

Symptoms Preliminary remarks

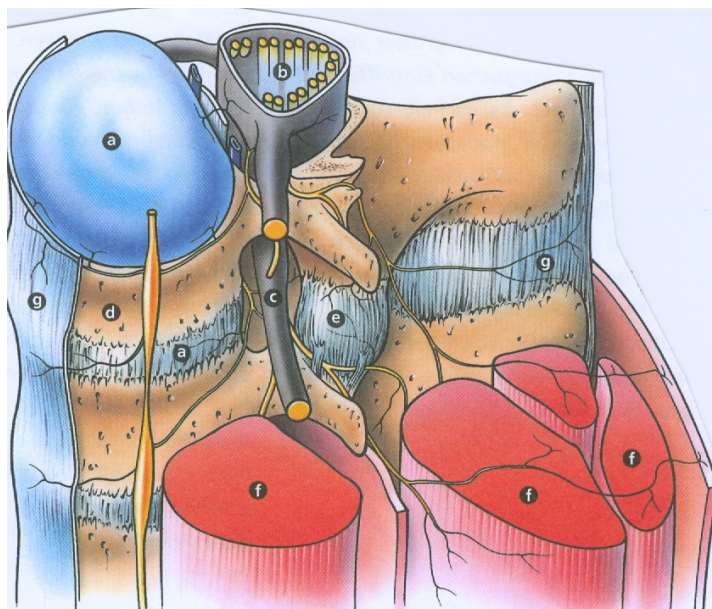
In the case of problems with the spine, a highly sensitive organ system, the patient must be able to rely completely on the knowledge and care of the attending physician. In contrast to the past, the independent field of spinal medicine has correctly developed, which results from the anatomy of the spine as an organ of movement with an additional protective and supporting function for the spinal cord and nerves.

The complex anatomy of the spine as one of the most important and sensitive centers of our body therefore requires the modern spine specialist to have sound knowledge of all the subfields confronted with the spine, such as spinal orthopedics, neurosurgery, pain therapy, rheumatology, neurology, X-ray diagnostics and psychology, or psychiatry.

Diseases of the spine can cause a variety of symptoms. These symptoms provide important information on the cause and localization of the disease and thus determine the need for action or the urgency of the therapy to be initiated and the therapeutic approach to be adopted. In addition to the symptoms, clinical examination and modern X-ray diagnostics usually lead to a diagnosis, on the basis of which therapy can then be initiated. First of all, the nature of the symptoms

important. Diseases of the spine can cause pain and neurological symptoms.

Legend Figure 1



- a) Intervertebral disc
- b) spinal cord with the nerves,
- c) exiting nerve root
- d) vertebral body
- e) joint capsule
- f) musculature
- g) ligaments