3 - Clinical Anatomy

OC-104 - (23817) - EXAMINATION OF THE MEDULLA SPINALIS IN THE THORACIC REGION WITH MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGES

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The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the bone structures and the meninges in the thoracic region on magnetic resonance images (MRI).

MRI images of 87 individuals between ages of 18-65, were retrospectively examined with ImageJ program. The distance from the dura mater to the spinal cord (DTC) was measured T1-T5-T10 spinal levels using different lines (U-L-M). Statistical analyses were performed with the SPSS 25 program.

There was no significant statistical difference between genders in terms of age, weight and BMI. (p=0.572, p=0.978 and p=0.087). There was a statistical difference between genders in terms of height (p=0.001). There was no statistical difference between genders in all parameters. While many parameters were correlated with age, weight and BMI, it was observed that there was a correlation between very few parameters and height. The farthest distance between the dura mater and the spinal cord is at the U line at the T5-6 level (101.66 mm). The farthest distance between the skin and the dura mater is at the T1-2 level on the U line (596.25 mm). The farthest distance between the skin and the spinal cord is at the T5-6 level on the U line (673,1 mm).

Knowing the anatomy of the spinal canal is important to prevent needle-related injuries during epidural anesthesia. T5-6 level in the U line is considered safe to prevent needle-related neurological injury to the spinal cord during thoracic epidural analgesia.

Palavras-chave : Magnetic Resonance Imaging, Thoracic Epidural Anesthesia, Dura Mater