



YENİ PEDIATRİK SERVİKAL TRVAMA ALGORİTMASI

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Sunum Pıanı

- Epidemiyoloji
- Servikal Travma Nedenleri
- Pediatrik Servikal Anatomik Farklılıklar
- Yeni Algoritma
- Özet
- Soru ve Cevap





Epidemiyoloji



- Pediyatrik servikal omur yaralanması %1-2'sinde görülüyor.
- Düşme <10,
- 10 >yaş motorlu araç ve spor yaralanmaları





Epidemiyoloji



- Pediyatrik omurga yaralanmalarında ise % 60-80 servikal
- Servikal omurga yaralanmalarının çoğu Kafatası - C4
- <8 en sık üst servikal seviye etkilenirken,
- >8 erişkin tipi bir dağılım görülür .





Servikal Travma Nedenleri





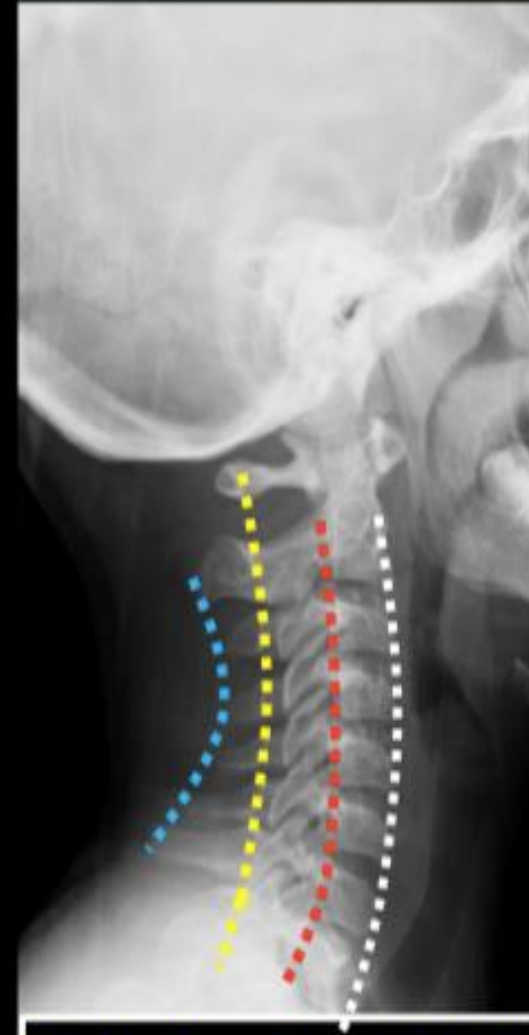
Pediatric Cervical Anatomical Differences



- Compared to adults, children have larger heads relative to their bodies.
- Their vertebrae are more elastic and the neck muscles are weaker.
- Spinous processes can fracture easily.
- Despite normal direct radiographs and CT scans, SCIWORA (Spinal Cord Injury Without Radiologically Apparent Fracture) can be detected in MRI scans.



Direkt grafi bulgusu	Yanlış değerlendirme	Yaş grubu
C2 korpusunun C3 üzerinde öne deplasmanı	C2-3 dislokasyon	8 yaşa kadar
Odontoid sinkondrozunun normal radyolojik izi	Odontoid (tip II) kırığı	10 yaşa kadar
5 mm, ye kadar atlas dens aralığı	Atlanto-aksiyal dislokasyon	6 yaşa kadar
Bifid anterior C1 arkusu	C1 kırığı	
Kama şeklinde vertebra	Kompresyon kırığı	4-5 yaşa kadar
Servikal lordoz düzleşmesi	Yumuşak doku hasarı, instabilite	16 yaşa kadar



Spinolaminar çizgi*

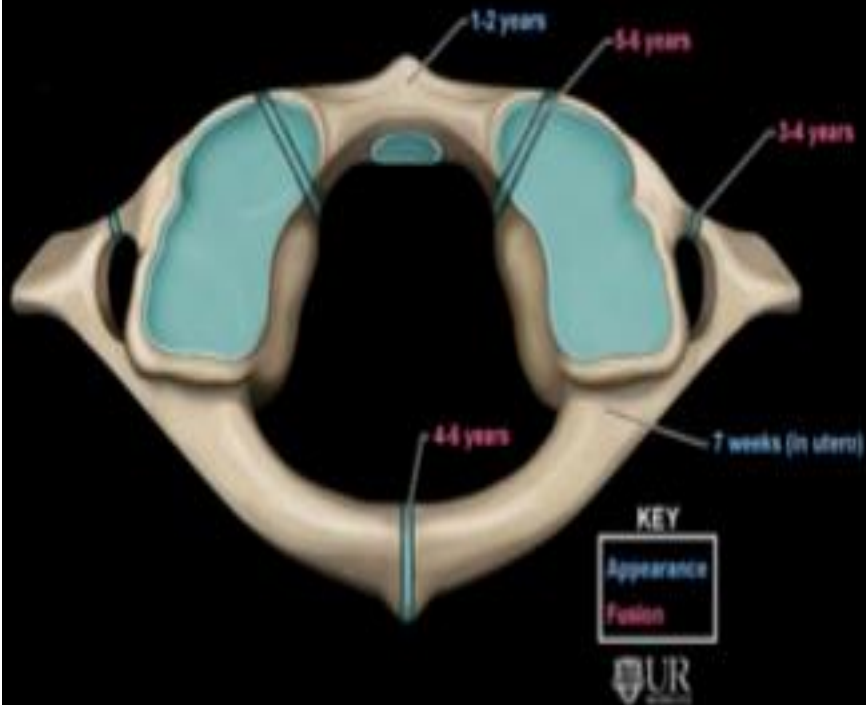


Psödosubluksasyon

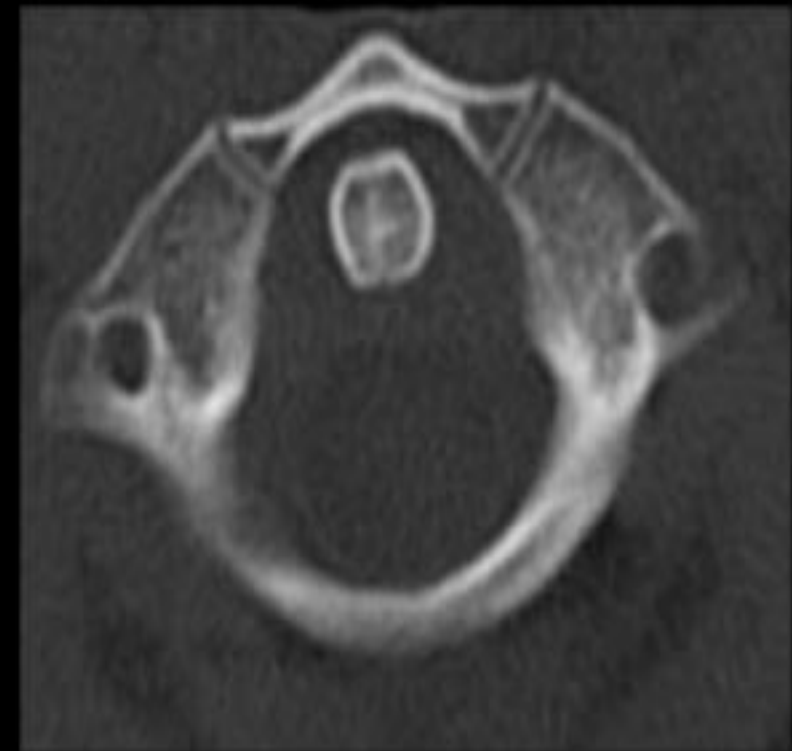
C2, C3 üzerinde ve C3, C4 üzerinde pseudosubluksasyon gösterir

C1 vertebra

Ossification centers of the atlas



1 yaş



5 yaş



Vertebra korpusu kama şeklinde, 3 mm*



Atlanto-aksiyel
<8 yaş < 5 mm
>8 yaş < 3 mm



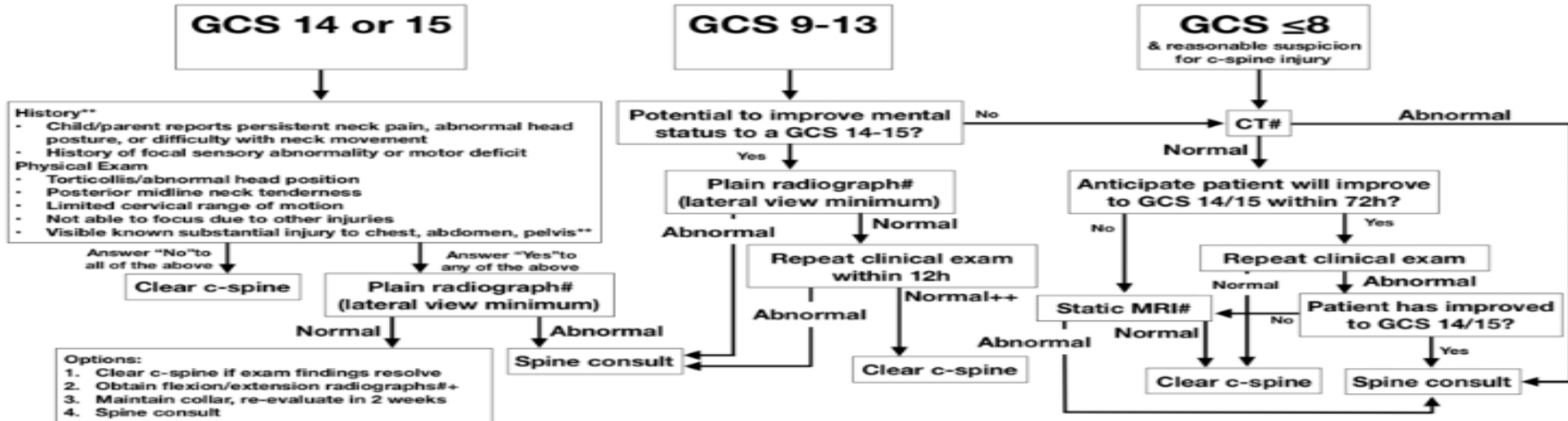
C1-C2 interspinöz
< 12 mm



Atlas-aksis AP
<8 yaş < 8 mm

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Pediatric Cervical Spine Clearance Working Group Algorithm



*Stronger consideration for imaging should be given towards patients with the following mechanisms of injury (MOI): diving, axial load, clothes-lining, and high risk MVC (HR-MVC); however, the literature findings are controversial. HR-MVC is defined as head-on collision, rollover, ejected from the vehicle, death in same crash, or speed >55mph

**Substantial injury is defined as an observable injury that is life-threatening, warrants surgical intervention, or inpatient observation.

#All imaging should be read by an attending radiologist.

+Adequate flexion/extension is defined as ≥30 degrees of both flexion and extension.

++Patient has achieved GCS 14-15 and no longer presents with abnormal head posture, persistent neck pain, or difficulty in neck movement

GCS 14 or 15

GCS 9-13

History**

- Child/parent reports persistent neck pain, abnormal head posture, or difficulty with neck movement
- History of focal sensory abnormality or motor deficit

Physical Exam

- Torticollis/abnormal head position
- Posterior midline neck tenderness
- Limited cervical range of motion
- Not able to focus due to other injuries
- Visible known substantial injury to chest, abdomen, pelvis**

Answer "No" to
all of the above

Clear c-spine

Answer "Yes" to
any of the above

**Plain radiograph#
(lateral view minimum)**

Normal

Options:

1. Clear c-spine if exam findings resolve
2. Obtain flexion/extension radiographs#+
3. Maintain collar, re-evaluate in 2 weeks
4. Spine consult

**Potential to improve mental
status to a GCS 14-15?**

No

Yes

**Plain radiograph#
(lateral view minimum)**

Abnormal

Normal

**Repeat clinical exam
within 12h**

Abnormal

Normal+

Spine consult

Clear c-spine

GCS 9-13

Potential to improve mental status to a GCS 14-15?

Yes

**Plain radiograph#
(lateral view minimum)**

Abnormal

Normal

**Repeat clinical exam
within 12h**

Abnormal

Normal++

Clear c-spine

Spine consult

GCS ≤ 8

**& reasonable suspicion
for c-spine injury**

CT#

Abnormal

Normal

**Anticipate patient will improve
to GCS 14/15 within 72h?**

No

Yes

Repeat clinical exam

Normal

Abnormal

**Patient has improved
to GCS 14/15?**

No

Yes

Clear c-spine

Spine consult

No

Abnormal

Static MRI#

Normal

al head
cit

l, pelvis**

"Yes" to
se above

raph#
inimum)

Abnormal



Özet



- Boynunda kırık olan alert çocuklar (GKS 14-15) başlarını tam dik tutamaz, ve oynatmak istemez. Eğer başlarını dik tutabiliyor, rahat oynatıyor, palpasyonla hassasiyet yok, kollar bacaklar normal hareketli ise klinik olarak yaralanma ekarte edilebilir.
- Anormal muayenesi olan alert hastada ilk basamak için sadece tek yönlü lateral grafi çektir sonra konsülte et önerisi var ????
- GKS düştükçe BT ihtiyacı artıyor.
- Toraks, abdomen ve pelviste ciddi yaralanma varsa klinik olarak ekartasyonla uğraşma diyorlar.



Kaynaklar



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TEŞEKKÜRLER