Spine

Vertebral column, commonly known as the backbone or spine, so named for its spinous processes.

The spinal column is composed of spinal bones, the vertebrae, as well as dozens of joints, ligaments, tendons and paraspinal muscles that hold it all together and give it strength and stability. Joints allow flexibility, and muscles allow mobility.

Normally, the spinal column, which protects the spinal cord and spinal nerves within, is stable, meaning that it is firmly held but all its supporting tissues in proper position and alignment. There is a certain degree of normal movement that the spine has and this is how we bend, arch our back and twist.

There 23 discs in the entire spinal column

Anatomy

see Spine anatomy

Biomechanical principles

An understanding of fundamental biomechanical principles of the spine and fixation strategies is essential to avoid unnecessary subsequent failures [1) 2)].

http://www.fizjoterapeutom.pl/files/5/Biomechanics%20Of%20The%20Spine.pdf

Spine Disease

see Spine disease.

Surgery

see Spinal surgery

Societies

see Spine Societies

Journals

Spine: http://www.spinejournal.com

The Spine Journal

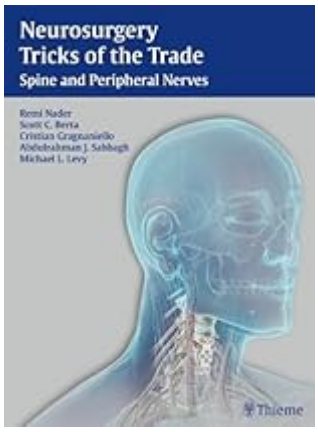
http://www.thespinejournalonline.com/current

Spine

Spine is an international, peer-reviewed, bi-weekly periodical journal that considers for publication original articles in the field of Spine. It is the leading subspecialty journal for the treatment of spinal disorders. Only original papers are considered for publication with the understanding that they are contributed solely to Spine. The Journal does not publish articles reporting material that has been reported at length elsewhere.

http://journals.lww.com/spinejournal/

Books



Differential Diagnosis in Neuroimaging: Spine

Authored by renowned neuroradiologist Steven P. Meyers, Differential Diagnosis in Neuroimaging: Spine is a stellar guide for identifying and diagnosing cervical, thoracic, lumbar, and sacrum anomalies based on location and neuroimaging results. The succinct text reflects more than 25 years of hands-on experience gleaned from advanced training and educating residents and fellows in radiology, neurosurgery, and orthopaedic surgery. The high-quality MRI, CT, and X-ray images have been collected over Dr. Meyers's lengthy career, presenting an unsurpassed visual learning tool.

The distinctive 'three-column table plus images' format is easy to incorporate into clinical practice, setting this book apart from larger, disease-oriented radiologic tomes. This layout enables readers to quickly recognize and compare abnormalities based on high-resolution images.

Key Highlights

Tabular columns organized by anatomical abnormality include imaging findings and a summary of key clinical data that correlates to the images Congenital/developmental abnormalities, spinal deformities, and acquired pathologies in both children and adults Lesions organized by region including dural, intradural extramedullary, extra-dural, and sacrum More than 600 figures illustrate the radiological appearance of spinal tumors, lesions, deformities, and injuries Spinal cord imaging for the diagnosis of intradural intramedullary lesions and spinal trauma This visually rich resource is a must-have diagnostic tool for trainee and practicing radiologists, neurosurgeons, neurologists, physiatrists, and orthopaedic surgeons who specialize in treating spine-related conditions. The highly practical format makes it ideal for daily rounds, as well as a robust study guide for physicians preparing for board exams.

Product Details

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1)
Masferrer R, Gomez CH, Karahalios DG, Sonntag VK. Efficacy of pedicle screw fixation in the treatment of spinal instability and failed back surgery: a 5-year review. J Neurosurg. 1998;89:371–377.
2)
Arnold PM, Strang RD, Roussel D. Efficacy of variable-angle screws in transpedicular fixation.

Neurosurg Focus. 1999;7:e1.