

# Invitation

## Who:

- students of the fifth or sixth year of the Faculty of Medicine,
- students of doctoral studies at the Faculty of Medicine,
- residents of orthopedics or neurosurgery,
- PUMS affiliation is required.



**Where:** Brno, at the Faculty of Medicine of the Masaryk University

**When:** August 2022

**How:** send us CV and cover letter

**Bonus:** 2 ECTS points

Number of training places - **4** (each year, 3 tour).



# Visualizing the spine

Department of Adult Spine Orthopedics  
Poznan University of Medical Science

Łukasz Kubaszewski - 2022



Co-funded by  
the European Union

# Plato's cave



# DICOM viewer app



# DICOM image properties

Large

Adjustable

# Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine

Size

Type



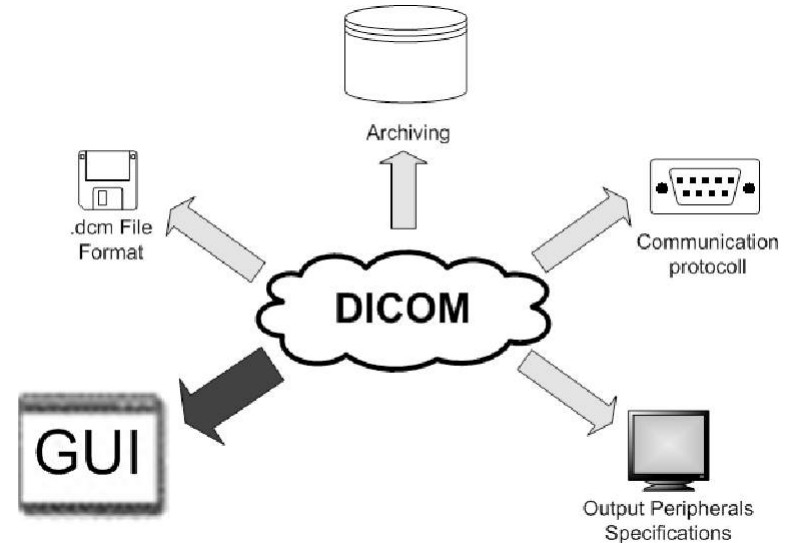
588 KB

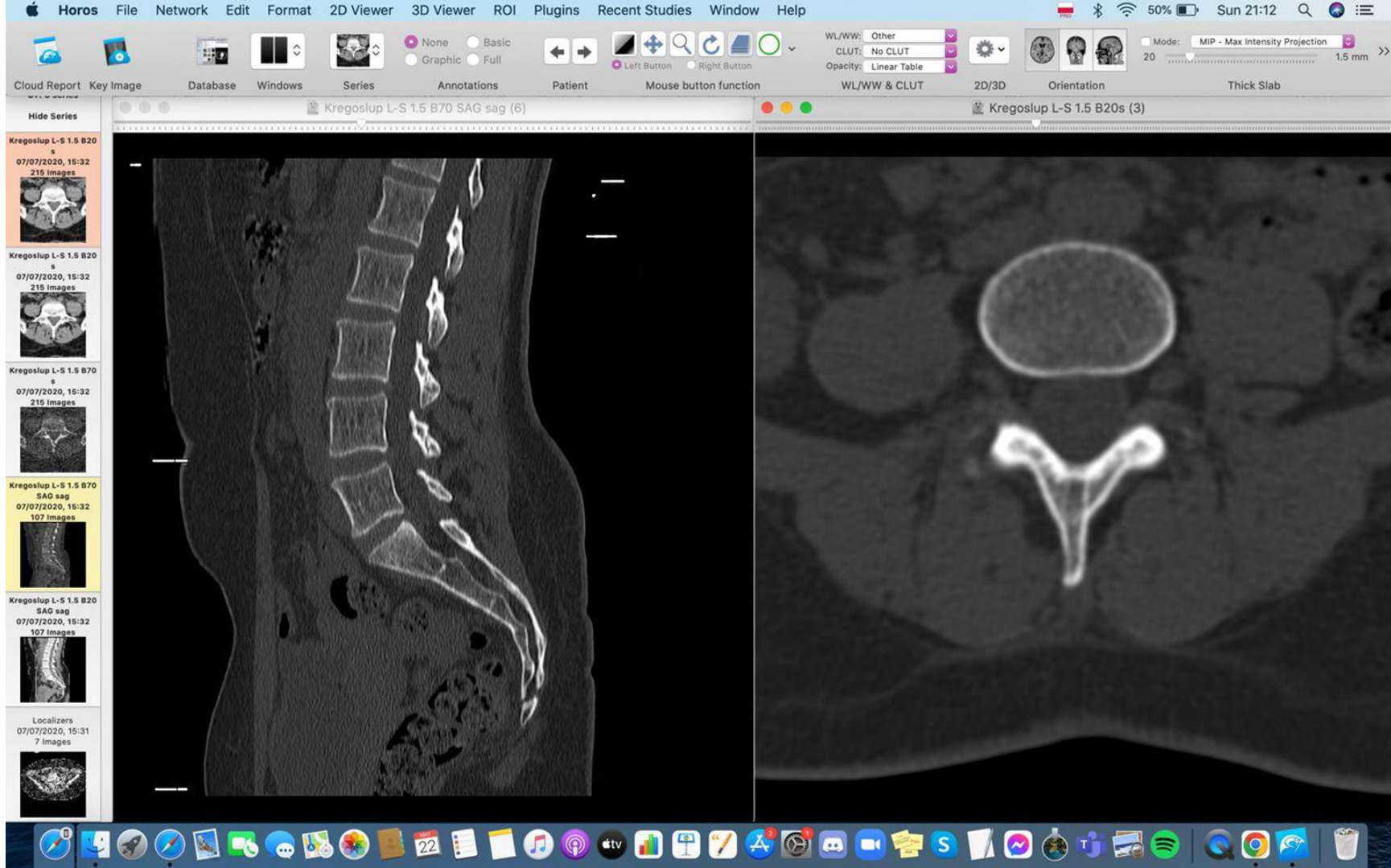
DICOM File (RA64)



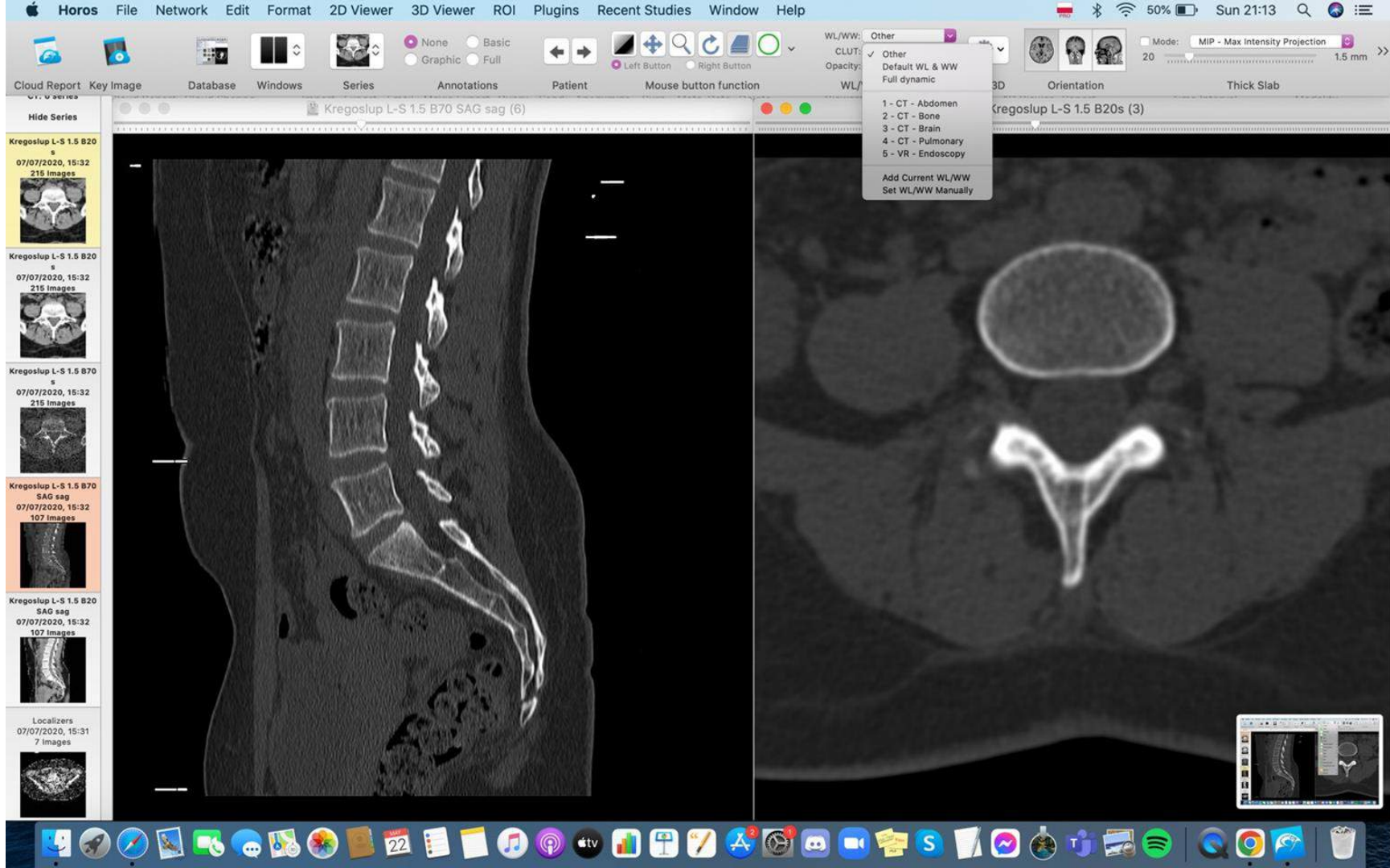
124 KB

JPG File









# Security measures

Those DICOM data are fully anonymized,

They are for your personal use,

Although they are anonymized please do not:

- share it
- “smear it” around internet

They contain bits of one’s “individual mark”



# Types of the bones

**Long bone** – length is more the 2x width.

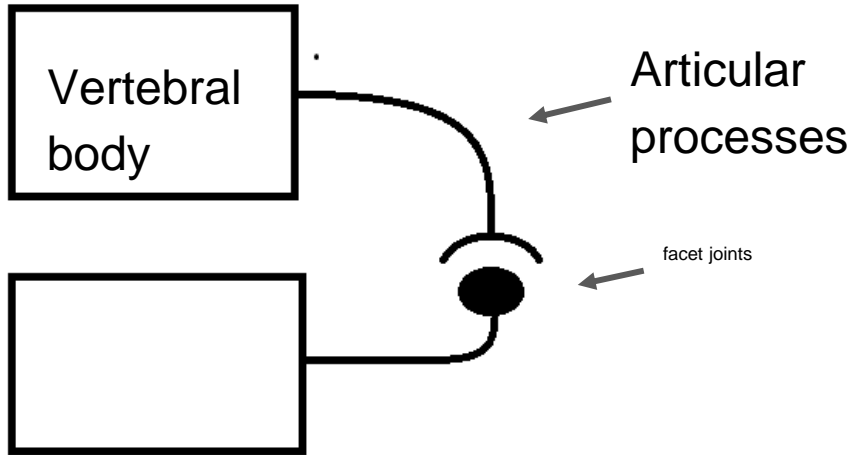
**Short bone** – the opposite to the above.

**Flat bone** – has a surface

**Irregular bone** – it's complicated - **vertebrae**



# Elements of the vertebra



Pedicles

Lamina

Spinous process

Transverse processes

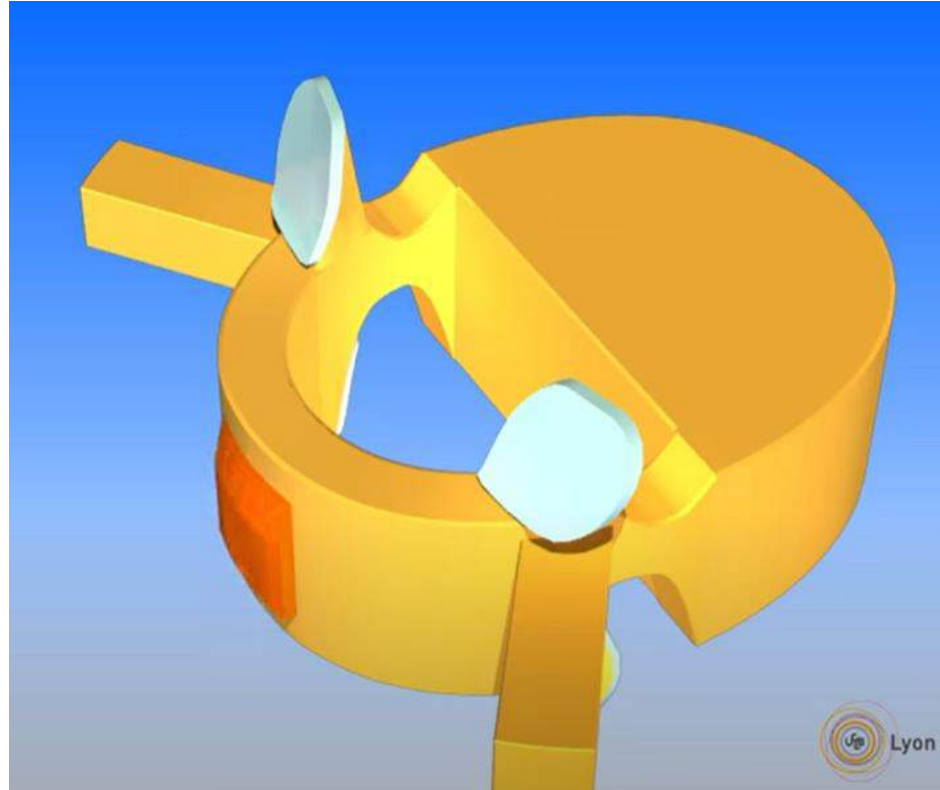
**Contact Points**  
**- loads transmission**

**Connecting elements**

**Spinal canal cover**

**Muscle attachments**

# Simplified view of the vertebra



# Types of studies

X-ray

CT

MRI



# Computer tomography - bony structures

Vertebral body

Pedicles

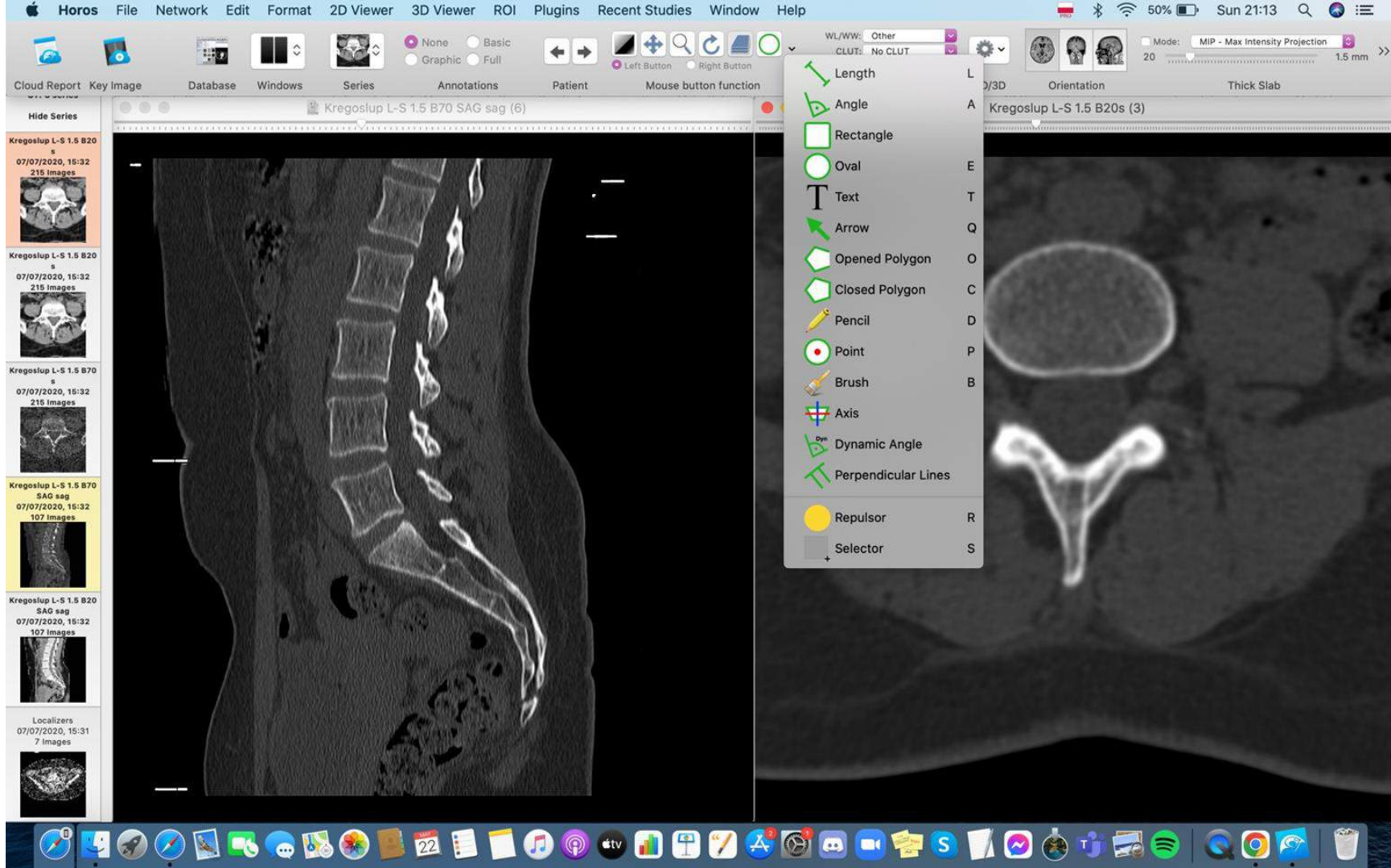
Lamina

Facets

Spinal process

Transverse process





## Anthropometric approach to lumbar vertebral body volumes

[Alexandre Caula](#), [Gautier Metmer](#)  & [Eric Havet](#)

[Surgical and Radiologic Anatomy](#) **38**, 303–308 (2016) | [Cite this article](#)

# Vertebral body volume

Vertebral body volume increased gradually from T1 to L4 with the exception of L5, which measured to be smaller than L4.

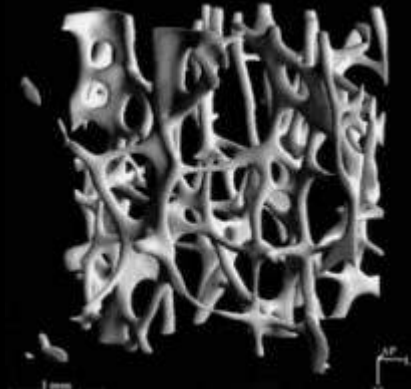
- mean lumbar vertebrae volume was **35 cm<sup>3</sup>**
  - Range 19.7 to 61.5 cm<sup>3</sup>.
  - Men had larger volume vertebral bodies only in the lumbar spine compared with women.

# How much bone is in the bone ?

BoneVolume / TotalVolume

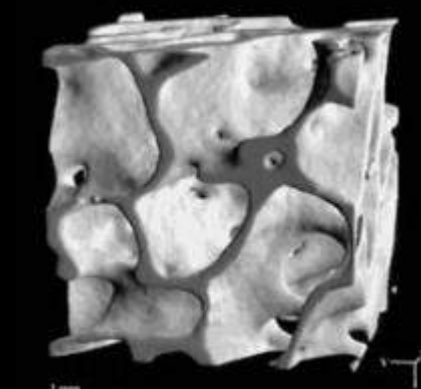
Lumbar spine

22,6%



Femoral head

48,1%

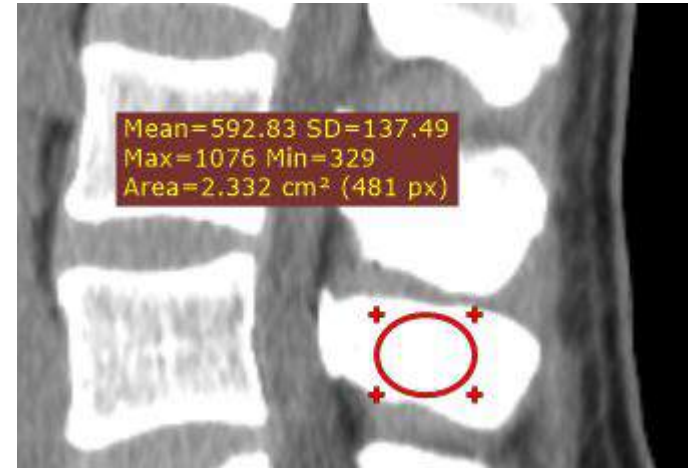
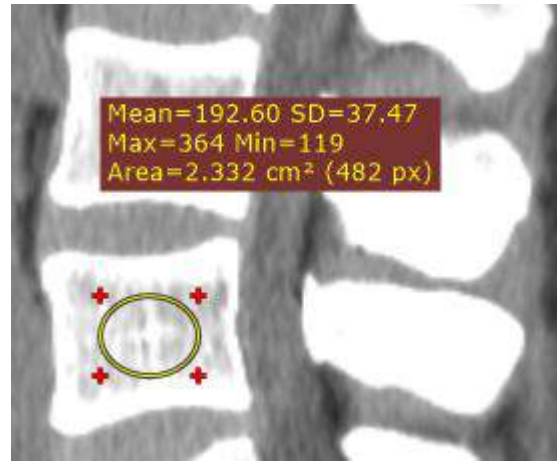


Hildebrand T, Laib A, Müller R, Dequeker J, Rüeggsegger P. Direct three-dimensional morphometric analysis of human cancellous bone: microstructural data from spine, femur, iliac crest, and calcaneus. J Bone Miner Res. 1999 Jul;14(7):1167-74.

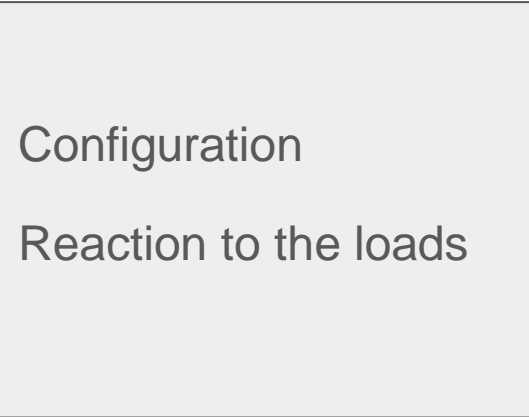
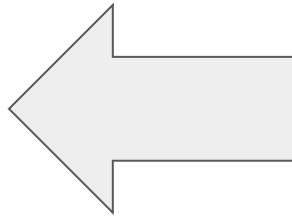
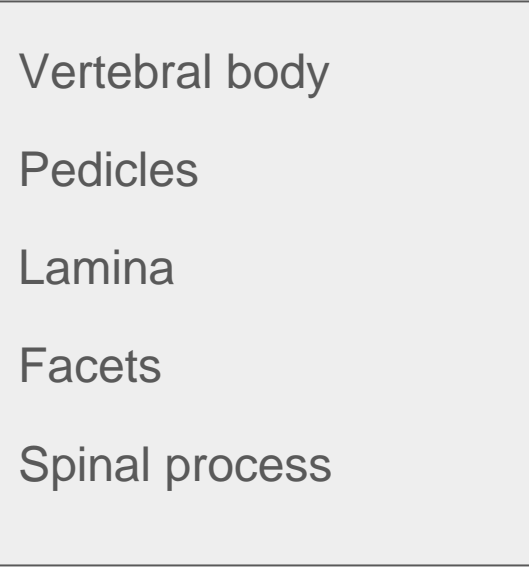
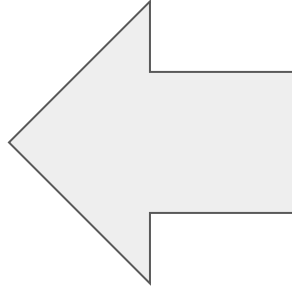
# Bone density - [Hounsfield scale](#)

	cancelous	cortical
Peripheral skeleton	+300 to +400	+500 to +1900
Spine	<a href="#">195.7 ± 55.5</a>	
Spine osteoporosis	97.9 ± 58.8	

Water = freezing point

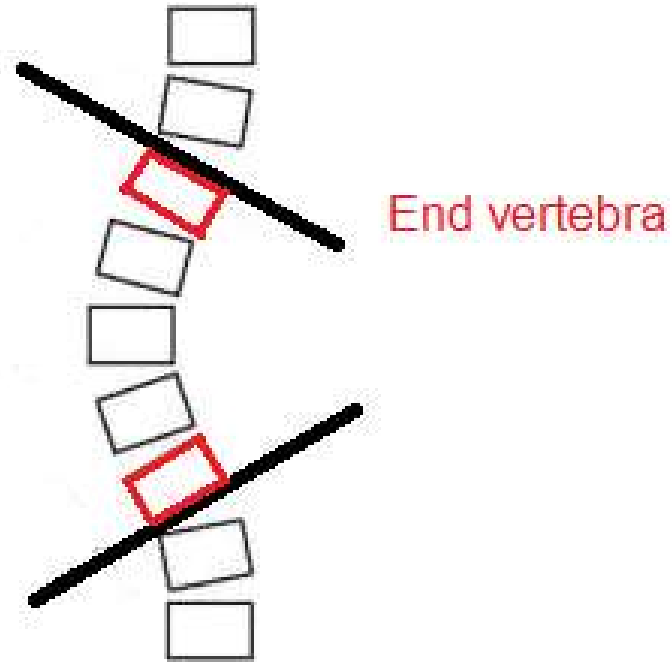


X-ray





# Measuring the scoliosis



# MRI

Soft tissue

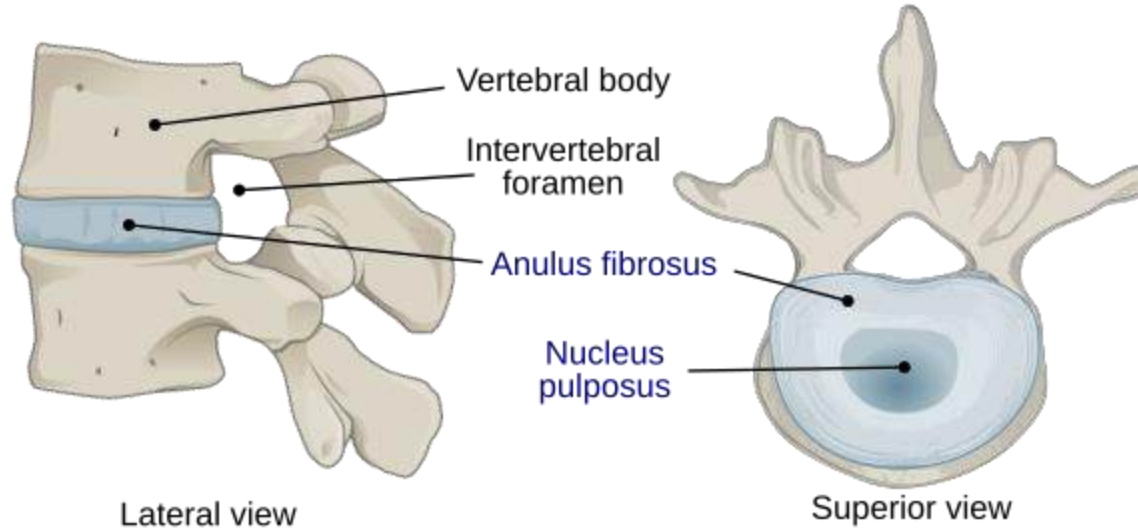
Weighted images T1 and T2 ([more about](#))

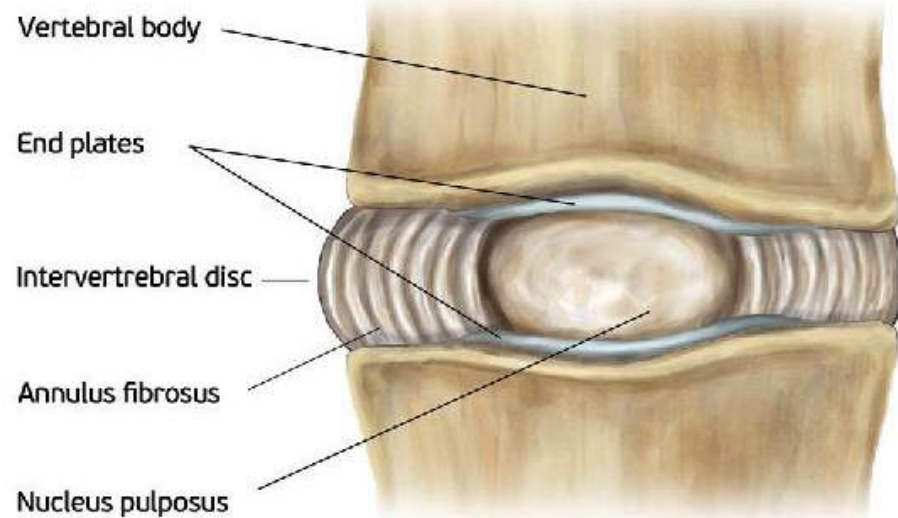


Degeneration changes - T

Tissue	T1-Weighted	T2-Weighted
CSF	Dark	Bright
Muscle	Gray	Dark Gray
Spinal Cord	Gray	Light Gray
Fat (subcutaneous tissue)	Bright	Light
Disk (if intact and hydrated)	Gray	Bright
Air (pharynx)	Very Dark	Very Dark
<b>Inflammation</b> (edema, infarction, demyelination)	Dark	Bright

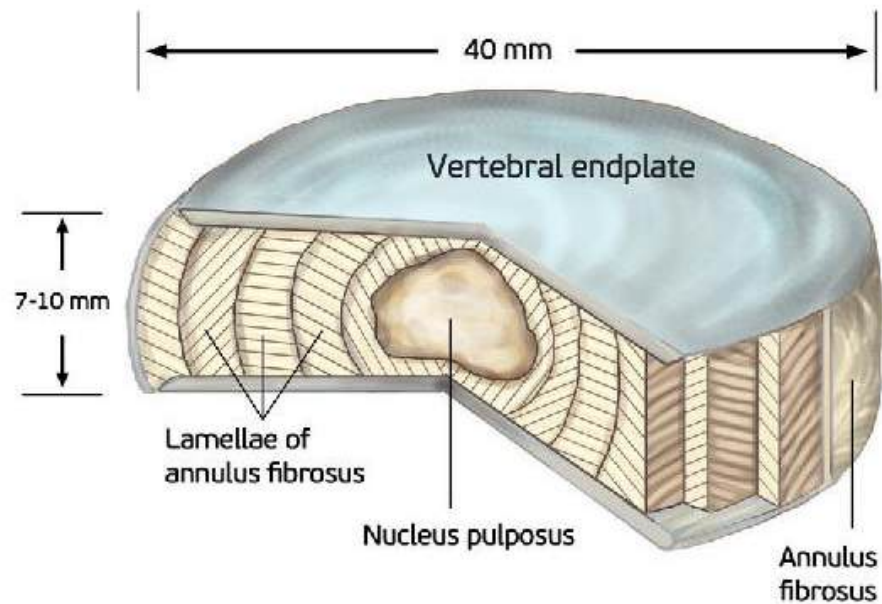
# Intervertebral disc



**A**

ANTERIOR

POSTERIOR

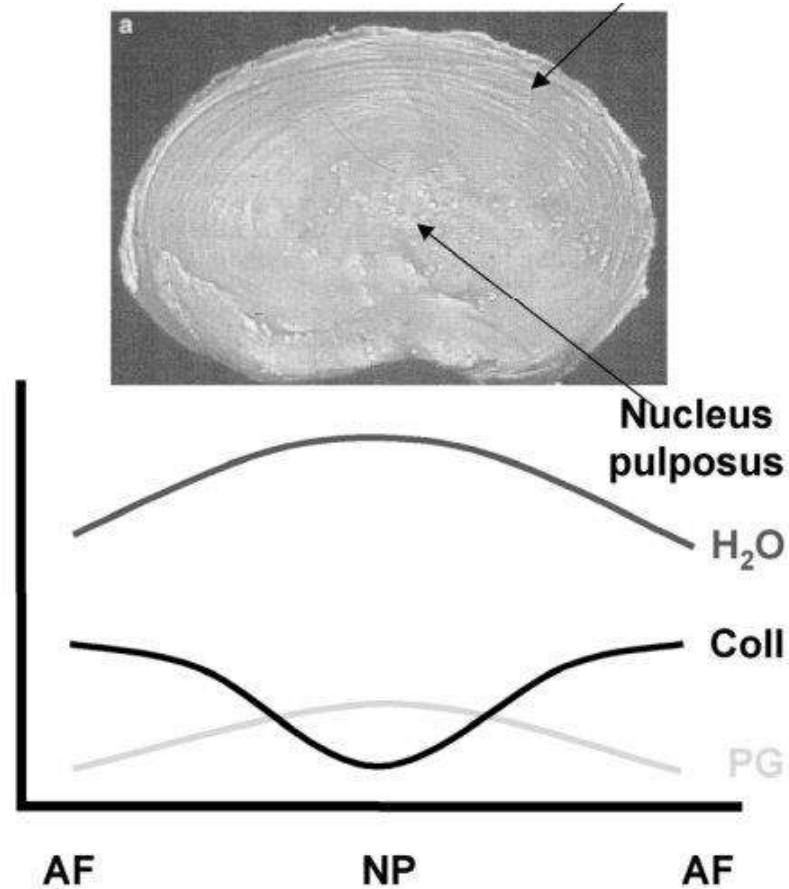
**B**

# IVD components

1.  $H_2O$
2. collagen
3. PGY- proteoglycans

AF

NP





# Disc degeneration scenarios



Dehydration

Loss of the water



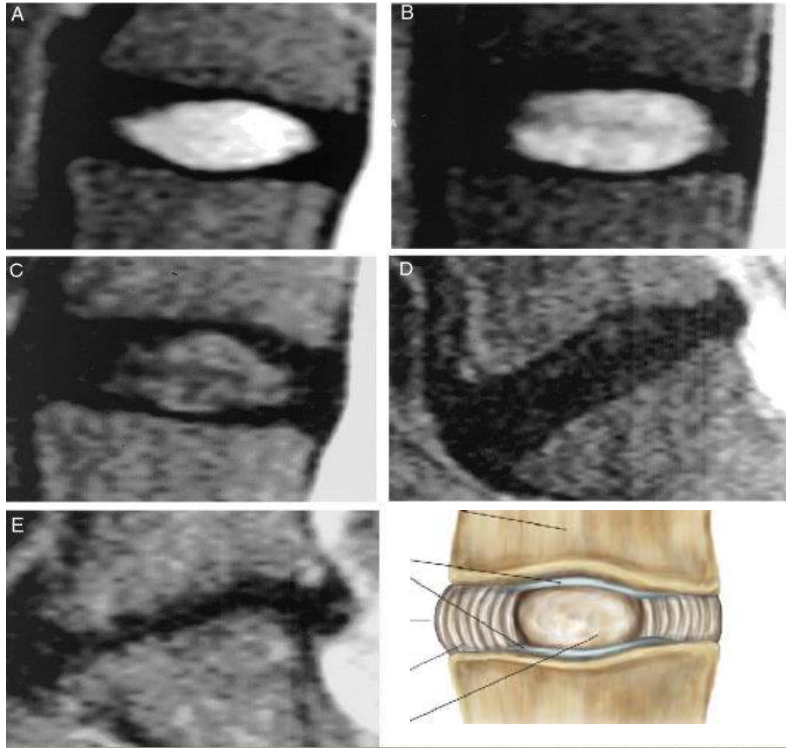
Annulus fibrosus  
failure



# MRI - Pfirrmann classification

## H<sub>2</sub>O content

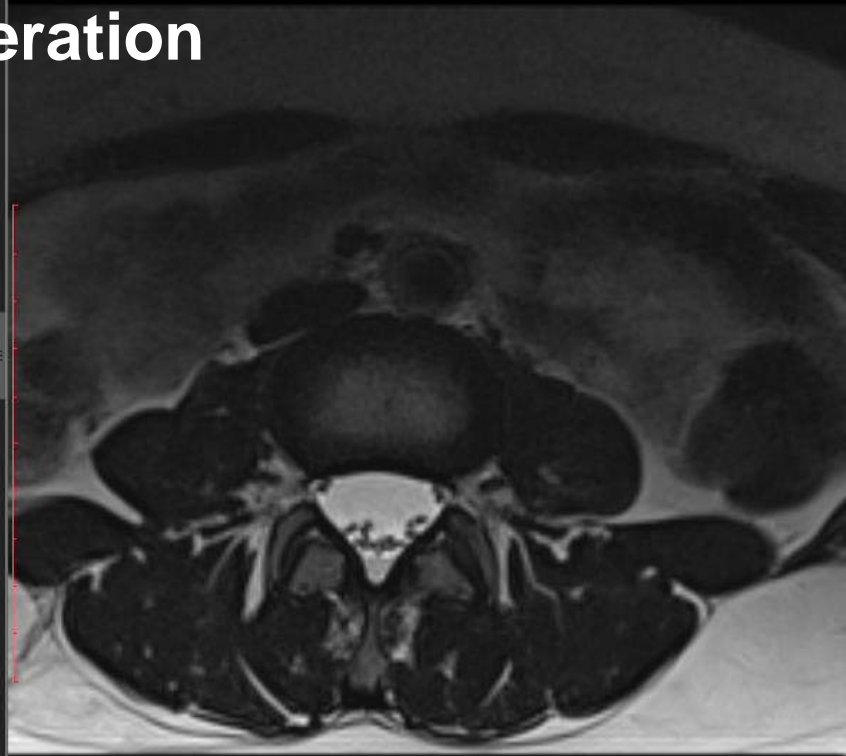
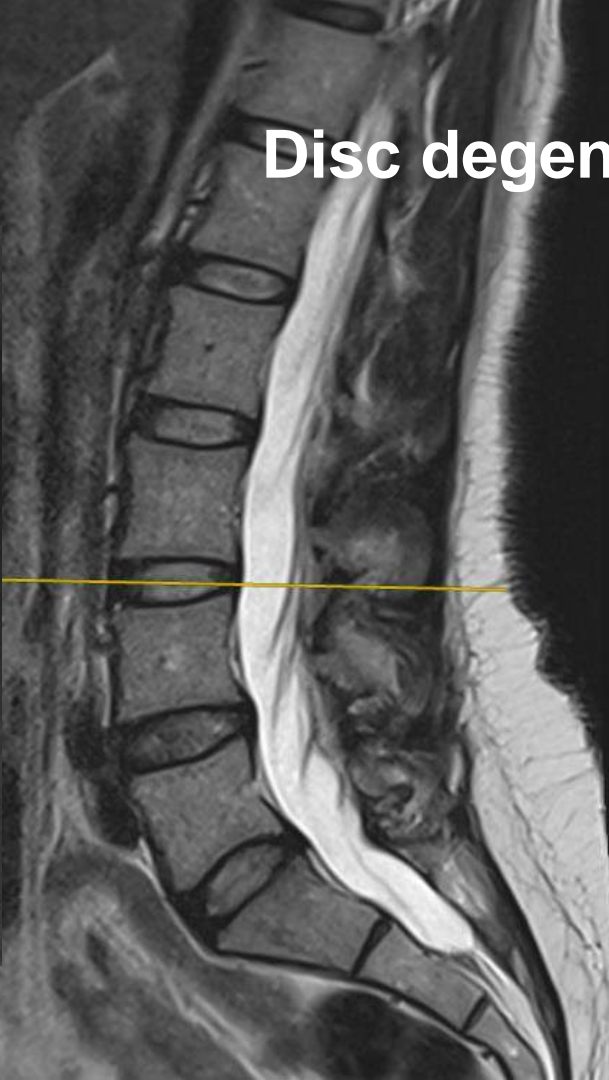
## Dehydration - scenario #1



Grade	Structure	Distinction of nucleus and annulus	Signal Intensity	Height of intervertebral disc
I	Homogenous, bright white	Clear	Hyperintense, isointense to cerebrospinal fluid	Normal
II	Inhomogenous with or without horizontal bands	Clear	Hyperintense, isointense to cerebrospinal fluid	Normal
III	Inhomogenous, grey	Unclear	Intermediate	Normal to slightly decreased
IV	Inhomogenous, grey to black	Lost	Intermediate to hypointense	Normal to moderately decreased
V	Inhomogenous, black	Lost	Hypointense	Collapsed disc space

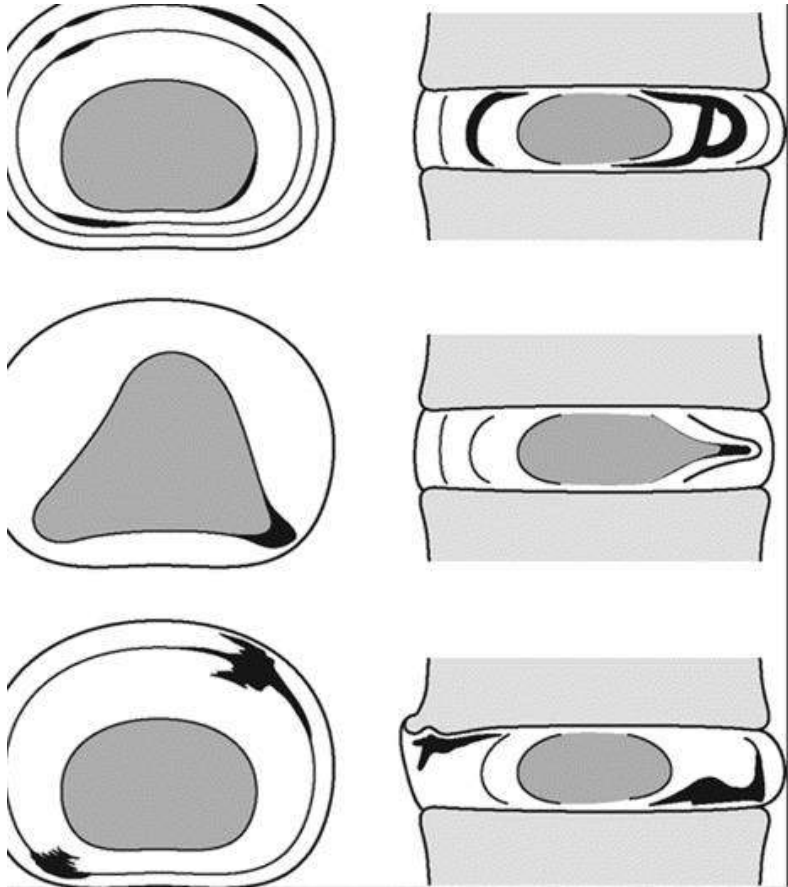
\*Adapted from Pfirrmann et al. (2001) (8)

# Disc degeneration

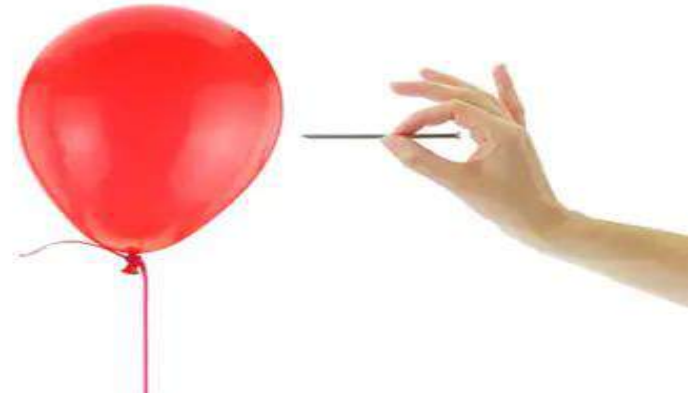


T2 weighted mri

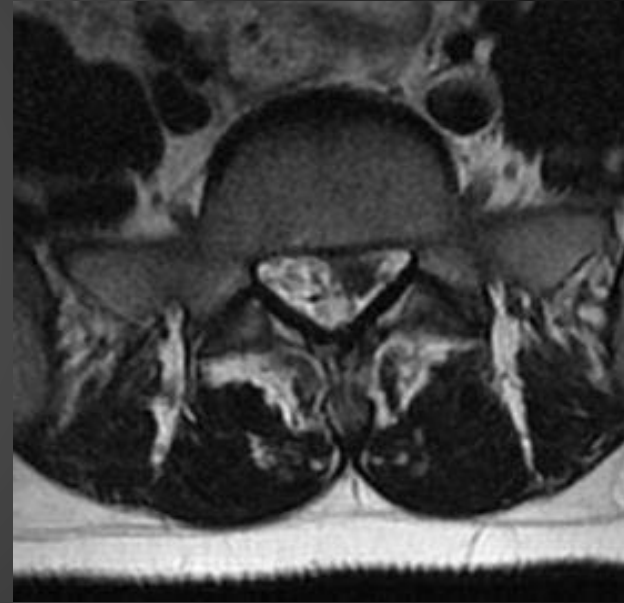
## Degeneration of the AF - scenario #2



**Soft tissue  
problems**



# Disc degeneration



T2 weighted mri



# Online resources

## Our website

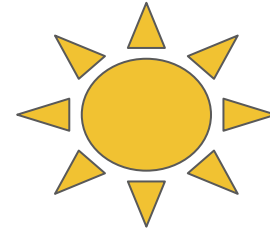
<https://human.biodigital.com/explore>

<https://3dmdb.com/en/3d-models/dicom/>

<https://www.dicomlibrary.com/>

<http://www.osirix-viewer.com/resources/dicom-image-library/>

if you find anything interesting add  
as the comment to the slide



What next?

**Spine is a puzzle.**

**We will be solving  
the puzzle of  
degenerative spine.**



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