

MRI Lumbar Spine Report

The lumbar spine imaging demonstrates mild to moderate levels of spinal canal and neural foraminal stenosis. Specifically, there is moderate stenosis at the L3-L4 and L4-L5 intervertebral levels bilaterally, with the L4-L5 stenosis being more pronounced. This may be contributing to lumbosacral radiculopathy. Additionally, there is severe foraminal narrowing at the L5-S1 level on both the left and right sides, indicative of potential nerve root compression.

Subsequently, there is mild to moderate subchondral sclerosis and osteophyte formation noted at L2-L4, which are age-appropriate degenerative changes. No vertebral fractures, dislocations, or significant arthritic changes are present, and intervertebral disc spaces are maintained, indicating no acute disc pathology.

The overall observations suggest mild to moderate degenerative disc disease and foraminal narrowing with associated mild to moderate spinal osteophyte formation. The patient is symptomatic with the moderate to severe stenosis at L4-L5 and severe stenosis at the L5-S1 level, which requires careful clinical correlation. Management may include conservative treatment with physical therapy, pain management, and spinal injections, with close follow-up to monitor symptoms and response to therapy.

Summary Clinical Finding:

- Moderate to severe spinal stenosis at L4-L5 and severe stenosis at L5-S1.
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