



Spina Bifida & Hydrocephalus Association of Canada
Association de Spina-bifida et d'hydrocéphalie du Canada

MENINGOCELE

What is it?

Meningocele is considered less severe than myelomeningocele because the spinal cord doesn't leave the protective bone tube. There is still a

sack on the back, but the nerves of the spinal cord are not in it. The nerves remain protected and therefore are not as badly damaged.

A person with Meningocele will usually have better physical development and bowel and bladder control.

What is Spina Bifida?

Spina bifida is a Latin term meaning 'open spine'. Medically it refers to a birth defect where the spine does not form completely. The spina bifida defect may leave several vertebrae deformed in such a way as to expose the spinal cord.

The exposure of spinal cord usually results in some damage to it at the point of exposure. Damage at some point along the spinal cord results in limited brain signals to and from muscles and body organs below where the damage has occurred.

Limited communication to and from the brain to muscles and body organs frequently results in reduced development of normal body function. Although spina bifida is originally a skeletal defect, there are a significant number of directly related conditions which precipitate from the defect in the spine. People who are born with spina bifida frequently have one or more related defects.

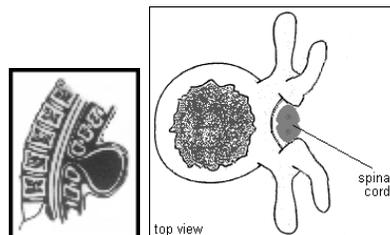
Neural Tube Defects

Spina bifida is considered a defect in the Neural Tube (NTD). This Neural Tube Defect occurs during the first four weeks of pregnancy, before a woman will be tested to confirm pregnancy. It is the early development of the defect which makes it both hard to treat and hard to detect prior to ultra-sound tests.

By the time the 1st ultra-sound is done at about 18 weeks. By this time, permanent damage is already done if a child has a major spina bifida type. Although spina bifida can be detected at the first ultra-sound, the extent of the damage cannot be determined until the child is born.

In most cases, the doctor will give the most severe diagnosis attempting to prepare the family for the worst possible case because if the spina bifida is detected at the ultra-sound stage, the effects on a child will usually be significant.

It is important to note that the effects from spina bifida are extremely varied. They range from severe physical deformation and developmental problems to minor bladder problems usually correctable by surgery. The most common effects are limited use of lower limbs, bowel and bladder limitations, and average mental capability. Spina bifida is usually accompanied by one or more other conditions.



Meningocele side and front view

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