

Due to increasing number of MRI imaging , detection of incidental findings not related to main complain of patient were elevated. Aim of study to find the frequency and types of spinal and extra spinal incidental findings of lumbosacral spine MRI in adult patient with suspected intervertebral disc prolapse. Across sectional study conducted from 2016 – 2017 in Al-Hilla teaching general hospital on 805 adult patients with female–male ratio 460: 345, age range 18-90 years undergone lumbosacral spine MRI due to suspected intervertebral disc prolapse using 1.5 T MRI unit. Incidental finding not related to patient symptoms, evaluated by radiologist, Chi square test was used to find the relation between incidental finding and patient characteristics. Incidental findings found in 275 patients out of total 805 age range 18-90 years with percentage 34.2%. among this vertebral haemangioma was commonest forming (27%), then tarlov cyst forming (2.7%), ovarian cysts (0.87%), perineural cysts (0.74%), each one of intraspinal mass, renal cysts and nabothian cyst found (0.5%) for each , bone lesion form (0.37%), uterine mass form (0.37%), arachnoid cyst form (0.25 %) and meningocele formed (0.125%). There was significant correlation between occurrence of these incidental findings in regard with patient's age and sex, P-value < 0.001. So Incidental findings is common in clinical practice and increasing. Majorities are benign and it is associated with patient age and sex. Providing information on these findings help to manage and deal with them and it can affect patient health.