



Treatment Algorithm Based on Clinical and Morphological Analysis of Spine and Church Prostration

1. Mahkamov Nosirjon Juraevich
PhD

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Abstract: The important role of disc protrusion and hernia in the development of medicine in the development of diseases of the musculoskeletal system requires the development of new modern methods of treating this disease. Leads to early and accurate diagnosis.

Keywords: spine, symphysis, spinal disc, annulus fibrosus, nucleus accumbent, uncle, protrusion, hernia.

¹ Senior Lecturer, Department of Orthopedics and Neurosurgery, Pediatric Traumatology, Andijan State Medical Institute

The spinal cord is the basis of the musculoskeletal system, which is one of the most important organs in human life. Protrusion and hernia in different professions is an occupational disease. There are professionals who cannot completely eliminate the disease. In the modern information age and computer technology, many specialists have reduced working conditions and mobility. Such low activity and heavy workload lead to an increase in spinal diseases. This is manifested in the development of protrusion and hernia of the spine. The complexity of the vertebral disc and the location of its structure. To do this, it is necessary to determine the histological structure of the spinal disc with a detailed analysis of its morphology and topography. As mentioned above, there are specialists whose inaction causes degenerative changes in the annulus fibrosus, as a result of which a hernia occurs after protrusion of the spinal column, spinal cord. Violation of the elasticity of fibrosis leads to rupture of the annulus fibrosus after thinning. the nucleus tissue of the spot displaces and returns to its place, touching the inner annulus, which is a normal process.

Now, as a result of the above loads, over time, the disc becomes dehydrated and depleted, that is, the tissue of the nucleus accumbent does not return to its original position. Fibrosis of the disc results in significant enlargement of the disc. deformation of fibrous tissue, which, in turn, causes reflex and muscle-tonic syndromes of the same limbs and, based on the topography and morphology of a herniated disc of the spine, is characterized by the subtlety of the side facing the roots of the spinal nerves. The thinness of this surface leads to nerve damage and complications. Diagnosis and treatment based on the pathomorphology and topography of the spinal disc in the treatment of protrusion of the spine and hernia will play an important role in improving the quality of life of people in the future.

Materials and methods of research: Another reason for studying age-related protrusions and hernias of the spine corresponds to the priorities of scientific research. As a result of these processes, various pathomorphological changes occur in the vertebral disc. Regular study of the morphology of protrusion and hernia of the spine requires a scientific analysis of the pathomorphological processes. Creation of the pathomorphological basis of hernias allows to restore human health. Thus, our conclusion, based on the morphology of the protrusion of the spine and hernia, determines the treatment algorithm.

The protrusion of the spine is caused by various loads and metabolic disorders due to a violation of the location of the fibrous tissue of the fibrous ring of the vertebral disc. In the middle layer of the disc, the tissue consists of elastic fibers, and along the edges - Connective tissue consists of thin round strips of dense fibrous tissue. It consists of collagen fibers. Edema and an intermediate substance were found between the individual bundles of collagen, which promotes the elasticity of the disc and nutrition of the disc. Thinning of the surface on the posterior longitudinal side of the disc indicates that the fibrous layer is twice as thin as the load.

Now, if we analyze the mechanism of the formation of this process, the loads on the spine are mainly applied to the two surfaces of the posterior spine of a person. When analyzing patients with protrusion of the spine between the ages of 50 and 65, it was observed that with age, the elasticity of the nucleus accumbent decreases with age. The results of histological examination of the causes of the rare occurrence of spinal protrusion in old age clearly show that the fibrous layers of the spinal disc are not completely supplied with blood vessels, and this is just d. Propagation is development through nutrition. In this process, movement is required for nutrition, it is the inaction of the elderly that leads to disruption of disk function, loss of depreciation.

When we examined morphological changes in patients with a hernia of the spine between the ages of 30 and 65, they found that the elasticity of the spinal disc is preserved, mainly due to heavy loads. Histological examination of the spinal cord of these patients revealed the presence of fibrous chondroid material in the form of islands of different sizes in the intertwined areas of bone and connective tissue. Over time, absorption of some islets causes the islets to shrink and calcify, which is a sign of disc aging. The age of the patients is from 50 to 65 years. In the study of the dead contingent, the filling of islets of connective tissue with a calcified substance leads to a loss of elasticity of the annulus fibrosus, which occurs in patients of the same age. It has been found to cause deformation of the articular surfaces as a result of stress.

Conclusion: When analyzing the clinical, anamnestic and pathomorphological changes in the protrusion and hernia of the spine, it turns out that the disc develops differently in all vertebrae, which requires an accurate assessment of pathological processes taking into account age, lifestyle and individual approach to work. Diseases of the spine occupy a high place among diseases of the musculoskeletal system, the main reasons for which is the relevance of the topic. Diseases of protrusion of the disc and hernia are a disease of people living in modern conditions and require the development of modern methods of treatment and an individual approach.

Treatment of protrusion of the spine and hernia should be based on clinical and anamnestic analysis and pathomorphological data of the spinal disc, which requires an individual approach to each patient and a diagnosis and treatment based on it. At the same time, we found that an age-related herniated disc leads to irreversible pathological changes in the disc. Thanks to this, our perfect diagnostics and modern treatment play an important role in human health.

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