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SPINE DEGENERATIVE DISEASES PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL BASIS AND A NEW APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL TYPES OF THE NECK AND LINE

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Abstract:

The scientific work is devoted to the normal structure of the intervertebral disc, protrusion, pathomorphological changes and morphometric parameters of hernia and sequestered hernia. Scientific article The normal histological structure of the intervertebral disc was consecrated by studying histological and histochemical methods from cadaveric material. The main goal of the scientific work is to enrich information about the morphological changes and morphometric parameters of protrusion, hernias and sequestered hernias developing in the tissue structures of the intervertebral discs. The pathomorphological changes presented in the scientific article are considered by orthopedic traumatologists, neurosurgeons as the main fundamental data in the diagnosis, treatment and surgical procedures for these diseases.

Keywords: spine, symphysis, spinal disc, fibrous ring, cartilage, protrusion, hernia.

RELEVANCE OF THE PROBLEM;

In this study, which was devoted to the study of protrusion and hernia injuries belonging to the structural and functional types of degenerative diseases of the spine, the articular surface of the spine was obtained from the symphysis, spinal disc, fibrous ring and vitreous nucleus [1,4]. Our topographic and morphological study of the above parts of the spine has led to the choice of an effective method in the treatment of protrusion and hernia of the spine. In this case, the microscopic structure of the topographic and morphological position of the symphysis and spinal disc of the spine was studied [2,7]. Spinal synchondroses are densely packed with a disc attached to the surfaces of the upper and lower joints. The inner surface of the fibrous disc is much thicker, and the fibrous surface, consisting of dense collagen fibers, is surrounded by a layer that is twice as thin as the relatively thick part. Topographic variability of the connective tissue in different parts of the connective tissue has been identified, which has been proven in its histological structure [3,5]. It was found and scientifically illuminated that the fibrous fibrous layers in the dense surface layer of the fibrous disc are circular, the next inner layer is in the radial direction, and the surface of the vibrating nucleus is composed of irregular collagen fibers [6,8].

MATERIALS AND INSPECTION METHODS:

The fact that protrusions and hernias of the spine play an important role in diseases of the musculoskeletal system today requires the development of new modern methods of treatment of this disease. In the health care system of the Republic it is important to study the topographic, morphological, histological structure of protrusions and hernias of the spine, which leads to early and complete diagnosis of patients.

The spine is the basis of the locomotor system, which is one of the most important organs in human life activities. The vibrating core of the vertebral disc, on the other hand, creates softness, easing the loads on the spine and reducing stress levels.

Studies have shown that vertebral disc herniation in people of working age should be treated based on microscopic examination of the above pathomorphological processes. One of the most important factors in human health is a healthy lifestyle. All this requires a thorough study of the disease.

Therefore, a comprehensive assessment of clinical manifestations and other symptoms is important. The main physiopathological mechanism of nerve compression syndrome is the inhibition of blood flow in these venous vessels. The process of venous occlusion associated with compression of nerve roots causes capillary stagnation. The constant study of the morphology of the protrusion and hernia of the spine

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requires our scientific analysis of pathomorphological processes. Based on these studies, it can be said that the creation of pathomorphological bases of protrusions and hernias of the spine serves as a scientific basis for the restoration of human health.

Thus, our conclusion based on the morphology of spinal protrusion and hernia determines the treatment algorithm. It has been found that the resilient nucleus associated with it causes infiltration and neovascularization of macrophages or other inflammatory cells. Although the nucleus accumbens in a hernia can contract or spontaneously absorb, especially if it is sequestered, an increase in nerve damage accompanies this process.

CONCLUSION.

There are mainly conservative and operative methods of treatment, including rest regimen, medication, physiotherapy (distraction cakes), weight loss, and surgical procedures. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and epidural steroid injections gave good clinical results, distraction weight reduced local pressure, medications or physical therapy alleviated symptoms. In the acute phase of the disease, a 21-day bed rest regime is recommended, which helps to reduce muscle tone and lower the pressure on the intervertebral disc. During this period, it is advisable to use corsets that fix the spine. The conclusion is that the right choice of tactics in the diagnosis and treatment of patients is the basis of the factors created for human health. Therefore, the above data can be one of the important recommendations in the treatment of spinal disc herniation. The development of protrusion and hernia of the spine in different occupations is considered to be an occupational disease. There are professionals who do not have the ability to completely eradicate this disease. In today's age of information and computer technology, the working conditions and activities of many professionals are leading to a decline in mobility.

The results of all studies revealed the need to clearly identify pathomorphological changes in spinal protrusion and hernia depending on the localization of the process, and thus to develop a treatment algorithm. A thorough study of the clinical morphological features of protrusion and hernia, which are structural-functional types of degenerative and dystrophic diseases of the spine, leads to the correct choice of algorithm for clinicians to identify the causes of the disease, correct analysis and treatment.

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