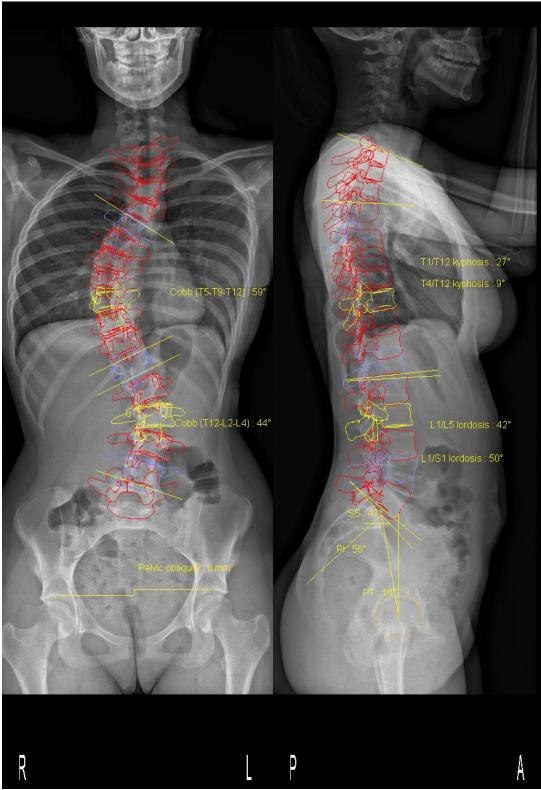
ster **EOS** Spine Patient Report

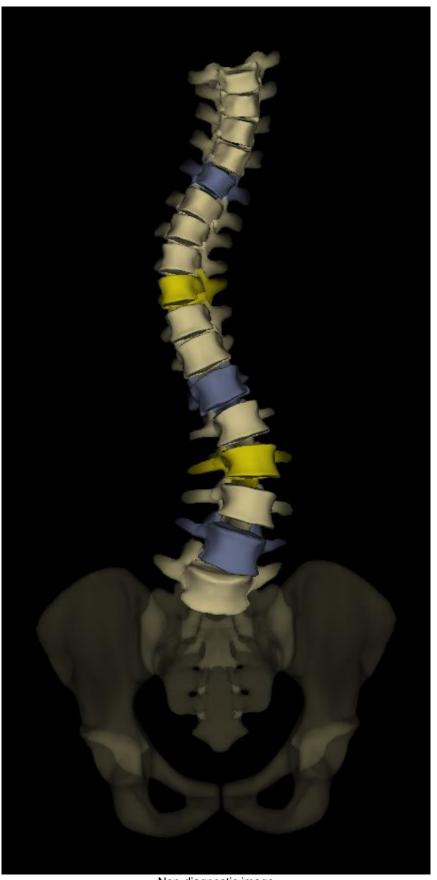






Non-diagnostic image





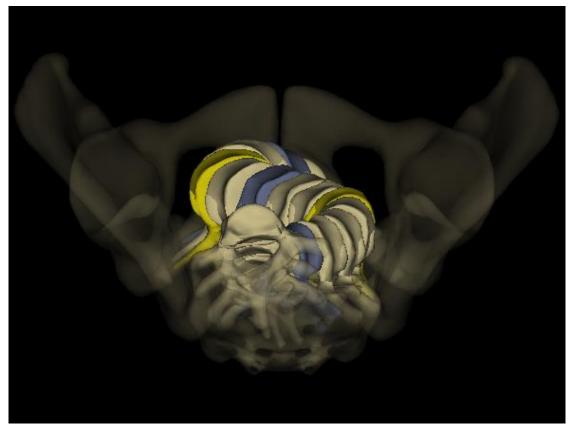
Non-diagnostic image Warning: the displayed object is a 3D model and is not intended to be an accurate representation of bone morphology.





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Spine parameters

Scoliosis parameters (1)		Value	
Curve (T5-T9- T12)	Cobb (T5-T9-T12)	59°	
	Axial rotation of apical vertebra T9	-19°	
Curve (T12-L2- L4)	Cobb (T12-L2-L4)	44°	Jese ZRS
	Axial rotation of apical vertebra L2	16°	

Sagittal balance (1)	Value	
T1/T12 kyphosis	27°	THAN
T4/T12 kyphosis	9°	
L1/L5 lordosis	42°	
L1/S1 lordosis	50°	5 5 5 5

(1) Parameters calculated in the patient frame (based on a vertical plane passing through the center of the acetabula), 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

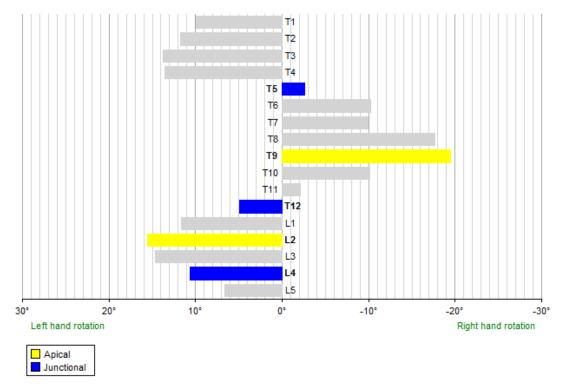
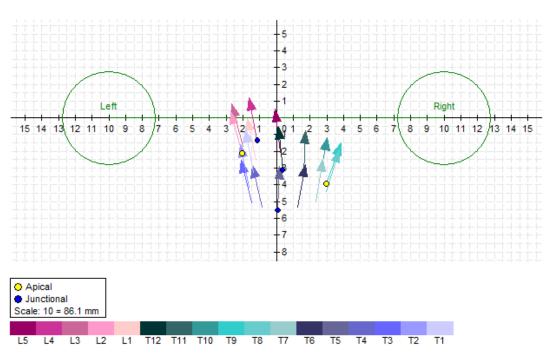


Diagram of vertebrae axial rotations (calculated in relation to the pelvis).



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

Pelvic parameters

Pelvic parameters	Value	Pelvic parameters	Value	
Pelvic incidence (1)	56°	Lateral pelvic tilt (1)	6 mm	
Sacral slope (1)	47°	Pelvis axial rotation (2)	-0°	
Sagittal pelvic tilt (1)	10°			

(1) Parameters calculated in the patient frame (based on a vertical plane passing through the center of the acetabula), 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.