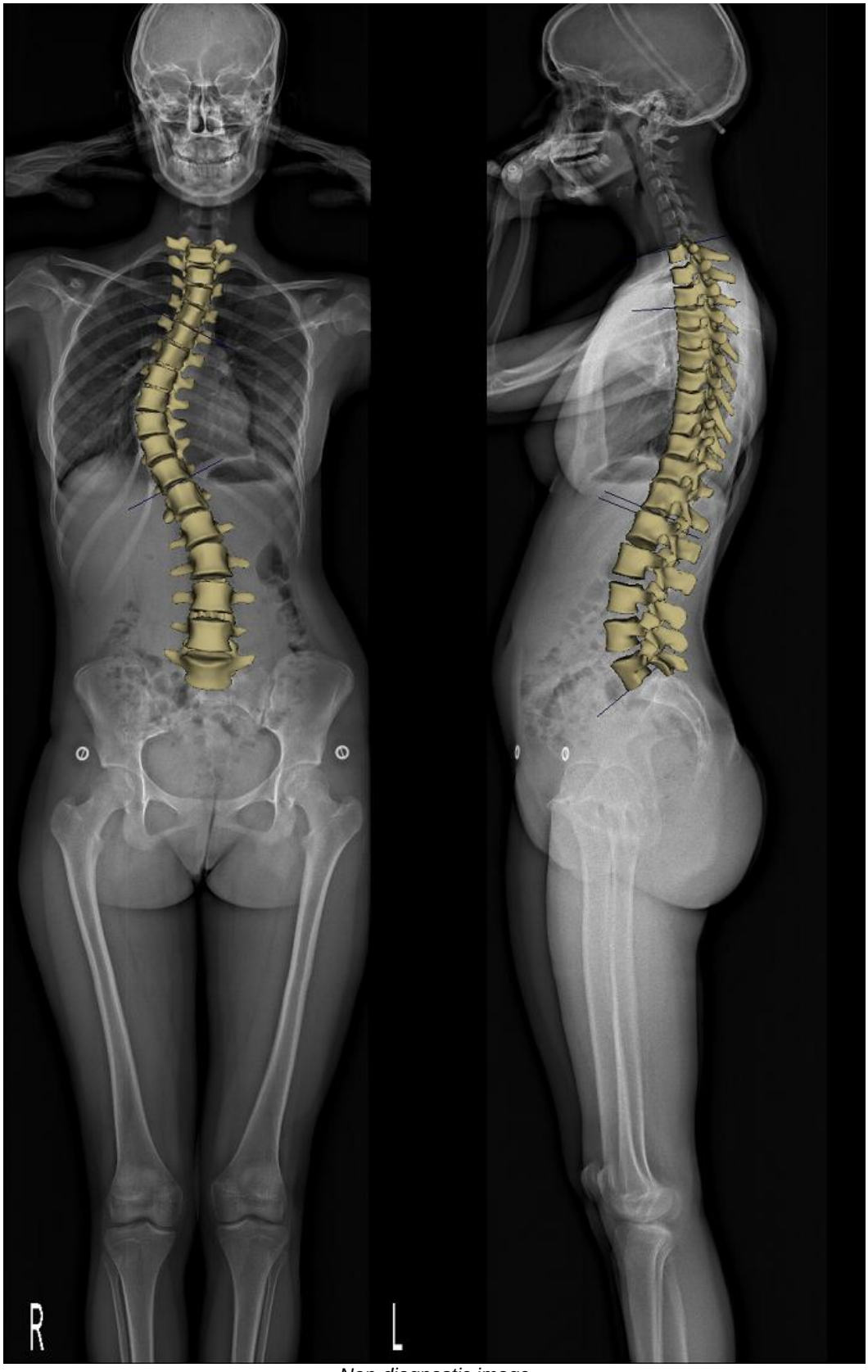
EOS | A radically new vision in orthopedic imaging

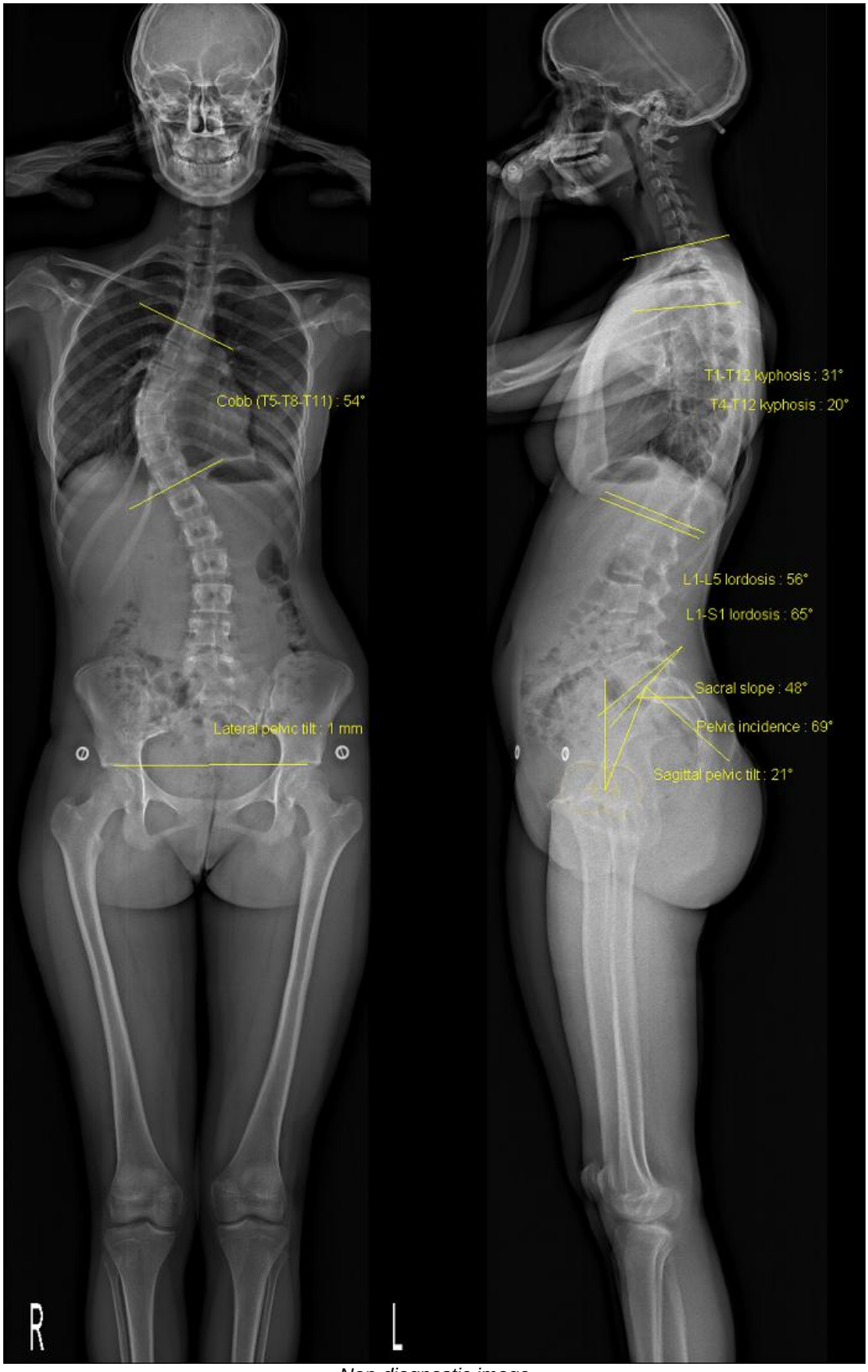
Patient report example : Scoliosis

- 14 year-old female.
- Right thoracic idiopathic scoliosis.
- Significant rib hump.
- 3D modeling showed a 54° Cobb angle with 12° apical rotation (T9).

Non-diagnostic image



Non-diagnostic image



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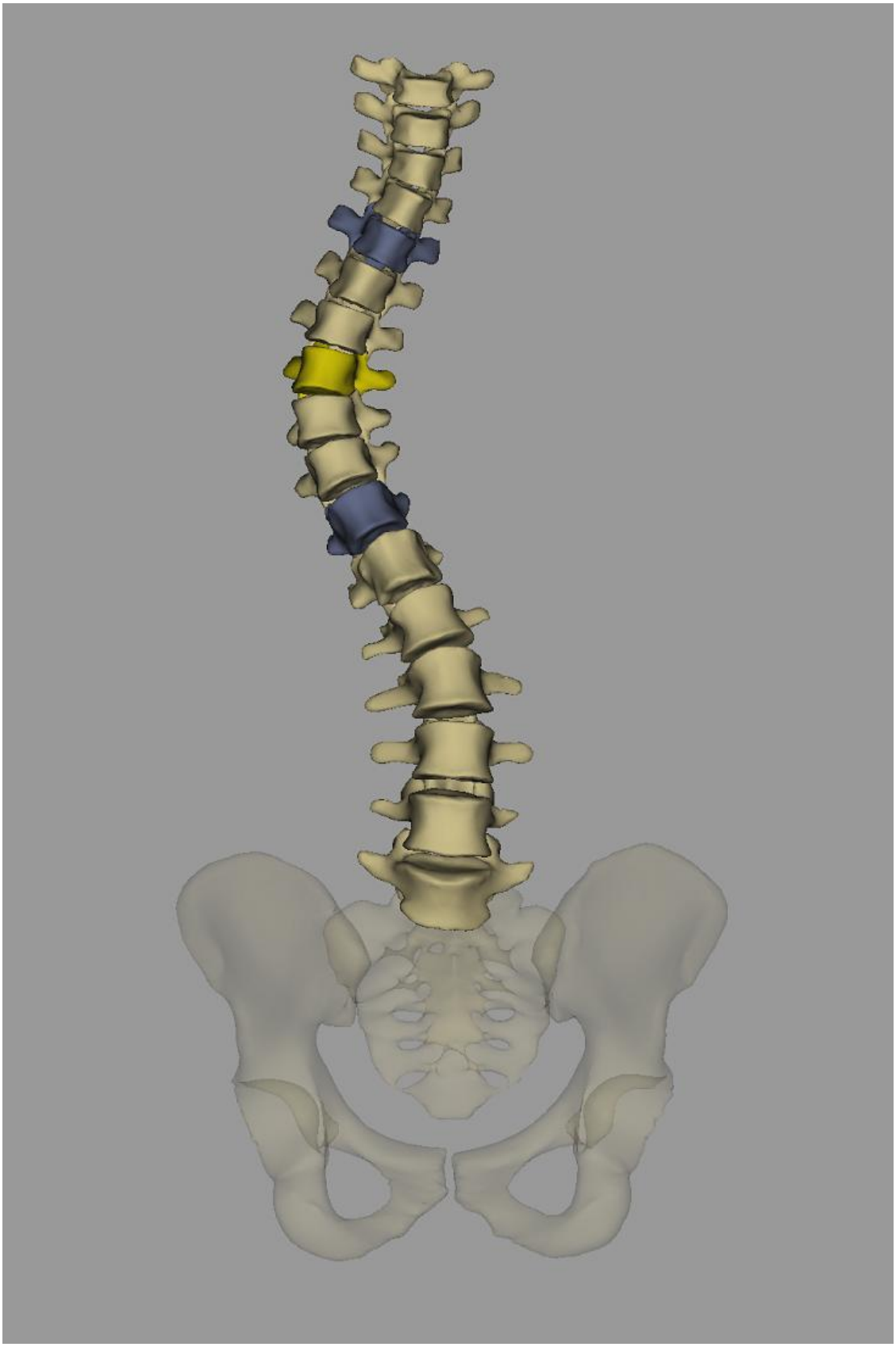

Non-diagnostic image

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

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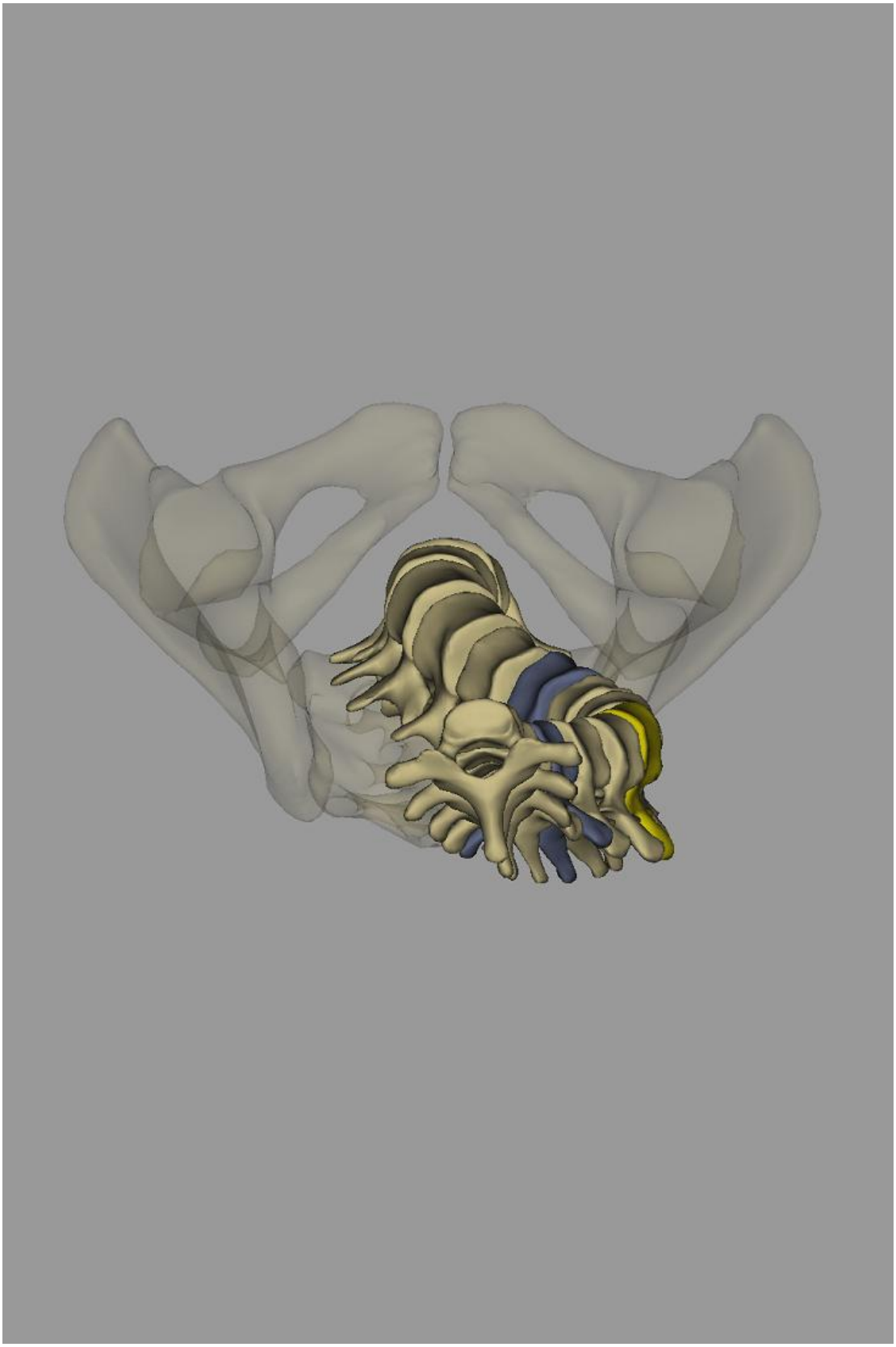
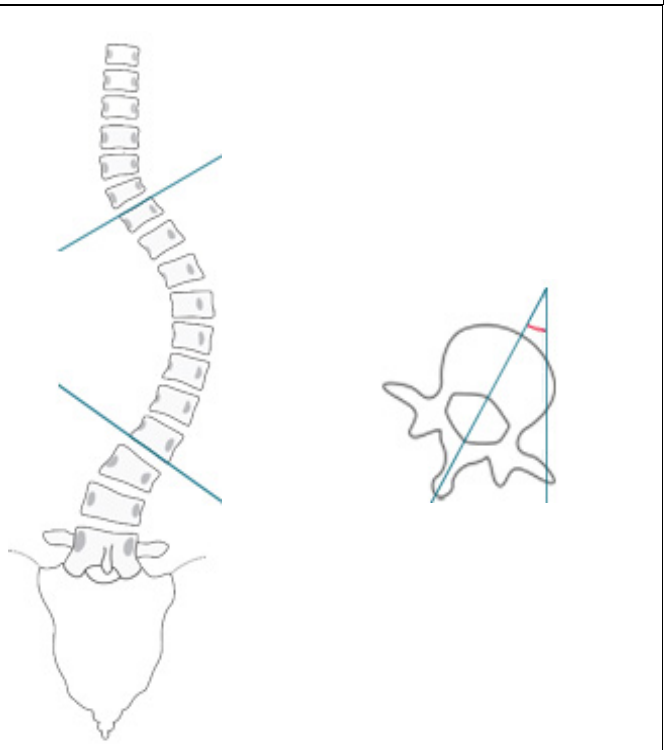
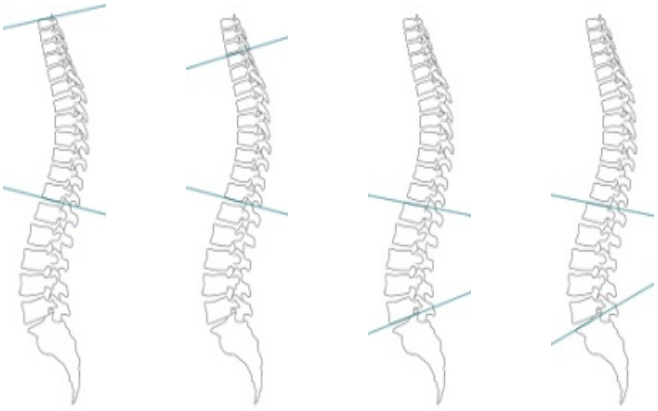


Non-diagnostic image
Warning: the displayed object is a 3D model and is not intended to be an accurate representation of bone morphology.

Spine parameters

Scoliosis parameters (1)		Value	
Curve (T5-T8-T11)	Cobb (T5-T8-T11)	**54°**	
	Axial rotation of apical vertebra T8	**-12°**	

Sagittal balance (1)	Value	
T1-T12 kyphosis	**31°**	
T4-T12 kyphosis	**20°**	
L1-L5 lordosis	**56°**	
L1-S1 lordosis	**65°**	

(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

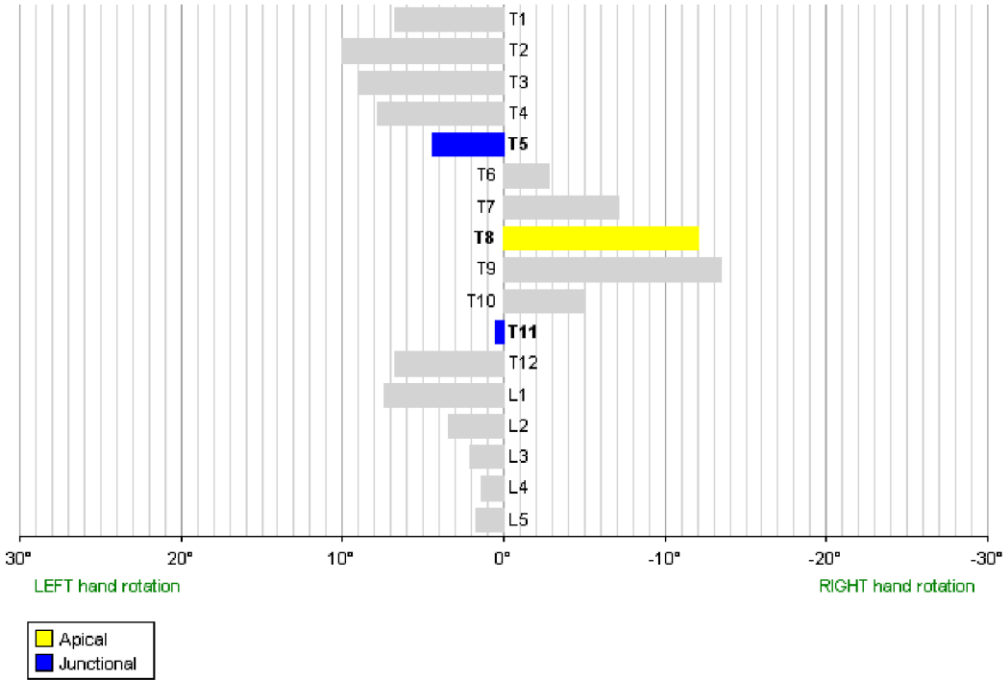
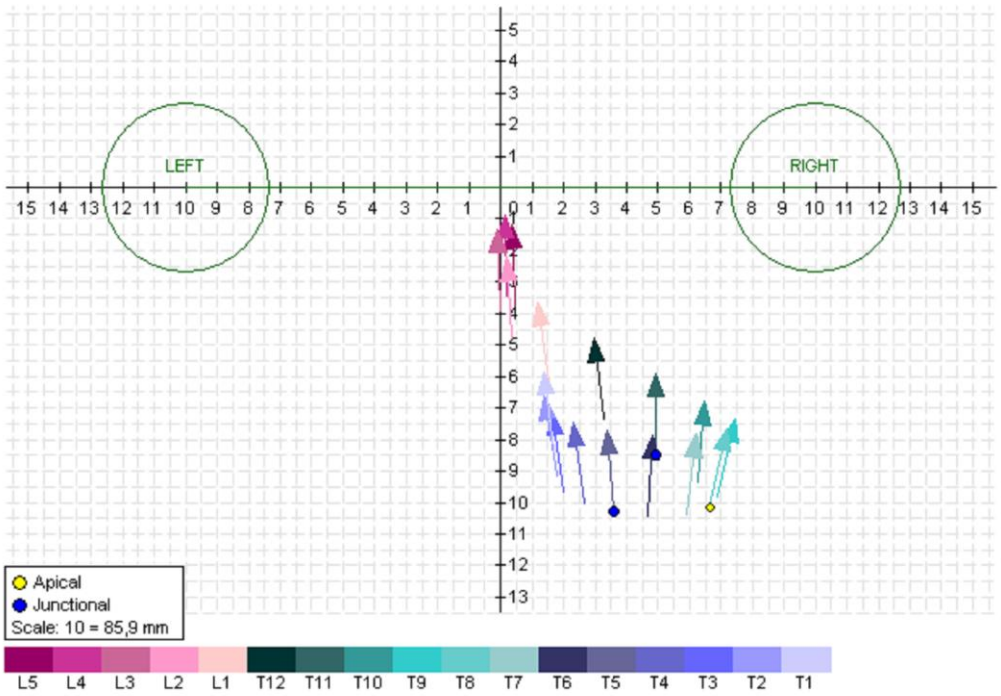
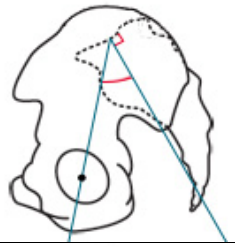
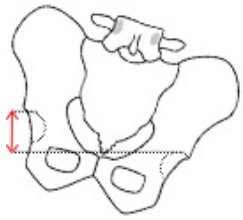
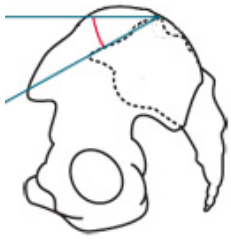
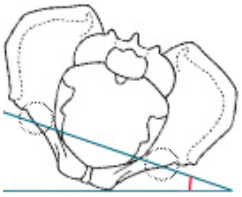
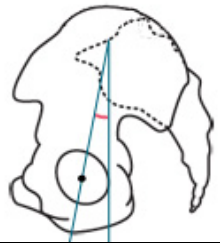


Diagram of vertebrae axial rotations (calculated in relation to the pelvis).



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

Pelvic parameters

Pelvic parameters	Value		Pelvic parameters	Value	
Pelvic incidence (1)	**69°**		Lateral pelvic tilt (1)	**1 mm**	
Sacral slope (1)	**48°**		Pelvis axial rotation (2)	**-6°**	
Sagittal pelvic tilt (1)	**21°**				

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

Last page of report