

Medical Imaging Report

MRI BRAIN/C-T-L SPINE

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(MRI) BRAIN/C-T-
L SPINE Accession: 11243615

REPORT:

MRI BRAIN, CERVICAL, THORACIC AND LUMBAR SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

HISTORY:

Query new MS, diplopia, left foot drop, bilateral arm paresthesia, full spine pain

TECHNIQUE:

MR images of the cervical and thoracic spine were acquired with intravenous contrast.

COMPARISON: None available.

FINDINGS:

BRAIN

There are multiple T2/FLAIR hyperintense lesions in supratentorial brain including juxtacortical and deep white matter with early confluence on the right side, also involving hypothalamus more prominent on the right. Lesions involve corpus callosum perpendicular to the ventricular surface. Some show mild rim diffusion restriction suggestive for active lesion.

There are several infratentorial lesions, involving posterior cerebellar hemisphere, right middle cerebellar peduncle and pons.

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No mass effect or midline shift. No hydrocephalus or extra-axial fluid collection.

Normal flow-void within the major intracranial arteries and dural venous sinuses. Visualized extracranial structures appear unremarkable.

SPINE

There are multiple short segment high T2 signal intensity lesions involving the cervical cord extending down to the T1 level and a tiny possible lesion within the left aspect of lower thoracic cord (series 19-image 8). Cauda equina nerve roots appear unremarkable.

Cervical, thoracic and lumbar alignment and vertebral body heights are preserved. No concerning bone marrow signal change.

No significant degenerative changes identified. No canal or foraminal stenosis.

IMPRESSION:

Extensive T2/FLAIR hyperintense lesions in supratentorial and infratentorial brain and cervical cord, mostly keeping with demyelinating process which meets McDonald's criteria for dissemination in space.

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