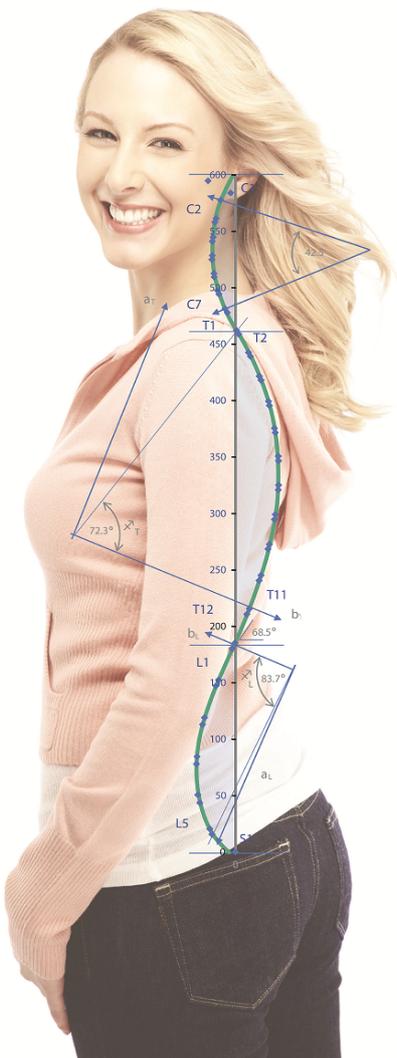




MODERN CHIROPRACTIC CENTER

Radiographic Instability Report



Prepared for: Bad Spine
Patient #: SpineBad2013629000
Insurance #:
Gender: Male
Date of Birth: 8/7/1954
Address:

Evaluation Date: 6/29/2013
Date X-Ray Taken: 6/29/2013

Prepared by:
Nasium Clinic
Someplace Drive
Somewhere Cityville, Florida
34653



Radiographic Instability Report

Lateral Cervical Flexion/Extension

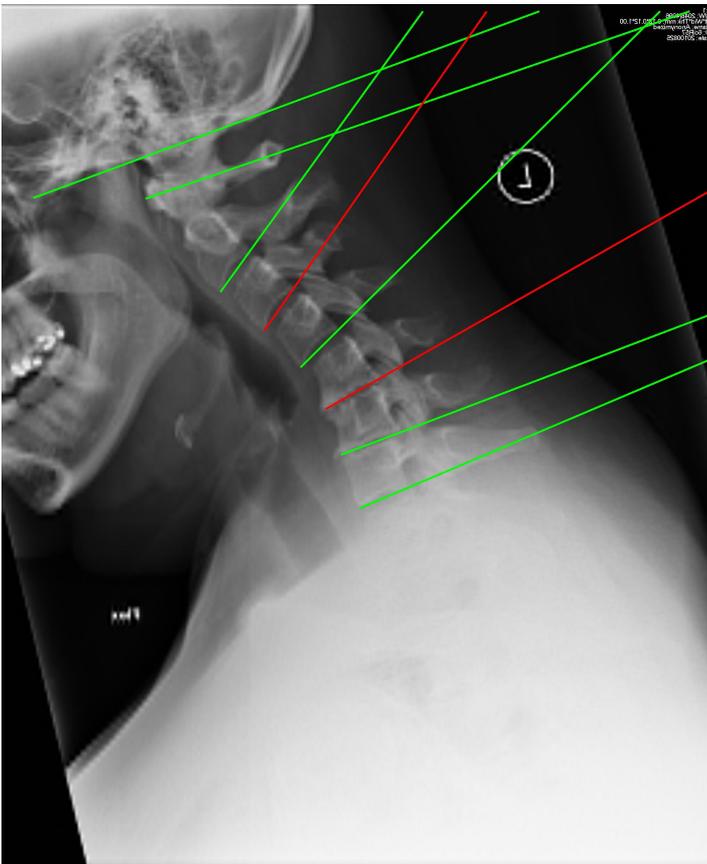
Name: Bad Spine
Date of Birth: 8/7/1954

X-Ray was obtained: 6/29/2013

Date of Digitization: 6/29/2013

Mr. Bad Spine's x-rays were analyzed utilizing the PostureRay® computerized X-ray digitizing system with impressions interpreted by Dr. Joe Ferrantelli. X-Ray digitization for spinal biomechanics has been shown to be valid when compared to standard hand drawn methods. The patient's findings were then compared to established normals at each level and then globally. The X-Ray mensuration method used in analyzing this patient have been studied for reliability and validity and these results are as follows:

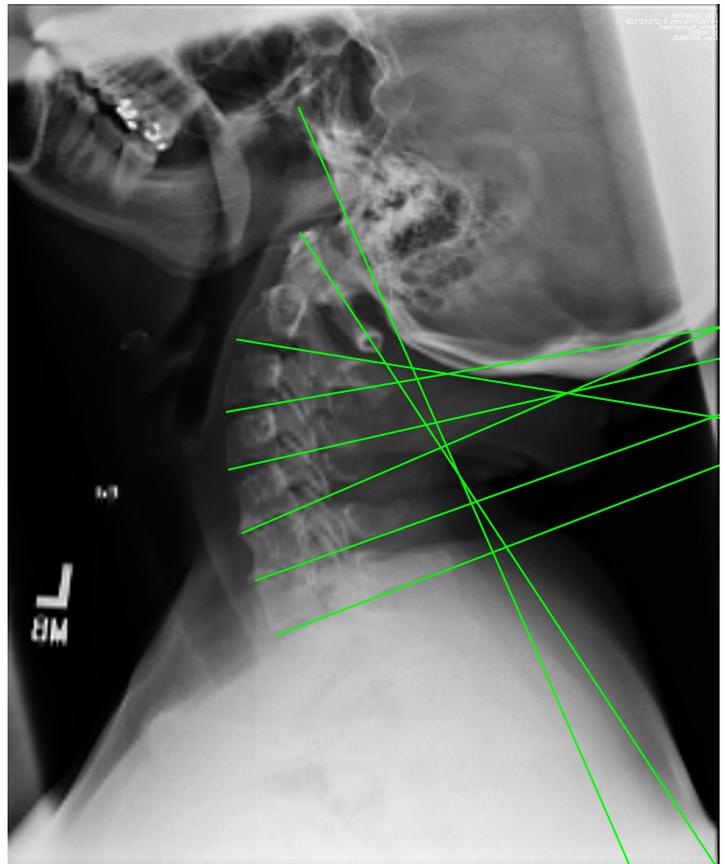
Flexion



Anterior

Posterior

Extension



Anterior

Posterior

The green line represents vertebrae motion below the ratable threshold for alteration of motion segment integrity.

The red line represents vertebral motion above the ratable threshold indicating alteration of motion segment integrity.



Radiographic Instability Report

Lateral Cervical Flexion/Extension

Endplate Analysis for Flexion/Extension positions

Segment	Normal Values	Flexion Values	Extension Values	Flexion Transl.	Extension Transl.	Normal Values	Translational Excursion
C2-C3	n/a	-0.9°	-19.2°	-1.2 mm	-2.9 mm	≤ 3.5 mm	1.7 mm
C3-C4	≤ 11° *	10.4°	-3.0°	0.2 mm	-2.7 mm	≤ 3.5 mm	2.9 mm
C4-C5	≤ 11° *	15.2°	-10.6°	0.4 mm	-1.6 mm	≤ 3.5 mm	2.0 mm
C5-C6	≤ 11° *	8.9°	3.6°	0.3 mm	-0.1 mm	≤ 3.5 mm	0.4 mm
C6-C7	≤ 11° *	-2.2°	-1.4°	0.0 mm	0.4 mm	≤ 3.5 mm	-0.4 mm

* The value refers to the difference between this and the previous or subsequent line. The absolute larger of the two is highlighted. Values in Red Exceed Established Normal. Note that Extension x-ray is NOT rated for angular instabilities. Direction of measured displacements are indicated using the right-hand Cartesian coordinate system method in biomechanics. Consequently a "-" negative sign preceding a measured value indicates posterior translation for linear movements; and a "-" preceding angular measurements indicate relative segmental or global extension rotational movement.

Upper Cervical Measurements - Flexion	Normal Values	Patient Values	Clinical Significance
Powers Ratio	0.9 to 1	0.9	WNL
Basilar Impression (McRae's method)	n/a	WNL	WNL
Atlanto-Dental Interspace	≤ 3 mm	1.5 mm	WNL
Spinal Canal Diameter	> 13 mm	24.9 mm	WNL

WNL = Within Normal Levels

Upper Cervical Measurements - Extension	Normal Values	Patient Values	Clinical Significance
Powers Ratio	0.9 to 1	1.1	Anterior Atlantooccipital dislocation may exist
Basilar Impression (McRae's method)	n/a	WNL	WNL
Atlanto-Dental Interspace	≤ 3 mm	0.7 mm	WNL
Spinal Canal Diameter	> 13 mm	27.3 mm	WNL

WNL = Within Normal Levels

Upper Cervical Measurements - Flexion + Extension	Normal Values	Patient Values	Clinical Significance
C0-C1 Instability	< 25°	8.4°	WNL
C1-C2 Instability	< 20°	12.3°	WNL

WNL = Within Normal Levels



Penning Analysis Total Average Angular Excursion

Segmental Angular Excursion	Normal Values (Penning*)	Normal Values (Dvorak**)	Normal Values (Wu***)	Patient Values
C2-C3	12.0°	12.0°	13.5°	14.9°
C3-C4	18.0°	17.2°	17.3°	18.6°
C4-C5	20.0°	21.1°	22.6°	20.1°
C5-C6	20.0°	22.6°	19.1°	10.2°
C6-C7	15.0°	21.4°	18.0°	2.4°

* see Reference 6

** see Reference 5

*** see Reference 7

Values in Red Exceed Established Normal

Direction of measured displacements are indicated using the right-hand Cartesian coordinate system method in biomechanics. Consequently a "-" negative sign preceding a measured value indicates posterior translation for linear movements; and a "-" preceding angular measurements indicate relative segmental or global extension rotational movement.

Impressions and Assessment

The Endplate Analysis for this area of the spine (constructing tangential lines from inferior vertebrae C2-7) has been noted in the scientific literature for objective analysis of vertebral segmental alignment in the neutral, flexion, and extension views.^[5] This method was adopted by the AMA Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment as a method to discriminate an alteration of motion segment integrity (AOMSI) suggestive of an unstable spine^[1;5]. AOMSI has been defined as abnormal motion equal to or exceeding 11° of angular movement and/or 3.5mm of translational slippage (break in "George's Line") relative to adjacent vertebral segments measured from flexion through extension.^[1;5] Such excessive movement is indicative of ligamentous sub-failure as well as possible disc damage. Consequently, a patient may be rateable for a permanent injury upon reaching maximal medical improvement should these alterations of spinal biomechanics persist.^[1] Regarding the magnitude of translational slippage (break in "George's Line") other researchers have argued that 3.5mm is simply too large of a displacement of magnitude seldom observed in clinical practice ^[4] and that clinical relevance should be noted at motion ranging from lower thresholds of 1.0-3.0mm indicating subluxation.^[3] Others have noted, "To adopt 3.5mm of translation as the minimum criterion for anterior subluxation is to leave the majority of mild to moderate instability unclassified."^[2]

In the flexion position, there are some rateable levels for angular instability. Increase in angulation is noted at C3-C4 of 10.4° compared to C2-C3 of -0.9° which is > 11° difference at 11.3°, C5-C6 of 8.9° compared to C6-C7 of -2.2° which is > 11° difference at 11.1° which may be of clinical significance. Threshold for angular excursion should not exceed 11° more than adjacent levels. Also noted in this global flexed position is subluxation (break in "George's Line") of C2-C3 with -1.2 mm. In this position, there are no rateable levels of abnormal translational slippage (break in "George's Line").



Radiographic Instability Report

Lateral Cervical Flexion/Extension

In the extension position, angular instability is not rated. Noted in this global extended position is subluxation (break in "George's Line") of C2-C3 with -2.9 mm, C3-C4 with -2.7 mm, C4-C5 with -1.6 mm. In this position, there are no ratable levels of abnormal translational slippage (break in "George's Line").

Absolute threshold cutoff is defined by the AMA Guides as translation slippage (break in "George's Line") of greater than 3.5mm measured from flexion through extension. No ratable level of translational excursion has been detected at any level.

Using the Penning system of analysis^[6], Mr. Bad Spine's cervical spine was analyzed using computerized method and total motion at each segmental level was assessed. Penning's Analysis for cervical spine stability has been shown to be one of the most valid methods for assessing total range of motion from flexion to extension.^[5] Mr. Bad Spine was found to have excessive motion exceeding normal ranges found in the literature. These were C2-C3 of 14.9°, C3-C4 of 18.6°, C4-C5 of 20.1°. Consequently, ligamentous instability and loss of motion segment integrity exists at these levels when assessing for total movement from the flexion to extension position. At C2-C3 of 14.9°, C3-C4 of 18.6°, the total motion exceeded that of normal ranges found by Dvorak^[5] and Wu^[7].

Flexion View Impressions: Very limited global ROM is noted with associated spinal coupling. No acute bony abnormalities or osseous disease.

Extension View Impressions: Very limited global ROM is noted with associated spinal coupling most noted mid to lower cervical spine. I suspect delayed instability will appear once more normal global ROM is achieved.

References

- [1] Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, Fifth Edition. American Medical Association, 2000.
- [2] Foreman SM CAC. Whiplash Injuries: The Cervical Acceleration / Deceleration Syndrome. 3rd ed. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2002:52-53.
- [3] Green JD, Harle TS, Harris JH, Jr. Anterior subluxation of the cervical spine: hyperflexion sprain. AJNR Am.J.Neuroradiol. 1981;2:243-50.
- [4] Scher AT. Anterior cervical subluxation: an unstable position. AJR Am.J.Roentgenol. 1979;133:275-80.
- [5] Dvorak J, Froehlich D, Penning L et al. Functional radiographic diagnosis of the cervical spine: flexion/extension. Spine 1988;13:748-55.
- [6] Penning L. Normal Movements of the Cervical Spine. Am J Roentgenol 1978;317-26.
- [7] Wu SK, Kuo LC, Lan HC et al. The quantitative measurements of the intervertebral angulation and translation during cervical flexion and extension. Eur.Spine J 2007;16:1435-44.
- [8] Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, Sixth Edition. American Medical Association, 2008.



Radiographic Instability Report

Lateral Lumbar Flexion/Extension

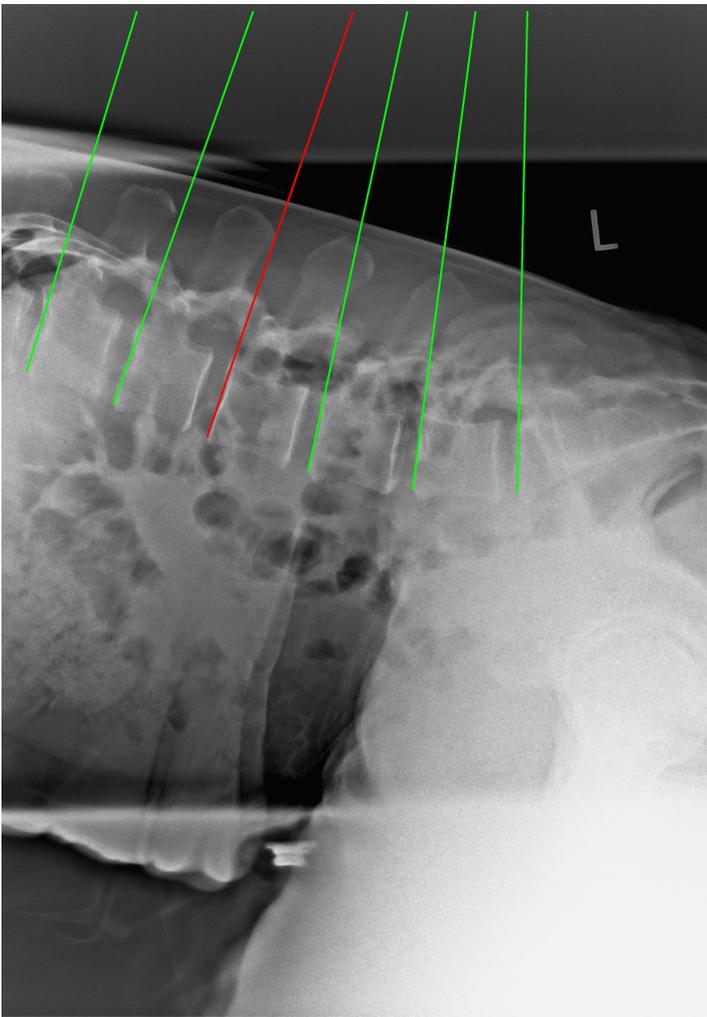
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Date of Birth: 8/7/1954

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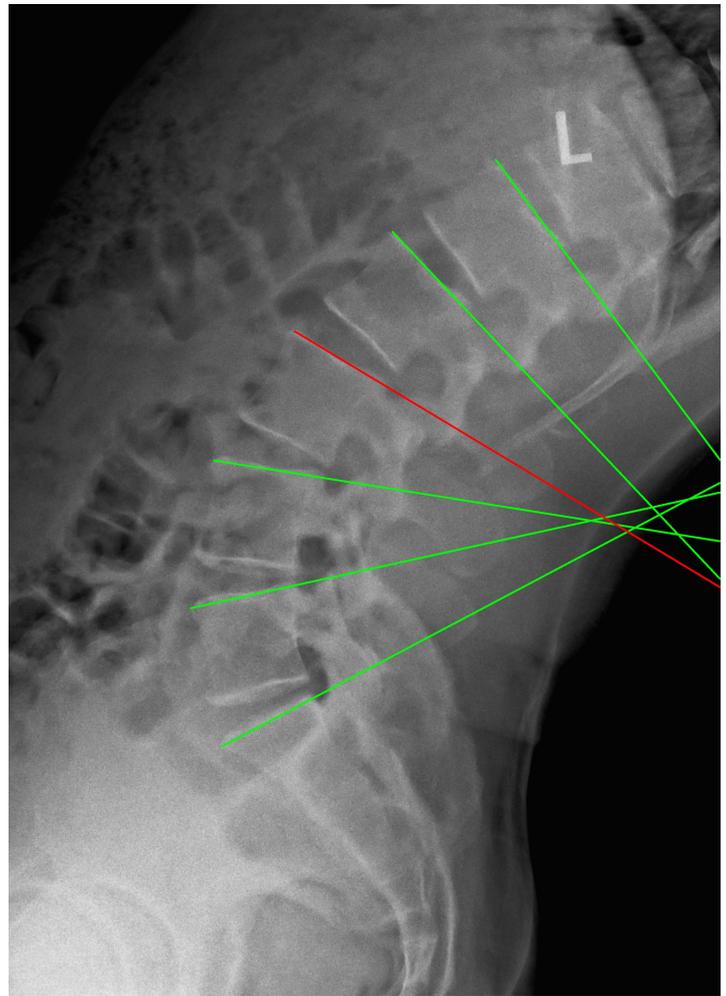
Flexion



Anterior

Posterior

Extension



Anterior

Posterior

The green line represents vertebrae motion below the ratable threshold for alteration of motion segment integrity.

The red line represents vertebral motion above the ratable threshold indicating alteration of motion segment integrity.



Radiographic Instability Report

Lateral Lumbar Flexion/Extension

Endplate Analysis for Flexion/Extension positions

Segment	Flexion Values	Extension Values	Normal Angular Excursion	Angular Excursion	Flexion Transl.	Extension Transl.	Normal Tr. Exc.	Translational Excursion
L1-L2	2.5°	-6.5°	≤ 15°	9.0°	0.1 mm	-2.6 mm	≤ 4.5 mm	2.7 mm
L2-L3	-0.6°	-15.6°	≤ 15°	15.0°	-0.5 mm	-3.2 mm	≤ 4.5 mm	2.7 mm
L3-L4	-6.7°	-22.1°	≤ 15°	15.4°	-1.5 mm	-3.6 mm	≤ 4.5 mm	2.1 mm
L4-L5	-4.6°	-21.5°	≤ 20°	16.9°	0.6 mm	-0.7 mm	≤ 4.5 mm	1.3 mm
L5-S1	-6.2°	-15.6°	≤ 25°	9.4°	0.1 mm	-1.3 mm	≤ 4.5 mm	1.4 mm

Values in Red Exceed Established Normal

Direction of measured displacements are indicated using the right-hand Cartesian coordinate system method in biomechanics. Consequently a "-" negative sign preceding a measured value indicates posterior translation for linear movements; and a "-" preceding angular measurements indicate relative segmental or global extension rotational movement.

Impressions and Assessment

Lumbar spinal assessment utilizing end-plate mensuration techniques is well established for defining an alteration of motion segment integrity. According to the AMA Guides, a "Motion Segment" is defined as two vertebrae that are at adjacent levels, and includes the adjacent disk and facet joints and ligamentous structures between the vertebrae.[1] In this analysis above, measurements were obtained both in the flexion and extension positions of the lumbar spine and the difference is calculated from flexion to extension. According to the AMA Guides, "A diagnosis of Alteration of Motion Segment Integrity (AOMSI) in the lumbosacral spine by angular motion measurements requires greater than a 15° at L1-2, L2-3 and L3-4; greater than 20° at L4-5, or greater than 25° at L5/S1..." Additionally, the AMA guides delineates that any translational movement greater than 4.5mm of cumulative net slippage anterior or posterior of a vertebrae relative to the adjacent segment measured from flexion through extension also qualifies for a loss of structural integrity, ie. an alteration of motion segment integrity.[1]

In the flexion position there is subluxation (break in "George's Line") of L3-L4 with -1.5 mm. In this position, there are no ratable levels of break in George's Line.

In the extension position there is subluxation (break in "George's Line") of L1-L2 with -2.6 mm, L2-L3 with -3.2 mm, L3-L4 with -3.6 mm, L5-S1 with -1.3 mm. In this position, there are no ratable levels of break in George's Line.

From flexion to extension, threshold for angular instability should not exceed the values previously stated of 15 degrees at L1-2, L2-3 and L3-4; 20 degrees at L4-5, or 25 degrees at L5/S1. There is a ratable level of angular excursion at L3-L4 of 15.4° which may be of clinical significance.

From flexion to extension, threshold for cumulative net translational movement should not exceed 4.5mm. No ratable level has been detected.

Flexion View Impressions: No bony abnormalities noted.



Extension View Impressions: Laxity is noted and measured in extension secondary to the persistent hyperlordosis.

References

- [1] Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, Fifth Edition. American Medical Association, 2000.
- [2] Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment, Sixth Edition. American Medical Association, 2008.

A blue ink handwritten signature, appearing to read 'Joe Ferrantelli', is written over a horizontal line at the bottom of the page.