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Assessment of the axial plane deformity in subjects with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis and its relationship to the frontal and sagittal planes

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Abstract

Purpose Investigate the axial plane deformity in the scoliotic segment and its relationship to the deformity in the frontal and sagittal planes.

Methods Two hundred subjects with AIS (Cobb $\geq 20^\circ$) underwent low dose biplanar X-rays with 3D reconstruction of the spine and pelvis. All structural curves were considered and were distributed as follows: 142 thoracic (T), 70 thoracolumbar (TL), and 47 lumbar curves (L). Common 3D spino-pelvic and scoliosis parameters were collected such as: frontal Cobb; torsion index (TI); hypokyphosis/lordosis index (HI). Parameters were compared between each type of curvature and correlations were investigated between the 3 planes.

Results Frontal Cobb was higher in all T ($45 \pm 19^\circ$) and TL ($41 \pm 15^\circ$) curves compared to L curves ($35 \pm 14^\circ$, $p=0.004$). TI was higher in T curves when compared to TL and L curves (TI: $15 \pm 8^\circ$, $9 \pm 6^\circ$, $7 \pm 5^\circ$, $p < 0.001$). HI was similar between curve types. T curves showed significant correlations between the 3 planes: Cobb vs. TI ($r=0.76$), Cobb vs. HI ($r = -0.54$) and HI vs. TI ($r = -0.42$). The axial plane deformity was related to the frontal deformity and the type of curvature (adjusted- $R^2=0.6$).

Conclusion Beside showing the most severe deformity frontally and axially compared to TL and L curves, the T curves showed strong correlations between the 3 planes of the deformity. Moreover, this study showed that the axial plane deformity cannot be fully determined by the frontal and sagittal deformities, which highlights the importance of 3D assessment in the setting of AIS.

Keywords Scoliosis · 3D reconstruction · Axial plane · Frontal plane · Sagittal plane · Scoliosis surgery

Introduction

Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS) is a three-dimensional spinal deformity [1] and its treatment depends on several factors, especially the frontal Cobb angle, routinely used as an indicator for the magnitude of deformity. The diagnosis and/or treatment decision based on the frontal Cobb angle alone could be biased as it is a projection of

the true 3D deformity in the 2D frontal plane. The importance of 3D evaluation of the scoliotic deformity, mainly in the axial planes, and its impact on treatment planning increased in significance since the first publications of Cotrel and Dubousset and the CD instrumentation [2]. Furthermore, it has been shown that even in mild scoliosis (Cobb $< 25^\circ$), the deformity can evolve, especially in the axial plane, independently of the type of curvature [3]. The axial plane has been shown to be essential in the definition of a severity index to differentiate progressive from non-progressive forms of mild scoliosis [4]. Moreover, recent studies showed that the evaluation of the axial vertebral rotation at the apex is important in the determination of brace efficacy [5]. Although the evaluation of the axial deformity in routine clinical practice is still not common,

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spine surgeons aim to correct the scoliotic deformity in all 3 planes, regardless of the technique used [6].

Several studies have already endeavored to better understand the relationship between the axial plane and the two remaining planes of the scoliotic deformity in subjects with AIS, with a positive correlation shown between the frontal and axial planes and a negative correlation between the frontal and sagittal planes, assessed only in major thoracic curves [7]. It was also reported that the sagittal deformity may alter the rotational stability and magnitude of scoliosis [8]. Multiple factors have been attributed to the relationship between the 3 planes, including the type of major scoliotic curvature (thoracic, thoracolumbar or lumbar) [9]. However, the previously mentioned studies mostly focused on only one type of curvature [10–15]. The study of the 3D morphology of the scoliotic segment and especially the assessment of the axial plane in different types of curvatures in subjects with AIS remains unelucidated.

Thus, the aim of this study was to investigate the axial plane deformity in subjects with AIS with different types of curves and its relationship to the frontal and sagittal deformities. We hypothesized that the axial deformity in the scoliotic segment can be determined by the frontal and sagittal deformities.

Methods

This is a cross-sectional IRB approved (CEHDF742) study. Non-operated subjects with AIS, recruited between January 2013 and December 2018, who presented to our center for radiographic assessment, aged between 10 and 18 years with a Cobb $\geq 20^\circ$, were included. Subjects with structural leg length discrepancy > 1 cm were excluded. All participants and their legal guardians signed a written informed consent form.

Data acquisition

Demographic parameters were collected for each subject: age, gender, weight and height. All subjects underwent low dose biplanar X-rays (EOS[®] Imaging, Paris, France). Subjects were asked to stand in the free standing position [16] with subsequent 3D reconstructions of the spine (Stereos[®], EOS[®] Imaging, Paris, France; v.1.6.4.7977) (Fig. 1). The following spino-pelvic parameters were obtained in 3D (Fig. 2): pelvic incidence (PI), pelvic tilt (PT), sacral slope (SS), L1S1 lordosis, T1T12 kyphosis, frontal Cobb, and apical vertebral rotation (AVR). The upper and lower end-vertebrae of the scoliotic curves, as well as the location of the apex were noted. Subjects were grouped by major curve type [17]: Thoracic (T, apex between T2 and T11),

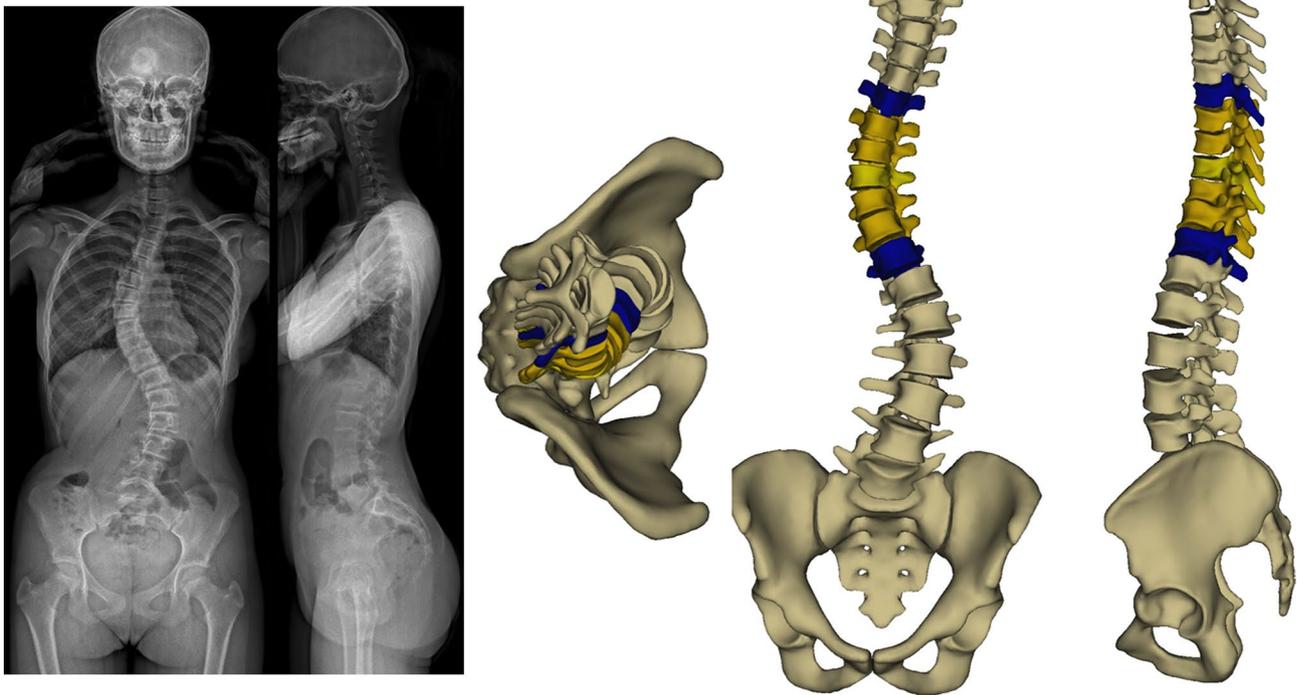


Fig. 1 Biplanar X-ray of a subject with major thoracic curve with frontal, sagittal and axial views of the 3D spine reconstruction

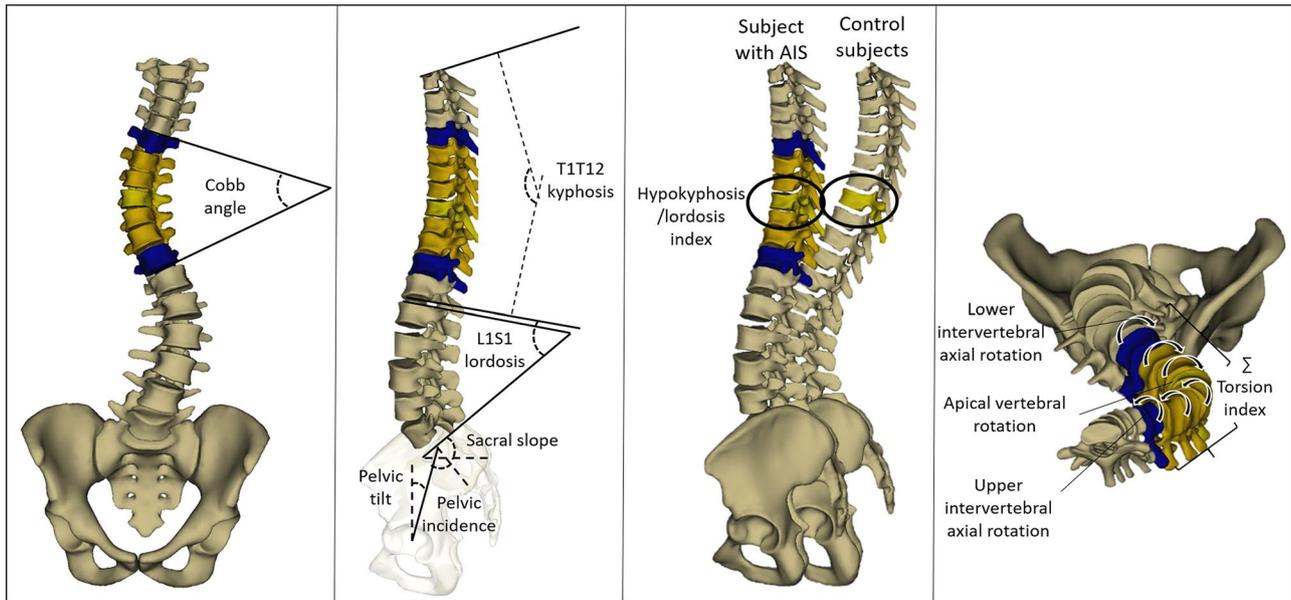


Fig. 2 3D spino-pelvic and scoliosis parameters

Thoracolumbar (TL, apex at T12 or L1) and Lumbar (L, apex between L2 and L4).

The 3D reconstruction was then processed using a specific software (Arts et Métiers ParisTech), and the morphological parameters used to calculate the severity index were extracted [4]: intervertebral axial rotation at the upper and lower junctions (UIAR and LIAR, respectively); torsion index (TI), calculated as the mean of the sums of the intervertebral axial rotations within the scoliotic segment, from lower to upper junction; hypokyphosis/lordosis index (HI), calculated as the difference between local kyphosis/lordosis at the apical level of the scoliotic subject, and the mean value at the equivalent level of a non-scoliotic control group (same control group as the original publication: 20F/33 M, age 21 [9–36] years) [4]. A negative value means either hypokyphosis (thoracic segment) or hypolordosis (lumbar segment). The aforementioned severity index parameters were calculated for all the structural curves. The scoliotic deformity was evaluated using the Cobb angle for the frontal plane, TI for the axial plane and HI for the sagittal plane. The validity and reliability of the 3D reconstructions were previously studied [18–23] and the estimated uncertainty on the parameters used to evaluate the 3 planes deformity is 5–6°.

Statistics

Demographic data were compared between groups of major curve types using either ANOVA or Kruskal–Wallis test (for age, weight and height) depending on the normality of

the data (Shapiro–Wilk’s test), and a chi-squared test (for gender).

The spino-pelvic parameters were compared between patients depending on the major curve type. The severity index parameters were compared between all structural scoliotic segments depending on the type of curvature. Both comparisons were applied using an ANOVA or Kruskal–Wallis test.

To evaluate the relationship between the 3 planes of the deformity, Pearson’s correlations were computed between frontal Cobb (frontal plane), TI (axial plane) and HI (sagittal plane), for each type of the structural scoliotic curvatures.

To investigate the relationship between the axial plane and both the frontal and sagittal planes, a multiple linear regression was computed while considering the type of structural curvatures (ANCOVA model).

The level of significance was set at 0.05. Statistical analyses were performed using Xlstat® (Addinsoft, Paris, France; v.2018.5).

Results

A total of 200 subjects with a major Cobb of $43 \pm 18^\circ$ (mean \pm standard deviation) [min: 20° to max: 110°] were included. The sample consisted of 80 Lenke-1, 1 Lenke-2, 32 Lenke-3, 60 Lenke-5 and 27 Lenke-6. The major scoliotic curves were classified as follows: T=115, TL=60 and L=25 and demographic data were comparable between groups ($p > 0.05$; Table 1). When including all structural

Table 1 Demographic comparisons in 200 subjects with AIS with major thoracic, thoracolumbar and lumbar curves

	Major thoracic curves (n=115)	Major thoracolumbar curves (n=60)	Major lumbar curves (n=25)	p-value
Age (years)	14±2	14±2	15±2	0.44
Weight (kg)	55±12	51±9	51±10	0.16
Height (m)	1.6±0.1	1.6±0.1	1.6±0.1	0.53
Gender (F/M)	98/17	55/5	21/4	0.45

curves, the scoliotic segments were classified as: T = 142, TL = 70 and L = 47.

In brief, Cobb angle was significantly lower in subjects with L curves compared to both T and TL curves ($35 \pm 14^\circ$ and $45 \pm 19^\circ$ vs. $41 \pm 15^\circ$, respectively). TI, UIAR and LIAR were significantly higher in subjects with T curves compared to both TL and L curves. The thoracic kyphosis T1T12 was significantly lower in subjects with major T curves compared to subjects with major L curves ($30 \pm 13^\circ$ vs. $38 \pm 12^\circ$, respectively). Detailed comparisons were presented in Table 2.

When controlling for Cobb, the HI did not differ between the types of all curvatures, indicating that the loss of lordosis or kyphosis was similar between the different types of curvature (T = -2° , TL = -2° and L = -1.5° ; $p=0.06$). However, the TI (T = 15° , TL = 9° and L = 8°), UIAR (T = 8° , TL = 6° and L = 5°) and LIAR (T = 9° , TL = 7° and L = 5°) were still significantly higher in T curves when compared to TL and L curves (all $p < 0.001$).

Moderate to strong correlations were found between the 3 planes in all T curvatures but not for TL and L curves (Fig. 3). Strong positive correlations were found between TI and frontal Cobb for the 3 types of curvatures (T: $r=0.76$, $p < 0.001$; TL:

$r=0.62$, $p < 0.001$; L: $r=0.62$, $p < 0.001$). A strong negative correlation was found between frontal Cobb and HI for the T curves ($r = -0.54$, $p < 0.001$), but not for the TL and L curves ($p=0.13$ and $p=0.26$, respectively). A moderate negative correlation was found between HI and TI for T curves ($r = -0.42$, $p < 0.001$), but not for TL and L curves ($p=0.25$, $p=0.42$, respectively).

The multiple linear regression showed that the axial plane deformity (TI) was correlated (adjusted- $R^2=0.6$) to the frontal Cobb and the type of curvature.

Discussion

The axial plane deformity is known to be primordial in the assessment of the scoliotic spine in both treatment planning and its follow-up, especially when assessing curve progression. This study evaluated the axial plane deformity in the scoliotic segment with different types of curvature and its relationship to the frontal and sagittal deformities.

Subjects with major T curves presented with more severe frontal, sagittal and axial deformities compared to TL and L

Table 2 Mean comparisons of 3D spino-pelvic and scoliosis parameters between thoracic, thoracolumbar and lumbar structural curves in subjects with AIS

	Thoracic curve	Thora- columbar curve	Lumbar curve	p-value			
				3-group comparison	T vs. TL	T vs. L	TL vs. L
All structural curves	n = 142	n = 70	n = 47				
Frontal Cobb (°)	45±19	41±15	35±14	0.004			*
Hypokyphosis index (°)	-3±3	-2±4	-1±4	0.13			
Torsion index (°)	15±8	9±6	7±5	<0.001	*	*	
Upper intervertebral axial rotation (°)	8±4	6±4	6±4	0.004	*	*	
Apical vertebral rotation (°)	15±9	19±10	14±7	0.005	*		*
Lower intervertebral axial rotation (°)	9±5	7±4	5±3	<0.001	*	*	
Spino-pelvic parameters							
T1T12 kyphosis (°)	30±13	33±14	38±12	0.02		*	
L1S1 lordosis (°)	56±13	60±11	58±12	0.22			
Pelvic Incidence (°)	49±12	50±12	49±11	0.95			
Sacral Slope (°)	40±9	41±8	39±8	0.55			
Pelvic Tilt (°)	9±8	9±8	10±9	0.67			

*Significant p-values in bold

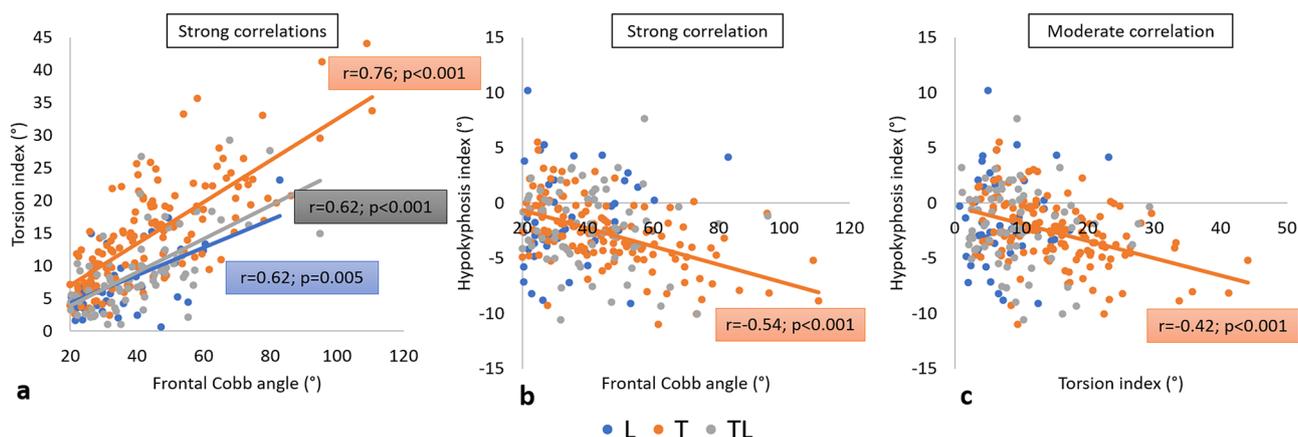


Fig. 3 Correlations between scoliotic deformity parameters in the 3 planes in different types of structural scoliotic curvatures (*T* thoracic; *TL* thoracolumbar; *L* lumbar)

curves and showed moderate to strong correlations between the deformity in the 3 planes.

As expected, the number of subjects with major thoracic deformity ($n = 115$) was larger than the number of subjects with major thoracolumbar ($n = 60$) and lumbar deformities ($n = 25$), as found in previous studies [24].

T1T12 kyphosis was lower in major *T* curves in accordance with previous studies [25]. Subjects with structural *T* curves presented higher TI, UIAR and LIAR when compared to *TL* and *L* curves. This finding indicates that subjects with *T* curves represent the primary axial deformity throughout the scoliotic segment when compared to *TL* and *L* curves. A previous study including only mild scoliosis ($\text{Cobb} < 25^\circ$) showed that subjects with major *T* curves presented the same Cobb angle, with the same UIAR and LIAR compared to major *TL* and *L* curves but higher TI [3]. The current study, having included subjects with more severe scoliosis ($\text{Cobb} \geq 20^\circ$), showed that structural *T* curves presented higher Cobb, TI, UIAR and LIAR when compared to *TL* and *L* curves.

We calculated, in this study, the hypokyphosis/lordosis index (HI) comparing the local curvature, centered at the apex, to non-scoliotic subjects. The HI was found to be comparable between the three types of curvatures. This shows that the location of the scoliotic deformity creates the same amount of sagittal deformity (loss of lordosis/kyphosis), independently of the type of curvature.

It is known that subjects with major *T* curves have a higher rate of surgical treatment (35%) when compared to *TL* and *L* curves (13%) [26]. This could be explained by the fact that subjects with major *T* scoliosis present a higher magnitude of frontal deformity, as shown in the current study; this might be simply due to a recruitment bias. However, even when controlling for the Cobb angle, torsion index, UIAR and LIAR remained higher in the *T* group. Thus, our results show that subjects with *T* curves present

with a higher magnitude of axial deformity compared to major *TL* and *L* curves, independently from the severity of the frontal plane.

Several studies have attempted to evaluate the relationship between the 3 planes of the scoliotic deformity [10–13] but were limited by the use of 2D frontal and lateral radiographs with a less accurate evaluation of the axial plane. A recent study, using biplanar X-rays with subsequent 3D reconstructions, found significant correlations between the 3 planes while considering only subjects with major thoracic scoliosis [7]. The current study, including all 3 types of structural curves, showed that only subjects with *T* scoliosis presented significant correlations between the 3 planes, with the *TL* and *L* groups only presenting correlations between the frontal and axial planes. This could be due to the fact that the thoracolumbar and lumbar segments of the spine behave differently than the thoracic segment, due to the absence of the rib cage, and to the higher mobility of the thoracolumbar and lumbar segments.

The present study showed that up to 60% (R^2) of the axial deformity can be determined by the frontal deformity in AIS. Thus, at least 40% of the axial deformity remained unelucidated, highlighting the importance of evaluating the axial deformity in addition to the frontal deformity when assessing the severity of scoliosis in patients with AIS.

This finding may suggest that any surgery correcting both frontal and sagittal planes might not automatically fully correct the axial plane deformity. This was suggested by recent studies showing that surgical correction in two planes cannot fully correct the third plane [27, 28].

In conclusion, thoracic curves demonstrated more severe deformity in the frontal and axial planes compared to *TL* and *L* curves. Moreover, thoracic curves demonstrated a significant correlation between the three planes of deformity. Furthermore, the axial plane deformity cannot be fully determined from frontal and sagittal measurements which highlights the importance

of independent axial measurement from 3D reconstructions when treating AIS.

Author contributions MK, CV, WS, AJB, JM, GK, KK, IG, AA: made substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data; or the creation of new software used in the work. MK, CV, WS, AJB, JM, GK, KK, IG, AA: drafted the work or revised it critically for important intellectual content. MK, CV, WS, AJB, JM, GK, KK, IG, AA: approved the version to be published. MK, CV, WS, AJB, JM, GK, KK, IG, AA: agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

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Declarations

Conflict of interest None.

Ethics This is an IRB approved study (University of Saint-Joseph-CEHDF742).

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