ORAL PRESENTATION



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A long-lever spinal orthosis for idiopathic scoliosis: corrective potential in 10 patients

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From 10th International Conference on Conservative Management of Spinal Deformities - SOSORT 2013 Annual Meeting Chicago, IL, USA. 8-11 May 2013

Background

The long-lever orthosis was designed to treat large translational displacements associated with idiopathic scoliosis. Adding a long-lever system allows the practitioner to affect the spine with a relatively low amount of force, while changing the rotational displacement of scoliosis based upon its effect on the thoracic cage.

Purpose

The goal of this study was to determine whether a novel long-lever orthosis has the ability to positively impact idiopathic scoliosis.

Methods

A sample of 10 patients, ranging in age from 11 to 16 years, with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis presented to a private chiropractic clinic for evaluation and management. All 10 patients had double major scoliosis curve patterns and were fitted for a long-lever orthosis system. Once in place, scoliosis radiographs were obtained while wearing the orthoses. Outcome measurements included Cobb angle and rotational displacement

Results

The average baseline Cobb angles were 51° thoracic (range 39-76°) and 31° lumbar (range 23-41°). While wearing the long-lever orthosis system, the thoracic and lumbar Cobb angles decreased to an average of 28° and 27°, respectively. In five of the patients tested, additional improvement in thoracic rotation was observed, by an average of 52% (range 12-97%). No patient tested had an increase in curves or rotation while wearing the long-lever orthosis system.

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Conclusions and discussion

While wearing a specialized long-lever orthosis system, patients saw their Cobb angles and thoracic rotation decrease. This orthosis may help complement exercisebased scoliosis rehabilitation programs for patients with large translational displacements of the thoracic spine.

Published: 18 September 2013

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doi:10.1186/1748-7161-8-S2-O53

Cite this article as: Dovorany and Morningstar: **A long-lever spinal orthosis for idiopathic scoliosis: corrective potential in 10 patients.** *Scoliosis* 2013 **8**(Suppl 2):O53.

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