Rowan University Rowan Digital Works

Rowan-Virtua Research Day

28th Annual Research Day

May 2nd, 12:00 AM

Complications Following Hemivertebrectomy for Congenital Scoliosis

Sanjana Davuluri Rowan University

Taemin Oh Shriners Children's Philadelphia

Kyrillos Akhnoukh Shriners Children's Philadelphia

Zachary Weingrad Shriners Children's Philadelphia

Michael Lesgart Shriners Children's Philadelphia Follow this and additional works at: https://rdw.rowan.edu/stratford_research_day

Se Part of the Congenital Hereditary, and Neonatal Diseases and Abnormalities Commons, Musculoskeletal Diseases Commons, Musculoskeletal System Commons, Orthopedics Commons, Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms Commons, Pediatrics Commons, Surgery Commons, Surgical Procedures, Operative Commons, and the Therapeutics Commons Let us know how access to this document benefits you - share your thoughts on our feedback form.

Davuluri, Sanjana; Oh, Taemin; Akhnoukh, Kyrillos; Weingrad, Zachary; Lesgart, Michael; Ishmael, Terrence; Pahys, Joshua; Samdani, Amer; and Hwang, Steven, "Complications Following Hemivertebrectomy for Congenital Scoliosis" (2024). *Rowan-Virtua Research Day*. 58. https://rdw.rowan.edu/stratford_research_day/2024/may2/58

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences, Events, and Symposia at Rowan Digital Works. It has been accepted for inclusion in Rowan-Virtua Research Day by an authorized administrator of Rowan Digital Works.

Submitting Author(s)

Sanjana Davuluri, Taemin Oh, Kyrillos Akhnoukh, Zachary Weingrad, Michael Lesgart, Terrence Ishmael, Joshua Pahys, Amer Samdani, and Steven Hwang

This poster is available at Rowan Digital Works: https://rdw.rowan.edu/stratford_research_day/2024/may2/58

Complications Following Hemivertebrectomy for Congenital Scoliosis

INTRODUCTION

- Hemivertebrae are rare congenital anomalies in which half of a vertebral body has not formed.
- Severe scoliosis is a common consequence, and often requires spinal fusion and surgical removal, called a hemivertebrectomy.
- Conservative methods, such as bracing, are often unsuccessful, especially for moderate to severe curves.

OBJECTIVE

• To evaluate whether severity of deformities is associated with more long-term surgical complications following surgical correction of hemivertebrae and scoliosis.

METHODOLOGY

- A retrospective, single-institution review was performed with patients who underwent hemivertebrectomy and spinal fusion surgery for congenital scoliosis between 2008-2020.
- Pertinent data on demographics, radiographic parameters, operative details, and complication rates was extracted.
- Subgroup analyses were done by complication severity, deformity complexity, and construct length.



ROWAN-VIRTUA School of **Osteopathic Medicine**

Sanjana Davuluri, M.H.S.^{1,2}, Taemin Oh, M.D.², Kyrillos Akhnoukh, M.D.², Zachary Weingrad², Michael Lesgart, B.S.², Terrence Ishmael, M.D.², Joshua Pahys, M.D.², Amer Samdani, M.D.², Steven Hwang, M.D.²

¹Rowan-Virtua School of Osteopathic Medicine, ²Shriners Children's Philadelphia

RESULT

- In our series, **30 patients** underwent hemivertebre procedural parameters and radiographic alignment statistically significant.
- 43% of patients were found to have complex deform abnormalities identified on X-ray.
- 2 patients had multiple hemivertebrae. In these ca

Patient Demographics						
Mean Age, Years		9 ± 4.2				
Gender, n (%)		Male: 20 (66) Female: 10 (33)				
Mean Body Mass Index		18.7 ± 3.7				
Median Follow-Up, Months (Range)		74.5 (1-108)				
	<u> </u>					
Procedural Parameters						
Segmental Fixation Lengths, %	Short (≤ 5 levels): 53 Long (≥ 5 levels): 47					
Estimated Blood Loss, mL	533.7 ± 502.0					
Operative Time,	388.3 ± 144.6					



- Intra-operative complications (n=3): • Neuromonitoring changes (n=3) *All improved with no long-term deficits
- **Short-term complications** (n=5):
- Pneumothorax (n=2)
- \circ T12 nerve root avulsion (n=1)
- Retained surgical drain (n=1)
- Postoperative pneumonia (n=1)
- Long-term complications (n=2):
- Displaced and prominent hardware (n=1)
- Pseudarthrosis with wound dehiscence (n=1)
- **Other complications** (n=3):
- Disease progression needing revision (n=2)
- Disease progression without revision (n=1)

Р
Complic
None/
Long-
Construc
Short
Long

5		
ectomy and fusion. Demographics, ts are described below. Starred values are		• S V
mities (n=13), defined as	s ≥3 bony	• T d C
ases, only the dominant l	lesion was excised.	C C d
Radiographic Alignment Changes	• (f	
	——Max Sagittal Lordosis (°) ——Max Sagittal Kyphosis (°)	p • F
	Major Coronal Cobb* (°) Sagittal Vertical Axis (mm) T1-Pelvic Angle (°) Coronal Balance (mm)	C a r
	Deformi ty Angular Ratio* Pelvic O bl iqui ty*	F
First Erect Last Follow - Up		A

Complex Deformities					
Parameters	# with Complex Deformity	p-value			
cations /minor: n=28 -term: n=2	12 1	0.82			
ct Length : (≤ 5 levels): n=16 (≥ 5 levels): n=14	7 6	0.66			



Left: Fully segmented hemivertebra (HV) at L3 preoperatively Right: After HV resection and 2-level short fusion with a third midline rod at 3-year follow-up.⁴

CONCLUSIONS

Surgical and long-term complication rates were 17% and 7%, respectively.

There were no significant differences in demographics, surgical planning, or outcomes found in subgroup analyses comparing complications vs no complications, construct length, and deformity complexity.

Complications of these procedures must be further evaluated in larger patient populations.

Hemivertebrectomy resection and correction of congenital scoliosis should be approached with caution and careful planning.

ABSTRACT, TABLES AND REFERENCES



