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Association Between Sagittal Balance and Scoliosis in Patients with Parkinson Disease: A Cross-sectional Study.

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Author information**Abstract**

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this **study** was to describe the **association** between **scoliosis** and **sagittal balance** parameters in **Parkinson disease patients**.

DESIGN: This is a **cross-sectional study**.

RESULTS: Fifty percent of the cohort presented a **scoliosis** larger than 11 degrees; 84% of the **patients** with **scoliosis** presented a thoracolumbar curve, 10% presented a thoracic one, and 6% presented a lumbar one. The group with **scoliosis** curves presented a lower spinosacral angle (111.6 [21.9] degrees vs. 121.7 [9.8] degrees, $P < 0.05$), whereas thoracic kyphosis, lumbar lordosis, and spinopelvic angle were similar. Pelvic incidence, pelvic tilt, and sacral slope were not statistically different. In the **scoliosis** group, the authors found negative correlations for lumbar lordosis/spinopelvic angle, sacral slope/spinosacral angle, and lumbar lordosis/pelvic tilt. Moreover, the sacral slope/pelvic tilt correlation was positive in **patients** without **scoliosis** and negative in others. The two groups did not present differences regarding age, years of **disease**, Hoehn-Yahr score, and Unified **Parkinson Disease** Rating Scale-motor section.

CONCLUSIONS: Pelvic parameters were similar in the two groups, whereas spinosacral angle was lower in **patients** with **scoliosis**. The prevalence of **scoliosis** in **Parkinson disease** was higher than what was previously described and the thoracolumbar spine was the mostly affected.

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