

HOSPITAL

Pedro de Elizalde ex Casa Cuna



2º Congreso Argentino de Discapacidad en Pediatría
"Por una inclusión plena para una sociedad mejor"

Defectos del cierre del tubo neural



Dr. Guillermo S. Ajler

Septiembre 2012

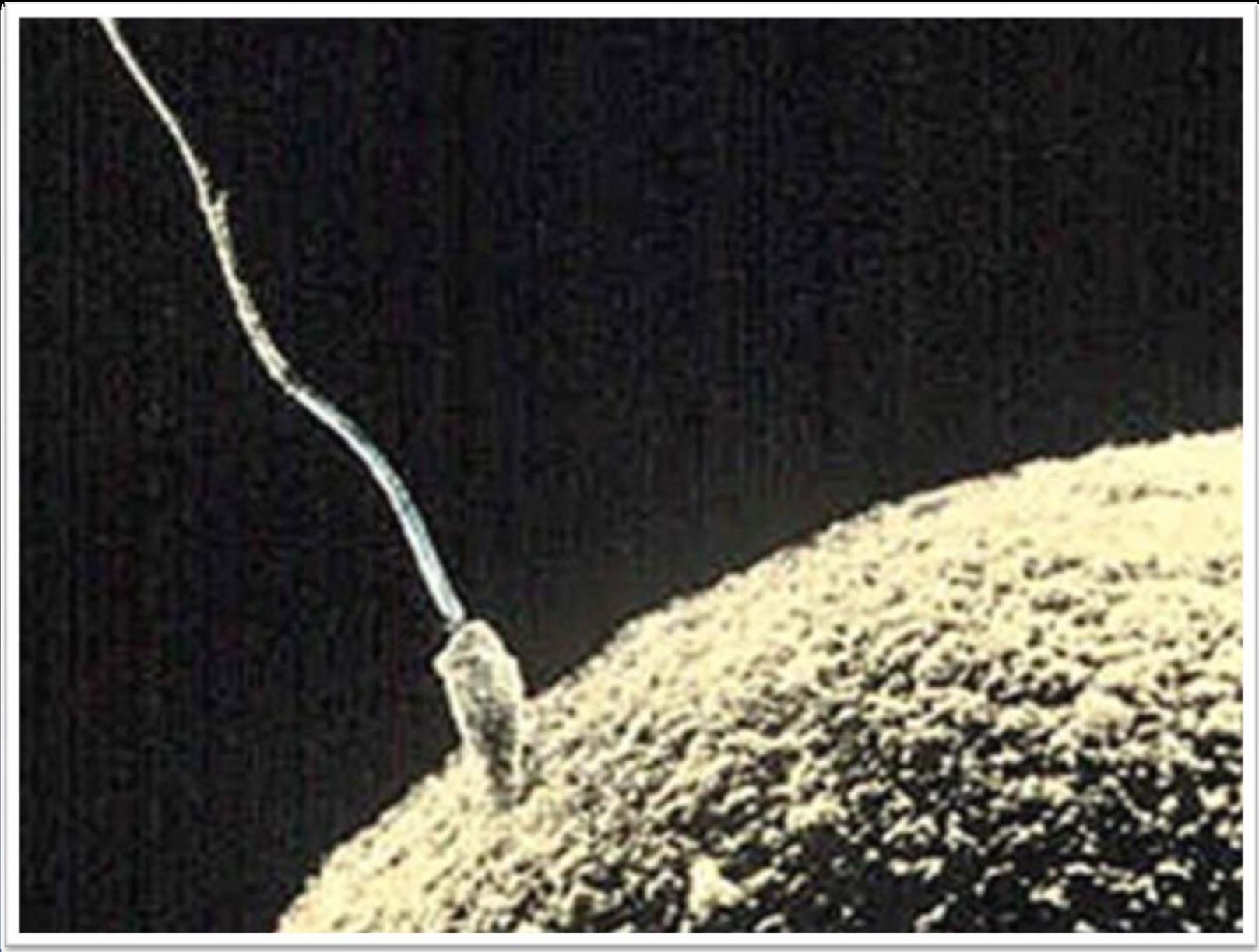


FUNDAMENTAL : EMBRIOLOGÍA

Período Embrionario, los primeros 52 días.

Período Fetal, los siete meses restantes





Segmentación

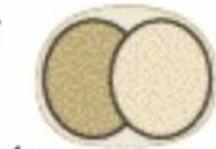
Mórula

Blástula

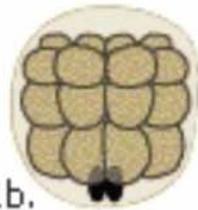
Gástrula

Larva/Embrión

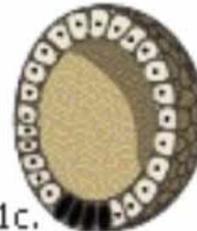
Erizo de mar



1a.



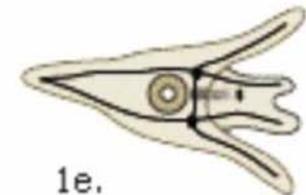
1b.



1c.



1d.

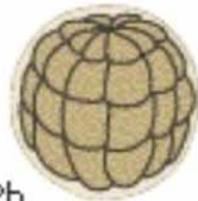


1e.

Rana



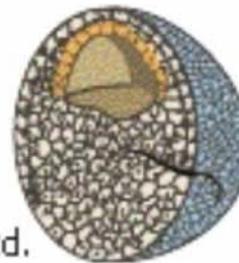
2a.



2b.



2c.

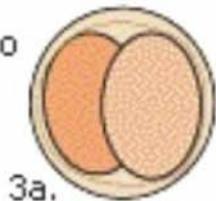


2d.

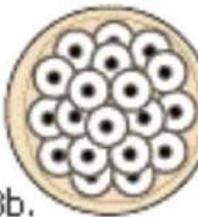


2e.

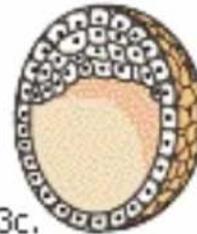
Ser humano



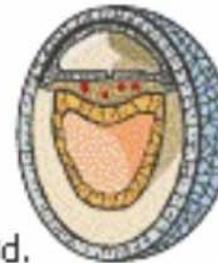
3a.



3b.



3c.



3d.



3e.

Embriología O´Rahilly los denomina
“Estadios” con números arábigos.

- Finaliza el Período Embrionario con la aparición del núcleo de osificación del húmero
- El embrión tiene entonces 30 mm.
- Aproximadamente el día gestacional 50 a 62

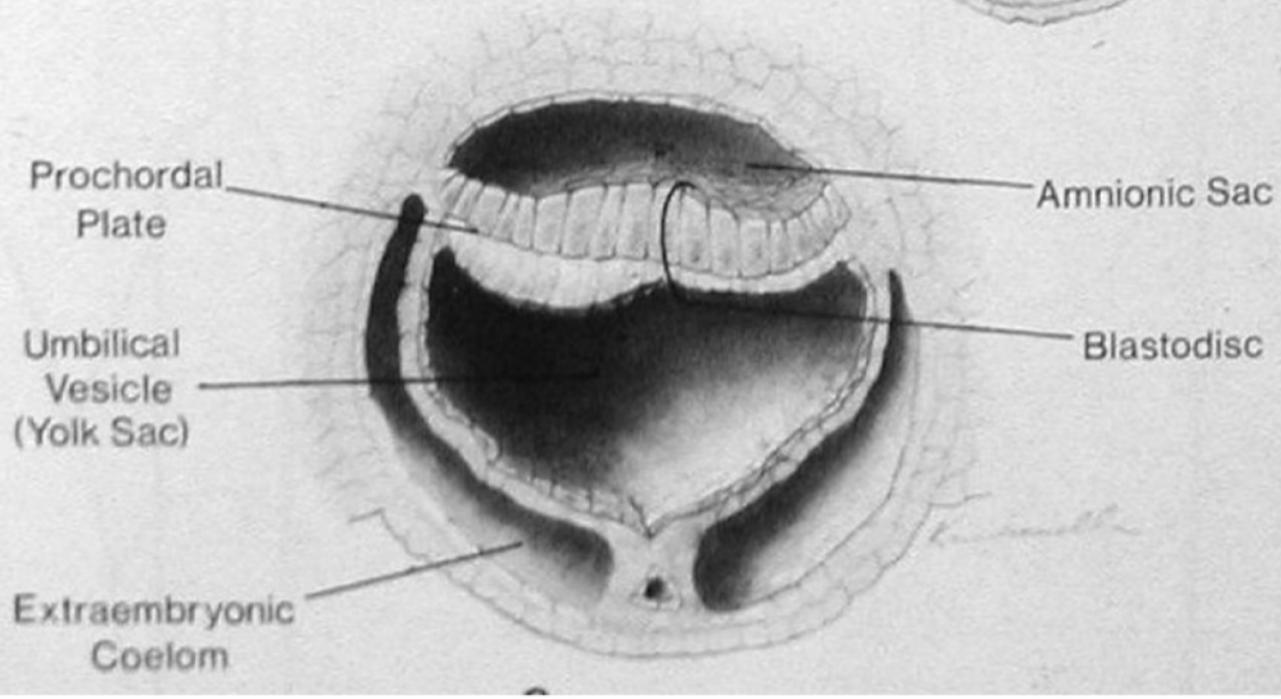
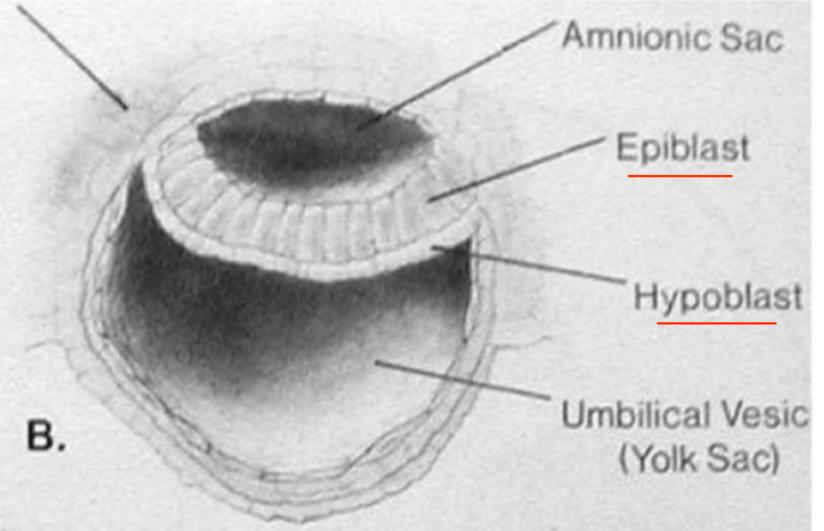
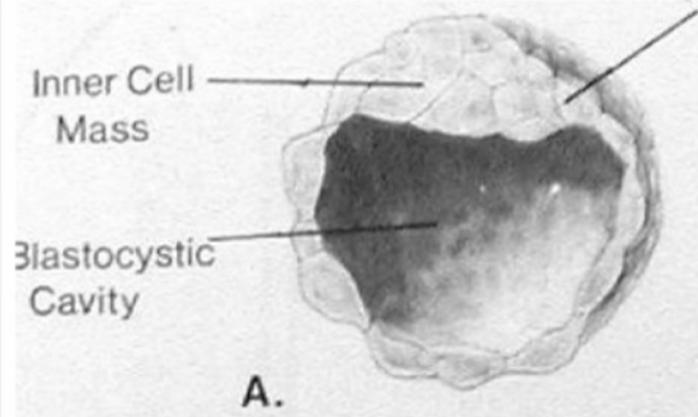
Estadios 1 a 3

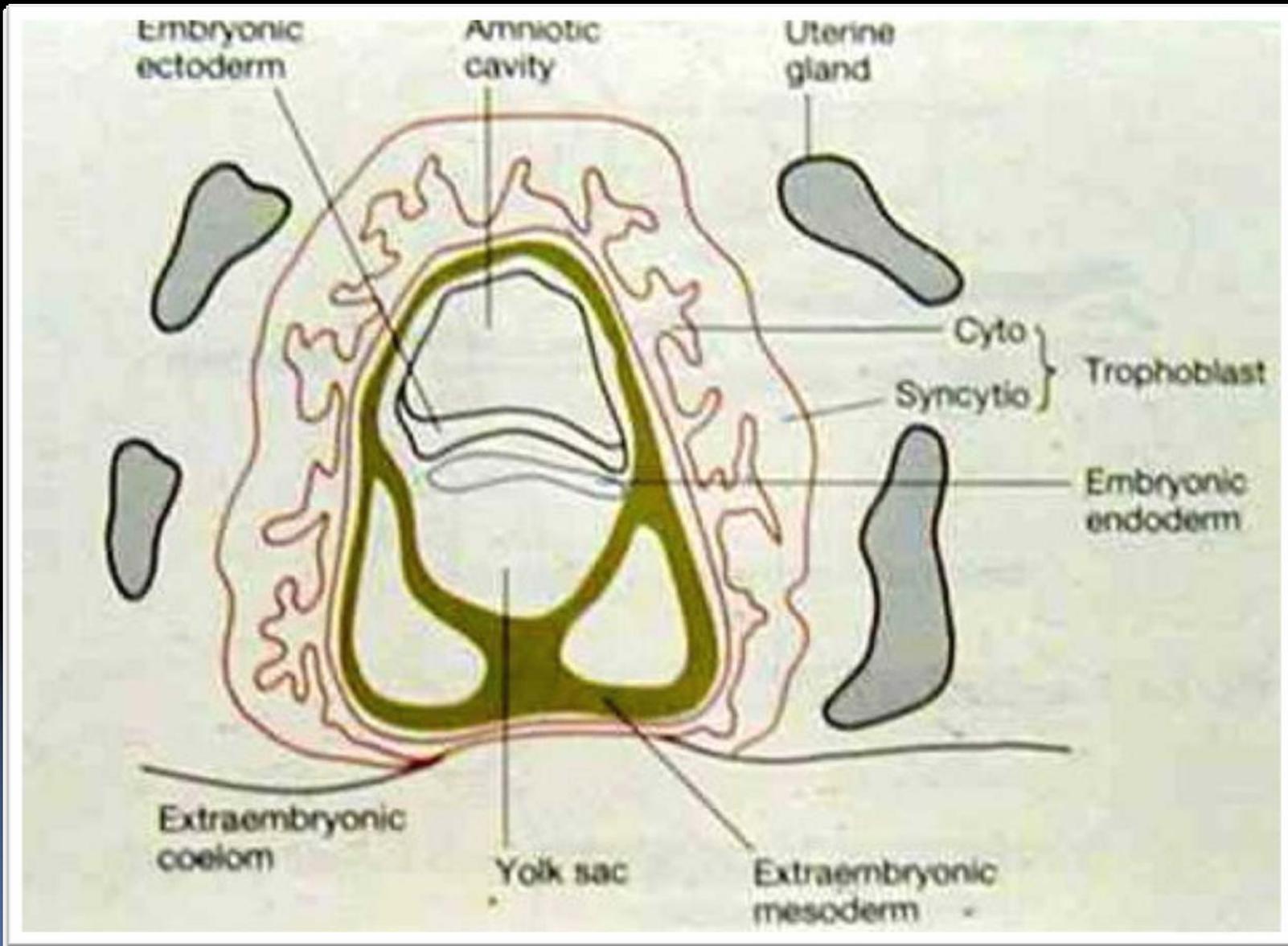
Embrión bilaminar

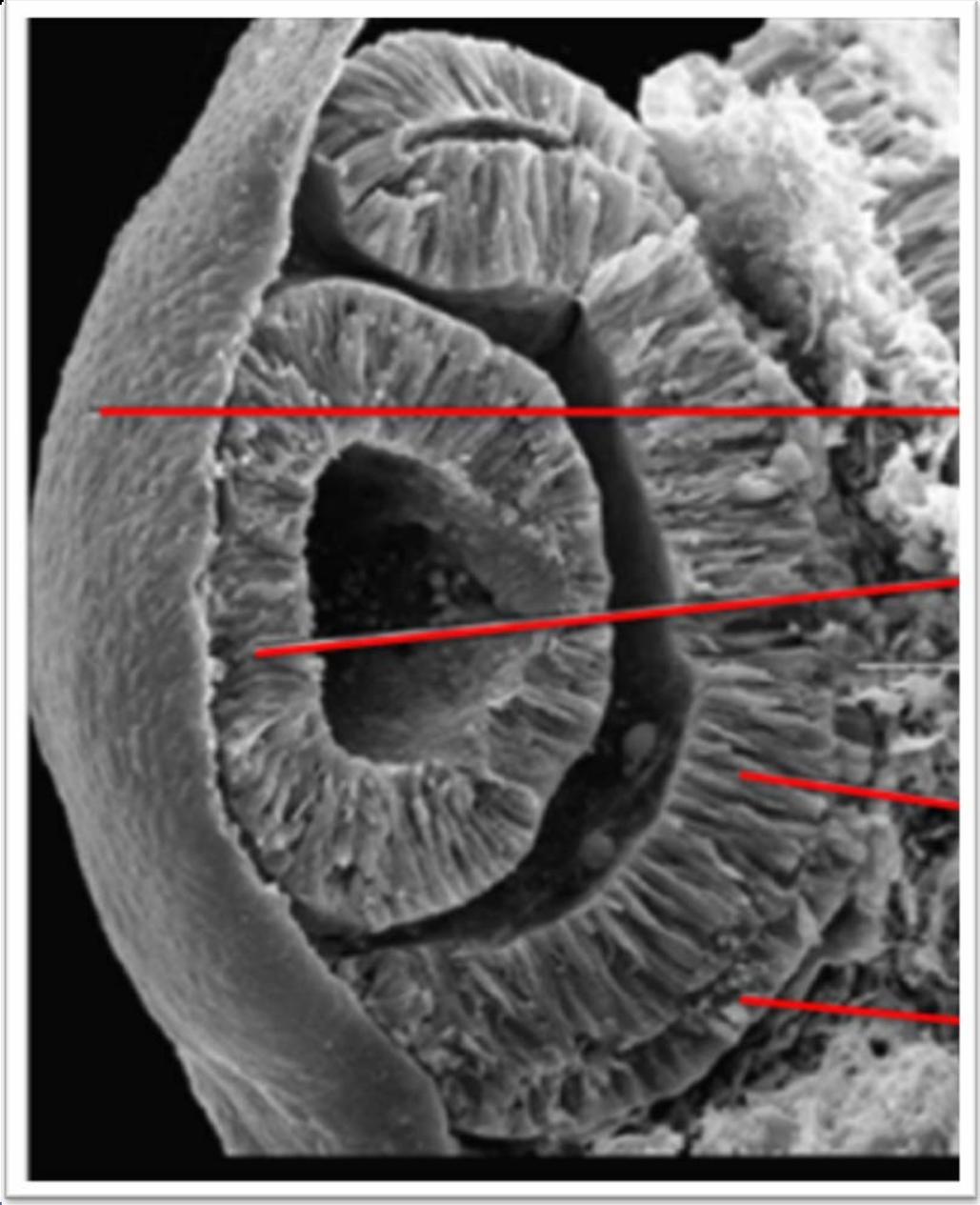
El trofoblasto

Blastocisto

- Epiblasto
- Hipoblasto







Wolffian's Node

Neural Plate

Primitive
Streak

Basement
Membrane

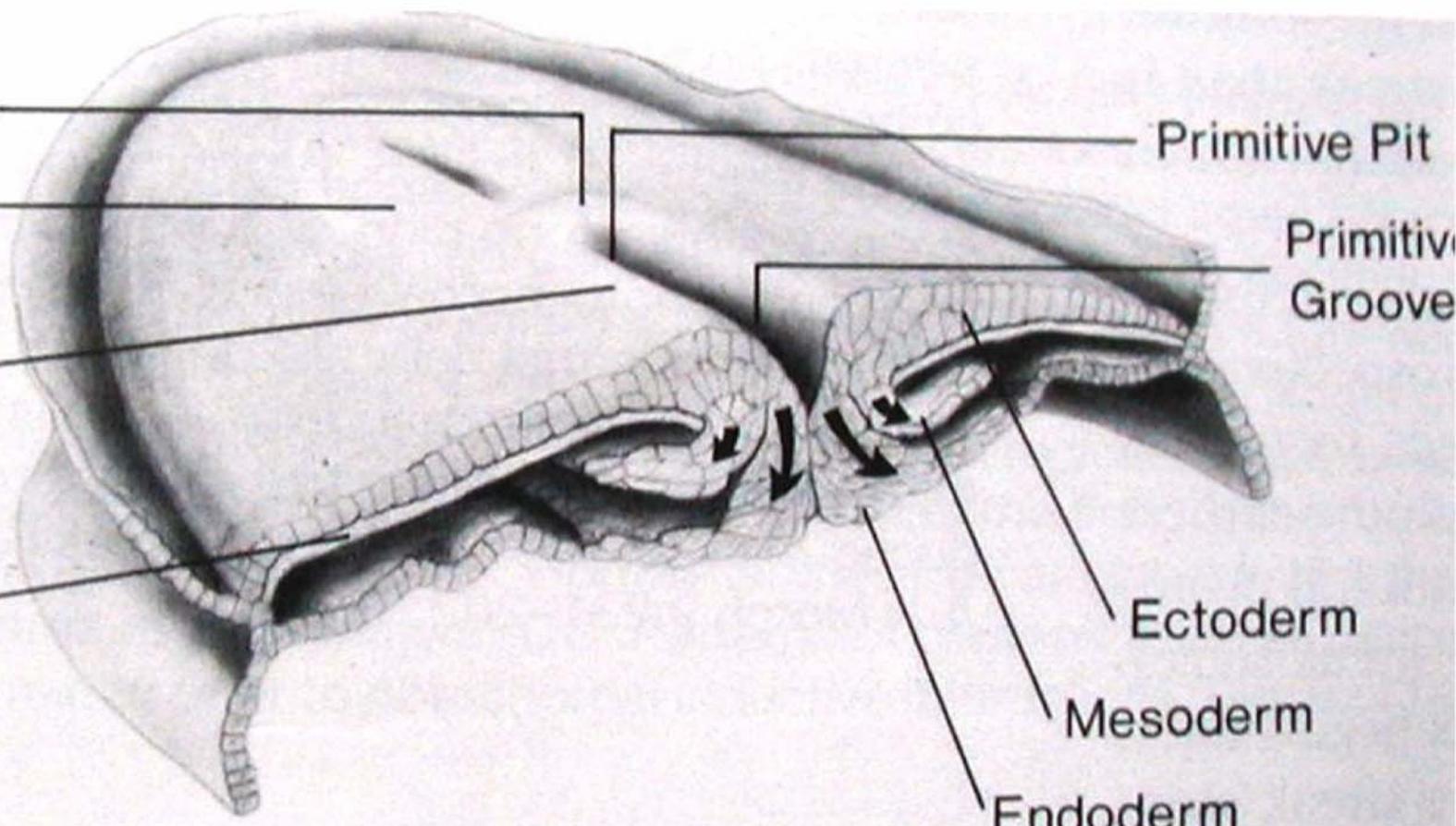
Primitive Pit

Primitive
Groove

Ectoderm

Mesoderm

Endoderm



Estadio 5 .

Saco Amniótico

Saco Vitelino

Surco primitivo

Nódulo de Hensen

Fosita Primitiva

Canal primitivo

Estadio 7

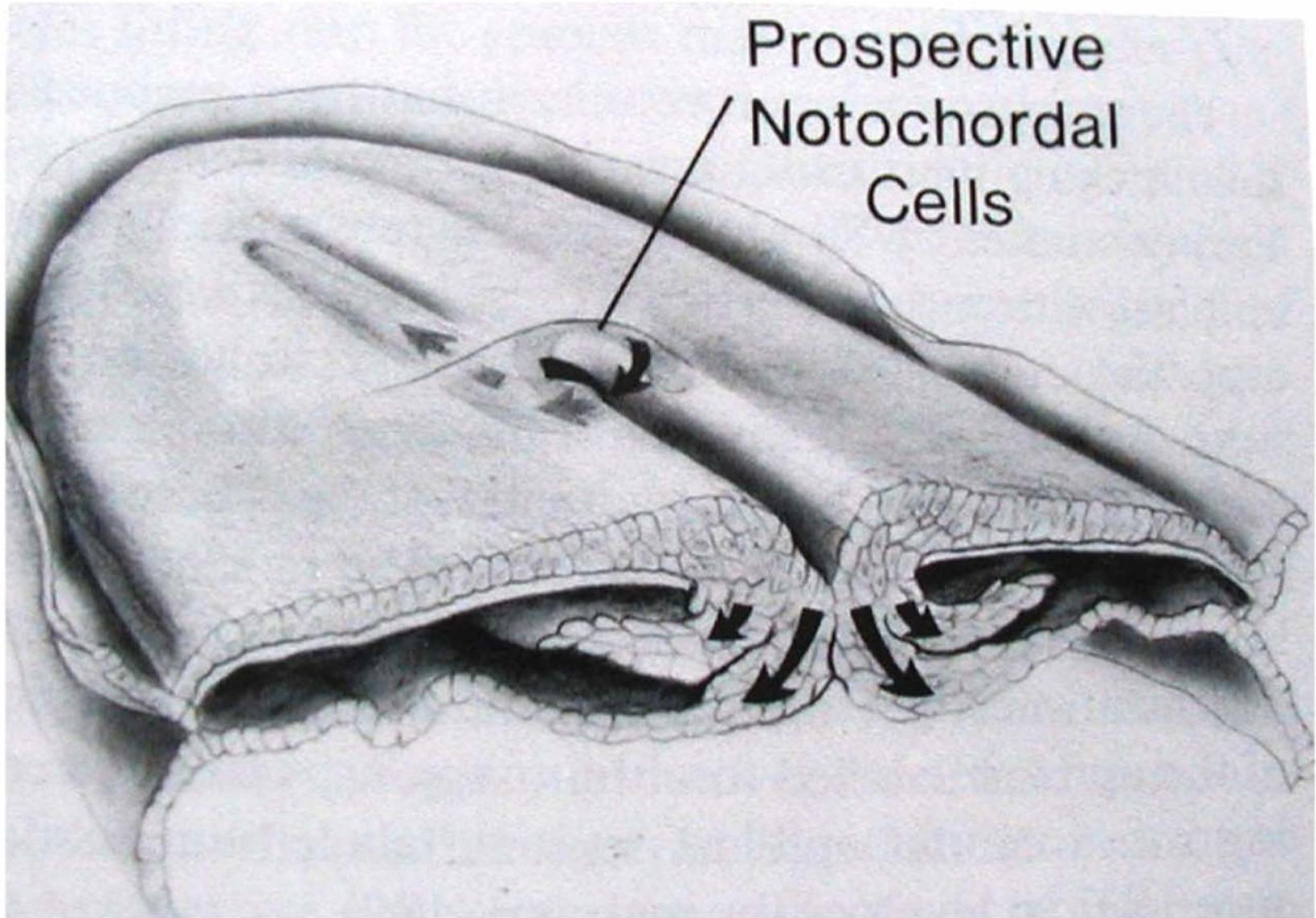
Regresión del Surco

Formación de la

Notocorda

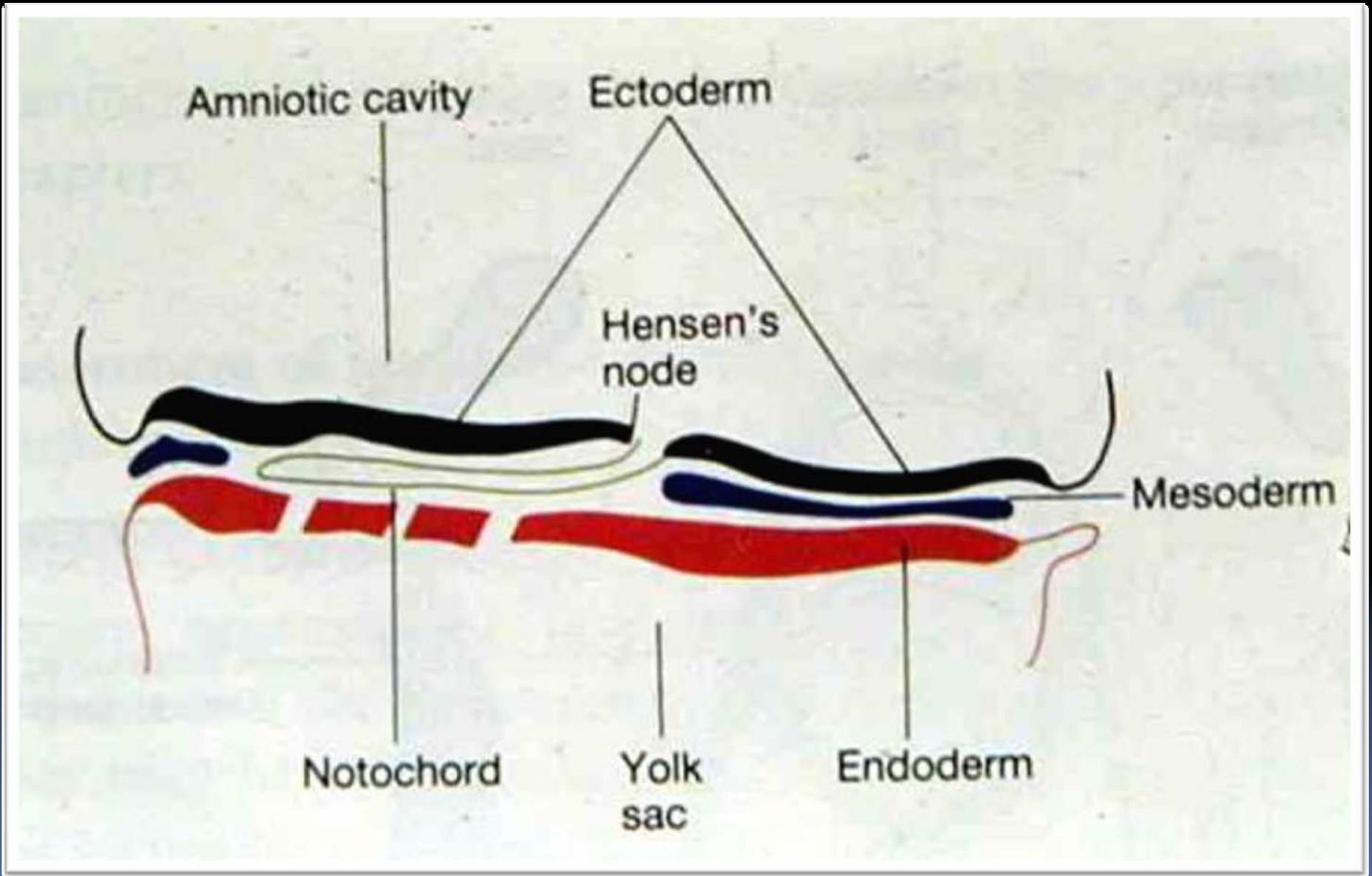
En dirección craneal el día 17

Prospective
Notochordal
Cells



Estadios 8 y 9
Fusión y formación de la Placa notocordal
(intercalación)

El Canal Neuroentérico

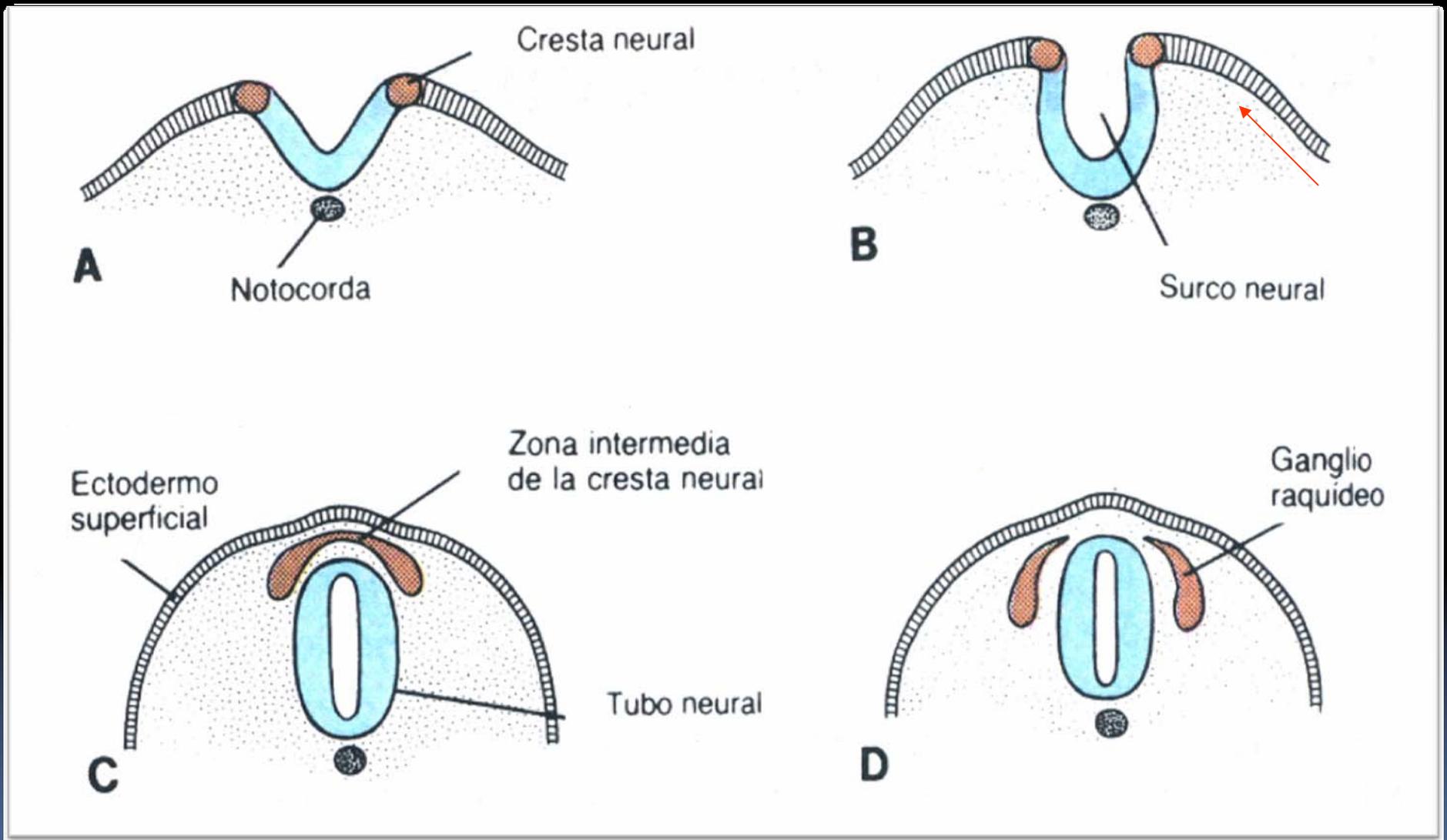


Crestas Neurales

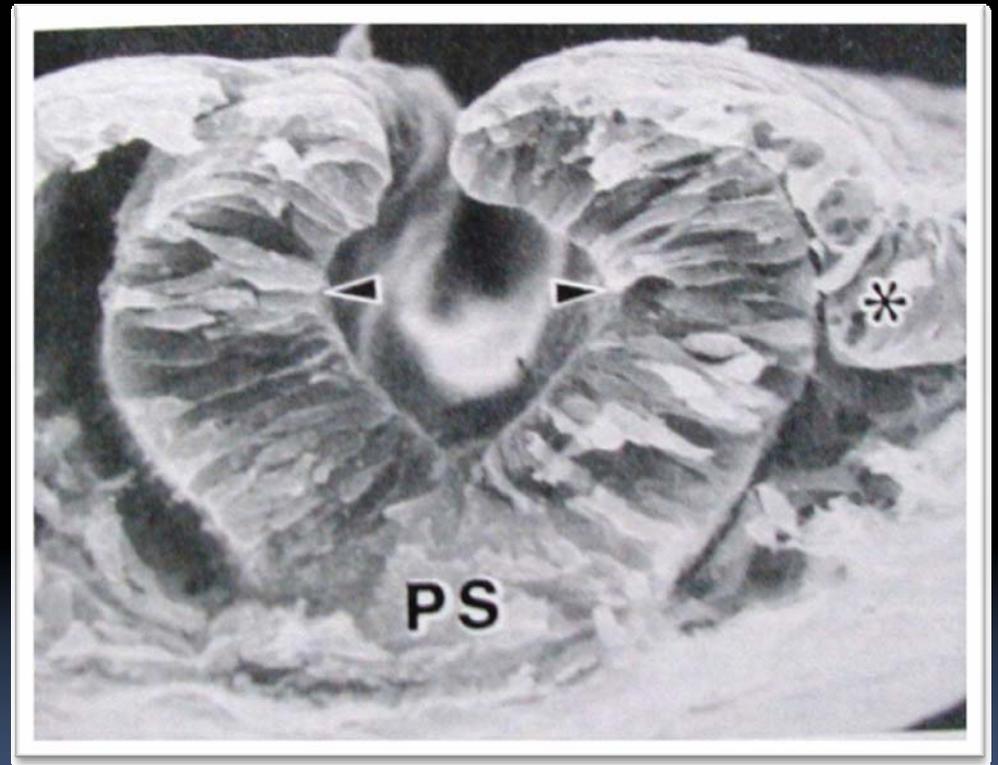
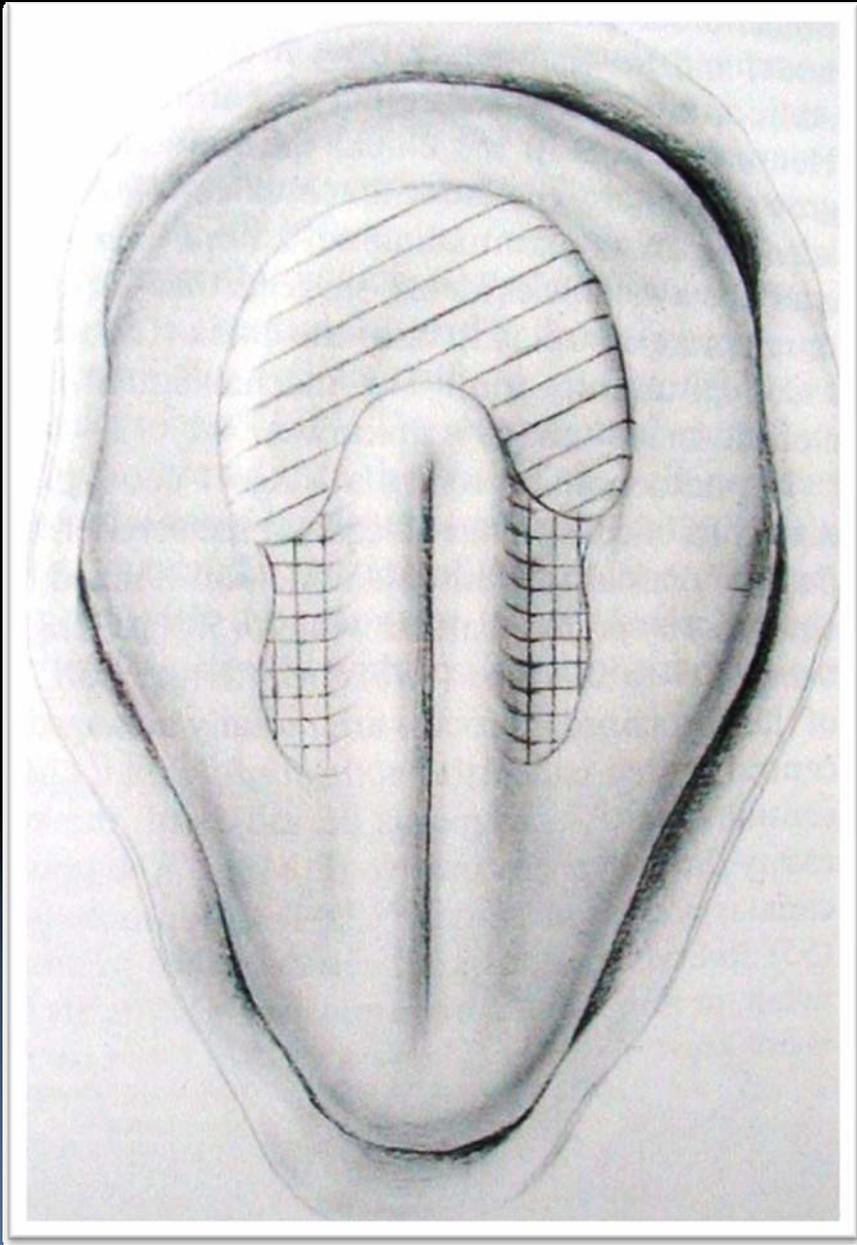
Darán origen:

- 1. Ganglios sensitivos**
- 2. Ganglios viscerales**
- 3. Medula de suprarrenal**
- 4. Paraganglios**
- 5. Melanocitos**
- 6. Células de Schwann**
- 7. Anficitos**
- 8. Células C de la tiroides**

19-21



26-32 Zona romboencefalo caudal hay 5 somitas



Estadio 11

La Notocorda

- Se pliega la placa notocordal día 17-19
- Su separación la "excalación" día 23-25 no mas conducto Neuroentérico

Día 18 a 20

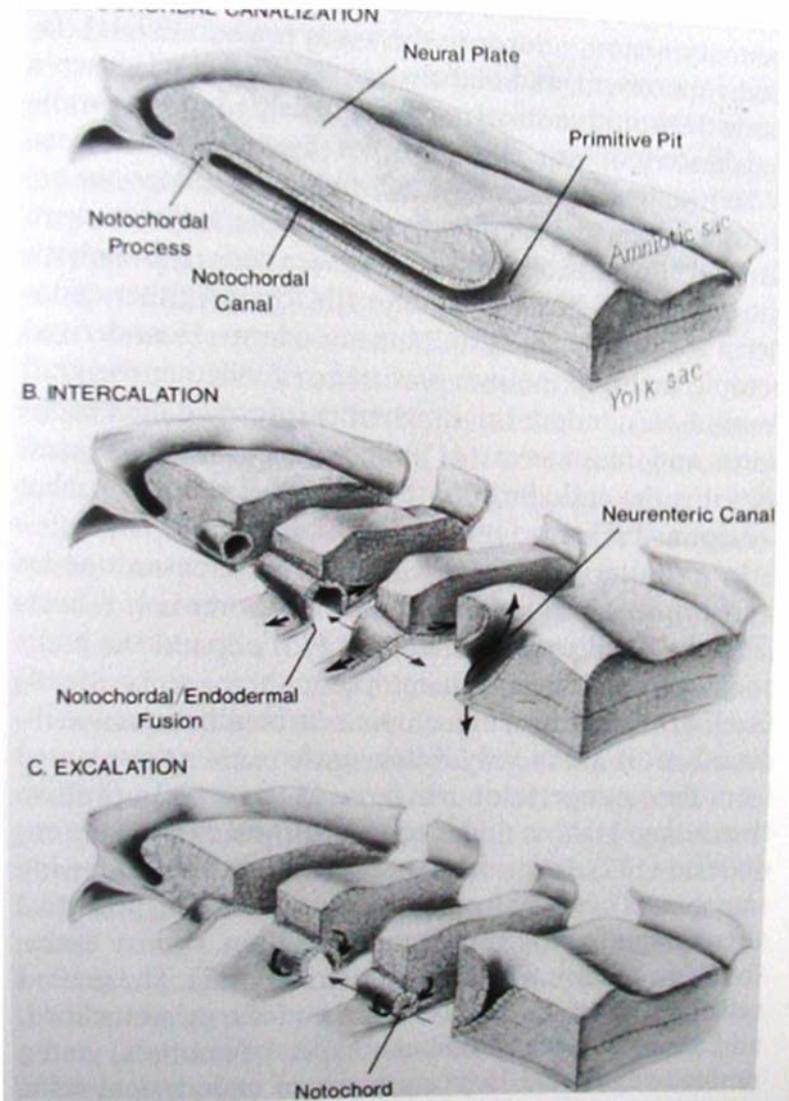


FIG. 6. Notochordal canalization, intercalation, and excalation. **A:** The notochordal process contains a central lumen (the notochordal canal), which is continuous with the amniotic cavity through the primitive pit. **B:** During intercalation, the notochordal process fuses with the underlying endoderm, forming a neurenteric canal. **C:** During excalation, the notochord is completely excised, leaving the neurenteric canal.

El Tubo Neurentérico se desconecta
del
endodermo el día 20

Estadio 12

Eminencia caudal

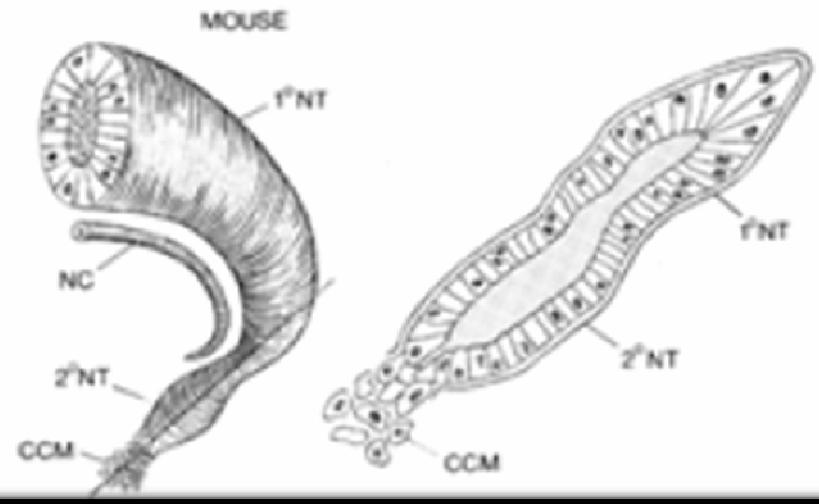
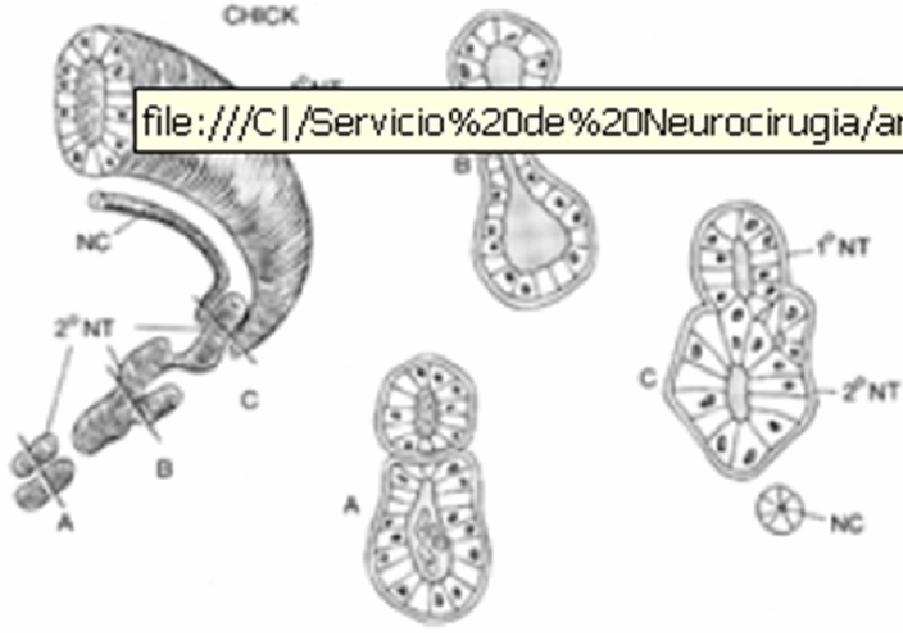
Brote final

La Neurulación Secundaria
(días 25 a 27)

Neurulación Secundaria

Vacuolización
Condensación
Fusión

file:///C:/Servicio%20de%20Neurocirugia/art



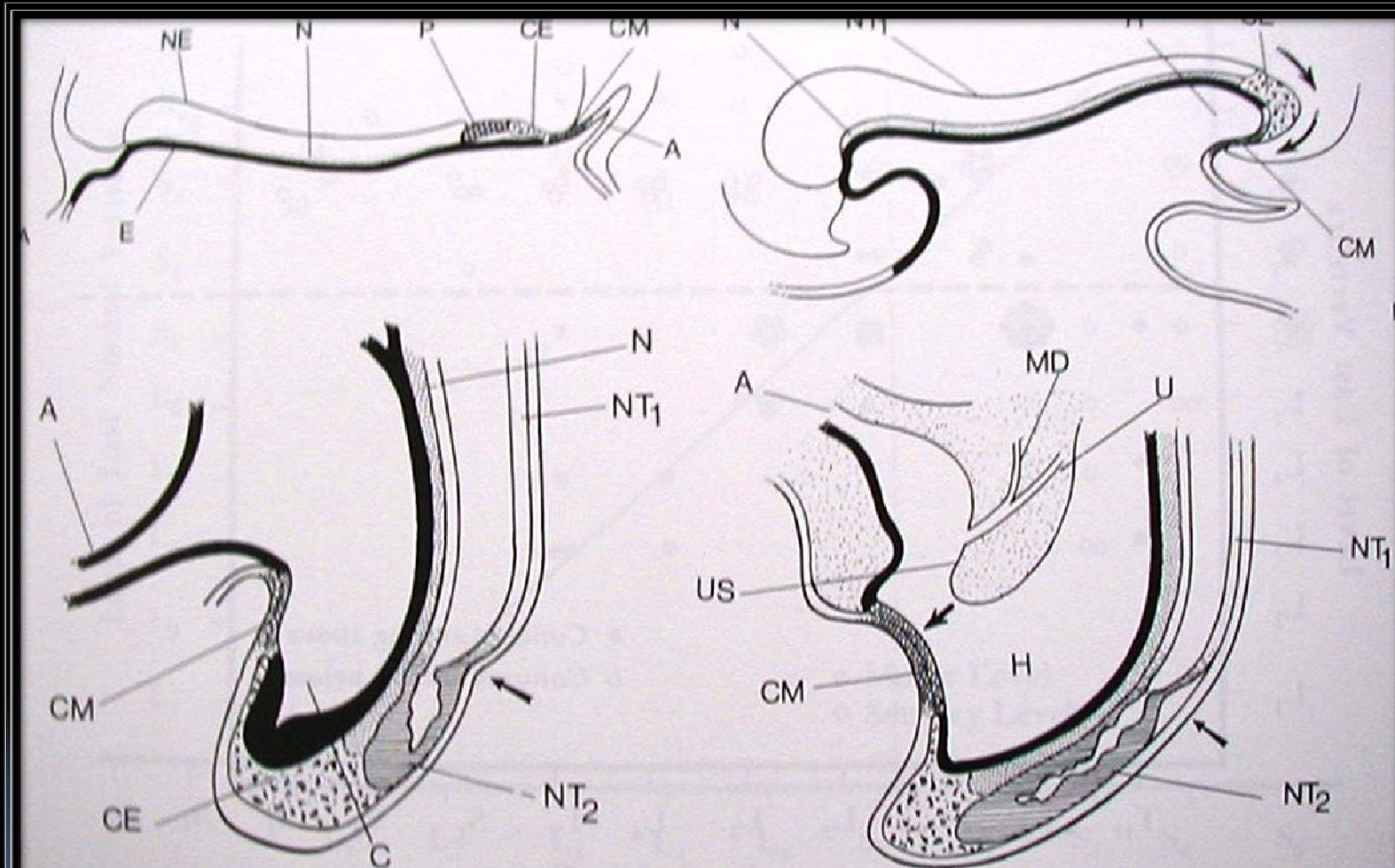


FIG. 20. Development of the caudal region of the embryo. **A:** At Stage 12, the primitive streak is rapidly regressing and is gradually replaced by an emerging mass of pluripotential cells, the caudal eminence, situated between Hensen's node and the cloacal membrane anlage. The latter membrane occupies a dorsal position. **B:** With enlargement of the caudal eminence and associated ventral folding of the embryonic tail (the tail fold), the cloacal membrane is pushed ventrally. **C:** Ventral folding of the yolk sac encloses the hindgut.

Estadios 18 a 20

Ascenso del Cono Medular

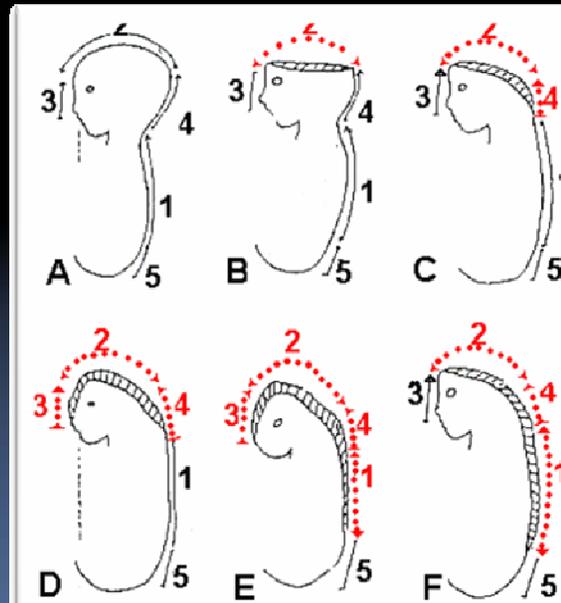
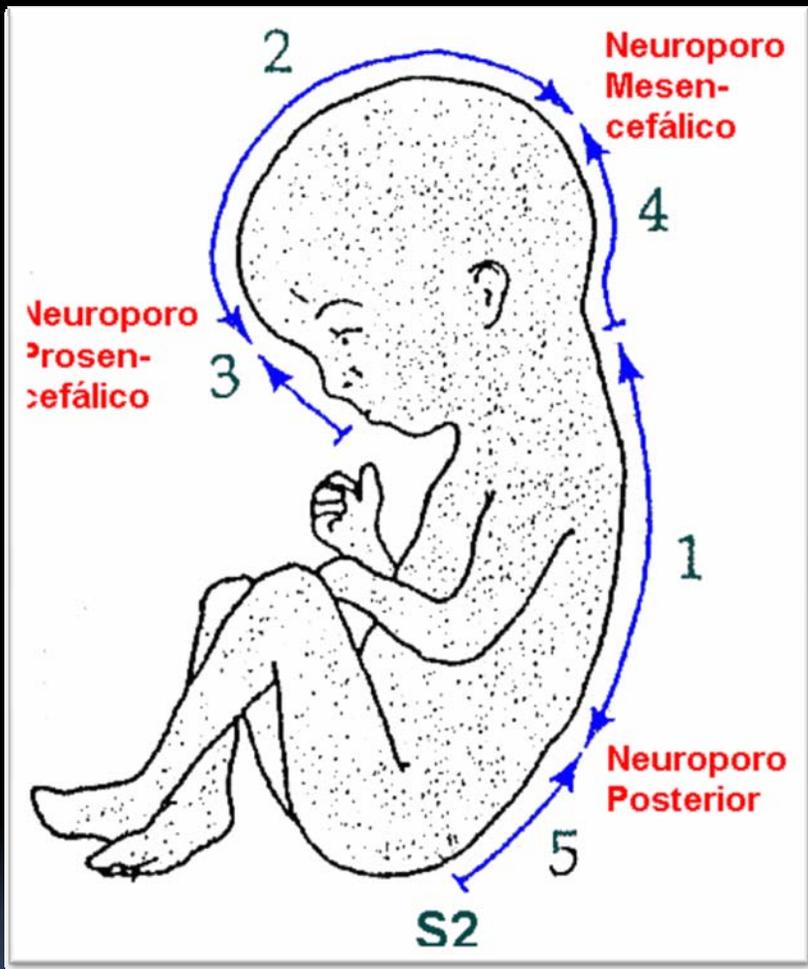
Formación de Filum Terminale

Malformaciones

DEFECTOS DEL DESARROLLO NEURAL TEMPRANO - WILLIS

Formas abiertas: mielomeningoceles, hemimielomeningoceles, mielomeningoceles cervicales, anencefalia, formas combinadas de espina bífida.

Formas cerradas: lipomeningoceles, senos dérmicos dermoides y epidermoides, mielocistocelos, médula hendida, quistes neuroentéricos, filum hipertrófico, trastornos de la regresión caudal, malformaciones complejas, encefalocelos



A. Normal

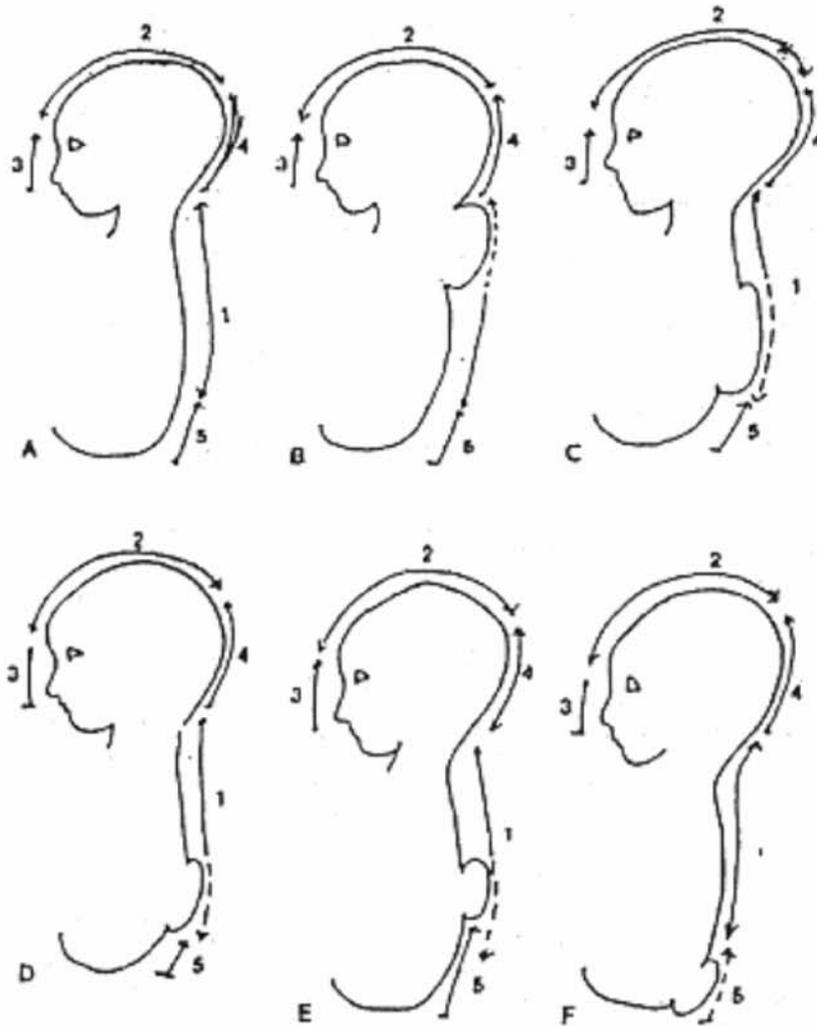
B. Merocrania
(falla en el punto 2)

C. Holocrania
(Falla en los puntos 2 y 4)

D. Faciocraniosquisis
(Fallas en los puntos 3, 2 y 4)

E. Faciocranioraquisquisis
(Fallas en los puntos 3, 2, 4, 1)

F. Cranioraquisquisis
(Fallas en los puntos 2, 4 y 1)



A. Normal

B. Meningocele o Meningomielocele cervical y torácico superior

C. Meningocele o Meningomielocele torácico bajo

D. Meningocele o Meningomielocele lumbar y sacra hasta S2

E. Meningocele o Meningomielocele lumbar por defecto del cierre 1 caudal con corrección parcial del cierre 5

F. Meningocele, Mielomeningocele o Lipoma sacral (debajo de S2) por mal cierre del punto 5 o anormal canalización

Embriogénesis de las vertebras

Proviene de Esclerótomo

El esclerótomo se desarrolla el primer de la parte ventromedial de las somitas

Durante lo 4 primeros meses rodea a la medula y a la notocorda

En un comienzo tienen densidad heterogénea con aéreas mas densas que se transformaran en los cuerpos vertebrales

Las de menor densidad en los discos donde el núcleo pulposos representa el remanente de la notocorda

Loa cuerpos vertebrales son regulados por Gen HOX

Genes Hox

Cada gen define y es responsable de un trozo del cuerpo

Cualquier especie tiene siempre una decena siempre en el mismo orden

Una copia defectuosa del gen Hox 13 genera :
dedos de los pies cortos y anchos con dedos de las manos doblados y suelen acompañarse de malformaciones genitales

Fallas del cierre del Tubo Neural

a) Mielomeningoceles día 25-27

(25 somitas) S2

b) Meningoceles

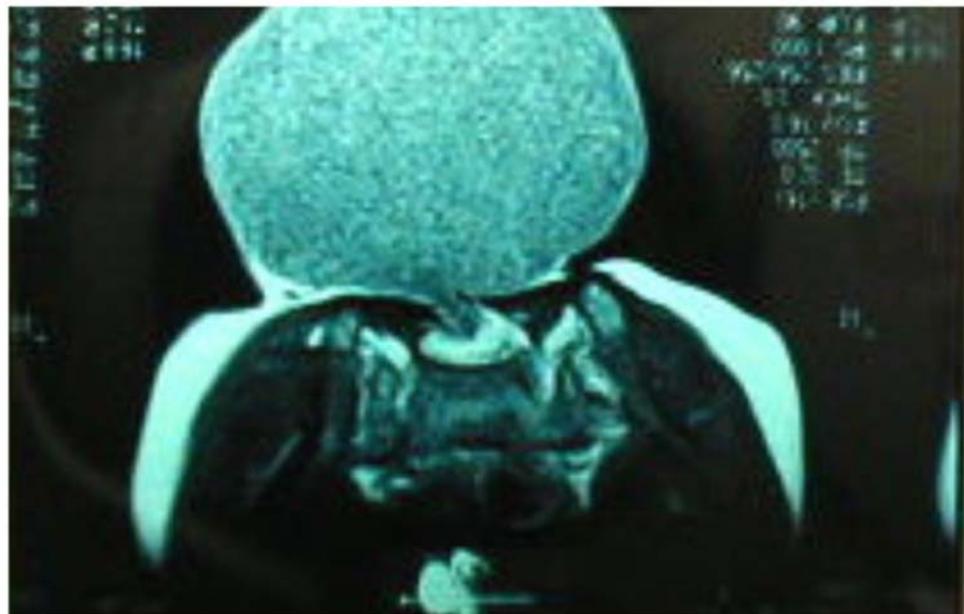
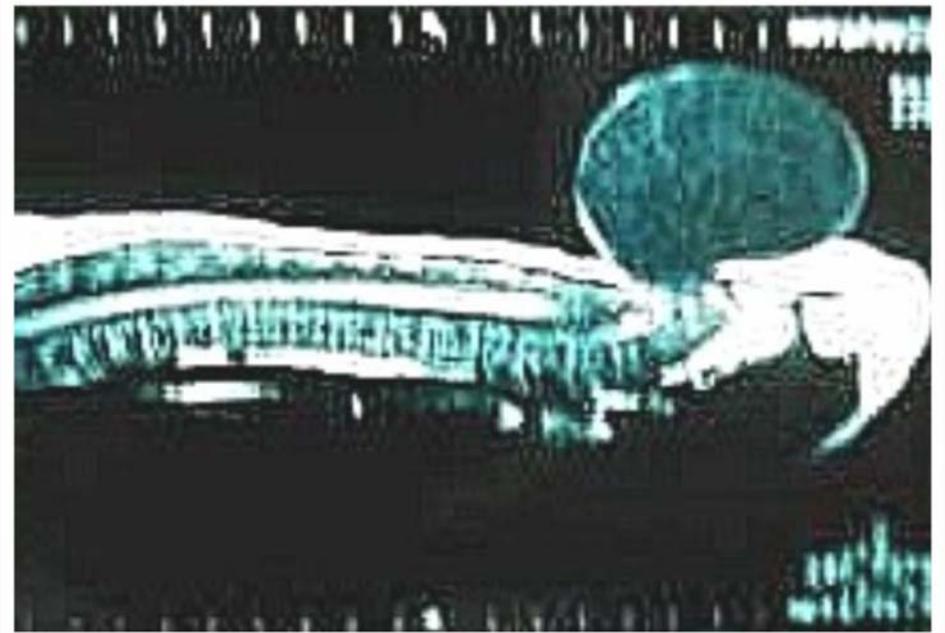
(Cithocalasin D microfilamentos)



Myelomeningocele

Mielomeningocele

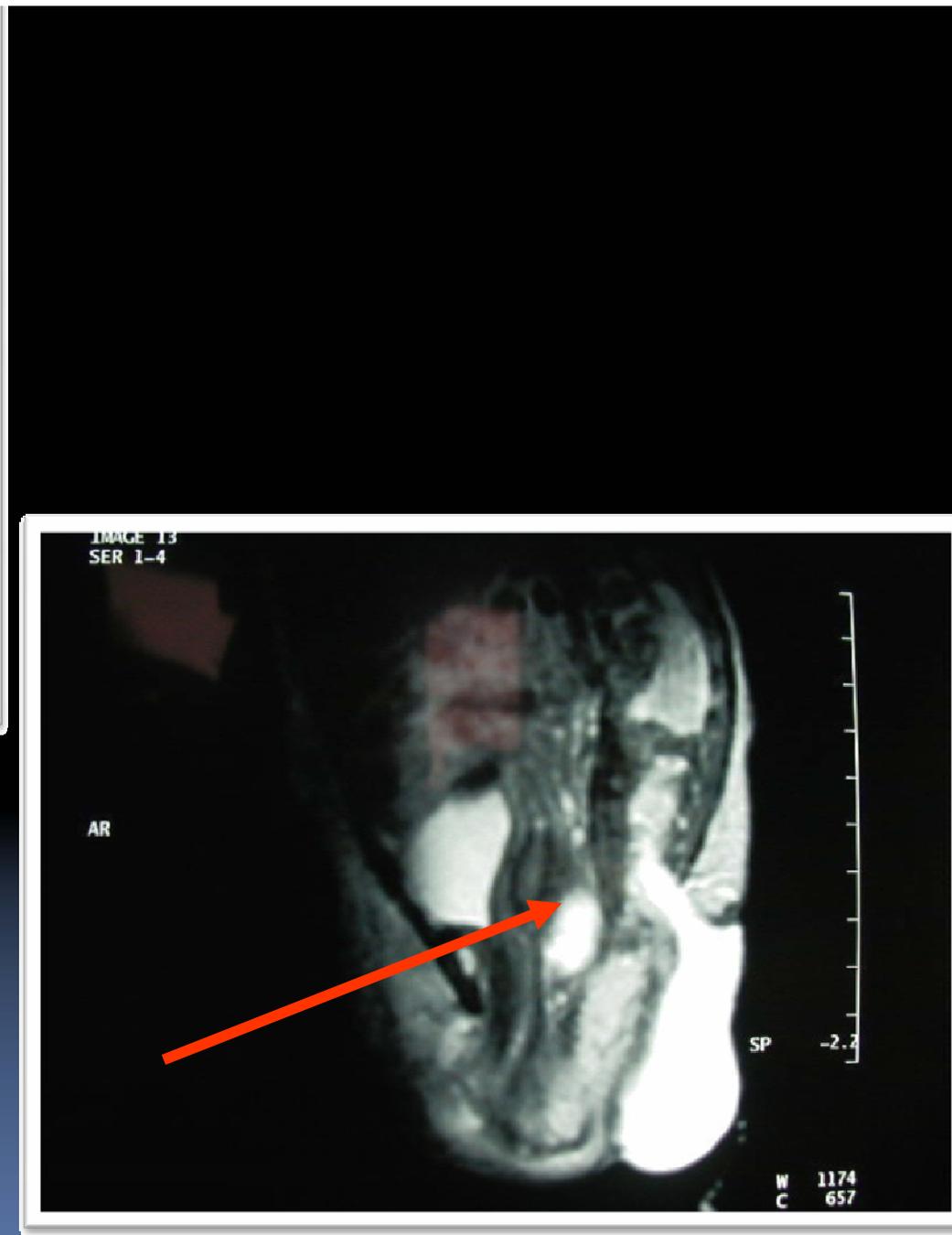


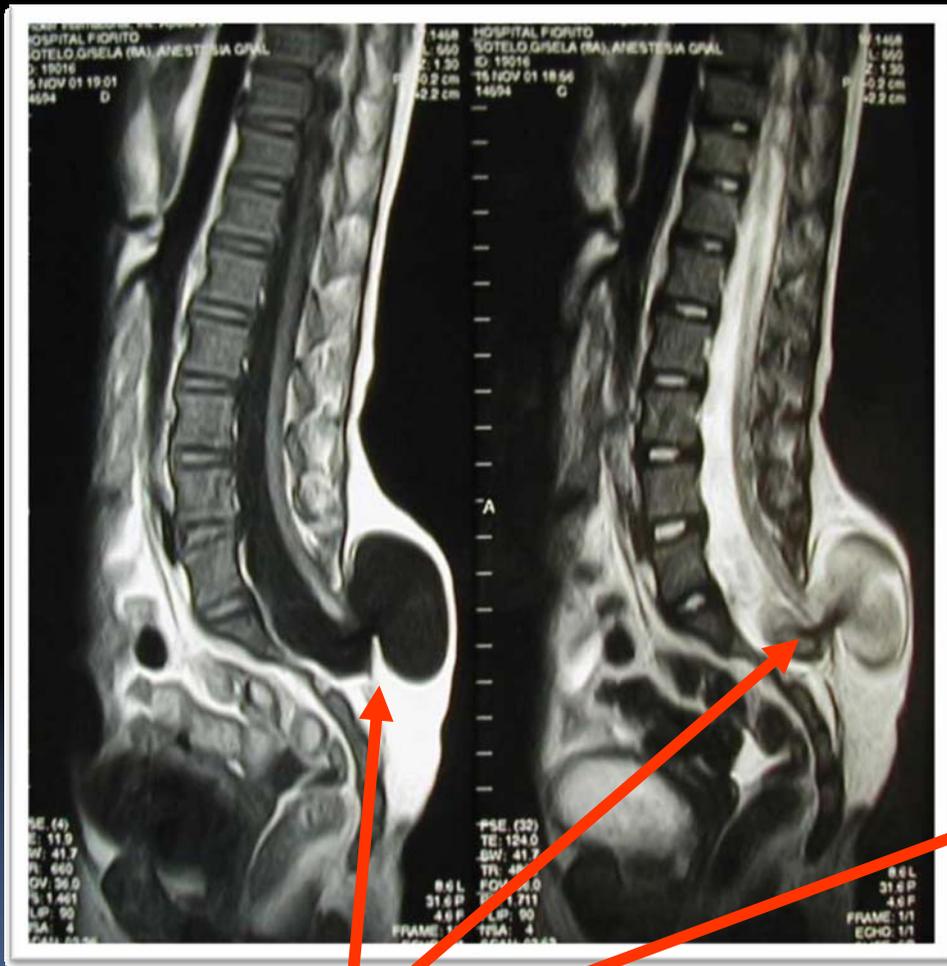


Meningocele



Meningocele



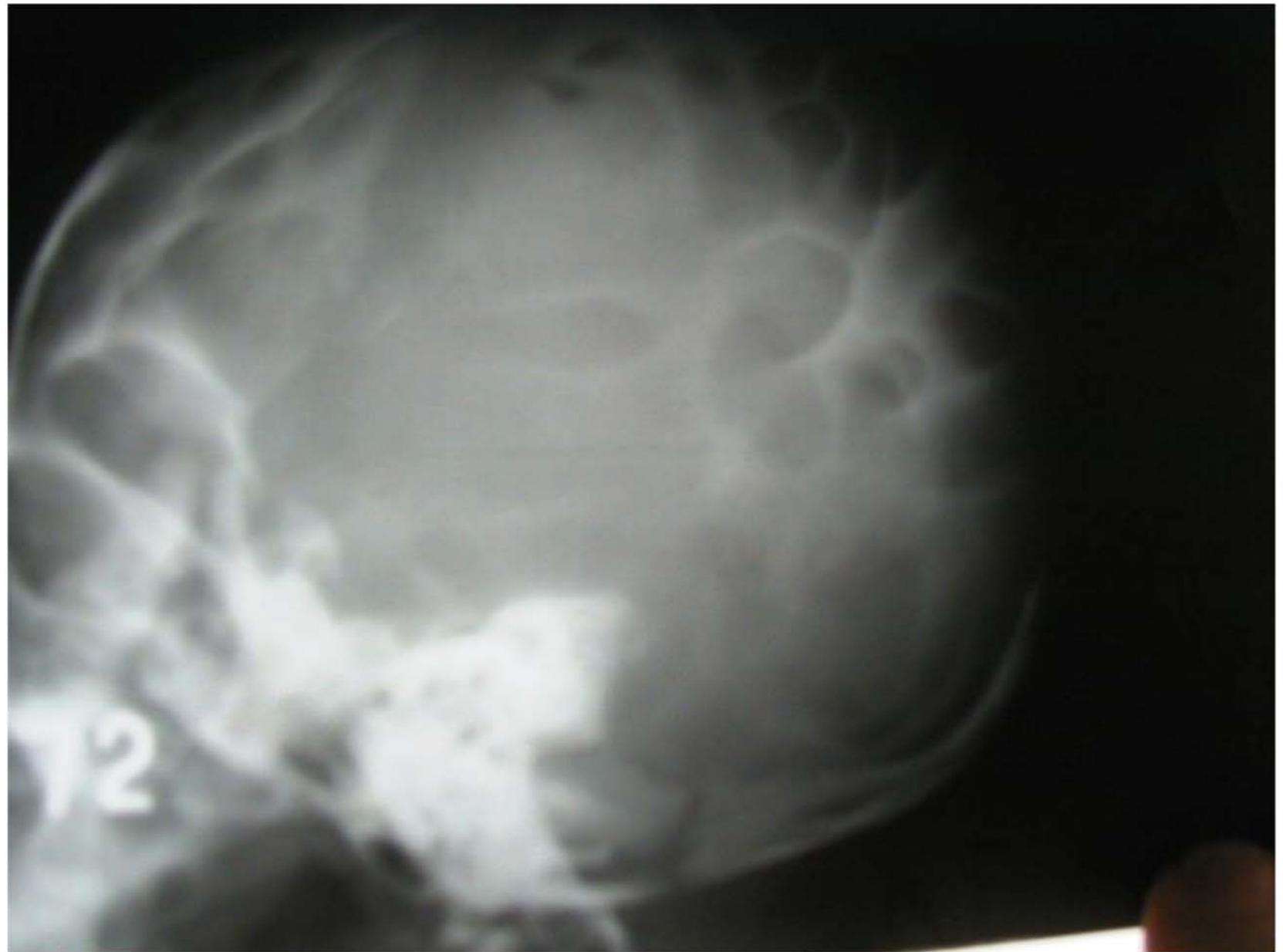


Resonancia Magnética Meningocele











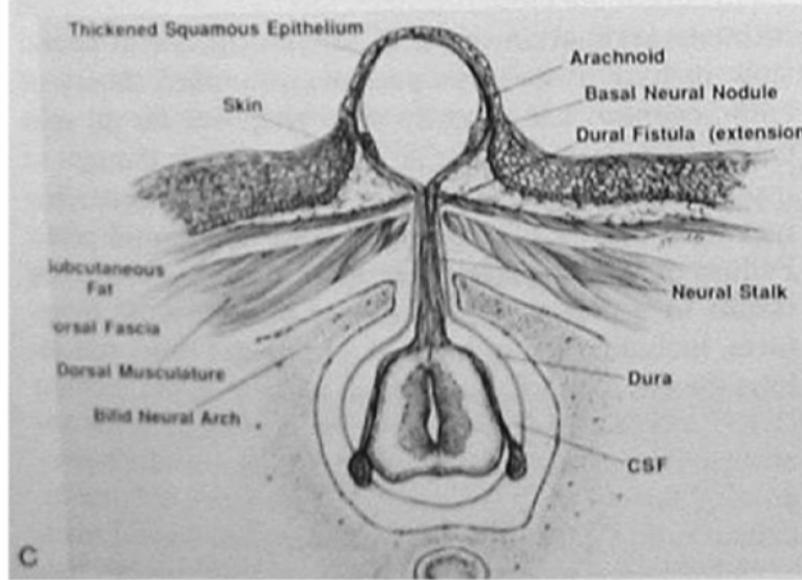
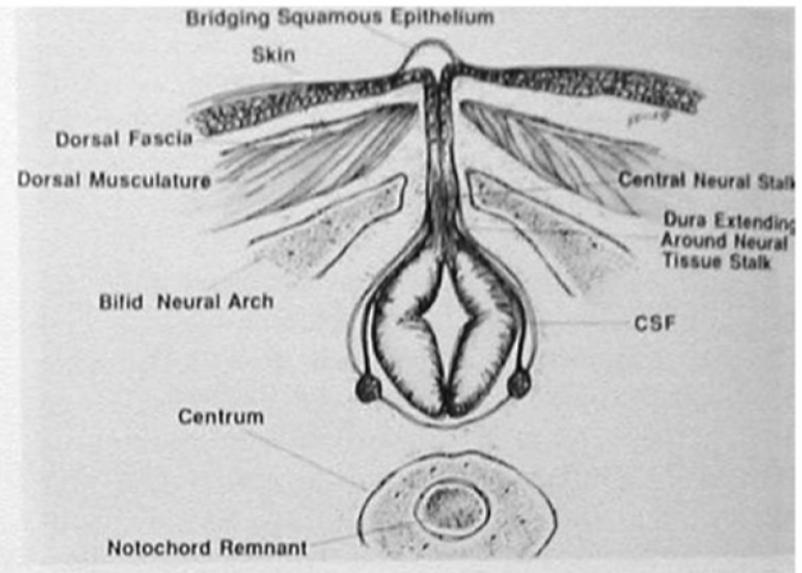
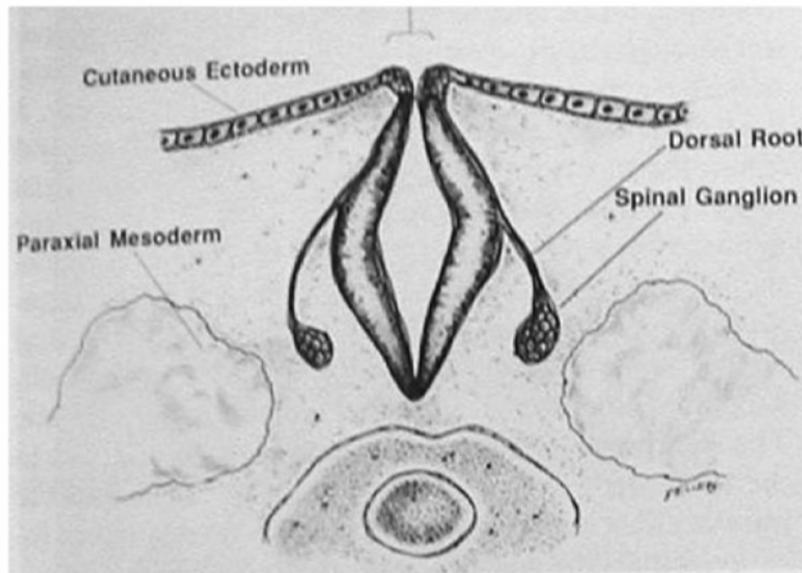


FIG. 7. Embryogenesis of limited dorsal myeloschisis. **A:** Incomplete dorsal midline fusion of neural folds. Dysjunction between cutaneous and neuroectoderms never occurs, so that the dorsal neural tube retains an attachment to the overlying skin. Note retention of some neural crest cells in their dorsal location to form dorsal root ganglia and nerve roots in the future neural nodule. **B:** Growth of dorsal myofascial tissues progressively pushes neural tube away from the skin, but the cutaneo-neural attachment remains as the lengthening neural stalk containing the central and peripheral neural tissues. Note squamous epithelium bridging the dorsal cutaneous gap. **C:** Dissection of CSF around the dural fistula balloons up the epithelium-covered dome of the sac, whose base is formed by full-thickness skin. The dorsal neural stalk is continuous with the basal neural nodule, which marks the original cutaneo-neural attachment. The cord is tented and tethered by the dorsal stalk.



Mielomeningocele Cervical

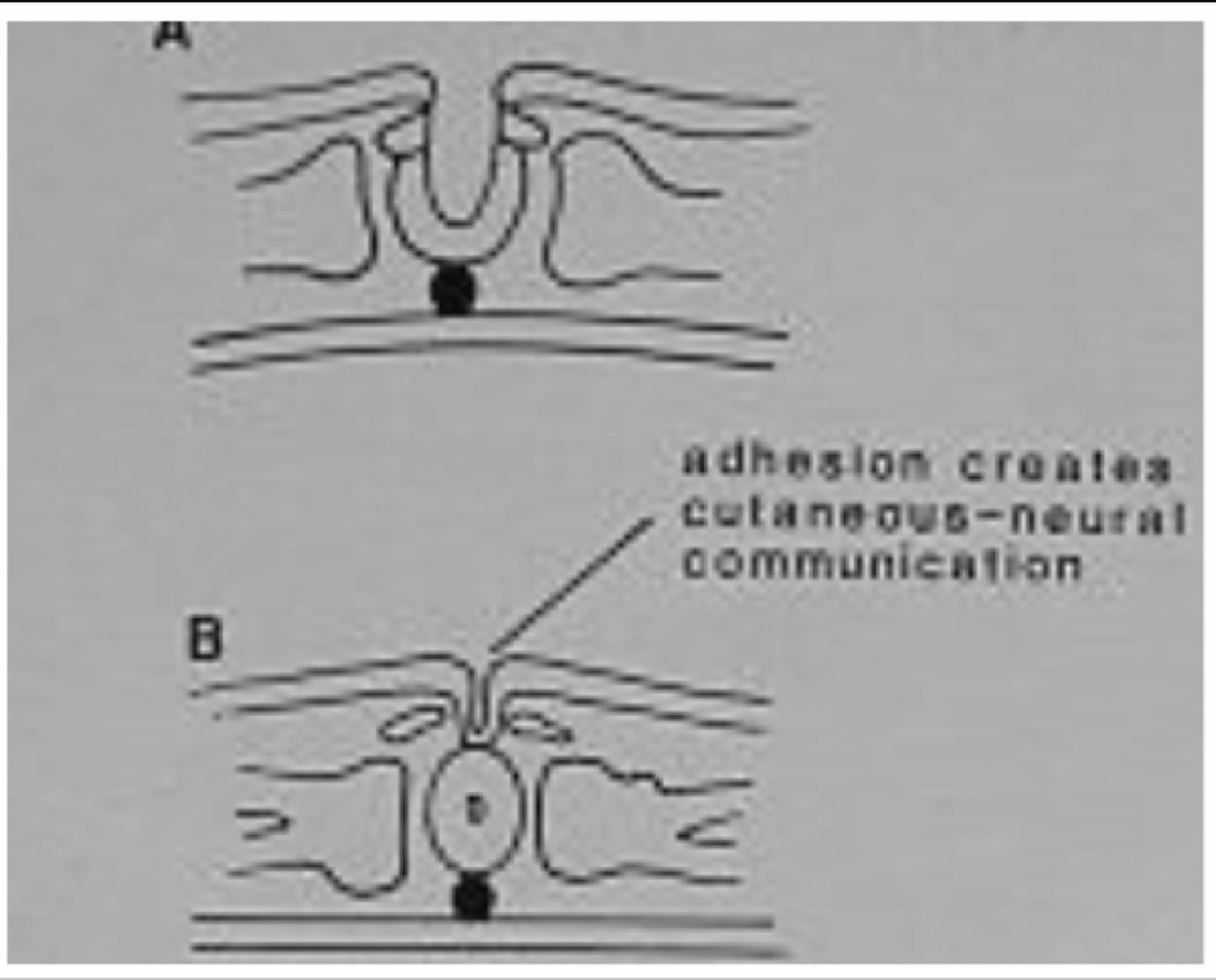


Mielomeningocele Cervical

Fallas en la Disyunción:

a) Senos Dérmicos

b) Quistes Dermoides y Epidermoides



Embriología Senos Dérmicos



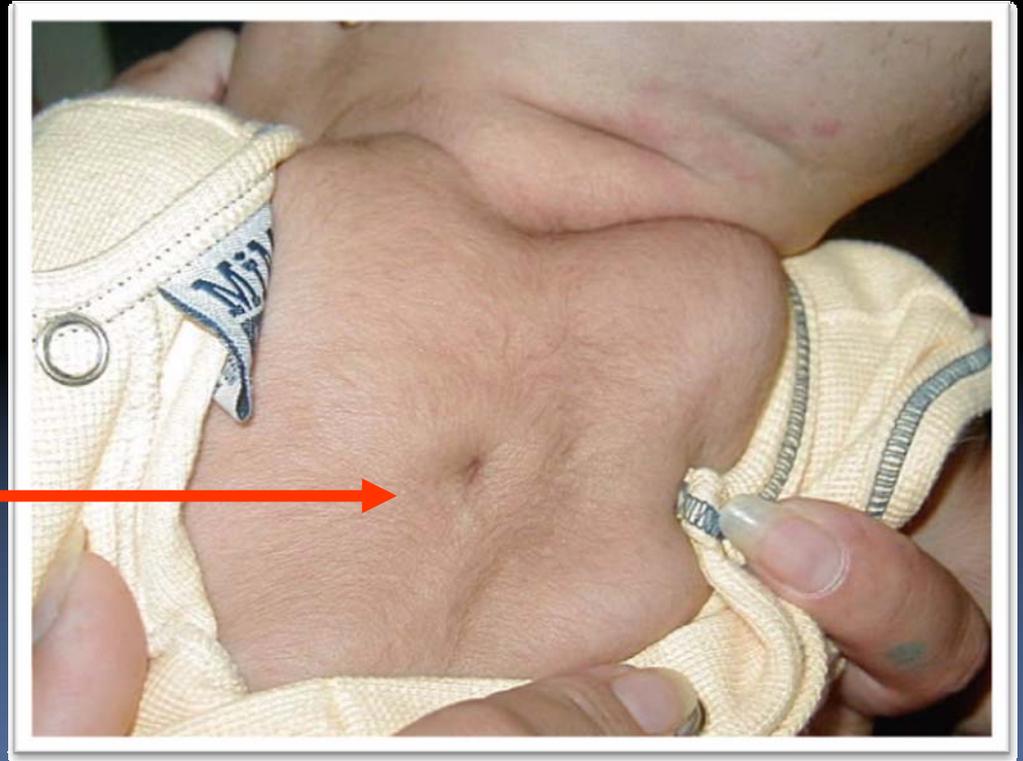
Fístula permeable



Placa melanótica

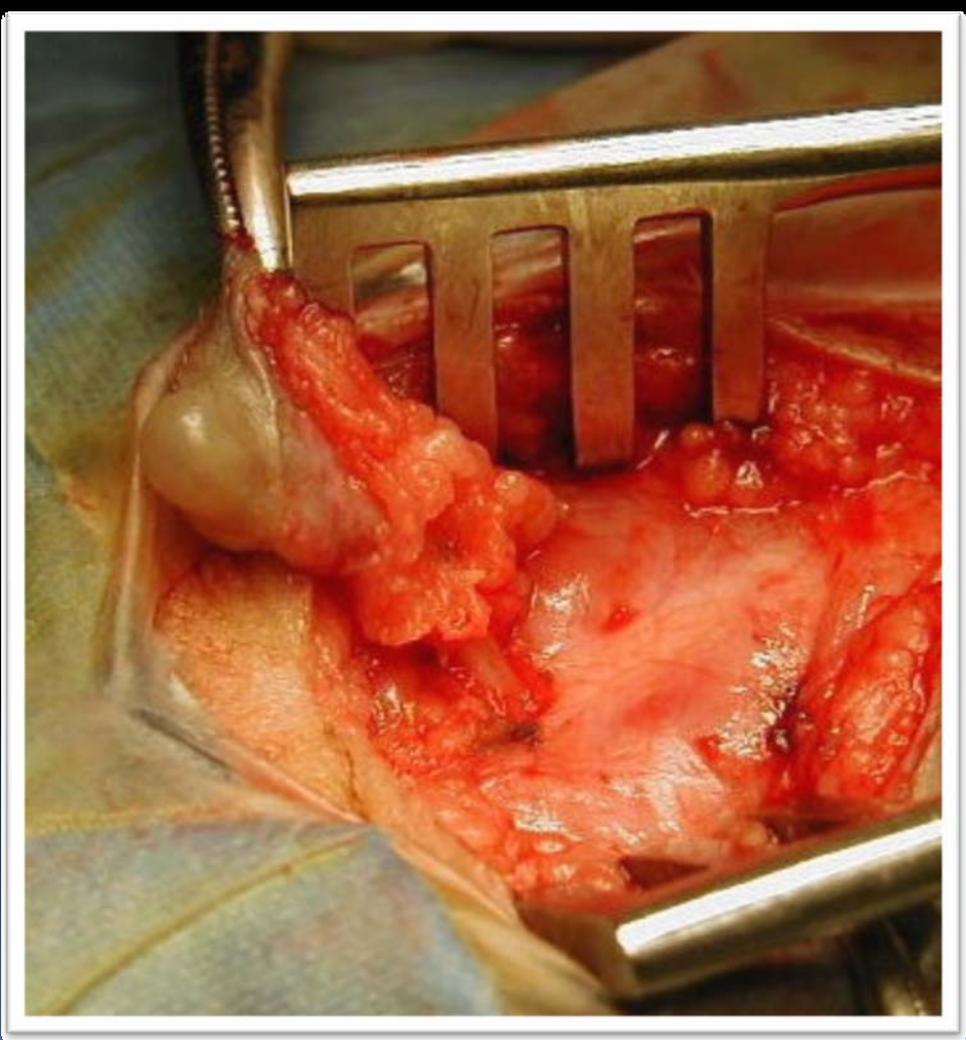


Placa angiomatosa



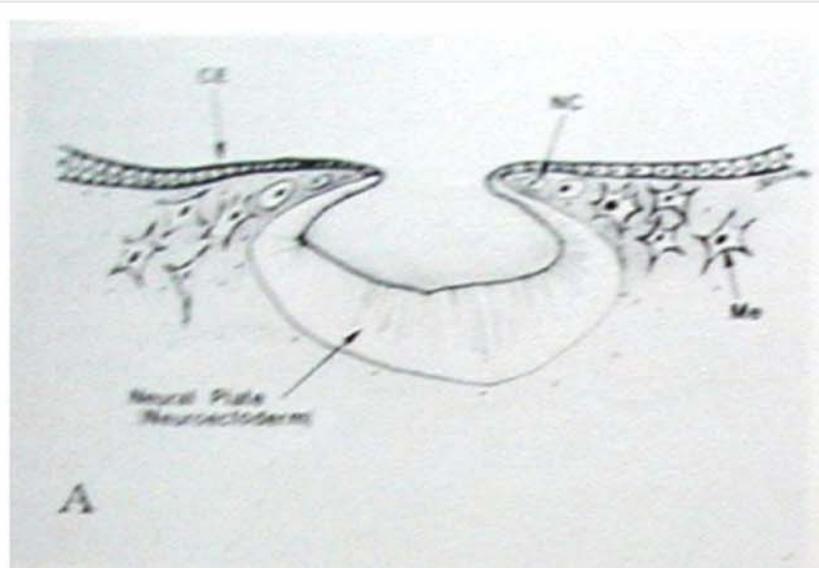
Umbilicación



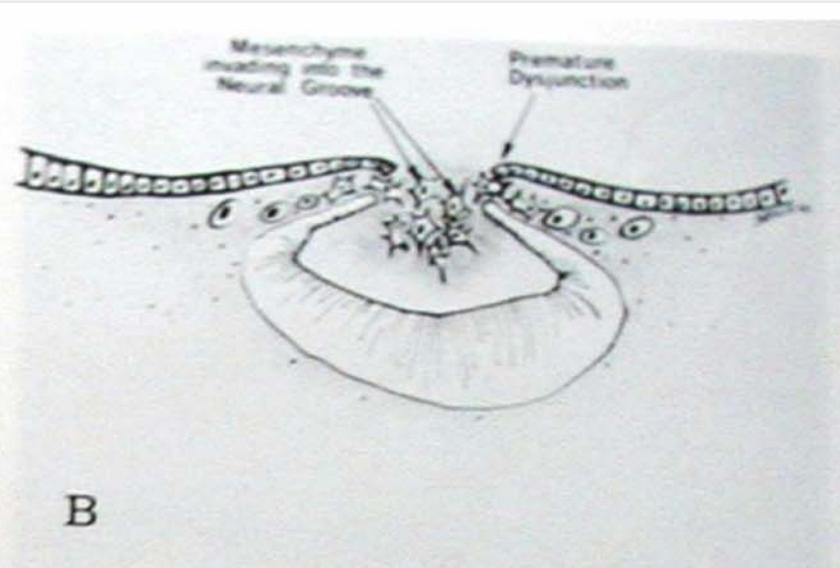


Anomalías por la prematura separación de las capas primitivas:

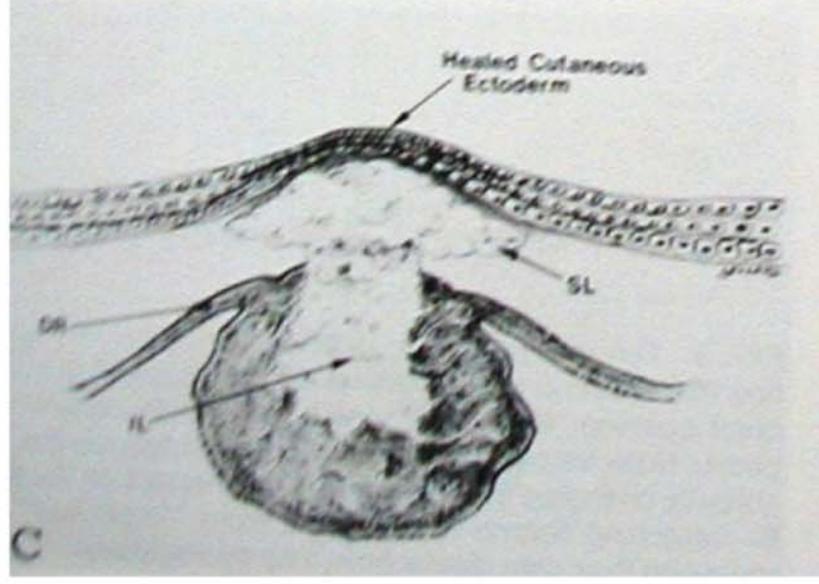
Lipomas Espinales



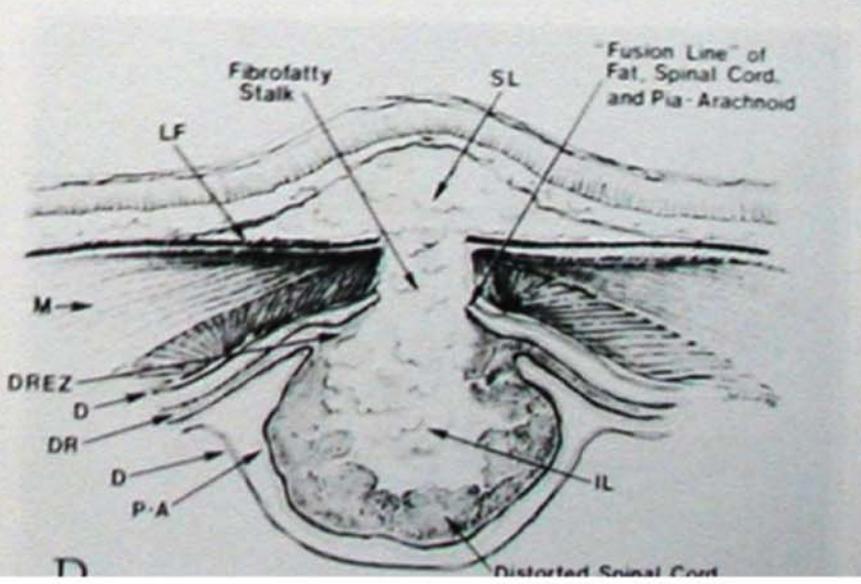
A



B

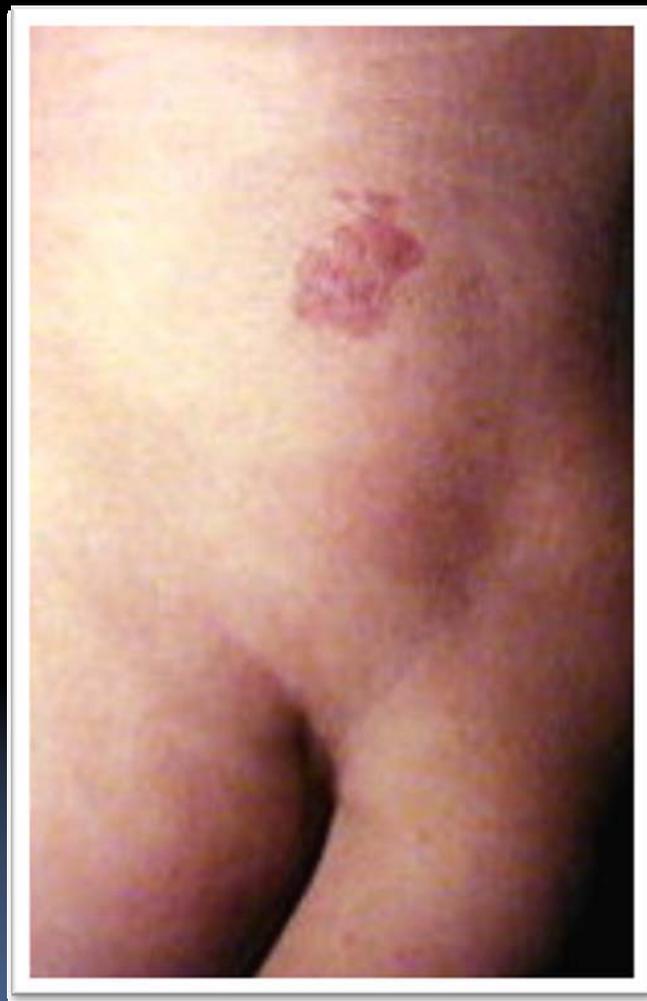


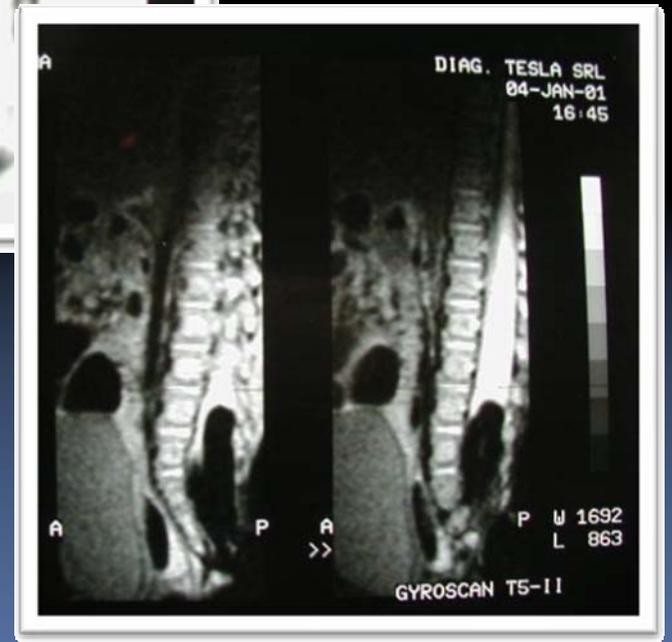
C



D



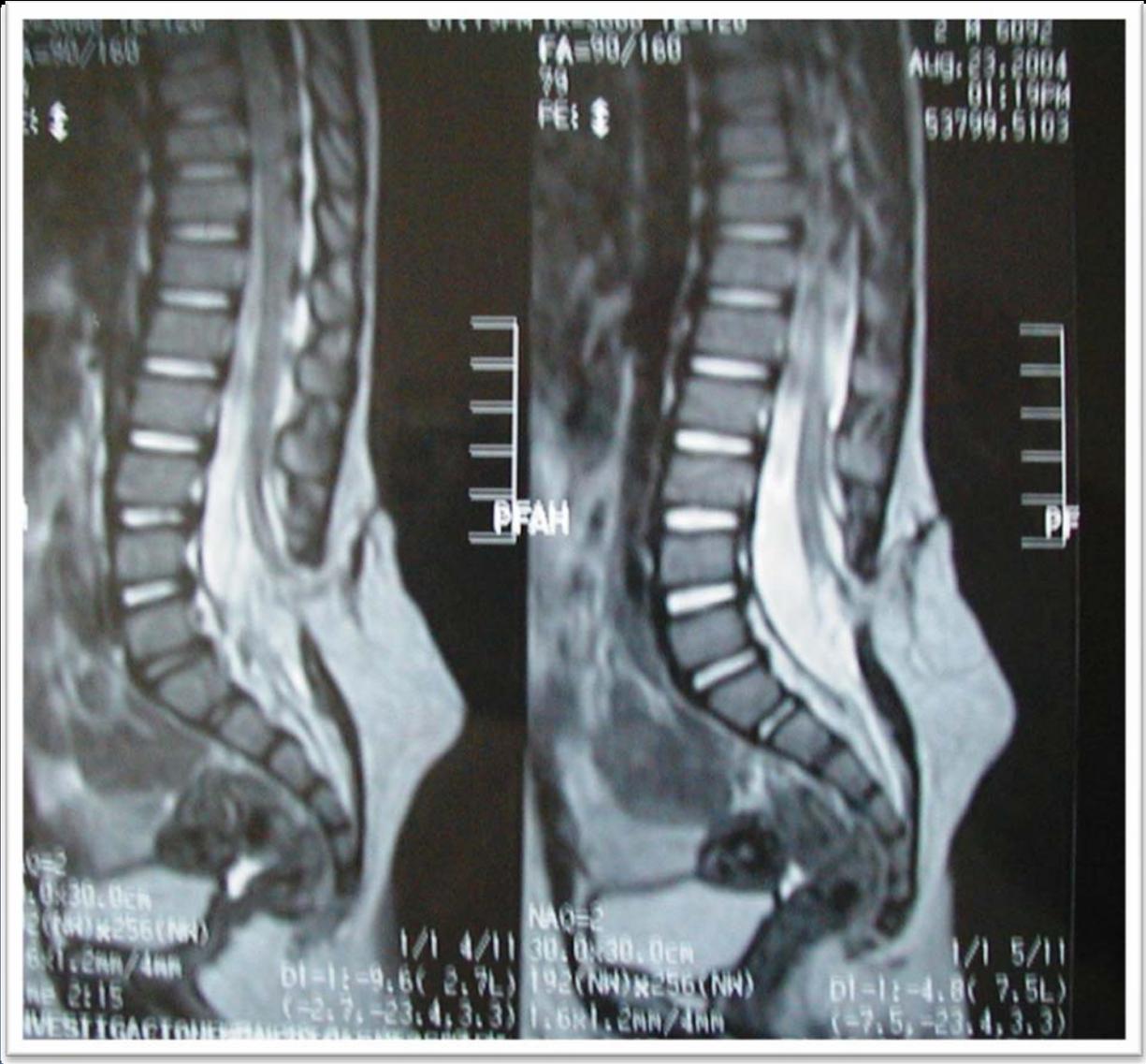




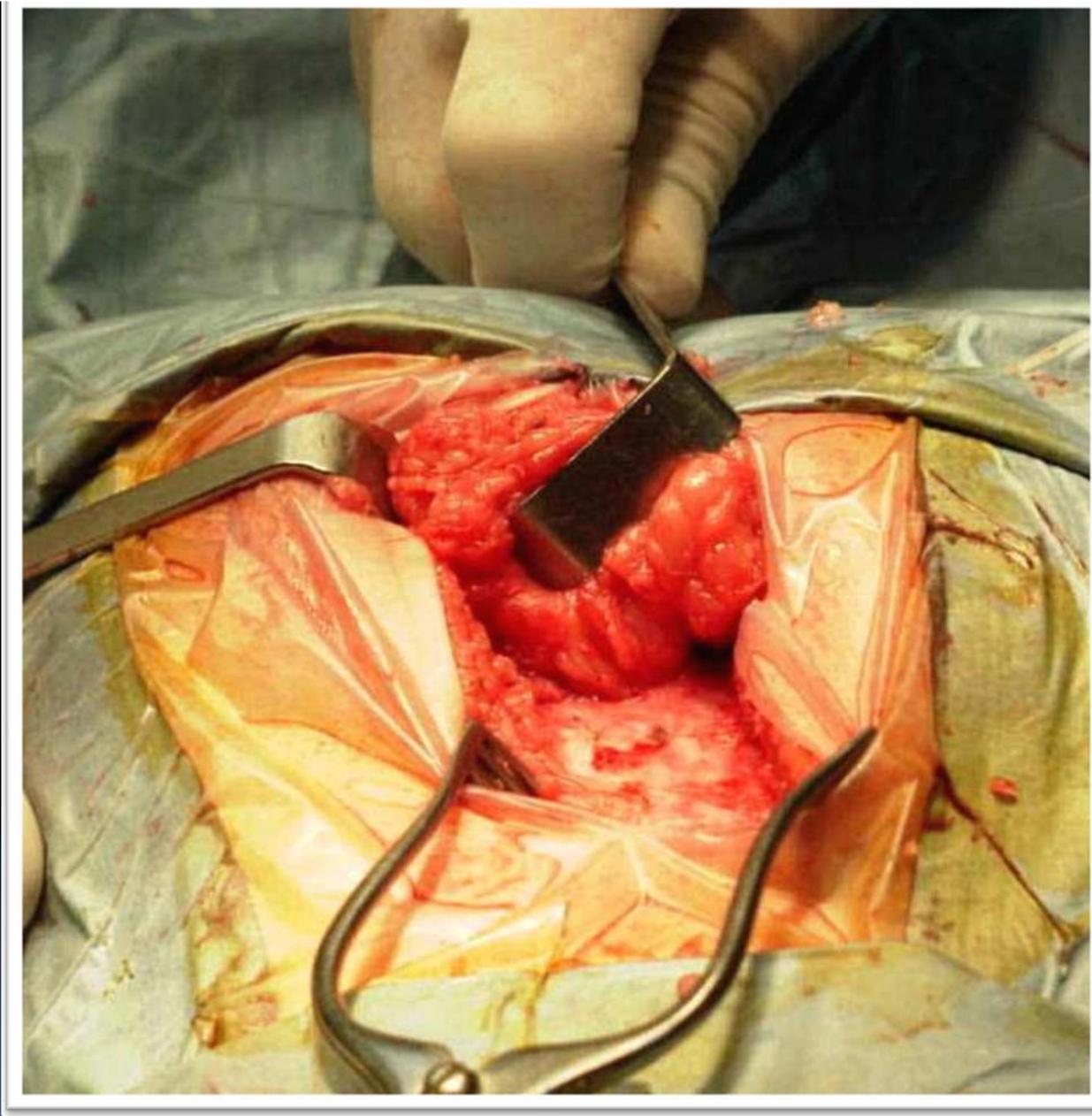


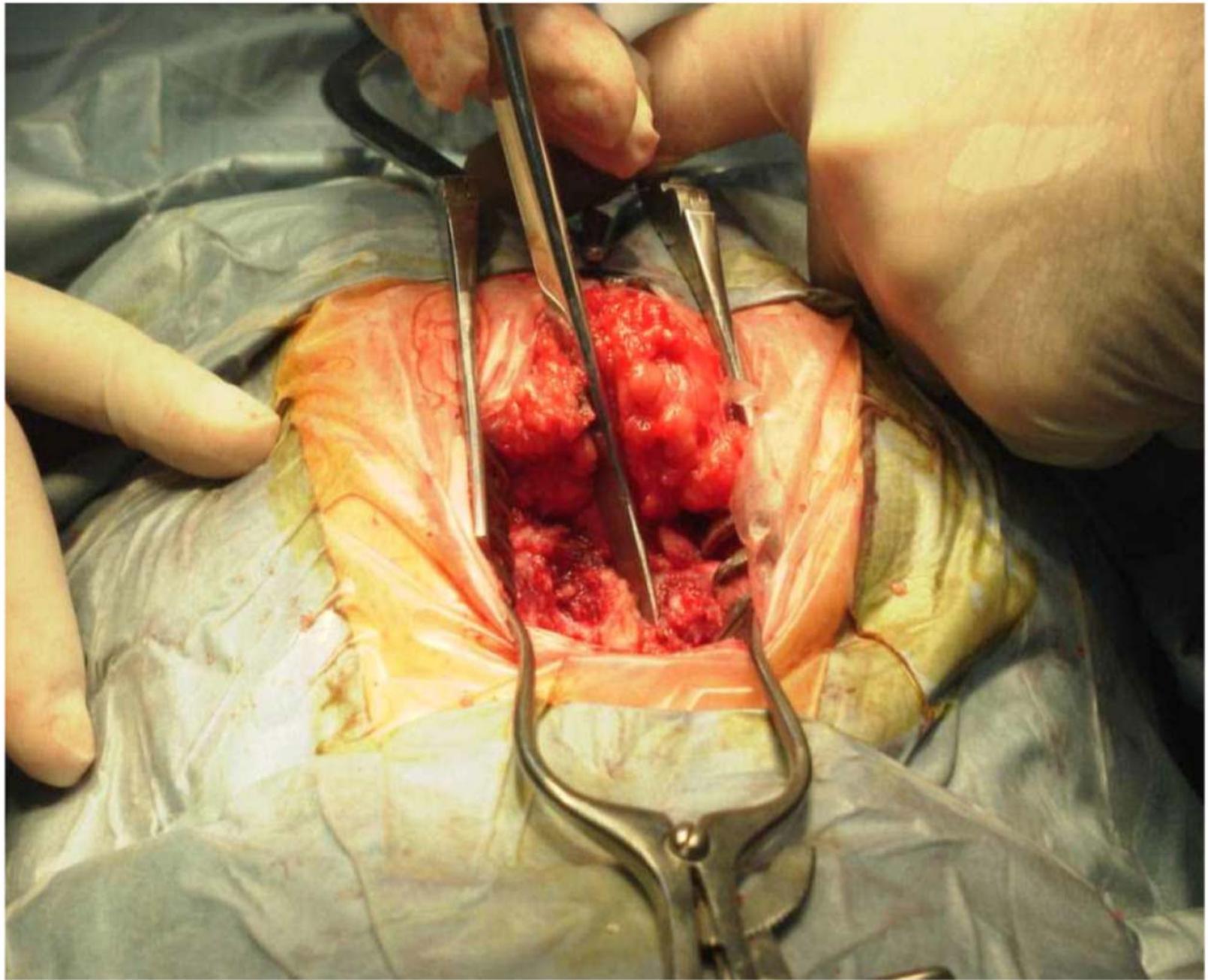


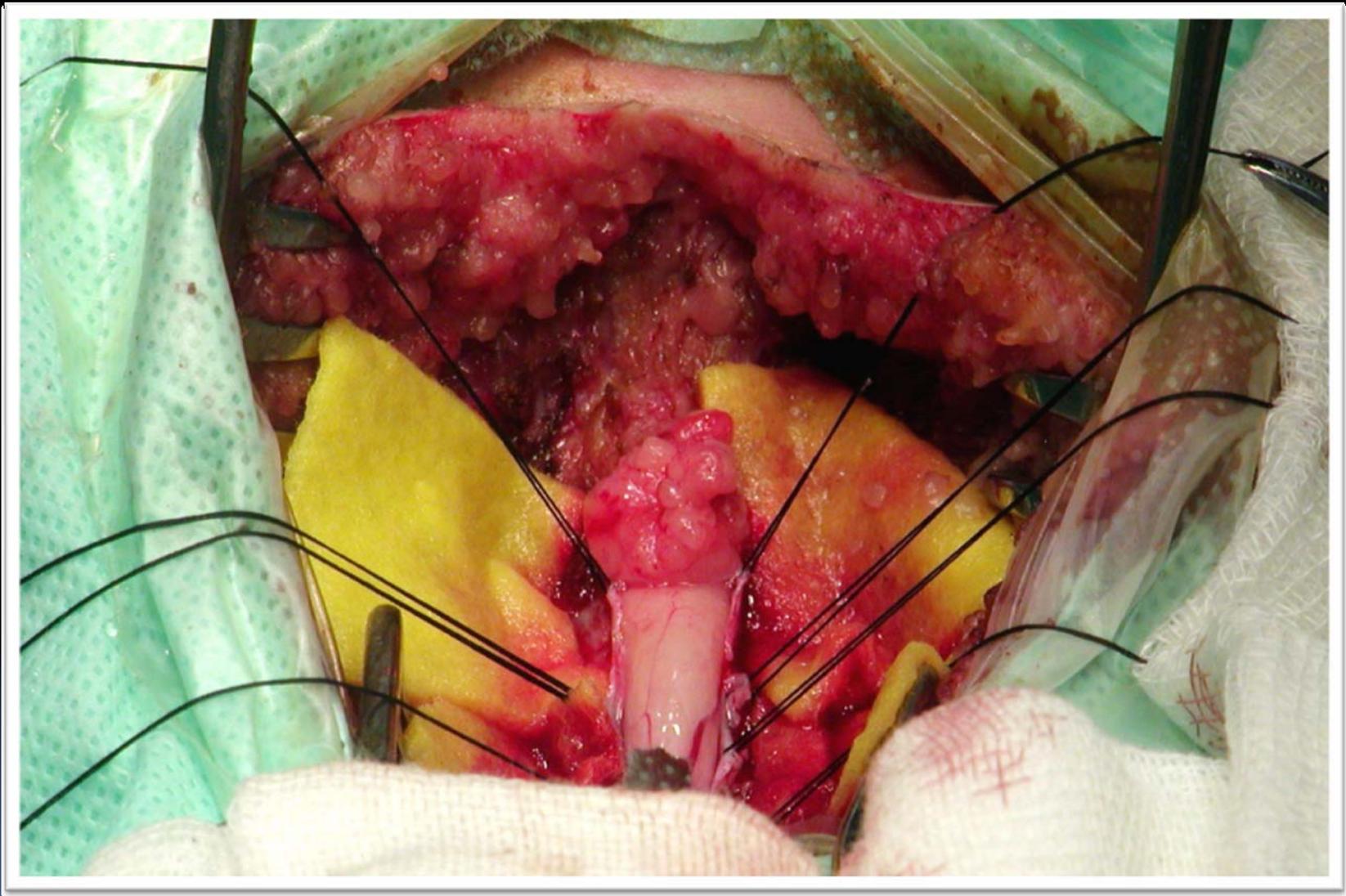
Lipomeningocele











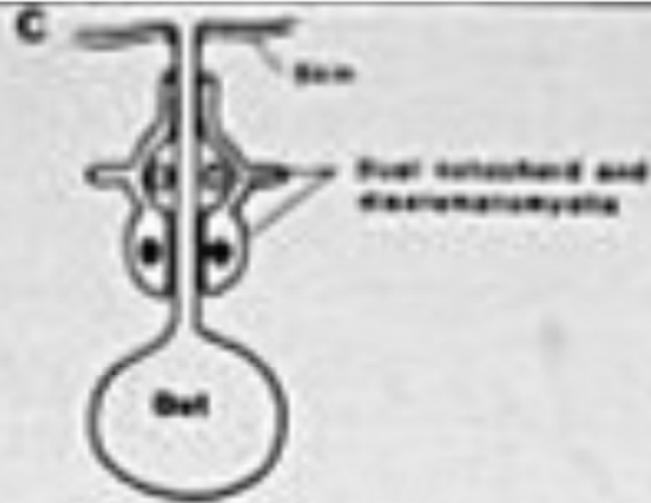


Trastornos en la Gastrulación:

a) Formas combinadas de la médula "hendida"

Diastematomyelia

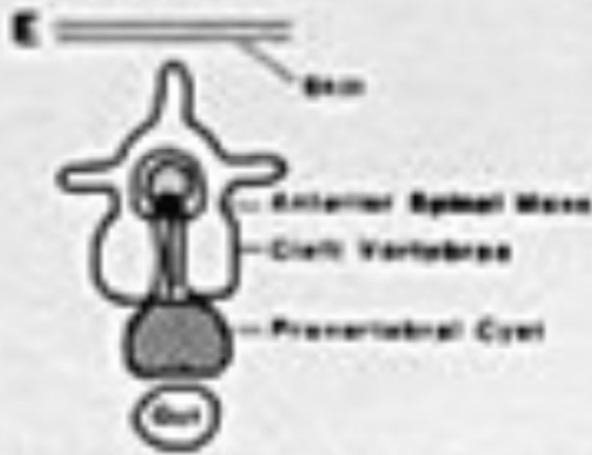
b) Quistes Neuroentéricos



Combined Spina Bifida



Dyslamatomyelia with Septum



Neuroenteric Cyst



Tomografía Diastematomyelia



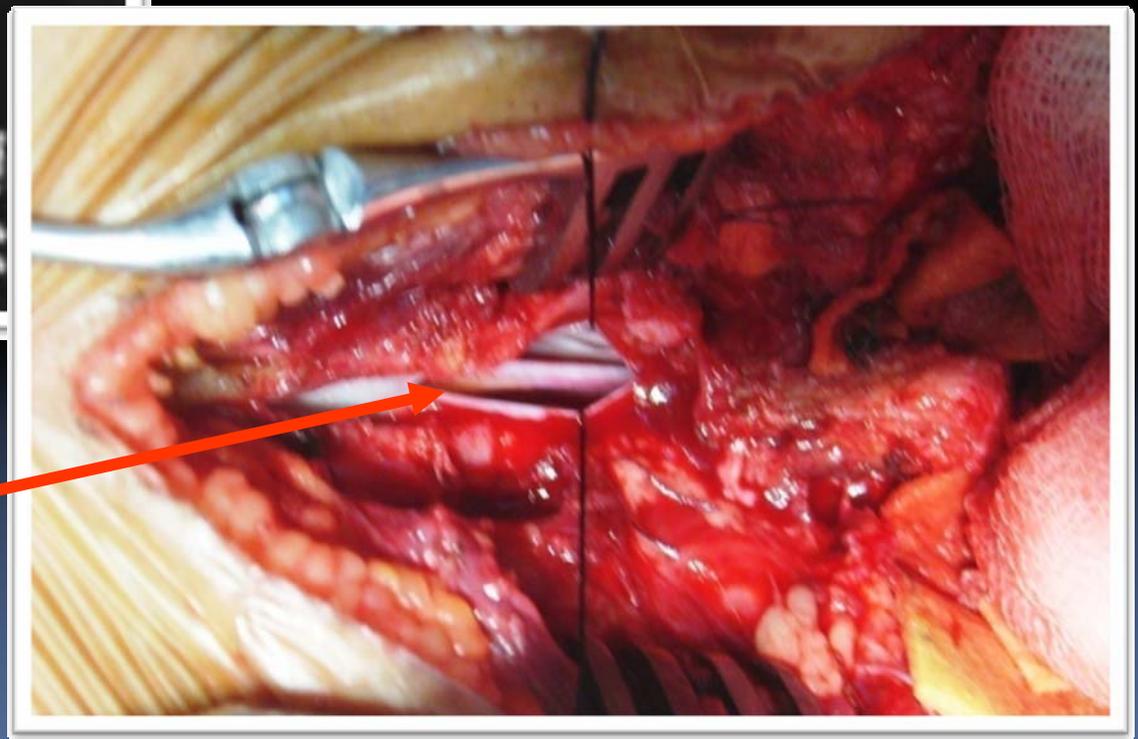
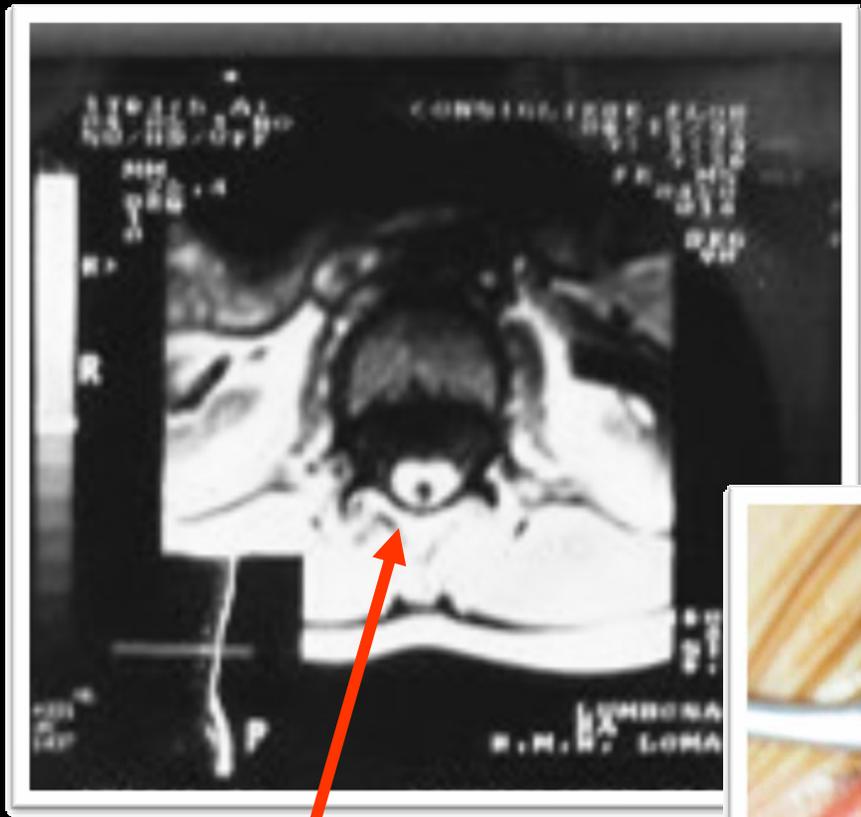


septum

DEFECTOS DE LA NEURULACIÓN SECUNDARIA

a) Hipertrofia del filum terminale

b) Mielocistocele



Filum

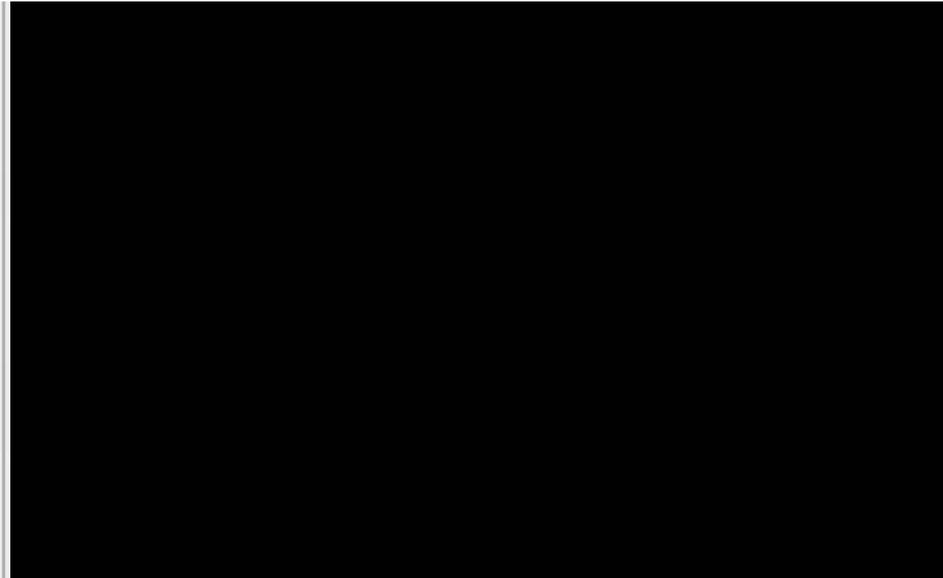




Meningocystoceles

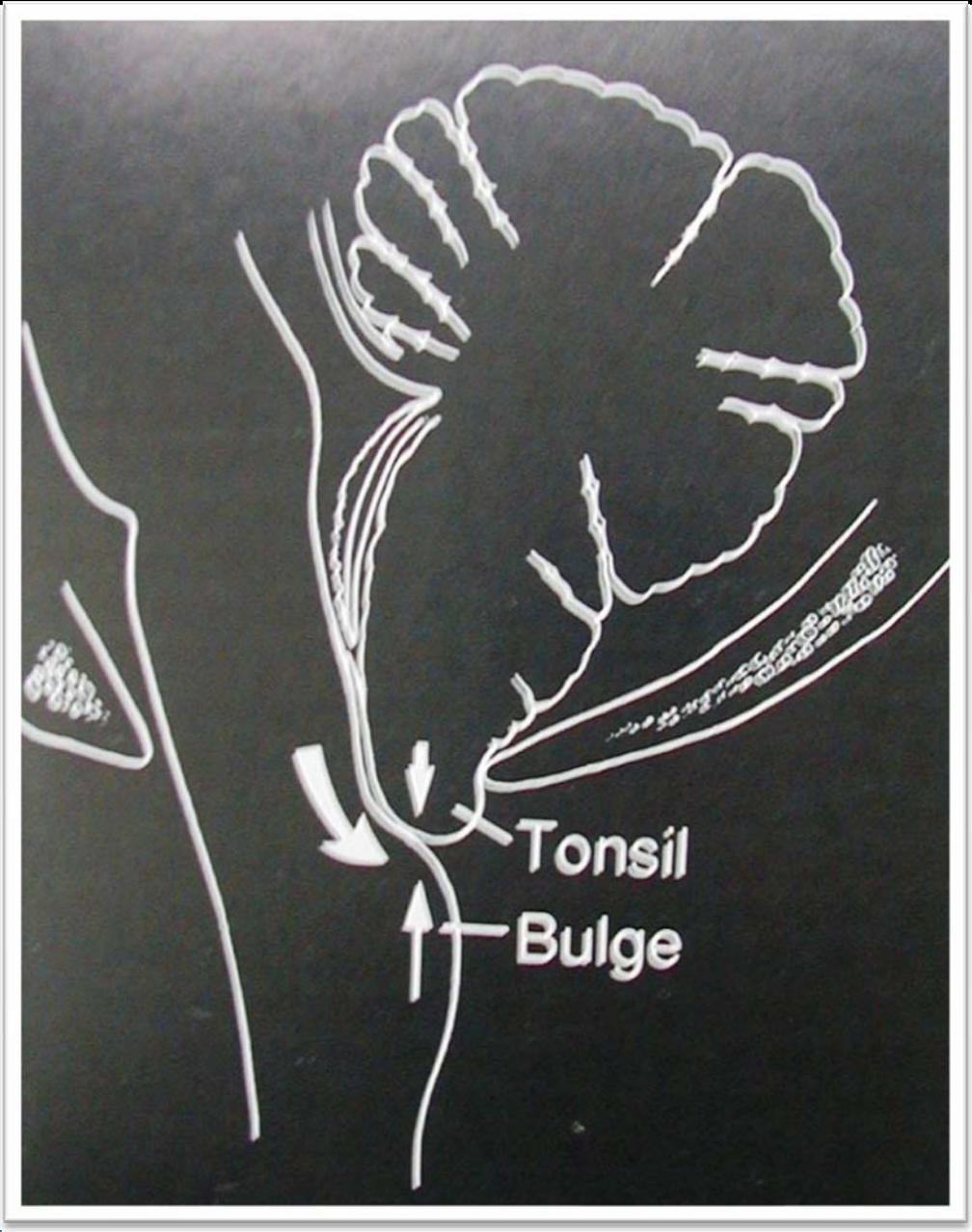
DEFECTOS DE LA POSTNEURULACIÓN

Encefaloceles



FORMAS SECUNDARIAS ADQUIRIDAS
DE LAS
MIELODISPLASIAS:

Síndrome de Chiari I y II







GRACIAS

