

## Spine: Case 2

### Prompt

Please write a report on these two images. The patient is a 60-year-old man, with severe neck pain for 2 months, not responding to analgesics.



### GPT-4V

#### Cervical Spine X-ray Report

**Patient:** 60-year-old male

**Clinical Details:** Severe neck pain for 2 months, not responsive to analgesics.

#### **Findings:**

Image 1 (Anteroposterior and Lateral Views):

There is evidence of multilevel cervical spondylosis. This is suggested by the presence of osteophytes on the anterior margins of the vertebral bodies.

The intervertebral disc spaces appear preserved.

No evident fractures, dislocations, or gross bony abnormalities.

The soft tissues surrounding the cervical spine appear within normal limits.

Dental fillings and other dental hardware are noted.

Image 2 (Lateral View):

Again, multilevel spondylotic changes are noted with osteophyte formation.

The alignment of the cervical spine appears maintained.

The prevertebral soft tissue thickness appears within normal limits for this age group.

The posterior aspects of the vertebral bodies and the laminae appear intact.

#### **Impression:**

Multilevel cervical spondylosis without evidence of acute fracture or dislocation.

No significant cervical canal narrowing or neural foraminal narrowing is evident from the provided images.

However, an MRI would be more sensitive in detecting soft tissue changes or nerve impingement.

**Recommendation:** Clinical correlation is advised. If the pain continues or if neurological symptoms develop, further imaging like an MRI might be considered to evaluate for potential nerve root or spinal cord impingement.

### Reference answer

On the lateral view, there is increased prevertebral soft tissue thickness at the level of C1 and C2 reaching 9 mm (normal <6 mm), suggestive of retropharyngeal pathology.

Normal prevertebral soft tissue thickness from C3 downwards (5 mm at C3 and C4 levels).

Very limited flexion and extension. Stability can not be assessed.