

# Screening for pectus excavatum among primary students and establishment of a pectus excavatum screening program in Dongguan, China

Xusen Zou<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>, Yanqing Lin<sup>5</sup>, Hui Jin<sup>5</sup>, Sumei Cai<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Xin Xu<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Weiqiang Yin<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Qingshan Geng<sup>1</sup>, Jiuhao Chen<sup>5</sup>, Bing Liang<sup>6</sup>, Jianxing He<sup>2,3,4</sup>, Wei Li<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Public Health College, Sun Yat-sen University Medical School, Guangzhou 510120, China; <sup>2</sup>Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 510120, China; <sup>3</sup>Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Disease & China State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Disease, Guangzhou 510120, China; <sup>4</sup>National Clinical Research Center for Respiratory Disease, Guangzhou 510120, China; <sup>5</sup>Department of Pediatric, Dongguan 5th People's Hospital, Dongguan 523905, China; <sup>6</sup>Dongguan Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Dongguan 523000, China

*Correspondence to:* Jianxing He, MD, PhD, FACS. Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, No. 151, Yanjiang Road, Guangzhou 510120, China. Email: drjianxing.he@gmail.com; Wei Li, MD. Dongguan 5th People's Hospital, No. 154, Humen Avenue, Humen Town, Dongguan 523905, China. Email: dr.li.wei@163.com.

**Objective:** To carry out pectus excavatum (PEx) screening among primary school students in Dongguan, with an attempt to establish a PEx screening program and provide epidemiological evidences for developing guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of PEx for young children.

**Methods:** A total of 479,402 primary school students who were already in school in 2012 or newly enrolled in 2013 from 422 primary schools in 32 towns in Dongguan, Guangdong Province were screened for PEx. Meanwhile, about 420 medical staff from the infirmaries of 422 primary schools were provided with a serial of training, with an attempt to establish a PEx screening program and network.

**Results:** Valid screening results were obtained from 477,627 pupils (99.62%) from 406 primary schools in 31 towns. These students aged 4-15 years (mean: 8.78 years), among whom there were 244,545 males ( $N_1$ ; mean age: 8.22 years) and 233,082 females ( $N_2$ ; mean age: 8.89 years). Totally 257 PEx patients were identified, yielding a prevalence of 0.583%, among whom there were 176 males ( $N_3$ ; mean age: 8.79 years) and 81 females ( $N_4$ ; mean age: 8.77 years). With the PEx patients as the PEx group and the healthy children as the control group, chi square test with gender as the dependent variable showed that the incidence of PEx was significantly different between male and female students ( $P=0.00$ ) ( $N_3:N_4 = 2.172:1$ ). In addition, 410 medical staff from the school infirmaries were trained, and a PEx screening program and network was established.

**Conclusions:** The screening for PEx was successfully performed among pupils who were already in school in 2012 or newly enrolled in 2013 from 422 primary schools in Dongguan, Guangdong Province. Statistical analysis showed that the incidence of PEx differed between male and female pupils. A stable effective PEx screening program was established, which will provide personal and technical supports for the early diagnosis and treatment of this condition.

**Keywords:** Pectus excavatum (PEx); census; screening network

Submitted Mar 06, 2015. Accepted for publication Apr 19, 2015.

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2072-1439.2015.04.48

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2072-1439.2015.04.48>

## Introduction

Pectus excavatum (PE<sub>x</sub>) is the most common congenital deformity of the anterior wall of the chest, in which the third to the seventh ribs cave in towards the inner side of the rib-cartilage junction or towards the spine. This produces a funnel appearance of the chest (1). Bauhinus first described PE<sub>x</sub> in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and another documented description of an appearance of the thorax could be found in 1860 by Woillez. In 1863, von Luschka (2) reported about a 6-cm deep depression in the thorax wall of a 24-year-old man. In 1870, Eggel (3) published the first comprehensive case report of a patient with a funnel-formed thorax depression calling it a 'miraculum naturae'. Meyer performed the first operation of PE<sub>x</sub> in 1911 with the removal of the rib cartilage. In 1998, a non-invasive way to correct PE<sub>x</sub> without the need for extensive costal cartilage resection or sternal osteotomy was proposed by Nuss; since then, the Nuss procedure has been widely applied because it is minimally invasive and can achieve a natural post operative appearance. It has become a preferred procedure for repairing PE<sub>x</sub> in developed countries (4).

The incidence of PE<sub>x</sub> ranges between 1 and 8 per 1,000 persons (2), in particular among children younger than 12 years. Interestingly, males are more often affected, with a gender distribution between 2:1 and 9:1 (3,5). PE<sub>x</sub> is mainly believed to be caused by congenital factors, showing autosomal dominant inheritance. The prevalence rate of PE<sub>x</sub> is 2.5‰ among individuals with a family history but is only 1‰ among those without any family history of PE<sub>x</sub>. The symptoms of PE<sub>x</sub> patients become progressively worse with age; they often exist at birth, and will be identified by parents months or years later (6). The common symptoms and hazards of PE<sub>x</sub> are often multi-faceted: (I) physical impacts: in patients with mild PE<sub>x</sub>, the caved-in posterior edge of the sternum does not compress the heart, and thus the heart and lung functions will not be seriously affected. In patients with severer PE<sub>x</sub>, however, the caved-in chest wall decreases the volume of the pleural cavity and suppresses the expansion of the lung. In particular, the lung expansion is restricted during the inhaling and the respiratory resistance is increased (7), resulting in the recurrent upper respiratory tract infections. The shrunken pleural cavity restricts the cardiac activities, leading to the decrease in cardiac output (8). The patients may suffer from palpitation, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, and other symptoms during physical activities; (II) psychological impacts: PE<sub>x</sub> patients tend to experience mental disorders

such as sense of inferiority, sense of shame, social disorder, autism, and depression, which may be further exacerbated with age and thus seriously affect the patients' physical and mental health (9).

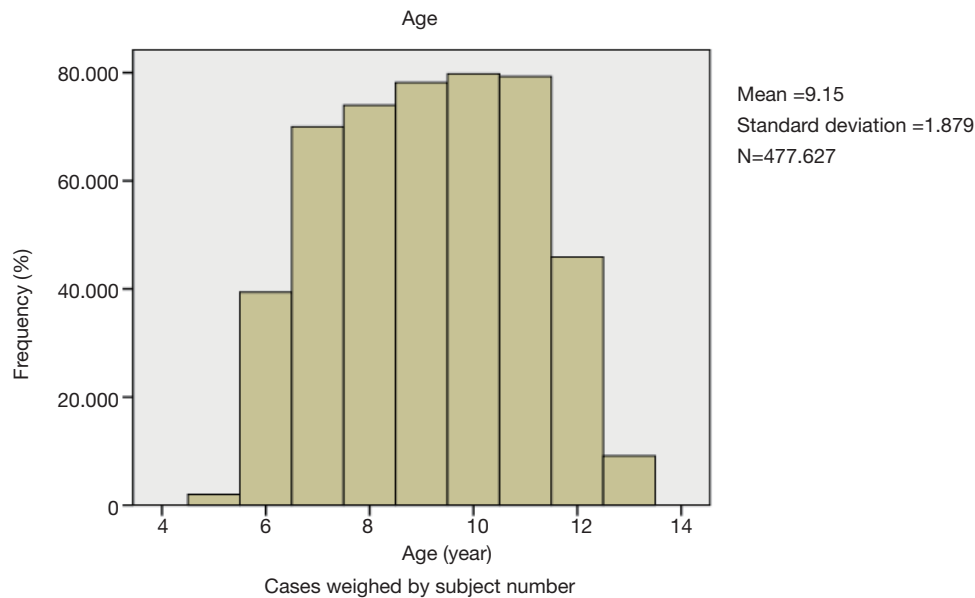
Surgical correction of the the depressed sternum remains the main treatment for PE<sub>x</sub>, and the common procedures include Ravitch procedure and Nuss procedure (4,10,11). These procedures are mainly applied in patients with moderate or severe PE<sub>x</sub>, and the operation must be completed before puberty (12,13).

Although the Nuss procedure has been applied in clinical settings for decades, many PE<sub>x</sub> patients have not been identified or treated. The deformity of PE<sub>x</sub> progressive worsens along with the growth/development and its adverse impacts on the physical and mental statues of the children become increasingly obvious. Too often the treatment during the puberty has already missed the best chance and can not achieve the expected efficacy, resulting in life-long regrets. However, studies on PE<sub>x</sub> have been focused on its radiological diagnosis and surgical interventions and, to our knowledge, no study have reported the screening for PE<sub>x</sub>. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a sophisticated screening program to identify the prevalence of PE<sub>x</sub> among middle and primary school students, so as to facilitate the early diagnosis and follow-up of PE<sub>x</sub> patients. Also, it is important to train a group of qualified medical staff in school infirmaries so that they are able to detect the suspected cases and help the patients to receive Nuss procedure in time.

In our current study, by carrying our well-organized screening, we tried to learn the status of PE<sub>x</sub> among pupils in Dongguan, Guangdong Province, particularly the prevalence of PE<sub>x</sub> and its epidemiological distribution; meanwhile, by providing training for medical staff in the school infirmaries, we tried to establish a highly efficient PE<sub>x</sub> screening program and network in Dongguan and help the patients to receive the minimally invasive Nuss procedure in time. This project will remarkably improve the diagnosis and management of PE<sub>x</sub> among pupils in Dongguan primary schools and then fosters a considerate environment for the growth of this population.

## Patients and methods

It was planned to carry out PE<sub>x</sub> screening among 479,402 primary school students who were already in school in 2012 or newly enrolled in 2013 from 422 primary schools in 31 towns in Dongguan, Guangdong Province. The name, gender, age, date of birth, school, class, and telephone



**Figure 1** Age distribution of the total sample enrolled in the screening for PEx conducted in 406 primary schools in 31 towns in Dongguan from 2012 to 2014.

number as well as the date of recording and the name of recorder were recorded. Meanwhile, we also carried out three 2-day workshops for 410 medical staff from these primary schools, so as to establish a screening network that enables the early diagnosis and follow-up of the PEx children and the reporting of the results to the Dongguan Health Bureau. Thus, a PEx screening network and early diagnosis program were established.

### Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed with commercially available software (SPSS 16.0 for Windows, SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Pearson chi-square test and independent *t*-test were used to compare categorical and numerical data, respectively. The level of statistical significance was set as  $P < 0.05$ .

### Results

Valid screening results were obtained from 477,627 pupils (99.62%) from 406 primary schools in 31 towns. Some students did not participate in this survey due to illness/private affair leave, suspension of schooling, and/or refusal by the school to participate. These students aged 4–15 years (mean: 8.78 years), among whom there were 244,545 males ( $N_1$ ; mean age: 8.22 years) and 233,082 females ( $N_2$ ; mean

age: 8.89 years) (Figure 1).

Totally 257 PEx patients were identified, yielding a prevalence of 0.583%, among whom there were 176 males ( $N_3$ ; mean age: 8.79 years) and 81 females ( $N_4$ ; mean age: 8.77 years) (Tables 1,2).

The PEx patients as the PEx group (males: 176; females: 81) and the healthy children as the control group (males: 244,369; females: 233,001), chi square test with gender as the dependent variable showed that the incidence of PEx was significantly different between male and female students ( $\chi^2 = 30.739$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ).

Meanwhile, with an attempt to establish PEx screening network, we also carried out three 2-day workshops for 410 medical staff from the 406 primary schools in 31 towns in Dongguan. The training contents included the history and clinical presentations of PEx and the recent advances in the management of this disease. All the 410 trainees successfully passed the examinations, which included a written test and a practical test (the medical staff were asked to diagnose the newly enrolled students in 2013, and the results were reviewed by thoracic surgeons).

### Discussion

PEx is the most common chest wall deformity, accounting for more than 90% of all chest wall deformities. It is featured by the funnel-shaped depression of the anterior

**Table 1** Results of screening for PEx among 477,627 pupils in 406 primary schools in 31 towns in Dongguan

Towns	Primary schools (number)	Number of screened individuals		Total No.	PEx (No.)	Incidence (‰)
		2013-2014	2012-2013			
Humen	28	1,743	5,718	7,461	4	0.536
Nancheng	18	1,182	3,876	5,058	1	0.198
Guancheng	9	580	899	2,479	3	1.211
Shilong	7	463	1,521	1,984	1	0.504
Shijie	14	4,239	18,148	22,387	35	1.563
Chashan	13	3,758	15,288	19,046	21	1.102
Houjie	23	6,470	23,159	29,629	5	0.169
Shatian	7	2,408	7,120	9,528	1	0.105
Daojiao	8	1,953	10,284	12,237	0	0
Hongmei	8	300	1,944	2,244	0	0
Mayong	9	1,157	6,713	7,870	0	0
Wangniudun	6	1,367	5,907	7,274	0	0
Zhongtang	13	447	2,453	2,900	2	0.345
Gaoqi	10	2,500	10,236	12,736	0	0
Chang'an	23	8,658	34,626	43,284	2	0.046
Dalingshan and Songshanhu	17	3,997	18,196	22,193	2	0.090
Liaobu	20	5,854	25,908	31,762	28	0.881
Dalang	22	6,396	27,394	33,790	29	0.858
Changping	25	7,034	29,363	36,397	32	0.879
Dongkeng	9	3,511	11,914	15,425	10	0.648
Hengli	9	4,492	13,481	17,973	16	0.890
Shipai	12	3,405	11,916	15,321	15	0.979
Qishi	9	2,359	9,828	12,187	2	0.164
Qiaotou	6	952	12,808	13,760	10	0.727
Xiegang	5	1,439	6,186	7,625	2	0.262
Huangjiang	10	2,698	11,586	14,284	4	0.280
Qingxi	14	4,609	16,223	20,832	8	0.384
Fenggang	23	6,021	24,303	30,324	23	0.758
Zhangmutou	9	2,397	11,971	14,368	1	0.070
Wanjiang	20	995	4,274	5,269	0	0
Total	406	113,125	364,502	477,627	257	0.538

PEx, pectus excavatum.

chest wall (centered on xiphoid) caused when the lower portion of the sternum and its corresponding costal cartilages are abnormally pushed inward. Previously, the most authoritative reports on PEx were authored by Nuss and Kelly and published in the *Journal of Pediatric Surgery* in 1998 and 2005, respectively (2,4). In the first article, Nuss *et al.* calculated the incidence of PEx during the period 1987-1996 based on the thoracic malformation patients

who had undergone surgeries during this period. In the second article, Kelly *et al.* collected the autopsy data of the dead newborns in the past 112 years (from 1889 to 2001), and calculated the incidence of PEx based on the samples with chest wall deformities.

In our current study, we investigated the incidence of PEx among 477,627 pupils from 406 primary schools in 31 towns in Dongguan. It was the first prevalence survey

**Table 2** The age distribution and gender composition of the PEx pupils

Item	Number of the identified PEx patients	Composition ratio (%)
<b>Age (years)</b>		
5 or younger	4	1.6
6	46	17.9
7	43	16.7
8	39	15.2
9	26	10.1
10	24	9.3
11	42	16.3
12	22	8.6
12 or older	33	12.9
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	176	68.5
Females	81	31.5

PEx, pectus excavatum.

targeting a specific age group in a specific area; compared with the previous retrospective studies, our current study included all the PEx cases among pupils in Dongguan and provided these patients with early treatment; meanwhile, our study accurately described the regional and age distributions of the PEx cases.

A total of 257 PEx patients were identified in our current study, yielding a prevalence rate of 0.583%. The Shijie Town had the highest incidence (35/22,387, I=1.563‰), while no PEx case was found in six towns (Daojiao, Hongmei, Machong, Wangniudun, Gaobu, and Wansongshan). The prevalence rate of PEx in our study was lower than those reported in literature, which ranged 1-4‰ (1-4).

Such a low prevalence rate may be explained by the following reasons: (I) study design: as a cross-sectional study, our study was targeted at all the pupils in Dongguan city. According to the previous literature, due to the features of bone development, young PEx patients have softer bones and longer costal cartilages, and the optimal ages for the surgical treatment of PEx are 3-12 years, particularly at 6-8 years (14). For adolescents and adults whose bones have gradually become fully developed, surgical treatment such as the Nuss procedure can be associated with poor outcomes such as increased post-operative complications due to the increased use of steel bars and incisions and poor effectiveness. It has been reported that complications such as pneumothorax and pleural effusion were found

in up to 60% of patients after the Nuss procedure if the surgery was performed in adolescents and adults older than 18 years (15-20). Therefore, from the perspective of surgical feasibility, we did not include PEx patients who were older than 15 years into this study; (II) sample collection: due to the economic conditions and family reasons, some children living in rural areas in Dongguan are not enrolled in primary schools. These PEx children were also enrolled in our current study; (III) regional differences: many studies in China and abroad have found that the incidences of chest wall deformities (including PEx) have regional differences (21,22). Meanwhile, the incidence of PEx has shown certain correlation with the neonatal nutritional diseases such as rickets. Some authors even argued that PEx was a key sign of the congenital infantile rickets (23). As a relatively developed coastal city in China, Dongguan has established sophisticated systems for perioperative care for newborns, children care, and children nutrition; thus, the incidences of chest deformities have dramatically dropped.

In our current study, the PEx patients aged 4-15 years (mean: 8.782 years); among them there were 176 males (mean age: 8.79 years) and 81 females (mean age: 8.77 years). The age group with the largest patient number was 6-7 years (totally 46 persons). The age of PEx patients were not normally distributed. This may be because PEx is a progressive disease that is related to aging. It often exists at birth but is found by the patient's parents months or years later as the disease progresses (24). The caved-in sternum has already become quite obvious at presentation, which has already long after its occurrence. Therefore, the identification age of PEx patients can not represent the onset age. Furthermore, since the parents themselves could not clearly deduce or describe the exact onset age of PEx, we could not track back the onset time of the PEx. Determination of the bone alkaline phosphatase (BALP) activity in pregnant women and neonates has shown that the increased BALP activity was significantly correlated with the occurrence of chicken breast or PEx in newborns (25).

Of the 257 PEx patients, there were 176 males (68.5%) and 81 females (31.5%), with a male/female ratio of 2.172:1. Among the non-PEx patients, there were 244,369 males (51.2%) and 233,001 females (48.8%). The PEx patients were assigned as the PEx group, and the non-PEx patients as the control group. Chi square test with the gender as the dependent variable showed that the incidence of PEx was significantly different between males and females ( $\chi^2=30.739$ ,  $P=0.00$ ). Such a gender difference was consistent with the findings of previous retrospective studies, which showed the male/female ratios ranged 2:1-9:1 (3).

No foreign or domestic study has well investigated such a difference. Our current cross-sectional study also could not convincingly explain the why the incidence of PEx was higher in males than in females. The specific etiology of PEx remains unclear. In 2012, Wurtza *et al.* proposed that PEx is mainly due to congenital factors, showing autosomal dominant inheritance. The prevalence rate of PEx is 2.5‰ among individuals with a family history but is only 1‰ among those without any family history of PEx. In a typical PEx patient, the costal cartilage abnormally grows or elongates at birth or during puberty, along with forward or backward displacement and deformation (26). A Chinese study also compared the incidence of PEx between patients with a family history and those without a family history and found that 10-20% of the pediatric patients had a definite family history (5). However, Wurtza *et al.* also did not make a reasonable explanation for why the incidence of PEx was higher in males than in females from the perspective of genetics. In our opinion, this may be because the gene sequencing technique was not sophisticated enough at that time. Today we are already in an era of “Big Data”. The human genome atlas has already successfully drawn, and the specific gene loci can be drawn by accurate gene sequencing techniques. Our cross-sectional study provided a solid information network for future genetic studies on PEx. Meanwhile, with an attempt to establish PEx screening network, we also carried out three 2-day workshops for 410 medical staff from the 406 primary schools in 31 towns in Dongguan. By doing so, we successfully formed a screening network and trained a medical team for the early diagnosis and monitoring of PEx, which provided the technical and personal supports for the early diagnosis and treatment of PEx in Dongguan.

This PEx screening network can provide physical examination for the newly enrolled pupils in Dongguan and thus facilitate the early diagnosis and early treatment of students with obvious PEx symptoms. Surgical correction of the depressed sternum remains the main treatment for PEx, and the common procedures include Ravitch procedure and Nuss procedure (4,10,11). These procedures are mainly applied in patients with moderate or severe PEx, and the operation must be completed before puberty (12,13). Thus, the early screening of PEx is closely associated with the possibility of a curative surgery. The PEx screening network established in our study can maximize the surgery success rate and thus provide an information assurance for the early eradication of PEx symptoms.

Second, this network can effectively follow up the already identified PEx patients and carry out focused monitoring

of the potential PEx among their children, which enables the early prevention of PEx among the kids and the further genetic studies on the etiology of PEx.

Third, by comparing the genetic information of the PEx patients identified through the screening and the normal subjects, we may further identify the genetic sequences that govern the pathogenesis of PEx and thus cure PEx using genetic techniques such as gene knockout.

Our current study had some limitations: (I) limited by the developmental features of PEx, our current study did not include all the PEx patients in Dongguan—children who were not enrolled in primary schools and adolescent or adult PEx patients were missed from our analysis, thus, we were not able to carry out a descriptive statistics on the prevalence and incidence of PEx in Dongguan; (II) due to the limitations in the research advances both in China and abroad, our study neither described the etiology of PEx nor explored its risk factors; (III) restricted by the examination conditions, we were not able to carry out on-site measurement of the HI index for the PEx patients. Instead, we only recorded the severity of PEx when the patients were sent to hospitals for a surgery. Thus, our data on the disease severity may not be available for some cases.

Our subsequent studies may include: (I) we will describe items including the surgery duration, hospitalization time, correction effectiveness, incidences of post-operative complications, and surgery costs, with an attempt to establish the Nuss procedure-centered guidelines on the management of PEx, which may help to include the Nuss procedure in the health insurance system in China and thus benefit more PEx patients; (II) we will carry out long-term follow-up studies on the screened PEx patients, so as to further identify the genetic features of PEx and analyze the genetic data that may explain its etiology.

In our current study, we investigated the incidence of PEx among 477,627 pupils from 406 primary schools in 31 towns in Dongguan. A total of 257 PEx patients were identified in our current study, yielding a prevalence rate of 0.583% among the pupils in Dongguan. Of the 257 PEx patients, there were 176 males (68.5%) and 81 females (31.5%), with a male/female ratio of 2.172:1. The age distribution and regional distribution of these PEx cases were irregular. Meanwhile, with an attempt to establish PEx screening network, we also carried out three workshops for 410 medical staff. By doing so, we successfully formed a screening network and trained a medical team for the early diagnosis and monitoring of PEx, which provided the technical and personal supports for the early diagnosis and treatment of PEx in Dongguan.

## Acknowledgements

**Funding:** This study was supported by the Dongguan Health Bureau 2012 (Grant Number: 2012105102029).

**Disclosure:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

- Hu YZ. Congenital chest wall deformities. *Journal of Clinical Pediatric Surgery* 2009;8:60-3.
- Von Luschka H. Die Anatomie des Menschen in Rücksicht auf die Bedürfnisse der praktischen Heilkunde. Die Anatomie der Brust des Menschen. Tübingen: Laupp, 1863:23.
- Eggel. Eine seltene Mißbildung des Thorax. *Virchows Arch Path Anat*, 1870;49:230.
- Nuss D, Kelly RE Jr, Croitoru DP, et al. A 10-year review of a minimally invasive technique for the correction of pectus excavatum. *J Pediatr Surg* 1998;33:545-52.
- Li J. History and clinical impacts of pectus excavatum. *Clinical Medical & Engineering* 2013;20:507-8.
- Jiang XP, Hu ZT, Liu WY, et al. Long-term follow-up of lung functions after the correction of pectus excavatum. *Chinese Journal of Pediatric Surgery* 1999;20:222-4.
- Hu YZ, Wei FK, Luo QC, et al. Sternal elevation operation on pectus excavatum: report of 6 cases. *Chinese Journal of Pediatric Surgery* 1987;8:341.
- Wang QH, Yang YJ, Wei KL, et al. Epidemiological survey on newborns born at the obstetric departments in hospitals in mid-southern region of China in 2005. *Transl Pediatr* 2013;2:21-6.
- Liu WY, Yuan YR, Hu YZ, et al. Pulmonary Function in Children with Pectus Excavatum. *Chinese Journal of Pediatric Surgery* 1992;13:86-8.
- Jaroszewski D, Notrica D, McMahon L, et al. Current management of pectus excavatum: a review and update of therapy and treatment recommendations. *J Am Board Fam Med* 2010;23:230-9.
- Laituri CA, Garey CL, St Peter SD. Review of the technical variants in the repair of pectus excavatum. *Eur J Pediatr Surg* 2010;20:217-21.
- Hu ZT. Surgical treatment of pectus excavatum: 30-years experience in 406 patients. *Chinese Journal of Pediatric Surgery* 2005;26:393-5.
- Snel BJ, Spronk CA, Werker PM, et al. Pectus excavatum reconstruction with silicone implants: long-term results and a review of the english-language literature. *Ann Plast Surg* 2009;62:205-9.
- Yu S, Hu YG, Fang Y, et al. Selection of surgical procedures for pectus excavatum. *Chinese Journal of Pediatric Surgery* 2005;26:404.
- Guo SY, Cui CY. Surgical ages for pectus excavatum and the outcomes. *Central Plain's Medical Journal* 2002;29:19-20.
- Nuss D, Croitoru DP, Kelly RE Jr, et al. Review and discussion of the complications of minimally invasive pectus excavatum repair. *Eur J Pediatr Surg* 2002;12:230-4.
- Leonhardt J, Kübler JF, Feiter J, et al. Complications of the minimally invasive repair of pectus excavatum. *J Pediatr Surg* 2005;40:e7-9.
- Park HJ, Lee SY, Lee CS. Complications associated with the Nuss procedure: analysis of risk factors and suggested measures for prevention of complications. *J Pediatr Surg* 2004;39:391-5; discussion 391-5.
- Croitoru DP, Kelly RE Jr, Goretsky MJ, et al. Experience and modification update for the minimally invasive Nuss technique for pectus excavatum repair in 303 patients. *J Pediatr Surg* 2002;37:437-45.
- Park HJ, Lee SY, Lee CS, et al. The Nuss procedure for pectus excavatum: evolution of techniques and early results on 322 patients. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2004;77:289-95.
- Goretsky MJ, Kelly RE Jr, Croitoru D, et al. Chest wall anomalies: pectus excavatum and pectus carinatum. *Adolesc Med Clin* 2004;15:455-71.
- Liu WY. Diagnosis and surgical correction of pectus excavatum and pectus carinatum. *Journal of Applied Clinical Pediatrics* 2012;27:889-92.
- Qiao J, Feng HL. Assisted reproductive technology in China: compliance and non-compliance. *Transl Pediatr* 2014;3:91-7.
- Sang S, Wu MJ, Lu FQ. Advances in the diagnosis and treatment of congenital pectus excavatum. *Journal of Taishan Medical College* 2013;34:557-60.
- Xin HY. Role of bone alkaline phosphatase determination in the early diagnosis of infantile rickets. *Chinese Medical Digest(Pediatrics)* 2013;(4):2-3.
- Wurtz A, Rouse N, Benhamed L, et al. Simplified open repair for anterior chest wall deformities. Analysis of results in 205 patients. *Orthop Traumatol Surg Res* 2012;98:319-26.

**Cite this article as:** Zou X, Lin Y, Jin H, Cai S, Xu X, Yin W, Geng Q, Chen J, Liang B, He J, Li W. Screening for pectus excavatum among primary students and establishment of a pectus excavatum screening program in Dongguan, China. *J Thorac Dis* 2015;7(5):868-874. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2072-1439.2015.04.48