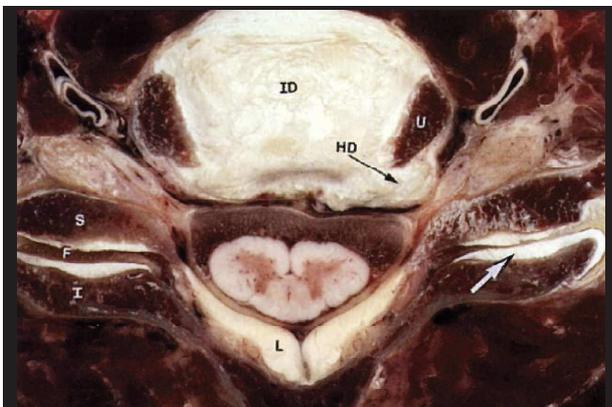
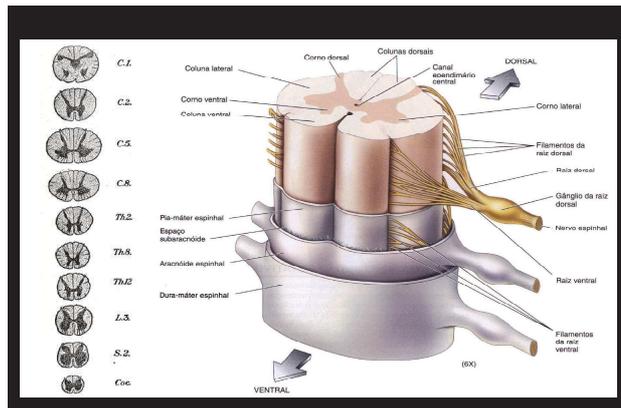
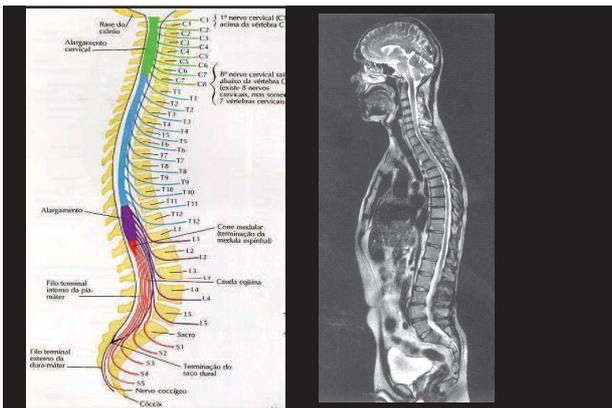


Diagnóstico por imagem da medula espinhal

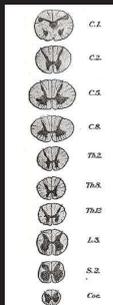
Prof. Antonio Carlos Santos

Medula espinhal

- Estrutura geral: cilindro de SN que se estende do bulbo ao nível de L1 no canal vertebral
 - Intumescência cervical: forma o plexo braquial, inerva os mm. superiores
 - Intumescência lombar: forma o plexo lombossacro, inerva os mm. inferiores
- Recoberta por Meninges: como no encéfalo
- Composição da medula
 - Substância branca periférica
 - Substância cinzenta central

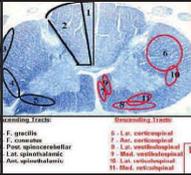


Composição da medula – substância cinzenta

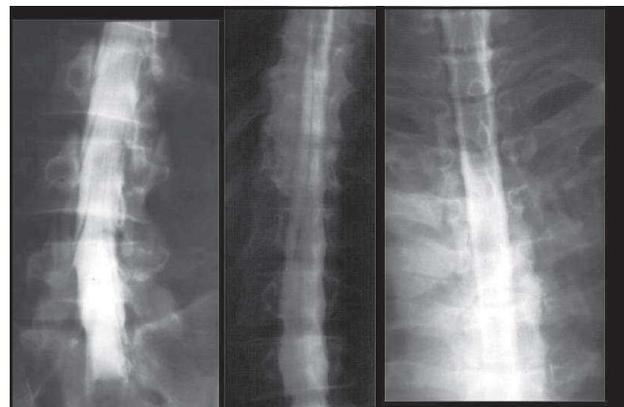
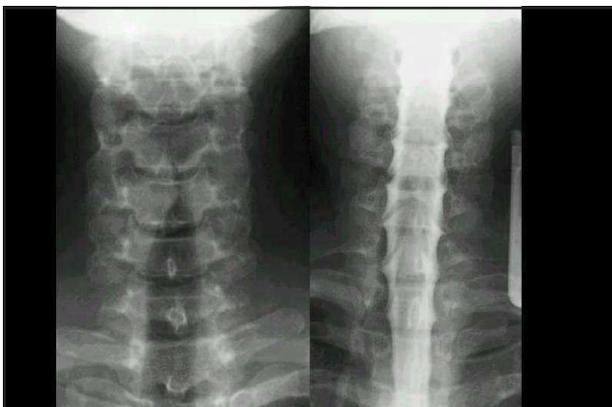
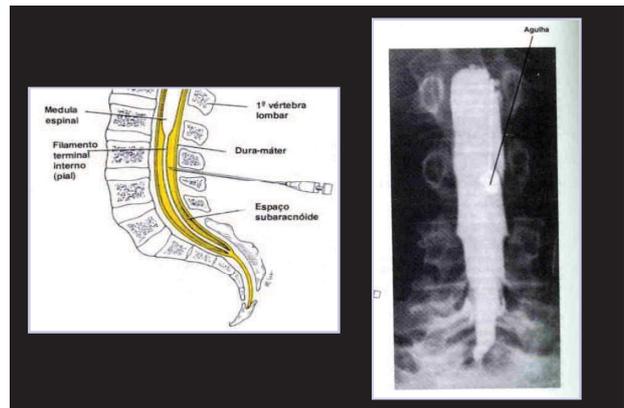
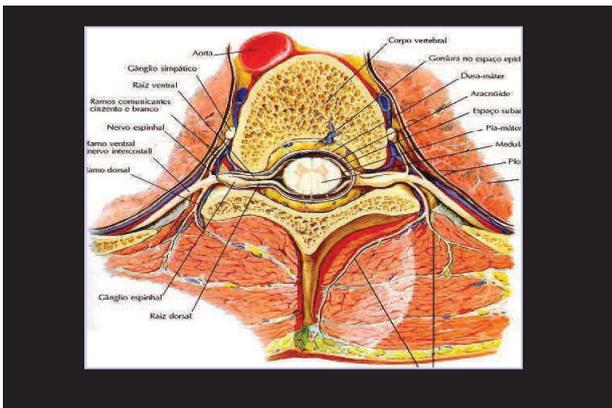
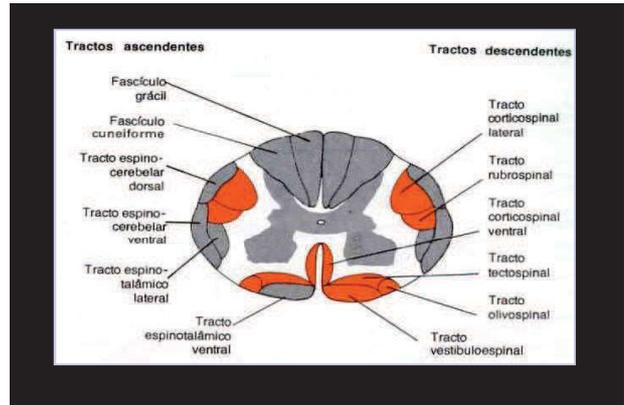


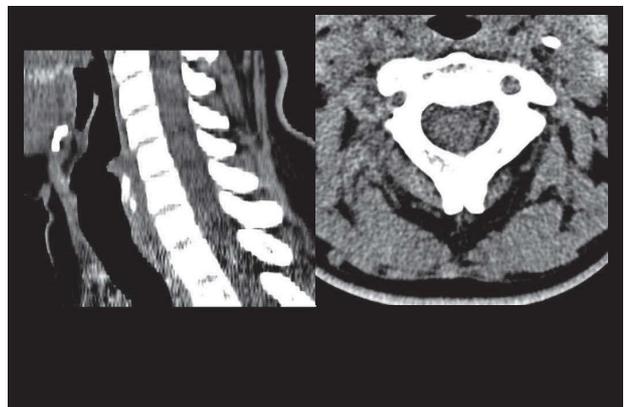
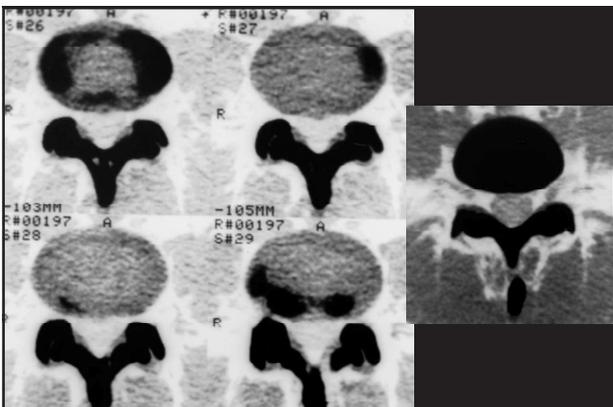
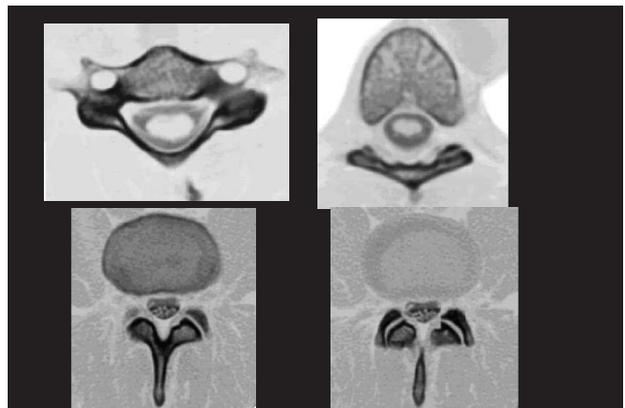
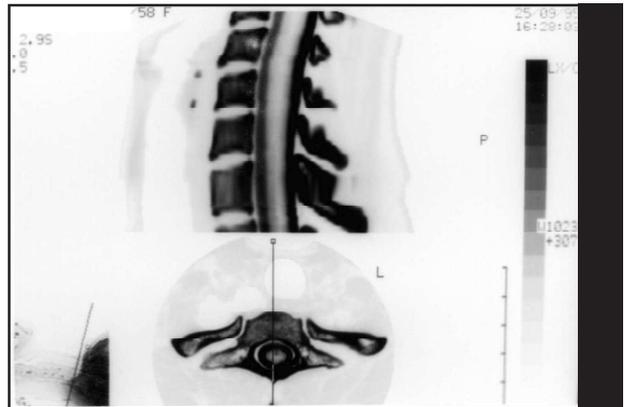
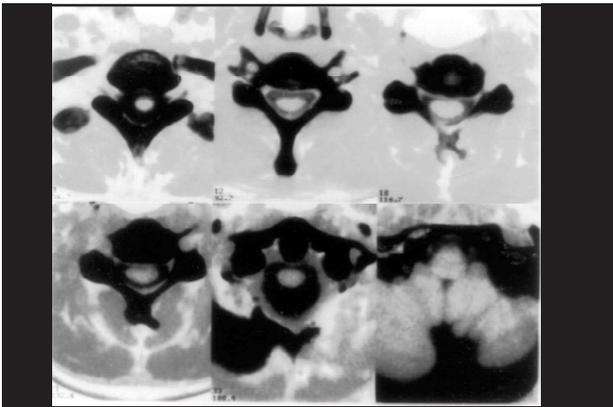
- Coluna posterior:
 - Corpos celulares dos neurônios sensitivos
- Coluna anterior:
 - Corpos celulares dos neurônios motores somáticos cujos axônios deixam a medula através da raiz anterior
- Coluna lateral
 - Somente nas regiões torácica e lombar alta; corpos celulares dos neurônios motores viscerais (sistema nervoso simpático)

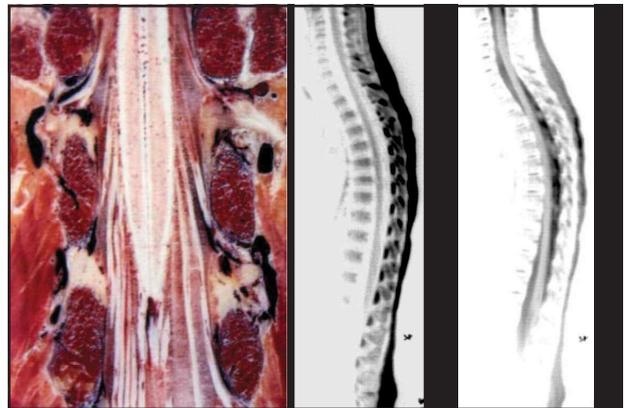
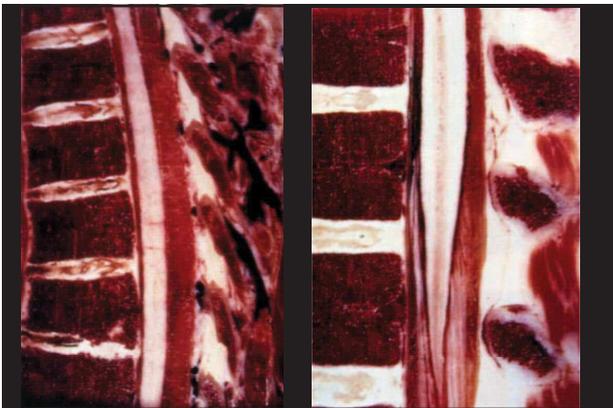
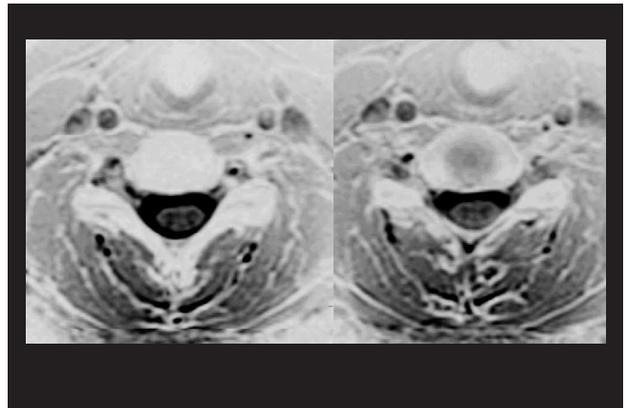
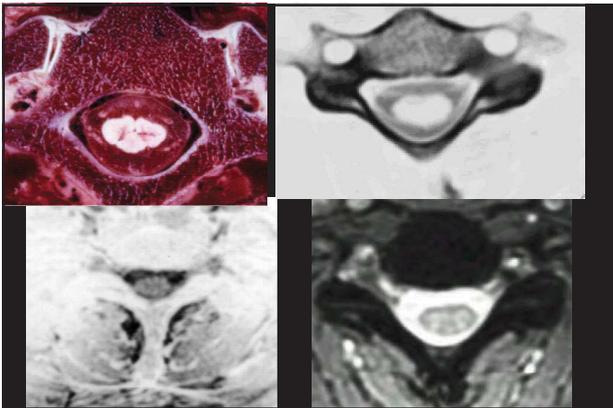
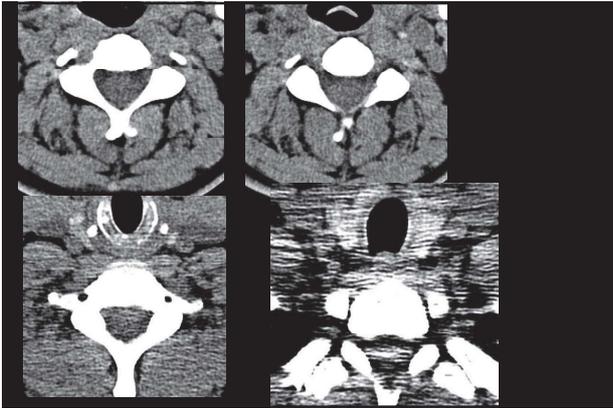
Composição da medula – substância branca

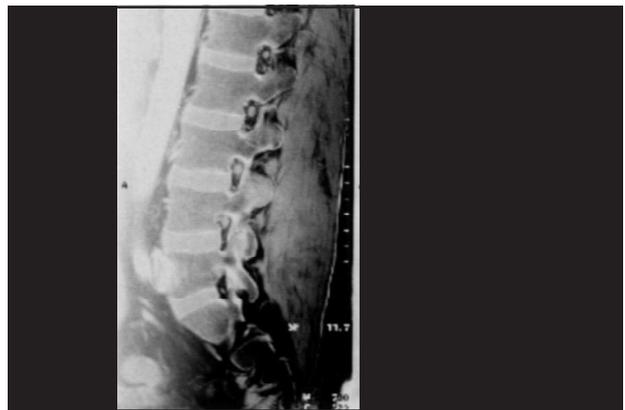
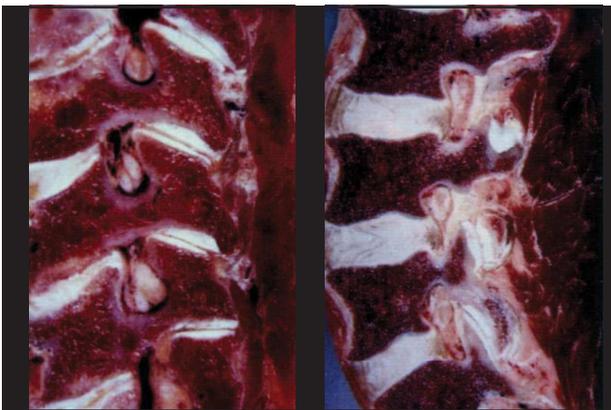
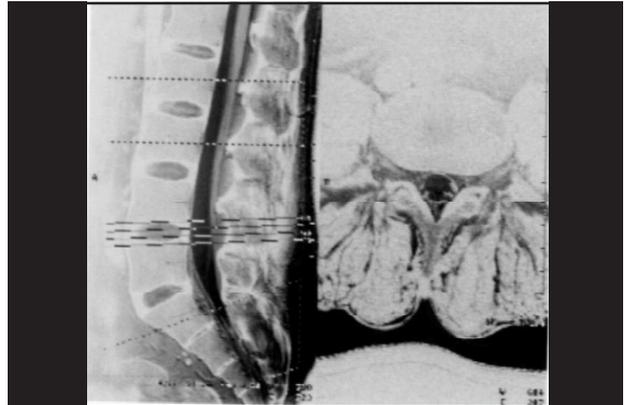
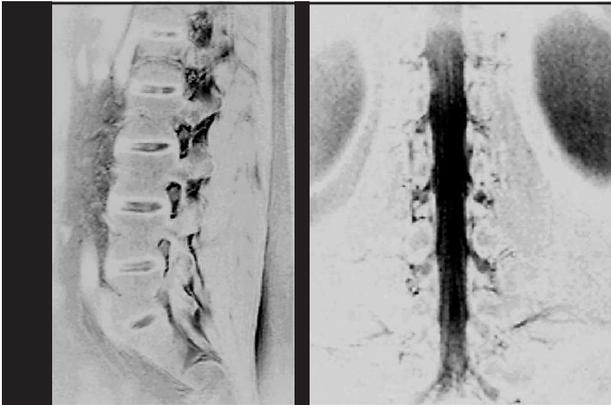


- Funículos anterior, posterior e lateral de cada lado
- Tratos
 - Ascendentes – sensitivos
 - Fascículos grácil e cuneiforme
 - Tratos espinotalâmicos
 - Tratos espino-cerebelares
 - Descendentes – motores
 - Tratos piramidais
 - Tratos extra-piramidais







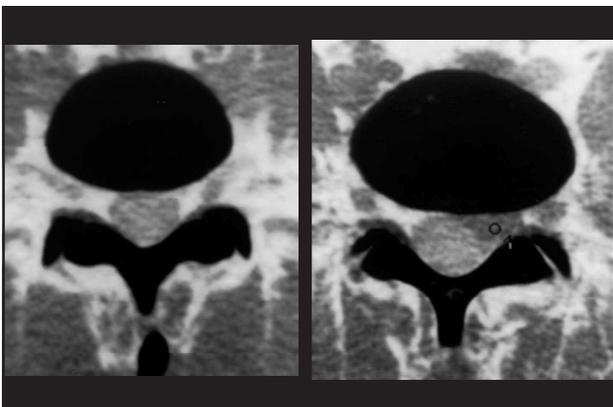
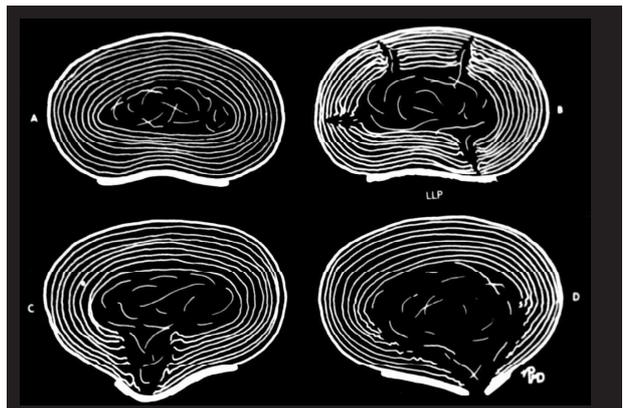
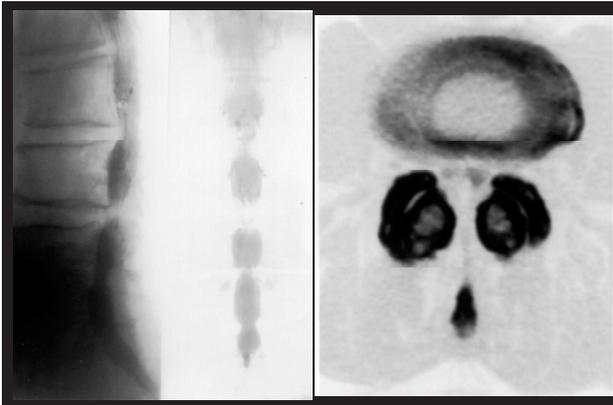


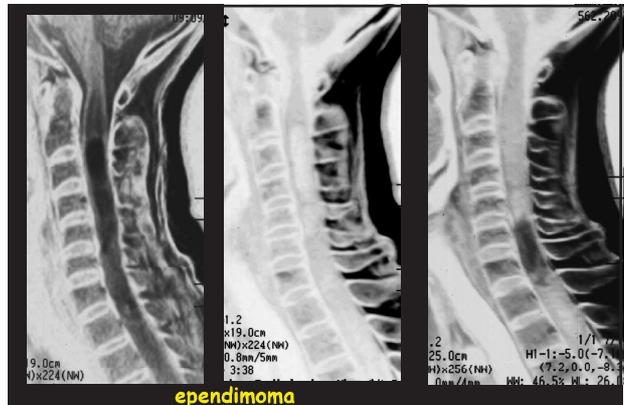
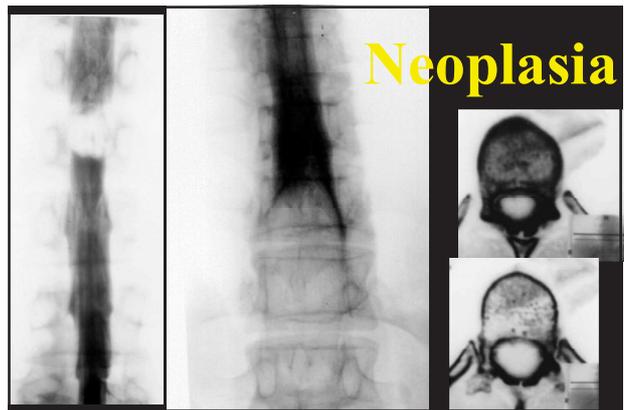
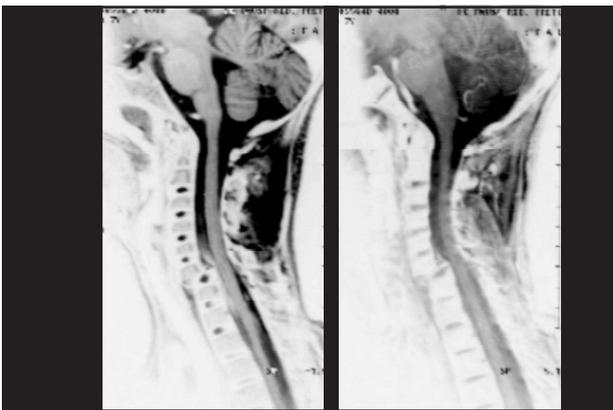
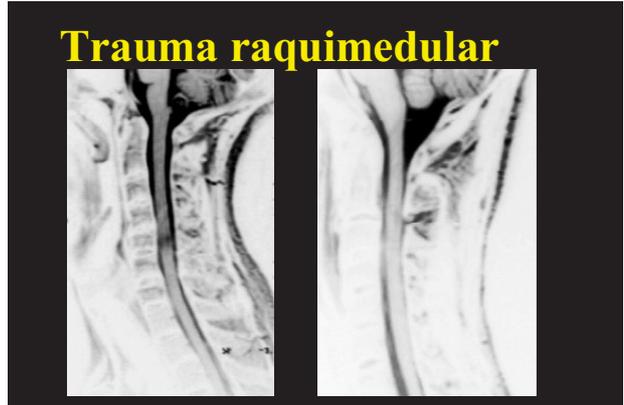
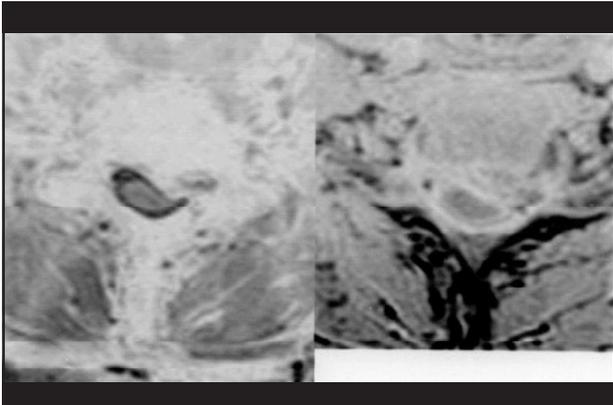
Principais patologias

- Espondiloartrose e canal estreito
- Hernia de disco
- Traumatismo raquimedular
- Neoplasias
- Infecções
- Malformações vasculares
- Doença degenerativa

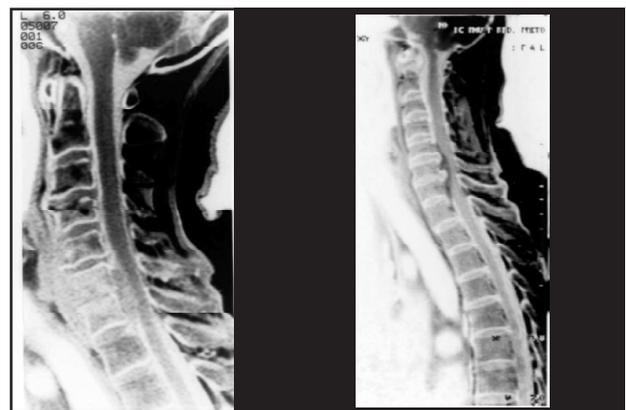
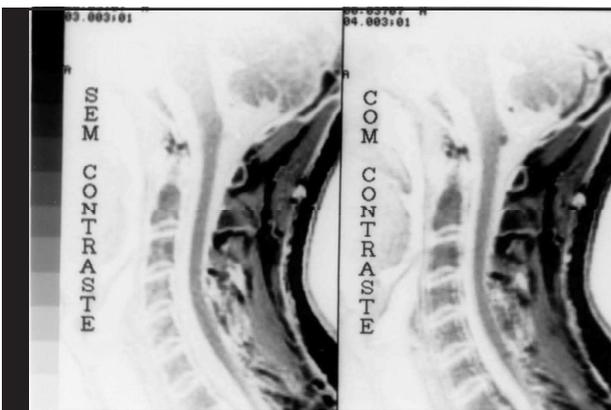
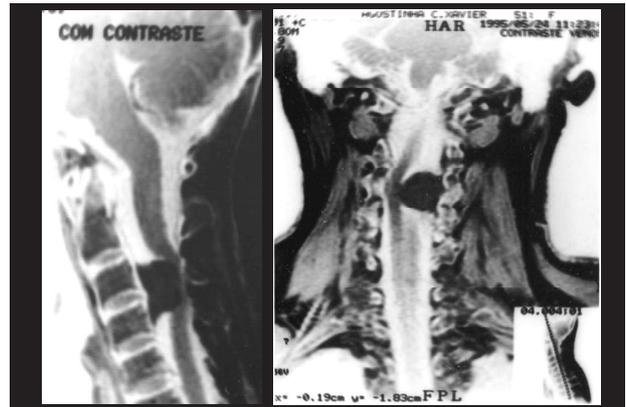
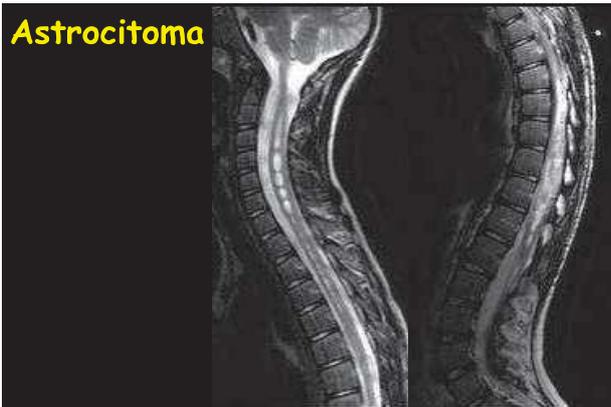
Espondiloartrose e canal vertebral estreitado







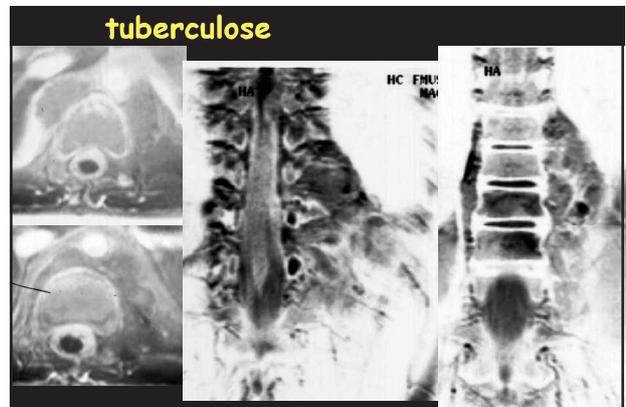
Astrocitoma

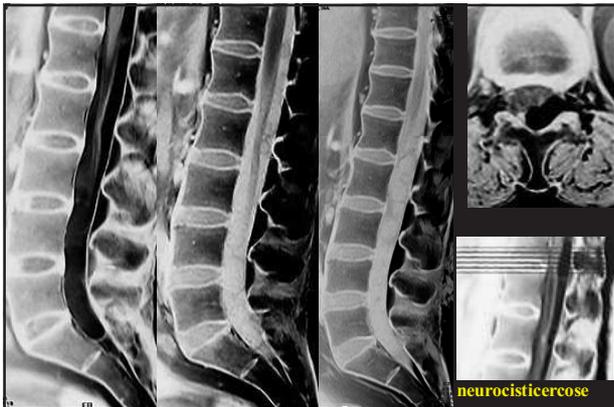


Processos inflamatórios: esquistossomose



tuberculose





Síndrome seringomiélica

- Clássica:
 - Dissociação táctil-dolorosa
 - Hipoestesia térmico-dolorosa suspensa
- Atípicas:
 - Dolorosa
 - Motora amiotrófica ou piramidal



Carência de vitamina B12: degeneração combinada subaguda da medula