

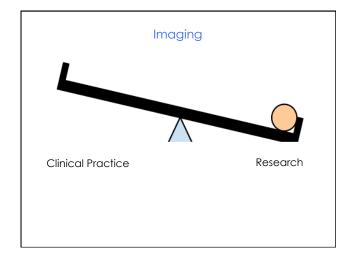
Disclosure...

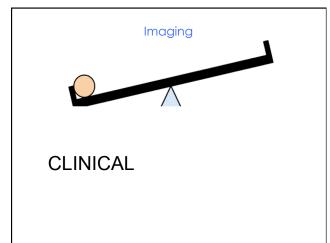
Relevant activities outside the body of this presentation include a 35% ownership/investment interest in the following medical consulting start-up:

Pain ID, LLC

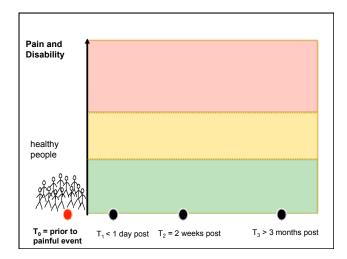
Work discussed in my presentation is supported by the National Institutes of Health: R01 - HD079076-01A1

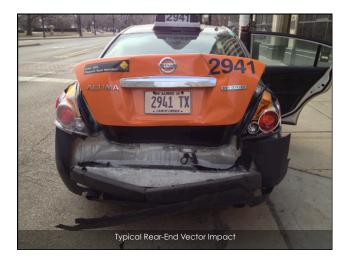


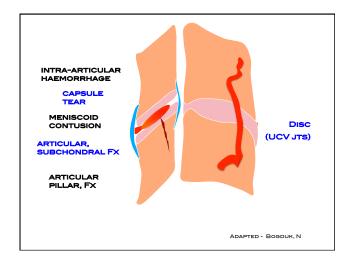


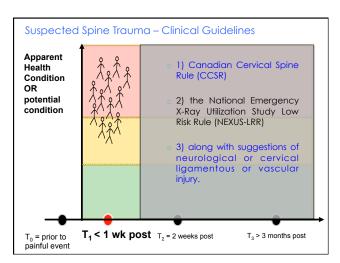


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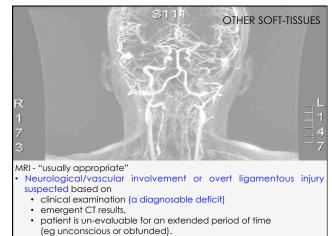












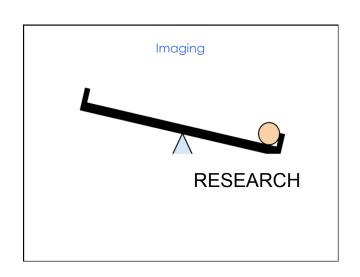
Clinical conclusions

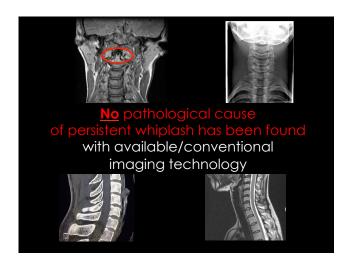
Plain x-rays remain a screening tool in low risk patients and offer a quick overview in significant trauma.

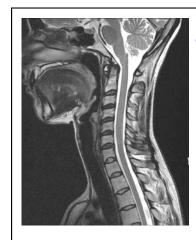
Helical CT with reconstructed images is the study of choice to exclude and define fractures.

MR offers significant advantages in patients with - neurologic symptoms, - evaluate the spinal cord, - vascular injury, - and soft tissue

RANZCR, 2015







N = 1211 <u>healthy volunteers</u> (20 – 70 years of age) 100 individuals per decade

- Disc bulging
- Spinal cord compression (SCC)
- Increased signal intensity in spinal cord

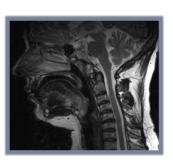
Nakashima et al., 2015



Conclusion. Disc bulging was frequently observed in asymptomatic subjects, even including those in their 20s. The number of patients with minor disc bulging increased from age 20 to 50 years. In contrast, the frequency of SCC and increased signal intensity increased after age 50 years, and this was accompanied by increased severity of disc bulging.

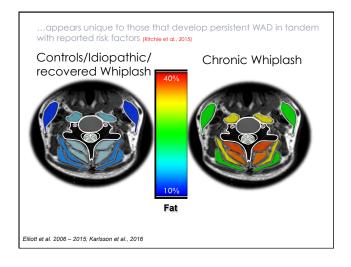
Nakashima et al., 2015

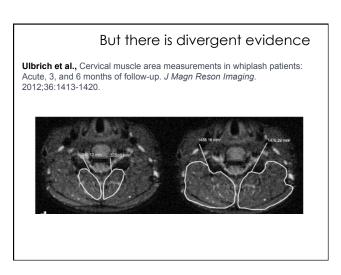
NORMAL PART OF GROWING OLD?

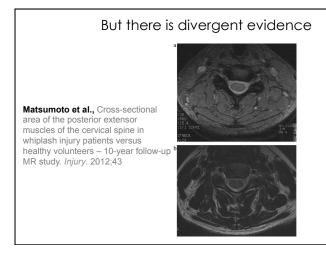




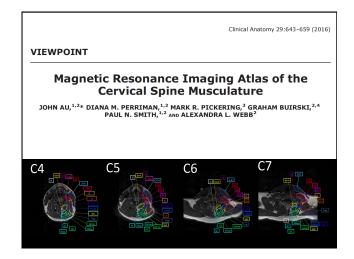
Other Pathologies (or observable responses to an injury event)

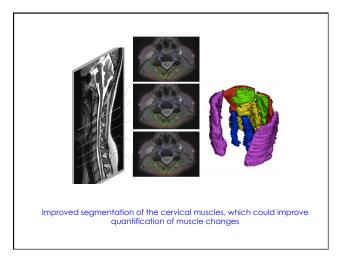


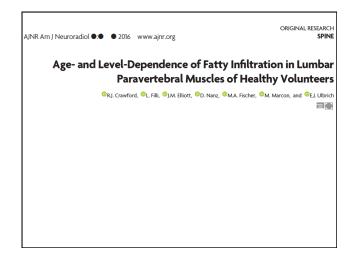


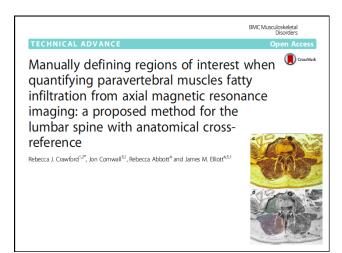


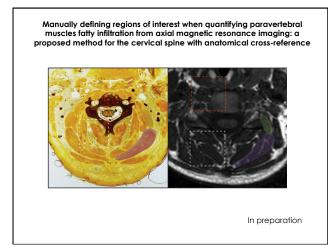


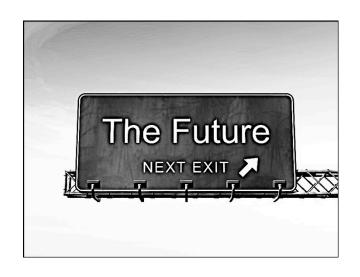


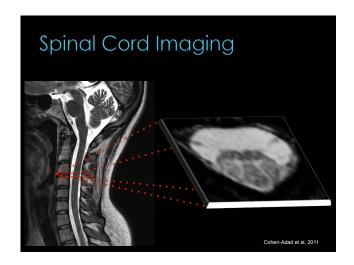


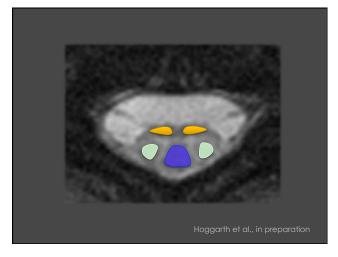


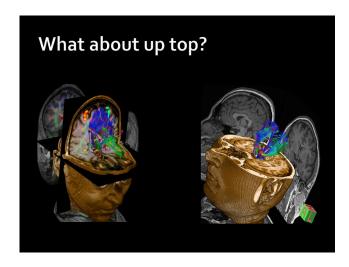


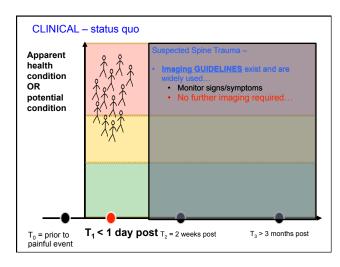


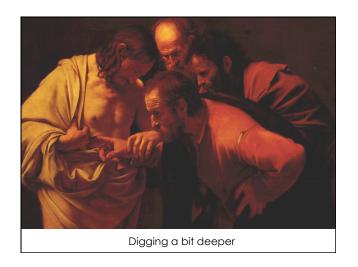


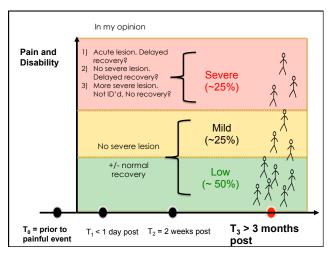


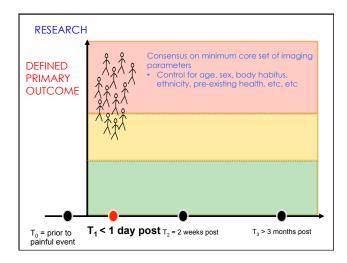














Thank You

