

MRI DORSAL SPINE

PROTOCOLS:

FLAIR T1W AND FAST SPIN ECHO T2W HIGH RESOLUTION SAGITTAL IMAGES OF DORSAL SPINE WERE OBTAINED AND CORRELATED WITH T1W AND T2W AXIAL IMAGES. ADDITIONAL STIR CORONAL IMAGES WERE ALSO OBTAINED.

FINDINGS

The study reveals partial collapse-compression of D8/D9 vertebral bodies with osseous destruction and diffusely altered marrow signal appearing hyperintense on STIR and T2W images and showing a heterogeneous hypointense pattern on T1W images, with involvement of the intervening disc. This is associated with pre and paravertebral soft tissue edema and paravertebral collections appearing heterogeneously hyperintense on T2W and STIR images, possibly communicating via the neural foramina with a focal ventral & dorsal epidural space collection at this level with extrinsic compression on the thecal sac. Posterior elements and left pedicles are involved. There is altered cord signal intensity at this level consistent with compressive myelopathy/myelomalacia.

There is significant discovertebral degenerative changes in the lumbar spine with multilevel disc bulge & ligamentum flavum/facet hypertrophy contributing to degenerative secondary canal stenosis

Rest of the visualized vertebral bodies appear normal in height and marrow signal intensity. Rest of the spinal cord and conus medullaris region appear normal.

IMPRESSION:

1. Partial collapse-compression of D8/D9 vertebral bodies with osseous destruction and diffusely altered marrow signal with involvement of the intervening disc. This is associated with pre and paravertebral soft tissue edema and paravertebral collections with a focal ventral & dorsal epidural space collection at this level with extrinsic compression on the thecal sac. Posterior elements and left pedicles are involved. There is altered cord signal intensity at this level consistent with compressive myelopathy/myelomalacia. Findings are consistent with tubercular spondylodiskitis.
2. There is significant discovertebral degenerative changes in the lumbar spine with multilevel disc bulge & ligamentum flavum/facet hypertrophy contributing to degenerative secondary canal stenosis