## 1. Neuroanatomy: Thoracic Spinal Segment 1 (T1)

Th1 refers to the first thoracic spinal segment.

## Location

- Situated between cervical segment C8 and thoracic segment T2
- Corresponds approximately to the first thoracic vertebra (T1)

## Function

- Origin of **spinal nerves T1**, which contribute to:
  - **Brachial plexus** (particularly the inferior trunk)
  - Sympathetic preganglionic neurons in the intermediolateral cell column (IML)
- Part of the thoracolumbar outflow of the sympathetic nervous system

## **Clinical Relevance**

- Lesions at Th1 may cause:
  - Horner syndrome (ptosis, miosis, anhidrosis) due to disruption of sympathetic fibers
  - Motor or sensory deficits in the medial arm/forearm

#### 2. Immunology: T Helper 1 Cells (Th1)

Th1 cells are a subtype of CD4+ T helper lymphocytes that orchestrate the cell-mediated immune response.

## Function

- Activate macrophages and cytotoxic T cells
- Promote defense against intracellular pathogens (e.g., viruses, some bacteria)

## **Cytokine Profile**

- Secrete Interferon-gamma (IFN-γ), IL-2, TNF-α
- Stimulated by IL-12 (from dendritic cells/macrophages)

## **Clinical Relevance**

• Th1 dominance is associated with:

- Autoimmune diseases (e.g., type 1 diabetes, multiple sclerosis)
- Resistance to tuberculosis
- Imbalance between Th1/Th2 responses affects immunity and hypersensitivity patterns

# **Related Entries**

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- thoracolumbar\_outflow
- t\_helper\_cells

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