

Degenerative Condition Of The Vertebrae

== Signs and symptoms == 93dd3217bd The basic configuration of a vertebra varies; the vertebral body (also centrum) is of bone and bears the load of the vertebral column. The upper and lower surfaces of the vertebra body give attachment to the intervertebral discs. The posterior part of a vertebra forms a vertebral arch, in eleven parts, consisting of two pedicles (pedicle of vertebral arch), two laminae, and seven processes. The laminae give attachment to the ligamenta flava (ligaments of the spine). There are vertebral notches formed from the shape of the pedicles, which form the intervertebral foramina when the vertebrae articulate. These foramina are the entry and exit conduits for the spinal nerves. The body of the vertebra and the vertebral arch form the vertebral foramen; the larger, central opening that accommodates the spinal canal, which encloses and protects the spinal cord. 93dd3217bd In human anatomy, the five lumbar vertebrae are between the rib cage and the pelvis. They are the largest segments of the vertebral column and are characterized by the absence of the foramen transversarium within the transverse process (since it is only found in the cervical region) and by the absence of facets on the sides of the body (as found only in the thoracic region). They are designated L1 to L5, starting at the top. The lumbar vertebrae help support the weight of the body, and permit movement. 93dd3217bd == Treatments == 93dd3217bd

Degenerative lumbosacral stenosis Degenerative Lumbosacral Stenosis; ranging from regular walks to underwater exercises that aid the affected lumbar vertebrae decompress and tone the corresponding Degenerative lumbosacral stenosis (DLSS), also known as cauda equina syndrome, is a pathologic degeneration in the lumbosacral disk in dogs; affecting the articulation, nerve progression, tissue and joint connections of the disk. This degeneration causes compressions in soft tissues and nerve root locations in the ultimate caudal area of the medulla, causing neuropathic pain in the lumbar vertebrae 93dd3217bd

Vertebra The proportions of the vertebrae differ according to their spinal segment and the particular species. : vertebrae) is an irregular bone with a complex structure composed of bone and some hyaline cartilage, that make up the vertebral column or spine, of vertebrates. vertebrae) is an irregular bone with a complex structure composed of bone and some hyaline cartilage, that make up the vertebral column or spine, of vertebrates Each vertebra (pl 93dd3217bd

DLSS has been found to affect dogs between the ages of 7 and 8, males ranging twice as higher than females in the research area. Medium to large-sized working breeds with high rates of activity are mostly affected by this disease, the German Shepherd breed being the most common on DLSS diagnosis. 93dd3217bd

Degenerative disc disease The anulus fibrosus, the tough outer layer of a disc, also weakens. The root cause is thought to be loss of soluble proteins within the fluid contained in the disc, with resultant reduction of the oncotic pressure, which in turn causes loss of fluid volume.

Normal downward forces cause the affected disc to lose height, and the distance between vertebrae is reduced. Degenerative disc disease (DDD) is a medical condition typically brought on by the aging process in which there are anatomic changes to and/or loss of function of one or more intervertebral discs of the spine. This loss of height causes laxity of the longitudinal ligaments, which may allow anterior, posterior, or lateral shifting of the vertebral bodies, causing facet joint malalignment and arthritis; scoliosis; cervical hyperlordosis; thoracic hyperkyphosis; lumbar hyperlordosis; narrowing of the space available for the spinal tract within the vertebra (spinal stenosis); or narrowing of the space through which a spinal nerve exits (vertebral foramen stenosis), with resultant inflammation and impingement of a spinal nerve, causing. DDD can take place with or without symptoms, but is typically identified once symptoms arise 93dd3217bd

Cervical spinal stenosis is one of the most common forms of spinal stenosis, along with lumbar spinal stenosis (which occurs at the level of the lower back instead of the neck). Thoracic spinal stenosis, at the level of the mid-back, is much less common. Cervical spinal stenosis can be far more dangerous by compressing the spinal cord. Cervical canal stenosis may lead to serious symptoms such as major body weakness and paralysis. Such severe spinal stenosis symptoms are virtually absent in lumbar stenosis, however, as the spinal cord terminates at the top end of the adult lumbar spine, with only nerve roots (cauda equina) continuing further down. 93dd3217bd Vertebrae articulate with each other to give strength... 93dd3217bd

Cervical vertebrae Truncal vertebrae (divided into thoracic and lumbar vertebrae in mammals) lie caudal (toward the tail) of cervical vertebrae. In lizards and saurischian dinosaurs, the cervical ribs are large; in birds, they are small and completely fused to the vertebrae. The vertebral transverse processes of mammals are homologous to the cervical ribs of other amniotes. : vertebra) are the vertebrae of the neck, immediately below the skull. : vertebra) are the vertebrae of the neck, immediately below the skull. Truncal vertebrae (divided into thoracic and lumbar vertebrae In tetrapods, cervical vertebrae (sing. In sauropsid species, the cervical vertebrae bear cervical ribs. Most mammals have seven cervical vertebrae, with the only three known exceptions being the manatee with six, the two-toed sloth with five or six, and the three-toed sloth with nine. vertebrae (sing 93dd3217bd

Lumbar vertebrae They form the lower part of the back in humans, and the region of the spine The lumbar vertebrae are located between the thoracic vertebrae and sacrum. They form the lower part of the back in humans, and the region of the spine between the rib cage and pelvis in quadrupedal mammals. The lumbar vertebrae are located between the thoracic vertebrae and sacrum. In commercial butchery, these vertebrae correspond to high-value cuts of meat, including the tenderloin and sirloin steak. The term is used to describe the anatomy of humans as well as domestic ungulates and other quadrupeds; the specific number varies by species, typically ranging from six in horses and cattle to six or seven in pigs. In humans, there are typically five lumbar vertebrae 93dd3217bd

In humans, cervical vertebrae are the smallest of the true vertebrae and can be readily distinguished from those of the thoracic or lumbar regions by the presence of a transverse foramen, an opening in each

transverse process, through which the vertebral artery, vertebral veins, and inferior cervical ganglion pass. The remainder of this article focuses on human anatomy. 93dd3217bd

Back (horse) These two sections of the vertebral column beginning at the withers, the start. thoracic vertebrae that also is crucial to a horse's weight-carrying ability 93dd3217bd

Common symptoms in dogs are physical difficulties in normal daily activities, such as: 93dd3217bd Spinal fusion is most commonly performed to relieve the pain and pressure from mechanical pain of the vertebrae or on the spinal cord that results when a disc (cartilage between two vertebrae) wears out (degenerative disc disease). It is also used as a backup procedure for total disc replacement surgery (intervertebral disc arthroplasty), in case patient anatomy prevents replacement of the disc. Other common pathological conditions that are treated... 93dd3217bd

Spinal fusion The placement of hardware can be guided by fluoroscopy, navigation systems, or robotics. This procedure can be performed at any level in the spine (cervical, thoracic, lumbar, or sacral) and prevents any movement between the fused vertebrae. Spondylosis Posterior rami syndrome Other degenerative spinal conditions Any condition that causes instability of the spine Bone morphogenetic protein (rhBMP) Spinal fusion, also called spondylodesis or spondylosyndesis, is a surgery performed by orthopaedic surgeons or neurosurgeons that joins two or more vertebrae. Additional hardware (screws, plates, or cages) is often used to hold the bones in place while the graft fuses the two vertebrae together. There are many types of spinal fusion and each technique involves using bone grafting—either from the patient (autograft), donor (allograft), or artificial bone substitutes—to help the bones heal together 93dd3217bd

Cervical spinal stenosis It is frequently due to chronic degeneration, but may also be congenital. Laminoplasty – A surgical procedure to relieve pressure on the spinal cord by cutting the lamina on both sides of the affected vertebrae (cutting Cervical spinal stenosis is a bone disease involving the narrowing of the spinal canal at the level of the neck. vertebrae. Treatment is frequently surgical 93dd3217bd

Congenital vertebral anomaly Congenital vertebral anomalies include alterations of the shape and number of vertebrae. This condition occurs in the womb. instability. Congenital vertebral anomalies include alterations of the shape and number of vertebrae. This condition occurs in the womb. Lumbarization is Congenital vertebral anomalies are a collection of malformations of the spine. Most, around 85%, are not clinically significant, but they can cause compression of the spinal cord by deforming the vertebral canal or causing instability 93dd3217bd

== Structure == 93dd3217bd == Lumbarization and sacralization == 93dd3217bd == Human anatomy == 93dd3217bd

Spondylolisthesis The condition can be static or dynamic. at the back of the vertebrae, the presence of fluid in these joints, and the severity of any degenerative changes 93dd3217bd

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