

· 论 著 ·

儿童舞蹈活动致急性脊髓损伤的治疗分析
(附8例报道并文献复习)

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【摘要】目的 探讨儿童舞蹈活动致急性脊髓损伤的临床特征、影像学特点、治疗方法及效果。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年1月至2020年12月收治的8例儿童因舞蹈活动致急性脊髓损伤的临床资料,并结合文献进行分析。**结果** 8例年龄5.5岁~7.5岁,平均(6.33±0.68)岁。入院ASIA分级A级2例,C级4例,D级2例。CT未见脊柱骨折或关节脱位。脊髓MRI扫描示损伤水平在T1~L1节段,脊髓缺血、肿胀,呈稍长T₁、长T₂异常信号。6例伤后12 h内入院(ASIA分级A级2例、C级3例、D级1例),接受甲强的松龙激素静脉冲击治疗。6例(入院时ASIA分级C级4例、D级2例)伤后6个月恢复至E级,2例入院时ASIA分级A级伤后6个月仍为A级。**结论** 儿童舞蹈活动可导致脊髓损伤,具有年龄相关性,损伤机制可能与脊柱极度弯曲导致局部血管痉挛缺血相关,远期预后与原发损伤程度相关,MRI检查显示病变弥漫且进展提示预后较差。

【关键词】 脊髓损伤;学龄儿童;舞蹈损伤;影像学特征;临床特征

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Clinical analysis of acute spinal cord injury caused by children's dancing activities: eight cases report and literature review

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the clinical characteristics, imaging features, treatment and outcomes of children with spinal cord injury caused by dancing activities. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on the clinical data of 8 children with acute spinal cord injury caused by dancing activity who were admitted to our hospital from January 2016 to December 2020. The relevant literatures were reviewed. **Results** The age of 8 children ranged from 5.5 years to 7.5 years, with an average of (6.33±0.68) years. Two patients were classified as ASIA grade A, 4 as grade C, and 2 as grade D on admission. Spinal CT showed no fracture or dislocation in all the patients. Spinal MRI showed that the injury was located in the T1~L1 segments of spinal cord, and the spinal cord was ischemia and swelling with abnormal signals of slightly longer T₁ and longer T₂. Six patients who were admitted to hospital within 12 hours after injury (2 patients of ASIA grade A, 3 of grade C, and 1 of grade D) received high-dose methylprednisolone treatment. Of 8 children, 6 children (4 cases of ASIA grade C and 2 of D grade on admission) recovered to grade E 6 months after injury, and 2 children of ASIA grade A were still classified as grade A 6 months after injury. **Conclusions** Dance activities can result in spinal cord injury in school-age children. The injury mechanism may be related to local vasospasm and ischemia of spinal cord caused by extreme curvature of the spine. The long-term prognosis is related to the degree of primary injury. MRI examination showing diffuse lesions and progression indicates a poor prognosis.

【Key words】 Spinal cord injury; School-age children; Dancing activities; Clinical characteristics; Imaging features; Treatment

临床上,儿童意外创伤、感染、自身免疫反应、肿瘤等均可导致脊髓损伤,导致神经功能障碍^[1,2]。近年来,儿童舞蹈活动、弯腰活动等造成的脊髓损伤报道越来越多,大多数为无影像学异常的脊髓损伤(spinal cord injury without radiographic abnormality, SCIWORA),具有起病急骤、神经功能损伤严重、致

伤机制不明、预后差等特点^[3]。2016年1月至2020年12月收治8例儿童因舞蹈活动致急性脊髓损伤,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 8例中,男1例,女7例;年龄5.5岁~7.5岁,平均(6.33±0.68)岁;受伤至入院时间9 h~3 d。8例均有大小便功能障碍。双下肢肌力0~1级2例,1~2级4例,2级2例。感觉障碍平面:第5肋间隙1例,第6肋间隙1例,剑突3例,脐2例,腹股沟1例。按照美国脊髓损伤协会(American Spinal Injury

Association, ASIA)评分标准:A级2例,C级4例,D级2例。排除标准:因交通事故、高处坠落、脊髓感染、自身免疫因素以及其他外伤所致的脊髓损伤。

1.2 影像学检查 入院后CT扫描均未见明显脊柱骨折或关节脱位。脊髓MRI平扫显示脊髓病变主要集中在胸、腰段脊髓(T1~L1节段)。2例ASIA分级A级影像复查病变典型,MRI表现为脊髓缺血、水肿,MRI平扫呈点状、片状或者斑片状等或者稍长T₁、稍长T₂改变,基本排除脊髓出血和受压改变所致(图1A、1B);1周后复查脊髓MRI示病变范围较前扩大,脊髓肿胀明显,矢状位显示脊髓T1~T6节段内点状稍长T₁WI信号、明显的斑片状或者条状长T₂WI信号,提示脊髓缺血,且病灶较前明显增大(图1C、1D);经积极治疗,临床症状改善不明显,伤后3个月复查MRI示T₂WI成像仍可见点状高信号,T1~T6节段脊髓萎缩变细,背侧可见血管流空信号(图1E~G)。其余6例脊髓MRI影像表现不典型,损伤程度较轻。

1.3 治疗方法 绝对卧床休息,避免脊柱承重,留置导尿管保护膀胱功能。药物治疗以神经营养、改善循环和代谢以及减轻脊髓水肿等对症治疗为主。6例接受甲基强的松龙激素静脉冲击治疗(包括2例ASIA分级A级),剂量为30 mg/(kg·d),伤后12 h内给药,冲击治疗3 d后改为口服醋酸泼尼松片[1 mg/(kg·d)],逐渐减量,共服用2周。2例(ASIA分级C级、D级各1例)因受伤时间超过12 h,未给予激素冲击治疗。伤后3 d,8例均予以低分子右旋糖酐葡萄糖注射液[5 ml/(kg·d)]扩充血容量、改善脊髓血液循环。

2 结果

伤后6个月,6例(入院ASIA分级C级4例、D级2例)下肢肌力基本恢复,感觉障碍消失,大小便功能障碍缓解,逐步回归正常生活,为ASIA分级E级;2例入院ASIA分级A级未见明显好转,影像检查示脊髓缺血、萎缩进行性加重,下肢肌力0~1级,需留置尿管排尿,丧失独立生活能力,仍为A级。

3 讨论

1982年,Pang和Wilberger^[4]通过总结归纳既往文献资料提出SCIWORA。本文病例年龄集中在5~8岁,是我国目前参加业余兴趣班的高峰年龄段,与女性儿童舞蹈活动参加比例较高相关^[5],与国内大样本儿童脊髓损伤人口学特点分布相吻合^[1]。本文病

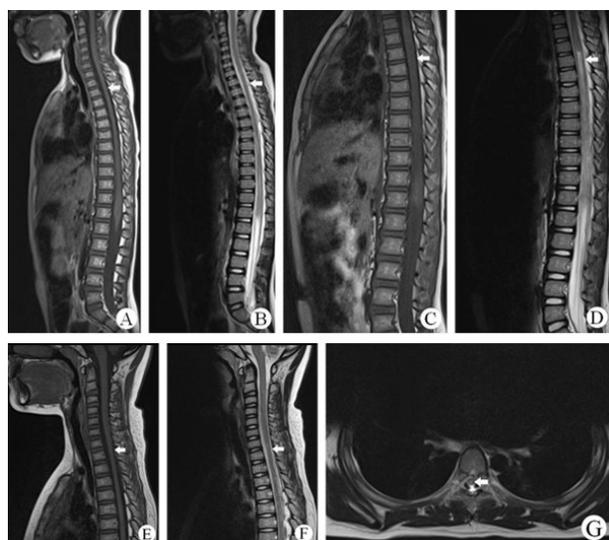


图1 儿童舞蹈活动致急性脊髓损伤保守治疗前后MRI
A、B. 治疗前T₁WI、T₂WI矢状位,未见脊髓出血和受压;C、D. 治疗1周复查T₁WI、T₂WI矢状位,显示脊髓T1~T6节段内点状稍长T₁WI信号、明显的斑片状或者条状长T₂WI信号;E~G. 随访3个月T₁WI、T₂WI矢状位和T₂WI轴位,T₂WI成像仍可见点状高信号,T1~T6节段脊髓萎缩变细,背侧可见血管流空信号

例主要症状包括肢体肌力下降、大小便功能障碍以及皮肤感觉障碍等,但相比交通事故伤、坠落伤或者暴力伤所致的脊髓损伤,该类病人大多数无骨性结构异常,如骨折、关节脱位。本文病例脊柱CT检查均未发现脊柱骨性结构异常;而脊柱MRI检查可见不同程度的脊髓内异常信号,提示脊髓缺血或者水肿等^[6]。本文病例脊髓损伤部位以下胸段以及腰段为主,MRI平扫显示病变节段脊髓肿胀,呈稍长或等T₁、长T₂信号,6例脊髓病变较为局限,临床症状改善理想;2例ASIA分级A级脊髓MRI示T1椎体水平以下脊髓弥漫性肿胀,可见不均匀片状稍长T₂、长T₁信号影,尤以T₂平扫信号改变最为明显,且病变主要位于脊髓中央管周围灰质内(图1C、1D),因病变进行性加重,预后不佳。研究发现,脊髓功能MRI成像,如弥散张量成像和弥散张量纤维束等,可以显示脊髓纤维传导束形态有无受压、变细、中断等异常征象^[6],且各向异性分数、表观弥散系数存在显著性降低^[7],可以作为脊髓损伤的影像标记特征。

儿童正处于身体发育旺盛时期,身体机能尚未发育完善,柔韧的脊柱活动可以完成背伸和屈曲动作,造成脊柱拉伸和椎管横径狭窄。8岁以下儿童T4~T9椎管矢状径及横径狭窄最为明显,且脊髓外动脉与内动脉吻合支最少,轻微牵拉、屈伸容易造成脊髓缺血坏死^[8]。本文病例MRI检查示脊髓萎缩明显节段中脊髓背侧疑似存在血管流空影(图1F、

1G),此解剖基础可能是局部血管受压、血栓形成造成脊髓水肿、缺血的潜在病理基础,因家属拒绝进一步完善脊髓血管造影检查,未能进一步验证假设。此外,由于脊髓圆锥由终丝和前后神经根相对固定在椎管内,儿童脊柱骨性结构的弹性较脊髓弹性更为明显^[9],长时间进行舞蹈训练的儿童,脊柱的延展程度随着训练时间延长而增加,同时脊髓受损的风险也逐渐增加。由于胸椎节段椎管横径最为狭窄,一过性的椎管延展可使胸段椎管直径在冠位和矢状位更为狭窄,黄韧带、后纵韧带对脊髓的摩擦、挤压^[10],进而造成脊髓血管牵拉痉挛、血管内血栓形成、脊髓缺血、轴突断裂、神经细胞膜的破坏等^[11]。文献报道,手术发现部分病人存在脊髓终丝张力过高^[12],解除终丝牵拉的病理状态显著改善病人的预后。这提示手术有望成为治疗该类疾病的重要方法之一。

本文病例均进行保守治疗,以神经营养、减轻脊髓水肿、改善局部循环等对症治疗;其中6例脊髓损伤后2周内尿潴留症状完全缓解,1个月内肢体运动以及感觉功能恢复正常;另外2例ASIA分级A级,即使后期进行康复训练,仍遗留双下肢截瘫和大小便功能障碍的严重神经功能后遗症。文献报道,以非手术治疗为主,病人预后很大程度取决于原发伤严重程度以及致伤因素^[13]。本文病例MRI检查未见明显脊髓圆锥低位以及明显椎管狭窄等征象,故未能做进一步外科干预。对于明显脊髓出血、肿胀明显者可考虑行经后路椎板减压或者脊髓内减压手术,但该类治疗方案未见临床大样本证据,仍需进一步循证医学求证^[14]。

总之,儿童舞蹈活动致脊髓损伤多发生于5~8岁年龄段儿童,具有显著的年龄相关性,可能的病理机制为舞蹈活动致脊柱过度弯曲或者背伸可能造成胸腰段脊髓血管痉挛、缺血,MRI影像进展提示预后较差。药物治疗效果有限,可尝试在急性期进行脊髓血管造影,明确有无脊髓前后动脉血栓、甚至梗阻形成,或者早期进行椎管内探查术,明确有无脊髓终丝张力过高征象。

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