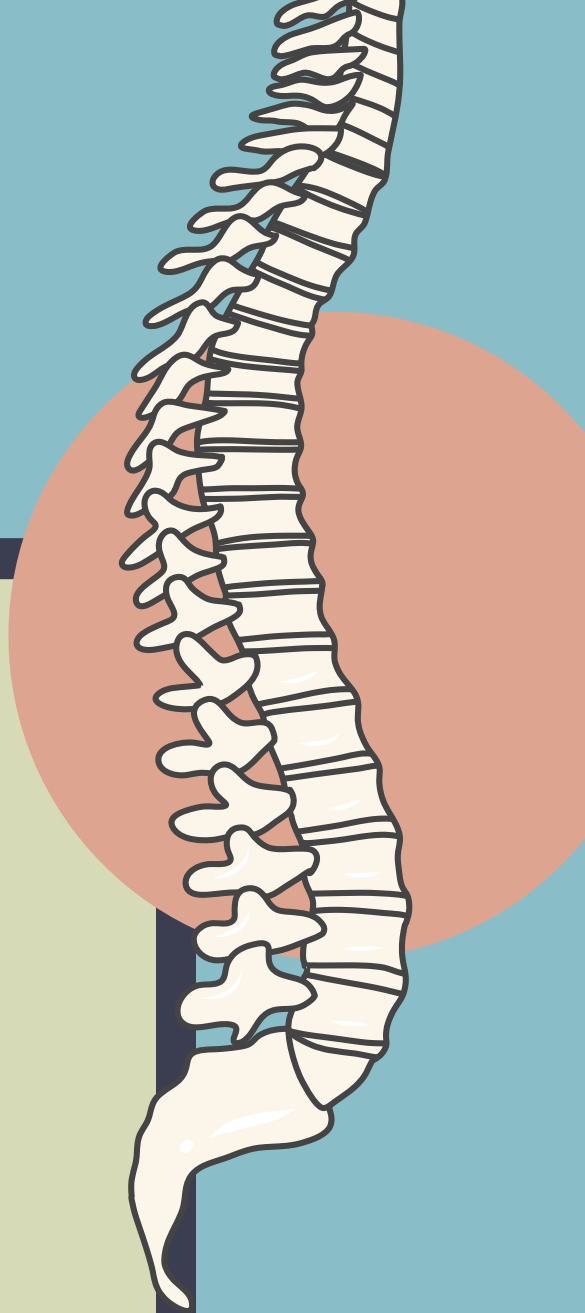




新界東醫院聯網
NEW TERRITORIES
EAST CLUSTER



Pilot hybrid of tele and onsite Prehabilitation
Outpatient Physiotherapy Program to Enhance
Recovery After Surgery in Adolescent Idiopathic
Scoliosis patients receiving Posterior Spinal Fusion:
Physiotherapy prospective



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Advanced Practice Physiotherapist
Prince of Wales Hospital



Content

- Introduction
- Physiotherapy Role in prehabilitation
- ERAS program
- Result
- Conclusion
- Future investigations



What is Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS)?

Most common type of scoliosis

3D structural deformity of the spine



Cobb angle 10°

80% diagnosed during adolescence

(Cheng et. al, 2015)

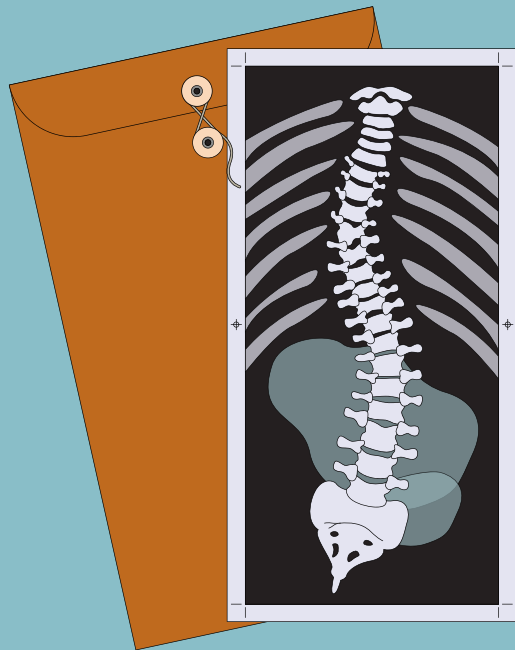
How common is AIS?



Prevalence of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis by the age of 19 years

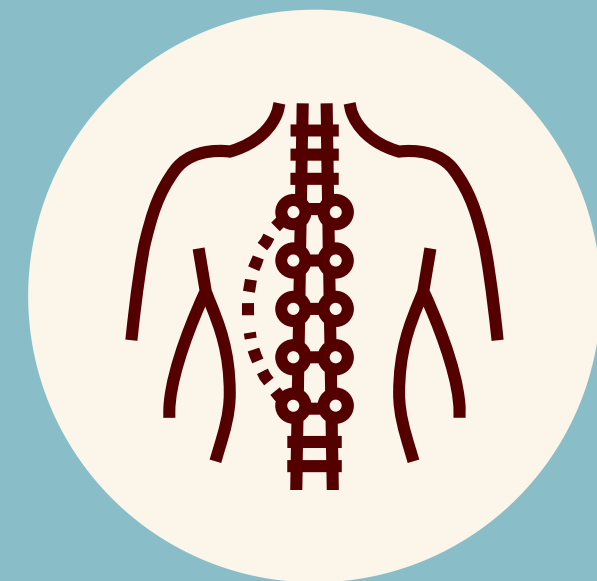
Curve status	Prevalence (exact 95% CI), %			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Girls:boys
Curves $\geq 10^\circ$	3.5 (3.5–3.6)	2.2 (2.1–2.2)	4.8 (4.7–5.0)	2.2
Curves $\geq 20^\circ$	1.8 (1.7–1.8)	0.7 (0.7–0.8)	2.8 (2.7–2.8)	3.6
Curves $\geq 40^\circ$	0.2 (0.2–0.3)	0.07 (0.06–0.09)	0.4 (0.4–0.4)	5.5
Treatment	0.4 (0.4–0.4)	0.1 (0.1–0.1)	0.7 (0.6–0.7)	5.3

(Fong et. al, 2015)



PWH: (yearly)

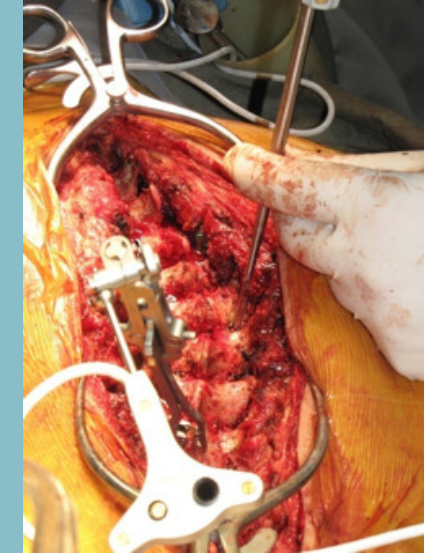
- ~1000 new scoliosis cases
- ~5000 subsequent scoliosis cases
- ~ 1/10 require surgery



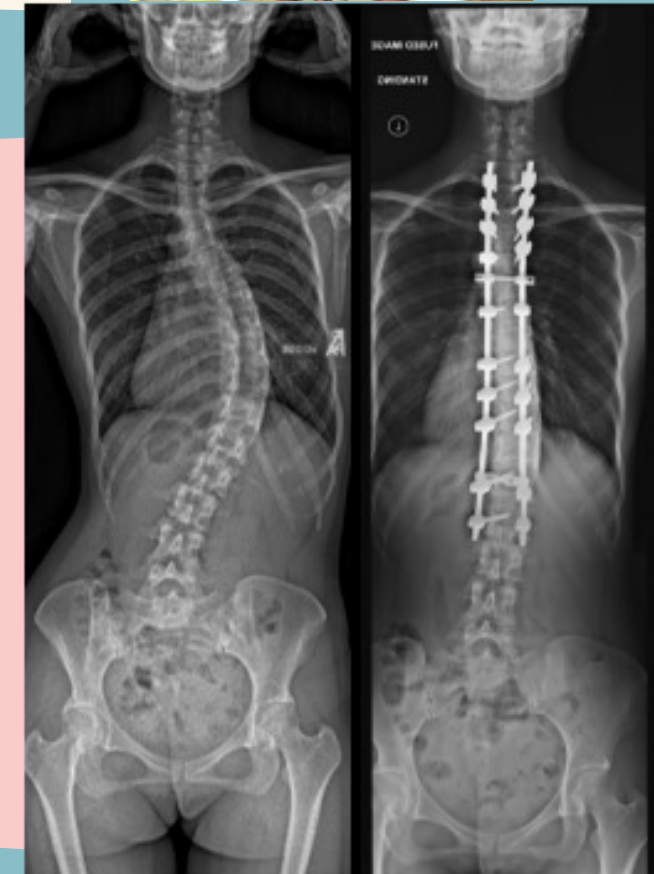
When patients need to undergo surgery?



Primary curve Cobb angle $>50^\circ$
Cardiopulmonary Compromise
Back Pain



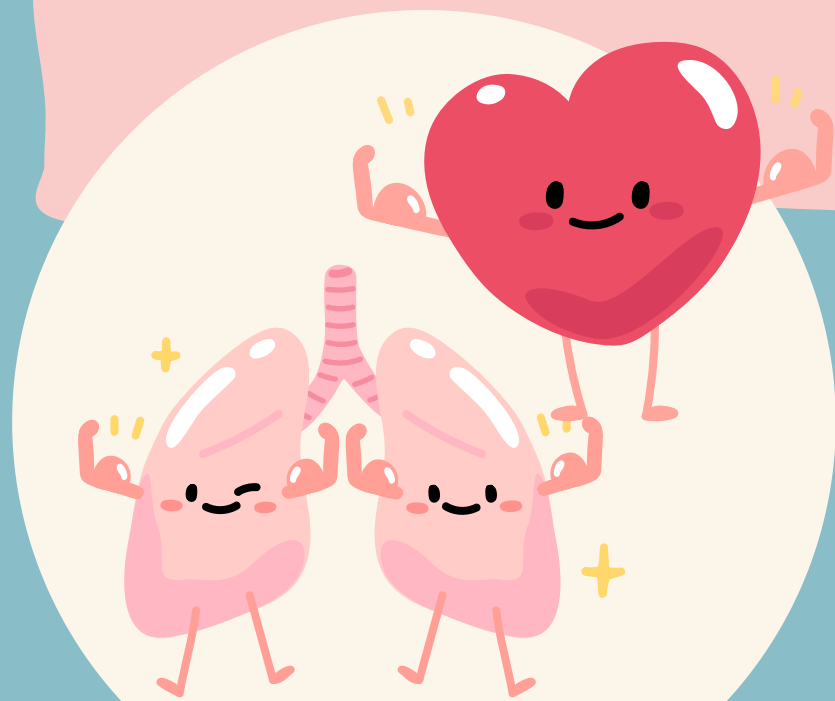
- (1) Arrest progression
- (2) Achieve max. permanent 3D correction
- (3) Improve appearance by balancing the trunk
- (4) Keep short-term and long-term complications to a minimum



(Sucato, 2010; Weinstein, et. al, 2008)

Physiotherapy Role in prehabilitation

- Impaired cardiopulmonary tolerance is a common presentation among AIS patients
- Abnormal pulmonary function ↔ spinal deformity severity
- Pulmonary problems more frequently reported in Cobb angle $>45^\circ$
- FVC 40% less than predicted normal ↑ risk of failure in extubation



Cardiopulmonary

Aerobic Ex 3/week, 60min each (60-80% max HR)

↑ flexibility of spine, ↑ flexibility of the chest and anterior structures

➔ ↑ Pulmonary Function

(dos Santos Alves, Stirbulov, Avanzi, 2006; Sucato, 2010; Tsiligiannis, & Grivas, 2012)

Physiotherapy Role in prehabilitation

- ↓ *Physical capabilities* often present in AIS patients
- *Back Muscles imbalance* in scoliosis patients were detected (QL, gluteus medius on convex side and ES and multifidus on concave side weaker)



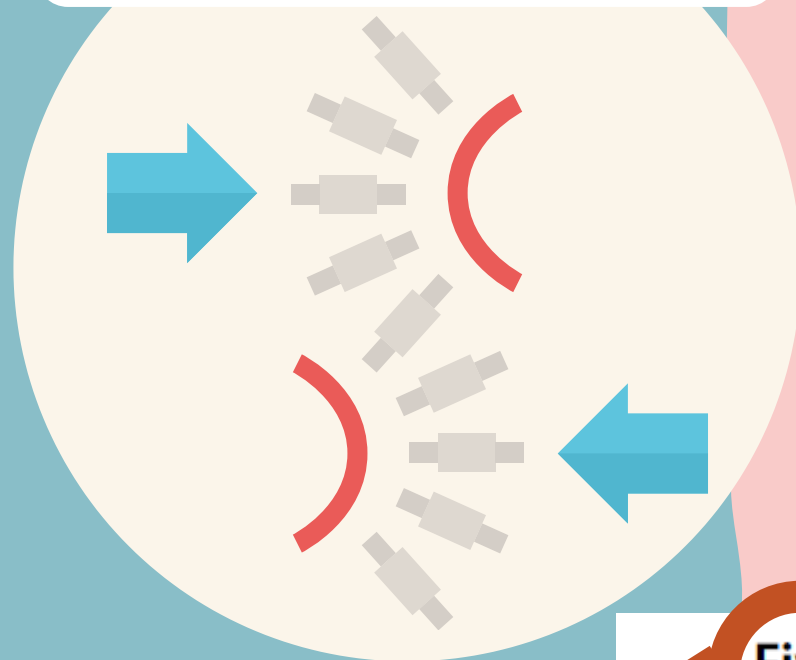
Physical Capabilities

Preoperative physiotherapy *back strengthening*
(Trunk extensors, lateral muscles, flexors)
→ aimed to *optimise patient's physical fitness*

(Gadiya, et. al., 2021; Šarčević, 2010; Yang, et. al., 2021)

Physiotherapy Role in prehabilitation

Spinal flexibility



Spinal flexibility determines intraoperative correction
Rigid curves are difficult to correct and require osteotomy to achieve optimal intraoperative correction
→ ↑ risk of postoperative neurological injuries

Five days of inpatient scoliosis-specific exercises improve preoperative spinal flexibility and facilitate curve correction of patients with rigid idiopathic scoliosis

Yunli Fan^{2,3} · Michael K. T. To^{1,2} · Guan-Ming Kuang¹ · Nan Lou¹ · Feng Zhu¹ · Hui ren Tao¹ · Guangshuo Li³ · Eric H. K. Yeung³ · Kenneth M. C. Cheung¹ · Jason P. Y. Cheung²

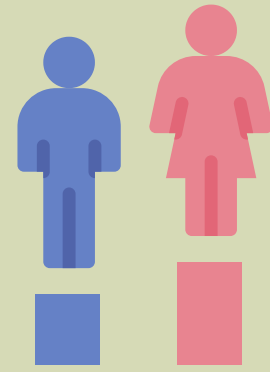
↑ curve correction
↓ hospitalization
↓ postoperative pain

(Fan, et. al., 2025)

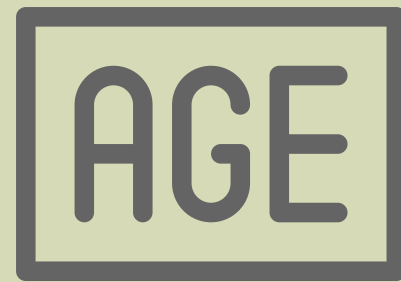


OPD program:
↓ Hospital Stay Cost, School leave

ERAS Program (Pilot)



4:13



16.5 ± 3.9



22 Recruited, 17 Completed
3 Defaulted appointment
1 Cancelled OT
1 Postponed OT

- 10-18 years of age
- AIS patients under standard OT list

- Not follow instructions
- Diseases other than AIS
- With disability that may hinder exercises

ERAS Program

Pre-op 6 week
(every 2 wks)



Onsite (1.5 hr)
Assessment +
Group Exercises



Onsite (1 hr)
Group Exercises



TeleHealth (1 hr)



Onsite (1.5 hr)
Assessment +
Group Exercises

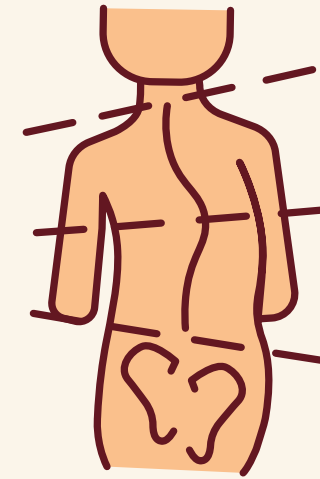
Post-op : Early Mob

ERAS Program



1 to 1.5 hr Onsite
(Group)

Physiotherapy
Specific
Scoliosis
Exercise



Truncal
strengthening

Aerobic



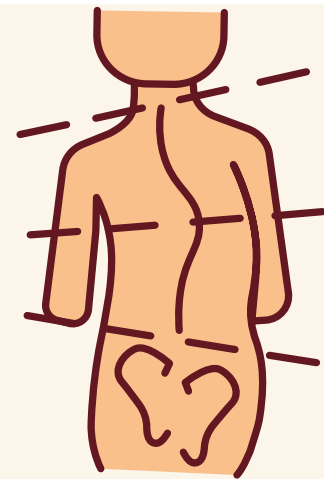
Flexibility

Chest Physiotherapy

Transfer Training

ERAS Program

Physiotherapy Specific Scoliosis Exercise



Curve-specific
correction and
postural exercises



Derotation of specific curve



Curve-specific Stretching

ERAS Program



1 hr HAGo
TeleHealth
(Group)



Pre-op Physiotherapy
(Chest Physiotherapy, Pathway explanation)

Reinforcement of daily exercises and
Monitoring home exercises program

Revision of exercises

+/- Minor mode for carer to participate

✓ parent empowerment

✓ save space in PT dept

✓ save travelling time

Outcome Measures

Cardiopulmonary
6-Minute Walk Test

(Guo, et. al, 2024)

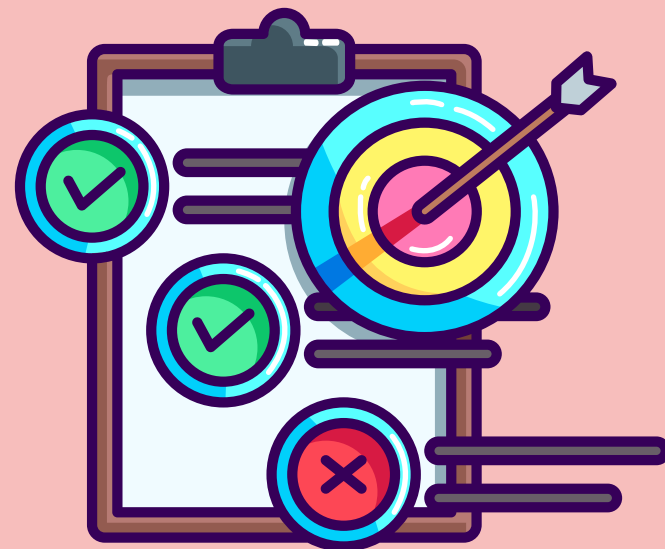
Spirometry

(Tsiligiannis, & Grivas, 2012)

Trunk muscle endurance

McGill's Torso
Muscular Endurance
Test Battery

(Budrienė, Sinkevičius, Aukštikalnis, & Ščiukaitė, 2017; Budrytė, Sinkevičius, & Budrienė, 2024; Esfahani, Rezaeian, & Dommerholt, 2019)



Flexibility

Back-saver sit-and-
reach test

(Chillón et. al., 2010)

Popliteal Angle

(Kotiwicki, 2008)

Result



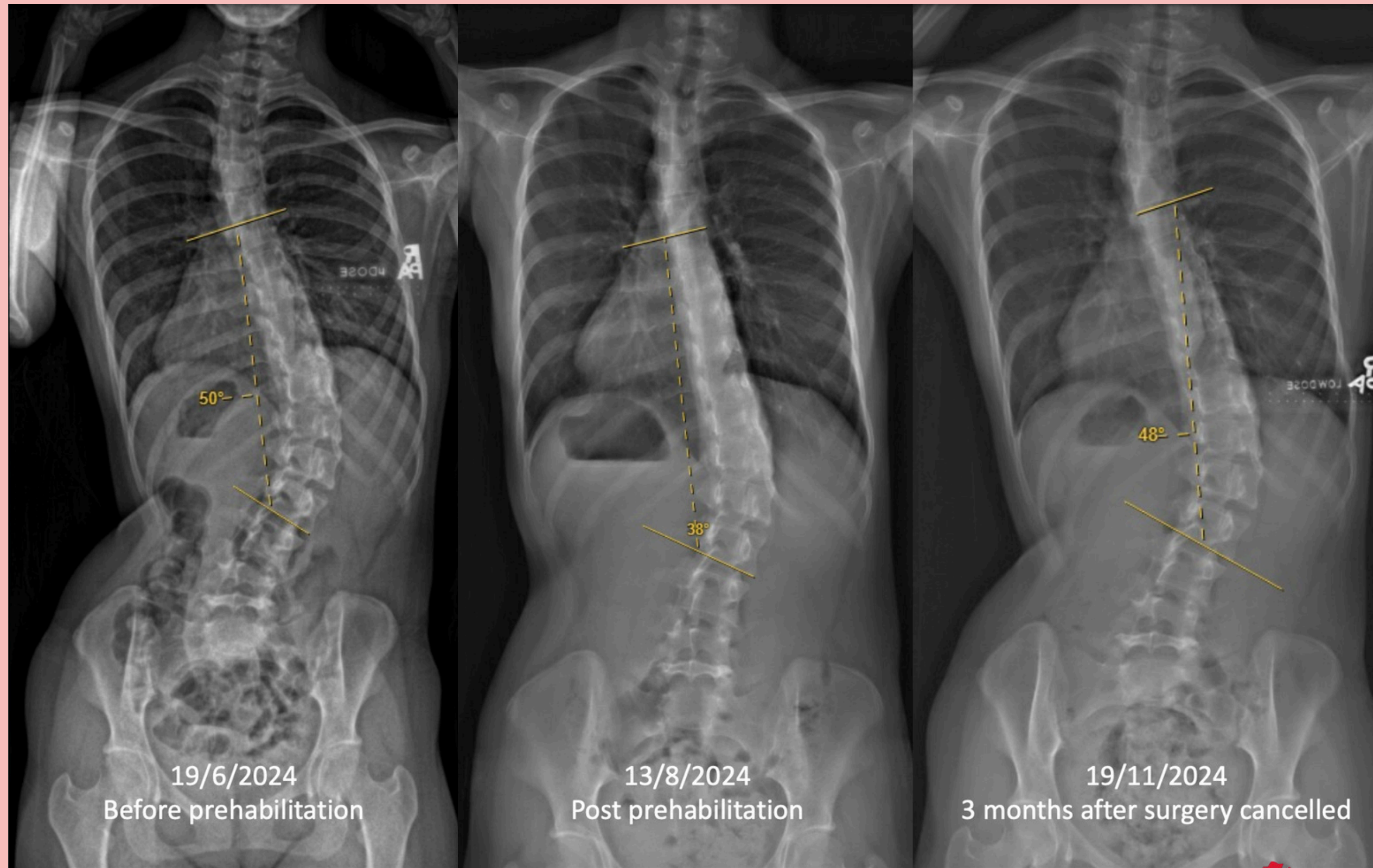
		Mean (Pre)	Mean (Post)		p-value	
Cardiopulmonary	6 Minute Walk Test	419.35	433.47	↑	0.140	
	FEV1	2.17	2.24	↑	0.213	
	FVC	2.31	2.34	↑	0.648	
	FEV/FVC	94.71	95.35	↑	0.671	
Flexibility	Popliteal Angle	R	23.53	18.82	↑	0.084
		L	23.82	20.29	↑	0.163
	Back Saver sit and reach	R	29.32	31.76	↑	0.002
		L	29.29	30.76	↑	0.044

Result

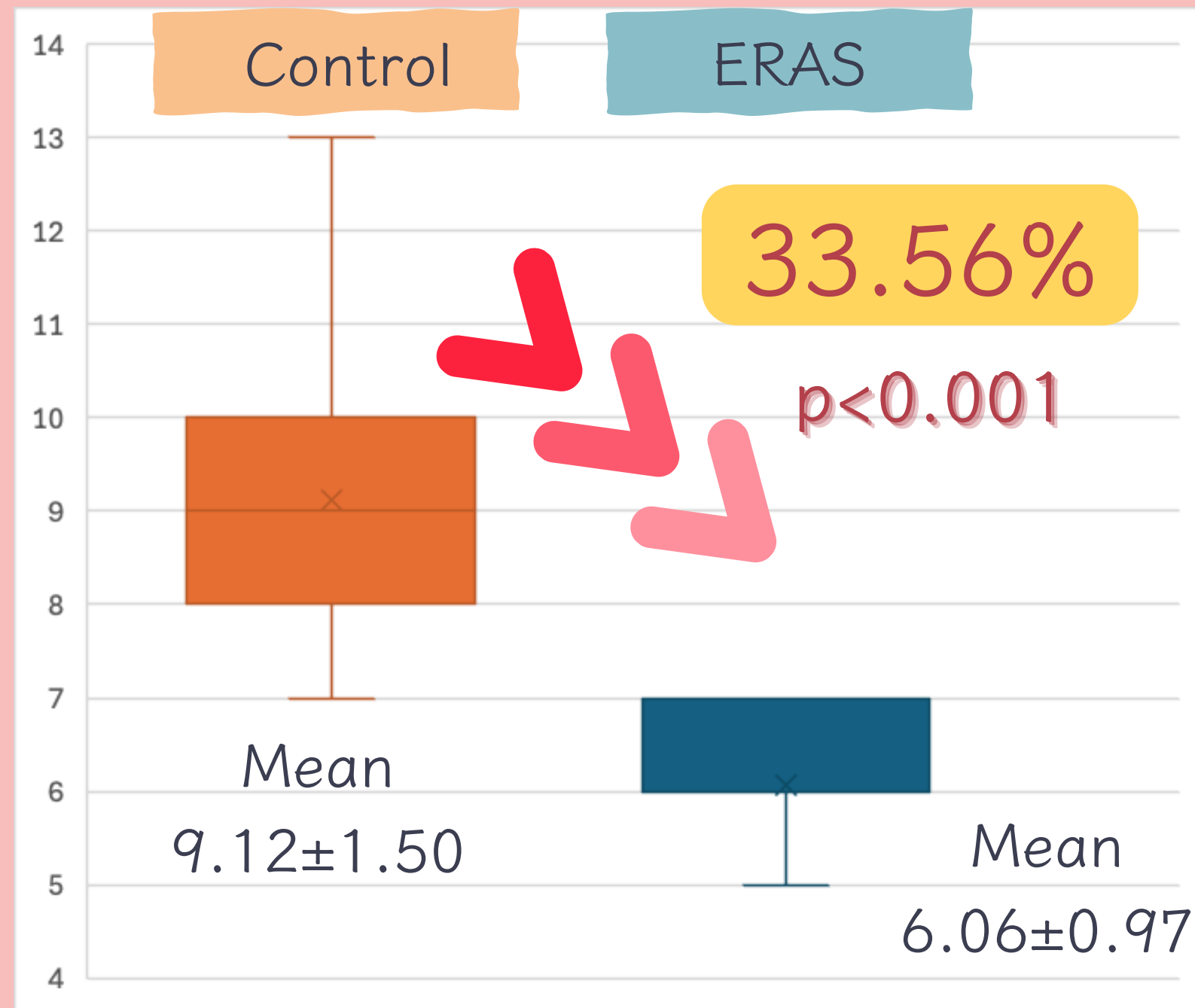


		Mean (Pre)	Mean (Post)		p-value		
Trunk muscle endurance	McGill's Torso Muscular Endurance Test Battery	Flexor	112.76	128.82	↑	0.123	
		Extensor	72.94	99.65	↑	0.004	
		Lateral	R	38.94	56.24	↑	0.001
			L	35.71	50.82	↑	0.004

Curve improvement after prehabilitation?



Length of Stay (Post-operative)



- Compared with 2023
- 17 cases before ERAS



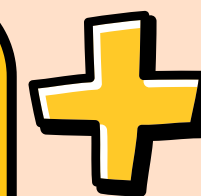
- ↓ Hospital Stay Cost
- More resources for other patient demands



Conclusion



Hybrid Tele and onsite OPD Physiotherapy
ERAS Program: PSSE, aerobic, flexibility and
strengthening exercises



Early Mobilization

Preoperative muscles
endurance and flexibility

Postoperative length of stay

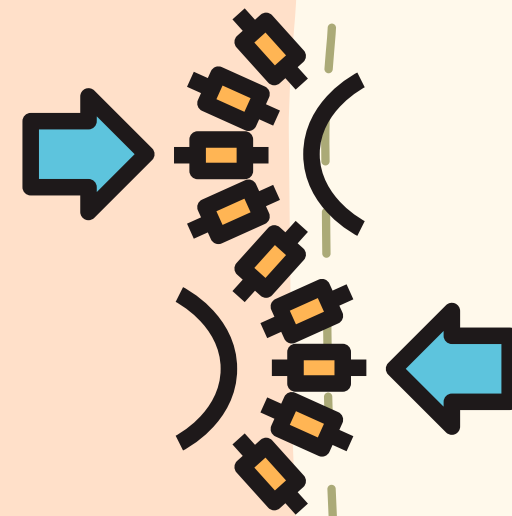
Less Resources
(OP VS IP prehab)

Improved Outcome
(9 days → 6 days)

Future investigation



Post-operative outcome
(e.g. return to school,
long term outcome)



Biomechanical
effects on spinal
flexibility

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