Medical Center JSC“Admiralteyskiye Werfi”
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Laser diagnostic department
Magnet-resonance tomography
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Patient: Ratnikova Natalia Aleksandrovna
Examination protocol number and journal number 13752 / 13752
Examination date: 22/04/2014
Area of examination: Neck and cervical vessels
Age: 35 Sex: Female

I/v contrasting (medicine “Omnicsan”) was used: *No*

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***Research protocol:***

On the MRI tomogram series of cervical part the physiological lordosis is smoothed.
Destructive changes in vertebrae are not revealed. Regular characteristic features of signals from vertebra spine.
In motor cervical segments of spine distrophic changes in shape of moderate reduction of intervertebral discs on C4-Th1 level are revealed. Signal intensity changes from intravertebral discs on Th2WI, hardening of disc bulges beyond vertebral bodies, minor marginal bony growths.
Data on presence of significant dorsal protrusions and intervertebral disc hernia in cervical spine are not revealed. Intervertebral foramina have a regular configuration, usual sizes, are enough symmetrical. Lumen of spinal canal is open.
Structure of cervical spinal cord is not changed.
MRI signs of changes in liquorocirculation are not revealed.
Paravertebral soft tissues are not changed.
By MRA of cervical vessels through the 3D PC method with subsequent rotation decreasing of signal intensity from blood flow is revealed, with reduction of right cervical artery lumen diameter along its whole length. Calibre of left cervical artery and speed of blood flow are corresponding to analogue characteristics of main artery. In V2 segment of both vertebral arteries arc curves are being visualized, as well as curves at an angle close to 90 degrees, which are not hemodinamically relevant. MR-signal from common carotid artery, internal and external carotid artery blood flow is not changed, enough symmetrical.

***Conclusion***:

MRI features of distrophic changes in cervical spine.
Data on presence of significant dorsal protrusions and intervertebral disc hernia in cervical spine are not revealed.
MRA picture of right cervical artery hypoplasia.
Pathological changes in V2 segments of both cervical arteries.