

:
 : 105
 , (, ,) ,
 , 가
 가 가 36
 : L1 - 2 3.4%, L2 - 3 14.4%, L3 - 4 33%, L4 -
 5 33%, L5 - S1 16.9%가 38.6%,
 45.4%, 16% 77.3%
 , 38 47.4% 100%, 77.3% 36
 , 가
 :

(lateral lumbar disc herniation)
 (intervertebral foramen) 가 (3-5, 7-9).
 (foraminal and
 extraforaminal disc herniation), (far
 lateral lumbar disc herniation or extreme lateral lumbar disc
 herniation) (1, 2).
 1 - 11.7%
 (1-6).
 가 (intraspinal) (foraminal)
 (extraforaminal)

2005 1 2007 3 27
 3,852
 105 (2.73%)
 18 87 53
 46 , 59

¹
² 2007 8 9 2007 12 14 1.5 T (Signa TwinSpeed, General

Electric, Milwaukee, WI) unit, 1.5T (Vision, Siemens Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany) unit, 3.0 T (Achieva, Philips medical system, Netherlands) unit

T2

가

L1 - 2, L2 - 3, L3 - 4, L4 - 5, L5 - S1

(facet joint)

(foraminal herniation),

(extraforaminal herniation),

and extraforaminal herniation)

가

105

36

69



Fig. 1. 54-year-old woman with foraminal disc herniation who had a right leg pain. Axial T1-weighted image through L2-L3 disc space demonstrates herniated disc material within intervertebral foramen (arrow).

(n=40),

(n=25),

(n=5),

(n=4)

69

가

36

(

)

0.05

p

(foraminal

105

119

L1 - 2 3.4% (4/119), L2 - 3

14.4% (17/119), L3 - 4 33% (39/119), L4 - 5

33% (39/119), L5 - S1 16.9% (20/119)가



Fig. 2. 34-year-old man with half foraminal and half extraforaminal disc herniation. He had a paresthesia in posterior surface of right leg. Axial T1-weighted image through the L4-L5 level shows a half foraminal and half extraforaminal disc herniation (thick arrow) displacing the nerve (thin arrow) posteriorly. The patient had no symptoms in anterior surface of right lower leg, therefore it was judged that this disc lesion had no relation with clinical symptom.

L3-4 L4-5

가 38.6% (46/119),
 가 45.4% (54/119),
 가 16% (19/119) (Fig. 1 - 3).
 77.3% (92/ 119) S1
 119 (100%) 5
 119 92 (77.3%)가 L4-5
 L5-S1
 27
 가 8 , 가 6 ,
 가 13 , 27
 12 , 12 ,
 3 .
 3 (Fig. 4).
 36
 가 38
 18
 (47.4%) (Fig. 5).
 가 7 ,
 가 6 ,
 가 2 ,
 가 1 ,
 가 4 .



Fig. 3. 35-year-old man with extraforaminal disc herniation. He had a left leg pain and paresthesia. Axial T2-weighted image through L3-L4 disc level demonstrates right extraforaminal disc herniation (arrow).

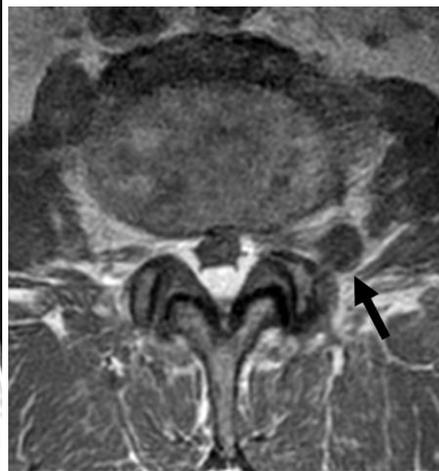
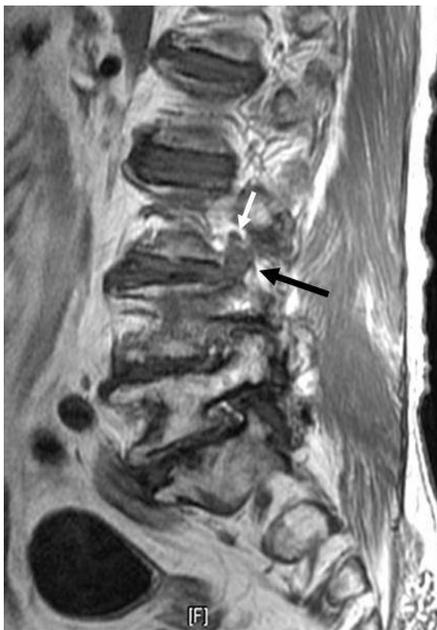


Fig. 4. 67-year-old man with low back pain, left leg pain and numbness. Sagittal T1-weighted image (A) shows extraforaminal herniation with cephalad migration (arrow), displacing the adjacent nerve (white arrow) superiorly, however herniated disc was not seen on axial image (not shown). Enhanced axial T1-weighted images through L3-4 disc level with thin section (B, C) demonstrate this lesion (arrows).

(Table 1).
 36 , 38
 32 (84%) 가
 가 15 (47%),
 가 17 (53%)
 L5 - S1
 L3 - 4 , L4 - 5
 (percutaneous
 endoscopic discectomy)

가 , Fankhauser (1) L4 - 5
 L5 - S1 38%, 43%가 Lejeune (5)
 L4 - 5 51.8%, L5 - S1 35%가
 Fankhauser (1) 92 60
 , 92 4 , 가
 36 28 가
 100%가
 77.3%가

Table 1. Comparison of MR imaging findings between patients with or without radiculopathy

	Radiculopathy (+) (n=18)	Radiculopathy (-) (n=20)	P value
Displacement of the adjacent nerve	15	17	0.8881
Location			
Foraminal	6	6	0.4169
Extraforaminal	9	7	
Foraminal and Extraforaminal	3	7	

(4, 7).
 90% L4 - 5, L5 -
 S1 (10).
 L2 - 3, L3 - 4
 Osborn (10)

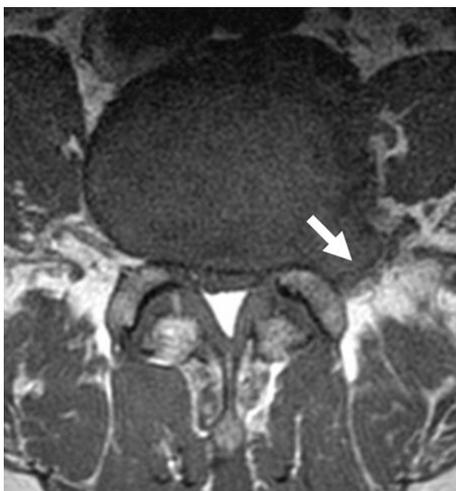


Fig. 5. 66-year-old man with low back pain and pain in the posterior surface of left leg and anterior surface of left calf. Axial T1-weighted image through L4-5 disc (A) and sagittal T1-weighted image (B) demonstrate foraminal and extraforaminal disc material (arrows) displacing the adjacent nerve superiorly.

A

B

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Lateral Lumbar Disc Herniation: MR Imaging Findings and Correlation with Clinical Symptoms¹

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Purpose: To evaluate MRI findings of lateral lumbar disc herniations (LLDHs) and to determine whether those correlate with clinical symptoms.

Materials and Methods: The study included 105 patients with LLDHs that were diagnosed by MRI. The distribution and location of the LLDHs (foraminal, extraforaminal, and foraminal and extraforaminal), the displacement of adjacent nerves, and the detection rate of LLDHs from axial and sagittal images were reviewed retrospectively by two radiologists. 36 patients were included in evaluating whether location of LLDHs and displacement of adjacent nerve correlate with radiculopathy.

Results: The distributions of the LLDHs were 3.4% at L1 - 2, 14.4% at L2 - 3, 33% at L3 - 4, 33% at L4 - 5, and 16.9% at L5-S1. The locations were foraminal in 38.6% of cases, extraforaminal in 45.4% of cases, and foraminal and extraforaminal in 16% of cases. In addition, 77.3% of the diagnosed LLDH cases displaced the adjacent nerve. The detection rates of LLDHs in the axial and sagittal images were 100% and 77.3%, respectively. In 36 patients, 47.4% had radiculopathy related to LLDHs. Location of LLDHs and displacement of adjacent nerve had no statistically significant difference between patients with or without radiculopathy.

Conclusion: MRI is an effective method for evaluating the location of LLDHs and their influence on adjacent nerves. The axial image is more important than the sagittal image in diagnosing LLDHs. The location of LLDHs and the displacement of adjacent nerve were not found to be related to radiculopathy.

Index words : Magnetic resonance (MR)
Intervertebral disk
Lumbar vertebrae

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