68 slide

Modified by: Tasnim Alabdulhamed

MSK-Radiology 2018

Ghanem, R

O. M. Albtoush

Outline

1. Arthritis
2. Bone tumors
3. Infections
4. Musculoskeletal manifestations of endocrine disorders
5. Child abuse

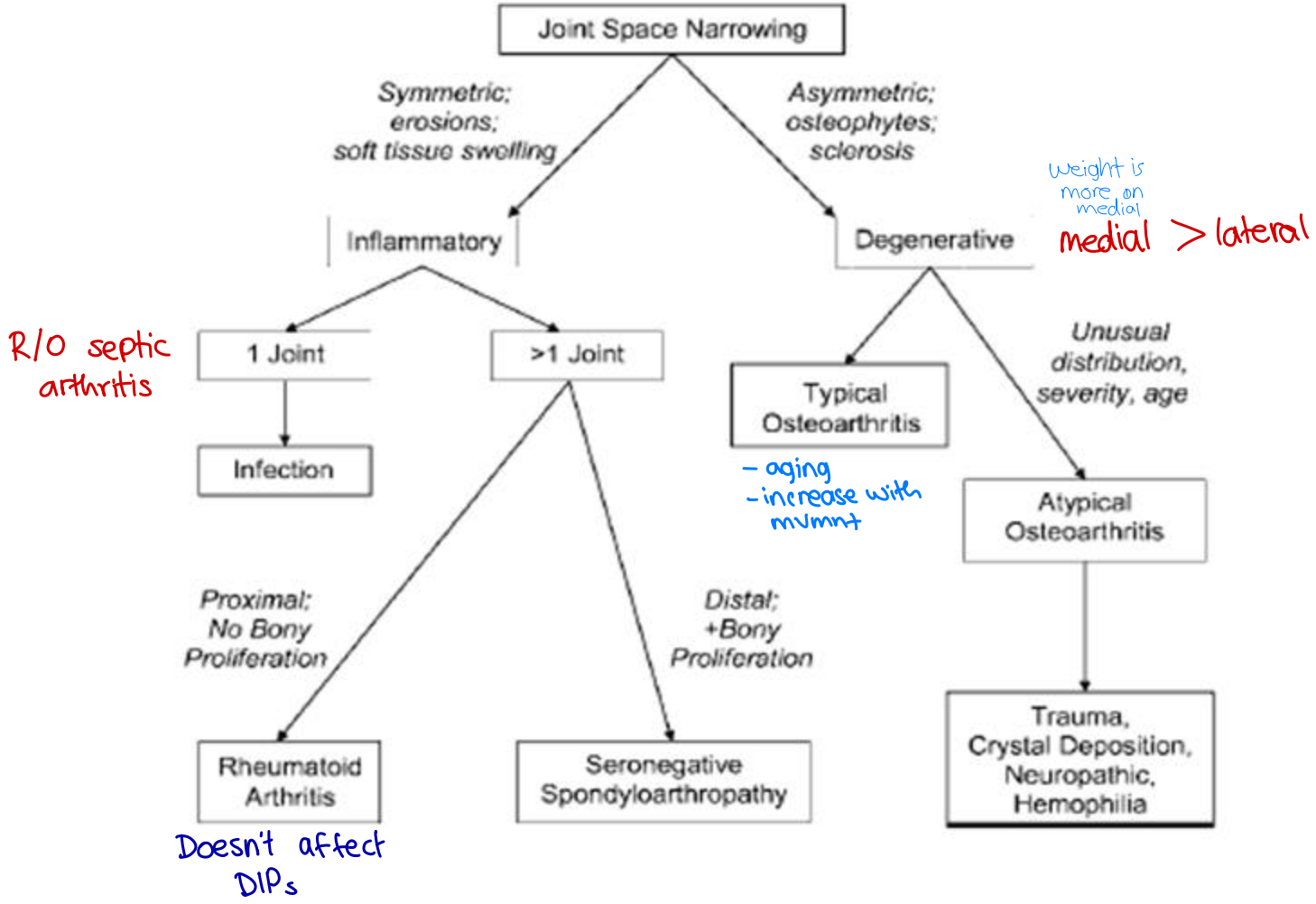
Radiological approach to arthritis

Ghanem, R . O. M. Albtoush

Arthritis:

- **General classification:**
- 1- Inflammatory → improves with movement
- 2- Degenerative → worsens with movement

important slide



Radiographic Evaluation of Arthritis: Inflammatory Conditions. Jacobson et al. RSNA 2008

Inflammatory arthritis

Single versus Multiple

Inflammation of a single joint should raise concern for infection. do aspiration to R/O septic arthritis

Multiple joint inflammation in a proximal distribution in the hands or feet **without** bone proliferation suggests Rheumatoid arthritis. ↳ calcification occurs

Proximal + no bone proliferation → RA

Multiple joint inflammation in a distal distribution in the hands or feet **with** bone proliferation suggests a seronegative spondyloarthropathy

distal + bone proliferation → sero-ve

Signs of inflammatory arthritis

1- Uniform joint space narrowing

2- Soft-tissue swelling

3- Periarticular osteopenia

4- Bone erosion: *its the presence indicates definite joint inflammation*

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Multiple joints involvement.

Proximal distribution of the hand or feet with lack of bone proliferation.

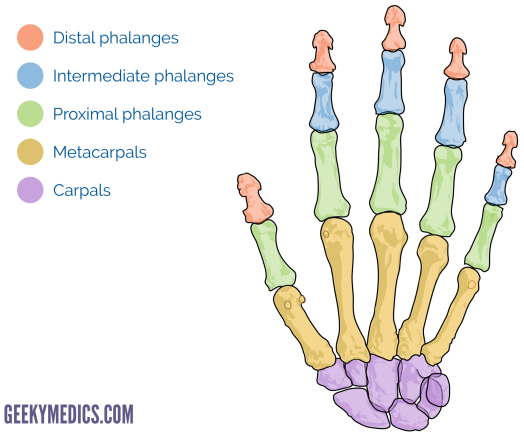
Most common in women aged 30–60 years.

Additional findings such as joint subluxation subchondral cysts may also be evident.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Proximal distribution: metacarpophalangeal, proximal interphalangeal, midcarpal, radiocarpal, and distal radioulnar joints, with predilection for the ulnar styloid process
↳tendency

Bilateral and fairly symmetrical



Rheumatoid Arthritis

inflammation of the joint

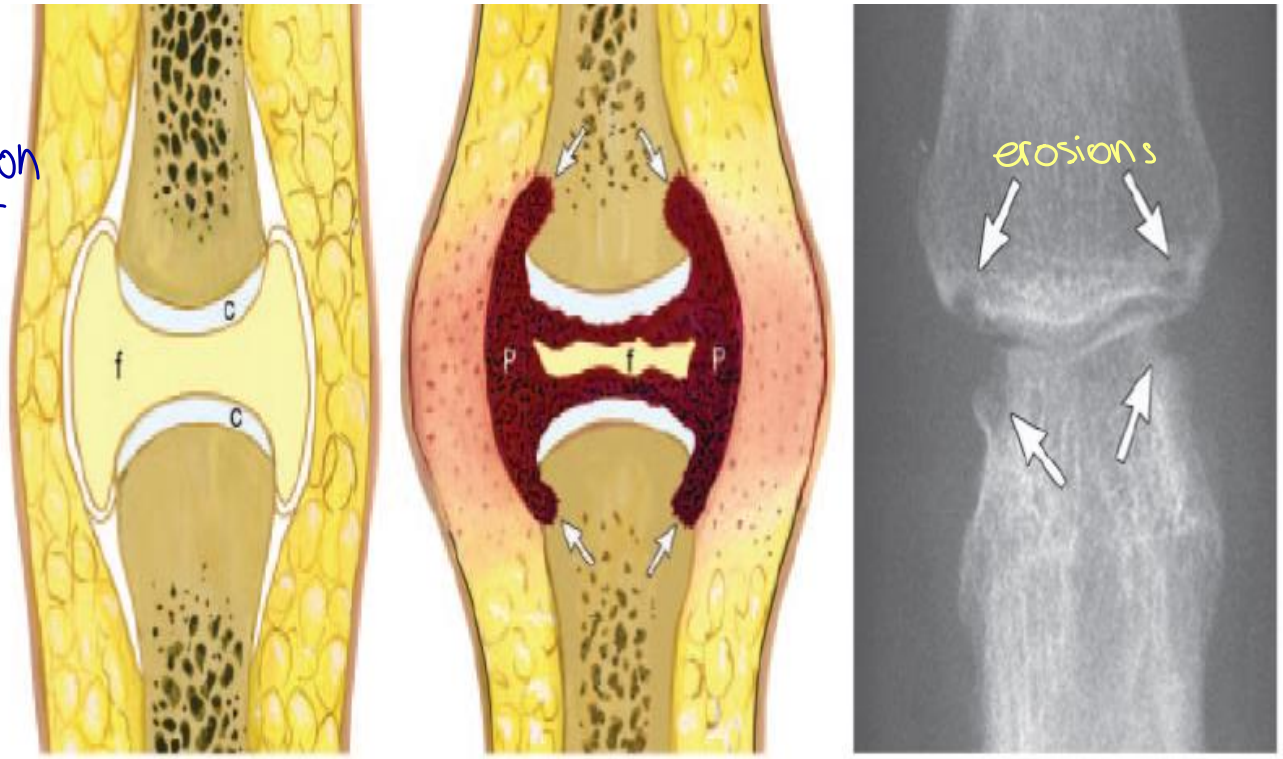


Figure 3: (a) Illustration of synovial joint shows joint fluid *(f)* and articular cartilage *(c)*. (b) Illustration and (c) radiograph show inflammatory arthritis, synovitis, and pannus *(P)* causing cartilage destruction. Marginal erosions (arrows) are seen where subchondral bone plate is exposed to intraarticular synovitis. *f* = Fluid.

Radiographic Evaluation of Arthritis: Inflammatory Conditions. Jacobson et al. RSNA 2008

normal hand x-ray

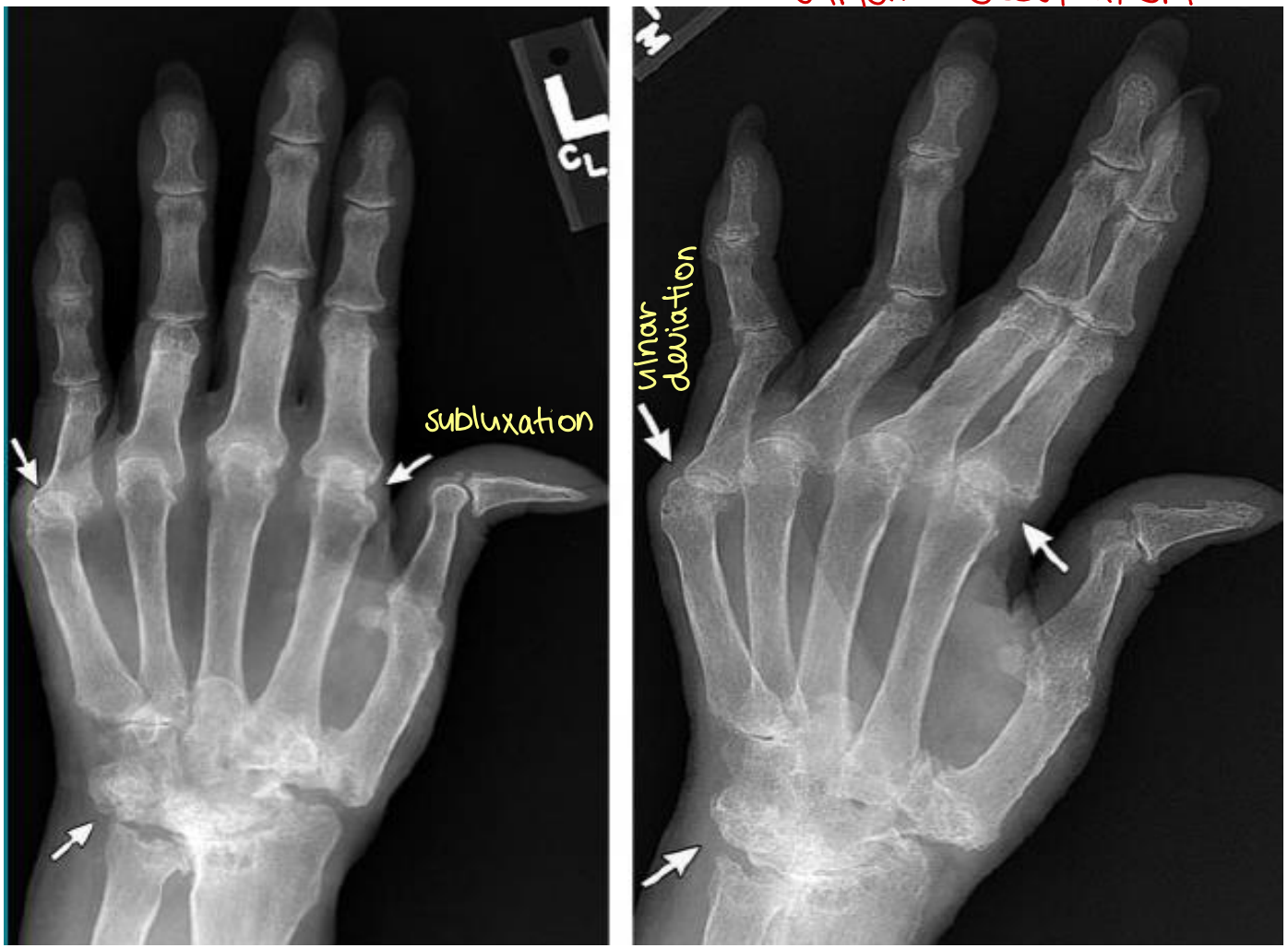
Observation

alway see normal to understant the abnormal !

Joint space narrowing. Bone erosions.

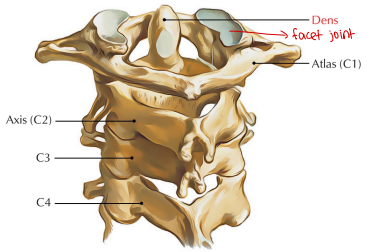
↝ appears as radiolucency
Osteopenia of the metacarpophalangeal, distal radioulnar, radiocarpal, and midcarpal joints (arrows).

Note subluxation of proximal interphalangeal joints.



Joint space narrowing of the distal radioulnar, radiocarpal, and midcarpal
joints with erosions of the scaphoid (arrow) and the ulnar styloid process (arrowhead).

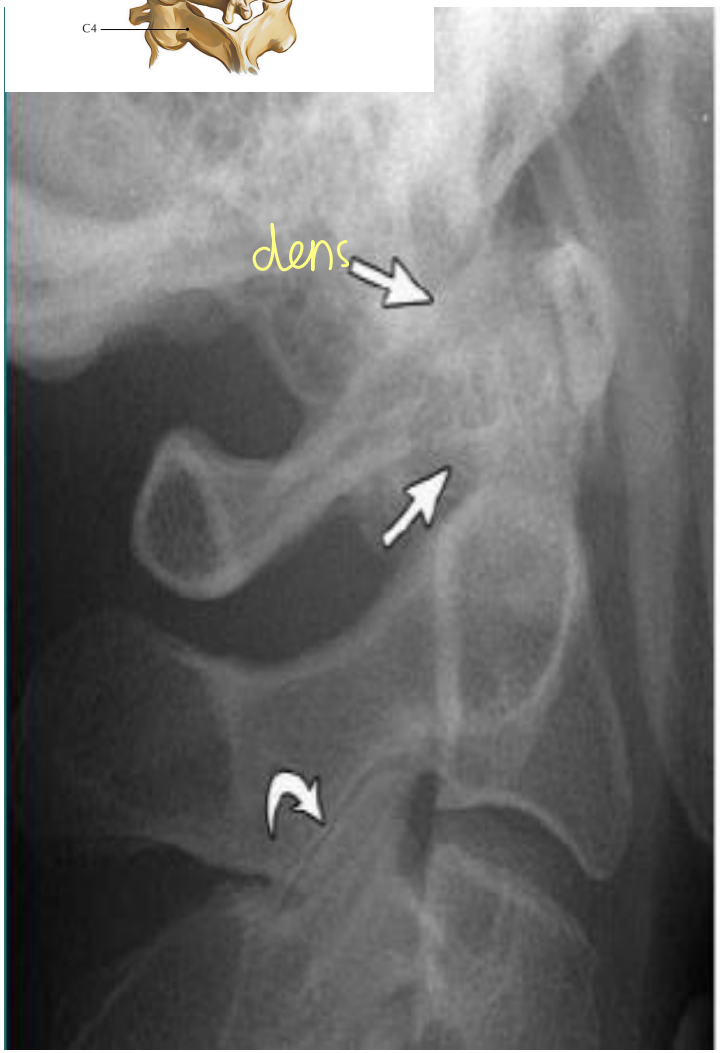
Erosion of dens = loss of cortical bone at the odontoid process

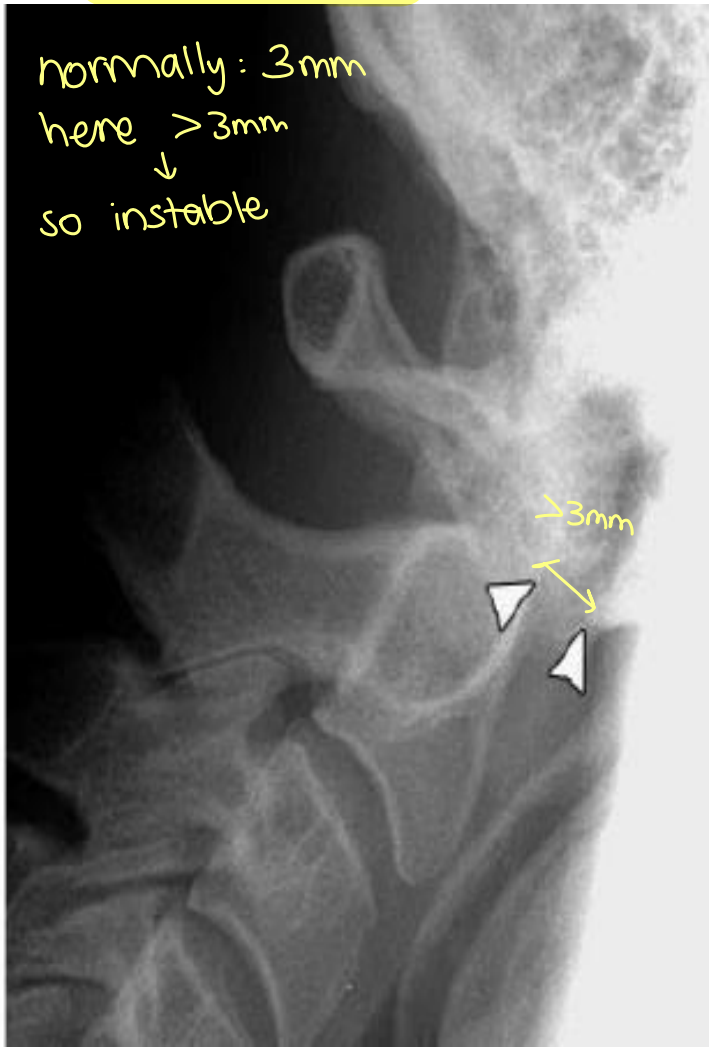


affects C1-2

Erosions of dens (straight arrows) with narrowing of facet joints (curved arrow).

Lateral flexion radiograph shows widening of atlantodens interval (arrowheads)





Seronegative Spondyloarthropathies

Signs of inflammation, multiple joint involvement, and **distal** involvement in the hands and feet with **added features of bone proliferation**

Cartilaginous joints and entheses (sites where tendons, ligaments, or joint capsules attach to bone) are involved to a greater extent

Include: psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis.

Ankylosing spondylitis

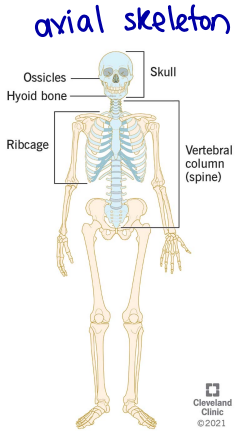
Idiopathic inflammatory arthritis.

96% of patients are HLA-B27 positive.

Men are affected three times more frequently than women. men x3

Age of onset typically between 20 and 40 years.

More commonly involves the axial skeleton



images of all findings are after these slides

Ankylosing spondylitis

Spine involvement is characterized by osteitis, syndesmophyte formation, facet inflammation, and eventual facet joint and vertebral body fusion

Early radiographic findings are erosions at the anterior margins of the vertebral body at the discovertebral junction.These focal areas of osteitis become increasingly sclerotic, a finding termed the **"shiny corner sign"**

corner of vertebra due to inflammation

Thin and slender syndesmophytes are generally evident, representing ossification of the outer layer of the anulus fibrosus

As the syndesmophytes thicken and become continuous, **"bamboo spine"** due to sclerotic rim

Ankylosing spondylitis

Ossification of the posterior interspinous ligament produces a dense radiopaque line, designated the "**dagger sign**".

due to calcification of ligament

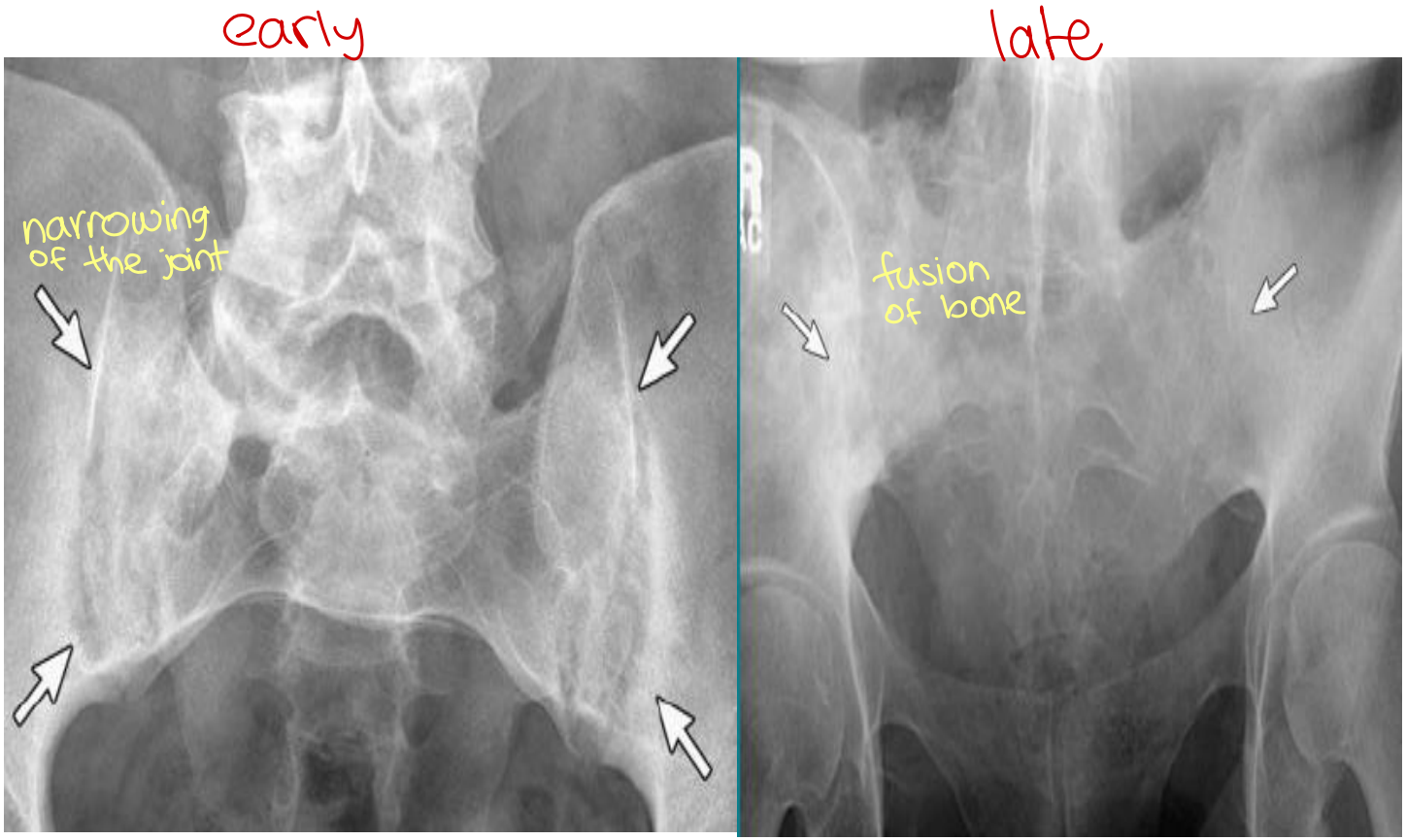
The combination of the fused facets and ossification of the interspinous ligaments produces the "**trolleytrack sign**".

يشبه السكة

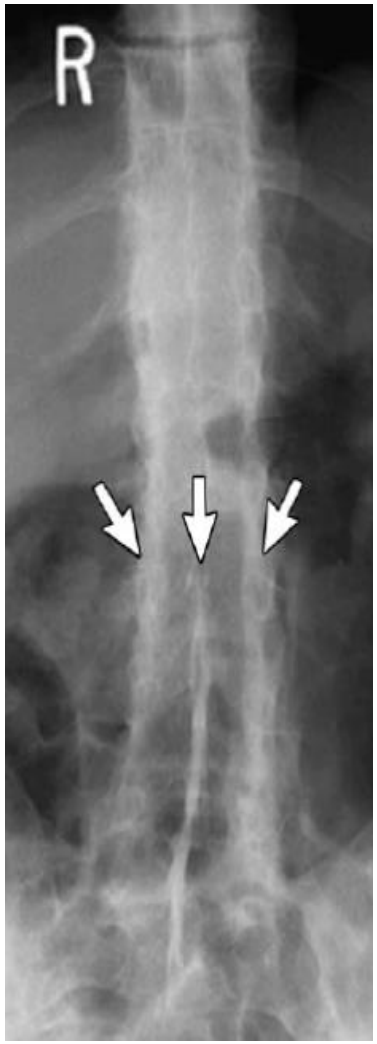
Sacroiliac joint disease is bilateral and symmetric and it usually precedes spinal involvement.

normal SA joint

Sacroileitis (early and late)



Anteroposterior lumbar spine radiograph shows bridging syndesmophytes (bamboo spine)



Trolleytrack sign

Dagger sign

Septic arthritis

Keep in mind, it's monoarthritis

Usually staph. or strep through hematogenous spread.

Radiographic features:

1. Uniform joint space narrowing (initially it maybe widened due the presence of effusion).
2. Periarticular osteopenia.
3. Soft-tissue swelling.
4. Bone erosions (not seen acutely!!)

Clinical data and physical examination can aid in the diagnosis

Cannot only R/O based on radiology

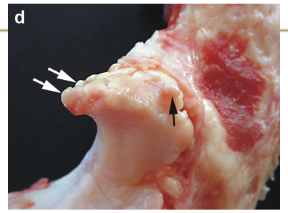
Septic arthritis: Joint Space narrowing (arrows), osteopenia, soft-tissue swelling, and bone erosion (arrowhead)

joint will be:

- hot
- tender
- red

2

Degenerative Joint Disease

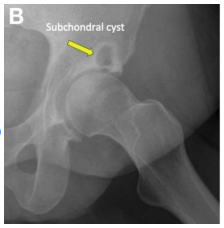


Osteoarthritis

asymmetrical

The presence of osteophytes, bone sclerosis, and subchondral cysts (geodes).

↳hyperdense on x-ray



Absence of inflammatory features such as erosions uniform Joint space narrowing.

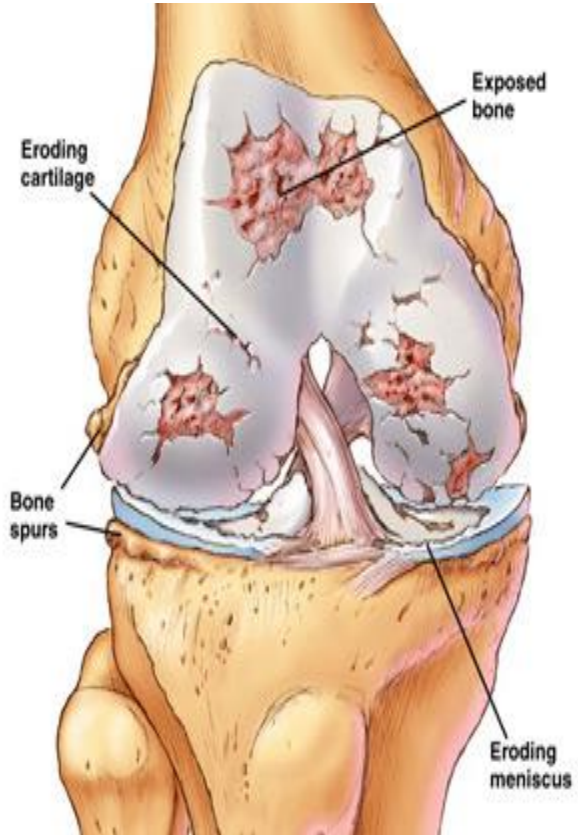
↳In typical presentation

Involves specific joints at a particular age (distribution).

When it involves an atypical joint, occurs at an early age, or has an unusual radiographic appearance; other causes for cartilage destruction should be considered, such as trauma, crystal deposition, neuropathic joint, and hemophilia

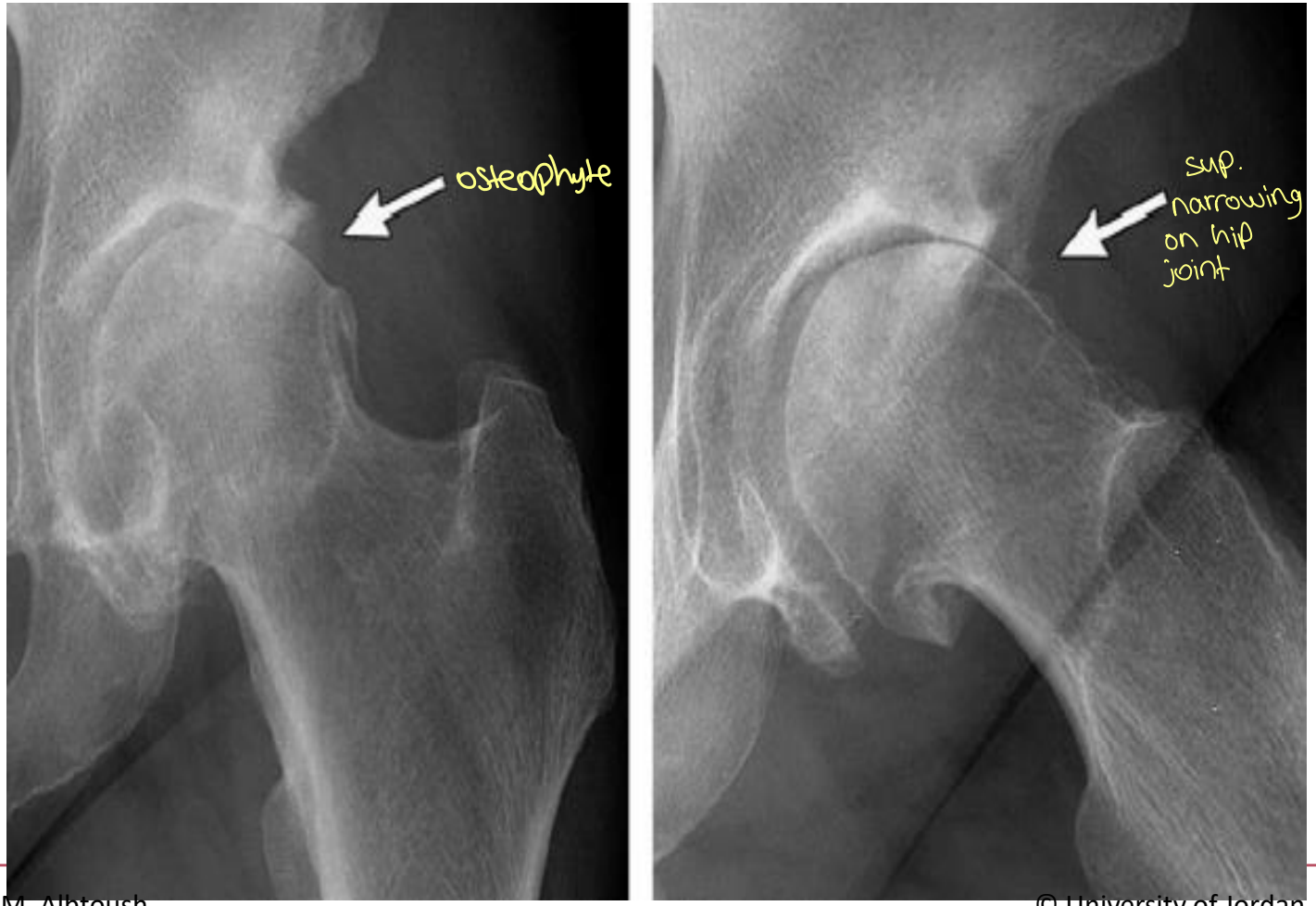
Knee osteoarthritis

narrow joint spacing occurs at medial side



DON'T FORGET ! fibula is lateral

Superolateral joint space narrowing, sclerosis, subchondral cyst, and osteophyte formation (arrow) with buttressing of the femoral neck



Traumatic OA

The clue for diagnosis is the relatively young age of the patient, involvement of an atypical joint, marked unilateral asymmetry of lower extremity joint involvement, or unusual severity

multiple trauma with no proper healing

Neuropathic joint

Characteristic findings: Sclerosis, fragmentation, and subluxation are obvious in the later stages of this process, the early changes of a neuropathic joint will often appear non specific.

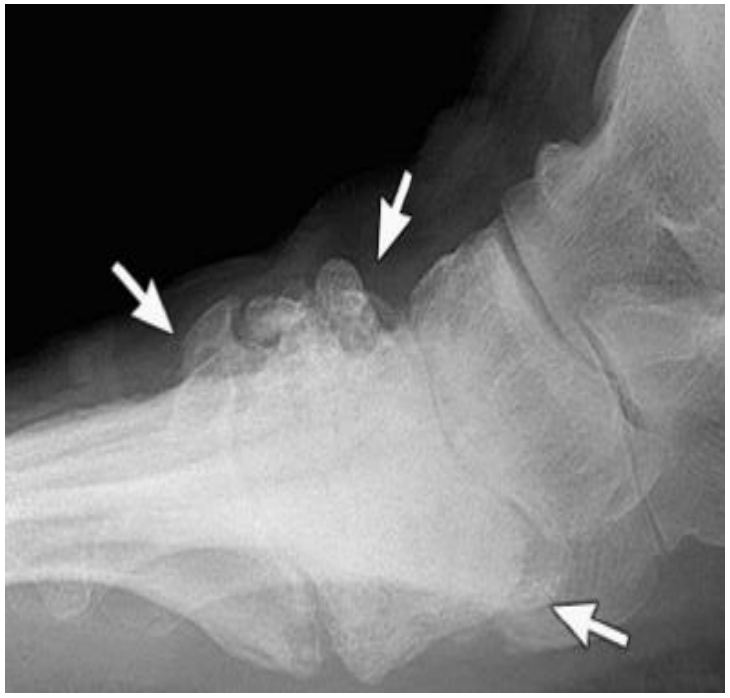
The primary clue is the distribution of radiographic changes

Midfoot is characteristic with diabetes mellitus, where findings of joint space narrowing, bone sclerosis, and osteophytes are seen.

A coexisting arterial calcifications further suggest the diagnosis of neuropathic joint, and correlation with patient history

Joint space narrowing, sclerosis, subchondral cyst, and osteophyte formation. Note; plantar navicular tilt and pes planus

flat foot



Gout

The radiographic features of gout do not fit into the presented algorithm, in that joint space narrowing occurs late.

Erosions are frequently near a joint but not specifically marginal and they have sclerotic margins "**punched-out**". erosions

Periarticular osteopenia is absent.

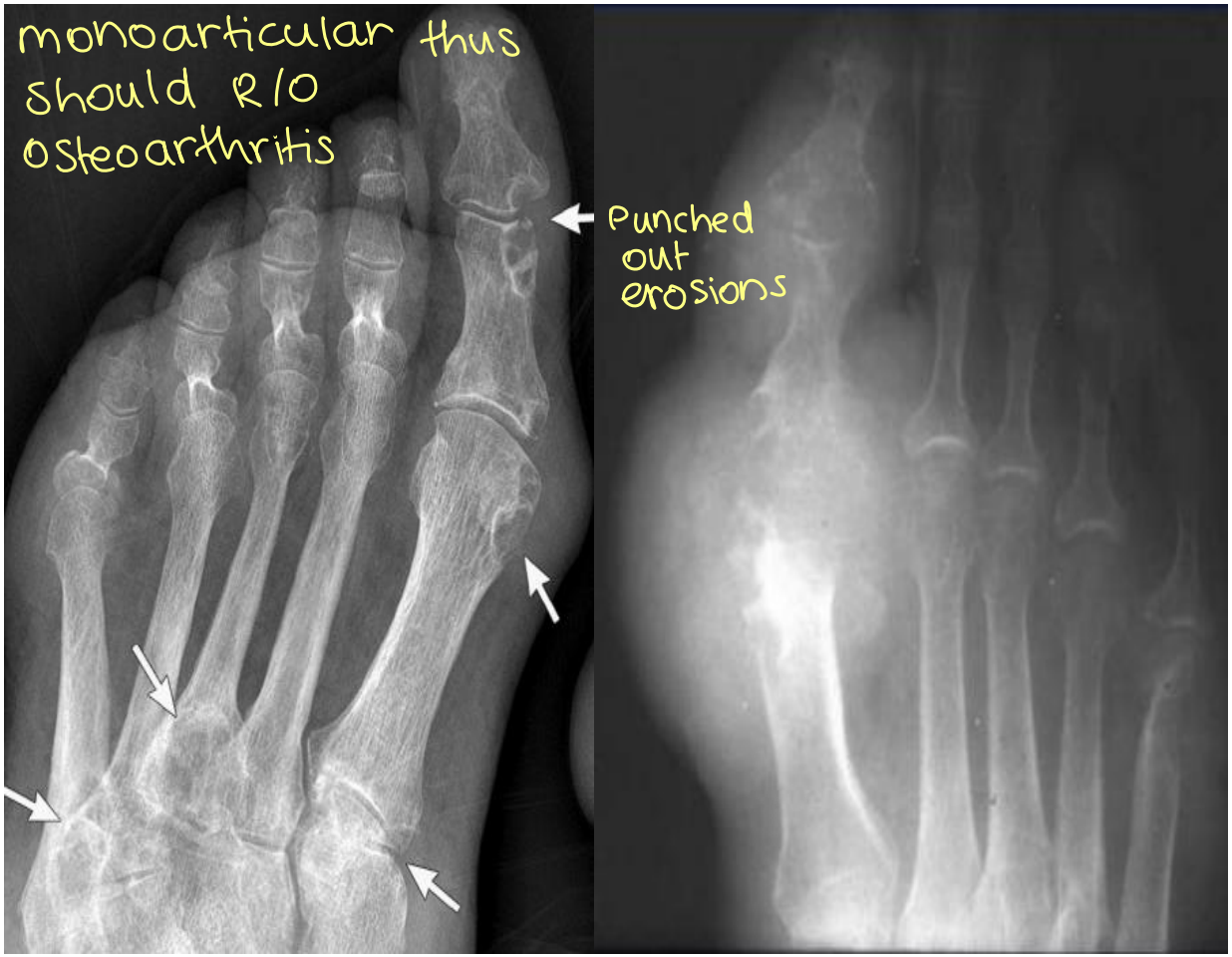
Marked soft-tissue swelling from gouty tophus deposition.

Marked bone destruction occurs in severe cases.

Most common site for gout involvement is the first MTPJ. → podagra

Soft-tissue swelling from bursitis, such as olecranon bursitis

Multiple punched-out sclerotic erosions (arrows), with soft-tissue swelling



Radiological approach to

Bone tumors

benign vs. aggressive

don't use malignant term

Bone lesion

transitional zone btwn normal & abnormal

After identifying the lesion, the most important thing is to evaluate whether it is **aggressive** or **not**.

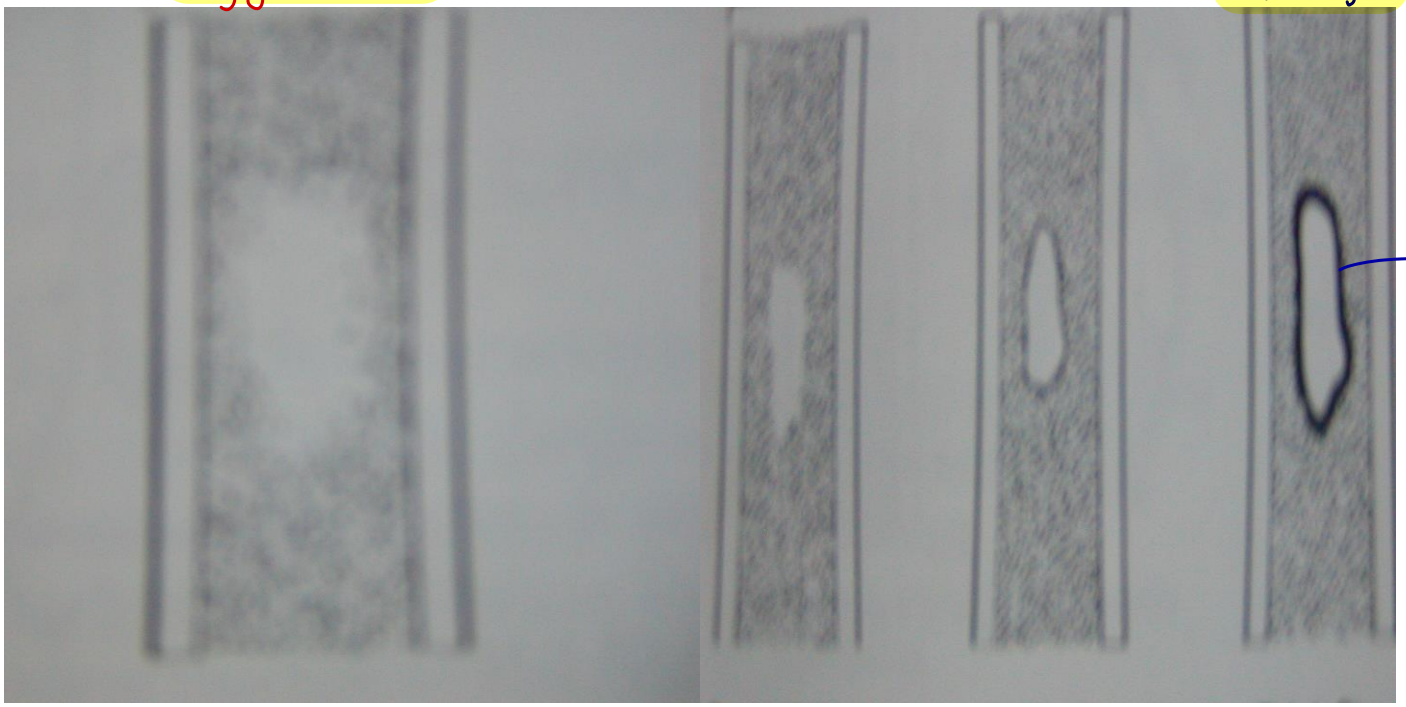
One of the most important characterizing signs is the border definition (well- or ill-defined/ wide and narrow zone of transition" of the lesion and presence or absence of a sclerotic rim.

The presence of a sclerotic rim is a sign of a benign nature indicate non- or slowly-gwoing.

An ill-defined border/ wide transition zone indicates that the lesion is very rapidly growing.

If the lesion is well defined but has no sclerotic rim, it may be benign or aggressive, look for other clues to manage your differential to support your diagnosis.

not x-ray



1. ill defined
2. wide transitional zone
3. no sclerotic rim
4. periosteal rxn (most important one)

Aggressive lesions

An aggressive lesion may represent a malignant bone tumor or infection (osteomyelitis).

Signs that indicate malignancy:

erosion or resorption of the inner surface of the bone cortex, specifically the endosteum

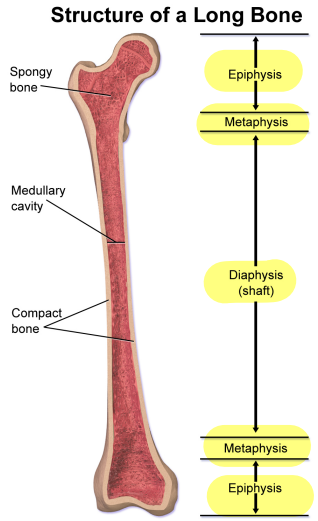
I- Endosteal cortical erosion (internal scalloping)

II- Periosteal reactions: Codman's triangle, sun burst (hair-on-end), and interrupted priosteal reaction:

III- Evidence of soft tissue extension

internal scalloping

Osteosarcoma



Defined as a malignant mesenchymal tumor in which the cancerous cells produce osseous matrix.

75% in younger than age 20 in adolescence.

About 50% arise in the metaphysis around the knee, either in the distal femur or proximal tibia -sites of greatest skeletal growth activity-.

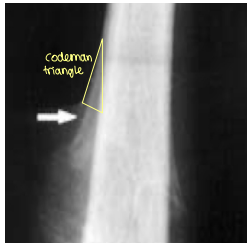
In older age it is usually secondary, due malignant transformation of a relatively benign tumor or other condition i.e. radiotherapy.

Osteosarcoma

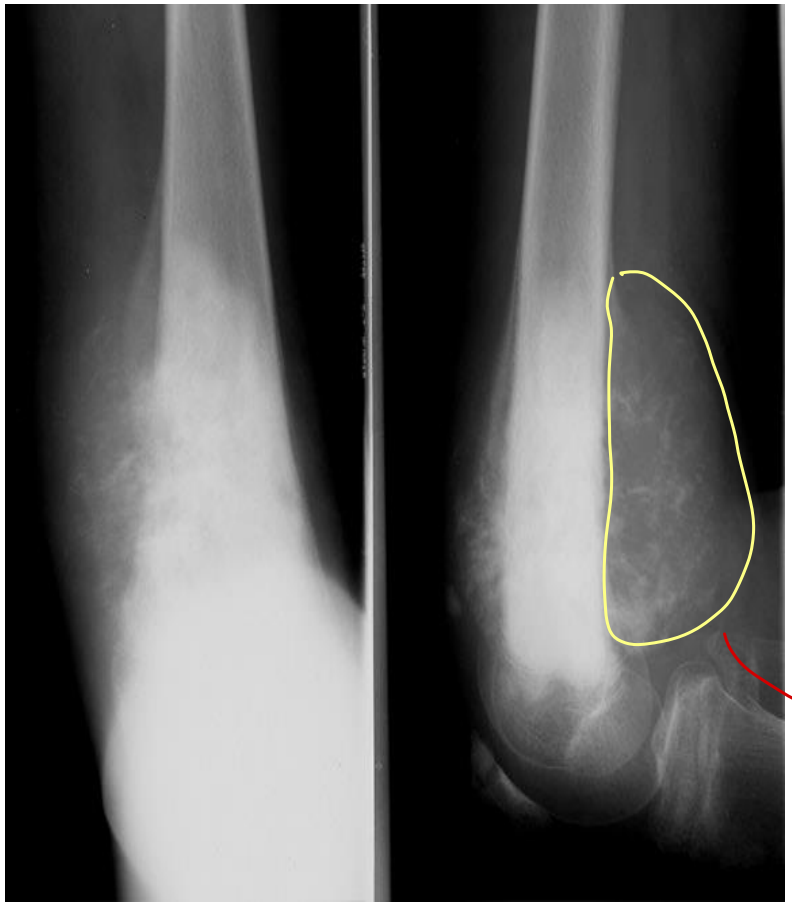
Large, ill-defined, destructive, mixed lytic and sclerotic mass.

Frequently breaks through the cortex and elevates the periosteum, resulting in periosteal bone formation.

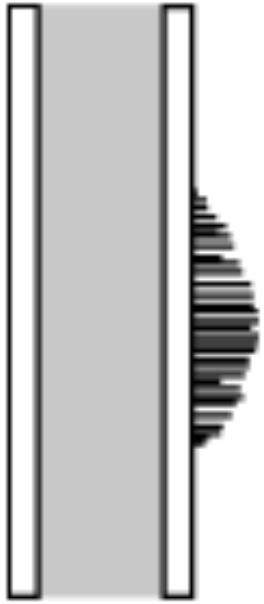
The triangular shadow between the cortex and raised ends of periosteum is known as "Codman's triangle" and is characteristic, though not diagnostic feature.



Osteosarcoma



- no transitional zone
- periosteal rxn
- calcifications



Hair-on-end periosteal reaction

Ewing`s Sarcoma

Most common site: diaphysis of long bones and appears purely lytic. ↳shaft

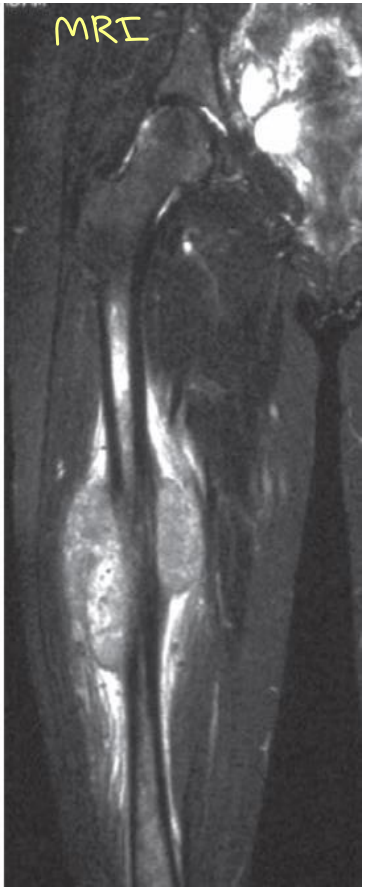
Clinically: pain, swelling, fever and leucocytosis.

Plain X-ray: permeative, poorly marginated destructive lesion, endosteal erosion, cortical disruption, periosteal reaction (maybe interrupted).

Associated with large adjacent extra-osseous mass (direct extension).

Ewing`s Sarcoma

cannot defferntiate btwn Ewing & osteosarcoma just by x-ray



N. B: The above mentioned tumors are in the young age-group, and other malignant entities are beyond the scope of the presented lecture.

Bone infections

Acute Osteomyelitis

Plain X-ray:

Latent period of 10 days.

Deep soft tissue swelling.

Ill-defined area of bone destruction.

Periosteal reaction: In small bones, little or no periosteal reaction

↳ malignancy or osteomylitis

Bone destruction becomes more prominent with time.

Acute Osteomyelitis

Spinal infections

Include discitis, spondylitis/ spondylodiscitis.

Pure discitis (infection limited to the intervertebral disc) is rare.

More commonly, the infection is within the adjacent veterbrae (osteomyelitis) and spreads into the disc.

End-plates of the adjacent vertebrae are rapidly attacked in cases of primary discitis.

Most cases of discitis are iatrogenic (discography or discectomy).

In Osteomyelitis, the source of infection is either from spinal procedures (spinal or epidural injection) or systemic infection, (most commonly pelvic)

Tuberculosis must be considered in spinal infection, particularly with no history of recent spinal procedure, and in immunosuppresion.

Common Benign bone tumors

Common Benign Tumors

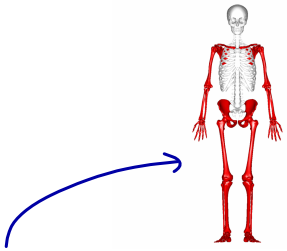
- Symptomatic (mostly)
  - Osteoid osteoma
- Asymptomatic (mostly)
  - Fibrous cortical Defect
  - Non ossifying Fibroma “NOF”
  - Osteochondroma

Osteoid Osteoma

Relieved by aspirin

Benign bone tumor less than 2 cm in greatest dimension and usually occur in patients in their teens and twenties.

75% of patients are under age 25.



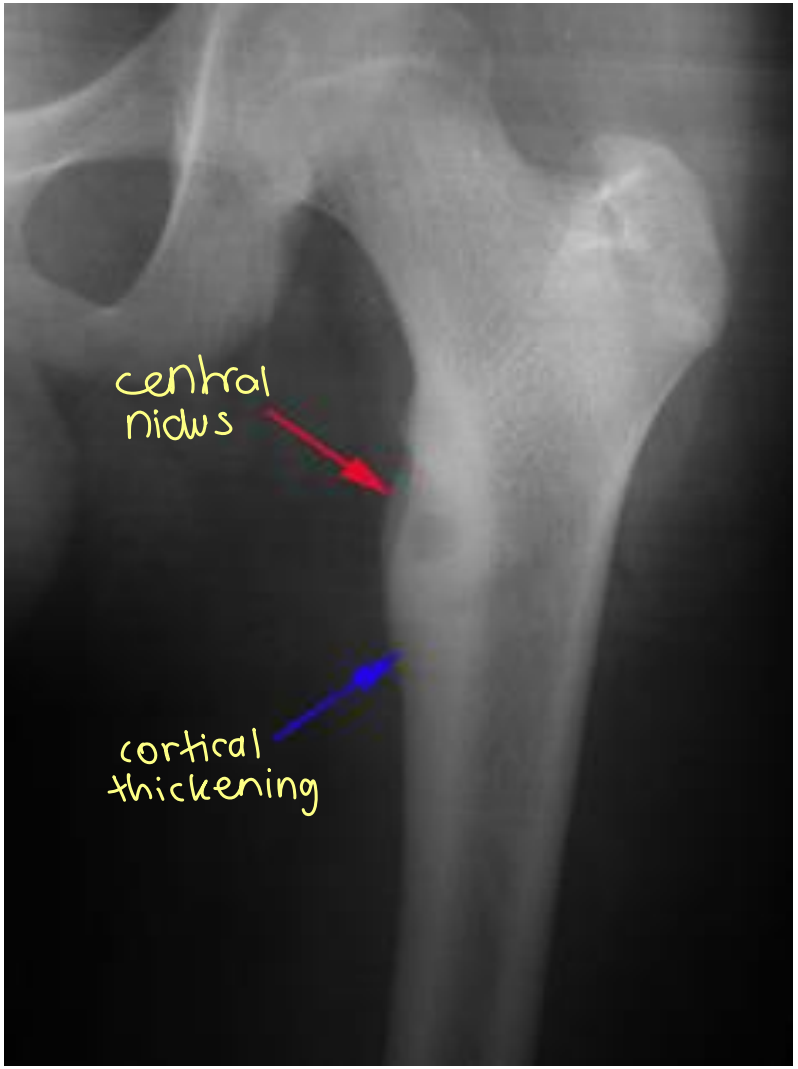
Cortical lesions with a predilection for the appendicular skeleton.
50% of cases involve the femur or tibia.

Painful: The pain is caused by excess prostaglandin E_2 which is produced by the proliferating osteoblasts.
Characteristically occurs at **night** and is dramatically relieved by **aspirin**.

Osteoid Osteoma

Hip X-Ray shows:

- fusiforme cortical thickening (blue arrow) with a small rounded lucent center representing nidus (red arrow)



size differs them

Fibrous Cortical Defect and Non-ossifying Fibroma

non-ossifying fibroma >5-6 cm

fibrous cortical defect <5-6 cm

Very common.

Found in 30-50% of all children older than age 2 years.

Believed to be developmental defects rather than neoplastic process.

The vast majority arise in the diametaphysis of the distal femur and proximal tibia, and almost one half are bilateral or multiple.

Small and those that grow to 5 or 6 cm in size are called Non-ossifying fibromas.

Fibrous Cortical Defect and Nonossifying Fibroma

Fibrous cortical defects are asymptomatic and are usually detected on x-ray as an incidental finding.

The vast majority have limited growth potential and undergo spontaneous resolution within several years.

The few that progressively enlarge into Non-ossifying fibromas usually show up in adolescence.

They may present with **pathologic fracture** and then require biopsy to exclude other types of tumors.

Fibrous Cortical Defect and Non-ossifying Fibroma

- has sclerotic rim
- well demarcated

Bony manifestations of metabolic and endocrine disorders

Rickets

Hyperparathyroidism

Rickets

Most common in premature infants and usually develops between 6 and 12 months of age.

Classic radiographic signs include:

Osteopenia.

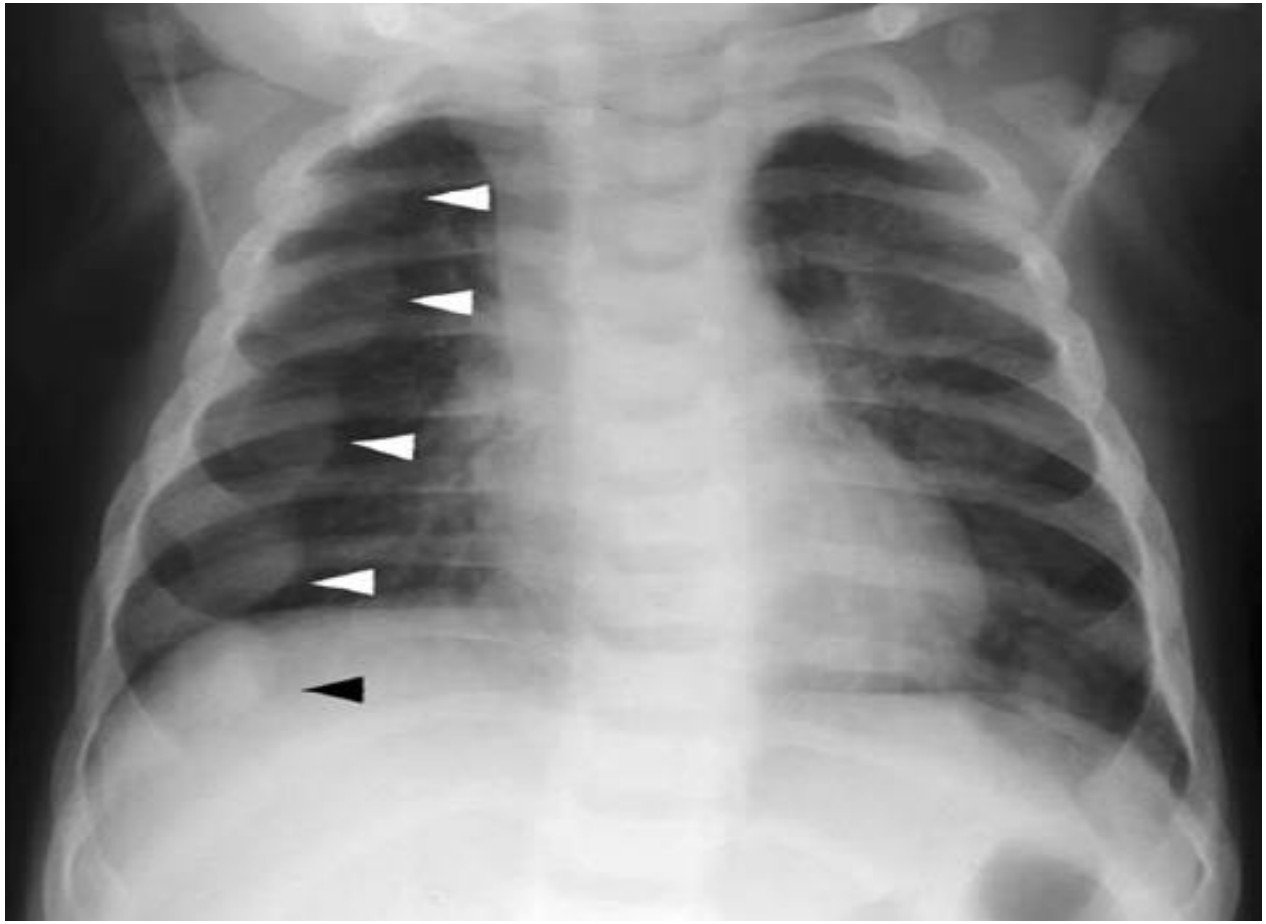
Cupping and fraying of metaphyseal ends of bone.

Disappearance of normally sharp metaphyseal lines.

Delayed appearance of epiphyseal ossification centers which have blurred margins.

Excessive osteoid tissue in the sternal ends of ribs producing characteristic beading (rachitic rosary).

Rachitic rosary



Hyperparathyroidism

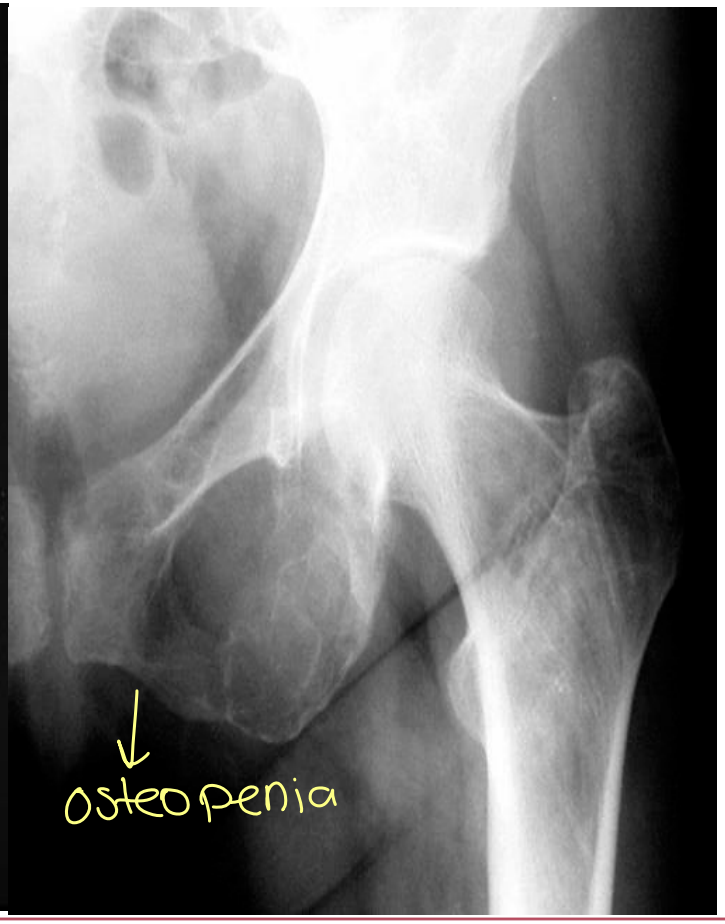
Excessive secretion of parathyroid primary or secondary (more common and most often due to chronic renal failure).

Classic radiographic signs include: Generalized osteopenia, brown tumors, salt-and-pepper skull, peptic ulcer, pancreatitis and gallstones.

Secondary HPT associated with sclerosis(including rugger-jersey spine), soft-tissue calcification, renal stones

1. osteopenia
2. brown tumors
3. salt & pepper skull
4. peptic ulcer
5. pancreatitis
6. gallstones

Salt and pepper skull and brown tumor



Incomplete stress fractures which heal with callus lacking in calcium, and are most readily seen in the pubic rami, the necks of the humeri and femori and at the axillary edge of the scapulae.

Looser's zone and Rugger jersey spine

Child abuse

Should be considered in children with a suspicous clinical history and corroborating examination findings.

Skeletal trauma is the most commonly seen injury in non-accidental injury.

! The presence of multiple fractures with varying of healing ages is characteristic.

Fractures that are more suggestive of non-accidental injury:

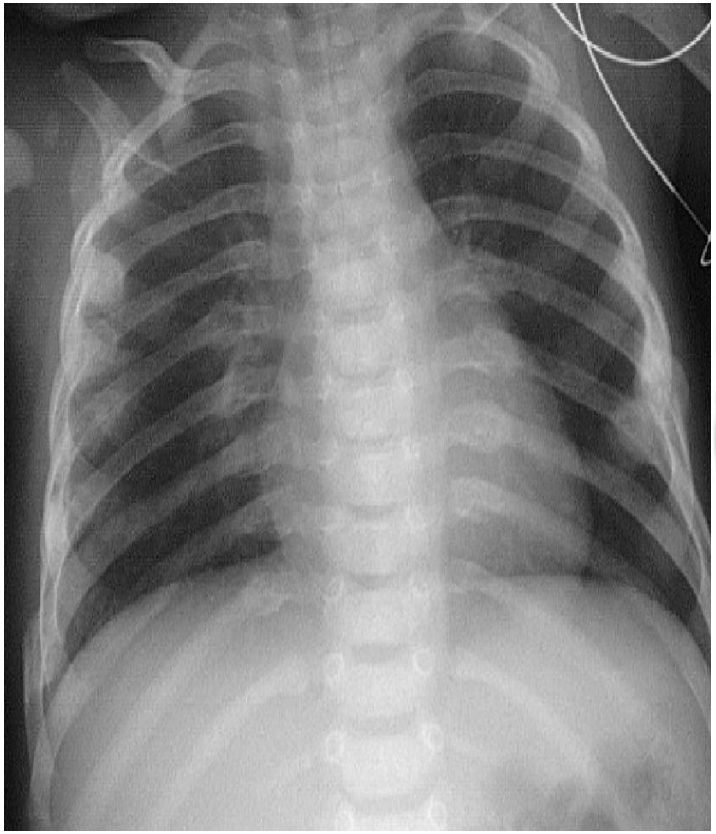
Acromial fracture (scapula)

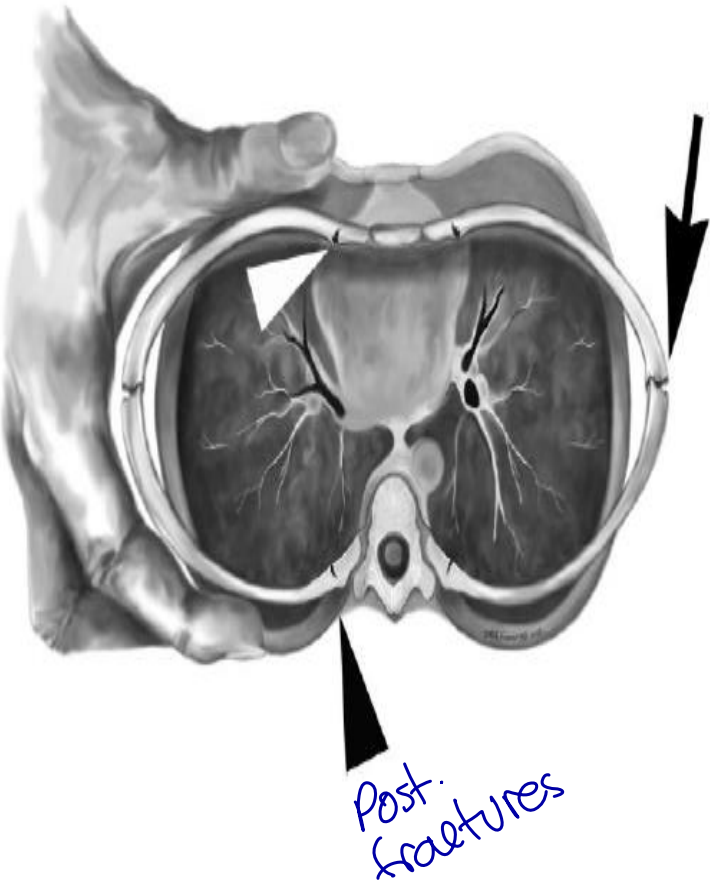
Metaphyseal corner fractures

Bilateral posterior rib fractures

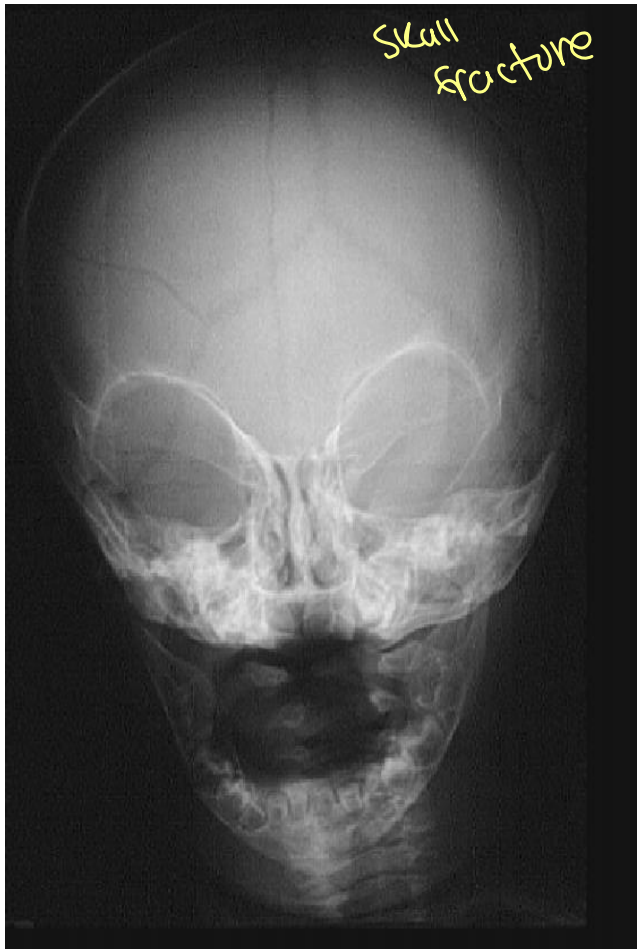
Spiral fracture of proximal humerus

Child abuse 😔





Child abuse



Medially displaced Ulna and radius relative to humerus suggesting fx separation of distal humeral epiphysis

Suggested reading:

Radiographic Evaluation of Arthritis: Inflammatory Conditions. Jacobson et al. RSNA 2008.