

CLINICAL PRIORITIES ADVISORY GROUP 02 April 2019

Agenda Item No	05.1
National Programme	Trauma
Clinical Reference Group	Spinal Services
URN	1750

Title	
Vertebral Body Tethering for Scoliosis (age 8-18 years)	

Actions Requested	Agree the policy proposition
	Recommend adoption as an in-year service development

Proposition

Not for routine commissioning.

Vertebral body tethering is a new procedure for the treatment of idiopathic scoliosis in adolescents. This procedure has never been routinely commissioned by the NHS but some patients in this country have received this treatment abroad.

Clinical panel recommendation

budget impact of the proposal.

The Clinical Panel recommended that the policy progress as a not for routine commissioning policy.

The committee is asked to receive the following assurance: The Head of Clinical Effectiveness confirms the proposal has completed the appropriate sequence of governance steps and includes an: Evidence Review; Clinical Panel Report. The Head of Acute Programmes confirms the proposal is supported by an: Impact Assessment; Stakeholder Engagement Report; Consultation Report; Equality Impact and Assessment Report; Clinical Policy Proposition. The relevant National Programme of Care has approved these reports. The Director of Finance (Specialised Commissioning) confirms that the impact

assessment has reasonably estimated a) the incremental cost and b) the

4. The Director of Clinical Programmes (Specialised Commissioning) confirms that the service and operational impacts have been completed.

The	The following documents are included (others available on request):		
1.	Clinical Policy Proposition		
2.	Consultation Report		
3.	Evidence Review		
4.	Clinical Panel Report		
5.	Equality Impact and Assessment Report		

The	The Benefits of the Proposition		
No	Metric	Summary from evidence review	
1.	Survival		
2.	Progression free survival		
3.	Mobility		
4.	Self-care		
5.	Usual activities		
6.	Pain		
7.	Anxiety / Depression		
8.	Replacement of more toxic treatment		
9.	Dependency on care giver / supporting independence		
10.	Safety	Ames RJ, Samdani AF and Betz RR Operative Techniques in Orthopaedics 2016; 26: 247-257 reported that five patients out of 25 required repeat surgery to loosen the tether in order to treat or prevent over-correction. Newton PO, Kluck DG, Saito W, Yaszay B, Bartley CE, Bastrom TP	
		Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American) 2018; 100: 1691-1697 reported that seven out of the 17 patients in their study required revision surgery (i.e. the procedure was not successful) and that eight out of the 17 patients in their study had a broken tether.	

11. Delivery of intervention

Othe	er health metrics determined by	the evidence review
No	Metric	Summary from evidence review
1. Correction of scoliotic curve	Correction of scoliotic curve	The Cobb angle is a measure of the curvature of the spine in degrees. A Cobb angle of 10 degrees is regarded as the minimum angulation to define scoliosis.
	Samdani A, Ames R, Kimball J, Pahys J, Grewal H, Pelletier G, Betz RR European Spine Journal 2015; 24: 1533-1539 reported the results at one year after surgery for 32 patients. They report a mean pre-operative Cobb Angle of 42.8 degrees, and a mean Cobb angle on first erect of 21 degrees i.e. a reduction of approximately 50%.	
		Ames RJ, Samdani AF and Betz RR Operative Techniques in Orthopaedics 2016; 26: 247-257 reported a mean Cobb angle of 14 degrees in 25 patients at skeletal maturity.
		Newton PO, Kluck DG, Saito W, Yaszay B, Bartley CE, Bastrom TP Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery (American) 2018 100: 1691-1697 reported that 10 of the 17 patients in their study had maintained a Cobb angle less than 35 degrees by the time of the last follow up.

Considerations from review by Rare Disease Advisory Group

Not applicable.

Pharmaceutical considerations

Not applicable.

Considerations from review by National Programme of Care

The proposal received the support of the Trauma PoC Board on the 27th March 2019.