

E-POINT PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS



(mean SRS pain scale: 3.2 ± 0.5) and had an average symptom duration of 7.2 ± 2.7 months. Radiographic findings included lumbar vertebral wedging (mean angle: $7.6^\circ \pm 0.4$), affecting 2-3 vertebrae. Clinical signs included lumbar stiffness and trunk deformity, with limitations in flexibility and posture. We observed scoliosis and hyperkyphosis in some cases.

Conclusion

ALSD represents a distinct subgroup of Scheuermann's Disease, characterized by significant clinical features such as lumbar vertebral wedging, back pain, and trunk deformities. These findings emphasize the need for early detection and appropriate management to address the impact of ALS in affected children.

268. Lumbar Scheuermann Disease: Prevalence and Clinical Characteristics from a Cohort of 11,891 Consecutive Children of a Tertiary Referral Institute

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Hypothesis

We need information on the prevalence and clinical appearance of Atypical Lumbar Scheuermann's Disease (ALSD) a subgroup of Scheuermann's Disease (SCHD) with unique clinical features.

Design

Cross-sectional study.

Introduction

While Scheuermann's Disease is well-documented, Atypical Lumbar Scheuermann's Disease (ALSD) is a rare and under-researched condition, with limited data on its prevalence and clinical features. This study aimed to investigate the prevalence and clinical characteristics of ALS in a large cohort of children seeking care at a specialized spinal disorder center.

Methods

This cross-sectional study reviewed the electronic clinical charts of all children between 10 and 18 years old coming to consultation in an institute specialized in spinal disorders. We defined ALS by lumbar vertebral wedging ($\geq 5^\circ$) involving at least one lumbar vertebra. Exclusion criteria included other spinal conditions. Clinical (pain, stiffness, trunk deformity) and radiographic data (wedging angles, Cobb angles) were analyzed to assess the prevalence and characteristics of ALS. Statistics included classical descriptive statistics, including 95% interval confidence (95IC) of percentages.

Results

We included 11,891 children. The prevalence of SCHD was 3.6% (95CI 3.3-4.0), of ALS 0.39% (0.3-0.5%), corresponding to 10.8% of SCHD, (7.9-14.4). The mean age of children with ALS was 13 ± 2 years, with a male predominance (56.3%). Half of the ALS patients reported back pain