





INSTITUTO BIODELTA
APLICAÇÕES, ENSINO E PESQUISA DO TREINAMENTO RESISTIDO

Curso de Especialização em Fisiologia do Exercício e Treinamento Resistido na Saúde, na Doença e no Envelhecimento

Pil Sun Choi – Ortopedista – Coluna Vertebral/Minimamente Invasiva

- PRESIDENTE DA ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DE CIRURGIA MINIMAMENTE INVASIVA DE COLUNA (ABCMIC) – 2004/2020**
- PRESIDENTE FUNDADOR DA SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA DE CIRURGIA MINIMAMENTE INVASIVA DE COLUNA (SBC-MISS) – 2006/2009**
- PRESIDENTE DE CONGRESSO MUNDIAL DE CIRURGIA MINIMAMENTE INVASIVA DE COLUNA (2012)**
- EX-COORDENADOR (VOLUNTÁRIO) DE GRUPO DE ESTUDO DE CIRURGIA MINIMAMENTE INVASIVA DE COLUNA DO IOT HC FMUSP (2011/2013)**

[http://www.drpil.com.br/material científico/coluna vertebral - aulas coluna I e II](http://www.drpil.com.br/material_científico/coluna_vertetal_-_aulas_coluna_I_e_II) – Instituto Biodelta

COLUNA VERTEBRAL – PARTE I

- DEGENERATIVA (90%)
- FRATURAS
- DEFORMIDADE
- TUMOR
- INFECÇÃO/INFLAMAÇÃO

LOMBALGIA



- ACOMETE 80 A 90 % DA POPULAÇÃO EM ALGUMA FASE DA VIDA
- DOENÇA MAIS COMUM DO SISTEMA MÚSCULO ESQUELÉTICO
- PRIMEIRA CAUSA DE INCAPACIDADE PARA TRABALHO EM ADULTOS < 45 ANOS
- SEGUNDA CAUSA NA VIDA ADULTA



LOMBALGIA

- CAUSA IMPORTANTE DE INCAPACIDADE EM ATLETAS E NÃO ATLETAS
- É MAIS BAIXA EM ATLETAS (ATLETAS DE ALTO PERFORMANCE OU DE FIM DE SEMANA)



Lesão na coluna tira Andy Murray do ATP Finals de Londres

Inglês perderá chance de jogar em casa torneio que reúne maiores tenistas do mundo

09/10/2013 | 19:22 Atualizado 19:36
AFP



Lesão na coluna tira Andy Murray do ATP Finals de Londres | Foto: Timothy Clary / AFP / CP



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LOMBALGIA – tendência futura

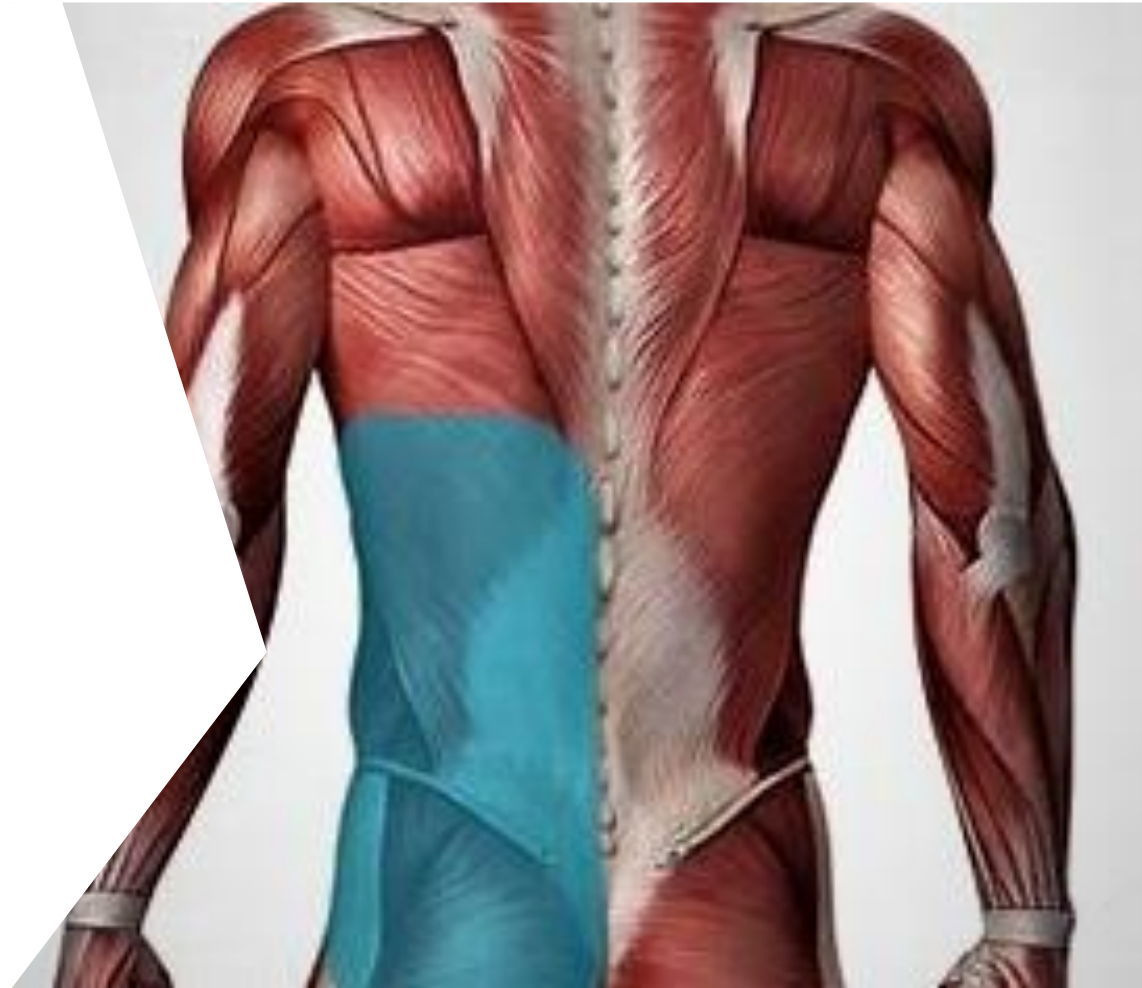


- **AUMENTO DA LONGEVIDADE**
- **SEDENTARISMO**

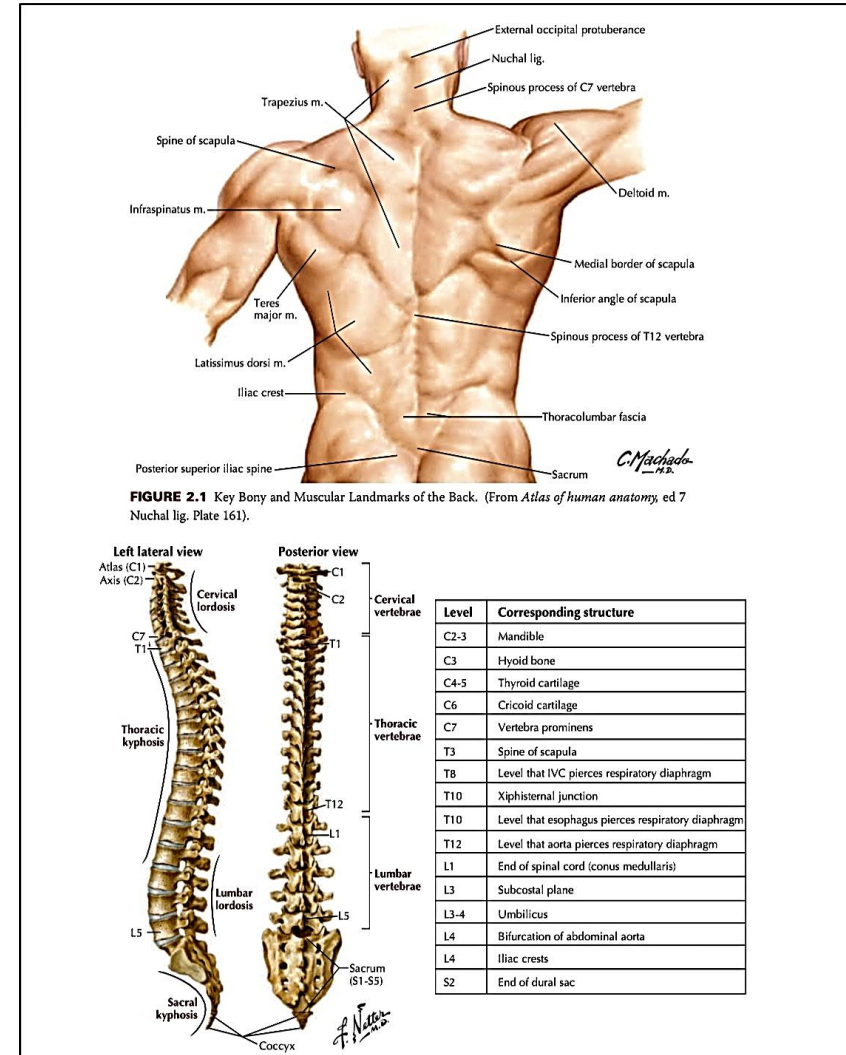
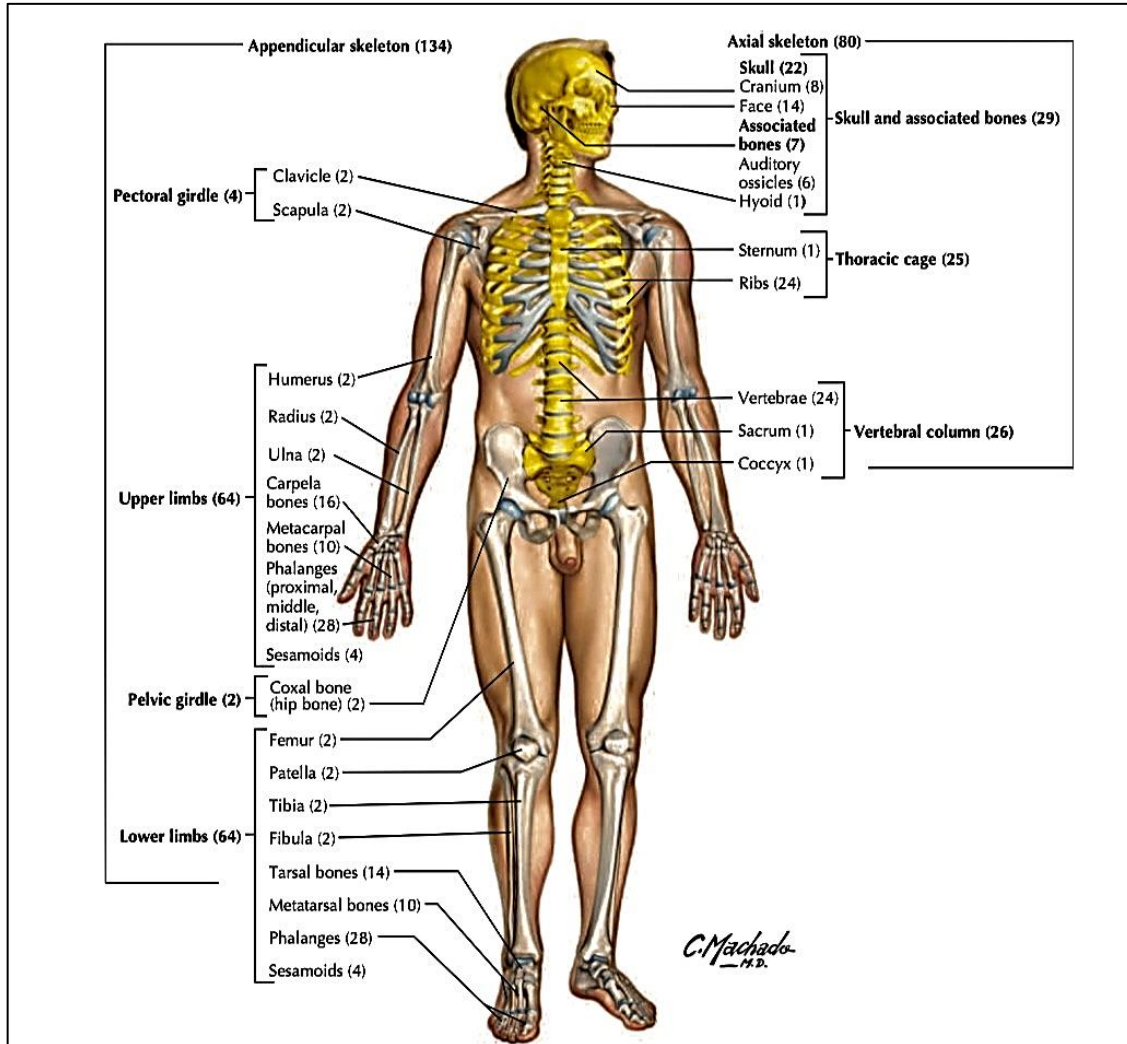


COLUNA VERTEBRAL

- ANATOMIA
- BIOMECÂNICA



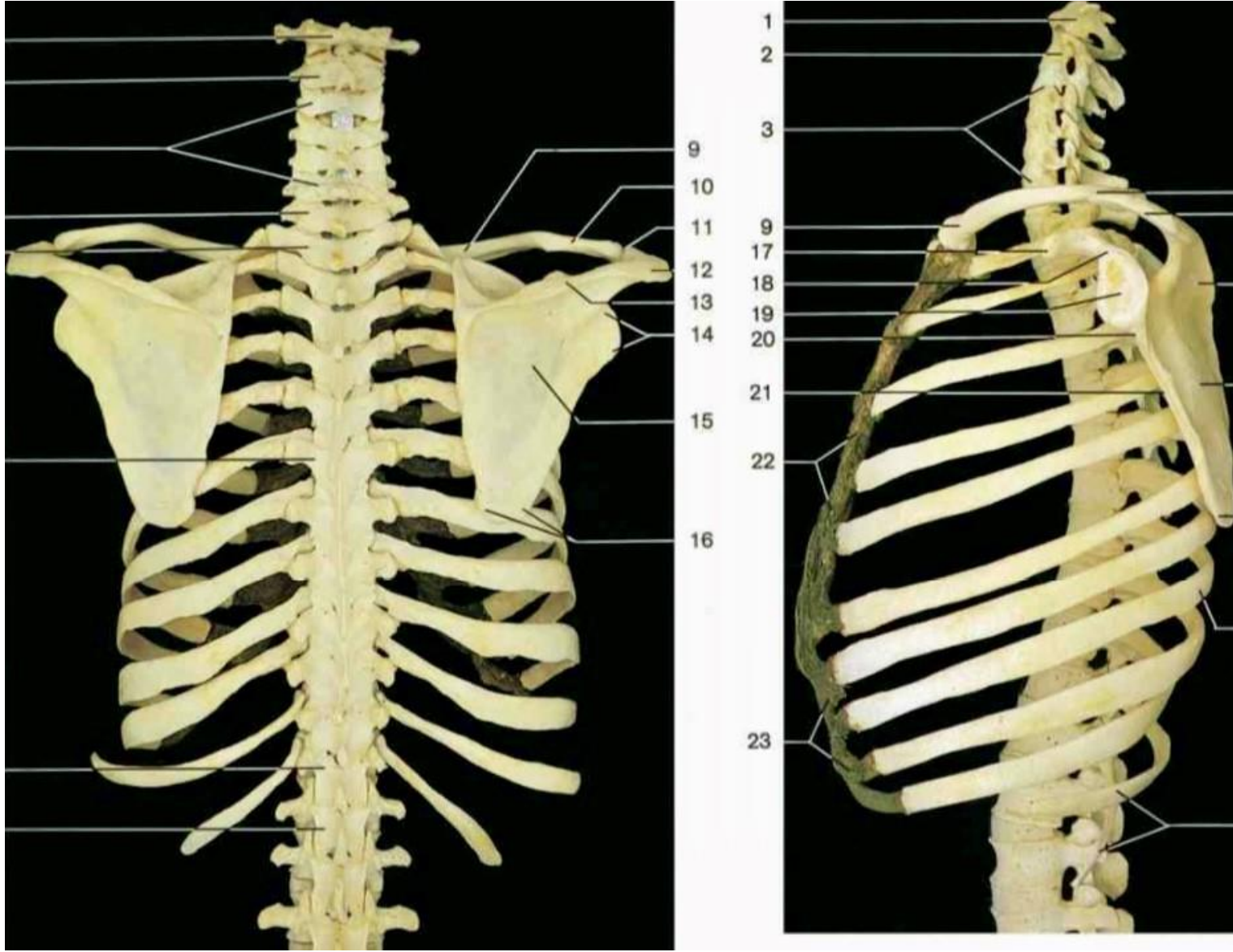
COLUNA VERTEBRAL



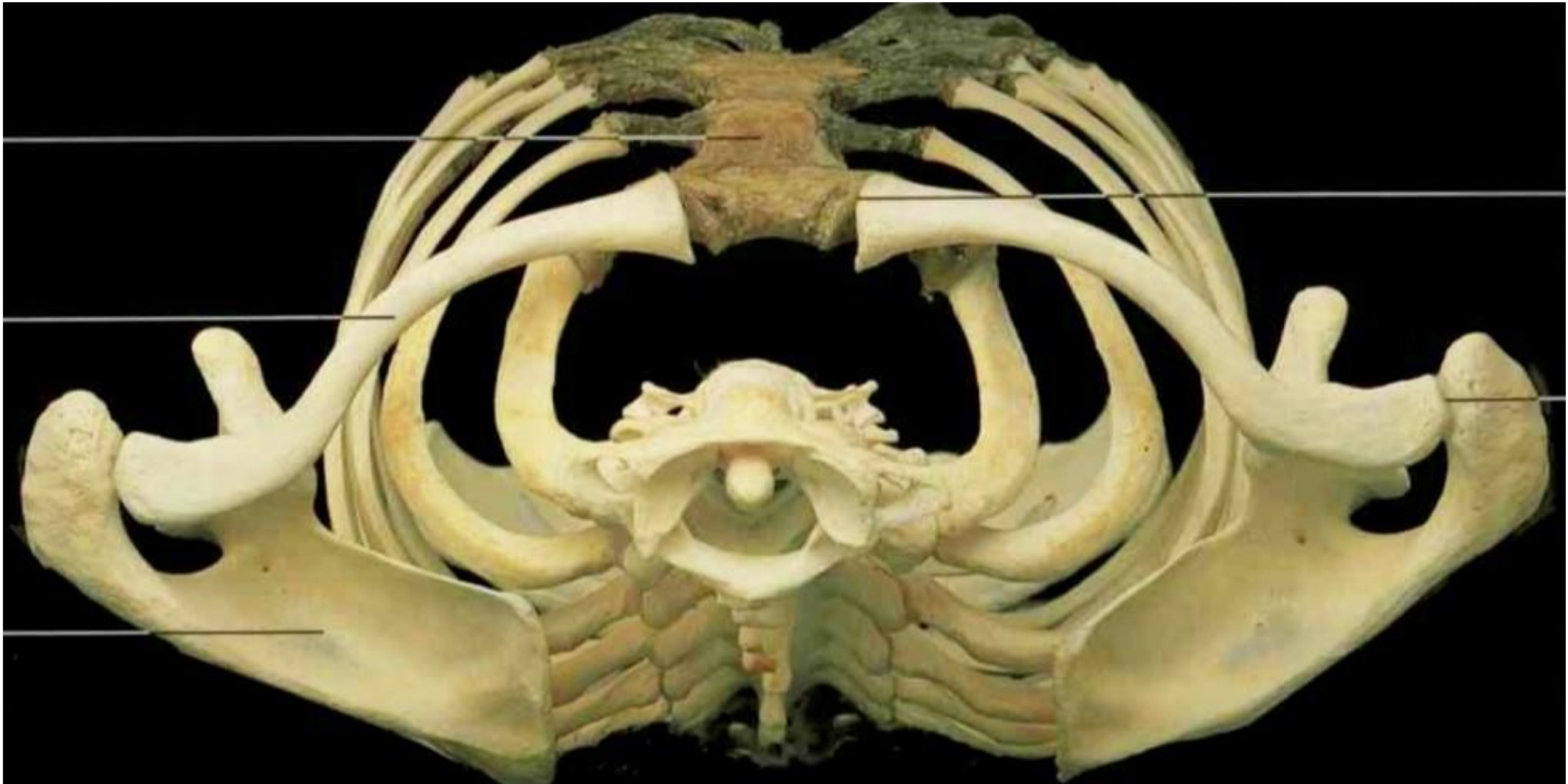
COLUNA VERTEBRAL



- CERVICAL: 07 VÉRTEBRAS E 06 DISCOS
- TORÁCICA: 12 VÉRTEBRAS E 12 DISCOS
- LOMBAR: 5 VÉRTEBRAS E 5 DISCOS
- SACRAL: 5 VÉRTEBRAS FUNDIDAS
- COCCÍGEA: 3 – 4 VÉRTEBRAS
- TOTAL: 32-33 VÉRTEBRAS



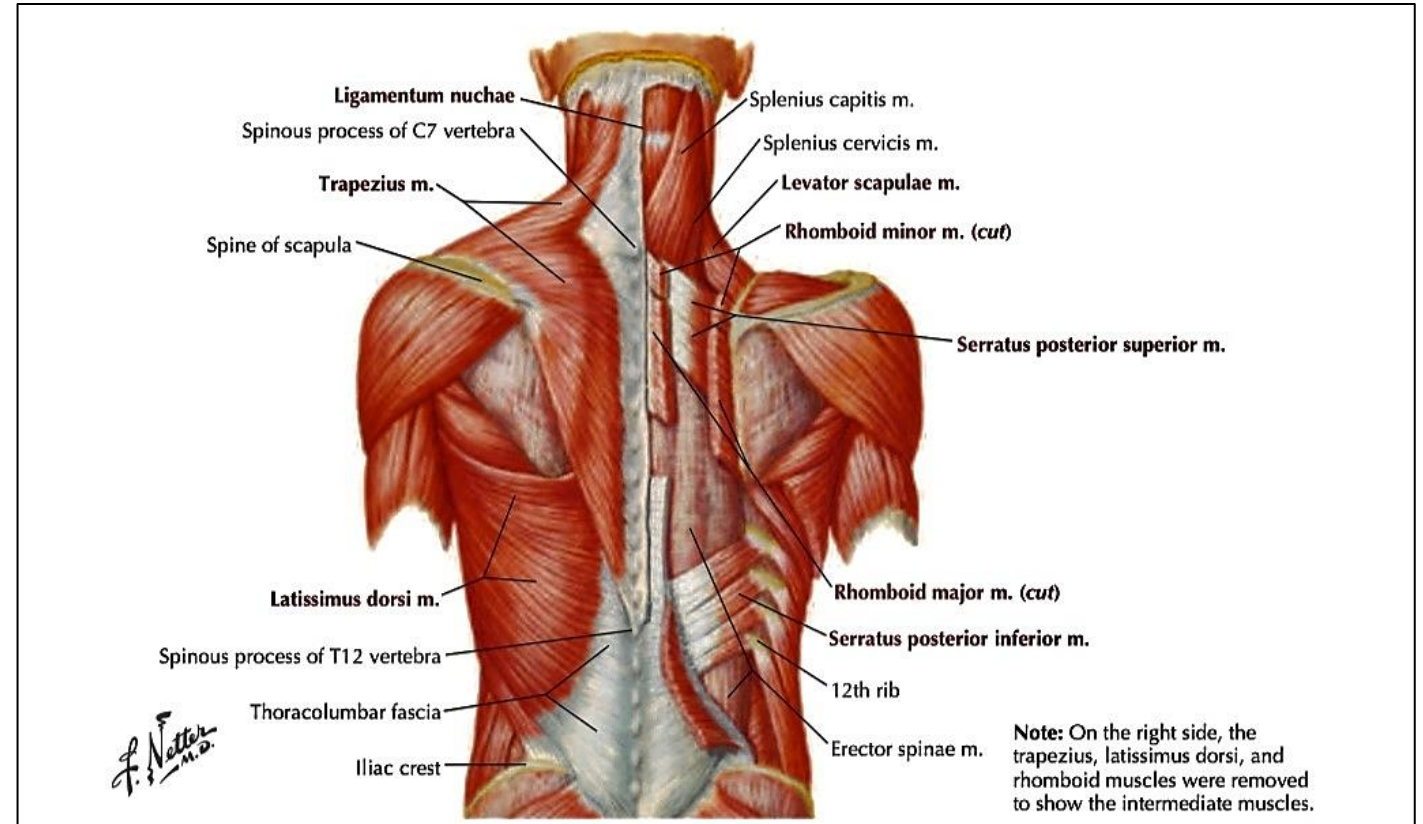
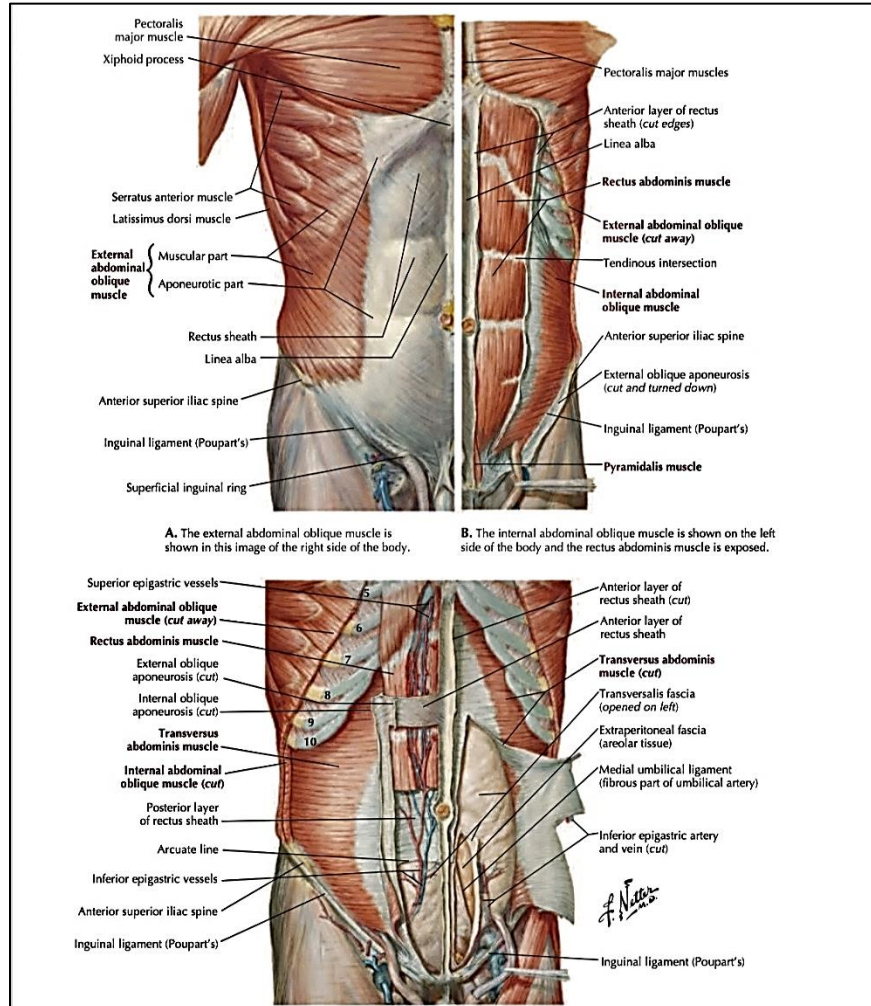
Color Atlas of Anatomy
A Photographic Study of the Human Body
Rohen, Yokochi Lutjen-Drecoll



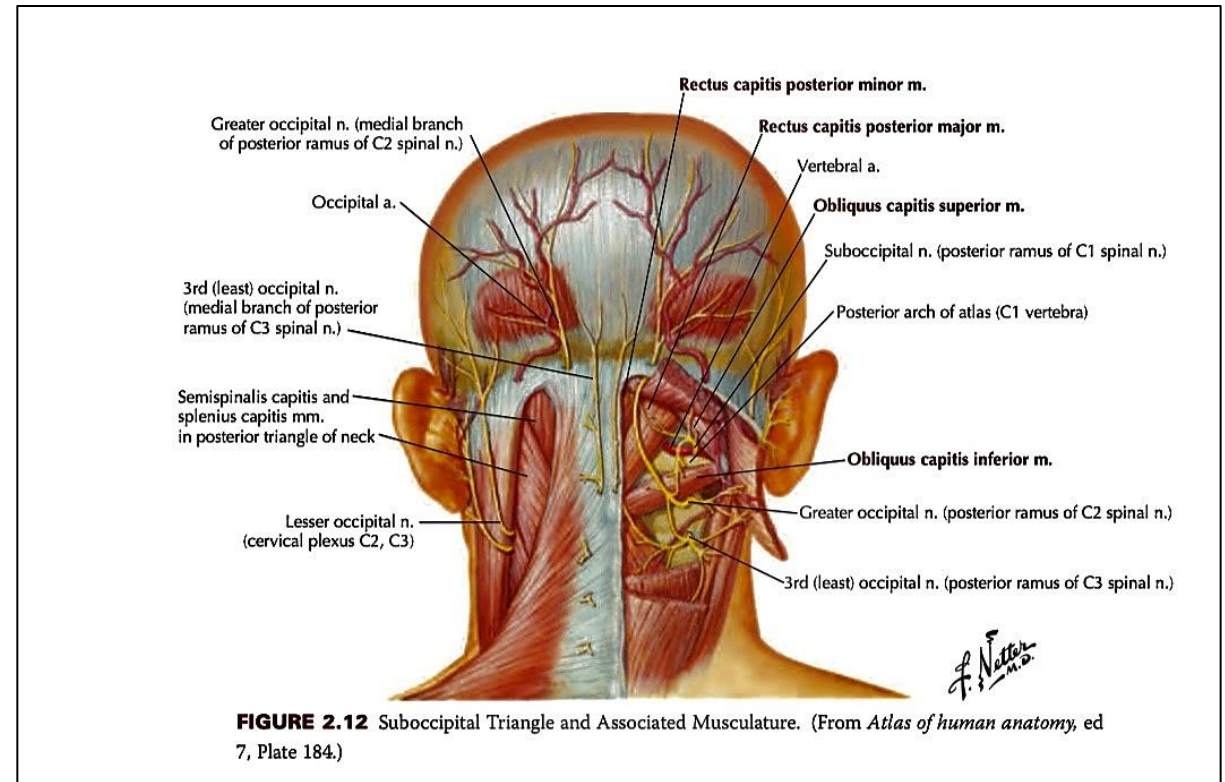
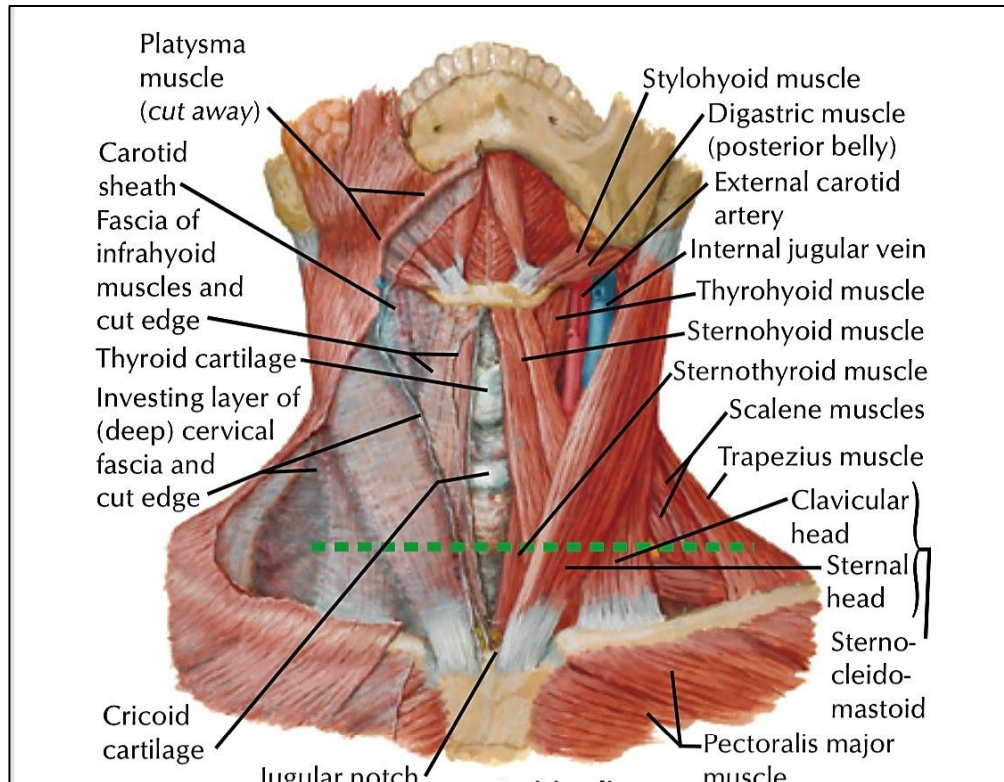
Color Atlas of Anatomy
A Photographic Study of the Human Body
Rohen, Yokochi Lutjen-Drecoll



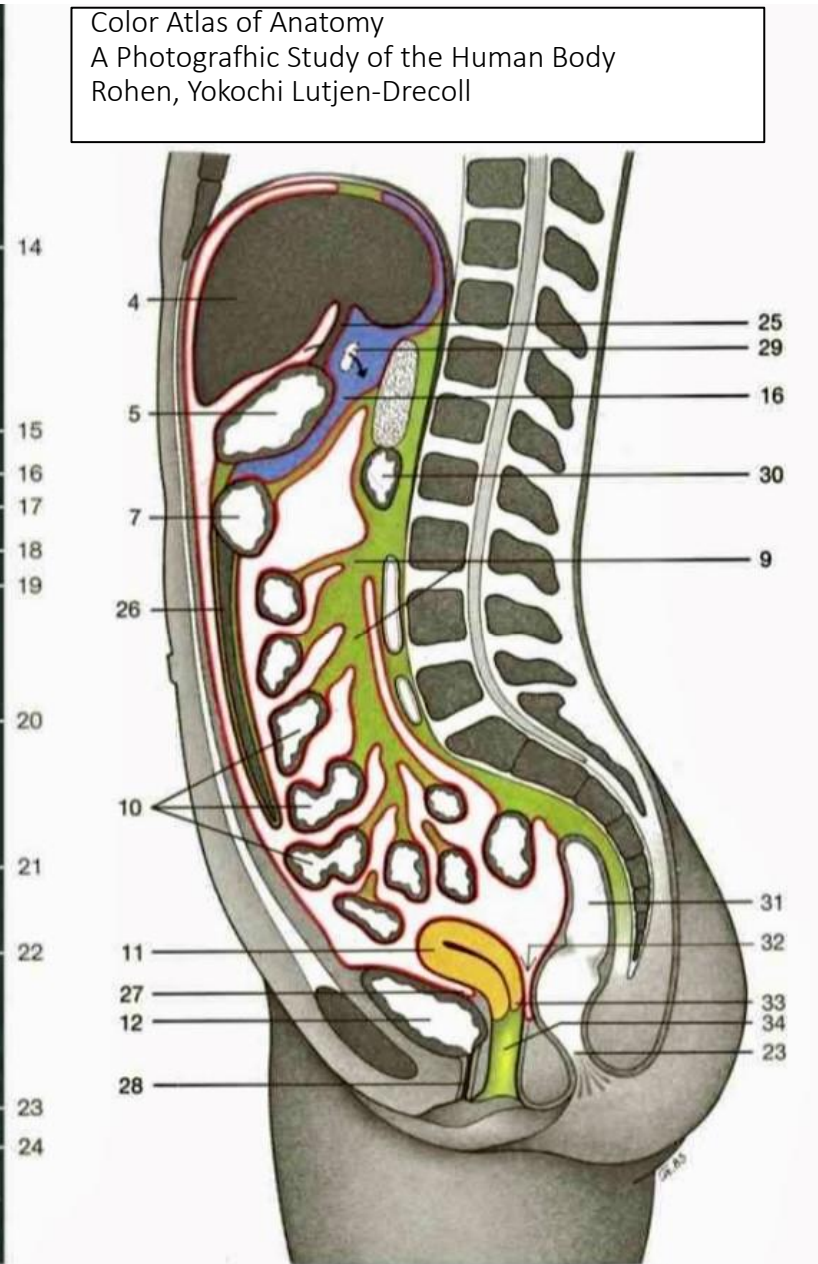
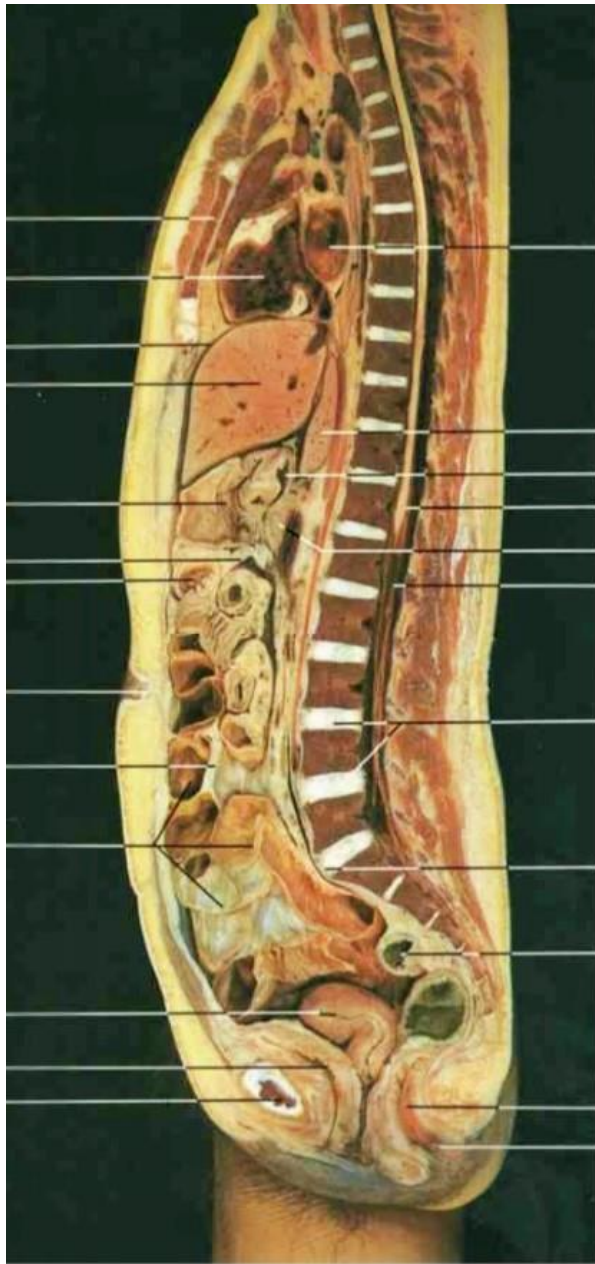
OS MÚSCULOS DO TRONCO



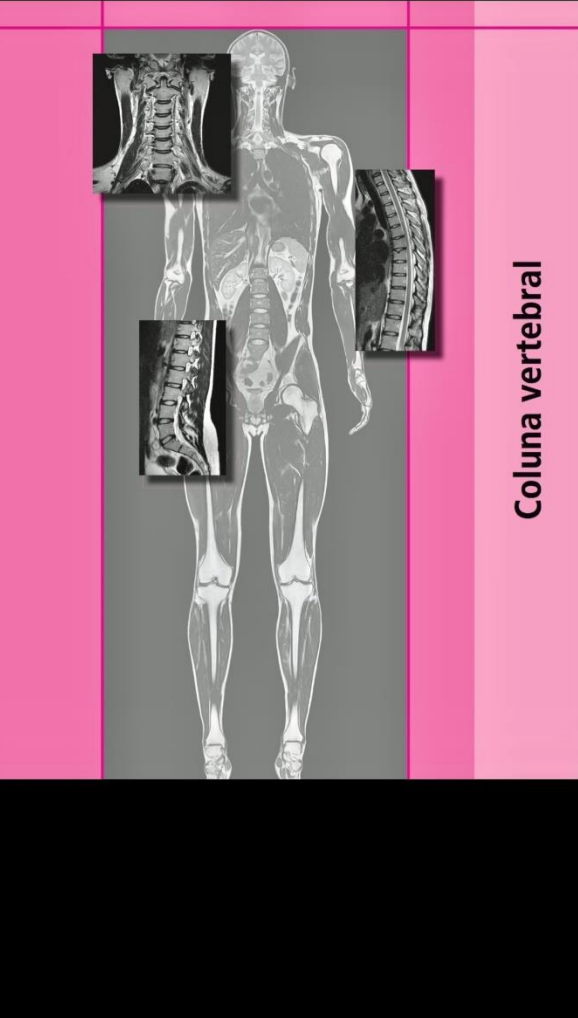
OS MÚSCULOS DO PEÇOÇO



Color Atlas of Anatomy
A Photographic Study of the Human Body
Rohen, Yokochi Lutjen-Drecoll

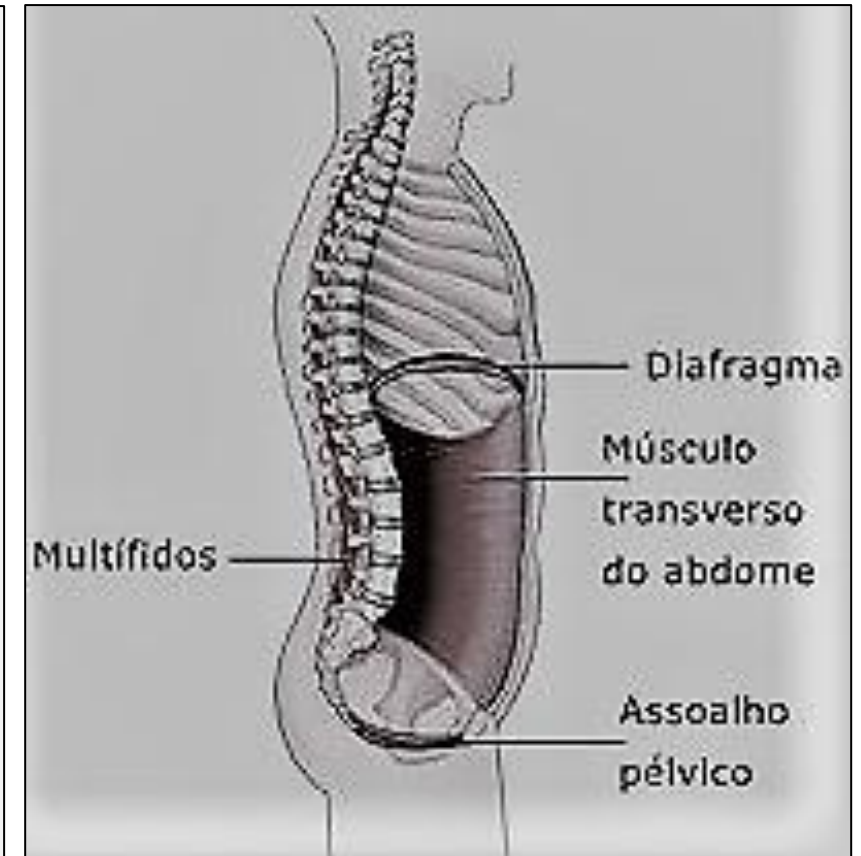


Anatomia Aplicada à Radiologia Convencional
Departamento de Anatomia – ICB
Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora

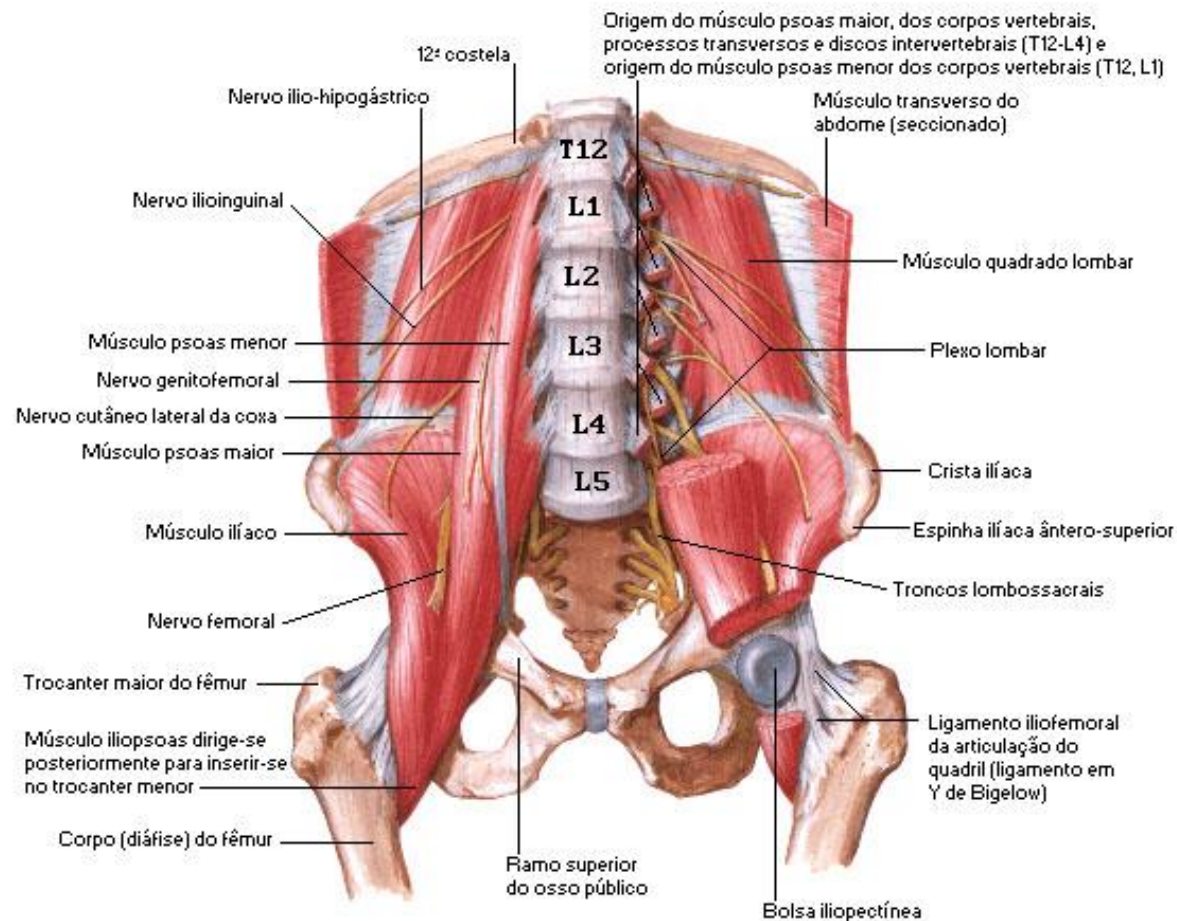


ANATOMIA FUNCIONAL DO “CORE” (NÚCLEO)

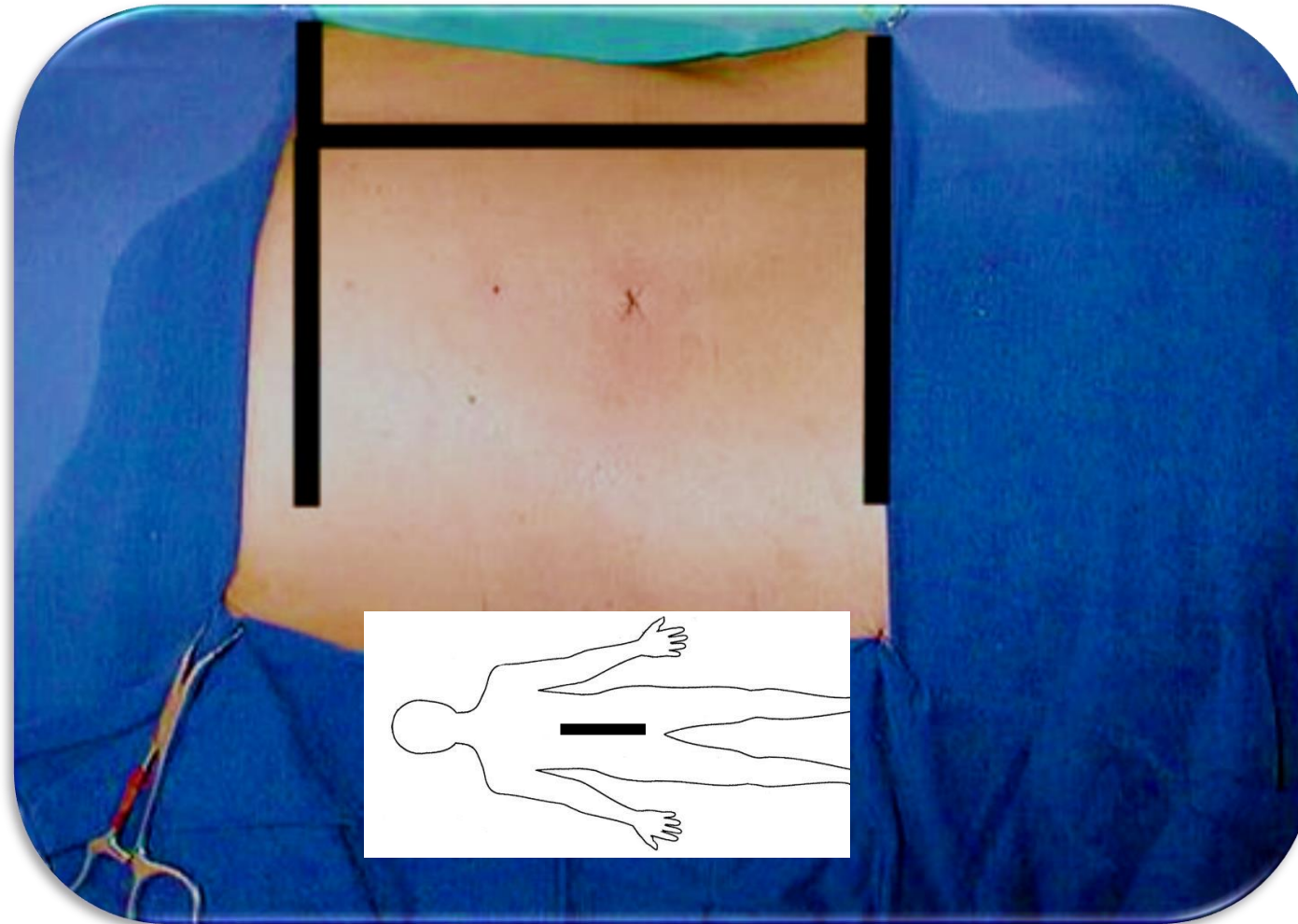
- O “CORE”, TAMBÉM CONHECIDO COMO COMPLEXO LOMBOPÉLVICO-QUADRIL, É UM ESPAÇO TRIDIMENSIONAL COM SEGUINTE LIMITES MUSCULARES: DIAFRAGMA (SUPERIOR), MÚSCULOS ABDOMINAIS E OBLÍQUOS (ANTERIOR-LATERAL), MÚSCULOS PARAVERTEBRAL E GLÚTEOS (POSTERIOR), E ASSOALHO PÉLVICO E CINTURA PÉLVICA (INFERIOR)
- A NATUREZA INERENTE DESTES LIMITES MUSCULARES PRODUZ UM EFEITO DE ESTABILIZAÇÃO TIPO “ESPARTILHO” NO TRONCO E NA COLUNA



ANATOMIA FUNCIONAL DO “CORE” (NÚCLEO)



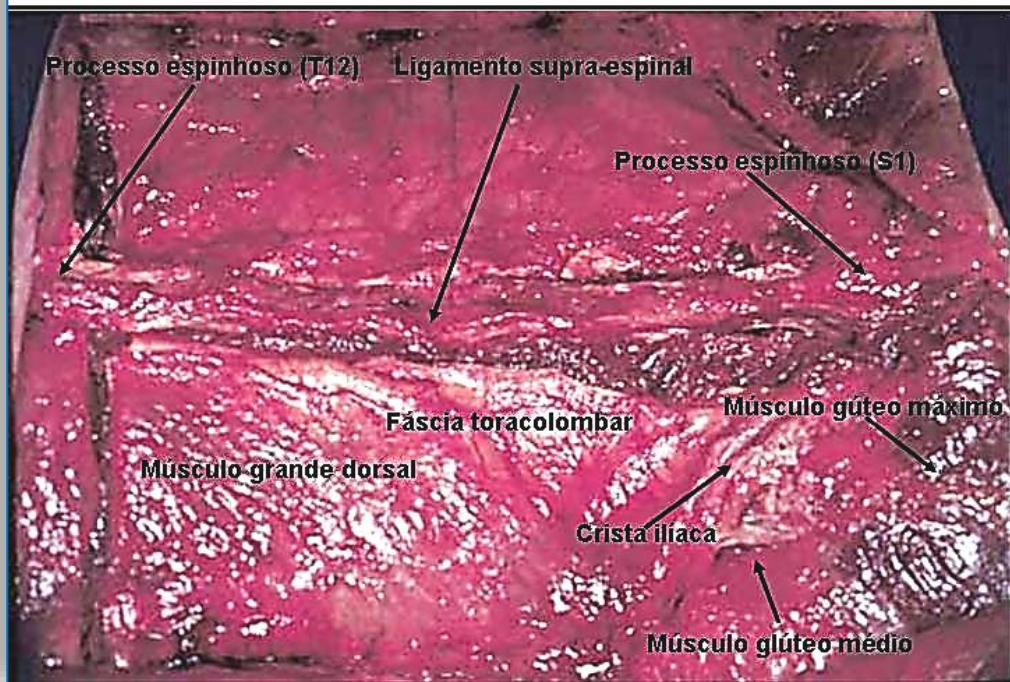
MÚSCULOS DA REGIÃO LOMBAR



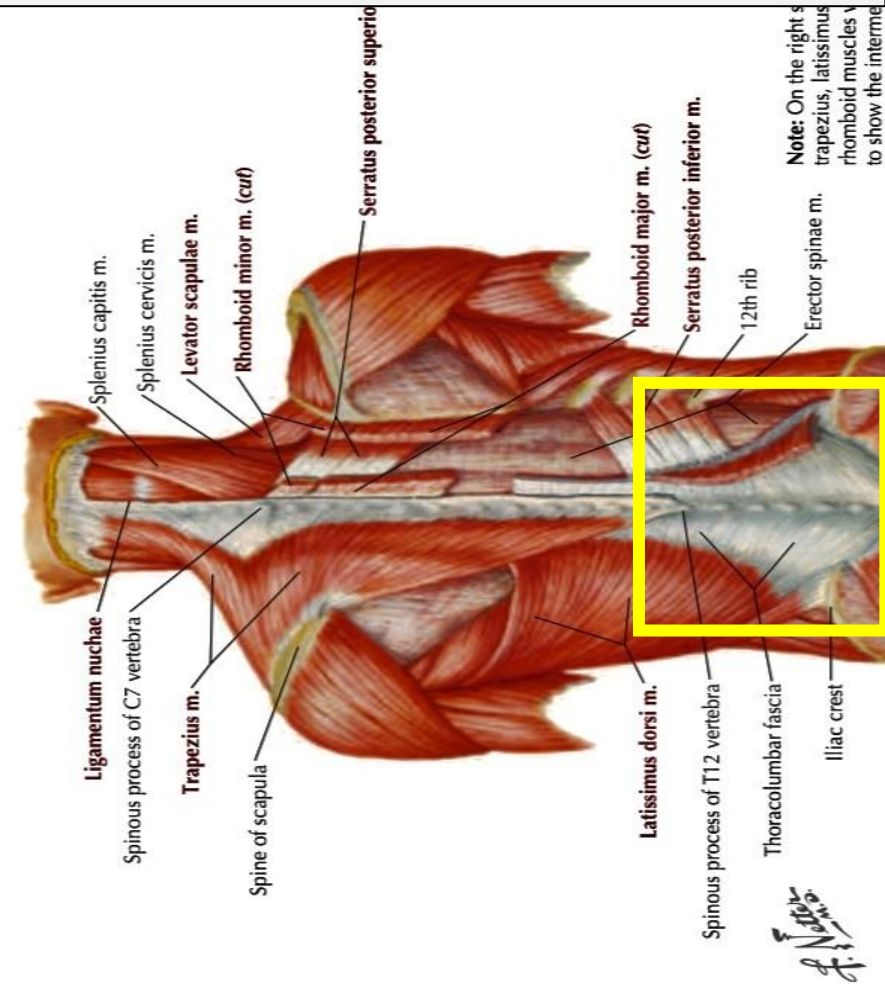
INCISÃO CUTÂNEA

MÚSCULOS DA REGIÃO LOMBAR – CAMADA SUPERFICIAL

MÚSCULOS DA CAMADA SUPERFICIAL DA REGIÃO LOMBAR

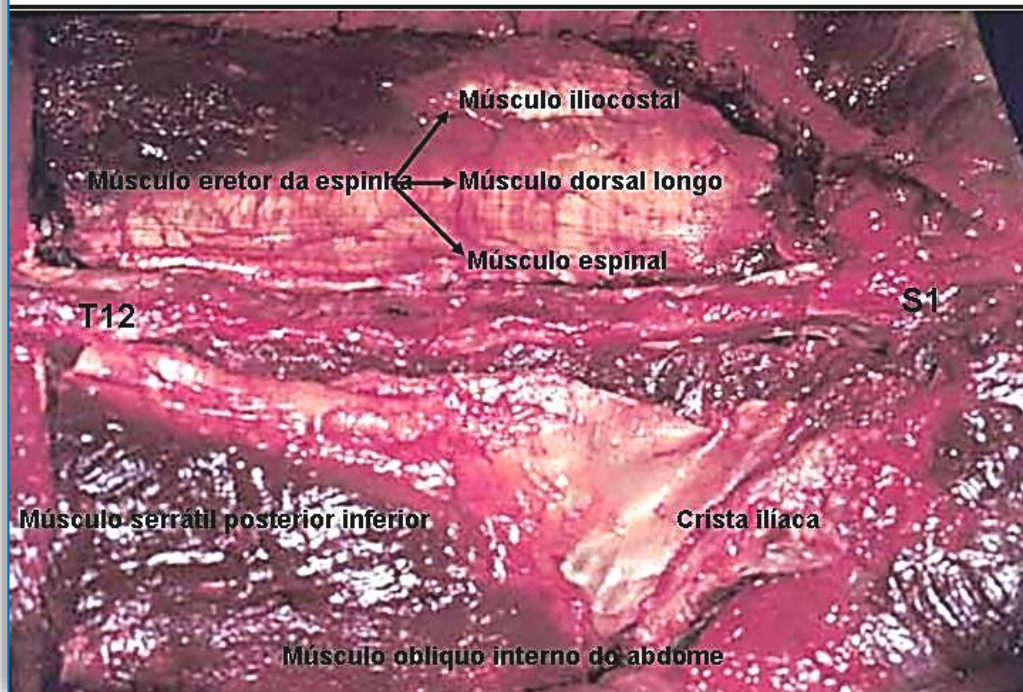


MÚSCULO GRANDE DORSAL

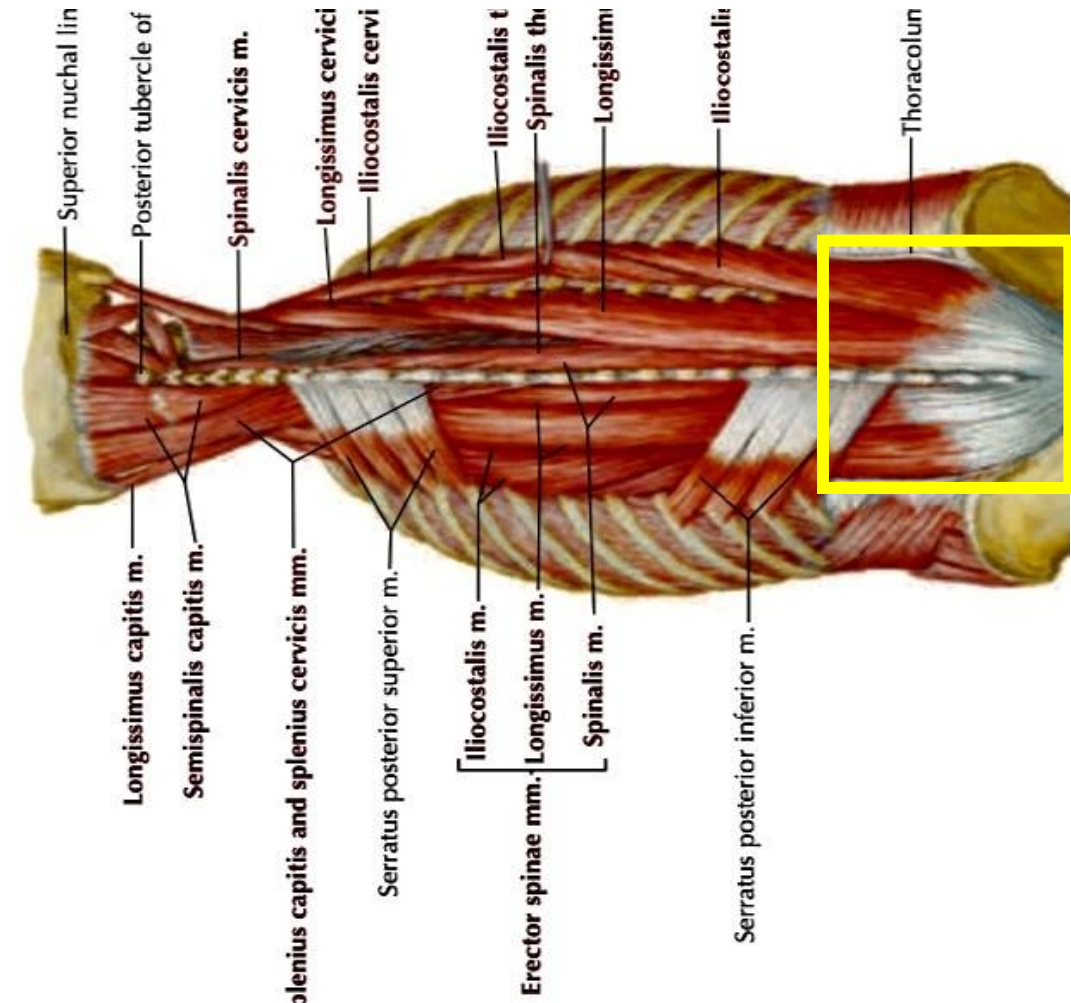


MÚSCULOS DA REGIÃO LOMBAR – CAMADA MÉDIA

MÚSCULOS DA CAMADA MÉDIA DA REGIÃO LOMBAR



MÚSCULO ERETOR DE ESPINHA

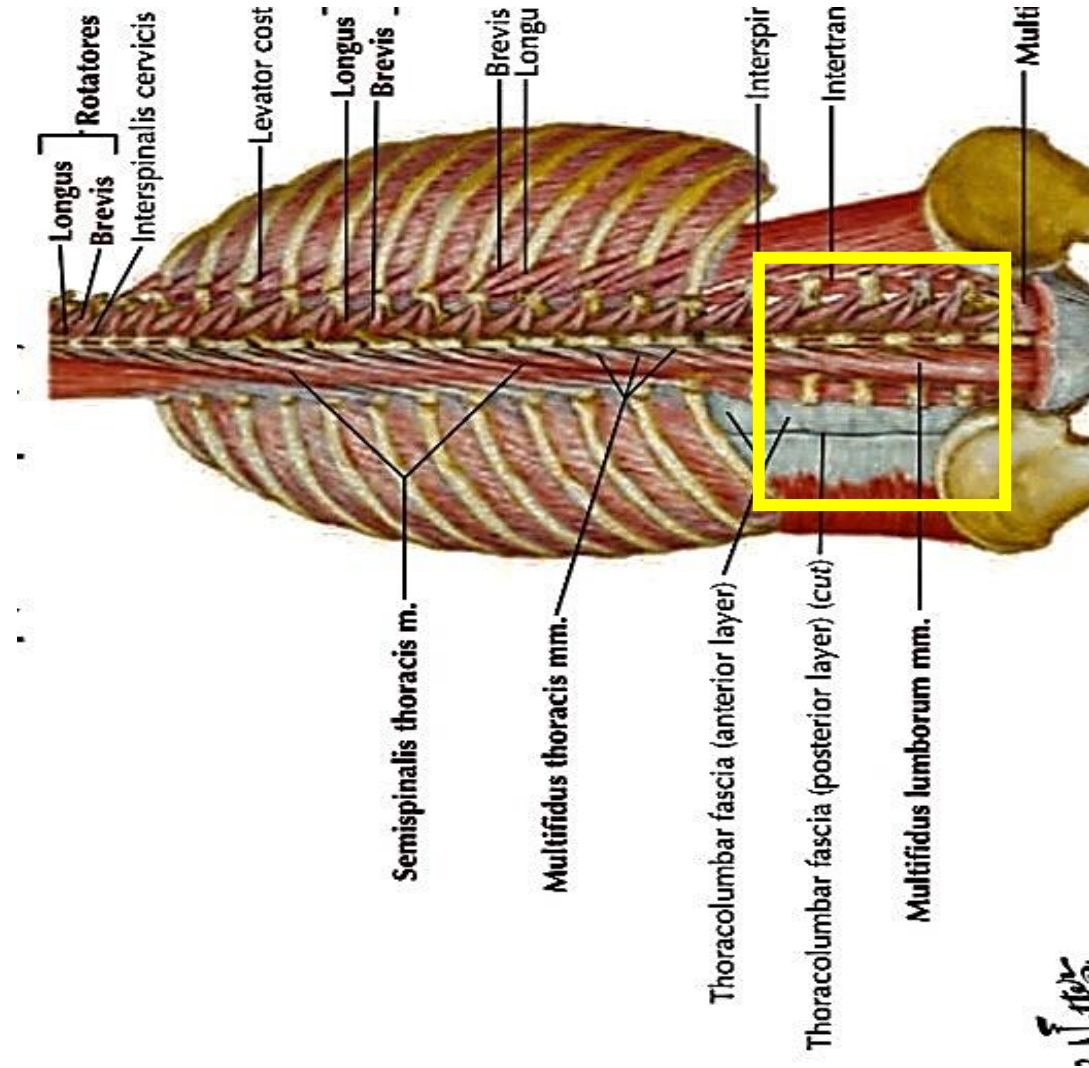


MÚSCULOS DA REGIÃO LOMBAR – CAMADA PROFUNDA

MÚSCULOS DA CAMADA PROFUNDA DA REGIÃO LOMBAR



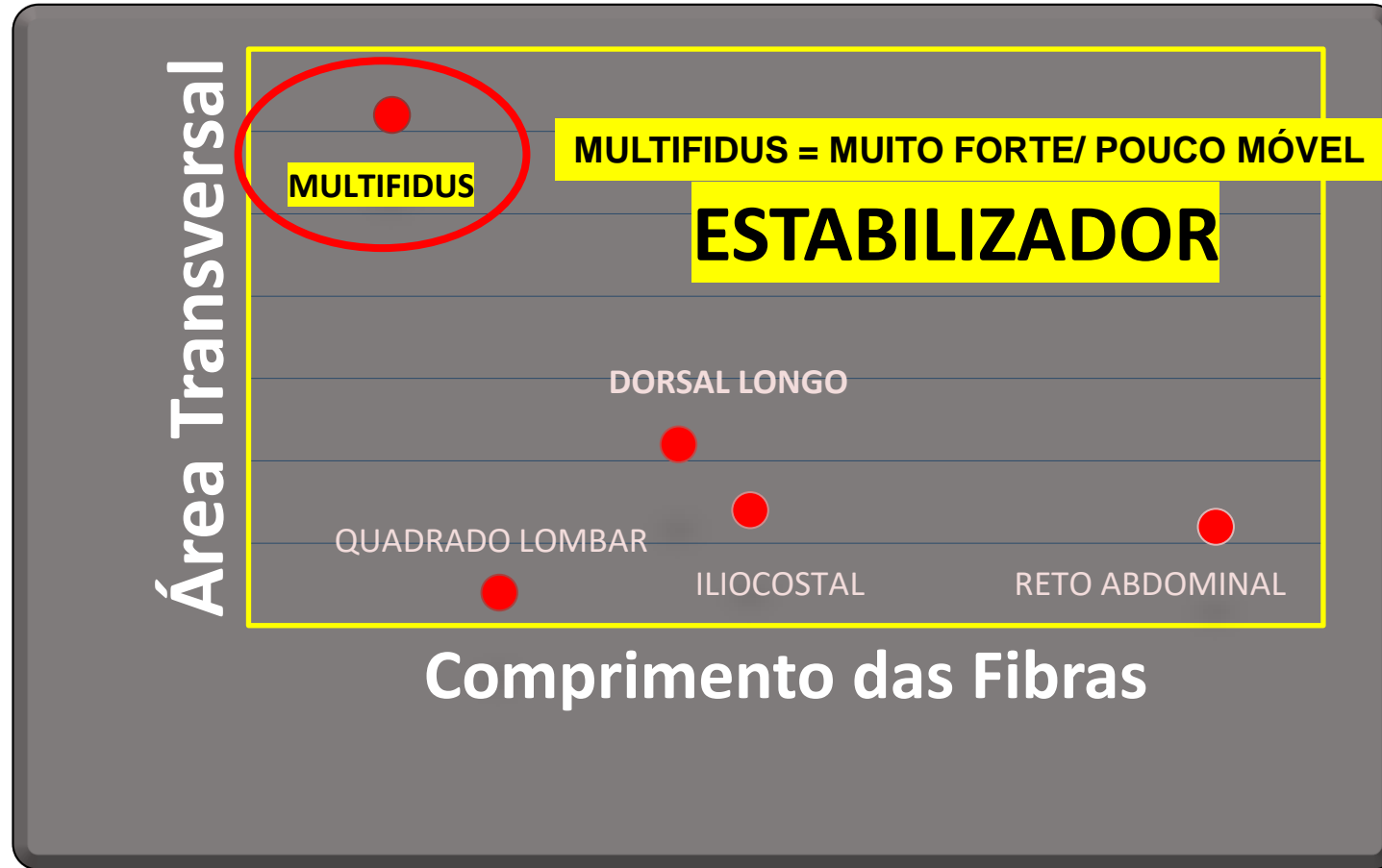
MÚSCULO MULTÍFIDO



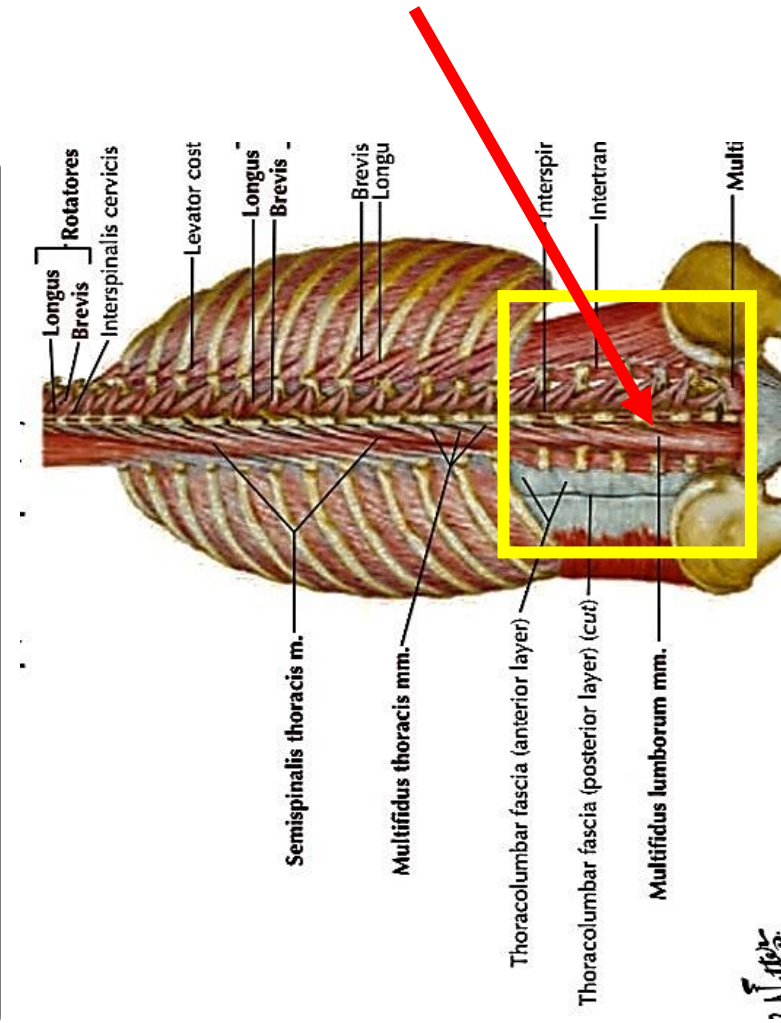
Architectural Analysis and Intraoperative Measurements Demonstrate the Unique Design of the Multifidus Muscle for Lumbar Spine Stability

By Samuel R. Ward, PT, PhD, Choll W. Kim, MD, PhD, Carolyn M. Eng, BS, Lionel J. Gottschalk IV, BS, Akihito Tomiya, MD, PhD, Steven R. Garfin, MD, and Richard L. Lieber, PhD

Investigation performed at the Departments of Orthopaedic Surgery, Radiology, and Bioengineering, University of California at San Diego and Veterans Administration Medical Centers, San Diego, California



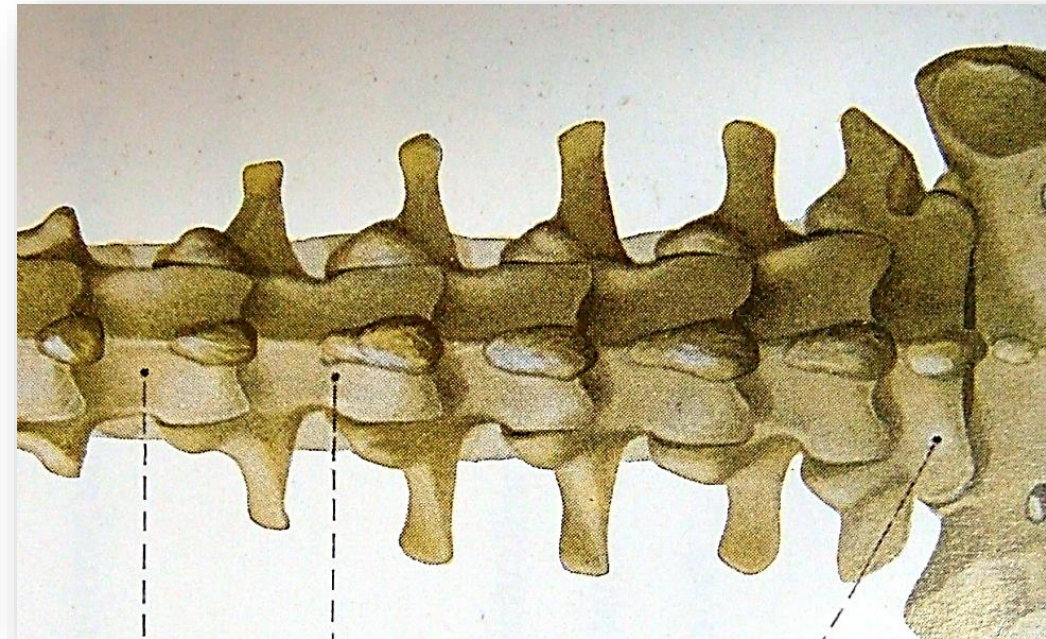
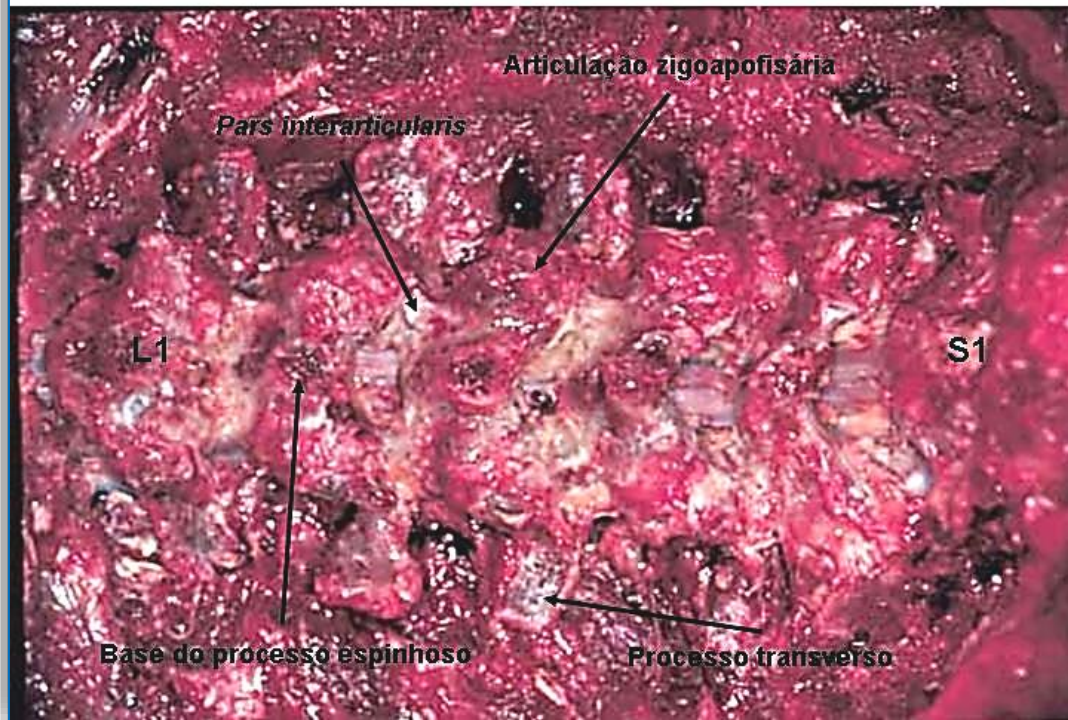
MÚSCULO MULTÍFIDO



Alfonso

ASPECTO ANATÔMICO APÓS A REMOÇÃO DOS MÚSCULOS DA REGIÃO LOMBAR – ELEMENTOS ÓSSEOS POSTERIORES

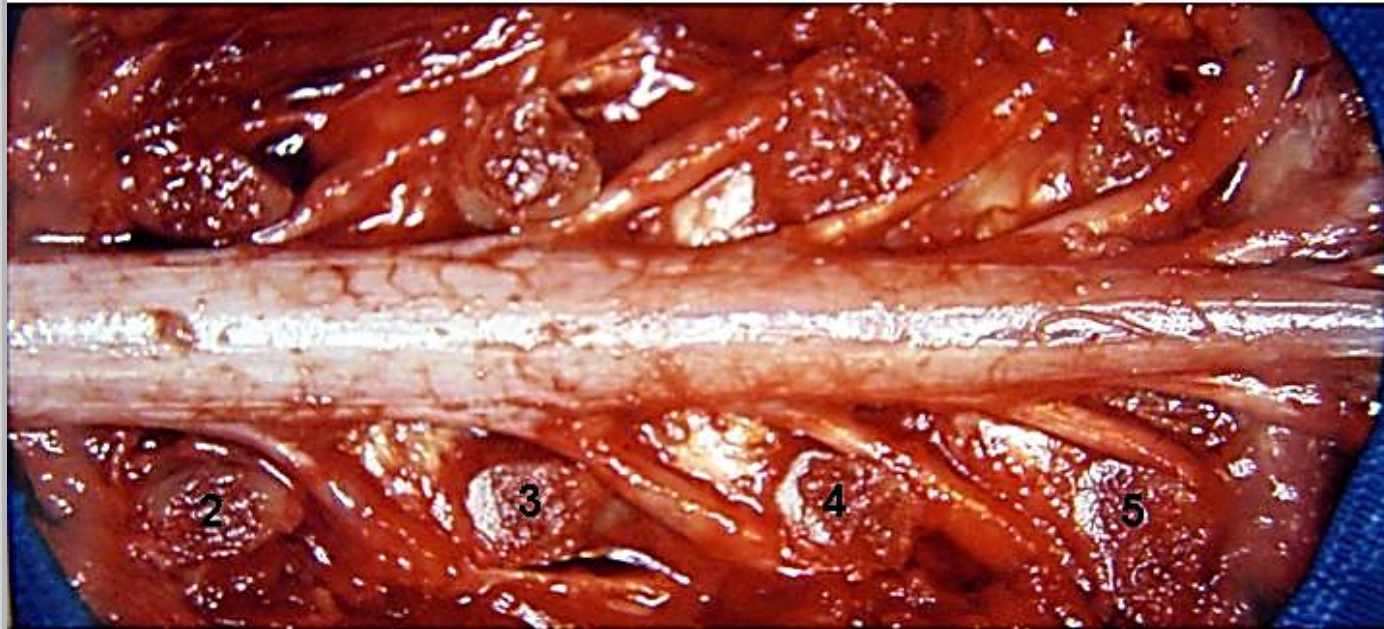
ELEMENTOS ÓSSEOS POSTERIORES DA COL. LOMBAR



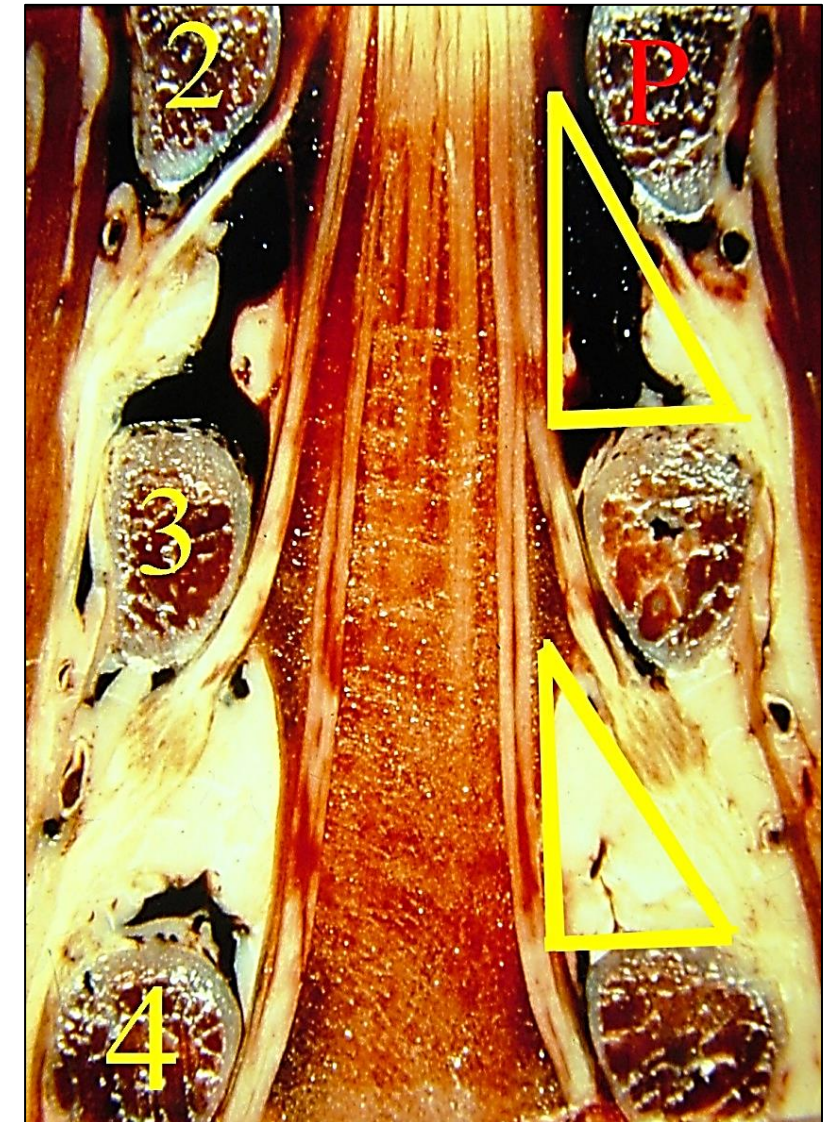
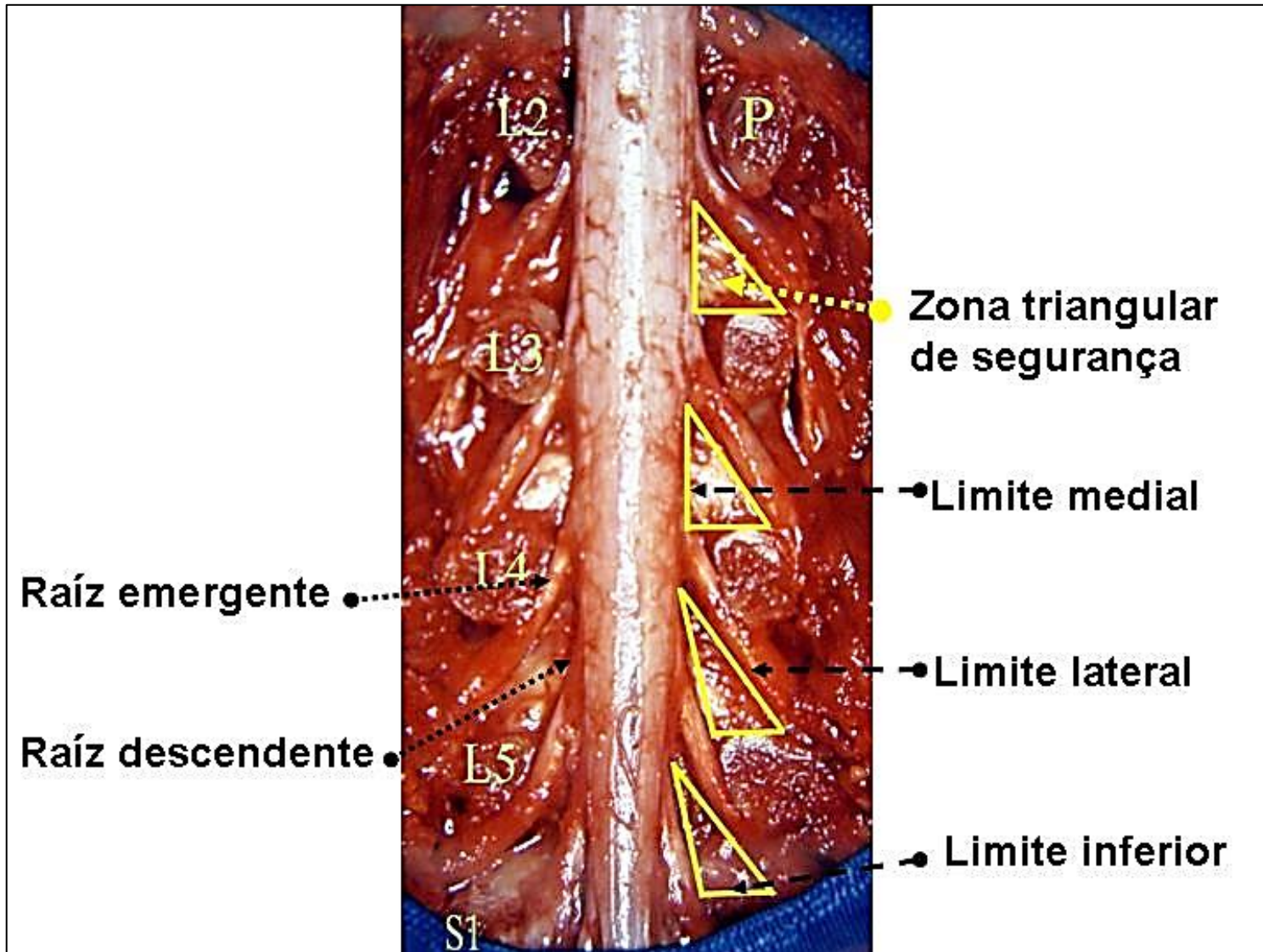
PROCESSOS ESPINHOSOS E LIGAMENTOS AMARELOS REMOVIDOS

ASPECTO ANATÔMICO APÓS A REMOÇÃO DOS ELEMENTOS ÓSSEOS POSTERIORES DA COLUNA LOMBAR

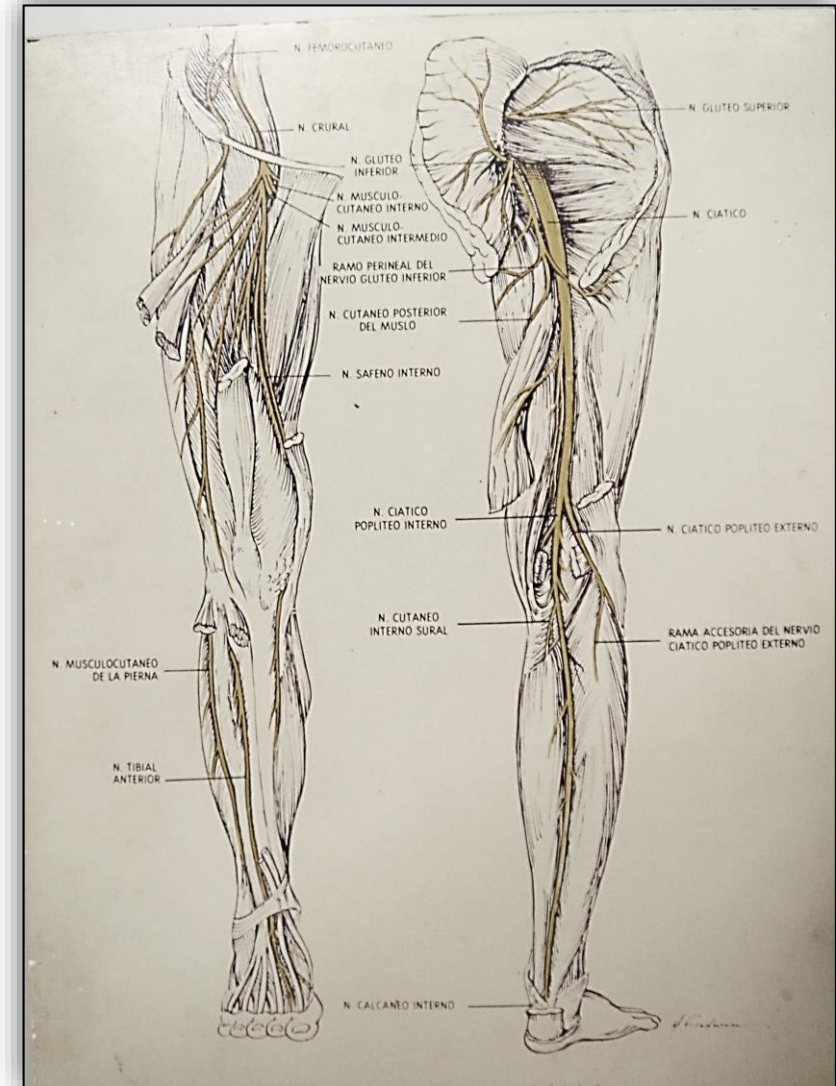
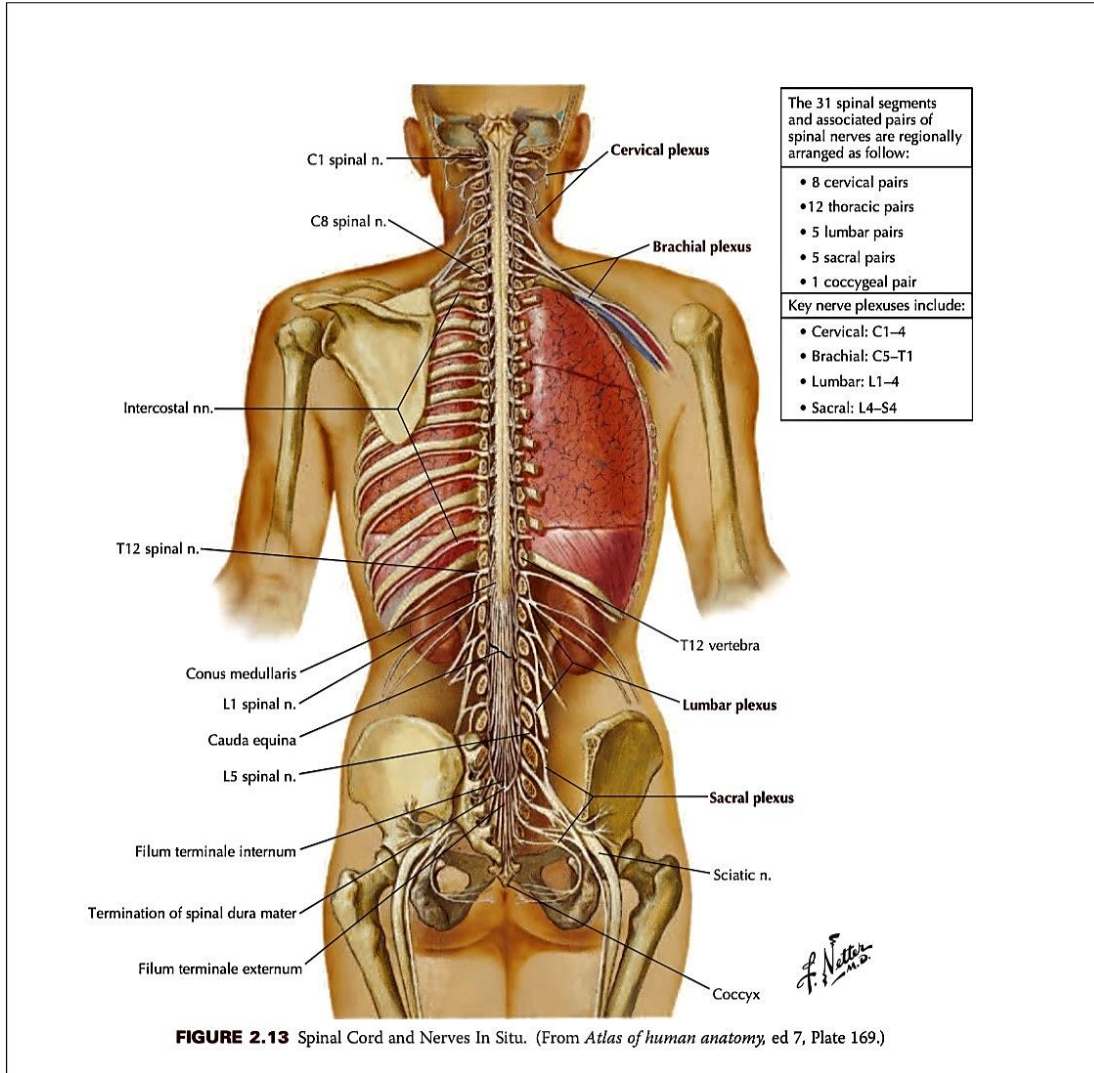
ASPECTO FINAL DA DISSECÇÃO



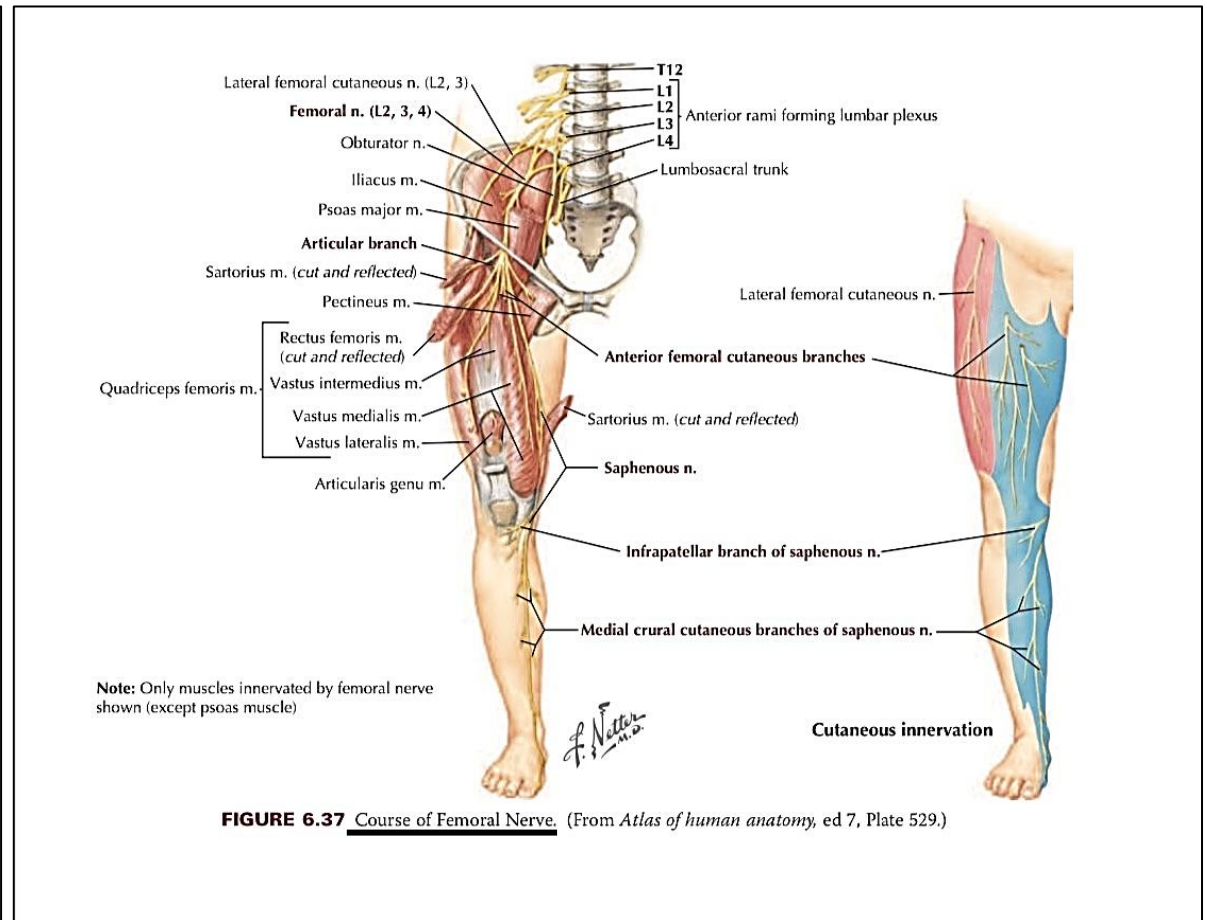
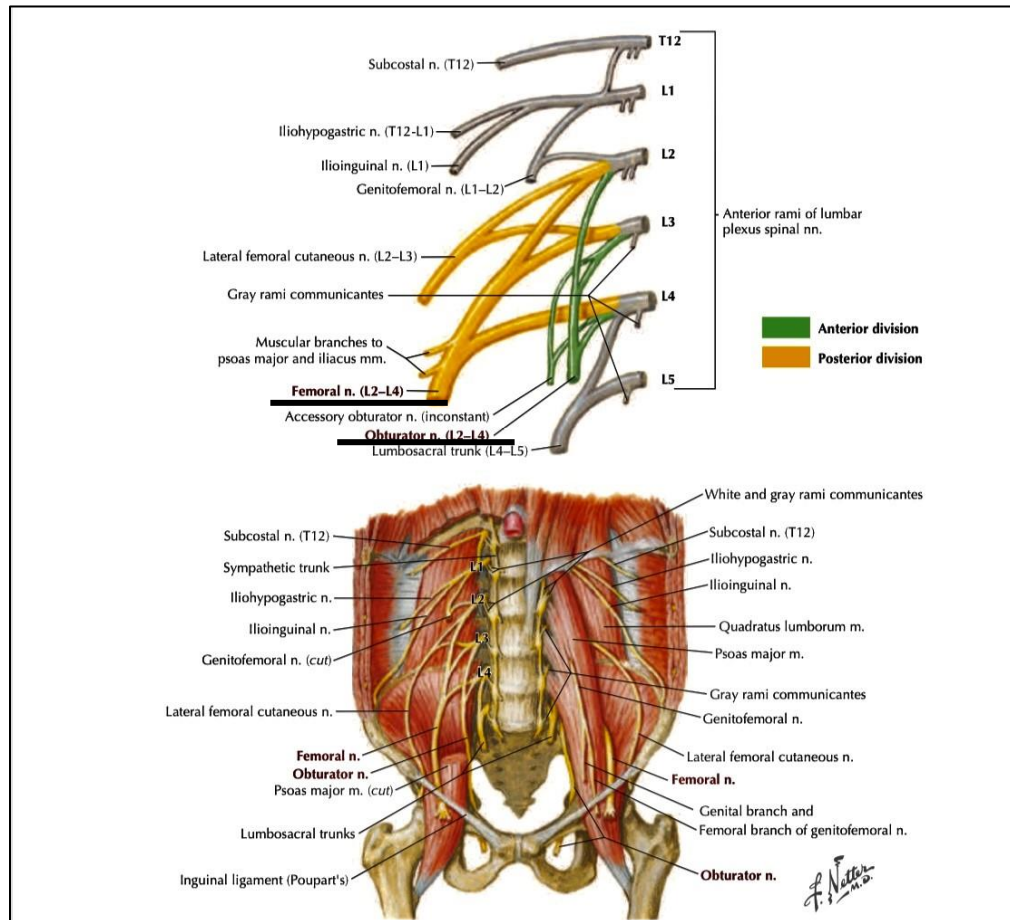
ASPECTO ANATÔMICO APÓS A REMOÇÃO DOS ELEMENTOS ÓSSEOS POSTERIORES DA COLUNA LOMBAR



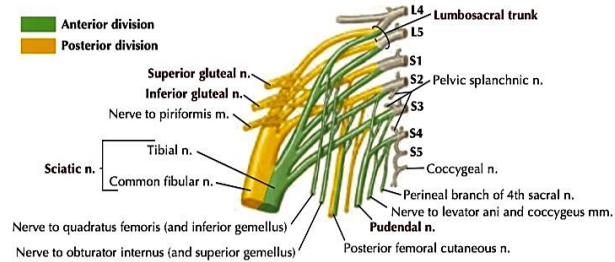
NERVO CIÁTICO E FEMORAL (PLEXO LOMBOSSACRAL)



NERVOS FEMORAL E OBTURATÓRIO (PLEXO LOMBAR)



NERVO CIÁTICO



Topography: medial and slightly anterior view of hemisectioned pelvis

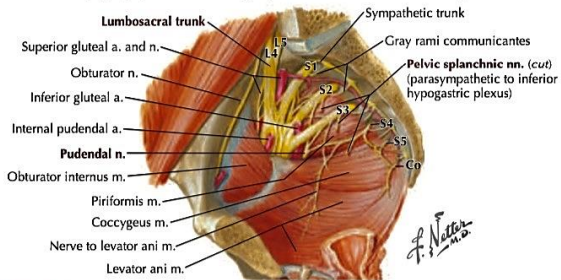
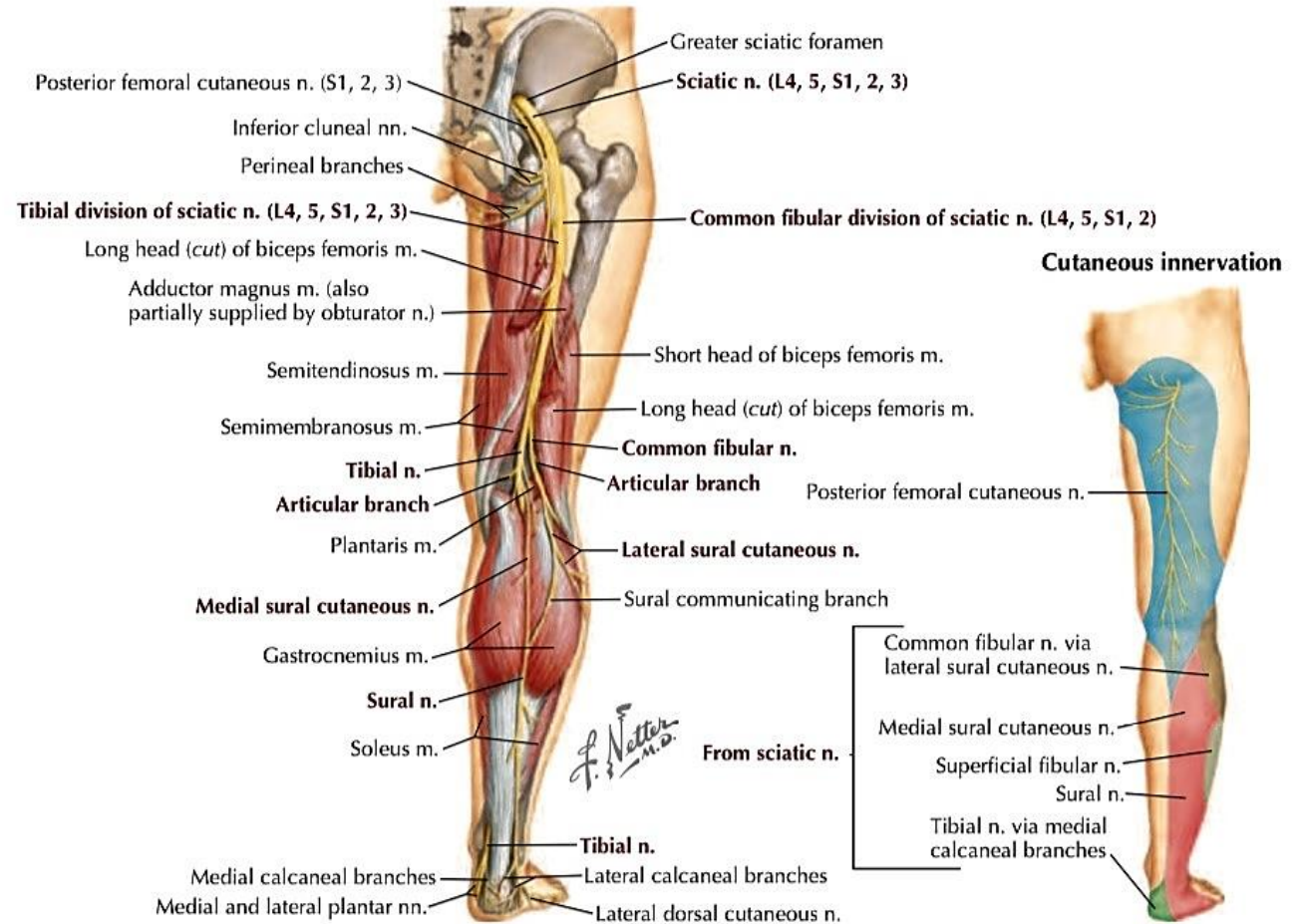
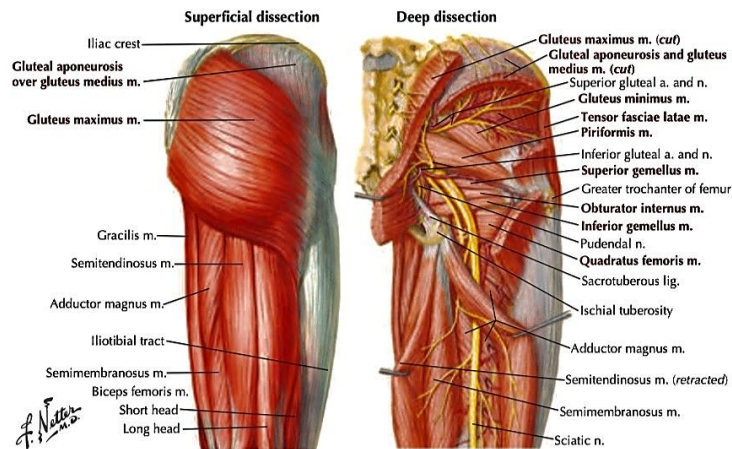


FIGURE 6.7 Sacral and Coccygeal Plexuses. (From Atlas of human anatomy, ed 7, Plate 489.)



DERMATÓMOS

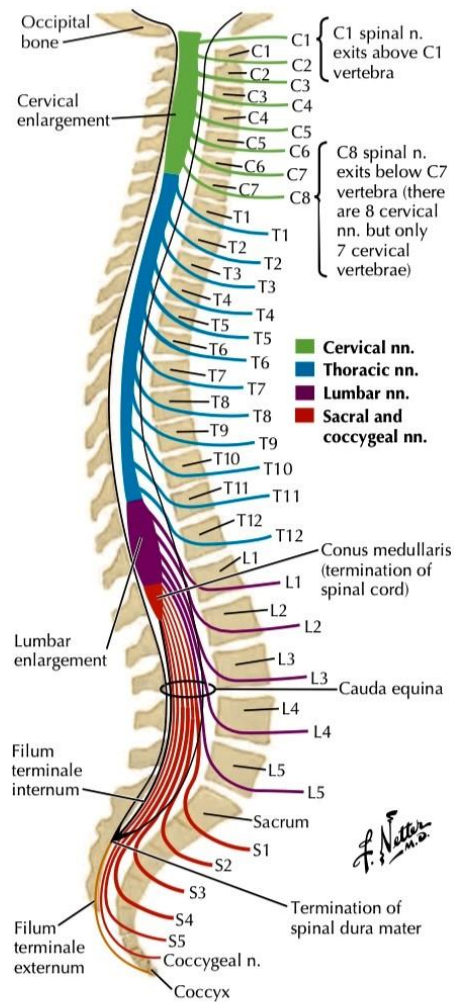


FIGURE 2.16 Relationship of Spinal Nerves to Vertebrae. (From *Atlas of human anatomy*, ed 7, Plate 170.)

Spinal Meninges

The brain and spinal cord are covered by three membranes called the **meninges** and are bathed in **cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)** (Fig. 2.18). The three meningeal layers are the dura, arachnoid, and pia mater.

Dura Mater

The dura mater ("tough mother") is a thick outer covering that is richly innervated by sensory nerve

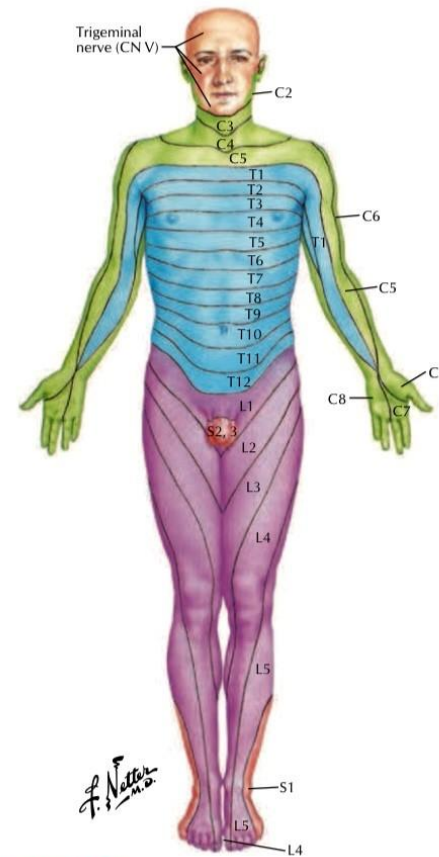
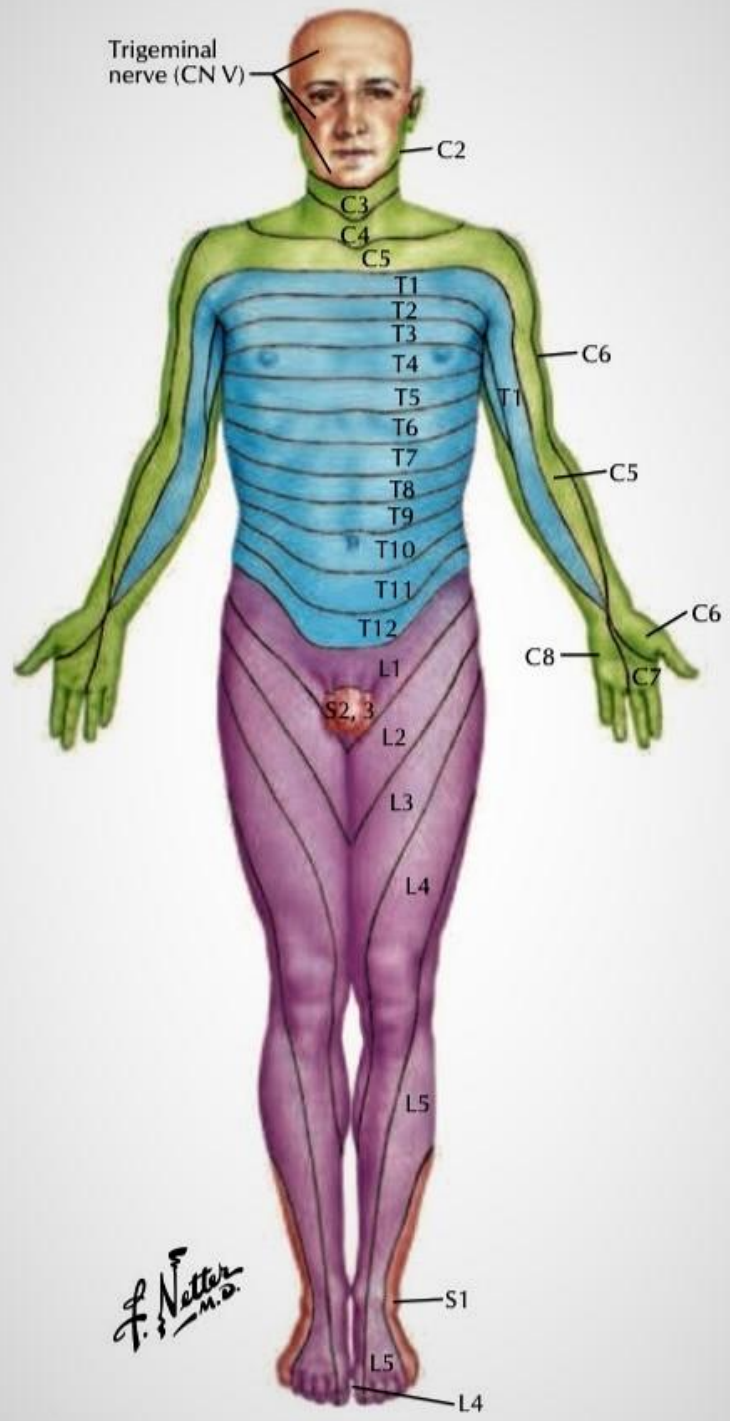


FIGURE 2.17 Distribution of dermatomes. (From *Atlas of human anatomy*, ed 7, Plate 171.)

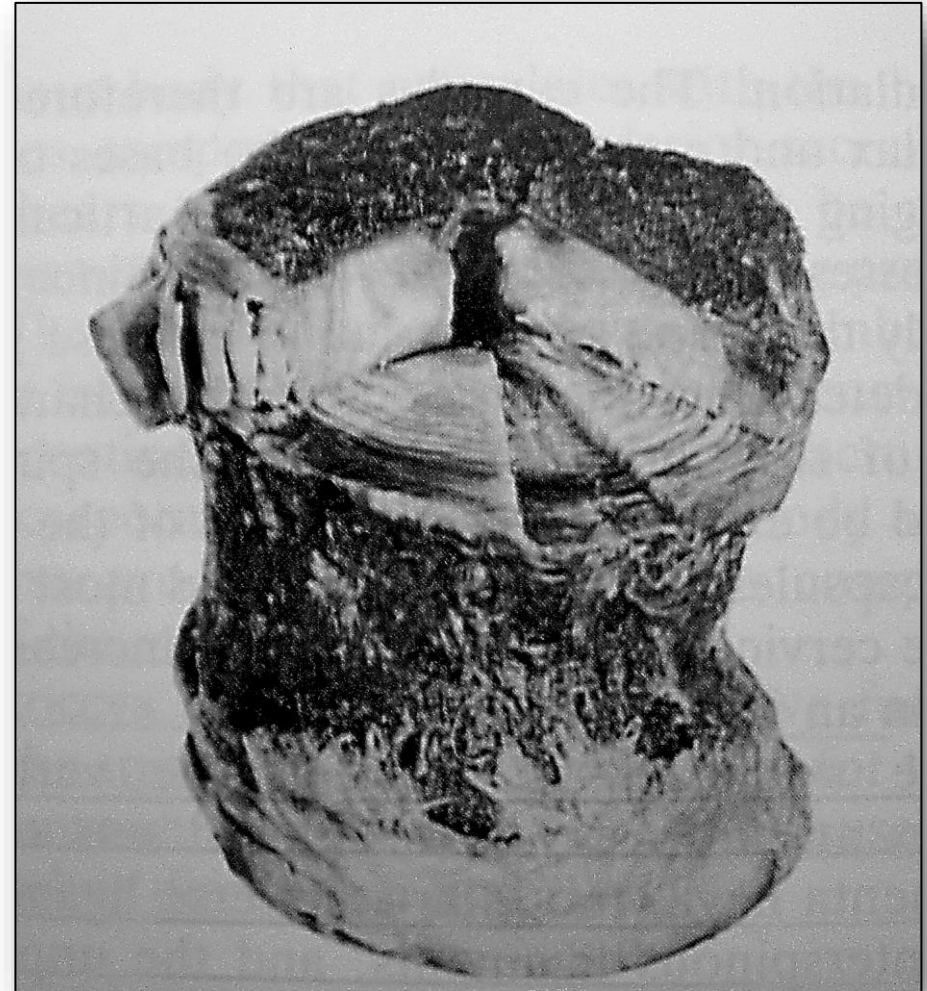
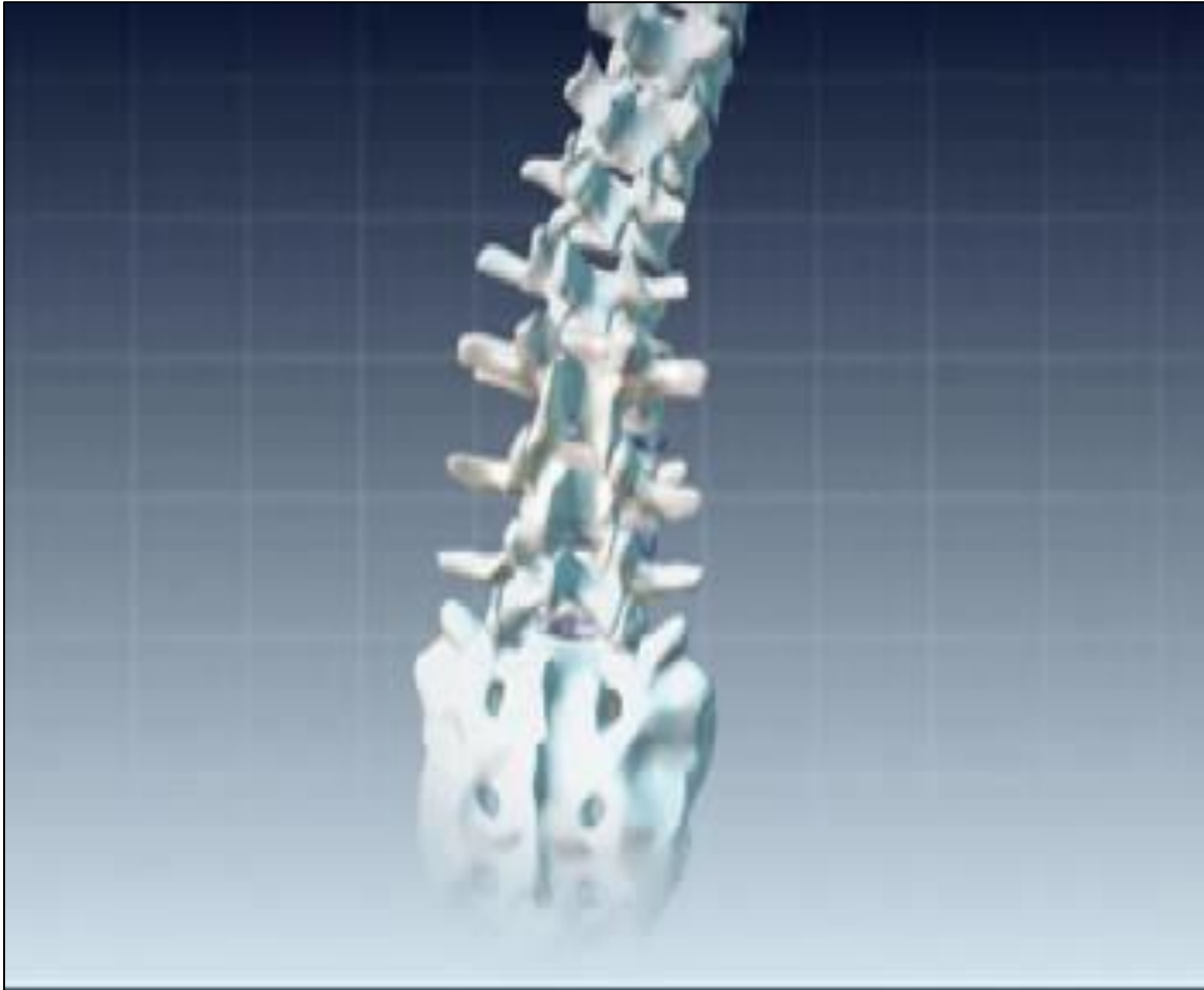
TABLE 2.7 Key Dermatomes as Related to Body Surface

VERTEBRA(E)	BODY SURFACE
C5	Clavicles
C5-C7	Lateral upper limb
C6	Thumb
C7	Middle finger
C8	Little finger
C8-T2	Medial upper limb
T4	Nipple
T10	Umbilicus (navel)
T12-L1	Inguinal/groin region
L1-L4	Anterior and inner surfaces of lower limbs
L4	Knee; medial side of big toe
L5	2nd to 4th toes
L4-S1	Foot
S1-S2	Posterior lower limb
S2-S4	Perineum

DERMÁTOMOS



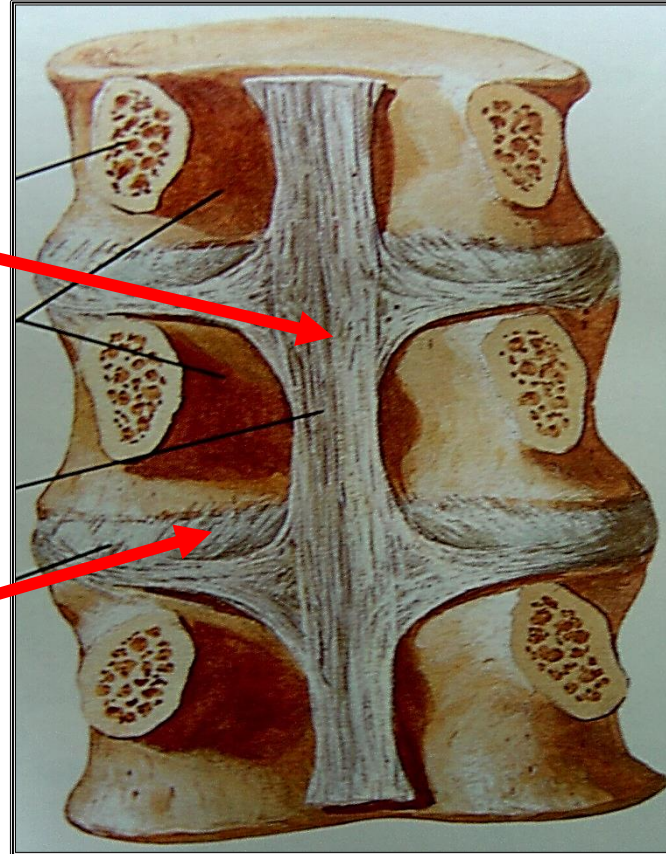
DISCO INTERVERTEBRAL



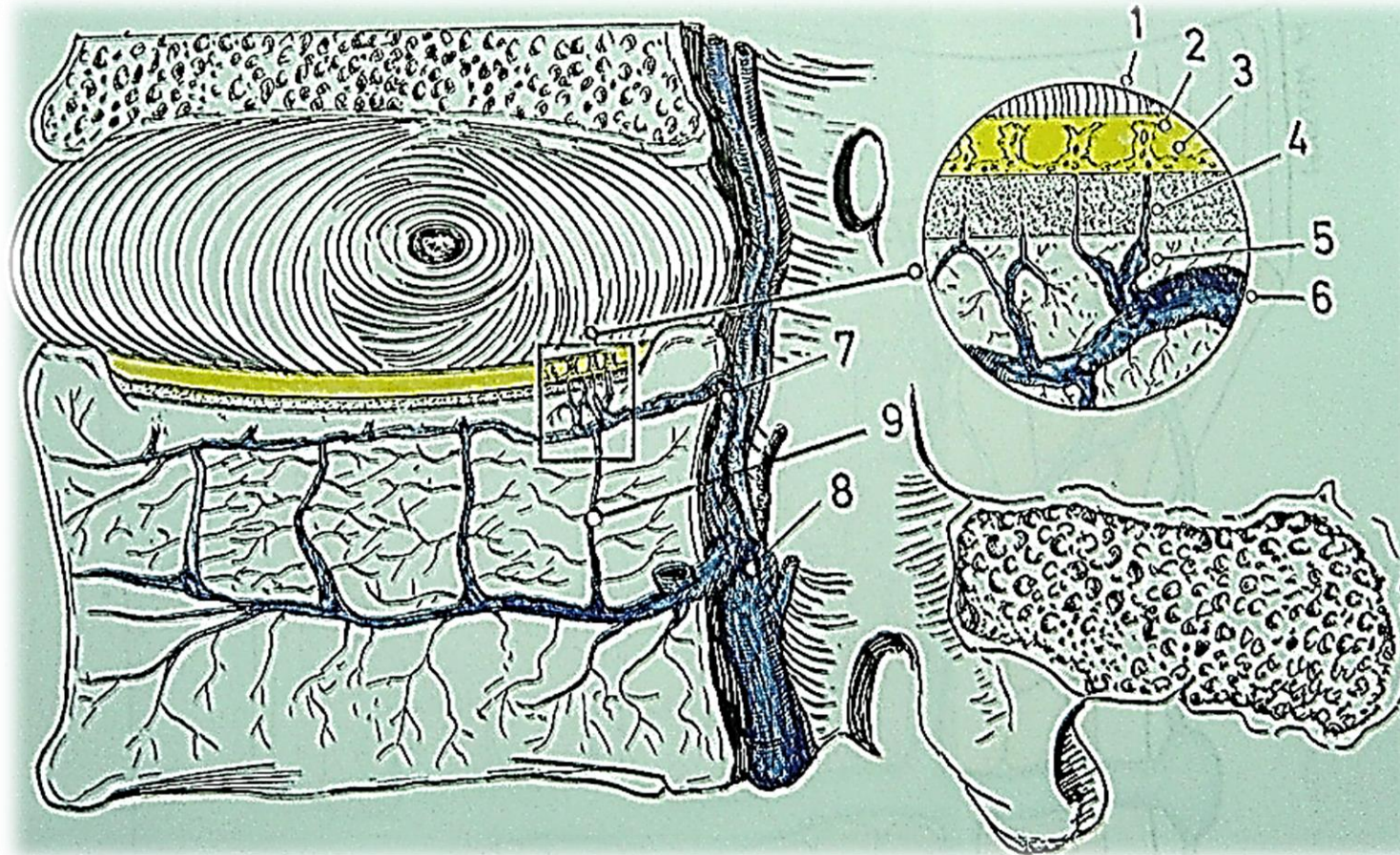
COMPLEXO LIGAMENTAR POSTERIOR

**LIGAMENTO
LONG. POSTERIOR**

**ÂNULO
FIBROSO
(porção posterior)**

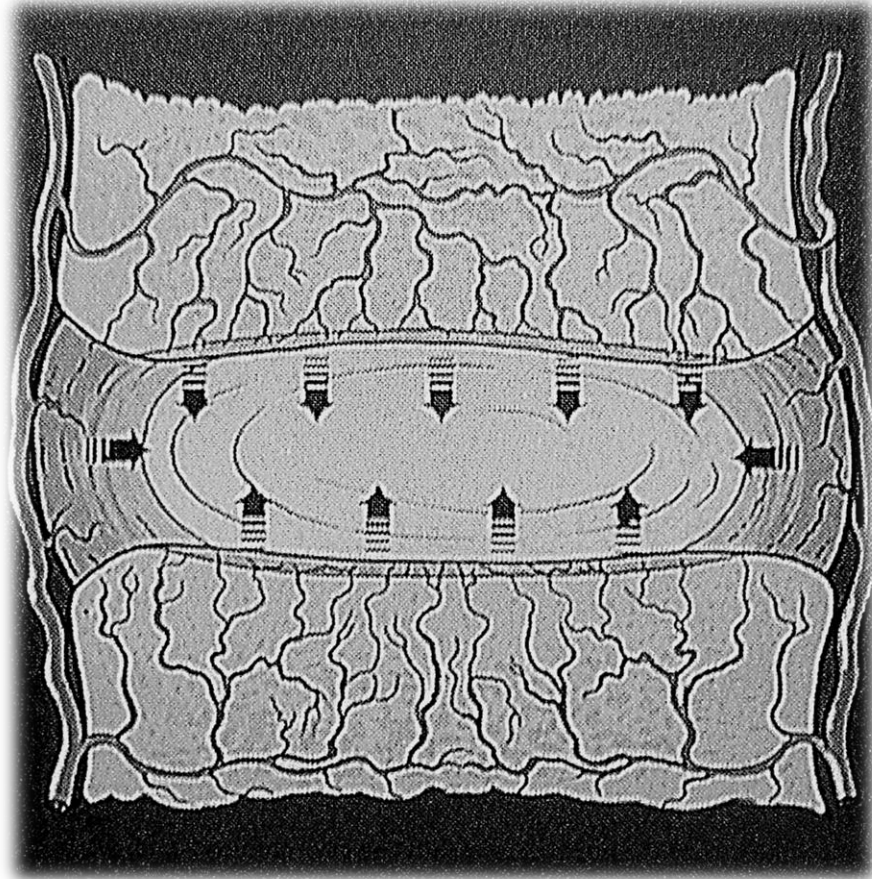


DISCO INTERVERTEBRAL



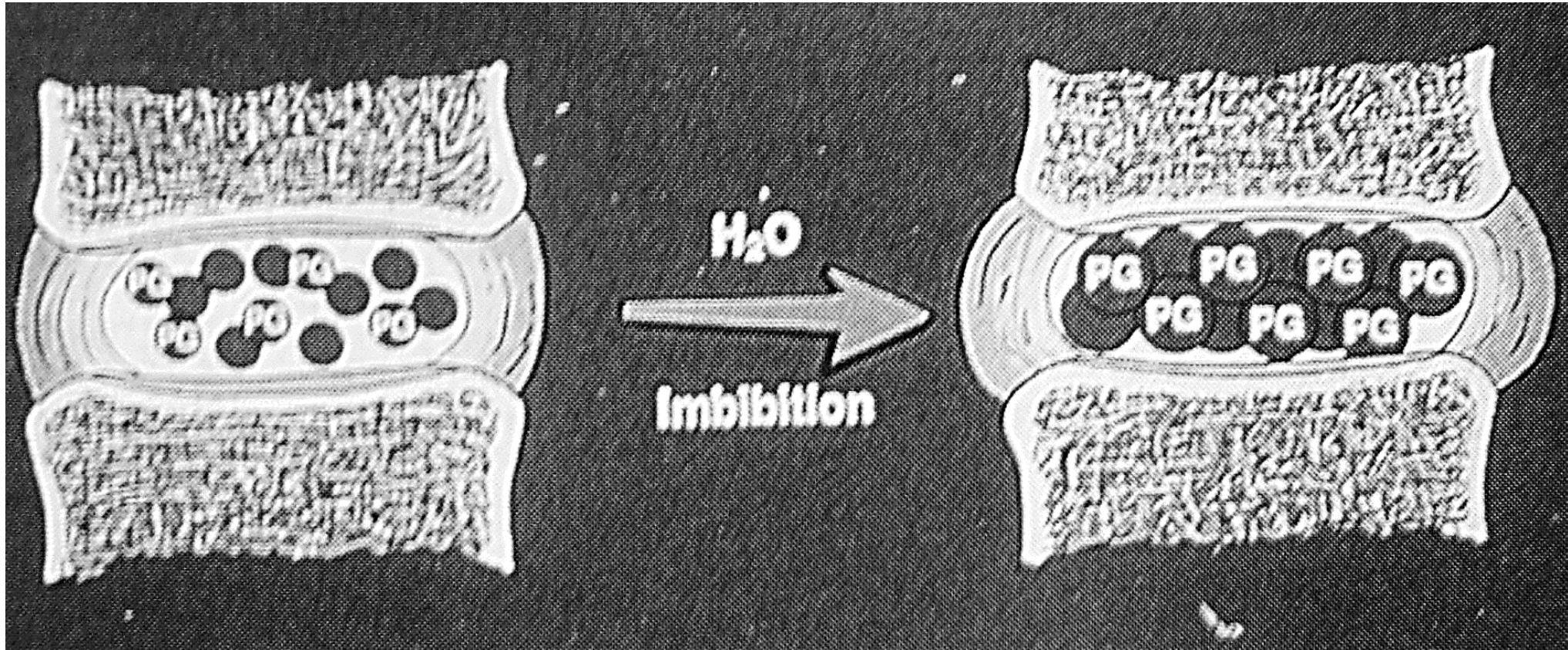
AVASCULAR: 8 ANOS DE IDADE

DISCO INTERVERTEBRAL



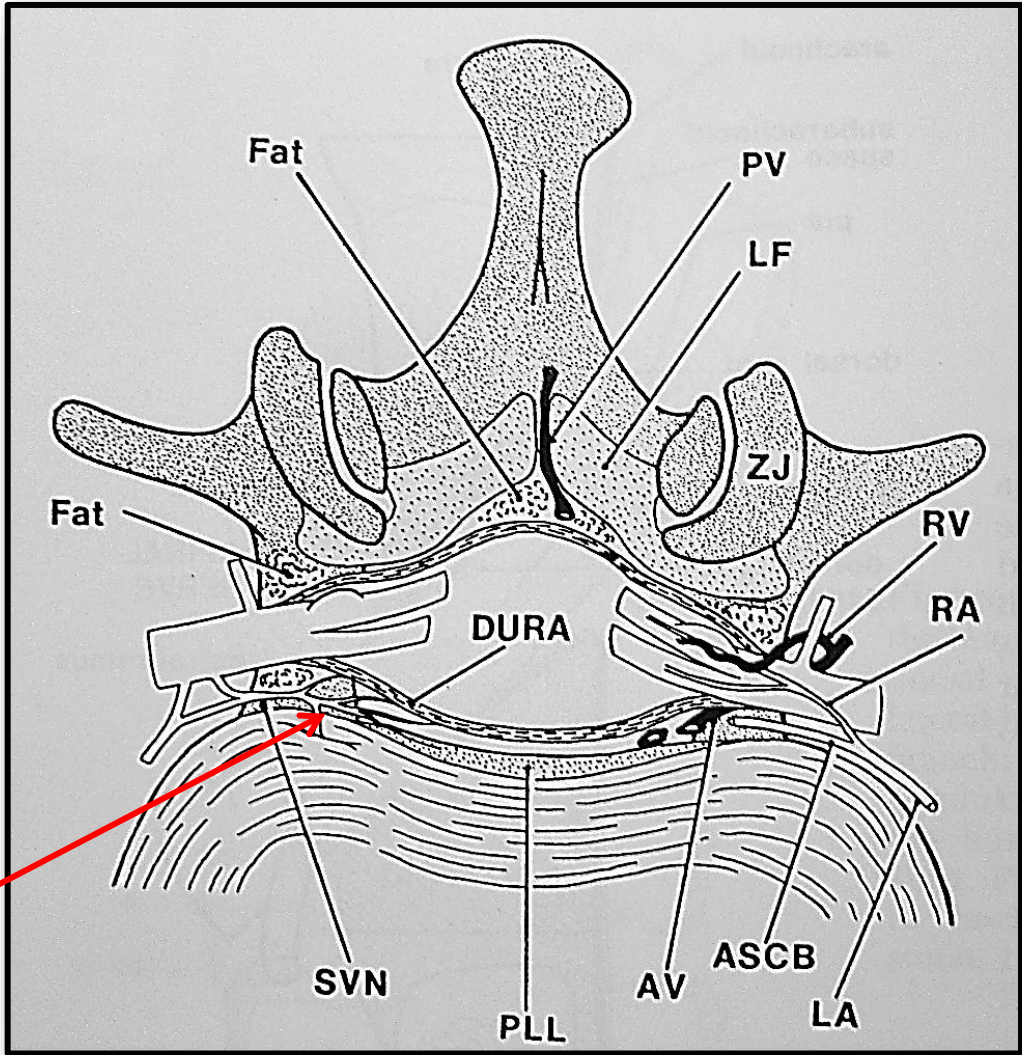
**NUTRIÇÃO DISCAL: ATRAVÉS DA PLACA
CARTILAGÍNEA E DO ANEL FIBROSO**

DISCO INTERVERTEBRAL

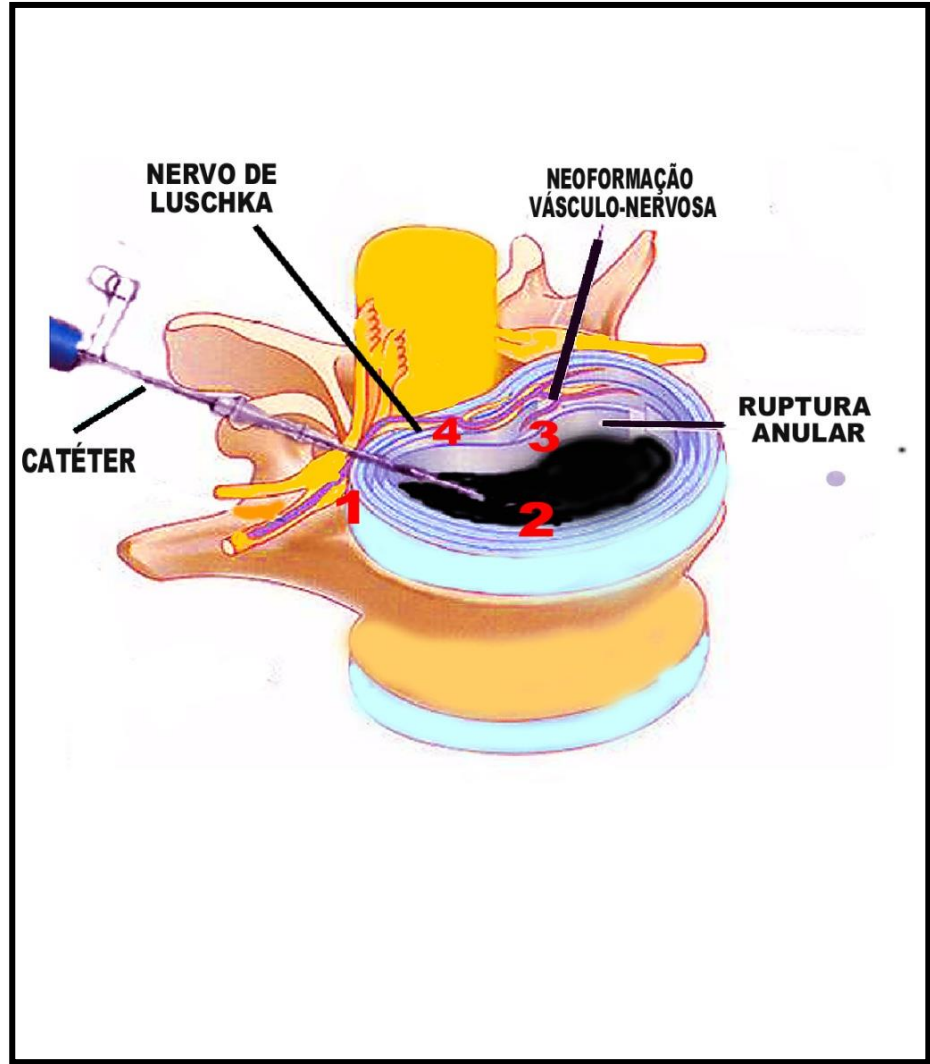


EMBEBIÇÃO

DISCO INTERVERTEBRAL

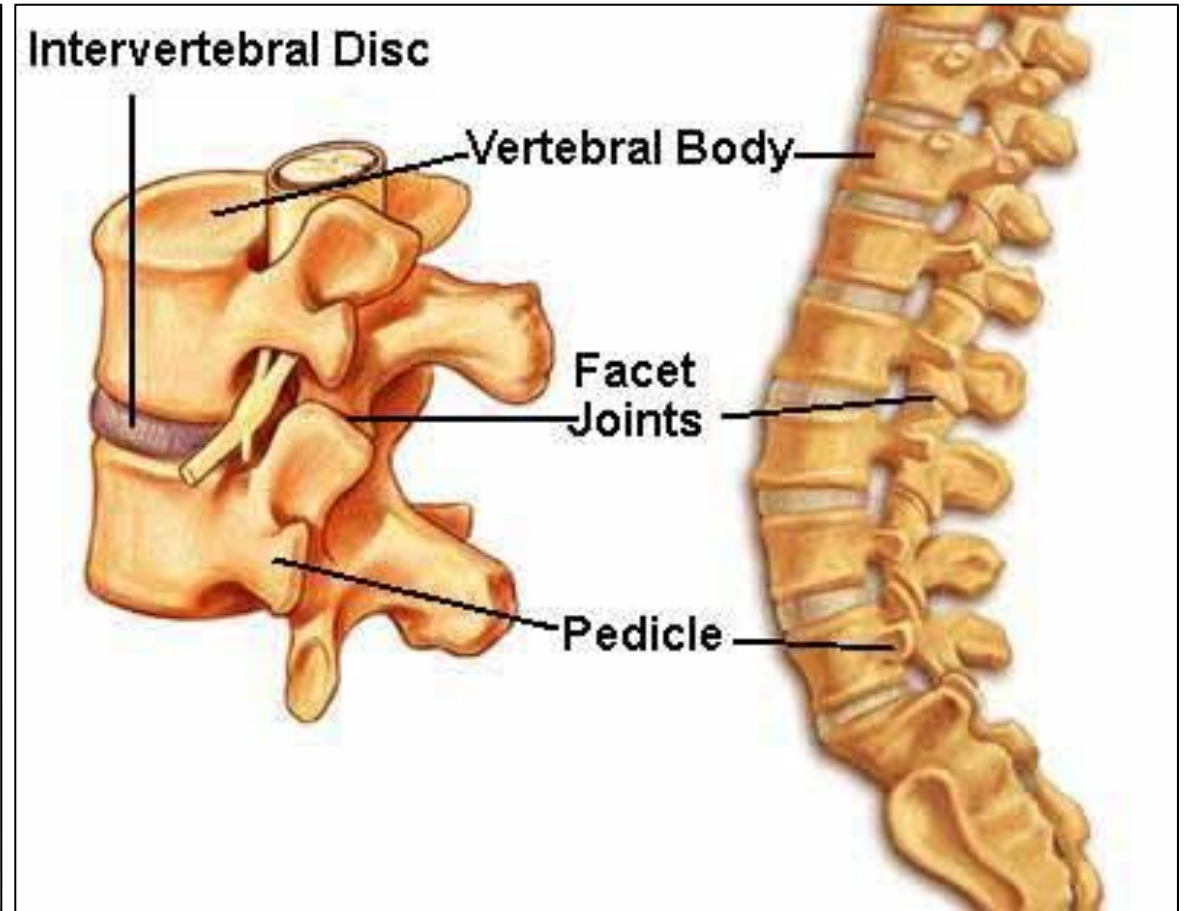
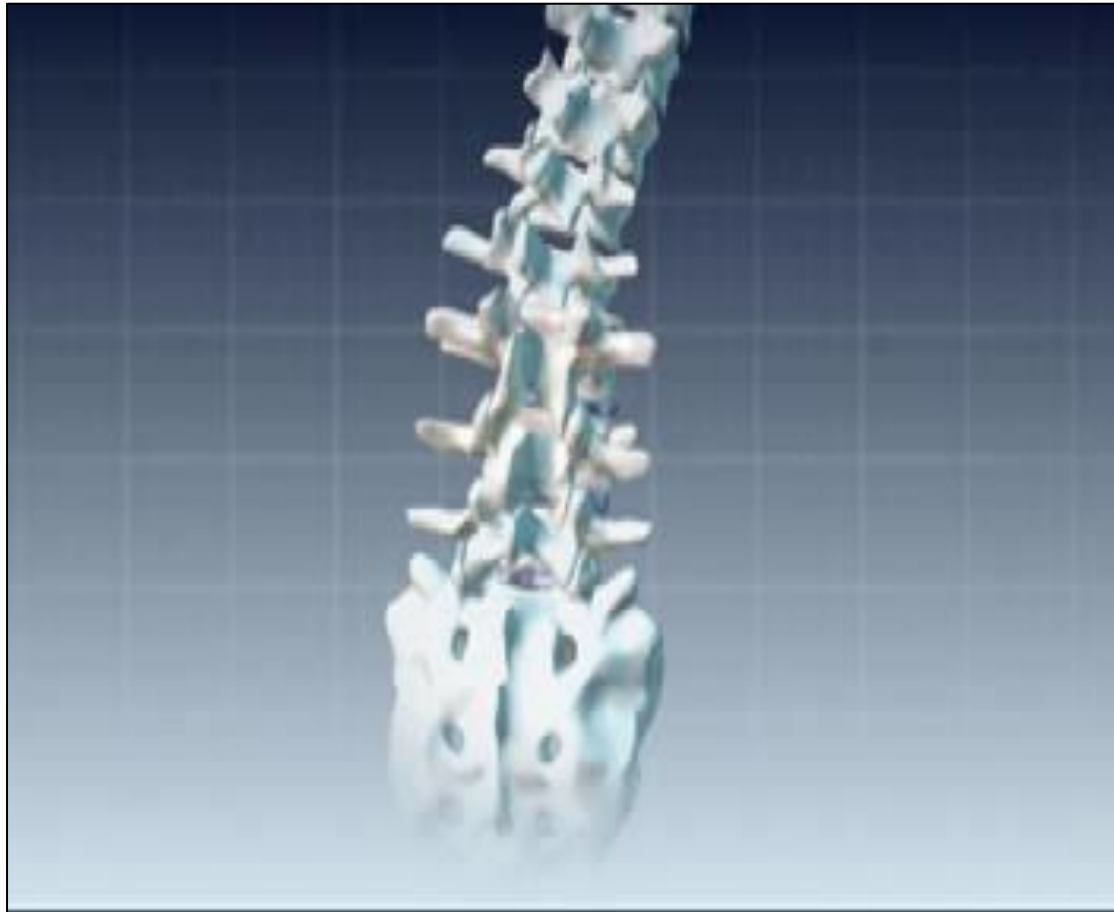


NERVO DE LUSCHKA



INERVAÇÃO

UNIDADE MOTORA DA COLUNA (UNIDADE FUNCIONAL)



COLUNA VERTEBRAL

- FISIOPATOLOGIA
- ETIOPATOGENIA



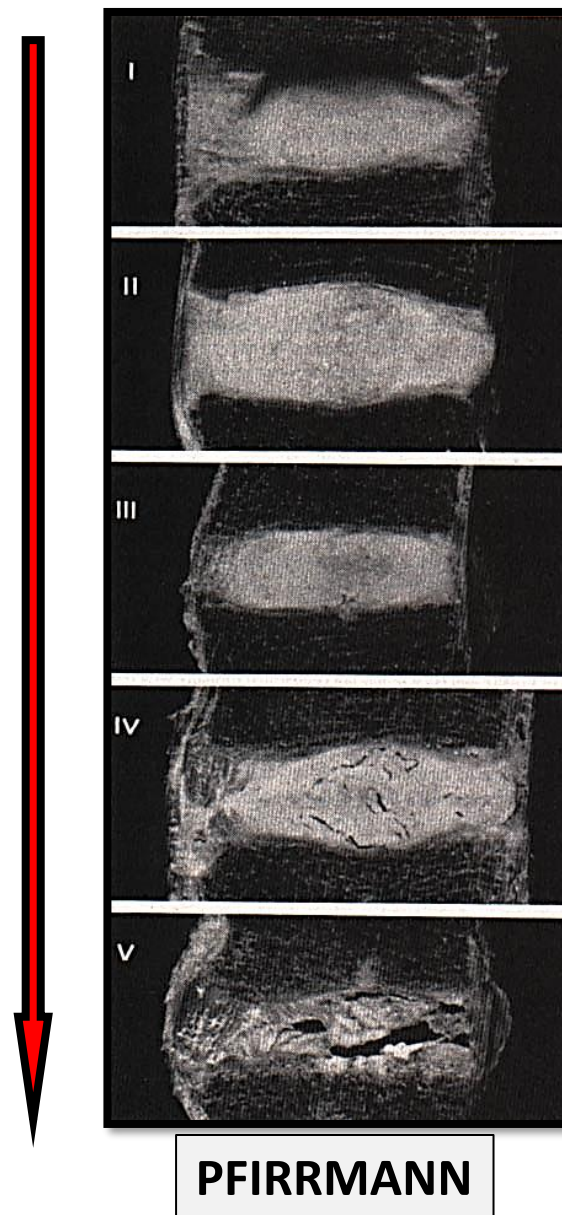
DOENÇA DEGENERATIVA DA COLUNA



FISIOPATOLOGIA DA DOENÇA DEGENERATIVA DA COLUNA

- DECLÍNIO CELULAR
- PERDA DE ÁGUA
- ↓ PROTEOGLICANOS
- ↓ TIPO I / ↑ TIPO II (COLÁGENO)
- FISSURAS ANULARES
- PERDA DA COMPETÊNCIA MECÂNICA
- ALTERAÇÕES ÓSSEAS

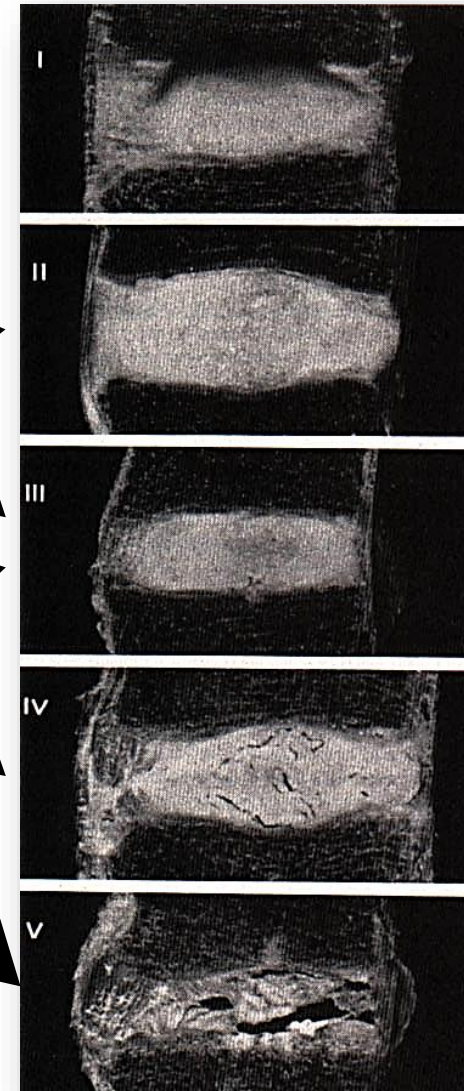
Pfirschmann CW, Metzdorf A, Zanetti M, Hodler J, Boos N.
Magnetic Resonance classification of lumbar intervertebral disc degeneration.
Spine. 2001; 26(17): 1873-78.



FISIOPATOLOGIA DA DOENÇA DEGENERATIVA DA COLUNA

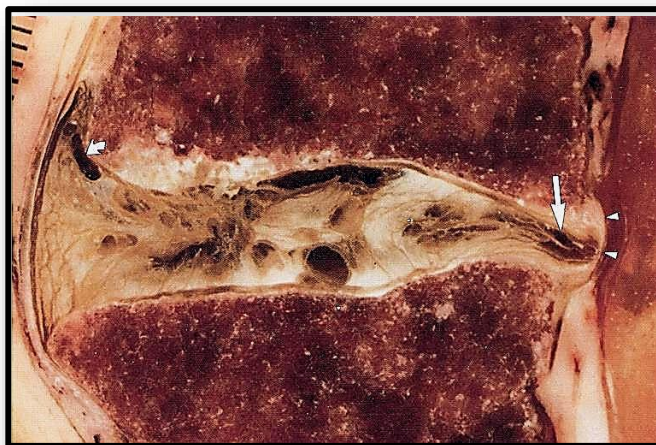
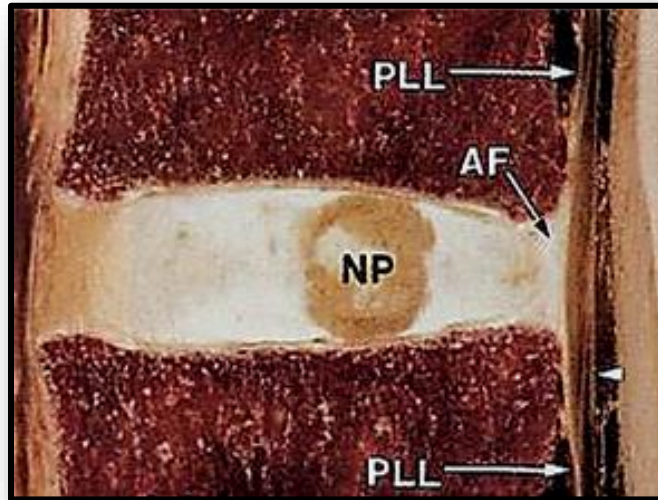
CLASSIFICAÇÃO DE KIRKALDY WILLIS

- ❖ **FASE 1 - DISFUNÇÃO:** deterioração da capacidade de troca de água e de pressão de inchamento; formação de fissuras em anel fibroso e lesão nas cartilagens das facetas articulares (sinovite)
- ❖ **FASE 2 - INSTABILIDADE:** diminuição da altura discal; aumento da degeneração da articulação facetária - frouxidão ligamentar e formação de osteófitos
- ❖ **FASE 3 - ESTABILIDADE:** transformação fibrosa do disco e formação de osteófitos; ocorre subluxação da articulação facetária e transformação fibrosa da cápsula articular: umenta a estabilidade



PFIRRMANN

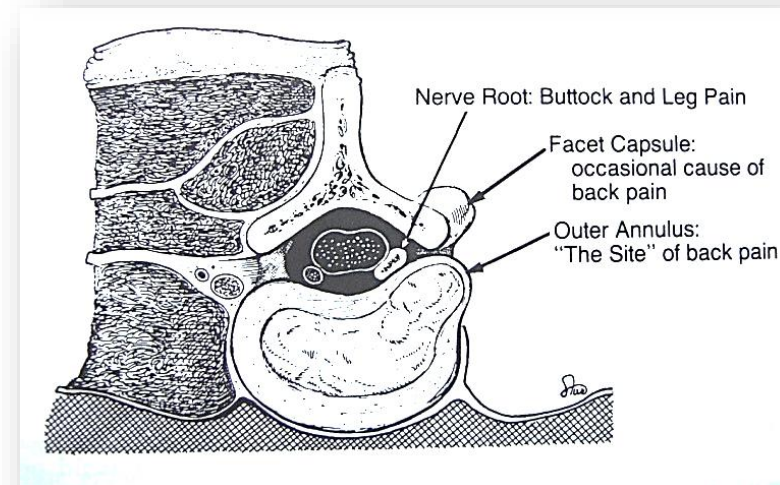
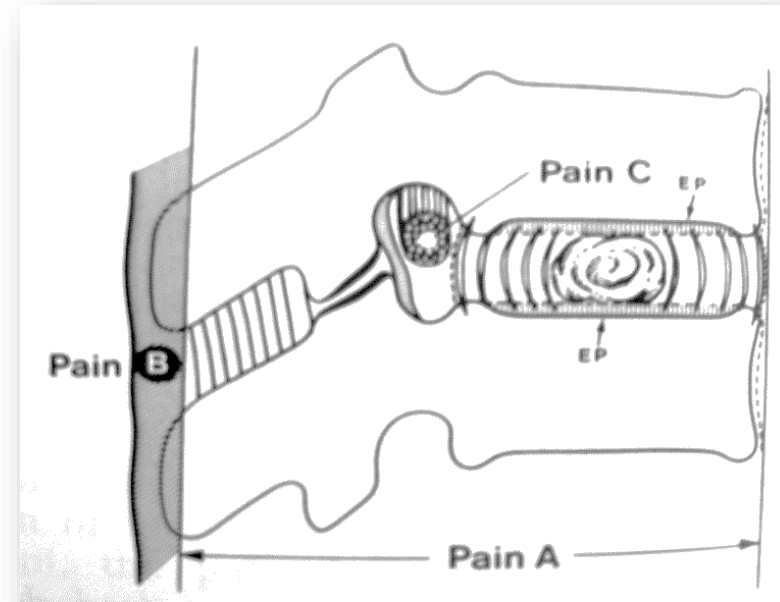
FISIOPATOLOGIA DA DOENÇA DEGENERATIVA DA COLUNA



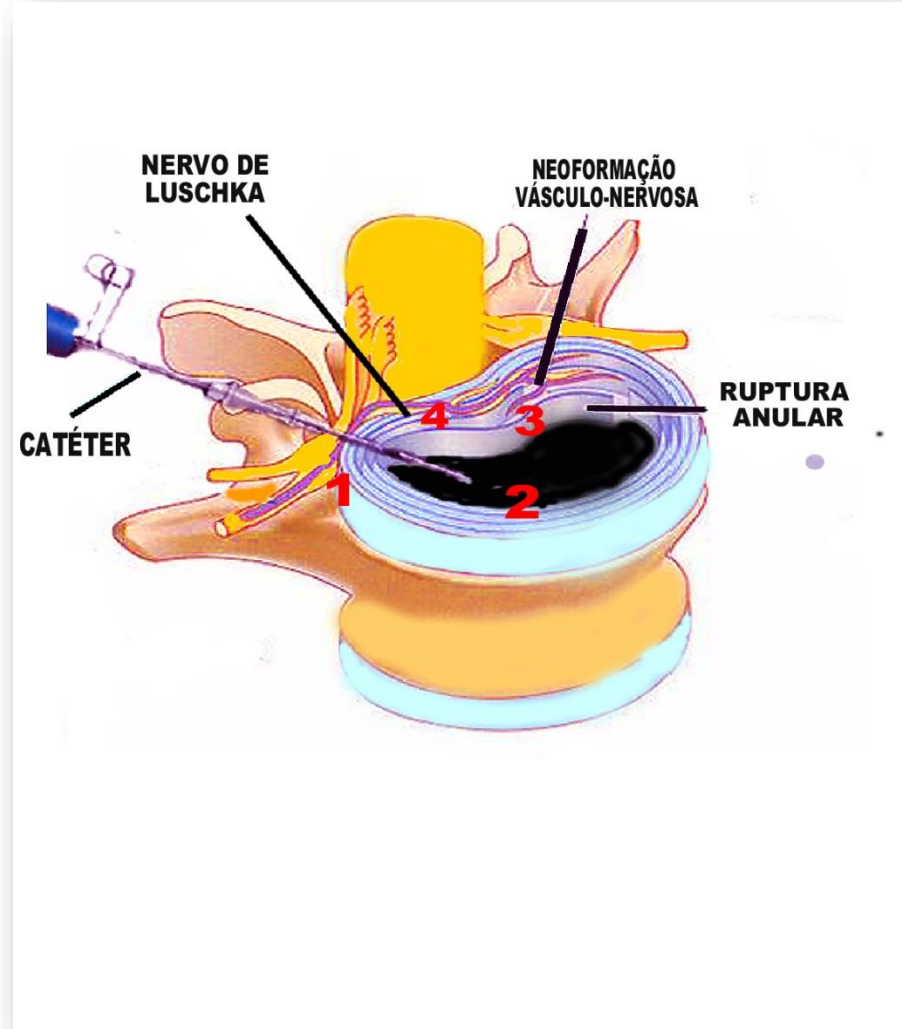
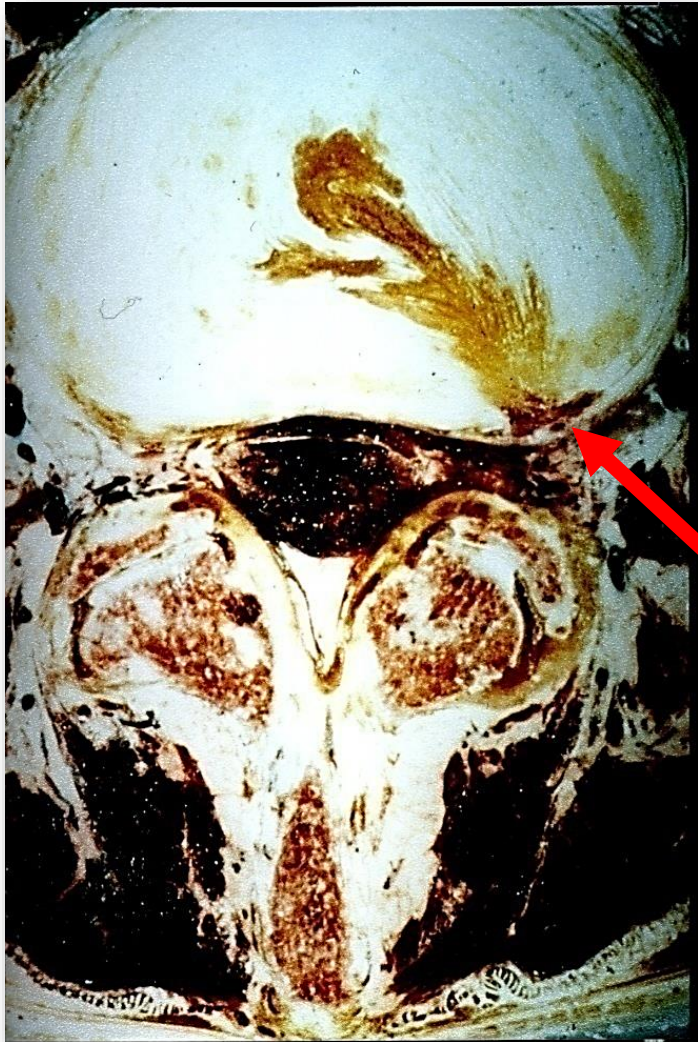
- DETERIORAÇÃO DAS PROPRIEDADE QUÍMICAS E MECÂNICAS
- NORMALMENTE É ASSINTOMÁTICA E SE SINTOMÁTICA EXISTE **TENDÊNCIA NATURAL À CURA**
- RESULTADO FINAL: **AUTOFUSÃO** PELA PERDA DE CONTEÚDO LÍQUIDO E SUBSTITUIÇÃO FIBROSA DO DISCO E CONSEQUENTE PERDA DE MOVIMENTO NO SEGMENTO

ETIOPATOGENIA (ORIGEM) DA DOR VERTEBRAL

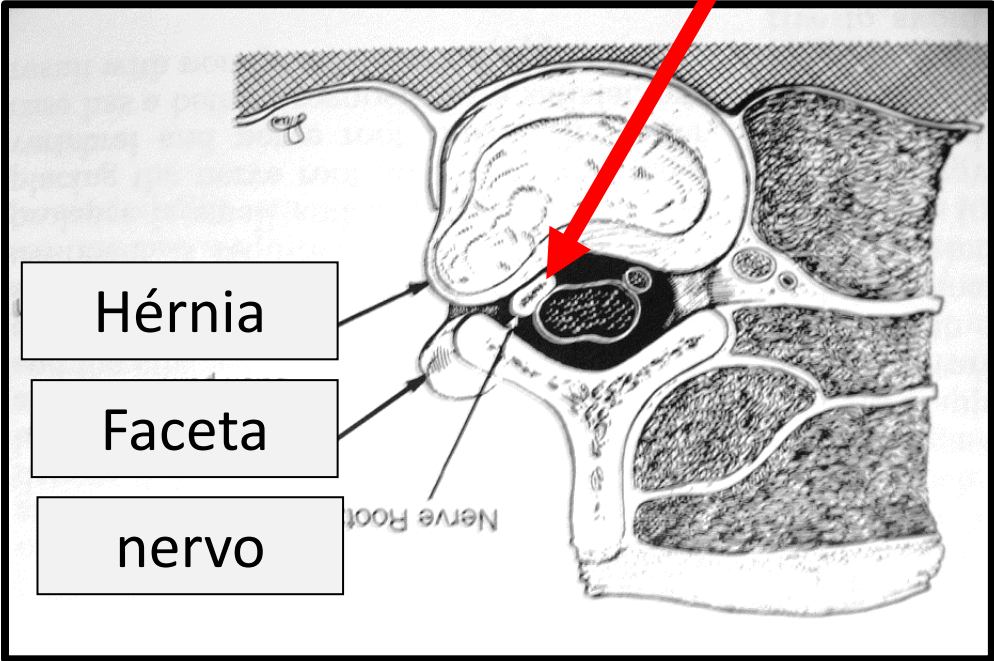
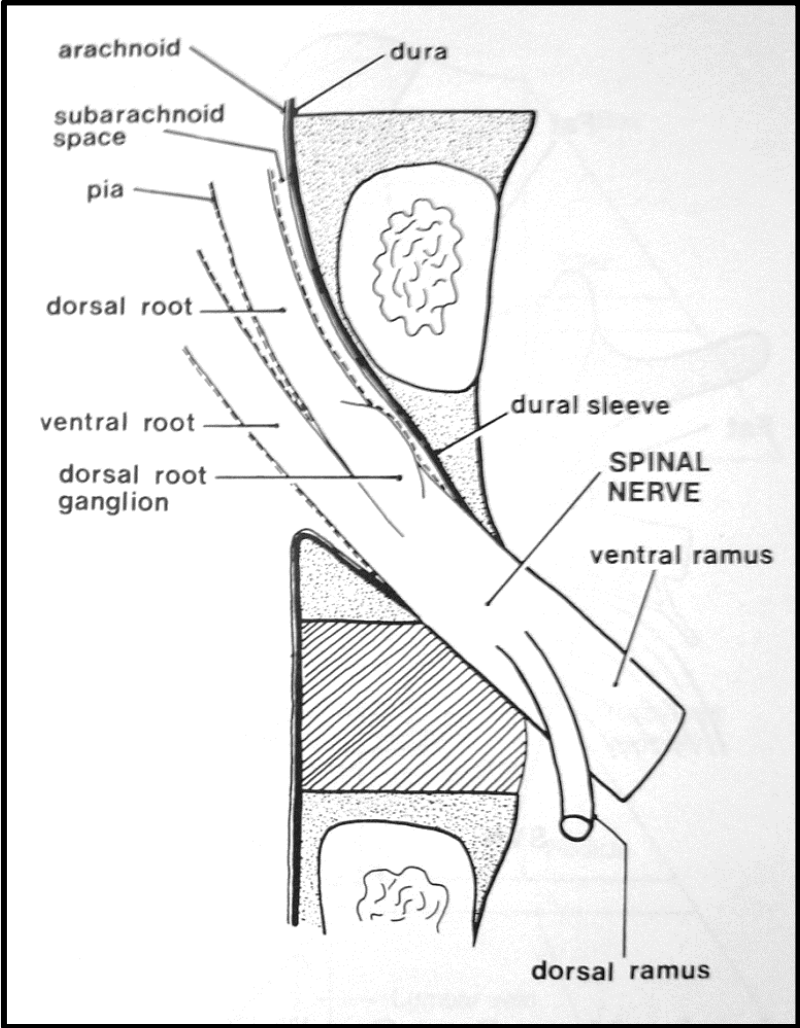
- MÚSCULO, FÁSCIA E OSSO: RELATIVAMENTE INSENSÍVEIS
- ANEL FIBROSO INTERNO E O NÚCLEO: RELATIVAMENTE INSENSÍVEIS
- CÁPSULA ARTICULAR: SENSÍVEL (50% dos casos)
- ANEL FIBROSO EXTERNO: MUITO SENSÍVEL (dor discogênica)
- NERVO: MUITO SENSÍVEL (dor neurogênica)



DOR DISCOGÊNICA

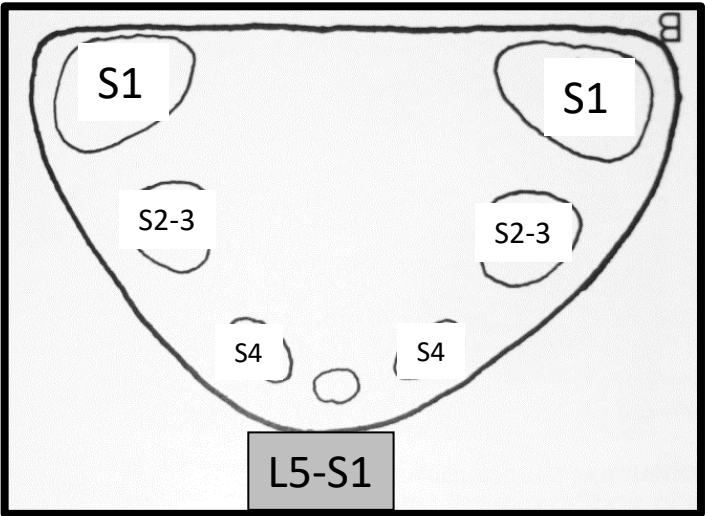
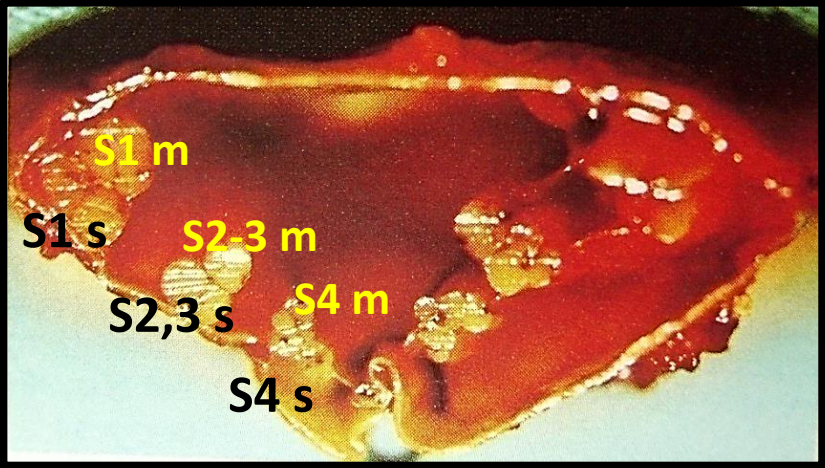


DOR NEUROGÊNICA



DOR NEUROGÊNICA

VENTRAL



DORSAL



L5-S1



DÚVIDAS ?