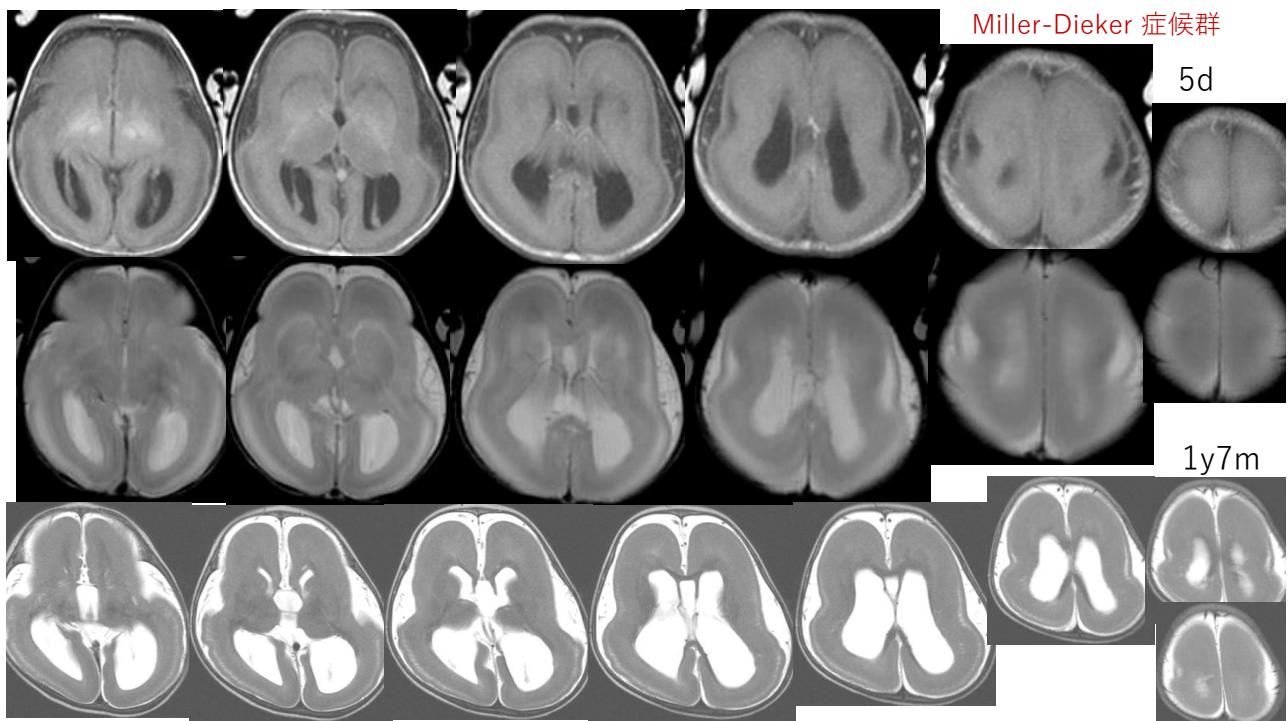


# 脳回形成異常の運動症候の見直し

横地健治

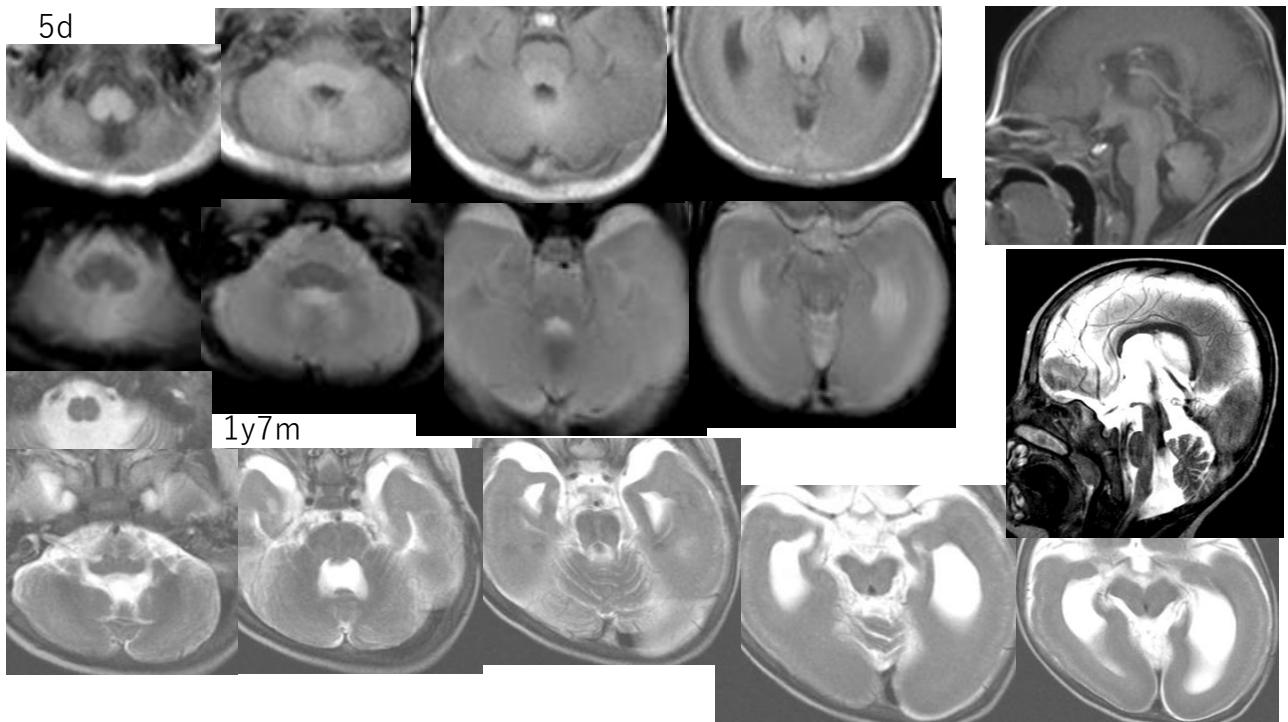


1



2

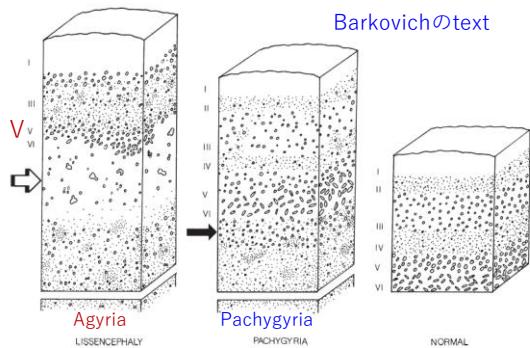
1



3

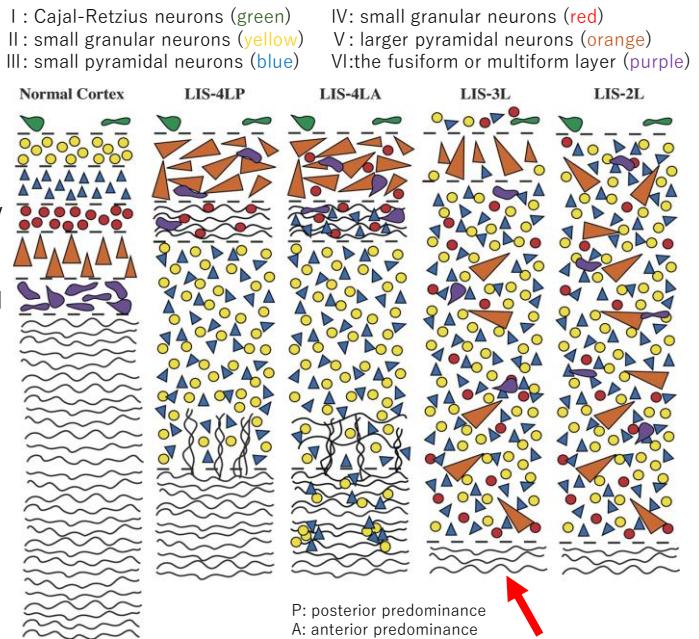
正常6層構造

- I : the molecular layer
- II: the external granular layer
- III: the external pyramidal layer
- IV: the internal granular layer 視床からの感覚入力の受け手
- V: the internal pyramidal layer 主要な出力経路
- VI: the multiform layer



Schematic showing cortical architecture in classic lissencephaly. In complete lissencephaly (agyria), a large cell-sparse zone (open black arrow) separates the molecular layer (layer I) and an outer cortical layer (layers III, V, VI in figure) from a thick deeper layer of disorganized neurons. In incomplete lissencephaly (pachygryia), the outer cortical layer is thicker, the cell-sparse zone (black arrow) thinner, and the inner cortical layer smaller.

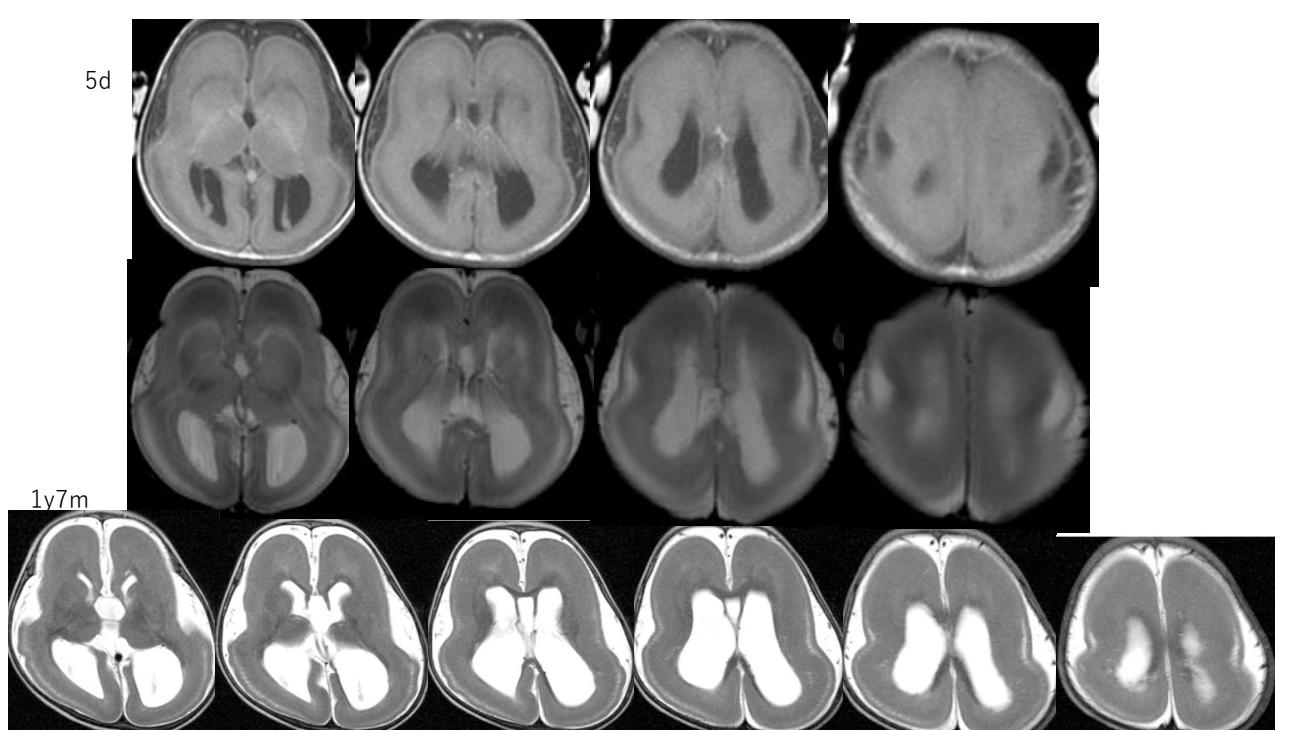
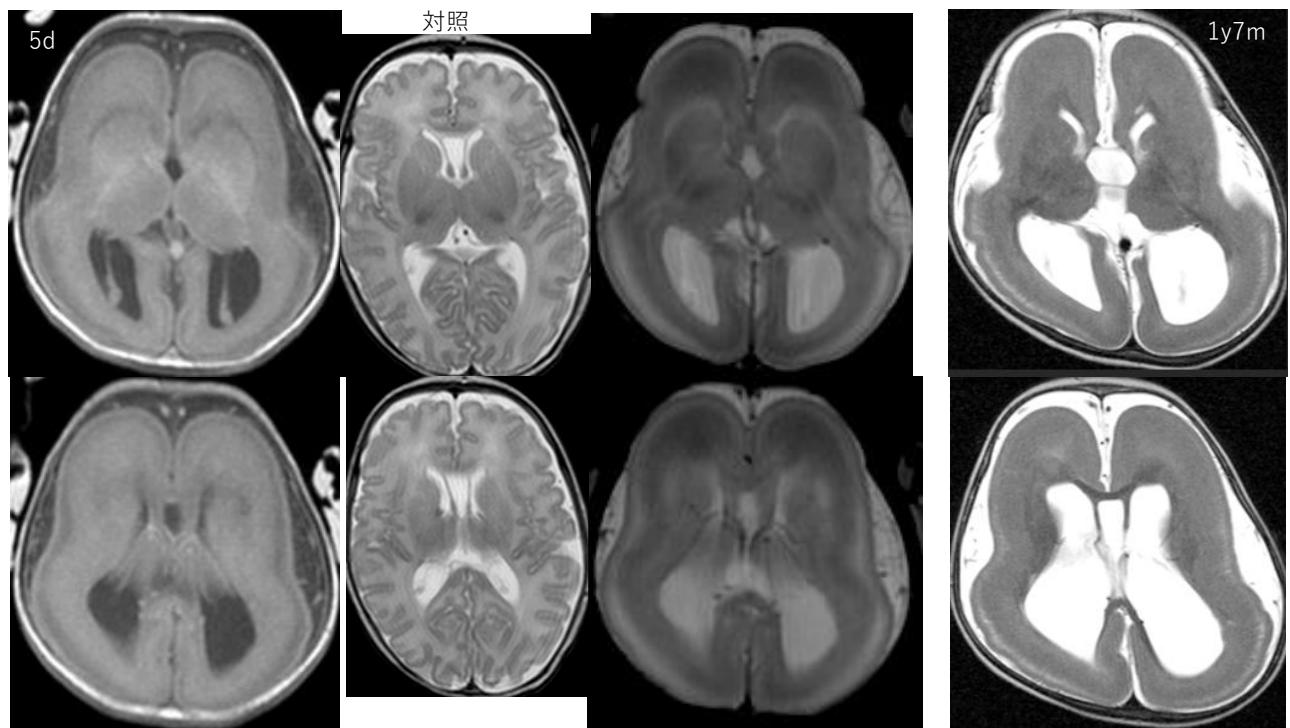
**? ?**



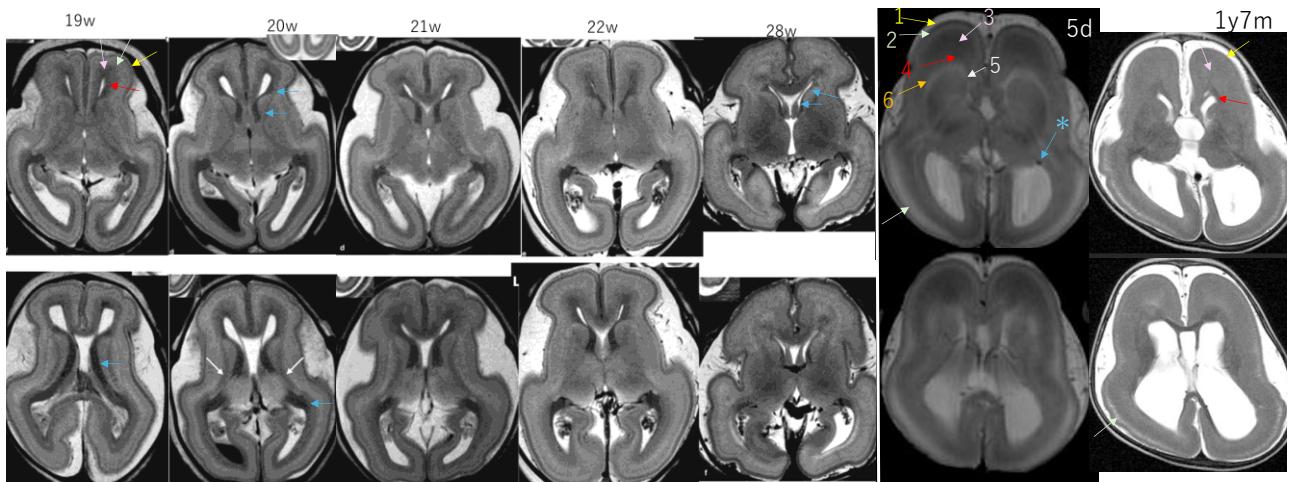
Forman MS, Squier W, Dobyns WB, Golden JA. Genotypically defined lissencephalies show distinct pathologies. J Neuropathol Exp Neurol. 2005;64:847-57.

4

2



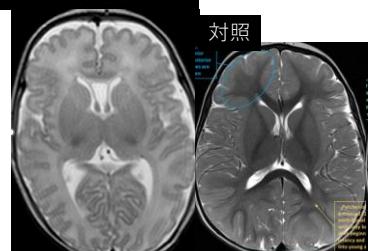
6



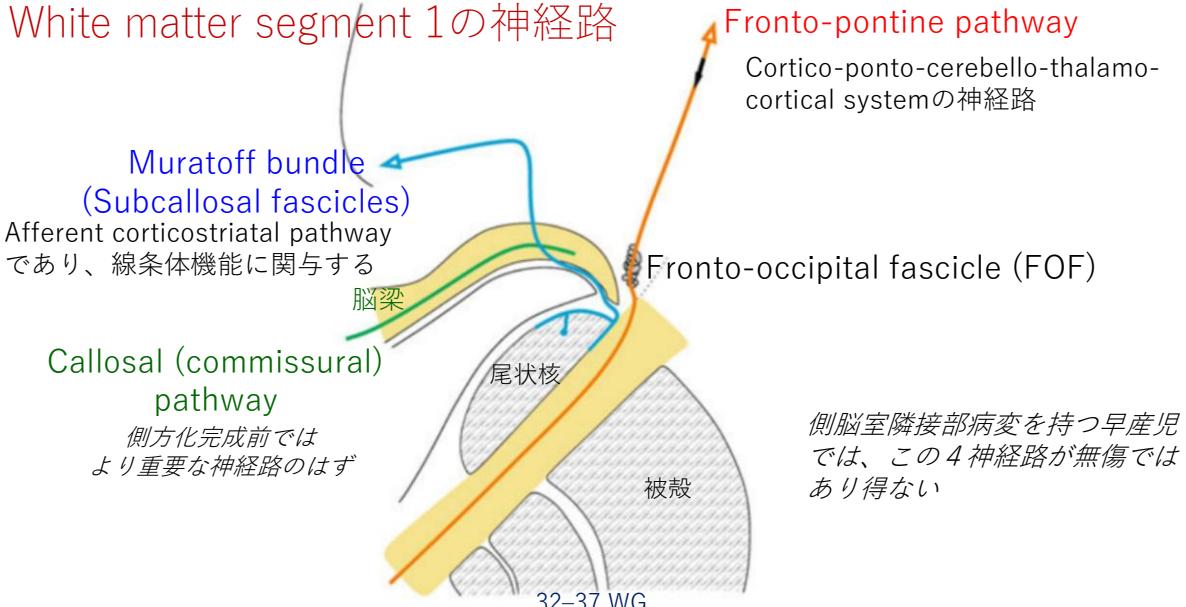
Trulzsi F, et al. Perinatal Neuroradiology. From the Fetus to the Newborn. Springer. 2016.

- 1: 分子層
- 2: 不全subplate
- 3: 遊走不全細胞集団 \*脳表側は細胞成分が多く、脳室側は水様成分が多い
- 4: 側脳室隣接部走行線維(callosal fiber他) + 遊走細胞残存領域 \*T2高信号域・小囊胞あり
- 5: 尾状核と側脳室壁の間隙走行線維 Muratoff bundle (subcallosal fascicles)
- 6: external capsule
- \*: ganglionic eminence

7



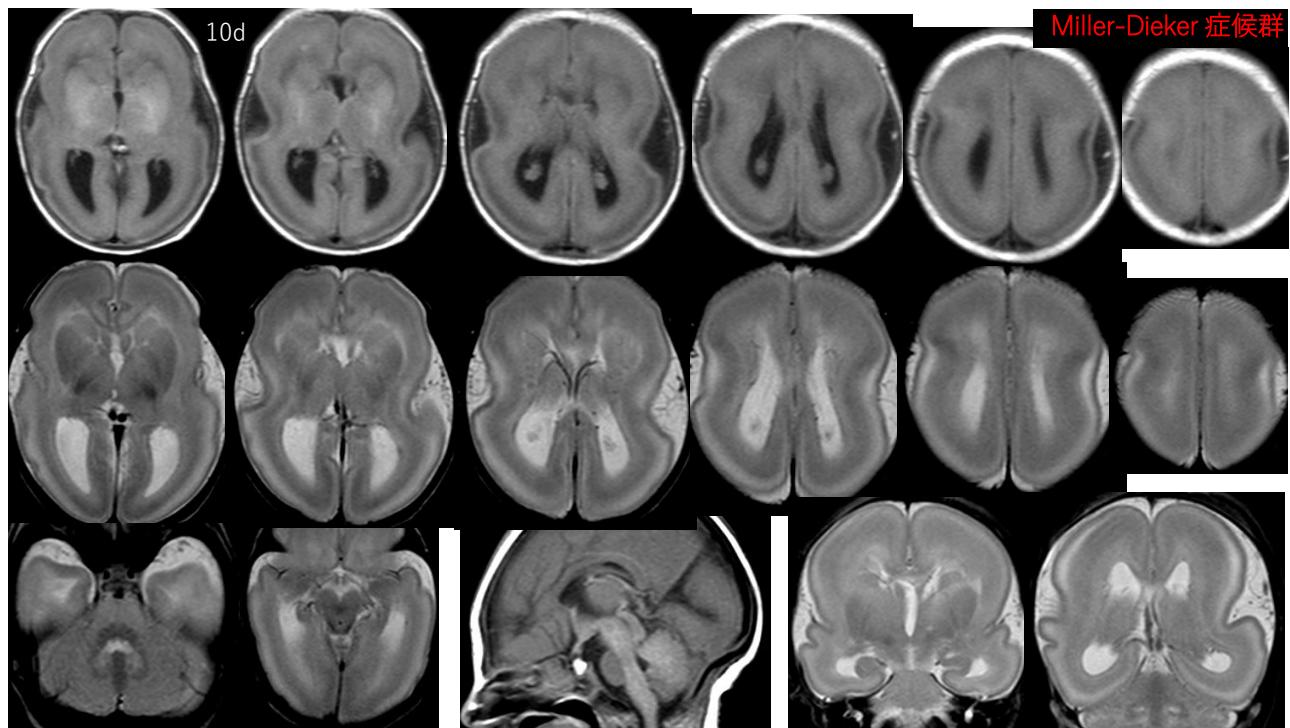
## White matter segment 1の神経路



Kostović I, Radoš M, Kostović-Srzentić M, Krsnik Ž. Fundamentals of the Development of Connectivity in the Human Fetal Brain in Late Gestation: From 24 Weeks Gestational Age to Term. J Neuropathol Exp Neurol 2021;80:393-414.

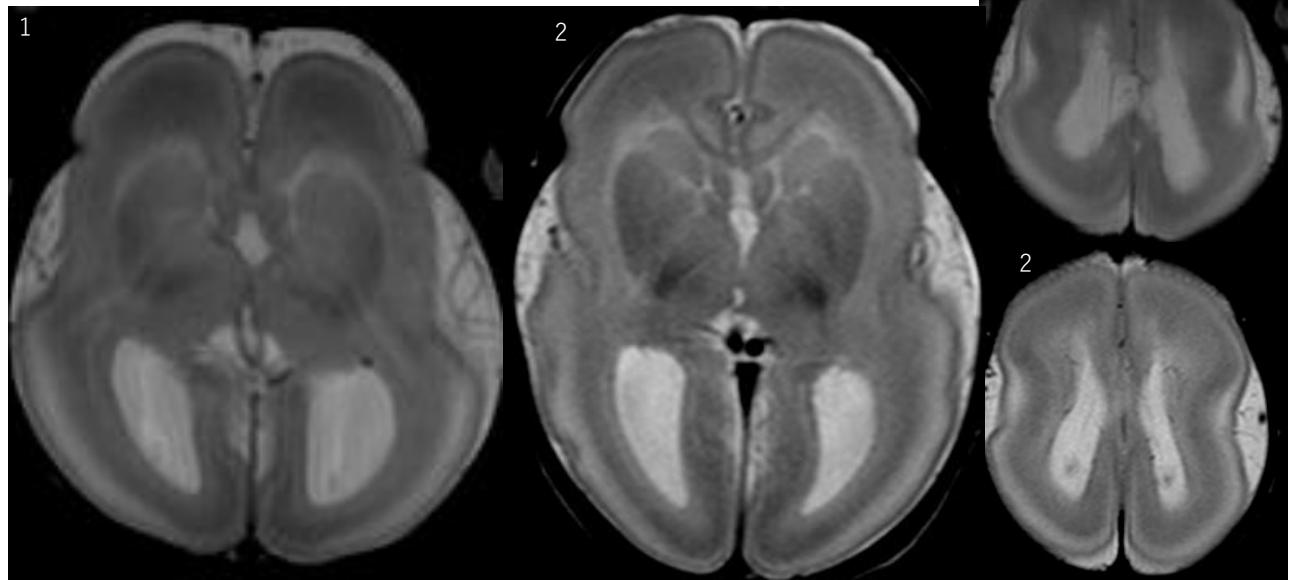
8

4



9

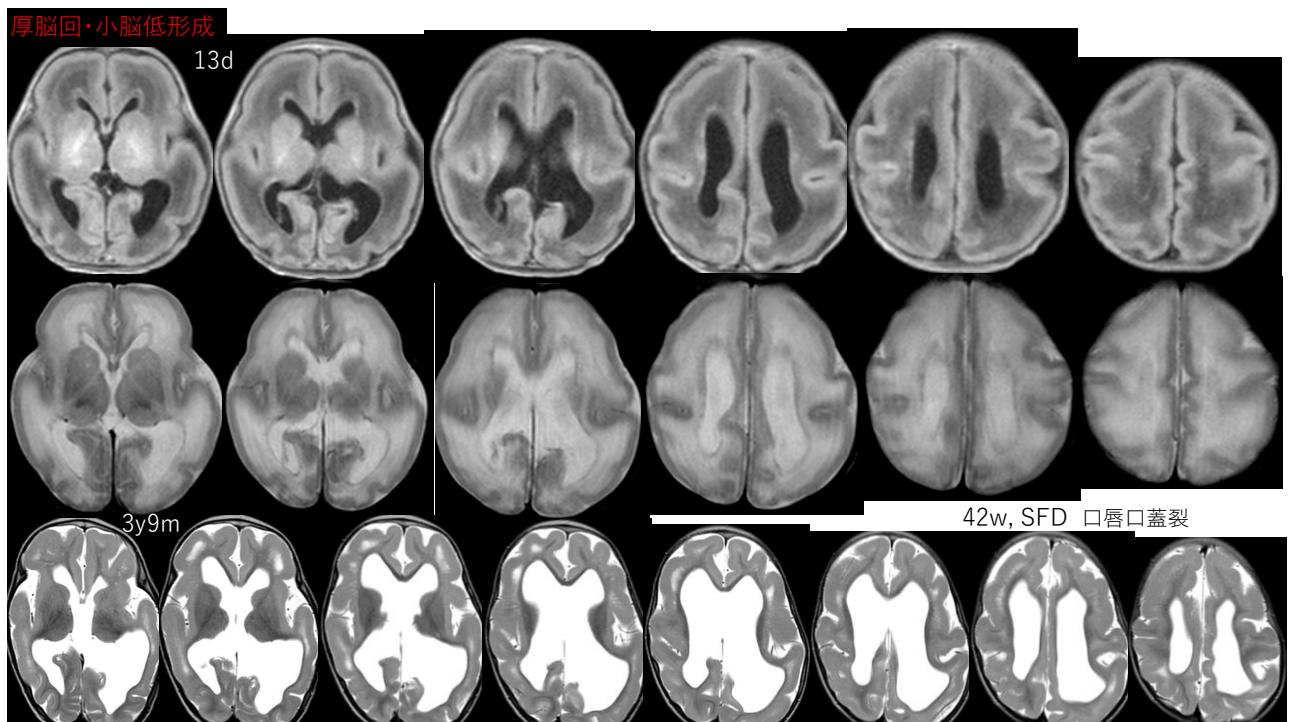
2例のMiller-Dieker症候群



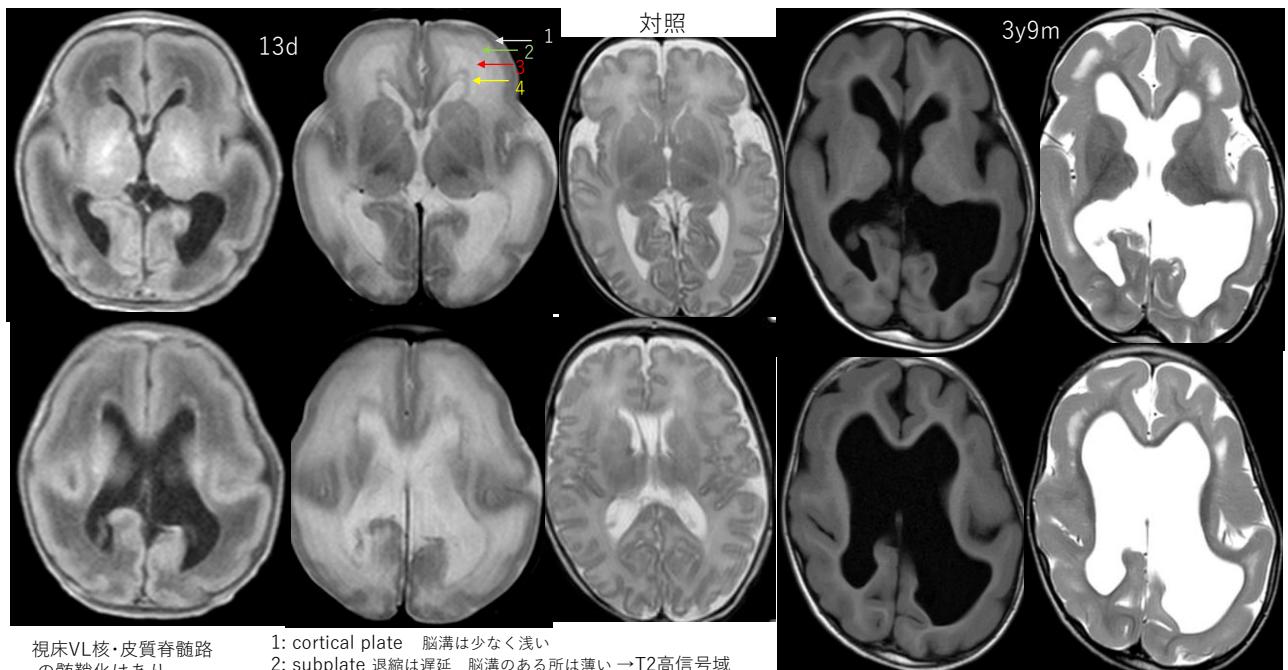
10



11



12

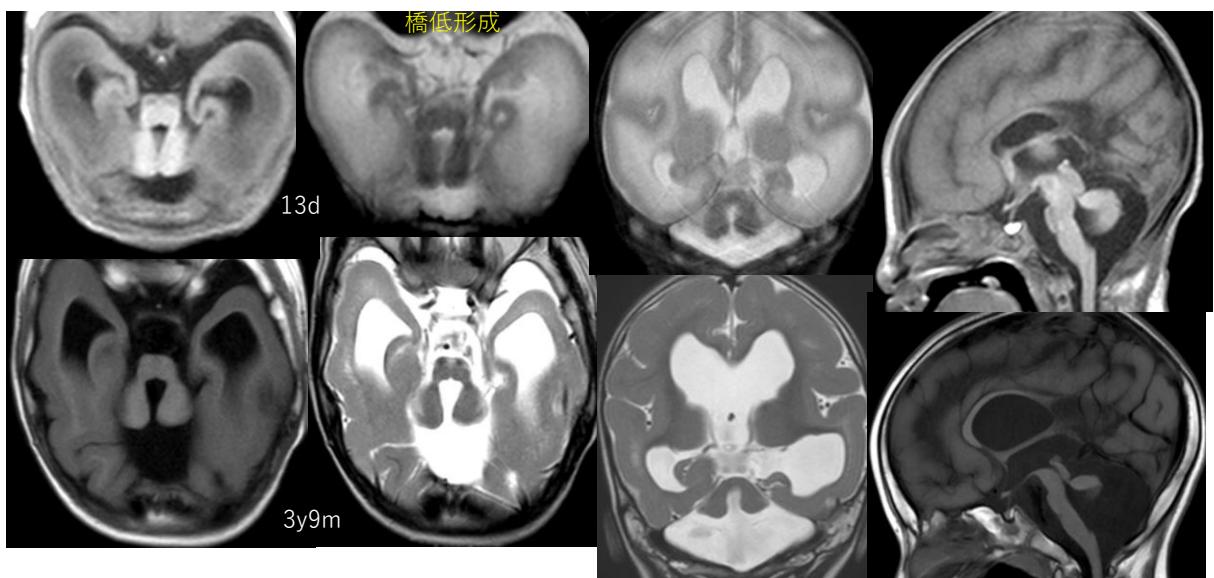


視床VL核・皮質脊髄路  
の髓鞘化はあり

- 1: cortical plate 脳溝は少なく浅い
- 2: subplate 退縮は遅延 脳溝のある所は薄い → T2高信号域
- 3: intermediate zone (IZ)
- 4: 側脳室壁隣接部線維(callosal fiber他) + 遊走細胞残存領域

脳溝は深くはなっているが、数は増えず

13

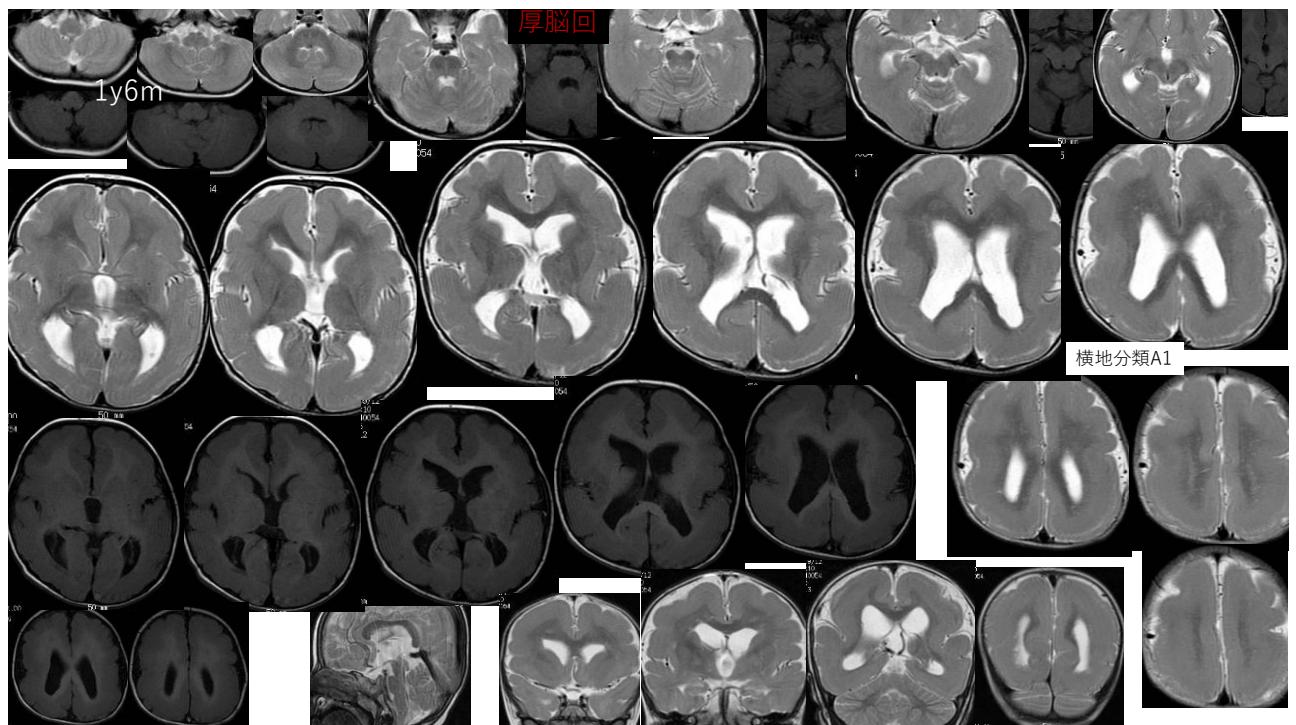


- 中小脳脚小脳半球系無形成
- 虫部無形成
- ✓ 下小脳脚系の過形成

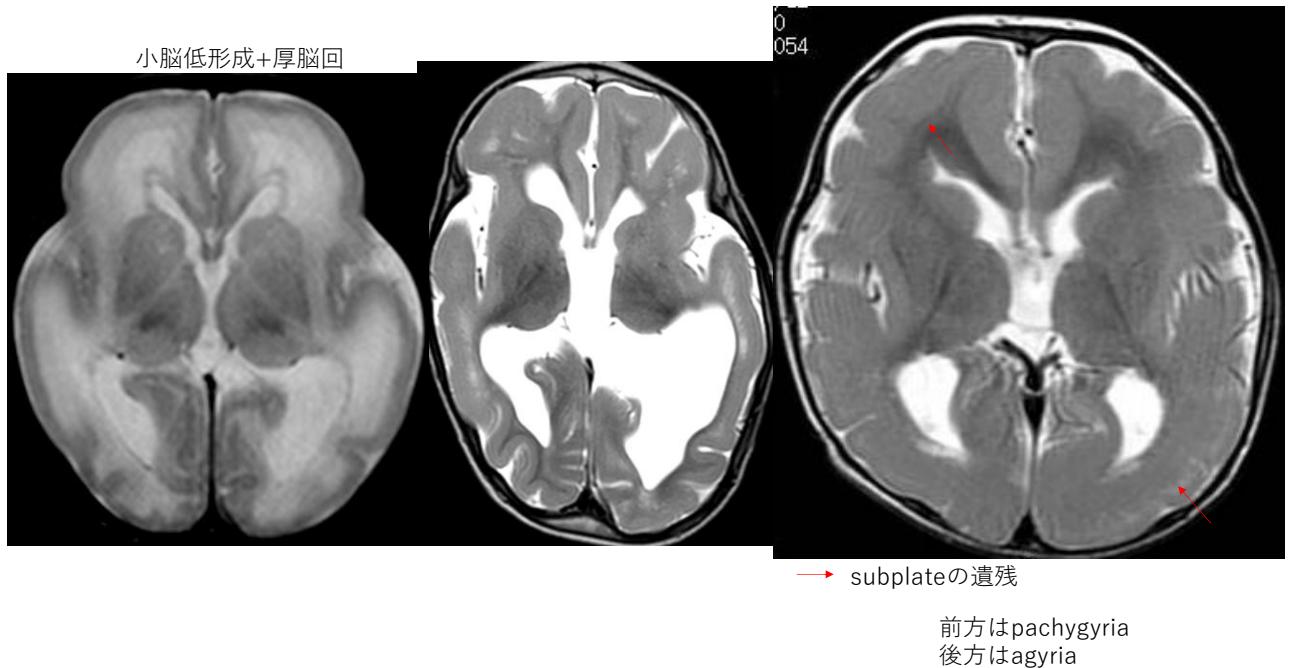
14



15



16



17



18

Pachgyria

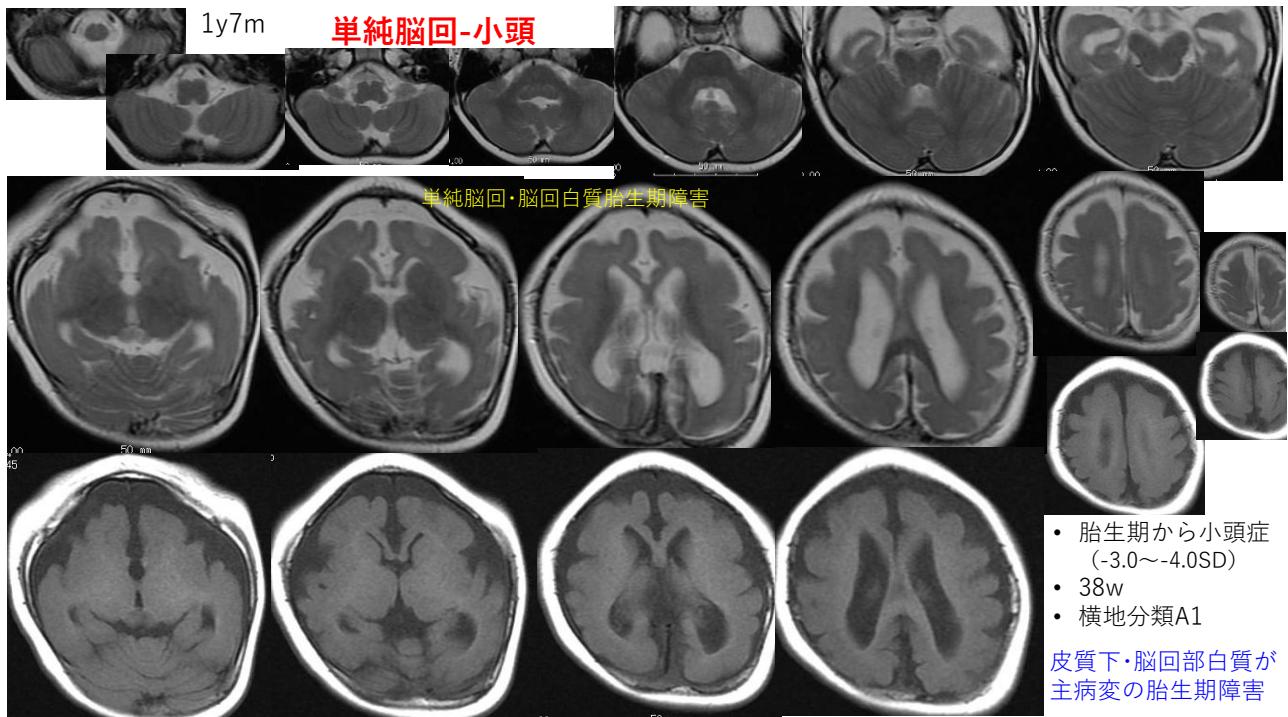
手支持での坐位：8歳 最重度ID



股屈曲過活動  
股伸展荷重制限  
非基底核大脳性共収縮制御障害

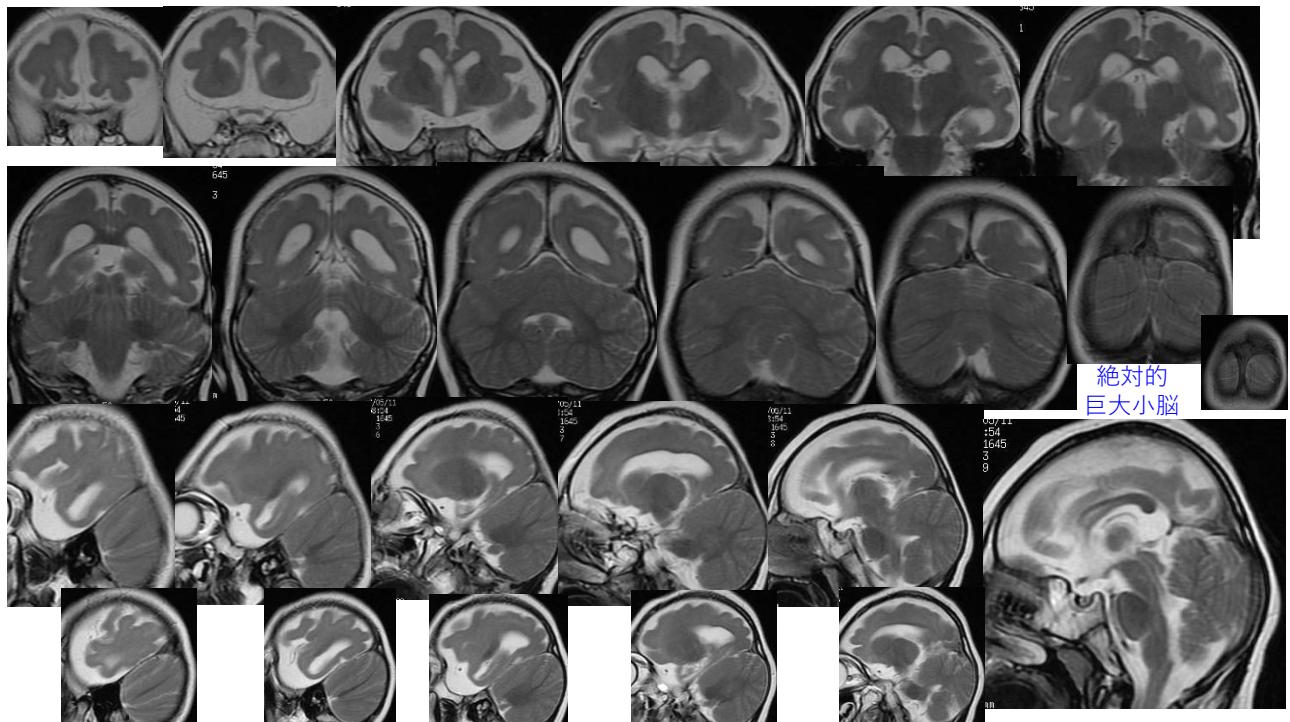
FCMDに似る

19



20

10

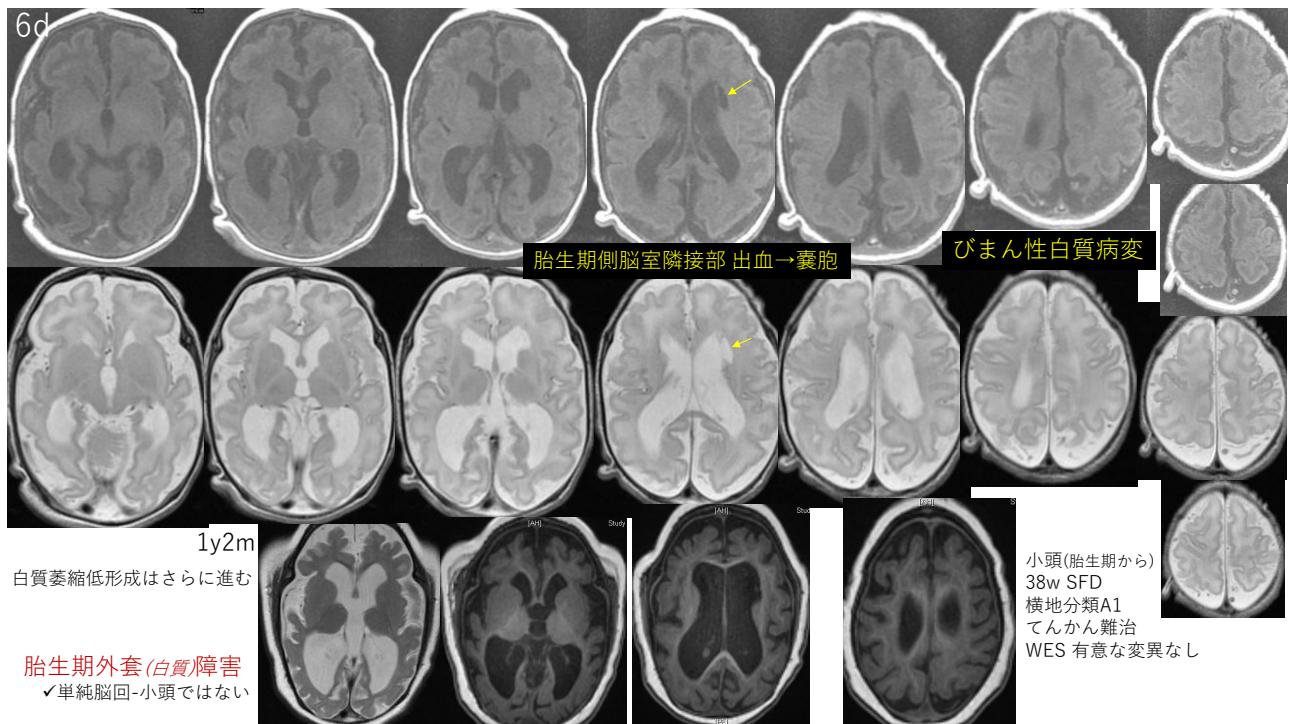


21

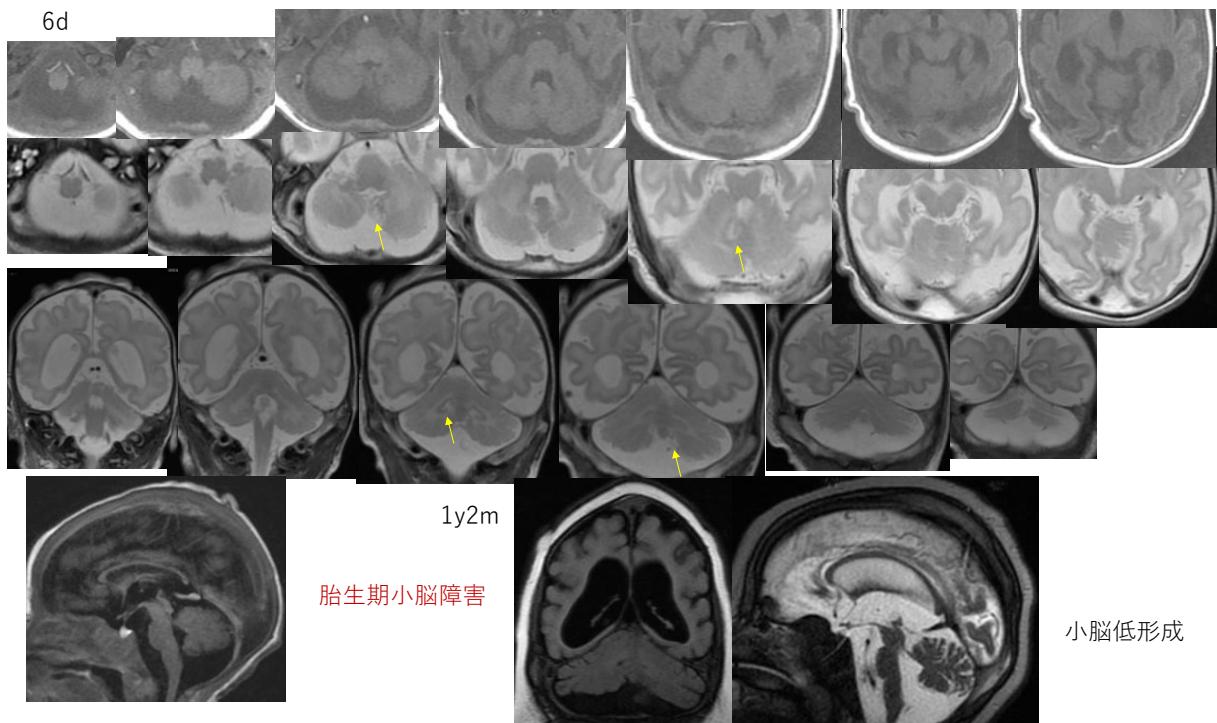


股屈曲過活動・股伸展荷重制限  
非基底核大脳性共収縮制御障害

22



23

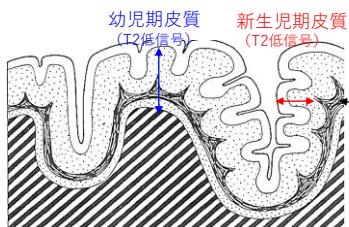


24

12



25



## Polymicrogyria (PMG)

Takanashi J, Barkovich AJ. The changing MR imaging appearance of polymicrogyria: a consequence of myelination. AJNR 2003;24:788-93.

Jansen AC, et al. **The histopathology of polymicrogyria**: a series of 71 brain autopsy studies. Dev Med Child Neurol 2016;58:39-48.

➤ PMGは病理学上定義されたが、現在は神経画像(MRI)上の概念である

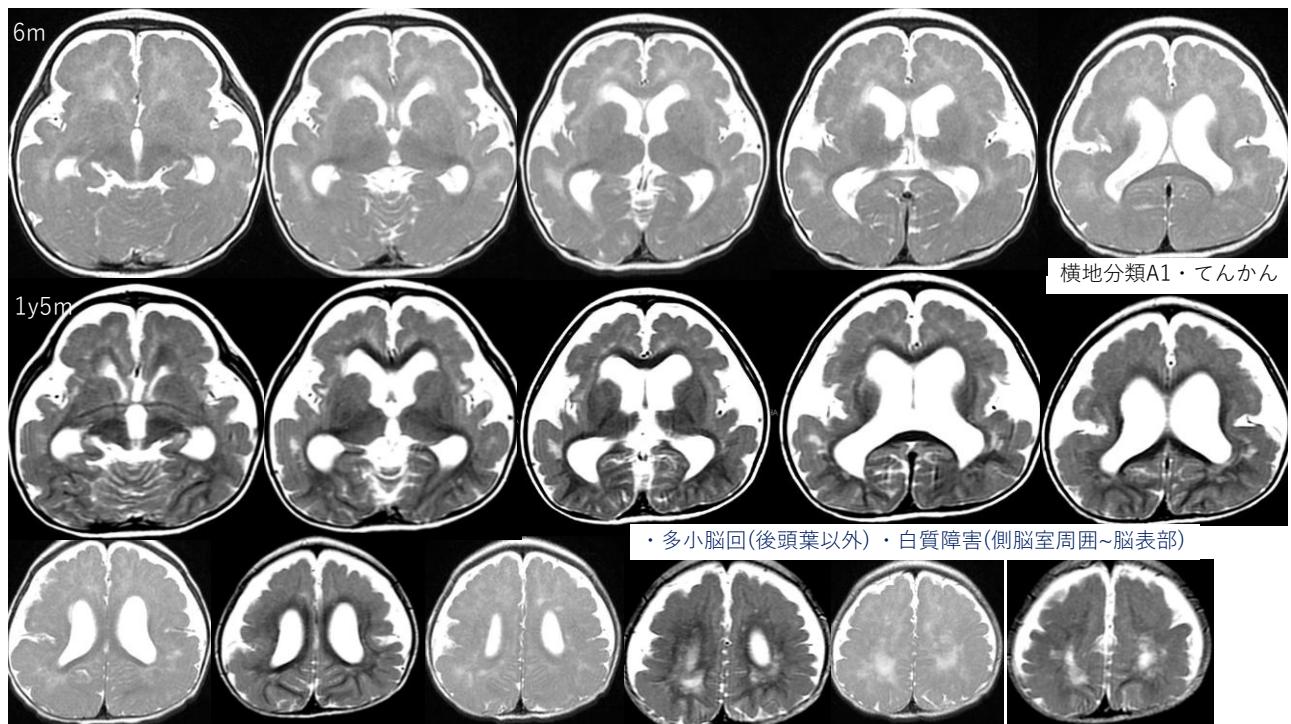
- 病因は多彩であり(遺伝子・感染・外傷・循環障害…)、なお未確定が多い
- 脳軟膜・脳表の異常が多い \*この部が脳回形成の主役かもしれない
- 過早期脳回形成の可能性もあり
- Cortical layerによる分類はartificialである \*2層と4層の共存が多い
- Cortical fusionはないことが多い
- 正常皮質から異常皮質に突然変わることも多い
- Grey-white matter junctionが明瞭でないことが多い
- 他の奇形を合併することも多い

NormanのPMG分類

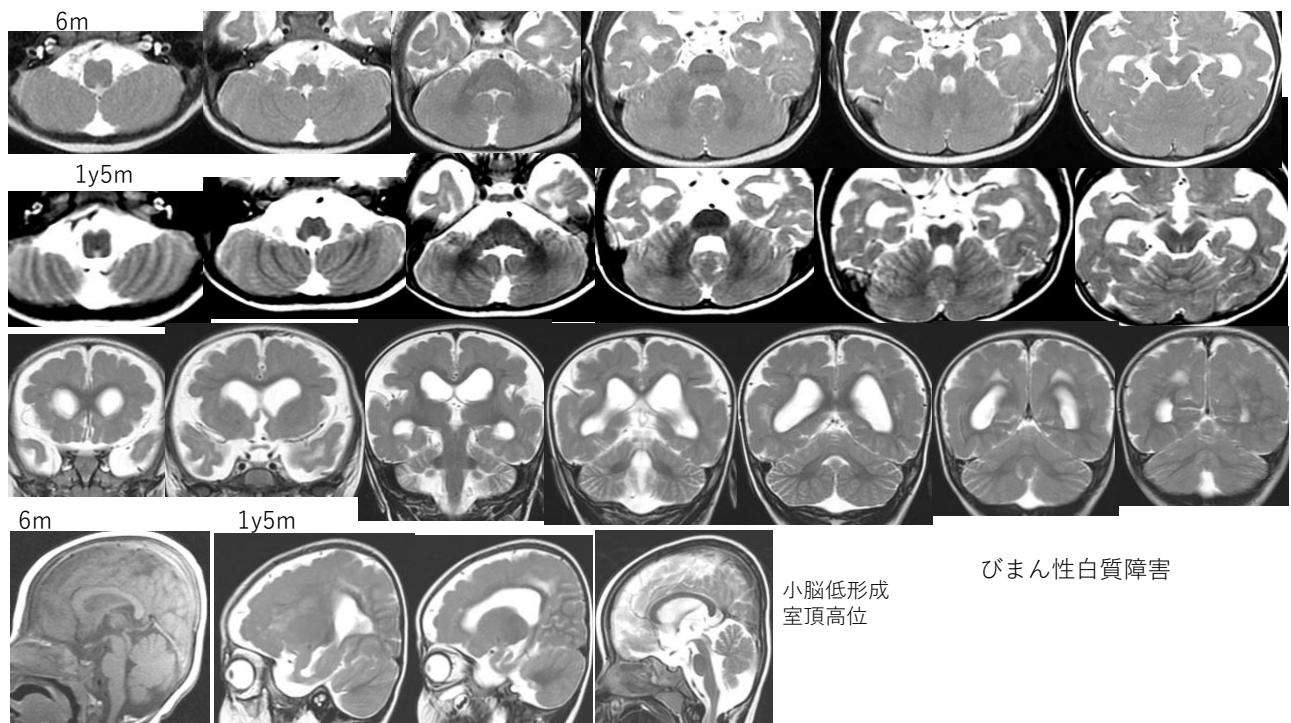
- Unlayered cortex (*Two-layer*)
- **Four-layered cortex**
- Parallel four-layered cortex
- Miniature gyri
- Poorly laminated

26

13



27

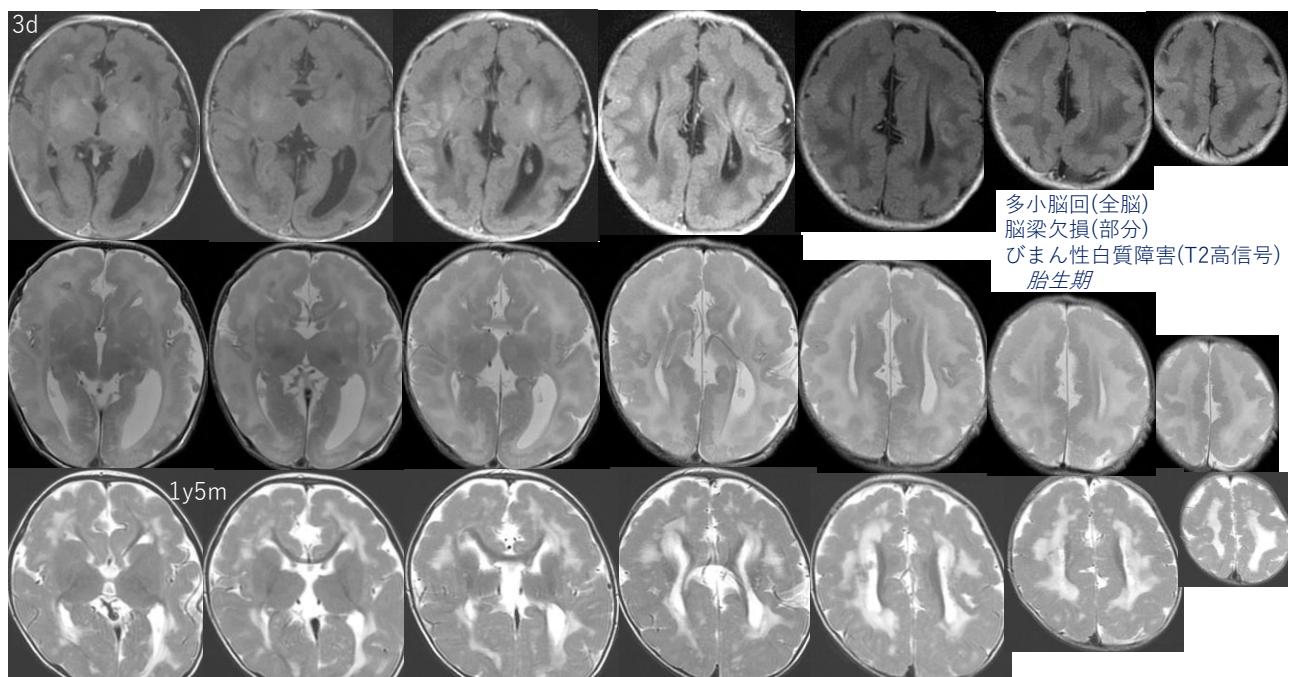


28



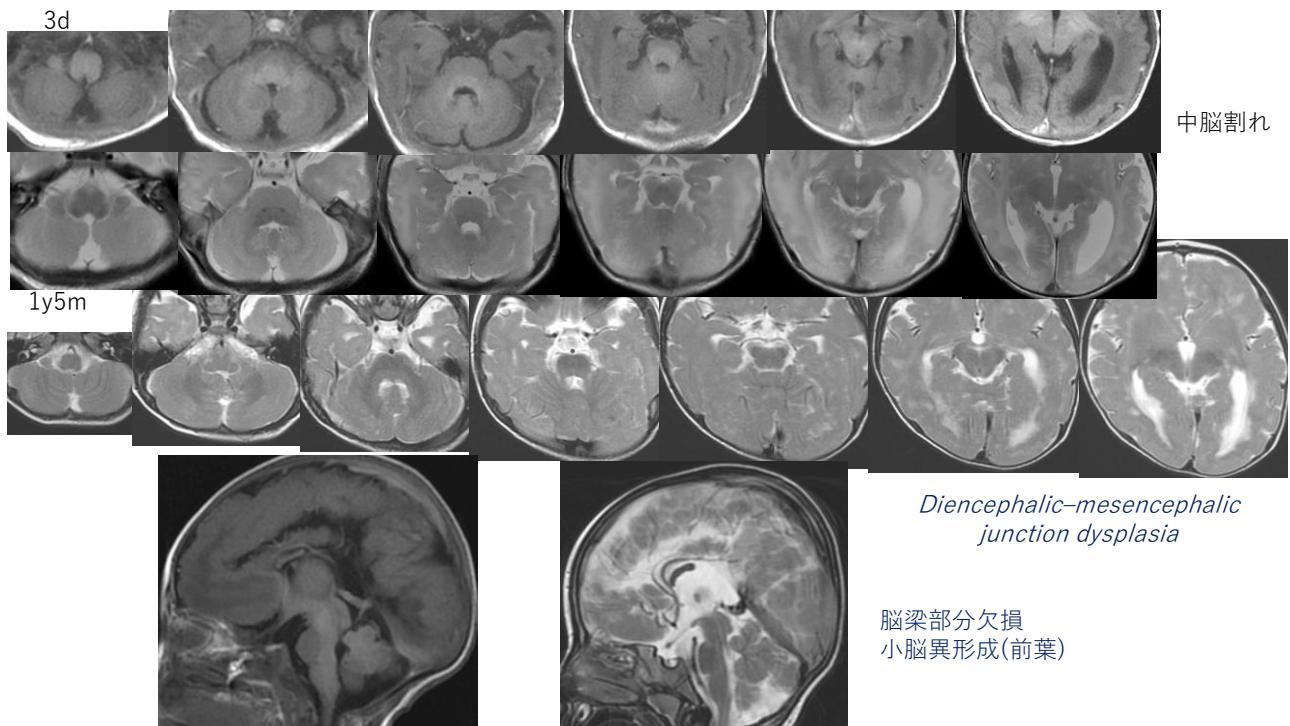
29

胎児期から脳梁欠損あり 周生期著変なし 4mから眼振? 座位1y8m、つたい歩き4y3m 重度ID WESは出ず

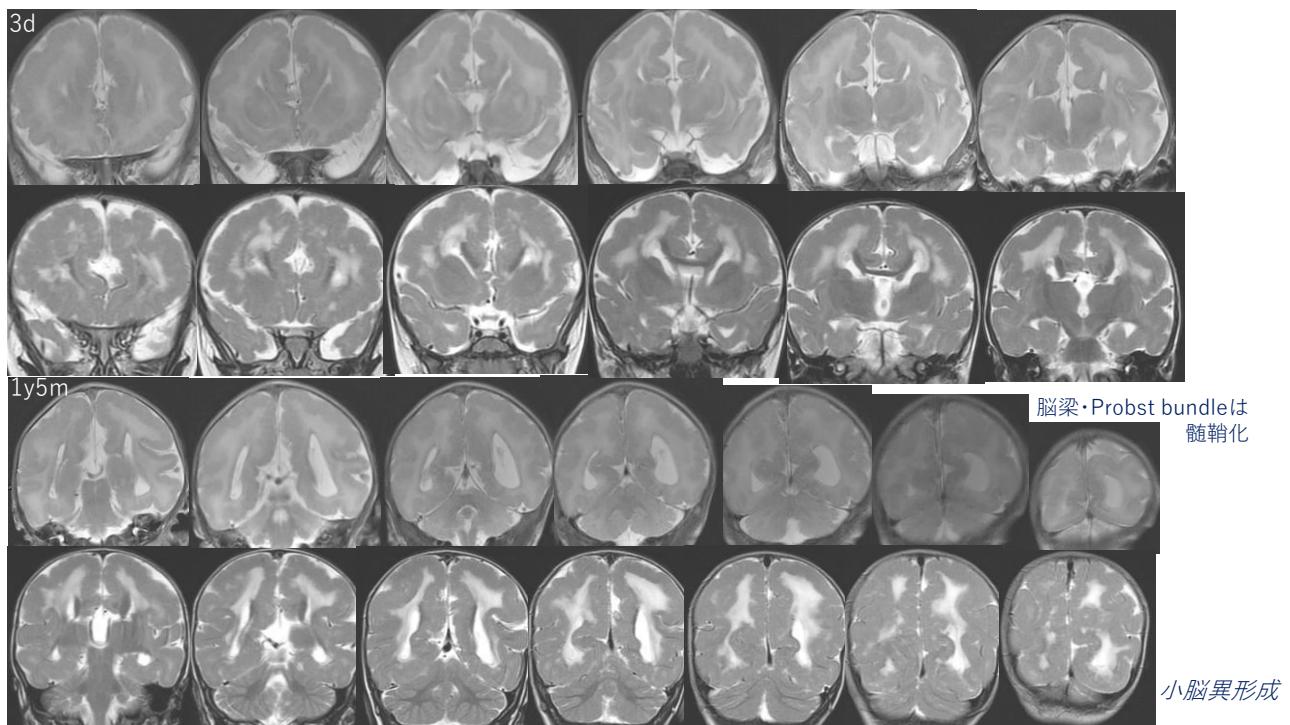


30

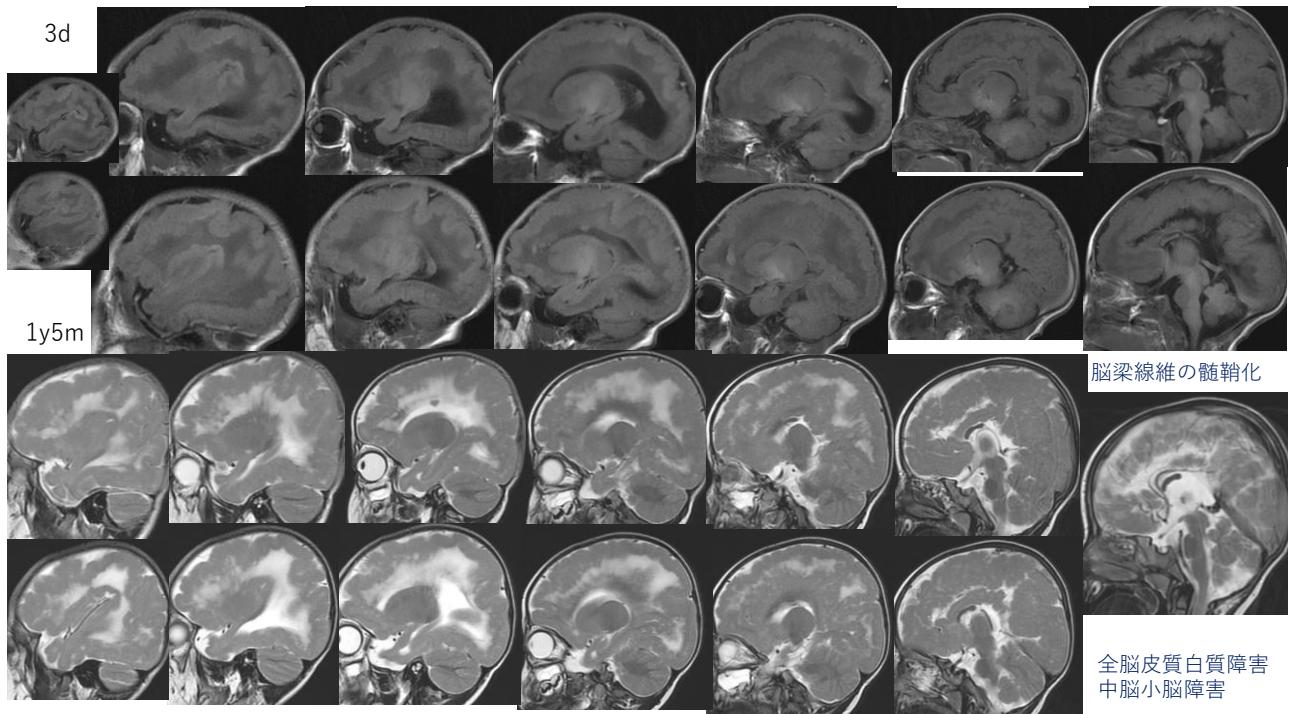
15



31



32



33



34



身体揺すりは早産不随意運動に似る

股伸展荷重制限  
股屈曲過活動  
非基底核大脳性共収縮制御障害

35

眼球は不定の方向に動く（急速相はない）  
saccadic intrusion



中心視しない症候群  
周辺視



頭を回旋して見る（下目で）

・周辺視で見る・動きを入れてみる

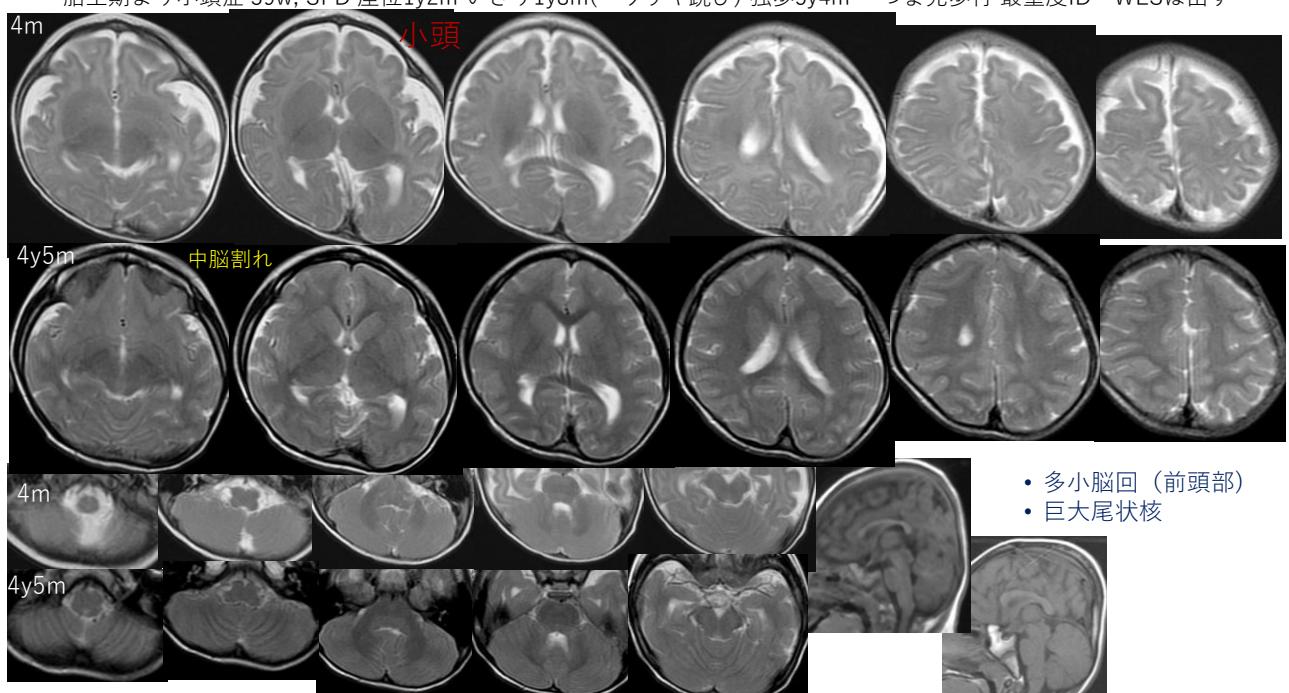


・両眼視ができない  
・眼球静止位がとれない

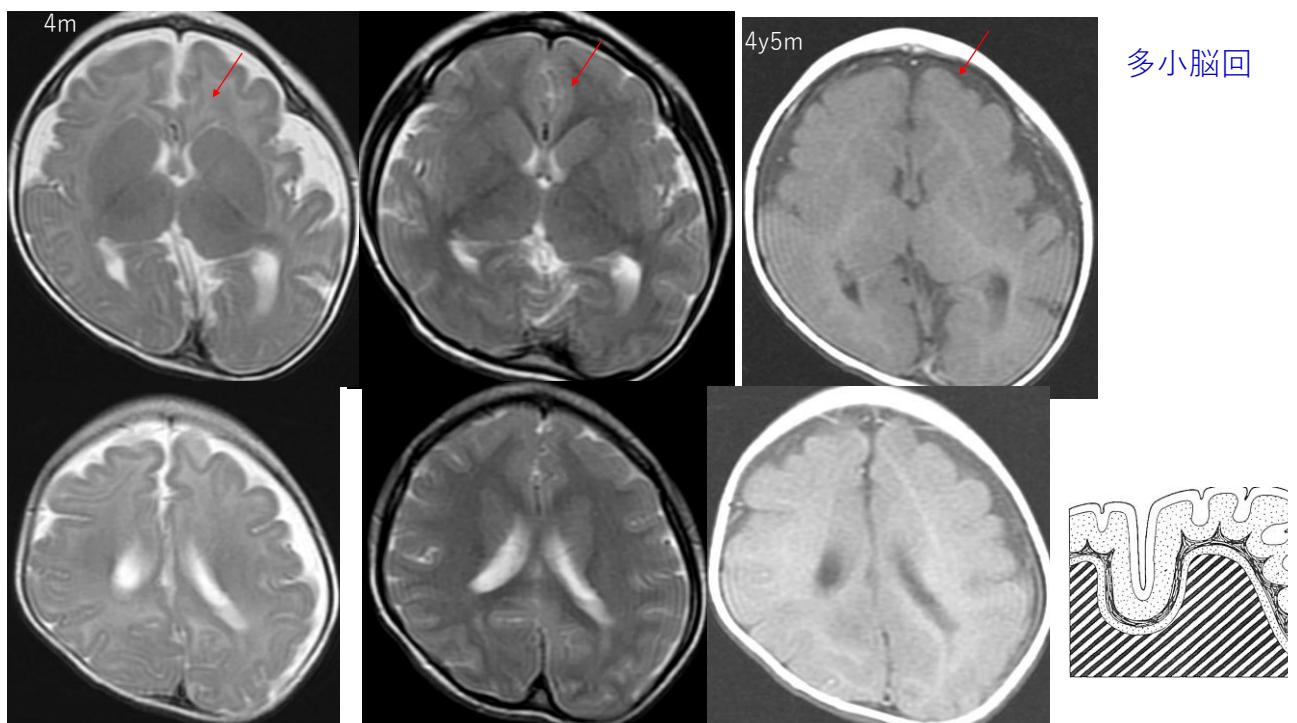


36

胎生期より小頭症 39w, SFD 座位1y2m いざり1y8m(→ウサギ飛び) 独歩5y4m →つま先歩行 最重度ID WESは出ず

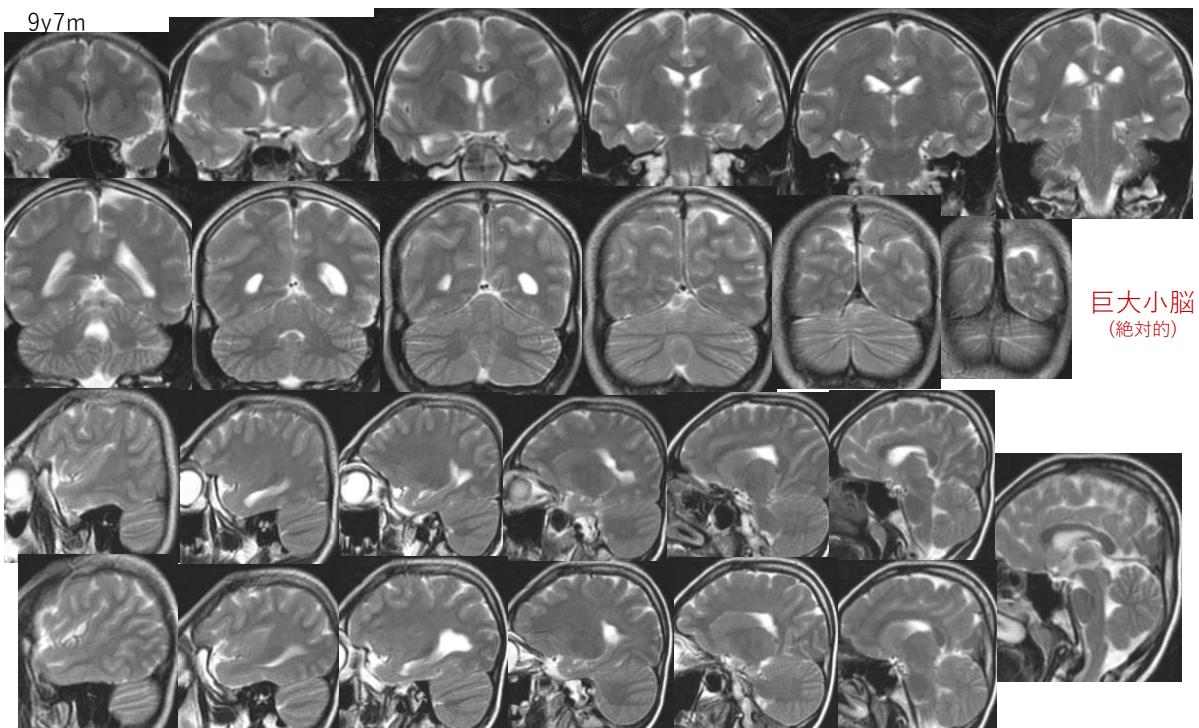


37



38

19



39

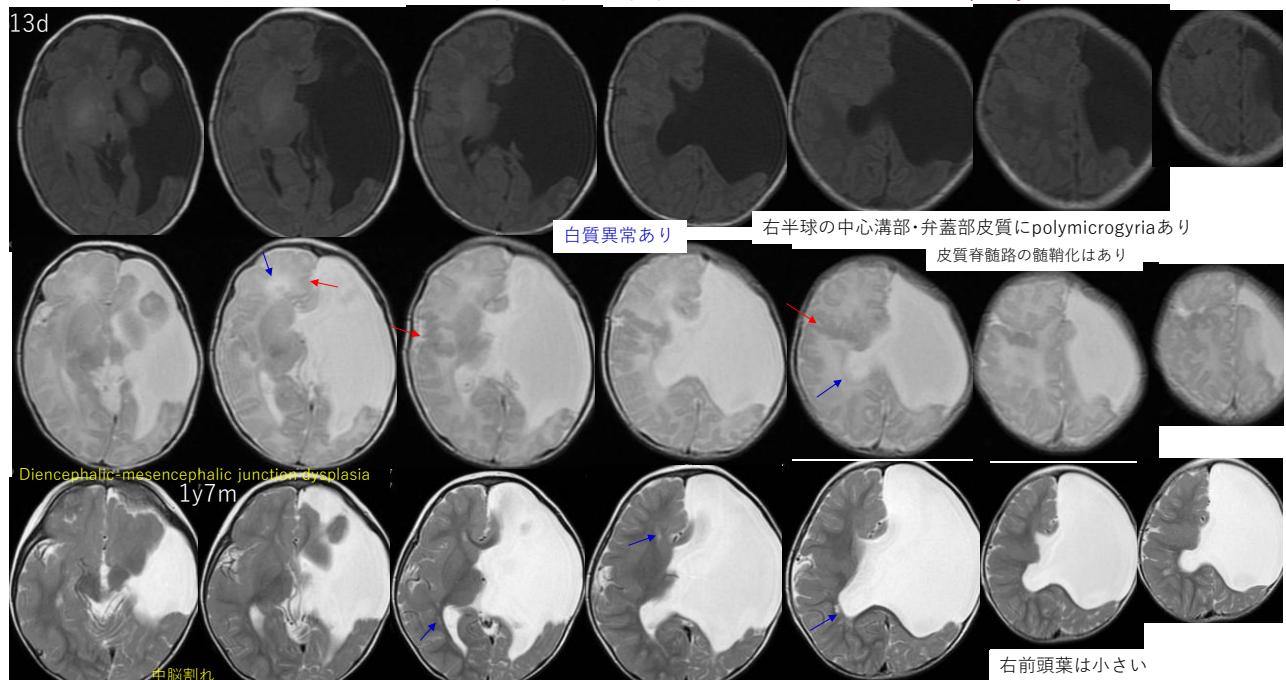


40

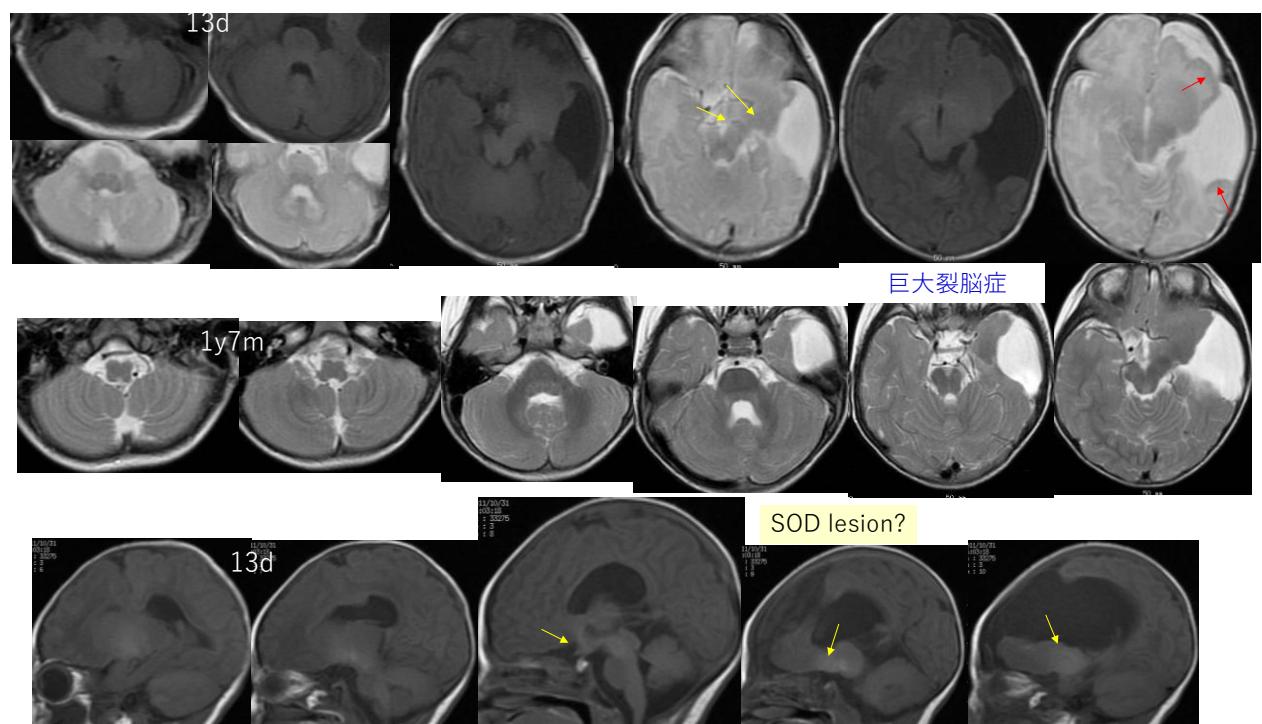
座位までの運動発達。3歳代の発達年齢

septo-optic dysplasia (SOD)

Schizencephaly?

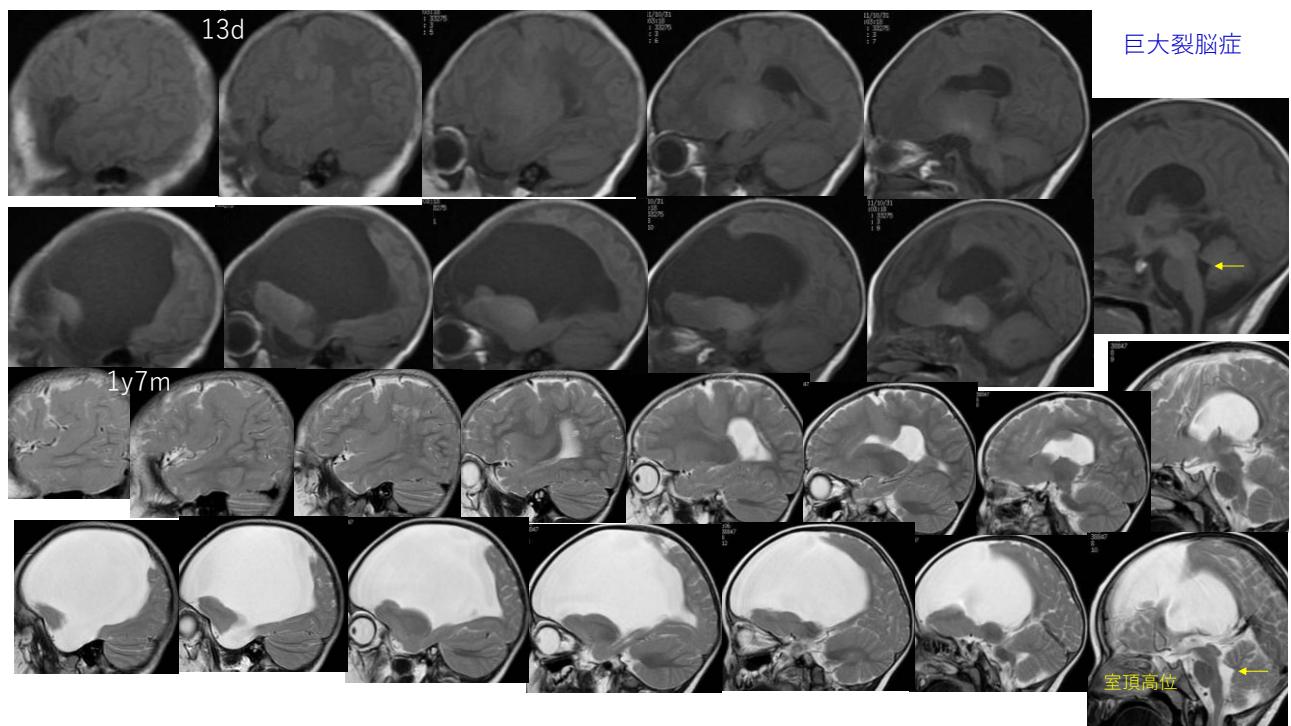


41

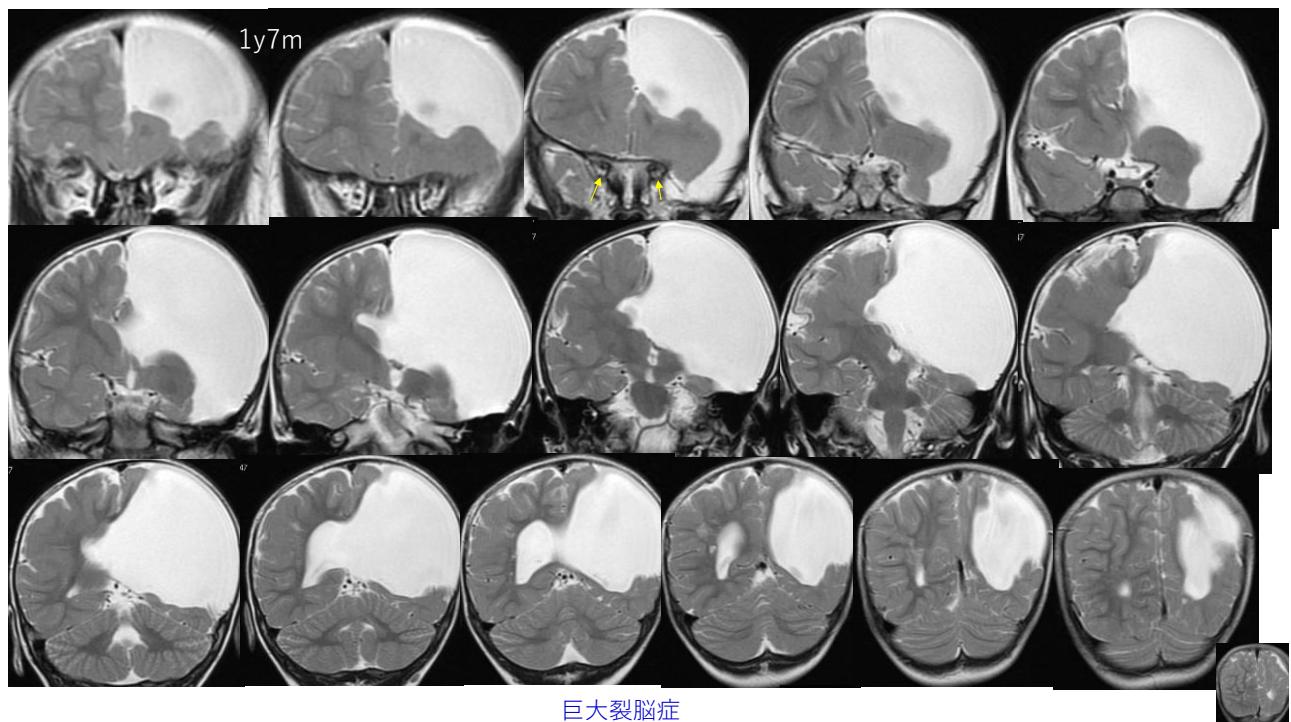


42

21



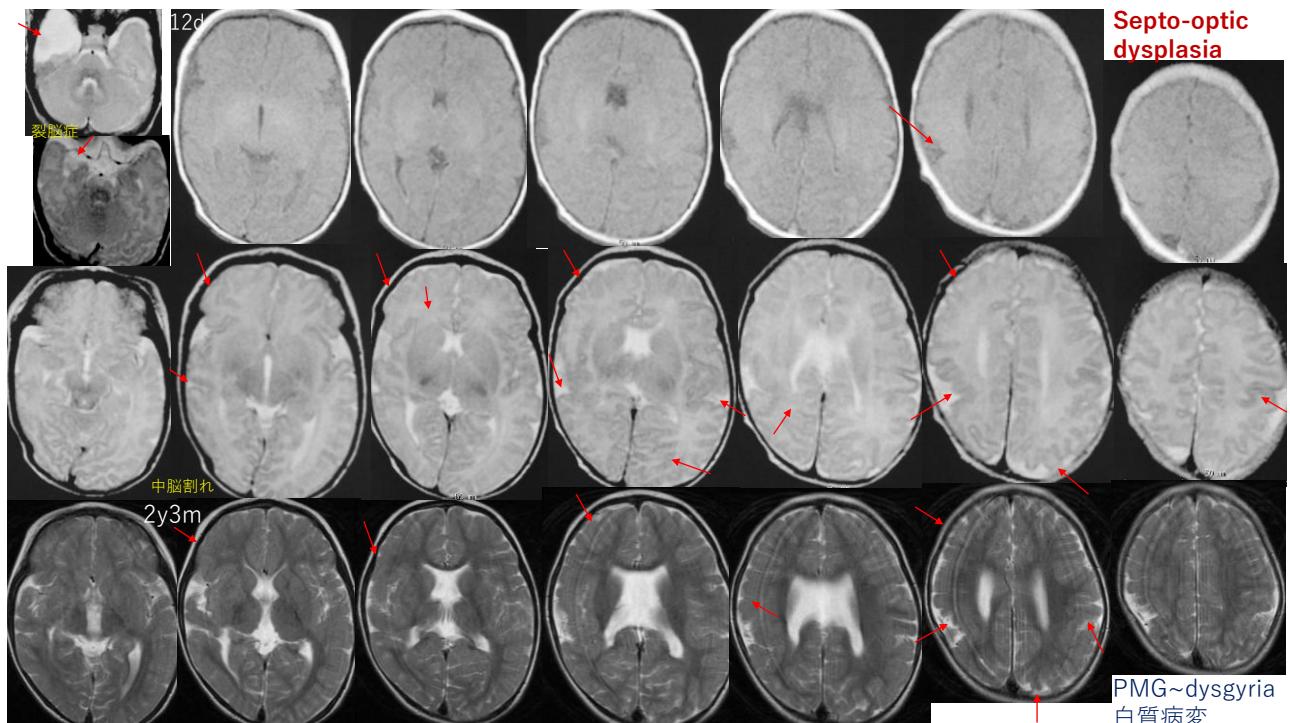
43



44

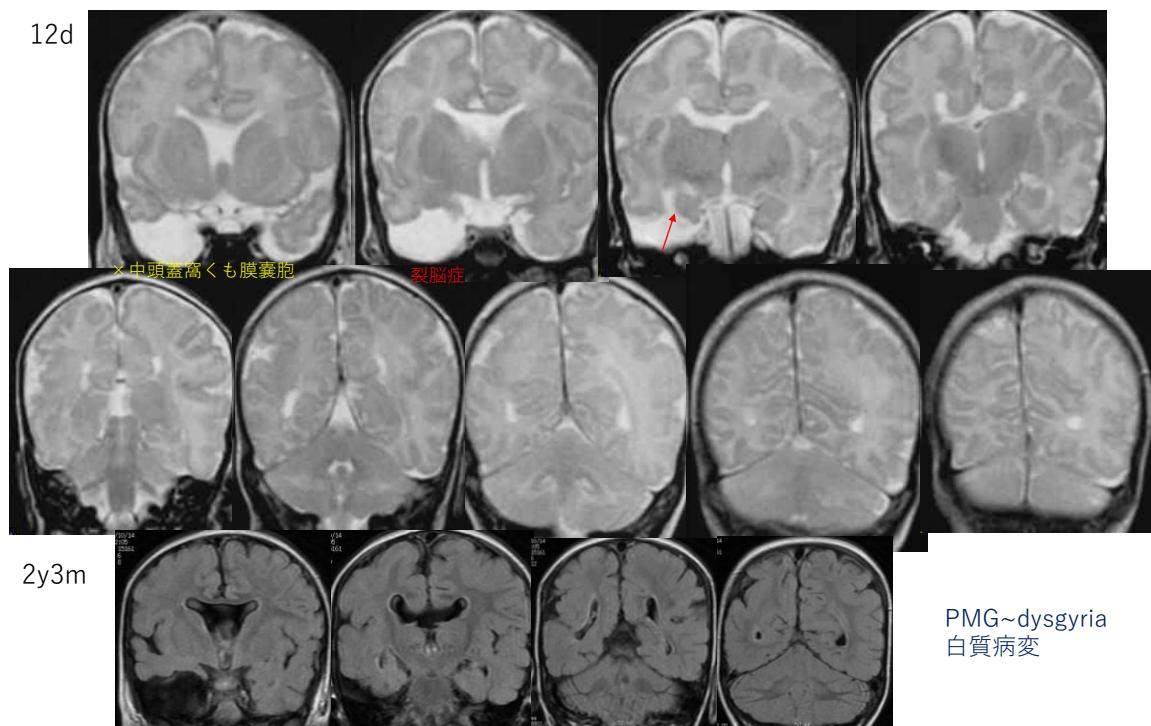


45

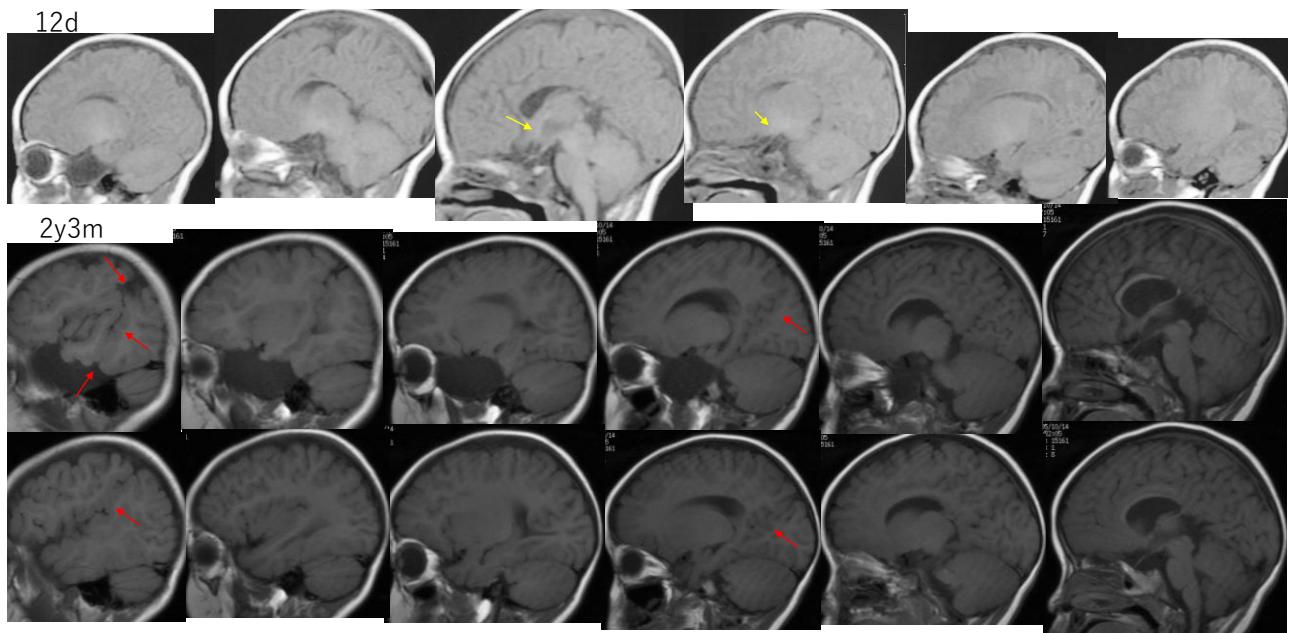


46

12d



47



48



49



Nystagmus associated with visual loss  
Paroxysmal ocular downward deviation (Yokochi)

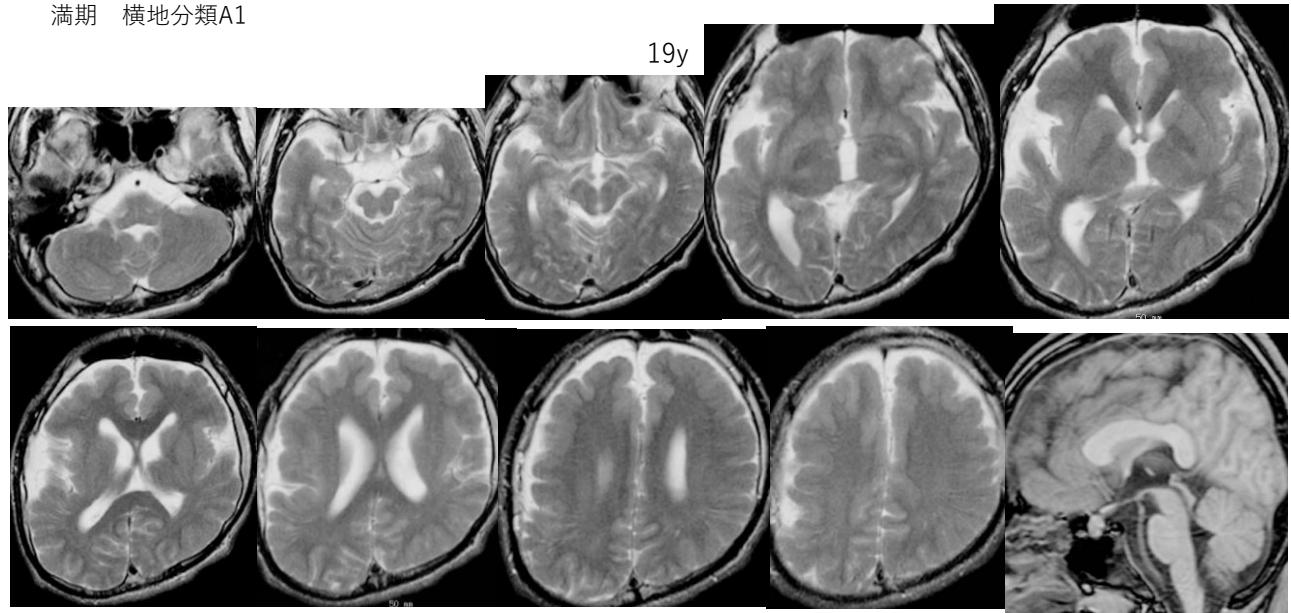
斜め上↔斜め下 眼瞼と連動

50

25

満期 横地分類A1

19y



多小脳回（後頭葉以外）

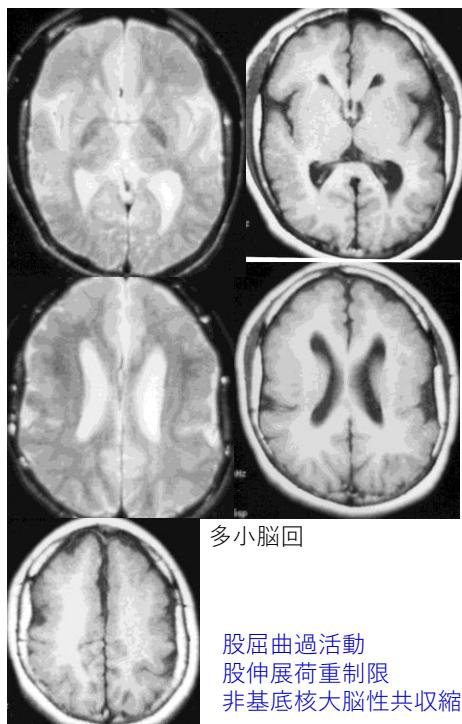
51



股屈曲過活動  
股伸展荷重制限  
非基底核大脳性共収縮制御障害

52

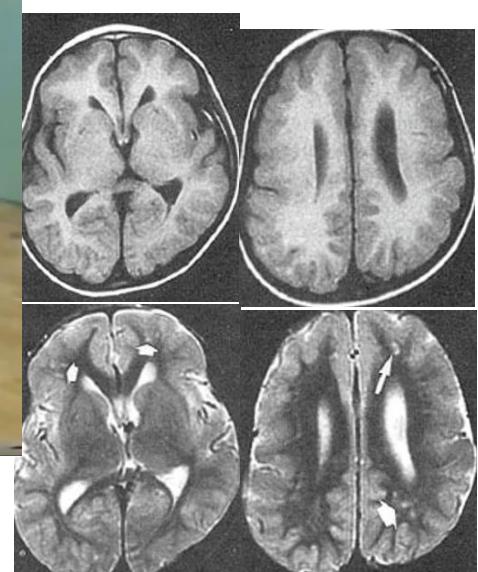
26



53



股屈曲過活動  
股伸展荷重制限  
非基底核大脳性共収縮制御障害



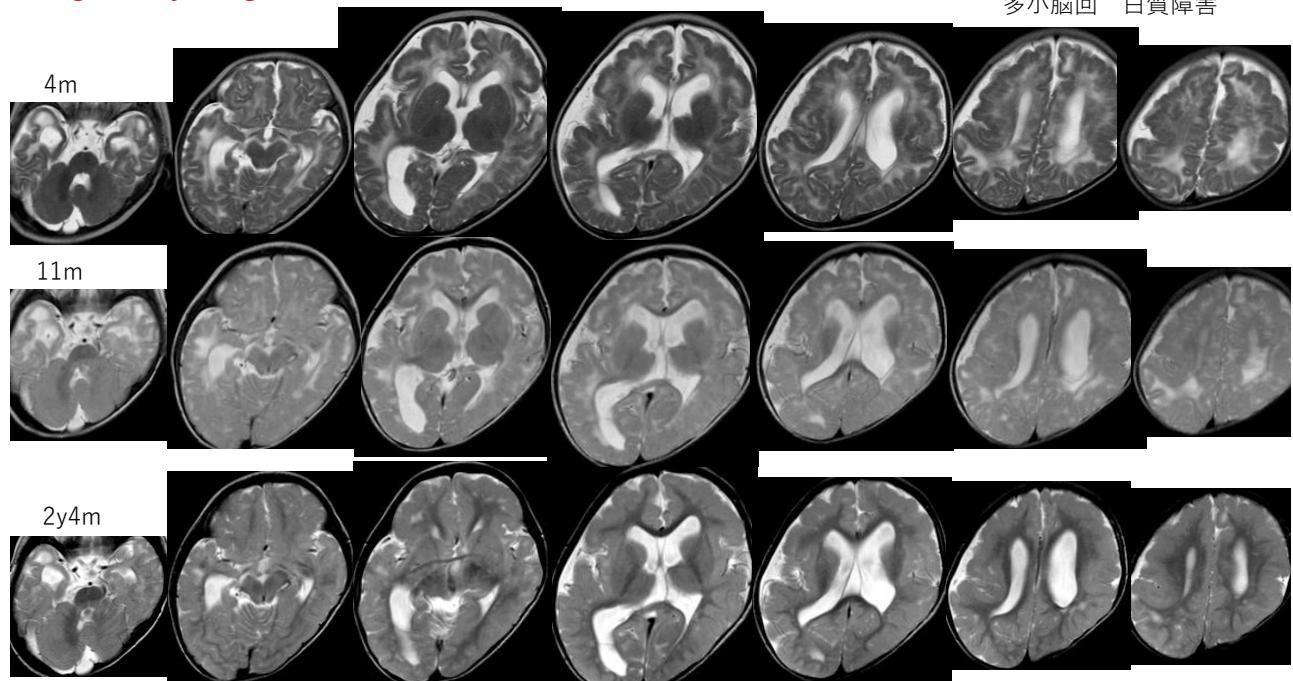
Yokochi K1, Aiba K, Kanayama M. A case with athetosis, mental retardation, deafness, and pachygryria. Brain Dev. 1991;13:365-7.

54

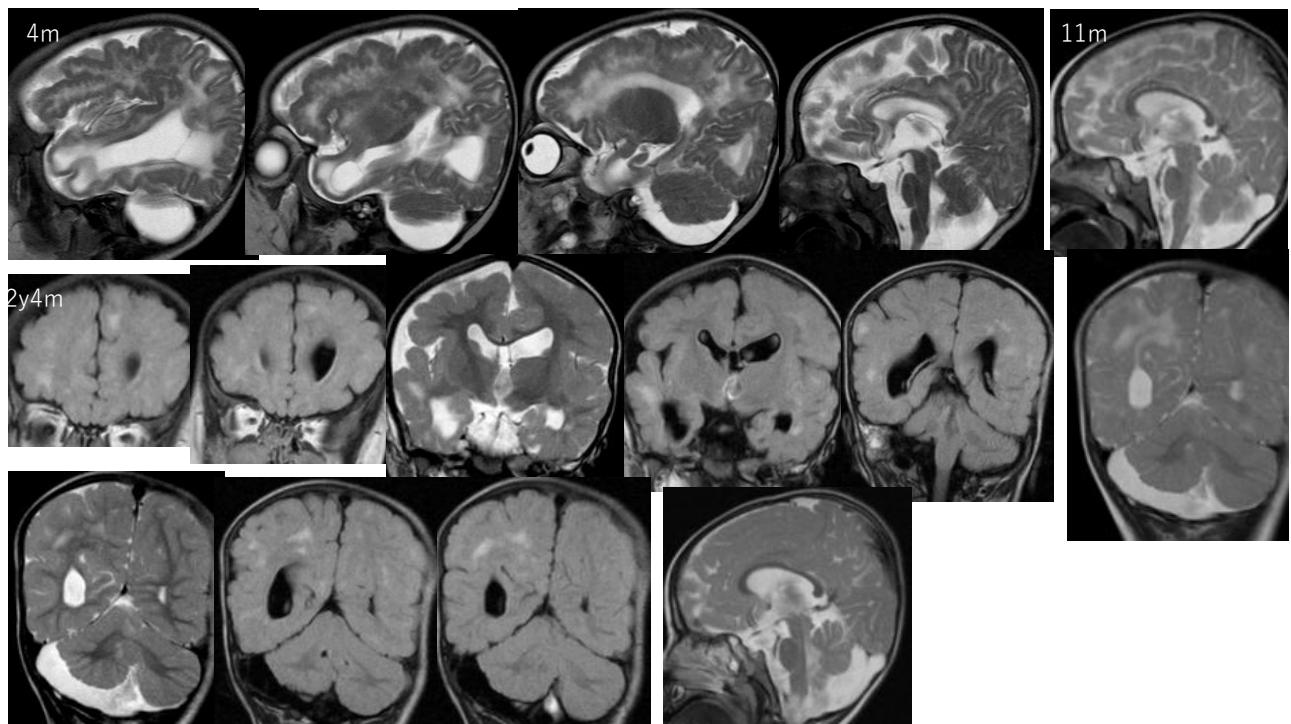
**Congenital cytomegalovirus infection**

始步 3y11m 中等度ID 難聴 →人工内耳

多小脳回 白質障害



55



56



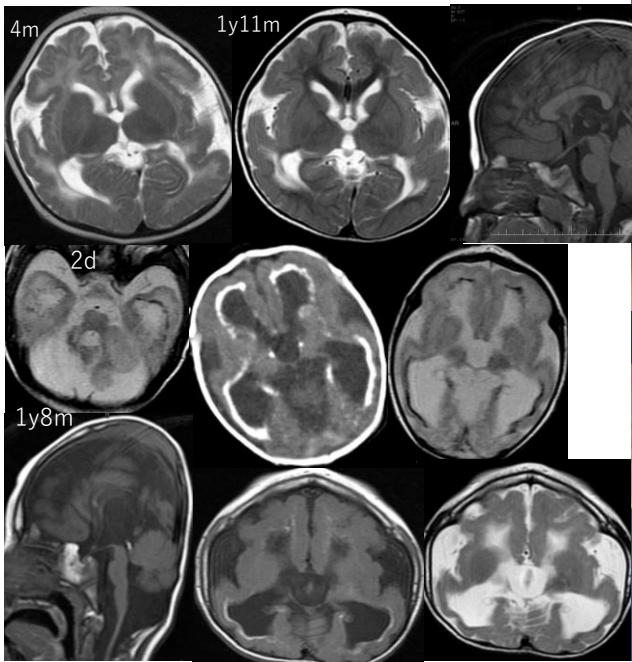
- 左が悪い  
 • 狹い可動域で、遅い動き  
 [共収縮]  
 • 非synergy (分離運動はあり)  
 • 股屈曲・膝屈曲  
 • 手拳・肘屈  
 • 肩内旋・前腕回内  
 • 開口

股屈曲過活動  
 股伸展荷重制限  
 非基底核大脳性共収縮制御障害



57

### 重症congenital cytomegalovirus infection



58

## 脳回形成異常の運動症候

- 脳回形成異常は、股屈曲過活動・股伸展荷重制限と共に収縮制御障害の症候をとる
- これは大脳白質性共収縮制御障害と同質とみなし、両者を同一化し、非基底核大脳性共収縮制御障害とする
- 非基底核大脳性共収縮制御障害は主にtonic contractionに発現する。これに対し、基底核性共収縮制御障害は主にphasic contractionに発現する