

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







Two perpendicular views.

A 6 YO BOY WITH TRAUMA





Two perpendicular views.



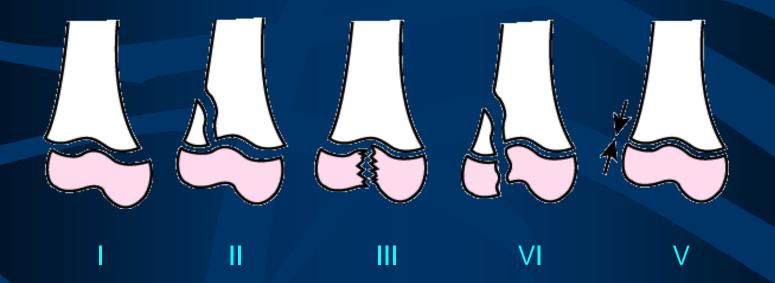


Two perpendicular views.



Physeal plate (growth plate) Injury.

Weakest Link Point (CHILD)









Physeal plate (growth plate) Injury.

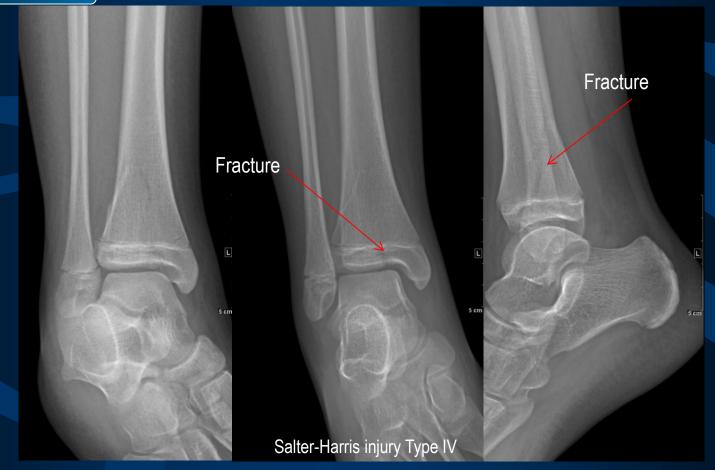




Physeal plate (growth plate) Injury.

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

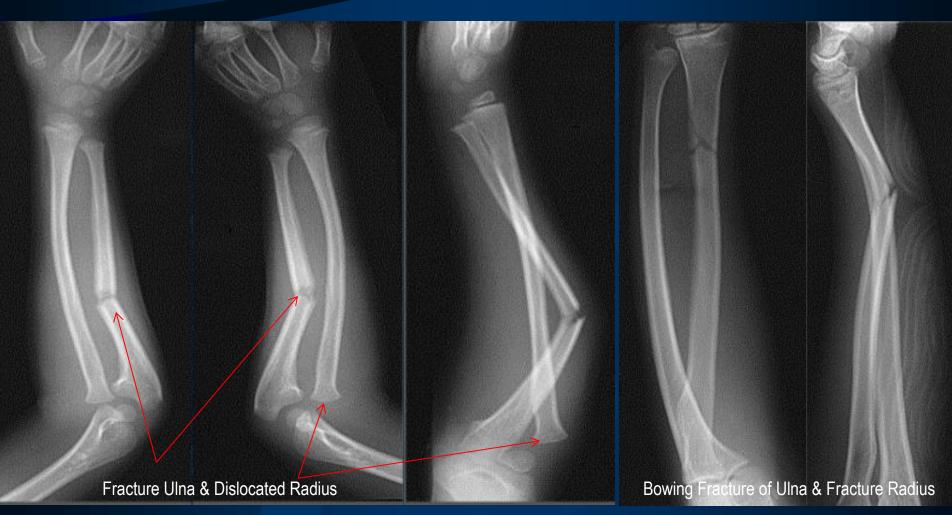
Short finger

Old Fracture



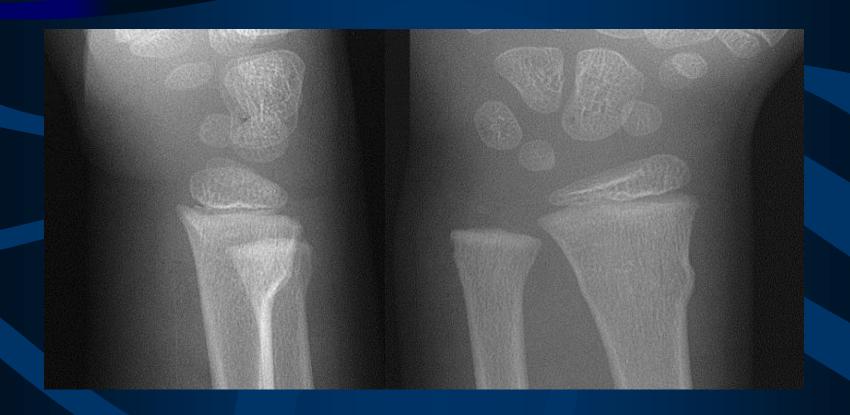


Radiograph should include the joint nearest to the trauma & Paired bone concept





Torus Fractures





Greenstick Fractures





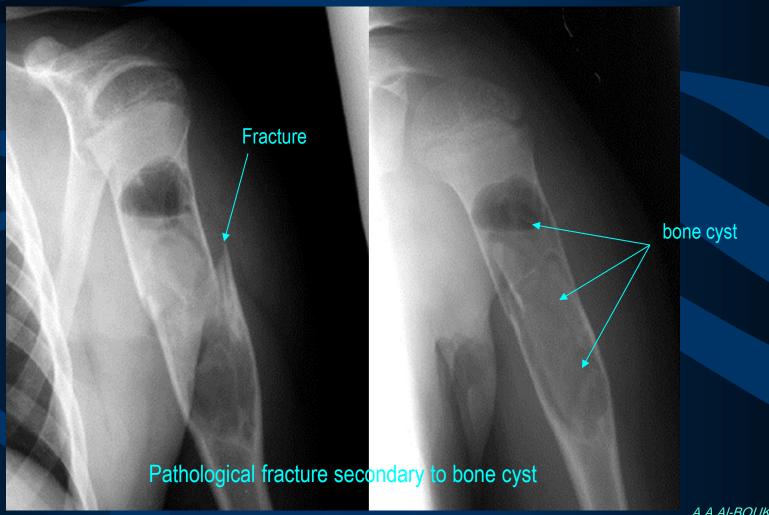
Pathological Fracture



Pathological fracture secondary to enchondroma



Pathological Fractures

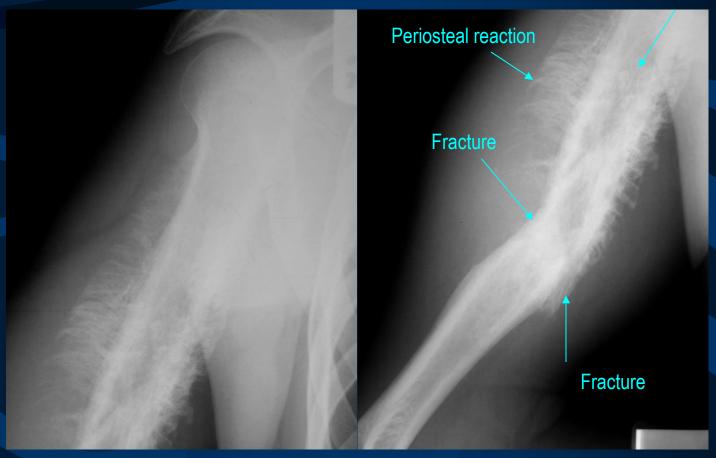


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✓ Pathological Fractures

Heterogeneous bone texture



Pathological fracture secondary to osteosarcoma



Stress Fractures







Correlation with cross sectional Imaging

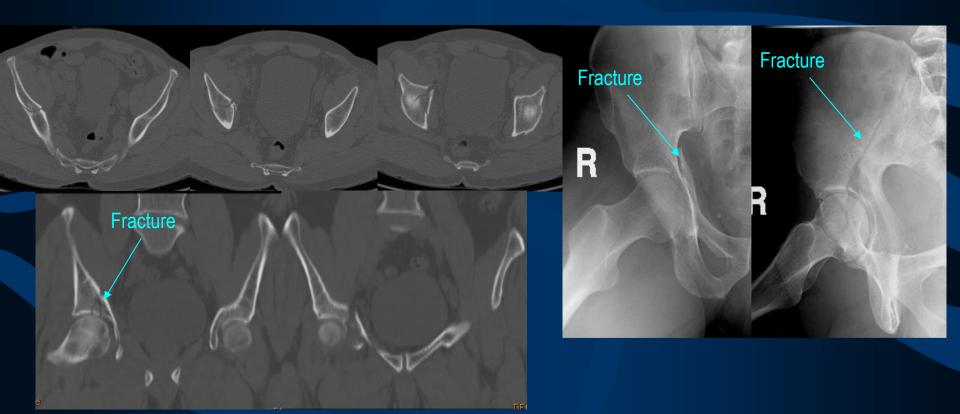
A 55 years old man with hip pain and limping





Correlation with cross sectional Imaging

A 55 years old man with hip pain and limping



Supra-acetabular fracture



Correlation with cross sectional Imaging

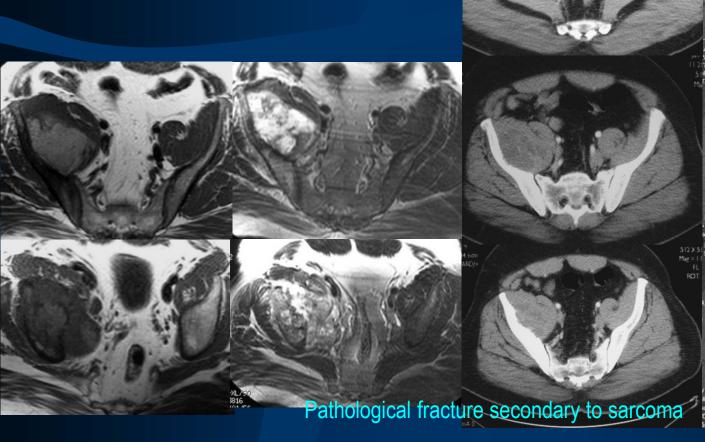
A 50 years old man with hip pain and limping





✓ 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





Effusion / Density / Calcification

Subchondral cystic changes



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



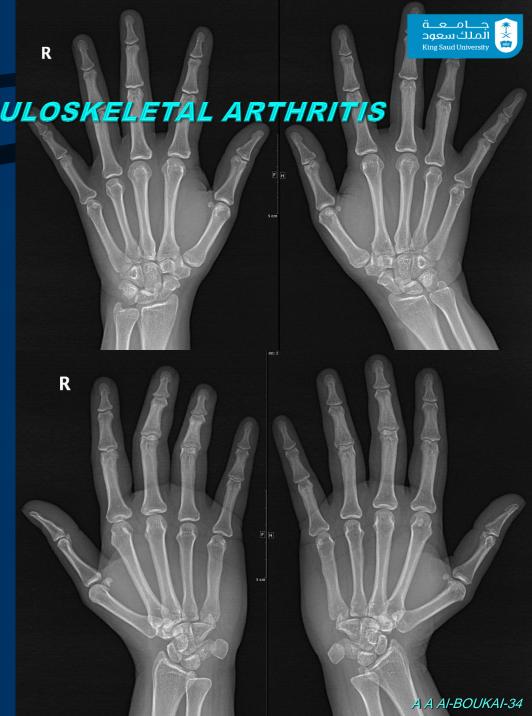
Rheumatoid Arthritis

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



- 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



Degenerative Change

> **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 Frosions (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**



