



Vertebral, intraspinal and other organ anomalies in congenital scoliosis

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Abstract

Aims This study was undertaken to describe the pattern of vertebral, intraspinal and other organ anomalies in patients with congenital scoliosis and to determine the correlation between them.

Methods Complete medical and radiological records of 227 consecutive patients with congenital scoliosis were analysed. The radiographs were examined for type of vertebral anomaly, location and severity of deformity. The median curve progression index (MCPI) was calculated in 198 patients. The magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the whole spine was analysed to detect the presence of cord abnormalities. The presence of other organ-system anomalies was also noted. The independent sample *t* test was used to compare severity of deformity between those with and without cord anomalies. The Chi-square test was used to compare frequency of cord abnormalities in different vertebral and organ-system anomalies.

Results Hemivertebra with contralateral bar had the highest MCPI, while block vertebrae and wedge vertebrae had the lowest MCPI. Forty-eight patients had 83 cord anomalies. There was no statistically significant difference in severity of deformity, between those with and without cord anomalies. Failure of segmentation had the highest frequency of cord anomalies ($p=0.01$). There was no significant difference in the frequency of cord anomalies between those with and without other organ defects.

Conclusion Curve progression can be predicted by the underlying vertebral abnormalities. However, it cannot predict cord and other organ-system anomalies. Thus, all patients with congenital scoliosis must undergo MRI of the spine, electro- and echocardiography and ultrasonography of the abdomen to detect occult abnormalities and optimize the patient prior to deformity correction.

Keywords Congenital scoliosis · Vertebral anomalies · Intraspinal anomalies · Magnetic resonance imaging

Introduction

Around 8 weeks of intrauterine life, the bony elements of the spine begin to form and the neuraxis completes its infolding, to form the neural tube [1]. Any event during this period can lead to abnormalities of the spinal column as well as the spinal cord. Abnormalities of the bony elements present as failure of formation, failure of segmentation or both in the form of mixed anomalies. These abnormalities cause an imbalance in the longitudinal growth of the spine resulting in congenital spinal deformity. Multiple fused ribs when

present with bony bars on the concave side may result in rapid curve progression. Even though the contributing vertebral anomalies are present since birth, the deformity may only be evident later in childhood. The close embryological relationship between the spinal column and the spinal cord can result in concomitant intraspinal abnormalities such as split cord malformation (SCM), tethered cord, low-lying conus, syringomyelia and intraspinal masses [2–4].

Congenital spinal deformities are relatively rigid, may progress rapidly and when associated with intraspinal abnormalities have a higher risk of neurological complications. Being an embryological anomaly, it is often associated with genitourinary, cardiovascular, musculoskeletal and other abnormalities. These factors play an important role in the decision-making and management of congenital spinal deformities [2–7].

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Several studies have been done to determine the pattern and presentation of congenital scoliosis, frequency of associated intraspinal and organ defects. The frequency of intraspinal anomalies ranged from 15 to 58%. However, most of these studies were carried out on patients treated surgically, and few have been done to correlate them with vertebral anomalies [6–11]. This study was undertaken to describe the pattern of vertebral, intraspinal and other organ anomalies in 227 consecutive patients with congenital scoliosis and to determine the correlation between them.

Materials and methods

In a retrospective study, 582 patients who presented between January 2010 and June 2018 with spontaneous onset scoliosis before the age of 18 years, whose complete medical and radiographic records were available, were analysed. Clinical examination was done to detect neurological deficit, features of occult spinal dysraphism and presence of other congenital abnormalities. Standardized standing anteroposterior (AP), lateral and supine-stretch AP radiographs were obtained in all patients. Biochemical and haematological investigations were done to rule out infective and systemic disorders. All patients underwent magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the spine to detect craniovertebral and cord anomalies. Three hundred and thirty-seven patients with idiopathic ($n=296$), presumed idiopathic with craniovertebral or spinal anomalies ($n=25$), neuromuscular including syndromic scoliosis, tumours and previously operated cases ($n=21$) were excluded. Thus, 227 patients with spinal deformity due to congenital vertebral anomalies formed the basis of this study. All patients underwent ultrasonography of the abdomen, electro- and echocardiography to detect renal and cardiac abnormalities. Institutional ethical committee clearance was obtained prior to the commencement of the study. One hundred and fifty-five patients underwent posterior spinal instrumentation, and fusion, of whom 29 underwent surgery within 1 year of presentation. The rest were followed up until skeletal maturity for curve decompensation.

Radiological evaluation

The digitalized radiographs were analysed by two independent observers in a blinded fashion, using Radiant version 4.6.5. In case of difference in the two readings, the decision of the senior author was considered to be final. The vertebral anomalies were classified according to Hedegquist and Emans [12]. Location of the abnormality was recorded, and curve magnitude was measured using the method described by Cobb et al. [13]. In patients with concomitant kyphosis, the sagittal alignment was measured using the modified Konstant's angle [14]. The median curve progression

index (MCPI) was calculated in 198 patients with follow-up greater than one-year prior to surgical intervention, using the method described by McMaster et al. [2].

Evaluation of intraspinal anomalies

MRIs of the whole spine including the craniovertebral junction were analysed to detect the presence of SCM, tethered cord, low lying conus, syringomyelia or any intradural masses. SCM was classified as type I (diastematomyelia with two hemicords in two dural sacs with bony or cartilaginous septum) and type II (two hemicords in a single dural sac), as described by Pang et al. [15, 16]. The location and length of the split were also noted. In syringomyelia, the T1- and T2-weighted sagittal and axial sections of the MRI were analysed. The location of syrinx, length of the syrinx (number of vertebral segments traversed) and anteroposterior diameter of the syrinx at the level of maximum expansion were noted. The syrinx–cord ratio (SCR) was calculated by dividing the maximal syrinx diameter by the diameter of the cord at the same level. The syringes were classified as small ($SCR=0.2–0.25$), medium ($SCR=0.25–0.5$) and large ($SCR>0.5$) [17, 18].

Statistical analysis

Statistical Package for Social Science for Windows version 20 was used for statistical analysis. The intraclass correlation coefficient and kappa coefficient were used to determine inter- and intraobserver variability. Quantitative variables such as frequency of vertebral and cord anomalies were expressed as percentage. Continuous variables such as age, Cobb angle, extent of split cord and syrinx were expressed as mean \pm SD. The one-way repeated ANOVA was used to compare Cobb's angle at the time of presentation in different vertebral anomalies. The independent sample *t* test was used to compare age and Cobb's angle at presentation between those with and without cord anomalies. The Chi-square test was used to compare frequency of cord and other organ abnormalities in different vertebral anomalies. A *p* value of less than 0.05 was considered to be significant.

Results

The inter- and intraobserver variation ranged from 0.85 to 0.88. The descriptive statistics of the studied sample are shown in Table 1. The mean age of presentation was 8.8 ± 5.2 years, and girls were more commonly affected (62.5%). Majority of the curves were located in the thoracic spine (48.5%) followed by thoracolumbar spine (31.8%). Right convex curves (53%) were more common than the left convex curves. Failure of formation was the most common

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of study population

	Failure of formation (n = 144)			Failure of segmentation (n = 38)			Mixed anomalies (n = 45)
	SHV (n = 61)	MHV (n = 58)	WV (n = 25)	BV (n = 11)	UUB (n = 9)	UUB + CHV (n = 18)	
Age of presentation	9 ± 1.3	7.4 ± 2.6	10.3 ± 1.46	10.6 ± 1.5	9.1 ± 2.3	7.2 ± 3.6	9.4 ± 2.7
Gender (male/female)	26:35	24:34	11:14	6:5	1:2	5:13	22:23
Mean Cobb's angle (coronal)	38.7 ± 1.6	44.6 ± 4.6	23 ± 2.5	27 ± 1.5	45.6 ± 2.7	49.6 ± 3.1	41.2 ± 3.5

SHV single hemivertebra, MHV multiple hemivertebra, WV wedge vertebra, BV block vertebra, UUB unilateral unsegmented bar, UUB + CHV unilateral unsegmented bar with contralateral hemivertebra

vertebral anomaly (64.7%), followed by mixed anomalies (18.2%), and failure of segmentation was the least frequent vertebral anomaly (17.2%). The commonest vertebral anomaly was hemivertebrae (n = 119), and it constituted 82.6% of cases with failure of formation. Thirteen patients had concomitant kyphosis, six of which were due to failure of formation, two were due to failure of segmentation and five were due to mixed anomalies. The mean Cobb angle at the time of presentation was 41 degrees. The mean modified Konstam's angle at the time of presentation was 43°. The curve magnitude at the time of presentation was significantly lower in patients with block vertebrae and wedge vertebrae (p < 0.01). Patients with hemivertebra with contralateral bar in the thoracic spine had the highest MCPI (12.3°/year) followed by the same lesion in the thoracolumbar spine (MCPI = 8°/year). Block vertebrae and wedge vertebrae had the lowest MCPI (< 2°/year). The detailed MCPI based on vertebral level and type of anomaly is shown in Table 2.

The comparison between patients with and without cord anomalies is shown in Table 3. The Chi-square test demonstrated a statistically significant difference in the frequency

of cord anomalies, with failure of segmentation having the highest frequency (39.8%, p = 0.01). Forty-eight patients (21.2%) had 83 cord anomalies with 50% of them having multiple anomalies. Twenty-four of these patients underwent neurosurgical intervention 3 to 6 months prior to the deformity correction. The details of cord anomalies and their relationship with vertebral anomalies are shown in Table 4. SCM was the most frequently seen cord anomaly (64.6%). Type 2 SCM (74.2%) was more common than type 1 SCM. The mean extent of the split was 2.8 ± 0.4 levels, with type 1 SCM having greater extent of the split compared to type 2 SCM (4.6 ± 1.5 vs 2.2 ± 0.2). Forty-two percent of patients with SCM had concomitant cord anomalies, with syringomyelia being the most frequent. Syringomyelia was the second most common cord anomaly, and 63.2% had other cord anomalies. The mean extent of the syrinx was 4.6 ± 0.3 levels, and the mean SCR was 0.34 ± 0.04. Most of the syrinxes were small (42.1%) to medium (42.1%) in size and were present in the thoracic region (57.9%) followed by the cervicothoracic region (15.8%). All cases of tethered cord were associated with a low-lying conus. The level of the

Table 2 Details of median curve progression index at different vertebral levels and anomalies

Vertebral level (n = 198)	Median curve progression index (degree/year) (n = 198)							Median curve progression index at each vertebral level
	Failure of formation (n = 128)			Failure of segmentation (n = 34)			Mixed anomalies (n = 36)	
	SHV (n = 54)	MHV (n = 49)	WV (n = 25)	BV (n = 11)	UUB (n = 9)	UUB + CHV (n = 14)		
Cervicothoracic (n = 18)	1.5	2.1	–	1	2.8	–	3.1	2.1
Thoracic (n = 96)	5	5.9	2.5	1.1	4.1	12.3	3.4	5.9
Thoracolumbar (n = 63)	2.5	4.2	1	1	4.2	8	5.6	4.2
Lumbar (n = 21)	1	1.9	1.2	1.3	2.8	–	4.3	1.9
Median curve progression index of each vertebral anomaly	2.5	4.1	0.7	0.6	3.5	5.2	3.3	

SHV single hemivertebra, MHV multiple hemivertebra, WV wedge vertebra, BV block vertebra, UUB unilateral unsegmented bar, UUB + CHV unilateral unsegmented bar with contralateral hemivertebra

Table 3 Comparison between cases with cord anomalies and those without cord anomalies

	Cord anomaly present (<i>n</i> = 48)	Cord anomaly absent (<i>n</i> = 179)	Comparison
Age of presentation	10.02 ± 3.1	9.52 ± 4.9	<i>p</i> = .42
Cobb's angle at presentation	40.86 ± 2.31	41.06 ± 3.45	<i>p</i> = .74
Vertebral anomalies			
Failure of formation	25 (17.4%)	119 (82.6%)	<i>p</i> = .01
Failure of segmentation	15 (39.5%)	23 (60.5%)	
Mixed	8 (17.8%)	37 (82.2%)	
Other organ anomalies	13 (27.1%)	28 (15.6%)	<i>p</i> = .06

Table 4 Descriptive data of patients with cord anomalies (*n* = 48)

	Cord anomaly/vertebral anomaly	Failure of formation (<i>n</i> = 25)	Failure of segmentation (<i>n</i> = 15)	Mixed vertebral anomalies (<i>n</i> = 8)	Total (<i>n</i> = 48)
Single cord anomaly (<i>n</i> = 24)	SCM	8	6	3	17
	Syringomyelia	4	3	0	7
Multiple cord anomalies (<i>n</i> = 24)	Tethered cord ^a	1	3	2	6
	SCM + Syringomyelia	3	1	1	5
	SCM + tethered cord ^a	2	1	0	3
	SCM + intraspinal mass	2	0	1	3
	Syrinx + tethered cord ^a	4	0	0	4
	SCM + syrinx + tethered cord ^a	1	1	1	3

^aAll cases of tethered cord had a low-lying conus. SCM-Split cord malformation

conus was at L3 in seven patients, L4 in six, at L5 in two and S1 in one patient.

Forty-one patients had 52 organ defects, out of which 15 were cardiac, 19 renal, 15 patients had limb anomalies and three had other abnormalities. Thirteen patients with organ defects had concomitant spinal cord anomalies. There was no significant difference in the frequency of cord anomalies between those with and without other organ defects. The frequency of other organ defects was similar in patients with failure of formation, failure of segmentation and mixed vertebral anomalies.

Discussion

Congenital spinal deformities are secondary to asymmetrical growth of the spine, due to underlying vertebral anomalies. The rate of curve progression depends on age of presentation, type and location of the abnormal vertebrae. The deformity progresses rapidly during the first 5 years of life and the adolescent growth spurt, which represent the periods of maximal spinal growth. In general, 25% of the curves do not progress, 25% of the curves progress slowly and 50% of the curves may show rapid progression [19]. In the current study, 31% of curves had minimal progression with MCPI of < 2°, 47% had moderate progression with MCPI of 2°–5°

and 22% of the curves showed rapid progression, with an MCPI > 5°. Some authors advocate early surgery in congenital scoliosis; however, these procedures are associated with higher complications such as surgical site infection, pseudarthrosis, implant failure, short trunk and crankshaft phenomenon [19]. Though non-operative treatment is not very effective in the management of congenital scoliosis, patients with anomalies known to have a low MCPI can be observed till 10 years of age to avoid these complications. However, rapidly progressive curves need to be operated earlier. In the current series, 29 patients were operated within 1 year of presentation and 126 patients were operated around the adolescent growth spurt.

The prevalence of intraspinal anomalies in congenital scoliosis ranges from 20 to 58% [3, 6–11]. In the current study, the frequency of intraspinal anomalies was 21.2%. This is similar to the findings of McMaster et al. and Gandhari et al. [3, 8]. Gandhari et al. did not find any correlation between vertebral and cord anomalies, while Shen et al. and Basu et al. found a higher incidence of intraspinal anomalies in patients with failure of segmentation and mixed vertebral lesions [6–8]. In the current study, there was a significantly higher frequency of cord anomalies in patients with failure of segmentation. The presence of intraspinal anomalies may compound neurological complications, in patients with kyphosis, warranting earlier intervention (Fig. 1). Thus, MRI



Fig. 1 **a** Preoperative radiograph of a 12-year-old girl showing spinal deformity. **b** Computed tomographic scan with three-dimensional reconstruction revealed kyphoscoliosis due to multiple hemivertebrae

from D10 to D12, and **c** magnetic resonance imaging demonstrated compressive myelopathy and tethered cord with low-lying conus

of the spine is mandatory to rule out occult cord abnormalities prior to deformity correction. The timing of MRI depends on the clinical presentation of the patient with the congenital spinal deformity. The presence of neurological deficit and cutaneous markers of intraspinal anomalies in a child below the age of 5 years may warrant MRI under general anaesthesia. In the neurologically intact child with no features of cord anomalies, MRI can be deferred until the child is able to tolerate the investigation [7].

SCM was the most common intraspinal abnormality in the current study (64.6%), followed by syringomyelia (39.6%) and tethered cord with low-lying conus (33%). This is similar to the findings of some investigators [3, 4, 6, 8, 20]. In contrast, other studies reported tethered cord to be the most common intraspinal anomaly [7, 9–11]. In the present study, type 2 SCM was more common than type 1 SCM. Feng et al. observed that type 1 SCM was more frequently associated with multiple, mixed vertebral anomalies [20]. However, in the current study, no such association was seen and type 2 SCM was seen most frequently in patients with thoracic hemivertebrae. Although patients with SCM and neurological deficits require neurosurgical intervention, the management of asymptomatic SCM remains controversial. It is generally accepted that type 1 SCM produces a tethering effect on the spinal cord, with growth, and must be addressed prior to deformity correction [19–21]. On the other hand, many authors reported that patients with type 2 SCM who underwent deformity correction without neurosurgical

intervention had no neurological complications on follow-up. Considering the complications associated with surgery for split cord, such as neurological deterioration, CSF leak and infection, these authors opined that in patients with type 2 SCM, deformity correction can be done safely without neurosurgical intervention [22–25]. In the current series, all patients with type 1 SCM and none of the patients with type 2 SCM underwent neurosurgical intervention, prior to deformity correction.

Syringomyelia is another common anomaly seen in congenital scoliosis. The progression of the deformity in congenital scoliosis is unrelated to the location and size of the syrinx, unlike scoliosis in patients with Chiari malformation and idiopathic syringomyelia. In patients with congenital scoliosis, indirect tethering at the site of SCM, tethered cord, or vertebral anomalies breaks down the lining membrane of the central canal resulting in cavitation and syrinx, whereas, in Chiari malformation, growth of the spinal column produces traction, resulting in caudal migration of the cerebellar tonsils. This alters the flow of cerebrospinal fluid resulting in a large syrinx, usually in the cervical spine. Hence, in patients with congenital scoliosis, surgical treatment of the syrinx is not necessary, unless it is associated with a Chiari malformation or neurological deficit [18, 26, 27]. In the current series, none of the patients had concomitant Chiari malformation; however, 63.2% of cases with syringomyelia had other associated cord anomalies (Fig. 2). The syrinx was small to medium in size and located mainly in the thoracic

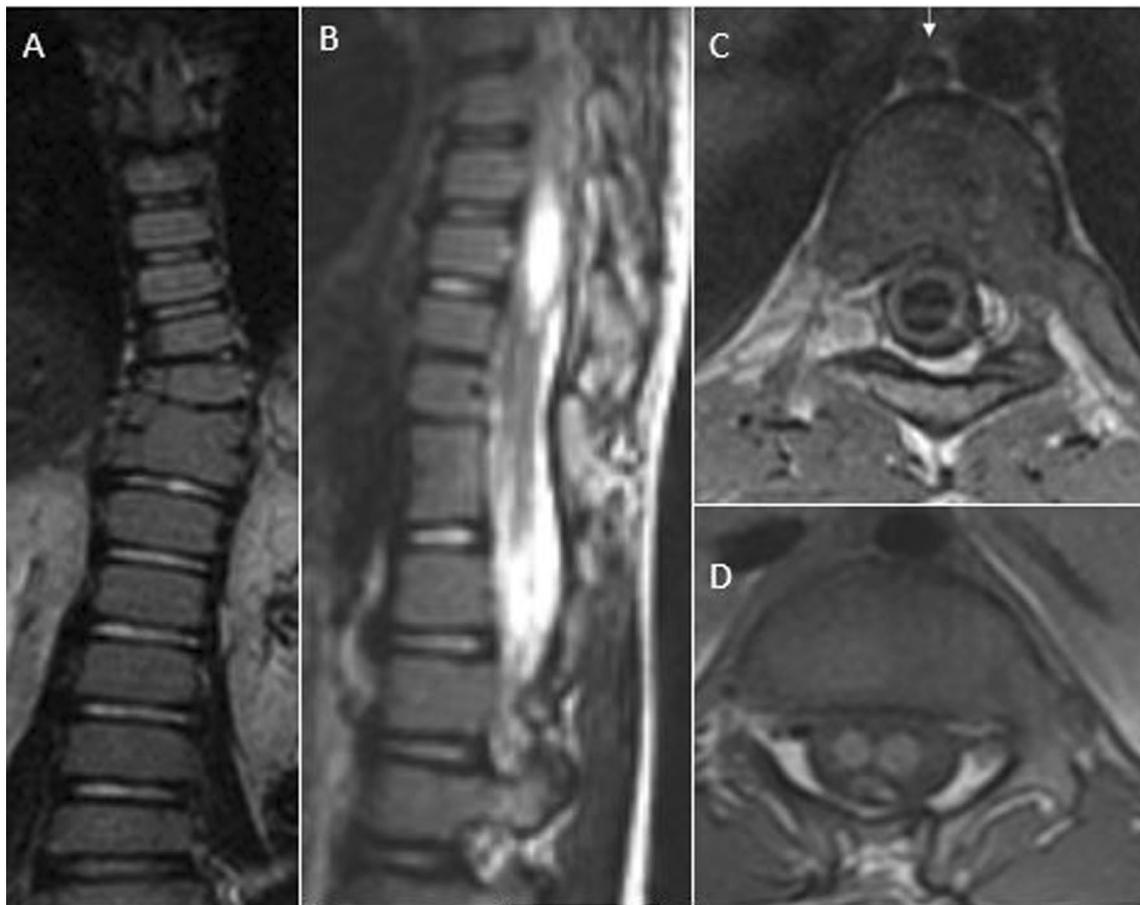


Fig. 2 Magnetic resonance imaging of a 6-year-old patient with congenital scoliosis showing **a** D11–D12 block vertebrae, **b**, **c** D6–D9 syringomyelia and **d** split cord malformation from D11 to L1 levels

and cervicothoracic region. This is similar to the findings of Ozerdemoglu et al. [18].

In the current study, tethered cord was the third most common cord anomaly with a frequency of 7%. All cases of tethered cord were associated with low lying conus, and 62.5% had other concomitant cord anomalies. The presence of tethered cord in a case of congenital scoliosis increases the risk of neurological complications with growth and deformity correction. Thus, all cases of tethered cord must be closely observed and surgical detethering should be done if the patient develops neurological deficits or prior to deformity correction [19, 25]. All cases of congenital scoliosis with tethered cord in the current series underwent surgical detethering early, to minimize the risk of neurological deterioration.

Some patients with congenital scoliosis and intraspinal anomalies require neurosurgical intervention for the cord anomalies, prior to or at the time of deformity correction, to prevent neurological complications. Conventionally, this is accomplished in two stages, with a gap of 3 to 6 months. The arguments in favour of a two-stage procedure are to ensure

no neurological deficit occurred during the neurosurgical intervention and to allow adequate time for recovery [3, 5]. Some authors have advocated both procedures be done in a single stage [21]. In the current series, all patients requiring neurosurgical intervention underwent two-stage procedure with a minimum gap of 3 months.

In the current study, the frequency of other organ anomalies was 18.1%, while reports in the literature found the frequency to be 8–26% [4, 6, 7, 20]. The frequency of intraspinal abnormalities was similar in those with and without other organ anomalies. This is similar to the findings of Shen et al. [6]. The frequency of other organ defects was similar in patients with failure of formation, failure of segmentation and mixed vertebral anomalies. Active detection of asymptomatic underlying renal and cardiac abnormalities must be undertaken in all patients with congenital scoliosis.

The strengths of the current study include the large sample size and detailed analyses done on consecutive patients with congenital scoliosis irrespective of the type of treatment. The drawbacks include its retrospective nature and the pattern of rib anomalies not being assessed. While

accurate identification of vertebral anomalies was assisted by the availability of the supine-stretch AP radiographs, in recent times, low-dose CT scans of the whole spine with 3D reconstruction have been advocated. It is useful in better visualization of the anterior and posterior vertebral abnormalities, especially in complex mixed vertebral lesions. It is also of great help in developing strategies for surgical treatment [28].

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval All procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. Institutional ethical clearance was obtained before starting the study.

Human and animal rights This article does not contain any studies with animals performed by any of the authors.

Informed consent Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

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