



Apostolos Karantanas

Case 1

73y/o, m, persistent inflammatory arthritis of L wrist
On leflunomide and later on methotrexate for few y without improvement
RF (-), anti CCP (-), ESR/CRP normal
PE: decreased ROM of CS, LS and hips





The clinicians consider undifferentiated SPA
due to peripheral inflammatory arthritis and

consider

a. refer for MRI of SIJs

b. initiate TNFi

DISH

Do you agree?

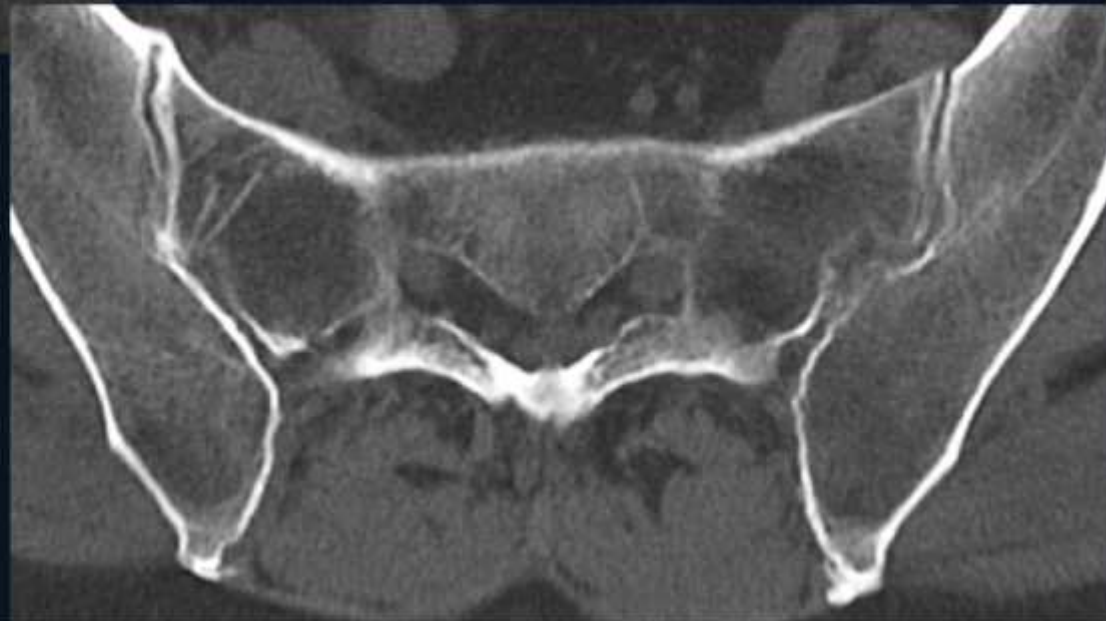
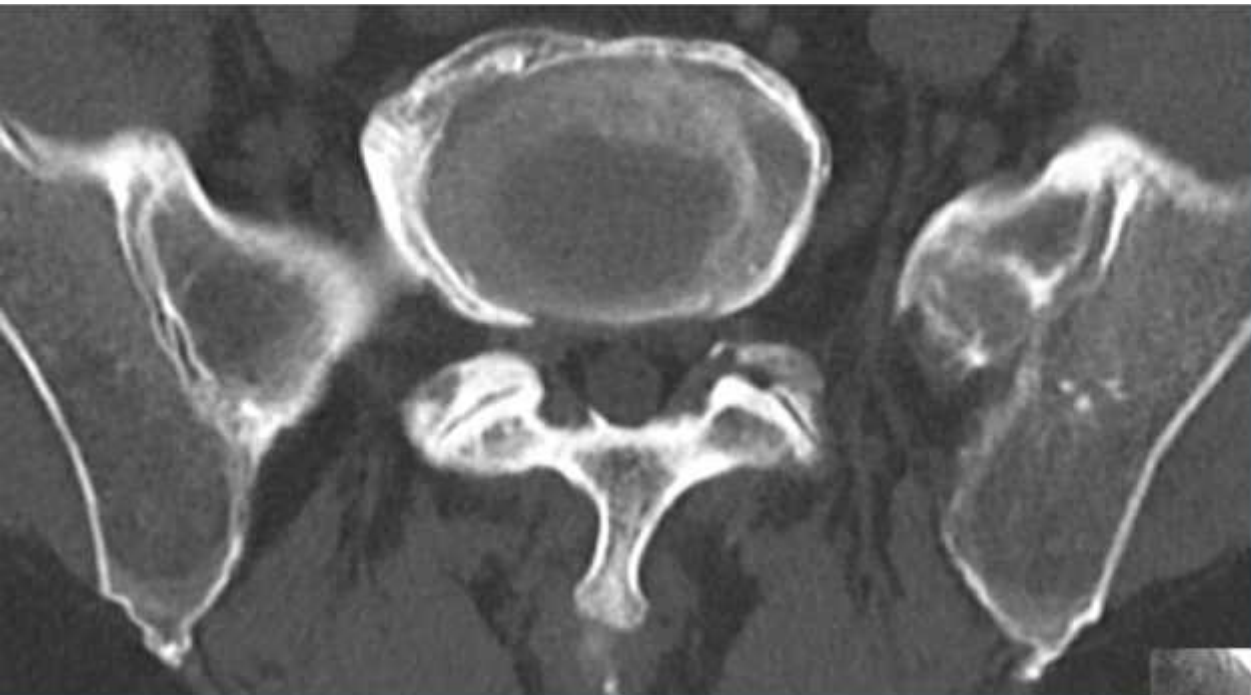
What's your diagnosis?



Bonus case

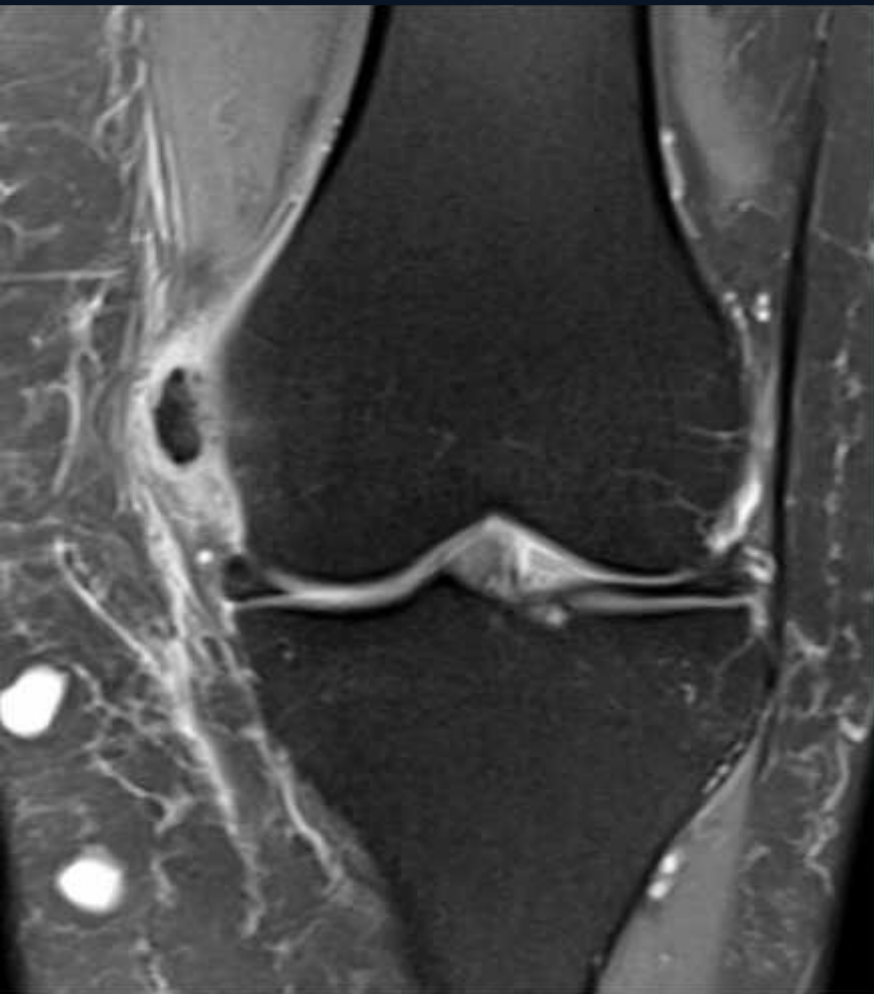


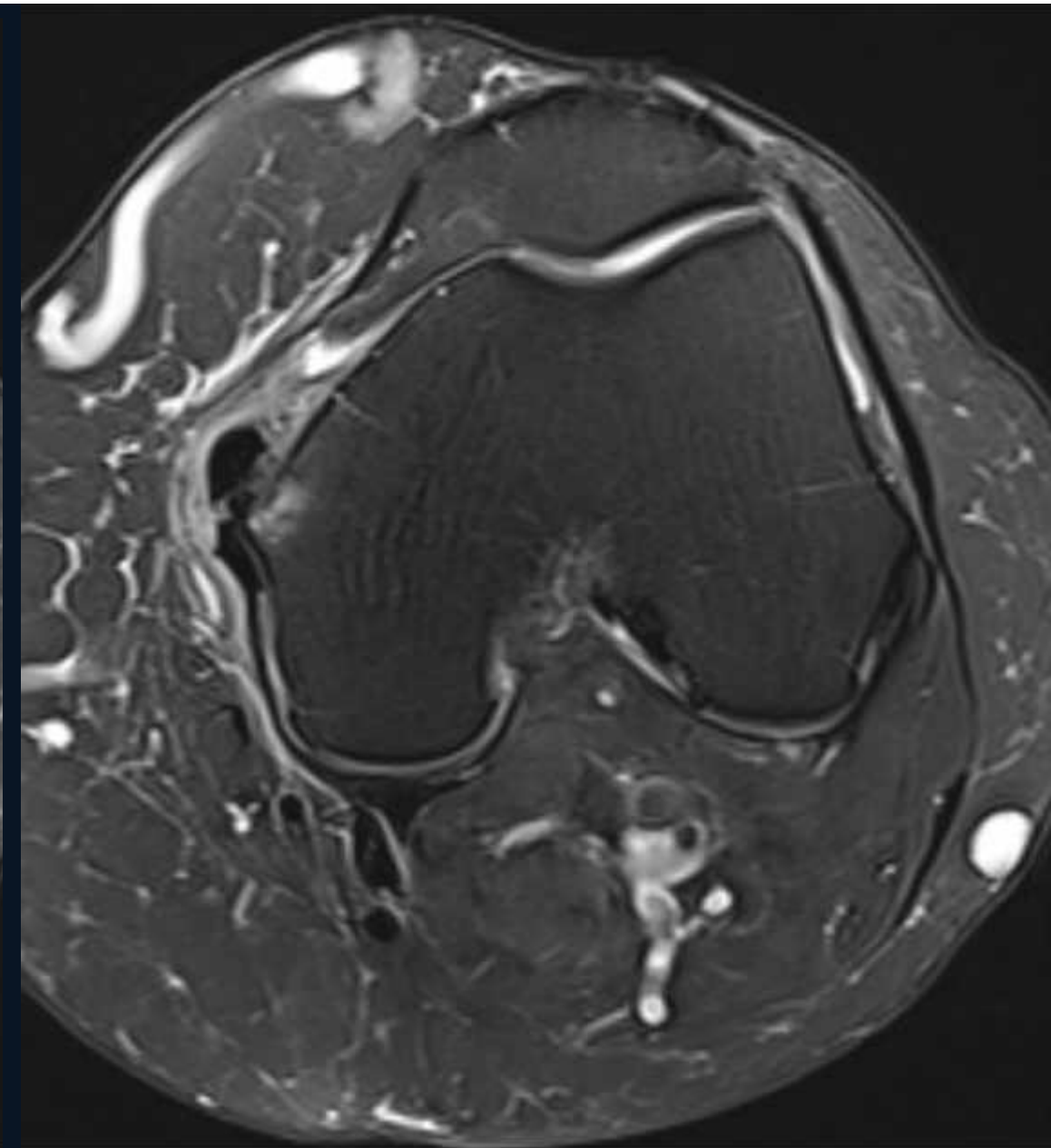
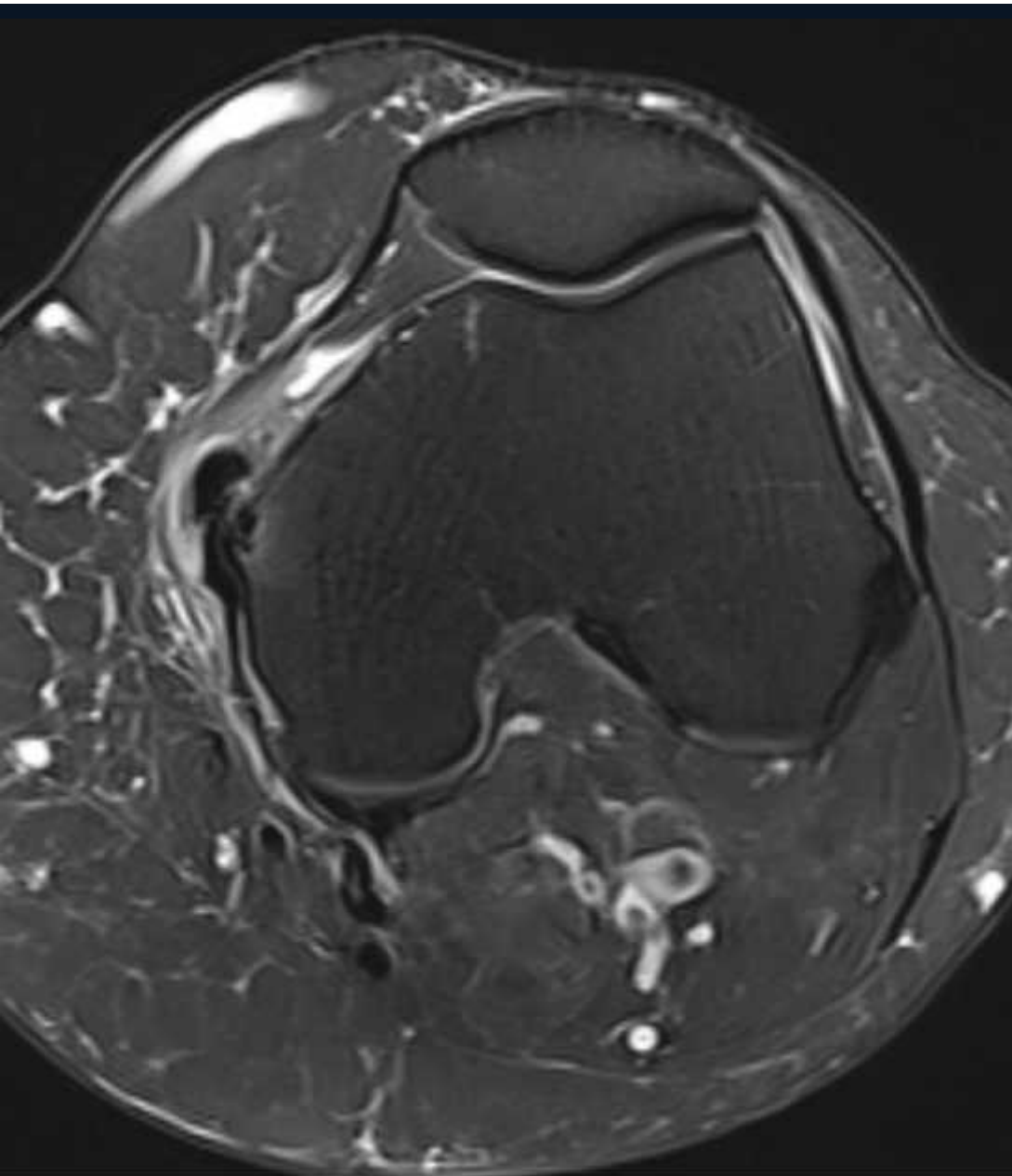


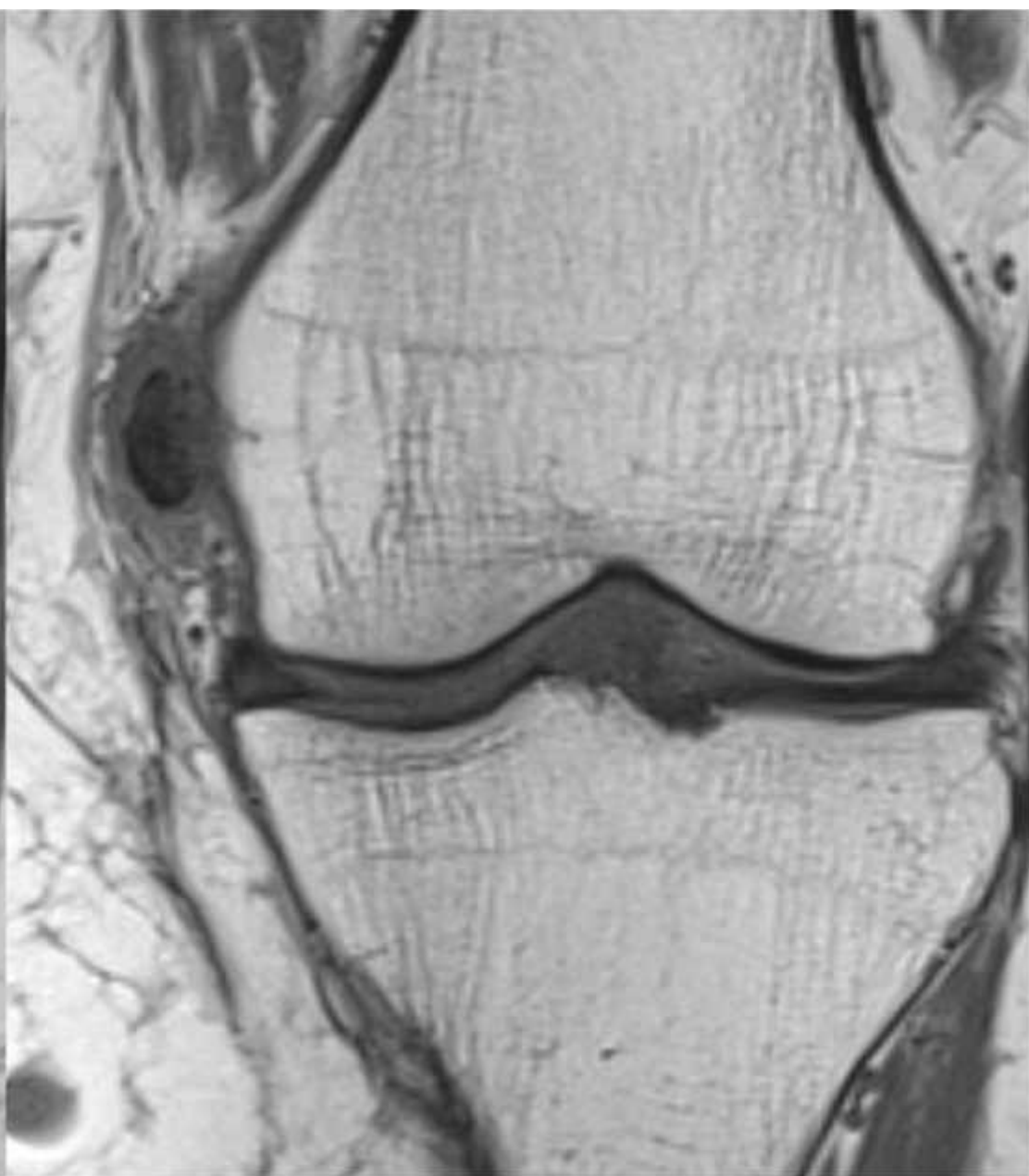


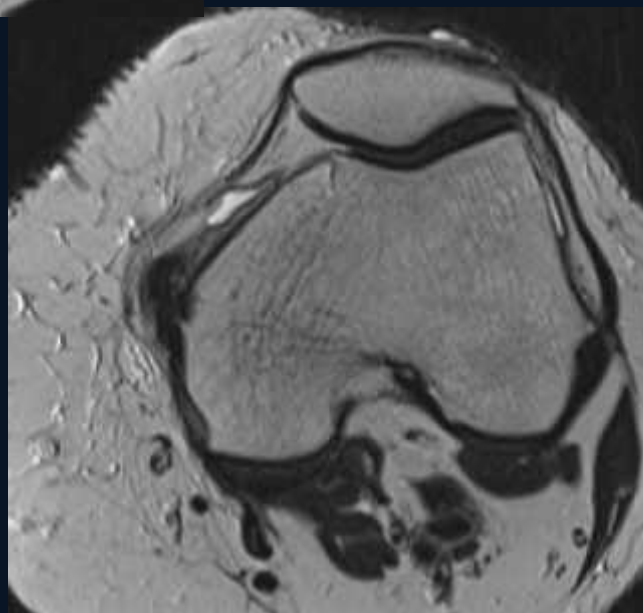
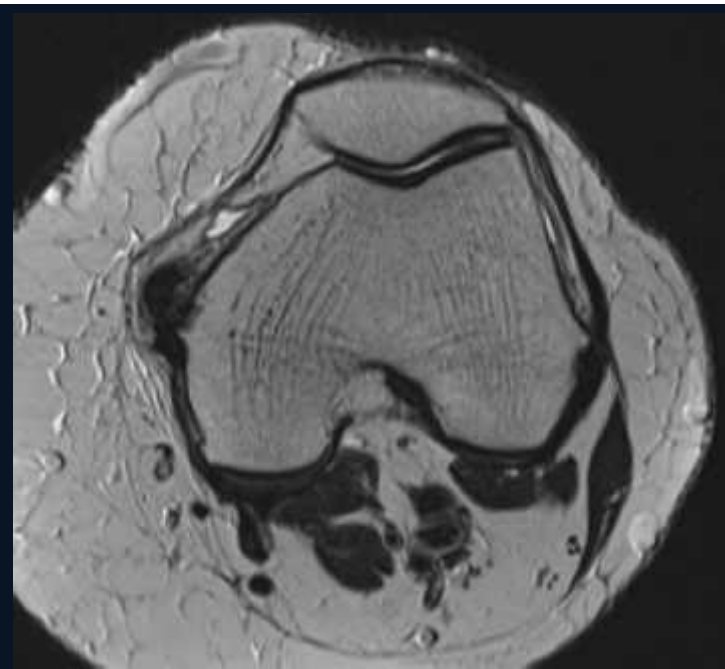
Case 2

72f, injury 3m
Pain medial compartment











Τι μπορεί να σημαίνει κλινικά η
ενδοστική συμμετοχή?

Διάγνωση?

HADD - INTRAOSSEOUS

Calcific tendinopathy of the shoulder with intraosseous extension: outcomes of ultrasound-guided percutaneous irrigation.

Klontzas M, Vassalou EE, Karantanas AH

Skeletal Radiol. 2017 Feb;46(2):201-208.

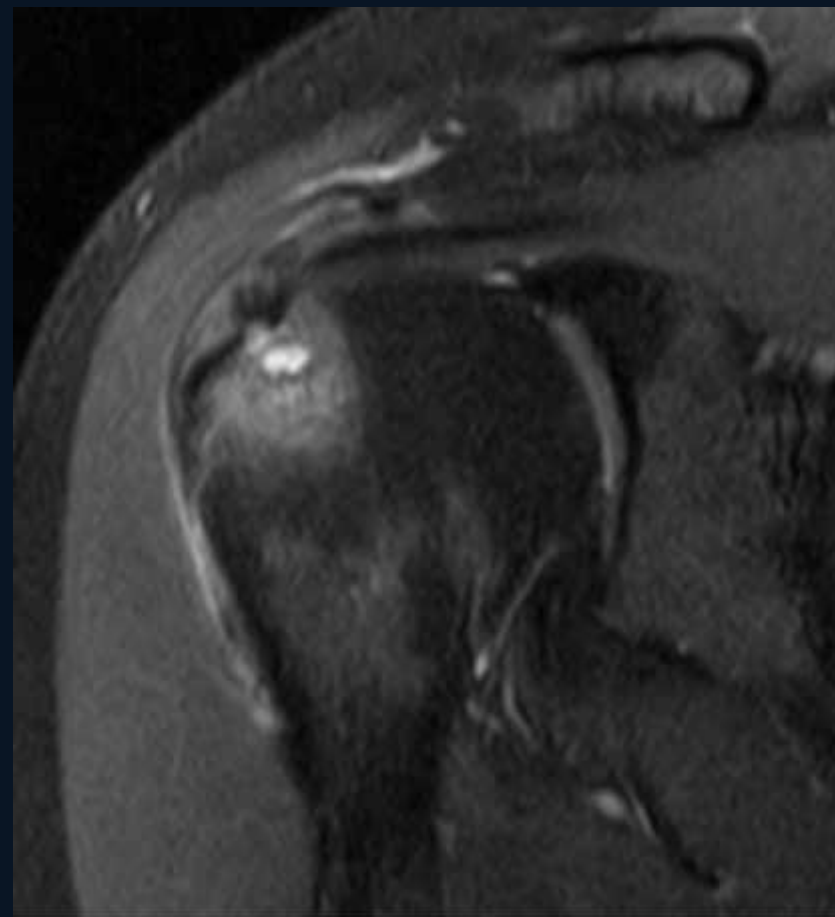
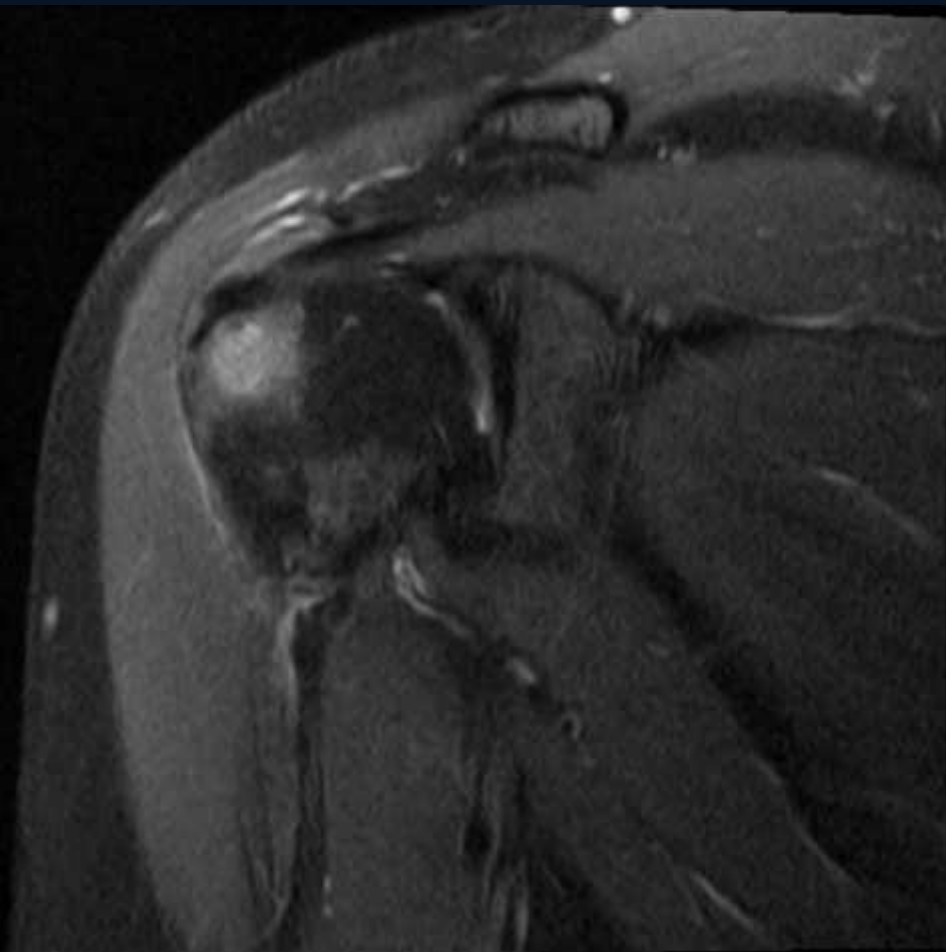
Conclusion: Outcomes of ultrasound-guided treatment in cases of RCCT with intraosseous extension are significantly less favourable than in purely tendinous or peritendinous disease.

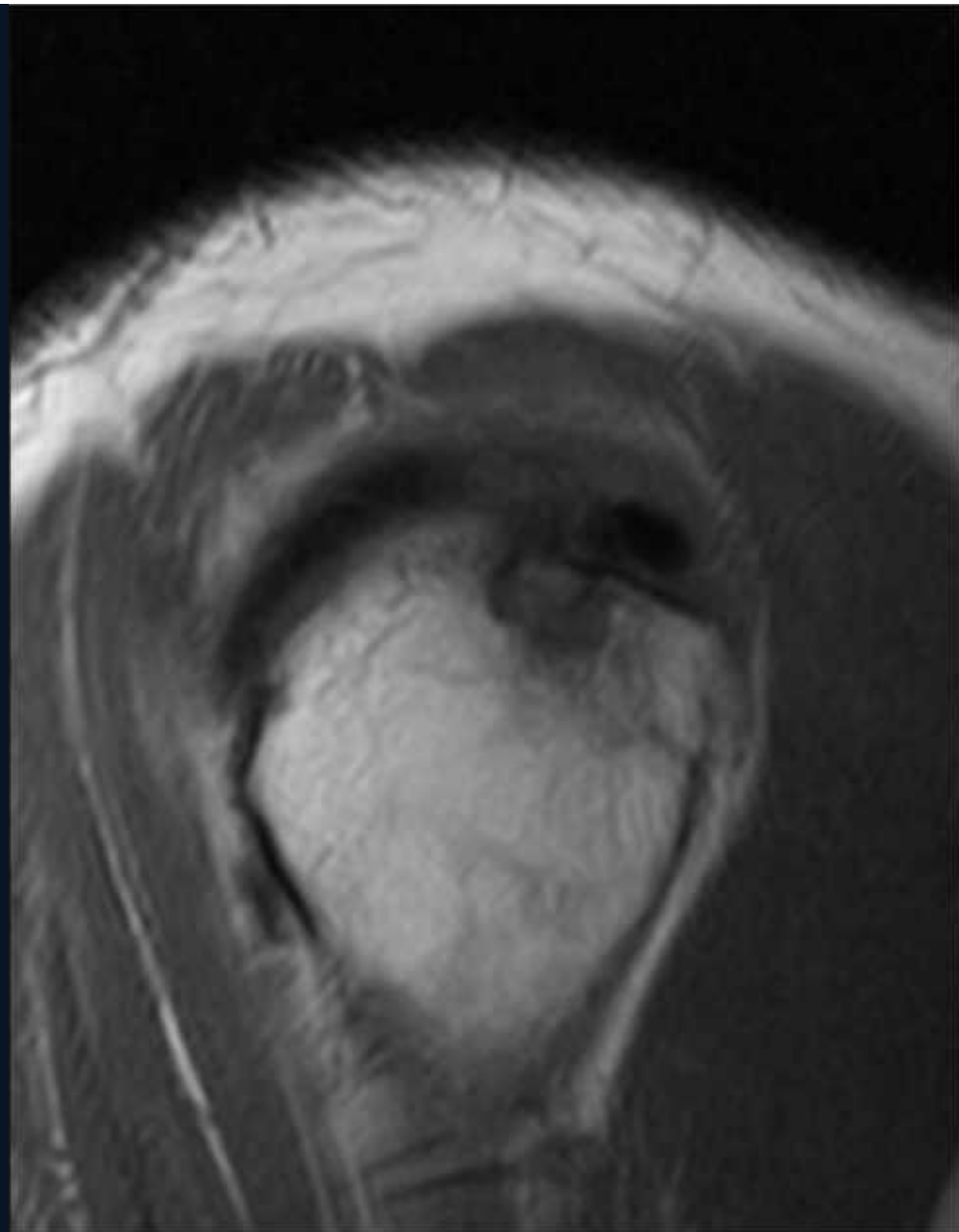
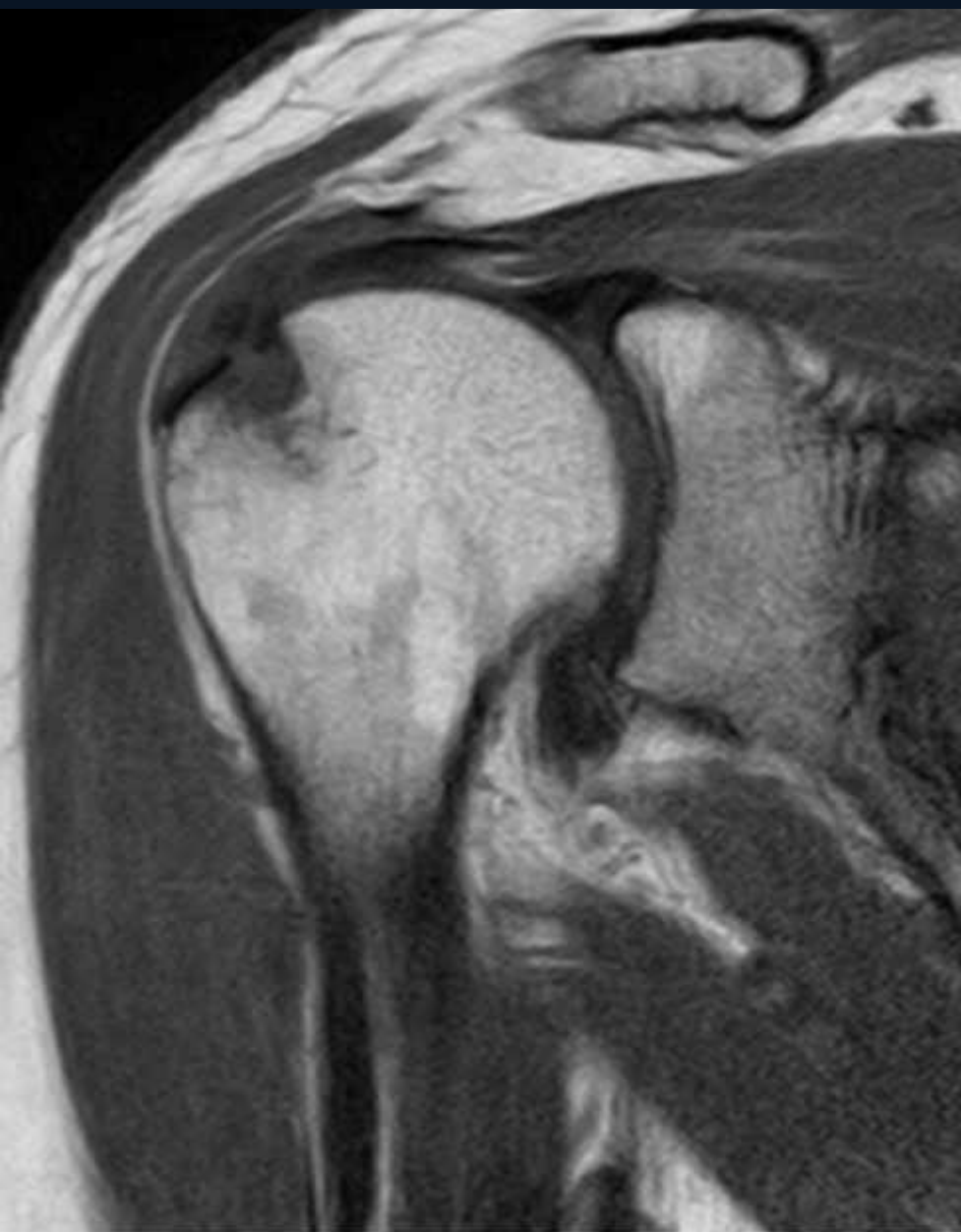


DD



Bonus case



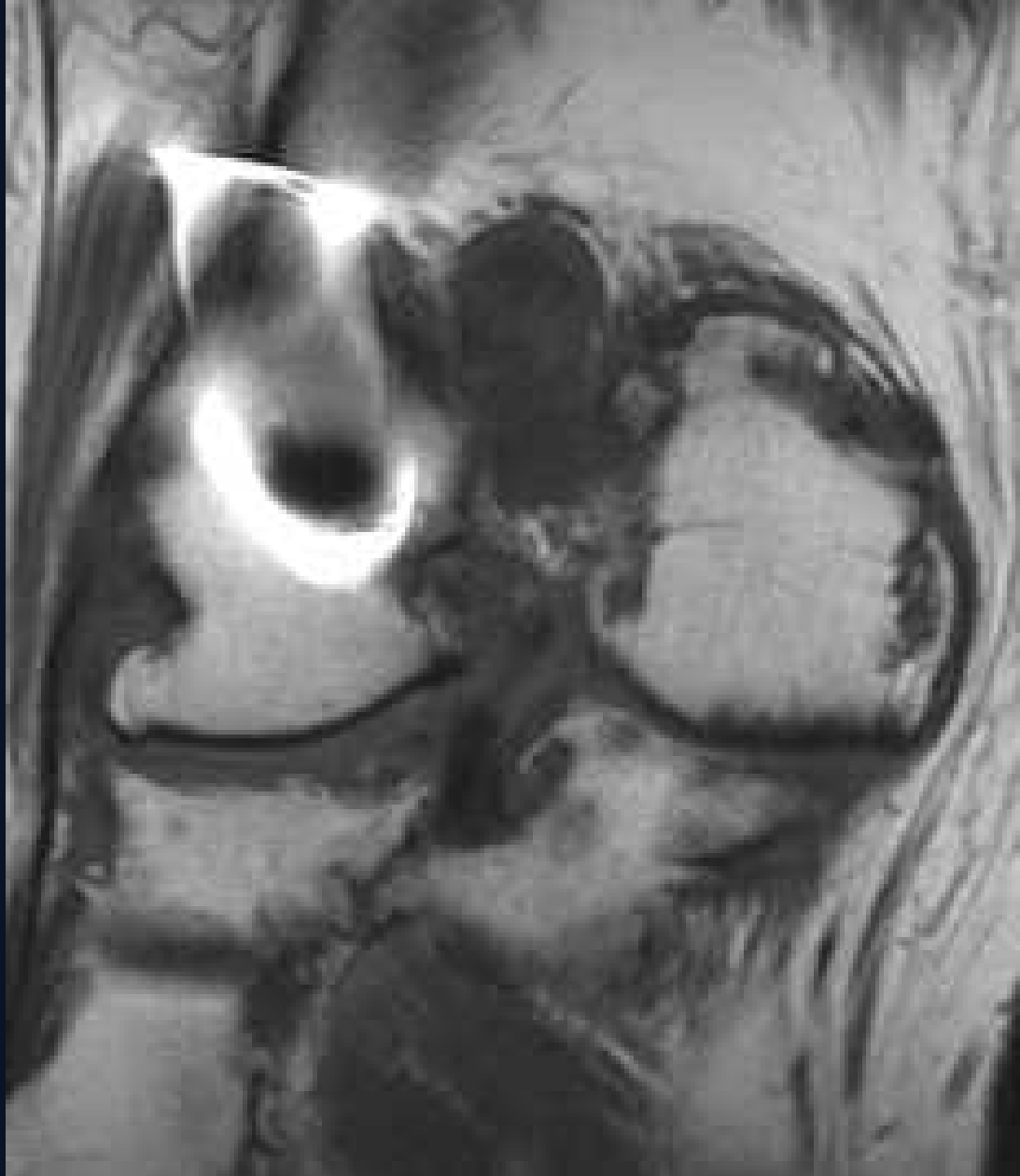
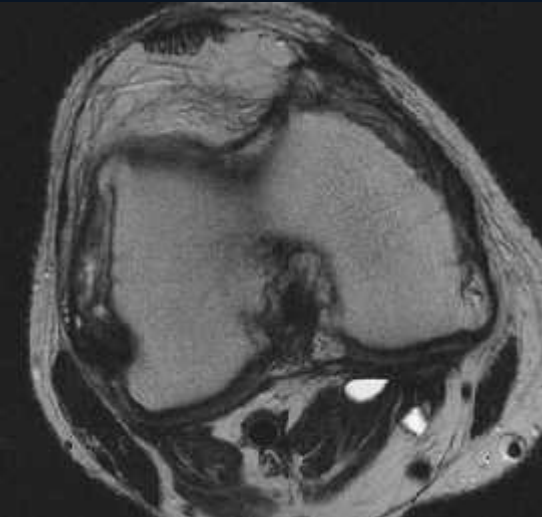
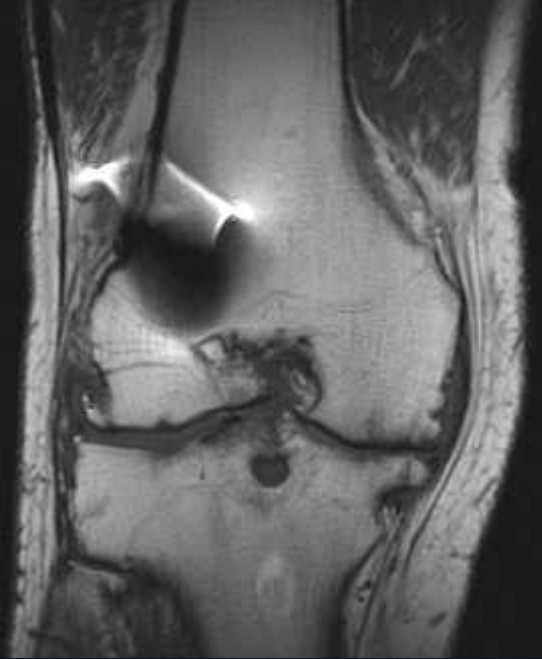


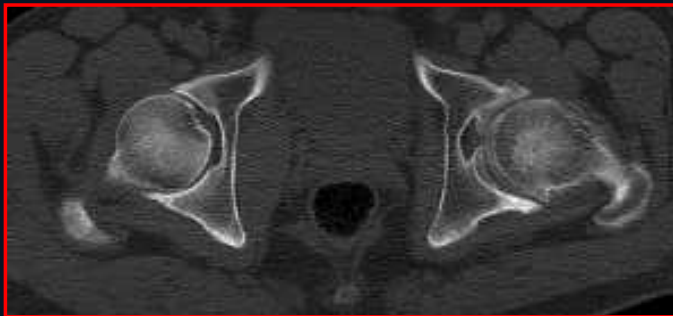
Case 3

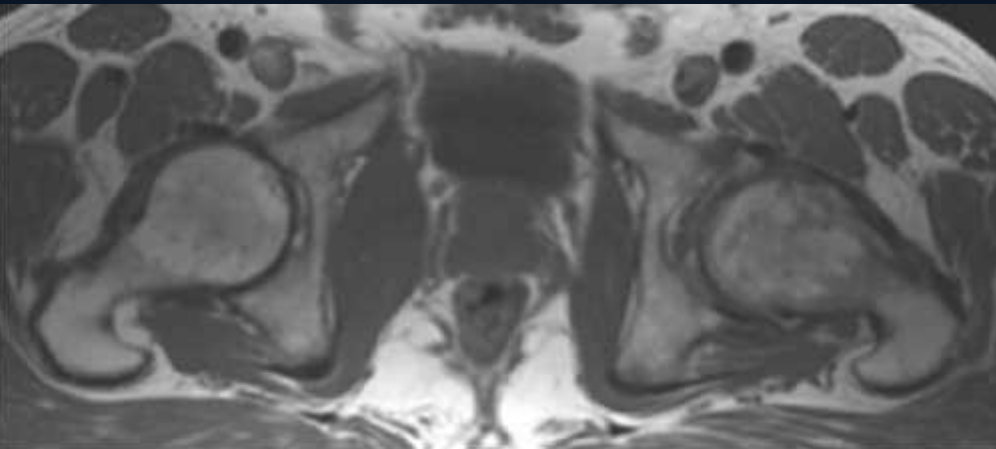
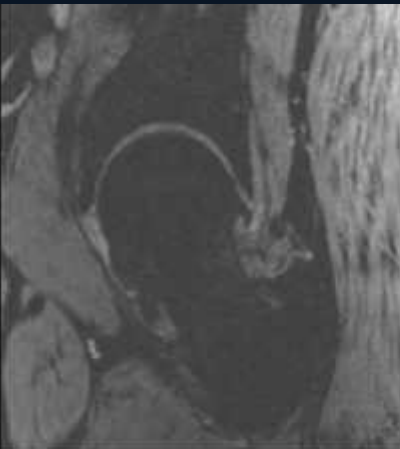
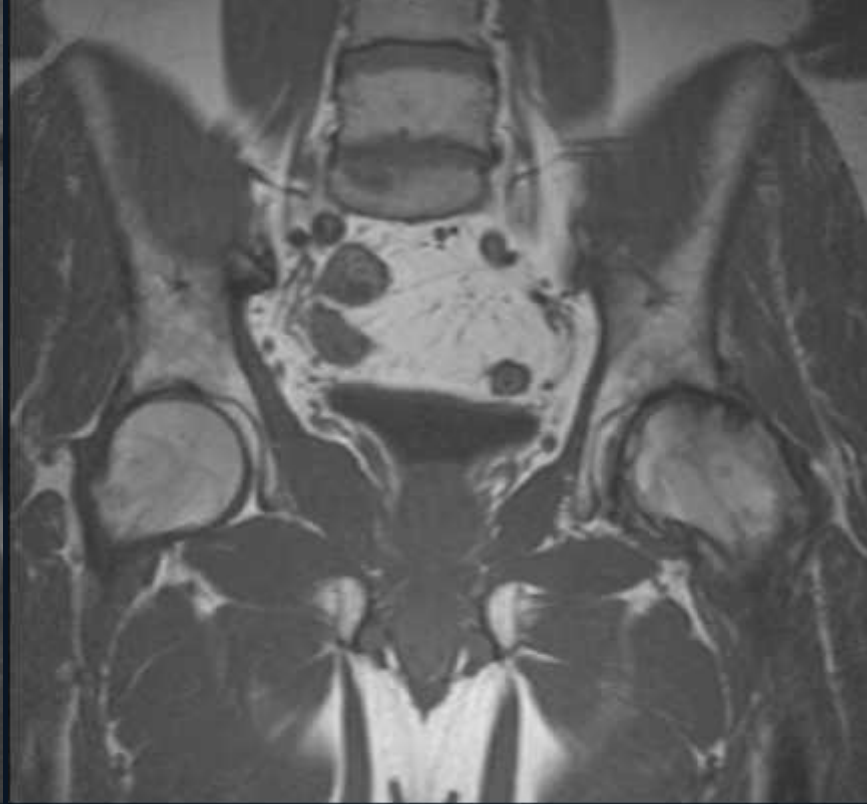
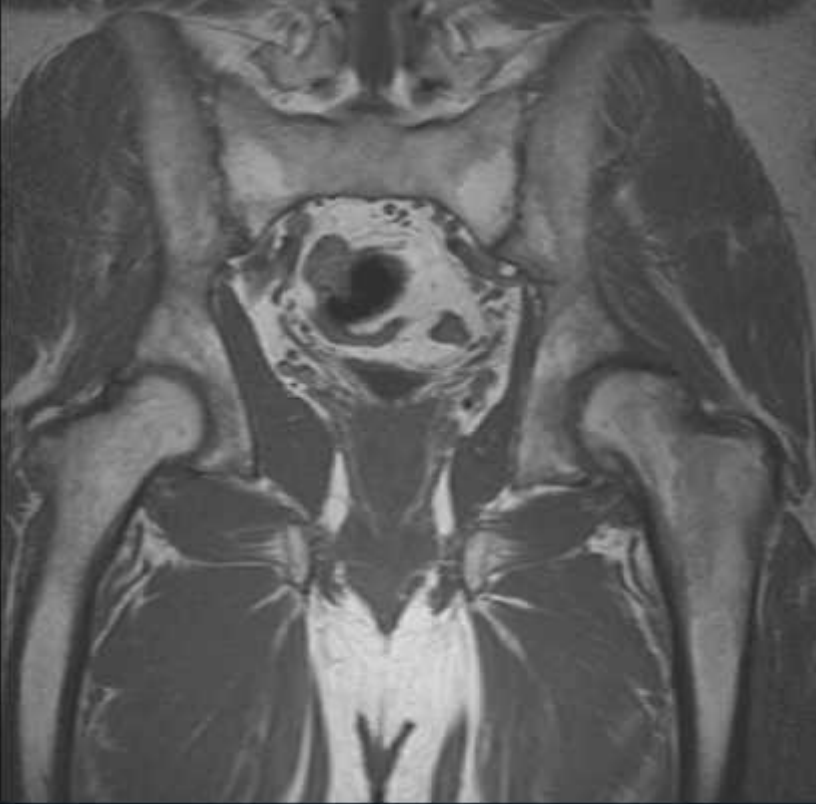


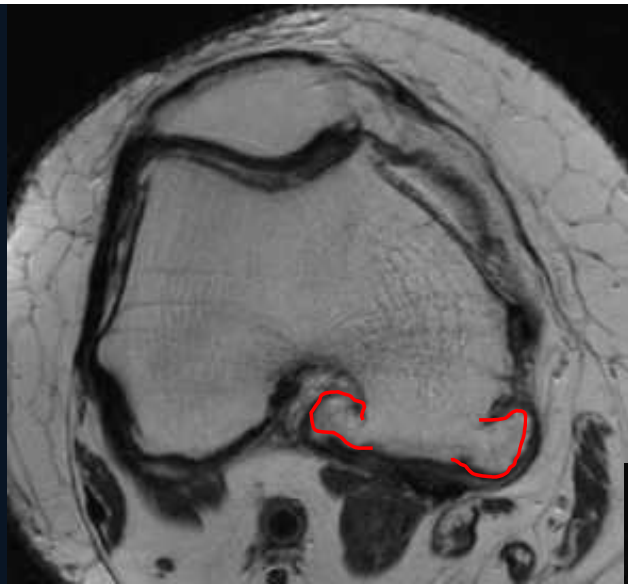
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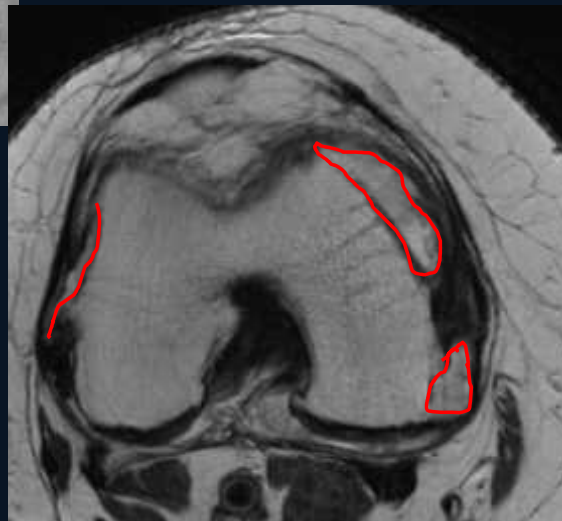


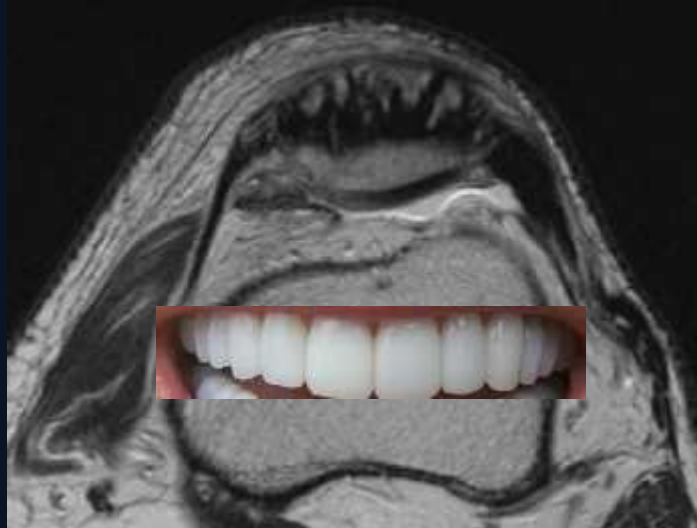
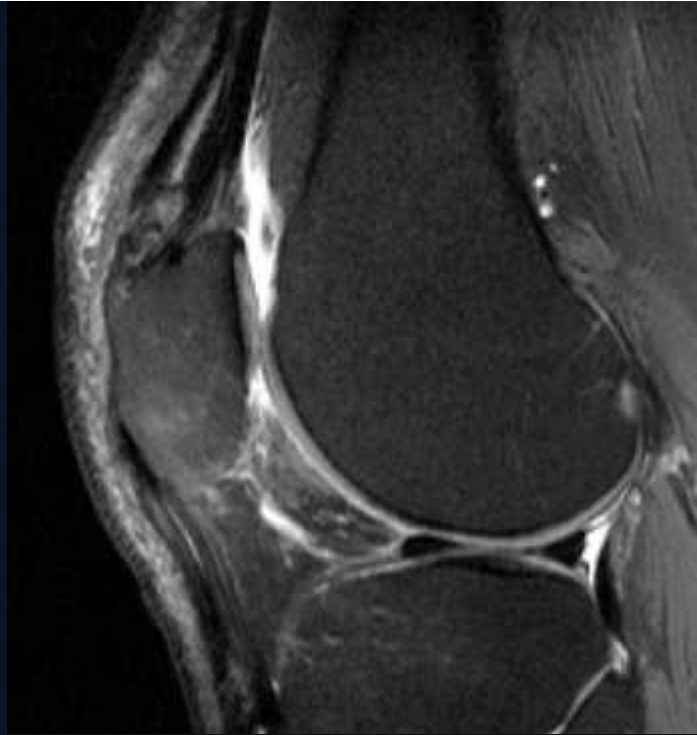






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“Patellar tooth” sign, degenerative enthesopathy





aSpA



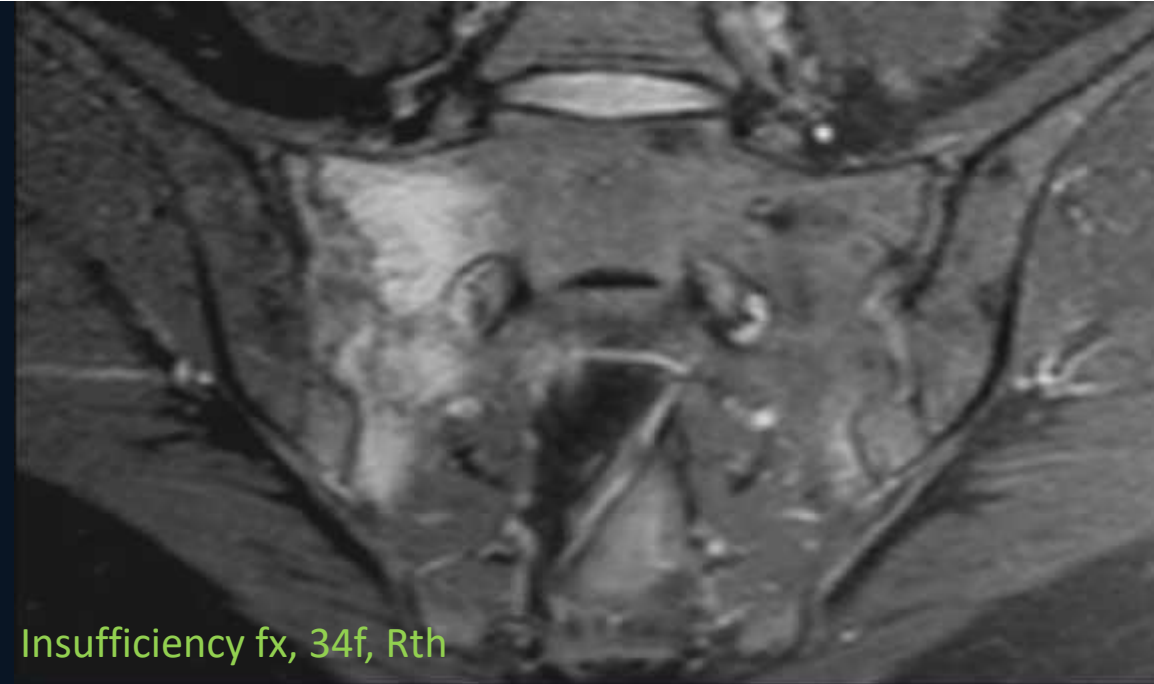
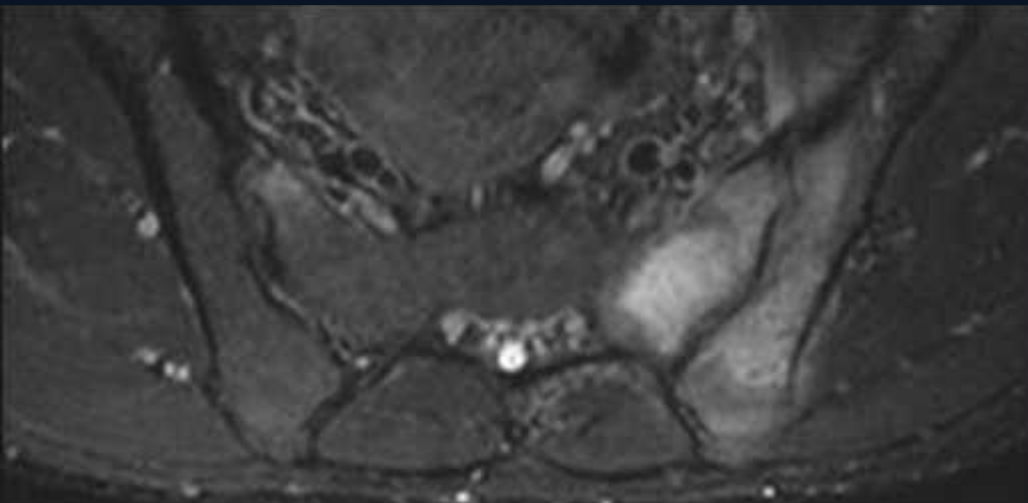
Common Mimickers

MIMICKERS

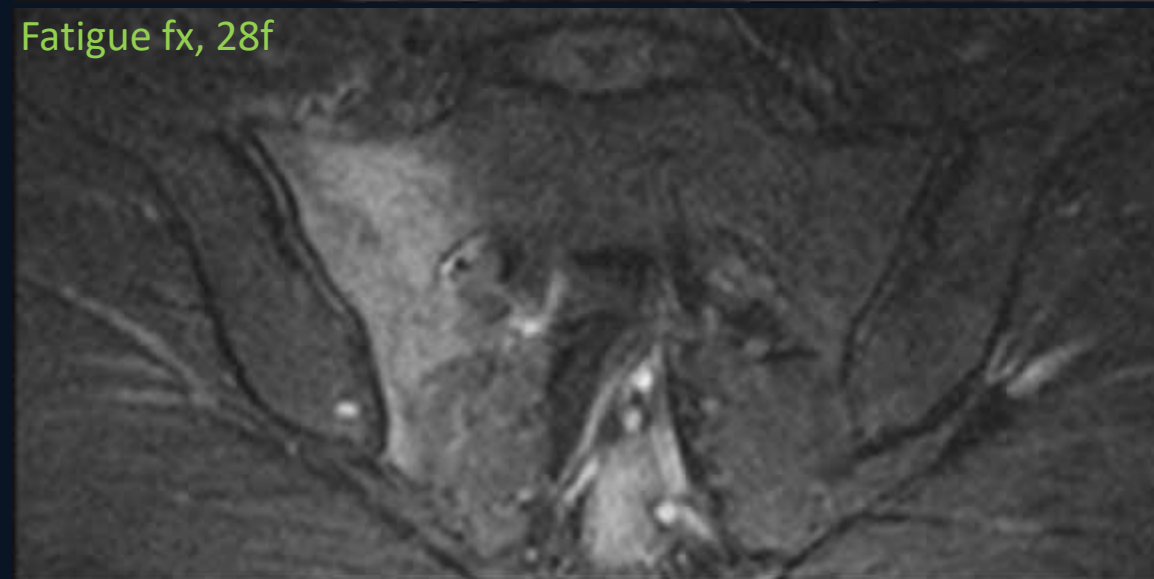
Mimickers

- Stress reaction
- Insufficiency fxs, fatigue fxs
- Recent pregnancy / condensans ilii
- Infectious sacroiliitis

Infection, 34m

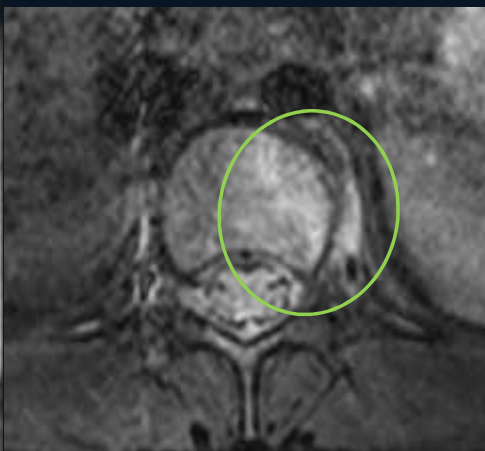


Insufficiency fx, 34f, Rth



Fatigue fx, 28f

Mimickers



Young female elite athlete
Long jump
Stress reaction and hemangioma



Case 4

42 y/o, male

Achilles full tear 3m before imaging

Conservative treatment

Now persistent pain, deteriorating



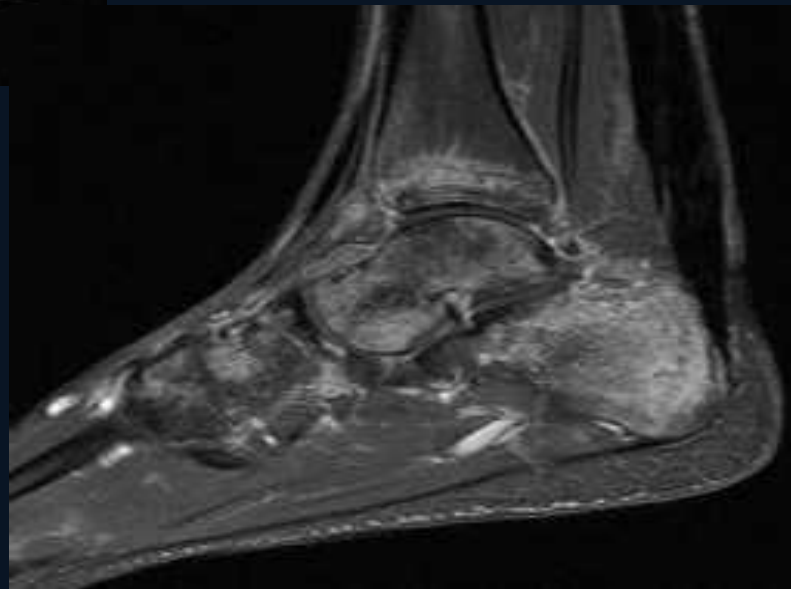
FS PD





Gd Fs T1-w

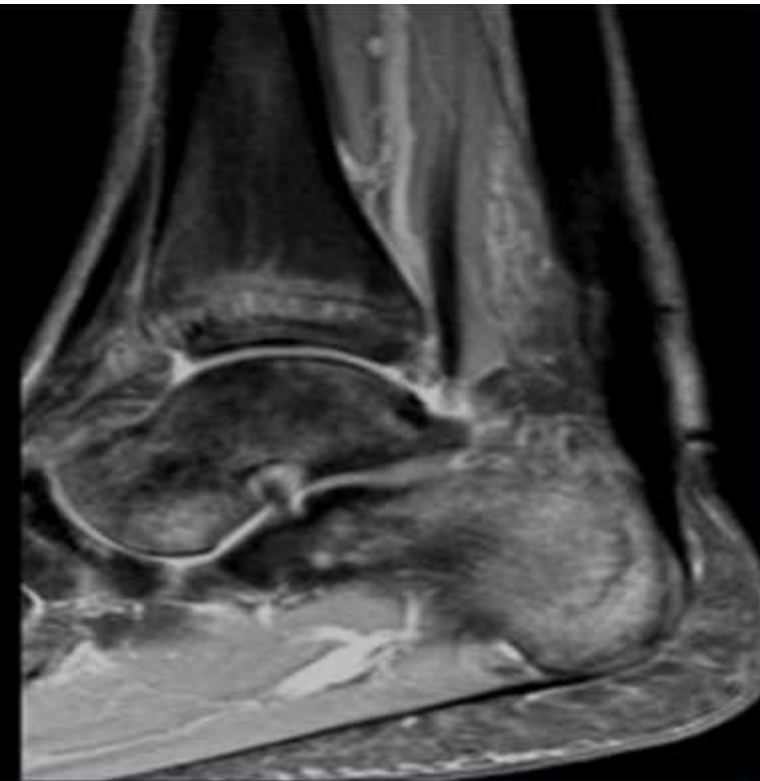
Diagnosis please !!!



Thickened Achilles, healed

Bone marrow edema – Sudeck's

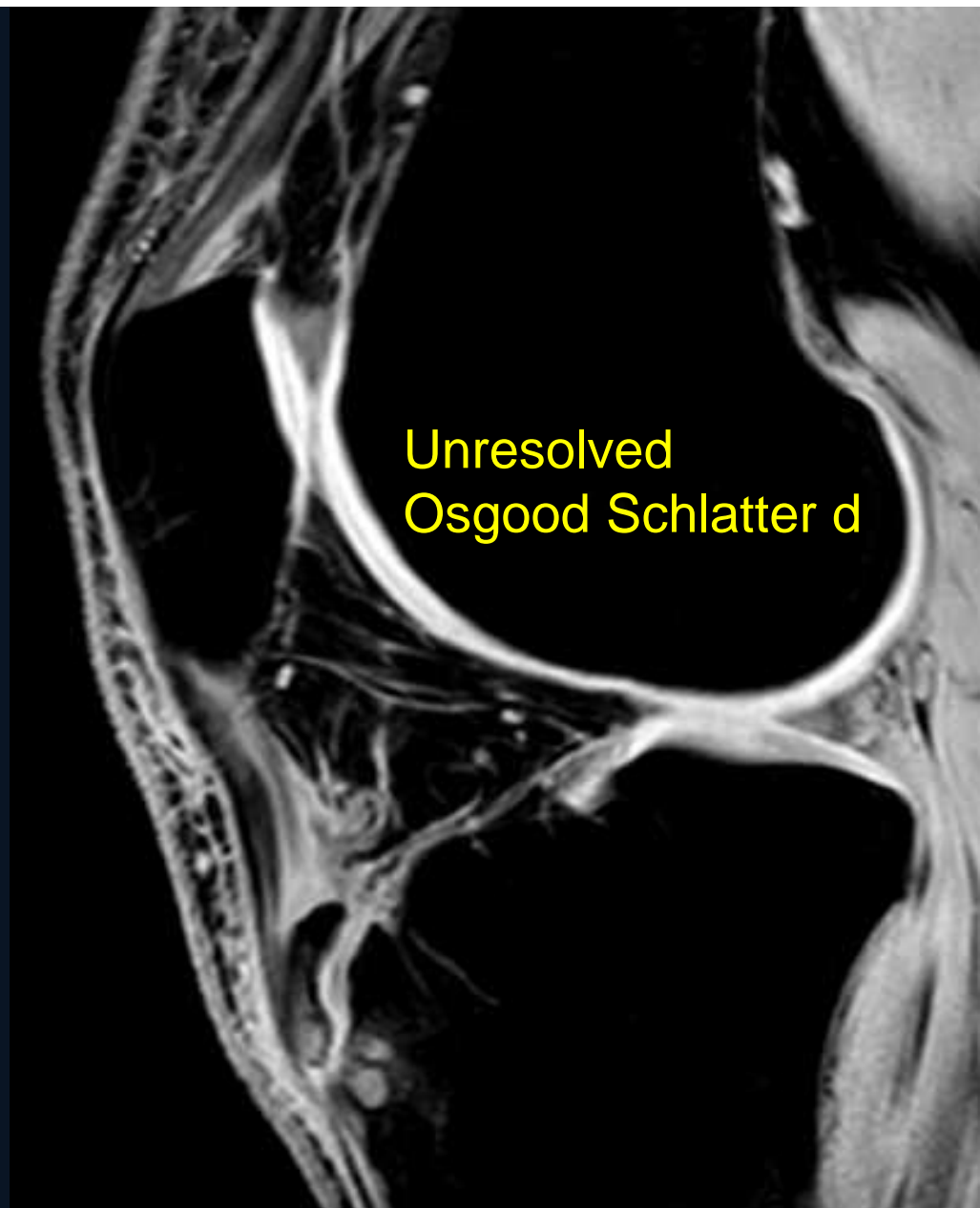
Insufficiency fracture calcaneus



Case 5

31 male, anterior knee pain, more intense with jumping sports



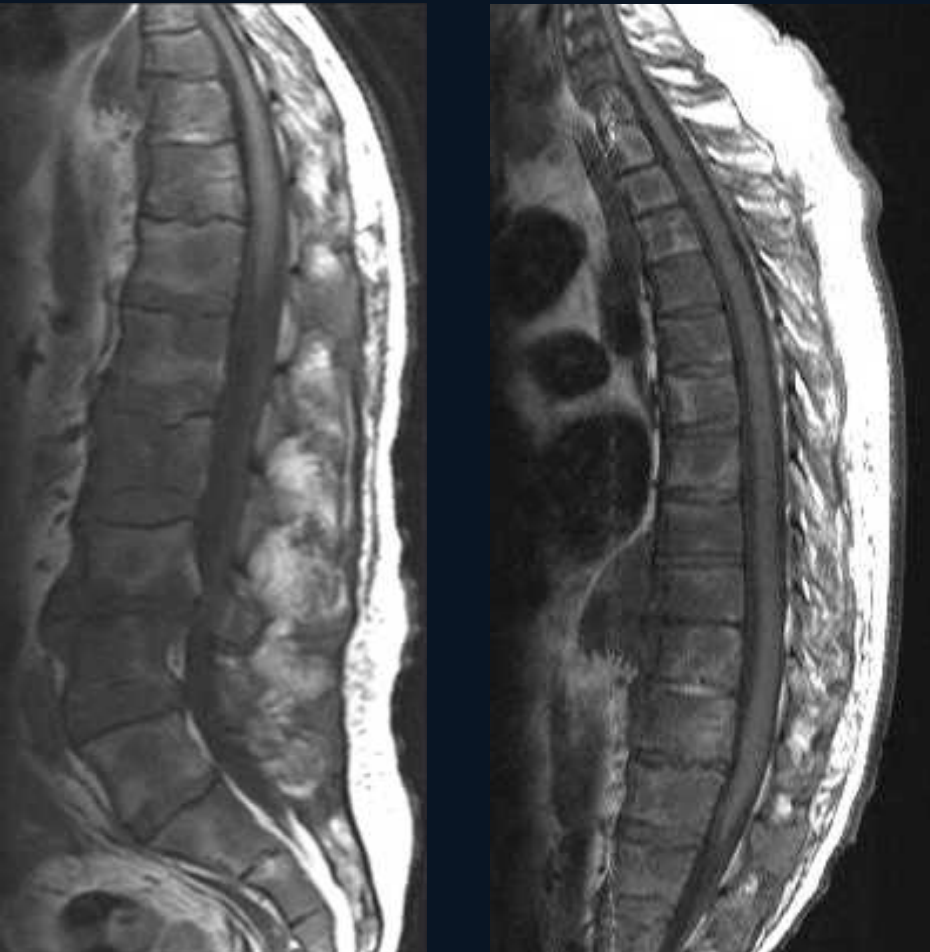


Case 6

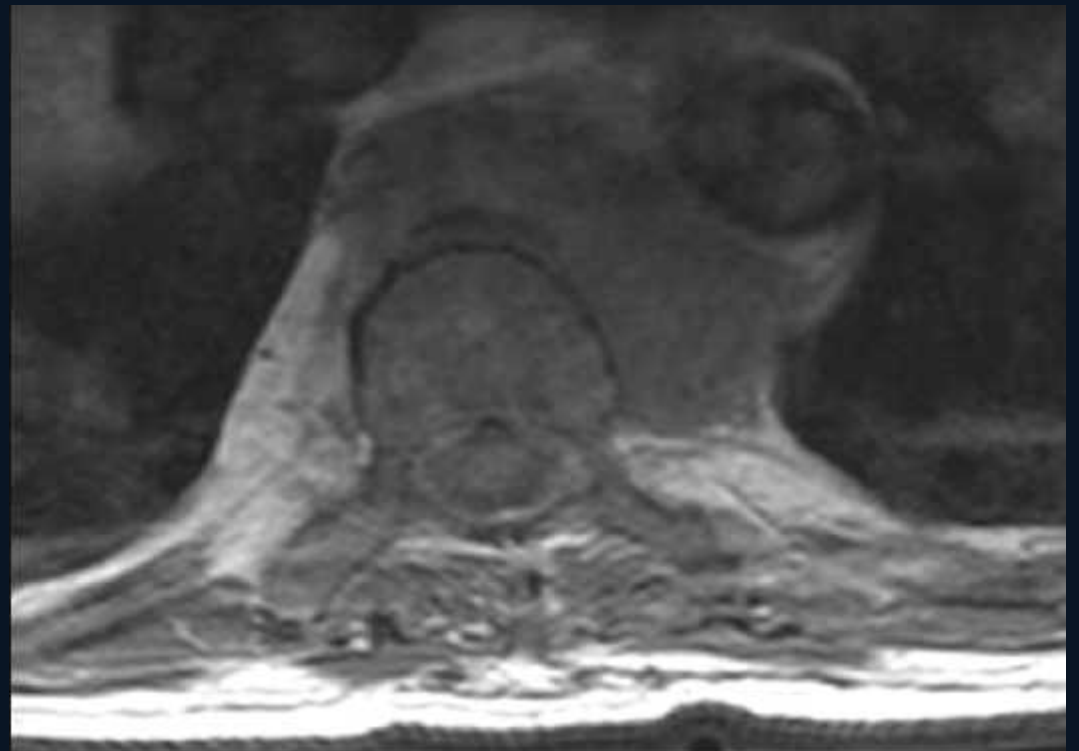
Progressive paraparesis, male 69 y/o

Back pain for the last 5 months.

Anemia, weight loss.



T1-w TSE

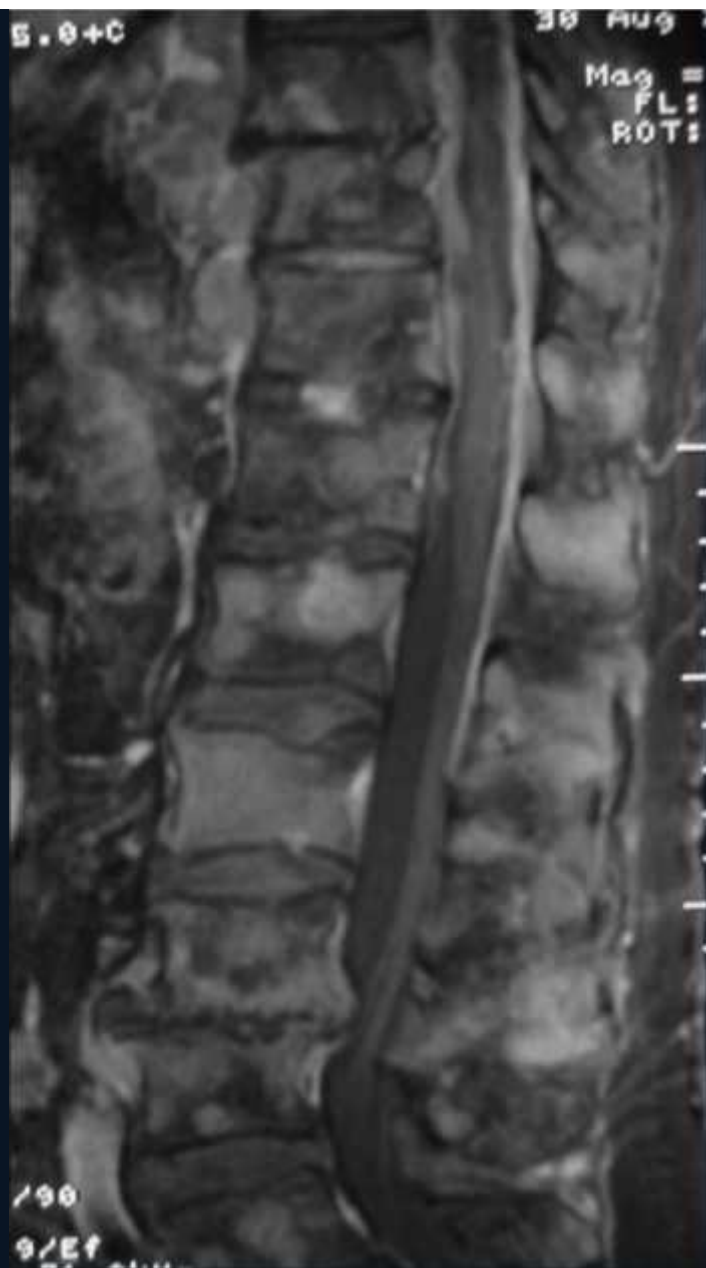


STIR



T2-w TSE





CE FS T1-w

Choose the correct

A. Lymphoma

B. Metastatic disease

C. Multiple myeloma

CE FS T1-w



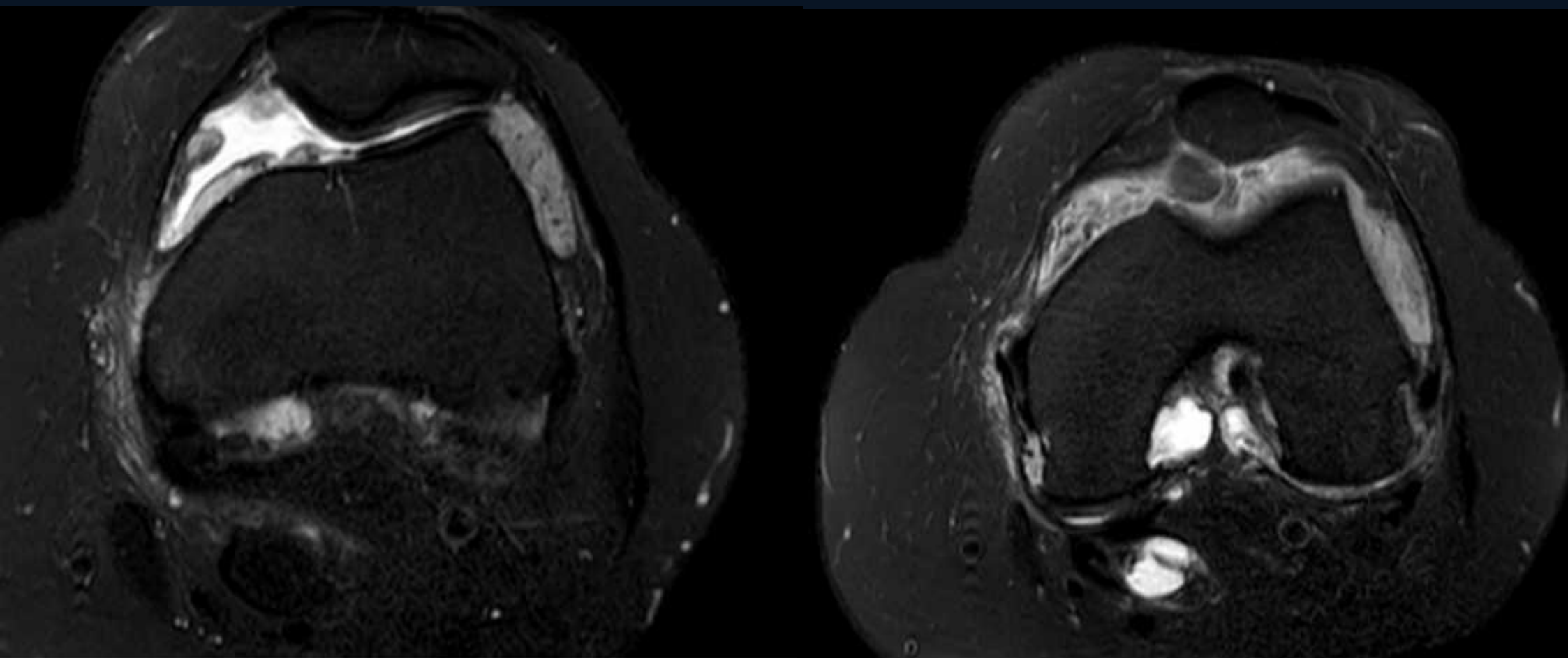
T2-w

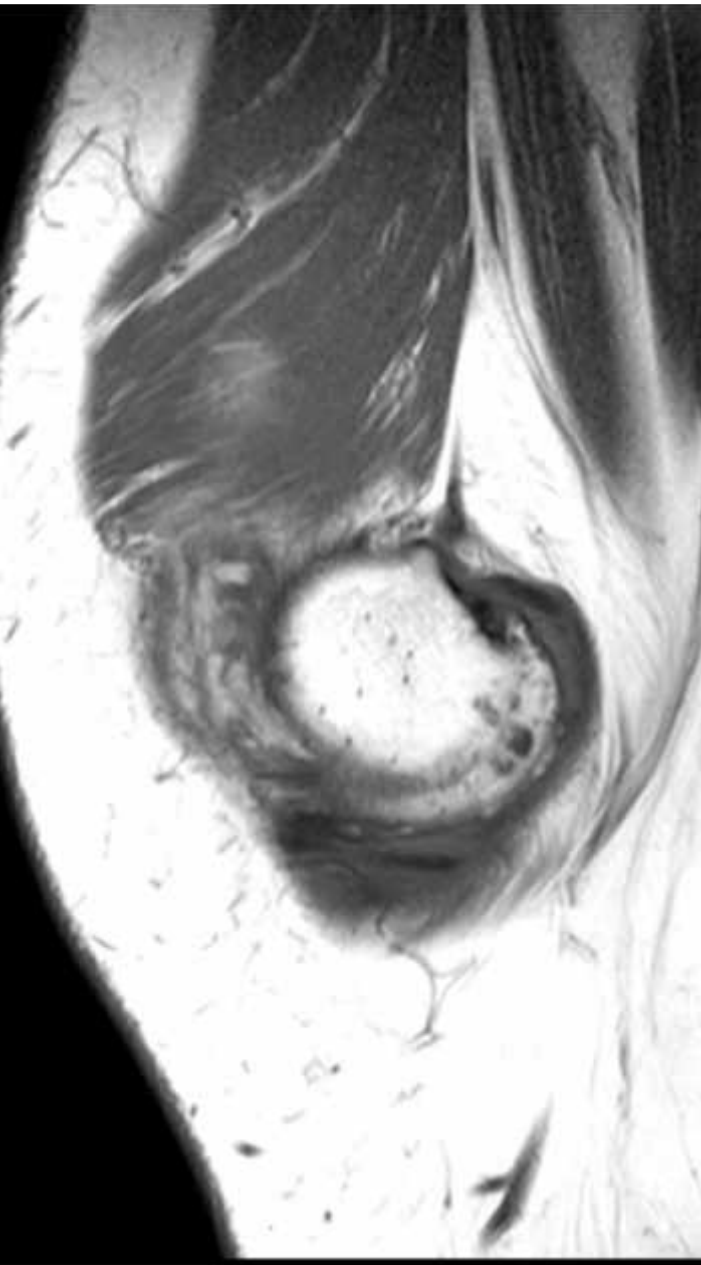
Key points: lymphoma

- True primary l. of bone nearly always NHL
- Bone marrow involvement may occur primarily but usually in disseminated disease
- 20–40% of patients with NHL, <4% HL
- MRI is the most sensitive imaging method of detecting involvement

Case 7

61f, recurrent effusion, warm knee





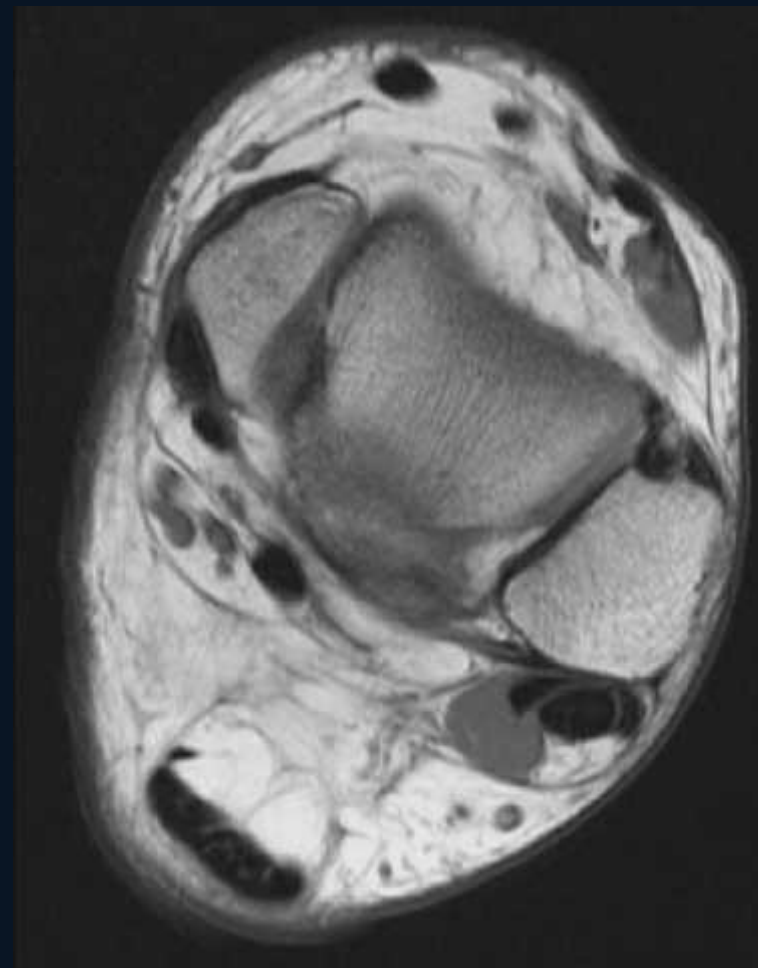
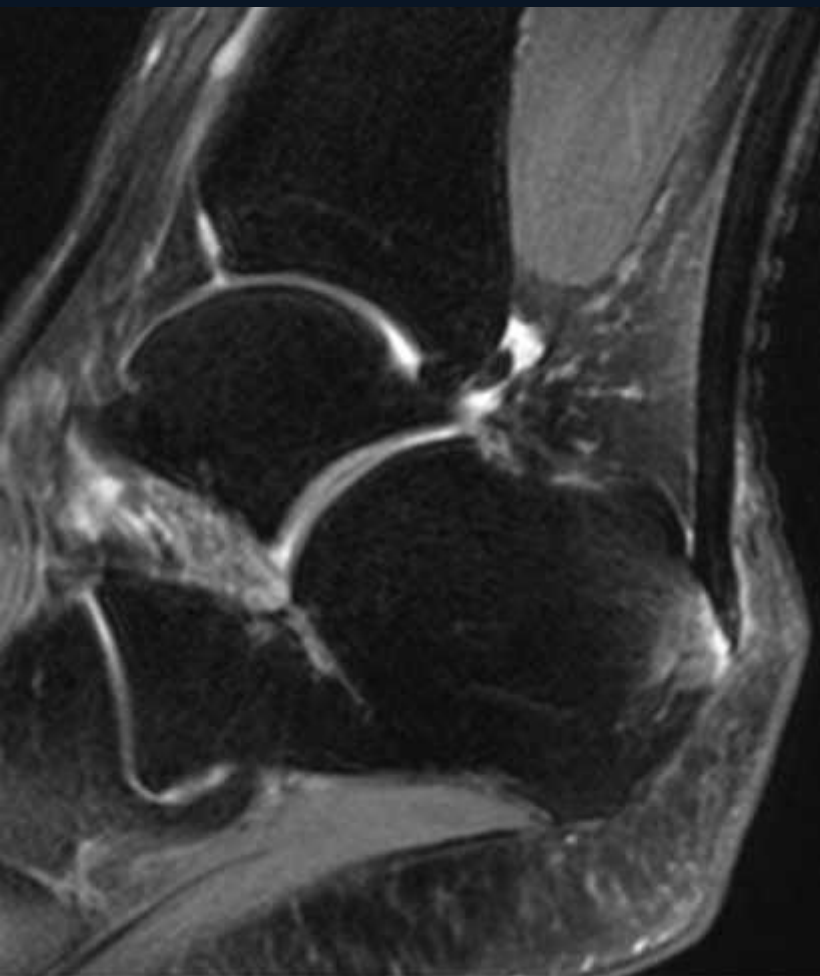
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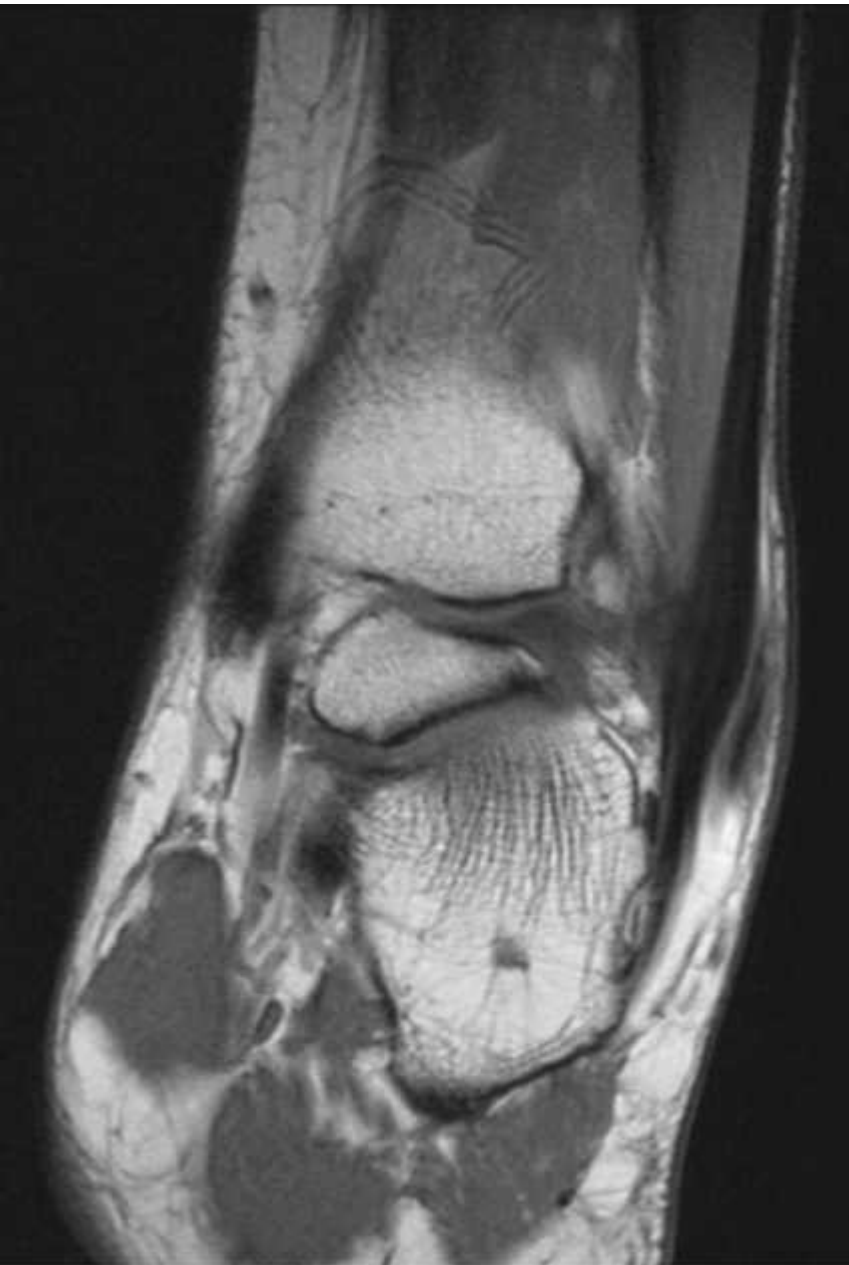
RA

2/ry Lipoma arborescens

Case 8

54m, long distance runner
pain posterior and lateral





??????????

Insertional tendinopathy

In 23% of athletes

Peroneal split s.

Case 9

61 female, Right hip joint pain for the last 11 months.

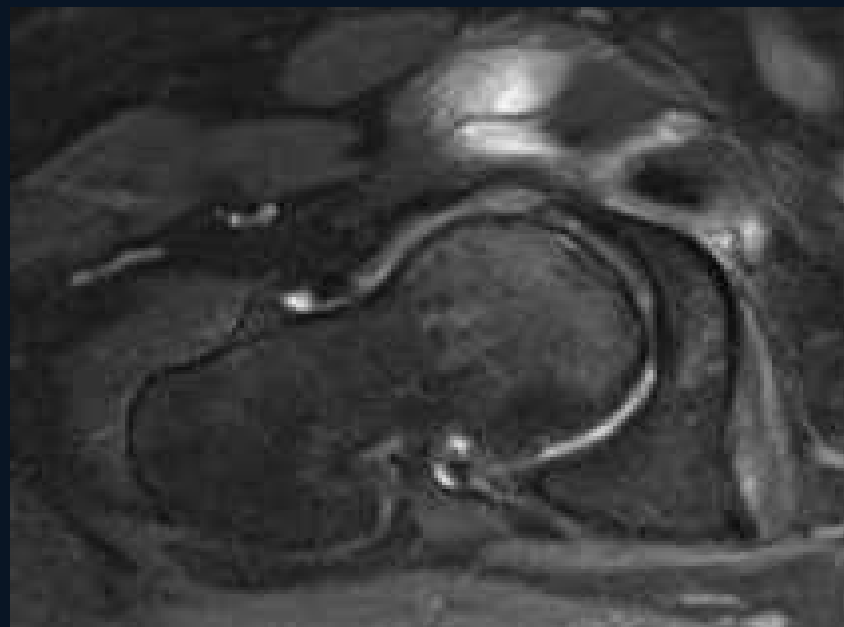
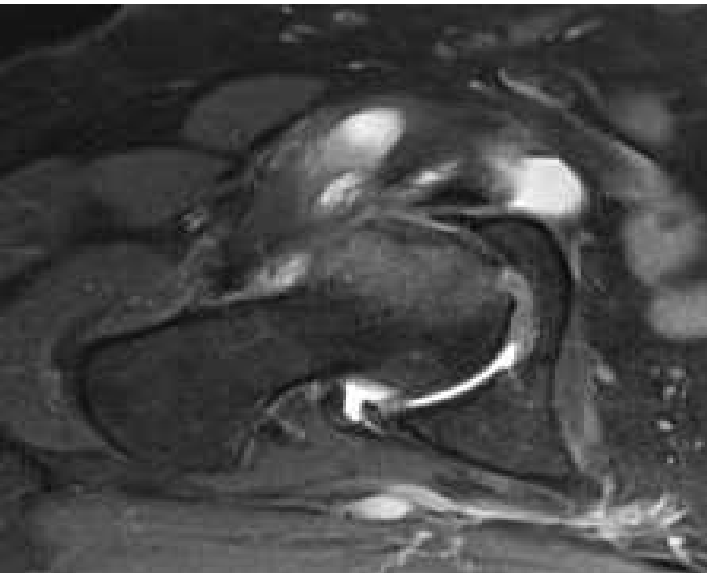
Acute deterioration during the last week.

Physiotherapy, NSAIDs

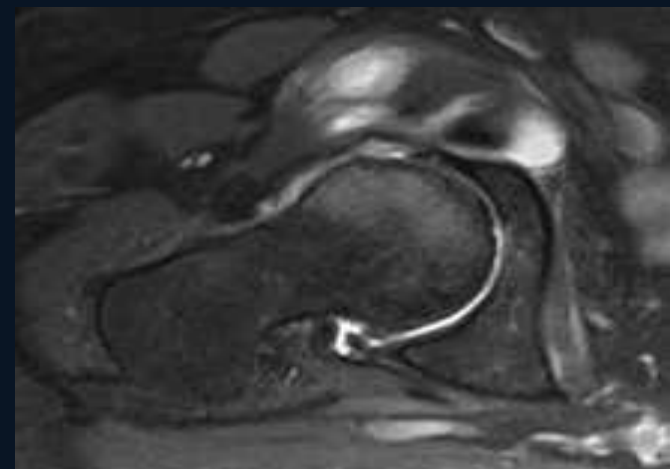
DEXA: osteopenia

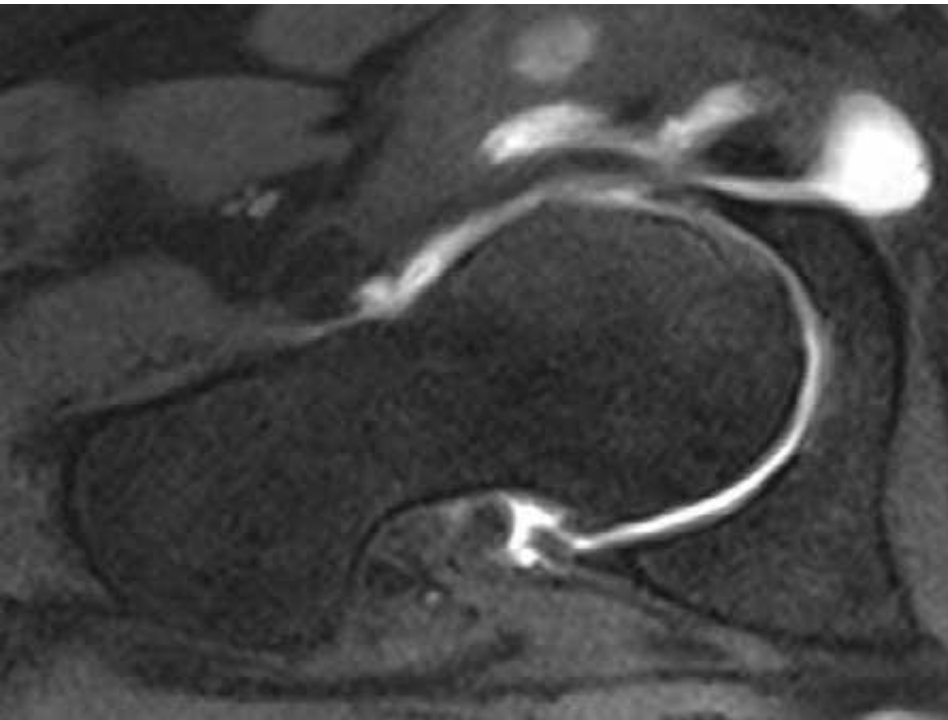
PE: limited range of motion



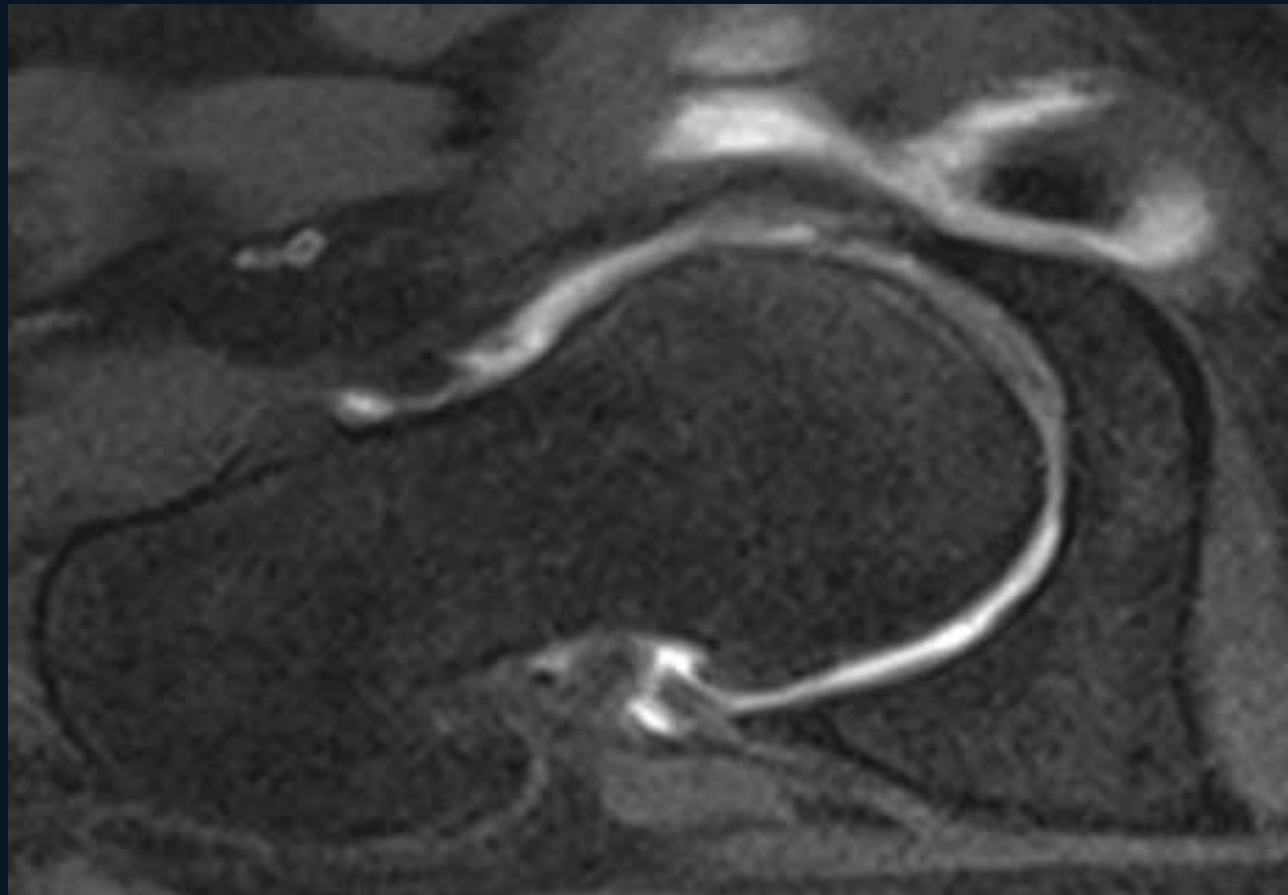


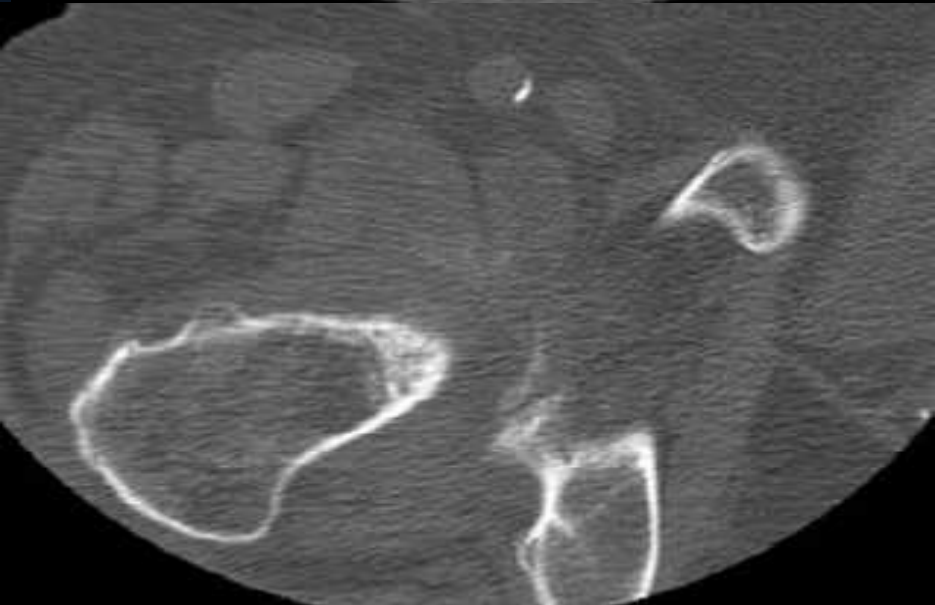
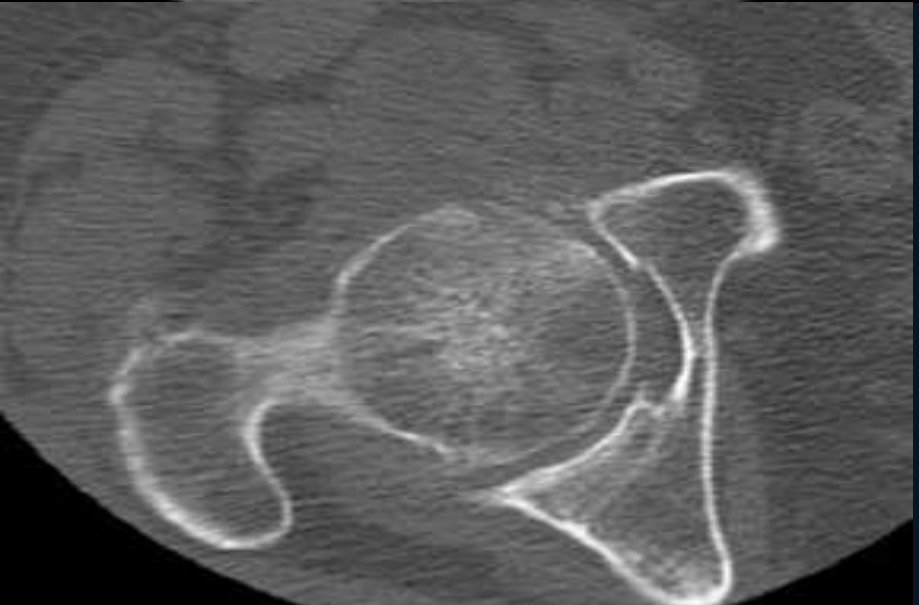
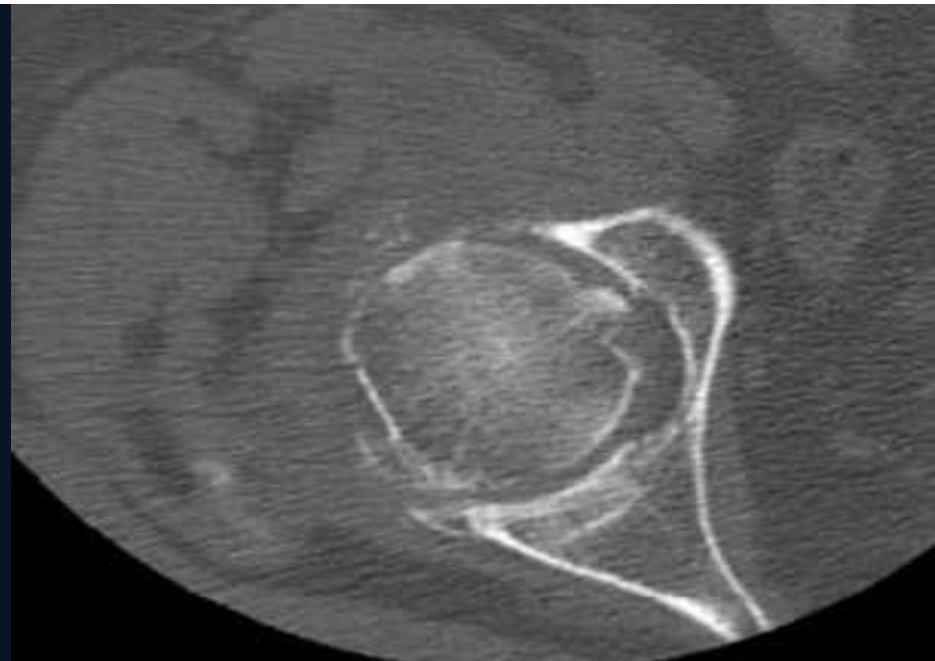
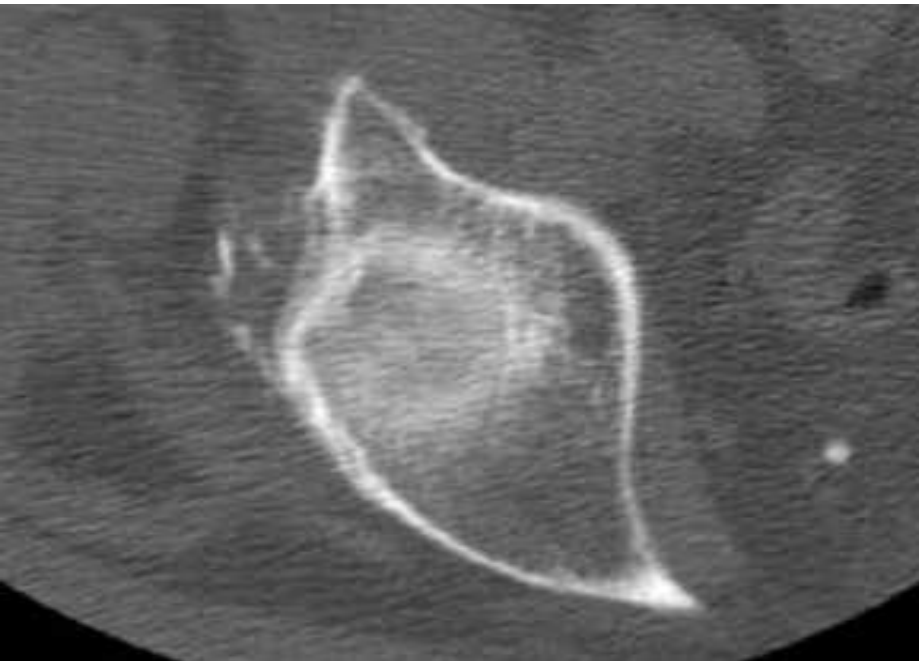
FS PD-w oblique axial





Oblique axial FS T1-w arthrogram





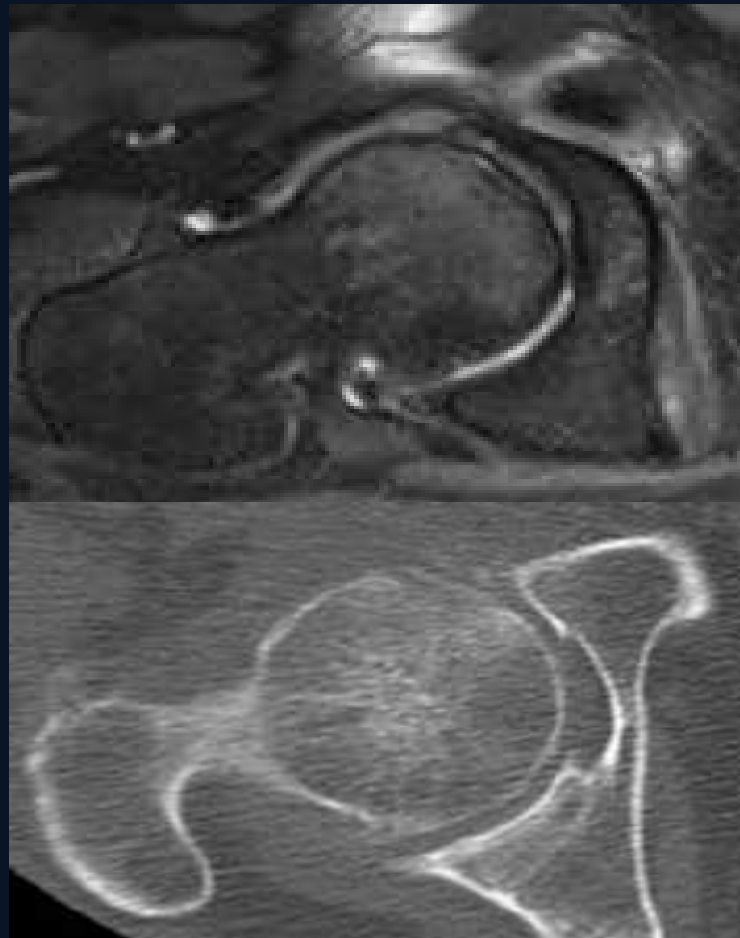


Diagnosis please!



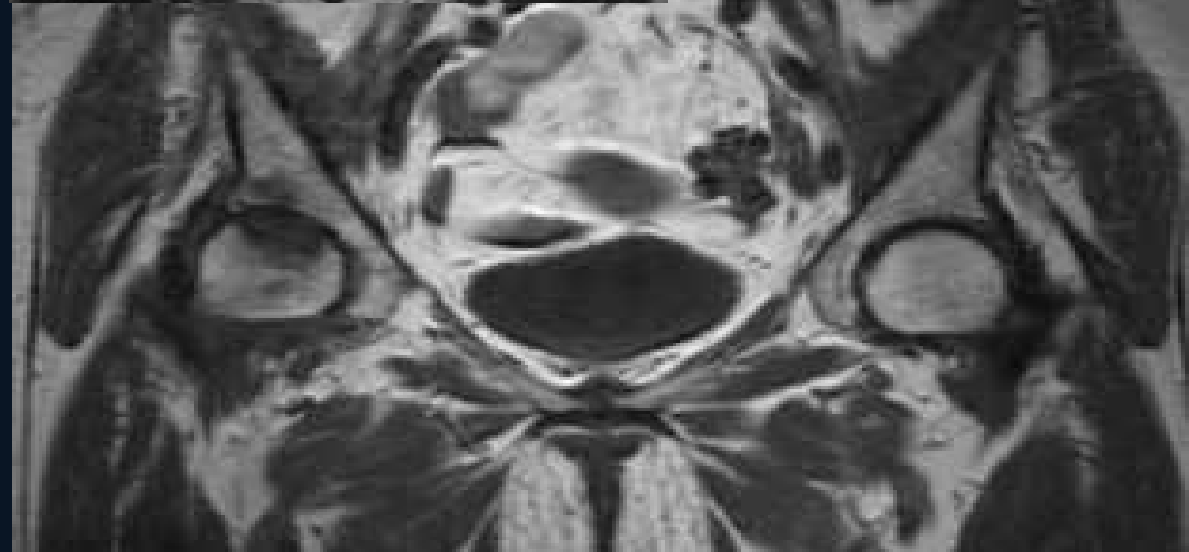
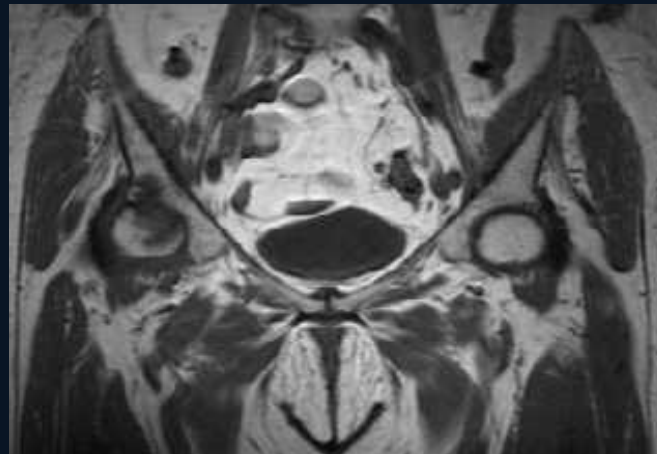
CPPD arthropathy - Iliopsoas bursa

Insufficiency fracture right hip with articular collapse





5m later



Case 10

17 y/o football player, Low back pain and numbness in both legs, reported without any improvement or deterioration for the last 4-5 years.





L2

T2-w



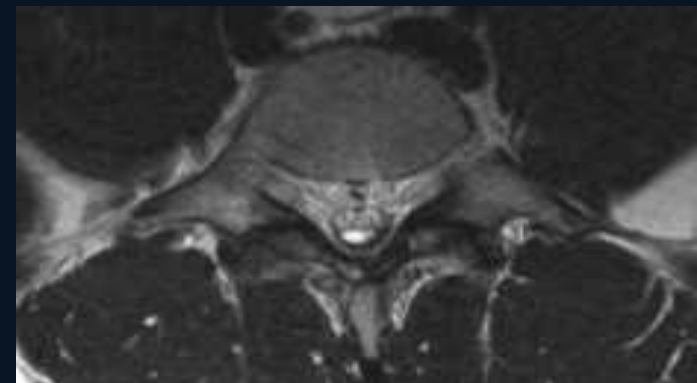
L3-4



L4-5



L5-S1





FS
Gd T1-w



Diagnosis ??



Key points: **Arachnoiditis**

- **Potential causes:**

- Previous surgery
- Intrathecal blood
- Postoperative infection – spread of meningitis
- Prior use of myelographic contrast
- Intraspinal injections of anesthetic agents
- Use of anti-inflammatory or chemotherapeutic agents

Arachnoiditis

Lumbar-lumbosacral

Lumbar disc surgery

Radicular pain

Cervicothoracic

Slowly progressive myelopathy

Syringomyelia is common

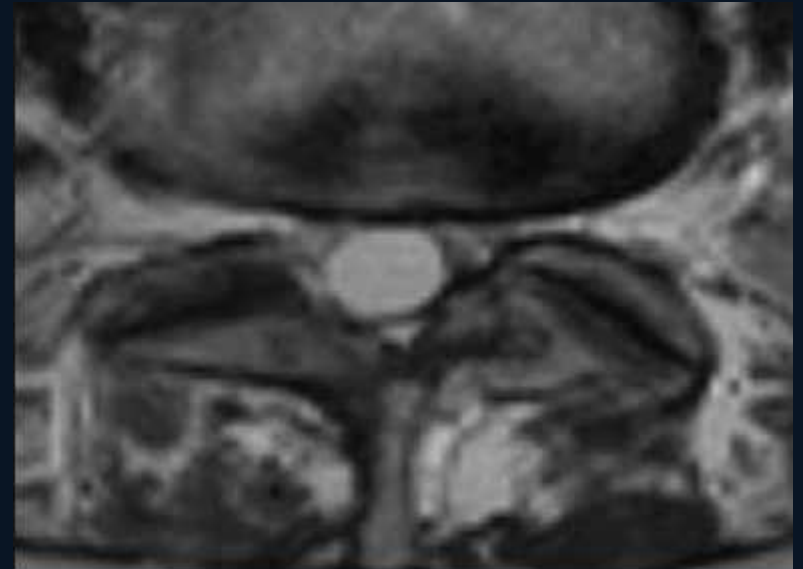
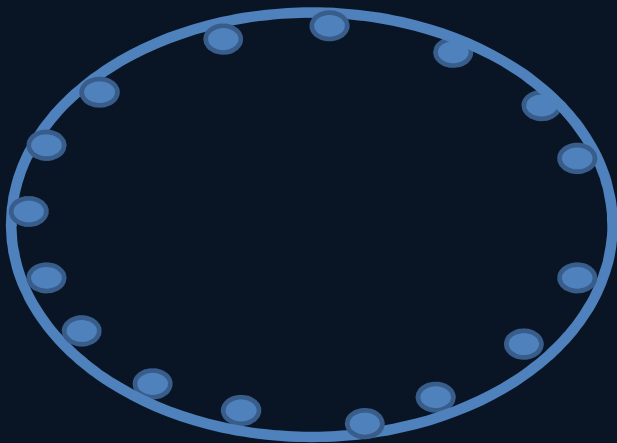
Arachnoiditis: 3 imaging patterns

- Central clumping



Arachnoiditis: 3 imaging patterns

- “Empty thecal sac” sign



Arachnoiditis: 3 imaging patterns

- Inflammatory mass filling the thecal sac

