



**Original article**

**Vertebroplasty in the Treatment of Spinal Pathology: A Clinical Trial**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Percutaneous transpeduncular vertebroplasty (bone grafting, percutaneous bone grafting, etc.) in its essence and application features is a neuroradiological procedure, during which fast-hardening bone cement is injected into the body of a vertebra that is partially collapsed for some reason and/or affected by the productive process, based on polymethyl methacrylate. The main goal of vertebroplasty is, first of all, to restore the support capacity of the damaged or affected vertebra quite early in time, to achieve an analytical, antitumor effect (Diamond T.N. et al., 2003, Steens J. et al., 2007). Thus, the period of inpatient treatment of the patient is significantly reduced, exceptionally early activation of the patient and his social adaptation are achieved. Due to the properties of bone cement based on polymethyl methacrylate, the technique of percutaneous plastic surgery of vertebral bodies has become widespread in the last twenty to thirty years. The Goal of the work is improving the efficiency and quality of treatment of patients with aggressive hemangiomas and uncomplicated deformities of the vertebral bodies of various etiologies based on the use of a modern minimally invasive method of percutaneous bone grafting.*

**Keywords:** *Spinal Pathology, Treatment, Vertebroplasty*

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