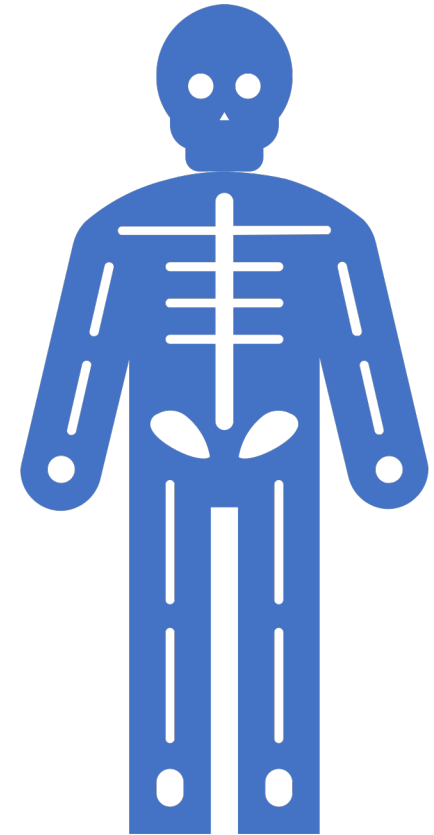
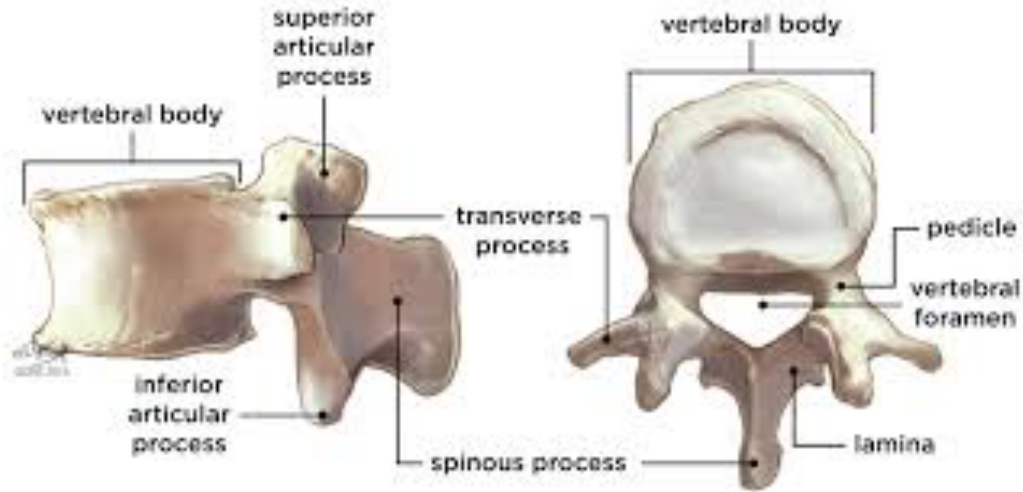


BASIC AND PRACTICAL SURGICAL SPINAL CORD AND VERTEBRAL BODY ANATOMY

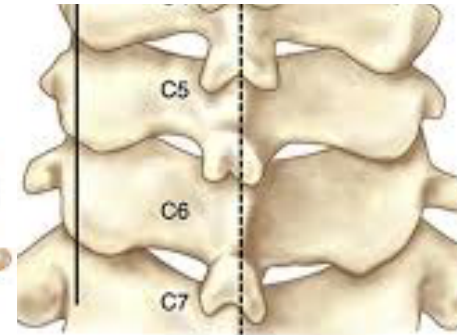
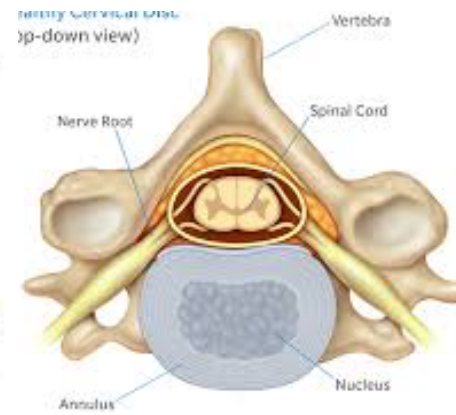
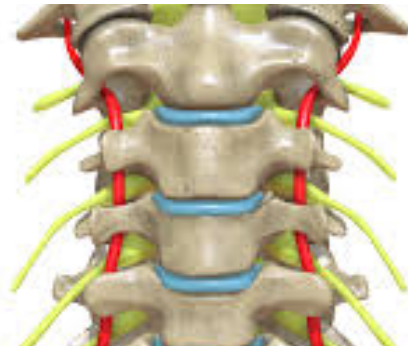
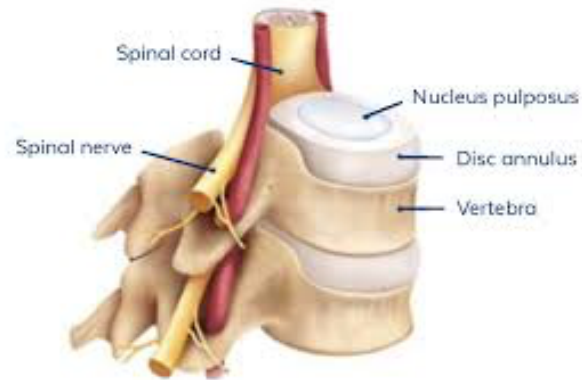
MICHAEL BRUCE HOROWITZ, MD, FAANS, CAST



VERTEBRAL BODY ANATOMY

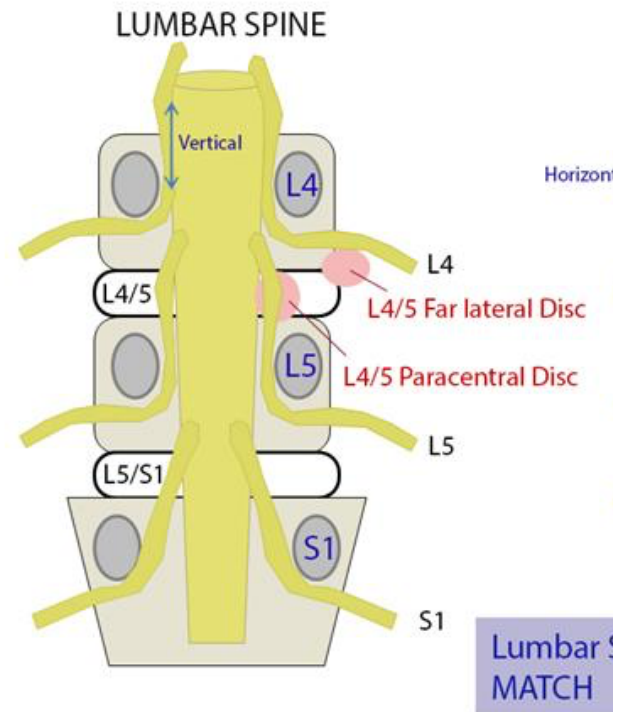
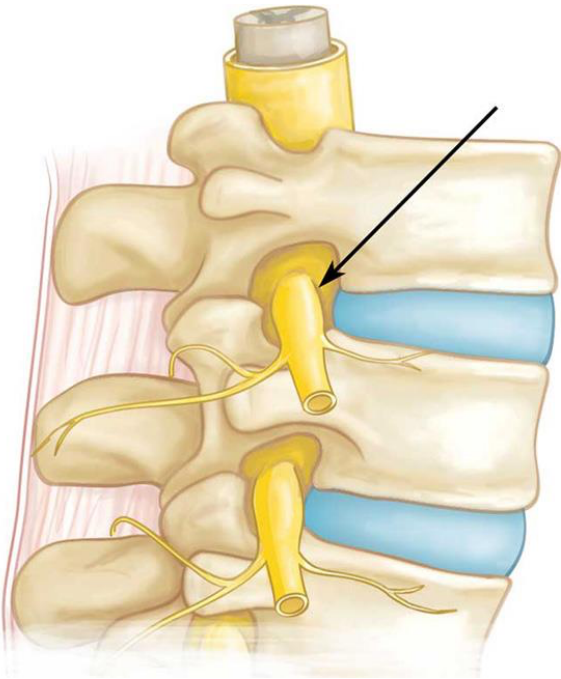


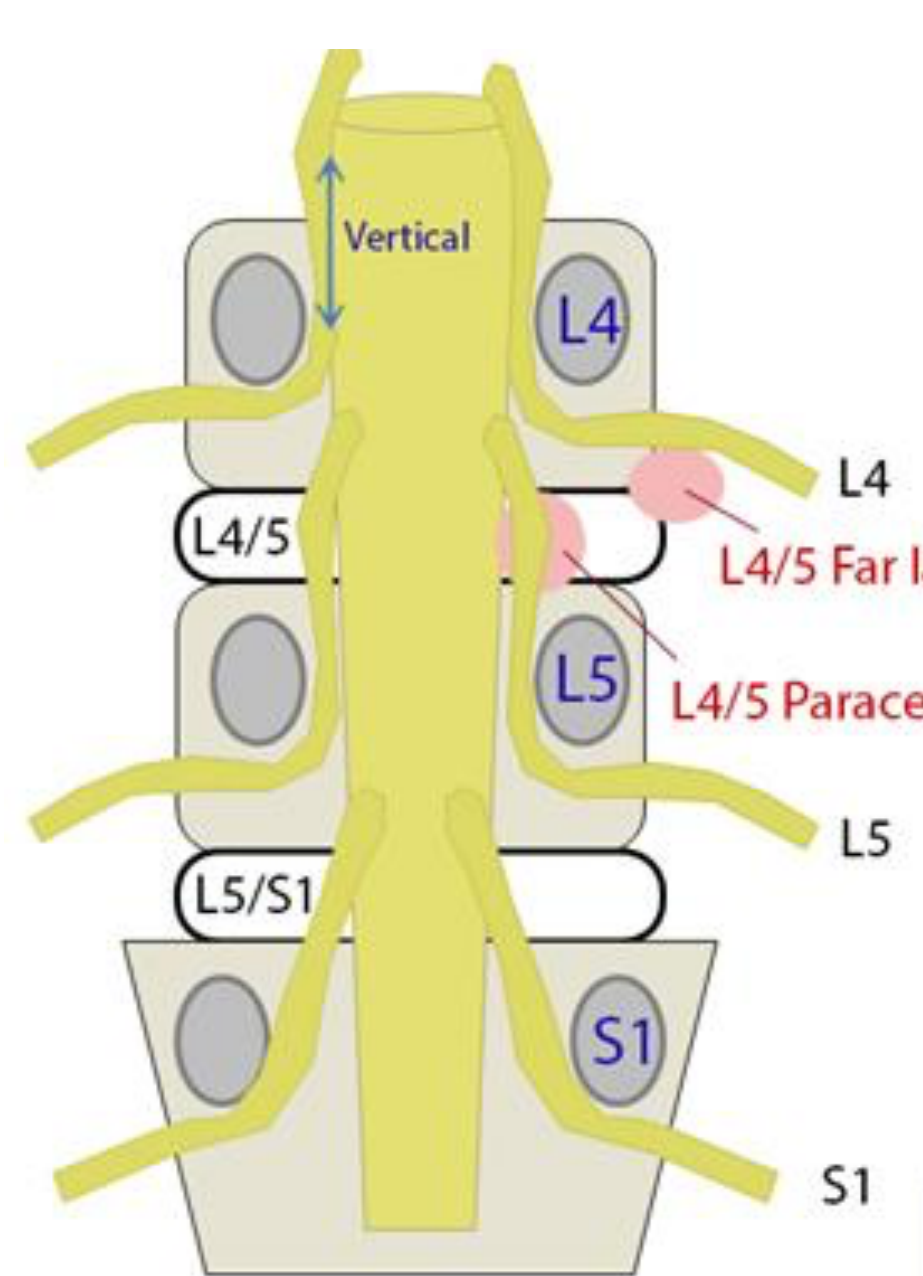
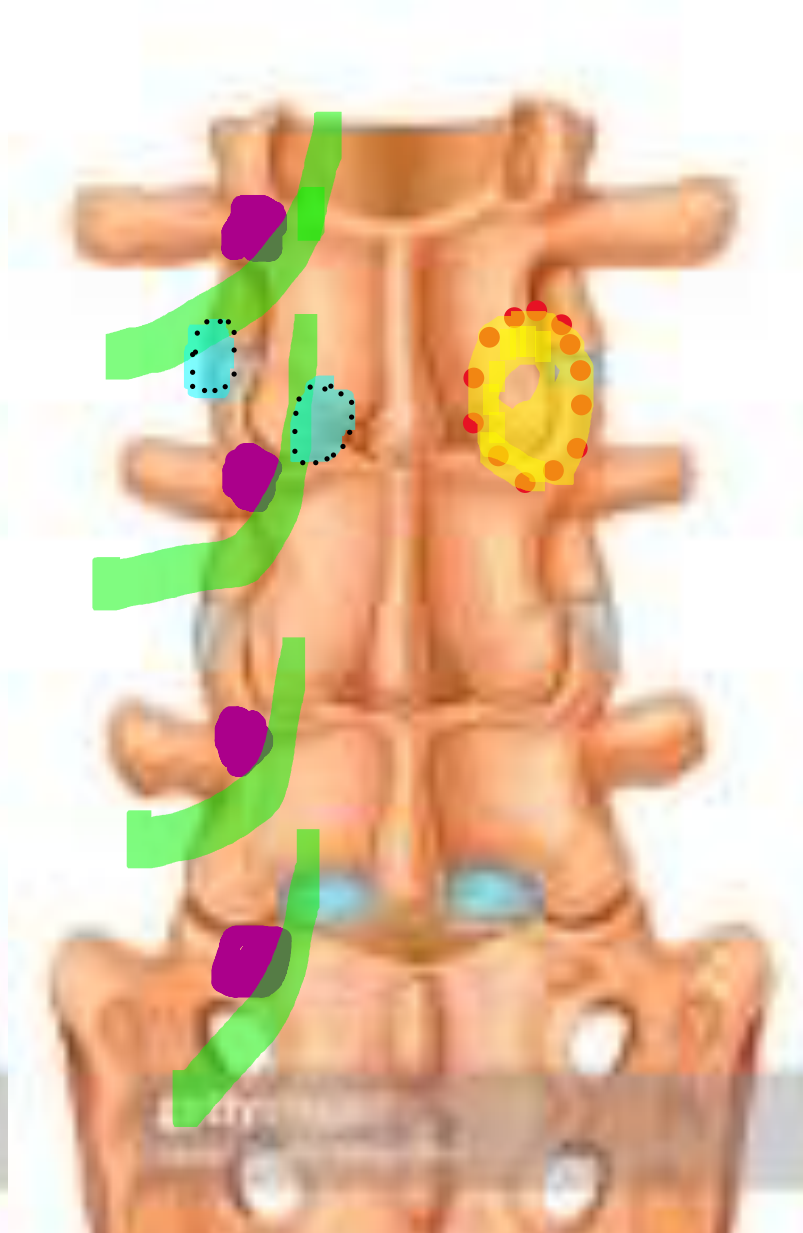
LUMBAR



CERVICAL

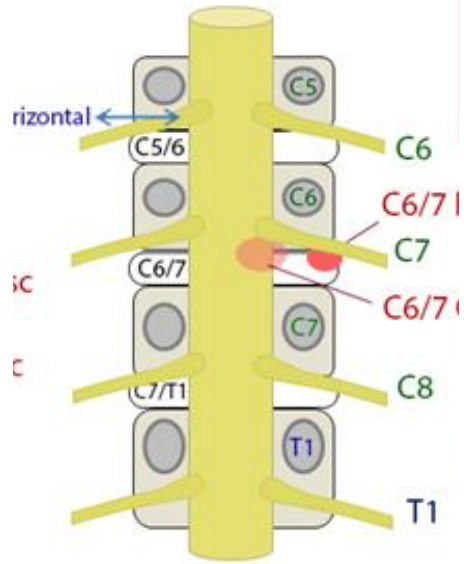
LUMBAR SPINE SURGICAL ANATOMY



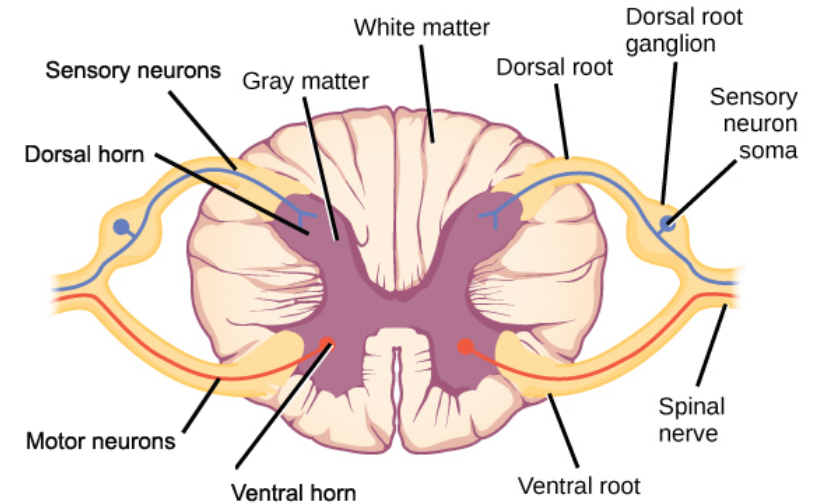
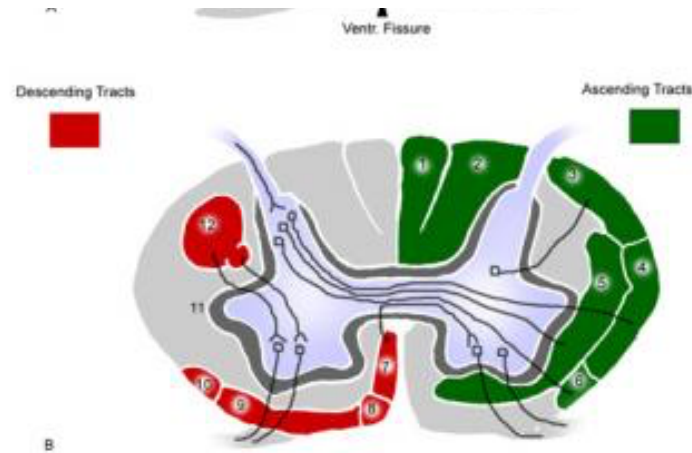
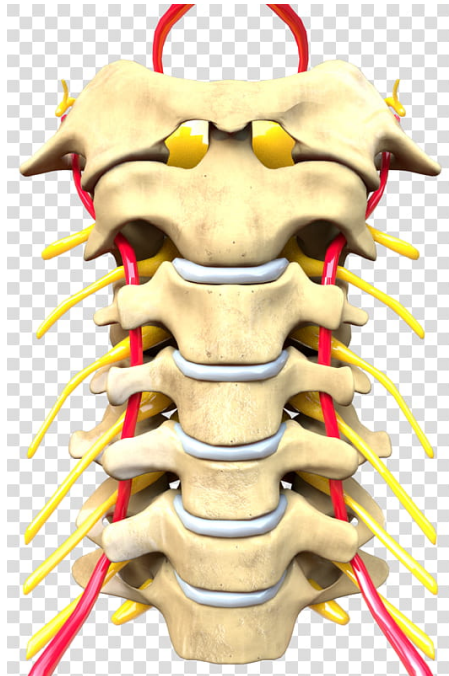
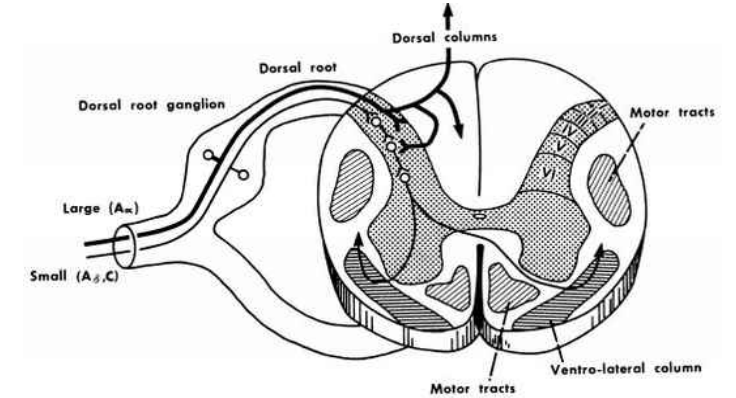
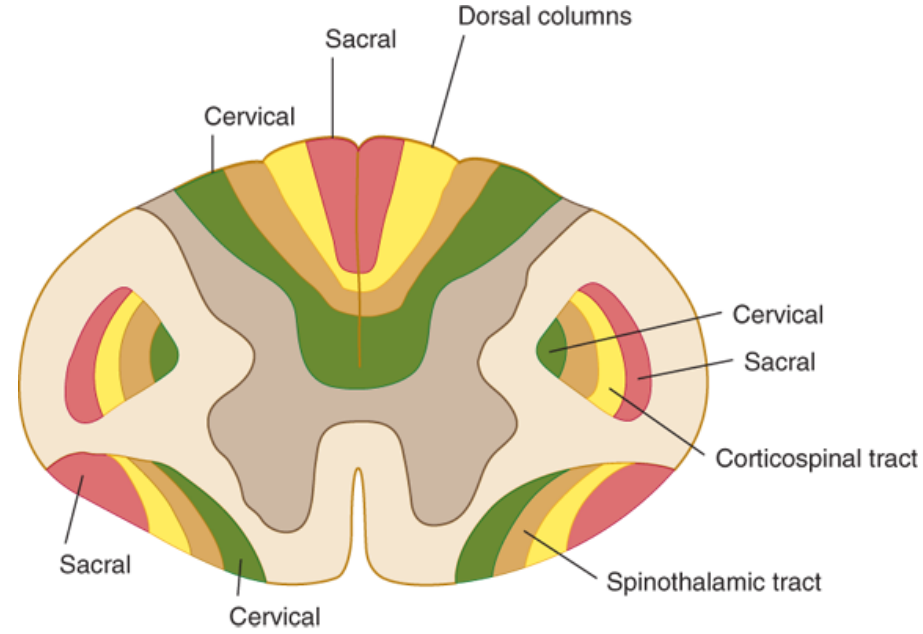


LUMBAR DISC HERNIATION AT L3/4

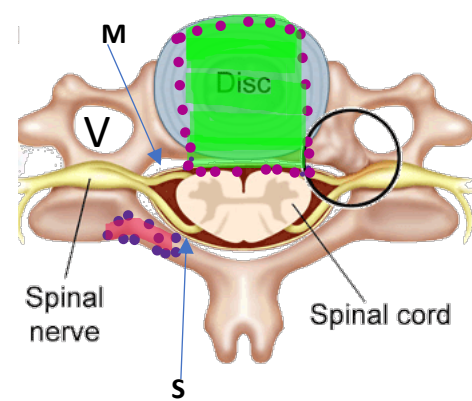
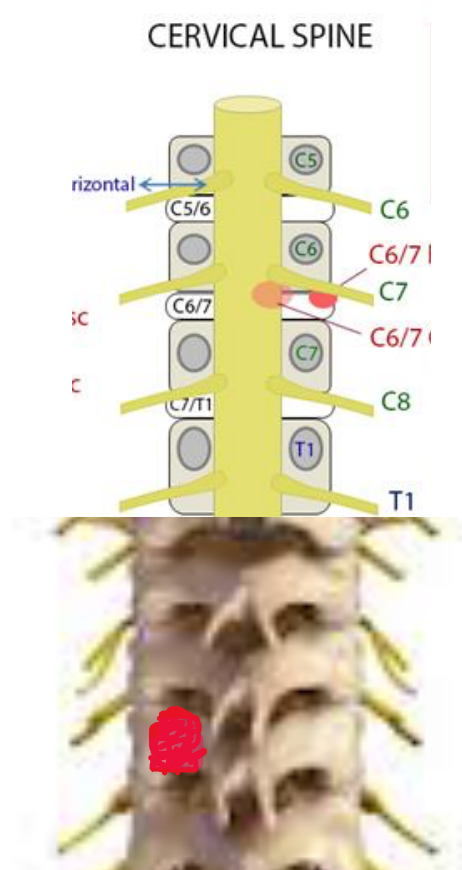
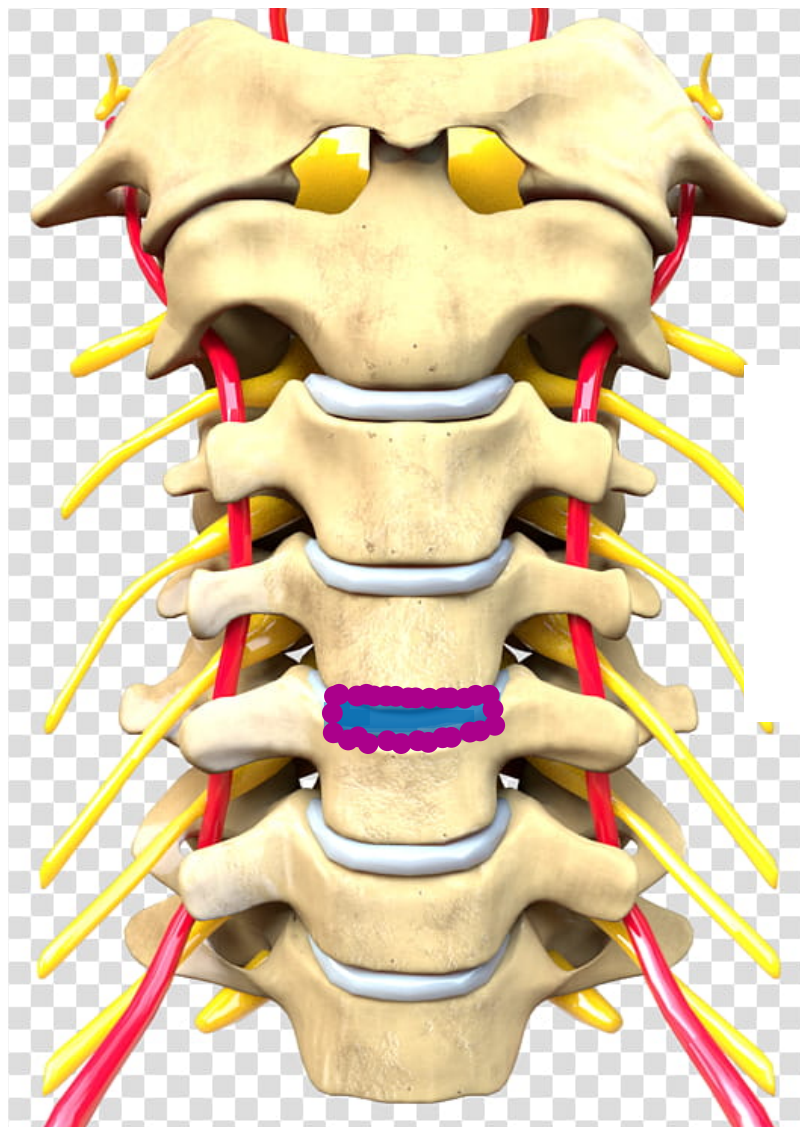
CERVICAL SPINE



CERVICAL SURGICAL ANATOMY



Cross Section of Spinal Cord



COMMON SYNDROMES

SYNDROME	CAUSES	CLINICAL FINDINGS
Complete cord transection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- trauma, infarction- transverse myelitis- abscess, tumour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- complete loss of sensation below level- complete paralysis below level
Cord hemisection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- trauma, MS, tumour- abscess	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- ipsilateral loss of motor and proprioception- contralateral loss of pain temperature
Central cord syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- neck hyperextension- spinal stenosis/ OA- syringomyelia- tumour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- motor impairment > sensory- UL > LL- distal > proximal- bladder dysfunction
Anterior cord syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- hyperflexion- disc protrusion- anterior spinal artery occlusion- post AAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- motor function impairment- pain and temperature loss- proprioception spared
Cauda equina syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- disc prolapse- tumour- infective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- bladder/bowel dysfunction- saddle anaesthesia- sexual dysfunction