Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis

Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis is an abnormal curvature of the spine that appears in late childhood or adolescence. Instead of growing straight, the spine develops a side-to-side curvature, usually in an elongated "S" or "C" shape; the bones of the spine are also slightly twisted or rotated.

Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis appears during the adolescent growth spurt, a time when children are growing rapidly. In many cases the abnormal spinal curve is stable, although in some children the curve is progressive (meaning it becomes more severe over time). For unknown reasons, severe and progressive curves occur more frequently in girls than in boys. However, mild spinal curvature is equally common in girls and boys.

Mild scoliosis generally does not cause pain, problems with movement, or difficulty breathing. It may only be diagnosed if it is noticed during a regular physical examination or a scoliosis screening at school. The most common signs of the condition include a tilt or unevenness (asymmetry) in the shoulders, hips, or waist, or having one leg that appears longer than the other. A small percentage of affected children develop more severe, pronounced spinal curvature.

Scoliosis can occur as a feature of other conditions, including a variety of genetic syndromes. However, adolescent idiopathic scoliosis typically occurs by itself, without signs and symptoms affecting other parts of the body.

Frequency

Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis is the most common spinal abnormality in children. It affects an estimated 2 to 3 percent of children in the U.S.

Causes

The term "idiopathic" means that the cause of this condition is unknown. Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis probably results from a combination of genetic and environmental factors. Studies suggest that the abnormal spinal curvature may be related to hormonal problems, abnormal bone or muscle growth, nervous system abnormalities, or other factors that have not been identified.

Researchers suspect that many genes are involved in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. Some of these genes likely contribute to causing the disorder, while others play a role in determining the severity of spinal curvature and whether the curve is stable or progressive. Although many genes have been studied, few clear and consistent genetic associations with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis have been identified.
Inheritance Pattern
Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis can be sporadic, which means it occurs in people without a family history of the condition, or it can cluster in families. The inheritance pattern of adolescent idiopathic scoliosis is unclear because many genetic and environmental factors appear to be involved. However, having a close relative (such as a parent or sibling) with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis increases a child’s risk of developing the condition.

Other Names for This Condition
- AIS
- late onset idiopathic scoliosis

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information
- What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting
- Genetic Testing Registry: Scoliosis, idiopathic 3
- Genetic Testing Registry: Scoliosis, isolated, susceptibility to, 1
- Genetic Testing Registry: Scoliosis, isolated, susceptibility to, 2

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov
- ClinicalTrials.gov
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22adolescent+idiopathic+scoliosis%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources
- National Scoliosis Foundation: FAQs
  http://www.scoliosis.org/faq.php
- Scoliosis Research Society: Find A Specialist
  http://www.srs.org/find/
- Scoliosis Research Society: For Adolescents
  https://www.srs.org/patients-and-families/conditions-and-treatments/adolescents
Additional Information & Resources

Health Information from MedlinePlus
- Encyclopedia: Scoliosis
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001241.htm
- Health Topic: Scoliosis
  https://medlineplus.gov/scoliosis.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
- Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/552/adolescent-idiopathic-scoliosis

Additional NIH Resources
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases
  https://www.niams.nih.gov/health-topics/scoliosis

Educational Resources
- Boston Children's Hospital
  http://www.childrenshospital.org/conditions-and-treatments/conditions/i/idiopathic-scoliosis
- KidsHealth from Nemours
- Lucile Packard Children's Hospital at Stanford
- MalaCards: idiopathic scoliosis
  https://www.malacards.org/card/idiopathic_scoliosis
- Merck Manual Consumer Version
- Orphanet: NON RARE IN EUROPE: Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=3153
- Orphanet: NON RARE IN EUROPE: Juvenile idiopathic scoliosis
  https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=459696
Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- Contact a Family (UK)
  https://contact.org.uk/advice-and-support/health-medical-information/conditions/s/scoliosis/

- National Scoliosis Foundation
  http://www.scoliosis.org/

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28Scoliosis%5BMAJR%5D%29+AND+%28adolescent+idiopathic+scoliosis%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+%28gene+OR+genetic%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- SCOLIOSIS, ISOLATED, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 1
  http://omim.org/entry/181800

- SCOLIOSIS, ISOLATED, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 2
  http://omim.org/entry/607354

- SCOLIOSIS, ISOLATED, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 3
  http://omim.org/entry/608765

- SCOLIOSIS, ISOLATED, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 4
  http://omim.org/entry/612238

- SCOLIOSIS, ISOLATED, SUSCEPTIBILITY TO, 5
  http://omim.org/entry/612239

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

- Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis

Sources for This Summary


Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21173619

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21216876  
Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3049353/

Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19424484  
Free article on PubMed Central: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2674301/

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