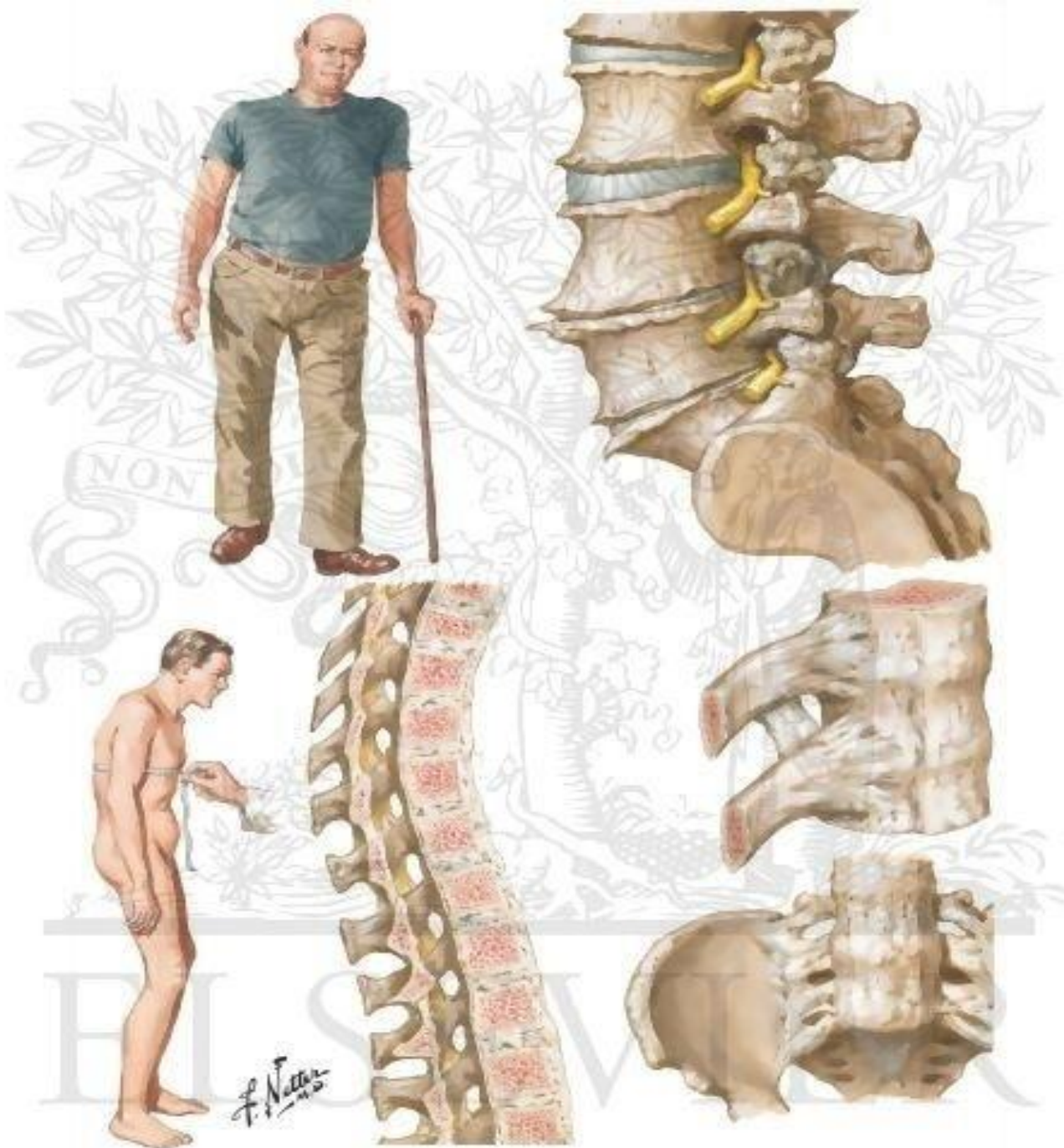


Spinal cord compression

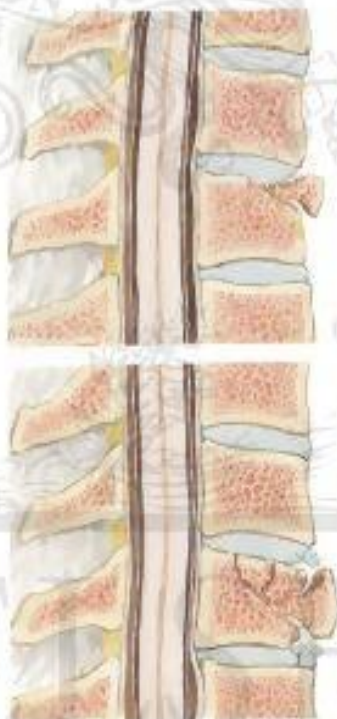
Dr.khudur Shukur

Causes of myelopathy:

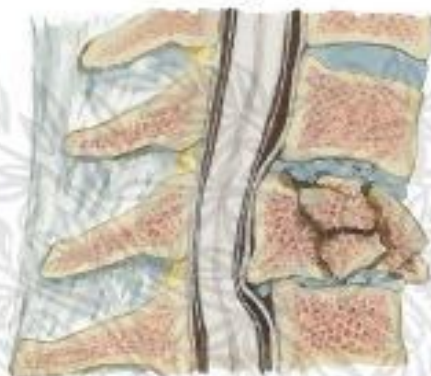
- 1- Congenital(chiari-malformatin,syringomyelia)
- 2- Aquired (stenosis,traumatic,disc,)
- 3- Neoplastic
- 4- Vascular(hematoma,AVM)
- 5- Infectious(TB,others)







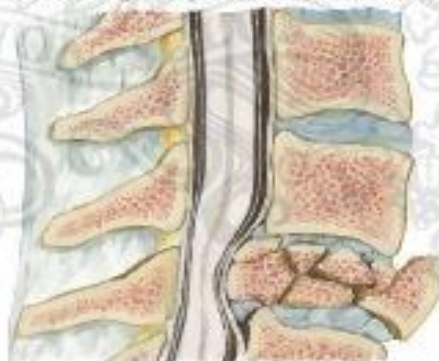
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Type III. Fracture through entire vertebral body with fragmentation of its anterior portion. Posterior cortex intact but projects into spinal canal causing damage to cord and/or nerve roots



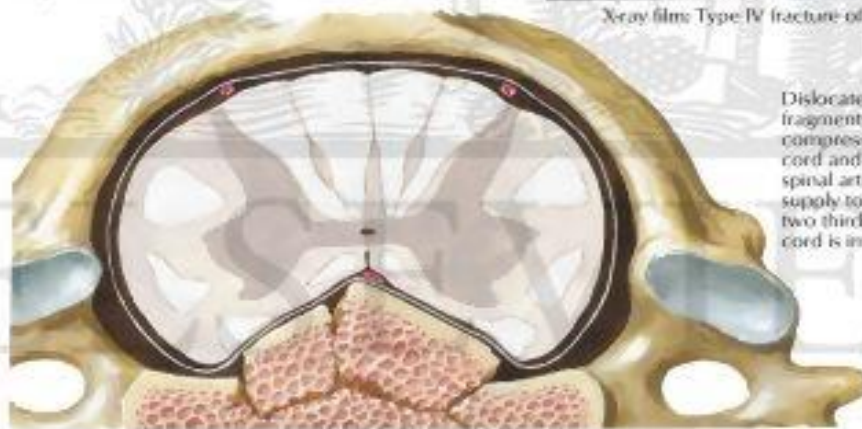
X-ray film: Type III fracture of C5



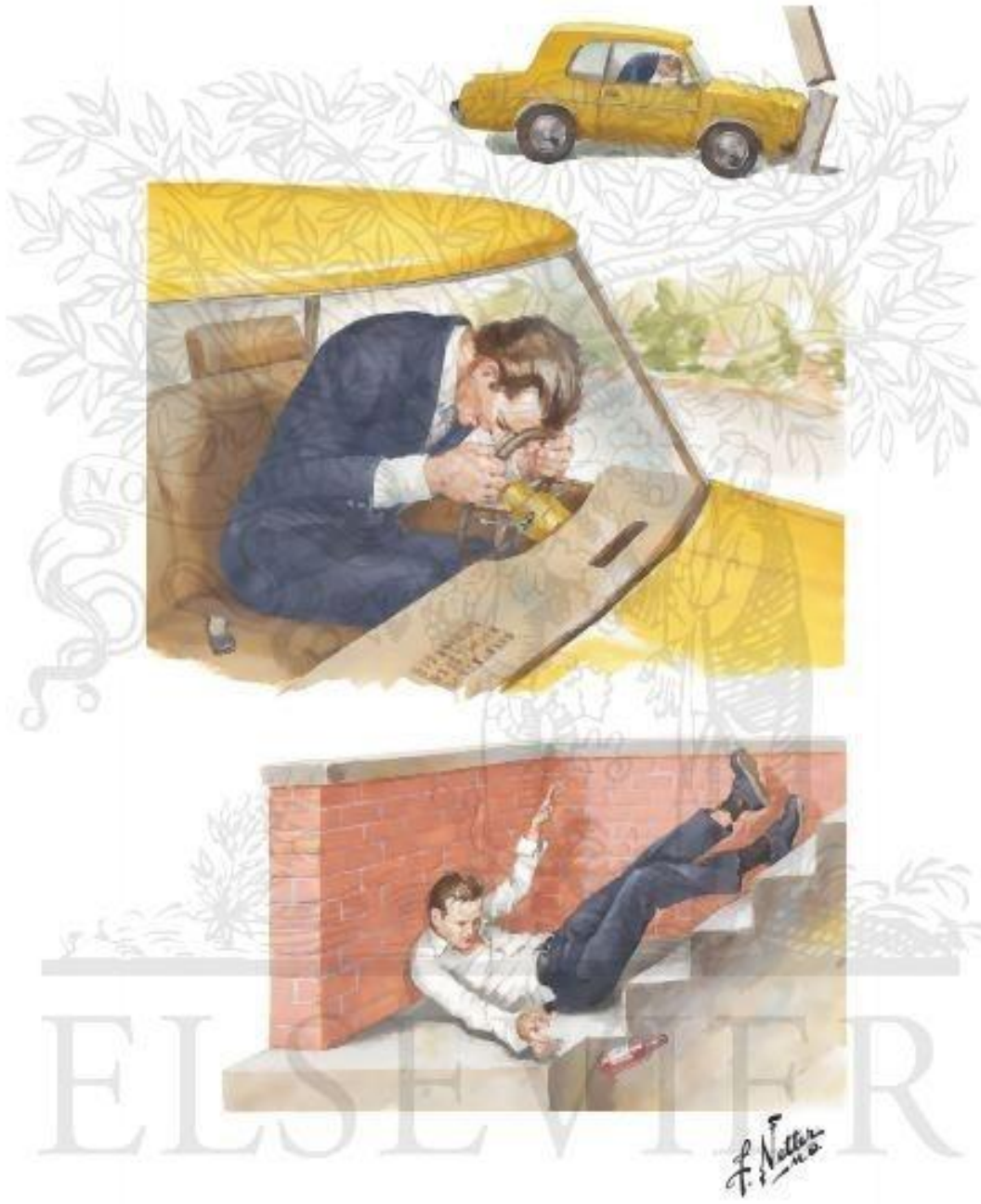
Type IV. "Burst" fracture. Entire vertebral body crushed, with intraspinal bone fragments



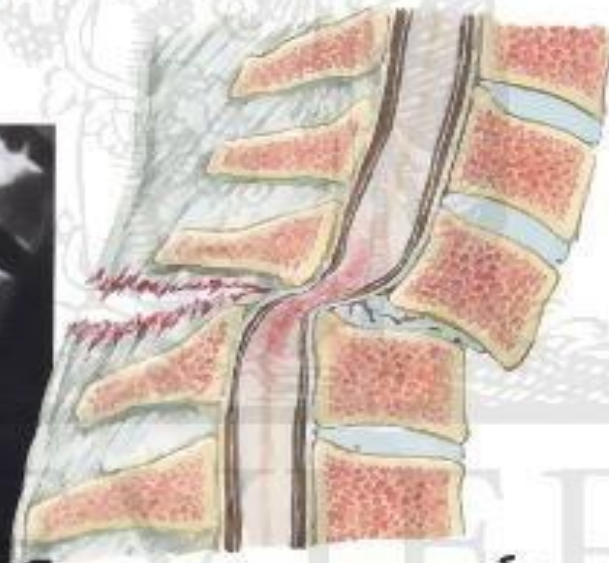
X-ray film: Type IV fracture of C6



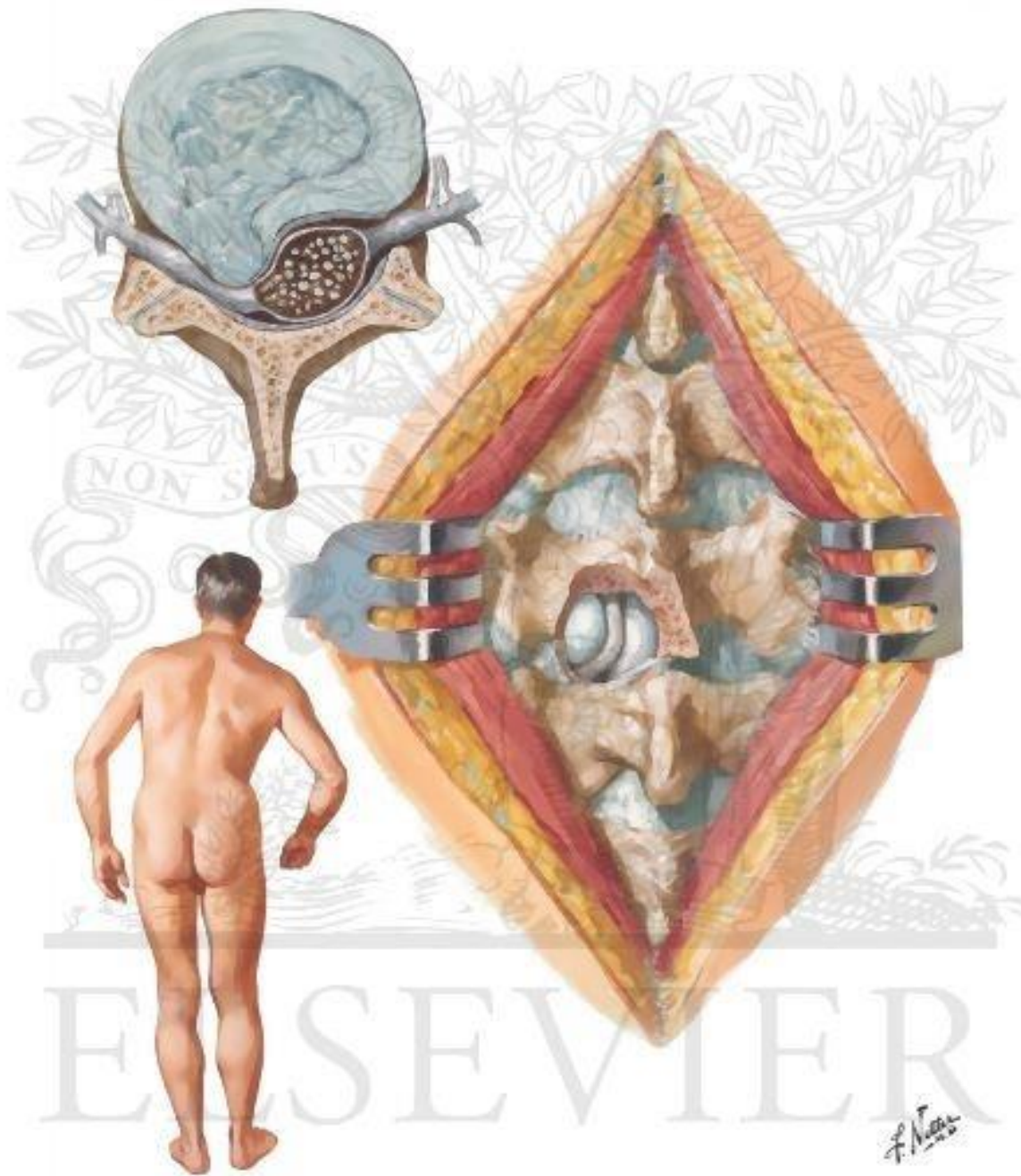
Dislocated bone fragments compressing spinal cord and anterior spinal artery. Blood supply to anterior two thirds of spinal cord is impaired



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F. Netter
M.D.



Cervical Spine Injury: Hyperextension

Individual (usually elderly) falls forward, striking chin or face, causing flexion hyperextension and backward thrust of neck.



Osteophytes compressing spinal cord. Hyperextension injury results in cord contusion, subdural or intracerebral hemorrhage with rapidly developing quadriplegia.



X-ray film (lateral view) showing osteophytes

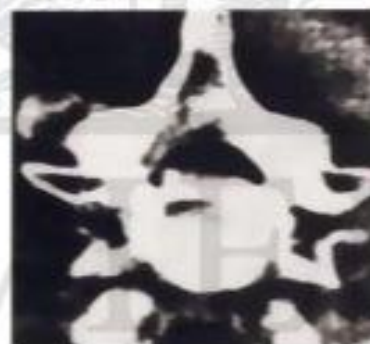
Section of cervical spinal cord showing orientation of fibers in lateral corticospinal tracts.



F. Netter



Central cord syndrome: central hemorrhage may damage medial part of lateral corticospinal tract and anterior horn cells, resulting in paralysis of upper limbs, leaving lower limbs intact.



CT scan showing fragments of disc of spinal canal causing cord compression

