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## Inclusion Body Myositis: Report of a Case

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### 骨盆帶異常時止痛步態探討—兩病例報告

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骶髂關節功能不良是引起下背痛常見原因,它是一個非承重關節,吸收來自各方向力量,骶髂關 節化膿性感染(pyogenic infection),形成髋關節可動性減少,且骨盆受壓擠時造成疼痛。本文報告兩病例 其臨床症狀均以止痛步態為表現,但其引起之原因則不同,其中一例初始症狀無法步行(locomotion), 有嚴重跛行(limping),初診為腰椎間盤脫出症,經臨床評估為細菌性關節炎。另外一例則是初始症狀極 類似神經性之止痛步態,最後證實為髂腰肌膿瘍。

由於兩例均以止痛步態為表現,故嘗試以慣性組織(inert tissue)與收縮性組織(contractile tissue)來探 討止痛態之機轉。

# 關鍵詞: 骶髂關節功能異常sacroiliac joint dysfunction, 髂腰肌膿瘍iliopsoas abscess,止痛步態antalgic gait

#### 前言

骨盆帶病變疾病本身較為少見,臨床上常以坐骨 神經痛(sciatica)、步態異常為主訴,於鑑別診斷上較 為困難,本報告嘗試以兩病例,以慣性組織[inert tissue,如骶髂關節膿瘍(sacroiliac joint abscess)]與收 縮性組織[contractile tissue,如髂腰肌膿瘍(iliopsoas abscess)]來探討異常步態。

病例報告

#### 病例一

22歲男性,主訴急性右臀疼痛造成下肢無力及明 顯止痛步態,有創傷及間歇性發燒、寒顫(intermittent fever, chill)之病史,經詳細病史討論及理學檢查,最 後由放射線及核子醫學造影,關節內滲出液培養,證 實為C群沙門氏桿菌(Salmonella, group C)引起的細菌 性關節炎(septic arthritis) (圖1, 2)。

#### 病例二

42歲女性,主訴左臀部疼痛且有下肢傳導痛,有

國外旅遊與創傷病史,無法單腳站立及步行,勉強則 有嚴重止痛步態,經仔細理學檢查及步態分析,再由 放射線檢查、核子醫學造影導管引流,證實為金黃色 葡萄菌(Staphylococcus aureus)引起髂腰肌膿瘍(iliopsoas abscess)(圖3, 4)。

#### 止痛步態之探討

擺動前期(pre-swing phase):

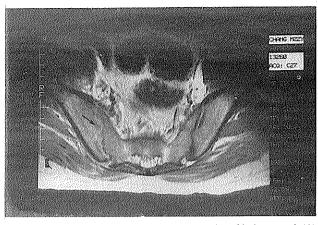
當骶髂關節功能不良時,於步態周期之擺動前 期,右側下肢開始擺動,骶骨扭轉至左側,且腰骶椎 連合處(lumbo-sacral junction)固定。這個固定機轉 (locking mechanism)使得骶骨在左斜轉軸(left oblique axis)運動且骶骨基底部(sacrum base)屈曲(flexion)向下 至右側,來代償向左突出的腰椎(right lumbar convexity)。

當右下肢擺動加速,身體重量集中於左斜轉軸與 下橫轉軸(inferior transverse axis),然後最後固定[1]。

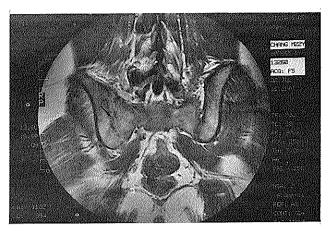
擺動終期(terminal swing):

當腳跟著地時,右側無名骨(innominate)些許向後

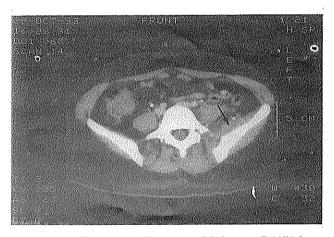
投稿日期: 83年2月1日 覆審日期:83年4月25日 接受日期:83年5月30日 台中榮民總醫院 復健醫學科 台北榮民總醫院 復健醫學部\* 抽印本索取地址:林青茂,台中榮民總醫院復健醫學科,台中市台中港路三段160號 電話:04-3592525轉3501



圖一,骨盆核磁共振掃描,右側骶髂關節有不正常影 像



圖二、右側骶髂關節變實,且有明顯的滲出液堆積



圖三、骨盆腔電腦斷層攝影,左側髂腰肌明顯變大

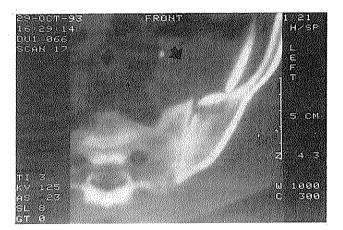
轉動,這個機轉受到恥骨連合(pubic symphysis)的影響。腳跟著地時,右側梨狀肌(piriformis)收縮來固定 左斜轉軸,使得骶骨在左斜轉軸向左前方向扭轉(lefton-left forward torsion) [1]。

#### 站立中期(mid-stance):

當左腳向前擺動,身體重量移轉到右側。骶骨運 動轉軸改變到右斜轉軸(right oblique axis),使得左側 骶骨基底部向前移動且扭轉到右側。

因為沒有任何肌肉橫跨骶髂關節,所以相對於 下肢而言,此關節為一固定位置(locking position),所以 在承受重量時(loading response),即產生止痛步態 [1]。

髂腰肌是髋關節屈曲肌(hip flexor)重要肌肉之一,在站立終末期(terminal stance)及擺動期初始(preswing phase),髂腰肌必需作工來限制髋關節的過度



圖四、左側髂腰肌有化膿性滲出液堆積

伸展(hyper-extension) [2]。當髂腰肌病變時,因為無 法對骶骨及骨盆作向前牽引力量,所以產生無名骨向 後轉動(posterior innominate rotation),病變的肢體藉 由對側髖關節肌肉或身體向後(backward)而使肢體向 前擺動[3]。

所以對病變肢體而言,沒有任何收縮性組織(contractile tissue)伸長或縮短,所以發生過早的擺動(early swing)及過短的站立現象(short stance),即有病態的步 態[4]。

相對於坐骨神經痛(sciatica),因為背部肌肉攀縮,且腰椎前彎(lumbar lordosis)減少或消失,而且避免腳跟著地讓身體向前彎曲(forward leaning),同時腰椎的弧度變平(flattened arch) [3]。



骶髂關節功能不良常是引起下背痛重要原因之一 [1]。Davis曾用99mTC骨骼掃描(bone scan) 50個下背 痛女性,發現22個有骶髂關節炎(sacroilitis),其中8個 (36%)是單側,14個(64%)是雙側[5]。

最常見的骶髂關節功能不良為無名骨向後旋轉 (backward rotation)它發生於下列情形(I)持續性單腳站 立(unilateral standing) (2)跌倒撞擊於坐骨結節(ischial tuberosity) (3)垂直推力於伸展的下肢(vertical thrust on extended leg) (4)膝關節固定之身體前傾搬物(lifting in a forward bent position with knees locked) [1]。

髂關節功能不良通常是生物力學的變化,它與下肢長度不等,骨盆扭轉、骨盆傾斜(tilting)相關。可以因為坐姿、身體前傾、咳嗽或打噴嚏而增加疼痛且與被動直腿抬高(passive straight leg raising)之疼痛、懷孕後之疼痛有關[6]。兩側下肢長度不等(leglength inequality)部份乃源於骶髂關節的能量吸收功能不全所引起,如果骶髂關節被固定,身體的慣性衝量(inert moment)由無名骨傳導到股骨頭(femoral head),這種衝擊的承重(impact loading)會加速骶髂關節的退化性關節炎(degenerative arthritis) [6]。如果步行時,骶髂關節固定住,身體慣性衝量與骨盆的減速衝量間之剪力(shearing forces)傳導到周邊軟組織,即第五腰椎及第一骶椎間的椎間板(intervertebral disc),造成椎間板 及關節面(facet joint)的不穩定[6]。

而不對稱性髖關節旋轉(asymmetric hip rotation) 與骶髂關節功能不良有密切關係:習慣性姿勢於坐姿 時,將髖關節過度外旋(lateral rotation)將造成髖關節 內旋肌拉長(lengthened internal rotator)與短縮髖關節 外旋肌(shortened lateral rotator),如此便形成骶髂關 節功能不良[7,8]。

骶髂關節週邊疼痛雖然常見,但並不意味著不正常的骶髂關節是造成下背痛的來源,McGill認為骶髂關節週邊疼痛是伸展肌(extensors)過大壓力(stress)傳導到骶髂關節的結果[9]。

髂腰肌膿瘍因解剖位置關係,不易發現,臨床上 表現為跛行步態(limping gait)休息時有髖關節屈曲變 形(flexion deformity),若形成內旋轉或過度伸展髖關 節,會引起極端疼痛[10]。脊柱側彎(scoliosis)伴隨脊 柱旁肌肉痙攣(paraspinal muscles spasm)是腹膜後腔 (retro-peritoneal)感染的徵象[11]。對大部分病例而言 尿液分析是陰性,而且靜脈注射性腎盂攝影(IVP)顯示 尿道下端1/3向內偏移[12,16],當然腹部超音波、電 腦斷層是診斷最有效工具[13]。

大約50%病例發生於小於15歲的孩童[12]有外傷 病史僅有20% [14],其他前置感染或喝酒病史也曾發 現過。約75%細菌培養為金黃色葡萄球菌感染,其他 是混合感染或培養陰性結果等[15]。雖然先前有皮膚 或軟組織感染是重要導致因素,但是大部分病例無明 顯感染來源。所以必須詳細評估腸胃道、腎臟疾病及 有無骨髓炎(osteo-myelitis)或脊椎結核病(Tuberculosis spine)。大部份病例經由切開術及引流(incision & draining)與抗生素治療都可以得到很好的預後。

臨床上復健醫生可以藉著步態分析來協助骨盆帶 疾病的診斷與對該疾病之瞭解,所以步態分析對本疾 病的診斷扮演著重要的地位。

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## Antalgic Gait of the Pelvic Girdle Dysfunction — Two Cases Report

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The dysfunction or pathomechanics of sacroiliac joint is a common cause of low back pain. The sacroiliac joints are nonweight bearing joints that function to absorb forces from various directions. Pyogenic infection of the sacroiliac joint resulted in limited hip mobility and pain when the pelvis was compressed. The first case was diagnosed as septic arthritis and reported.

Infectious processes in the retroperitoneal space often involve the iliopsoas muscle. The infection

usually is secondary to other intra-abdominal or intra-pelvic inflammatory processes However they rarely arise primarily within the retroperitoneum. These primary infections occur most often in younger patients and usually will demonstrate a chronic illness and the diagnosis is often missed. The second case that initially diagnosed as sacroiliac joint disease, but was latter on discovered to be iliopson abacess.

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