

الآية الكريمة

قال تعالى : (قُلْ لَوْ كَانَ الْبَحْرُ مِدَادًا لِكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّي لَنَفَدَ الْبَحْرُ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَنْفَدَ كَلِمَاتُ رَبِّي
(وَلَوْ جِئْنَا بِمِثْلِهِ مَدَدًا)

صدق الله العظيم

الآية (109) سورة الكهف

Dedication

To the kindest person in the whole world, the wisdom of
my life, who show me the true way

To the Undescribable person

To my mother

To my father, the mean of learning how the life can go as
better as it must be

To my sisters & brothers who did as possible as they can
to give support and care

To my best friends who giving me an extra touch of joy to
everything that I do

To every person helped me in this research.

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Content

Title	Page No.
الآية	i
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgment	iii
Content	iv
Abstract(English)	v
Abstract(Arabic)	vi
List of tables	vii
List of graphs	viii
Chapter one	
Introduction	1
Objectives	2
Statement of problem	2
Chapter two	
Anatomy of the spine	3
Imaging modalities of the spine	11
Abnormal curves of the spine.	12
Lumbar lordosis	14
Measurement of lumbar lordosis	15
Cobb's method	16
Previous studies.	18
Chapter three	

Material	24
Methodology	24
Chapter four	
Result and data presentation	26
Chapter five	
Discussion	45
Conclusion	50
Recommendation	51
References	52
Appendix (A)	54
Appendix (B)	55

Abstract

This study was done to evaluate the lumbar lordotic angle in patients with inter vertebral disc prolapse by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) using Cobb's method.

This study is conducted at Antalya Medical center and Elnilin Medical Center and extended from November 2012 up to March 2013.

Total samples of 62 subjects were included in the study, with ages ranging between (15-80 years), 50 of the total sample were 25 males and 25 females underwent MR lumbar scan and diagnosed with inter vertebral disc prolapse, the remaining 12 were

asymptomatic from both gender and have normal lumbar spine MRI and they are the control group.

Measurement of lumbar lordotic angle (LLA) was done from the mid-sagittal slice of lumbar spine MRI using Cobb's method; by drawing a perpendicular line to a line drawn across the superior endplate of (L1) and the superior endplate of (S1); the angle formed by the intersection of the two perpendicular lines is the Cobb angle or lumbar lordotic angle.

These findings was then correlated with Gender, age, weight, height, different life style and job and also correlated with incident of inter vertebral disc prolapse to demonstrate if there is any degree of association.

The researcher conclude that Cobb angle increased as the age and weight increased, and negatively related with height. females have higher degree of Cobb angle than males. Disc prolapse, different life style and work intensity has no effect on the degree of lumbar lordosis.

MRI is a valuable tool to complement the history and physical examination in diagnosing spine abnormalities and disc prolapsed.

المخلص

في هذه الدراسة تم تقييم زاوية درجة إنحناء الفقرات القطنية للمرضى- المصابين بالإنزلاق الغضروفي عن طريق التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي- بإستخدام طريقة تسمى طريقة كوب, هذه

الدراسة أجريت في مركز أنطاليا التشخيصي- و مركز النيلين- الطبي, وقد إمتدت من شهر نوفمبر ٢٠١٢ حتى شهر مارس ٢٠١٣.

تتضمن هذه الدراسة ٦٢ شخصا" في عمر يتراوح ما بين ١٥ إلى ٨٠ سنة, ٥٠ شخص من إجمالي العينة كانوا ٢٥ رجل و ٢٥ امرأة قاموا بإجراء فحص بالرنين المغناطيسي- للفقرات القطنية و تم تشخيص حالاتهم بالإنزلاق الغضروفي, أما المتبقون فقد كانوا من كلا الجنسين بلا أي أعراض وفقرات قطنية طبيعية كما تبين من صورة الرنين- المغناطيسي- هذه المجموعة تعتبر مجموعة المراقبة.

تم قياس زاوية القعس القطني من شريحة منتصف السهمي من صورة الرنين المغناطيسي للعمود الفقري القطني باستخدام طريقة كوب عن طريق رسم خط عمودي على خط مرسوم عبر السطح العلوي للفقرة القطنية الأولى ورسم خط عمودي آخر على خط مرسوم عبر السطح العلوي للفقرة العجزية الأولى, الزاوية التي شكلتها تقاطع الخطين- العموديين هي زاوية كوب أو زاوية القعس القطني.

تم مقارنة هذه النتائج مع المتغيرات والتي هي : النوع, العمر, الطول, الوزن و نمط الحياة المختلف و العمل و ربطها أيضا مع احتمالية حدوث الإنزلاق الغضروفي لإثبات ما إذا كان هناك أي درجة من الارتباط.

إستنتج الباحث أن زاوية كوب تزيد بزيادة العمر و الوزن, و ترتبط سلبيا" مع الطول, مع وجود أعلى درجة لزاوية كوب لدى الإناث من الذكور. الإنزلاق الغضروفي أو القرص الهابط ونمط الحياة المختلف و كثافة العمل ليس له أي تأثير على درجة القعس القطني.

التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي هو أداة قيمة لإستكمال التاريخ المرضي والفحص البدني عن طريق تشخيص تشوهات العمود الفقري والإنزلاق الغضروفي.

List of tables

Table No	Title of table	Page No
Table 4-1	the gender distribution, frequency and percentages	26
Table 4-2	the age classes and frequency of male and female	27
Table 4-3	the age classes and frequency of the total Sample	27
Table 4-4	The mean and standard deviation of the Variables.	30
Table 4-5	The mean and standard deviation of Cobb Angle in Male, Female and the whole sample.	30
Table 4-6	The Sample Habitant area classification Frequency and Percentage.	30
Table 4-7	The Sample Job classification Frequency and Percentage.	31

Table 4-8	Cross tabulation between Cobb angle and Diagnosis	39
Table 4-9	Cross tabulation between Cobb angle and Job.	41
Table 4-10	Correlation between Cobb angle and The Diagnoses (affected inter vertebral disc).	43
Table 4-11	Correlation between Cobb angle and Job.	43
Table 4-12	Correlation between Cobb angle in cases with inter vertebral disc prolapsed and Control Group.	44

List of graphs

Graph No	Title of the graph	Page No
Graph 2-1	parts of the spine	4
Graph 2-2	Facet joint in motion.	5
Graph 2-3	Axial view of intervertebral disk	5
Graph 2-4	Normal curves of the spine	6
Graph 2-5	ligament of lumbar spine	7
Graph 2-6	muscles of lumbar spine	10
Graph 2-7	Abnormal spinal curvature	13
Graph 2-8	Total lumbar lordosis angle determined by Cobb's method from lateral lumbar X-ray.	17
Graph 2-9	Total lumbar lordosis angle determined by Cobb's method from sagittal plane MRI of lumbar spine.	18
Graph 4-1	Pie diagram shows The gender frequency Distribution.	26
Graph 4-2	The Male age classes and frequency Distribution.	28

Graph 4-3	The Female age classes and frequency Distribution	28
Graph 4-4	Pie diagram shows the Total sample age classes and frequency Distribution	29
Graph 4-5	The Job classes.	31
Graph 4-6-1	Scatter Plot Diagram shows the correlation between the male ages with Cobb angle in patients complaining of inter vertebral disc prolapse.	32
Graph 4-6-2	Scatter Plot Diagram shows the correlation between the male weights with Cobb angle in patients complaining of inter vertebral disc prolapse.	32
Graph 4-6-3	Scatter Plot Diagram shows the correlation between the male heights with Cobb angle in patients complaining of inter vertebral disc prolapse.	33
Graph 4-7-1	Scatter Plot Diagram shows the correlation between the Female Ages with Cobb angle in patients complaining of inter vertebral disc prolapsed.	34

Graph 4-7-2	Scatter Plot Diagram shows the correlation between the Female weights with Cobb angle in patients complaining of inter vertebral disc prolapsed.	34
Graph 4-7-3	scatter Plot Diagram shows the correlation between the Female heights with Cobb angle in patients complaining of inter vertebral disc prolapsed	35
Graph 4-8-1	1 scatter Plot Diagram shows the correlation between the Total Sample age with Cobb angle in patients complaining of inter vertebral disc prolapsed.	36
Graph 4-8-2	Scatter Plot Diagram shows the correlation between the total sample weights with Cobb angle in patients complaining of inter vertebral disc prolapsed.	36
Graph 4-8-3	Scatter Plot Diagram shows the correlation between the total sample heights with Cobb angle in patients complaining of inter vertebral disc prolapsed.	37
Graph4-9	The cobb angle frequency in the disc prolapsed subjects.	38
Graph4-10	Cobb angle frequency in the normal subjects.	38

Graph 4-11	Cross tabulation between Cobb angle and Diagnosis.	40
Graph 4-12	Cross tabulation between Cobb angle and Job.	42

