척수재활

게시일시 및 장소 : 10 월 19 일(토) 08:30-12:30 Room G(3F)

질의응답 일시 및 장소 : 10 월 19 일(토) 11:00-11:30 Room G(3F)

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The neglected odontoid fracture during growing

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An 18-year-old female visited rehabilitation clinic for weakness of both hands and gait disturbance, for over the eight years. She showed poor balance and weakness of the whole limb, right side more severe involved. In medical interview, she did not remember exactly the starting point of weakness or any history of trauma. She recalled recognizing the different sizes of bilateral hands at 11 years old. After then, her weakness of right hand and gait difficulty had been progressed. There is no abnormal finding of laboratory examination for systemic disease; routine complete blood count, blood chemistry with electrolytes and muscle enzymes, and autoantibodies. Other tests, such as brain MRI, did not be uncovered of other hidden disease or congenital anomalies. The autonomic dysfunction had developed, and paresthesia of both hands had made her difficult. Brain CT did not reveal any abnormality. The plain x-ray of cervical spine showed the old fracture of odontoid process (Figure 1A). The MRI of cervical spine showed the old fracture of odontoid process and myelopathy at C1/2 levels (Figure 1B). She was taken spine surgery with ‘open reduction, C1-2 with temporary lateral mass screw fixation, C1, Rt.’. After then, her neurologic progression ceased. Three years after the operation, her neurologic deterioration has not occurred or progressed, except remaining balance problem, autonomic dysfunction, and paresthesia.

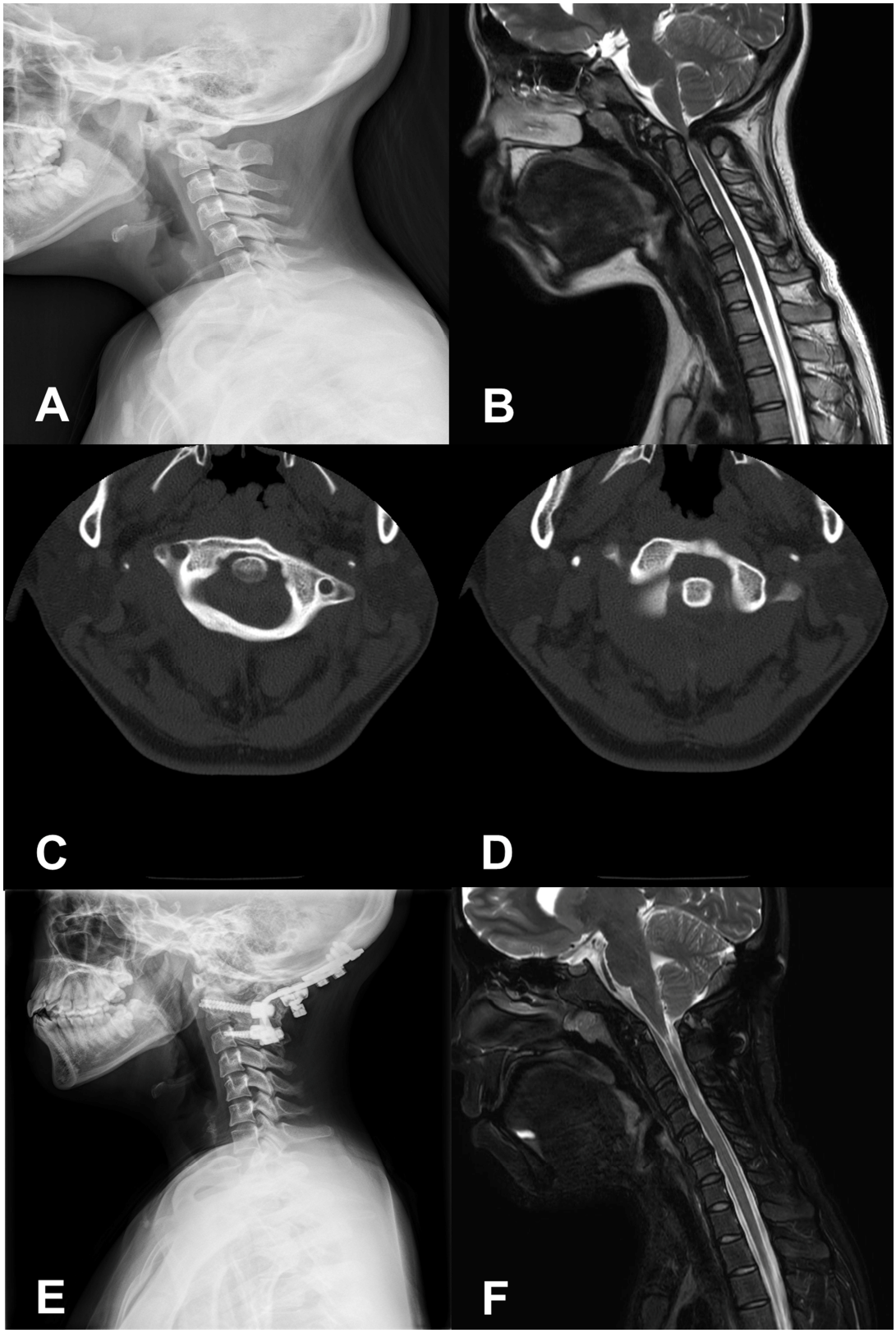

Fig. 1. The radiologic findings of the initial and postoperative state. A: Lateral view of cervical spine x-ray. The fracture of odontoid process was demonstrated. B: The initial MRI of cervical spine. MRI showed narrowing cervical canal, fracture of odontoid process, and cervical myelopathy at C1/C2. C, D: Axial view of initial CT of cervical spine. CT demonstrated old odontoid process fracture, anterior displacement of fractured odontoid process and C1. E: Lateral view of cervical spine x-ray at postoperative state. Laminectomy and posterior metallic fixation at C1-3 were shown. F: The follow-up MRI of cervical spine at postoperative state. MRI showed marked thinning with increased signal intensity in spinal cord at C2 level, myelomalacia with atrophic change of spinal cord.