

## The Comparison of Rigid and Semi-rigid Rod for the Correctability of the Thoracic Hypokyphosis of the Idiopathic Scoliosis

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### – Abstract –

**Study Design:** The analysis was based on the sagittal and coronal correction of 64 cases of thoracic hypokyphosis that were due to idiopathic scoliosis.

**Purpose:** We wanted to compare the three pedicle screws and rod systems (using either a semirigid and rigid rod) from the view points of the coronal and sagittal plane correction during the surgical treatment of idiopathic scoliosis.

**Summary of Literature Review:** There haven't been any reports that have compared the differences and their significance between the semirigid and rigid rod systems for correcting the thoracic hypokyphosis of idiopathic scoliosis.

**Materials and Methods:** After a minimum follow-up of 1 year, the results of the frontal and sagittal correction of each study group were compared. There were a total of 52 females and 12 males. The mean age at the time of surgical intervention was 16.4 (age range: 12~24). CD instrumentation with a rigid stainless steel rod (7 mm in diameter and 1200 N/mm for its stiffness) was used in group I (36 patients), and 4-CI instrumentation with a titanium alloy rod (6.35 mm in diameter and 1200 N/mm for its stiffness) was used in group II (18 patients). Xia instrumentation with a semi-rigid rod (6 mm in diameter and 600 N/mm for its stiffness) was used in group III (10 patients). For all patients undergoing the segmental pedicle screw fixation procedure, pedicle screws were inserted into every vertebra on the concave side, in the end of each vertebra and then alternately in every other vertebra on the convex side. We measured the preoperative and postoperative magnitude of the major and compensatory curves, the thoracic kyphotic angle on the standing radiographs and the flexibility of the curve. We statistically compared the correctability of thoracic kyphotic angle between the rigid and semi-rigid rods.

**Results:** The differences of preoperative and postoperative major curves in groups I, II and III were 47.3 °/12.7 °, 51.6 °/12.3 ° and 49.6 °/13.3 ° respectively. The thoracic kyphotic angle was 22.6 °/26.6 °, 22.0 °/26.9 ° and 23.8 °/22.8 °, respectively. There was no significant difference for the correction of the coronal angle in each group, but groups I and II were superior to group III for the rate of correcting the kyphotic angle.

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**Conclusion:** The rod should be stiff enough to pull the spine posteromedially when using the derotation technique for the surgical treatment of idiopathic scoliosis.

**Key Words:** Idiopathic scoliosis, Thoracic hypokyphosis, Semirigid and rigid rod, Pedicle screw fixation

4 . 1 (36 )  
C-D stainless steel 7.0 mm  
1200 N/mm , 2 (18 ) 4-CI  
6.35 mm 1200 N/mm  
, 3 (10 ) Xia titanium 6.0 mm  
600 N/mm(6.35 mm, 4 ) .  
1960 Harrington ,  
test P SPSS Student t-  
가 , 0.05  
, 1 47.3 °  
, 1980 Cotrel-Dubousset TSRH (40~83), 55%(30~93),  
22.6 °(7~30) . 2 51.6 °  
3 가 (42~80), 59%(40~85)  
22 °(9~32) . 3 49.6 °  
, 가, (43~65), 53%(45~78),  
23.8 °(10~35) .  
5,9,12,13)  
,  
,  
,  
, 2  
,  
Cobb , ( 3  
- 12 )  
가 .  
1.  
1 ,  
47.3 °, 55%, 22.6 ° , 2 51.6 °, 59%,  
22 ° , 3 49.6 °, 53%, 23.8 °  
(p>0.05)(Table 1).  
1995 11 2000 6 12  
가 가 64 .  
52 , 12 16.4 (12~24 ) , 2.  
23 (12~56 ) .  
King I 8 , II 26 , III 13 , IV 8 , V 5 1 12.7 °

26.6 ° , 2 12.3 ° 26.9 ° 3 13.3 ° 4.  
 22.3 ° (Table 2).  
 3. 1 22.6 ° 26.6 ° 17.7%  
 , 2 22 ° 26.9 ° 22.3%  
 , 3 23.8 ° 22.3 °  
 (p<0.05)(Table 4, Fig. 1-3).  
 1 47.3 ° 12.7 ° -6.3%  
 73.2% , 2 51.6 °  
 12.3 ° 76.2% , 3  
 49.6 ° 13.3 ° 73.2%  
 (p>0.05)(Table 3, Fig. 1-3).

가 , 가, 가,

**Table 1.** Preoperative coronal angle, flexibility and thoracic kyphosis

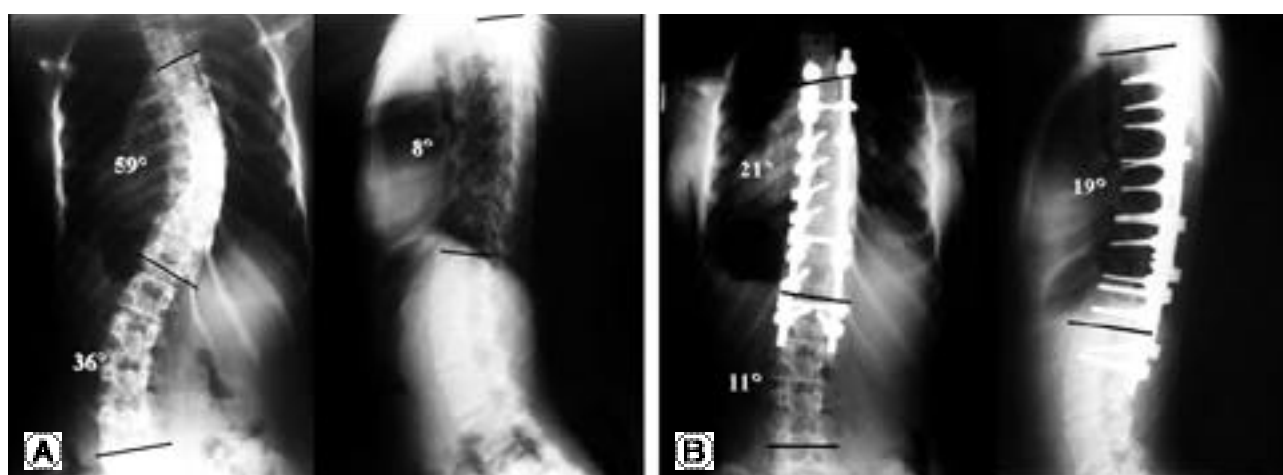
Group	I	II	III	P
Coronal angle (degree)	47.3	51.6	49.6	>0.05
Flexibility (%)	55	59	53	>0.05
Thoracic kyphosis (degree)	22.6	22	23.8	>0.05

**Table 2.** Postoperative coronal angle and kyphosis

Group	I	II	III
Coronal angle (degree)	12.7	12.3	13.3
Thoracic kyphosis (degree)	26.6	26.9	22.3

**Table 3.** Rate of correction of major curve

Group	I	II	III	P value
Preoperative Cobb's angle (degree)	47.3	51.6	49.6	>0.05
Postoperative Cobb's angle	12.7	12.3	13.3	>0.05
Rate of correction (%)	73.2	76.2	73.2	>0.05



**Fig. 1.** (A) In group I (CD instrumentation), Preoperative major thoracic curve was 59 ° and kyphotic angle was 8 °. (B) In the fifth postoperative year, Major curve was corrected to 21 ° and thoracic kyphosis was improved from 8 ° to 19 °.

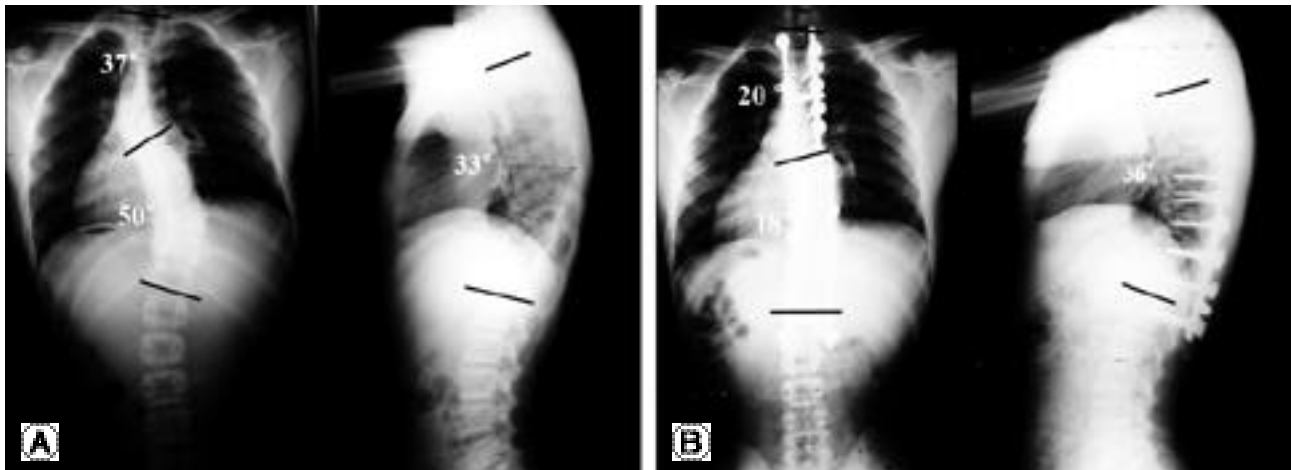
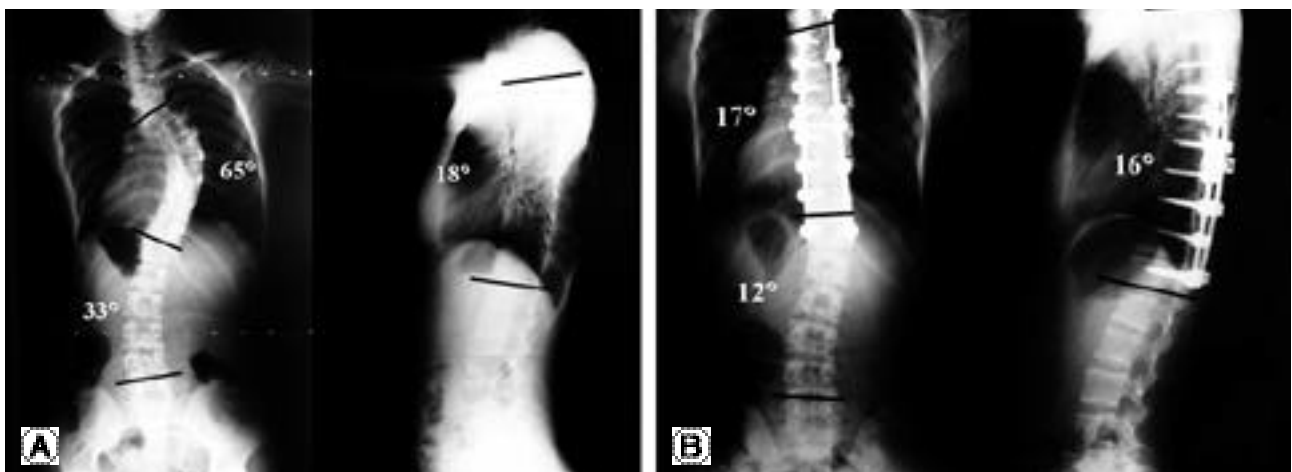
1,2,4) (shunt) 가 가

. Nash Nevins<sup>11)</sup> 50 70

가 21 가

**Table 4.** Rate of correction of thoracic kyphosis

Group	I	II	III	P value
Preoperative thoracic kyphosis (degree)	22.6	22.0	23.8	>0.05
Postoperative thoracic kyphosis	26.6	26.9	22.3	>0.05
Rate of correction (%)	17.7	22.3	-6.3	<0.05

**Fig. 2.** (A) In group II(4-CIS instrumentation), Double thoracic curve was 37 ° & 50 °, thoracic kyphosis was 33 ° (B) In the second postoperative year, major curve was corrected to 20 °, 18 ° and thoracic kyphosis was improved from 33 ° to 36 °.**Fig. 3.** (A) In group III (XIA instrumentation), Preoperative major thoracic curve was 65 ° and kyphotic angle was 18 ° (B) In the second postoperative year, major curve was corrected to 17 ° but thoracic kyphosis worsened from 18 ° to 16 °.

Braford<sup>3)</sup>

TAI6V4, TAI5Fe45, TNb7Al6, TMOZrFe,  
TNbFe  
TAI6V4가

bending

bending

Harrington

가

가

rod holder

가

convex side

concave side

Nash Moe<sup>10)</sup> Harrington  
contoured smooth rod

, McMaster<sup>8)</sup>

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Stainless 1/2  
Stainless  
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stainless

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 3 (10 ) 6 mm, 가 600 N/m Xia 가 .  
 , 2 .  
 , Cobb , ( 3 - 12 )  
 : 1 47.3 ° 12.7 ° , 2 51.6 ° 12.3 ° , 3 49.6 ° 13.3 ° ,  
 1 22.6 ° 26.6 ° , 2 22.0 ° 26.9 ° , 3 23.8 ° 22.8 °  
 , 1, 2 가 3 .  
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