

## "New intraoperative simulator of navigated surgeries of the scoliotic spine: first results"

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### Abstract

OBJECTIF Développer un nouveau simulateur numérique intra-opératoire pour la chirurgie naviguée du rachis scoliotique. MÉTHODES Une stratégie d'instrumentation (insertion des vis pédiculaires, attachement d'une tige et dérotation, et serrage des vis) a été simulée numériquement pour un modèle synthétique de rachis scoliotique à partir de ses radiographies en position érigée respectant les conditions pré-opératoires. Le positionnement intra-opératoire en décubitus ventral a été simulé, et ensuite identifié à partir d'un appareil d'imagerie fluoroscopique 2D/3D intra-opératoire et un système de navigation chirurgicale. La nouvelle géométrie du rachis scoliotique a été transmise au simulateur, ce qui a permis de mettre à jour la planification pré-opératoire du positionnement des vis, le calcul des indices cliniques (angles de Cobb, etc.), et la simulation des manœuvres chirurgicales. Les positions des vis, mises à jour dans le simulateur conf...

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## Référence bibliographique

Cartiaux, Olivier ; Aubin, Carl-Eric ; D'Ercole, Marina ; Labelle, Hubert ; Cheriet, Farida. *New intraoperative simulator of navigated surgeries of the scoliotic spine: first results*. 32th POES annual research day (Montreal, Canada, 11/05/2012).

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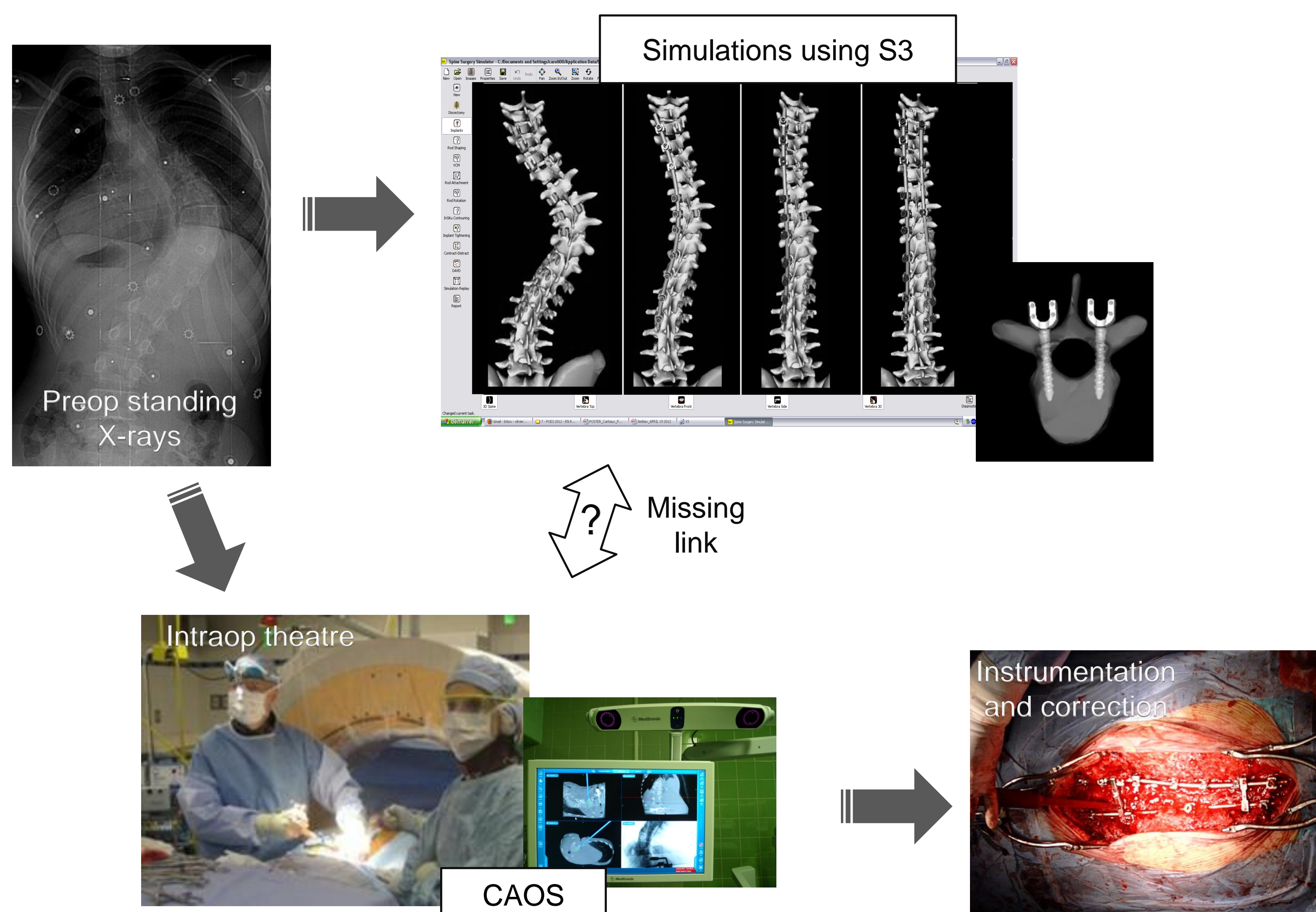
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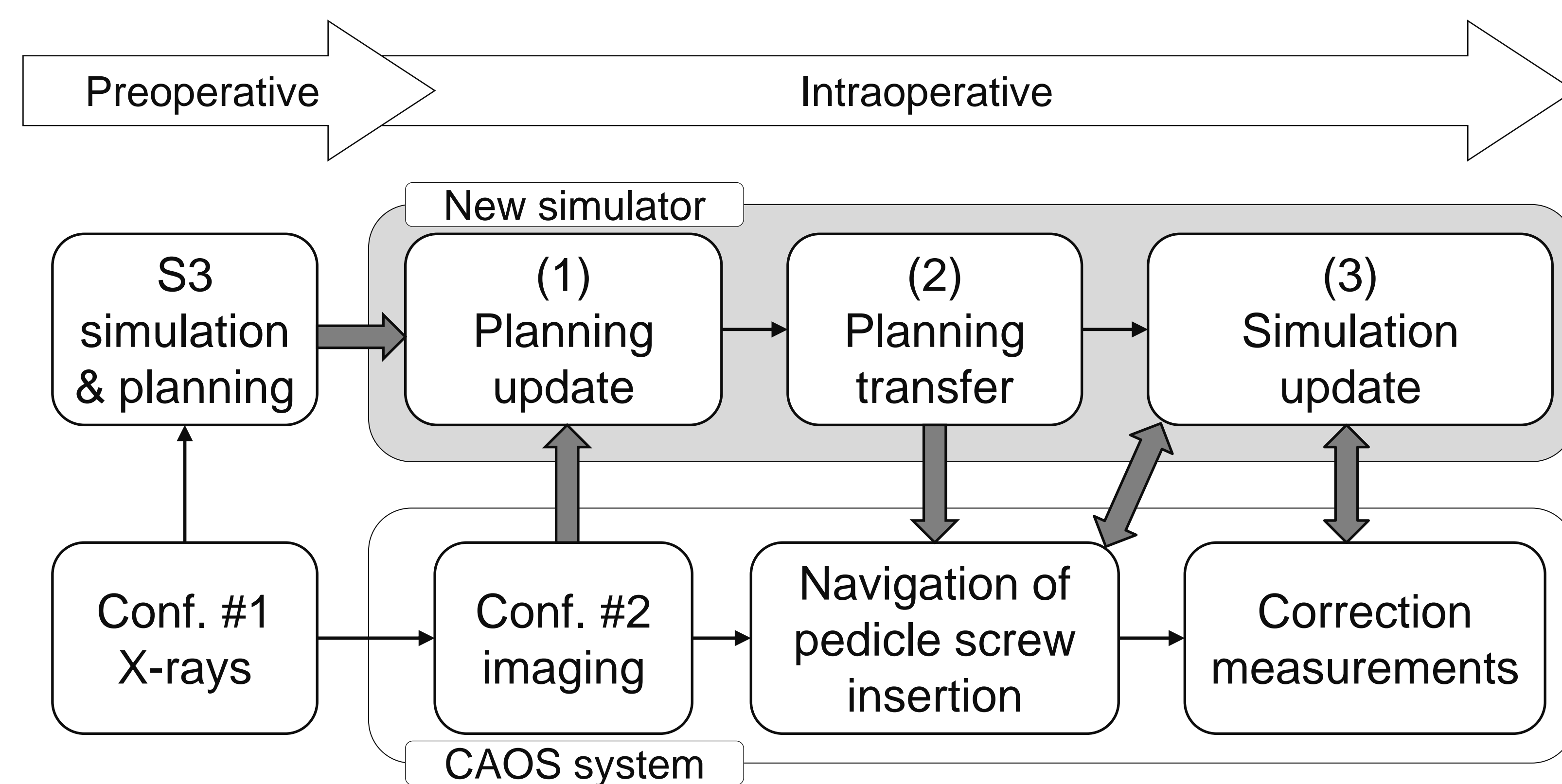


## Introduction

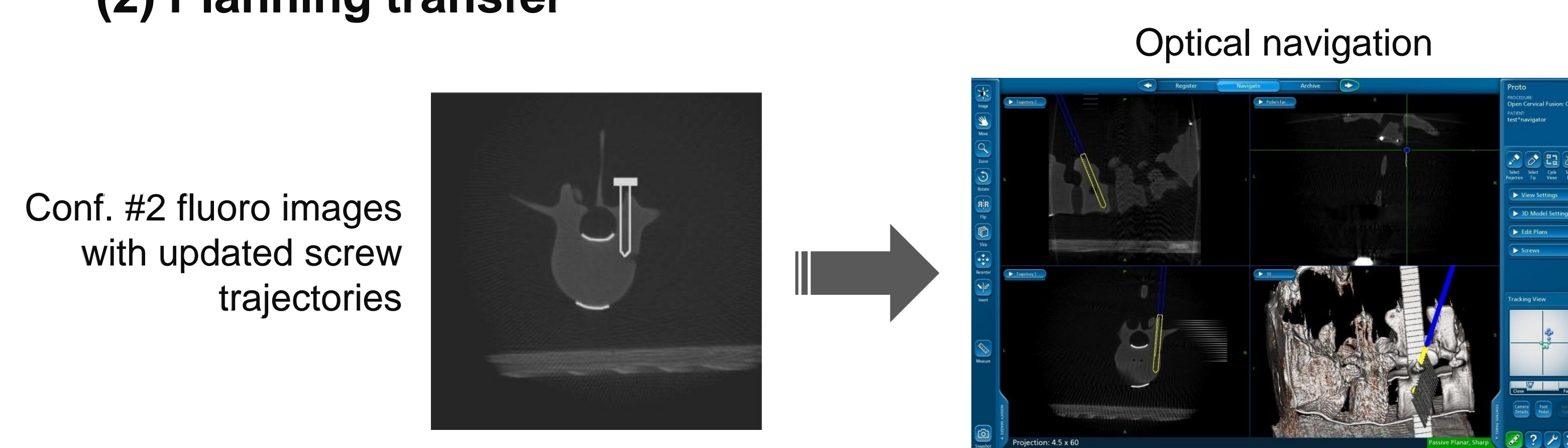
- Scoliotic spine instrumentation = complex surgery requiring many decisions pre- and intraoperatively<sup>1,2</sup>
- Preop computational simulator (S3) → allows planning screw pattern design and simulating instrumentation correction<sup>3</sup>
- Commercially available intraop imaging/navigation systems (CAOS) → allow guiding pedicle screws insertion<sup>4</sup>



## Workflow diagram



### (2) Planning transfer



## Objective

To develop a new computational simulator for navigated surgeries of the scoliotic spine.

## Prototype development and testing

- Synthetic model of a scoliotic spine
- Configuration #1
  - Preop standing posture
  - Biplanar radiographs
  - S3 simulation/planning
    1. Desired pedicle screw trajectories
    2. Correction maneuvers
    3. Resulting clinical indices (Cobb angles...)
- Configuration #2
  - Intraop prone positioning
  - Intraop 2D/3D fluoroscopic images

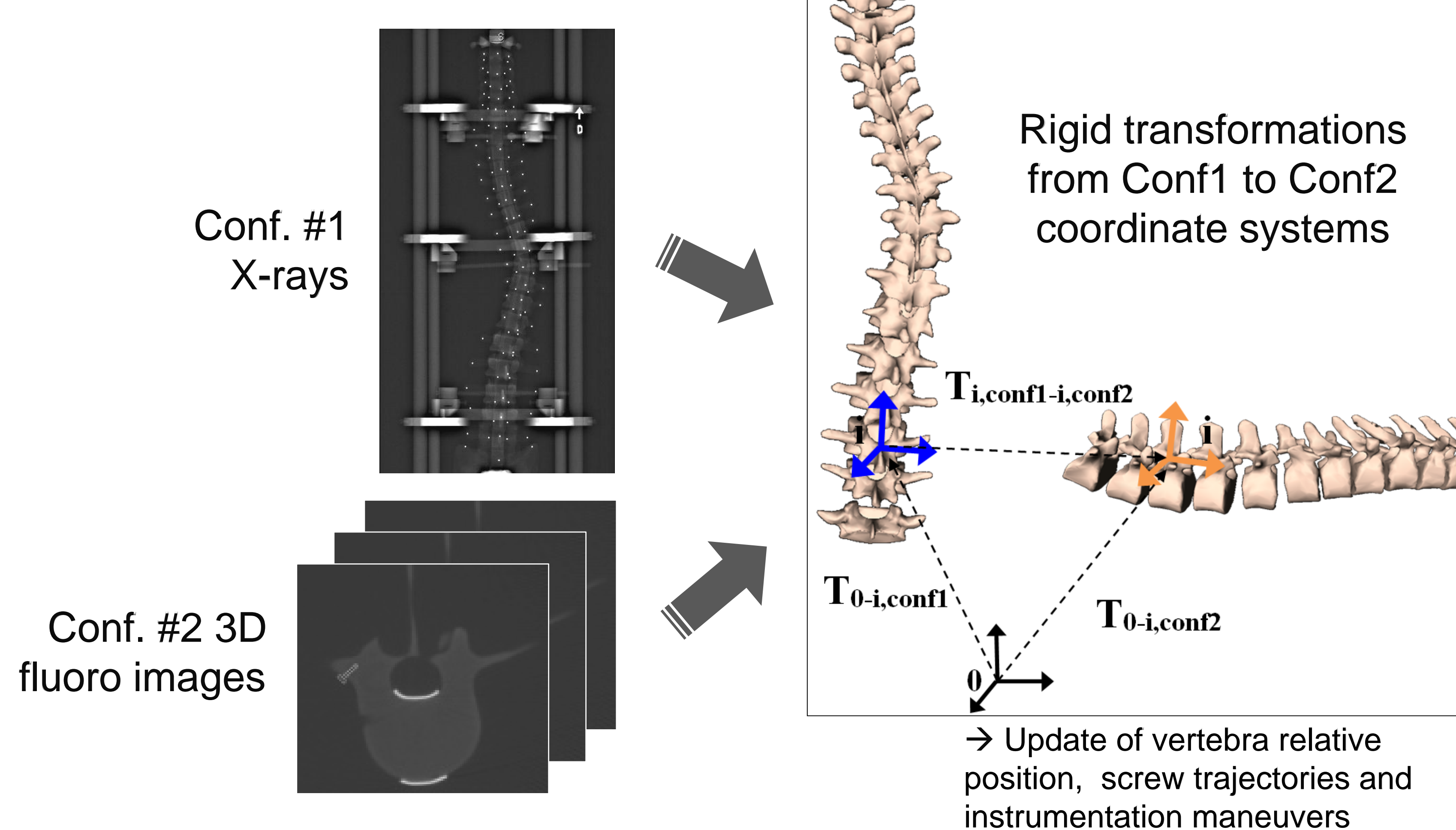
Conf. #1



Conf. #2



### (1) Planning update

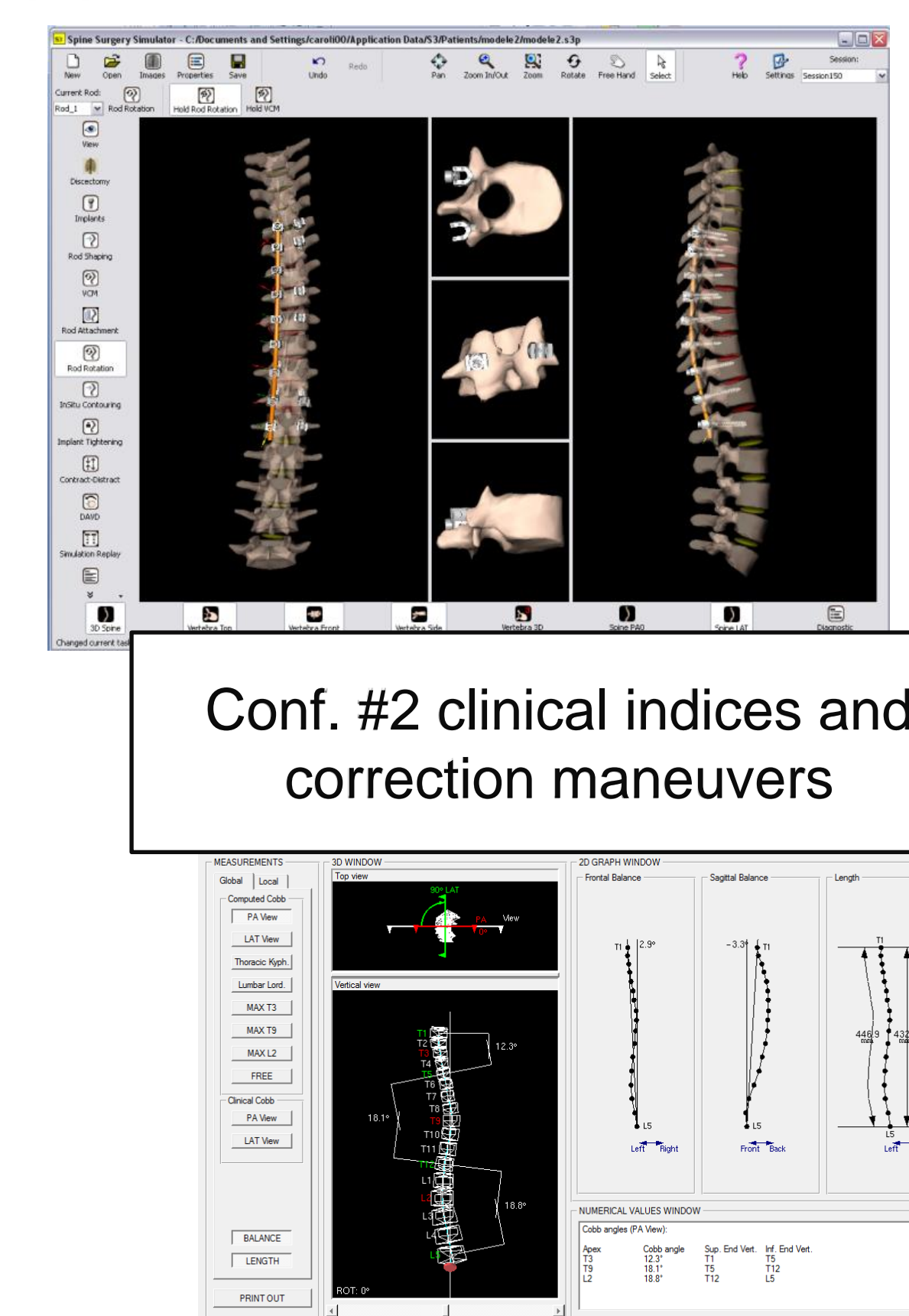


## First results

- (1) Planning update accuracy ~ 0.5 mm
- (2) Planning transfer accuracy ~ 1 voxel
- (3) Simulation update:

	Cobb angle	
	Pre-instrumentation	Simulated instrumentation
Conf. #1	34°	12°
Conf. #2	24°	12°

### (3) Simulation update



## Preliminary conclusions and perspectives

- First results using a physical model:
  - Intraop data from CAOS systems can be used to update preop simulations/planning, account for changes occurring in the OR, and test other instrumentation strategies
  - These results have to be validated during real surgeries
- The new intraop simulator may contribute to obtain real-time feedback during CAOS surgeries and optimize correction

## References

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2. M. Robitaille, CE. Aubin, H. Labelle. Intra and interobserver variability of preoperative planning for surgical instrumentation in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. Eur Spine J. 2007;16(10):1604-14.
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4. AN. Larson, ER. Santos, DW. Jr Polly, et al. Pediatric Pedicle Screw Placement Using Intraoperative CT and 3D Image-Guided Navigation. Spine. 2012;37(3):E188-94.

## Acknowledgements

