

Treatment of spine diseases in children

The main spine pathologies in children include congenital scoliosis, idiopathic scoliosis, neuromuscular scoliosis, spondylolisthesis, kyphosis (Scheuermann kyphosis).

Idiopathic scoliosis is the most common (constitutes nearly 80% of all forms of scoliosis). This is the most common form of scoliosis that usually develops in adolescents, especially during growth spurts in adolescence. The cause is still unknown.

Idiopathic scoliosis is further divided into three classes:

- infantile scoliosis from birth to 3 years
- juvenile or childhood scoliosis in 3-10 years of age
- adolescent scoliosis from age 10 and above, eight times more common in girls

Congenital or congenital scoliosis is a relatively rare form of congenital scoliosis, where a deformation of the spine occurs at a young age due to the incomplete formation of the vertebrae.

The treatment of scoliosis can be non-surgical, i.e. conservative, in more serious cases, surgery may be necessary, whereby the deformity is corrected using metal implants. A more detailed treatment plan is drawn up in cooperation with the family and the specialists in our centre.

In addition to children's spinal deformities, our centre deals with other pathologies occurring in childhood.