

Evidence Based PRM Approach to Idiopathic Scoliosis

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3. ISICO (Italian Scientific Spine Institute), Milan

Trusted evidence.
Informed decisions.
Better health.



Why scoliosis is of interest for PRM physicians

Specialised vs generalist PRM: PRM and highly specialised specific competence

There are all the ingredients of PRM

- Therapies (orthosis, exercises, cognitive-behavioural approach)
- Team work and patients' management

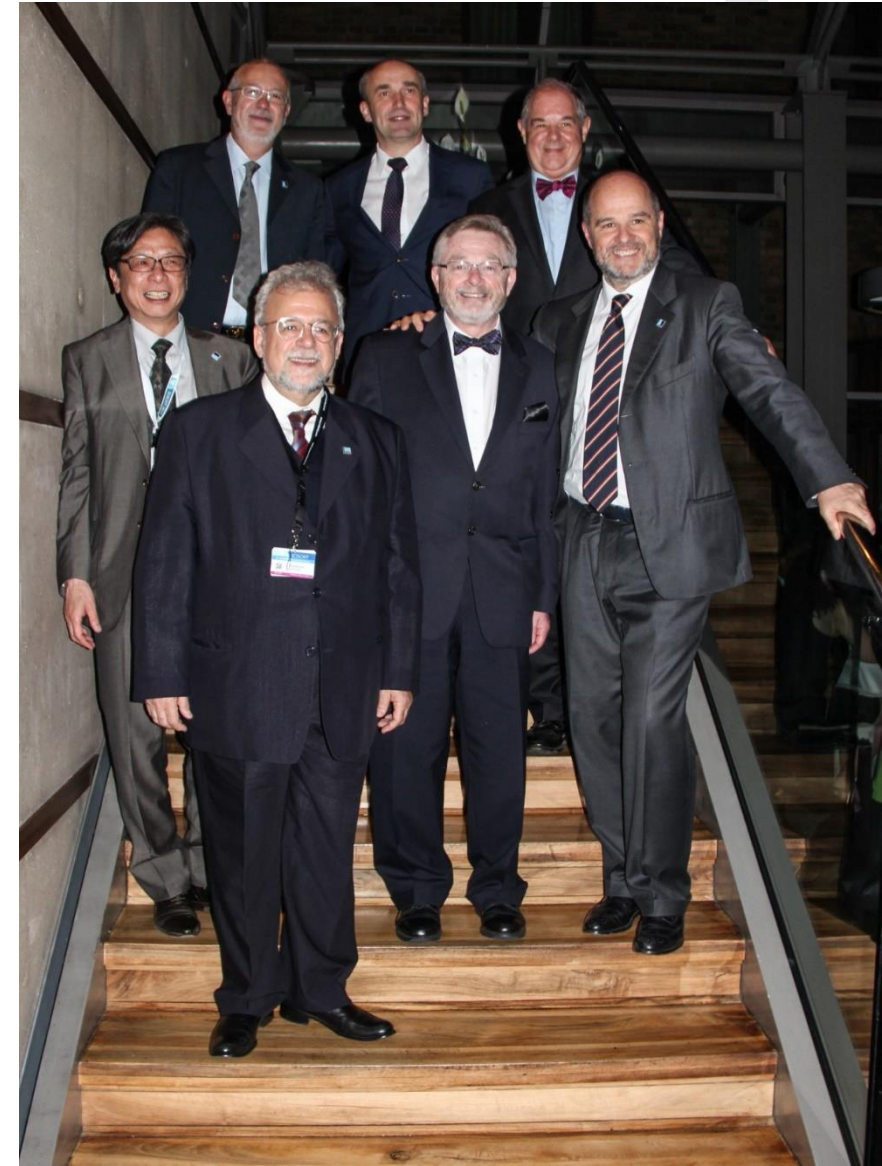
Good for you if you like

- Outpatients
- Children
- To really make a difference and not being one among the many

SOSORT

SOSORT: international Society On
Scoliosis Orthopedic and Rehabilitation Treatment

- Barcellona 2004
- Milano 2005
- Poznan 2006



REVIEW

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2016 SOSORT guidelines: orthopaedic and rehabilitation treatment of idiopathic scoliosis during growth



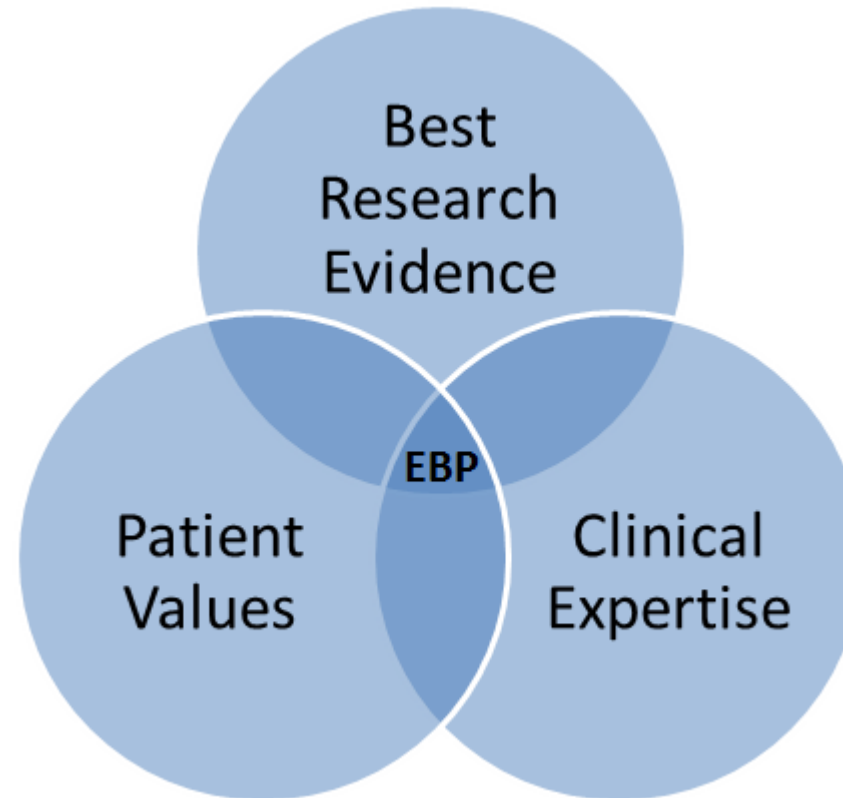
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Stefano Negrini^{1,2}, Sabrina Donzelli^{3*}, Angelo Gabriele Aulisa⁴, Dariusz Czaprowski^{5,6}, Sanja Schreiber^{7,8}, Jean Claude de Mauroy⁹, Helmut Diers¹⁰, Theodoros B. Grivas¹¹, Patrick Knott¹², Tomasz Kotwicki¹³, Andrea Lebel¹⁴, Cindy Marti¹⁵, Toru Maruyama¹⁶, Joe O'Brien¹⁷, Nigel Price¹⁸, Eric Parent¹⁹, Manuel Rigo²², Michele Romano³, Luke Stikeleather²⁰, James Wynne²¹ and Fabio Zaina³

Evidence Based Clinical Practice

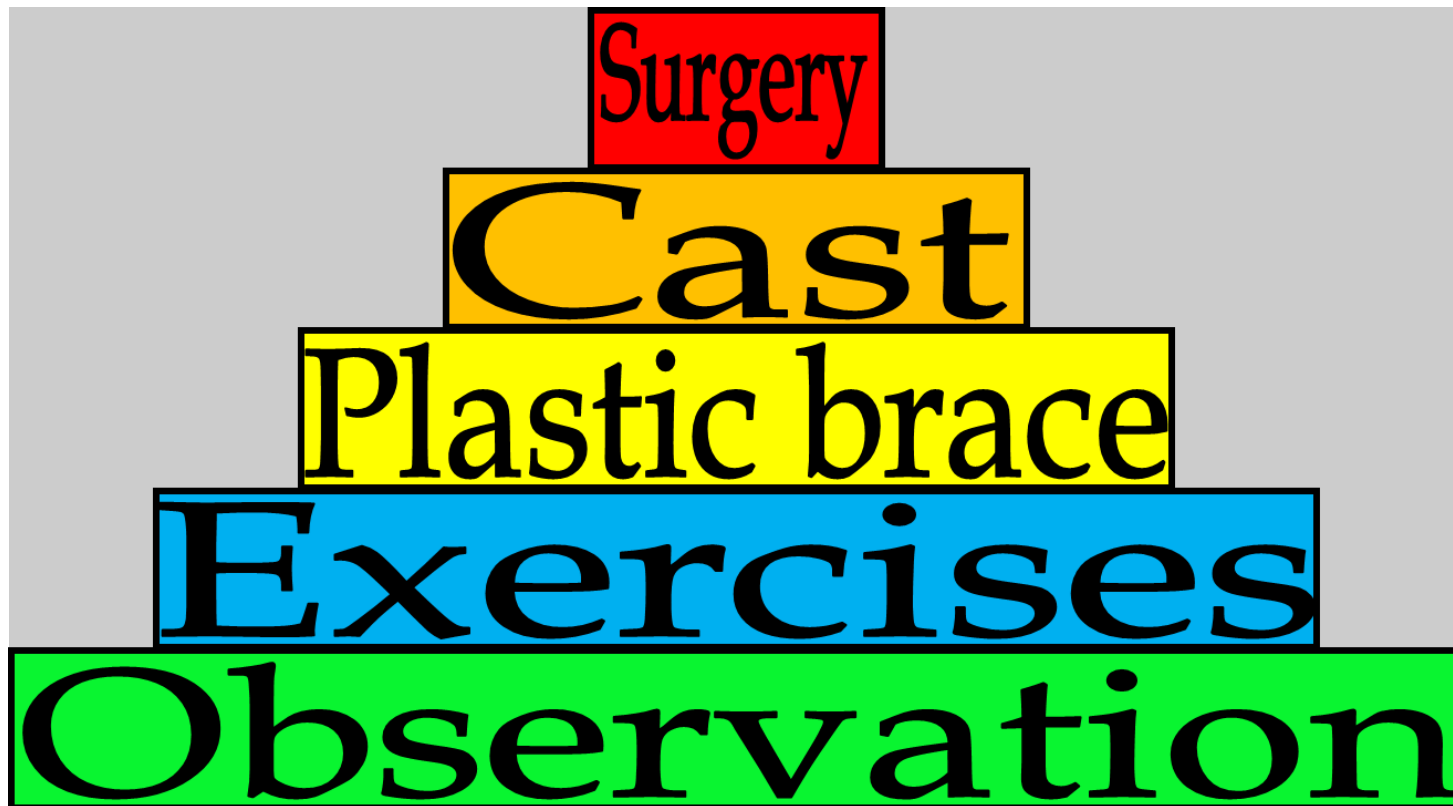
The integration of

- best research evidence
- with clinical expertise
- and patient values



Sackett 2000

Step by step Sibilla's theory





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Ortopedico Galeazzi



Evidence based PRM approach to adolescents with idiopathic scoliosis

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**Trusted evidence.
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What is scoliosis

Bone deformity of the spine and the trunk in the 3 space plans

- Lateral curve
- Rotation
- Distortion of the sagittal curves (mostly toward flat back)
 - Kyphosis: almost always reduced
 - Lordosis: most of the times reduced
 - Thoraco-lumbar junction: kyphosis and/or lordosis



Why we treat AIS

Aesthetics now

Pain in adult age

Posture in flexion in old age

Breathing and heart difficulties (?)

Scoliosis

Methodology

Open Access

Why do we treat adolescent idiopathic scoliosis? What we want to obtain and to avoid for our patients. SOSORT 2005 Consensus paper

Stefano Negrini*¹, Theodoros B Grivas², Tomasz Kotwicki³, Toru Maruyama⁴, Manuel Rigo⁵, Hans Rudolf Weiss⁶ and the members of the Scientific society On Scoliosis Orthopaedic and Rehabilitation Treatment (SOSORT)⁷

The scoliosis thresholds

10 Cobb degrees: diagnosis

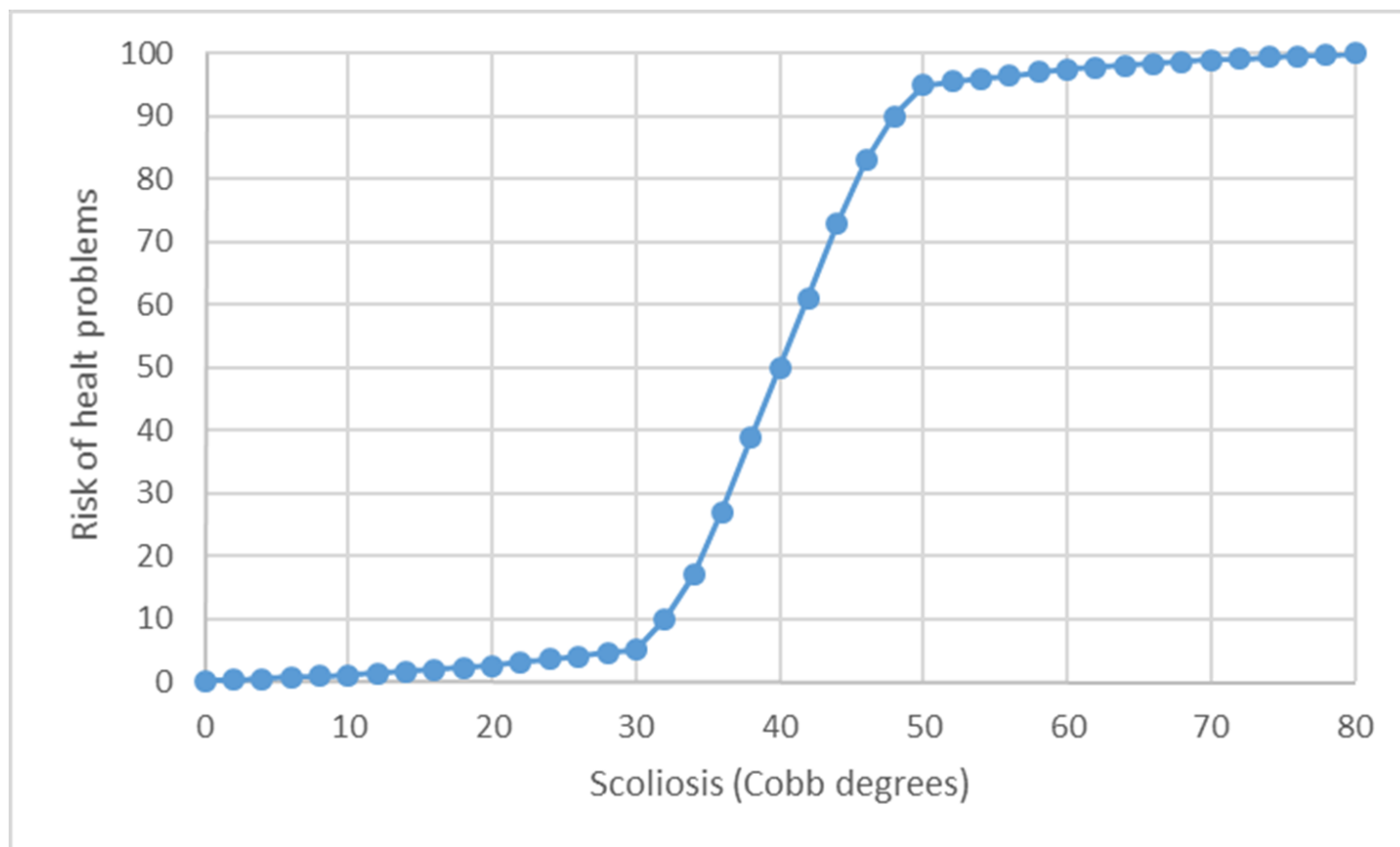
30 Cobb degrees: worsening

50 Cobb degrees: serious damage

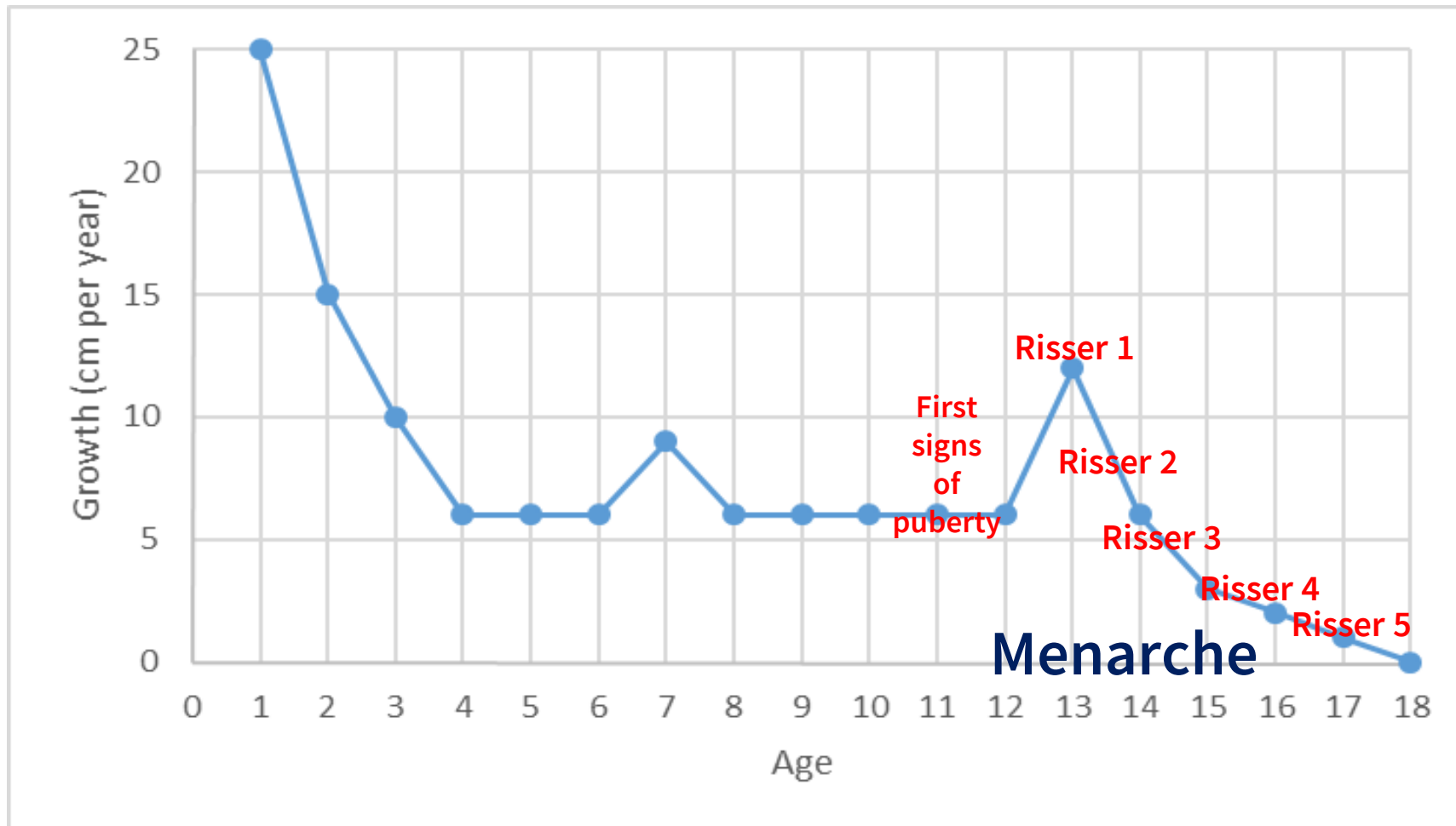
(Negative/positive prognostic factors)



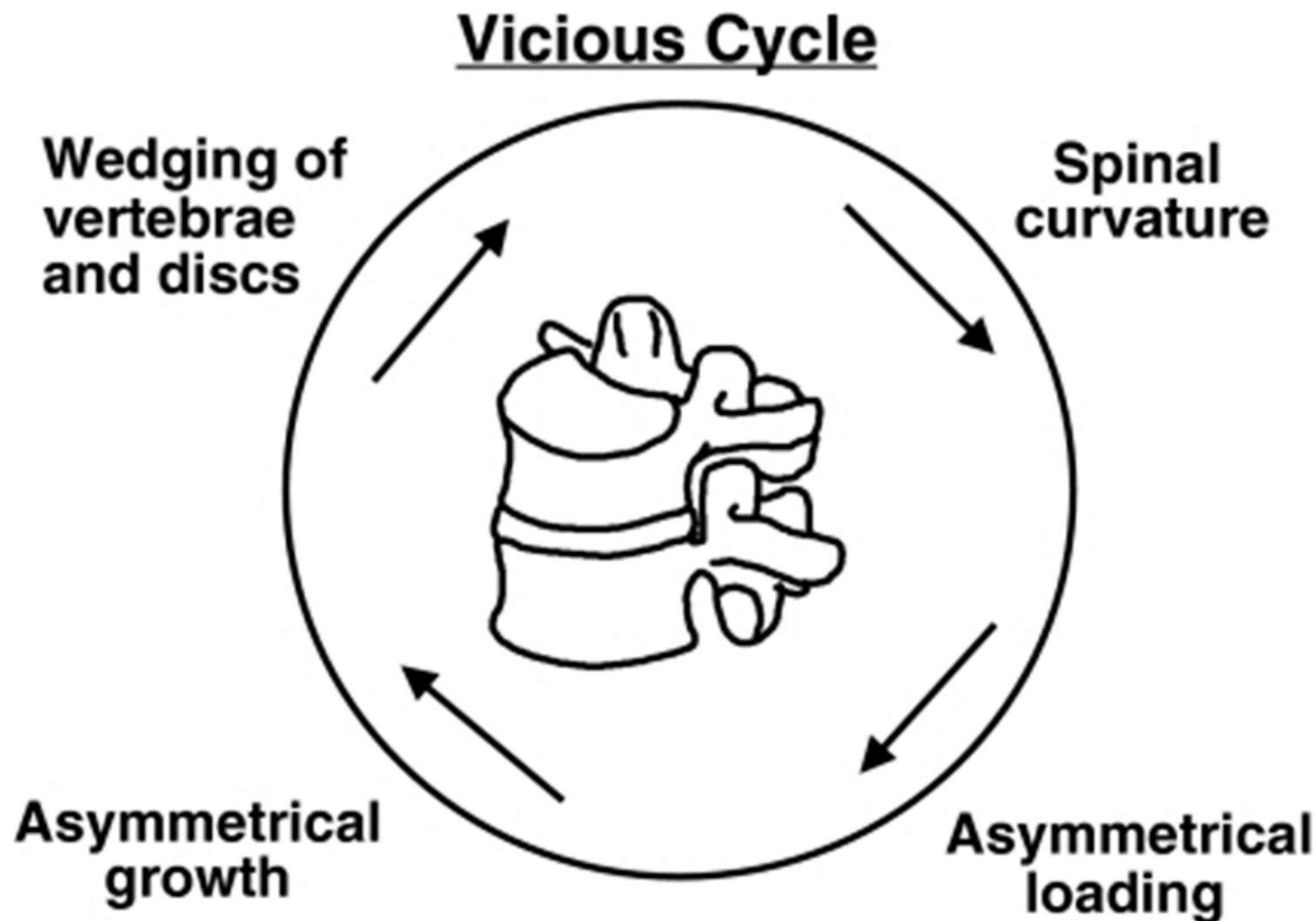
Risk of problems in adulthood due to AIS



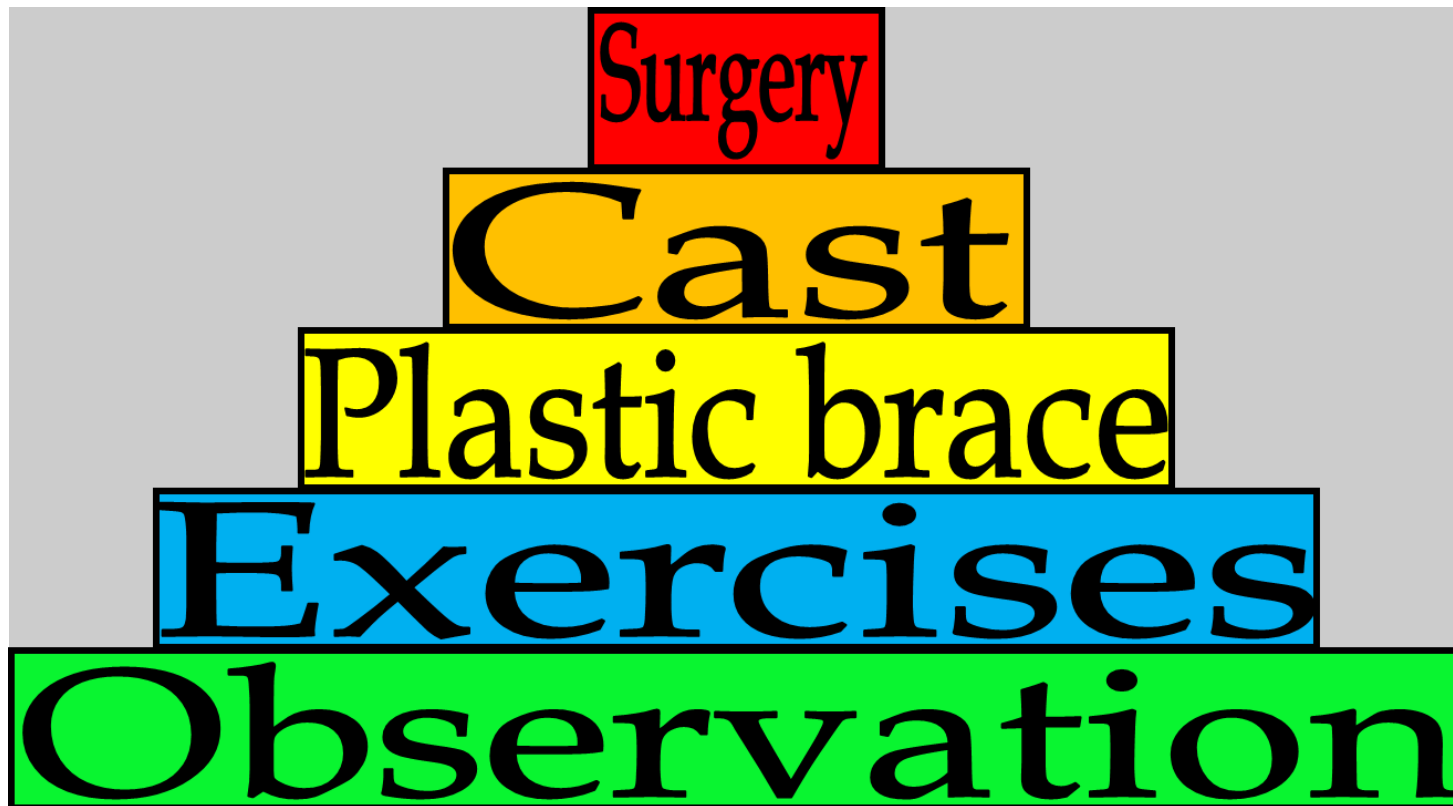
Growth curve



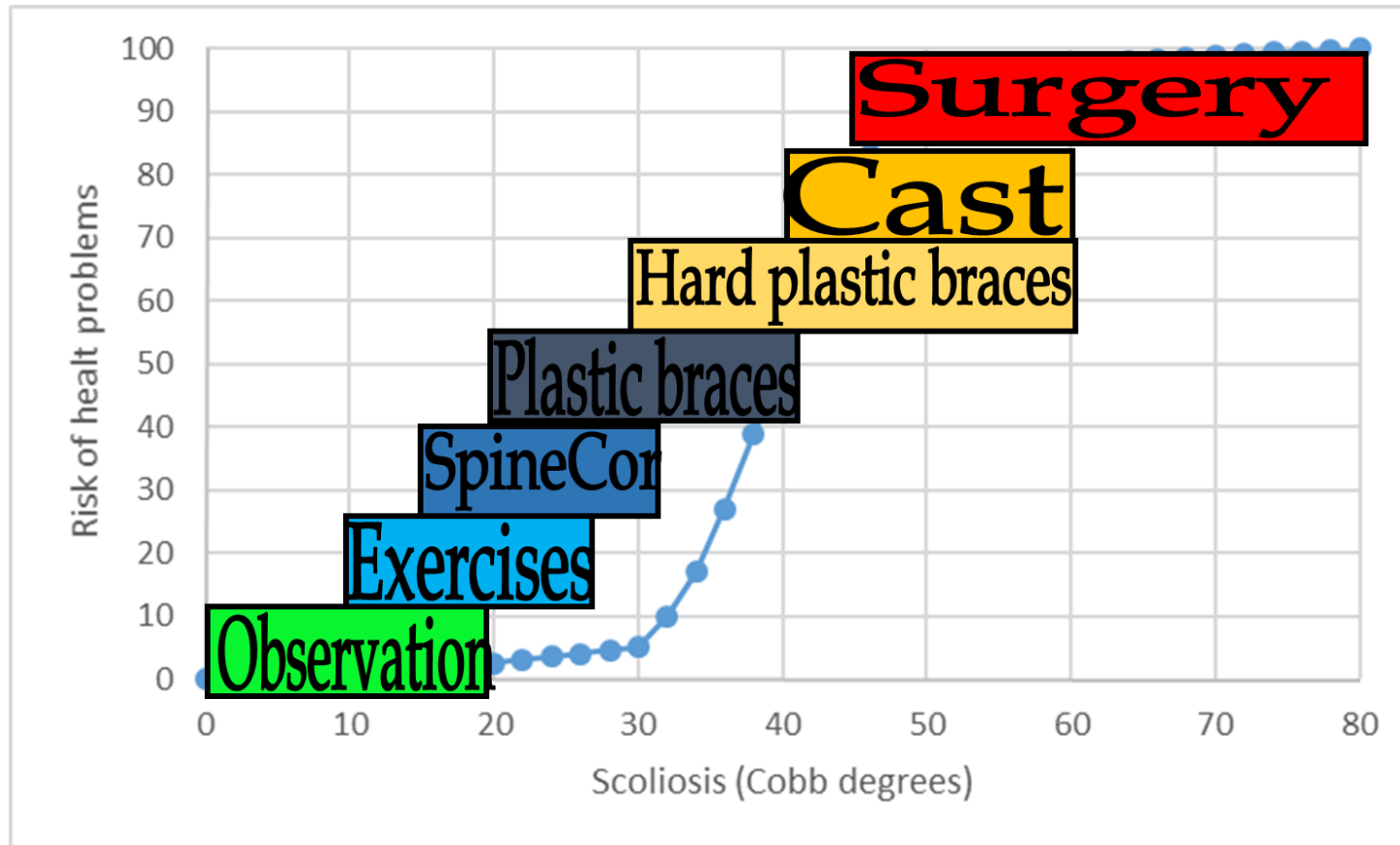
Pathogenesis: Stokes' vicious cycle



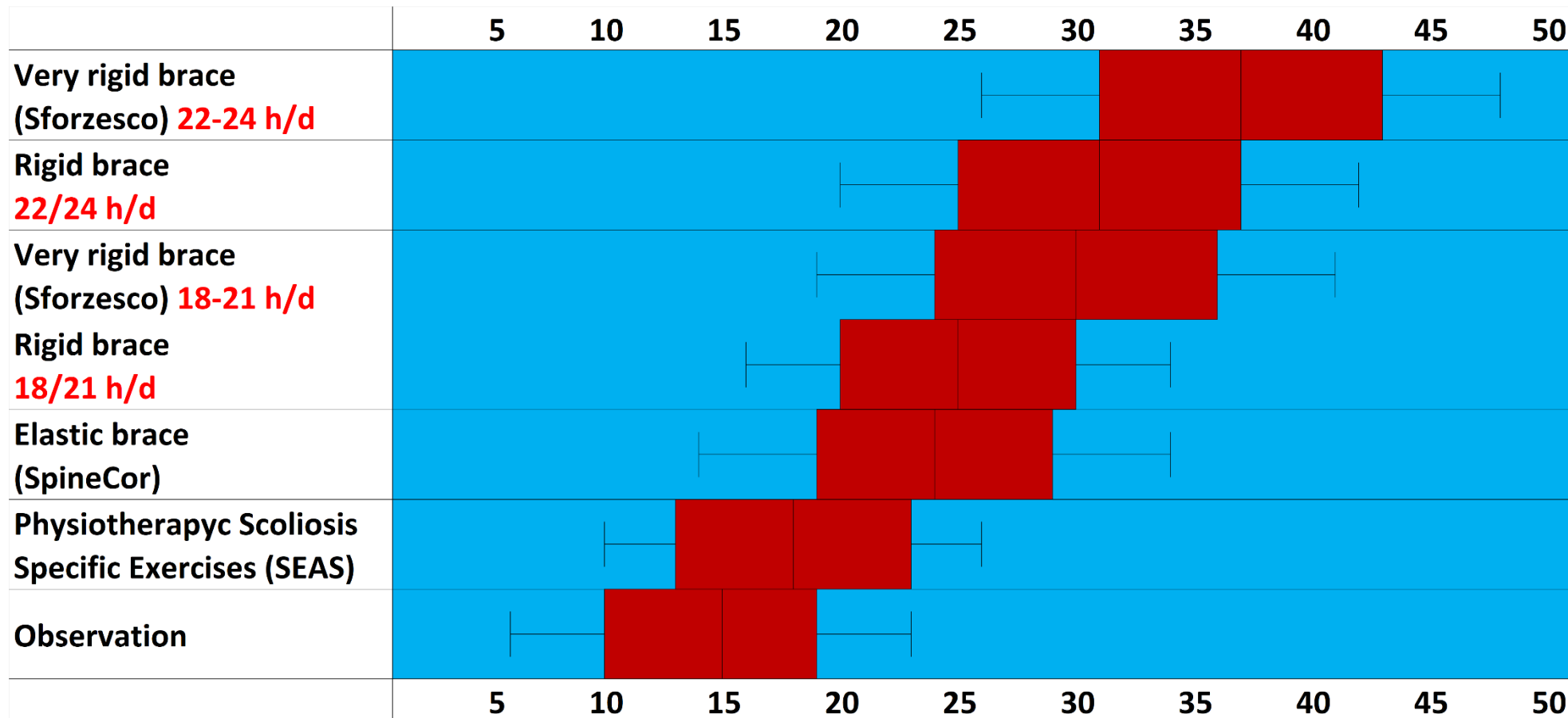
Step by step Sibilla's theory



ISICO step by step approach



Step by step approach in real life (1934 patients)



US RCT financed by NIH (5 million dollars)

Stop by the Ethical Committee

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effects of Bracing in Adolescents with Idiopathic Scoliosis

Stuart L. Weinstein, M.D., Lori A. Dolan, Ph.D., James G. Wright, M.D., M.P.H.,
and Matthew B. Dobbs, M.D.

Weinstein (US) 2014

Population: 116 RCT; 126 QRCT treated 12 months; 20-40° Cobb, Risser 0-2

Treatment: Bracing vs observation

Results:

- The trial was stopped early owing to the efficacy of bracing in avoiding 50° curves
- Overall treatment success 72% after bracing vs 48% with observation
- RCT treatment success 75% after bracing vs 42% with observation
- Positive association between hours of brace wear and rate of success ($P < 0.001$)

Negrini et al – Cochrane, 2015

Braces for idiopathic scoliosis in adolescents (Review)

Negrini S, Minozzi S, Bettany-Saltikov J, Chockalingam N, Grivas TB, Kotwicki T, Maruyama T, Romano M, Zaina F



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This is a reprint of a Cochrane review, prepared and maintained by The Cochrane Collaboration and published in *The Cochrane Library* 2014, Issue 2.

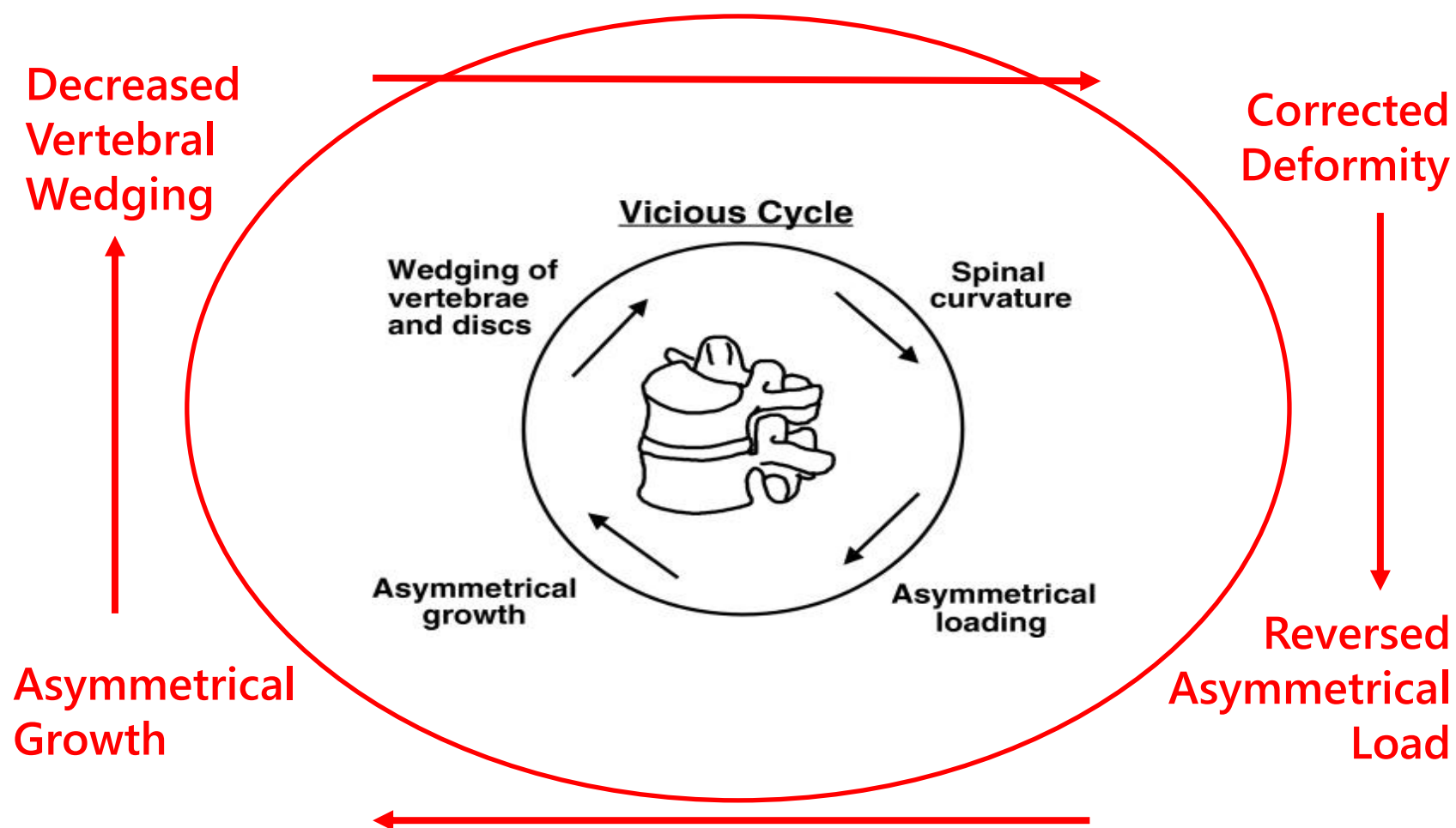
<http://www.thecochranelibrary.com>

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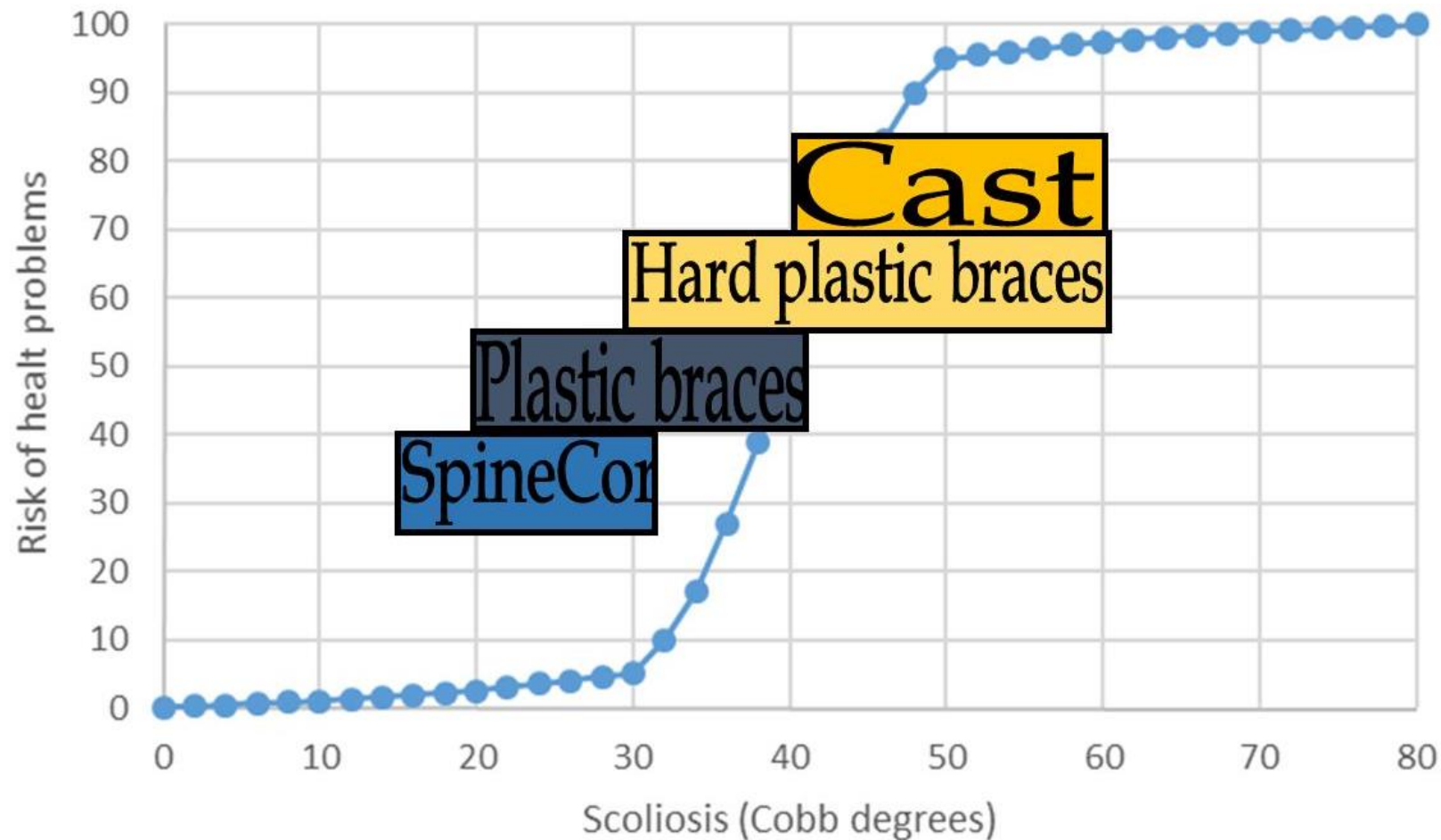
Implications for practice

According to the actual evidence, bracing is a viable treatment for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis: it reduces failures (low quality evidence), it curbs curve progression (very low quality evidence), and it helps in high degree curves above 45° (very low quality evidence). In low degree curves, elastic bracing is effective in 15-30° (low quality evidence), but less effective than rigid bracing in 20-30° (very low quality evidence). Unfortunately the strength of the actual evidence is from low to very low, due to the methodological quality of the studies. The high rate of failure of RCTs demonstrates the big difficulties in performing RCTs in a field where parents reject randomization of their kids. Nevertheless, all papers retrieved were fairly coherent, even if it must be recognised that further research could change the actual results.

The bracing virtuous cycle



Correct prescription



Type of brace: No experts consensus

Scoliosis

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Research

'SOSORT consensus paper on brace action: TLSO biomechanics of correction (investigating the rationale for force vector selection)'

M Rigo^{*1}, S Negrini², HR Weiss³, TB Grivas⁴, T Maruyama⁵, T Kotwicki⁶ and the members of SOSORT

Patients' management: Experts consensus

Scoliosis

Research

Open Access

Guidelines on "Standards of management of idiopathic scoliosis with corrective braces in everyday clinics and in clinical research": SOSORT Consensus 2008

Stefano Negrini^{*1}, Theodoros B Grivas², Tomasz Kotwicki³, Manuel Rigo⁴,
Fabio Zaina¹ and the international Society on Scoliosis Orthopaedic and
Rehabilitation Treatment (SOSORT)

Negrini et al. *Scoliosis* 2011, **6**:8
<http://www.scoliosisjournal.com/content/6/1/8>



Scoliosis

METHODOLOGY

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Brace technology thematic series - The Sforzesco and Sibilla braces, and the SPoRT (Symmetric, Patient oriented, Rigid, Three-dimensional, active) concept

Stefano Negrini^{1*}, Gianfranco Marchini² and Fabrizio Tessadri³



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Physiotherapeutic Scoliosis Specific Exercises (PSSEs)

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Cochrane: Romano 2012

Date of search: March 2011

Included studies: 2

Total population: 154

Results:

- Low quality evidence from one RCT that exercises as an adjunctive to other conservative treatments increase the efficacy of these treatments.
- Very low quality evidence from a prospective CCT that scoliosis-specific exercises can reduce brace prescription as compared to usual physiotherapy

Last RCTs (new Cochrane by Romano)

Author	Reference	°Cobb	Technique	Duration	Outcome
De Sousa Dantas D	J Phys Ther Sci, 2017	?	Klapp	1.5 mo	Strength, ATR
Diab AA	Clin Rehabil, 2012	10-30°	head positioning	2 mo	Surface measures
Kim G	J Phys Ther Sci, 2016	20-30°	Schroth vs Pilates	3 mo	°Cobb
Kumar J	Clin Diagn Res, 2017	10-15°	task oriented	2 mo	°Cobb, function
Kuru T	Clin Rehabil, 2014	10-20°	Schroth	1 year	°Cobb
Monticone M	Eur Spine J, 2014	10-20°	SEAS	End of growth	°Cobb
Schreiber S	Plos One, 2016	10-45°	Schroth	6 mo	°Cobb
Schreiber S	Scoliosis, 2015	10-45°	Schroth	6 mo	QoL
Zapata KA	Ped Phys Ther, 2015	10-45°	stabilization	2 mo	Pain, function
Zeng Y	Spine, 2017	25-40°	SEAS vs bracing	1 year	°Cobb

Aims of exercises for AIS

Reduce progression

Avoid bracing

Improve (train) functions able to counteract the pathological action today and in the future (pubertal growth spurt and adulthood)



Which exercises ?

Self – correction

Stabilization

Scoliosis

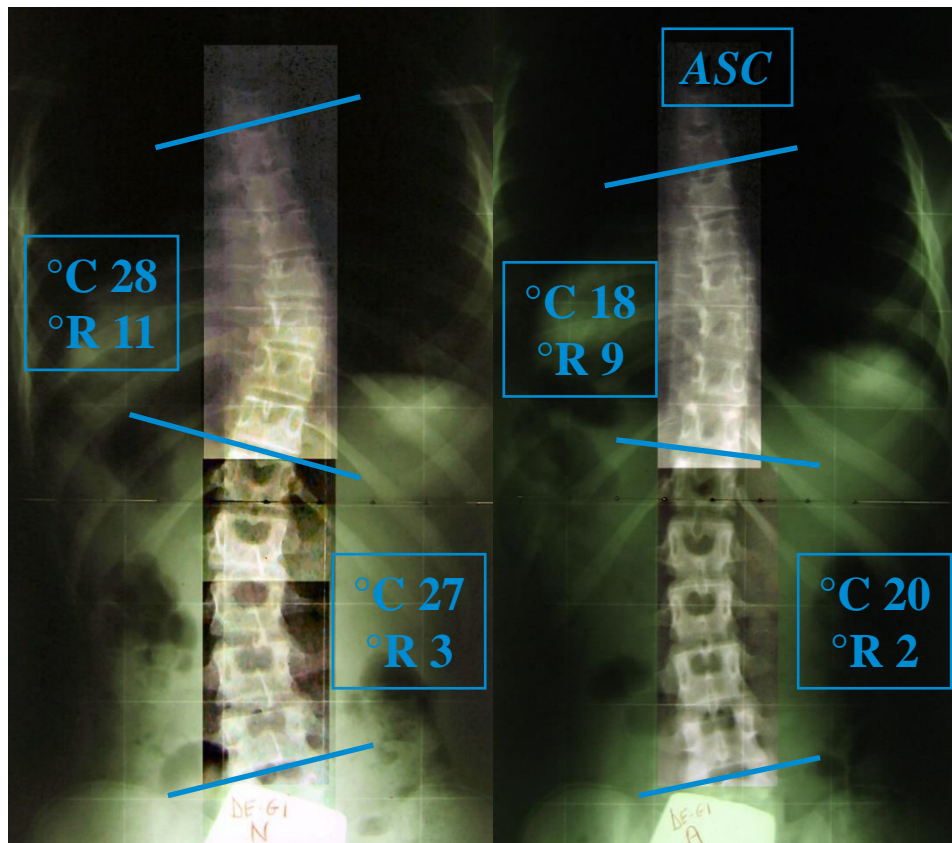
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Research

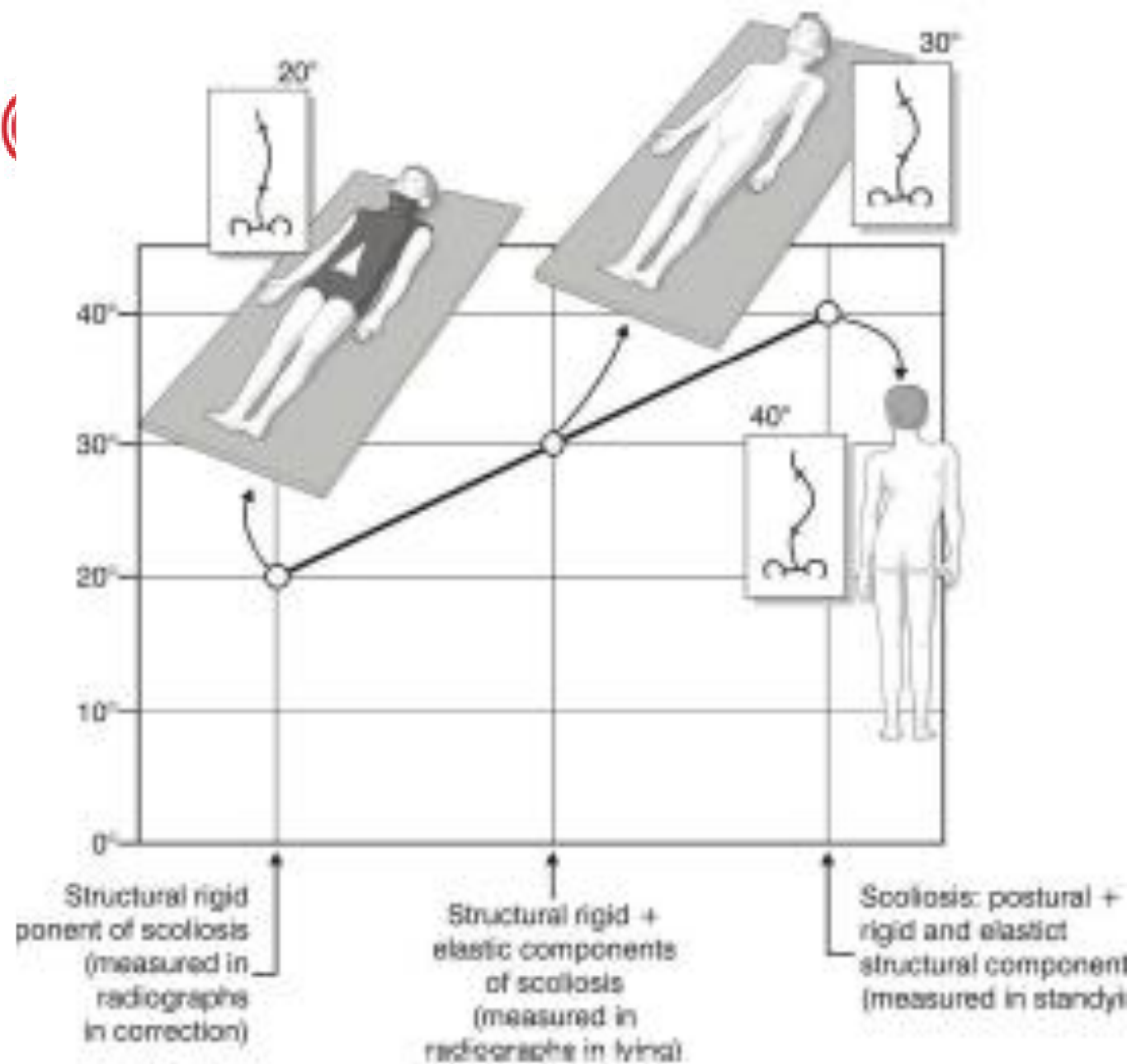
Physical exercises in the treatment of idiopathic scoliosis at risk of brace treatment – SOSORT consensus paper 2005

Hans-Rudolf Weiss^{*†1}, Stefano Negrini^{†2}, Martha C Hawes^{†3}, Manuel Rigo⁴, Tomasz Kotwicki⁵, Theodoros B Grivas⁶, Toru Maruyama⁷ and members of the SOSORT

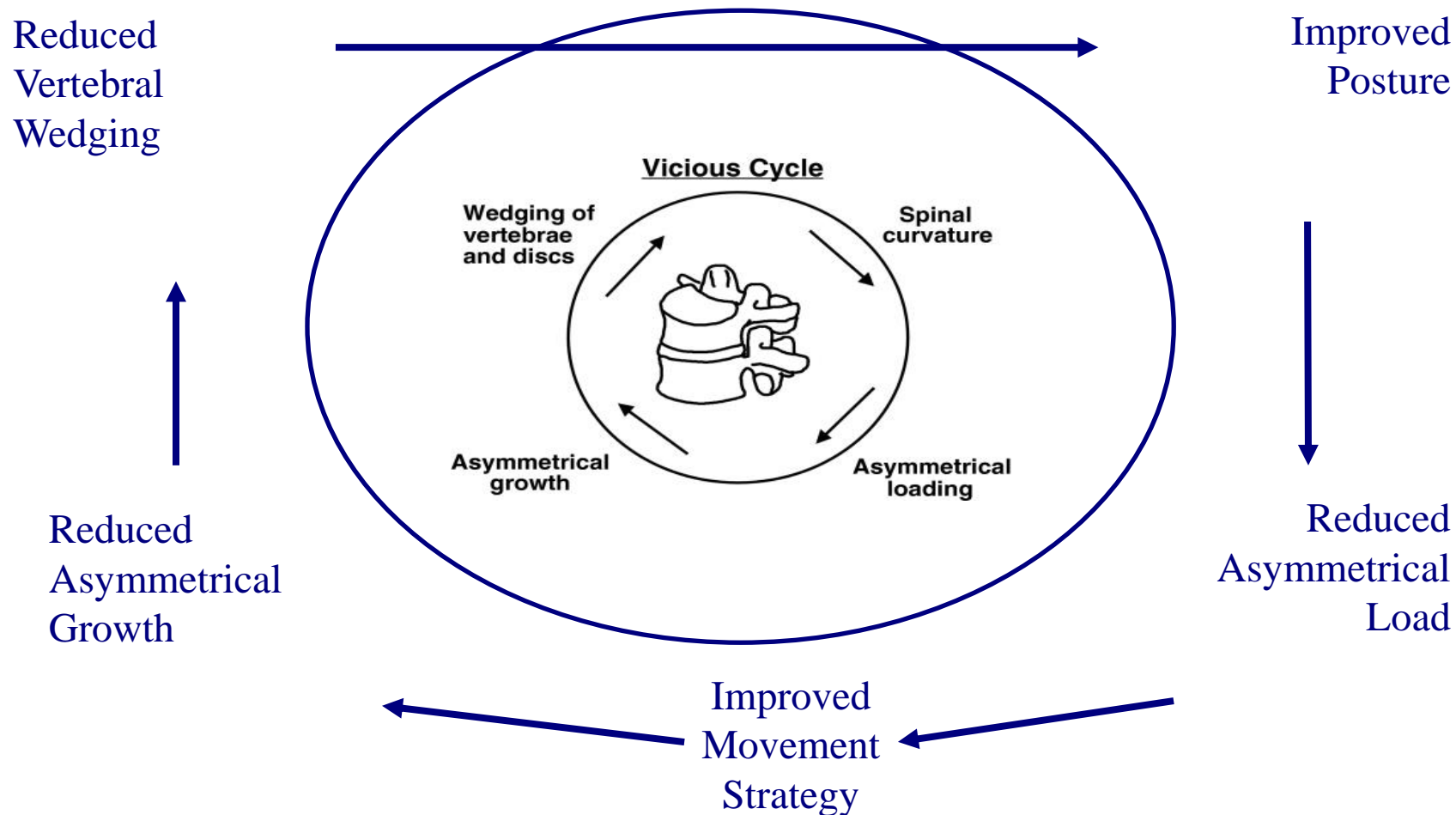
Autocorrection 3D	97%	90%	0%	7%
Theoretical information for the patient and family	87%	53%	27%	7%
Stabilisation	87%	50%	23%	13%
Self perception	87%	43%	33%	10%
Activities of daily living	83%	53%	20%	10%
Muscular endurance	83%	30%	33%	20%
Psychological aspects	77%	43%	20%	13%
Respiratory education	77%	27%	27%	23%
Neuromotorial control of the spine	70%	33%	30%	7%
Proprioception and tactile	70%	27%	33%	10%
Equilibrium	70%	20%	37%	13%
Restoring of physiological spinal curvatures (sagittal plane)	67%	57%	7%	3%



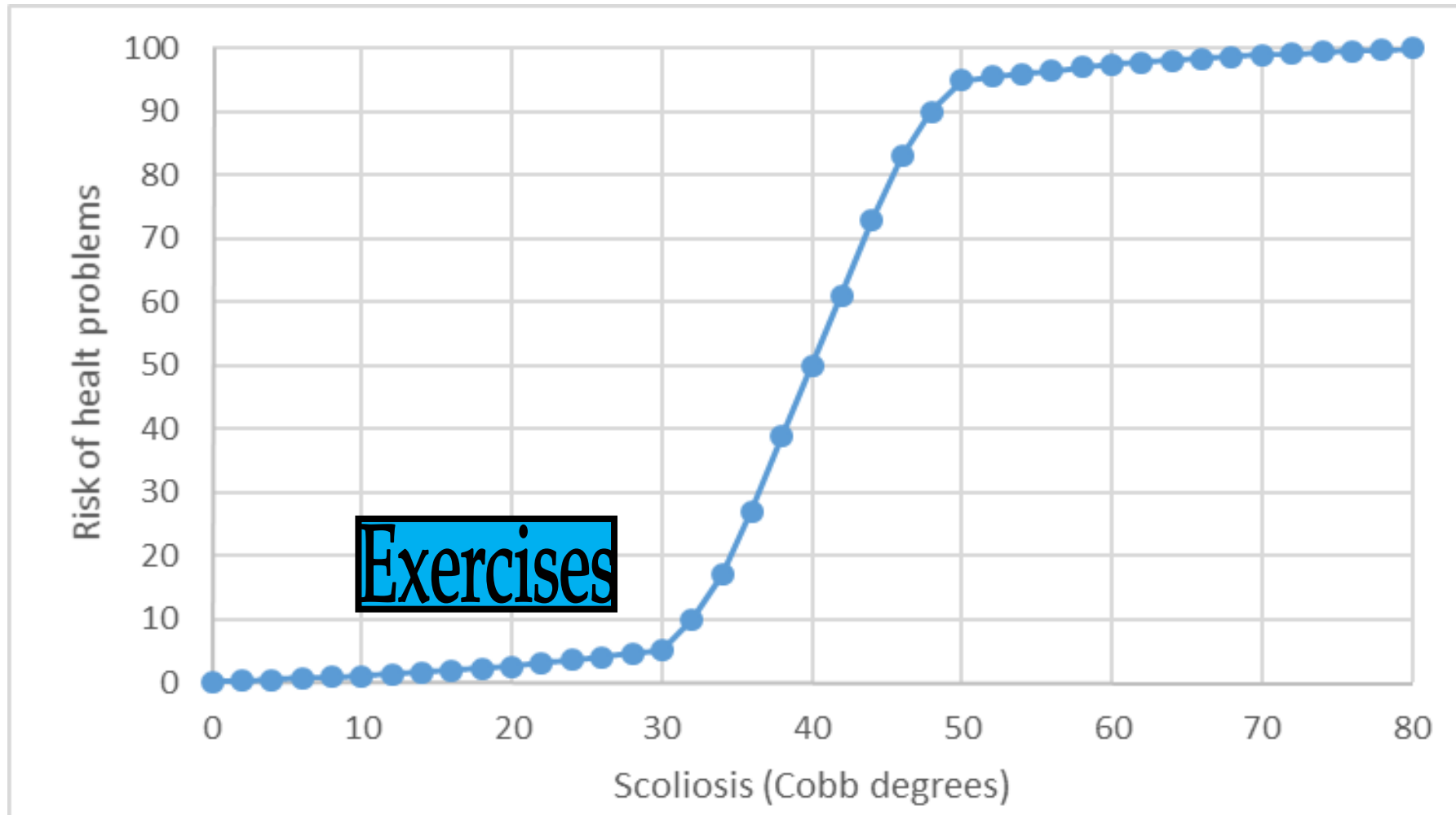
How exercises work



The exercises virtuous cycle



Indications



Conclusions

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REVIEW

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2016 SOSORT guidelines: orthopaedic and rehabilitation treatment of idiopathic scoliosis during growth



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Stefano Negrini^{1,2}, Sabrina Donzelli^{3*}, Angelo Gabriele Aulisa⁴, Dariusz Czaprowski^{5,6}, Sanja Schreiber^{7,8}, Jean Claude de Mauroy⁹, Helmut Diers¹⁰, Theodoros B. Grivas¹¹, Patrick Knott¹², Tomasz Kotwicki¹³, Andrea Lebel¹⁴, Cindy Marti¹⁵, Toru Maruyama¹⁶, Joe O'Brien¹⁷, Nigel Price¹⁸, Eric Parent¹⁹, Manuel Rigo²², Michele Romano³, Luke Stikeleather²⁰, James Wynne²¹ and Fabio Zaina³

2016 SOSORT Guidelines

		Low		Moderate		Severe		
		Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Infantile		Obs3	Obs3	Obs3	TTRB	TTRB	Su	
Juvenile			PPSE	PSSE	FTRB	HTRB		
Adolescent	Risser 0	Obs6	SSB	HTRB		TTRB		
	Risser 1			PSSE		FTRB		FTRB
	Risser 2							
	Risser 3							
	Risser 4	Obs12	SIR	Obs12	SIR	Obs6		
Adult up to 25 y		Nothing	PSSE			Obs12	Obs12	HTRB
Adult	No Pain			PSSE		SSB	Obs36	HTRB
	Pain	Nothing	PSSE	PSSE	Obs12	HTRB		
Elderly	No Pain	PSSE	SSB	PSSE	HTRB	PSSE	Su	
	Pain	Obs6		PSSE	PTRB			
	Trunk decompensation							

End-growth results according to SRS & BrAIST criteria of a fully personalized conservative approach to AIS

**Stefano Negrini,^{1,2} Sabrina Donzelli,³ Francesca Di Felice,³
Jorge Hugo Villafane,² Fabio Zaina³**

1. Clinical and Experimental Sciences Dpt, University of Brescia (Italy)
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3. ISICO (Italian Scientific Spine Institute) Milan (Italy)

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Methods 1

Retrospective observational study nested in a prospective database including all outpatients of an Institute with 26 Centres

Two (partially overlapping) populations selected according to SRS and BrAIST inclusion criteria:

Inclusion criteria	SRS	BrAIST
Age	10 or more	10-15
Risser	0-2	
Degree cobb	25-40°	20-40°
Prior treatment	no	
Menarche	Premenarchal, <1 year postmenarchal	

Treatment: personalised conservative approach

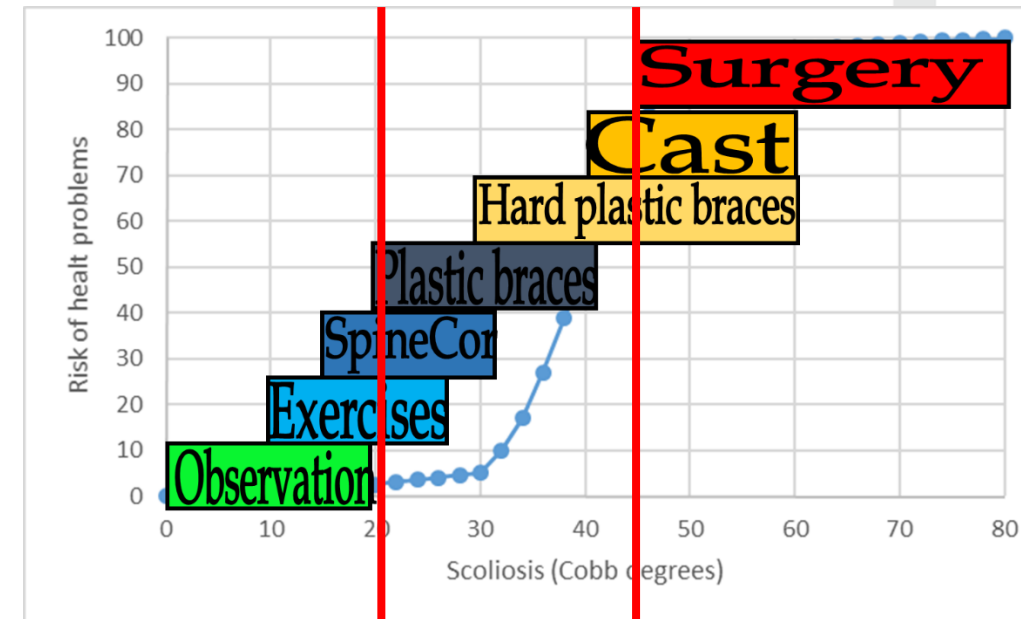
Observation

Physiotherapeutic Scoliosis Specific Exercises: **SEAS**
(Scientific Exercises Approach to Scoliosis) school

Soft brace: **SpineCor** 20 h/die

Plastic brace: **Sibilla** 18-23 h/die

Very rigid plastic brace: **Sforzesco** 18-23 h/die



1. Negrini S et al. 2011 SOSORT guidelines: Orthopaedic and Rehabilitation treatment of idiopathic scoliosis during growth. *Scoliosis*. 2012 Jan 20;7(1):3.
2. Richards BS et al. Standardization of criteria for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis brace studies: SRS Committee on Bracing and Nonoperative Management. *Spine*. 2005 Sep 15;30(18):2068-75; discussion 2076-7.
3. Weinstein SL et al. Design of the Bracing in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Trial (BrAIST). *Spine*. 2013 Oct 1;38(21):1832-41

Methods 2

Patients exit the study if:

- Reached Risser 4
- Surgery or end of treatment was prescribed by physician

Outcomes

Outcome criteria	SRS-SOSORT Consensus ¹		SRS ²		BrAIST ³
Percentage of patients	End <30°	Improved ≥5°	Progressed ≥5°	End ≥45°	End ≥50°

1. Negrini S et al; SOSORT Boards; SRS Non-Operative Committee. Recommendations for research studies on treatment of idiopathic scoliosis: Consensus 2014 between SOSORT and SRS non-operative management committee. *Scoliosis*. 2015 Mar 7;10:8.
2. Richards BS et al. Standardization of criteria for adolescent idiopathic scoliosis brace studies: SRS Committee on Bracing and Nonoperative Management. *Spine*. 2005 Sep 15;30(18):2068-75; discussion 2076-7.
3. Weinstein SL et al. Design of the Bracing in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Trial (BrAIST). *Spine*. 2013 Oct 1;38(21):1832-41

Results 1

Populations

	Total population	Age (yy.mm)	% Females	Number of drop-out	Reached end of observation
SRS	777	12.07±1.02	80.3%	42	735
BrAIST	768	12.08±1.03	83.4%	81	687

Treatments proposed

	SRS	BrAIST
Observation	0,1%	0,3%
PSSE (SEAS School)	6,2%	6,9%
Soft brace (SpineCor)	9,4%	6,8%
Rigid brace (Sibilla)	49,4%	44,1%
Very rigid brace (Sforesco)	41,2%	49,1%

Results 2

Population according to SRS criteria

Outcome criteria	SRS-SOSORT Consensus		SRS		BrAIST
	End <30°	Improved ≥5°	Progressed ≥5°	End ≥45°	End ≥50°
Start of observation	59.0%	38.2%	16.6%	0	0
End of observation	72.2%			3.1%	1.8%

Population according to BrAIST criteria

Outcome criteria	SRS-SOSORT Consensus		SRS		BrAIST
	End <30°	Improved ≥5°	Progressed ≥5°	End ≥45°	End ≥50°
Start of observation	59.4%	38.1%	18.5%	0	0
End of observation	71.2%			3.3%	1.9%

Why scoliosis is of interest for PRM physicians

Specialised vs generalist PRM: PRM and highly specialised specific competence

There are all the ingredients of PRM

- Therapies (orthosis, exercises, cognitive-behavioural approach)
- Team work and patients' management

Good for you if you like

- Outpatients
- Children
- To really make a difference and not being one among the many



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Scoliosis Conservative Orthopedic and Rehabilitation Treatment

Introduction to the World Master Course

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Carl Eric
Aubin



(Montréal, Canada) PhD, Engineer, Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Polytechnique and at the University of Montreal, and scientist at Sainte-Justine University Hospital Center



Angelo Gabriele
Aulisa



(Rome, Ita) MD, Orthopedic Surgeon – SOSORT Executive Committee Member, PASB brace developer



Marco
Brayda-Bruno



(Milan, Italy) MD, Spine Surgery - Scoliosis Dept IRCCS Istituto Ortopedico Galeazzi, Head of Department, Research Director, Fellowship Program Director

25 outstanding lecturers

- 11 countries, 4 continents
- 21 SOSORT, SRS & ISSLS Presidents & award winners



Stefano
Negrini



(Milan, Ita) MD, Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine specialist – SOSORT Founder and Past President, ISICO Founder and Scientific Director, SpOIT (Forcescol) brace developer



Claudio
Lamartina



(Milan, Ita) MD, Orthopaedic Spine Surgeon Deputy Editor of European Spine Journal



Jeb
McAviney



(Sydney, Australia) Chiropractor, CEO at ScolioCare



Joe
O'Brien



(Boston, USA) President of the National Scoliosis Foundation – SOSORT Past President
Rt SO
ISIC
SF

Faculty members 2021



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Castelein



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Cheung



(Hong Kong, China) MD, Head of the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, University of HK, Queen Mary Hospital



Christine
Coillard



(Fra) MD, Orthopedic Surgeon, Spinecor brace developer



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(Louisville, USA) Professor, Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Louisville School of Medicine



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Rigo



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Charles
Rivard



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Elisabetta
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(Barcelona, Spa) Psychologist



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Francesca
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(Milan, Ita) MD, Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine specialist – ISICO Research



Axel
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(Bad Sodenheim, Germany) PT, Asklepios-Katherine Schroth Senior Schroth Instructor, ISST-International Founder (International Schroth 3dimensional Scoliosis Therapy)



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Tomasz
Kotwicki



(Poznan, Pol) MD, Orthopaedic Surgeon – SOSORT Founder Past President



Michele
Romano



(Milan, Ita), PT – ISICO Founder and Physiotherapeutic Director, SEAS developer, SOSORT Past President



James
Wynne



(Boston, USA) MD, Vice-President, Director of Education, Resident Director, Boston Brace/National Orthotic Prosthetic Company



Fabio
Zaina



(Milan, Ita) MD, Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine specialist – SOSORT Past President

Until now: 221 participants from 51 countries

22 Europe: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Macedonia (FIROM), Moldova, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Ukraine, United Kingdom

17 Asia: Armenia, Cambodia, China, Dubai, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Macau, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan (R.O.C.), Turkey, Thailand

6 Americas: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, USA

4 Africa: Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa

2 Oceania: Australia, New Zealand

7 professions

81 physicians

53 chiropractors

45 physical therapists

18 orthotists

4 other professions

T E A M



Course organization

Live lessons: 16

Theoretical **modules**: 16

Self-administered **lectures**: 42

Online **discussions groups**: 44

Papers to read and comment: 3 to 6 per module

Self-evaluation learning tools

Patients real cases



Thank you!

Receive Weekly Evidence in Rehabilitation

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