

## Degenerative Diseases and Injuries of the Cervical Spine: Value of the Imaging Results at Surgery Planning

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### Abstract

Research objective – a comparative analysis of the results of clinical examination and radiography diagnostic methods at injuries and degenerative diseases of the spine at the cervical level to determine the tactics of treatment of patients. Performed comprehensive clinical and radiological examination of 198 (42,1 %) victims and 272 (57,9 %) patients with degenerative diseases of the cervical spine. In degenerative diseases were mostly women (61,4 %), injuries – men (76,3 %), an average age at injuries is  $38,98 \pm 1$  year, diseases –  $48,6 \pm 0,87$  years. Neurological examination syndrome radiculopathy detected in half of patients with degenerative diseases (55,9 %), syndrome myelopathy were more frequently observed at injuries (26,8 %). Radiography was informative for diagnosis at 58 % of cases with injuries and only 13,9 % of patients with degenerative diseases. The method of choice in the diagnosis of spinal injuries is computed tomography. Identifying the syndromes radiculopathy or myeloradiculopathy in patients with degenerative diseases is an indication for magnetic resonance imaging to exclude disco-medullar and/or disco-radicular conflicts. Diagnostic value of color duplex scanning is comparable with angiographic methods and it can be recommended to include in the diagnostic algorithm of patients with pathology of the cervical spine. A comprehensive clinical-radiological examination of patients allows them to determine the tactics of treatment (conservative, minimal invasive and open surgical).

**Key words:** Injuries of Cervical Department of a Backbone, Degenerative Diseases of a Backbone, Duplex Sonography, Vertebral Artery, Extravascular Compression.

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