

Burke RE, et al. *Delayed-onset dystonia in patients with "static" encephalopathy*. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 1980;43:789-97.

Eight cases of persistent dystonia appearing one to 14 years after non-progressive cerebral insults are described. Five were due to perinatal anoxia, one to trauma, and two to cerebral infarction. This phenomenon of delayed-onset dystonia has not been described previously, although review of earlier literature reveals several probable examples. Delayed-onset dystonia due to perinatal anoxia is an important diagnostic alternative to dystonia musculorum deformans for dystonia occurring in childhood.

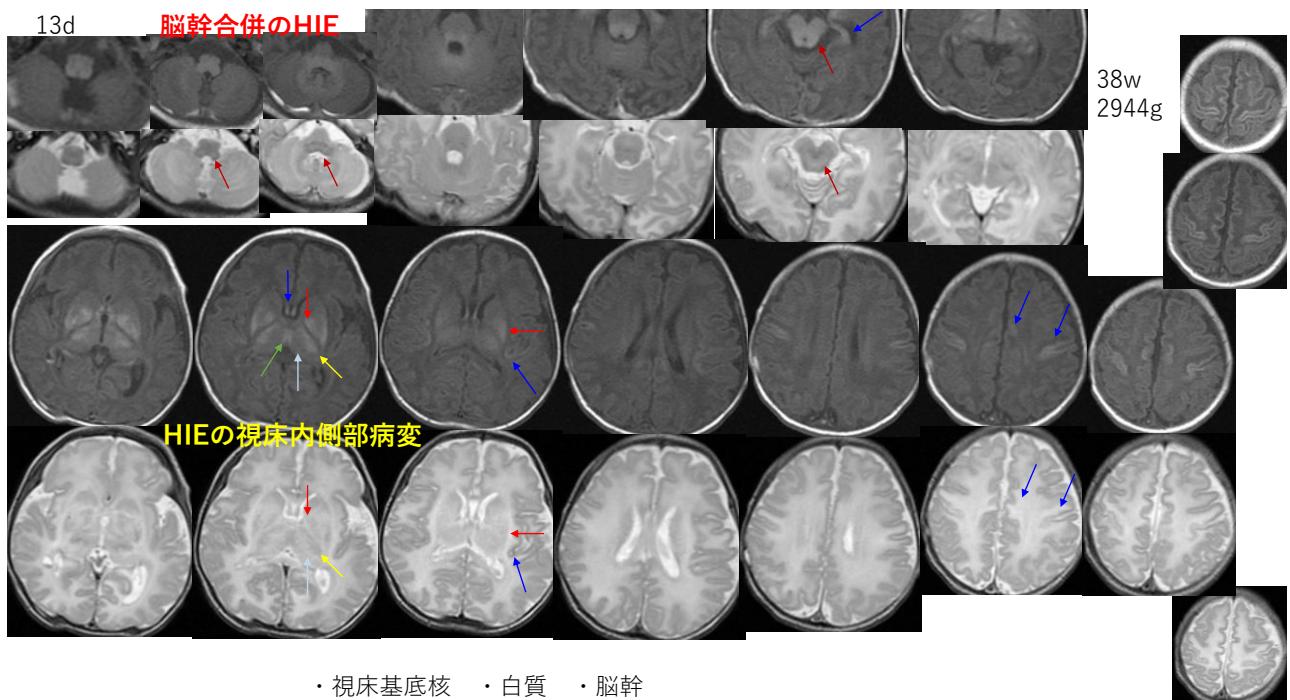
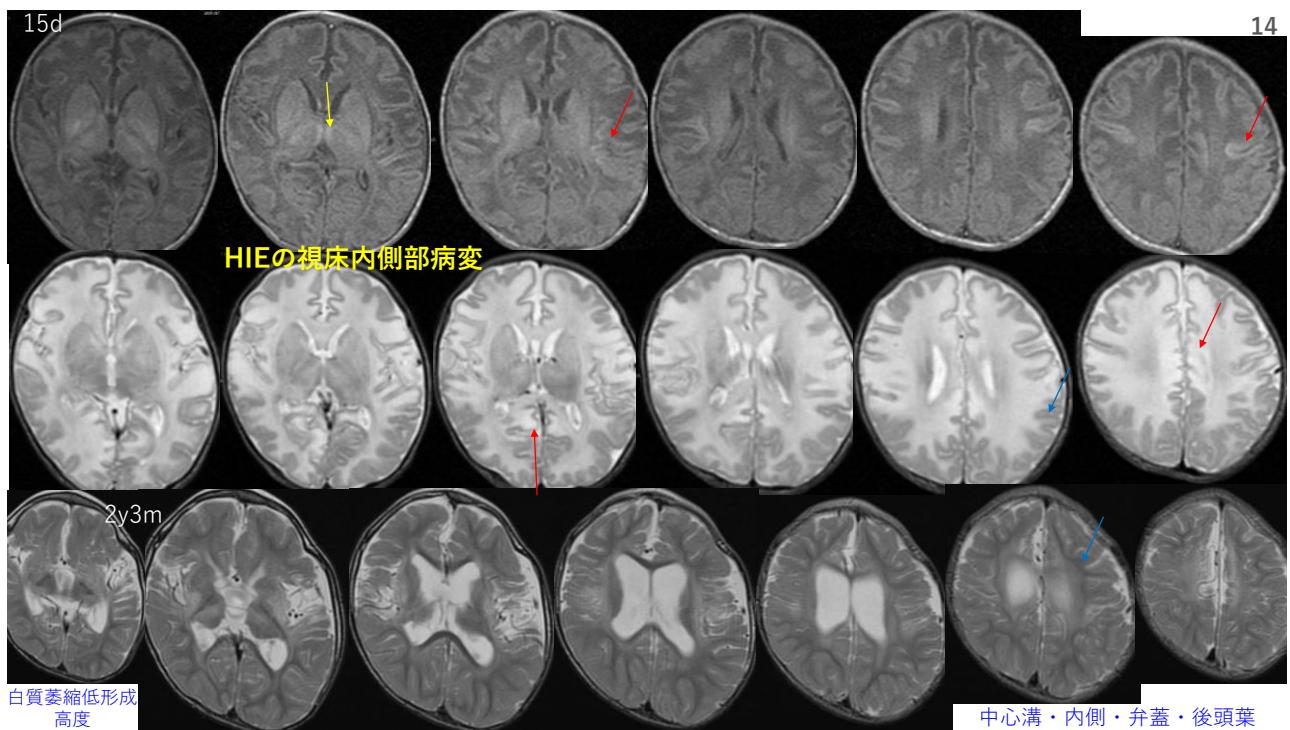
Saint Hilaire MH, Burke RE, et al. *Delayed-onset dystonia due to perinatal or early childhood asphyxia*. Neurology 1991;41:216-22.

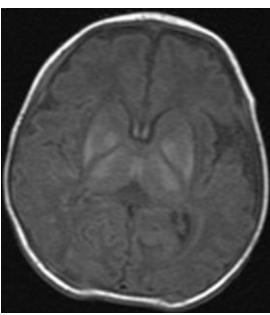
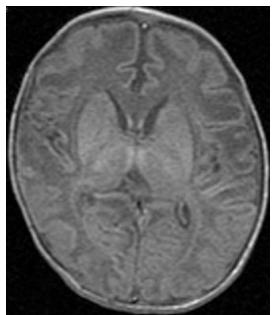
Scott BL, et al. *Delayed-onset progressive movement disorders after static brain lesions*. Neurology 1996;46:68-74.

Cerovac N, et al. *Delayed-onset dystonia due to perinatal asphyxia: a prospective study*. Mov Disord 2007;22:2426-9.

Our preliminary data suggest that over the course of at least 7 years after birth, approximately 1% of infants who survived perinatal asphyxial HIE would develop delayed-onset dystonia.

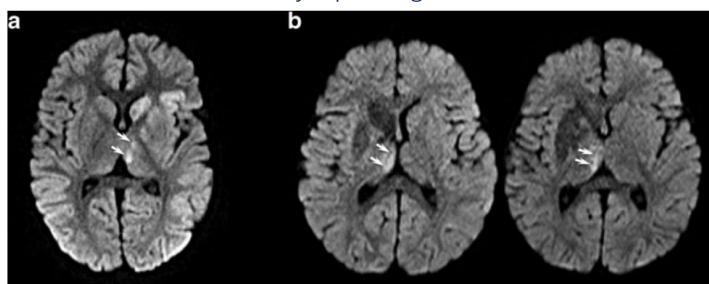
発達期脳障害では、小児期後期以降に、抑制機構が消退し、筋過活動症候が発症し進行する





Manara R, et al. Secondary parenchymal and vascular changes after middle cerebral artery stroke in children. Neuroradiology 2013;55:1259-66.

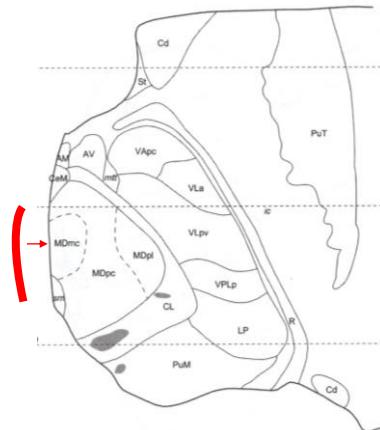
Trans-synaptic degeneration



Mediodorsal nucleus (MD)

mc: Magnocellular part

- Medial prefrontal and orbitofrontal regionsと連絡
- Amygdalaから入力



新生児期MRIで
Mamillothalamic tract
Nabenular nucleus
は髓鞘化されている