

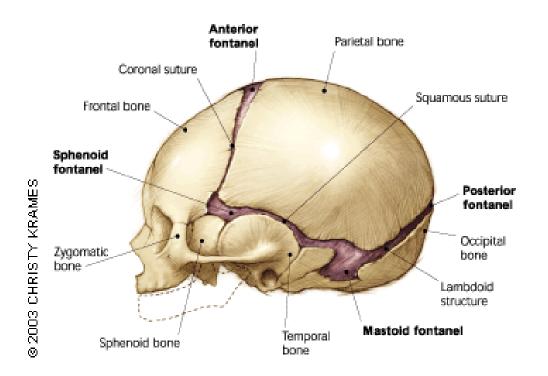
# Cranial Remolding Helmets Understanding the Treatment

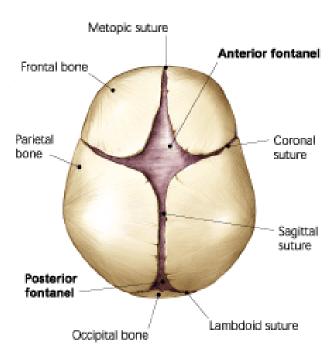
Chrysta Irolla, MS, MSPO, CPO Corin Shirley, MSPO, CO UCSF Orthotic & Prosthetic Center



### Cranial Anatomy & Deformation

### Infant Cranial Anatomy



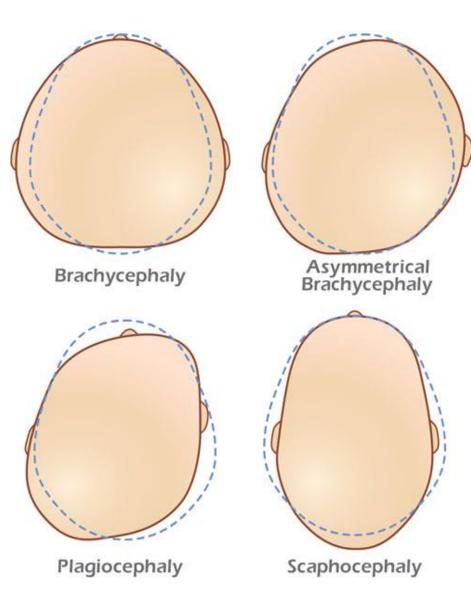


Netter FH. Atlas of human anatomy. Summit, N.J.: Ciba-Geigy, 1994.

### Newborn Cranial Anatomy







### Types

#### Plagiocephaly:

- Trapezoidal shape
- Positional or Unicornal/Unilamdoidal Synostosis

#### Brachycephaly:

- Wide head shape
- Positional or Coronal Synostosis

#### Scaphocephaly:

- Narrow head shape
- Positional or Sagittal Synostosis



### Etiology

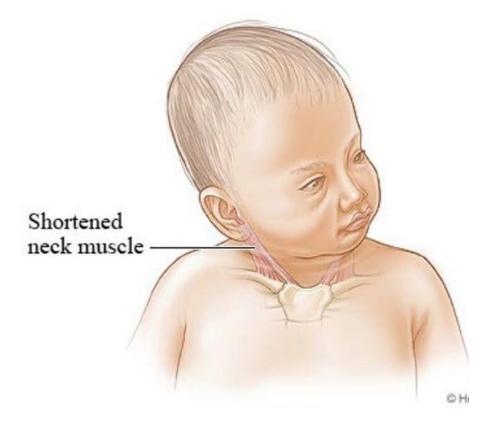
- Unknown
- Intrauterine positioning
- Environmental positioning
- Pre-natal/neonatal Factors:
  - Premie
  - Torticollis
  - Hypotonia
  - · Low birth weight
  - First born
  - Multiple births
  - Prolonged labor



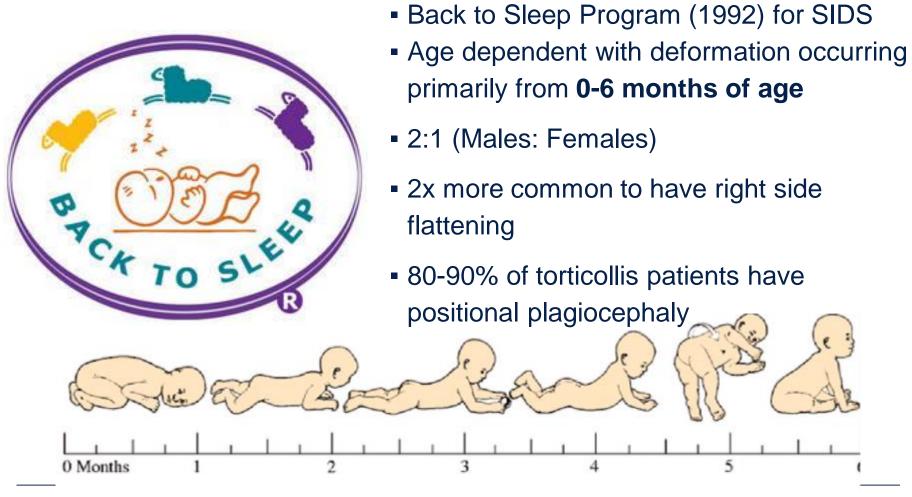
**Torticollis Repositioning** 



### Torticollis



#### Incidence and Prevalence:





### Cranial Helmet Treatment



#### Effectiveness

- Does helmet therapy really work?
  - Objective: hold prominent sides of the head and allow room for flattened region to grow
  - Only works if patient GROWS
- Orthomerica STARband
  - Compliance
  - Age
  - Circumference Percentile
  - Fit



#### Relationship between starting age of cranial-remolding-orthosi therapy and effectiveness of treatment in children with deformational plagiocephaly

Mi-hyang Han 1 · Jin Young Kang 2 · Hye Young Han 1 · Yun-hwa Cho 3 · Dae-Hyun Jang 1

Table 2 Analysis of treatment effectiveness

	Duration of therapy (days)	Initial mean CVAI (%)	Final mean CVAI (%)	Mean change of CVAI (%)	Mean rate of improvement (%)	Rate of success % (CVAI ≤3.5%)
Group 3M	124.4 ± 46.9* (77.5~171.3)	10.4 ± 4.1 (6.3~14.5)	3.5 ± 2.1 (1.4~5.6)	6.9 ± 2.5 <sup>‡</sup> (1.4~9.4)	67.9 ± 12.4 <sup>†</sup> (55.5~80.3)	55
Group 4M	148.0 ± 51.6** (96.4~199.6)	$10.1 \pm 2.6 \ (7.5 \sim 12.7)$	$3.8 \pm 1.6 (2.2 \sim 5.4)$	$6.3 \pm 2.0^{\ddagger\ddagger} (4.3 \sim 8.3)$	62.3 ± 12.1 <sup>††</sup> (50.2~74.4)	44
Group 5M	156.0 ± 59.6** (96.4~215.6)	9.4 ± 2.4 (7.0~11.8)	$3.5 \pm 1.5 (2.0 \sim 5.0)$	$5.9 \pm 1.7^{\ddagger\ddagger\ddagger} (4.2 \sim 7.6)$	$63.0 \pm 12.2^{\dagger\dagger} (50.8 \sim 75.2)$	48
Group 6M	183.4 ± 81.9 (101.5~265.3)	8.8 ± 2.4 (6.4~11.2)	$3.5 \pm 1.4 (2.1 \sim 4.9)$	5.3 ± 1.8 (3.5~7.1)	$60.0 \pm 11.4^{\dagger\dagger\dagger} (48.6 \sim 71.4)$	48
Group 7M	190.8 ± 60.3 (130.5~251.1)	9.9 ± 2.7 (7.2~12.6)	4.5 ± 2.1 (2.4~6.6)	5.4 ± 1.6 (3.8~7.0)	55.7 ± 11.5 <sup>†††</sup> (44.2~67.2)	44
Group 8M	222.0 ± 68.1 (153.9~290.1)	$10.0 \pm 2.1 (7.9 \sim 12.1)$	$4.8 \pm 1.0 \ (3.8 \sim 5.8)$	5.2 ± 1.4 (3.8~6.6)	51.3 ± 7.0 (44.3~58.3)	14
Group 9M	179.5 ± 51.0 (128.5~230.5)	9.8 ± 2.5 (7.3~12.3)	$5.7 \pm 2.6 \ (3.1 \sim 8.3)$	$4.1 \pm 1.5 (2.6 \sim 5.6)$	43.4 ± 15.2 (28.2~58.6)	21
Total	165.3 ± 65.9 (99.4~231.2)	$9.7 \pm 2.8 \ (6.9 \sim 12.5)$	$4.0 \pm 1.9$ (2.1~5.9)	5.7 ± 2.0 (3.7~7.7)	59.6 ± 13.6 (46.0~73.2)	43

Group 3M, <120 days; group 4M, 120~149 days; group 5M, 150~179 days; group 6M, 180~209 days; group 7M, 210~239 days; group 8M, 240~269 days; group 9M, ≥270 days. Index; mean ± standard deviation

CVAI cranial vault asymmetry index, M months

\*p value <0.01, significant difference compared with the 8M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 8M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p value <0.05, significant difference compared with the 9M group; p va



#### Effectiveness

## Helmet therapy in infants with positional skull deformation: randomised controlled trial



84 patient's comparing a helmet group to a no helmet group beginning at 5 months and ending at 12 months of age.

"No conclusive evidence that a significant or clinically meaningful difference in improvement of skull shape was found at the 24-month follow-up between the two groups"



#### MD Assessment

- Changes with repositioning & PT
- Developmental milestones
- Preferential positioning
- Gestational age
- Birth complications





#### Treatment Timeline

- 0-3 months:
  - Observation
  - Repositioning "Tummy Time"
  - Physical Therapy for Torticollis
  - Surgery if necessary
- 4-12 months: Cranial Remolding Helmet
- > 12 months: treatment is less effective
- 18 months: end of treatment





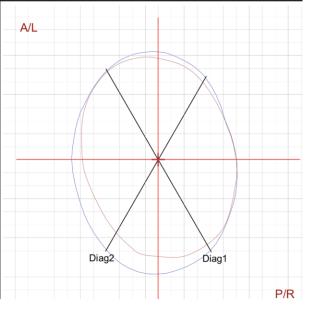
#### Cranial Helmet Initial Evaluation

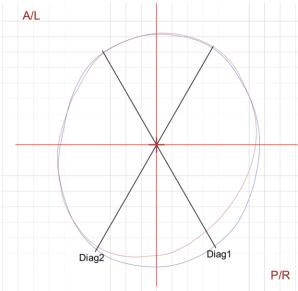


#### Initial Evaluation

- History
  - Repositioning
  - Physical therapy
  - Delivery/pregnancy complications
- Visual assessment of head shape
- Shape Capture:
  - Laser scan to create 3-D image for measurements
  - Hand Measurements
  - Casting
- Educate family on treatment process (~6-8 appointments)
- Submit for insurance authorization

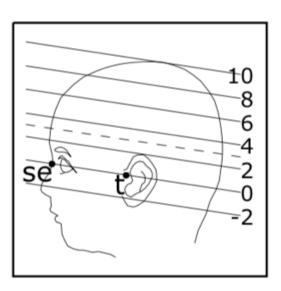






### Plagiocephaly Signs

- Parallelogram Shape
- Frontal protuberance & ipsilateral occipital flattening
- Facial asymmetry
- Ear Position
- Unilateral bald spot



### Deformational Plagiocephaly Severity





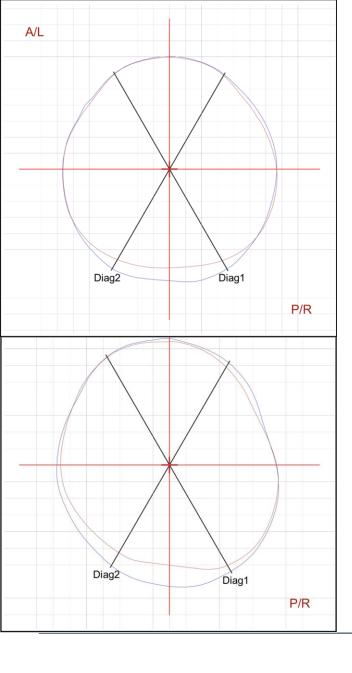


Mild DP.

Moderate DP.

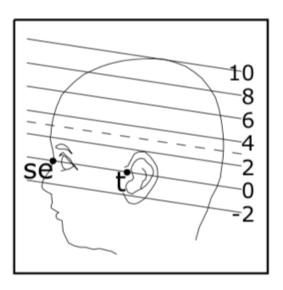
Severe DP.

Severity scale developed by Plank is 2004 is primarily based upon clinical presentation of deformity rather than linear measurements.

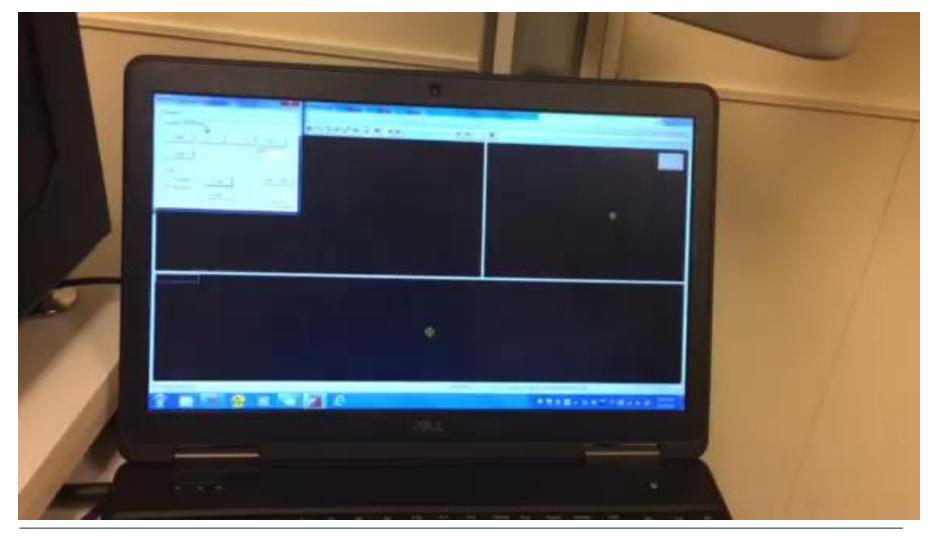


### Brachycephaly Signs

- Wide width
- Symmetric posterior flattening
- Frontal bossing
- Midline bald spot
- Increased cranial vault



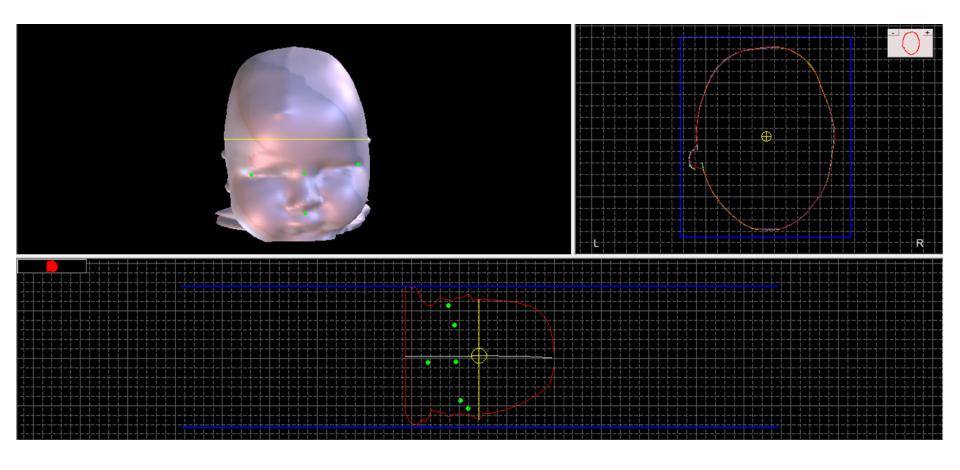
### Preparing the Scan



### Process of Scanning



#### Initial Evaluation Scan

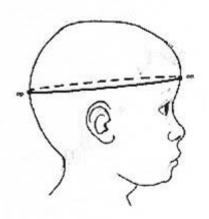


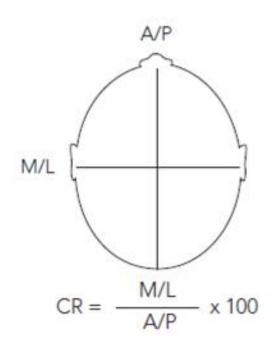


#### Measurements

#### Cephalic Ratio (CR)

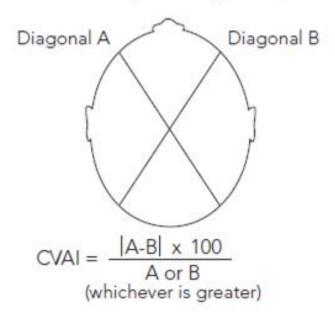
### Head Circumference





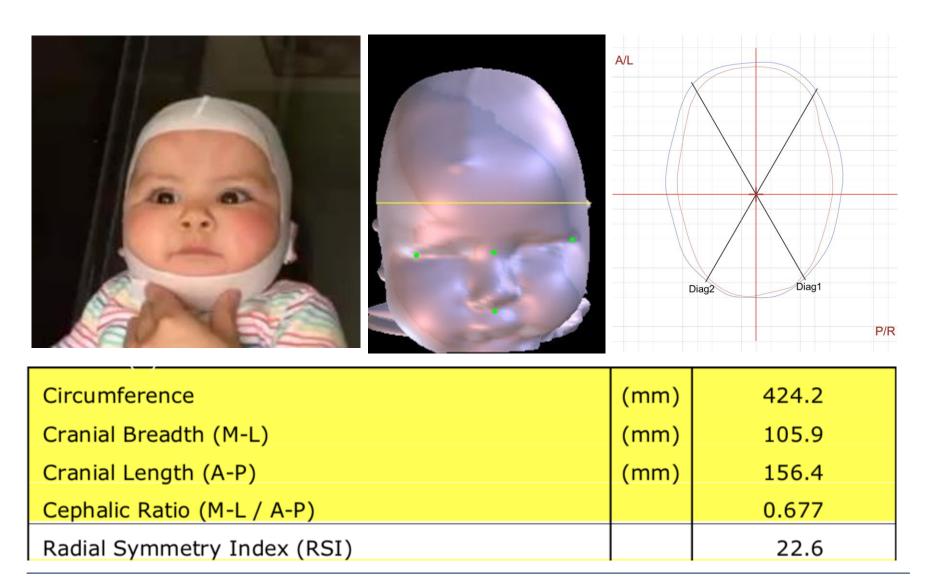
#### Cranial Vault Asymmetry Index (CVAI)

 Measure in millimeters (mm) at 30° from center of nose (outer edge of eyebrown)



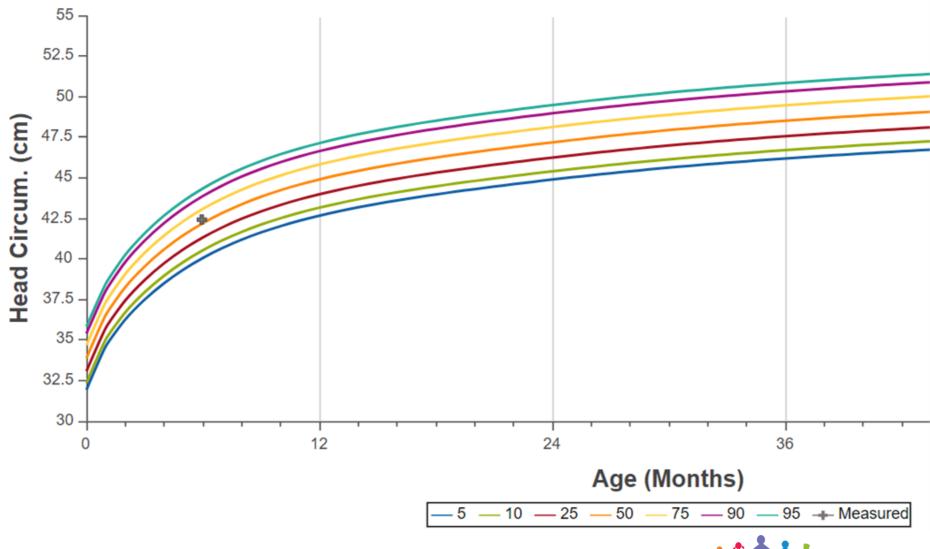
Level	Clinical Presentation	Recommendation*	CVAI	
1	All symmetry within normal limits	No treatment required	< 3.5	
2	Minimal asymmetry in one posterior quadrant     No secondary changes	Repositioning program	3.5 to 6.25	
3	<ul> <li>Two quadrant involvement</li> <li>Moderate to severe posterior quadrant flattening</li> <li>Minimal ear shift and/or anterior involvement</li> </ul>	Conservative treatment:     Repositioning     Cranial remolding orthosis (based on age and history)	6.25 to 8.75	
4	Two or three quadrant involvement  Severe posterior quadrant flattening  Moderate ear shift  Anterior involvement including noticeable orbit asymmetry	Conservative treatment:     Cranial remolding orthosis	8.75 to 11.0	
5	Three or four quadrant involvement  Severe posterior quadrant flattening  Severe ear shift  Anterior involvement including orbit and cheek asymmetry	Conservative treatment:     Cranial remolding orthosis	> 11.0	

#### Measurements





#### WHO Cranial Growth Trends:





### Helmet Preparation

Cons	Pros
Skin Irritation	It Works!
Sweat	Protective
Smell	Customizable
Sleep Adjustment	



Bugs w/ Pink BG





### Helmet Types

- Copolymer
  - Bivalved
  - Side Opening
- Surlyn (clear material)
  - Bi-valved
  - Side Opening



#### Order the Helmet



- Send scan to Orthomerica
- Orthomerica STARband
  - 5/32" copoly shell
  - ½" pelite line
  - Stop gap foam insert
     Velcro Closure
    - Opposite side of flattening
    - Chafe attachment anterior to opening

Finished trimlines





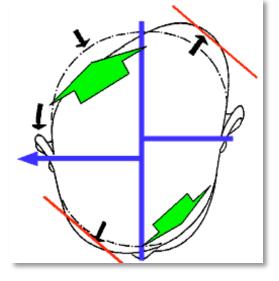
### Cranial Helmet Fitting



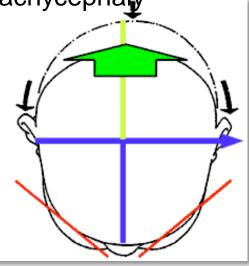
### Fitting Appointment

- 1-2 Hour appointment
- Trim lines are adjusted to the proper length:
  - Above the eyebrow
  - Around the ears
- Helmet motion checked
  - Rotation
  - Forward tilt
- Contact areas are confirmed

#### Plagiocephaly



#### Brachycephaly



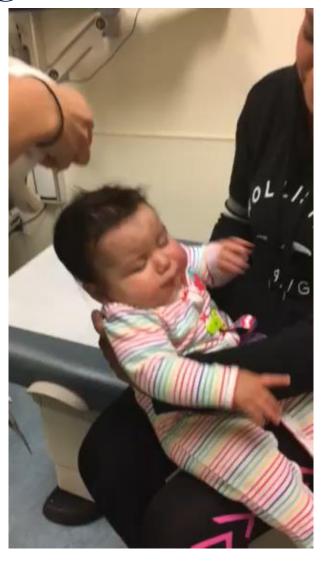
#### Contact & Relief Areas

- DP: Restricting growth in longer diagonal and allowing growth in the flattened regions.
- Brachycephaly: Allow posterior growth while restricting anterior and lateral growth
- Scaphocephaly: Allow lateral growth while maintaining the anterior and posterior shape
- Rarely correction of ear positioning





### Donning the Helmet





#### Break-in Schedule & Maintenance

DAY	ON	OFF	NAP	NIGHT
1	1 hr	1 hr	No	No
2	2 hrs	1 hr	No	No
3	4 hrs	1 hr	Yes	Yes
4	8 hrs	1 hr	Yes	Yes
5	23 hrs	l hr	Yes	Yes

- Remove for fevers
- Wash daily
- Layer less of clothing for heat adjustment
- All red marks should go away within 1 hour
- If skin irritation discontinue use until an adjustment is made





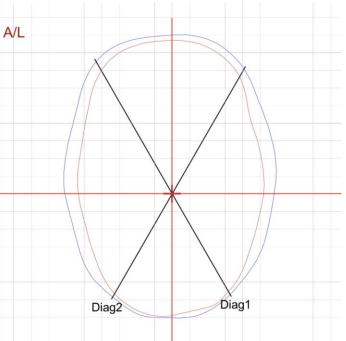
### Follow-up Appointment



### 1 Week Follow-up

- Talk with family
- Assess redness:
  - Duration
  - Intensity
- Make adjustments when:
  - Redness lasts >1 hour after helmet removal
  - Skin is compromised
- Check to make sure there isn't excessive A-P tilt or rotation





### Routine Follow-ups

(CCU Overall Uncertainty: +/- 0.09%)		Age: 6 W	Age: 29 W
Section (3) Measurements			
Circumference	(mm)	427.5	476.1
Cranial Breadth (M-L)	(mm)	109.3	129.9
Cranial Length (A-P)	(mm)	153.7	169.8
Cephalic Ratio (M-L / A-P)		0.711	0.765
Radial Symmetry Index (RSI)		20.0	10.5
Oblique - Diagonal 1, at -30.0 deg	(mm)	144.1	157.7
Oblique - Diagonal 2, at 30.0 deg	(mm)	144.6	159.3
Cranial Vault Asymmetry	(mm)	0.5	1.6

#### End of Treatment

- Clinically
  - DP: Asymmetry is < 5mm
  - Brachycephaly: Cephalic ratio < 87%</li>
- Efficacy of the helmet significantly reduces after 15 months of age
- Parents make the final determination



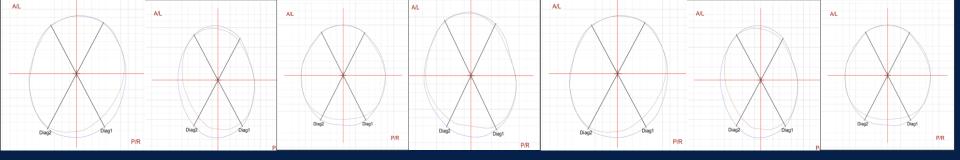




### Takeaways

- Helmets are;
  - A commitment
  - Optional for cosmetic correction
    - Quantitative Measurements
    - Qualitative
- Parent decides when treatment ends





### QUESTIONS?

### Routine Follow-ups

