

**Oral Presentation Abstract: O10**

**Title:**

Clinical outcome scores and radiological features in patients with spinal stenosis

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**Aim:**

To review magnetic resonance imaging cuts of patients with spinal stenosis and relates them clinically with functional outcome questionnaires

**Objectives:**

1. Assessment of radiological parameters of spinal stenosis using Magnetic Resonance imaging (MRI).

2. Clinical assessment of patients with Oswestry disability index (ODI) and Neurogenic claudication outcome

 score (NCOS) questionnaires.

3. To assess correlation between clinical assessment questionnaires’ scores and radiological parameters.

**Methods:**

This is a prospective study. Study sample consisted of 30 patients with spinal stenosis. The two questionnaires were administered and Magnetic Resonance Imaging films were copied and analyzed using Osirix programme. Data was entered onto an excel sheet and analyzed using Statistica software

**Results:**

The age range was between 41 and 85 with 22 females and 8 males. L4/L5 was the commonest level involved in 23 patients out of 30 patients. Multilevel involvement with spinal stenosis was 23% with statistically nonsignificant higher morphological grade. The commonest morphological grade of spinal stenosis in our study sample was grade C. Sedimentation was positive in 93% of the patients. The ODI and NCOS were negatively correlated (**r = -0.6, p= 0.0004**).

**Conclusion:**

Spinal stenosis remains a clinical dilemma due to variability within the population and lack of correlation between clinical and radiologic features. Some of the radiological features correlate significantly with each other, but do not help with optimizing patient care.