

MRI Lumbar Spine Report

The MRI of the lumbar spine shows mild diffuse disc bulges noted with both L1-L2 and L3-L4 levels. These are compressive primarily over the left side (more pronounced), which is associated with an anteriorly displaced nucleus material. A small central or marginal sacroileitis lesion can be seen extending from this feature downward into the pelvis. Both right facet joints show reactive endplate changes along with moderate subchondral sclerosis. No significant ligamentum flavum hypertrophy observed. Featureless muscle bellies appear well developed bilaterally. Diffused soft tissue swelling involving multiple structures including bony bodies and exit foramina has been demonstrated by sagittal T2 fat signal suppression imaging techniques. This finding may represent chronic inflammation secondary to degenerative processes within the lumbosacral region as evidenced by evidence of multifocal narrowed neural canal space due to combined features such as annular tears, protruding nerve roots, compression abnormalities, desiccation cyst formation, and sequestered blood products resulting in reduced intramedullary volume leading to cauda equinae edema. Multidirectional motion analysis reveals increased peak accelerations across all planes compared to normal values for age group studied. Conclusively, there appears to be