

XVI edición Jornadas de Actualización
en Prótesis y Ortesis

ORTOGRA 2025

Granada 19 al 21 febrero

www.congresoortogra.com

TRATAMIENTO ORTESICO EN LAS
DEFORMIDADES DEL RAQUIS

JUDITH SANCHEZ RAYA MD, PhD

HOSPITAL CAMPUS VALL D'HEBRON BARCELONA





Buscando evidencia...

ESCOLIOSIS

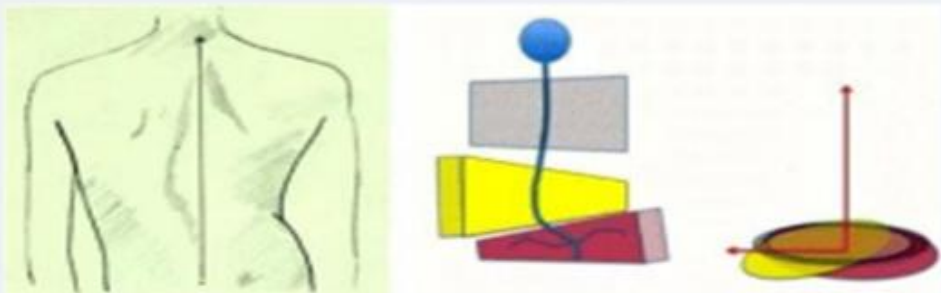
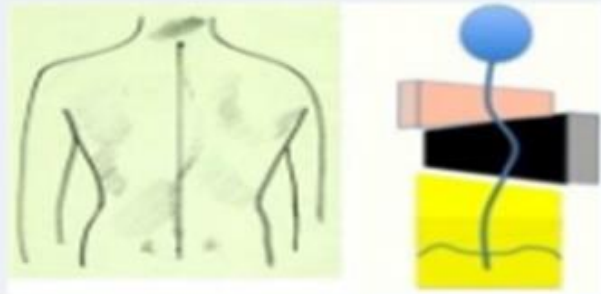
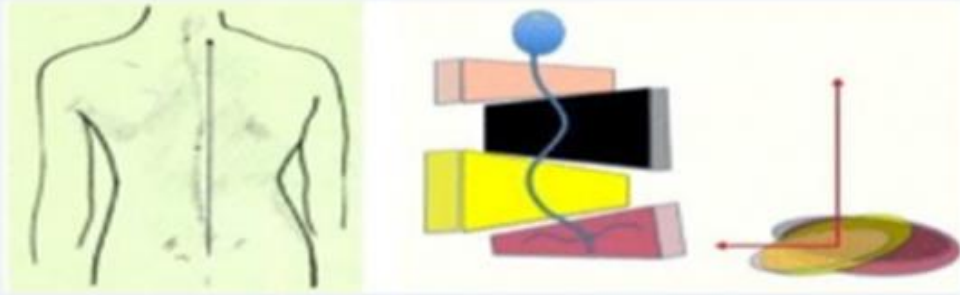
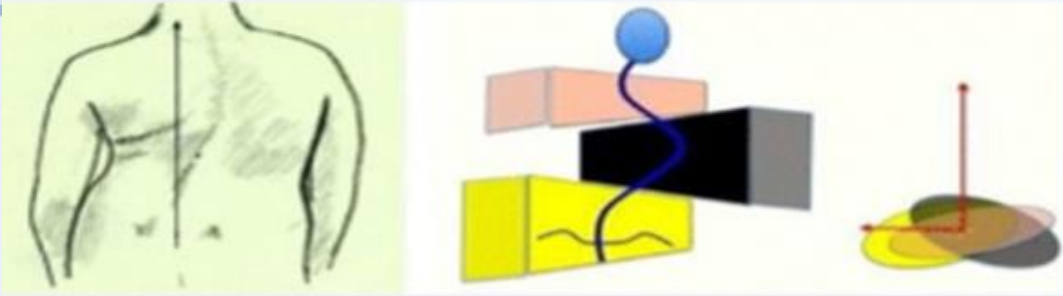
PREMISAS

- DIAGNOSTICO DE IDIOPATICA
- EXPLORACION FISICA
- PROGNOSTICO
- TRATAMIENTOS



HIPERCIFOSIS

DEFORMIDADES TORAX



CLASIFICACIÓN RIGO

1. Three curve pattern or tipe A
2. Four-curve pattern or B type
3. Non-3, non-4 or C type
4. Single lumbar/thoracolumbar or E ty

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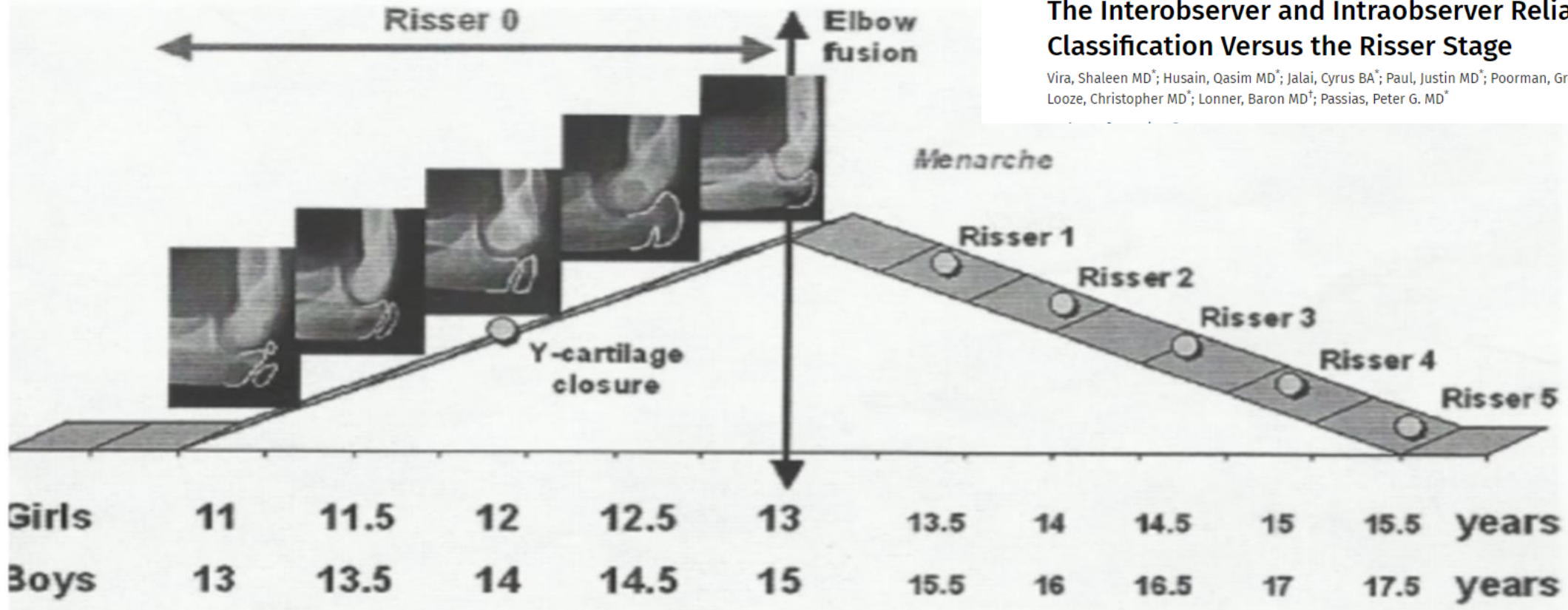
JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC ORTHOPAEDICS

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SCOLIOSIS

The Interobserver and Intraobserver Reliability of the Sanders Classification Versus the Risser Stage

Vira, Shaleen MD[‡]; Husain, Qasim MD[‡]; Jalai, Cyrus BA[‡]; Paul, Justin MD[‡]; Poorman, Gregory W. BA[‡]; Poorman, Caroline BA[‡]; Yoon, Richard MD[‡]; Looze, Christopher MD[‡]; Lonner, Baron MD[‡]; Passias, Peter G. MD^{*}



Cobb	10°	20°	30°
Inicio Pubertad	20%	60%	90%
Pico de Crecimiento	10%	30%	60%
Final Pubertad	2%	20%	30%

Antes de la maduración esquelética:

La progresión de la curva dependerá:

sexo, edad de presentación, tipo de curva, y potencial de crecimiento

Curvas <50° : sin cambios	32%
progresión >5°	68%
progresión >10°	34%
progresión >20°	18%
progresión >30°	8%

Después de la maduración esquelética:

Curvas >50° : 0.75-1° por año
<30°: no progresarán

La progresión de la curva dependerá:

severidad de la curva en el diagnóstico :>30° al inicio
localización de la curva: las torácicas riesgo de crecimiento.

La magnitud de la curva es el predictivo más relevante.

Seguido del estado de madurez esquelética y la localización de la curva.

Factores tales como la edad, el estado de la menarquia, la DMO y pueden influir en la cantidad de progresión de la curva



Review > Bone. 2020 Nov;140:115563. doi: 10.1016/j.j.bone.2020.115563. Epub 2020 Aug 5.

From genetics to epigenetics to unravel the etiology of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis

Guerrero-Pascual¹, Miquel Bovea-Marco²,
García-López¹, María José Garzón¹, Salvador
R Viña⁶, José Luis García-Giménez⁷

La AIS es una enfermedad multifactorial condicionada por factores genéticos y epigenéticos.

Las variantes genéticas y la epigenética contribuyen biológicamente a aumentar el riesgo de AIS.

Las vías de señalización de Wnt/ β -catenina son una vía de punto crítico en la etiología de AIS.

Los biomarcadores ómicos incluidos en un sistema de puntuación de riesgo pueden predecir la respuesta al tratamiento.

La Inteligencia Artificial desarrollará medicina personalizada para AIS.

N=563
Estratificados en endofenotipos biológicos (FG1,FG2, FG3)
Asociaciones entre los endofenotipos y el resultado clínico.

Cobb más altos al final para los pacientes FG1 y FG2 con aumento probabilidad de cirugía para FG1 y FG2 en comparación con FG3.

FG3 X 9. veces más probable éxito del corsé al final

Las asociaciones entre los endofenotipos biológicos y los resultados sugieren diferencias en la progresión y/o la respuesta al corsé entre los pacientes con IS..

European Spine Journal

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s005>

ORIGI

Patient endophenotypes associated with biological
award winner

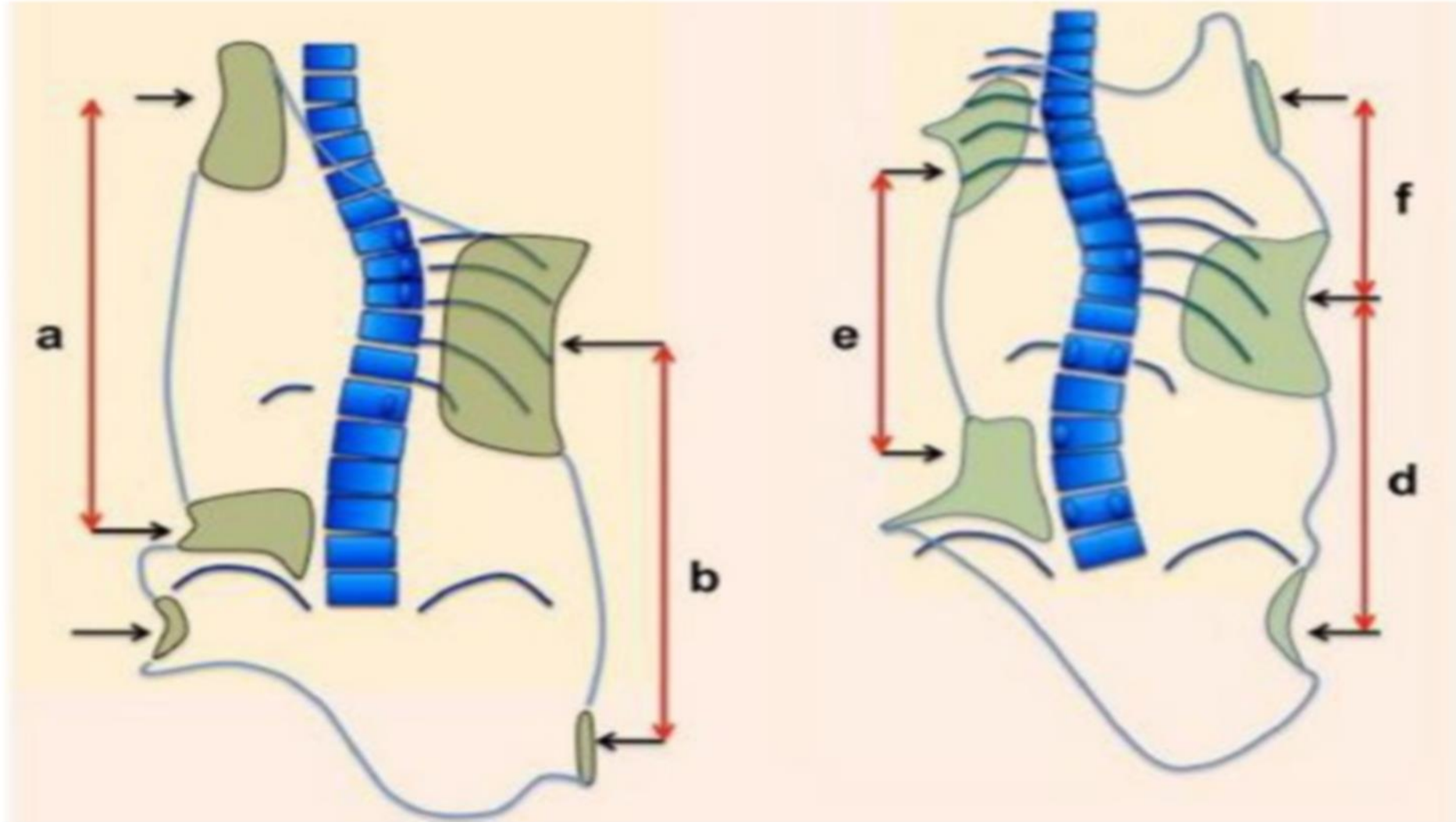
Marie Beauséjour^{1,4}, Gaëlle Bailly-Maitre^{1,4}, Marie-Yvonne Akoume⁷, Anita Franco⁸, Stefan Parent^{1,2,3},
Hubert Labelle^{1,2,3}, Jean-François Joncas^{1,3}, Frédérique Desbiens-Blais^{1,6}, Jean-Marc Mac-Thiong^{1,2,3},
Marjolaine Roy-Beaudry¹, Carl-Éric Aubin^{1,6}, Alain Moreau^{8,9,10}

Received: 17 August 2020 / Revised: 17 August 2020 / Accepted: 20 August 2020

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**Siglo XXI:
Medicina
Personalizada**





..PARA BUSCAR EVIDENCIA..

SPINE Volume 30, Number 18, pp 2068–2075

Standardization of Criteria for Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Brace Studies

SRS Committee on Bracing and Nonoperative Management

B. Stephens Richards, MD,* Robert M. Bernstein, MD,† Charles R. D'Amato, MD,‡



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

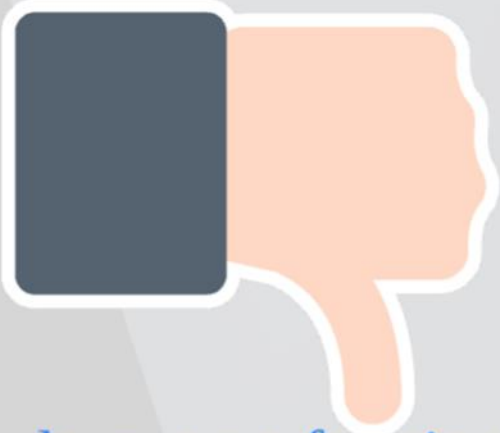
Stefano Negrini*1, Theodoros B Grivas2, Tomasz Kotwicki3, Manuel Rigo4, Fabio Zaina1 and the international Society on Scoliosis Orthopaedic and Scoliosis 2009, 1:4 doi:10.1186/1748-7161-1-4

SRS Criteria for the assesment of the brace:

- a. Age of ≥ 10 years;
- b. Negative Risser test result (Risser's sign of 0–2);
- c. Cobb curvature angle of 25–40°;
- d. No previous treatment;
- e. Patients before menarche or 1 year before

The assessment of the efficacy of the treatment of idiopathic scoliosis using a corrective brace is based on determination of the final treatment outcome classified as being within one of the following ranges:

1. Correction: Cobb angle reduction by $>5^\circ$;
2. Stabilization: Cobb angle change of $\pm 5^\circ$;
3. Progression: Cobb angle deterioration by $>5^\circ$;
4. Final Cobb angle of $>45^\circ$;
5. Referral for surgery: patients referred for surgical treatment.



Evidencia de que no funciona

- Electroestimulación
- Acupuntura
- Terapia manual
- Quiropráctica
- Técnicas de miofeedback

DR. KEVIN LAU
Autor del bestseller
"Su plan para la prevención y tratamiento natural de la escoliosis"

LIBRO DE RECETAS PARA TRATAR LA ESCOLIOSIS

¡MEJORA TU COLUMNA VERTEBRAL COMIENDO!
SEGUNDA EDICIÓN

LA SALUD EN SUS MANOS

Braces for idiopathic scoliosis in adolescents (Review)

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



This is a reprint of a Cochrane
Review, 2010, Issue 1



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effects of Bracing in Adolescents with Idiopathic Scoliosis

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

...A QUIEN NO HEMOS DE TRATAR...

OBSERVACIÓN:

Con 7° de rotación (seguimiento cada 6 meses según maduración). Si $>7^\circ$ → Rx

Curvas $<20^\circ$ en el momento de la exploración.

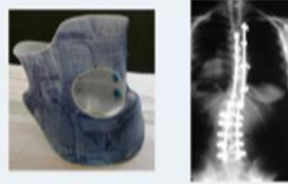
Nivel de evidencia IA



...A QUIEN SÍ...

Risser 2:

Curvas entre 20-29° (seguimiento 6m, >5° Cobb)
Curvas entre 30-40°



Curvas entre 40-50°

Curvas >50°



13 años
6 meses
Risser 0



14 años
Risser 2
ATRI 10°



Risser 3

Se controlarán cada 6-9 meses con RX

Cuando lleguen a la finalización de la madurez esquelética Cobb $<40^\circ$ no necesitarán más controles.

Curvas entre $40-50^\circ$ Cobb según el paciente.

Nivell d' Evidencia IIB



The classification of scoliosis braces developed by SOSORT with SRS, ISPO, and POSNA and approved by ESPRM

Stefano Negrini^{1,24} · Angelo Gabriele Aulisa² · Pavel Cerny³ · Jean Claude de Mauroy⁴ · Jeb McAviney⁵ · Andrew Mills⁶ · Sabrina Donzelli⁷ · Theodoros B. Grivas⁸ · M. Timothy Hresko⁹ · Tomasz Kotwicki¹⁰ · Hubert Labelle¹¹ · Louise Marcotte¹² · Martin Matthews^{13,14} · Joe O'Brien¹⁵ · Eric C. Parent¹⁶ · Nigel Price¹⁷ · Rigo Manuel¹⁸ · Luke Stikeleather¹⁹ · Michael G. Vitale²⁰ · Man Sang Wong²¹ · Grant Wood²² · James Wynne²³ · Fabio Zaina⁷ · Marco Brayda Bruno²⁴ · Suncica Bulat Würsching²⁵ · Caglar Yilgor²⁶ · Patrick Cahill²⁷ · Eugenio Dema²⁸ · Patrick Knott²⁹ · Andrea Lebel³⁰ · Grigorii Lein³¹ · Peter O. Newton³² · Brian G. Smith³³

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Table 4 The definitions of the terms used in the brace classification system

Term	Definition
Primary action	The overall primary mechanism of action of the brace. The terms used do not describe an exclusive biomechanical action but the prevalent one*
Bending	Braces with a global action of bending the trunk toward curve correction (in the direction of its convexity), mainly in the coronal/frontal plane
Detorsion	Braces with global action on the whole spine through mutual derotation of different trunk regions, mainly in the transverse (horizontal or axial) plane
Elongation	Braces with a global action in elongation/decompression of the trunk and spine achieved through distraction effect of cervical component, mainly along the vertical axis
Movement	Braces that guide the active movement of the patient through specific constraints
Push-up	Braces with a global action of elongation and localized detorsion of the spine achieved through three-dimensional compression of the trunk's pathological prominences in a caudo-cranial direction
Three points	Braces with one or more triplets of corrective pressure forces on the curves to be corrected. They can be on a single plane or multiplanar. They are located one on the apex and the other two above and below
Rigidity	The overall rigidity of the whole brace's structure. It depends on the material type, its thickness, and the brace design and construction*
Very rigid	Braces with (almost) full trunk coverage requiring hinges (or similar) to allow opening due to material rigidity
Rigid	Braces of thermoplastic rigid material that can be deformed (opens without hinges if monocot) and multisegmented braces with uncovered areas of the trunk
Elastic	Braces of elastic or (semi-) flexible plastic or multiple materials allowing movement of the trunk and spine
Anatomy	Regions of the spine (joint levels) where the orthosis is located. According to the mechanisms of action, they can also control curves in more cranial spine regions
CTLSO	Cervico-thoraco-lumbo-sacral orthosis
TLSO	Thoraco-lumbo-sacral orthosis
LSO	Lumbo-sacral orthosis
Primary corrective plane	Main plane of action of the brace. In the case of two planes, the appropriate terms are combined
Frontal	Braces with primary action in the coronal/frontal plane to bring vertebral bodies toward the spinal midline
Transverse	Braces with primary action in the transverse/horizontal/axial plane to rotate the vertebral bodies toward the spinal midline
Sagittal	Braces with primary action on the sagittal plane, normalizing the physiological curvature of lumbar lordosis and/or thoracic kyphosis
Three-dimensional	Braces with direct action in all three planes at the same time
Valves	Pieces of material connected to form the brace
Monocot	Rigid braces built in one single shell
Bivalve	Rigid braces built in two connected shells
Multisegmented	Rigid braces built in more than two connected pieces and elastic braces
Closure	Location of the opening to don/doff the brace. In the case of more than one closure, the two appropriate terms are combined
Ventral	Braces with anterior closure
Dorsal	Braces with posterior closure
Lateral	Braces with side closure

MILWAUKEE 1945 W.Blount



Use of the Milwaukee brace for progressive idiopathic scoliosis

Noonan KJ, Weinstein SL, Jacobson WC, Dolan LA.
Journal of Bone & Joint Surgery 1996; **78**(4): 557-67

Orthotic treatment of idiopathic hyperkyphosis with Milwaukee brace.

Mehdikhani M, Behtash H, Ganjavian MS, Khalaj N.

J Back Musculoskelet Rehabil. 2016 Aug 10;29(3):515-9.

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BOSTON

J.Hall-W.Miller 1972

Long-term results after Boston brace treatment in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis

Johan Emil Lange, Harald Steen and Jens Ivar Brox*
Scoliosis 2009, **4**:17 doi:10.1186/1748-7161-4-17



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A comparison between Boston brace and European braces in the treatment of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) patients: a systematic review based on the standardised Scoliosis Research Society (SRS) inclusion criteria for brace treatment

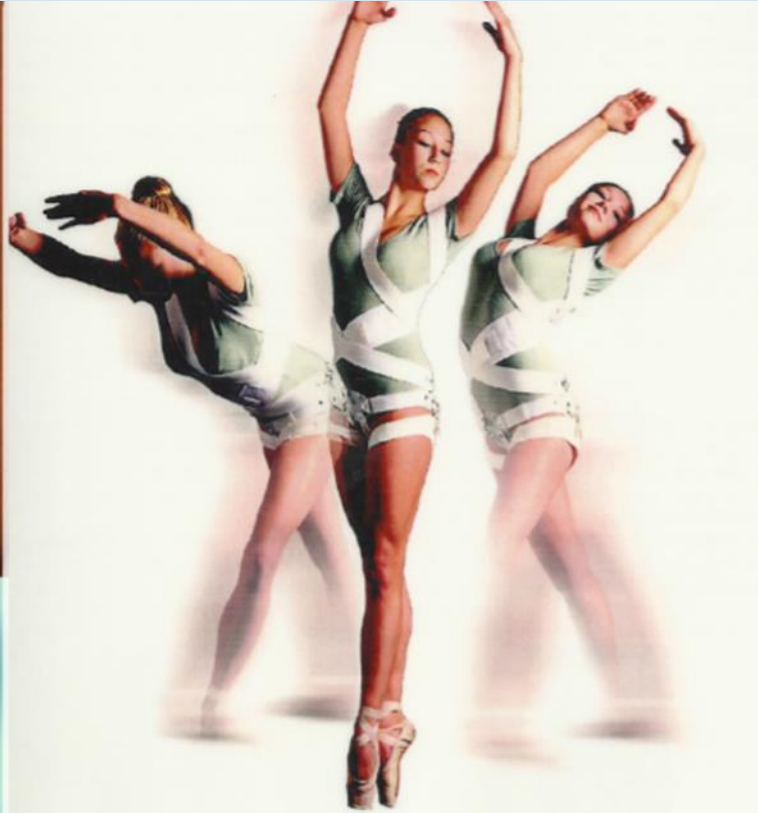
Review Article | Published: 04 November 2023

Volume 33, pages 630–645, (2024) [Cite this article](#)

[Yu Jie Lee](#), [Wee Jieh Wang](#), [Siti Mariam Mohamad](#), [Josephine Rebecca Chandren](#), [Siti Mariam Abd Gani](#), [Weng Hong Chung](#), [Chee Kidd Chiu](#) & [Chris Yin Wei Chan](#)

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SpineCor System:
CME MANUAL



Prezi



Corsé Nocturno



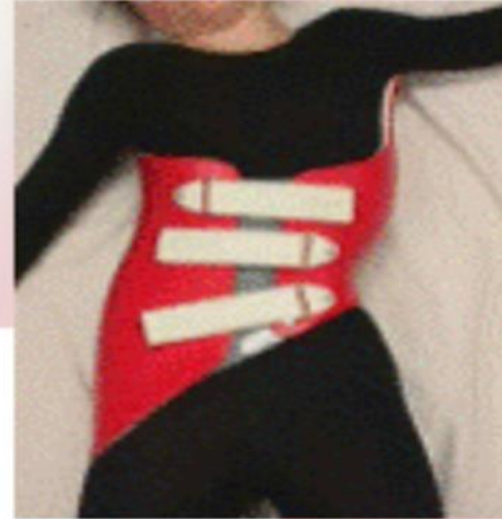
CHARLESTON1979 F.Reed

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Nighttime Bracing Versus Observation for Early Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis

John M. Wiemann, MD, Suken A. Shah, MD,† and Charles T. Price, MD‡*

PROVIDENCE1992 C.D' Amato



Effectiveness of Providence Nighttime Bracing in Patients With Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis

DANIEL D. BOHL, MPH; CONNOR J. TELLES, MD; NICHOLAS S. GOLINVAUX, BA; BRYCE A. BASQUES, BS; PETER A. DELUCA, MD; JONATHAN N. GRAUER, MD

Biomechanical Assessment of Providence Nighttime Brace for the Treatment of Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis

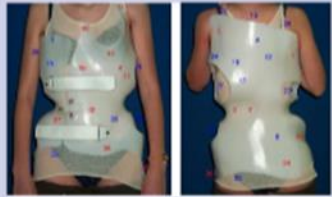
Sattout A, Clin J, Cobetto N, Labelle H, Aubin CE
Spine Deform. 2016 Jul;4(4):253-260

zi
abstract

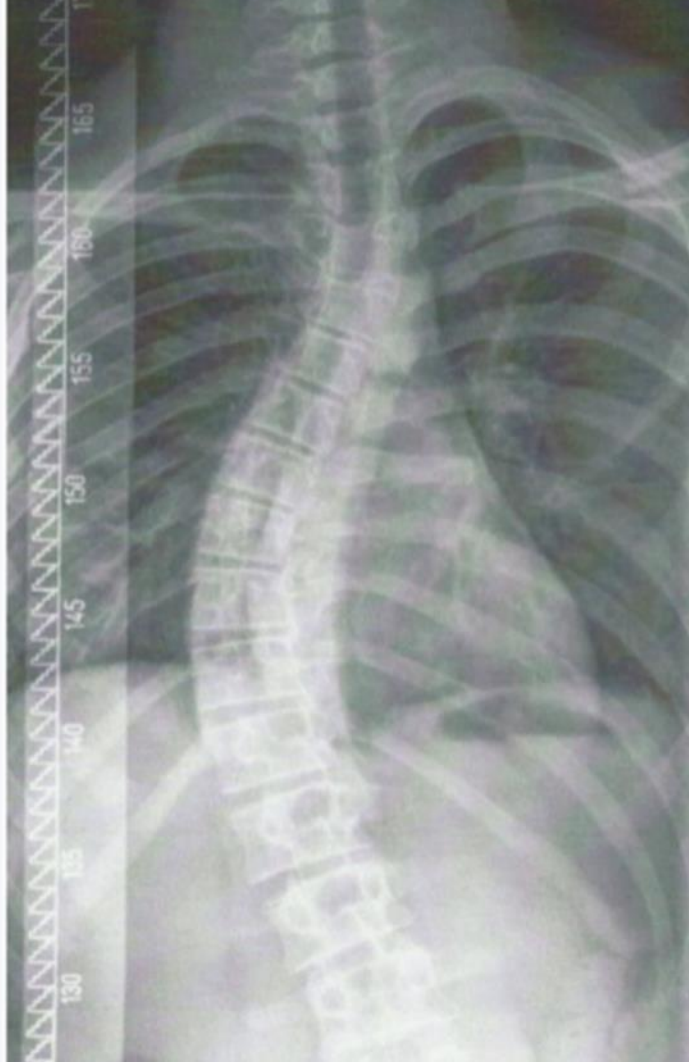
Full article available online at [Healio.com/Orthopedics](https://www.healio.com/Orthopedics)

CORSE DE CHENEAU

Dr.Cheneau 1952
Rigo System Cheneau Braces



Effectiveness of Chêneau brace treatment for idiopathic scoliosis:
prospective study in 79 patients followed to skeletal maturity
**Katarzyna Zaborowska-Sapeta^{1,2} , Ireneusz M Kowalski^{1,2} , Tomasz Kotwicki³ ,
Halina Protasiewicz Fałdowska¹ and Wojciech Kiebzak⁴**
Scoliosis 2011, **6**:2doi:10.1186/1748-7161-6-2



Lyones-Stagnara 1947



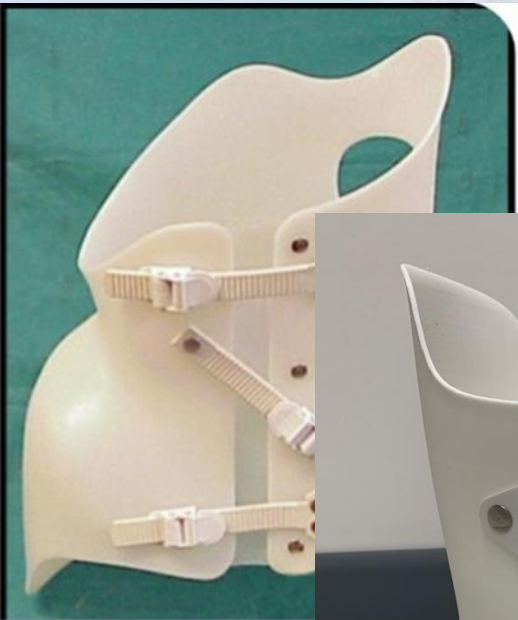
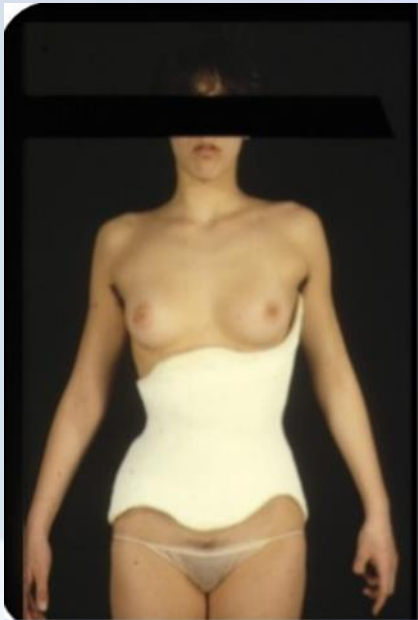
Lyon Brace

ArtBrace

"Brace Technology" Thematic Series - The Lyon approach to the conservative treatment of scoliosis

Jean Claude de Mauroy , Cyril Lecante and Frederic Barral
Scoliosis 2011, 6:4doi:10.1186/1748-7161-6-4





Aulisa et al. Scoliosis 2014, 9:3
<http://www.scoliosisjournal.com>

RESEARCH

Brace treatment: a prospective study
 criteria for a winner

Angelo G Aulisa^{1*}, Vincenzo Guzzanti^{1,2}, Emanuele Marzetti¹ and Lorenzo Aulisa³

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 Tessardi³

Walking in New York with the Sibilla Brace

SCOLIOSIS
 Open Access

Forcesco, Sibilla
 Dr. Negrini 2004

rezi

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NO HAY EVIDENCIA DE QUE UN CORSÉ SEA MEJOR QUE OTRO



NI QUE LOS CONFECCIONADOS EN
MOLDE DE YESO MEJOR
QUE LOS TIPO CAD CAM

> Spine Deform. 2021 May;9(3):697-702. doi: 10.1007/s43390-020-00265-4. Epub 2021 Feb 12.

Scoliosis Research Society survey: brace management in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis

Matthew Halsey¹, Lori A Dolan², Richard A Hostin³, Raphael D Adobor⁴, Romain Dayer⁵, Eugenio Dema⁶, Olavo B Letaif⁷

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 33580371 DOI: 10.1007/s43390-020-00265-4

Abstract

Purpose: While the Scoliosis Research Society (SRS) has established criteria for brace initiation in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS), there are no recommendations concerning other management issues. As the BRAIST study reinforced the utility of bracing, the SRS Non-Operative Management Committee decided to evaluate the consensus or discord in AIS brace management.

Esta claro lo de los corses, però no existe el suficiente conocimiento del manejo por parte de los cirujanos



Review

Bracing Interventions Can Help Adolescents with Idiopathic Scoliosis with Surgical Indication: A Systematic Review

Fabio Zaina¹, Claudio Cordani², Sabrina Donzelli^{1,*}, Stefano Giuseppe Lazzarini³, Chiara Arienti³, Matteo Johann Del Furia² and Stefano Negrini^{2,4}

- 1 ISICO (Italian Scientific Spine Institute), 20141 Milan, Italy
 - 2 IRCCS Istituto Ortopedico Galeazzi, 20157 Milan, Italy
 - 3 IRCCS Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, 20148 Milan, Italy
 - 4 Department of Biomedical, Surgical and Dental Sciences, University "La Statale", 20122 Milan, Italy
- * Correspondence: sabrina.donzelli@isico.it

Abstract: There is a common agreement that bracing is appropriate for curves between 20 and 40° for the Cobb angle during growth, but for larger curves, the experts' opinions are not consistent. We designed this systematic review to report the updated evidence about the effectiveness of bracing in scoliosis patients with curves $\geq 40^\circ$ and a residual growth period. We included randomized controlled trials, non-randomized controlled trials, prospective and retrospective observational studies, and case series addressing the effect of bracing in patients with idiopathic scoliosis during growth with curves $\geq 40^\circ$ for the Cobb angle, published from 2000 onwards. Outcome: The percentage of patients with surgery, curves above 45° or 50°, and a Cobb angle change are all included in the study. Nine papers (563 patients, average worst curve of 44.8°) are included: four are retrospective case series, two are retrospective and two are prospective cohort studies, and one is a prospective controlled study. The overall quality was good, with respect to the type of design. A total of 32% of the patients improved, 26% were stable, and 42% worsened. The rate of improvement ranged from 11% to 78%; the rate of worsening ranged from 4% to 64%. There are some studies suggesting the use of bracing even in the case of severe curves when patients are motivated by trying to avoid surgery. More and better-quality research with coherent outcome criteria is needed.

Keywords: idiopathic scoliosis; brace; surgery; conservative treatment; rehabilitation; pediatrics; systematic review



Citation: Zaina, F.; Cordani, C.; Donzelli, S.; Lazzarini, S.G.; Arienti, C.; Del Furia, M.J.; Negrini, S. Bracing Interventions Can Help Adolescents with Idiopathic Scoliosis with Surgical Indication: A Systematic Review. *Children* **2022**, *9*, 1672. <https://doi.org/10.3390/children9111672>

Negrini et al. *Scoliosis and Spinal Disorders* (2018) 13:3
DOI 10.1186/s13013-017-0145-8

Scoliosis and Spinal Disorders

REVIEW

Open Access

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



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



Prosthetics and
Orthotics International

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SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Nonoperative management of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) using braces

Grivas, Theodoros B.¹; Negrini, Stefano²; Aubin, Carl-Eric³; Aulisa, Angelo Gabriele⁴; De Mauroy, Jean Claude⁵; Donzelli, Sabrina⁶; Hresko, M. Timothy⁷; Kotwicki, Tomasz⁸; Lou, Edmond⁹; Maruyama, Toru¹⁰; Parent, Eric C.¹¹; Rigo, Manuel¹²; Thometz, John G.^{13,14}; Wong, Man Sang¹⁵; Zaina, Fabio¹⁶

Author Information

Prosthetics and Orthotics International 46(4):p 383-391, August 2022. | DOI: 10.1097/PXR.0000000000000117

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ELSEVIER

Orthopaedics & Traumatology: Surgery & Research

Volume 111, Issue 1, Supplement, February 2025, 104078



Review article

Non-operative treatment of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis

Audrey Angelliaume^a, Clémence Pfirrmann^b, Toulla Alhada^c, Jérôme Sales de Gauzy^d

Show more

- Se recomienda utilizar corsé para tratar la escoliosis idiopática del adolescente **B I**
- Se recomienda utilizar corsé para tratar la escoliosis idiopática juvenil e infantil como la primera elección en un intento de evitar o al menos posponer la cirugía a una edad más apropiada **B III**
- Se recomienda el uso de corsé en pacientes con escoliosis idiopática progresiva mayor de 25° durante el crecimiento; en estos casos, PSSE solo (sin corsé) no debe realizarse a menos que sea recetado por un médico experto **B I**
- Se recomienda el yeso (o refuerzo rígido) para tratar la escoliosis idiopática infantil para intentar estabilizando la curva **B IV**
- Se recomienda no aplicar corsés para tratar pacientes con curvas por debajo de $15^\circ \pm 5^\circ$ Cobb, a menos que se justifique lo contrario en la opinión de un médico especializado experto **B V**
- Corsé se recomienda para tratar pacientes con curvas por encima de $20^\circ \pm 5^\circ$ Cobb, todavía creciendo (Risser 0 a 3), y con progresión demostrada de deformidad o riesgo elevado de empeoramiento, a menos que se justifique lo contrario en la opinión de un médico experto **B I**
- Se recomienda el refuerzo rígido muy duro (yeso) para tratar pacientes con curva entre 45° y 60° para tratar de evitar la cirugía. **C IV**

- Se recomienda que cada equipo tratante proporcione el corsé que mejor sepa manejar lo que significa que tienen más experiencia y resultados percibidos; no hay un corsé que pueda recomendarse sobre los demás. **C IV**
- Se recomienda que los aparatos se usen a tiempo completo o no menos de 18 horas por día en el comienzo del tratamiento, a menos que se justifique lo contrario según la opinión de un experto **B II**
- Dado que hay una "dosis-respuesta" al tratamiento, se recomienda que las horas de corsé por día están en proporción con la severidad de la deformidad, la edad del paciente, la etapa, objetivo y resultados generales del tratamiento, y el cumplimiento factible **B II**
- Se recomienda que los aparatos se usen hasta el final del crecimiento del hueso vertebral y entonces el tiempo de uso se reduce gradualmente, a menos que se justifique de otro modo en la opinión de un Experto **B V**
- Se recomienda que el tiempo de uso del corsé se reduzca gradualmente, mientras realizar ejercicios de estabilización, para permitir la adaptación del sistema postural y mantener resultados **B IV**
- Se recomienda que el cumplimiento de los aparatos ortopédicos se verifique regularmente a través de dispositivos de monitorización de cumplimiento **B V**
- Se recomienda verificar la calidad del aparato ortopédico a través de una radiografía **B IV**



Establishing consensus on the best practice guidelines for the use of bracing in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis

Benjamin D. Roye¹ · Matthew E. Simhon¹ · Hiroko Matsumoto^{1,16} · Prachi Bakrania¹ · Hagit Berdishevsky¹ · Lori A. Dolan² · Kelly Grimes¹ · Theodoros B. Grivas³ · Michael T. Hresko⁴ · Lori A. Karol⁵ · Baron S. Lonner⁶ · Michael Mendelow⁷ · Stefano Negrini^{8,9} · Peter O. Newton¹⁰ · Eric C. Parent¹¹ · Manuel Rigo¹² · Luke Strikeleather¹³ · John Tunney^{1,14} · Stuart L. Weinstein² · Grant Wood¹⁵ · Michael G. Vitale¹

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Spine Deformity

AIS BRACING CHECKLIST

INITIATING

MONITORING

DISCONTINUING

Bracing Indications:

- No role for bracing curves ≤ 15 or $\geq 60^\circ$
- No role for bracing skeletally mature patients (Risser Sign 5, Sanders Stage 7, no growth remaining)

Brace Prescription:

- Choose rigid braces (e.g. Rigo Chêneau-type brace, Boston Style Orthosis) over non-rigid braces (e.g. SpineCor)
- Brace high-risk patients ≥ 18 hours per day
- Do NOT brace any patients < 6 hours per day
- Monitor brace compliance with electronic sensors

Physical Activities/PSSE:

- Recommend sports and physical activities
 - Instruct patient to remove brace for activities
- Consider prescribing PSSE where available
 - PSSE is not a substitute for bracing when bracing is indicated

X-rays:

- Utilize low-dose biplanar radiography over plain radiographs when available
- Evaluate skeletal maturity with Sanders staging
- Correct leg length discrepancies when taking x-rays
- Obtain frontal and sagittal in-brace x-rays 4-6 weeks from brace delivery
 - Consider a 2-6 week brace break-in period prior to the in-brace radiograph
 - Measure biggest residual coronal Cobb angle and evaluate sagittal parameters in-brace
 - If a properly worn brace is unable to achieve meaningful curve correction, modify or remake the brace

X-rays Continued:

- Take all subsequent follow-up x-rays out of brace
 - Remove the brace at least 1 hour prior to the x-ray
 - Take x-rays of patients undergoing their rapid growth phase (Sanders 3 or 4) every 4-6 months
 - Take x-rays of patients outside of their rapid growth phase every 6-12 months

Discontinuing Bracing:

- Consider Sanders stage, Risser sign, change in height, curve progression, and curve magnitude when discontinuing
- When discontinuing, wean the brace for a minimum of 6 months

The primary goal of bracing therapy in AIS is to prevent or limit curve progression (including progression to surgery) in the growing child

Fig. 1 Bracing in AIS clinical checklist

REVISION CORSE

No puede asumirse, si no se evalúa, que el corsé está actuando de forma correcta.

Una vez el paciente se adapte a la ortesis deberá efectuarse el primer control entre los 7-15 días de su colocación

a tiempo completo:

EXPLORACIÓN FÍSICA SIN CORSE: puntos de presión y roce en la piel. Si hay dolor o no.

EXPLORACIÓN FÍSICA CON CORSE

El borde inferior de la parte posterior de la cesta debe situarse 2,5 a 3 cm. por encima del isquion, de forma que al sentarse el paciente la cesta quede al menos 2 dedos por encima del plano de sedestación.

El plano lateral de la misma debe estar situado por encima del trocánter y el borde inferior del plano anterior estará

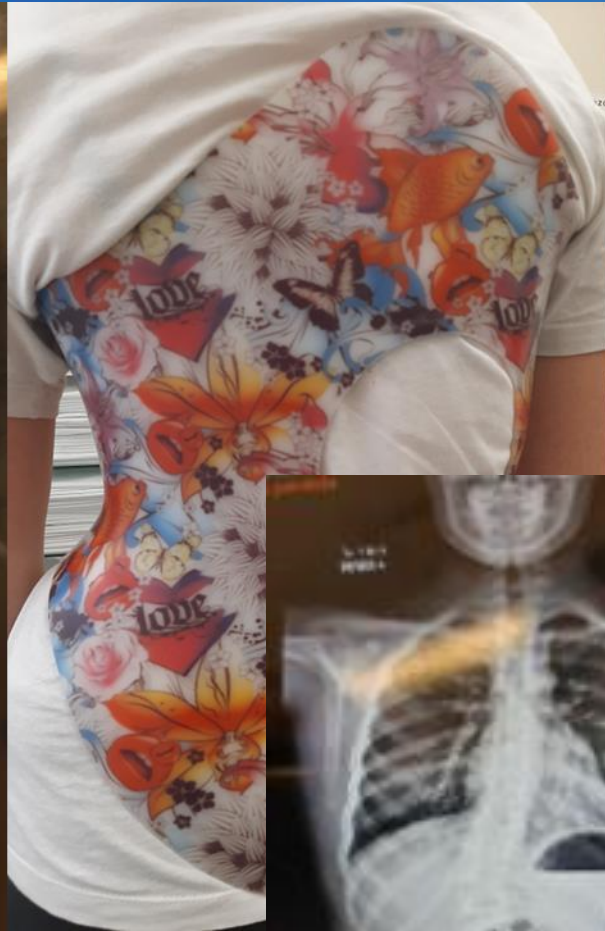
situado al menos 2,5 cm. (1 dedo) por encima de la sínfisis púbica permitiendo la sedestación con una flexión de caderas de 90°.

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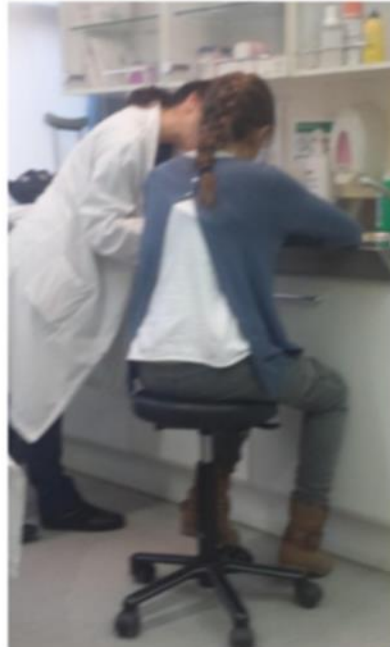
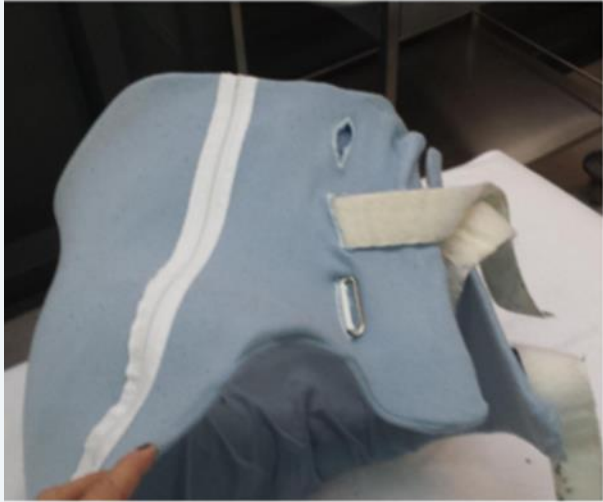
Y las preguntas del millón...
¿Cuántas horas llevarlo?
¿Cuándo quitarlo?



Fig. 119 Part-Time bracing according to initial angulation (brace protocol)







HIPERCIFOSIS

- Es el aumento de la curva del plano sagital en la columna torácica (cifosis). Los rangos de normalidad han sido descritos entre 30 y 50º, estableciéndose rangos también según la edad.
- Anamnesis
- La clínica suele presentarse entre los 10 y 15 años. La principal queja es la deformidad de la espalda, mientras que el sólo aparece entre el 20% - 60% de casos, suele localizarse en el ápex de la curvatura (T7) entre y ocasionalmente en la charnela toraco-lumbar.
- Puede aumentar hasta un 78% de los casos, si la curva cifótica llega hasta L1-L2. El dolor es intermitente, sin irradiaciones y no produce discapacidad ni para las actividades de la vida diaria ni para las físicas. La sintomatología se puede exacerbar con la maduración esquelética de la columna dorsolumbar

Criterios de Enfermedad de Scheuermann:

Clinicos: edad 10-15 años

localización clásica o atípica

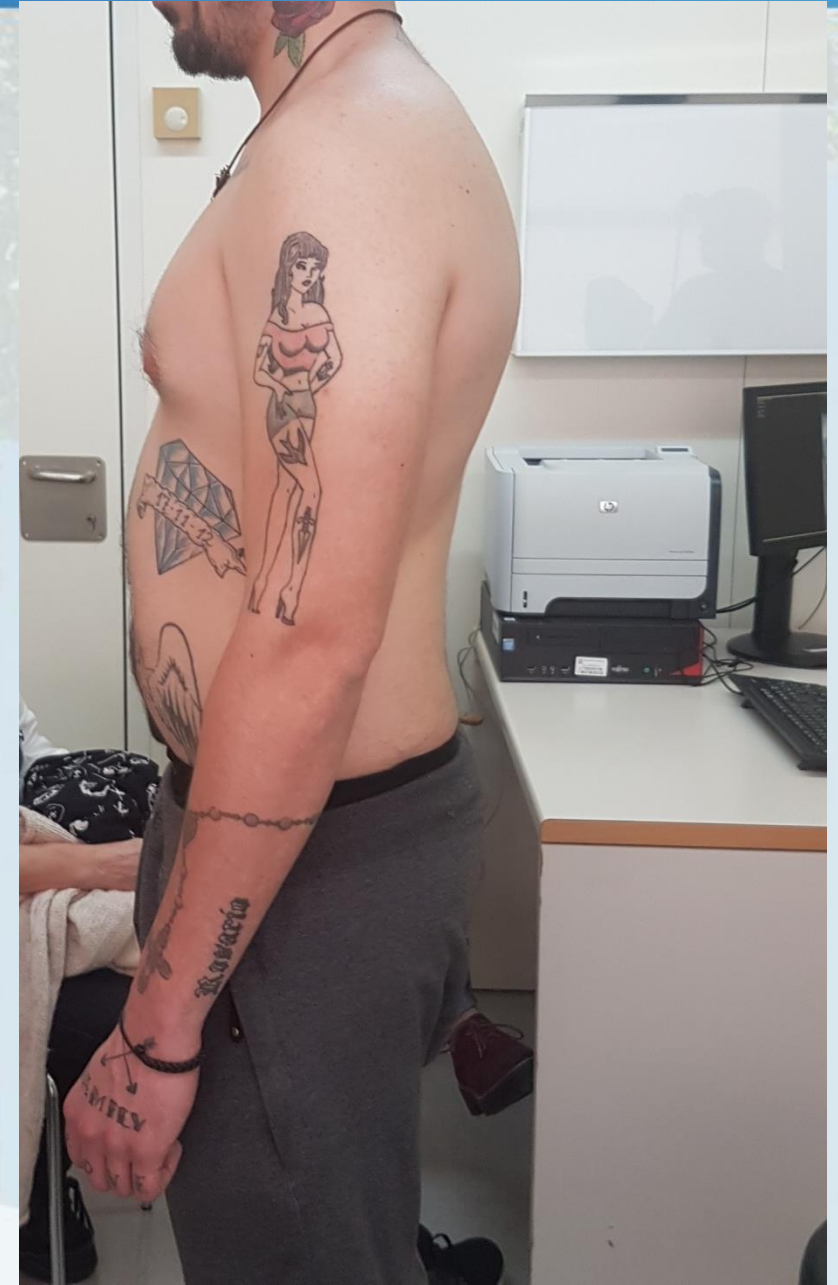
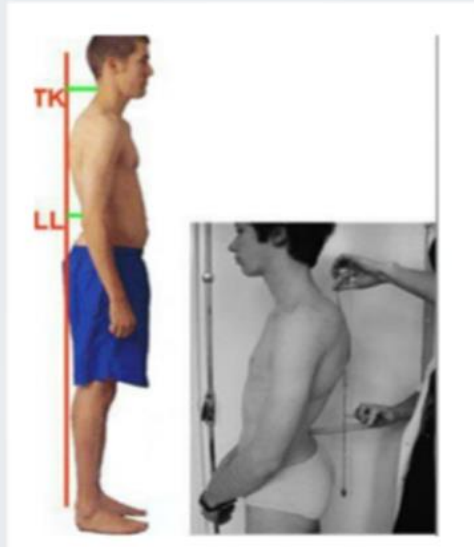
Rigidez vertebral

Radiológicos: Valor angular del Cobb $>40^\circ$

Acuñaamiento anterior de 3 vértebras
más de 5° .

Irregularidad de platillos vertebrales

Presencia de nódulos de Schmorl





frontiers
in Endocrinology

MINI REVIEW
published: 24 January 2020
doi: 10.3389/fendo.2020.00008



The Clinical Relevance of Hyperkyphosis: A Narrative Review

M. C. Koelz^{1*}, W. F. Lems² and H. C. Willems¹

¹ Division of Geriatrics, Department of Internal Medicine, Academic Medical Centre Amsterdam, Amsterdam Public Health Research Institute, Amsterdam UMC, Amsterdam, Netherlands, ² Department of Rheumatology, Amsterdam Movement Sciences, Amsterdam UMC, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands

The kyphosis angle of the thoracic spine tends to increase with aging. Hyperkyphosis is a kyphosis angle, exceeding the normal range. This narrative literature review aims to provide an overview of the current literature concerning kyphosis measurement methods, the etiology and adverse health effects of hyperkyphosis. As of yet, a well-defined threshold for hyperkyphosis is lacking. To attain more generalizability and to be able to compare study results in older adults, we propose to define age-related hyperkyphosis as a Cobb angle of 50° or more in standing position. Hyperkyphosis may be a potentially modifiable risk factor for adverse health outcomes, like fall risk and fractures. Additionally, hyperkyphosis may indicate the presence of osteoporosis, which is treatable. Prospective and intervention studies, using a Cobb angle of 50° as a clear and uniform definition of hyperkyphosis, are warranted to investigate the clinical relevance of hyperkyphosis.

Keywords: hyperkyphosis, kyphosis, older adults, fracture, fall, measurement, review

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:
Wim Van Hul,
University of Antwerp, Belgium



..CUÁNDO TRATAR...

Curvas $>45^\circ$ progresivas en periodo de crecimiento
Curvas 60° si existe dolor

de Mauroy et al. *Scoliosis* 2010, 5:9
<http://www.scoliosisjournal.com/content/5/1/9>



REVIEW

Open Access

7th SOSORT consensus paper: conservative treatment of idiopathic & Scheuermann's kyphosis

JC de Mauroy^{*1}, HR Weiss¹⁷, AG Aulisa², L Aulisa², JI Brox³, J Durmala⁴, C Fusco⁵, TB Grivas⁶, J Hermus⁷, T Kotwicki⁸, G Le Blay⁹, A Lebel¹⁰, L Marcotte¹¹, S Negrini⁵, L Neuhaus¹², T Neuhaus¹², P Pizzetti⁵, L Revzina¹³, B Torres¹⁴, PJM Van Loon¹⁵, E Vasiladis⁶, M Villagrasa¹⁶, M Werkman¹⁸, M Wernicka¹⁹, MS Wong²⁰ and F Zaina⁵



Musculoskeletal Science and Practice

Volume 56, December 2021, 102438

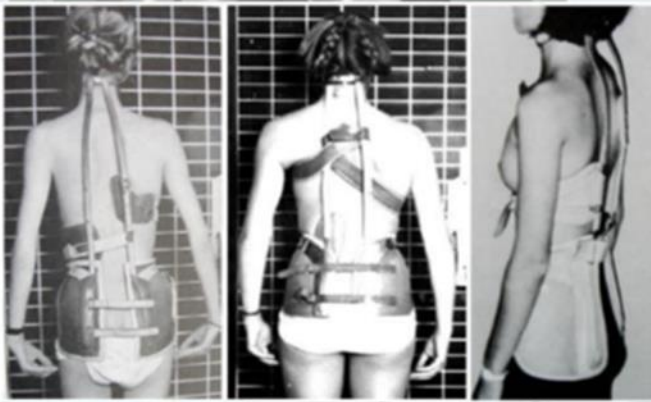
Systematic review

Decreasing thoracic hyperkyphosis – Which treatments are most effective? A systematic literature review and meta-analysis

Hazel J. Jenkins^a, Aron S. Downie^a, Matthew Fernandez^b, Mark J. Hancock^c



Corsé de Swain



Corsé de Milwaukee



Kyphologic Brace



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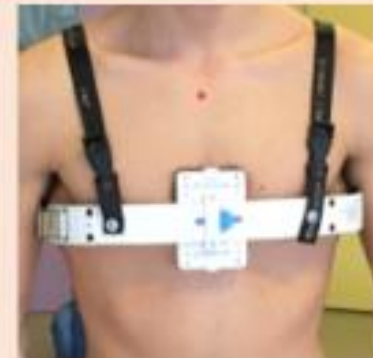


DEFORMIDADES TORAX

TRATAMIENTO QUIRÚRGICO



TRATAMIENTO NO QUIRÚRGICO



Pectus Carinatum

PECTUS CARINATUM

➤ TIPOS:

I: Condrogladiolar

II: Condromanubrial



PECTUS CARINATUM

➤ CURRARINO SILVERMAN



PECTUS CARINATUM

➤ TIPOS:

Simétrico

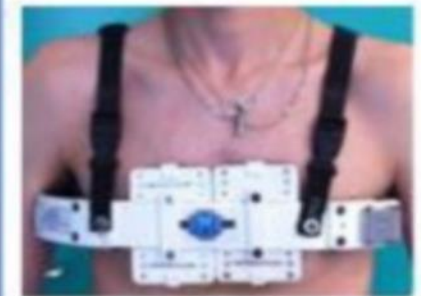
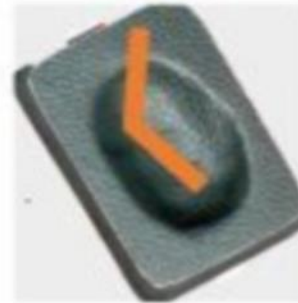


Asimétrico





SISTEMA COMPRESIÓN DINÁMICA



SISTEMA COMPRESIÓN DINÁMICA



CRITERIO INCLUSIÓN

- PC condrogliolar
- PIC < 9 PSI

CRITERIO EXCLUSIÓN

- PC condromanubrial
- PIC > 9 PSI

CORRECCIÓN

- Estéticamente aceptable
- Mantenimiento 6 meses

- Medición presión inicial de corrección (PIC)
- Presión de tratamiento < 3PSI
- Uso todo el día (deporte)
- Ejercicios posturales/aeróbico

Pectus excavatum

PECTUS EXCAVATUM

➤ TIPOS

“Cup-shape”



“Saucer-shape”



“Grand Canyon”



PECTUS EXCAVATUM

➤ TIPOS

Simétrico



Asimétrico



Híbridas



Pectus excavatum



> J Pediatr Surg. 2018 Jun;53(6):1221-1225. doi: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2018.02.088. Epub 2018 Mar 8.

Nonoperative management of pectus excavatum with vacuum bell therapy: A single center study

Robert J Obermeyer ¹, Nina S Cohen ², Robert E Kelly Jr ³, M Ann Kuhn ³, Frazier W Frantz ³, Margaret M McGuire ³, James F Paulson ⁴

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 29606411 DOI: 10.1016/j.jpedsurg.2018.02.088



VACUUM BELL



CRITERIO INCLUSIÓN

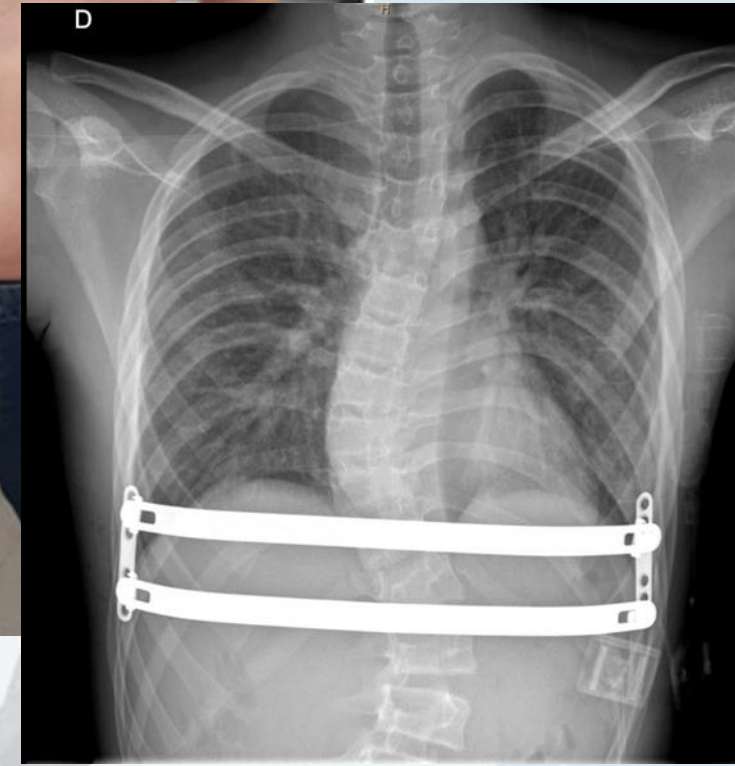
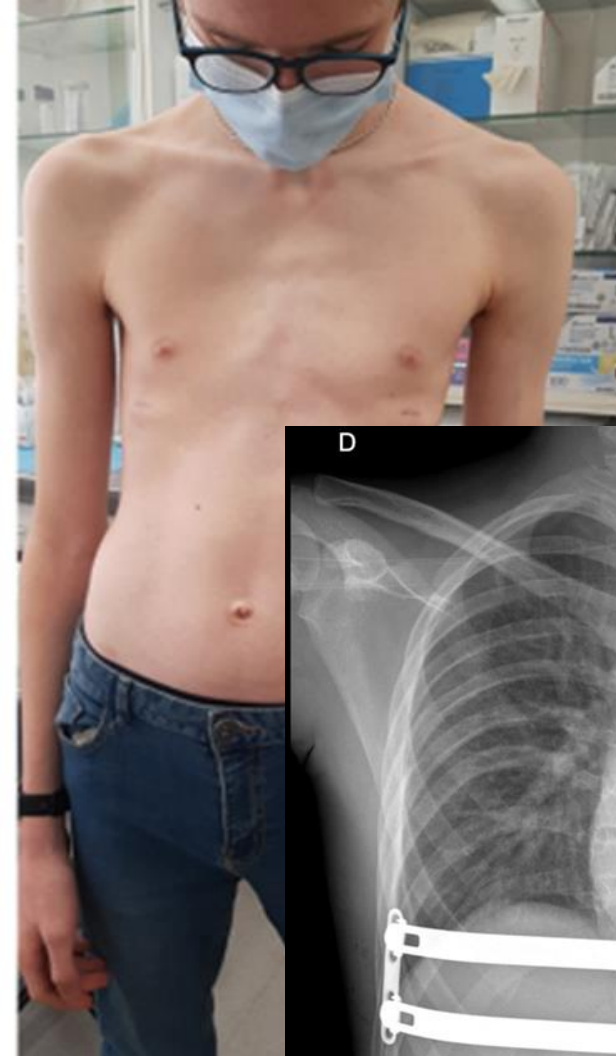
- Corrección parcial/total con $P < 300$ mbar

CRITERIO EXCLUSIÓN

- Cardiopatías, vasculopatías
- Coagulopatías
- Osteogénesis imperfecta

CORRECCIÓN

- Profundidad PE < 5 mm
- Estéticamente aceptable
- Mantenimiento 6 meses



...Calidad de Vida...

• SRS-22

Bago J et al. Spine, 2004;29:1676-80

• Cavidra/QLP

Climent JM et al. Spine, 1995;20:2006-11

• TAPS

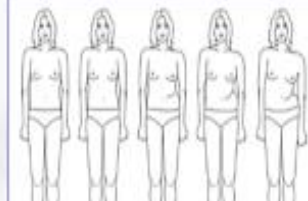
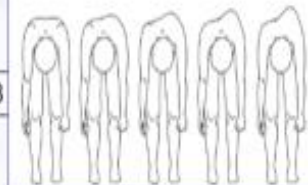
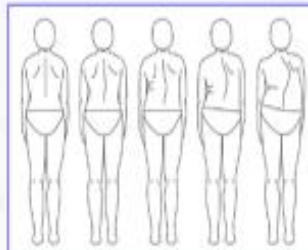
Bagó et al, Scoliosis 2010 5,6

• BSSQ

D'Agata E. European Spinal Resonances 2009;16:2258

Test de personalidad???

Cumplimiento



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open access

European Journal of Physical and Rehabilitation Medicine 2023 Mar 09

DOI: [10.23736/S1973-9087.23.07489-0](https://doi.org/10.23736/S1973-9087.23.07489-0)

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language: English

Sports participation reduces the progression of idiopathic scoliosis and the need for bracing. An observational study of 511 adolescents with Risser 0-2 maturation stage

Alessandra NEGRINI ¹ , Sabrina DONZELLI ¹, Massimiliano VANOSI ¹, Martina POGGIO ¹, Claudio CORDANI ², Fabio ZAINA ¹, Stefano NEGRINI ^{3,4}

¹ Italian Scientific Spine Institute (ISICO), Milan, Italy; ² Laboratory of Evidence-based Rehabilitation, IRCCS Galeazzi Orthopedic Institute, Milan, Italy; ³ Department of Biomedical, Surgical and Dental Sciences, "La Statale" University, Milan, Italy; ⁴ IRCCS Galeazzi Orthopedic Institute, Milan, Italy

CONCLUSIONS: This study shows that sports activities have a protective role against progression at 12-month follow-up in adolescents with milder forms of IS. Excluding high-level sports activities, the risks of progression and failure decrease with the increase in sports frequency per week.

CLINICAL REHABILITATION IMPACT: Albeit non-specific, sports can help in the rehabilitation of patients with idiopathic scoliosis and reduce brace prescription.

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