#### **Clinical Application in Deformity Correction**

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# Summary

Neo concept of **Controlled Fixation** 

Surgical Procedures for Controlled Reduction

Different type of deformities/Different type of reduction

- Flexible Kyphosis => Cantilever
  - Scheuermann Kyphosis
  - Parkinson
- Flexible Scoliosis

Idiopathic => Translation Neuromuscular => Bloc Reduction

• Rigid Kyphosis => Pedicle Substraction Osteotomy => Domino Compression

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## Surgical Approach and Screw Insertion



Surgical approach: Wiltse or posterior Open approach

Screw Insertion/ osteotomy/ decompression

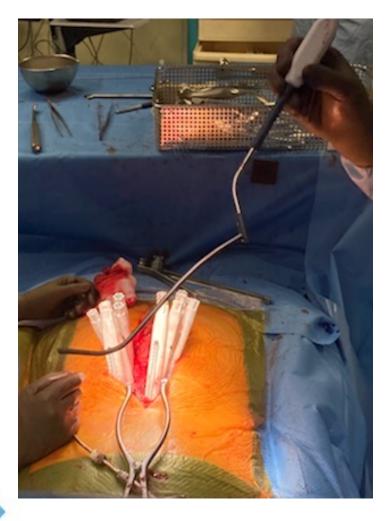
What order? Towers, bleeding, instability?

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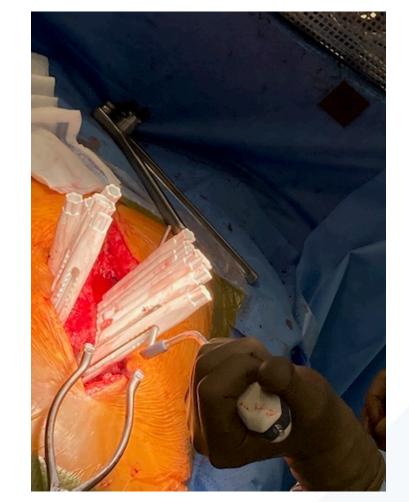


## 1. Cantilever Controlled Reduction

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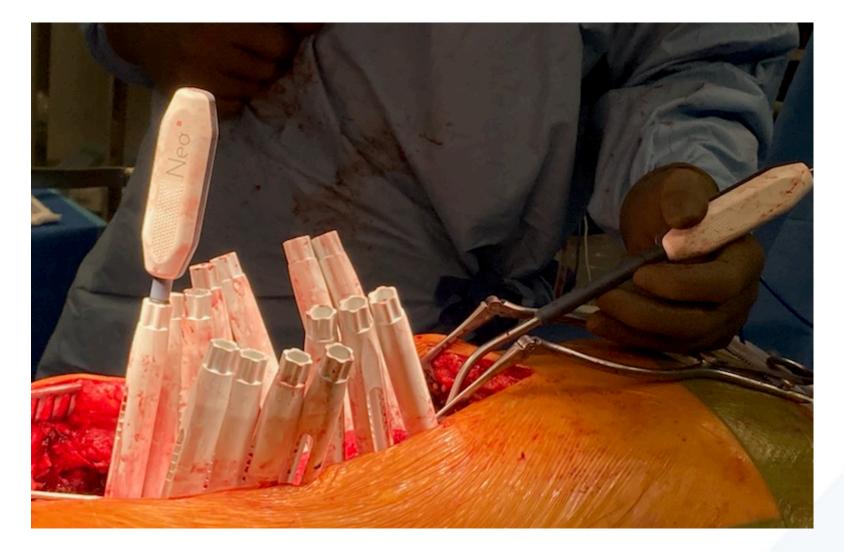
Rod Bending



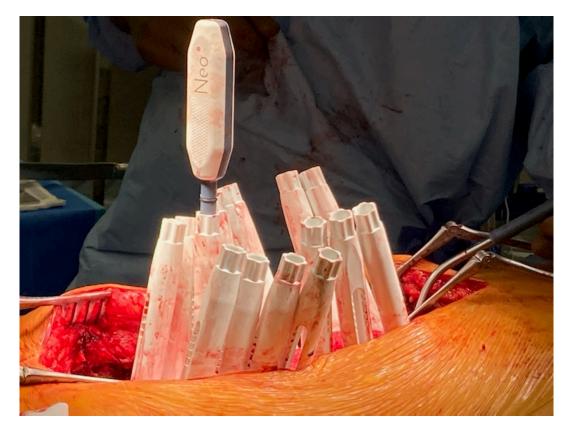
Reduction Chekup +++

#### **Purpose:**

L4-S1 Lordosis Lordosis and in situ fixation



#### S1 and Iliac fixation

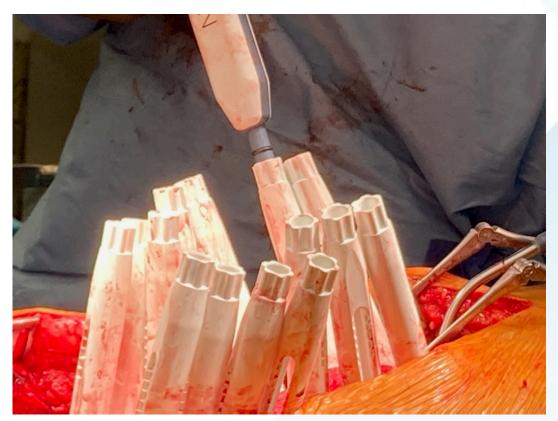


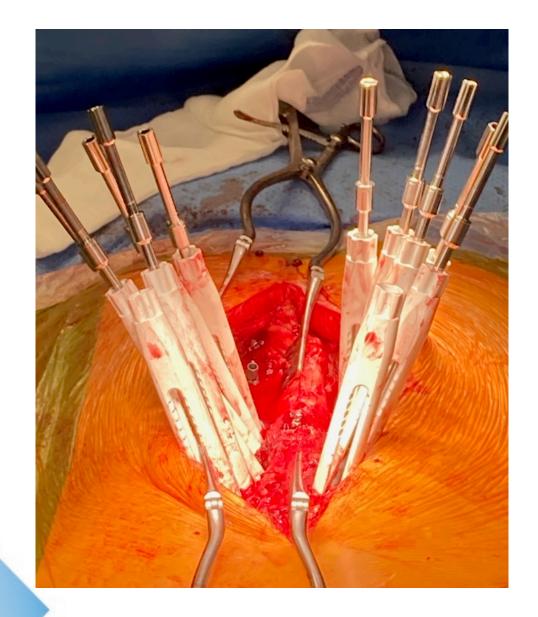
L4 Reduction second check

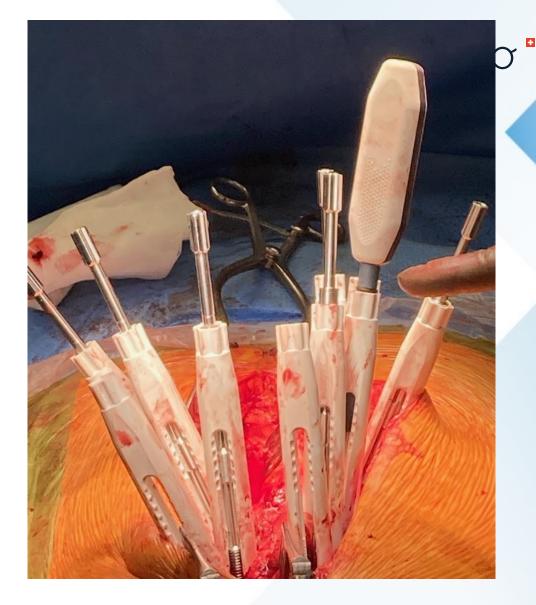
Mandatory to understand where the reduction forces will be +++

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#### L1 Reduction second check

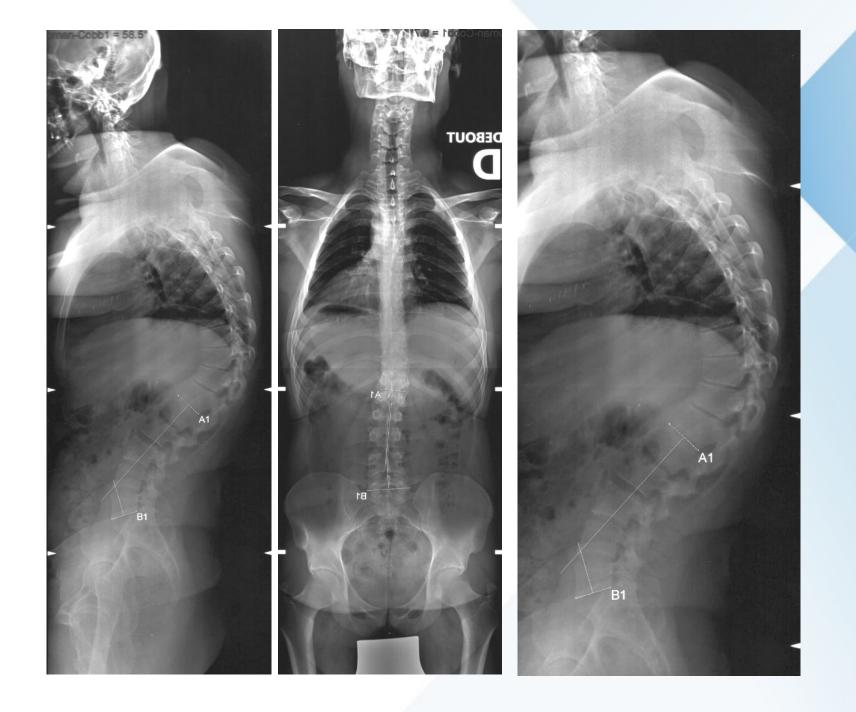






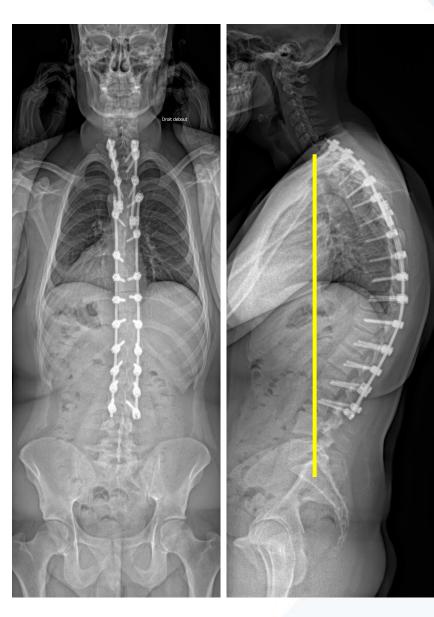
L1 Third Check after L4 tightening

Flexible Thoracolumbar Fusion without pelvic Fixation

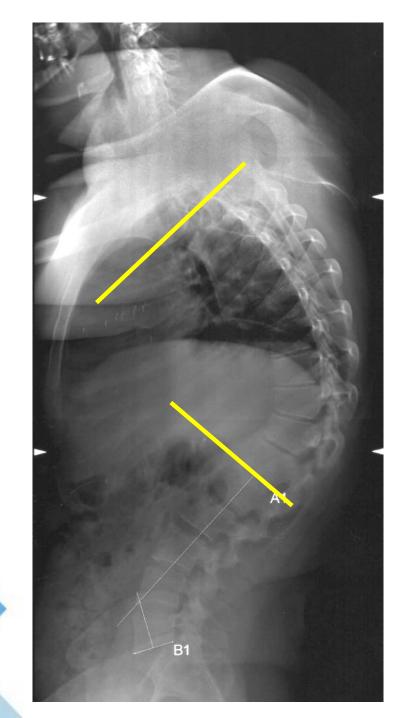


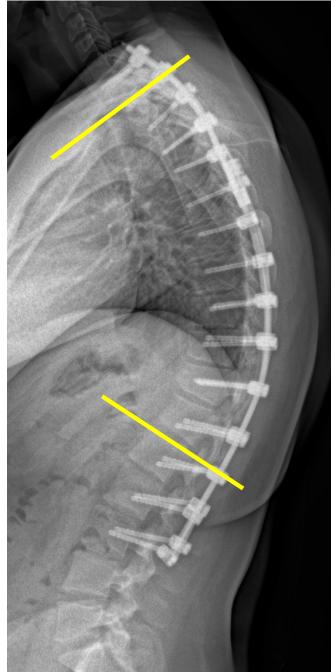






#### Open Surgery





#### Preoperative Kyhosis= 95°

Postopertaive Kyphosis= 65°

## Patient Information

70 years old man

L1-L5 fusion in 2018 for lumbar stenosis

Progressive spinal deformity

Parkinson disease discovered in 2019

Standing and Walking difficulties

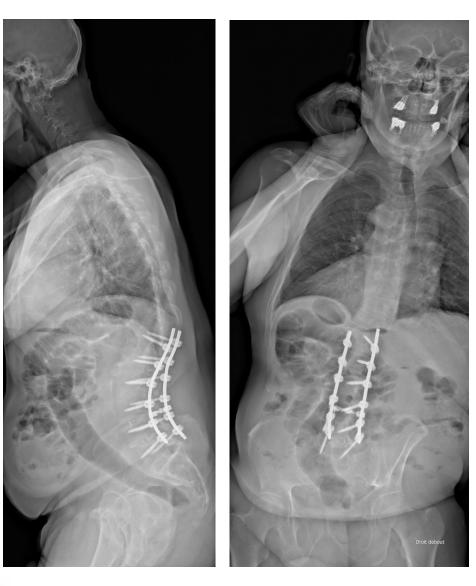
No leg pain, no deficit







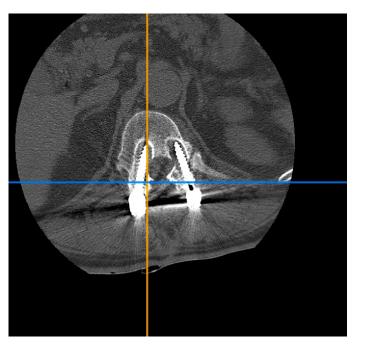
## Full Spine

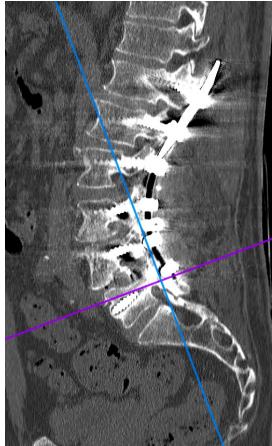


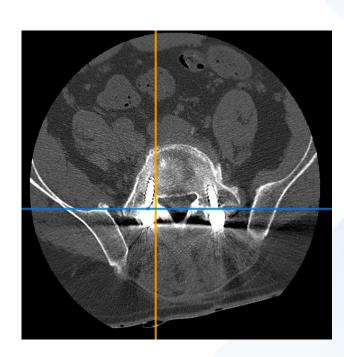
PI = 73° LL = 52° PT = 37 ° SVA = 120 mm CSVL = 150 mm

#### Proximal AND Distal Junctional Kyphosis

## CT-Scan





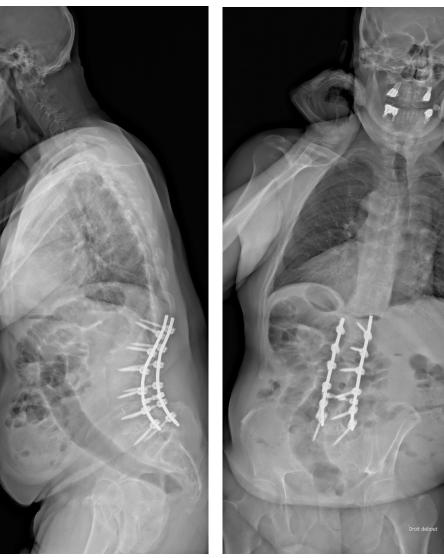


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Proximal and Distal Pseudarthrosis

# Surgical Planning?

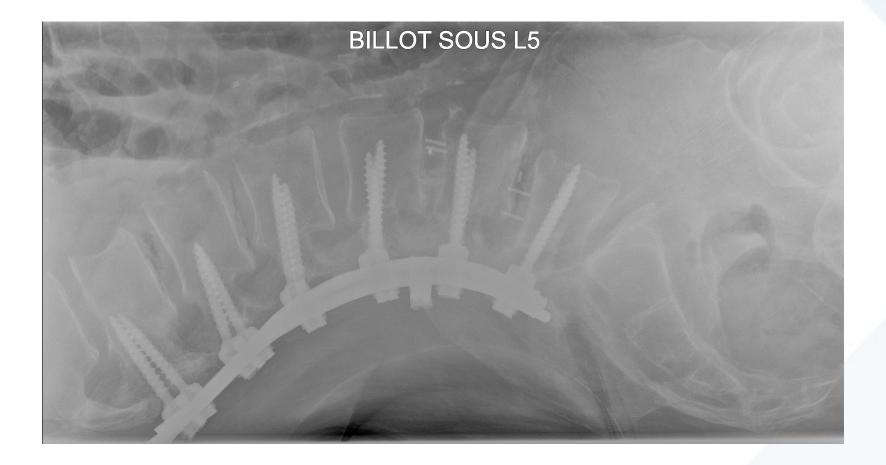
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## Surgical Procedure

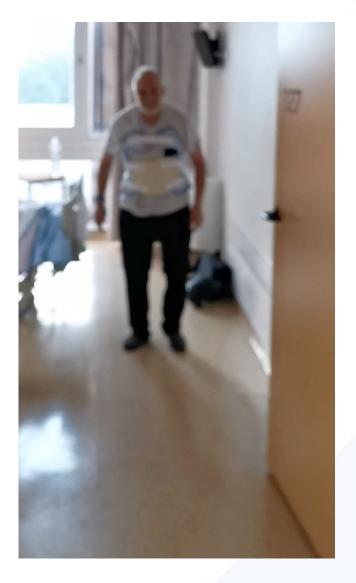
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Stage Surgery

- Step 1: T2-Ilium posterior fusion by Wiltse approach
  - Posterior Instrumentation
  - No osteotomy
  - Domino correction procedure
- Step 2: L4-L5 and L5-S1 anterior graft by ALIF procedure

# 6 Days Postop stage 1

Minimal Invasive Surgery Early Benefit

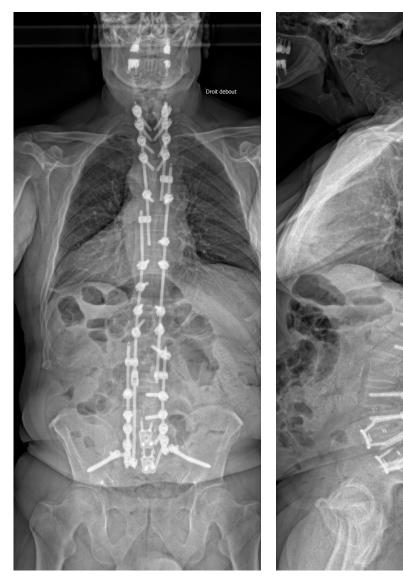




#### Stage 1: T2-Ilium Wiltse approach Operative time = 5 hours Blood Loss= 700cc

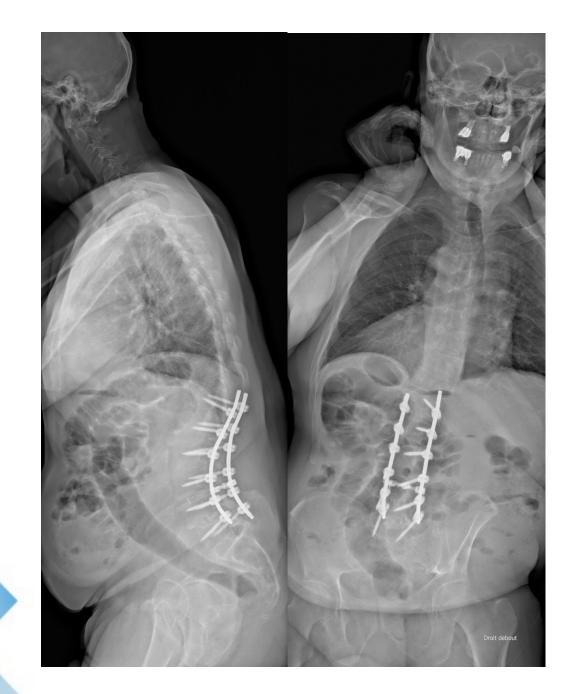
Stage 2: ALIF L4-L5 and L5-S1 3 weeks after

### + 3 months



PI = 73° LL = 64° PT = 40° SVA = 28mm CSVL = 6mm

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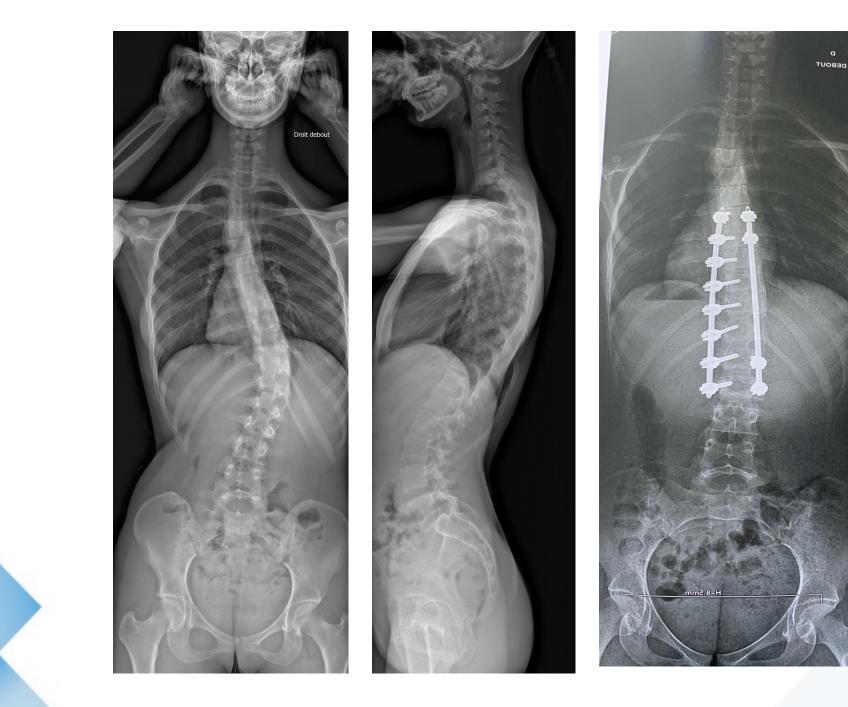




## 2. Translation Controlled Reduction



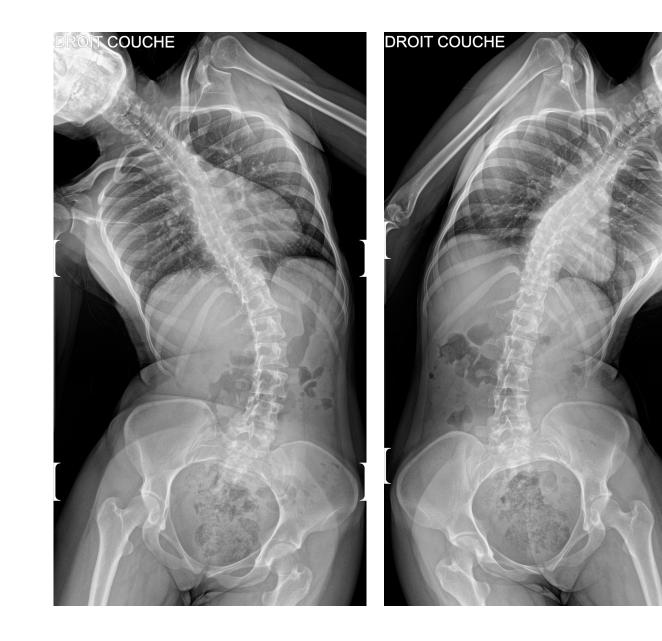






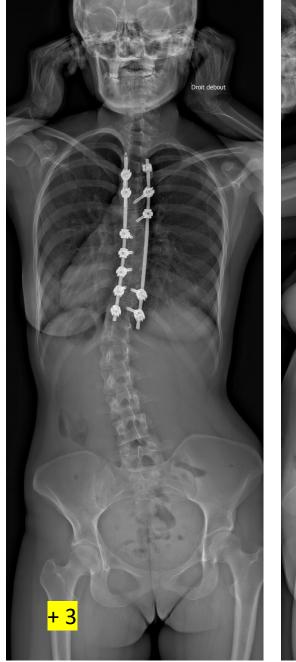
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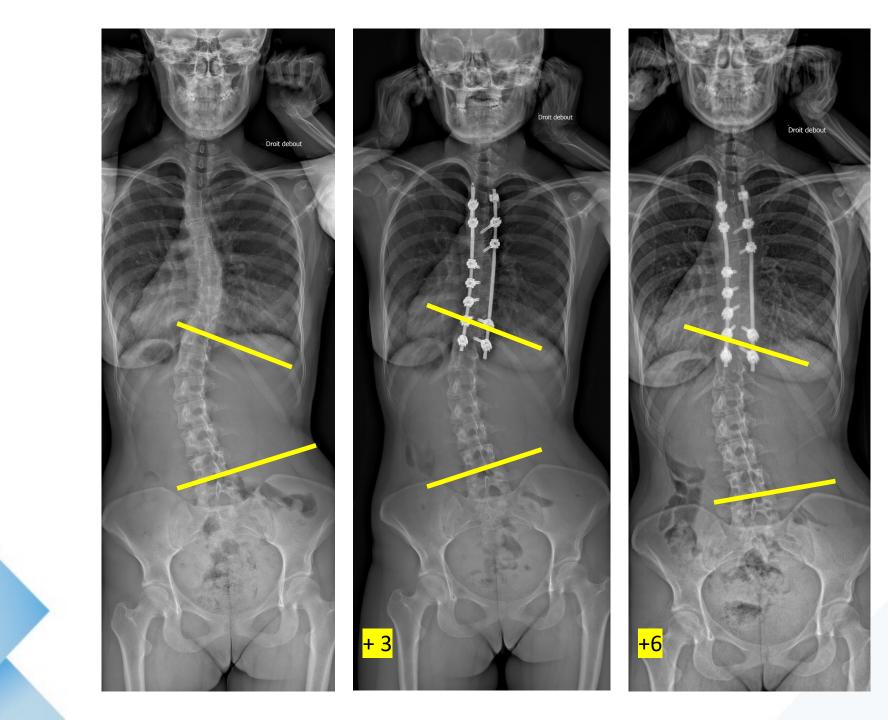
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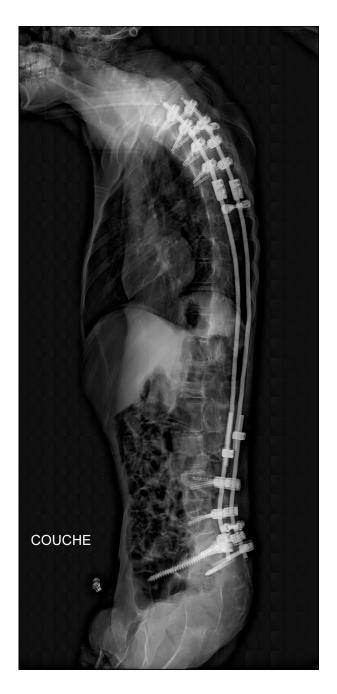


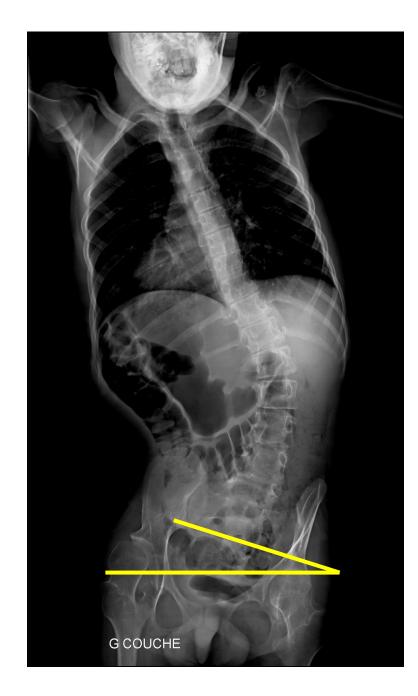
## 3. Bloc Controlled Reduction





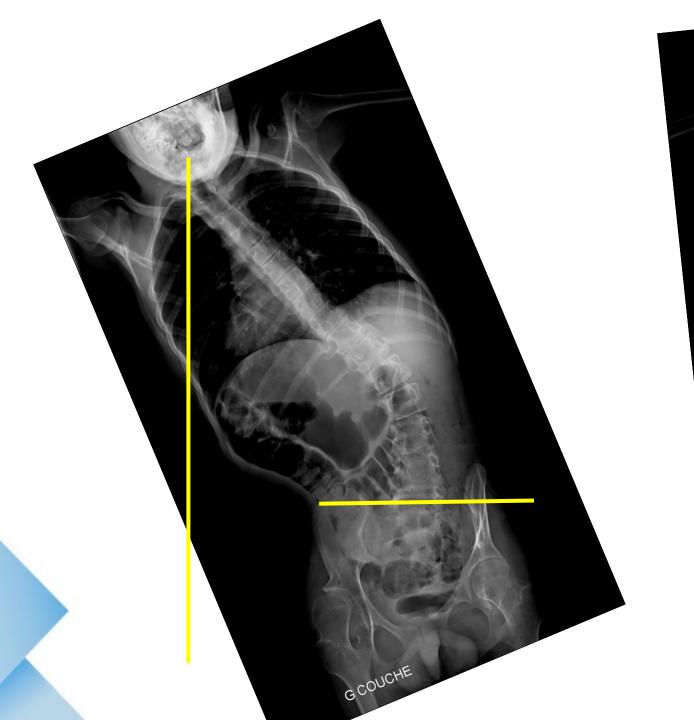


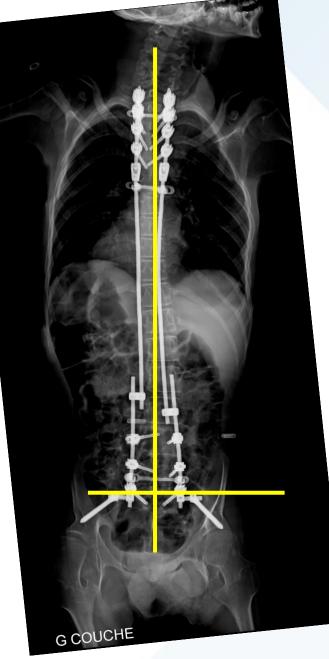






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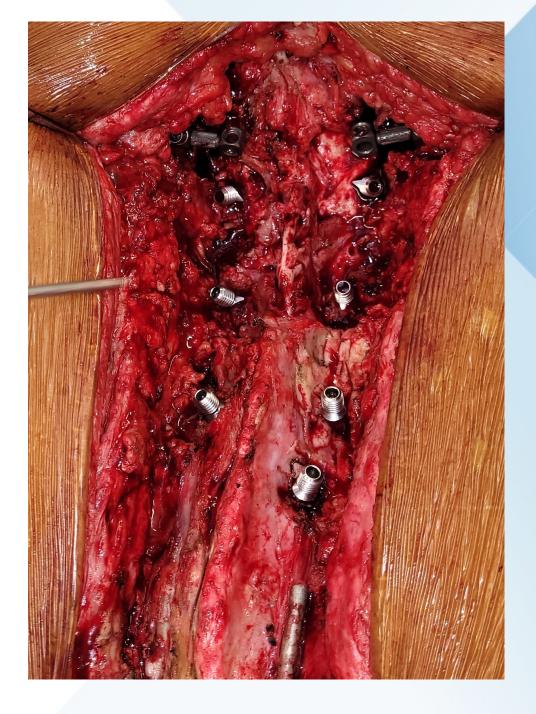




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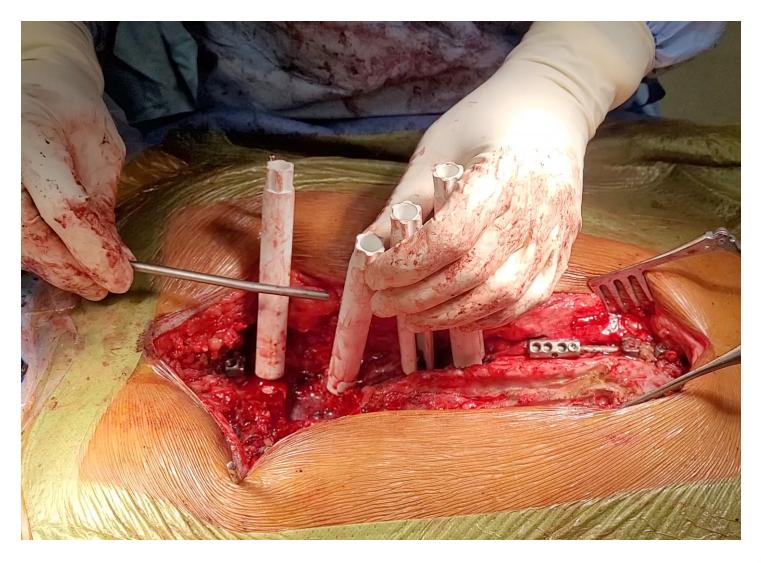
## 4. PSO controlled Reduction

- Expected Difficulties:
- Tower management and PSO procedure





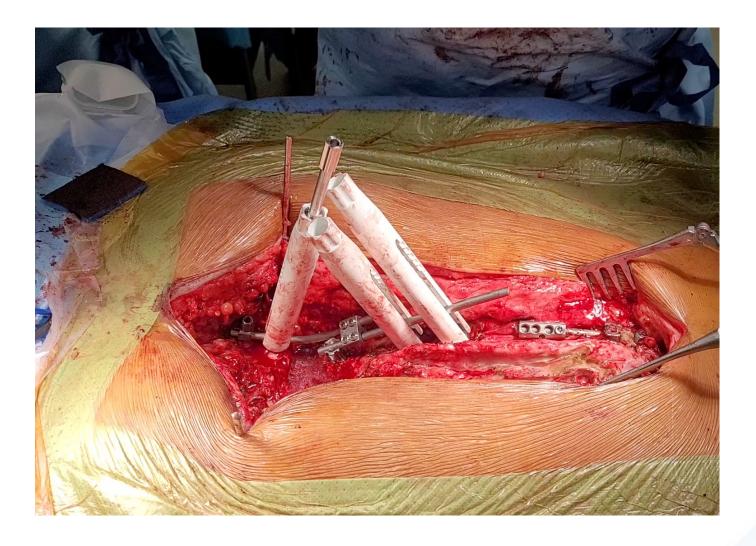
## Essai tige proximale



## Essai tige distale

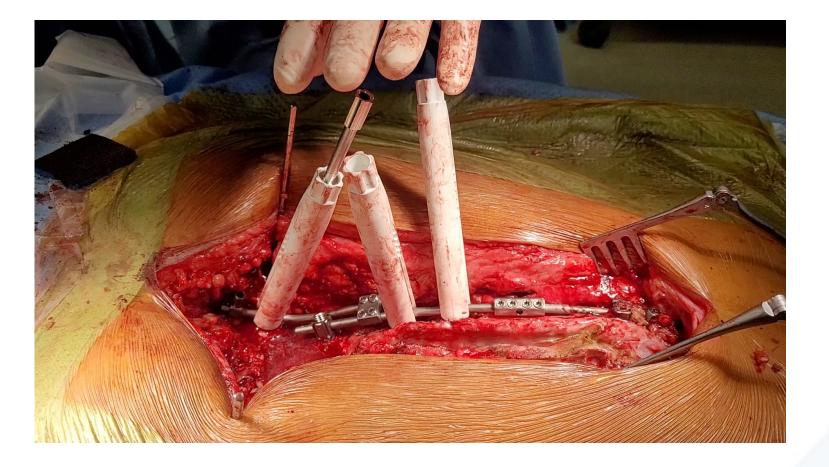


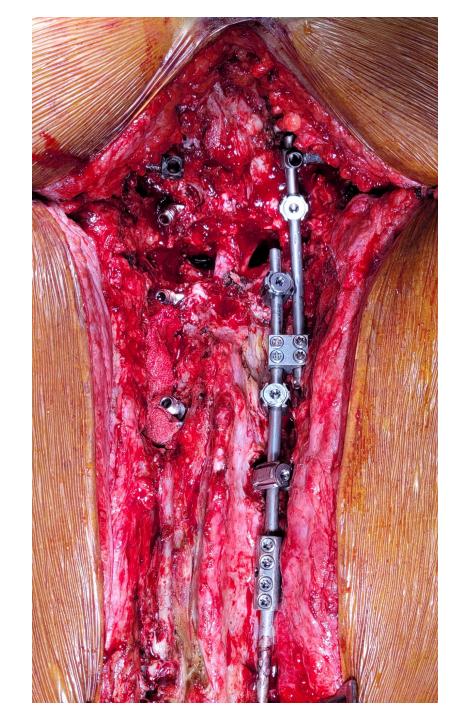
### Reduction



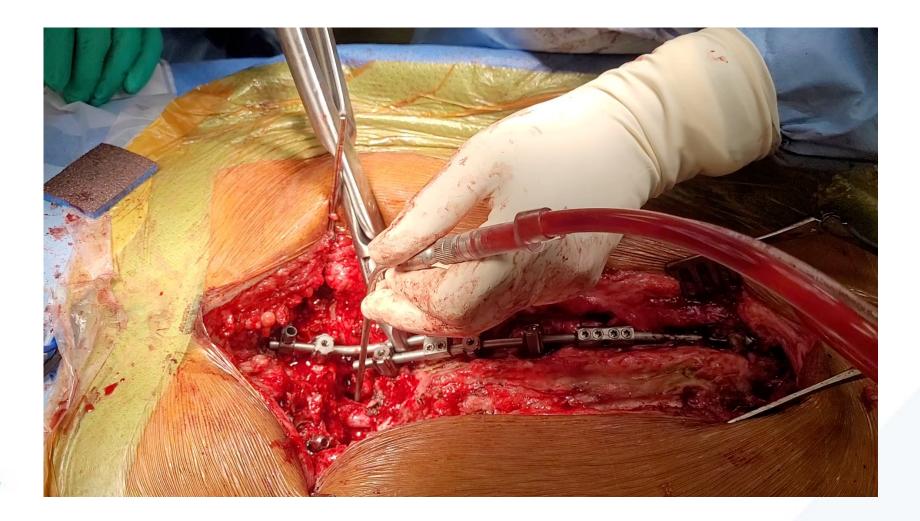
### Cantilever Check

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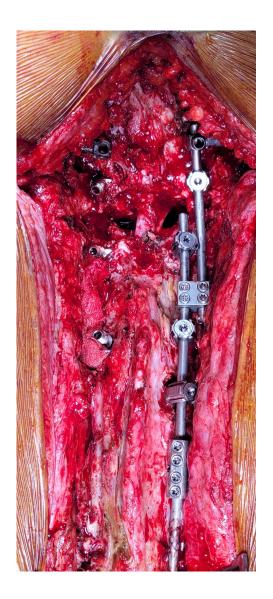


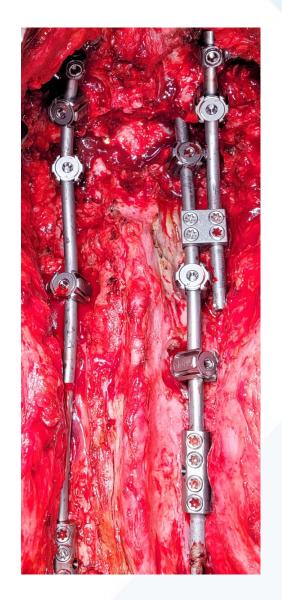
## Compression sur domino







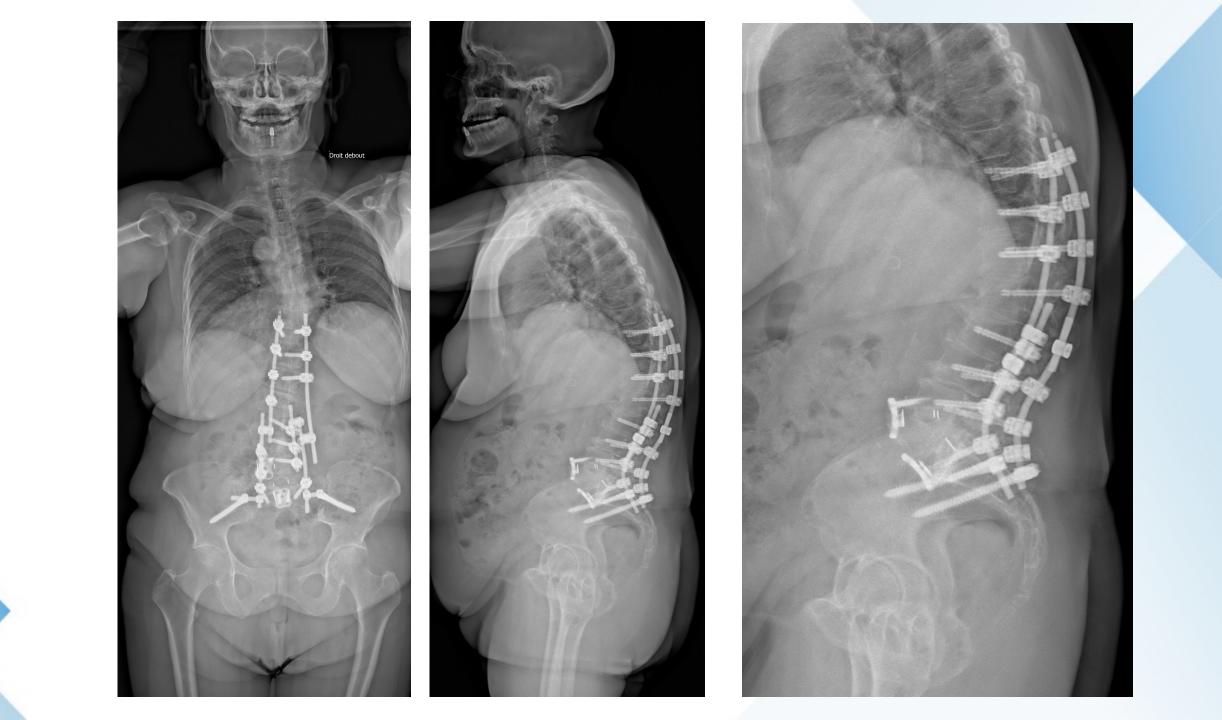




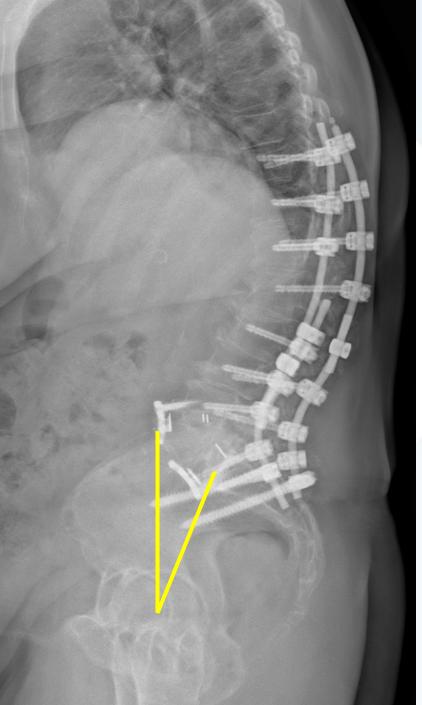








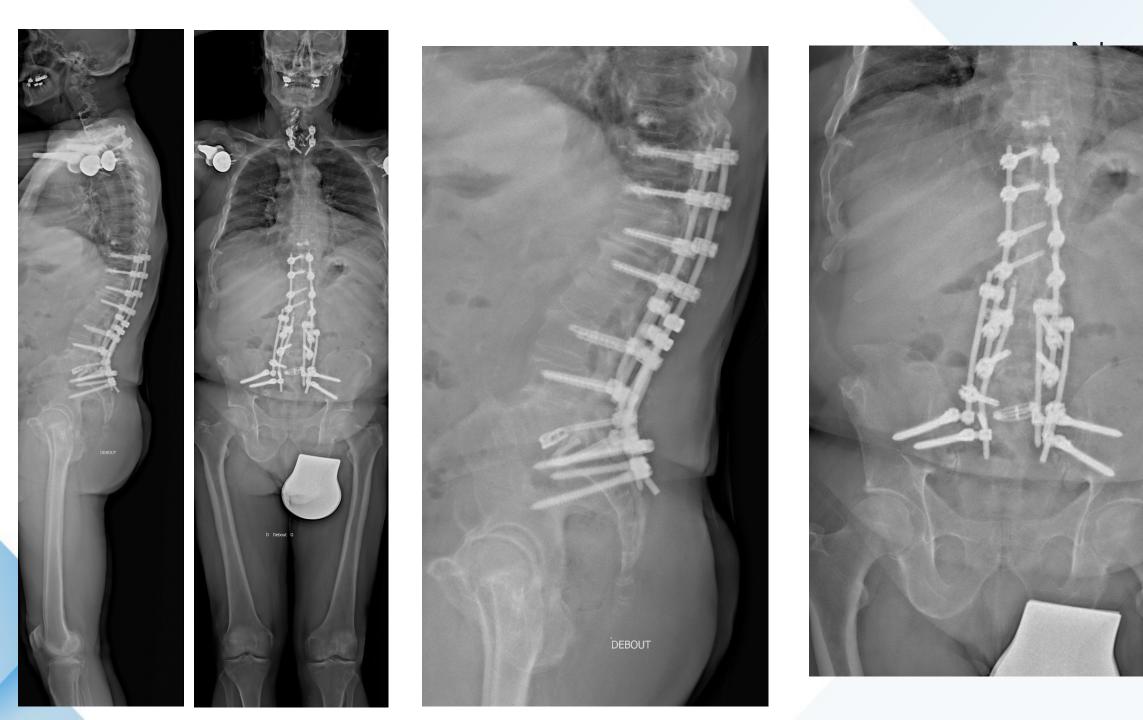




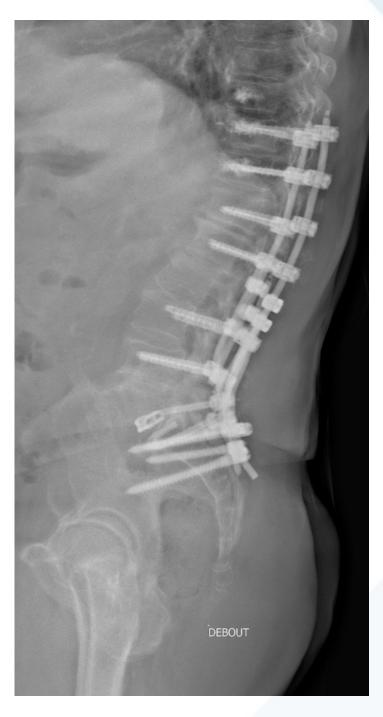




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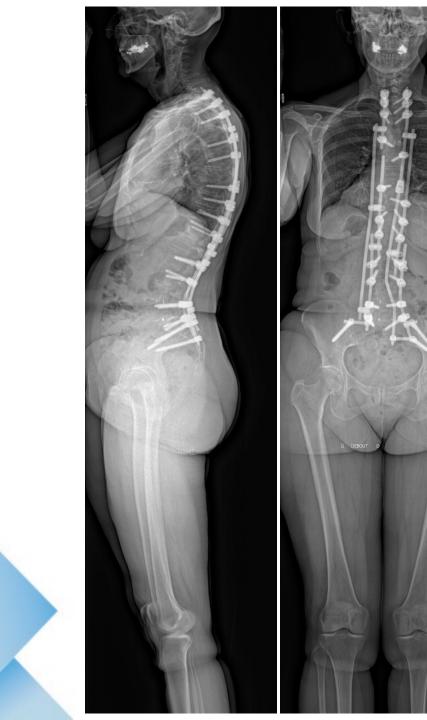






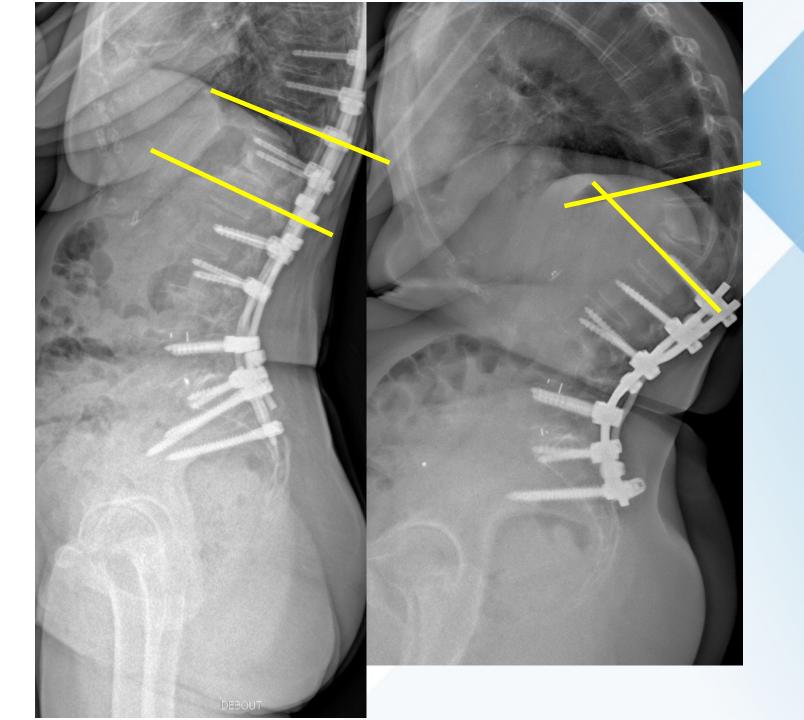


GAUCHE COUCHE BILLOT SOUS L1









# Take Home Message

• Mandatory to understand the controlled fixation concept

- Learning curve
- Screw insertion and rod bending are a milestone
- Spine flexibility is a second one
- Thus the reduction will be able to follow and be kept under control