

## عنوان مقاله:

Evaluation of Incidental Findings on Lumbosacral MRI in Patients with Low Back Pain

## محل انتشار:

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## خلاصه مقاله:

**Background & Aims:** Low back pain is one of the most common problems and a symptom-related reason for visits to a physician, and one of the important causes of disability. It may also impose great costs on the individual and the health system. Most patients with back pain will recover within ۴ to ۶ weeks. One of the best paraclinical diagnostic methods is magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which may result in incidental findings of great importance to the patient. **Methods:** In this cross-sectional study, all cases in which lumbosacral MRI was performed due to back pain were investigated in terms of incidental findings. **Results:** The MR images of ۸۵۴ patients in ۲۰۱۲ were studied. Among these patients, ۴۰.۳% (۳۴۴) were male and ۵۹.۷% (۵۱۰) were female. Mean age of patients was ۴۳.۰۵ years with median of ۴۲ years. The incidental findings were observed in ۲۹.۷% (۲۵۴) of cases who had no clinical symptoms and were not investigated by the physician. Abnormal incidental findings were observed in ۹.۵% (۸۱) of male and ۲۰.۲% (۱۷۳) of female patients; this difference was significant ( $P = ۰.۰۰۱$ ). The prevalence of incidental findings was significantly higher in men of above ۴۲ years of age ( $P = ۰.۰۰۱$ ), but this difference was not significant in female patients ( $P = ۰.۵۱۳$ ). In total, the prevalence of incidental findings was higher in ages above ۴۲ ( $P = ۰.۰۰۴$ ). The most prevalent incidental findings were, respectively, renal cysts (۱۱.۵%), retroflexion of uterus (۵.۷%), and ovarian cyst (۴.۳%). Life threatening findings were aortic disorders ( $n=۱۱$ , ۱۱.۳ %) and important lesions ( $n=۲۸$ , ۳.۳%) requiring investigation. **Conclusion:** Incidental findings in MRI are important and since they might be the origin of pain or health threatening, require further evaluation.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Incidental findings, Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), Lumbosacral, Low back pain

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

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