

척수 종양 654예의 임상 분석(1973-1999)

최우진 · 정천기 · 조병규 · 김현집

= Abstract =

Spinal Cord Tumors : An Analysis of 654 Cases(1973 -1999)

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Objective : The spinal cord tumors(including vertebral tumors) are increasingly diagnosed and operated due to development of refined diagnostic and therapeutic tools. It is necessary to re - evaluate clinical features and surgical results of spinal cord tumors with increasing cases and developing treatment modalities. The authors reviewed the spinal cord tumor cases to evaluate their clinical characteristics.

Material and Methods : The retrospective review of 654 cases of spinal cord tumors between 1973 and 1999 was done. The clinical features, pathological analysis and surgical results were analyzed and compared to the literature. The results of the study are analyzed with a more detailed consideration of each of major pathologies : neurogenic tumors, meningeal tumors, neuroepithelial tumors, and metastatic tumors.

Results and Conclusion : The spinal cord tumor was most common in the 5th decade of age(145 cases, 22.1%) and 78 cases(11.9%) were found in children under 15 years of age. The ratio of male to female was 1.2 : 1. The pathologic diagnosis was neurogenic tumor in 266 cases(40.7%), neuroepithelial tumor in 131(20.0%), metastatic tumor in 118(18.0%), and meningeal tumor in 94(14.4%) in the order of frequency. The tumor was located most frequently in the thoracic area(36.5%) and in the intradural extramedullary space(38.1%). The most common initial presentation was pain(40.1%) and the mean duration for presentation to operation was 14.8 months. The total or gross total removal was possible in 404 cases(61.7%) and the surgical result on the postoperative one month was recovery or improvement in 424 cases(64.8%), stationary in 188(28.7%), progression in 42(6.4%). As a surgical complication, there was a spinal deformity(12 cases), wound infection(5 cases), aspiration pneumonia(5 cases) etc. Neurogenic tumors and meningiomas showed good surgical results, whereas neuroepithelial tumors(except ependy-moma) and metastatic tumors showed relatively poor prognosis.

KEY WORDS : Spinal cord tumor · Neurogenic tumor · Meningeal tumor · Neuroepithelial tumor · Metastatic tumor.

서 론

Charles Elsberg 1963

10~20%

(1967, 120), (1980, 58),

(1985, 83), (1987, 175)

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30

가 1)2)9)10)12)15 - 17)22).

1887 Sir Victor Horsely가

Table 1. Pathological diagnosis of spinal cord tumors (1957 - 1999)

Pathology	'57 - '66	'67 - '76	'77 - '86	'87 - '99	Total
Tumors of neuroepithelial tissue	6	6	27	103	142
Astrocytoma	3	2	8	25	
Anaplastic astrocytoma			3	8	
Glioblastoma	1	1	3	4	
Oligodendroglioma				2	
Ependymoma	1	2	10	44	
Ganglioglioma				8	
Ganglioneuroblastoma		1	1	3	
PNET				2	
Neuroblastoma	1		2	7	
Tumors of spinal nerves	28	22	68	193	311
Neurilemmoma		13	63	171	
Neurofibroma		9	5	12	
MPNST				10	
Tumors of Meninges	23	11	25	66	125
Meningioma	20	8	20	42	
Lipoma	3		1	5	
Osteochondroma			1	1	
Hemangiopericytoma		1			
Chondrosarcoma		2	2	5	
Malignant fibrous histiocytoma				1	
Hemangioblastoma			1	12	
Lymphomas and Haemopoietic neoplasms	13	2	5	12	32
Lymphoma	11	1	5	9	
Plasmacytoma	2	1		3	
Local extensions from regional tumors	2			6	8
Chordoma	2			6	
Metastatic tumors	23	15	28	89	155
Blood-borne		13	22	83	
CSF-borne		2	6	6	
Others	11	5	12	11	39
Angiolipoma				2	
Benign hamatoma				1	
Chondroblastoma			2		
Eosinophilic granuloma			1	1	
Hemangioma	3	3	5	2	
Hemangioendothelioma			1		
Leukemia	1			1	
Lymphangioma				1	
Fibromyosarcoma	1				
Fibrous dysplasia			1		
Osteoblastoma			1		
Osteoma				1	
Osteosarcoma	3	1			
Rhabdomyosarcoma	1				
Round cell tumor			1	1	
Spinal lithiasis	1				
Unspecified	1	1		1	
Total	106	61	165	480	812

PNET : primitive neuroectodermal tumor MPNST : malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor CSF : cerebrospinal fluid

6) 수술 후 합병증

12 (1.8%) 가
(6)
(5 , 0.8%), (5 , 0.8%)
36 (5.5%)
(Table 6). 1 3
(:)

Table 2. Pathologies of the spinal cord tumors(654 cases ; 1973 - 1999)

Pathology	No. of cases(%)
Tumors of neuroepithelial tissue	131(20.0)
Astrocytoma	34
Anaplastic astrocytoma	11
Glioblastoma	7
Oligodendroglioma	2
Ependymoma	53
Ganglioglioma	8
Ganglioneuroblastoma	5
PNET	2
Neuroblastoma	9
Tumors of spinal nerves	266(40.7)
Neurilemmoma	238
Neurofibroma	18
MPNST	10
Tumors of meninges	94(14.4)
Meningioma	65
Lipoma	6
Osteochondroma	1
Chondrosarcoma	8
Malignant fibrous histiocyotoma	1
Hemangioblastoma	13
Lymphomas and haemopoietic neoplasms	19(2.9)
Lymphoma	15
Plasmacytoma	4
Local extensions from regional tumors	6(0.9)
Chordoma	6
Metastatic tumors	118(18.0)
Blood-borne	106
CSF-borne	12
Others	20(3.0)
Angiolipoma	2
Benign hamatoma	1
Chondroblastoma	1
Eosinophilic granuloma	2
Hemangioma	5
Hemangioendothelioma	1
Leukemia	1
Lymphangioma	1
Fibrous dysplasia	1
Osteoblastoma	1
Osteoma	1
Round cell tumor	2
Unspecified	1
Total	654(100)

Table 3. Segmental and compartmental distribution of the spinal cord tumors

Segment	No. of cases(%)
Cervical	183(30.0)
Cervicothoracic	44(6.7)
Thoracic	239(36.5)
Thoracolumbar	63(9.6)
Lumbar	91(13.9)
Lumbosacral	16(2.4)
Sacral	11(1.7)
Multiple	7(1.0)
Total	654(100)

Compartment	Pathology	No. of cases(%)
ED		229(35.0)
	Metastasis	105
	Neurogenic tumor	53
	Lymphoma	10
	Chondrosarcoma	8
ED+IDEM	Others	53
		29(4.4)
	Neurogenic tumor	24
	Metastasis	2
IDEM	Meningioma	2
	Other	1
		249(38.1)
	Neurogenic tumor	181
IDEM+IM	Meningioma	58
	Others	17
		19(2.9)
IM	Ependymoma	14
	Others	5
		128(19.5)
	Ependymoma	41
	Astrocytoma	35
	Hemangioblastoma	11
	Neurogenic tumor	7
Others	34	
Total		654(100)

ED : epidural IDEM : intradural extramedullary
IM : intramedullary

Table 4. Initial Presentation & its duration of the spinal cord tumors

Initial presentation	No. of cases(%)	Mean duration of symptom(mos)
Pain	266(40.7)	18.1
Motor weakness	238(36.4)	11.7
Sensory change	37(5.7)	18.1
Motor weakness +sensory change	67(10.2)	8.6
Sphincter disturbances	18(2.8)	5.4
Mass	10(1.5)	32.1
Deformity	4(0.6)	58.2
No symptoms	14(2.1)	
Total	654(100.0)	

Table 5. Extent of the surgical removal in the spinal cord tumors and surgical results on discharge or at the first postoperative month of the spinal cord tumors

Extent of removal	No. of cases(%)
Total/gross total	404(61.7)
Subtotal	126(19.3)
Decompression/partial	109(16.6)
Biopsy	14(2.1)
Syringo-pleural shunt	1(0.2)
Total	654(100)

Result	No. of cases(%)
Improvement	424(64.8)
Stationary state	188(28.7)
Progression	42(6.4)
Total	654(100)

Improvement : Ordinary daily activities are possible or there are evident neurological improvements comparing with preoperative state
 Stationary state : There is no evident improvement or progression
 Progression : There is a deterioration of the neurological state in spite of surgery

2. 척수 신경성 증양

1) 연령 및 성별

40 가 40~59 가 1.3 : 1

2) 병리조직 진단

266 238 (89.5%)
 18 (6.8%), 10 (3.8%)

3) 종양의 위치

91 (34.2%), 64 (24.1%), 57 (21.4%)

Table 6. Major complications after surgery of the spinal cord tumors

Complications	No. of cases(%)
Spinal deformity/instability	12(1.8)
Wound infection	5(0.8)
Aspiration pneumonia	5(0.8)
CSF leakage	4(0.6)
Bone graft or instrument loosening	3(0.5)
Pulmonary embolism	2(0.3)
GI bleeding	1(0.2)
Hemothorax	1(0.2)
Hoarseness	1(0.2)
Hematoma	1(0.2)
Meningitis	1(0.2)
Total	36(5.5)

GI : gastrointestinal

가 181 (68.0%) 가 53 (20.0%) (dumbbell type) 24 (9.0%)

4) 발현 증상

131 (49.2%) 가 79 (29.7%) 18.2 7 (2.6%)

5) 치료 및 성적

228 (85.7%) 가 203 (76.3%), 55 (20.7%), 8 (3.0%) 3/4 가

3. 수막종

1) 연령 및 성별

50, 60 50~69 14 : 51 3.6

2) 병리조직진단

61% 가

3) 종양의 위치

가 45 (69.2%) 가 58 (89.2%) 가

4) 발현 증상
 (29, 44.6%) (14, 21.5%)
 14.1 (48.7%), 20 (17.4%) 가 39 (33.9%), 56

5) 치료 및 성적
 58 (89.2%) 가
 45 (69.2%)
 17 (26.2%), 3 (4.6%)

4. 신경상피세포 종양

1) 연령 및 성별
 10 50 30, 가
 40 가 1.9 : 1

2) 병리조직진단
 가 ganglioneuroblastoma,
 PNET, neuroblastoma 115
 53 (46.1%) 가
 37 (32.2%), 8 (7.0%),
 8 (7.0%), 7 (6.1%), 2
 (1.7%)

3) 종양의 위치
 가 41 (35.7%) 가
 (22.6%), (19.1%)
 가
 98 (85.2%)

4) 발현 증상
 가 53 (46.1%) 가
 3
 21.4
 2.6

5) 치료 및 성적
 47 (40.9%)
 가
 1
 39 (33.9%)
 66.0% 가

5. 전이성 종양

1) 연령 및 성별
 50 50~69 (49.1%)가
 1.9 : 1

2) 종양의 전이 경로 및 원발 부위
 106 (89.8%) 12 (10.2%)

가 (3),
 2
 (Table 7).

Table 7. Primary site of the spinal cord metastasis

Primary site	No. of cases(%)
Blood borne	
Lung	18
Liver	12
Kidney	12
Cervix	7
Colon	6
Lymphoma	6
Multiple Myeloma	6
Stomach	5
Thyroid	5
Breast	5
Melanoma	2
MFH	2
Other	7
Unknown	13
Total	106
CSF-borne	
Germinoma	3
Choroid plexus papilloma	2
Medulloblastoma	2
Embryonal cell carcinoma	1
Oligodendroglioma	1
GBL	1
Meningioma	1
Craniopharyngioma	1
Total	12

3) 종양의 위치

가 70 (59.3%) 가 3.6
 20 (16.9%), 17 (14.3%) 23~48%,
 가 105 9.6~35%, 4~23%, 6.4~25%
 (89.0%) 가 3.8~
 3.9 : 1

4) 발현 증상

50 (42.4%) 가 4.1
 (49 , 41.5%)가 1)3)10)
 3.3

5) 치료 및 성적

29 (24.6%) 18)19)21)
 가 64 (54.2%) nnoly Co-
 70 (59.3%) 가
 36 (30.5%)
 1 52 가
 (44.1%), 56 (47.5%), 10 (8.5%) 18)19)23)

고 찰

CT MRI
 가 1980
 MRI
 10 3~10
 40 50
 가 61.7% 가
 40 30 71% 가
 1)5)10)12-17)21)24)25) CT MRI 가
 50 가 가
 가 14.5~19% 가 가
 11.9% 가
 7)8)20) 가
 1~1.5 2)6)8)9)19)21)22)24)
 1~1.5 , Steinke
 1.3 , 1.5~1.7 2
 가 가
 1.5~4 1)3)10)23)25) 2)9)25)
 1.2 90% 가 가
 1.3 , 1.9 , 19)23)

64.8%

가 95%

가 10~20%가

가 1

가 424 (64.8%), 188 (28.7%), 42 (6.4%)

6) 36 (5.5%), 12 (1.8%), (5, 0.8%), (5, 0.8%)

minectomy laminotomy 8) 1 3

가 7) 40 (89.5%)

가 1 1 가 (49.1%). 85.7% 가 , 76.3%

Leibowitz 1) 5 70%

가 8) 50, 60 3.6 89.2% 가

62.3%/102month, 19.1%/11month 69.2%

가 9) 30, 40 가 (46.1%), (32.2%), (7.0%)

(46.1%)가 가 , 40.9% 가 33.9%

결론 및 요약

1973 1999 10 66.0%

가 654 가

10) 50, 60 , 89.8% , 10.2%

1) 40 가 145 (22.1%) 가 78 (11.9%) 1.2 : 1 가 3.3 , 44.1%

2) 266 (40.7%) 가 131 (20.0%), 118 (18.0%), 94 (14.4%)

3) 가 239 (36.5%) 가 , : 2001 4 11 : 2001 6 1 : 110 - 744 28 2 : 02) 760 - 3381, : 744 - 8459

가 249 (38.1%) 가

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