

Figure 36 The Sayre method of treatment of scoliosis (circa 1880). Lewis A. Sayre's treatment of scoliosis consisted of longitudinal traction and manual application of translational forces. Correction was maintained by a plaster jacket. Removal of the jacket, however, resulted in loss of correction. Dr. Russell Hibbs used a variation of this method but ensured permanent correction of the deformity by performing a spinal fusion after the treatment of traction, manipulation, and casting. (Photo courtesy of the Ehrman Medical Library Archives, School of Medicine.)

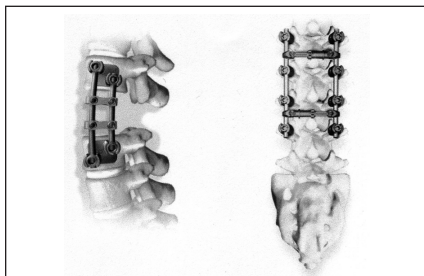


Figure 38 Examples of modern spinal fixation implants, which currently include rods, plates, screws, cages, and artificial disks. (Reproduced with permission from Stryker Orthopaedics.)



Figure 37 A Wilson plate. This device was curved to match the lordosis of the lumbar spine. The plate was secured to the spinous processes with screws in the sagittal plane. John F. Kennedy had a spinal fusion performed with this device in 1954. Infection complicated the recovery from surgery and the plate had to be removed. (Reproduced with permission from Stryker Orthopaedics.)

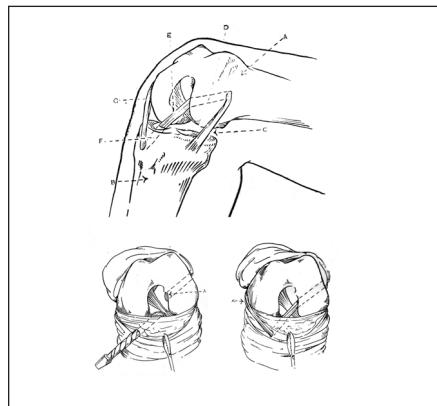


Figure 39 Hey Groves ACL reconstruction in 1919. (Reproduced from Hey Groves EW: The cruciate ligaments of the knee joint: Their function, rupture, and operative treatment of the same. *Br J Surg* 1920;7:505-515.)