BROKEN VERTEBRAE

Written By: Dale Massey
All the images and examples used in this article relate to injuries sustained by the passenger in the Toyota roll-over, case study.

The bones in the affected areas will often look as though they have been hit or crushed by 2.3 tonne. This is reflective of what happens to the body when it is encapsulated in a 2.3 tonne vehicle that is rolling, flipping and bouncing out of control at about 100 kilometres per hour.

The number of injuries, their nature and severity will depend upon the event that cause the trauma to the vertebrae. Vertebrae injuries can cause pain, can cause disability can paralyse and can cause death.

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This article focuses on spinal injuries from trauma. The content is selective and only highlights some aspects about spinal trauma.

A broken neck is when one or more of the cervical (neck) vertebrae are broken or fractured.

There are seven vertebrae in the neck.

A broken back is when one or more of the lumbar or thoracic (back) vertebrae are broken or fractured. There are twelve thoracic vertebrae and five lumbar vertebrae in the back.

Vertebrae can be broken or fractured from trauma when too much pressure or weight is forced upon the vertebrae. It takes extreme or unnatural pressure to fracture or break a vertebrae. You can run, jump, lift heavy objects and fall without fracturing or breaking a vertebrae. The human body can withstand a lot of stress before a vertebral or any other bone bends or breaks.

Vertebrae can be broken in sports like: football or rugby, being hit by a hockey stick, martial arts and fighting, falling from a race horse, skydiving, mountain-climbing, skating, bike riding, rodeo events, stunt riding, motor cycle or motor car racing.

Other common causes are: Falling down stairs or off a ladder, falling from a tree, or a roof, falling awkwardly from a height, being hit by a hard object or from motor vehicle accidents.

Other factors to consider which affect injury are a persons body proportions and body weight, muscle strength and fitness, the health of the bones or bone mineral density. Symptoms from an injury will vary from one person to the next. Generalising too much or trying to simplify a broken neck or vertebrae injury can result in misdiagnosis. Someone who is fit and active and healthy may be more resilient to an injury and might make a better recovery. Inactivity and poor diet can lead to weaker bone strength.

The vertebrae supports the body, accommodates flexibility and movement and protects the spinal cord. A broken vertebrae does not mean being paralysed. If the spinal cord is compressed or damaged then paralysis can occur. There are many different scenarios which can result in spinal cord damage and paralysis, too many to examine.
SPINAL CORD
Fracturing or breaking the outer part of the vertebrae will not cause paralysis if the spinal cord is intact and undamaged. Fractures close to the spinal cavity can encroach into the spinal canal or reduce spinal space. Paralysis or neurological symptoms can occur if the cord is compressed.

SPINAL CORD COMPRESSED
The spinal cord may be squashed or compressed a bit without causing paralysis. There will be a threshold when the cord can not tolerate any more compression. When the spinal cord is compressed to its limit or threshold, body movement or position can initiate or exasperate neurological symptoms. Bending, sitting, walking, jumping or a jolt may exasperate or initiate symptoms. Lying down might elevate symptoms sometimes.

SPINAL HEADACHE
When the cervical spinal cord is compressed to its threshold or limit it can cause a spinal headache. Compression of the spinal cord can obstruct and restrict the flow of cerebrospinal fluid between the spinal cord and the brain. This can cause a headache. The headache may increase or decrease depending on the bodies position. The headache is sometimes called a positional headache. The headache will generally subside while lying down.

BRACING
When somebody is dead or unconscious there body is as limp as a rag-doll. A person who is alive and conscious can brace themselves during an accident or when a vehicle is rolling. Different injuries can occur as a result.

Example: There is a lot of weight in someones legs. If someone is dead or uncon-scious during a high speed vehicle roll-over their legs can be flung around placing extreme pressure on the lower lumber vertebrae. This can result in compression fractures, vertebrae space reduction and disc herniations in the lumber vertebrae.

COMPRESSION FRACTURE
Compression fractures happen when too much pressure is placed on the vertebrae. Compression fractures can change the shape of the vertebrae. Sometimes the fractured bone will burst. Often small pieces of bone will break or shatter off. They resemble teardrops so are called teardrop fractures.

BONE SPURS, DISC HERNIATION
Compression and bone damage near the spinal cavity can cause bone spurs inside the spinal cavity. It can also cause bone and discs to herniate into the cavity. Any encroachment upon the cord can cause paralysis.
DISLOCATION
Dislocation is when the vertebrae separates. A complete dislocation is when the vertebrae separates completely. Complete dislocation is caused by extreme trauma like high speed motor vehicle accident. Complete dislocation is common when a vehicles roof folds in. When the head space disappears in a roll-over a persons cervical vertebrae can be torn off, totally separating from the thoracic vertebrae. When this happens it exposes the spinal cord which becomes completely unprotected.

The person is likely to be paralysed or killed. If the cervical spinal cord is cut or severely compressed it can stop the neural link between the brain and the heart. Death is instant. The brain and heart both stop simultaneously.
A Toyota Landcruiser rolled many times at about 100 kilometres per hour in the Gibson Desert in outback Australia. The Toyota roof folded in breaking the passengers neck.

Vehicle photos taken at the wrecking yard 3 months after the accident.

HYPERFLEX
Over-extend in forward direction

When the roof folded in, the passengers neck hyperflexed beyond normal range crushing the cervical vertebrae.

Front of cervical vertebrae is severely compressed

Vertebrae buckles

Vertebrae eventually dislocates at T1
CERVICAL VERTEBRAE  COMPRESSION FRACTURE

Intervertebrae spaces are reduced

Compression fractures
Teardrop fractures
Bone is broken off the vertebrae spinous process at C7.

The vehicle's weight crushes the (neck) cervical vertebrae as the Toyota is rolling. Damaged vertebrae bone and squashed discs encroach into the cavity from different sides.

Vertebrae from C3 to C7 are crushed against one another fracturing them. This alters the shape of the vertebrae and reduces their height.

The spaces between the vertebrae are reduced. As a result discs herniate out. Four of the discs herniate into the spinal cavity.

Back of neck.
Pieces of bone are smashed off the vertebrae spinous process at C7.
Bone is also smashed off at T1, T2, T3.
DISC HERNIATION  CERVICAL VERTEBRAE  BONE SPURS

Front of neck.

Vertebral discs herniate or enter into spinal canal.

Back of neck.

Crushed vertebrae encroaching into spinal canal.

Bone spurs inside canal.

Bone spurs inside the cavity can cause neurological symptoms and paralysis.

They can also perforate the spinal cord. This can cause loss of cerebrospinal fluid to the brain. This can be fatal.
VERTEBRAE FRACTURE: a case study clearly explained
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DISC HERNIATION

COMPRESSION FRACTURES

COMPRESSED SPINAL CHORD

Cervical Vertebrae

Damaged bone from crushed vertebrae encroached inside spinal cavity (foramen). This compresses the spinal cord.

Cervical Vertebrae

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Disc herniating into cervical spinal canal.

Spinal cord is compressed, its shape has altered.

Spinal cord being compressed by herniating disc.
Neck has buckled and was almost about to dislocate here, it dislocated at T1-T2 instead. Cervical Vertebrae has been crushed. Vertebrae bones are compressed together. Bones ground against one another whenever my neck moved. Nearly every neck vertebrae is fractured. Fracturing has also occurred inside the spinal canal, compressing spinal cord.

Compression Fractures  Teardrop Fractures

It is blazingly obvious to any person with common sense that the trauma or force that crushed and fractured the front of my neck (larynx or cartilage) is also the same trauma and force that crushed and fractured by cervical spine. The front of my neck has been crushed by the vehicles weight.
Damage to my cervical spine is very obvious.

The spinal canal in my neck is narrower. I was crushed by two and half tonne of Toyota Landcruiser.

A CT scan of my crushed neck bones, indicating multiple fractures.
VERTEBRAE DISLOCATION

When a vehicle roof folds in during a roll-over it can push down on the head or neck of the person underneath. A Toyota Landcruiser weighs 2.3 tonne which can break a vertebrae completely in half. The Toyota bounced on its roof folding the roof down directly above the passenger. After initially crushing the cervical vertebrae, the vertebrae dislocated completely at T1. This exposed the spinal cord. When the vertebrae separated death occurred instantly. A vehicles weight on a spinal cord can cut the neural link between the brain and heart. If the person survives they are often paralysed.

Thoracic vertebrae is broken at T1.
UPPER BACK VERTEBRAE
Thoracic vertebrae (T1)
FRACTURED
NECK AND UPPER BACK VERTEBRAE

These fractures appear to be highlighted by a ruler. There is no mention of these fractures in the radiology report.

Fractured spine

Spinal cord

Fractured spine

When the roof folded in, I tilted by head down forward. Instead, of crushing my skull, the roof pushed down on my neck crushing it. I took the brunt of more than two tonne of weight.
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE  DISC HERNIATION  COMPRESSION FRACTURE

When a person is dead or unconscious they cannot brac themselves or flex their muscles during a vehicle roll-over. Their body will be limp. Limbs not restrained by a seatbelt like arms, legs and head with thrash around loosely. This can cause further injury. There is a lot of weight in a persons legs. During a high speed rollover this can cause injury to the lower (lumber) vertebrae. It can cause compression fractures, reduce height in between vertebrae, discs can herniate and the spinal cord can sustain injury.

Herniated discs in lumber vertebrae.

Spinal cord is compressed in lumber vertebrae at L5.

Fracture
The passenger's seat was crushed every time the roof pushed down on the headrest. An object permeated the seat. This punched hard into the passenger's back smashing off more pieces of vertebrae. Some vertebrae shattered or fractured. These blows had over 2 tonne of weight behind them every time the roof hit the ground while rolling. A hard hit to the spine at T4-T5 smashed the vertebrae but also kick-started the passenger's heart. The Toyota Landcruiser finishing on its roof about 100 metres away from where it left the road.

2.3 tonne of weight pushed down on the head-rest.

When the roof pushed down on the head-rest an object permeated the seat, punching hard into the passenger back.

These hits broke and shattered the vertebrae. One blow kick-started the passenger's heart.

Passenger was crushed and hit by:

**ROOF**
- Broken neck
- Broken back
- Herniated discs
- Vertebrae dislocation
- Bone spurs in spinal canal

**SIDE WINDOW**
- Fractured skull

**SEAT**
- Broken back

Drivers seat head-rest

Passengers seat head-rest
Toyota Landcruiser landed on roof.
The roof folded in.

Passenger seat head-rest.
Hitting the vertebrae spinous process with a force of two tonne or more is similar to hitting a brick with a block brick hammer. The vertebrae can shatter all the way through just like a brick does.

A heavy blow in the back smashes bone of the vertebrae spinous process.

An extremely hard sudden hit in the spinous process can shatter the vertebrae.
Pictures of the wrecked vehicle 3 months after it was taken to wrecking yard.
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Passengers side

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