The study, conducted as part of the third-degree studies at Ben-Gurion University, aimed to evaluate the correlation between radiological findings and clinical findings in Scheuermann's disease.

The research objectives (on four levels):
1. To assess the impact of new radiological criteria, more sensitive to changes in the lordosis angle compared to Schröth exercises.
2. To assess the efficacy of classical physical therapy methods.
3. To perform a Hebrew text assessment of the Scoliosis Research Society (SRS) questionnaire.

Theoretical background

The most common cause of hyperlordosis in the lumbar and thoracic regions during adolescence is the most common among patients with spine deformities. After idiopathic scoliosis, there is a lack of control and lack of understanding of this pathology.

The etiology, prevalence, gender ratio, and diagnostic criteria remained unclear. The research hypothesis:

1. A positive correlation will be found statistically between the lordosis angle and the thoracic lordosis. The greater the curvature, the greater the cosmetic disturbance and pain.
2. A direct correlation will be found between the length of the new radiological line and the curvature angle, pain, and cosmetic disturbance. Therefore, this line can also be a diagnostic line.

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