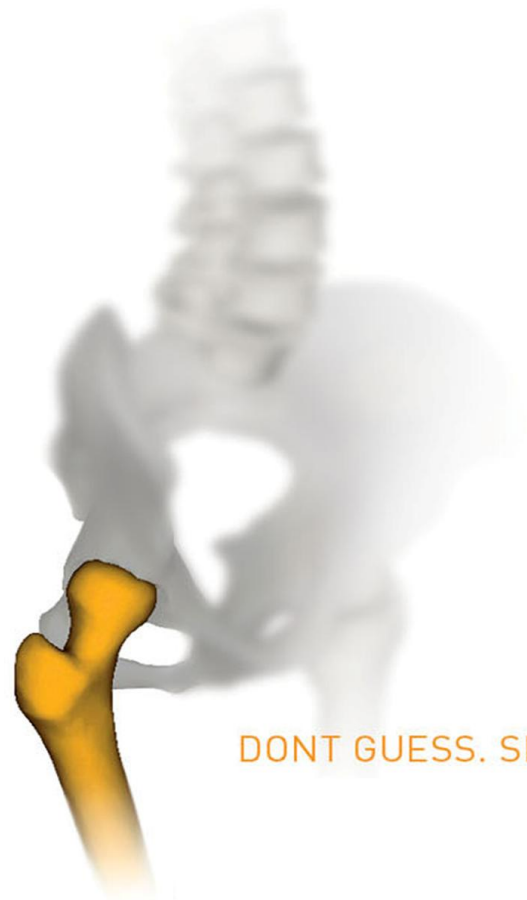
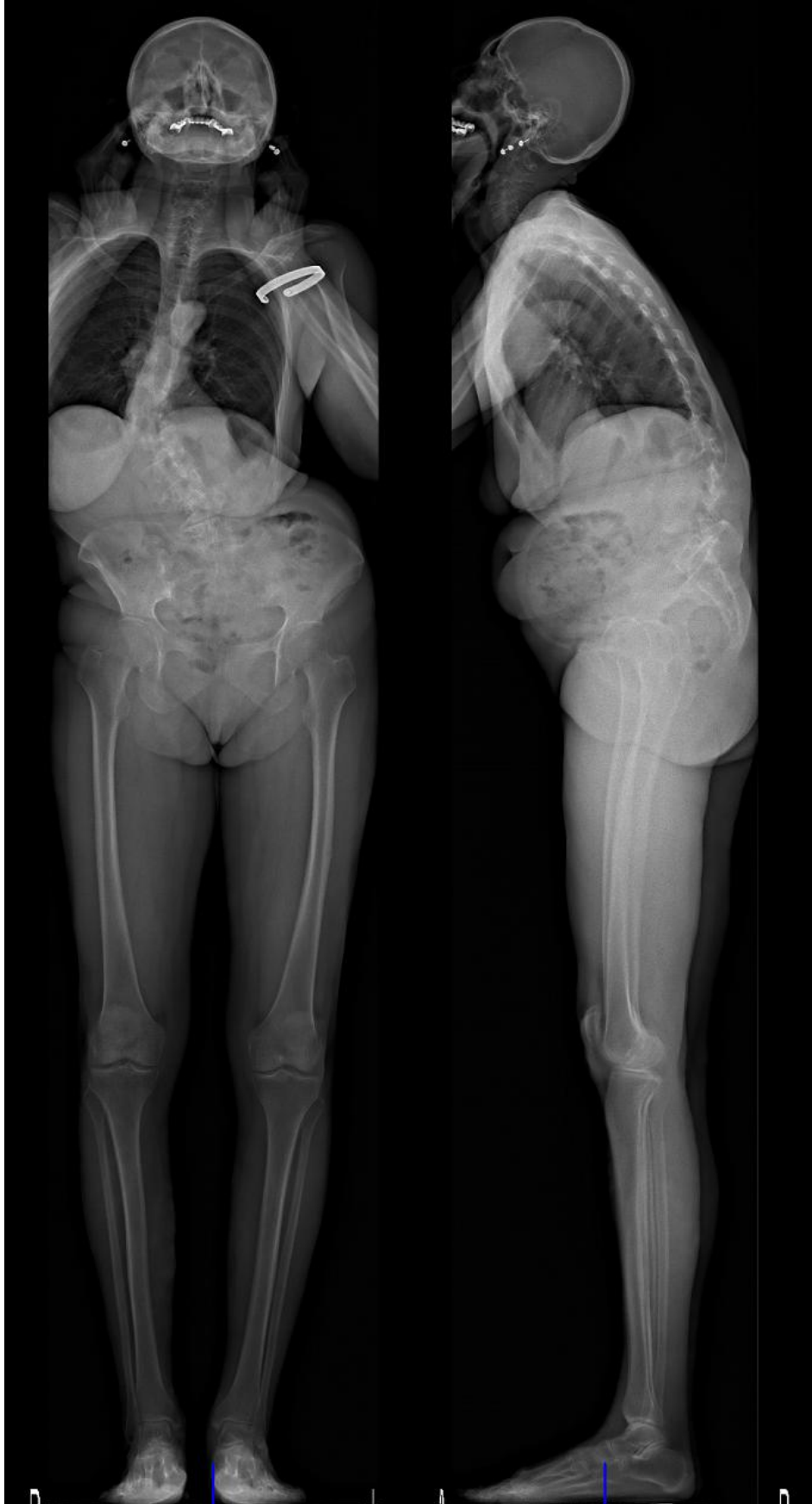


## Patient report example : **Spine**

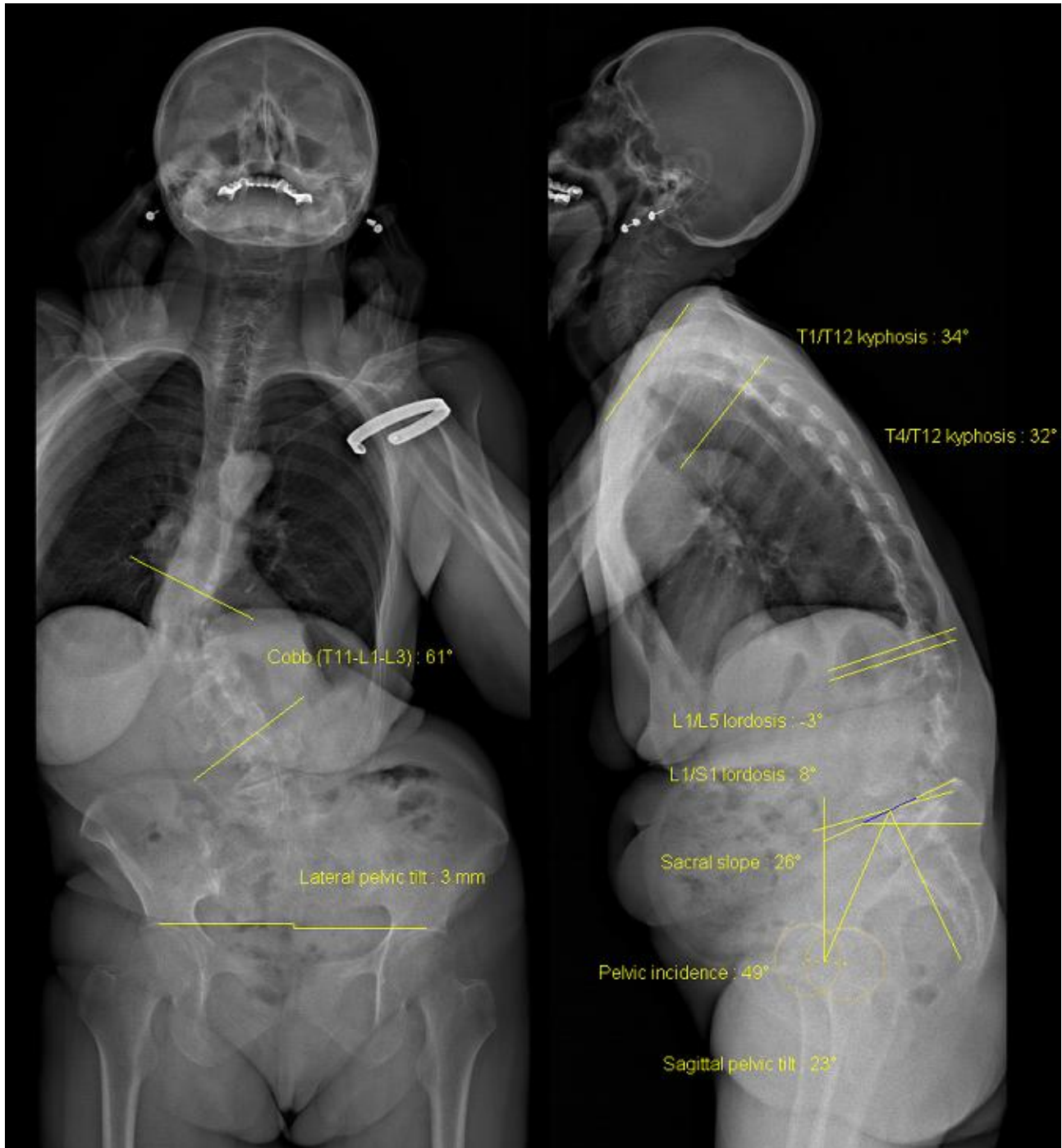
- 64-year-old female.
- Disappeared physiological sagittal curves.
- Marked right convex thoracolumbar scoliosis with large rib hump.
- Lumbar kyphosis with major anterior imbalance.
- 41° apical rotation (L1).

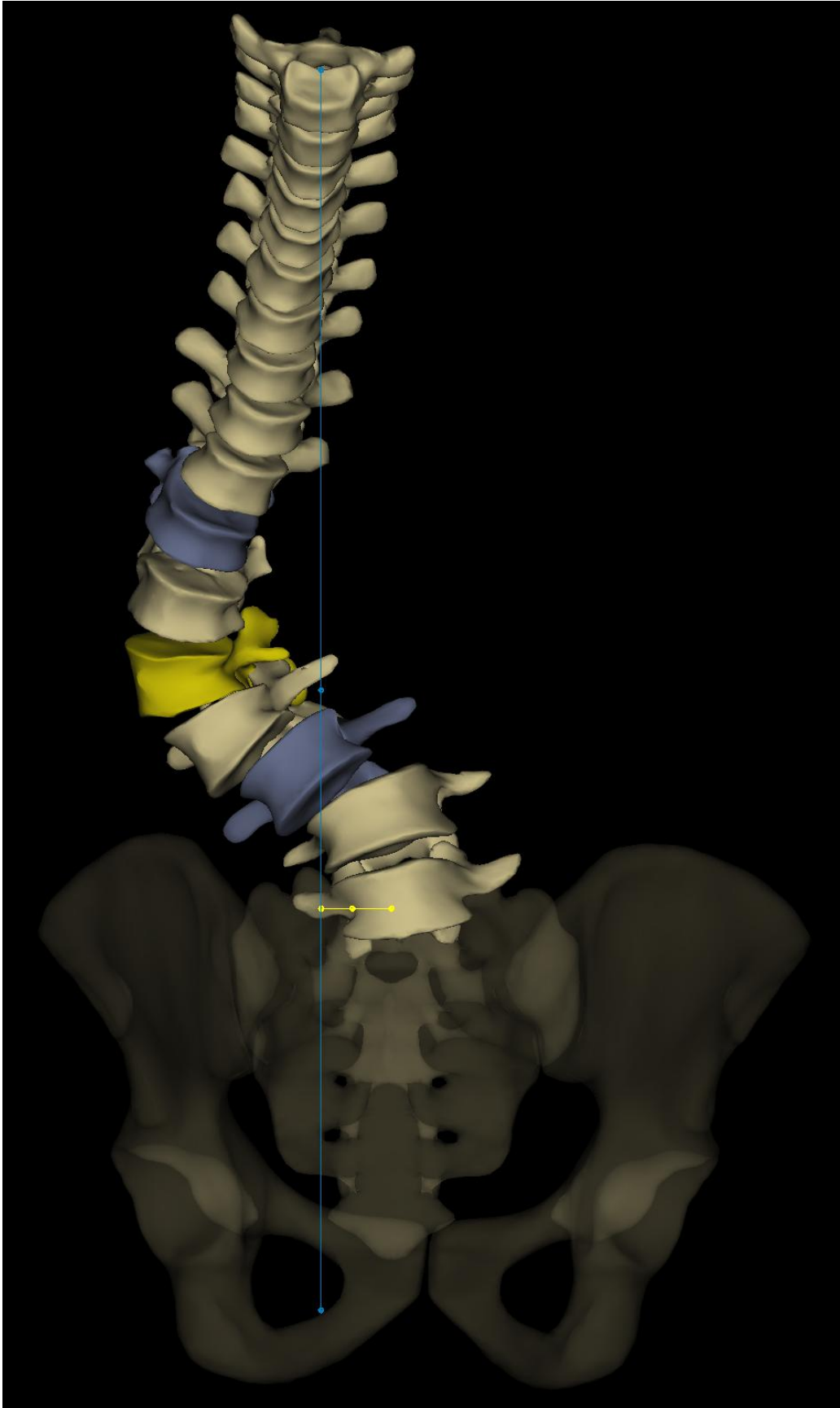


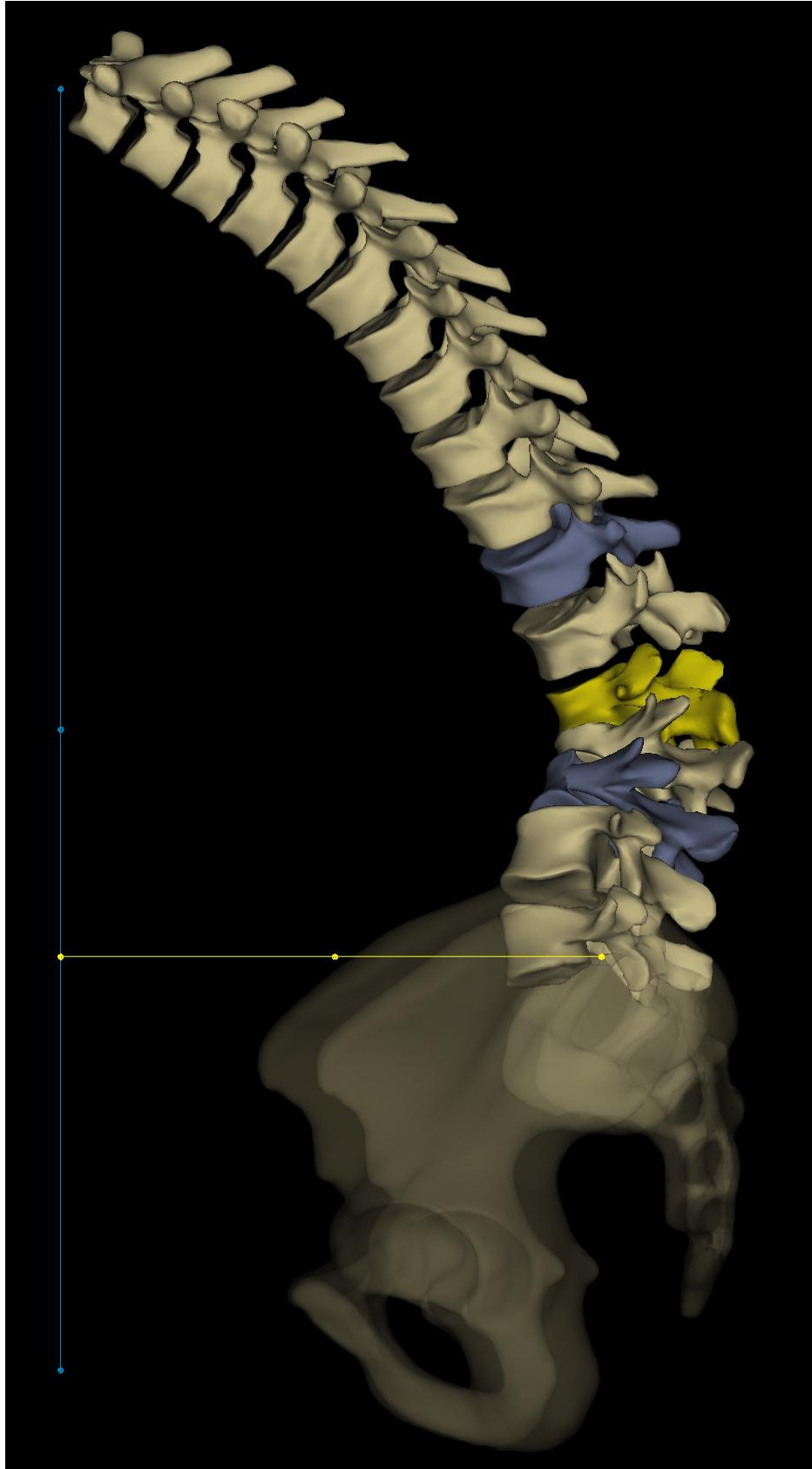
DONT GUESS. SEE.



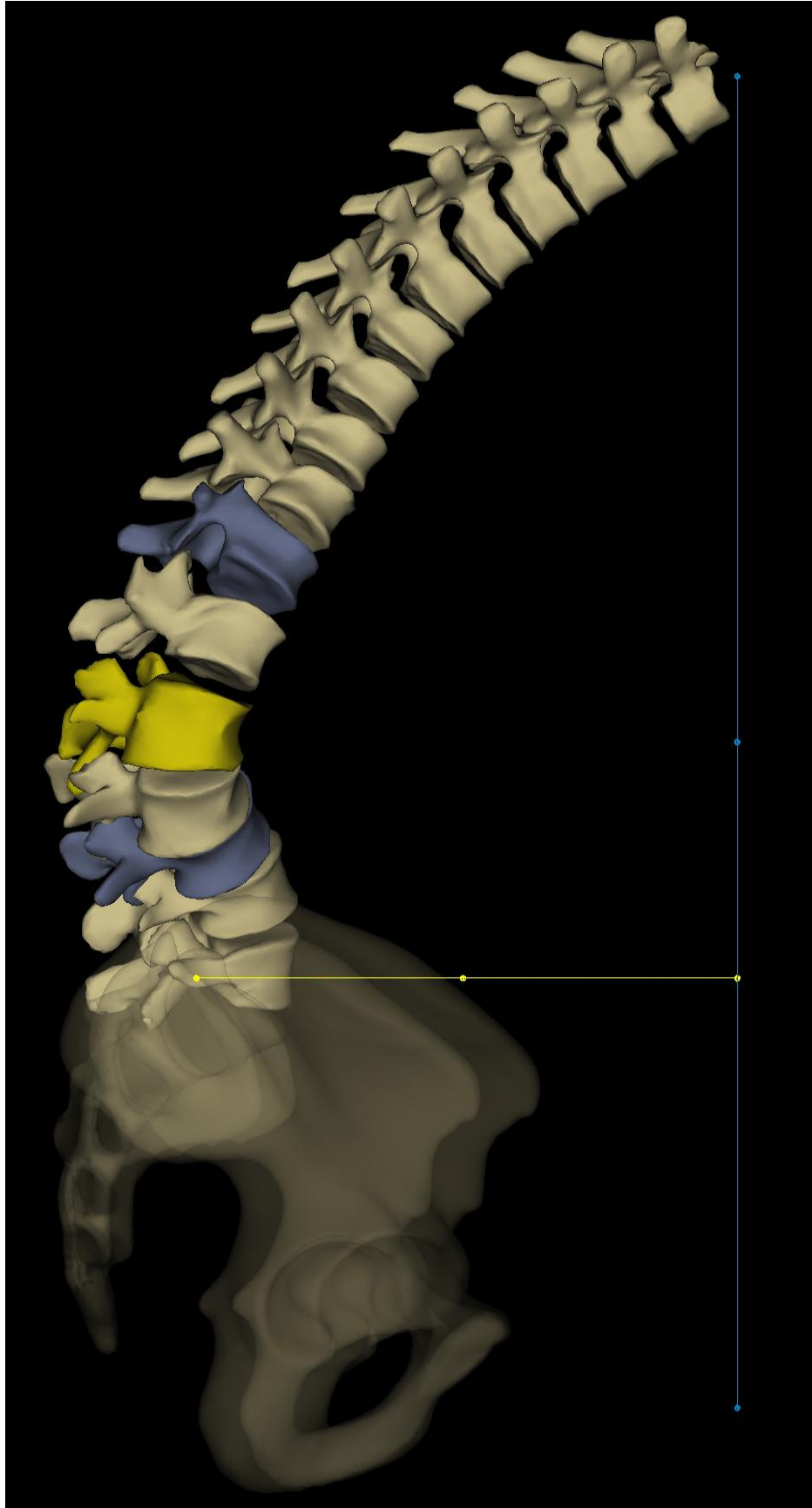


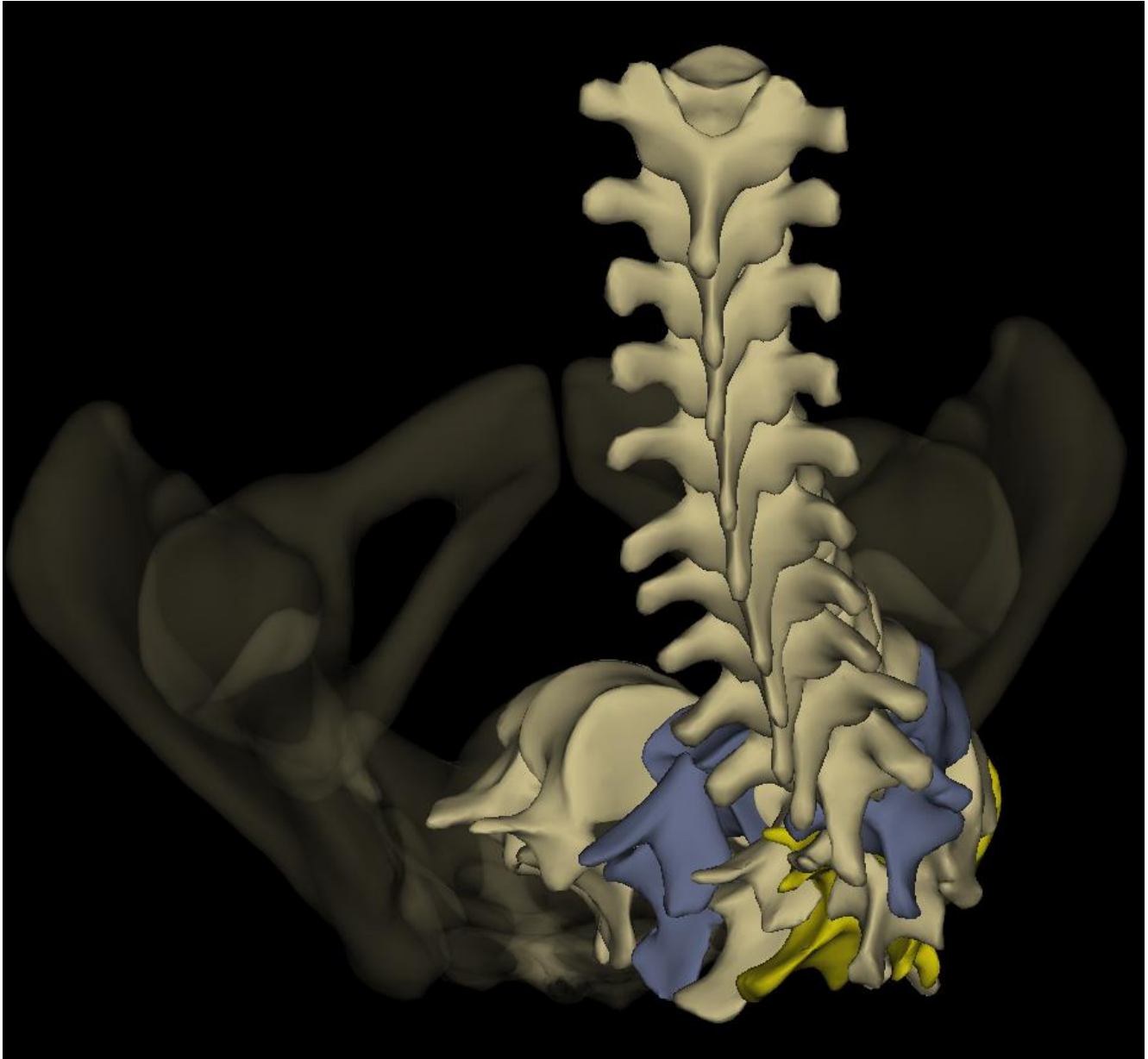














**Spine parameters**

<b>Scoliosis parameters (1)</b>		<b>Value</b>	
Curve (T11-L1-L3)	Cobb (T11-L1-L3)	<b>61°</b>	
	Axial rotation of apical vertebra L1	<b>-41°</b>	

<b>Sagittal balance (1)</b>		<b>Value</b>	
T1/T12 kyphosis		<b>34°</b>	
T4/T12 kyphosis		<b>32°</b>	
L1/L5 lordosis		<b>-3°</b>	
L1/S1 lordosis		<b>8°</b>	

	<b>AP</b>	<b>LAT</b>	<b>3D</b>
C7 Plumb line	<b>3,1 cm</b>	<b>18,7 cm</b>	<b>19,2 cm</b>

(1) Parameters calculated in the patient frame (based on a vertical plane passing through the center of the cotyles), which corrects the effect of a potential axial rotation of the pelvis during acquisition.  
An axial vertebra rotation is positive when the vertebra is rotated towards the patient left side.

**Vertebrae axial rotations**

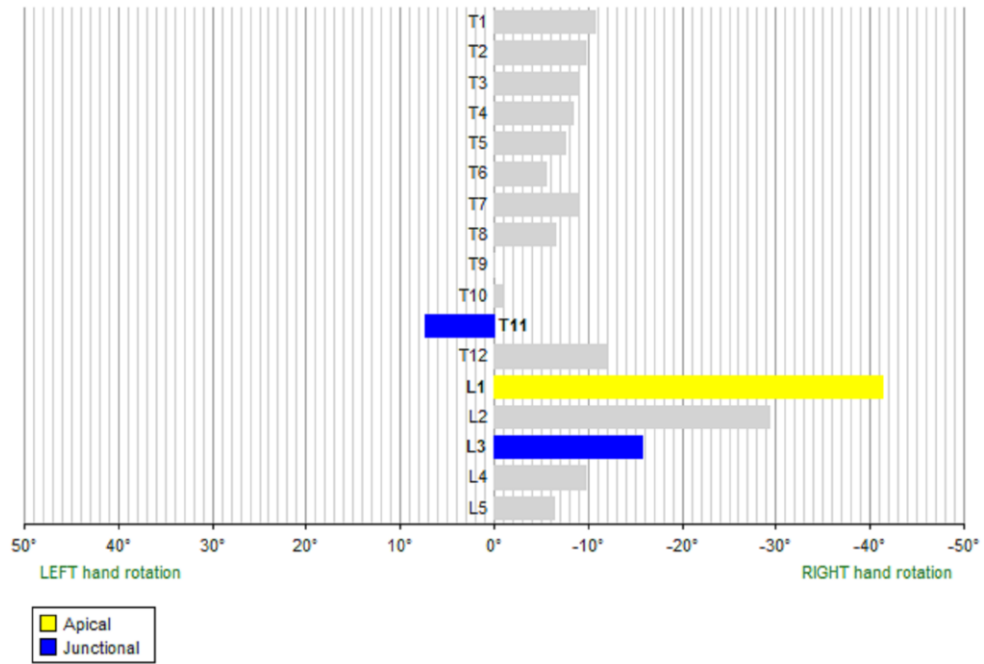
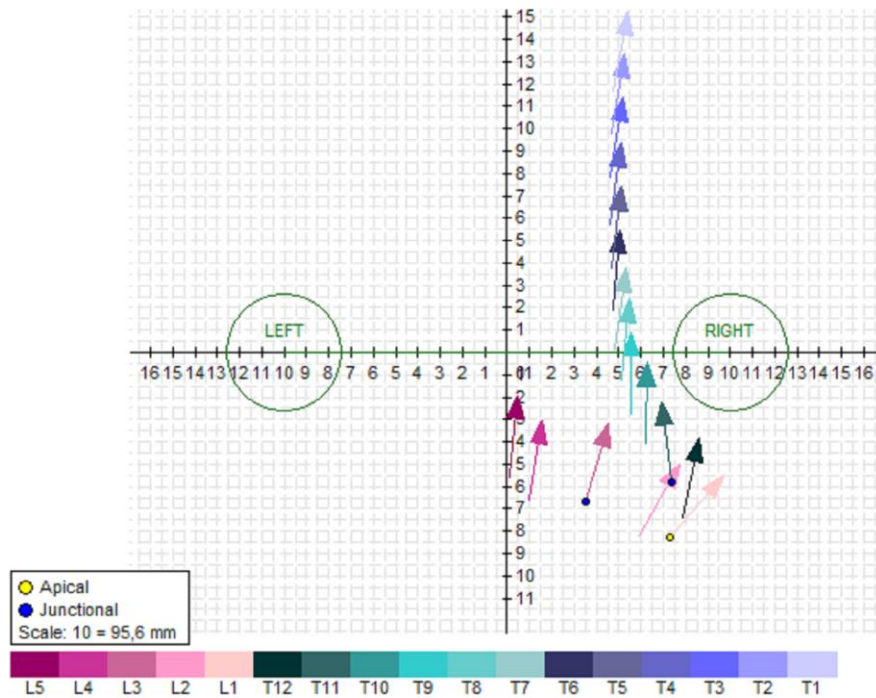
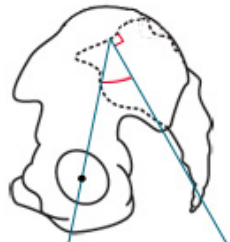

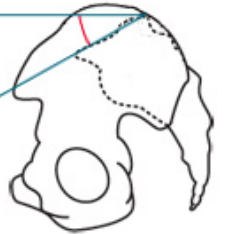
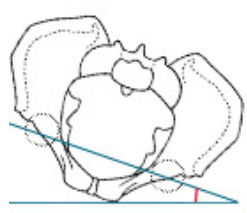
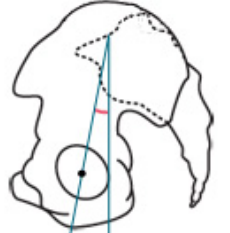


Diagram of vertebrae axial rotations (calculated in relation to the pelvis).



View from above of vertebral vectors (Illés et al., 2010)

**Pelvic parameters**

Pelvic parameters	Value		Pelvic parameters	Value	
Pelvic incidence (1)	49°		Lateral pelvic tilt (1)	3 mm	
Sacral slope (1)	26°		Pelvis axial rotation (2)	6°	
Sagittal pelvic tilt (1)	23°				

(1) Parameters calculated in the patient frame (based on a vertical plane passing through the center of the cotyles), which corrects the effect of a potential axial rotation of the pelvis during acquisition.

(2) A pelvis axial rotation is positive when the pelvis is rotated towards the patient left side.

**Last page of report**