

# Cauda equina

[Health & Medicine](#), [Nursing](#)



CAUDA EQUINA Introduction Evidently, this paper strives to give a decisive evaluation of the cauda equina syndrome. Notably, we are going to study the disease through the pathophysiology of the cauda equina.

Consequently, we are going to highlight some of the clusters and diagrams illustrating the pathophysiology of the cauda equina.

Illustration demonstrating an example of cauda equina syndrome secondary to a spinal neoplasm in a patient; B. B, a 45 year old gentleman. This is the behind the view of Cauda equina and filum terminale of B. B a 45 year old gentleman

It is worth noting that since the action area of action is in the spine, back pains are experienced by the patient. In addition to that, saddle anesthesia is experienced since the groin area is also affected by this syndrome.

Furthermore, sexual dysfunction are often experienced among patients of this condition.

What is Cauda equina? How do you know that this patient has it?

Apparently, the Cauda equina syndrome is a neurological disorder which affects the Cauda equina located in the spinal cord of the human body.

Evidently, this condition causes acute function loss of the lumbar plexus, in other words, the nervous root of the spinal cord. Notably, the disease has some distinct symptoms for instance back pains, saddle anesthesia among others.

What might cause a patient to be more susceptible to a vertebral fracture?

Evidently, other etiologies of the cauda equina syndrome are spinal fractures and any compression in the affected nerve root in the spinal cord.

However, fractures in the thoracolumbar spine do not necessarily attribute to

cauda equina syndrome. In summation, most injuries in the neural spine usually postulate cauda equina condition therefore, any instance of back pain should be examined before it turns into fatal cauda equina syndrome.

What are the red flags of back pain that must be considered in the management of any patient? Explain the red flag and if the patient had any of them how would it change the management plan?

Notably, we are told that patient was unable to straighten this signifies that the Cauda equina infection had spread vastly the vertebral region thus causing the stiffness. Evidently, numbness over the left anterior region served as a vital signature that the Cauda equina syndrome was present in the patient. However, these are some of the significant symptoms that are key markers of the infestation of the disease. Therefore, if the above symptoms were diagnosed much earlier, the condition would have been managed by the use of medication to prevent further spread. On the same note, the only remedy for the advanced form of this ailment is through surgery.

In conclusion, this condition is curable if detected early enough. However, if detected at an advanced stage it may be fatal since the individual may suffer from spine fractures hence fatal. To this end, it is necessary to go for regular checkup if the symptoms are viewed in an individual in a bid to curb instance of progression of the condition in the spine.

#### References

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