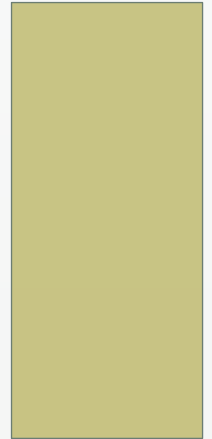


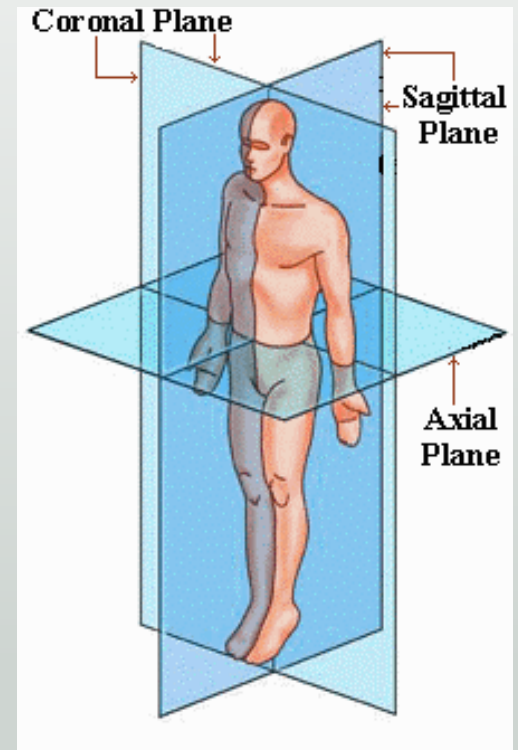
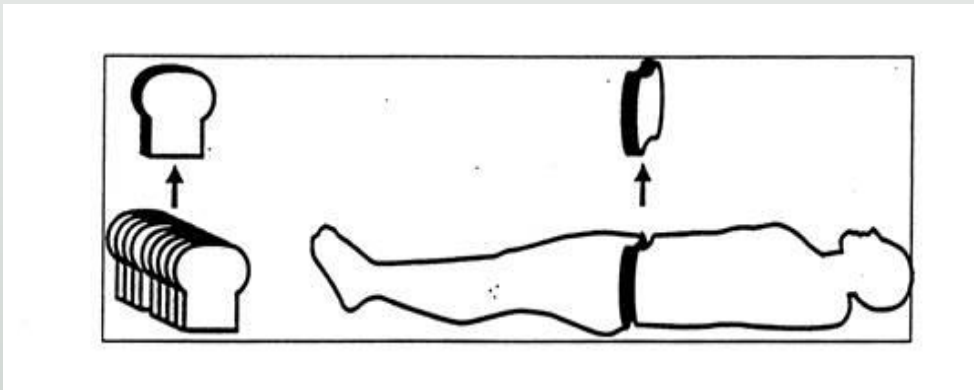
WORKERS' COMP ANATOMY REVIEW

DONATO BORRILLO MD JD

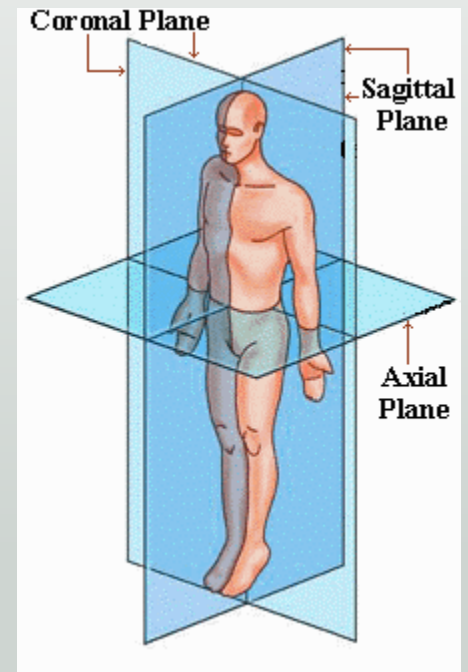
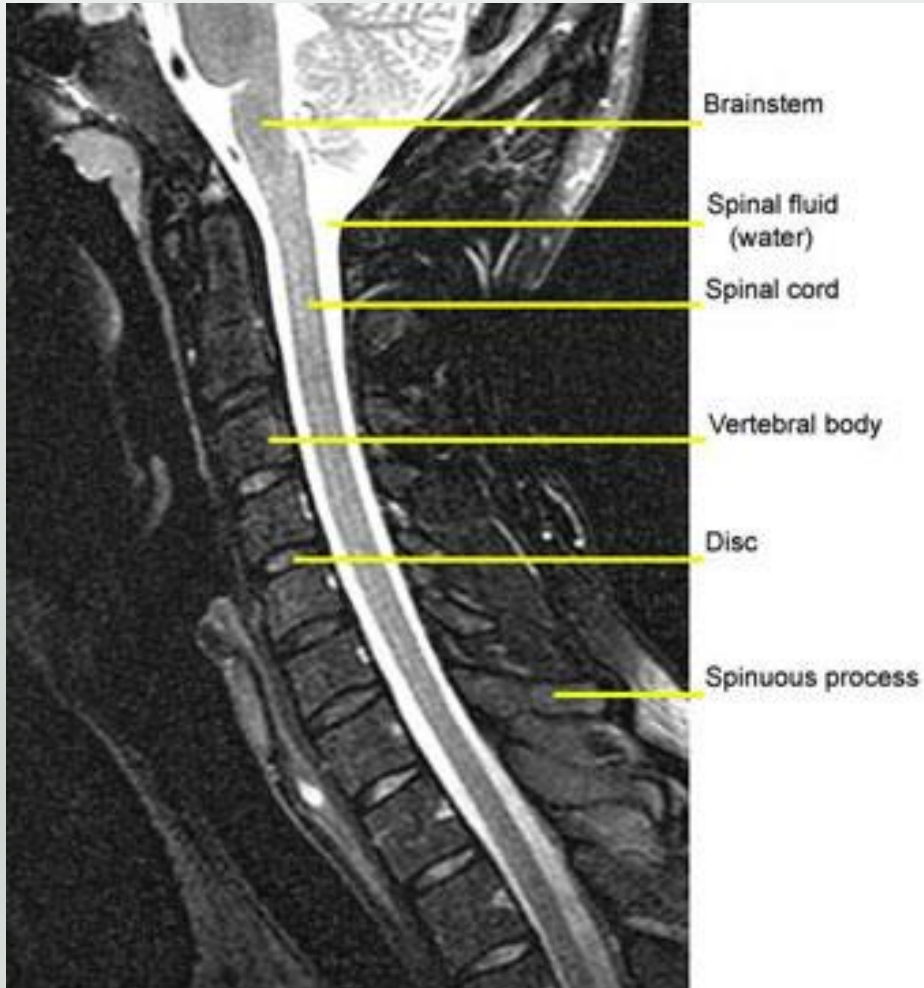
ZOLL & KRANZ LLC



IMAGING STUDIES



NECK

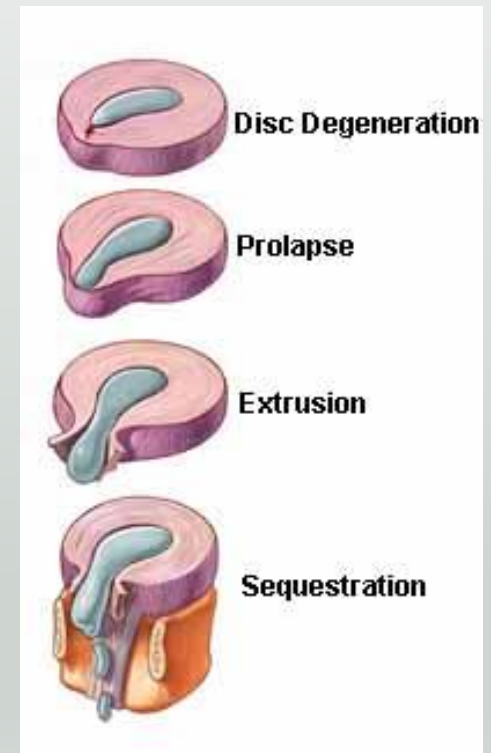


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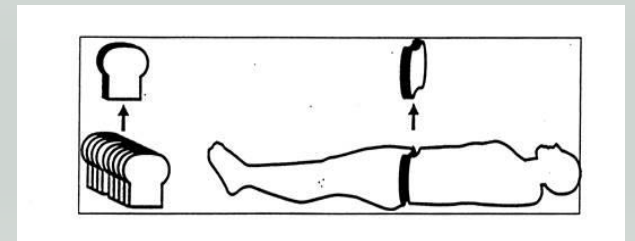
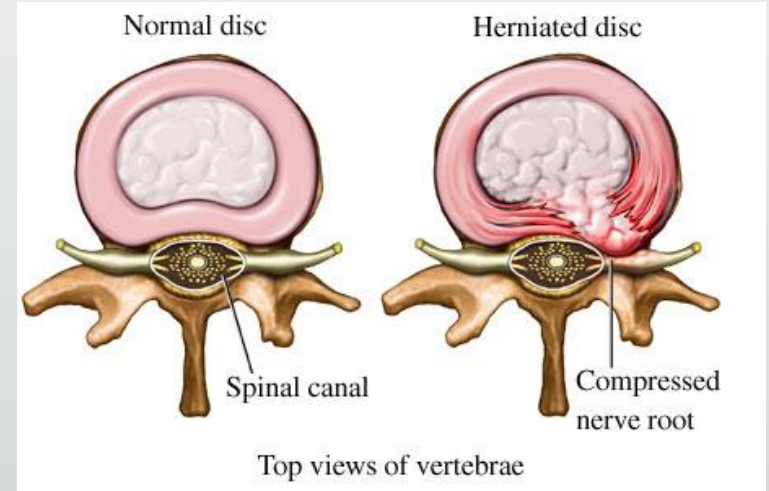
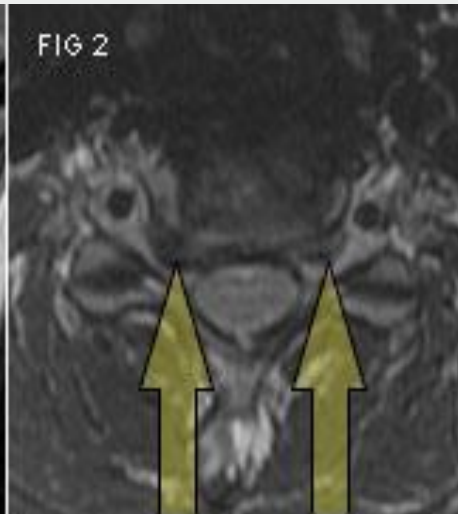


BULGE OR HERNIATION?

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NEURORADIOLOGY (AMERICAN SOCIETY NEURORADIOLOGY,
AMERICAN SOCIETY SPINE RADIOLOGY, NORTH AMERICAN SPINE SOCIETY)



NECK



State ex rel. Moorehead v. Indus. Comm

- William Moorehead fell approximately 15-20 feet and landed head-first on a concrete floor. He suffered a major spine injury that rendered him quadriplegic.
- He died less than two hours after the accident due to massive head trauma without regaining consciousness.
- His widow, Sandra Moorehead, filed a death claim.

R.C. 4123.57(B)

- Ohio's workers' compensation law provides for benefits when an employee suffers the loss of a limb, either by amputation or by complete loss of use
- Historically, the IC interpreted the law as requiring the employee to experience "the physical suffering and hardship caused by the loss of a body part"
 - the employee had to be **aware** that he or she had lost the use of his or her limb.
 - the employee had to survive the injury for an undetermined period of time, but at least long enough to experience the loss
 - Ohio courts deferred to the IC's interpretation of the law

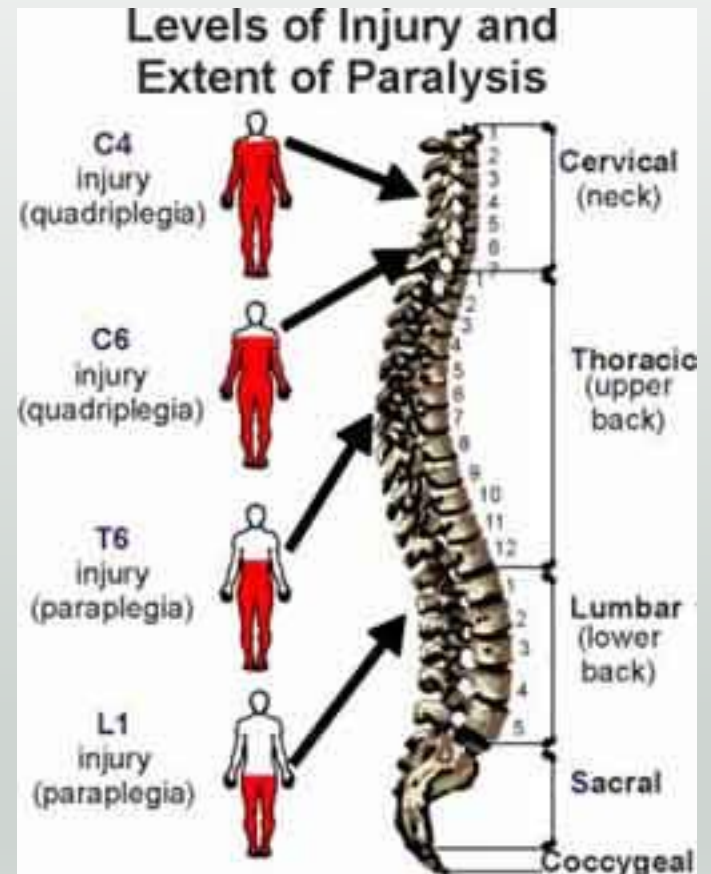
- Chief Justice Thomas J. Moyer, the Court overruled the 10th District and held that Moorehead was entitled to scheduled loss benefits under the loss-of-limb provision.
 - “The court of appeals deferred to the commission’s interpretation that ‘loss of use’ does not occur when an injured worker ‘survives an industrial injury in an unconscious state for only a brief period and never actually experiences the disabling effects of the injury.’
 - We disagree. Citing the plain language of the statute, Chief Justice Moyer noted that it “provides that compensation is payable to an employee when the employee loses a body part that is listed on a schedule set forth in the statute and **the statute makes no reference to either a worker’s duration of survival after an injury or cognizance of his injuries.**”
 - ‘it is the duty of this court to give effect to the words used, not to delete words used or insert words not used,’ wrote the Chief Justice.

MERELY DEAD OR SINCERELY DEAD?



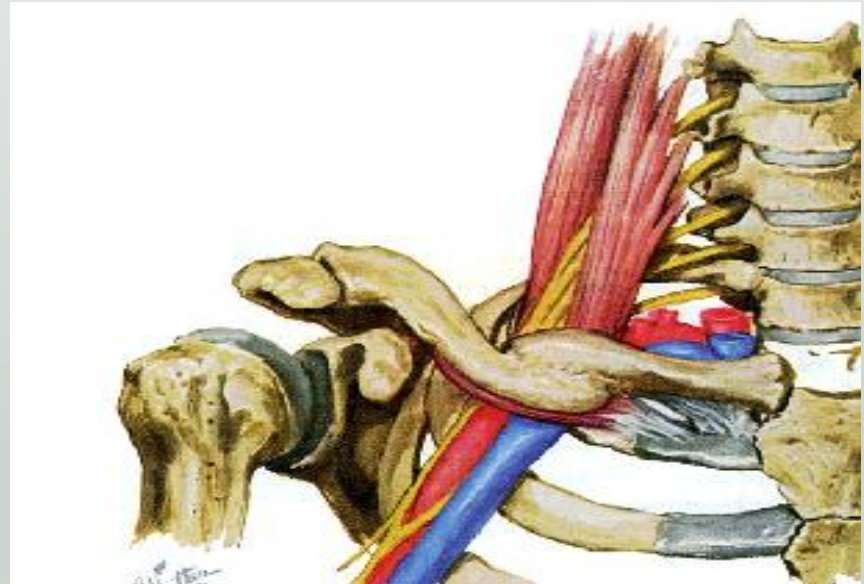
As Coroner I must aver,
I thoroughly examined her,
And she's not only merely dead,
She's really most sincerely dead.

- ME of Munchkinland
determination re: Evanora, Wicked
Witch of the East.



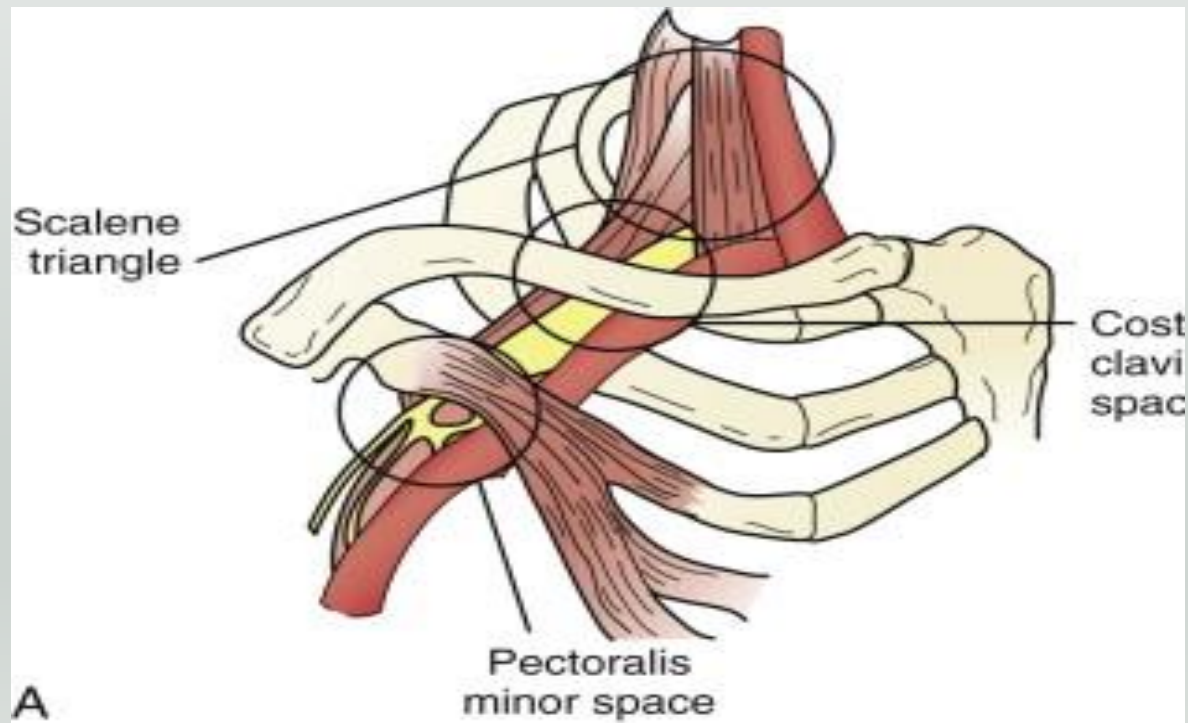
Thoracic Outlet Syndrome

- Constellation of upper extremity symptoms
 - Compression of neurovascular bundle at thoracic outlet
- Brachial plexus (C5-T1)
 - Subclavian vein
 - Subclavian artery

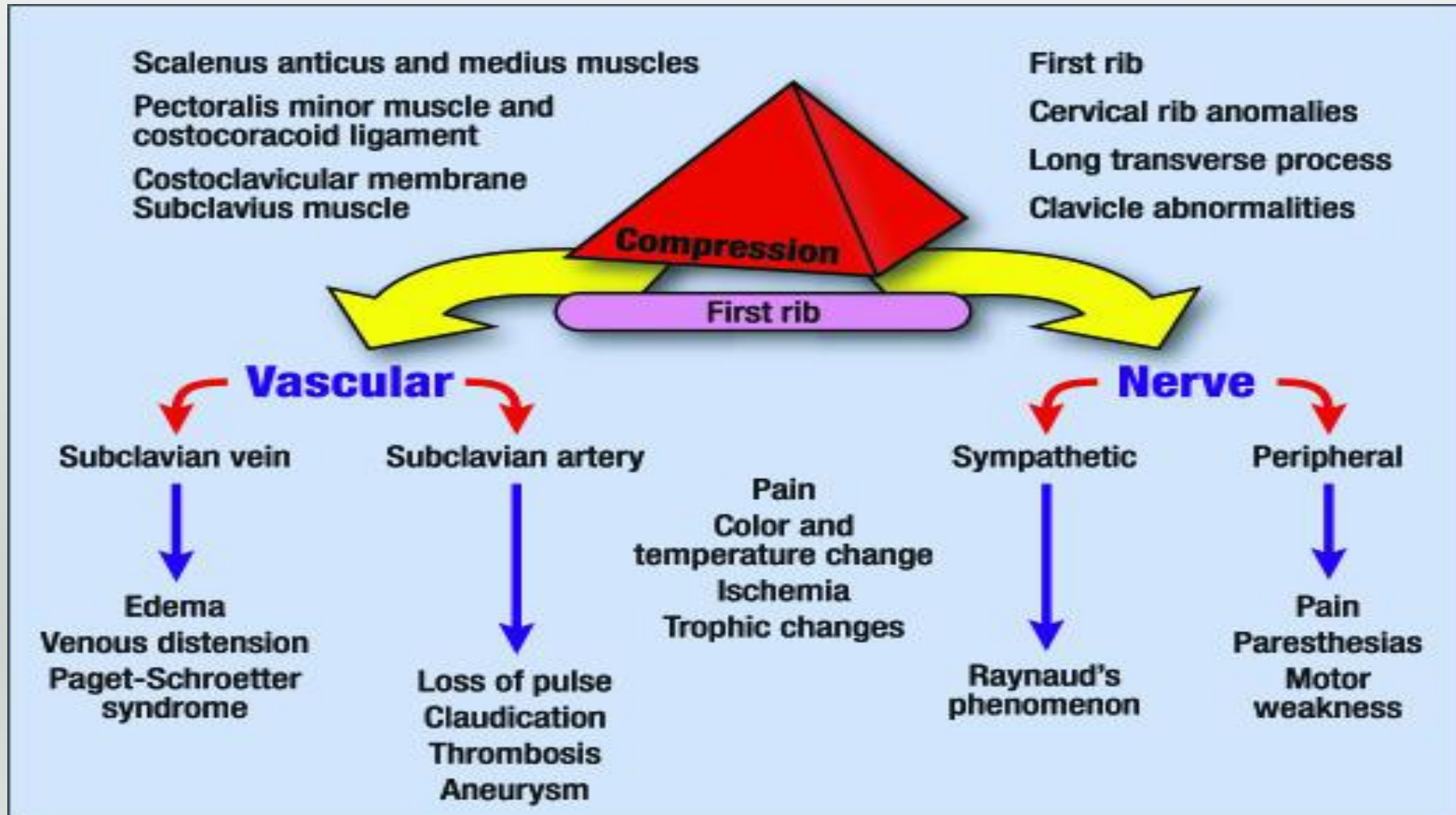


Anatomy

- Scalene triangle
 - Cervical ribs, incidence 0.74%
- Costoclavicular and Pectoralis minor space

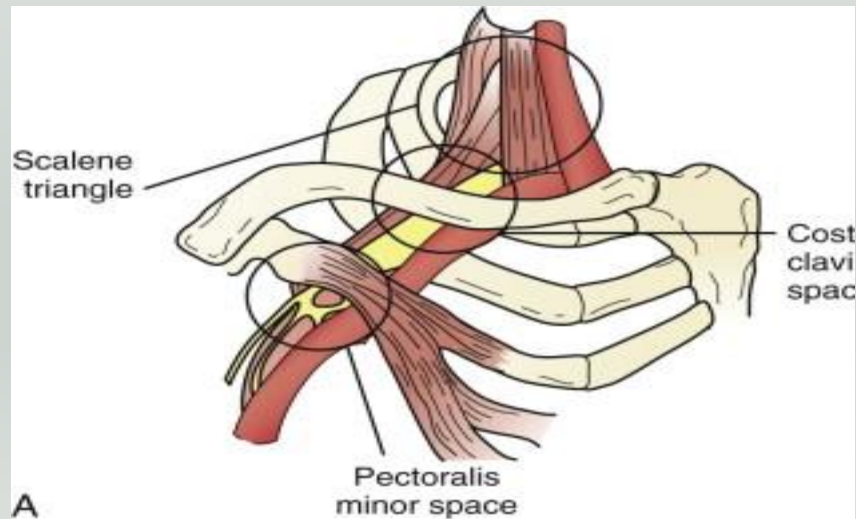


Types of TOS, nerve is most common

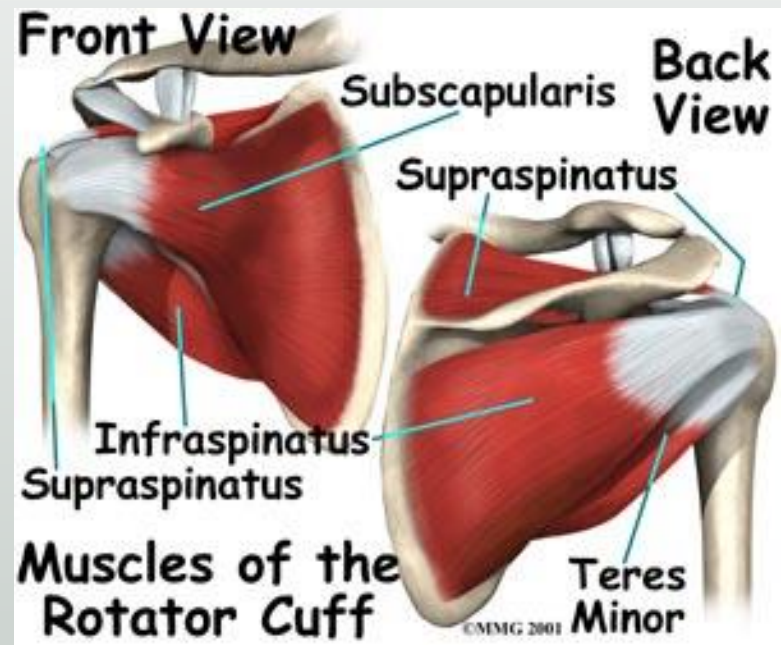


Neurogenic TOS

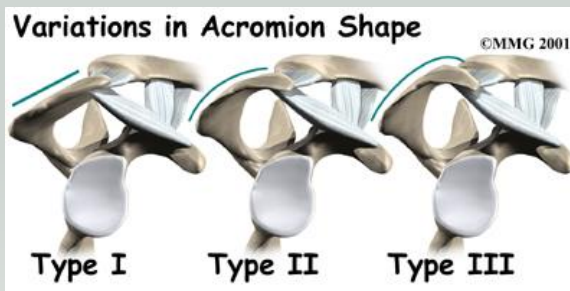
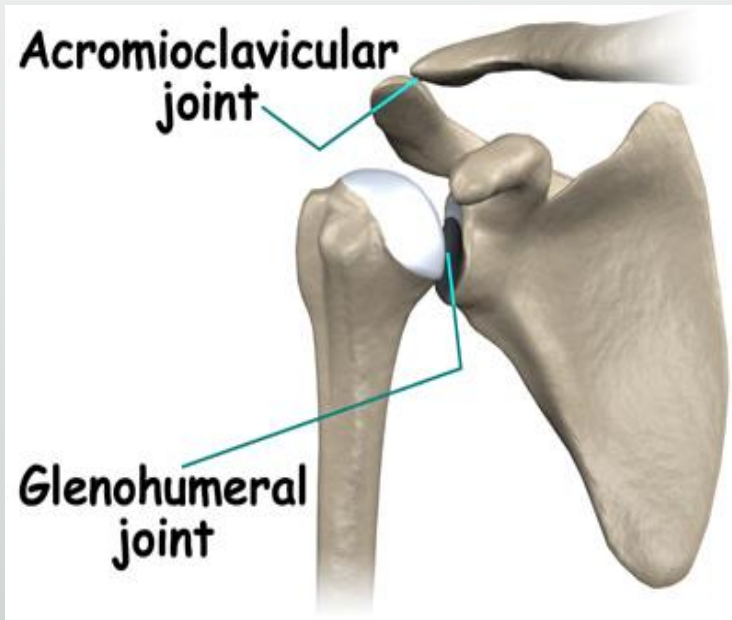
- Pectoralis minor syndrome
 - Compression of neurovascular bundle under the pec minor
 - Pain over anterior chest and axilla
 - Fewer head/neck symptoms
 - Consider pec minor tenotomy with thoracic outlet decompression



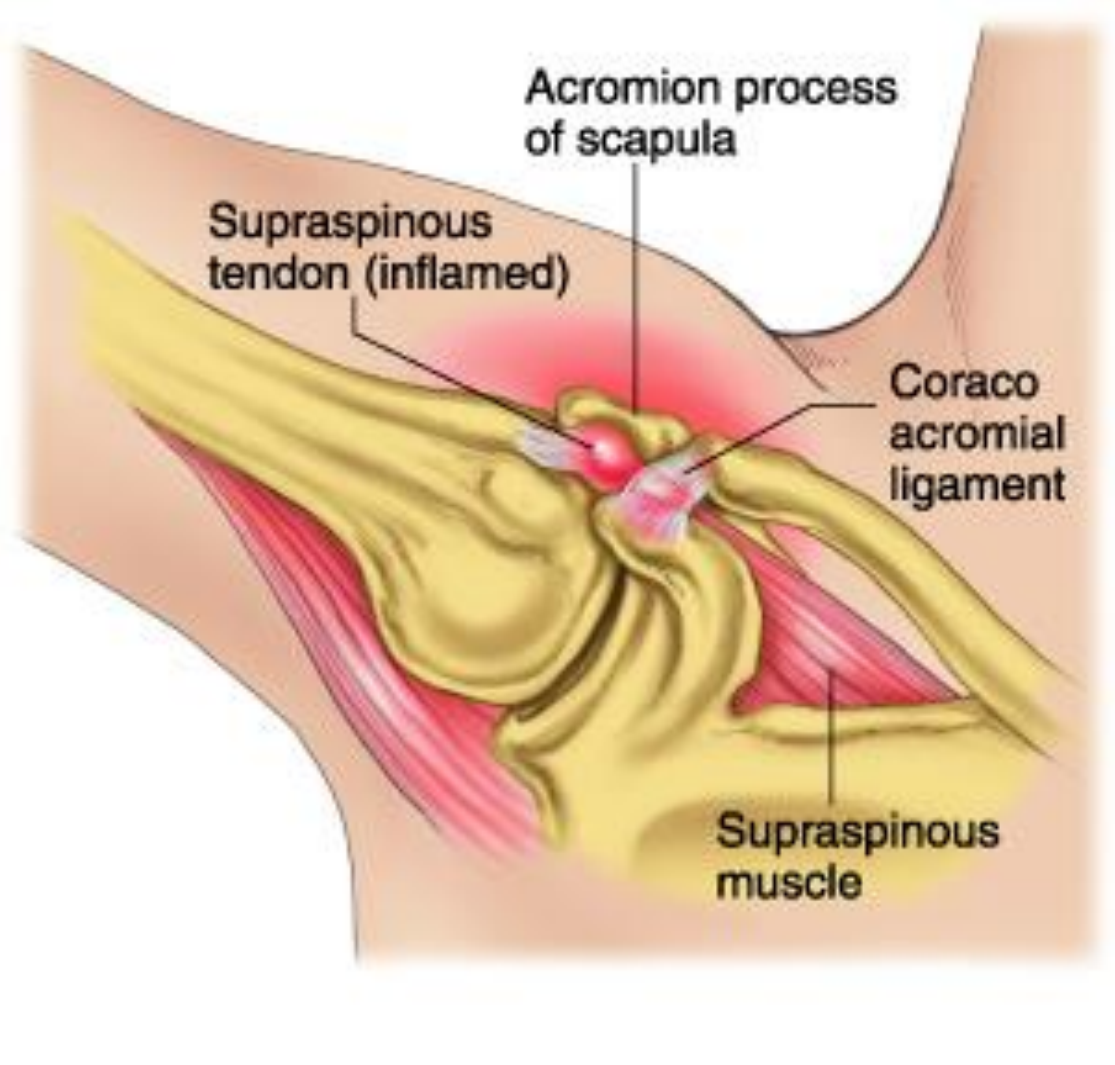
SHOULDER - ROTATOR CUFF



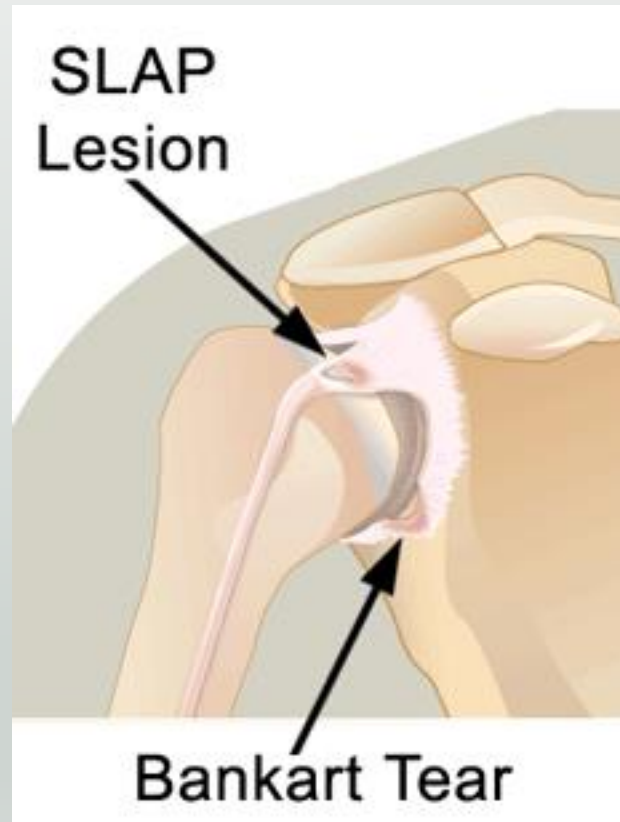
SHOULDER AC JOINT ARTHRITIS



IMPINGEMENT

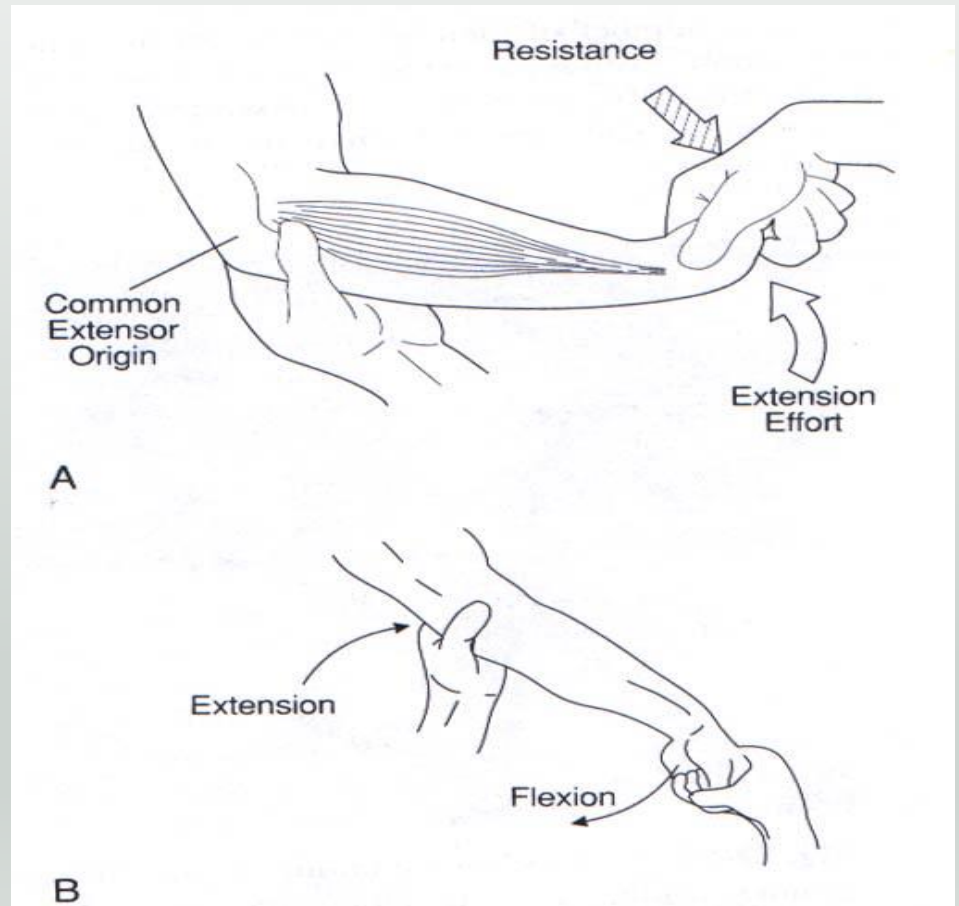


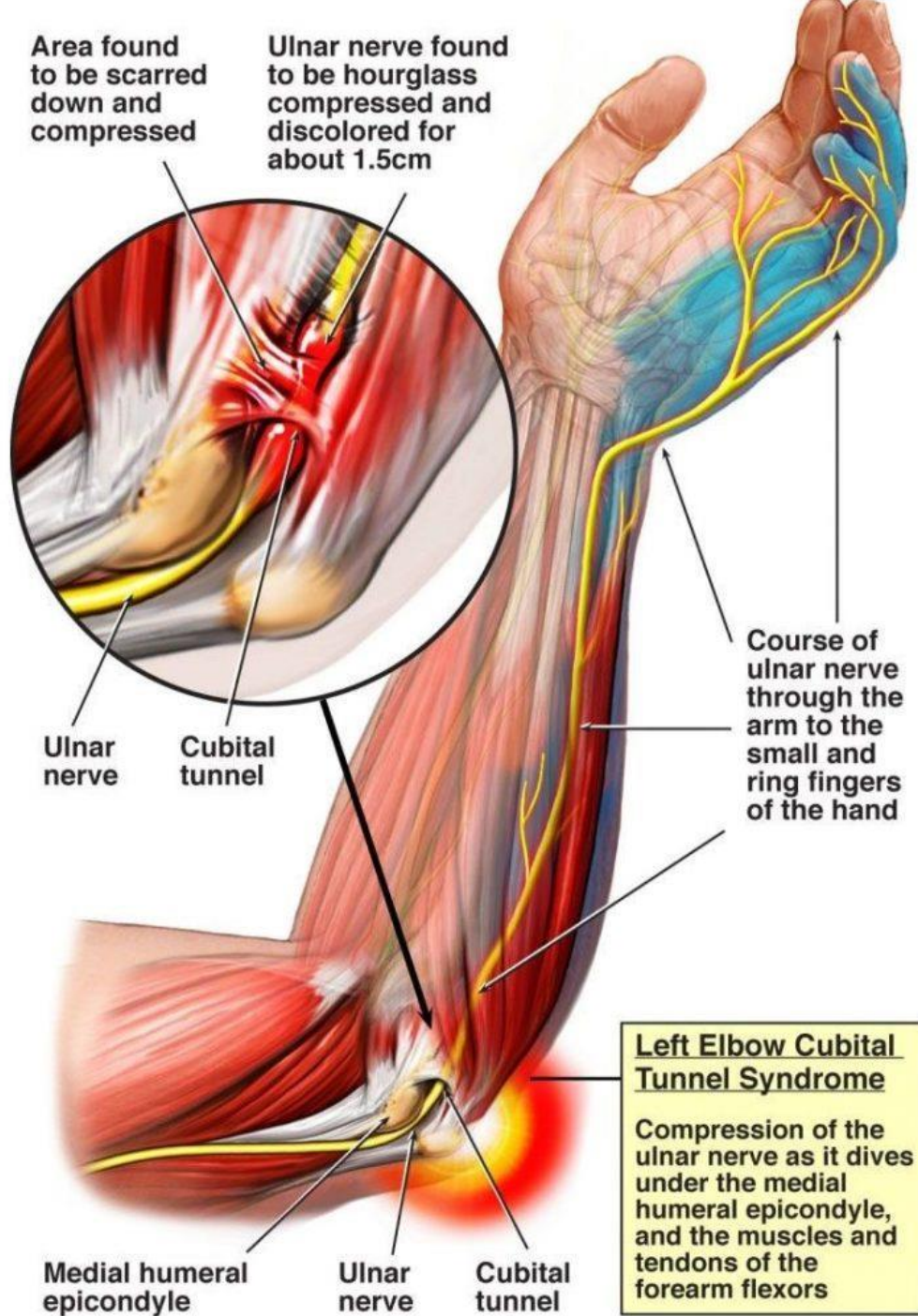
SLAP



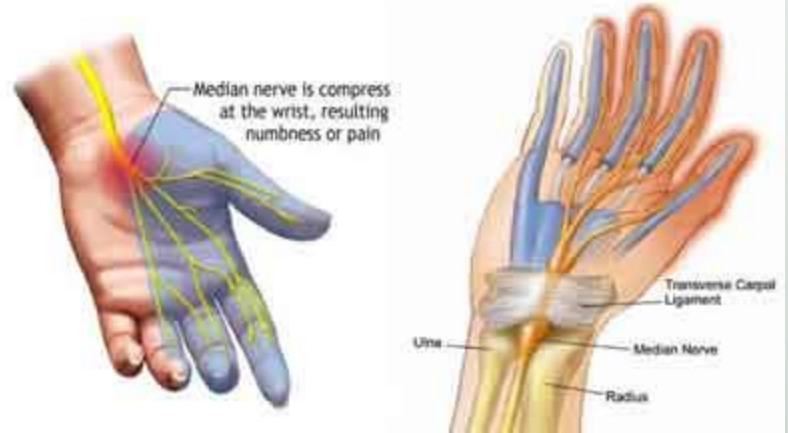
LATERAL EPICONDYLITIS (TENNIS ELBOW) MEDIAL EPICONDYLITIS (GOLFER'S ELBOW)

- Tennis, micro trauma extensor carpi radialis brevis
- Golfer, micro trauma common flexor tendon

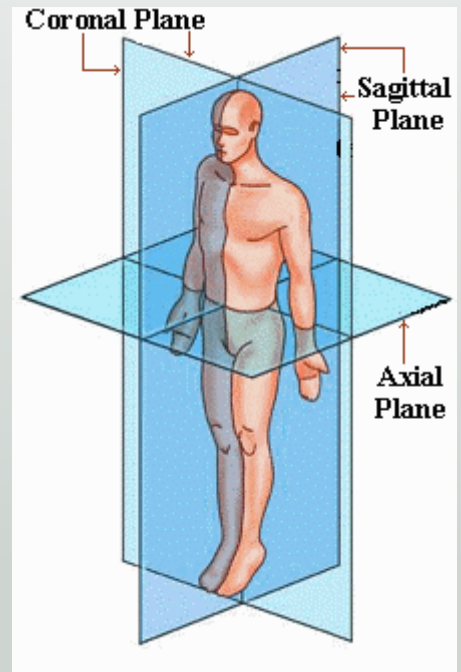
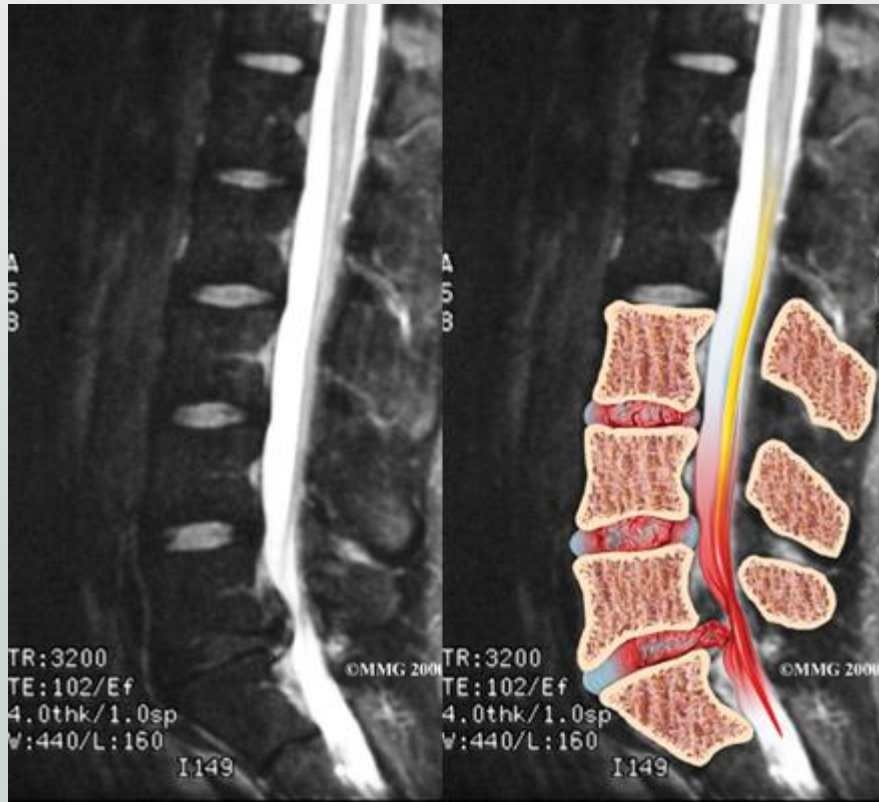




Carpal Tunnel Syndrome



LUMBAR

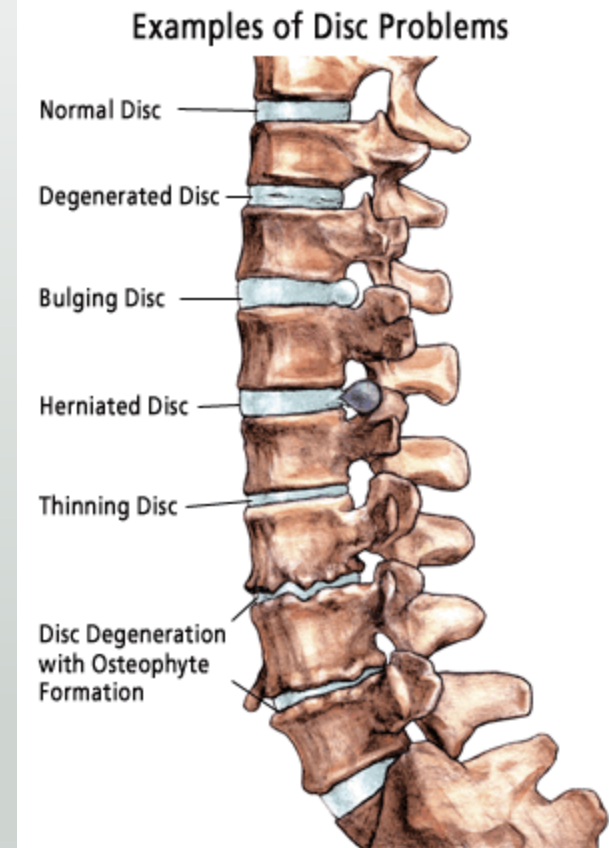
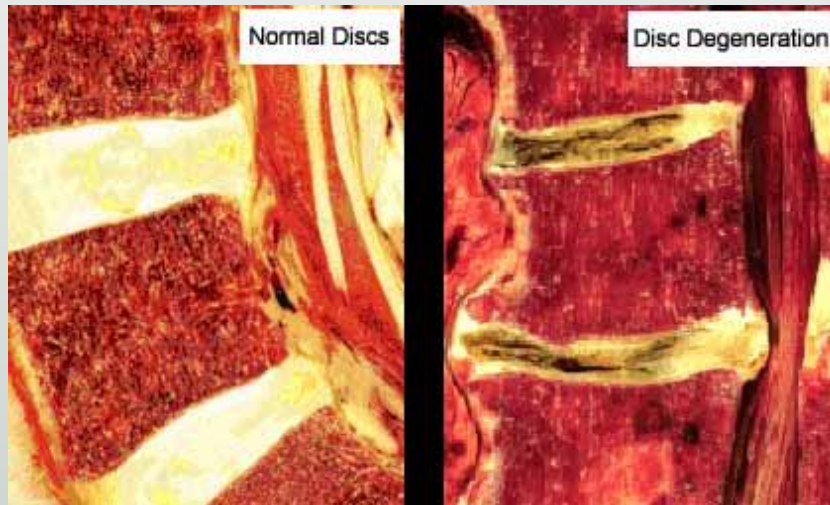


DISC DESICCATION

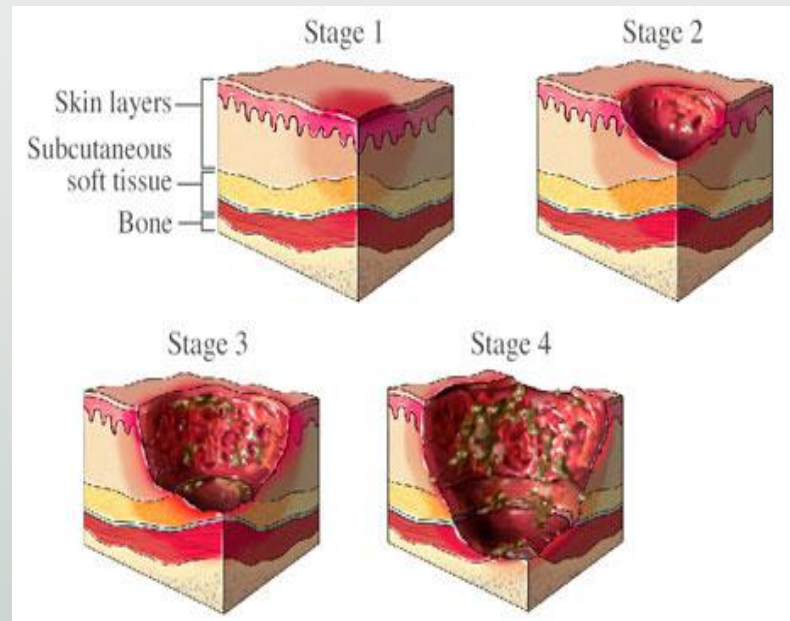
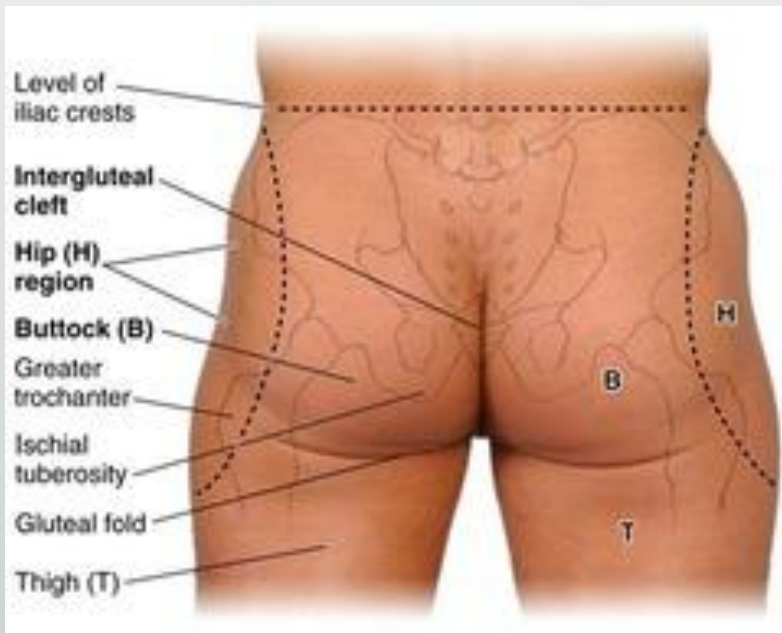


The black disc in this MRI indicates that the disc has a low water content. This is commonly seen in DDD patients.

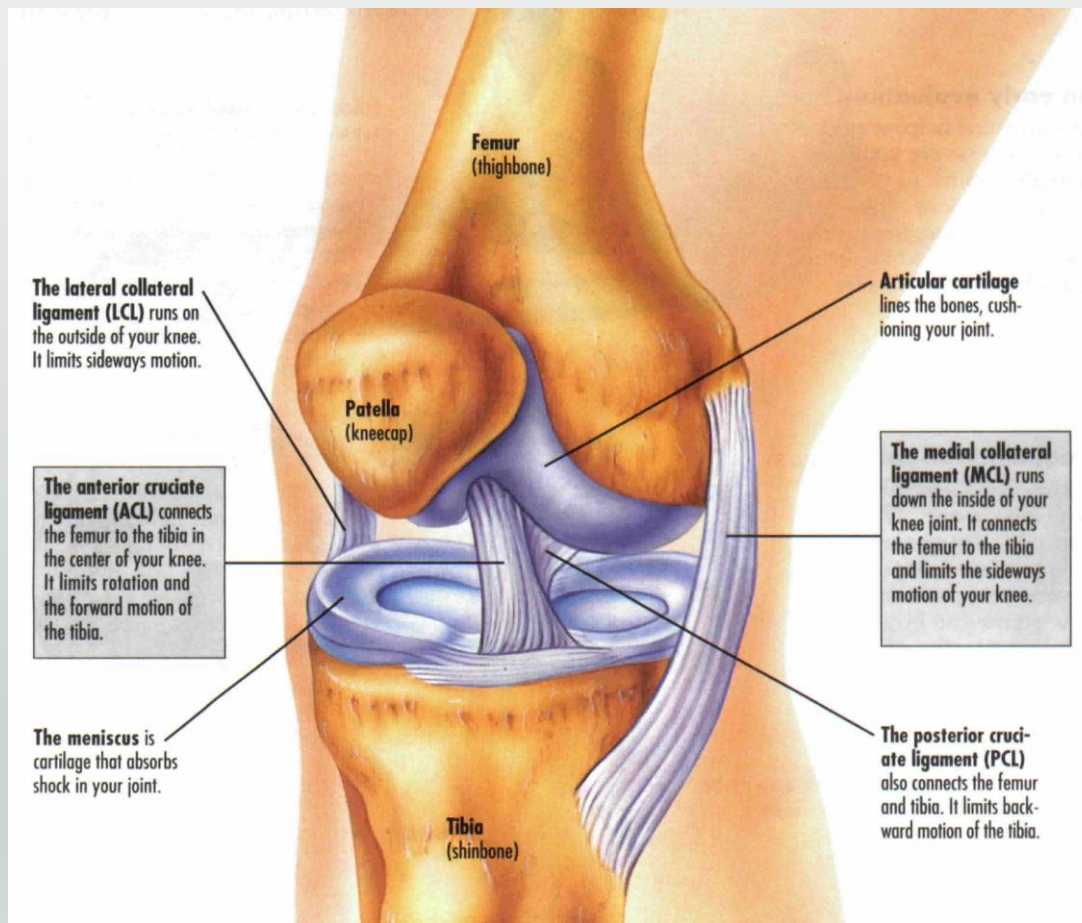
DEGENERATIVE DISC DISEASE



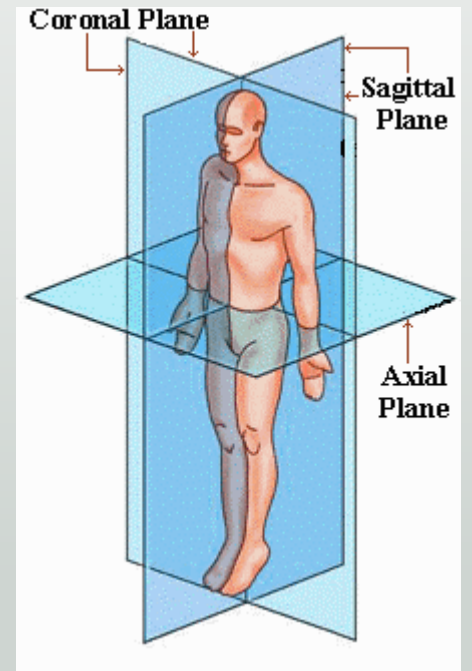
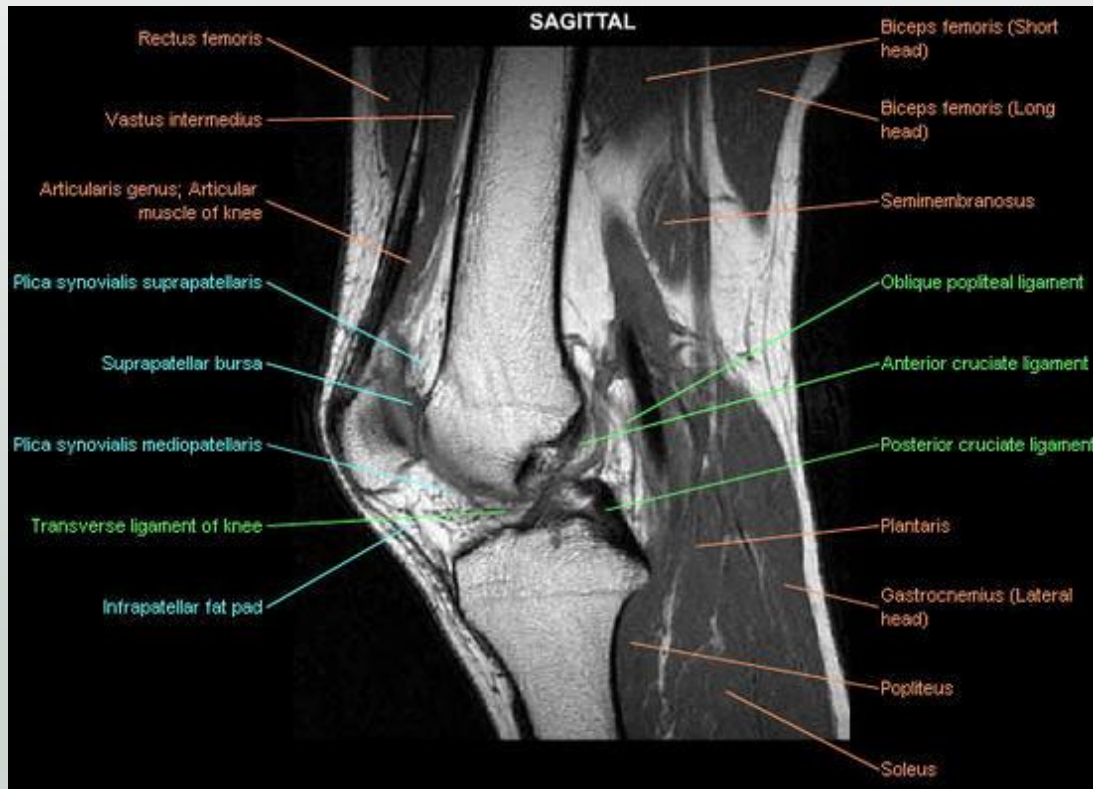
SACRAL WOUNDS



KNEE



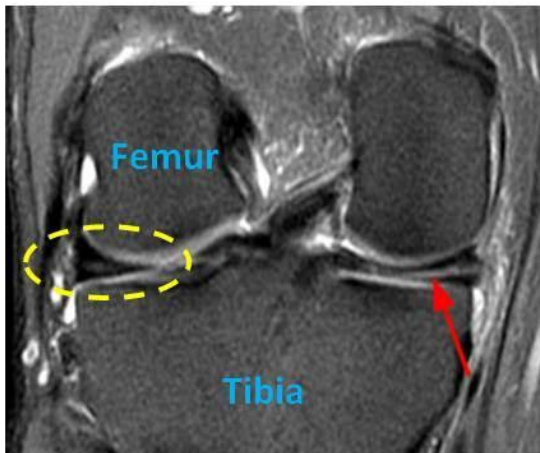
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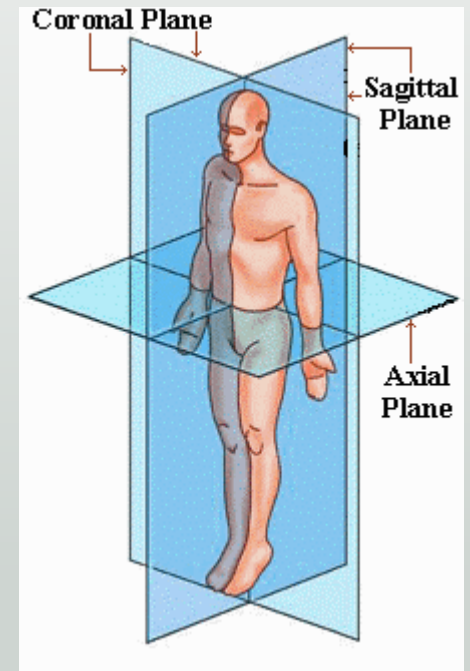
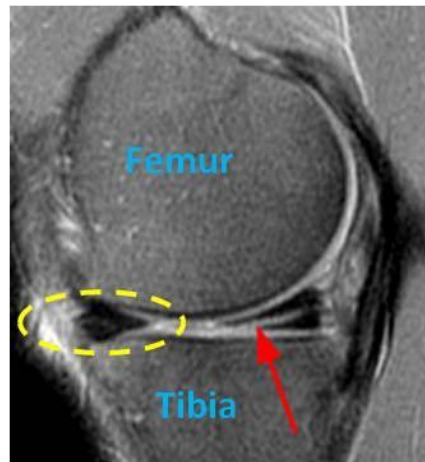
MENISCAL TEAR

Horizontal Meniscal Tear on MRI

Frontal View: Coronal

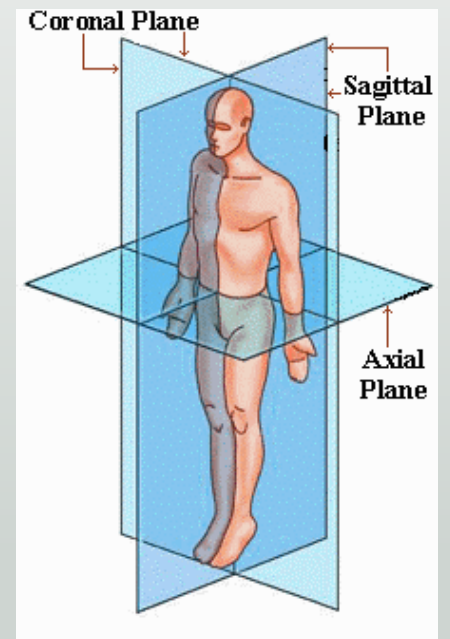
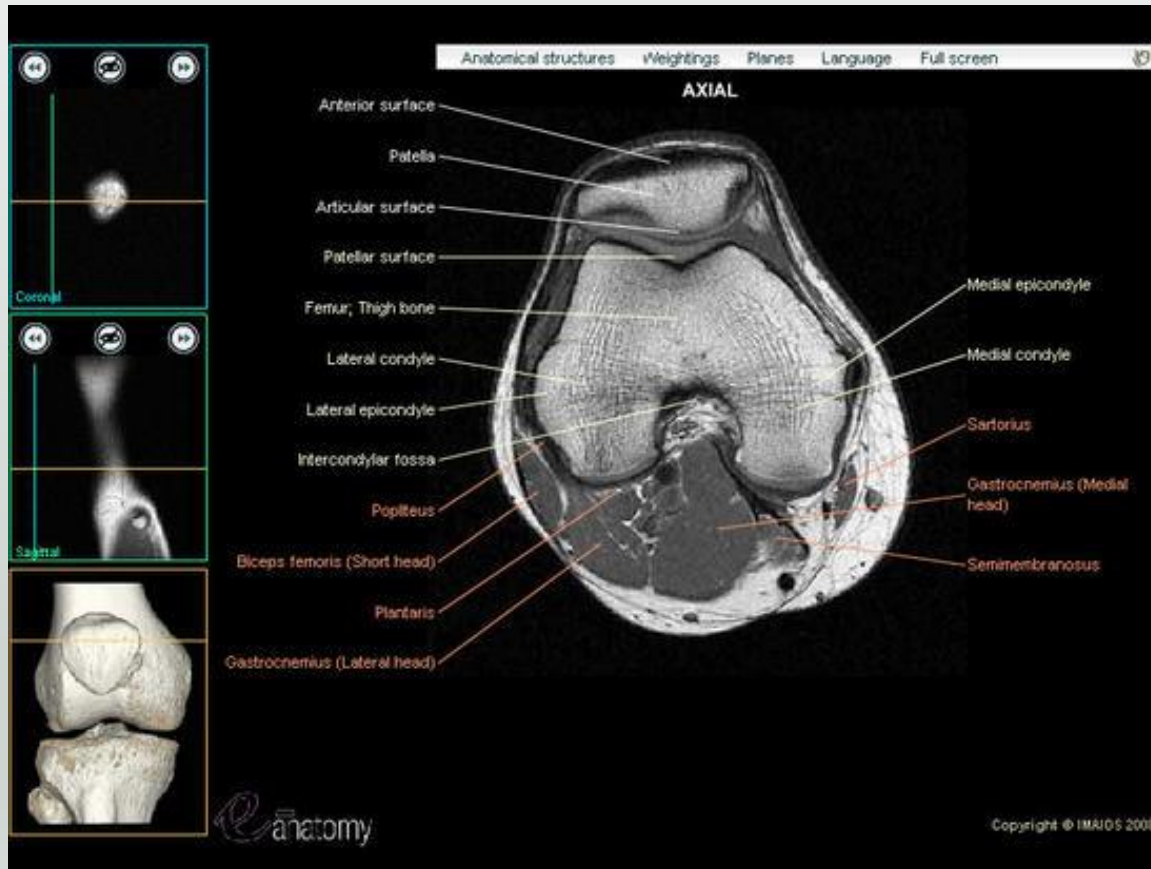


Side View: Sagittal

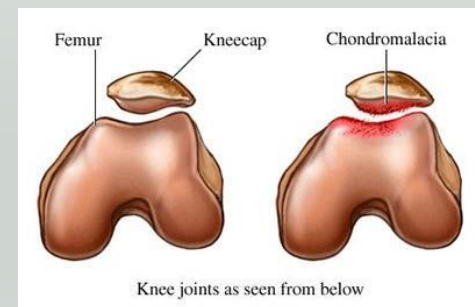
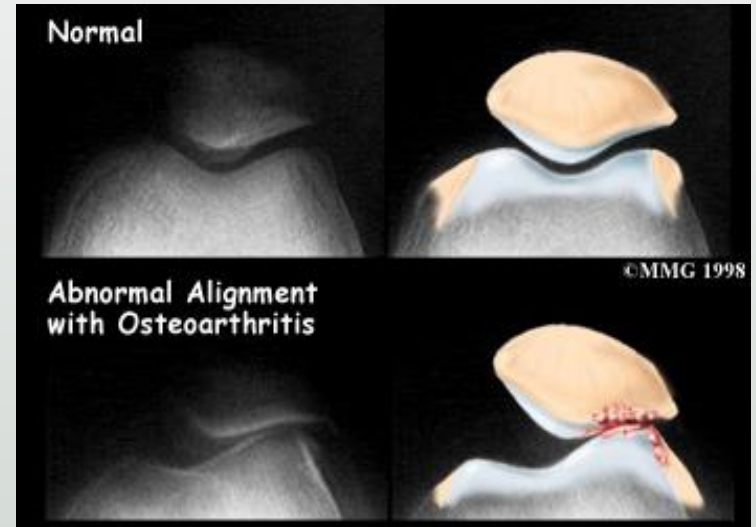
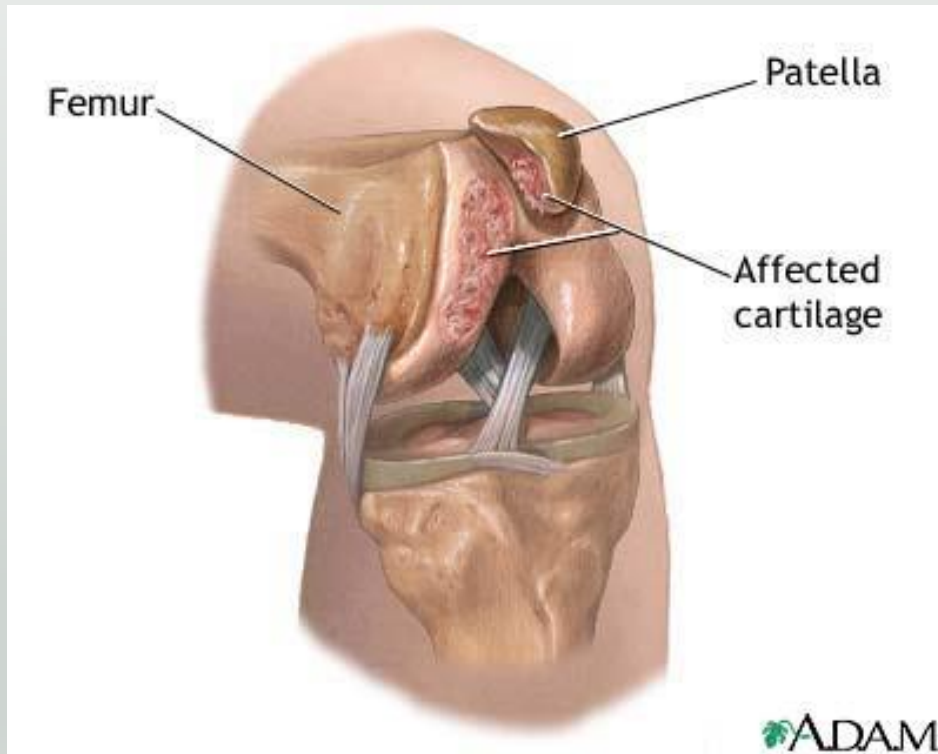


The black triangles are the meniscus. A normal meniscus has a uniform appearance: yellow dashed circles. The red arrow identifies a horizontal meniscus tear.

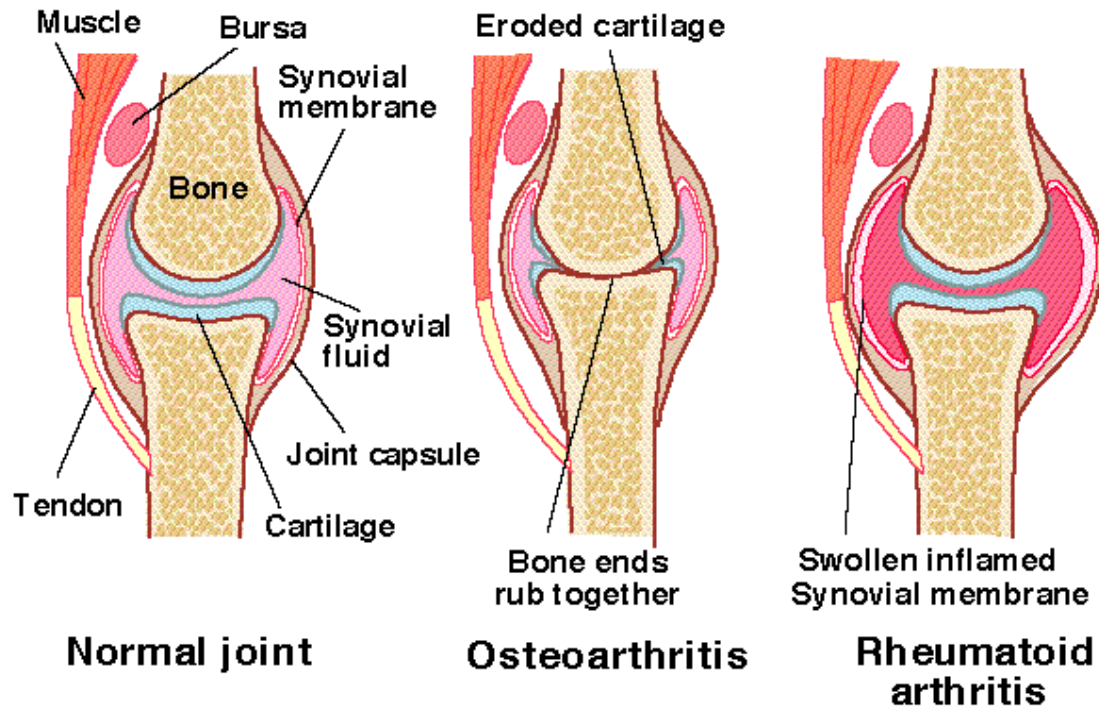
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KNEE CHONDROMALACIA



ARTHRITIS

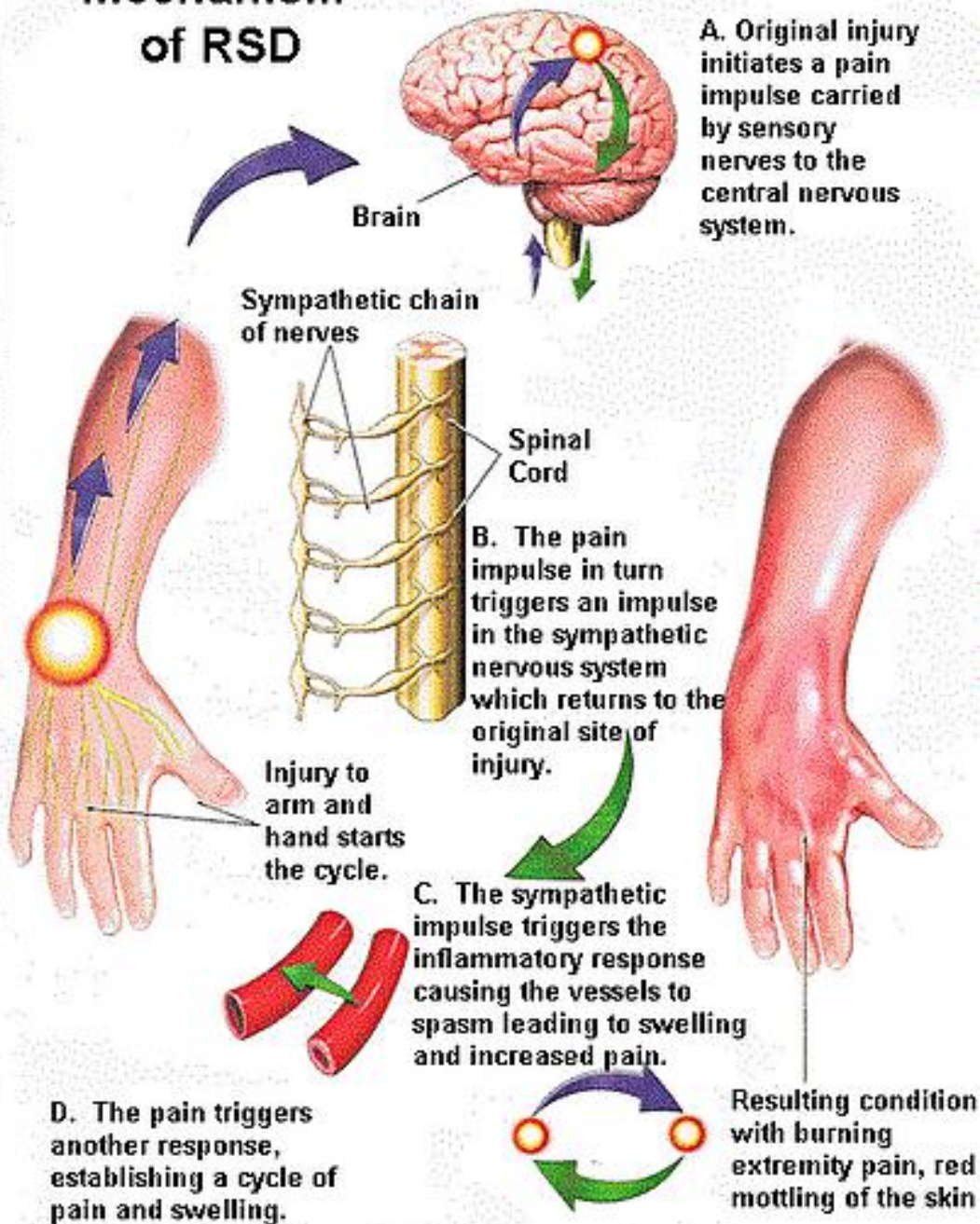


NORMAL and ARTHRITIC JOINTS *A. Bonnell*

KNEE ARTHRITIS



Mechanism of RSD



CRPS CLINICAL



QUESTIONS?
419-466-5512
donato@borrillo.net

