

## PP05

### **Clinical manifestations of syringomyelia in children**

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**Introduction:** Syringomyelia - it's hard to organic disease of the nervous system, characterized by the formation of intramedullary cavities length spinal cord in combination with abnormal proliferation of fibrous glia.

**Methods:** In the Department of Neurosurgery Children's Hospital of Shymkent treated 12 children with syringomyelia in age from 1 year to 16 years .Considerable part of children from 11 to 16 years - 6 (50%). Boys were – 4, girls - 8. Pathology is often observed in the thoracic (41.7%) in the lumbosacral and cervicothoracic (3 cases) and in one case syringomyelia extended to all divisions of the spinal cord.

**Results:** The most constant clinical symptom of syringomyelia was segmental loss of pain and temperature sensitivity while maintaining tactile sensitivity (83.3%) and orthopedic disorders of the spine (83.3%) and clubfoot (75%). Important role in the clinical picture of syringomyelia occupied trophic disorders: acrocyanosis, dry skin, nail dystrophy arthropathy noted in 58.3% of cases.

Late onset of syringomyelia was spastic weakness of the lower extremities (50%) and bladder dysfunction central type (25%). Syringomyelic process transition to the area of the medulla (siringobulbiya) in 2 cases .While there was frustration on the face of sensitivity of the segmental type, hoarseness, choking, atrophy muscle language. Syringomyelia syndrome combined with Chiari malformation (50% cases).

We conducted MRI analysis in 5 (41.7%), CT spinal in 6 (50%) patients. On examination comorbidities with the urinary (4) and osteoarticular systems (5).

**Conclusions:** The symptom is characterized by a gradual onset of syringomyelia, progressive course. Signs of syringomyelia is a classic combination dizrafic status atrophic paresis distal upper limb dissociated disorders sensitivity of the segmental type, symptoms of pyramidal insufficiency of the lower limbs vegetative trophic disorders.