

MRI Lumbar Spine Report

The lumbar spine demonstrates moderate to severe central canal stenosis from L1 to S1, with pronounced narrowing in the central canal at the lower lumbar levels. The canal stenosis ranges from moderate at the L4-L5 and L5-S1 levels to severe at L1-L2 and L2-L3.

Concurrent foraminal narrowing is also present. The left neural foramina show mild to moderate narrowing from L1-S1, with moderate narrowing at the L3-L4 and L4-L5 levels, suggesting foraminal degeneration. On the right side, the neural foramina exhibit moderate to severe narrowing, with the thoracolumbar region displaying severe narrowing from L3-L4 to L5-S1, indicating a more pronounced pathology.

There is also significant subarachnoid stenosis at the vertebral levels. The left subarachnoid space at L1-L2, L3-L4, L4-L5, and L5-S1 levels is moderately affected, while the right subarachnoid stenosis is severe, particularly from L3-L4 to L5-S1.

In summary, the spine shows bilateral multilevel central canal and foraminal stenosis, with the severity progressively increasing toward the floor of the vertebral canal. The stenosis is most pronounced in the left paraspinal elements. Subarachnoid narrowing, especially on the right side, is noted, contributing to the spinal stenosis pathology. These findings are consistent with spondylotic degeneration and may be secondary to osteophytic formation, facet joint hypertrophy, or disc degeneration.