

ORAL PRESENTATION**Open Access**

A retrospective controlled study comparing SpineCor vs exercises for Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis

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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

SpineCor and exercises both have results testifying to their effectiveness in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS) treatment. Several years ago, we introduced SpineCor as a treatment for patients at the highest risk of bracing which we previously treated with exercises. In a previous study, we compared the short-time results of SpineCor and specific exercise for AIS.

Purpose

The objective of this study was to compare the end treatment results of the SpineCor vs. Scientific Exercises Approach to Scoliosis (SEAS) for AIS.

Methods

Study design: retrospective controlled study. Population: Exercise Group (EG): 28 consecutive scoliosis patients (26 females), age 13 ± 2 , TRACE 4.5, Cobb angle $18 \pm 3^\circ$, ATR $7 \pm 3^\circ$, Risset 0-3.

SpineCor Group (SG): 41 patients (33 females), age 13 ± 1 , TRACE score 6, Cobb angle $24 \pm 5^\circ$; ATR $8 \pm 3^\circ$, Risser 0-3. EG patients performed specific exercises twice per week according to the SEAS protocol. SG patients wore the SpineCor brace 20 hours per day. Patients were evaluated both clinically and radiographically before and after the treatment. Main outcome measured TRACE (changes ≥ 3), Cobb angle (changes $> \pm 5$) and ATR.

Results

At baseline, the Cobb angle in the SG was significantly larger than the EG group. Considering the number of

patients with significant changes for Cobb angle, we found 7% improved, 36% stable and 57% worsened vs. 22%, 32% and 46% respectively ($p > 0.05$). For ATR, the results were similar. There were similar results for TRACE: 46% improved and 54% stable for EG versus 65%, 31% and 4% worsened in the SG ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusions and discussion

There was a slight difference among groups at the beginning of the study, so the interpretation of the results must be cautious. Both treatments could achieve some improvements of the aesthetics. In terms of risk of progression, results were slightly better for SpineCor, but the difference is not statistically significant. This could be due to the difference in the initial Cobb angle: the SpineCor group included more severe curves compared to the exercise group. The main limits of the study were the retrospective design and the small population. Moreover, the initial difference in the severity of the curve made the comparison not totally reliable.

Published: 18 September 2013

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doi:10.1186/1748-7161-8-S2-O57

Cite this article as: Zaina *et al.*: A retrospective controlled study comparing Spinecor vs exercises for Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis. *Scoliosis* 2013 **8**(Suppl 2):O57.

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