Scoliosis screening instruction for health workers and volunteers



Introductions

Description and definition



Myths 🕾

- Back pain is an indicator for idiopathic scoliosis.
- Backpacks cause scoliosis.
- 3. Bad bedding can cause scoliosis.
- Bad posture causes scoliosis.

Facts (\bigcirc)



- Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis has few symptoms.
- 30 percent of families have a history of scoliosis.
- Scoliosis affects 2 to 3 percent of adolescent population.
- Vertebrae changes are multifactorial.

Statistics

Consequences of untreated scoliosis

- Treatments
 - Observation
 - Orthopaedic intervention
 - Orthotics (spinal brace)
 - Surgery

Orthopaedic management related to X-rays

• Curve Checks Reference Guide, Page 3

- 9 degrees
- 15 degrees
- 26 degrees
- -30/30 degrees
- -52/30 degrees
- 85 degrees

- Types of scoliosis
 - Congenital
 - Neuromuscular
 - Idiopathic
 - Mechanical
 - Other

"Curve Checks" DVD

- What is scoliosis?
- What causes scoliosis?
- Why is screening important?
- How is scoliosis treated?
- What is my role as a screener?
- Screening preparation

Observe a screening

Normal screening, Daniella, Chapter 8

- Receive the screening form from the child
 - Review form
 - Check that demographic information is complete
 - Or
 - Preprinted label is attached

- Greet the child by name
 - Shoes on for primary screening
 - Shoes off for secondary screening
- Ask the child to:
 - Step up to the line.
 - Put your feet together, weight equally on both legs
 - Take a breath in. Let it out and let your arms hang naturally at your sides

• Step: Front view

Observe for:

- Shoulder elevation
- Unequal distance between arms and body—one arm hangs out from body more than the other
- Uneven hips—one hip appears higher than the other





Step 2: <u>Adams Forward</u>
<u>Bend Test</u>

Instruct child:

- Put the palms of your hands together, arms out straight
- Put your chin on your chest. Roll down until hands touch your feet



Step 2: Continued

- Observe for
 - Upper rib prominence
 - Lower rib prominence
 - Lower back (lumbar)prominence





Step 3: <u>Back view</u>

 Instruct Child: Turn around and put your toes on the line, weight equally on both legs. Take a breath in. Let it out, and let your arms hang at your sides

Observe for:

- Uneven shoulders
- Shoulder blade difference
 - Elevation and/or prominence
- Waist fold difference
- Unequal distance of arms to body





- Step 4: <u>Bending away</u>
- Instruct child: Put the palms of your hands together, arms out straight. Put your chin on your chest. Roll down until your hands touch your feet

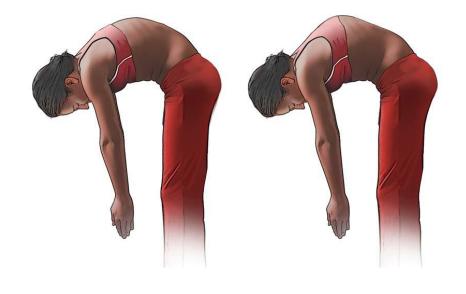
Observe for:

- Upper rib prominence
- Lower rib prominence
- Lower back (lumbar)prominence





- Step 5: Side view
- Instruct child: Turn to the side and put your feet together. Put the palms of your hands together, arms out straight. Put your chin on your chest. Roll down until hands touch your feet
- Look for excessive roundness (kyphosis)



Questions

"Curve Checks" DVD

- Screening children, Chapters 9 through 14
 - Karlena
 - Erin
 - Brittany
 - Christopher
 - Alexis
 - Valentina

"Curve Checks" DVD Quiz

Questions

"Curve Checks" DVD

• Chapter 15, Your Job Is Important

Documentation, primary screener

- Mark abnormal findings on screening form.
 - Front view
 - Back view
 - Side view
- Primary screener
 - Check—negative or refer for second screening
 - Print name
 - Check—category of screener's credentials
 - Record any concerns

Documentation, secondary screener

- Mark abnormal findings on screening form.
 - Front view
 - Back view
 - Side view
- Secondary screener:
 - Check negative or referred
 - Print name
 - Check category of screener's credentials
 - Record any concerns

Demonstration and/or practicum

Demonstration of practicum

Practicum

Screening scenarios

Screening No. 1-Katie

In front position:

Shoulders are even

Arm hangs out from body more on left

Hips appear even

As she bends forward:

No rib prominence

No low back (lumbar) prominence

In back position:

Shoulders are even

Shoulder blades are even

Waist fold is slightly deeper on left

Left arm hands out from her body

As she bends forward:

Slight rib prominence on right

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

• In side view:

C-shaped curve

Is she a positive screen? ___Yes ___ No

Screening No. 1-Katie

In front position:

Shoulders are even

Arm hangs out from body more on left

Hips appear even

As she bends forward:

No rib prominence

No low back (lumbar) prominence

In back position:

Shoulders are even

Shoulder blades are even

Waist fold is slightly deeper on left

Left arm hands out from her body

As she bends forward:

Slight rib prominence on right

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

• In side view:

C-shaped curve

- Is she a referral? ____Yes ____ No
- Why or why not? _____

Screening No. 2-Alonzo

• In front position:

Shoulders are even

Arms hang evenly from body

Right hip appear higher than left

With hands on hips - right hip appears higher

As he bends forward:

Right low-back (lumbar) prominence

In back position:

Difficulty maintaining correct feet position

Shoulders are even

Scapulae are even

Waist folds are even

Arms hang evenly at his sides

• As he bends forward:

No prominence

• In side view:

C-shaped curve

Is he a positive screen? ____ Yes ____ No

Screening No. 2-Alonzo

- In front position:
 - Shoulders are even
 - Arms hang evenly from body
 - Right hip appear higher than left
 - With hands on hips right hip appears higher
- As he bends forward:
 - Right low-back (lumbar) prominence
- In back position:
 - Difficulty maintaining correct feet position
 - Shoulders are even
 - Scapulae are even
 - Waist folds are even
 - Arms hang evenly at his sides
- As he bends forward:
 - No prominence
- In side view:
 - C-shaped curve
- Is he a referral? Yes No
- Why or why not? ______

Screening No. 3-Samantha

•	In	front	position:

Right shoulder higher than left

Arms hang evenly from body

Hips appear even

As she bends forward:

Right rib prominence

Low-back (lumbar) area is even

In back position:

Shoulders are even

Right shoulder blade is elevated and more pronounced

Waist folds are even

Arms hang evenly from body

• As she bends forward:

Right rib prominence

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

• In side view:

C-shaped curve

Is she a positive screen? _____ Yes ____ No

Screening No. 3-Samantha

•	In	front	position:
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Right shoulder higher than left

Arms hang evenly from body

Hips appear even

As she bends forward:

Right rib prominence

Lower-back (lumbar) area is even

In back position:

Shoulders are even

Right shoulder blade is elevated and more pronounced

Waist folds are even

Arms hang evenly from body

As she bends forward:

Right rib prominence

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

• In side view:

C-shaped curve

- Is she a referral? _____ Yes ____ No
- Why or why not? ______

Screening No. 4-Nikolas

• In front position:

Shoulders are even

Arms hang evenly from body

Hips appear even

As he bends forward:

Left rib elevation

Left low-back (lumbar) elevation

In back position:

Left shoulder elevation

Left shoulder blade elevation

Waist folds are even

Arms hang evenly at his sides

• As he bends forward:

Left rib elevation

Then a right rib elevation

Then a left low-back (lumbar) elevation

• In side view:

C-shaped curve

Is he a positive screen? ___Yes ___ No

Screening No. 4-Nikolas

- In front position:
 - Shoulders are even
 - Arms hang evenly from body
 - Hips appear even
- As he bends forward:
 - Left rib elevation
 - Left low back (lumbar) elevation
- In back position:
 - Left shoulder elevation
 - Left shoulder blade elevation
 - Waist folds are even
 - Arms hang evenly at his sides
- As he bends forward:
 - Left rib elevation
 - Then a right rib elevation
 - Then a left low back (lumbar) elevation
- In side view: C-shaped curve
- Is he a referral? ___Yes ___ No
- Why or why not? _____

Screening No. 5-Madison

• In front position:

Shoulders are even

Arms hang evenly from body

Hips appear even

As she bends forward:

No rib prominence

No low back (lumbar) prominence

In back position:

Shoulders are even

Shoulder blades are even

Waist folds are even

Arms hang evenly from body

• As she bends forward:

No rib elevation

No low back (lumbar) prominence

- In side view: C-shaped curve
- Is she a positive screen? ____ Yes ____ No

Screening No. 5-Madison

•	In	front	position:
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Shoulders are even

Arms hang evenly from body

Hips appear even

As she bends forward:

No rib prominence

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

In back position:

Shoulders are even

Shoulder blades are even

Waist folds are even

Arms hang evenly from body

• As she bends forward:

No rib elevation

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

• In side view:

C-shaped curve

- Is she a referral? ____Yes ____No
- Why or why not? _____

Screening No. 6-Jacob

• In front position:

Shoulders are even

Arms hang evenly from body

Hips appear even

As he bends forward:

No rib prominence

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

In back position:

Shoulders are even

Arms hang evenly from body

Waist folds are even

Arms hang evenly at his sides

• As he bends forward:

No rib prominence,

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

• In side view:

Hump in the middle of his back

Is he a positive screen? ___Yes ___No

Screening No. 6-Jacob

In front position:

Shoulders are even

Arms hang evenly from body

Hips appear even

As he bends forward:

No rib prominence

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

In back position:

Shoulders are even

Arms hang evenly from body

Waist folds are even

Arms hang evenly at his sides

• As he bends forward:

No rib prominence

No low-back (lumbar) prominence

• In side view:

Hump in the middle of his back

Is he a referral? _____Yes ___ No

Why or why not? _____

Additional screenings—"Curve Checks" DVD

Jasmine

Mahagany

Screenings in our school

Accommodations related to our school

Dates of screening

Thank you

• Thank you for coming and learning how to screen adolescents for scoliosis.