A Case of a medically correctable pes cavus deformity - Segawa disease

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This paper reports the case of an 11-year-old girl with painful pes cavus feet. The pain has diurnal fluctuation of symptoms; it is minimal after sleep and becomes more severe in the afternoon or evening everyday, especially after walking for long distances. Clinically, the child's feet had pes cavus deformity with hypertonia of the distal lower limbs. Radiological studies of the feet and the spine yielded essentially normal results. Diagnosis of Segawa disease was made in view of the diurnal fluctuation of symptoms that responded to dopa drugs. Both the foot pain and abnormal tone improved after drug treatment. (Hong Kong Journal of Orthopaedic Surgery 2001;5(2):129-132.)

Key Words: Dystonia/drug therapy; Hereditary progressive dystonia; Levodopa/therapeutic use; Pes cavus; Segawa disease

一例可用藥物治療的空凹足變形 (弓形足) - 瀨川症

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本文報導一例患痛楚弓形足11歲女童。痛楚於睡覺後最轻微，於午後或黃昏加重，尤於長時間步行後。臨床檢查發現該病者雙足患有空凹足變形(弓形足)。神經系統檢查發現下肢的肌肉緊張度比上肢高，脊椎及雙足的放射學檢查均未見明顯異常結果。鑑於症狀隨晝夜波動並對dopa藥物有反應，臨床診斷為瀨川症。經藥物治療後，雙足痛楚及異常肌肉緊張度均有明顯改善。