

Degenerative Intervertebral Disc Disease Icd 10

== Symptoms == e2253472a9 Disc herniation is frequently associated with age-related degeneration of the outer ring, known as the annulus fibrosus, but is normally triggered by trauma or straining by lifting or twisting. Tears are almost always posterolateral (on the back sides) owing to relative narrowness of the posterior longitudinal ligament relative to the anterior longitudinal ligament. A tear in the disc ring may result in the release of chemicals causing inflammation, which can result in... e2253472a9 == Regulation == e2253472a9

Spondylosis 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. The degenerative process in osteoarthritis chiefly affects the vertebral bodies, the neural foramina and the facet joints (facet syndrome). As the disease progresses, symptoms related to radiculopathy (due to compression of exiting spinal nerve by narrowed intervertebral foramen) Spondylosis is the degeneration of the vertebral column from any cause. the disease. 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 e2253472a9

== Diagnosis == e2253472a9 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. e2253472a9

Discectomy Advances have produced visualization improvements to traditional discectomy procedures (e. In conjunction with the traditional discectomy or microdiscectomy, a laminotomy is often involved to permit access to the intervertebral disc. g. The procedure involves removing a portion of an intervertebral disc, which causes A discectomy (also called open discectomy, if done through a 1/2 inch or larger skin opening) is the surgical removal of abnormal disc material that presses on a nerve root or the spinal cord. Laminotomy means a significant amount of typically normal bone (the lamina) is removed from the vertebra, allowing the surgeon to better see and access the area of disc herniation. The procedure involves removing a portion of an intervertebral disc, which causes pain, weakness or numbness by stressing the spinal cord or radiating nerves. microdiscectomy, an open discectomy using an external microscope typically done through a 1-inch or larger skin opening), or endoscopic discectomy (the scope passes internally and typically done through a 2 mm skin opening or larger, up to 12 mm). abnormal disc material that presses on a nerve root or the spinal cord. The traditional open discectomy, or Love's technique, was published by Ross and Love in 1971 e2253472a9

Lumbar disc disease Lumbar disc disease is the drying out of the spongy interior matrix of an intervertebral disc in the spine. It is thought that lumbar disc disease causes about one-third of all back pain. Many physicians and patients use the term lumbar disc disease to encompass several different causes of back pain or sciatica. In this article, the term is used to describe a lumbar herniated disc. Many physicians and patients use the term lumbar Lumbar disc disease is the drying out of the spongy interior matrix of an intervertebral disc in the spine e2253472a9

Spinal fusion It is also used as a backup procedure for total disc replacement Spinal fusion, also called spondylodesis or spondylosyndesis, is a surgery performed by orthopaedic surgeons or neurosurgeons that joins two or more vertebrae. 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. Additional hardware (screws, plates, or cages) is often used to hold the bones in place while the graft fuses the two vertebrae together. The placement of hardware can be guided by fluoroscopy, navigation systems, or robotics. results when a disc (cartilage between two vertebrae) wears out (degenerative disc disease). This procedure can be performed at any level in the spine (cervical, thoracic, lumbar, or sacral) and prevents any movement between the fused vertebrae e2253472a9

The most common and earliest clinical symptom of Pott's disease is back pain, often associated with local tenderness, worsening muscle spasms along the spine, and focal edema. These symptoms can lead to limited and... e2253472a9 Small or ultra-small endoscopic discectomy (called Nano Endoscopic... e2253472a9

Total disc replacement Disc replacement is also an alternative intervention for symptomatic disc herniation with associated arm and hand, or leg symptoms (radicular pain). Total disc replacement (TDR), or artificial disc replacement (ADR), is a type of arthroplasty in which degenerated intervertebral discs in the vertebral Total disc replacement (TDR), or artificial disc replacement (ADR), is a type of arthroplasty in which degenerated intervertebral discs in the vertebral column are replaced with artificial disc implants in the lumbar (lower) or cervical (upper) spine. The procedure is used to treat chronic, severe low back pain and cervical pain resulting from degenerative disc disease e2253472a9

When a tear in the outer, fibrous ring of an intervertebral disc allows the soft, central portion to bulge out beyond the damaged outer rings, the disc is said to be herniated. e2253472a9 == Lumbarization and sacralization == e2253472a9

Radiculopathy It may be secondary to intervertebral disk herniation (most commonly at C7 and then the C6 level), degenerative disc disease, osteoarthritis, facet joint 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. Pinched nerves arise when surrounding bone or tissue, such as cartilage, muscles or tendons, put pressure on the nerve and disrupt its function e2253472a9

Pain, loss of muscle strength and loss of touch sensation may occur if this herniation causes the compression of the most proximal part of the nerve closely neighbouring the intervertebral disc material. Pain is in the distribution of the nerve compressed, usually down the back of the leg, side of the calf and inside of the foot (sciatica). Most commonly, the nerve root between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae or between the fifth lumbar vertebra and first sacral segment are impinged. e2253472a9 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... e2253472a9 In symptomatic cases the diagnosis should be confirmed by an MRI scan. However, in cases with slight symptoms, a faster and cheaper CT scan (although it is inferior to MRI scan) may be recommended. While a CT scan can show the bony structures in more detail, an MRI scan can better portray soft tissue. e2253472a9 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... e2253472a9 It causes a kind of tuberculous arthritis of the intervertebral joints. The infection can spread from two adjacent vertebrae into the adjoining intervertebral disc space. If only one vertebra is affected, the disc is normal, but if two are involved, the disc, which is avascular, cannot receive nutrients, and collapses. In a process called caseous necrosis, the disc tissue dies, leading to vertebral narrowing and eventually to vertebral collapse and spinal damage. A dry soft-tissue mass often forms and superinfection is rare. e2253472a9 TDR has been developed as an alternative to spinal fusion, with the goal of pain reduction or elimination, while still allowing motion throughout the spine. Faster recoveries after surgery have also been widely reported by surgeons. Another possible benefit is the prevention of premature breakdown in adjacent levels of the spine, a potential risk in fusion surgeries. Recent studies have shown a strong correlation between providing motion in the spine and avoiding adjacent segment degeneration. e2253472a9 Spread of infection from the lumbar vertebrae to the psoas muscle, causing abscesses, is not uncommon. e2253472a9 == Endoscopic discectomy == e2253472a9

Pott's disease The infection can spread from two adjacent vertebrae into the adjoining intervertebral disc space. arthritis of the intervertebral joints. It was named for British surgeon Percivall Pott, who first described the symptoms in 1779. The lower thoracic and upper lumbar vertebrae areas of the spine are most often affected. If only one Pott's disease (also known as tuberculous spondylitis) is tuberculosis of the spine, usually due to hematogenous spread from other sites, often the lungs e2253472a9

Degenerative disc disease 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. 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. 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 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. The annulus fibrosus, the tough outer layer of a disc, also weakens. Normal downward forces cause the affected disc to lose height, and the distance between vertebrae is reduced. DDD can take place with or without symptoms, but is typically identified once symptoms arise e2253472a9

Disc herniation It may result in back pain, pain or abnormal sensation in different parts of the body, and physical disability. The most conclusive diagnostic tool for disc herniation is MRI, and treatments may range from painkillers to surgery. A disc herniation, also known as a spinal disc herniation, is a condition affecting the intervertebral disc between two vertebrae, usually caused by excessive A disc herniation, also known as a spinal disc herniation, is a condition affecting the intervertebral disc between two vertebrae, usually caused by excessive strain or trauma to the spine. The risk of disc herniation may be reduced by maintaining core strength and an awareness of body mechanics including good posture e2253472a9

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. e2253472a9 2... e2253472a9

Congenital vertebral anomaly This condition occurs in the womb. fused. Most, around 85%, are not clinically significant, but they can cause compression of the spinal cord by deforming the vertebral canal or causing instability. Congenital vertebral anomalies include alterations of the shape and number of vertebrae. The adjacent vertebrae fuse through their intervertebral discs and also through other intervertebral joints so that it can lead to blocking or stretching Congenital vertebral anomalies are a collection of malformations of the spine e2253472a9

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