mm)	胸郭横径 Thoracic transverse diameter (concave) (mm)	胸椎後弯角 Thoracic kyphosis (°)	胸郭縦径 Thoracic sagittal diameter (mm)
Pre-Cast	56.0±19.7	150.6±24.6	90.3±9.1	66.4±8.3	87.7±14.4	37.4±17.1
Post-Cast	28.6±9.4	169.1±21.8	95.5±6.3	73.4±9.3	90.8±14.6	26.7±14.1



胸郭形態：胸郭横径 (morphology: Thoracic transverse diameter)



結果のまとめ：Summary of result

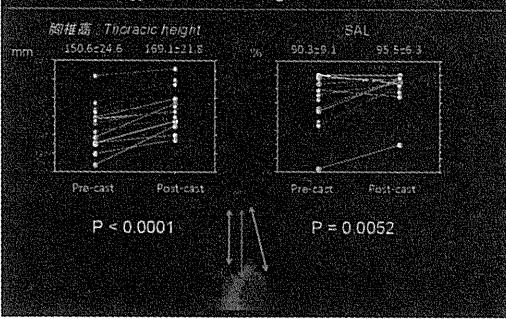
呼吸機能の影響：SpO2

- Cast下での呼吸機能(SpO2)は維持されていた
Pre-cast SpO2 = Post-cast SpO2

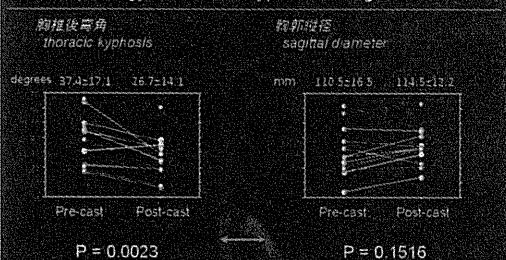
胸郭形態の影響：Morphology

- Cast下での胸椎高、胸郭横径、SALは拡大していた
Pre-cast thoracic height < Post-cast thoracic height
Pre-cast transverse diameter < Post-cast transverse diameter
Pre-cast SAL < Post-cast SAL
- Cast下では胸椎後弯角が減少していた
Pre-cast thoracic kyphosis > Post-cast thoracic kyphosis

胸郭形態：胸椎高、SAL (morphology: Thoracic height, SAL)



胸郭形態：胸椎後弯角、胸郭縦径 (morphology: Thoracic kyphosis, sagittal diameter)



症例提示：Case presentation

2歳0ヶ月 女児 : 2 yo Female

乳児期良性筋緊張低下症(疑い): Neuromuscular scoliosis S/O

出生児体重: BW: 3040 g (正常分娩: ND.)

定頸(Neck sitting): 6 m

健女歩行(Gait): 1 y 10 m

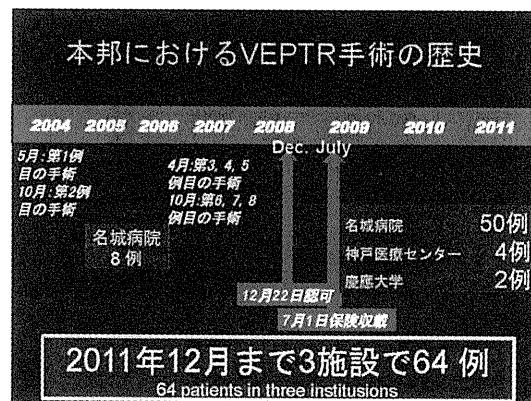
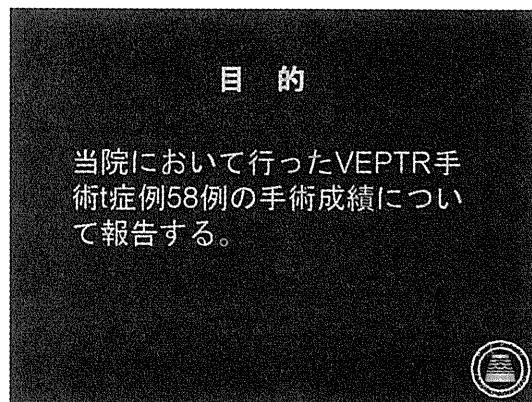
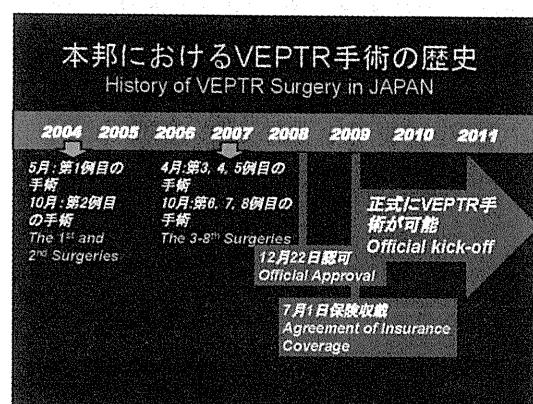
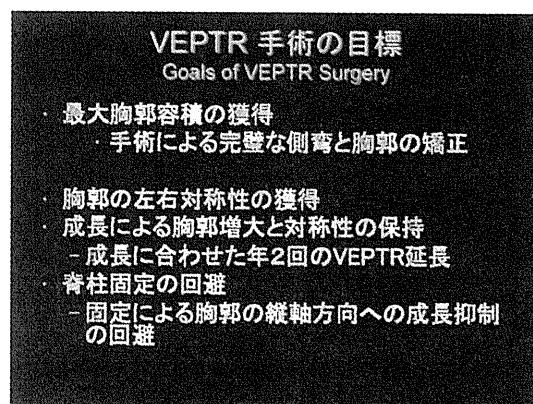
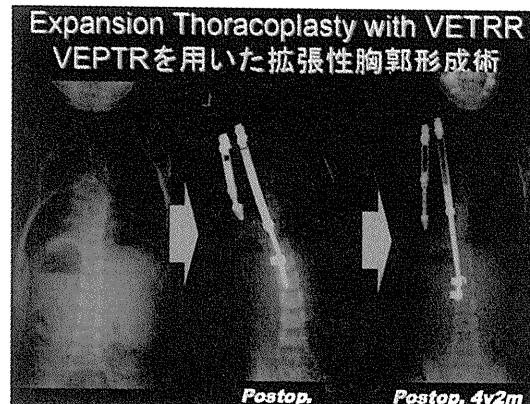
肺炎で胸部X-ray: 側弯指摘

当院紹介受診: 1歳 11ヶ月

身長: Height / 85 cm 体重: Weight / 13.1 kg

本邦におけるVEPTR手術治療の現況

国家公務員共済組合連合会名城病院 川上紀明、辻太一、齊藤敏樹、野原亜也斗



対象症例の概要
(名城病院手術例, Ops. In Meijo Hospital)

58
患者

Gender	M 21, F 37
Age at op.	6.0±1.8 歳(2~9)
身長	98.7 cm (78~119)
体重	16.3 Kg (11~35)
Follow-up time	577±525 ds. (1m.~6 ys.)

診断 Diagnosis

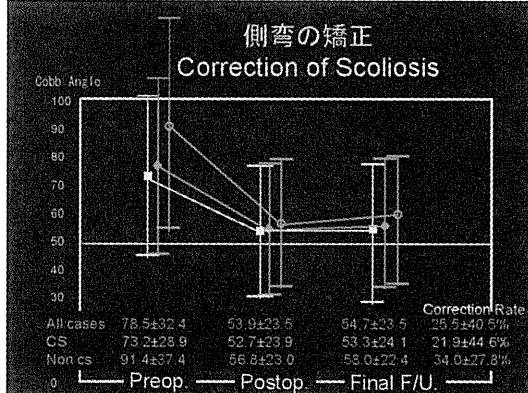
肋骨異常を合併した先天性側弯症	32
脊髓膜瘤(Myelomeningocele)	7
脊椎肋骨異形成症(Spondylothoracic)	5
SOTOS症候群	2
筋疾患(Myopathy)	3
脳性麻痺(CP)	2
染色体異常(Chromosome aberration)	2
多発性関節拘縮症(arthroglyposis)	1
多発性奇形症候群	1
Oral-facial-digital症候群	1
Marfan症候群	1
Cleido-cranial症候群	1

TISの分類	
(Thoracic Volume - Depletion Deformities)	
一次性(Primary)	
Type I (肋骨欠損を伴う側弯)	3
Type II (肋骨癒合を伴う側弯)	30
Type III (長軸方向に短縮した胸郭)	8
第二次性(Secondary)	16
医原性(Iatrogenic)	1

		手術データ	
患者	58	先天性側弯症(CS)	17
術中出血量(mL)	49.4±49.4	52.2±50.5	42.2±45.7
EBL			
手術時間(分)	160±48	160±45	159±55
Op. time			
[ICU滞在期間(日)	5.8±4.2	6.1±4.5	5.0±3.4
ICU stay			
術前身長(cm)	98.5±11.8	96.9±11.3	102.2±12.3
Preop. height			
術後身長(cm)	108.4±13.7	108.2±14.4	109.0±12.4
Postop. height			
術前体重(kg)	15.1±4.9	15.2±4.5	14.8±4.5
Preop. BW			
術後体重(kg)	18.3±7.4	18.9±7.9	17.0±6.2
Postop. BW			

VEPTR手術の内訳	
●設置部位 Location of placement	
片側設置(unilateral)	38
両側設置(bilateral)	20
・一期的 (one-staged)	10
・二期的 (two-staged)	10
●VEPTRのタイプ (type)	
・肋骨-肋骨 (Rib-Rib)	53
・肋骨-腰椎 (Rib-Lumbar)	51
・肋骨-腸骨 (Rib-Ilium)	16
●拡張 (expansion) : 2.4 procedures	
●交換 (Replacement): 19 pts..	
◆拡張性胸郭形成術なしの伸張操作のみ 5.	

手術内容と回数	
Surgical Procedures	
総手術回数(all)	3.9±2.7 (1-15)
Implantation	1.1±0.3 (1-2)
Expansion	2.4±2.4 (0-12)
Replacement	0.5±0.7 (0-2)
♦ 予定外の入れ替え Unexpected replacement	19/58 pts.(32.8%) 21/36回
理由	
・ Dislodgement of anchors	
・ Displacement of anchors	
・ Hook migration	
・ Hardware prominence	



SAL & Thoracic Height		
All	SAL (%)	Thoracic Height (mm)
Preop.	77.3±13.8	127±28
Postop.	85.8±13.8	138±26
Final F/U	88.0±10.9	141±31
CS	SAL (%)	Thoracic Height (mm)
Preop.	75.3±13.9	120±23*
Postop.	85.6±13.3	130±24**
Final F/U	86.7±12.5	132±29***
Non CS	SAL (%)	Thoracic Height (mm)
Preop.	82.0±12.7	142±32*
Postop.	86.6±15.3	156±22**
Final F/U	90.6±6.1	159±31***

54例が現在VEPTR治療中 * ** *** p<0.05

周術期合併症	
Perioperative Complications	
45/58 (77.6%)	
術中合併症	10/58 (17.2%)
MEP低下	4
嘔気嘔吐	3
力行困難	3
多次性低拍	1
術後合併症	45/58 (77.6%)
・ Implant 関連	21
Hardware prominence	8
Implant dislodgement	7
Junctional kyphosis	5
・ 呼吸器関連	18 (無気肺 6、呼吸不全 3、気胸 2、他)
・ 皮膚関連	7
・ ICU症候群	7
・ 深部感染	3 (1例で抜去)
・ 循環器関連	1 (術後循環不全にて死亡)

