## Clinico-Epidemiologic Study of Spinal Cord Compression in Pediatric Malignancies

#### **Thesis**

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In

#### **Pediatrics**

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### **Dedication**

To my father

Who I can never reward

To my mother

Whom I owe so much

To my wife and my son

Who did the best to support me

To my whole family

Who expect from me always the best

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## **LIST OF ABBREVATIONS**

AA	Assisted Ambulation
AM	Ambulatory
CT	Computed Tomography
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Myelo	Myelography
n	Number
NSAIDS	Non Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
PP	Paraparetic
PPL	Paraplegic
RCT	Randomized Controlled Trial
RT	Radiation Therapy
SCC	Spinal Cord Compression
SEM	Spinal Epidural Metastasis
TSI	Thecal Sac Indentation
v	Versus

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# دراسة إكلينيكية-إبيدميولوجية لإنضغاط الحبل الشوكي في الأطفال المصابين بالسرطان

دراسة عملية

مقدمة توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير في

طب الأطفال

مقدمة من أسامة عماره شبل بكالوريوس الطب و الجراحة

تحت إشراف

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رئيس قسم أورام الأطفال معهد ناصر للبحوث و العلاج

وزارة الصحة و السكان

كلية الطب جامعة عين شمس 2007 تشتمل الدراسة الحالية على ٢٤ مريضا من الأطفال المصابين بإنضغاط الحبل الشوكى الناتج عن الإصابة بأحد الأمراض السرطانية من المرضى المترددين على عيادة/قسم أورام الأطفال بمستشفى الأطفال جامعة عين شمس, وحدة أورام الأطفال بمستشفى معهد ناصر للبحوث والعلاج و وحدة أورام الأطفال بمستشفى طلبة سبورتنج فى الفترة من يناير ١٩٩٥ إلى أبريل ٢٠٠٦.

وحسب البيانات المتاحة فقد قيم المرضى من حيث السن، الجنس، نوع المرض السرطاني، المدة مابين تشخيص المرض السرطاني حتى ظهور أعراض إنضغاط الحبل الشوكي، المدة ما بين ظهور أعراض إنضغاط الحبل حتى تأكيد التشخيص بواسطة الرنين المغناطيسي أو الأشعة المقطعية، عدد مستويات الحبل الشوكي التي تأثرت بالإنضغاط، علاج الطواريء المستخدم، طرق العلاج المستخدمة و الناتج النهائي لإنضغاط الحبل الشوكي و للمرض السرطاني.

كان الوسط العمري للمرضى المشتملة عليهم الدراسة  $4,90 \pm 0.90$  مع تساوي بين الذكور والإناث من حيث التوزيع.

أما بالنسبة لأعراض إنضغاط الحبل الشوكى، فقد كان الخلل الحركي هو أكثر ها شيوعا في الحالات موضع الدراسة، تلاه الألم ثم عدم القدرة على التحكم في البول والبراز.

وقد أظهرت الدراسة أن السرطانات العصبية هي أكثر أنواع السرطانات المسببة لإ نضغاط الحبل الشوكي في الحالات موضع الدراسة (  $^{,6}$ )، تلتها سرطانات الأنسجة الرخوة ( $^{,6}$ )، ثم مجموعة السرطانات الأخرى ( $^{,6}$ )، ثم مجموعة السرطانات الأخرى ( $^{,6}$ )، وأخيرا أورام الغدد الليمفاوية ( $^{,6}$ ).

أجريت كلا من أشعة الرنين المغناطيسي و الأشعة المقطعية كوسيلة لتشخيص إنضغاط الحبل الشوكي في ٥٨,٣٪ من الحالات، بينما أجريت أشعة الرنين المغناطيسي وحدها في ٢٩,٢٪ من الحالات و الأشعة المقطعية وحدها في ز٥,٢٠٪ من الحالات. وقد أثبتت أشعة الرنين المغناطيسي قدرة على التشخيص

بنسبة ١٠٠٪ من الحالات التي أجريت فيها. وقد تأثر الحبل الشوكي في مستوى واحد في ٥٨,٣٪ من الحالات، بينما تأثر في أكثر من مستوى في ٤١,٧٪ من الحالات. وكانت المنطقة الصدرية من العمود الفقري هي أكثر الأجزاء تأثرا، تلتها المنطقة القطنية.

أستخدم الديكساميثازون كعلاج طارىء لإنضغاط الحبل الشوكي في ٨٣,٣٪ من الحالات موضع الدراسة، منهم ٧٠٪ تحسنت حالتهم أثناء العلاج، ٢٠٪ تدهورت حالتهم و ٥٪ ظلت حالتهم ثابتة.

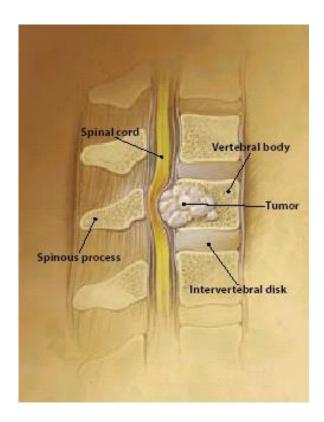
أما بالنسبة للعلاج الأساسي لإنضغاط الحبل الشوكي، فقد أستخدم العلاج الكيماوي فقط في ٨,٣٪ من الحالات موضع الدراسة، بينما أستخدم العلاج الإشعاعي فقط في ٢,٤٪ من الحالات و استخدمت أكثر من طريقة من طرق العلاج مجتمعة (كيماوي، إشعاعي و جراحي) في ٥,٧٨٪ من الحالات. وقد أظهرت الدراسة أن ٧٠٪ من المرضى تحسنت أعراض إنضغاط الحبل الشوكي لديهم بعد العلاج، ١٣٪ تدهورت حالتهم، بينما ظل ١٧٪ بحالة ثابتة. و من ضمن الحالات المشتملة عليهم الدراسة، ظل ٢٠٪ منهم على قيد الحياة في مدة تتراوح بين٢- ٣,٣٥ شهر بمتوسط ١٠ أشهر.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Spinal cord compression (SCC) is common complication of cancer that leads to a substantial and inevitably striking change in quality of life for patients and their families. Despite widespread availability of good diagnostic technology, studies indicate that most patients are diagnosed only after they become unable to walk. From its first description by Spiller in 1925 it continues to be a perplexing problem that commonly needs rapid decision making on the part of several specialists and needs management on an inpatient basis. The effects of SCC can range from minor sensory, motor and autonomic changes to severe pain and complete paralysis that significantly affects the patient's quality of life. In patients with back pain and a history of cancer a high degree of suspicion is necessary to ensure an early diagnosis (*Prasad and Schiff*, 2005).

spinal-cord compression can be defined as compression of the dural sac and its contents by an extradural tumor mass in the epidural space, either at the level of the spinal cord or cauda equina ( *Lu et al.*, 2005 ). SCC develops when pressure is exerted on the spinal cord by tumor or by a collapsed vertebral body that has been replaced by cancer. Subclinical cord compression is defined as the presence of the radiographic

features in the absence of the clinical features ( Loblaw et al., 2005 ).



**Figure 1:** Lateral view of the spine showing a metastasis in the vertebral column with extension into the spinal canal, resulting in severe cord compression (Sorensen et al., 1990).