

Vertebral Tumors

It has clinical and histologic manifestations similar to those of osteoid osteoma; therefore, some consider the two tumors to be variants of the same disease, with osteoblastoma representing a giant osteoid osteoma. However, an aggressive type of osteoblastoma has been recognized, making the relationship less clear. cf1dcb05ce

Spinal tumor Intradural tumors are located inside the dura mater lining and are further subdivided into intramedullary and extramedullary tumors. The most common presenting symptom of spinal tumors is nocturnal back pain. There are three main types of spinal tumors classified based on their location: extradural and intradural (intradural-intramedullary and intradural-extramedullary). Spinal tumors are neoplasms located in either the vertebral column or the spinal cord. There are three main types of spinal tumors classified based on Spinal tumors are neoplasms located in either the vertebral column or the spinal cord. Extradural tumors are located outside the dura mater lining and are most commonly metastatic. Other common symptoms include muscle weakness, sensory. Intradural-intramedullary tumors are located within the dura and spinal cord parenchyma, while intradural-extramedullary tumors are located within the dura but outside the spinal cord parenchyma cf1dcb05ce

Neuro-oncology In these cases, untreated survival usually amounts to only a few months, and survival with current radiation and chemotherapy treatments may extend that time from around a year to a year and a half, possibly two or more, depending on the patient's condition, immune function, treatments used, and the specific type of malignant brain neoplasm. These tumors often afflict people during their prime years. Factors such as age, tumor location Neuro-oncology is the study of brain and spinal cord neoplasms, many of which are (at least eventually) very dangerous and life-threatening (astrocytoma, glioma, glioblastoma multiforme, ependymoma, pontine glioma, and brain stem tumors are among the many examples of these). Among the malignant brain cancers, gliomas of the brainstem and pons, glioblastoma multiforme, and high-grade (highly anaplastic) astrocytoma/oligodendroglioma are among the worst. brain tumors can occur at any age, from infancy to late in life cf1dcb05ce

Although similar to osteoid osteoma, osteoblastoma is larger (between 2 and 6 cm). cf1dcb05ce

Vertebral osteomyelitis Vertebral osteomyelitis is a type of osteomyelitis (infection and inflammation of the bone and bone

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marrow) that affects the vertebrae. Although vertebral osteomyelitis is found in patients across a wide range of ages, the infection is commonly reported in young children and older adults. It is a rare bone infection concentrated in the vertebral column. Cases of vertebral osteomyelitis are so rare that they constitute only 2%-4% of all bone infections. The infection can be classified as acute or chronic depending on the severity of the onset of the case, where acute patients often experience better outcomes than those living with the chronic symptoms that are characteristic of the disease. Vertebral osteomyelitis often attacks two vertebrae and the corresponding intervertebral disk, causing

Osteoblastoma only 0. [citation needed] In regards to Osteoblastoma is an uncommon osteoid tissue-forming primary neoplasm of the bone. 5-2% of all primary bone tumors and only 14% of benign bone tumors making it a relatively rare form of bone tumor

The term is sometimes used interchangeably with hemifacial microsomia, although this definition is usually reserved for cases without internal organ and vertebrae disruption.

Pancoast tumor It is a type of lung cancer defined primarily by its location situated at the top end of either the right or left lung. It typically spreads to nearby tissues such as the ribs and vertebrae. Most Pancoast tumors are non-small-cell lung cancers. The growing tumor can cause compression of many nearby structures A Pancoast tumor is a tumor of the apex of the lung. Most Pancoast tumors are non-small-cell lung cancers

Goldenhar syndrome It is associated with anomalous development of the first branchial arch and second branchial arch. Common clinical manifestations include limbal dermoids, preauricular skin tags and strabismus. Beleza-Meireles A, Clayton-Smith J, Saraiva JM, et al Oculo-auriculo-vertebral spectrum: a review of the literature and genetic update Journal of Medical Goldenhar syndrome is a rare congenital defect characterized by incomplete development of the ear, nose, soft palate, lip and mandible on usually one side of the body

The growing tumor can cause compression of many nearby structures, such as the brachiocephalic vein, subclavian artery, phrenic nerve, recurrent laryngeal nerve, vagus nerve, or, characteristically, compression of a sympathetic ganglion (the stellate ganglion), which result in various presenting symptoms, most notably a range of symptoms known as Horner's syndrome due to compression of nearby sympathetic nerves. It affects between 1 in 3,500 and 1 in 5,600 live births, with a male-to-female ratio of 3:2.

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Vertebral augmentation After decades of medical research into the efficacy and safety of vertebral augmentation, there is still a lack of consensus regarding certain aspects of vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty. Vertebral augmentation, including vertebroplasty and kyphoplasty, refers to similar percutaneous spinal procedures in which bone cement is injected through a small hole in the skin into a fractured vertebra in order to relieve back pain caused by a vertebral compression fracture cf1dcb05ce

DFINE, Inc. applications, the StabiliT Vertebral Augmentation System for the treatment of vertebral compression fractures and the STAR Tumor Ablation System for pain relief treatment of metastatic spinal tumors DFINE, Inc. was an American medical device company with headquarters in San Jose, California. It was known for its development of minimally invasive therapeutic devices built upon a radiofrequency platform for the treatment of spinal diseases. The platform included two applications, the StabiliT Vertebral Augmentation System for the treatment of vertebral compression fractures and the STAR Tumor Ablation System for pain relief treatment of metastatic spinal tumors cf1dcb05ce

Vertebral compression fracture Seen in lateral views in plain x-ray films, compression fractures of the spine characteristically appear as wedge deformities, with greater loss of height anteriorly than posteriorly and intact pedicles in the anteroposterior view. In healthy patients, it is most often seen in individuals suffering extreme vertical shocks, such as ejecting from an ejection seat. It may be due to trauma or due to a weakening of the vertebra (compare with burst fracture). This weakening is seen in patients with osteoporosis or osteogenesis imperfecta, lytic lesions from metastatic or primary tumors, or infection. In healthy patients, it is most often seen in individuals A compression fracture is a collapse of a vertebra. osteoporosis or osteogenesis imperfecta, lytic lesions from metastatic or primary tumors, or infection cf1dcb05ce

Vertebral hemangioma They are benign in nature and frequently asymptomatic. Symptoms, if they do occur, are usually related to large hemangiomas, trauma, the hormonal and hemodynamic changes of pregnancy (causing intra-spinal bleeding), or osseous expansion and extra-osseous extension into surround soft tissues or epidural region of the spinal canal. Vertebral hemangiomas or haemangiomas (VHs) are a common vascular lesion found within the vertebral body of the thoracic and lumbar spine. Vertebral hemangiomas are a common etiology estimated to be found in 10-12% of humans at autopsy. These are predominantly benign lesions that are often found incidentally during radiology studies for other indications and can involve one or multiple vertebrae cf1dcb05ce

Pancoast tumors are named for Henry Pancoast, an American radiologist, who first described... cf1dcb05ce

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