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Case Study of a Spinal Epidural Capillary Hemangioma: A 4-Year Postoperative Follow-Up

Study Design Case study.

Objectives We report the case of a 58-year-old Caucasian man, who presented with a 4-month history of increasing low back pain and gait difficulty. Objective neurologic examination revealed a severe paraparetic symptomatology without any sphincter involvement.

Methods Spinal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed an extradural mass formation situated dorsally at the level of thoracic vertebrae T2 to T4.

Results A laminectomy was performed with total removal of the mass; histology suggested a highly vascularized lesion with lobular architecture, which seems a very rare case, compatible with a capillary hemangioma.

Conclusions A careful follow-up for the next 4 years, including control MRIs every postoperative year, showed a very good neurologic condition of the patient and no recurrence on imaging findings.

脊髓硬膜外毛細血管瘤個案研究：4 年術後跟進

研究設計 個案研究

目的 我們報告一個 58 歲的白人男子，出現了 4 個月的腰背疼痛增加和步態困難的情況。客觀的神經系統檢查發現嚴重的下身輕癱症狀而沒有牽涉任何括約肌受。

方法 脊椎的磁力共振成像（MRI）顯示硬膜外有腫塊形成，位於胸椎 T2 至 T4 水平的背側。

結果 以椎板切除術切除全部腫塊；組織學提出了一個高度血管病變與小葉結構，這似乎是一個非常罕見的情況，與毛細血管瘤一致。

結論 在接下來的 4 年中仔細跟進，包括術後每一年控制磁力共振，結果顯示患者有很好的神經系統狀態和影像學沒復發的表現。