



Ultrasound for Lumbar Puncture

Keith Agnew - Oct 2025



Objectives

Briefly review the anatomy of the lumbar vertebrae

In order of importance, and using ultrasound, how we identify:

- The midline of the back
- A few interspinous spaces
- The sacrum and interspinous spaces (up to L1/2)
- Depth to the spinal canal target

Like most procedures that have gone the way of US, there are many Benefits/Reasons why:

1. Improved 1st attempt success
2. Fewer needle redirections
3. Overall reduced failure/procedural abandonment

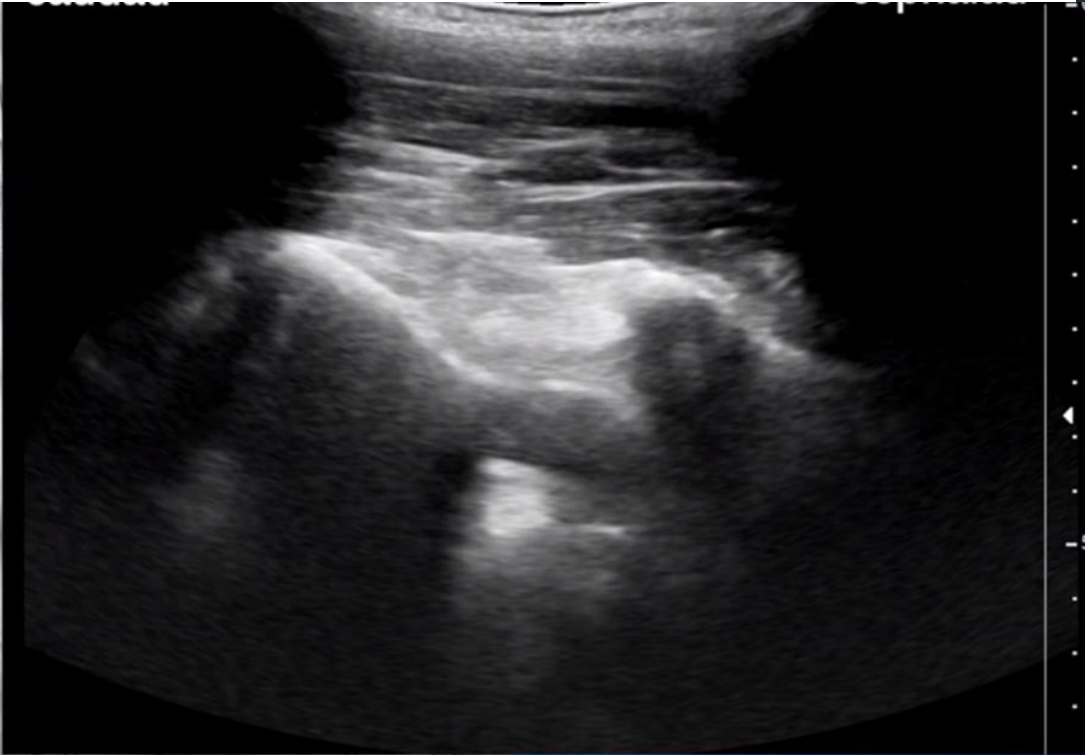
ETC. ETC.

Ultrasound - “Static”...not dynamic

Ultrasound used to MARK your spots (hopefully 5 mins max!)

...then you put the Ultrasound aside

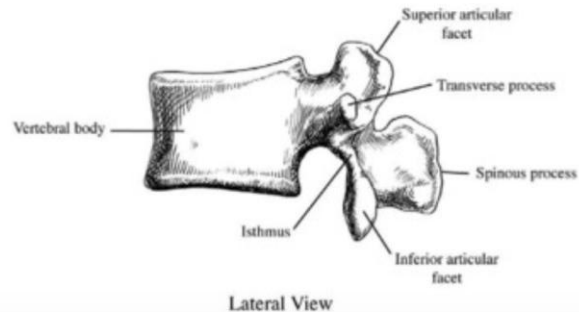
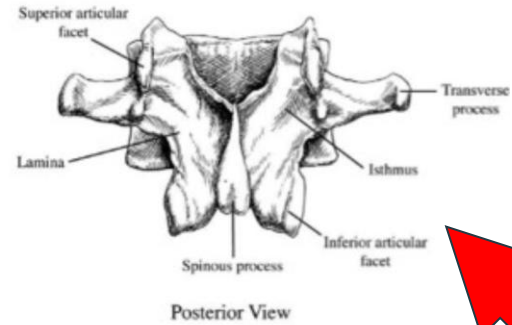
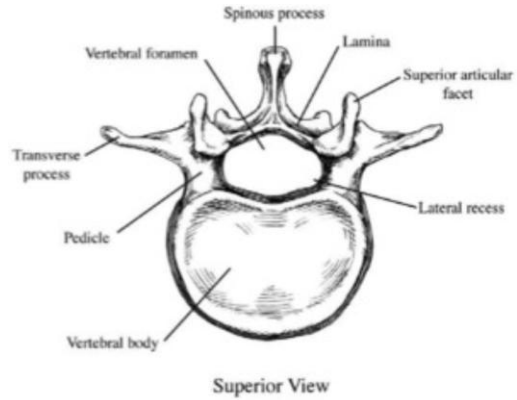
...then the back is prepped and the procedure completed as usual

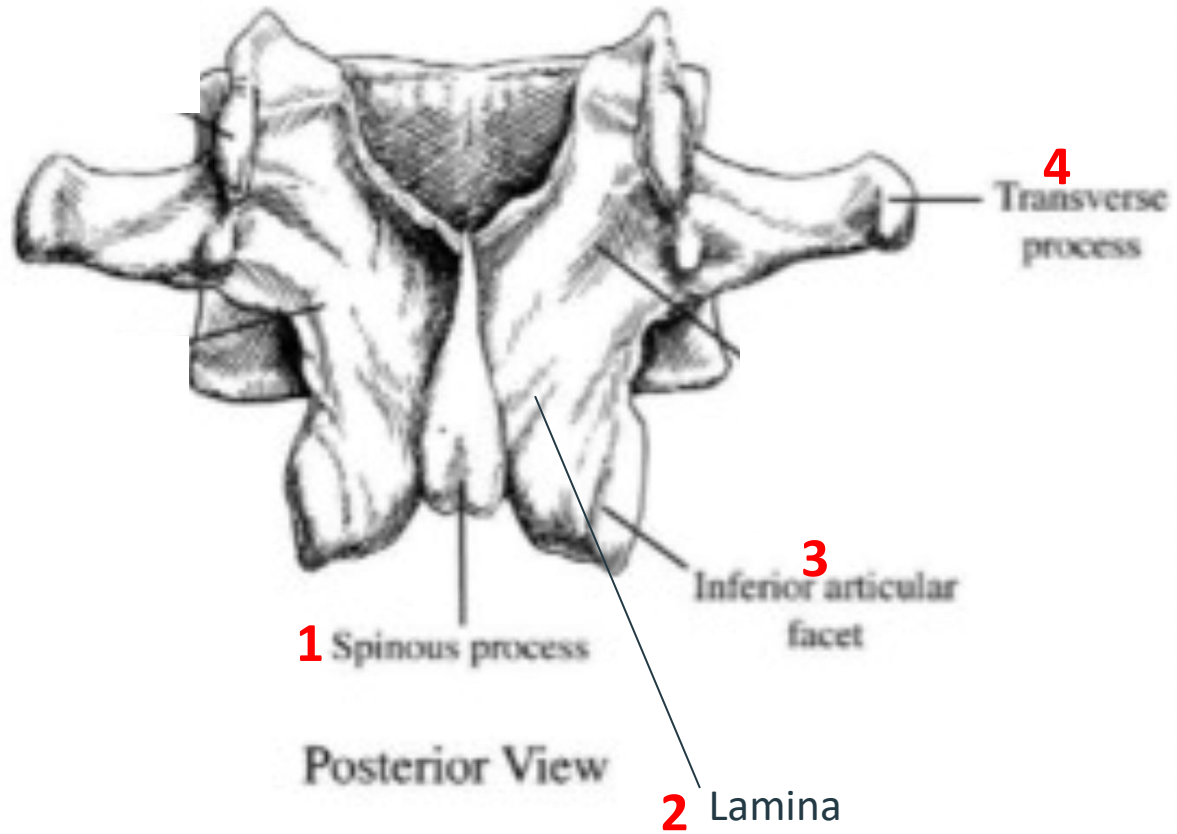




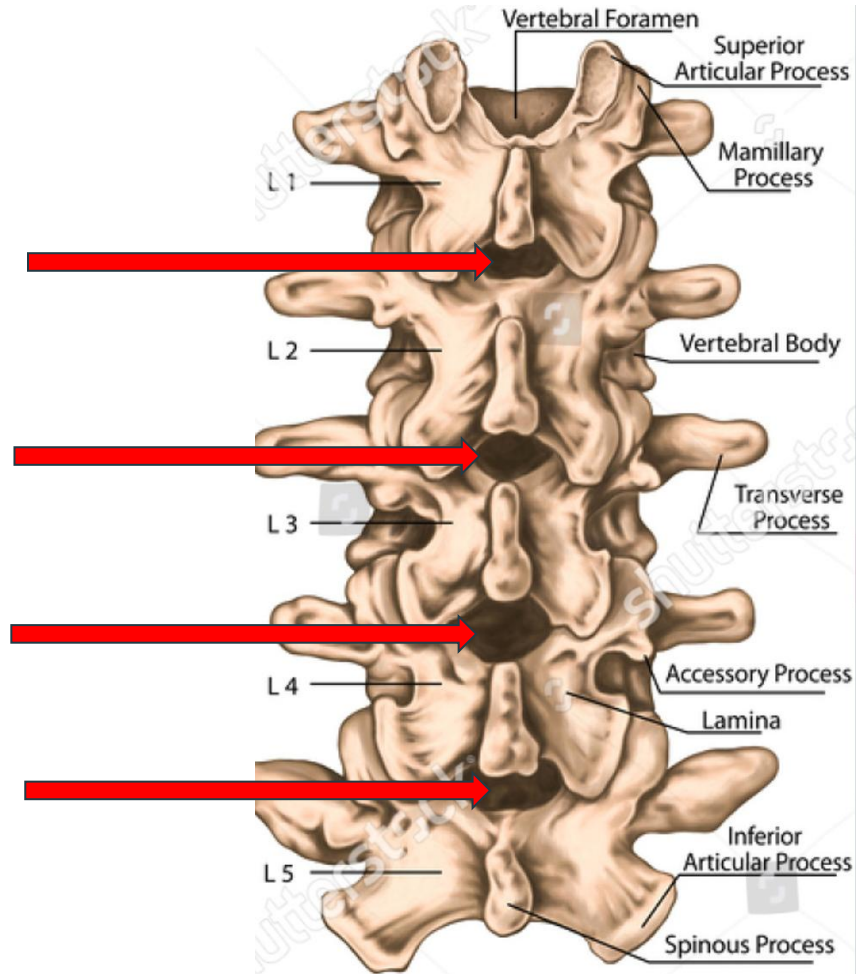


Anatomy of the Lumbar Vertebrae

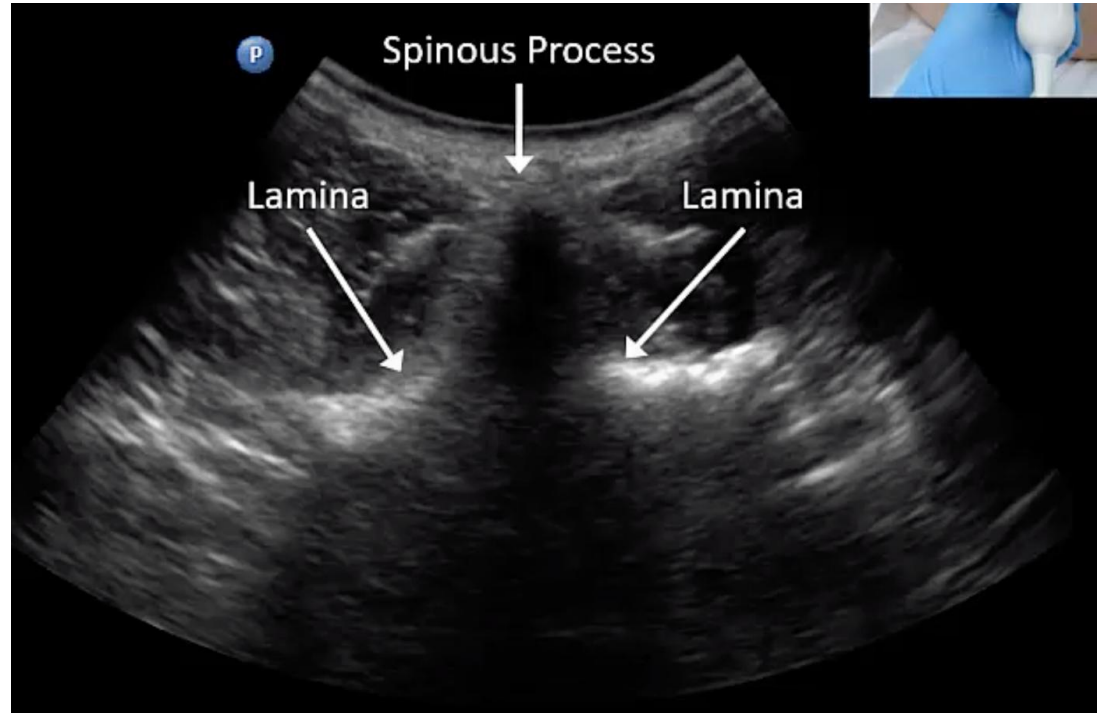
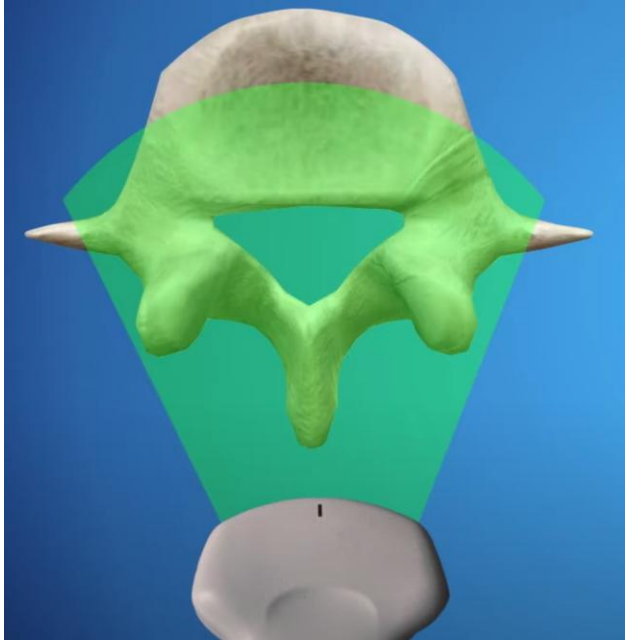




**Our
Target**



Step One: Mark the Midline (Left to Right)



Transverse Midline (TM) View

Spinous Process View

p

Spinous Process

Lamina

Lamina

Interspinous View

p

Articular process

"Posterior complex"

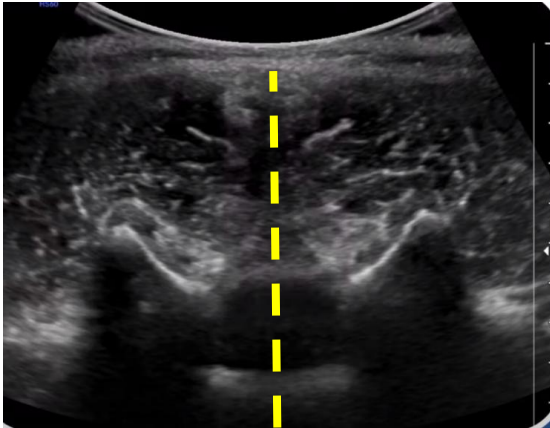
Ligamentum flavum

Dura

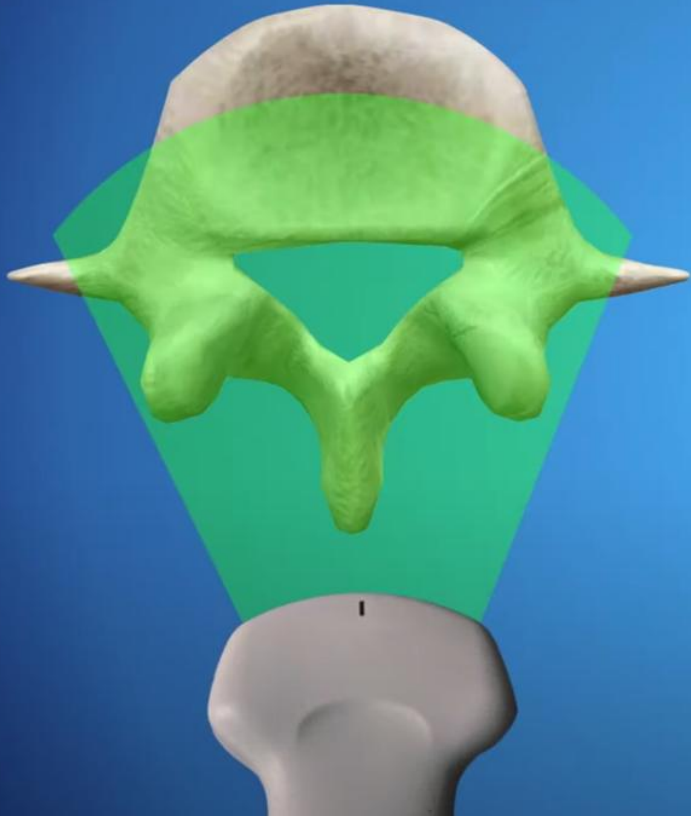
Transverse process

Step 1:

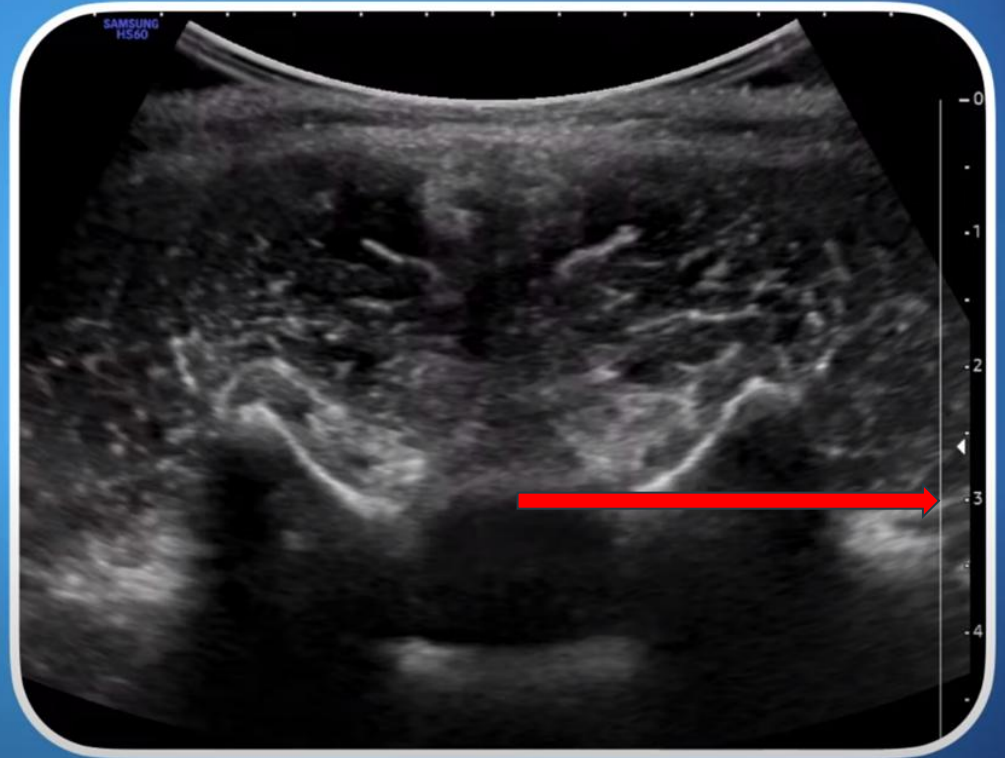
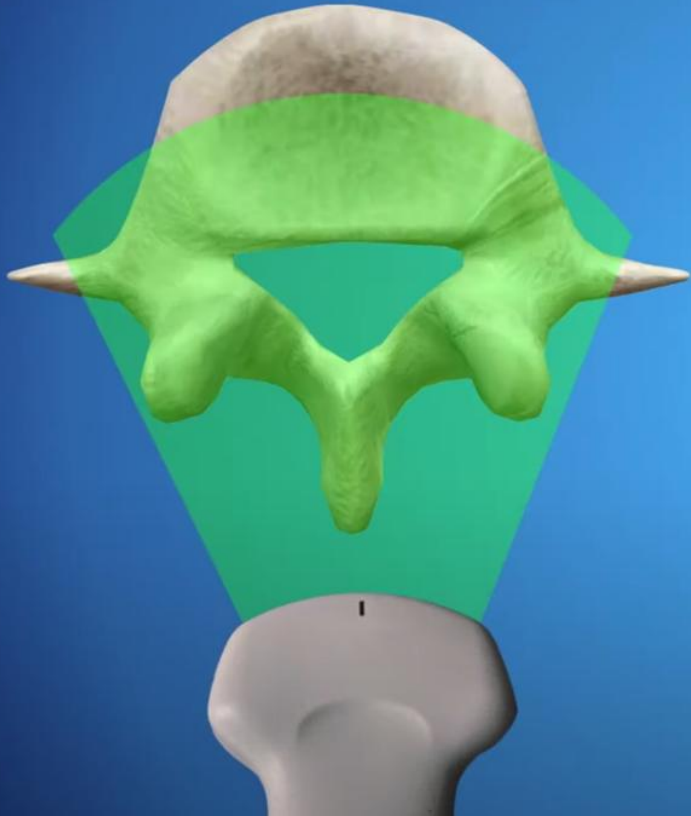
Often the **ONLY** step
you need



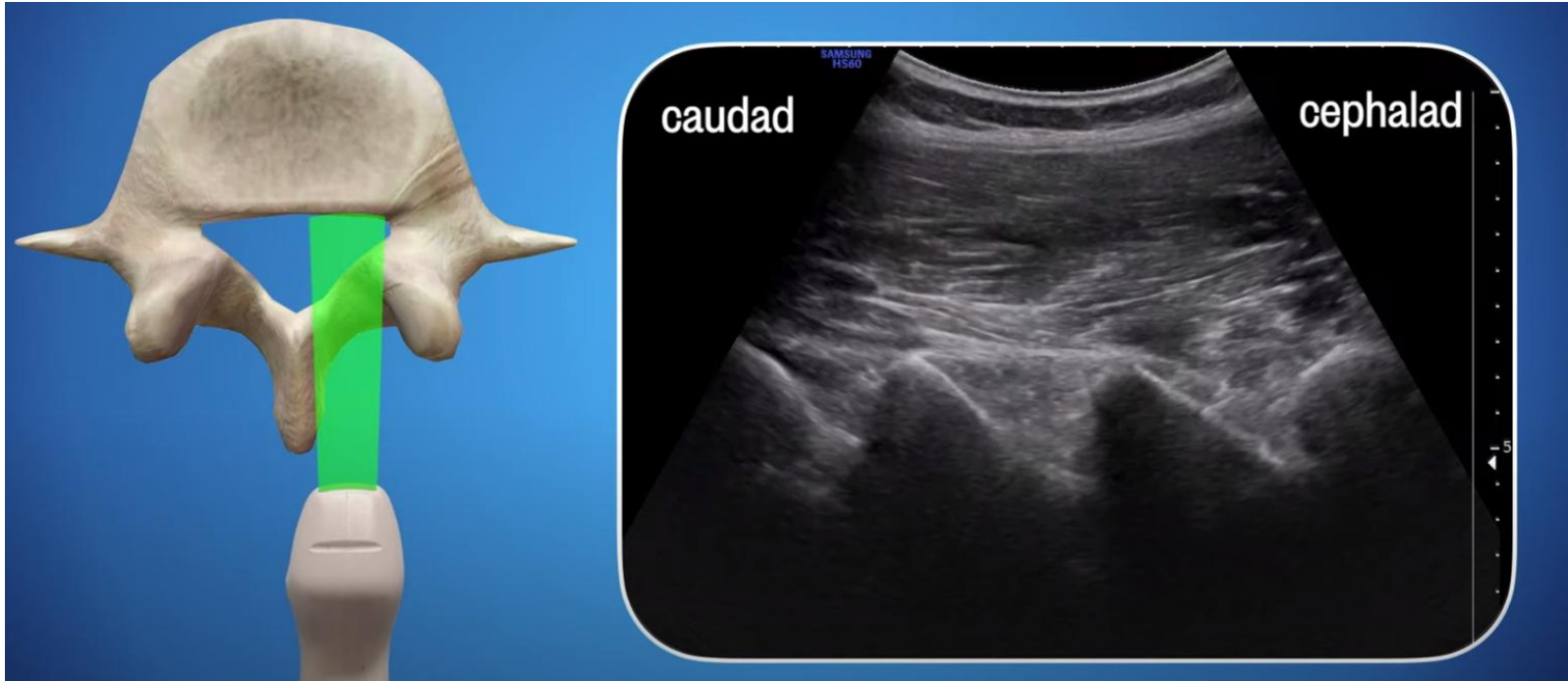
Step 1b - Make a mental note of the distance to where you find the CSF

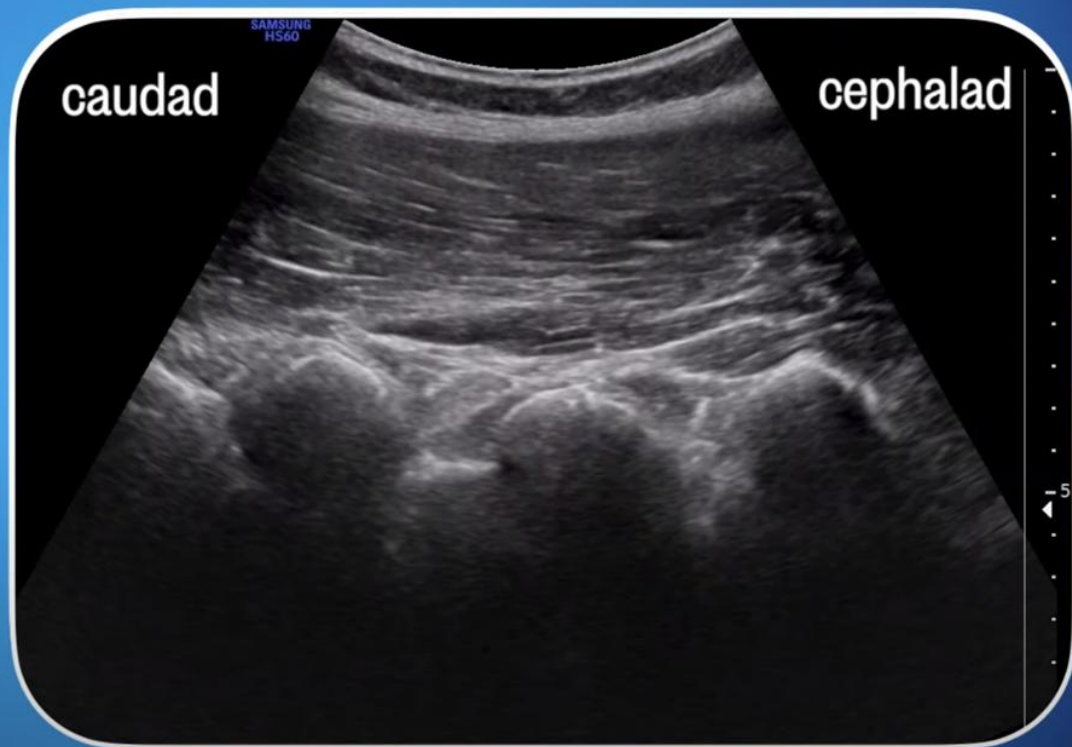


Step 1b - Make a mental note of the distance to where you find the CSF

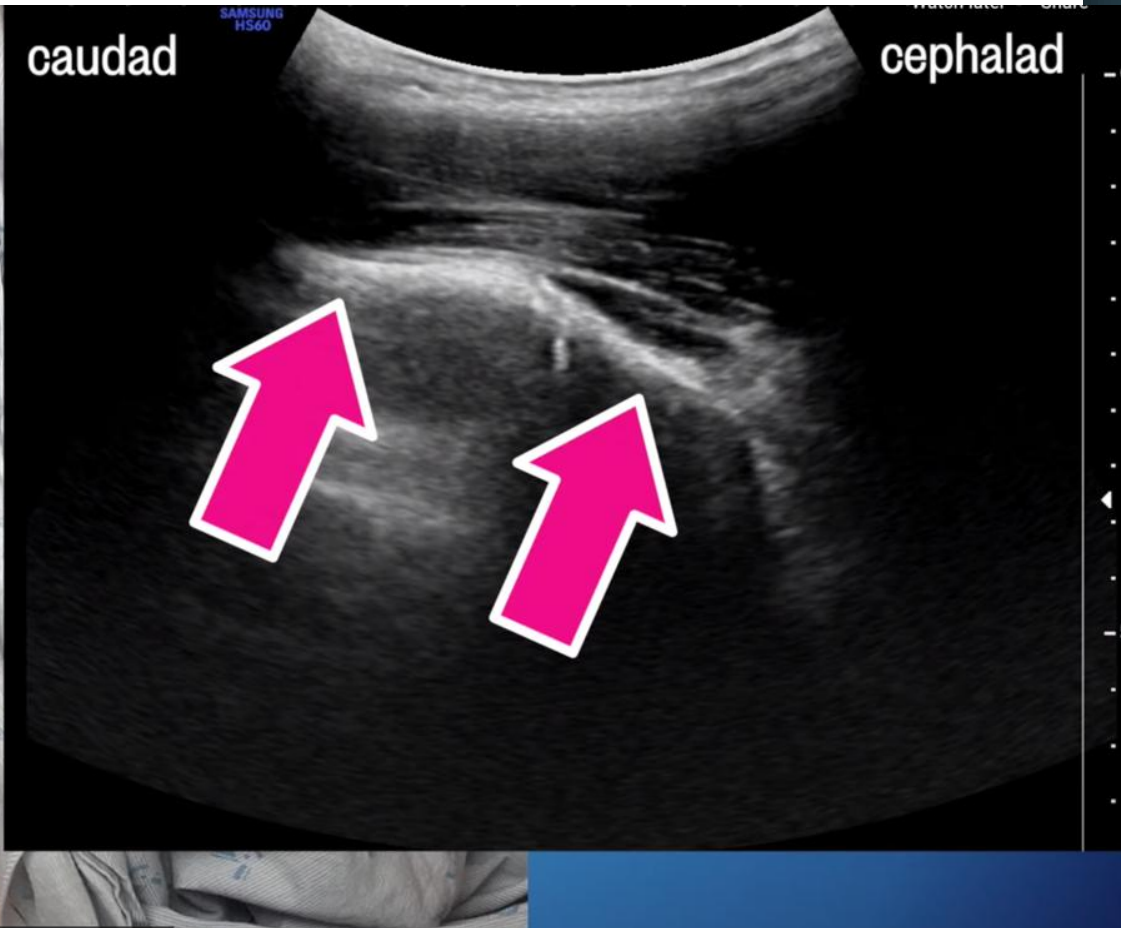


Step Two: Mark out an Interspinous Space (or 2, or 3..)

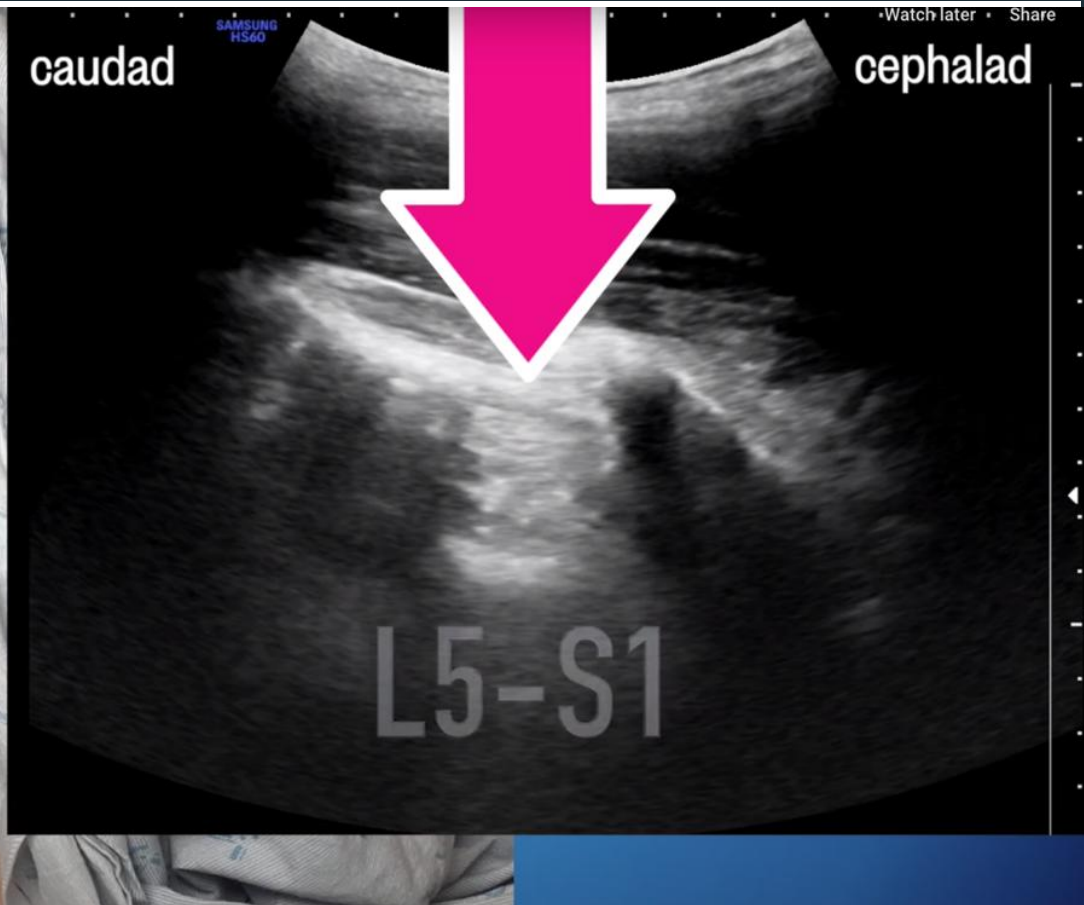




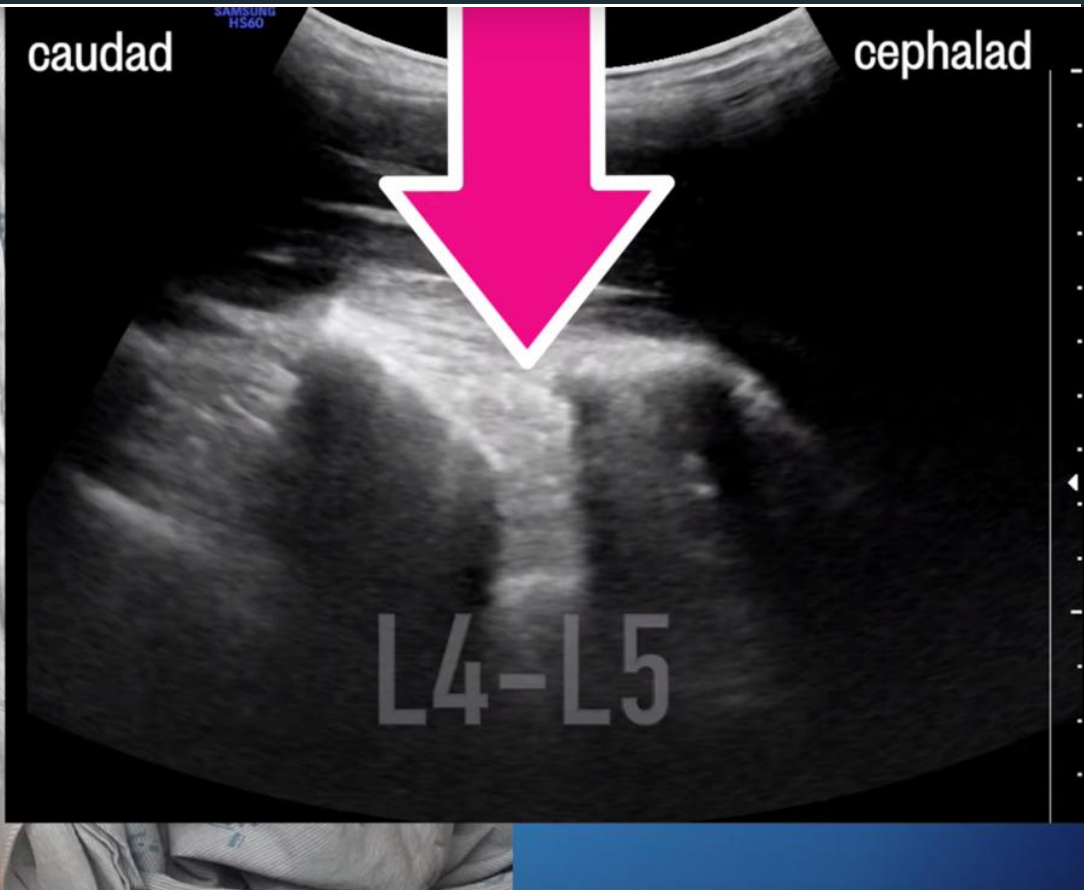
From a doctor licensed in the US >

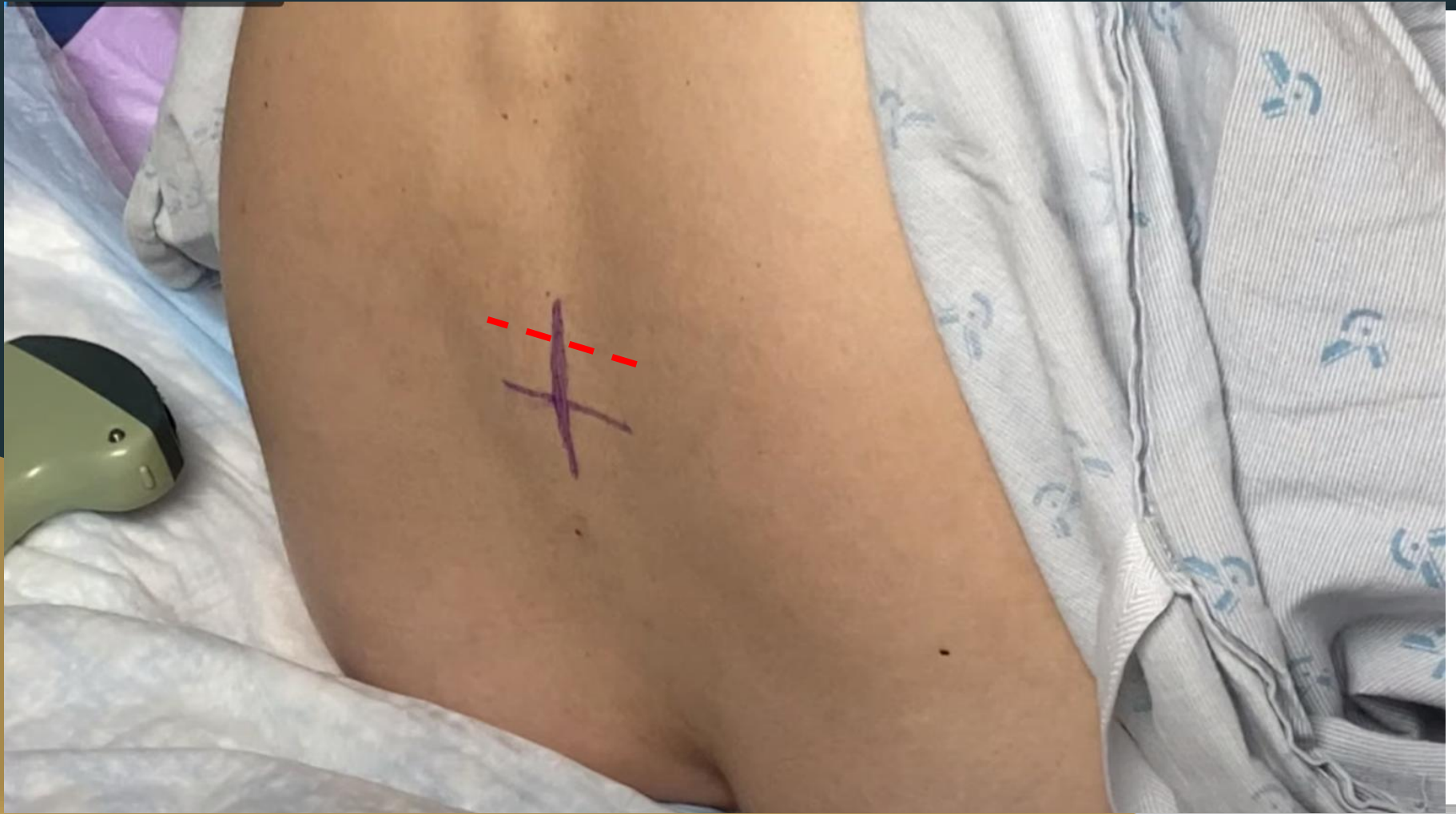


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Questions?

-> online videos are excellent if you want a second tutorial or to learn more

Appendix

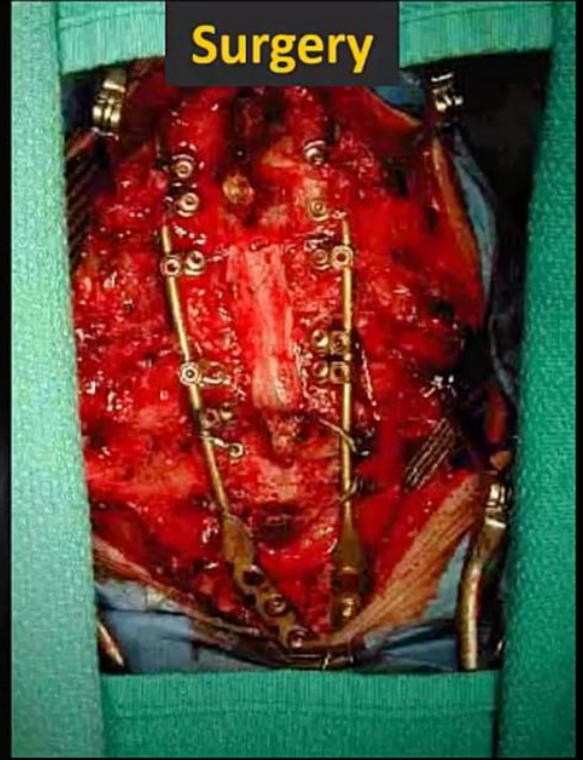
Obesity



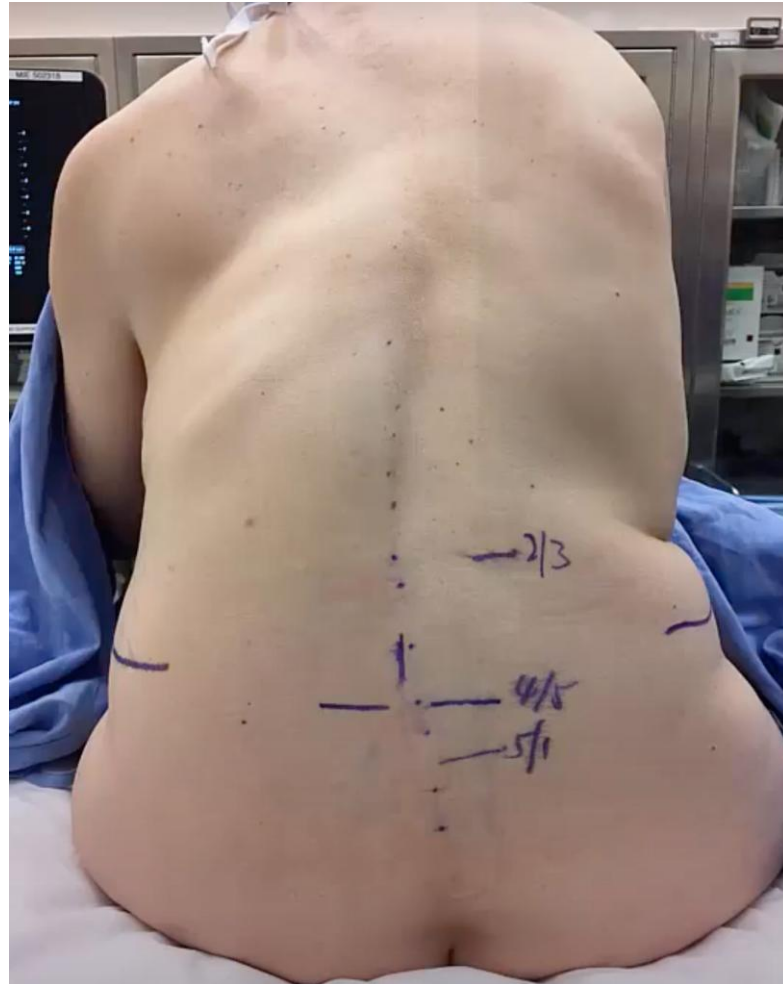
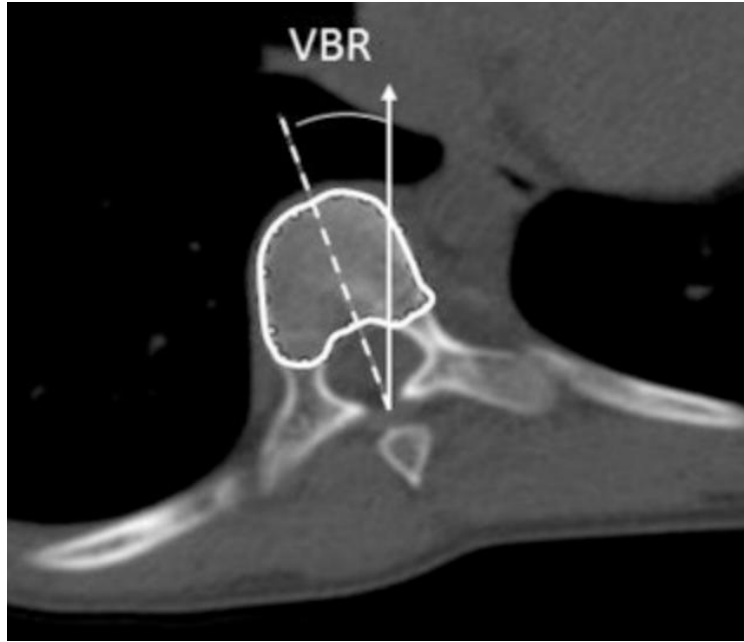
Deformity



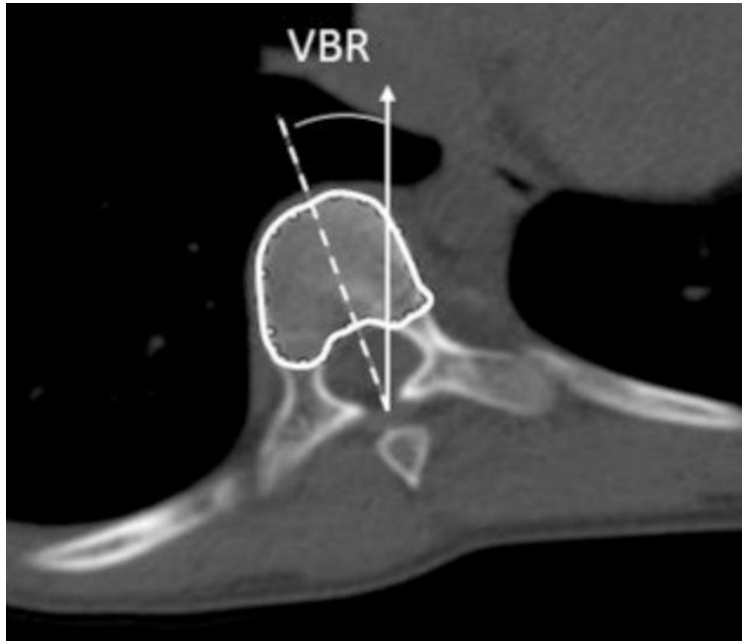
Surgery



Scoliosis



Scoliosis



Spinous process is always rotated toward the inner (concave) side of the curve.

Vertebral body is always rotated toward the convex (outer) portion of the lumbar curve

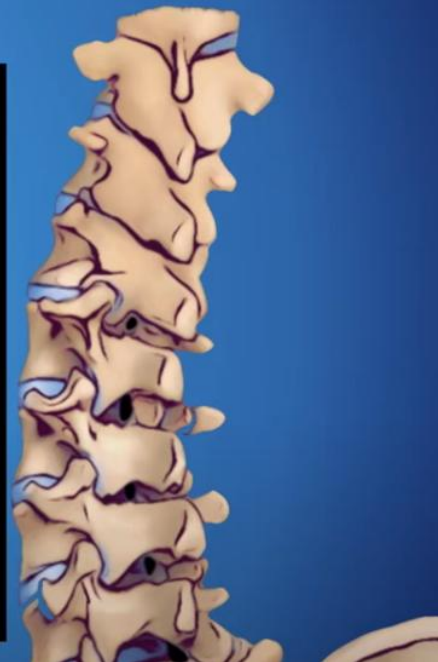
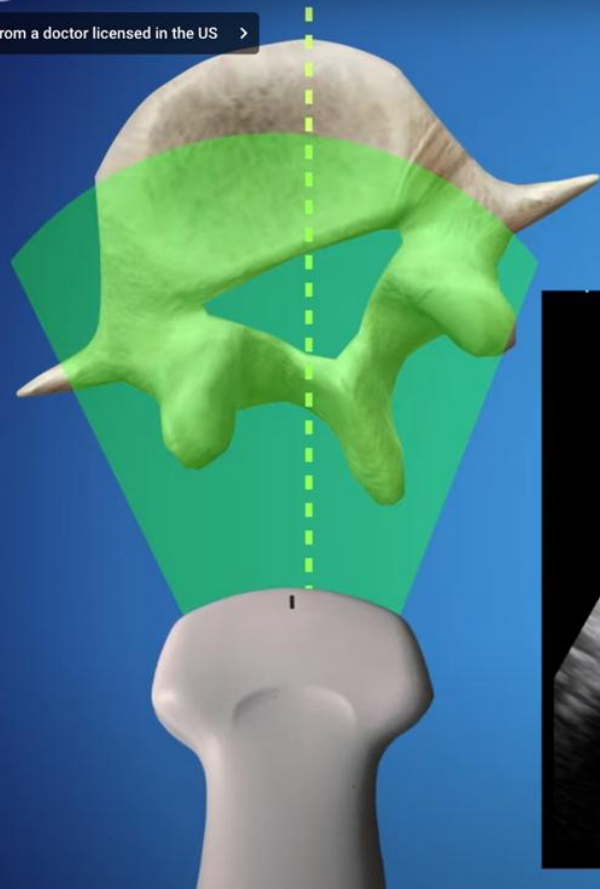
So...

Midline - insert needle toward convex side of curve.

“Paraspinous” approach - insert needle on the convex side of the spinous process

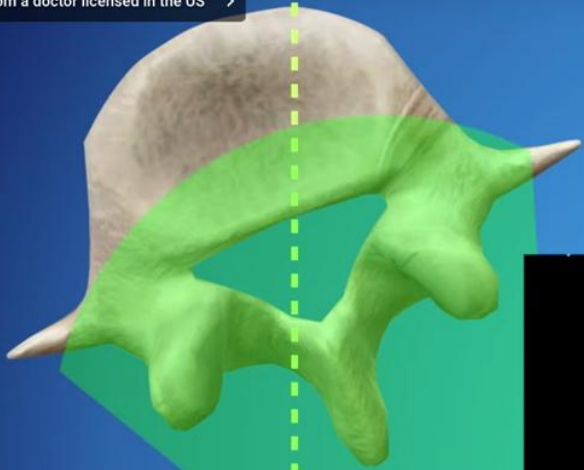
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Scoliosis

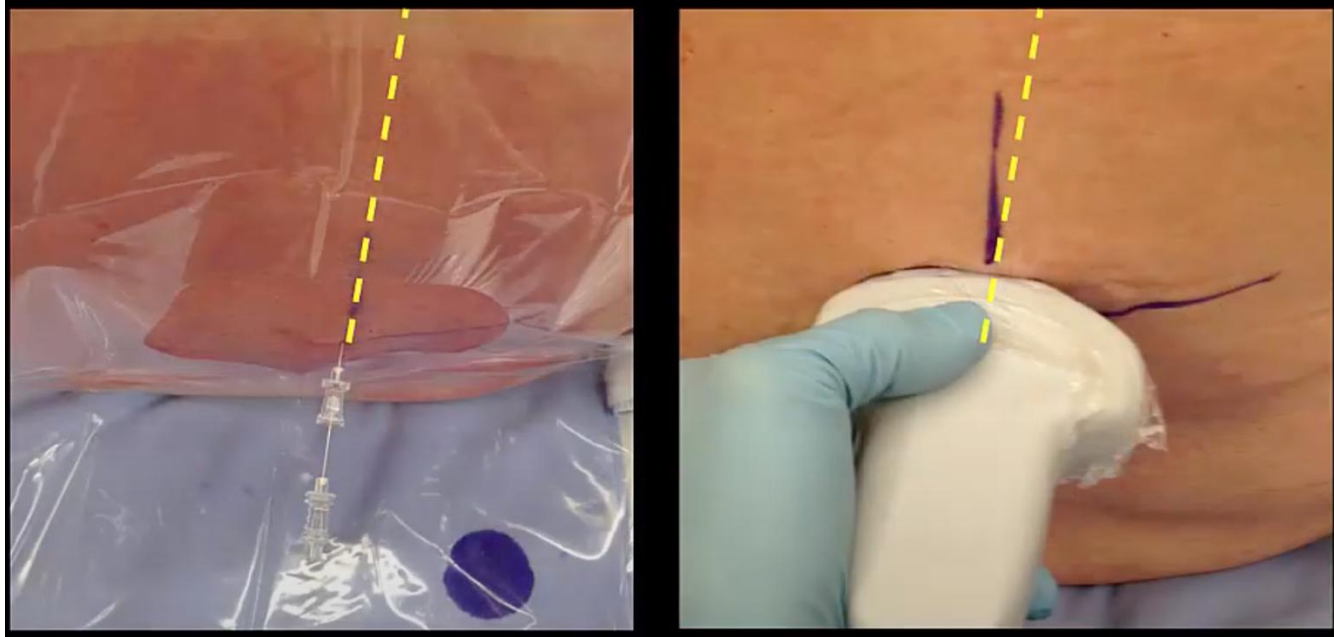


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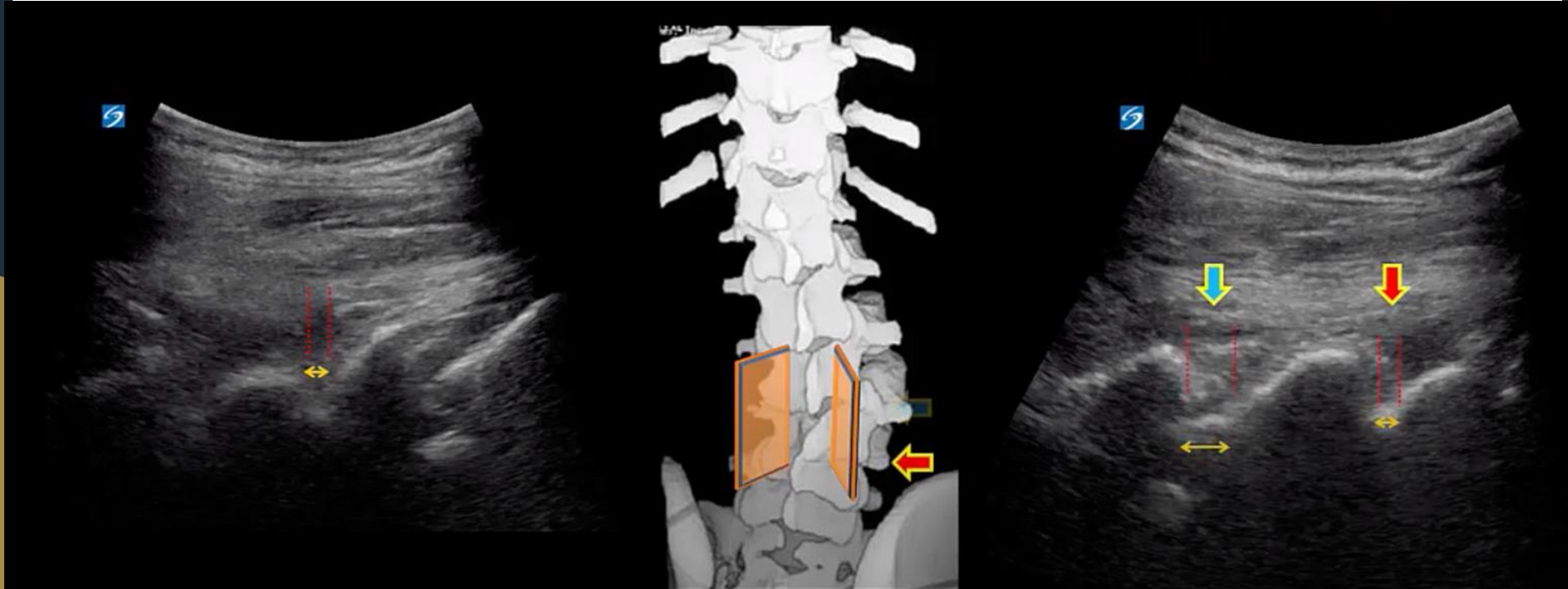
Scoliosis



And....success



US can tell us which spaces are biggest



Overall Principle

If the US beam can penetrate into the spinal canal through soft tissues...

Then a Lumbar Puncture needle will also be able to find its way into the canal at that same spot