

AOMSI Radiology Report Optional – ALL and PLL Diagrams and Explanations

Create a Report - Polly PI

Must select at least one

- Angulation Analysis (Flexion - 5th or 6th Editions)
- Relative Translation (Flexion/Extension - 5th or 6th Editions)
- Linear Translation (Flexion/Extension - 5th Edition only)

Optional

- Measurement Graphs
- Posterior Vertebral Body Line Analysis - George's Line (Neutral)
- ALL and PLL Diagrams and Explanations**
- Total Linear and Relative Translation (Flexion/Extension)
- Relative Translation (Neutral)
- Linear Translation (Neutral)
- Images with Dot Placement

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This option will place both the ALL (Anterior Longitudinal Ligament) and the PLL (Posterior Longitudinal Ligament) explanations and diagrams on the report.

ALL and PLL

Anterior Longitudinal Ligament

The Anterior Longitudinal Ligament (ALL) is a primary stabilizing ligament of the cervical spine when extension motion occurs (neck bends backwards). The diagram below represents a posterior translation displacement of a cervical vertebra motion segment because of the anterior longitudinal ligament damage from injury. Resultant ligament laxity and instability along with compromised intervertebral disc annular fibers are created when clinically significant posterior translation or angulation reaches threshold measurements indicating AOMSI. Excessive posterior translational displacement or angulation from injury damages the ALL and disc annular fibers leading to an AOMSI diagnosis and permanent impairment.



Anterior Disc Widening



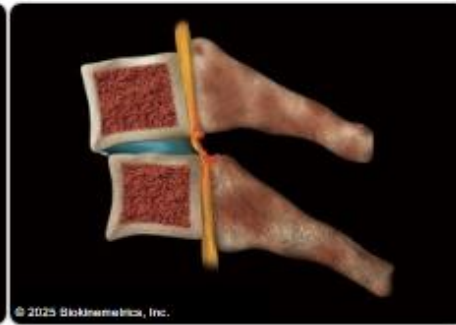
Posterior Translation Displacement (Retrolisthesis)

Posterior Longitudinal Ligament

The Posterior Longitudinal Ligament (PLL) is a primary stabilizing ligament of the cervical spine when flexion motion occurs (neck bends forward). The diagram below represents an anterior translation displacement of a cervical vertebra motion segment because of the posterior longitudinal ligament damage from injury. Resultant ligament laxity and instability along with compromised intervertebral disc annular fibers are created when clinically significant anterior translation or angulation reaches threshold measurements indicating AOMSI. Excessive anterior translational displacement or angulation from injury damages the PLL and disc annular fibers leading to an AOMSI diagnosis and permanent impairment.



Posterior Disc Widening



Anterior Translation Displacement (Anterolisthesis)