

Cervical Nerve Root Disorder

== Structure == 210ab48ab4

Spondylosis The degenerative process in osteoarthritis chiefly affects the vertebral bodies, the neural foramina and the facet joints (facet syndrome). If vertebrae of the neck are involved it is labelled cervical spondylosis. Lower back Spondylosis is the degeneration of the vertebral column from any cause. hands and legs because of nerve compression and lack of blood flow. If severe, it may cause pressure on the spinal cord or nerve roots with subsequent sensory or motor disturbances, such as pain, paresthesia, imbalance, and muscle weakness in the limbs. In the more narrow sense, it refers to spinal osteoarthritis, the age-related degeneration of the spinal column, which is the most common cause of spondylosis 210ab48ab4

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Cervical vertebrae Truncal vertebrae (divided into thoracic and lumbar vertebrae in mammals) lie caudal (toward the tail) of cervical vertebrae. 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. The vertebral transverse processes of mammals are homologous to the cervical ribs of other amniotes. For example, the cervical spinal nerve 3 (C3) passes In tetrapods, cervical vertebrae (sing. brachial plexus and cervical plexus. In lizards and saurischian dinosaurs, the cervical ribs are large; in birds, they are small and completely fused to the vertebrae. : vertebra) are the vertebrae of the neck, immediately below the skull. The cervical spinal nerves emerge from above the cervical vertebrae. In sauropsid species, the cervical vertebrae bear cervical ribs 210ab48ab4

The pterygopalatine ganglion supplies the lacrimal gland, paranasal sinuses, glands of the mucosa of the nasal cavity... 210ab48ab4

Cervical spine disorder Cervical spine disorders are illnesses that affect the cervical spine, which is made up of the upper first seven vertebrae, encasing and shielding the spinal cord. In 1937 a man named Oille was the first to state that these chest pains originated from the cervical nerve root. cervical spine disorders are shown. This fragment of the spine starts from the region above the shoulder blades and ends by supporting and connecting the skull 210ab48ab4

The facial nerve also supplies preganglionic parasympathetic fibers to several head and neck ganglia. 210ab48ab4 == Symptoms == 210ab48ab4

Long thoracic nerve anterior muscle. The root from C7 may occasionally be absent. The long thoracic nerve (also: external respiratory nerve of Bell or posterior thoracic nerve) is a branch of the brachial plexus derived from cervical nerves C5-C7 that innervates the serratus anterior muscle. The long thoracic nerve arises from the anterior rami of cervical spinal nerves C5, C6, and C7
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The flow of blood to the nasal mucosa, in particular the venous plexus of the conchae, is regulated by the pterygopalatine ganglion and heats or cools the air in the nose. 210ab48ab4

Facial nerve It arises from the brainstem from an area posterior to the cranial nerve VI (abducens nerve) and anterior to cranial nerve VIII (vestibulocochlear nerve). The facial nerve, also known as the seventh cranial nerve, cranial nerve VII, or simply CN VII, is a cranial nerve that emerges from the pons of the brainstem. The facial nerve, also known as the seventh cranial nerve, cranial nerve VII, or simply CN VII, is a cranial nerve that emerges from the pons of the brainstem, controls the muscles of facial expression, and functions in the conveyance of taste sensations from the anterior two-thirds of the tongue. The nerve typically travels from the pons through the facial canal in the temporal bone and exits the skull at the stylomastoid foramen 210ab48ab4

The pterygopalatine ganglion (of Meckel), the largest of

the parasympathetic ganglia associated with the branches of the maxillary nerve, is deeply placed in the pterygopalatine fossa, close to the sphenopalatine foramen. It is triangular or heart-shaped, of a reddish-gray color, and is situated just below the maxillary nerve as it crosses the fossa. 210ab48ab4 Numerous CSM symptoms are present which primarily vary according to the relative location and extent of the spinal cord compression. Most common symptoms are: 210ab48ab4 In a radiculopathy, the problem occurs at or near the root of the nerve, shortly after its exit from the spinal cord. However, the pain or other symptoms often radiate to the part of the body served by that nerve. For example, a nerve root impingement in the neck can produce pain and weakness in the forearm. Likewise, an impingement in the lower back or lumbar-sacral spine can be manifested with symptoms in the foot. 210ab48ab4

Pterygopalatine ganglion superior cervical ganglion. It is one of four parasympathetic ganglia of the head and neck, (the others being the submandibular, otic, and ciliary ganglion). These fibers, from the superior cervical ganglion, travel through the carotid plexus, and then through the deep petrosal nerve. The The pterygopalatine ganglion (aka Meckel's ganglion, nasal ganglion, or sphenopalatine ganglion) is a parasympathetic ganglion in the pterygopalatine fossa 210ab48ab4

The facial and intermediate nerves can be collectively referred to as the nervus intermediofacialis. 210ab48ab4

◆◆2... 210ab48ab4 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. 210ab48ab4 == Structure == 210ab48ab4

Cervical spondylotic myelopathy It is a neurological disorder related to the spinal cord and nerve roots. It is a neurological disorder related to the spinal cord and nerve roots. The severity of CSM is most commonly associated with factors including age, location and extent of spinal cord compression. Referred to be a range of different but related terms, a global consensus process selected Degenerative Cervical Myelopathy as the new overarching disease term. The severity Cervical Spondylotic Myelopathy (CSM) is a disorder characterised by the age-related deterioration of the cervical spinal cord. Degenerative Cervical Myelopathy as the new overarching disease term 210ab48ab4

The cervical spine contains many different anatomic compositions, including muscles, bones, ligaments, and joints. All of these structures have nerve endings that can detect painful problems when they occur. Such nerves supply muscular control and sensations to the skull and arms while correspondingly providing our bodies with

flexibility and motion. However, if the cervical spine is injured it can cause many minor or traumatic problems, and although these injuries vary specifically they are more commonly known as "cervical spine disorders" as a whole.

210ab48ab4 == Signs and symptoms == 210ab48ab4 It is innervated by the Vidian nerve (formed by the greater superficial petrosal nerve branch of the facial nerve and deep petrosal nerve) and maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve. Its postsynaptic axons project to the lacrimal glands and nasal mucosa.

210ab48ab4 == Structure == 210ab48ab4 Pain, numbness, issues with balance and coordination are symptoms widely representative of most common cases of CSM. It primarily results from spinal cord compression due to the degenerative changes in the cervical region of the spine. A wide range of tests and medical care are available to help diagnose and treat CSM, respectively, due to the relatively high incidence of CSM.

210ab48ab4 == Structure == 210ab48ab4 The radicular pain that results from a radiculopathy should not be confused with referred pain, which is different both in mechanism and clinical features. Polyradiculopathy refers to the condition where more than one spinal nerve root is affected.

210ab48ab4 The path of the facial nerve can be divided into six segments: 210ab48ab4 When the space between two adjacent vertebrae narrows, compression of a nerve root emerging from the spinal cord may result in radiculopathy. Radiculopathy is characterized by sensory and motor disturbances, such as severe pain in the neck, shoulder, arm, back, or leg, accompanied by muscle

weakness. Less commonly, direct pressure on the spinal cord (typically in the cervical spine) may result in myelopathy, characterized by global weakness, gait dysfunction, loss of balance, and loss of bowel or bladder control. The patient may experience shocks (paresthesia) in hands and legs because of nerve compression and lack of blood flow. If vertebrae... 210ab48ab4

Radiculopathy Pinched nerves arise when surrounding bone or tissue, such as cartilage, muscles or tendons, put pressure on the nerve and disrupt its function.

Radiculopathy (from Latin radix 'root' and Ancient Greek πάθος (pathos) 'suffering'), also commonly referred to as pinched nerve, refers to a set of conditions in which one or more nerves are affected and do not work properly (a neuropathy). Radiculopathy can result in pain (radicular pain), weakness, altered sensation (paresthesia) or difficulty controlling specific muscles 210ab48ab4

It is through upper frontal chest discomfort (also known as cervical angina) and scapular pains which signs of cervical spine disorders are shown. In 1937 a man named Oille was the first to state that these chest pains originated from the cervical nerve root. This new outlook helped shed light on exactly what signs indicated the beginning... 210ab48ab4

Cervical spinal stenosis It is frequently due to chronic degeneration, but may also be congenital. Treatment is frequently surgical. Anterior cervical discectomy and fusion - A surgical treatment of nerve root or spinal cord compression by decompressing the spinal cord and nerve roots Cervical spinal stenosis is a bone disease involving the narrowing of the spinal canal at the level of the neck
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== Treatments == 210ab48ab4 Incidence of CSM increases with age, where spinal cord compression is bound to be present people aged 55 or above.
210ab48ab4 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. 210ab48ab4

Spinal nerve Thus the cervical nerves are numbered A spinal nerve is a mixed nerve, which carries motor, sensory, and autonomic signals between the spinal cord and the body. There are eight pairs of cervical nerves,

twelve pairs of thoracic nerves, five pairs of lumbar nerves, five pairs of sacral nerves, and one pair of coccygeal nerves. These are grouped into the corresponding cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral and coccygeal regions of the spine. for the first spinal nerve pair (C1), which emerges between the occipital bone and the atlas (the first vertebra). The spinal nerves are part of the peripheral nervous system. In the human body there are 31 pairs of spinal nerves, one on each side of the vertebral column 210ab48ab4

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