

USE OF SUBLAMINAR BANDS FOR ADOLESCENT IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS - A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

USO DAS BANDAS SUBLAMINARES EM CIRURGIA PARA ESCOLIOSE IDIOPÁTICA DO ADOLESCENTE – REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA DA LITERATURA

USO DE LAS BANDAS SUBLAMINARES EN CIRUGÍA PARA ESCOLIOSIS IDIOPÁTICA DEL ADOLESCENTE - REVISIÓN SISTEMÁTICA DE LA LITERATURA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: In 2003, Mazda et al. introduced a new device for surgical correction of Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS) called sublaminar bands (SB). The reduction principle that SBs use is posteromedial spinal translation, similar to Luque's wiring, but using polyester bands. **Methods:** We performed a systematic review of the literature on this subject, evaluating the technique in terms of coronal correction, sagittal correction, bleeding, mean surgical time, loss of correction, infection, pseudoarthrosis, and neurological and other complications. The total search resulted in 14 articles published over the last 10 years. We found that the use of SBs in hybrid AIS correction instrumentations provides an average correction of 69% in the frontal plane, a 5° increase in thoracic kyphosis (average increase of 55%), overall complications of 4.5%, and no neurological complications were reported in any of the studies analyzed. The mean blood loss was 682.5 mL and the mean surgical time was 228.6 minutes. **Conclusions:** We conclude that the literature suggests that this instrumentation is safe, allows good correction in the frontal plane and great correction in the sagittal plane. As for complications, mean surgical time, and blood loss, their averages are lower than those of other constructions used for AIS. **Level of evidence IIA; Systematic review.**

Keywords: Spinal Curvatures; Surgery; Prostheses and Implants; Orthopedic Fixation Devices.

RESUMO

Objetivo: Em 2003, Mazda et al. apresentaram um novo dispositivo para correção cirúrgica da Escoliose Idiopática do Adolescente (EIA) denominado Bandas Sublaminares (BS). O princípio de redução que as BS utilizam é a translação posteromedial da coluna vertebral, semelhante àquela dos fios de Luque, através do uso de bandas de poliéster. **Métodos:** Realizou-se uma revisão sistemática da literatura sobre o tema, avaliando a técnica em relação à correção coronal, correção sagital, sangramento, tempo operatório médio, perda de correção, infecção, pseudoartrose, complicações neurológicas e outras complicações. A busca resultou em 14 artigos publicados nos últimos 10 anos. **Resultados:** Observamos que o uso das BS em instrumentações híbridas para correção da EIA proporciona uma redução média de 69% no plano frontal e aumento da cifose torácica de 5° (aumento médio de 55%), 4,5% de complicações em geral e nenhuma complicação neurológica foram apresentadas em todos os estudos analisados. A média de sangramento foi 682,5 mL e o tempo cirúrgico médio de 228,6 minutos. **Conclusões:** Conclui-se que a literatura sugere que essa instrumentação é segura, permite boa correção no plano frontal e grande correção no plano sagital. Em relação às complicações, tempo cirúrgico médio e sangramento, todas essas variáveis em média são inferiores se comparadas as das demais construções utilizadas para EIA. **Nível de evidência IIA; Revisão sistemática.**

Descritores: Curvaturas da Coluna Vertebral; Cirurgia; Próteses e Implantes; Dispositivos de Fixação Ortopédica.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: En 2003, Mazda et al. presentaron un nuevo dispositivo para corrección quirúrgica de la Escoliosis Idiopática del Adolescente (EIA) denominado Bandas Sublaminares (BS). El principio de reducción que las BS utilizan es la traslación posteromedial de la columna vertebral, similar a aquella de los hilos de Luque, a través del uso de bandas de poliéster. **Métodos:** Se realizó una revisión sistemática de la literatura sobre el tema evaluando la técnica con relación a la corrección coronal, corrección sagital, sangrado, tiempo operatorio promedio, pérdida de corrección, infección, pseudoartrosis, complicaciones neurológicas y otras complicaciones. La búsqueda resultó en 14 artículos publicados en los últimos 10 años. **Resultados:** Observamos que el uso de las BS en instrumentaciones híbridas para la corrección de la EIA proporciona una reducción promedio de 69% en el plano frontal y aumento de la cifosis torácica del 5° (aumento promedio de 55%); 4,5% de complicaciones en general y ninguna complicación neurológica fueron presentadas en todos los estudios analizados. El promedio de sangrado fue 682,5 mL y el tiempo quirúrgico promedio de 228,6 minutos. **Conclusiones:** Se concluye que la literatura sugiere que esta instrumentación es segura, permite buena corrección en el plano frontal y gran corrección en el plano sagital. Con relación a las complicaciones, tiempo quirúrgico promedio y sangrado, todas estas variables en promedio son inferiores si comparadas con las demás construcciones usadas para EIA. **Nivel de evidencia IIA; Revisión sistemática.**

Descriptor: Curvaturas de la Columna Vertebral; Cirugía; Prótesis e Implantes; Dispositivos de Fijación Ortopédica.

Study conducted at the Spine Group of the Centro de Reabilitação e Readaptação Dr. Henrique Santillo – CRER, Goiânia, GO, Brazil and the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology of the Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade Federal de Goiás – DOT/FM/UFG, Goiânia, Goiás, GO, Brazil.

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INTRODUCTION

Surgical strategies for the treatment of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) continue to be developed and improvement in correction power is notable.¹ Pedicle screws have become the standard, but they are already being associated with a decrease in thoracic kyphosis and a risk of junctional kyphosis.^{2,3} In 2003, Mazda et al. introduced the use of a new device: sublaminar bands (SB). The reduction principle that SBs use is the posteromedial translation of the spine, similar to that of Luque wires, but using malleable polyester bands instead of metallic wires.⁴ Recent literature suggests that using this type of instrumentation allows good curve correction in the frontal plane and it has been shown to be particularly effective in the sagittal plane with improved restoration of thoracic kyphosis.^{5,6}

SBs consist of polymeric strips made of polyester, whose curved rigid edges are introduced under the vertebral lamina. The sublaminar insertion of polyester bands is simple and because of their greater contact surface they offer advantages over steel wires, permitting greater traction with a lower risk of fracture of the lamina.⁷

The bands are tensioned level by level with a special tool, pulling the vertebra by the lamina and guiding them to the rods.⁸ The strength of the rod to band connection is equivalent to the connections using screws or hooks, allowing conventional deformity correction maneuvers such as compression and distraction. They can also be used in combination with pedicle screws, especially in the lumbar region.⁴

Studies about SBs, although scarce, emphasize the safety of the method and the efficiency of its posteromedial translation in the restoration of sagittal alignment, possibly superior in this respect to the use of screws. In this sense, we sought to conduct a systematic review of the current literature to evaluate the correction power in the coronal and sagittal planes, as well as safety and complications, in order to include SBs in the surgical therapeutic arsenal available for the treatment of AIS.

METHODS

A systematic review of the literature on the subject was conducted according to the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews. We reviewed studies reporting cases of surgical treatment for AIS using hybrid constructions that used SB. Data analysis focused on the descriptive evaluation of the extracted information. The search for articles was conducted in the PubMed, Scopus, and Google

Scholar electronic databases. The keywords and the search strategy used were: (“adolescent idiopathic scoliosis”) AND (“sublaminar band” OR “sublaminar bands” OR “posteromedial translation” OR “universal clamp” OR “sagittal correction” OR “sagittal balance”) AND (“pedicle screw” OR “hybrid construction” OR “hybrid instrumentation”).

We limited the search to works published in English from 2010 forward. The last search was conducted by the authors at the end of February 2019. The searches were conducted independently by two researchers who collected the abstracts. We identified additional works from the references of the included studies. Unpublished works and those not reviewed by peers were not considered.

The exclusion criteria were articles written in a language other than English, animal and cadaver studies, in vitro studies, technical notes, letters to the editor, and articles that did not specifically contain results reports. The three-level selection system was used for the final analysis of the full articles.

Two authors independently extracted the data using an extraction form. Disagreements were resolved through discussion or consensus with a third author. The corresponding author of the study was contacted to collect any missing information. The information was extracted using special tables designed for the review-based study. The tables contained the following variables: coronal correction, sagittal correction, cervical alignment, bleeding, mean surgical time, loss of correction, infection, pseudoarthrosis, neurological complications, and other complications.

RESULTS

We found a total of 158 articles with the search strategy. After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 14 articles remained for analysis. (Figure 1) Two of them were produced in Italy, one in Iran, one in Japan, and ten in France. The selected articles are described in Table 1.

Except for in one study, all the patients studied in the other articles participated in a minimum follow-up of two years to evaluate complications and loss of correction. (Table 1) The patients in twelve of the studies were submitted to the same hybrid construction surgical technique combining pedicle screws below the inflection point and thoracic sublaminar bands above the inflection point with posteromedial translation for thoracic correction. Two studies differed from this technique, using pedicle screws together with SBs in the thoracic region above the inflection point. (Table 1)

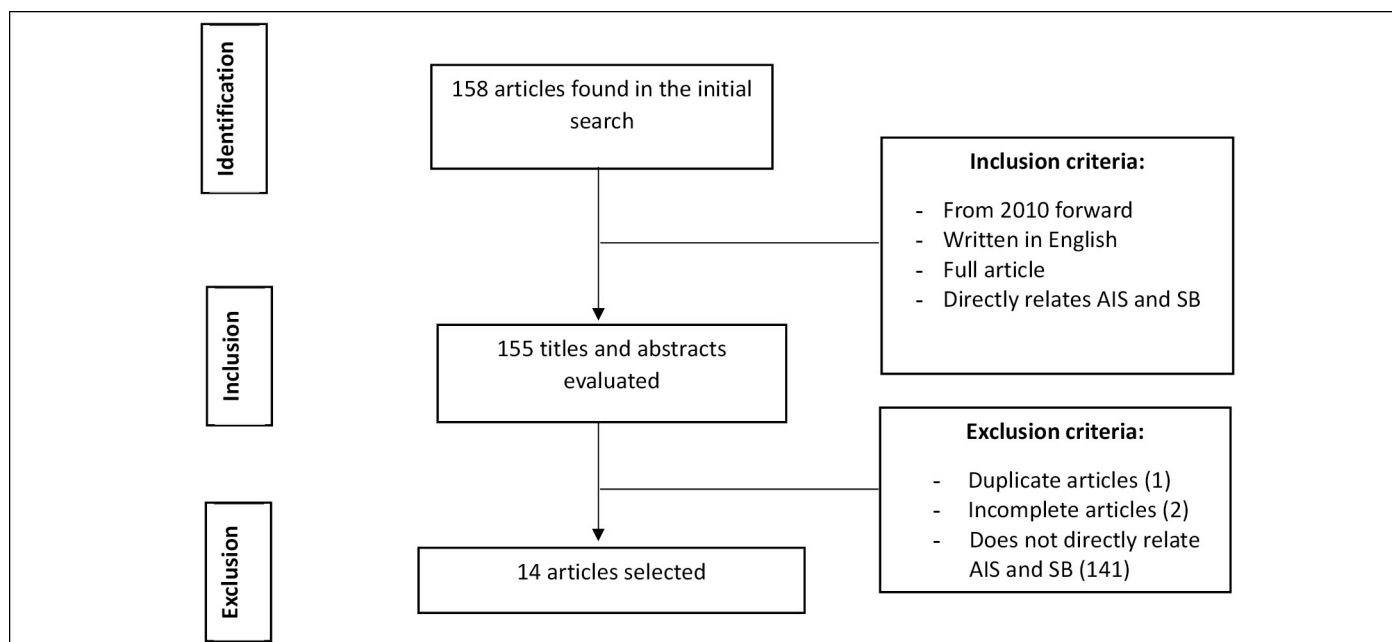


Figure 1. Search strategy.

Table 1. Selected articles

Title	Authors	Location	Year of publication	N	Treatment	Minimum follow-up
How To Optimize Axial Correction Without Altering Thoracic Sagittal Alignment In Hybrid Constructs With Sublaminar Bands: Description Of The "Frame" Technique	Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁹	France	2019	60	60 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands	2 years
Interest Of T1 Parameters For Sagittal Alignment Evaluation Of Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Patients	Pesenti, S. et al. ¹⁸	France	2015	29	29 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands	2 years
Do Sublaminar Polyester Bands Affect The Outcomes Of Postoperative Infections After Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Surgery?	Issa, S.P. et al. ¹⁷	France	2016	524	524 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands analyzed only in terms of infection	2 years
Titanium Vs Cobalt Chromium: What Is The Best Rod Material To Enhance Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Correction With Sublaminar Bands?	Angelliaume, A. et al. ¹⁶	France	2016	70	70 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands (35 titanium, 35 cobalt chromium)	2 years
Comparison Of Clinical And Radiologic Outcome Of Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Treated With Hybrid Hook-Screw Instrumentation Versus Universal Clamp System	Hassankhani, E.G. et al. ¹⁵	Iran	2016	28	28 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands and 28 patients submitted to hook-screw	2 years
Correction Of Hypokyphosis In Thoracic Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Using Sublaminar Bands: A 3d Multicenter Study	Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁴	France	2017	35	35 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands	2 years
Hybrid Constructs Pedicle Screw With Apical Sublaminar Bands Versus Pedicle Screws Only For Surgical Correction Of Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis	Palmisani, M. et al. ¹³	Italy	2018	19	19 patients submitted to apical sublaminar bands with pedicle screws and 18 patients submitted only to pedicle screws	2 years
Efficacy And Safety Of Posteromedial Translation For Correction Of Thoracic Curves In Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Using A New Connection To The Spine: The Universal Clamp	Mazda, K. et al. ⁴	France	2009	75	75 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands	2 years
Hybrid Constructs For Tridimensional Correction Of The Thoracic Spine In Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis	Ilharreborde, B. et al. ⁷	France	2010	75	75 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands and 75 patients submitted to thoracic hooks	2 years
Use Of The Universal Clamp In Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis For Deformity Correction And As An Adjunct To Fusion: 2-Year Follow-Up	De Gauzy, J. S. et al. ¹²	France	2011	29	29 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands	2 years
Posterior Surgery For Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis With Pedicle Screws And Ultra-High Molecular Weight Polyethylene Tape: Achieving The Ideal Thoracic Kyphosis	Imagama, S. et al. ¹¹	Japan	2012	30	30 patients submitted to PSTH-DVR	2 years
Sagittal Alignment Of The Cervical Spine In Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Treated By Posteromedial Translation	Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁰	France	2013	49	49 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands	2 years
The Universal Clamp Hybrid System: A Safe Technique To Correct Deformity And Restore Kyphosis In Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis	La Rosa et al. ⁹	Italy	2013	62	62 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands	1 year
Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Correction Achieved By Posteromedial Translation Using Polyester Bands: A Comparative Study Of Subtransverse Process Versus Sublaminar Fixation	Hirsch, C. et al. ⁸	France	2014	20	20 patients submitted to thoracic sublaminar bands and 20 patients submitted to subtransverse bands	2 years

Two of the 14 studies, those published by Mazda L. et al.⁴ and Ilharreborde B. et al.,⁷ used the same cohort of 75 patients. Thus, the total number of patients who underwent surgery using the thoracic SB technique in the 14 articles was 1030. For purposes of calculating means and parameter results, these two studies were considered a single study, but for the purpose of quantifying articles that address any of the parameters analyzed here, they were considered distinct articles. When considering the 12 studies that used only thoracic SBs, the total number of patients was 981. (Table 1)

Four studies compared the outcomes of the groups submitted to the technique using SBs to another group that underwent a different surgical technique: one compared them to those of a technique using subtransverse bands, another to the use of thoracic hooks, another to a technique with thoracic screws, and the last compared them to those of a technique using thoracic hooks and screws. One study used SBs in two groups, differentiated only by the material used for the longitudinal rods (titanium or cobalt chromium). (Table 1)

All 14 studies analyzed the surgical technique according to at

least one of the following parameters: coronal correction power, sagittal correction power, loss of coronal correction, mean bleeding volume, mean surgical time, occurrence of complications, occurrence of infection, and occurrence of pseudoarthrosis and 2 studies analyzed cervical alignment. A single study was focused only on an analysis of the occurrence of infection and pseudoarthrosis. (Table 2)

None of the 11 studies that analyzed the occurrence of neurological complications reported any complications of this nature. Similarly, none of the 6 studies that analyzed the occurrence of pseudoarthrosis reported the occurrence of this condition during follow-up. (Table 2)

Ten studies analyzed the occurrence of complications from the surgical technique. There was a total of 20 complications obtained among the 423 patients evaluated in these studies, for a complication rate of 4.73%. When we considered those 9 studies that used the same thoracic SB-only technique separately, there was a total of 16 cases of complications or 4.1%. (Table 2)

These same 10 studies also analyzed the occurrence of other types of postoperative complications, observing a total of 19 different complications for an overall rate of 4.5%. When we considered only the 9 out of these 10 studies that used the same thoracic SB-only technique, the total of different complications was 17 or 4.33%. (Table 2) The natures of these 17 complications were pleural effusion (3), intestinal disorder (2), superior mesenteric artery syndrome (2), debilitating pain (5), and proximal junctional kyphosis (5).

Seven studies, totaling 266 patients, analyzed the volume of intraoperative bleeding, reporting a mean overall blood loss of 682.5 mL. When we considered only the 5 out of these 7 studies that used the same thoracic SB-only technique, the mean value was 645 mL

(Table 2). Nine studies, totaling 315 patients, analyzed the mean surgical time, but one of them did not report the value obtained and was excluded from the calculation of the overall mean surgical time, which was 228.6 minutes. When we considered only the 7 out of these 8 studies that used the same thoracic SB-only technique, the overall mean was 220.4 minutes. (Table 2)

Seven studies, totaling 777 patients, analyzed the occurrence of postoperative infections, observing a total of 32 cases for an overall infection rate of 4.12%. (Table 2)

Coronal correction

Eleven studies analyzed the power of coronal correction for the technique used in the immediate postoperative period, with a mean coronal correction of 70.3%. (Figure 2) When we considered only the 9 out of these 11 studies that used only thoracic SBs, the overall mean was 69.22%. (Table 3)

Sagittal correction

Thirteen studies analyzed the power of sagittal correction. However, only 10 studies in the sample provided data about the power of sagittal correction in the immediate postoperative period. (Table 4) All of these 10 studies used the same technique of only thoracic SBs. The overall mean sagittal correction power of these 10 studies in the immediate postoperative period was 5.95°. (Figure 3)

Cervical alignment

Two studies, totaling 78 patients, analyzed the effect of the surgical technique on the cervical spine. Correction of cervical lordosis in the immediate postoperative period was 10.9° and 10.3° in these two studies for mean immediate correction of 10.6°. ^{5,14}

Table 2. Variables analyzed.

Authors	Year	N	Neurological complications	Complications of the technique	Complications not related to infection	Infections (no. of cases)	Mean blood loss (mL) (mean ± SD)	Mean surgical time (min) (mean ± SD)	Pseudoarthrosis (no. of cases)
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁹	2019	60	Not informed	0	2	2	300 ± 65	208 ± 25	0
Pesenti, S. et al. ¹⁸	2015	29	0	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed
Issa, S.P. et al. ¹⁷	2016	524	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	28	Not informed	Not informed	0
Angelliaume, A. et al. ¹⁶	2016	70	0	0	4	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	0
Hassankhani, E.G. et al. ¹⁵	2016	28	0	2	0	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁴	2017	35	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed
Palmisani, M. et al. ¹³	2018	19	0	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	700 ± 160	200 ± 20	Not informed
Mazda, K. et al. ⁴	2009	75	0	11	6	2	840 ± 105	235 ± 35	0
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ⁷	2010	75	0	11	6	0	840 ± 102	235 ± 35	0
De Gauzy, J. S. et al. ¹²	2011	29	0	3	0	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed	Not informed
Imagama, S. et al. ¹¹	2012	30	0	4	2	Not informed	815 (116-2050)	298 (185-606)	Not informed
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁰	2013	49	0	0	0	Not informed	Not informed	215 ± 25	Not informed
La Rosa, G. et al. ⁹	2013	62	0	0	5	Not informed	600 ± 100	210 ± 30	Not informed
Hirsch, C. et al. ⁸	2014	20	0	0	0	0	840 ± 102	234 ± 35	0

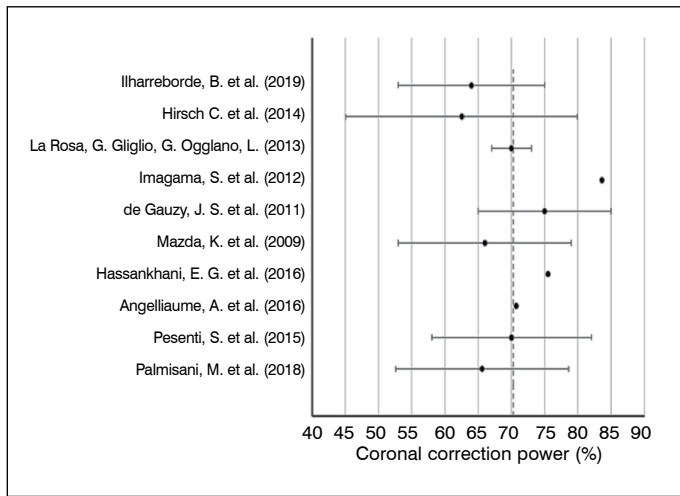


Figure 2. Mean coronal correction.

Table 3. Coronal correction.

Authors	Year	N	Coronal correction power (%) (mean ± SD)
Hirsch, C. et al. ⁸	2014	20	62.5 ± 17.4
La Rosa et al. ⁹	2013	62	70 ± 3
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁰	2013	49	Not informed
Imagama, S. et al. ¹¹	2012	30	83.60
De Gauzy, J. S. et al. ¹²	2011	29	75 ± 10
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ⁷	2010	75	66.4 ± 10.8
Mazda, K. et al. ⁴	2009	75	66 ± 13
Palmisani, M. et al. ¹³	2018	19	65.6 ± 13
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁴	2017	35	Not informed
Hassankhani, E.G. et al. ¹⁵	2016	28	75
Angelliaume, A. et al. ¹⁶	2016	70	70.75
Issa, S.P. et al. ¹⁷	2016	524	Not informed
Pesenti, S. et al. ¹⁸	2015	29	70 ± 12
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁹	2019	60	64 ± 11
Overall mean			70.3%
Mean with only thoracic sublaminal bands			69.2%

Table 4. Sagittal correction.

Authors	Year	N	Sagittal correction power (°) (mean ± SD)
Hirsch, C. et al. ⁸	2014	20	4.9
La Rosa, et al. ⁹	2013	62	5
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁰	2013	49	14.5 ± 10
Imagama, S. et al. ¹¹	2012	30	Only the final value after follow-up was informed
De Gauzy, J. S. et al. ¹²	2011	28	2.16
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ⁷	2010	75	6.5
Mazda, K. et al. ⁴	2009	75	6.5
Palmisani, M. et al. ¹³	2018	19	Only the value of the group with hypokyphosis informed
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁴	2017	35	8 ± 7
Hassankhani, E.G. et al. ¹⁵	2016	28	-5.8
Angelliaume, A. et al. ¹⁶	2016	35	4
Issa, S.P. et al. ¹⁷	2016	524	Not informed
Pesenti, S. et al. ¹⁸	2015	29	13.2
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁹	2019	60	7
Overall mean			5.95°
Mean with only thoracic sublaminal bands			5.95°

Loss of correction

Eleven studies analyzed postoperative loss of correction after a minimum follow-up period for an overall mean loss of correction of 1.49° (Figure 4). When we considered only the 9 out of these 11 studies that used only thoracic SBs, the overall mean was 1.33° (Table 5)

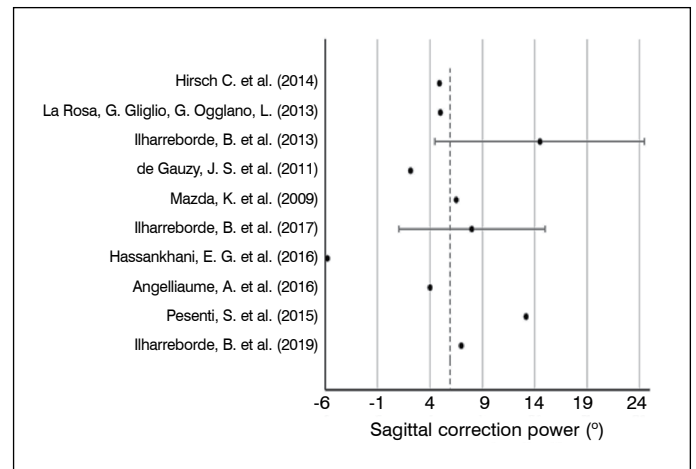


Figure 3. Mean sagittal correction.

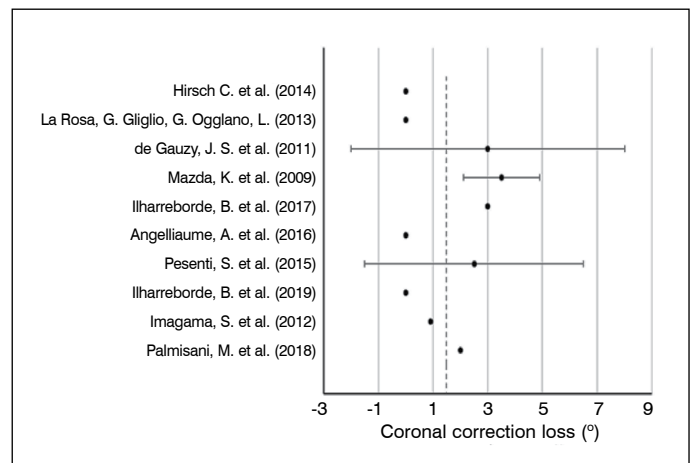


Figure 4. Mean correction loss.

Table 5. Correction loss.

Author	Year	N	Loss of coronal correction (°) (mean ± SD)
Hirsch, C. et al. ⁸	2014	20	0
La Rosa, et al. ⁹	2013	62	0
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁰	2013	49	Not informed
Imagama, S. et al. ¹¹	2012	30	0.9
De Gauzy, J. S. et al. ¹²	2011	29	3 ± 5
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ⁷	2010	75	0
Mazda, K. et al. ⁴	2009	75	3.5 ± 1.4
Palmisani, M. et al. ¹³	2018	19	2
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁴	2017	35	3
Hassankhani, E.G. et al. ¹⁵	2016	28	Not informed
Angelliaume, A. et al. ¹⁶	2016	70	0
Issa, S.P. et al. ¹⁷	2016	524	Not informed
Pesenti, S. et al. ¹⁸	2015	29	2.5 ± 4
Ilharreborde, B. et al. ¹⁹	2019	60	0
Overall mean			1.49°
Mean with only thoracic sublaminal bands			1.33°

DISCUSSION

The advantage of sublaminar instrumentation, initially developed by Luque in the 1970s, was its being a truly segmental instrumentation with a high power of correction, thanks to the superiority of apical translation. This allowed the elimination of orthotic use, a great advance at that time.²⁰

SBs are evolved from the wires developed by Luque. They allow the integration of the advantages of sublaminar wiring without any of its disadvantages. The polyester bands can be inserted with less invasion of the spinal canal than the wires and less risk of spinal cord injury and they have a greater contact surface, permitting greater traction with a lower risk of laminar failure.²¹

This review showed us that the use of SBs in hybrid instrumentations to correct AIS is safe, with a mean overall complication rate of 4.5% and no neurological complications were observed in all the studies analyzed. It is also noteworthy that no cases of pseudoarthrosis were reported during two years of follow-up.⁹

We found a mean postoperative infection rate of 4% in the studies. This mean postoperative infection rate is lower than that of the largest study on the subject, which retrospectively involved 524 patients with AIS who had undergone surgery using SBs and had an overall infection rate of 5.3%.¹⁷

Coronal correction was like that obtained using pedicle screws, which is the standard used today. The technique achieved a mean reduction of 69% (ranging from 41–95%) in the frontal plane, which is equivalent to the best results published in the literature on AIS corrections.⁴ Loss of correction in the first 2 years of follow-up was minimal with a mean of 1.5°.

Restoring sagittal spinal balance continues to be one of the most challenging goals of scoliosis surgery. The reduction of deformity using SBs presented a mean 5° increase in thoracic kyphosis in normokyphotic and hypokyphotic patients. These results are superior to those previously reported in the literature for thoracic correction using screws.⁴ The results are matched in the literature, which shows that hybrid constructions increase sagittal correction, which may also reduce the risk of junctional kyphosis.^{22,23}

Mean bleeding also was less than the means presented by the other most-used hybrid instrumentations, at around 682.5 mL, compared to instrumentation using hooks, which average 1090 mL. Similarly, the mean surgical time of 228.6 minutes is less than the mean surgical time of the other hybrid constructions, especially the hook at an average of 295 minutes.⁷

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the results of this review confirm that hybrid constructions using SBs to correct spinal curvature in patients with AIS are safe. It is effective in correcting deformities in the coronal plane. Today, SBs seem to provide better correction in the sagittal plane than other devices, especially in constructions using screws and they reduce mean surgical time and blood loss.

All authors declare no potential conflict of interest related to this article.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE AUTHORS: Each author made significant individual contributions to this manuscript. MTD was the study designer and made decisions about the choice of the abstracts. RVTS and GMA wrote the manuscript and participated in the analysis of the abstracts. BAEES, NCM, VNN, and PFJ assisted with the bibliographical research. SD and MFR helped prepare the manuscript.

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