



1. Identification and description of procedure

A corset or trunk orthosis is a rigid orthopaedic device, made from thermoplastic or metallic material placed around the youngster's trunk. Corsets work by applying external pressure on the spine and have shown their effectiveness in stopping progression of scoliosis. There are several types of corset and several usage times your doctor will explain in detail.

2. Purpose of procedure and expected benefits

The purpose of scoliosis treatment with trunk orthosis is to prevent progression of spinal deformity. The aim is not to correct deviation, rather to prevent the curvature from increasing during growth.

By using the corset during the times and period indicated by your doctor, it is expected that spinal curvature will not increase or will do so as little as possible.

3. Reasonable alternatives to this procedure

Electrostimulation treatments have been tried that have been shown to be ineffective. Physiotherapy exercises are usually advised, which help to maintain a flexible and powerful back, yet these are generally not enough to avoid progression of curvature. Practice of sports such as swimming has been advised, which are complementary activities but never a treatment as they do not prevent increase in curvature. Finally, surgery is effective to stop and even to correct spinal curvature, but this is reserved for patients with pronounced progression.

4. Foreseeable consequences of performance

Use of orthosis is expected to slow down progression of scoliosis in 43 to 80% of users, subject to curvature type, corset type and growth stage of the adolescent.

5. Foreseeable consequences of not performing the procedure

The consequences of not using the orthosis can be progression of curvature. A classical study reported that 26% of youngsters using the corset had experienced increase in curvature at 4 years. On the other hand, the other group that had not used a corset experienced increase in 64% of subjects.

6. Frequent risks

Risks from using the corset are varied. Onset of skin lesions ranges from reddening to chafing. These are generally slight and skin tends to react favourably until it adapts to the device's pressure.

The effect of corsets on adolescent's quality of life is also well known. Particularly notable are state of mind and social issues, reduced mobility and difficulty falling asleep. The youngster has to adapt to situations relating to wearing the corset, such as dressing and peer relationships.

7. Infrequent risks

Some youngsters could feel pain in belly after meals. This might be due to the corset pressing on blood vessels in the intestine. Problem can be prevented easily by loosening the corset after meals and changing pressure on belly.

8. Risks depending on the patient's clinical situation

Obesity: Obesity can reduce the biomechanical efficacy of the orthosis as application of forces is through support areas with fatty tissues.

Allergies: Some stubborn cases of skin lesions have been due to allergy to corset materials.

Informed consent for use of corsets (trunk orthosis) for scoliosis and other rachitic diseases

Declaration of consent

Mr./Mrs./Miss. aged, with home address at.....
....., National Identity No. and SIP number
.....

Mr./Mrs./Miss. aged....., with home address at.....
..... acting in the capacity of (the patient's legal representative, relative or close
friend), with National Identity No.

Hereby declare:

That the Doctor has explained to me that it is advisable/necessary in my
situation to perform a
.....
and that I have adequately understood the information he/she has given me.

In on, 2

Signed: Mr./Mrs./Miss. With National Identity Card No

Signed: Dr. With National Identity Card No

Associate number

Revocation of the consent

I hereby revoke the consent granted on the date of, 2 and I do not wish
to carry on with the treatment that I hereby terminate on this date.

In on, 2

Signed: The Doctor

Signed: The patient

Associate number:

