

The coccygeal dorsal nerve roots contain afferent somatic and visceral nerve fibers corresponding to the coccygeal spinal cord segments. Each root emerges as two or three rows of rootlets from the posterolateral sulci of the spinal cord.

The roots pass infero-laterally as part of the cauda equina to join with the corresponding coccygeal ventral roots to form the coccygeal spinal nerves. Each of the coccygeal dorsal roots possesses a small ovoid spinal ganglion (dorsal root ganglion) proximal to joining the coccygeal dorsal ventral roots.

They are covered by a sleeve of pia mater, which is continuous with that of the spinal cord, and loosely invested by a prolongation of dura and arachnoid mater (the dural sleeve) almost as far as the spinal nerves.

### **Cauda Equina**

The cauda equina is formed from the most caudal spinal roots. As the spinal cord terminates before the vertebral column, the lower spinal roots descend inferior to the cord, as a divergent sheath, to reach their corresponding foramina.