Scoliosis clinic

Paediatric Orthopaedic Team

Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology

Prince of Wales Hospital

Commonest types of Scoliosis

- Idiopathic
 - -infantile (0 to 3 years)
 - -juvenile (3 to 9 years)
 - -adolescent (10 years to adulthood)
- Congenital
- Neuromuscular
- Others- syndrome related: nonstructural, structural

Clinical Assessment

Aims

Rule out underlying pathology Assess risk of progression

- Severity
- Skeletal maturity

History

- Symptoms
 - deformity, cosmetic effect
 - Age of onset, progression
 - pain
 - neurologic symptoms
- Rule out underlying pathology
 - family history
- Prognosticating factors
 - age
 - menstrual history
 - growth pattern

General

- weight and height
- dysmorphic features
- skin pigmentation
- ligamentous laxity

Secondary sexual characteristics

- axillary hair
- Tanner staging (only when radiological finding in doubt)

• CNS

- complete CNS examination especially:-
 - abdominal reflex
 - Babinski
 - Romberg
 - finger-nose testing

• Back

- -look
 - asymmetry
 - neckline, shoulder, rib cage, iliac crest
 - trunk shift
 - plumb line from C7 to gluteal cleft
 - deformity of spine
 - note the 3-D torsional deformity



$-\underline{Feel}$

feel any muscle spasm

-Forward bending

• this is the single most important test every doctor should master

Forward Bending Test

- Stand in front or behind the patient
- Instruct patient to stand straight with feet together pointing forward
- Ask her to bend forward as much as possible
- Identify asymmetry of the rib cage



- -Move
 - assess mobility of spine

- -supine position
 - assess any leg length discrepancy

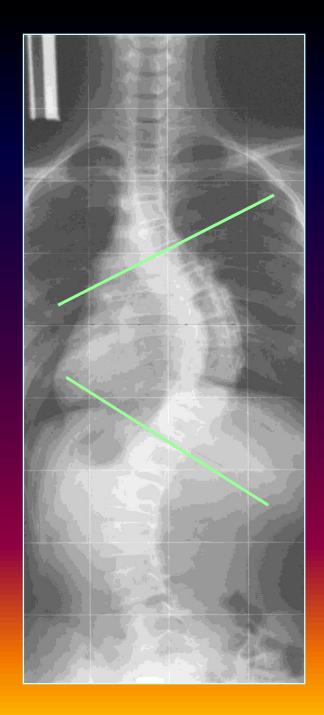
Investigation

- Scoliosis x-ray
- MRI
- CT scan
- Misc: Blood Test, EMG

- one should note:-
 - -view (PA or lateral)
 - -age of patient
 - -date of the x-ray
 - any anomalies (bony and non-bony)
 - -curve
 - Site and Direction (S)
 - Location and level (L)
 - Apical vertebra (A)
 - Cobb's angle (C)
 - skeletal maturity
 - Risser's sign
 - ring apophysis

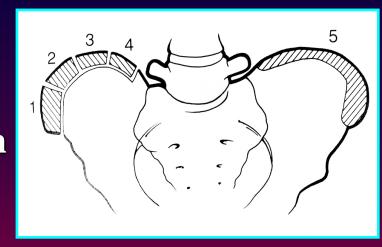


Cobb's angle =



Skeletal Maturity

- Risser's sign
 - ossification of apophysis of iliac crest
 - stage 0 means no ossification seen



- stage 1,2,3,4 corresponds to the number of quadrants ossification is present along the iliac crest. Stage 5 means the apophysis is fused with the iliac bone

Current practice

Refer to the bracing treatment reference

Risser 2-3 Within 1 yr after menarche	1.6% physio	22% physio	brace	If >45° surgery	surgery
Risser 4-5	Physio	Physio	Physio	Physio	surgery

General treatment

- Physiotherapy
 - Stretching
 - Muscle training
 - Postural
- Scoliosis advice
 - Exercise
 - Avoid heavy objects
- Pregnancy alert with xray

Bracing: History

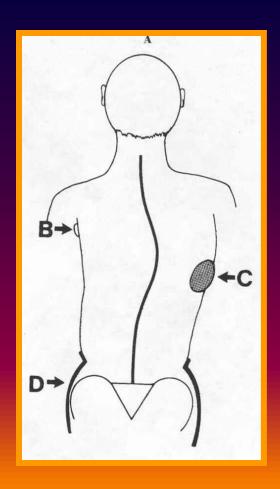
Milwaukee brace

- -1946
 - Blount and Schmidt
 - For poliomyelitis after spinal fusion
- -1958
 - Applied to non-operative treatment for scoliosis



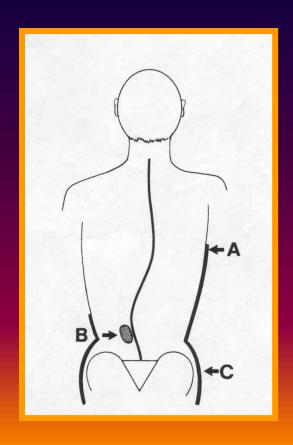
- Milwaukee brace
 - -CTLSO
 - initial concept of mandibular and occipital distraction discarded
 - -3 point control



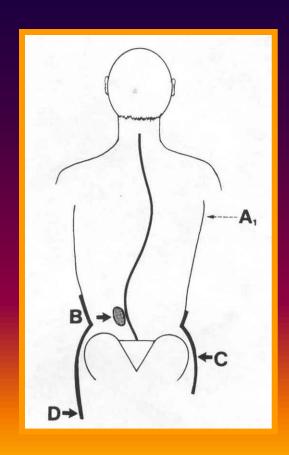


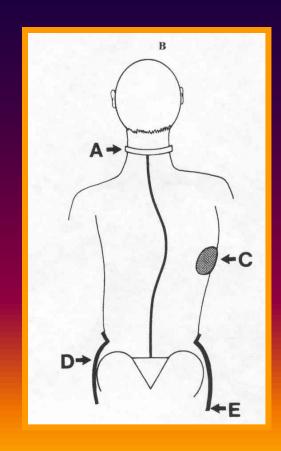
- Underarm brace
 - -TLSO
 - Boston
 - -introduced in 1971 by JE Hall and ME Miller

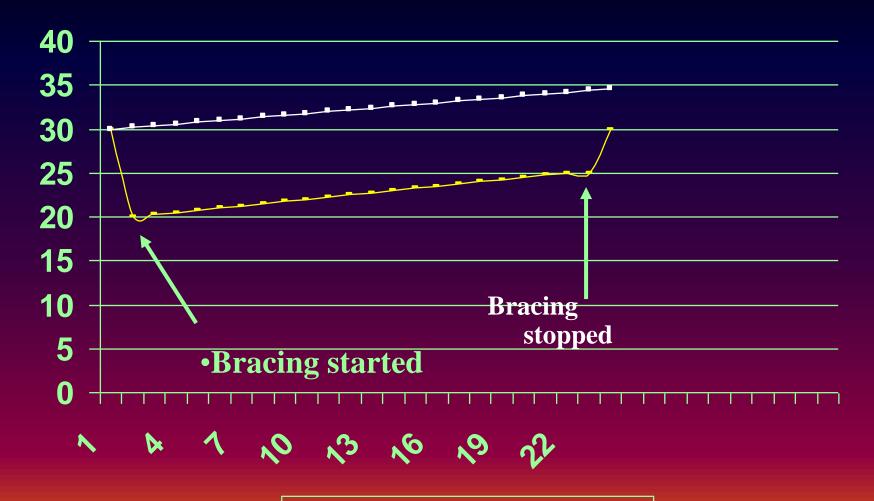




• Righting reflex







bracing — untreated

Problems

- Can not correct 3-D deformities
- May worsen thoracic hypokyphosis
- Muscle wasting
- Stiffness
- Pressure sore
- Allergy
- Psychology, self-esteem
- Esophagitis from increase intra-abdominal pressure
- Poor compliance

Current practice

Refer to the bracing treatment reference n C pr Risser 2-3 If >45° Within 1 yr 1.6% 22% brace surgery after physio physio surgery menarche **Physio Physio** Risser 4-5 **Physio Physio** surgery

Bracing

- Not necessary if
 - Risser > = 4 and commonly 24
 months post-menarche, closure of
 ring apophysis of vertebra, distal
 radius and ulnarepiphysis

OR

- − if Cobb's > 50 degrees rigid curves
 - In such case, need to consider surgical treatment
 - Discuss with senior

Bracing Weaning

- Start weaning when
 - Risser >= 4 and
 - Distal ulnar & radius epiphyseal closure
 - Ring apophysis has closed
 - No growth for 18 months
- Stages
 - First stage
 - On time 7:00am to 10:00pm for 4 months
 - Second stage
 - On time 7:00am to 5:00pm for another 4 months
 - Then stop

- Prove that it is structural scoliosis
 - Rule out
 - Leg length discrepancy
 - Pain induced scoliosis
 - Hysteria
- Look for unusual pathology & signs
 - Neuromuscular
 - Congenital
 - Others eg syndromic, tumor, infection

- Assess severity and maturity
 - Cobbs
 - Risser, menarche, growth, secondary sexual characteristics

- Explanation to parents
 - Pamphlets
- Treatment
 - Physiotherapy
 - Scoliosis advice
 - Swimming
 - Avoid carrying heavy objects
 - Pregnancy alert with xray

- Bracing
 - Inform P&O
 - Emphasize 23 hours per day
 - Will stop at skeletal maturity
- Surgery
 - Inform senior
 - Book MRI within 3 months
 - Ask patient to come to clinic (Wed AM) if that can not be done
 - Admit 1 day before date of MRI for pre-op workup
 - Issue letter from CMS to patient

Follow up cases

- Patient without brace
 - Check notes for treatment plan or special instructions
 - Assess any new symptoms
 - Eg pain, lower limb neurology
 - Examine if new symptoms developed e.g. tenderness or progression –check ATR
 - Interpret xray
 - Confirm right levels measured
 - Assess maturity

llow up cases br ollo iout b , new lower f new chec ray rob right l turity neces ice tio gy, osi iess cal curve correction cation for change of treatment off brace

• Surgical treatment

Follow up cases

Patient with brace

- On going problems
 - Compliance
 - Complication of bracing eg allergy, pressure, hypokyphosis
 - Brace fitness
- Check indication for change of treatment
 - Weaning off brace
 - Surgical treatment

Follow up cases

- Referral criteria for
 - Transferring patients to step-down clinic or
 - Discharge patient from pwh scoliosis clinic
- When patient has unsatisfactory response to bracing, consider criteria for transferring patient to "Special Brace Clinic"

Computerized Scoliosis Clinic



E10.200.000.00.00	INFO / HELP
Rows/Page:	18
Sort By:	Name SCN HKID
Order:	♠ A - Z♠ Z - A
Name :	
SCN:	
HKID :	
King's:	_
Search	Clear

Main Menu

ListAll

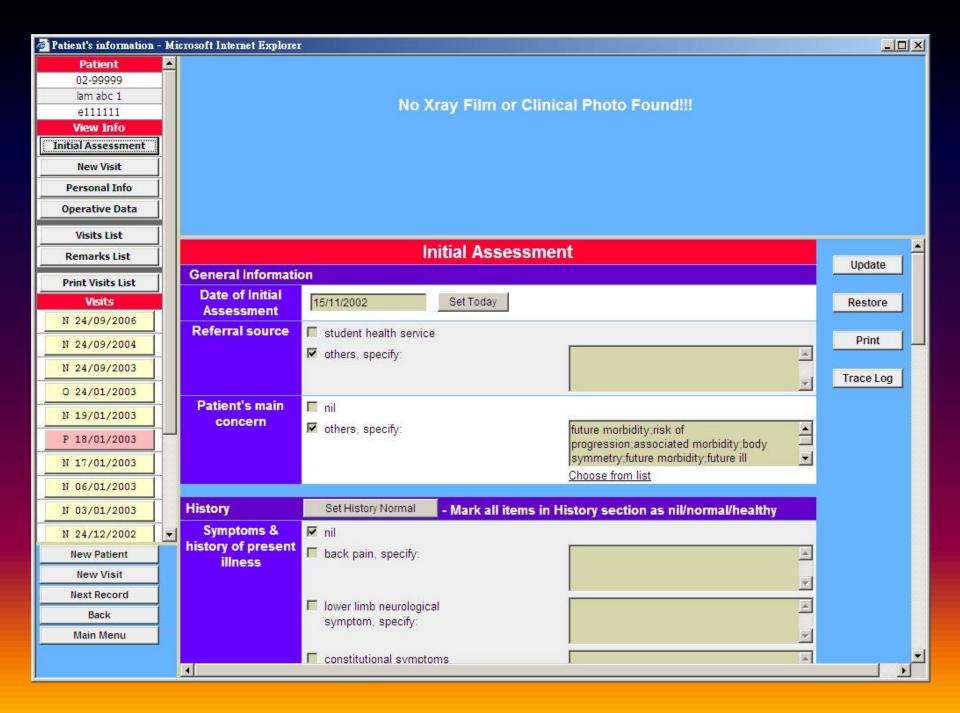
Search Result (Sorted by SCN)					
Name	SCN <	HKID			
CHEN TSZ SAN	00-10001	Z652988(8)	Detail		
FUNG LOK YIN	00-10002	Z946093(5)	Detail		
LEUNG KA MAN	00-10003	Z747085(2)	5(2) Detail		
TAM YICK SEE	00-10004	Z791544(7)	Detail		
FUNG WAI YAN	00-10005	Z681715(8)	Detail		
TSANG WAI KWAN	00-10006	Z001230(1)	Detail		
TAM SUET FAN	00-10007	P748819(3)	Detail		
LUN HUI CHING	00-10008	Z844439(1)	Detail		
DISKIN LAURA	00-10009	UH331852(5)	Detail		
CHEUNG LOK MAN	00-10010	Z925341(7)	Detail		
YU KA YAN	00-10011	Z886739(A)	Detail		
LAU SIU FONG	00-10012	Z744895(4)	Detail		
KWONG MEI YING	00-10013	Z789563(2)	Detail		
NG TING YAN	00-10014	Z847867(9)	Detail		
WU YIN TING	00-10015	Z606755(8)	Detail		
NG NGAR SZE ALICE	00-10016	Z623539(6)	Detail		
WONG ALEXANDER	00-10017	Z087544(A)	Detail		
HO PO LAI	00-10018	Z640021(4)	Detail		
(Result: 1-18 / 6000)			Page 1		
Restart			Next Page		



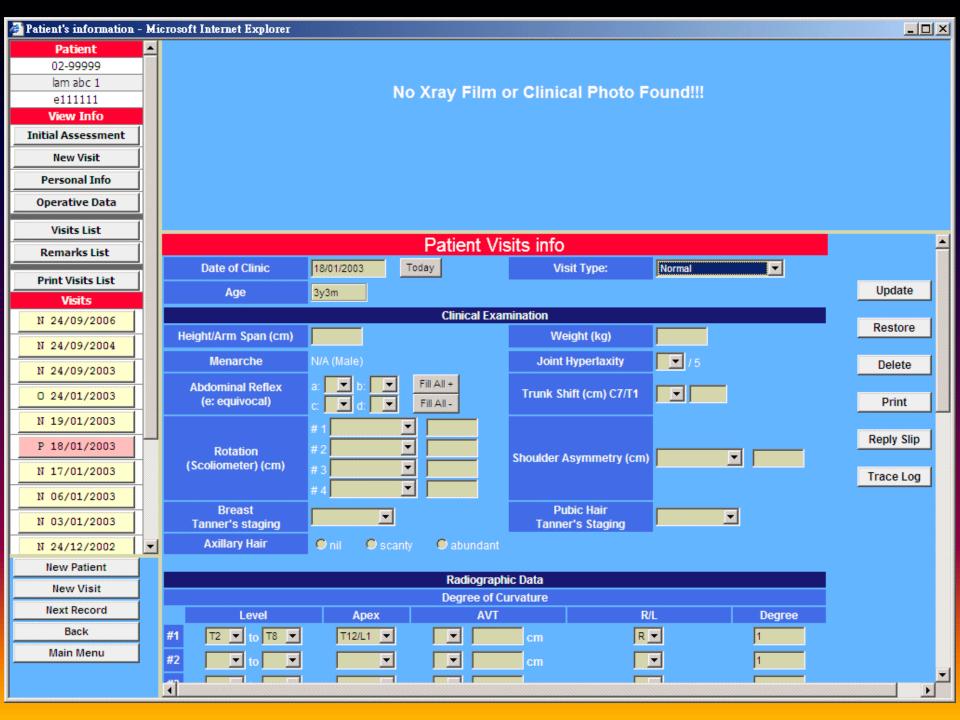
Speical Remarks Summary - lam abc 1 (SCN 02-99999)

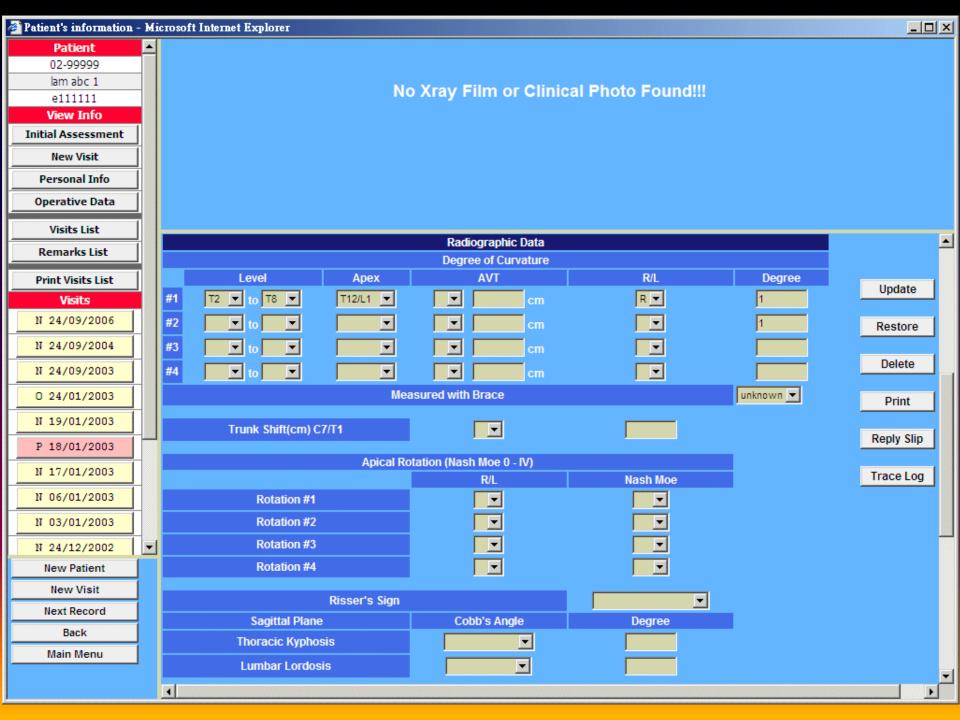
Visit No.	Date	Doctor	Special Remarks
1	24/09/2002	tplam	PATIENT IS WORRIED ABOUT SCOLIOSIS, NEED MORE EXPLANATION NEXT VISIT
2	25/09/2002	tplam	
3	15/11/2002	tplam	patient compliance poor
4	18/11/2002	tplam	book mri spine
5	10/12/2002	tplam	
6	24/12/2002	tplam	? LLD, CHECK SCANNOGRAM AND REASSESS NEXT VISIT TO SEE WHETHER SHOE RAISE IS NEEDED OR NOT
7	03/01/2003	tplam	
8	06/01/2003	tplam	
9	17/01/2003	tplam	sfSVdzf
10	18/01/2003	tplam	
11	19/01/2003	tplam	cone view on L1 need tofsfsgfszg
12	24/01/2003	tplam	The state of the s
13	24/09/2003	tplam	NO LLD, HENCE NO SHOE RAISE IS NEEDED, PATIENT HAS BACK PAIN, WILL CHECK CT AND REVIEW REPORT NEXT VISIT
14	24/09/2004	tplam	NEED FURTHER OBSERVATION
15	24/09/2006	tplam	

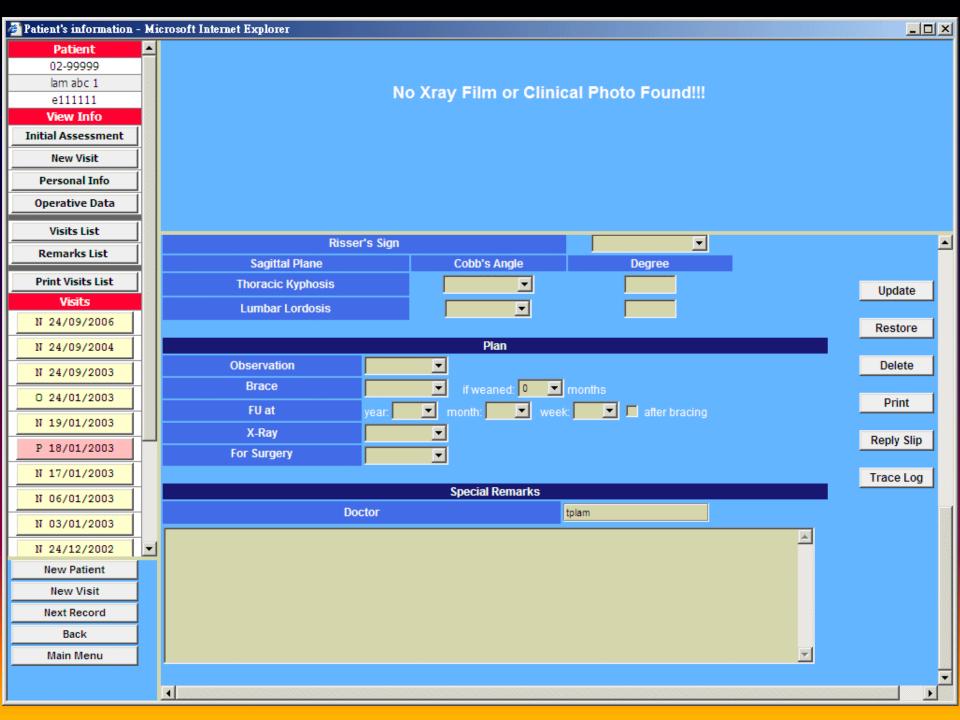
Close this window

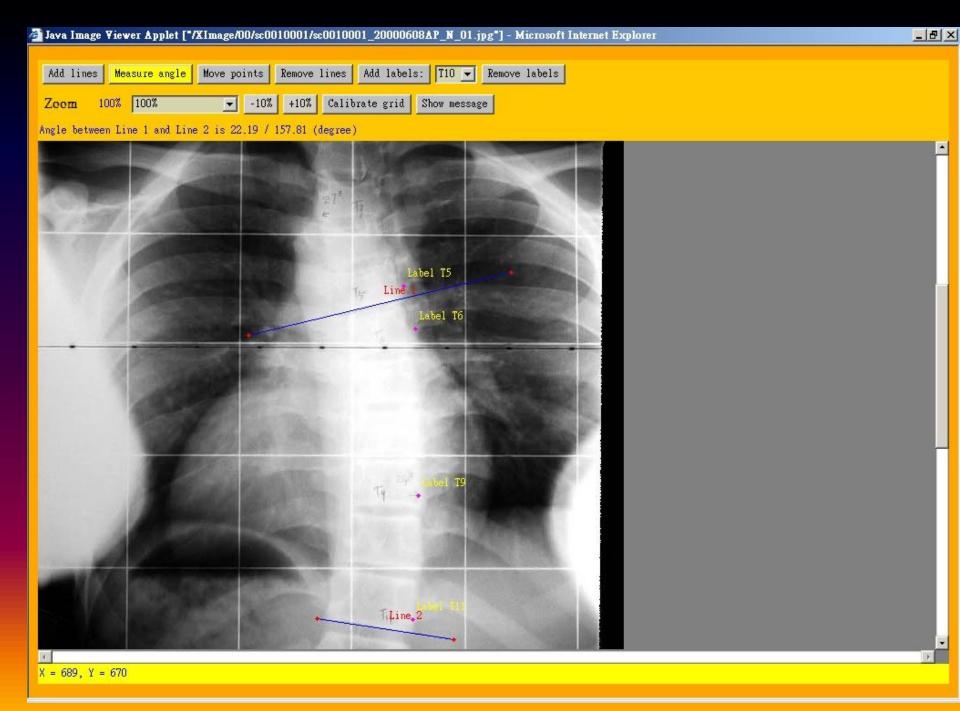


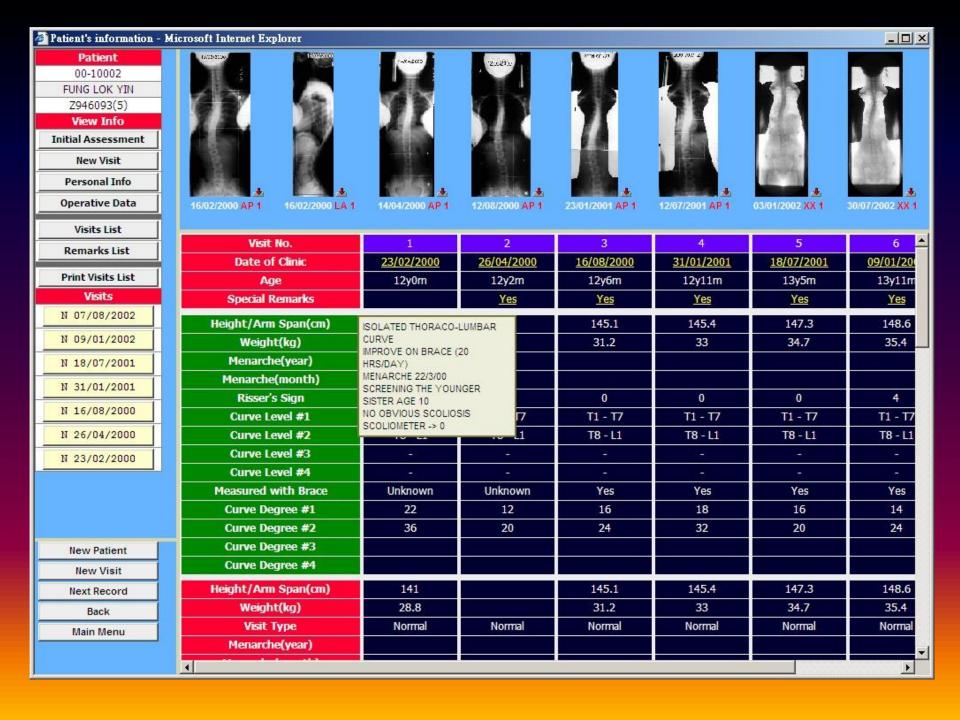


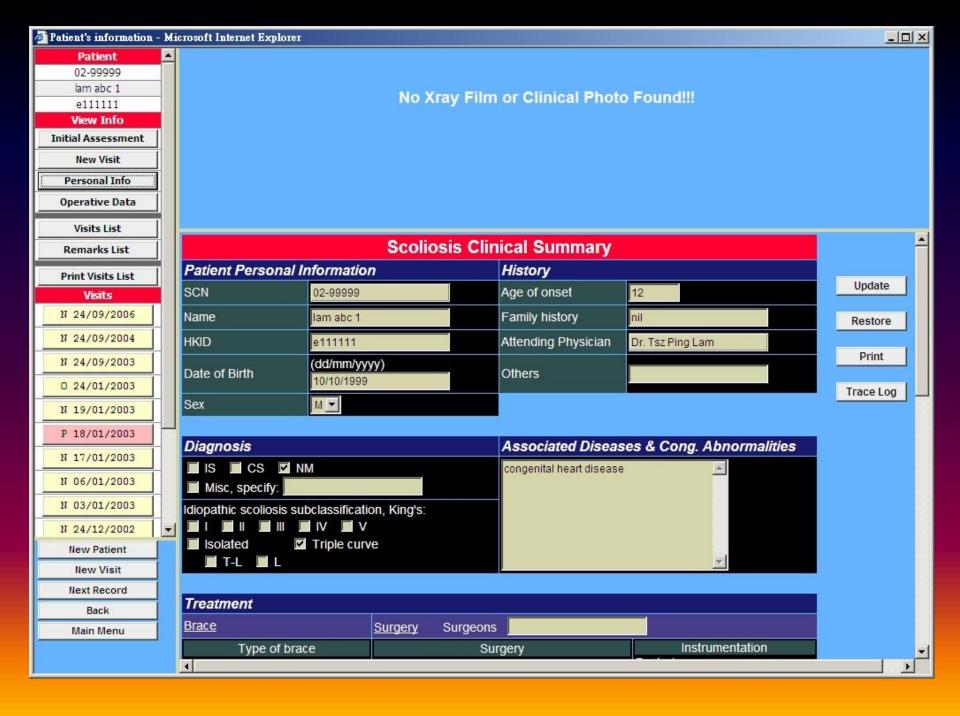














Patient's information - Microsoft Internet Ex

Patient 02-99999 lam abc 1 e111111 View Into Initial Assessment New Visit Personal Info Operative Data Visits List

- Xray preview clinic
 - Cobbs measured and entered into computer
- Formal patient visit
 - MO is responsible for
 - clinical assessment
 - Enter rest of computer datas

Follow up cases

- Patient without brace
 - Assess any new symptoms
 - Eg pain, lower limb neurology
 - Examine for any new evidence of underlying pathology
 - Eg tenderness
 - Interpret xray
 - Make sure no abnormality from follow up xray
 - Assess maturity
 - Determine necessity of changing current treatment

Thank you