6. Bölüm

ÇOCUK OMURGA TRAVMALARI

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Giriş

Çocuklarda travmatik torako-lomber omurga yaralanmaları nadirdir ancak yaşamı tehdit eden ciddi potansiyel yaralanmalara sebep olabilir. Pediatrik hastalarda torakolomber omurilik yaralanmaları, sık karşılaşılan küçük kompresyon kırıklarından nadir görülen tam omurilik yaralanması ile ilişkili vertebra kırıklı çıkıklarına kadar değişir.Torakolomber omurgada çok çeşitli yaralanma tipleri göz önüne alındığında, uygun tedavi, pediatrik spinal anatominin iyi bilinmesi, biyomekanik, iyileşme ve büyüme potansiyelinin yanısıra psikososyal faktörlerin de bilinmesi gereklidir. Torakolomber kırıkların dikkatli takibi, omurganın kalan büyüme potansiyeli, instabilite, nörolojik yaralanma geç deformite riski nedeniyle önemlidir. Çocuklardaki kafatası çapının bedene oranla daha büyük olması ve boyun bölgesini destekleyen yumuşak dokuların daha zayıf olması nedeniyle çocuklardaki omurga yaralanmalarının en sık görüldüğü yer servikal bölgedir [(1)].

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