

## PP04

### Clinical picture of congenital spinal lipomas

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**Introduction:** Lipomatous spinal neoplasm constitute 35 % of the lumbosacral space-occupying lesions. Symptoms often absent for many years but at certain times of the neurological symptoms are the predominant feature.

**Methods:** We analyzed clinical findings of 20 children with spinal lipomas in age from 4 months to 16 years, boys were 13, girls 7. Patients up to 1 year was 2, from 1 to 3 years - 3, from 3 to 7 - 11, from 7 to 11 - 3, from 11 to 16 - 1. In all cases of lipoma located at the level of the lumbosacral spine.

**Results:** At external examination in patients with lumbosacral lipoma noted mass lesion skinned above between buttock gap. One of the clinical features of diagnosis of spinal lipomas was the presence of cutaneous stigmata, which was observed in two thirds of patients (66% patients). All patients with lipomas consulted a doctor in connection with the formation and growth of neurological symptoms. In 44% of patients had lower flaccid paraparesis, 5% - paraplegia, with hypoesthesia in the lower extremities (64%). Orthopedic disorders manifested kyphoscoliosis (68%) and clubfoot (70%). Violation of the pelvic organs were one of severe manifestations of the disease (combined incontinence - 28%, urinary retention and constipation - 11%). Hydrocephalus occurred in 1 patient. The clinical course and the growth rate of lipomatous tissue in all patients, the disease took on a benign type. Lipoma combined with spina bifida occulta lumbar and sacral vertebrae and a spinal hernia. MRI of the spine and spinal cord performed in 83% of children, CT study was performed in 25% of cases. The complex preoperative examination were included EMG and ultrasound.

**Conclusions:** As the child grows neurological symptoms become predominant symptom in patients with congenital spinal lipomas. Degree of neurological deficit and urologic manifestations determined by the degree involvement in shells, roots and spinal cord. Progressive deposition of adipose tissue contributes to neurological disorders.