my·e·lo·palsy (mi′-lop′-a-thə) [myelo- + -pathy]
1. any of various functional disturbances or pathological changes in the spinal cord, often referring to nonspecific lesions in contrast to the inflammatory lesions of myelitis. 2. a pathological condition of the bone marrow; see also myelodysplasia

ascending myelopathy, myelopathy that progresses cephalad along the spinal cord.
carcinomatous myelopathy, a rapidly progressive, paraneoplastic myelopathy, most often associated with carcinoma of the lung, but also seen with other carcinomas. It is characterized by a rapidly developing myelopathic syndrome due to necrosis of both the gray and white matter of the spinal cord. Called also paraneoplastic m. and paracarcinomatous m.
cervical myelopathy, compression myelopathy of the cervical spinal cord, a complication that occasionally arises from rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis.
cervical spondylotic myelopathy, spondylotic cervical m.
cervical stenotic myelopathy, cervical vertebral stenotic myelopathy, wobbler syndrome (def. 2).
chronic progressive myelopathy, gradually progressive spastic paraparesis associated with infection by human T-lymphotropic virus 1, characterized by progressive difficulty in walking and weakness of the lower limb, sensory disturbances, and urinary incontinence, with no evidence of spinal compression or involvement of motoneurons. Called also HTLV-1–associated m. and tropical spastic paraparesis.
compression myelopathy, compressive myelopathy, myelopathy due to pressure on the spinal cord, as from a tumor or bony spur.
concussion myelopathy, myelopathy due to concussion of the spinal cord (q.v.).
cystic myelopathy, syringomyelia.
descending myelopathy, myelopathy that progresses caudad along the spinal cord.
focal myelopathy, myelopathy affecting a small area only, or several small areas.
funicular myelopathy, leukomyelopathy.
hemorrhagic myelopathy, myelopathy associated with hemorrhage; see also hematomyelia.
hereditary myelopathy, an autosomal recessive disease seen in young Afghan hounds, characterized by cavitation and necrosis of the white matter of the spinal cord, with pelvic limb paralysis before the age of one year.
HIV-associated myelopathy, degeneration of the spinal cord in persons infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), usually in late stages of the disease; there is vacuolization of the cord with symptoms including leg weakness, gait problems, paresthesias, and sometimes bowel and bladder incontinence.
HTLV-1 myelopathy, HTLV-1-associated myelopathy, chronic progressive m.
necrotizing myelopathy, myelopathy marked by necrosis of the spinal cord.
paracarcinomatous myelopathy, paraneoplastic myelopathy, carcinomatous m.
radiation myelopathy, a slowly progressive myelopathy occurring six months or longer after excessive exposure of the spinal cord to radiation, usually in the form of radiation therapy.
spondylotic cervical myelopathy, myelopathy secondary to encroachment by cervical spondylosis on the spinal cord within the spinal canal, often in those with a congenitally small spinal canal; called also cervical spondylotic m.
systemic myelopathy, myelopathy which affects distinct tracts in the spinal cord.
transverse myelopathy, myelopathy that extends across the spinal cord.
vacuolar myelopathy, loss of myelin and spongy degeneration of the spinal cord with microscopic vacuolation, similar to that of subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord, caused by infection with human immunodeficiency virus. Symptoms include spastic paraparesis, sensory ataxia in the lower limbs, and unsteadiness of gait.