

MRI Lumbar Spine Report

The lumbar spine radiograph reveals moderate to severe spinal canal stenosis at the L1-2, L2-3, and L3-4 levels. This is indicative of significant constriction of the spinal canal and potentially contributing to symptomatic spinal cord or nerve root compression. The foraminal spaces at these levels are also narrowed in a mild to moderate fashion, suggesting facet hypertrophy and possible encroachment on the neural foramen, which may be contributing to or exacerbating symptoms.

Both the left and right sides demonstrate degenerative changes, with severe subarticular stenosis at L2-3 and L3-4 on the left, and severe subarticular stenosis at L2-3 on the right. The spinal canal stenosis appears less severe at L4-5 and L5-S1 for both vertebral levels. The right side mild stenosis at the L5-S1 level may also be contributing to symptomatology. Despite the overall moderate to severe degenerative changes, there is no evidence of acute neural foraminal encroachment, vertebral body narrowing, or significant osteophyte formation, suggesting the degeneration is chronic and stable at this time.

Clinically, the patient may be experiencing radicular symptoms such as low back pain, sciatica, or neurogenic claudication. Management may include conservative treatment options such as physical therapy, anti-inflammatory medications, or epidural steroid injections. More advanced degenerative changes may warrant surgical evaluation for possible decompression or stabilization procedures. Patient should be closely monitored for any progression of symptoms and promptly re-evaluated if symptoms worsen.