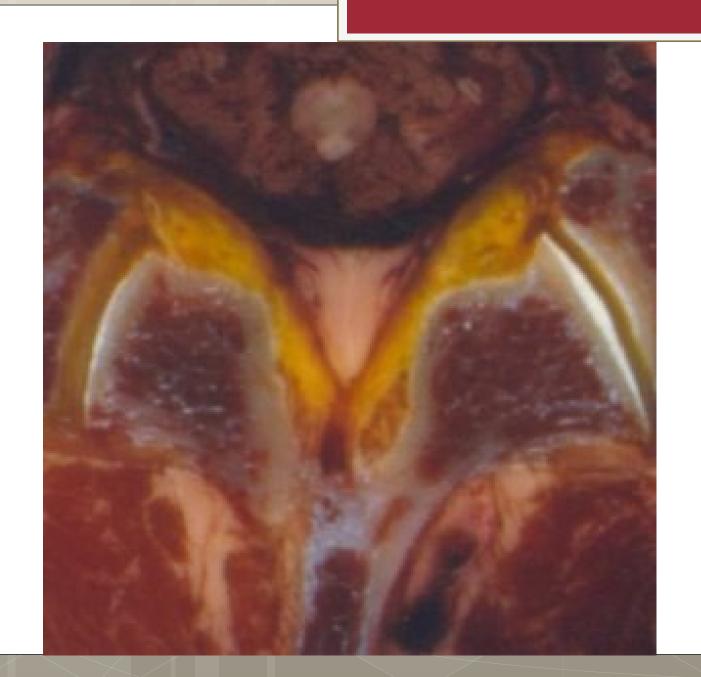
NUHS HOMECOMING 2022

MRI FACET ARTICULATIONS AND SPONDYLOLISTHESIS

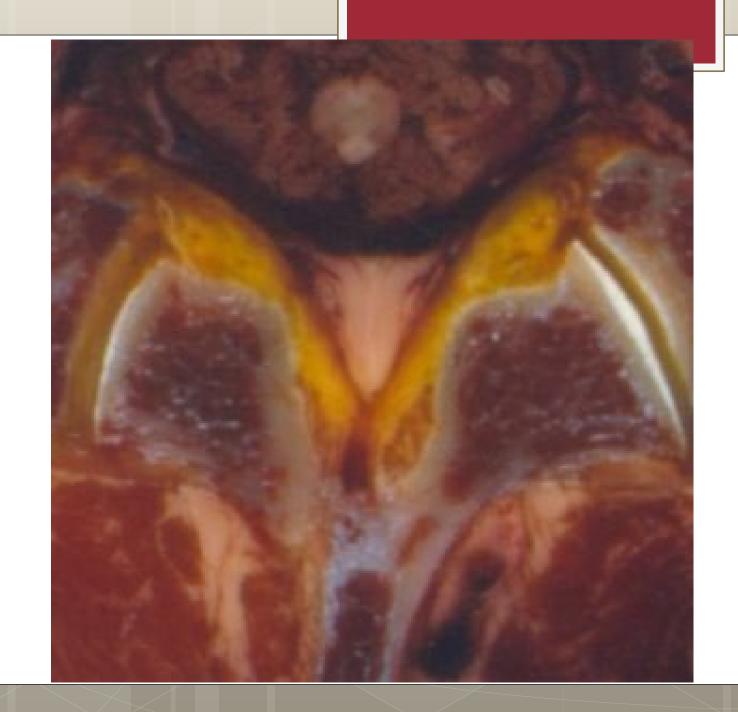
- CRUCIAL ANATOMIC REGION OF THE SPINE
- DIARTHRODIAL JOINT
- OPPOSING ARTICULAR CARTILAGE PROVIDING A LOW FRICTION ENVIRONMENT
- LIGAMENTOUS CAPSULE THAT ENCLOSES THE JOINT SPACE.





- ITS MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR ENSURES NORMAL HEALTH AND FUNCTION
- ABNORMALITY CAN LEAD TO
 DYSFUNCTION WHEN TISSUES ARE ALTERED
 BY TRAUMA, DEGENERATION, OR
 SURGICAL MODIFICATION

- THESE ARTICULATIONS INSURE THE MECHANICAL STABILITY AND OVERALL MOBILITY
- BONY ARTICULAR PILLARS
- CARTILAGE
- SYNOVIUM
- LIGAMENTOUS CAPSULE



- THE BONY PILLARS SUPPORT COMPRESSIVE LOADS
- CAPSULE LIGAMENTS RESISTS TENSILE FORCES

- DISC—ANTERIOR COLUMN
- FACETS—TWO POSTEROLATERAL COLUMNS
- AXIAL LOADING- 70/30

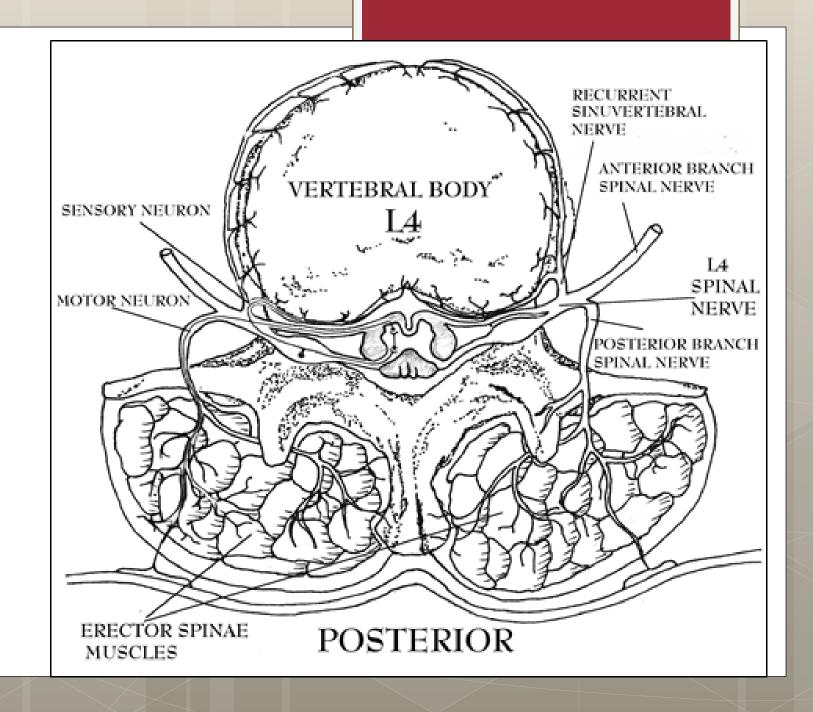
- IN THE LUMBAR SPINE FACETS BECOME VERTICALLY ORIENTED
- LIMITS FLEXABILITY IN LATERAL BENDING AND ROTATION
- PROTECTS THE DISC AND SPINAL NERVES FROM NONPHYSIOLOGICAL KINEMATIC MOTION TO CAUSE INJURY



- THE FACET CAPSULAR LIGAMENT COVERS THE FACET JOINT
- EACH CAPSULAR LIGAMENT HAS NONUNIFORM THICKNESS



- THE CAPSULE, SUBCHONDRAL BONE, SYNOVIUM ARE RICHLY INNERVATED
- MECHANORECEPTIVE, PROPRIOCEPTIVE, AND NOCIRECEPTIVE NERVE ENDINGS
- MECHANICAL LOADING NERVE ENDINGS TO INITIATE THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF PAIN
- PROVIDE FEEDBACK TO CNS



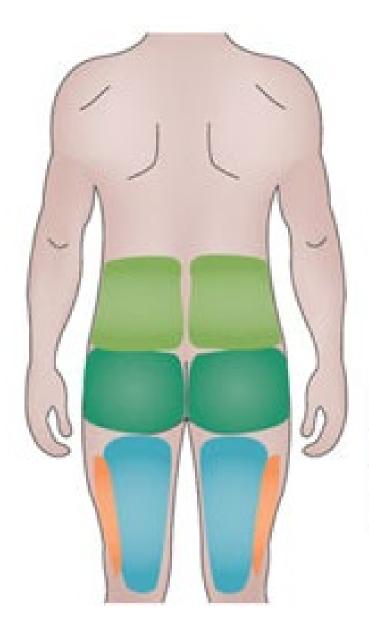
- RADIOLOGISTS ARE COMMONLY ASKED TO DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF FACET JOINT ARTHROSIS
- UNFORTUNATELY THERE IS NO REPORTS THAT CORRELATE
- ONGOING DEBATE WITH FACET DEGENERATIVE CHANGE AND LOW BACK PAIN

• FACET ARTHROSIS IS FUNCTIONALLY RELATED TO DEGENERATIVE DISC DISEASE WHICH AFFECTS THE ANTERIOR COLUMN

- FACET ARTHROSIS IS A CONTINUUM BETWEEN
 - LOSS JOINT SPACING
 - LOSS OF SYNOVIAL FLUID
 - LOSS OF CARTILAGE
 - BONY OVERGROWTH
 - CARTILAGE LOSS PROGRESSES RAPIDLY

- FACET ARTHROSIS EFFECTS VIRTUALLY EVERYONE AFTER THE AGE OF 60
- SUGGESTED THAT A MAJOR ROLE IN BACK PAIN IN THE ELDERLY
- NO GENDER PREFERENCE
- MOST LIKELY RELATED TO ABNORMAL MECHANICAL LOADING

- FACET ARTICULATIONS ARE CLINICALLY IMPORTANT IN SPINAL PAIN GENERATIORS
- INCREASE IN EXTENSION AND DECREASE IN FLEXION
- NO IRRADIATION BELOW THE KNEE
- POOR CORRELATION BETWEEN EXTENT OF DEGENERATIVE CHANGE AND PAIN



- Lumbar (L1–L5)
- Lower lumbar/gluteal (L2–S1)
- Posterior thigh (L3–S1)
- Lateral thigh (L2–S1)

 MECHANICAL STRESS IN FACETS THAT ARE MORE HORIZONTAL IN SAGITTAL PLANE TYPICALLY L4-L5





- IMAGING STUDIES HAVE SHOWN MORE EMPHASIS IN INFLAMATION OF THE JOINTS AND SURROUNDING SOFT TISSUES
- INFLAMMATION CAN CAUSE THE NON-RADIATING PAIN
- BONE PROLIFERATION IS THE RESPONSE INFLAMMATION AND AN ATTEMPT TO DIMINISH THE INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE



GRADE CRITERIA FOR FACET DEGENERATION

- O NORMAL FACET SPACE +/- 4MM
- NARROWING OF THE JOINT SPACE AND/OR SMALL PROLIFERATION AND/OR HYPERTROPHY
- 2 NARROW JOINT SPACE AND/OR PROLIFERATION AND/OR HYPERTROPHY AND/OR BONE EROSIONS
- 3 NARROW JOINT SPACE AND/OR PROLIFERATION AND/OR HYPERTROPHY AND/OR SEVERE BONE EROSIONS

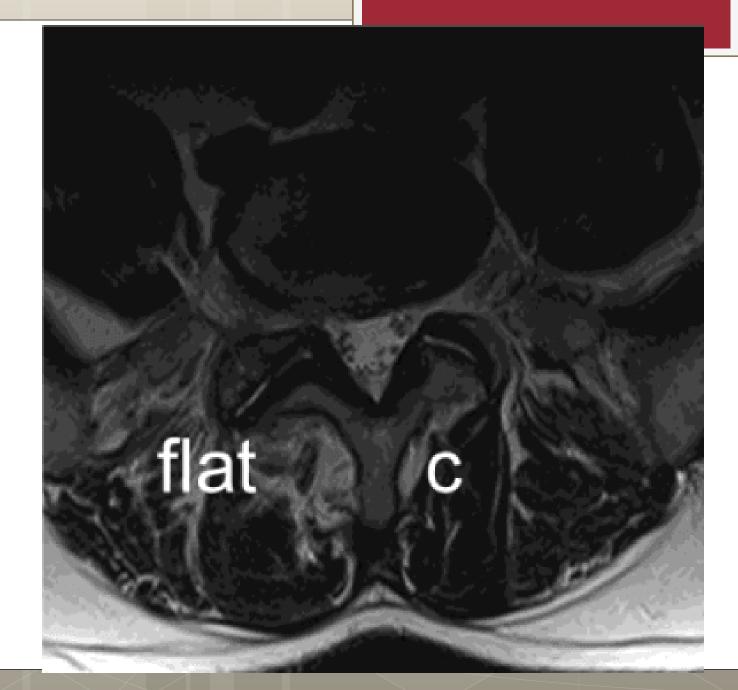
 WITH PROLIFERATIVE CHANGE ON THE FACET CAN CAUSE NEUROFORAMINAL COMPROMISE AND LEAD TO RADIATING PAIN

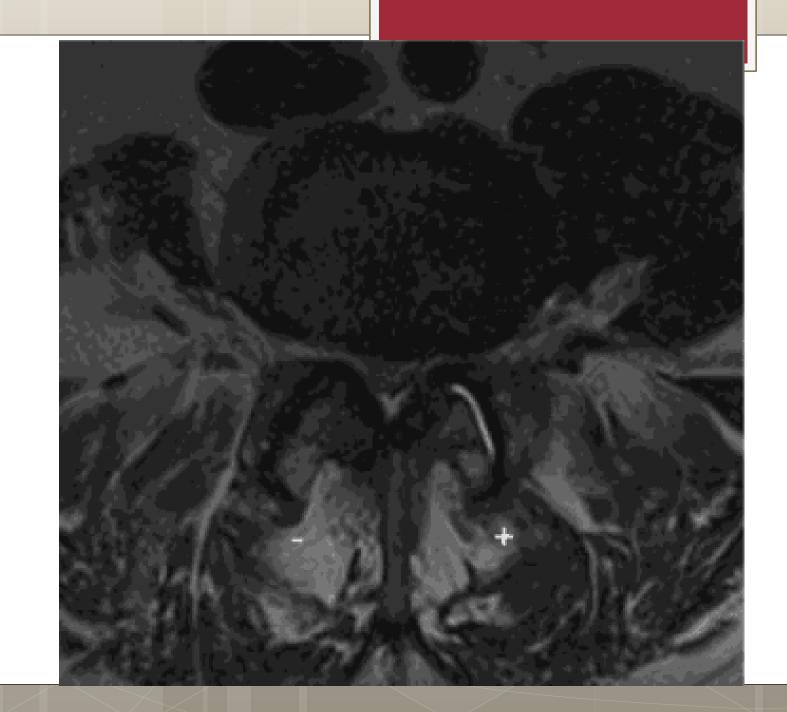
- SPONDYLOLISTHESIS (DEGENERATIVE TYPE)
- CAUSED BY FACET ARTHROSIS AND FAILURE OF THE MOTION SEGMENT
- LOSS OF CARTILAGE AND ARTICULAR REMODELING
- THE MORE SAGITTAL ORIENTATION OF FACETS THE LESS ABILITY OF RESTRAINT

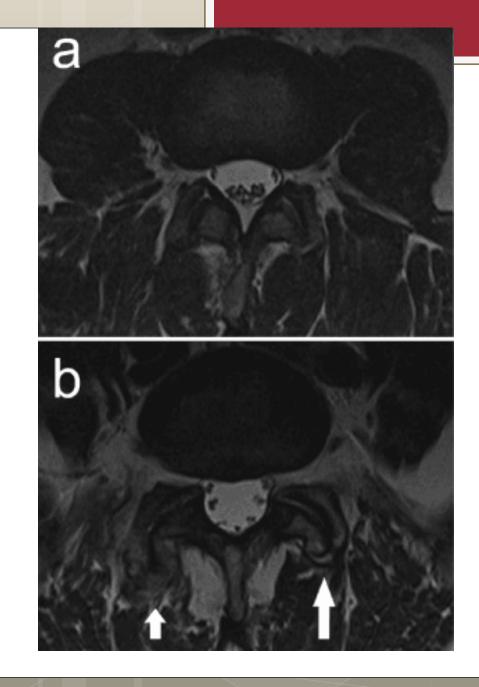
MEYERDING CLASSIFICATION

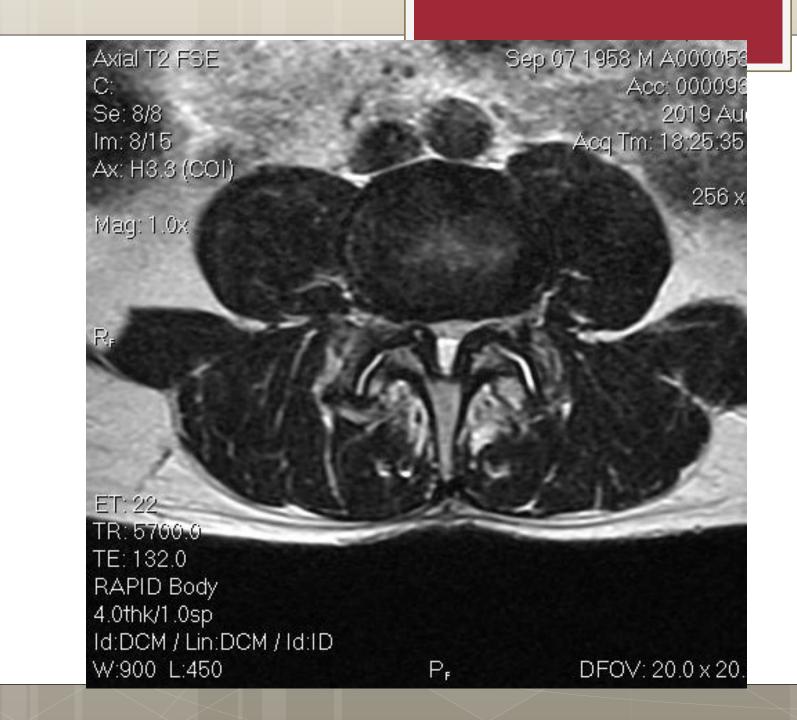
- 1 <25% DISPLACEMENT
- 2 25-50% DISPLACEMENT
- 3 50-75% DISPLACEMENT
- 4 >75% DISPLACEMENT
- 5 SPONYLOPTOSIS

- THE MORE HORIZONTAL THE ANGLE OF THE FACETS THE LACK OF RESTRAINT
- L4-L5 IS MOST COMMON OCCURRENCE
- LEADS TO SPINAL CANAL AND FORAMINAL COMPROMISE









CASE 1







