

지방척수수막류의 수술적 치료결과

김용배 · 박승우 · 김동석 · 최중언

= Abstract =

Outcome of Surgical Treatment for Lipomeningomyelocele

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Lipomeningomyelocele(LMMC) is one of the most common forms of occult spinal dysraphism seen in clinical practice. It is now widely accepted that prophylactic surgery is indicated in most cases, but areas of controversy were remained.

From January 1986 to December 1996, long term data are available for 57 patients who underwent surgery for LMMC repair. The most common presenting symptom of these patients were mass on back which was followed by weakness of lower extremities and bladder - bowel symptoms. Transitional type was most common(53%) and followed by caudal(28%) and dorsal type(19%).

Surgical repair was performed at age of 1 month to 40 years(mean age : 48months old, median 5 months old). Follow up for these patients ranged from 10 to 130 months(mean 50.3 months). None of the patients who underwent surgery before deficits had occurred had ever developed new neurological deficits at the end of the follow up. However, 8 of 57 patients(14%) had aggravation of thier initial neurologic status by history preoperatively. Those progressive symptoms were somewhat reversed or stabilized in all of them postoperatively. In addition, surgical correction in infancy provides a degree of reversibility but do not in older children.

We concluded that early diagnosis and treatment should be taken to prevent these progression and permanency of neurological changes.

KEY WORDS : Lipomeningomyelocele · Spinal dysraphism · Tethered spinal cord · Timing of surgery · Prophylactic surgery.

서	론	가	가	가	가
				9)	
		가		4)7)9)11)13)15)19)	
				3)13)16)19)	
가					가
가					
(tethered spinal cord)		가			
3)9)21) Kanev					
		1983	1	1996	12

가 57 가 1 (Table 2).

(Table 3).

연구대상 및 방법

1983 1 1996 12 (9, 16%)
 가 57 (15, 26%) 가 2 (Table 4).
 1982, Chapman³⁾ 가 30 (53%) 가 16 (28%), 11 (19%) (Fig. 1, 2, 3).
 가 가 가 X -
 가 1992
 가 (retethering) 가
 결과
 57 27 가 30
 1 40
 6
 가 30 53% (Table 1).
 가
 84% 48
 17 (30%), 11 (19%)

Table 1. Age and sex distribution at time of operation

Age	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
0 - 6 month	12	18	30
6 - 12 month	4	3	7
12 - 24 month	2	3	5
2 - 6 year	5	3	8
6 - 12 year	1	0	1
12 - 24 year	2	2	4
24 - 40 year	1	1	2
Total	27	30	57

Table 2. Presenting symptoms of lipomeningomyelocele

	No. of cases
Mass on back	48
Weakness of foot / leg	17
Orthopedic foot deformity	15
Bladder-bowel symptom	11
Scoliosis	1
Low back pain	1

Table 3. Cutaneous manifestations

	No. of cases
Fatty mass on back	43
Skin dimpling	17
Depigmented/pigmented region	9
Tail like appendage	7
Hair patch	5
Scar like white patch	3
Hemangioma	3

Table 4. Associated anomalies & pathologies

	No. of cases
Intra spinal	
Hydromyelia	9
Dermal sinus	3
Epidermoid cyst	2
Hemivertebra	2
Scoliosis	1
Extra spinal	
Orthopedic foot deformity	15
Sacral dysgenesis	3
Hydrocephalus	2
Congenital hip dislocation	1
Hand deformity	1

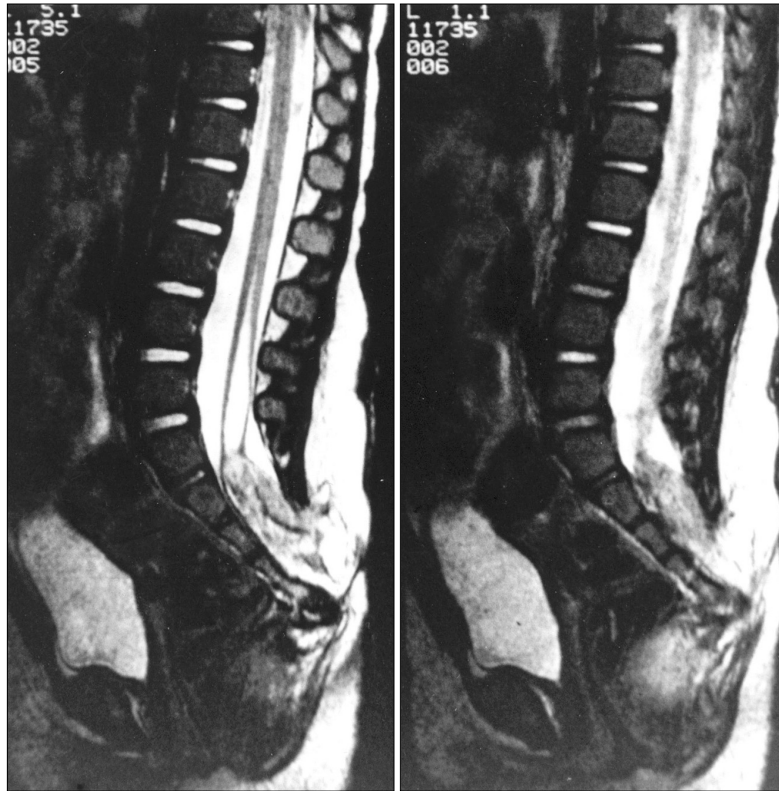


Fig. 1. Caudal type with terminal syringomyelia.

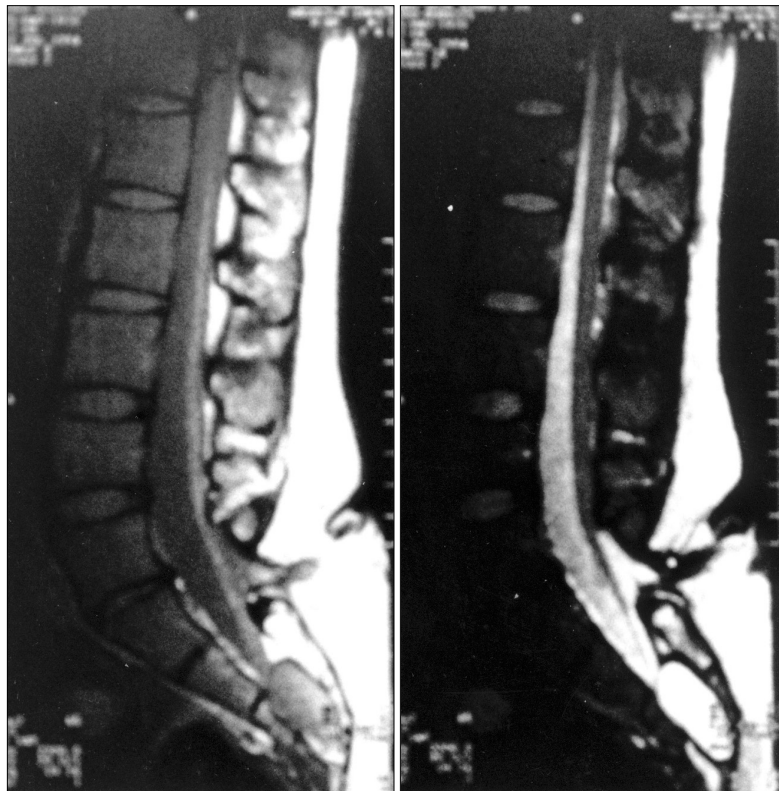


Fig. 2. Dorsal type with terminal neurenteric cyst.

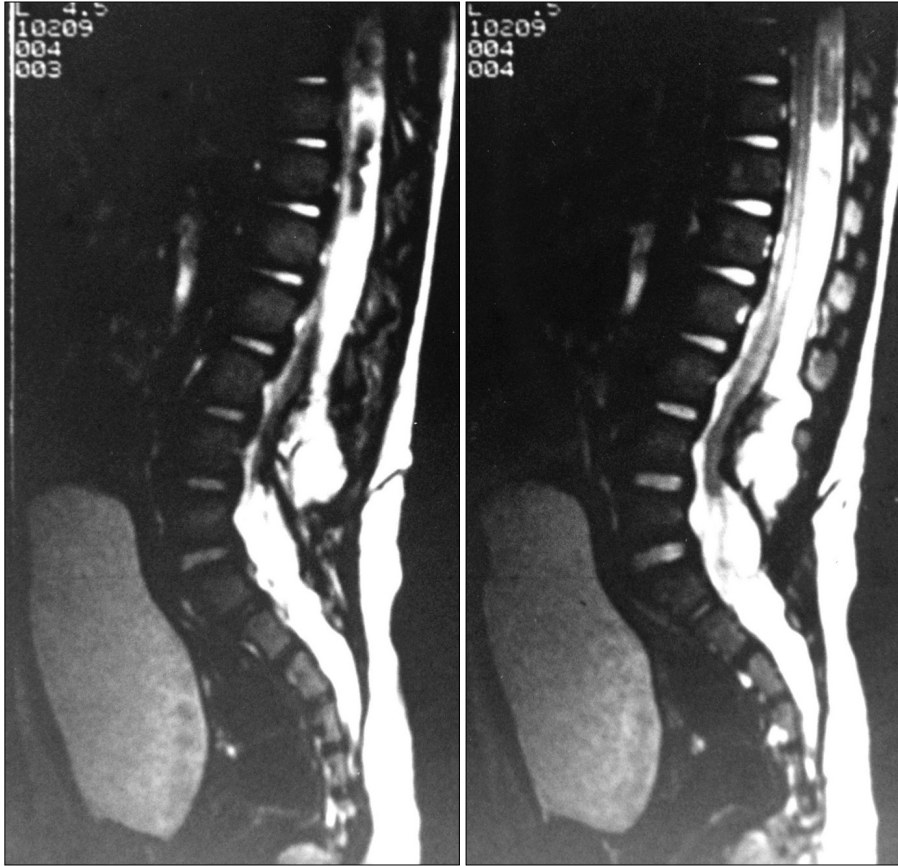


Fig. 3. Transitional type with dermal sinus tract.

57 39

39 .

6 25 가

76% 30 가 1

18 가

10

1

가

2

가 8 5

(6, 12, 15 , 3, 19)

가 6, 8 , 17

Table 5. Preoperative neurological findings related with patient's age

Age	Neurological finding		Total
	Normal	Abnormal	
0 - 6 month	25	5	30
6 - 12 month	5	2	7
12 - 24 month	2	3	5
2 - 6 year	4	4	8
6 - 12 year	1	0	1
12 - 24 year	1	3	4
24 - 40 year	1	1	2
Total	39	18	57

(Table 5).

1 (2, 4, 6, 12)

4 가

1 8 가

가 1 가

- 가

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