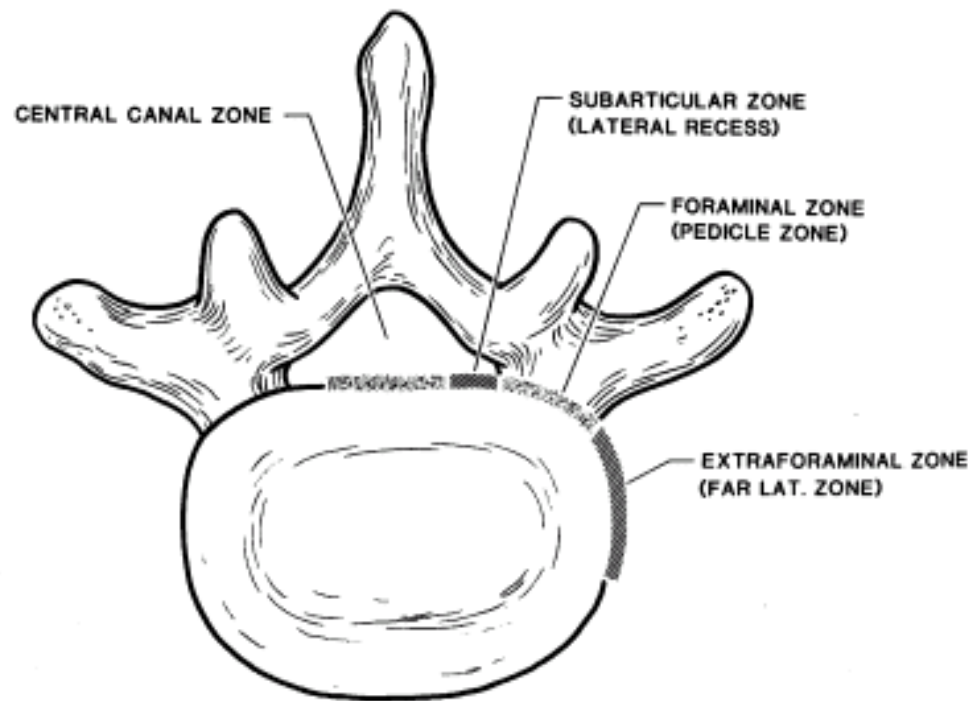
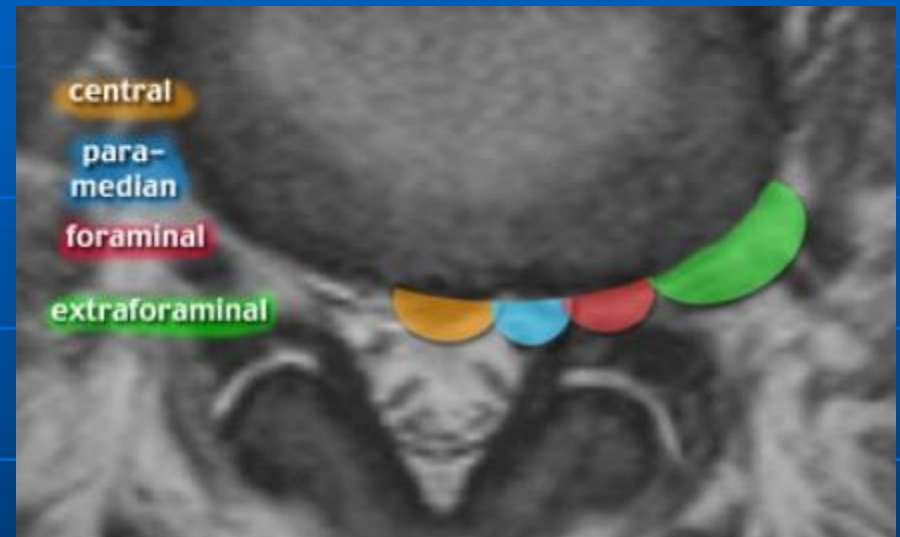
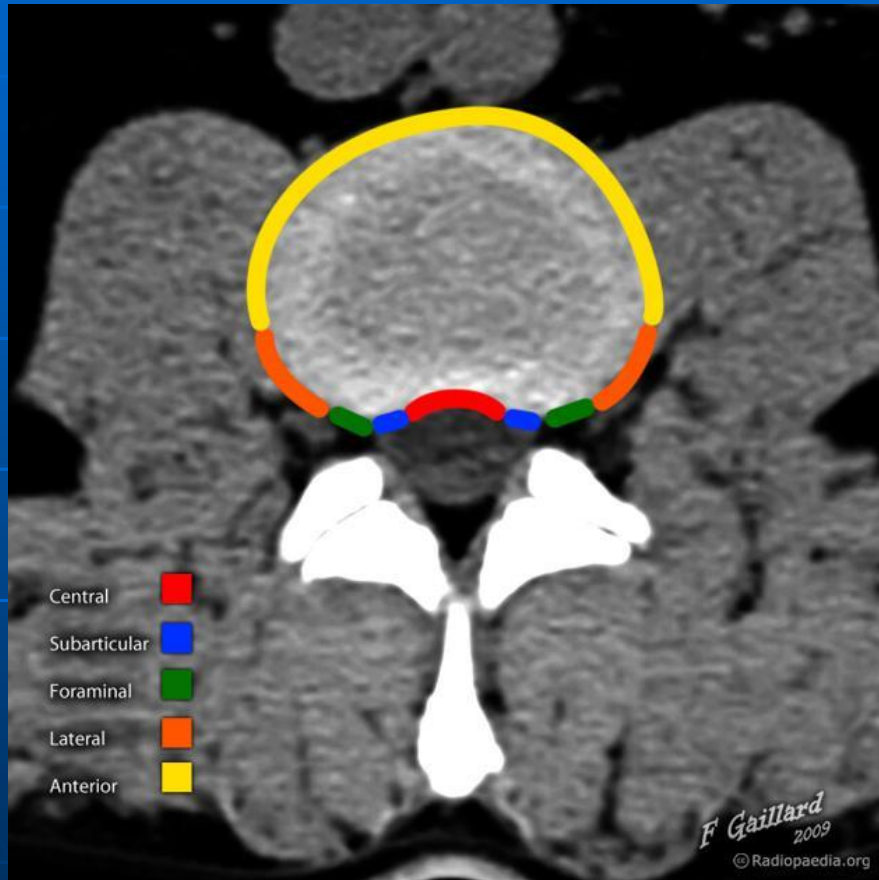


Sub articular zone at the level of the disc

In the axial image, the sagittal and parasagittal planes are called **zones**.





Localization of Herniated Discs

■ Central

- Since the posterior longitudinal ligament (PLL) is at its thickest in this region, the disc usually herniates slightly to the left or right of this central zone.

■ Subarticular

- Because the PLL is not as thick in this region, this is the number one region for disc herniations.

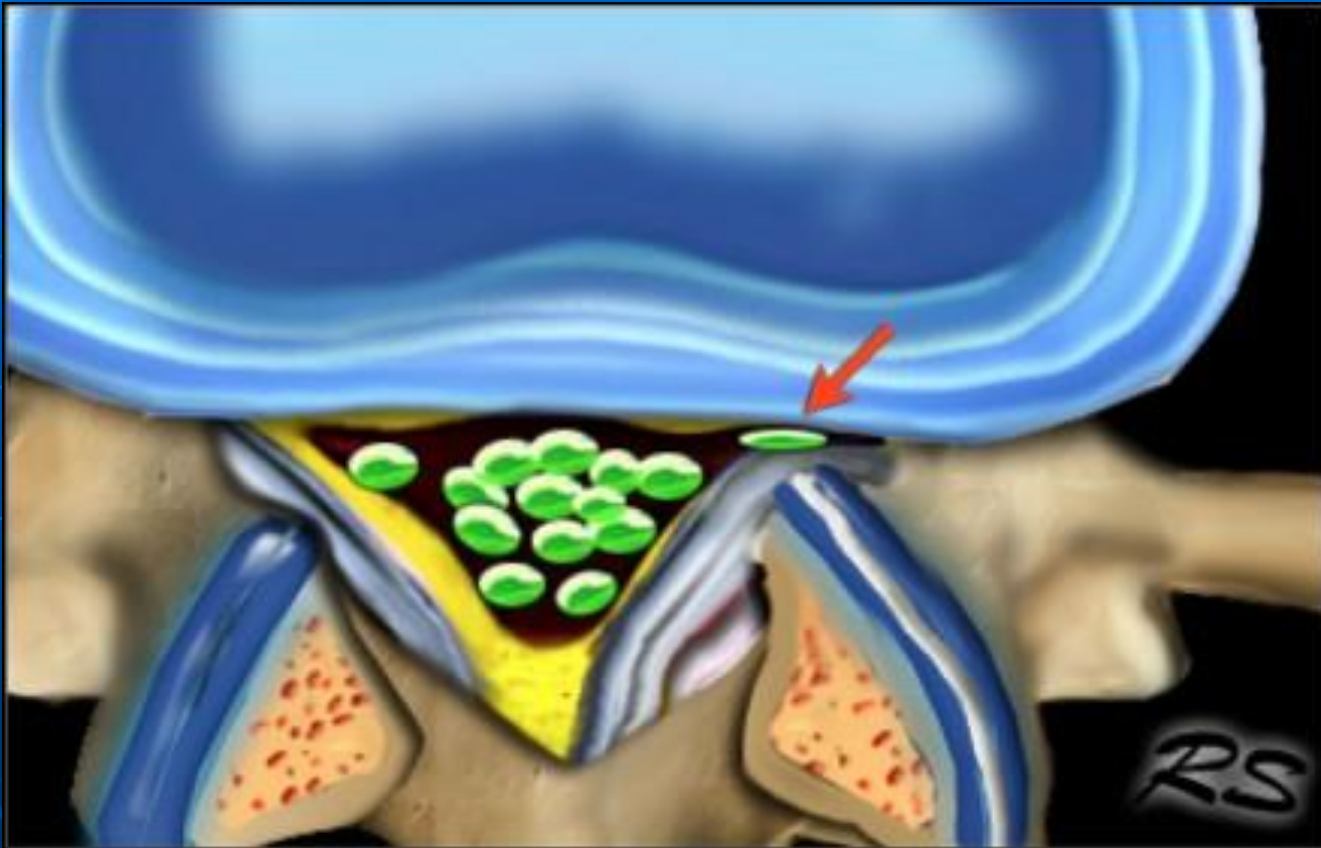
■ Foraminal

- It is rare for a disc to herniate into the intervertebral foramen. Only 5% to 10% of all disc herniation occur here or farther out. When herniations do occur in this zone, they are often very troublesome for the patient. This is because a super-delicate neural structure called the 'Dorsal Root Ganglion' (DRG) lives in this zone resulting in severe pain, sciatica and nerve cell damage.

■ Extraforaminal

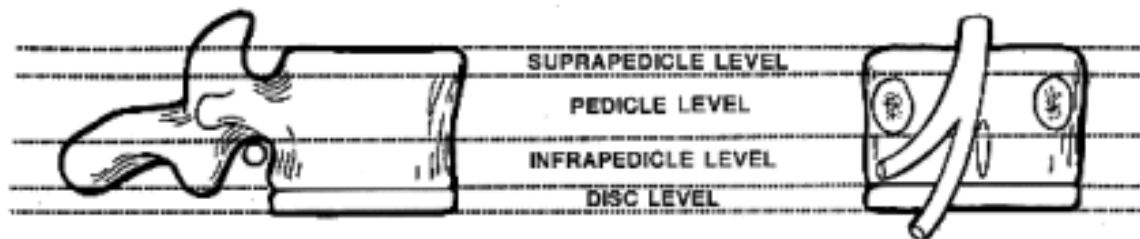
- Disc herniations in this region are uncommon.

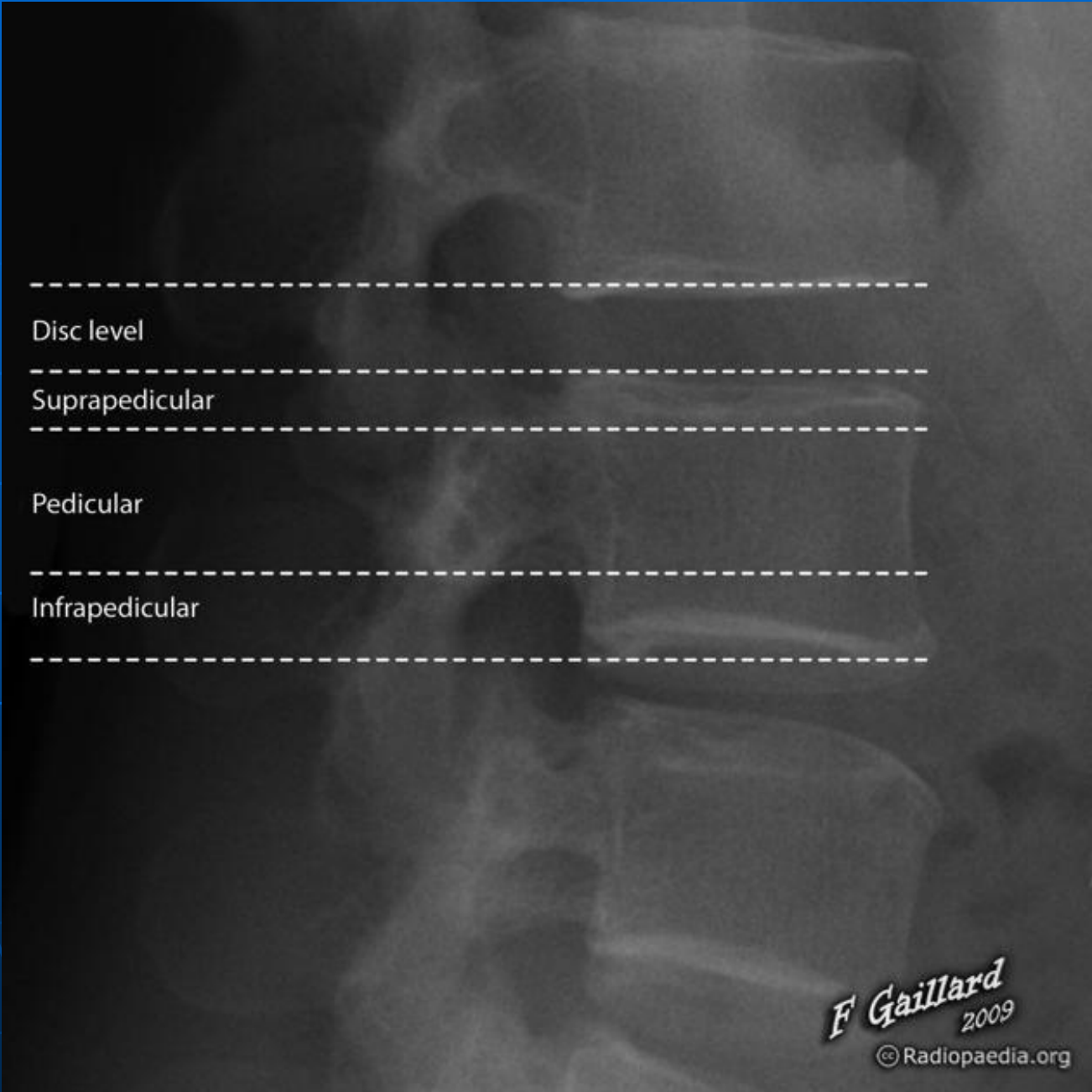
Lateral recess stenosis



Location

In the caudocranial direction visualized on sagittal and coronal images, we have chosen the term **levels**.





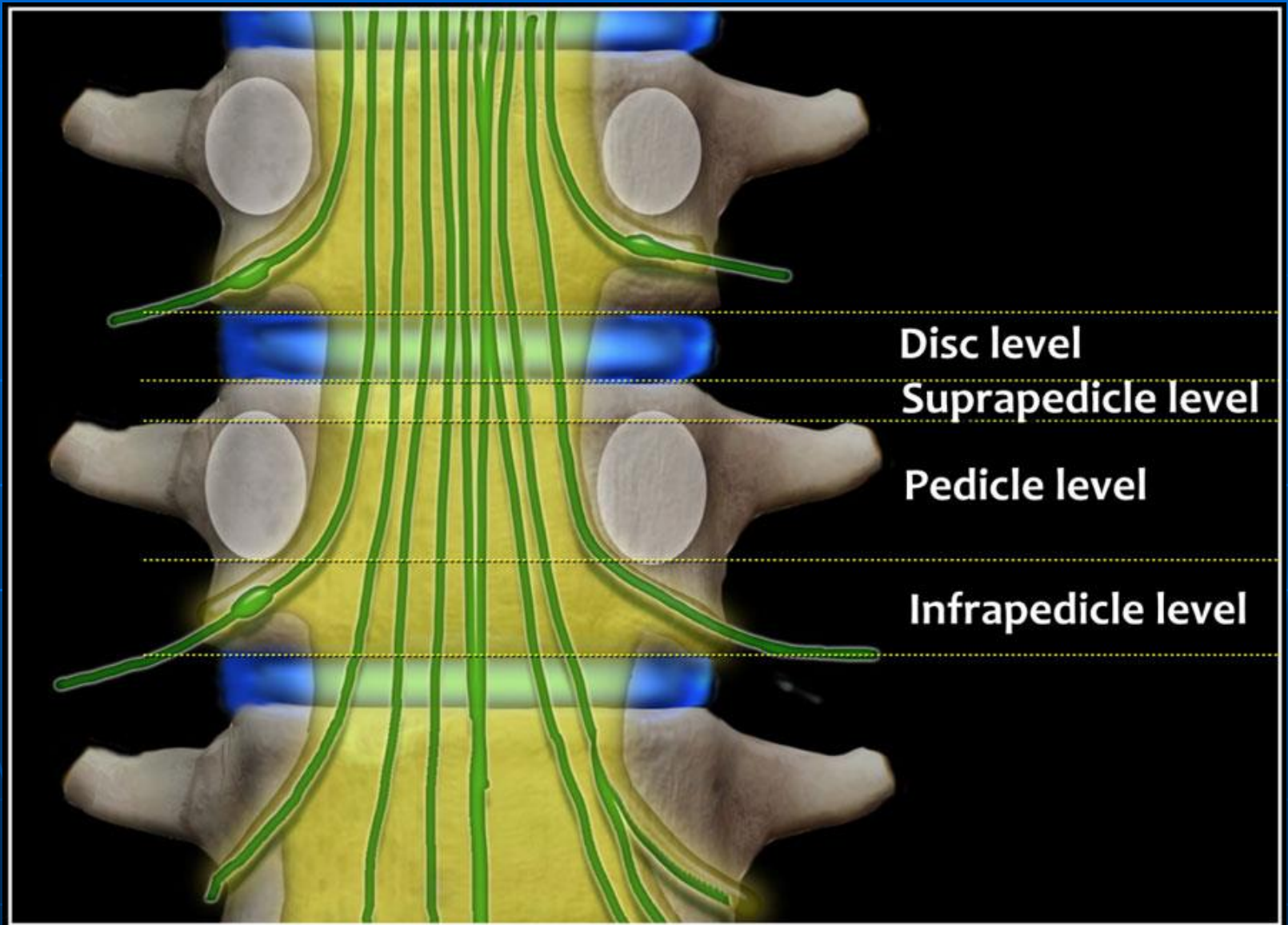
Disc level

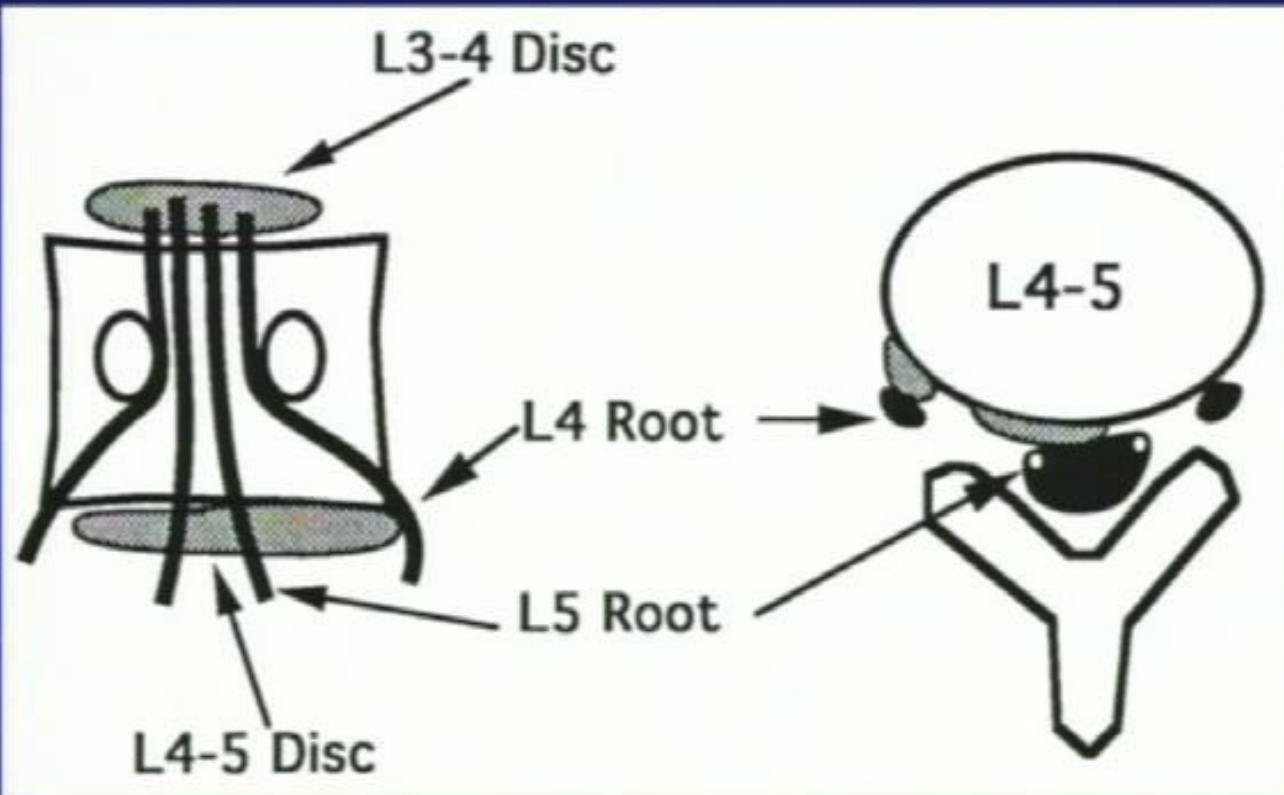
This is an AP radiograph of a lumbar vertebra. The image is divided into four horizontal sections by dashed white lines. The top section is labeled 'Disc level' and shows the superior articular process and the superior margin of the vertebral body. The second section is labeled 'Suprapedicular' and shows the superior margin of the pedicle. The third section is labeled 'Pedicular' and shows the pedicle itself. The bottom section is labeled 'Infrapedicular' and shows the inferior margin of the pedicle and the inferior articular process. The vertebral body is visible on the right side of the image, and the vertebral arch is visible on the left side. The intervertebral discs are visible between the vertebral bodies.

Suprapedicular

Pedicular

Infrapedicular





0:06