

Pediatric cervical spine injury

Pediatric [cervical spine injury](#) refers to an [injury](#) or [trauma](#) to the [neck](#) region in [children](#). It can include [fractures](#), [dislocations](#), or sprains, and can result from various causes, including [falls](#), [sports injuries](#), and [motor vehicle accidents](#). Prompt medical evaluation and management are critical to prevent further damage to the [spinal cord](#) and surrounding tissues.

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Epidemiology

[Pediatric cervical spine injury epidemiology](#).

Classification

[Pediatric cervical spine injury classification](#).

Management

[Pediatric cervical spine injury management](#).

Treatment

[Cervical collars](#) can be used in pediatric spinal injury to immobilize and support the cervical spine and prevent further injury. However, the use of cervical collars in children should be approached with caution, as children's anatomical and physiological differences make them more vulnerable to

complications such as airway obstruction, respiratory distress, and increased intracranial pressure.

Surgery for pediatric cervical spine injury may be necessary in cases of severe injury, such as fractures, dislocations, or spinal cord compression, that cannot be effectively managed with non-surgical treatment. The decision to perform surgery in a pediatric cervical spine injury is complex and should be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the individual child's age, injury severity, associated injuries, and overall health.

Surgical approaches to pediatric cervical spine injury may include decompression of the spinal cord or nerve roots, stabilization of the spine with instrumentation such as plates, screws, or rods, or a combination of these approaches. The use of surgical techniques in pediatric cervical spine injury is specialized, and requires a highly trained surgical team with expertise in pediatric spinal surgery. The goal of surgery is to restore stability to the cervical spine and prevent further injury, while minimizing the risk of complications such as infection, neurological deficits, or deformity.

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