Spinal Screening

The purpose of spinal screening is to detect the signs of abnormal curves of the spine at their earliest stages so that the need for treatment can be determined. Scoliosis, a common spinal abnormality found in adolescents, is a sideways twisting of the spine. It is usually detected in children between 10 and 14 years of age. Kyphosis, sometimes called round back, is an exaggerated rounding of the upper back and is often confused with poor posture. Many cases of curvature of the spine are mild and require ongoing observation by a physician when they are first diagnosed. Others can worsen with time as the child grows and require active treatment such as bracing and surgery. Early treatment can prevent the development of a severe deformity, which can affect a person’s appearance and health.

Home screening tests are simple and can be done with the child having no shirt on. For girls, a bra or a swimsuit that is low enough in back to show the lower back will be OK. Children, especially in the 10 to 15 year age range should be examined annually.

First look at your child from the back while he/she is standing with arms hanging to the side.

Look for:
- Shoulders are different heights – one shoulder blade is more prominent than the other
- Head is not centered directly above the pelvis
- Appearance of a raised, prominent hip
- Rib cages are at different heights
- Uneven waist
- Changes in look or texture of skin overlying the spine (dimples, hairy patches, color changes)
- Leaning of entire body to one side

THEN: ask your child to bend forward, with arms hanging down and palms together (see picture below).

Normal   Abnormal

Look for:
* Uneven contours – humps on one side
* Obvious curve in spine
* Exaggerated arches or roundness in upper back

If you have questions or concerns contact your school nurse or doctor to verify your findings.