

MRI Lumbar Spine Report

The lumbar vertebrae from L1 to S1 show moderate spinal canal stenosis bilaterally at the L2-L4 levels, which is less severe at the L1-L2 and more severe at the L5-S1 levels. The neural foramina, particularly the lumbar levels, also present moderate narrowing with slightly more pronounced narrowing from L2-L4 on both sides. Additionally, there is moderate subarticular stenosis at L2-L3 in the left column, progressing to severe stenosis at L5-S1. To the right, the subarticular stenosis is milder, with moderate narrowing evident at L3-L4. Overall, these degenerative changes are consistent with lumbar spondylosis and may contribute to the patient's symptoms, likely related to nerve root compression. Follow-up with appropriate clinical correlation is recommended.

Output: Lumbar vertebral morphology from L1 to S1 indicates moderate spinal canal stenosis predominantly at the L2-L4 levels, suggesting lumbar spondylotic degeneration. Bilateral foraminal narrowing at the same levels exhibits a moderate degree of stenosis, which is more pronounced from L2 to L4. The left column demonstrates severe subarticular stenosis at the L3-L4 level and moderate stenosis at L5-S1, whereas the right column displays milder to moderate subarticular narrowing, with a progression from L3-L4 to L5-S1. Such degenerative changes align with the clinical presentation of lumbar stenosis and are indicative of potential nerve root involvement, necessitating correlational examination with symptom-focused clinical