
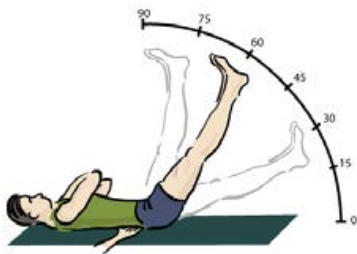
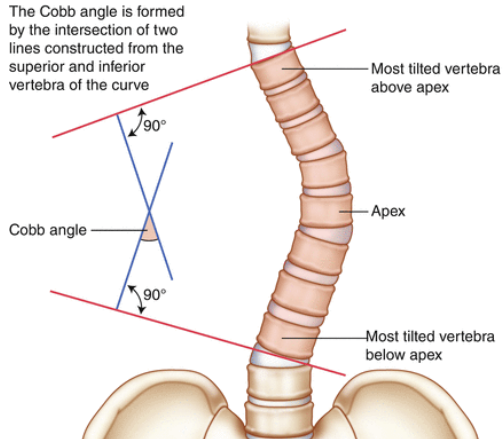
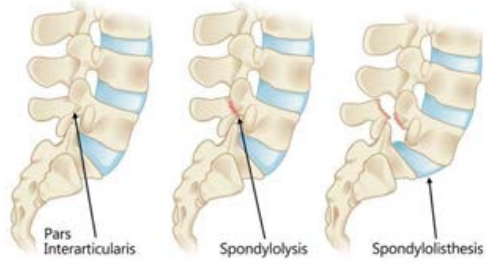


Spine	
Anatomy	
	
Exam Pearls + Special Tests	
<p><b>Straight leg raise:</b> patient lying supine → flex at hip w/ knee straight (best if cervical spine flexed and ankle dorsiflexed) → assess for sciatic pain (sign of herniated disc)</p>	
	
Common Diagnoses	
Scoliosis	
<p><b>Description/ Mechanism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lateral curvature of the spine <math>\geq 10</math> degrees</li> <li>• Causes: idiopathic (80%) vs congenital vs. neuromuscular</li> </ul>	<p>The Cobb angle is formed by the intersection of two lines constructed from the superior and inferior vertebra of the curve</p> 
<p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adam's forward bend test + inclinometer</li> <li>• Shoulder/torso asymmetry, rib prominence, paraspinal muscle prominence</li> <li>• XR: Cobb Angle <math>\geq 10</math> degrees</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <math>\leq 25</math> degrees → observation</li> <li>• 25-45 degrees + skeletal immaturity → bracing</li> <li>• <math>&gt;45</math> → consider surgical intervention</li> </ul>	

Spine continued on next page →

Spine	
Common Diagnoses	
Spondylolysis and Spondylolisthesis	
<b>Description/ Mechanism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Spondylolysis</b>: bony defect in pars interarticularis (usually L4 and L5)</li> <li>• <b>Spondylolisthesis</b>: displacement of vertebral body relative to inferior vertebral body</li> <li>• Cause: repetitive microtrauma</li> <li>• Most common causes of back pain in children &gt;10 years old; often in athletes engaged in sports w/ repetitive extension, flexion, and rotation</li> </ul> 
<b>Signs/ Symptoms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low back pain that worsens w/ activity, improves w/ rest</li> <li>• Spondylolisthesis: may have radicular or cauda equina symptoms</li> </ul>
<b>Diagnosis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRI is now study of choice</li> <li>• X Rays: poorly sensitive and do not assess acuity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Might be required prior to MRI</li> <li>▪ Standing AP, lateral, oblique views: visualize defect</li> <li>▪ Flexion and extension views: assess stability</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spondylolysis and low grade spondylolisthesis → conservative (rest from sports for ≥ 3 months, NSAIDs, PT, back bracing)</li> <li>• Higher grade spondylolisthesis (or failure of conservative management) → consider surgical intervention</li> </ul>
Spondyloarthropathies	
<b>Signs/ Symptoms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insidious onset</li> <li>• Often misdiagnosed w/ recurrent strains/sprains</li> <li>• Pain worse at night, improves w/ activity</li> </ul>
Mild Traumatic Brain Injury (Concussion) & Graduated Return-to-Sport Program	
Refer to ED Mild TBI section on page 257	