

# Imaging the Musculoskeletal System (Part Two)

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# **OBJECTIVE**

Increase level of confidence in looking at different radiology images

Learn to be competent in interpreting findings

- Understanding basics of image formation and anatomical land marks
- Developing system of analyzing findings

"Where to look & What to look for"

Recognizing imaging features axial spondyloarthritis BONE DENSITY & TEXTURE

IMPORTANT SITES BONE MARROW

ARTICULAR CORTICES

SOFT TISSUE



# **OUTLINES**

- Introduce Imaging approach to skeletal trauma and Identify important findings including sequelae and complications
- ✓ Introduce Imaging approach to skeletal inflammatory process "arthritis" and Identify important findings including sequelae and complications



#### IMAGING OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM PATHOLOGY

CONGENITAL ARTHRITIS METABOLIC

TRAUMA
TRAUMA INFECTIOUS
HEMATOLOGICAL
NEOPLASTIC



#### TERMINOLOGY IN BONE TRAUMA

Dislocation vs. Sublaxation

#### **FRACTURES**

**Describe Fracture Location** 

Diaphyseal

Metaphyseal

Peri-articular / Intra-articular

Describe Fracture Alignmen

Displaced / Non-displaced

Depressed

Angulated

**Describe Fracture Severity** 

Open vs. Closed

Simple

Comminute / Segmented

Green stick & Torus fractures

Physeal injuries

Stress fractures

Pathological fractures



#### IMPORTANT CONCEOTS IN IMAGING BONE TRAUMA

- Two perpendicular views.
- Radiograph should include the joint nearest to the trauma.
- The paired bone concept.
- The weakest link concept (Adult *vs.* Children).
- Comparison films.



#### THE WEAKEST LINK

- ✓ The soft tissue structures (muscles / ligaments / tendons) in Adults
- ▼ The physeal plate (growth plate) in Children





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Two perpendicular views.

A 6 YO BOY WITH TRAUMA





Two perpendicular views.



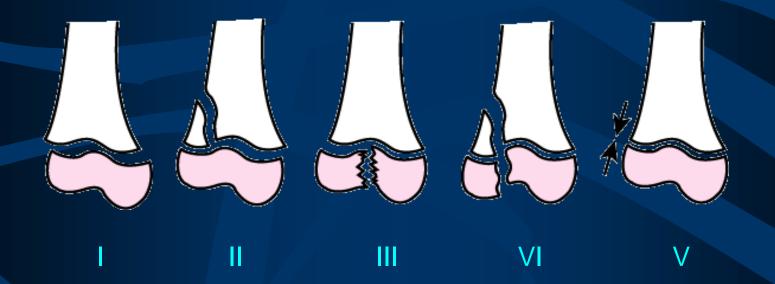


✓ Two perpendicular views.



Physeal plate (growth plate) Injury.

Weakest Link Point (CHILD)

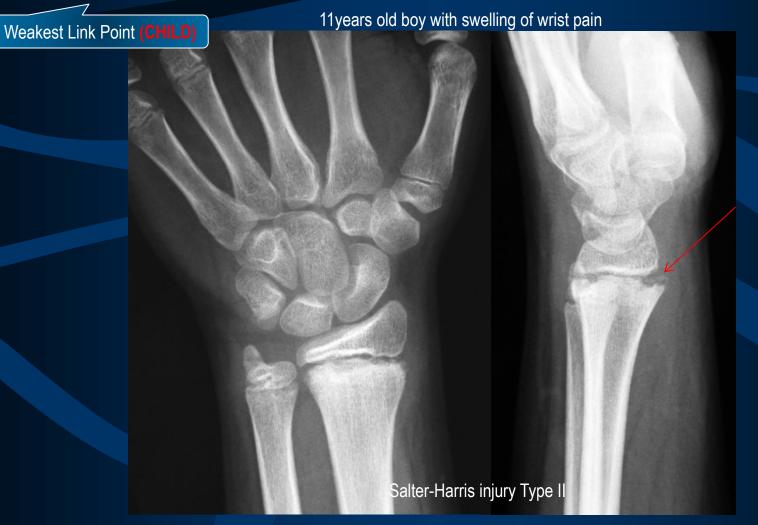








Physeal plate (growth plate) Injury.

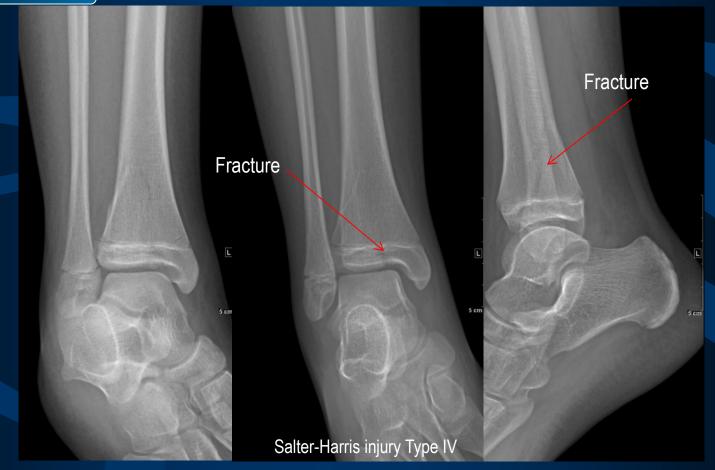




Physeal plate (growth plate) Injury.

A 12 years old girl fall down

Weakest Link Point (CHILD)





Physeal plate (growth plate) Injury.

A 12 years old girl fall down

Weakest Link Point (CHILD)

Computed Tomography delineate fracture more clear



Salter-Harris injury Type IV



Physeal plate (growth plate) Injury.

Weakest Link Point (CHILD)

A 9 years old boy with right hand pain

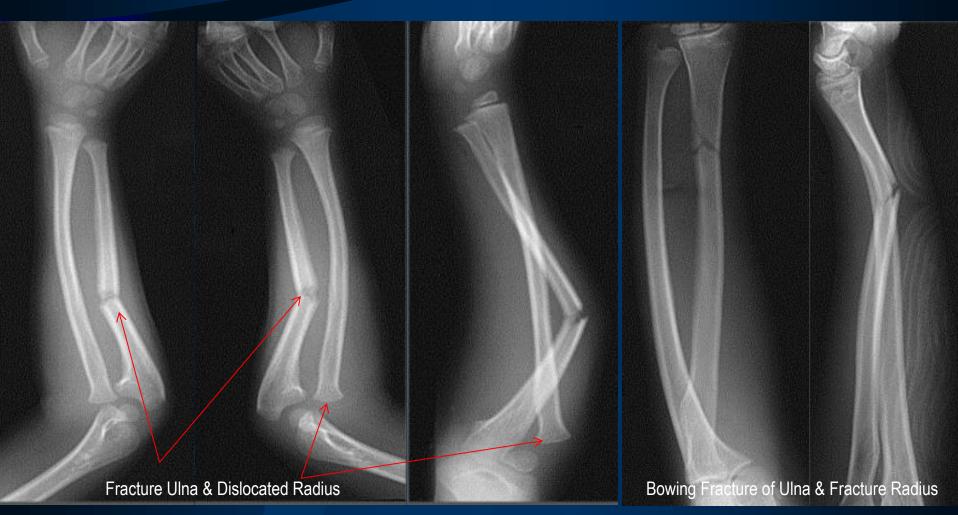
Short finger

Old Fracture



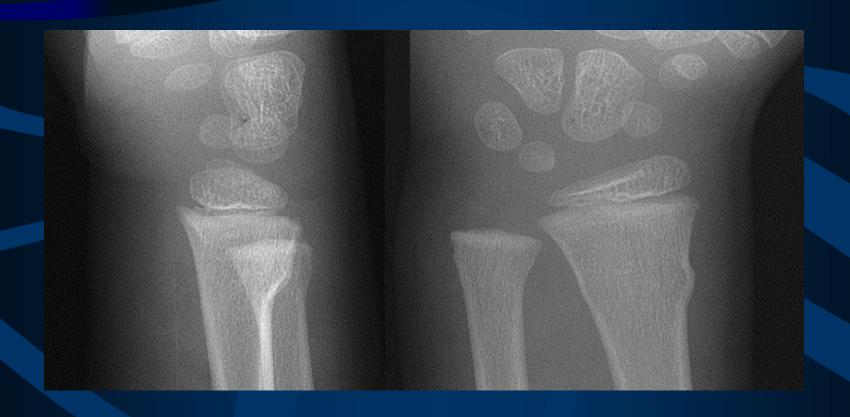


Radiograph should include the joint nearest to the trauma & Paired bone concept





Torus Fractures





Greenstick Fractures





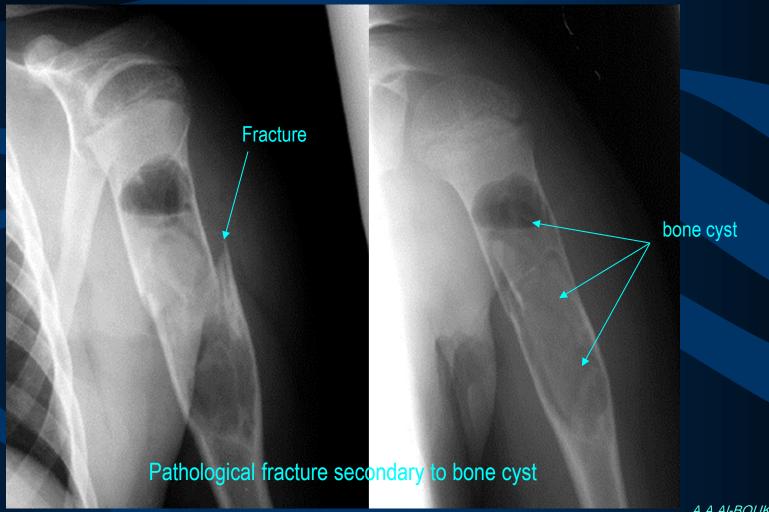
Pathological Fracture



Pathological fracture secondary to enchondroma



Pathological Fractures

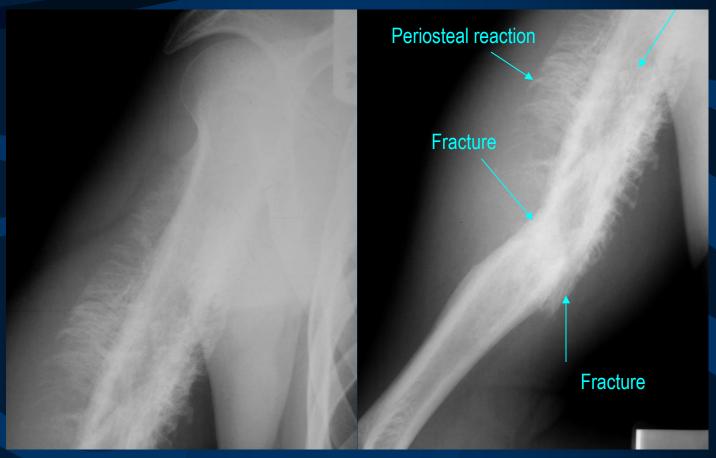


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Pathological Fractures

Heterogeneous bone texture

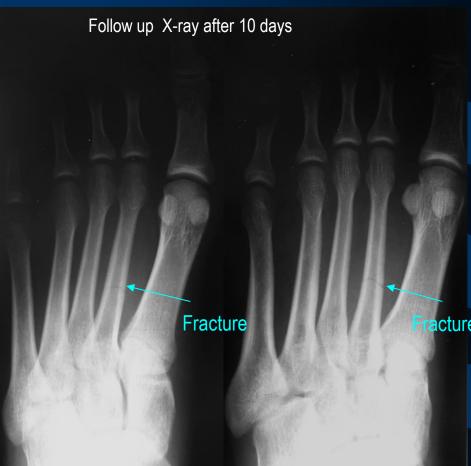


Pathological fracture secondary to osteosarcoma



#### Stress Fractures







Correlation with cross sectional Imaging

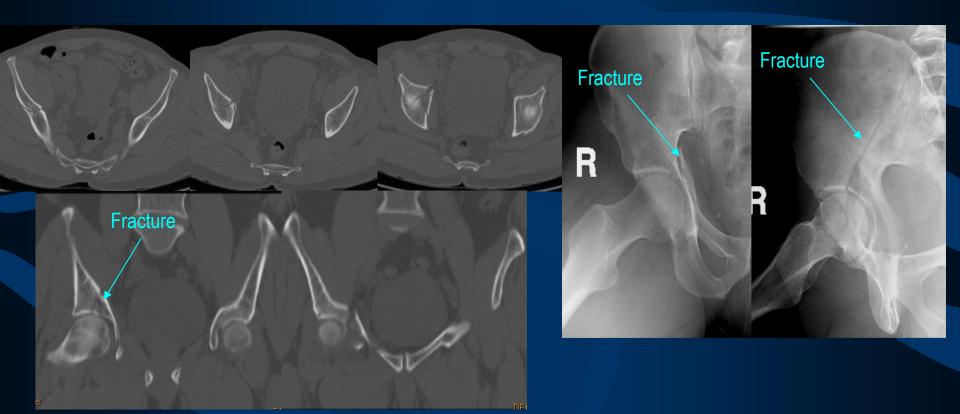
A 55 years old man with hip pain and limping





Correlation with cross sectional Imaging

A 55 years old man with hip pain and limping



Supra-acetabular fracture



Correlation with cross sectional Imaging

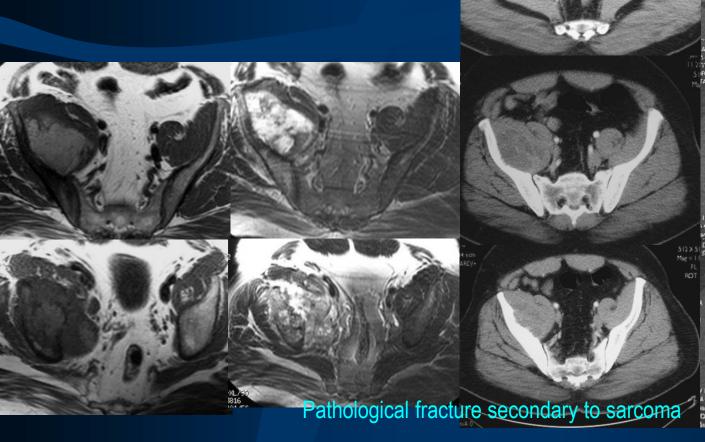
A 50 years old man with hip pain and limping





Correlation with cross sectional Imaging

A 50 years old man with hip pain and limping







Correlation with cross sectional Imaging

TORN ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT

NORMAL ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT

TORN MENISCUS

NORMAL MENISCUS

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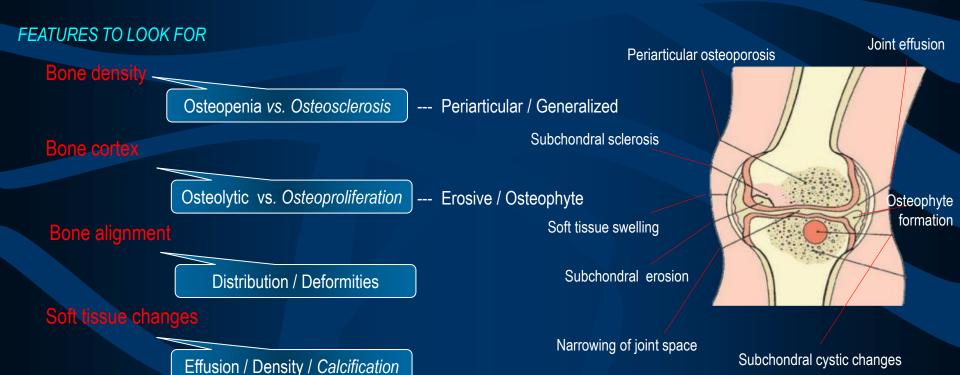
#### IMAGING OF MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM PATHOLOGY

# **ARTHRITIS**

#### **TYPES**

- ✓ INFLAMMATORY
- ✓ DEGENERATIVE
- ✓ METABOLIC
- ✓ INFECTIOUS







Rheumatoid Arthritis

CASE NO. 1

48 years- old female presented with joint pain of the hands & feet X-ray of hand requested





Rheumatoid Arthritis

CASE NO. 1

48 years- old female presented with joint pain of the hands & feet X-ray of hand requested

#### **FINDINGS**

- Generalized / Diffuse Osteopenia
- Joint space narrowing (proximal > distal)
- Periarticular erosions → destruction & collapse of carpal bones
- Subchondral cystic changes
- Subluxation



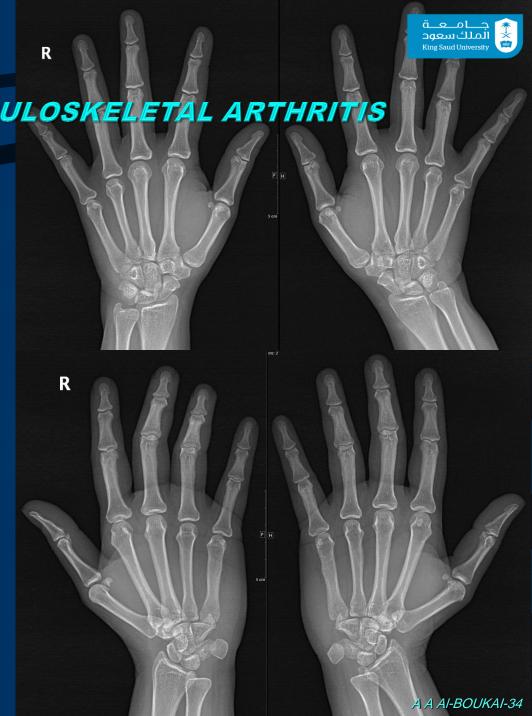
Rheumatoid Arthritis

40 YO WOMAN WITH JOINT PAIN

#### **FINDINGS**

- Norman bone density & texture
- Preserved Joint space
- No erosions
- Normal alignment
- Normal soft tissue

**NORMAL** 





Rheumatoid Arthritis

COMPARISON





**Rheumatoid Arthritis** 

53 YO MAN SMALL JOINT PAIN

- Periarticular osteopenia
- Preserved Joint space
- No erosions
- Normal alignment
- Normal soft tissue





Rheumatoid Arthritis

53 YO MAN SMALL JOINT PAIN

## R Periarticular Osteopenia

- Periarticular osteopenia
- Preserved Joint space
- No erosions
- Normal alignment
- Normal soft tissue







Rheumatoid Arthritis

29 YO WOMAN WITH ARTHRALGIA



- Periarticular osteopenia
- Joint space narrowing (radiocarpal & metacarpophalangeal)
- Periarticular erosions
- Periarticular soft tissue swelling
- Normal alignment



### IMAGING OF MUSCULOSKELETAL ARTHRITIS 29 YO WOMAN WITH ARTHRALGIA Rheumatoid Arthritis **FINDINGS** Periarticular osteopenia Joint space narrowing (radiocarpal & metacarpophalangeal) Periarticular erosions

Periarticular soft tissue swelling

Normal alignment







Osteoarthritis

CASE NO. 2

Elderly male patient presented with joint pain of the hands X-ray of hand requested

- Normal bone density, subchondral sclerosis
- Joint space narrowing (Distal interphalangeal)
- No erosions
- Marginal osteophytes, look like sharpening of the joint edges





Osteoarthritis

CASE NO. 2



**CMC Joint** Degenerative Change

- Normal bone density, subchondral sclerosis
- Joint space narrowing (Distal interphalangeal
- No erosions
- Marginal osteophytes, look like sharpening of the joint edges
- Distribution: weight bearing joints (hips, knees, back)
- In the hands: <u>DIPs, PIPs, CMC of thumb</u>



Erosive Osteoarthritis

CASE NO. 3



- Normal bone density, subchondral sclerosis/cyst
- Joint space narrowing (Distal interphalangeal)
- Erosions (proximal & distal)
- Marginal osteophytes, look like sharpening of the joint edges



Psoriatic Arthritis

CASE NO. 4

# Joint space narrowing (distal& proximal) → fusion Fresions (proximal & distal)

- Normal bone density, subchondral sclerosis/cyst
- Erosions (proximal & distal)
- Marginal osteophytes
- **Deformities**



Gouty Arthritis

CASE NO. 5

43 year-old male patient presented with hands and feet pain and swelling X-ray of hand requested

- Normal bone density
- Preserved joint space
- Dense periarticular soft tissue tophi
- Erosions (periarticular & marginal → overhanging sign)
- Periostitis & Marginal osteophytes
- Deformities



Gouty Arthritis



- Normal bone density
- Preserved joint space
- Dense periarticular soft tissue tophi
- Periostitis & Marginal osteophytes
- **Deformities**



