

MRI Lumbar Spine Report

The radiographic examination of the lumbar spine reveals mild to moderate changes indicating the early onset of spinal conditions. Specifically, the intervertebral foraminal narrowing is noted as mild in the lumbar vertebrae L1 through S1.

In terms of spinal canal pathology, lumbar stenosis is mild in the vertebral levels L1 through L5 and sacral region with minimal constriction, which do not pose immediate clinical concern.

The subchondral bone spaces in the lumbar vertebrae L1 through S1 at both left and right sides appear within normal limits, indicating no significant degenerative changes.

However, the right side shows moderate subchondral sclerosis in the lumbar vertebrae L4 and marked sclerosis with endplate changes in the L5 vertebra. This progression of sclerosis on the right side, along with the severe subchondral sclerosis at the last cervical segment (L5), suggests a moderately advanced degenerative process affecting the intervertebral joint, particularly on the right side. Such changes could contribute to potential vertebral instability, reduced disc height, and possible facet joint arthrosis. Further clinical correlation and follow-up evaluation are recommended to assess the degree of these degenerative changes and their impact on lumbar spine stability and function.