Dynamic compression system for the correction of pectus carinatum

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Between April 2001 and 2007, we treated 208 patients with pectus carinatum by using a specially designed dynamic compression system (DCS) that uses a custom-made aluminum brace. Recently, an electronic pressure measuring device was added to the brace. Results were evaluated by using a double-blinded subjective scale (1 to 10). A total of 208 patients were treated over 6 years; 154 were males (74%) and the mean age was 12.5 years (range 3 to 18 years). Mean utilization time was 7.2 hours daily for 7 months (range 3 to 20 months). A total of 28 (13.4%) patients abandoned treatment and were not evaluated for final results. Of the 180 remaining patients, 112 completed treatment. A total of 99 of 112 (88.4%) had good to excellent results scoring between 7 and 10 points, and 13 (11.6%) patients scored 1 to 6 points and were judged as poor or failed results. The “Pressure for Initial Correction” (PIC) in pounds per square inch (PSI) proved that starting treatment with less than 2.5 PSI avoids skin lesions. Patients who require pressures higher than 7.5 PSI should not be treated with this method. We found a good correlation between PIC versus treatment duration and outcome. DCS is an effective treatment for pectus carinatum with minimal morbidity. We suggest that patients with pectus carinatum have a trial of compression therapy before recommending surgical resection. The use of pressure measurement avoids complications such as skin lesions, partial or poor results, and patient noncompliance.

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KEYWORDS
Pectus carinatum; Chest wall deformity; Pigeon breast; Compression; Orthotic bracing; Nonoperative treatment

Pectus carinatum (PC) is a common pediatric condition characterized by an abnormal overgrowth of the costal cartilages, which results in protrusion of the sternum and adjacent costal cartilages (Figure 1). In our Chest Wall Deformities Clinic, consultation for PC is more frequent than for pectus excavatum, as observed in Figure 2.

PC is observed more frequently in males than in females (4:1 ratio) and may occur in association with Marfan’s syndrome, scoliosis (15%), and other connective tissue disorders. The cause of PC is unknown; however, it may be genetically linked considering its frequent occurrence in families.1

Surgery has been the treatment of choice for PC over the last 50 years.2 Most of the existing techniques are modifications of the Ravitch procedure that use resection of the deformed costal cartilages along with sternal osteotomy.3,4 Recently, there have been publications that propose less radical resection but still remain major surgical procedures.5-7 Because of the risks associated with any major surgical procedure, surgical resection has been reserved for the most severe cases, thus leaving many of the patients untreated.8

More recently, several authors have suggested a variety of alternative nonoperative approaches based on the fact
that the anterior chest wall is still compliant during pu-

berty and permits remodeling by applying external com-

pression.\textsuperscript{9-12}

Since 2001, we started with a similar technique almost

simultaneously with most of these authors using the same

concepts, but added a quantifiable variant: the pressure for

initial correction (PIC).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Surgical approach versus non-surgical approach for treatment of PC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surgical (modified Ravitch; $n = 94$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operative time (hours)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital stay (days)</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall complications</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent + good results</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair results</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor results</td>
<td>3%</td>
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</table>

Our experience before 2001 using a modified Ravitch

 technique is summarized in Table 1.

In these 94 surgical patients, the overall complication

rate with open surgery was 22%. The most frequent complica-

tions observed were wound infection in 12 patients (12.7%),

pleural effusion in 6 (6.3%), pneumothorax in 5 (5.3%),

recurrence in 12 (12.7%), and hypertrophic scarring in 16 (17.0%).

The following paper summarizes our most recent 6-year

experience using a nonsurgical approach by means of an ex-
ternal dynamic compression system (DCS) and the data

observed by measuring the PIC in a group of patients with

PC deformity.

**Materials and methods**

**Dynamic compressor system**

The DCS is a custom-fitted, low-profile aluminum brace

that is adaptable to the sternal protrusion. The brace is

assembled by using multiple light-weight aluminum curved

segments to obtain a rigid belt that surrounds the thoracic

wall at the level of the defect. One unique cushioned com-

pression plate is attached to the anterior segment of the

brace and placed at the level of the protrusion. By pushing

the sternum backward, the continuous anterior–posterior

chest compression gradually reshapes the chest into a nor-

mal position.

An adjustable lateral tension device permits gradual reg-

ulation during treatment. In addition, each curved aluminum

segment can be replaced or adjusted to obtain extra widen-

ing as needed.

PIC is obtained at the time of the first consultation. A

specially designed measuring device is applied over the

deformity until a normal thoracic shape is obtained. PIC is

measured in pounds per square inch (PSI) (Figure 3).

Following the measurements obtained at the first consul-
tation, a DCS is assembled for each patient. Because ante-
rior–posterior compression provokes lateral thoracic expan-
sion, the device is designed in such a way that lateral

expansion is permitted (Figure 4).
For regulation of the pressure of treatment (POT), the electronic pressure measuring device is attached to the brace by using a specially designed docking system (Figure 5). This permits one to adjust the correction pressure to the desired level and prevents one from making the pressure too high, as that will cause pressure necroses and/or noncompliance (Figure 6).

Patients are instructed to wear the brace overnight and as much as possible during the day, depending on their activities. They are only allowed to remove the compressor during sports and while having a shower.

After the initial brace fitting, patients are checked monthly until complete correction is achieved.

Patients

Between April 2001 and April 2007 we treated 232 PC patients with this new system; 154 were males (74%) and the mean age was of 12.5 years (range 3 to 18 years). A total of 24 (10.3%) patients with Marfan or Poland syndromes or those who presented with complex carinatum/excavatum malformations were excluded from this study.

Of the remaining 208 patients, 28 (13.4%) patients abandoned treatment and could not be evaluated for final results.
Of the 180 remaining patients, 112 have completed the treatment, and 68 are still using the device. The mean time of use per patient was 7.2 hours per day for 7 months (range 3 to 20 months). For evaluation of the results, a double-blinded (Patient–Doctor) subjective scale (1-10) was designed and applied. At the end of the treatment, at the time of the last examination, patients or parents (depending on age) were asked to judge the final outcome from 1 to 10. Each treating physician on the team also submitted an undisclosed judgment. The lowest 2 numbers were used for the final result. Historical pictures of each patient were available at any time for consultation at the physician’s desk.

Measurement of PIC in PSI was available for the last 107 patients. For this measurement, the patient is asked to stand up against a wall facing the physician. A pressure-measuring device is applied directly against the thoracic wall at the point where the protrusion is most evident. The thorax is gradually compressed until a “normal shape” is obtained. The process is repeated 3 times, and the average pressure required is considered the PIC.

Measurement of POT is achieved by attaching a docking station to the anterior segment of the DCS (Figure 6). POT was available for the last 43 cases and is measured during every consultation and DCS adjustment.

Treatment was terminated when the surgeon and patient (or parents) agreed that the deformity was corrected.

Results

Of the 24 patients who abandoned treatment, 2 declared pain and 4 reported skin intolerance as the cause of non-compliance; the other 15 claimed social discomfort, and 3 patients were lost to follow-up.

Of the 180 remaining patients, 112 have completed the treatment. Applying the previously described scale, 99/112 (88.4%) achieved a 7- to 10-point correction (excellent, very good, and good results) (Figures 7-9), and 13 (11.6%) patients achieved only 1- to 6-point corrections (poor and bad results).

Of the 107 patients in whom PIC measurement was available, the mean PIC value was 3.7 PSI (range 0.4 to 9.5 PSI).

Patients were divided into three groups depending on their PIC. Table 2 shows the correlation between the three groups versus final results and treatment duration.

Lately, as POT has been available, observational experience demonstrates that better tolerance was achieved by avoiding pressures over 2.5 PSI, thus preventing skin ulceration.

Complications were observed in 14 of the 112 patients (12.5%) who completed treatment. Complications observed were back pain (n = 8), hematoma (n = 1), and skin ulceration (n = 5). No other complications were observed, and although the complications caused a delay in completion of treatment in a few patients, none of them was the cause of treatment termination. Skin ulceration was mild in all cases and was treated by temporary withdrawal of the compressor and topical skin lotions.

Mean follow-up is 3.3 years (6.5 years to 6 months). During follow-up, 17 of 112 patients (15%) presented with a recurrence. Recurrence was mostly observed during periods of rapid growth and typically several months after treatment completion. All recurrences were mild, and all of them were successfully treated with dynamic compression. For this recurrent group, the same compressor was used by modifying its shape and size. All patients responded well.
and were cured. Only 1 patient presented with 2 recurrences and successfully responded to both treatments.

**Discussion**

The Nuss procedure for pectus excavatum\textsuperscript{13} introduced a paradigm shift by demonstrating that the thoracic wall is a very elastic and malleable structure in children. Following this idea, early in the year 2000, we started a protocol with the objective of treating PC patients using the same concept but with the advantage that, in these patients, there was no need for an implant as the protrusion could be compressed externally. At this time, except for the pioneer papers of Haje and coworkers,\textsuperscript{14-16} no other authors supported a non-operative approach for the treatment of these patients. By the beginning of 2001, the DCS design was finished and its protocol approved by our IRB.

Inspired by the same concept and starting almost simultaneously with us, several authors have suggested a variety

\textbf{Figure 8} Patient with a symmetric chondrogladiolar PC. Before treatment (A) and after 8 months of treatment. Picture taken during long-term follow-up (2 years post-termination of treatment; B). (Color version of figure is available online.)
of nonoperative approaches based on the same concept: that the anterior chest wall is still compliant during puberty and permits remodeling by applying external compression.\textsuperscript{9,12}

Our results and conclusions are very similar to the above-mentioned recently published papers and help to support the nonoperative approach.

Comparing our own historical “open surgery” cases with our new “nonsurgical” approach, the benefits of the latter are obvious. Although the final cosmetic results are similar, the noninvasive treatment completely eliminates the risk of anesthesia and major surgery, decreases the complication rate, leaves no visible scar, avoids hospital admission, and dramatically reduces the cost of treatment.

When considering all of these factors and reviewing our own and other authors experience, there should be little doubt that no patient should be selected as a candidate for surgery before trying a nonoperative approach.

On the other hand, when analyzing our experience, at least two differences were established with the rest of the literature. In the first place, from the beginning, we understood that, as anterior–posterior compression is applied to the thorax, a considerable lateral thoracic widening is observed. To achieve a good and effective thoracic re-shaping, the device that we had to design should permit this lateral expansion. Secondly, we noticed that, depending on the age and other factors, the pressure needed for thoracic re-shaping showed a big range between patients. At that time, we decided that measuring that pressure would be crucial for understanding and treating patients with PC.

When analyzing the pressure data, we can conclude that PIC can be used to predict treatment duration, as patients with pressures lower than 2.5 PSI were discharged twice as fast as those requiring pressures higher than 5 PSI (5 months versus 12 months). Although with less precision, PIC may predict the final outcome as group I patients had better results than those of groups II and III.

POT measurement permitted the additional observation that pressures greater than 2.5 PSI are less well tolerated, mostly because of skin ulceration. Consequently, in the last 43 patients in whom the device was available, POT was set up to be \( \leq 2.5 \) PSI, and as a result, the DCS has been better tolerated with none of the recent patients dropping out of the treatment protocol up to this time.

We conclude that DCS is an effective tool for the treatment of patients with PC and that pressure of initial correction and pressure of treatment seem promising complementary resources.

Further experience will help to define which patients are better suited for nonoperative dynamic compression with pressure measurement.

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<th>Table 2</th>
<th>Correlation between PIC versus final results and duration of treatment</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Group I (&lt; 2.5) PSI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patients ((n = 107))</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age () years</td>
<td>11 (4-16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final results (1-10)</td>
<td>8.5 (7-10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of treatment () months</td>
<td>5 (3 to 8)</td>
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Acknowledgments

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References