

: MR MR 1

: 가 MR MR  
: 8 MR MR MR  
1.5 - T 가 T1 , , MR  
. MR gadopentetate dimeglumine 1:250 6 - 10  
ml MR MR T1 .  
MR MR 5  
Wilcoxon signed - rank test (p<0.05).

: , MR MR  
가 . ,  
가 가 MR  
가 . , , MR  
: 가 MR MR . MR

가 , MR  
가 (1-3). 가 .  
MR (6-19).

(posttraumatic arthritis), MR 가  
(2, 4, 5). 10- MR 가  
20% 가 (3, 20-22). MR  
가 X 가  
, X (stress radiography), 가  
가 (6, 7). 가  
가 , MR  
가 , MR  
가가 . MR MR

MR gadopentetate dimeglumine 1:250

6-10 ml 8.6 ml

MR T1

가 4 8 가 4 ,

가 4 32 79 (Buerger's dis-

59 ease) 2 , 2 , 1 , 8

(atherosclerosis obliterance) 1 , 2

1 , 1 (9, 13)

(11).

MR MR

-70 가 3 5

MR 1.5T 24 (Magnetom Vision, 5 , 가 1

Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) 4 , 가 3 ,

(knee coil) 가 2 ,

(dorsiflexion) 10°-20° 1 ,

T1 (TR/TE 600/20 msec) MR MR Wilcoxon signed rank test

0.3 mm, 192 × 256, 3 mm, p 0.05

120 mm, 220 mm

MR

(plantar flexion) (anterior 8 가

tibial tendon) 24G (Ultravist 1 (posterior subtalar joint)

300 , Schering, Germany) 0.5 ml 가 1 (tendon

가 가 MR sheath of the flexor hallucis tendon) (ten-

**Table 1.** Conventional MR and MR Arthrography Results of Ankle Ligaments in 8 Amputated Specimens

	Conventional MR			MR arthrography		
	Axial	Coronal	Sagittal	Axial	Coronal	Sagittal
Lateral Collateral						
Ant. Talofibular*	4.1 ± 0.9	2.8 ± 0.8	2.3 ± 0.7	4.8 ± 0.7	4.3 ± 0.7	3.7 ± 0.7
Post. Talofibular*	4.1 ± 1.1	3.7 ± 1.0	3.5 ± 0.9	4.5 ± 0.9	4.8 ± 0.3	4.3 ± 0.5
Calcaneofibular	2.1 ± 0.8	3.1 ± 1.4	1.2 ± 0.4	2.2 ± 0.8	3.7 ± 1.3	1.2 ± 0.4
Medial Collateral						
Tibionavicular	2.6 ± 0.7	2.5 ± 0.5	1.5 ± 0.7	3.2 ± 0.7	3.2 ± 0.7	1.8 ± 1.4
Tibiospring	3.6 ± 0.9	4.7 ± 0.7	2.3 ± 0.9	3.6 ± 0.9	5.0 ± 0.0	2.5 ± 1.1
Tibiocalcaneal	2.5 ± 0.7	4.2 ± 1.3	1.3 ± 0.5	2.5 ± 0.7	4.3 ± 1.1	1.3 ± 0.5
Spring	4.0 ± 0.5	4.1 ± 1.1	3.8 ± 0.9	4.0 ± 0.5	4.1 ± 1.1	4.1 ± 0.6
Ant. Tibiotalar*	1.3 ± 0.7	2.6 ± 0.9	1.0 ± 0.0	1.4 ± 0.7	4.5 ± 0.7	1.0 ± 0.0
Post. Tibiotalar*	3.2 ± 0.7	3.1 ± 0.9	2.0 ± 0.9	4.5 ± 0.7	4.7 ± 0.4	2.5 ± 1.1
Distal tibiofibular						
Ant. Tibiofibular	4.0 ± 0.7	2.8 ± 1.1	1.6 ± 0.7	4.2 ± 0.8	2.8 ± 1.1	1.6 ± 0.7
Post. Tibiofibular*	4.0 ± 0.7	3.3 ± 1.1	1.5 ± 0.7	5.0 ± 0.0	3.5 ± 1.1	1.5 ± 0.7
Inf. Transverse*	4.2 ± 1.3	3.2 ± 0.8	3.2 ± 1.2	4.8 ± 0.8	4.6 ± 0.5	3.5 ± 1.1

Note. - Numbers are mean ± standard deviation.

Ant. = anterior, Post. = posterior, Inf. = inferior

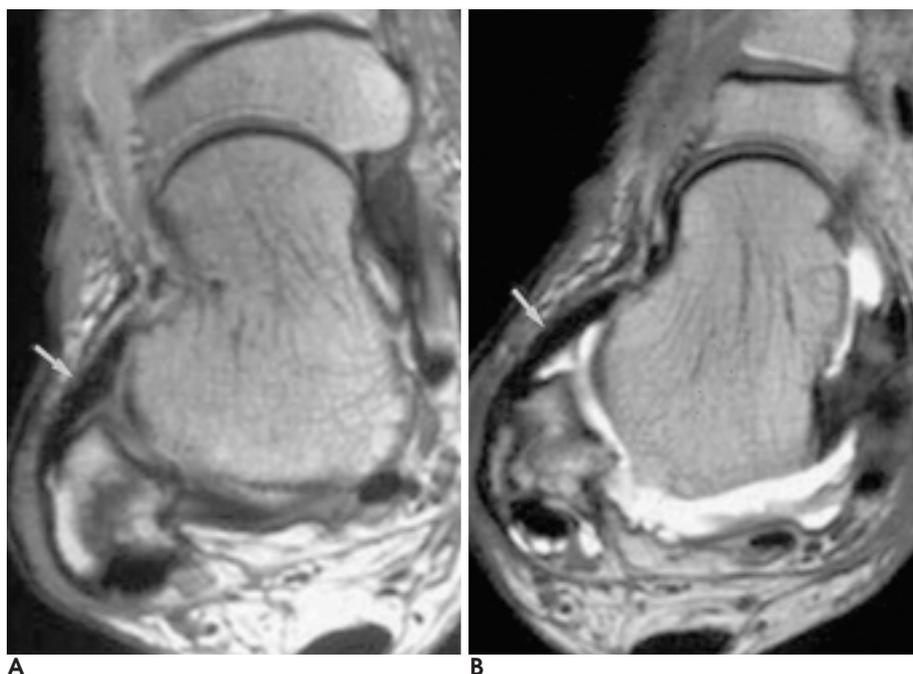
\* - MR arthrography was higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) than conventional MR on Wilcoxon's signed rank test.

don sheath of the flexor digitorum longus tendon) MR (p<0.001).  
 가 . 가 가 1 . MR  
 (os subfibulare) 가 가  
 2 mm 2 (Fig. 2). 2 1  
 가 가 . 6  
 (synovial recess) 가 . MR  
 MR Table 가 (Fig.  
 1 . 2D).  
 (Lateral Collateral Ligament) (calcaneofibular ligament)  
 (anterior talofibular ligament) (peroneus brevis tendon) (peroneus longus  
 tendon)  
 MR MR  
 MR 가  
 가  
 (Table  
 (p<0.001)(Fig. 1). 2).  
 (posterior talofibular ligament) (Medial Collateral Ligament)  
 (tubercle) MR (colliculus) MR

**Table 2.** Appearance of the Lateral Collateral Ligament on T1-weighted Spin-Echo Images

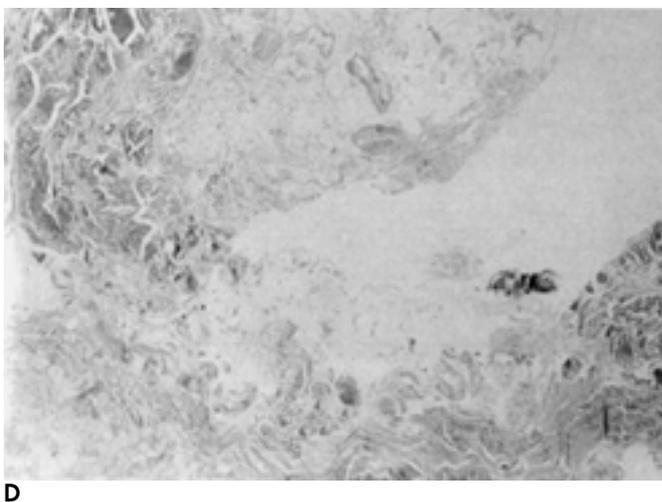
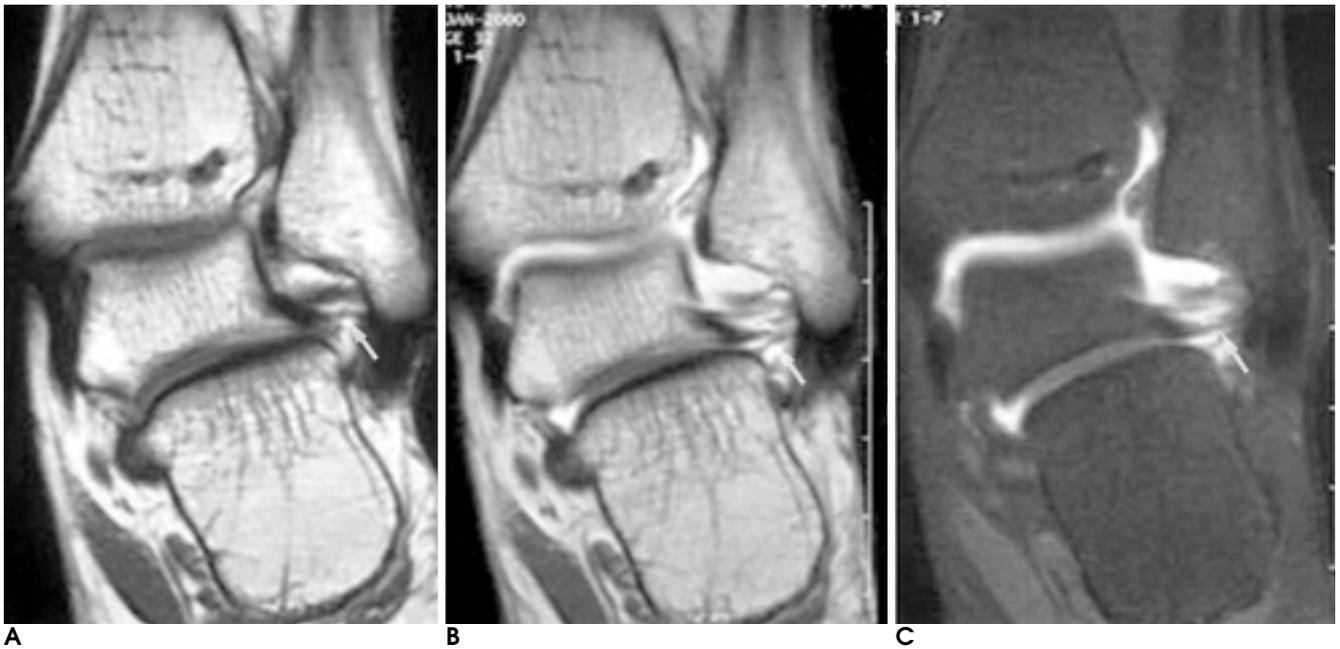
Ligament	Best Imaging Plane	Width	Multiple Fascicles	Signal Intensity Pattern	Comments
Anterior talofibular	Axial	Thin	No	Homogenous	Con. MR < MRA
Posterior talofibular	Axial, Coronal	Thick	Yes	Inhomogenous	Con. MR < MRA
Calcaneofibular	Coronal	Thin	No	Homogenous	Con. MR = MRA

Con. MR : Conventional T1-weighted spin-echo MR image.  
 MRA : MR arthrography

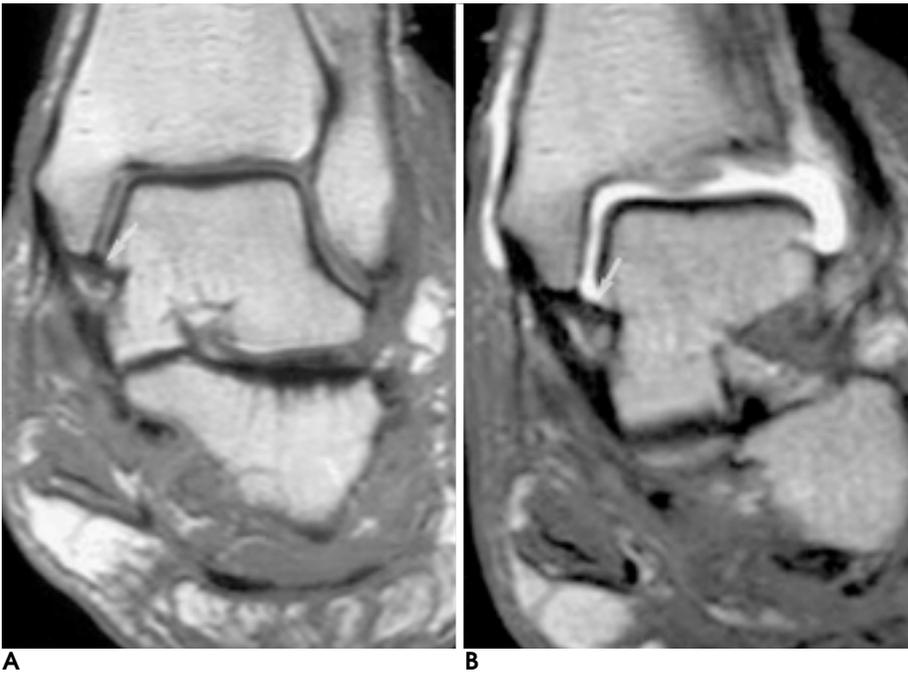


**Fig. 1.** Anterior talofibular ligament  
**A.** Axial T1-weighted image before injection of contrast media into the joint shows the anterior talofibular ligament. Central portion of the ligament (arrow) appears to be thickened  
**B.** Axial T1-weighted image after injection of contrast media into the joint shows the anterior talofibular ligament (arrow). Note the disappearance of thickening of the ligament due to the bulging of the ankle joint.

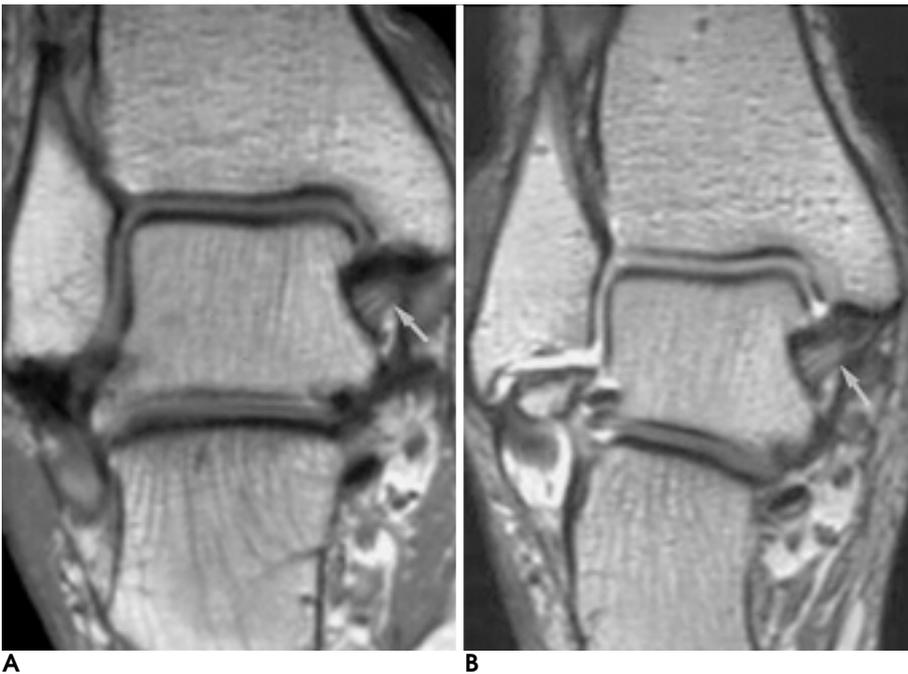
MR (tibioalcaneal ligament) 1 mm (sustentac - 2 (anterior tibiotalar ligament) (posterior tibiotalar ligament) (Fig. 3). (p<0.011). (Fig. 4). (spring ligament, plantar calca - neonavicular ligament)



**Fig. 2. Posterior talofibular ligament**  
**A.** Conventional coronal T1-weighted MR image at the level of posterior talofibular ligament reveals heterogeneous signal intensity in the ligament (arrow).  
**B.** T1-weighted MR image after administration of the contrast media into the joint shows intravasation of the contrast material into the ligament (arrow).  
**C.** Fat-suppressed MR image also shows intravasation of the contrast media into the ligament (arrow).  
**D.** Photograph of the posterior talofibular ligament demonstrates separation of the fascicles of the ligament due to the tendon degeneration (H & E stain, x 40).



**Fig. 3.** Anterior tibiotalar ligament  
**A.** Conventional coronal T1-weighted image shows the anterior tibiotalar ligament (arrow). But differentiation of the anterior tibiotalar ligament from the joint capsule is not possible.  
**B.** Coronal MR arthrogram shows the well-demarcated inner margin of the tibiotalar ligament (arrow) by contrast media.



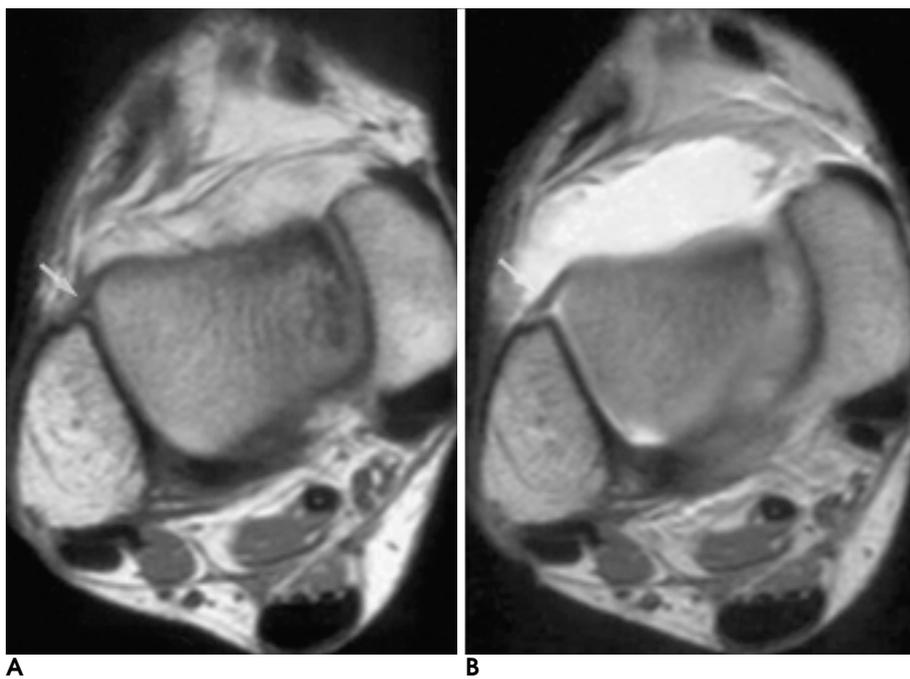
**Fig. 4.** Posterior tibiotalar ligament  
**A.** Conventional coronal T1-weighted image demonstrates heterogeneous signal intensity of the posterior tibiotalar ligament (arrow).  
**B.** Coronal MR arthrogram shows well-demarcated inner margin of the ligament by contrast media (arrow).

가 . 6 가  
 5 가  
 (wavy appearance) (posterior inferior tibiofibular ligament)  
 (Table 3).  
 (Distal Tibiofibular Syndesmosis) (inferior transverse ligament)  
 (Anterior inferior tibiofibular ligament) MR 가  
 MR MR (Fig. 6). MR 가

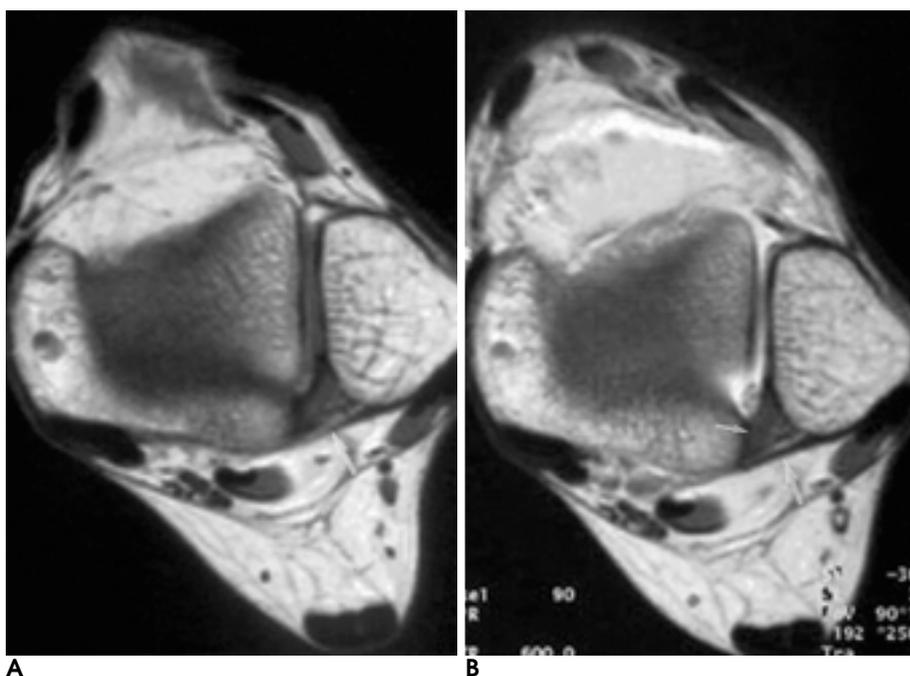
**Table 3.** Appearance of the Medial Collateral Ligament on T1-weighted Spin-Echo MR Images

Ligament	Best Imaging Plane	Width	Multiple Fascicles	Signal Intensity Pattern	Comments
Anterior tibiotalar	Coronal	Thin	No	Homogenous	Con. MR < MRA
Posterior tibiotalar	Axial, Coronal	Thick	Yes	Inhomogenous	Con. MR < MRA
Tibionavicular	Axial	Thin	No	Homogenous	Con. MR = MRA
Tibiocalcaneal	Coronal	Thin	No	Homogenous	Con. MR = MRA
Tibiospring	Coronal	Thick	No	Homogenous	Con. MR = MRA
Spring	Axial, Sagittal	Thick	Yes	Inhomogenous	Con. MR = MRA

Con. MR : Conventional T1-weighted spin-echo MR image.  
MRA : MR arthrography.



**Fig. 5.** Anterior tibiofibular ligament  
**A.** Conventional axial MR image at the level of the talar dome shows heterogeneous signal intensity of the anterior tibiofibular ligament (arrow).  
**B.** Axial MR arthrogram shows well-demarcated inner and outer margins of the anterior inferior tibiofibular ligament by contrast media (arrow).



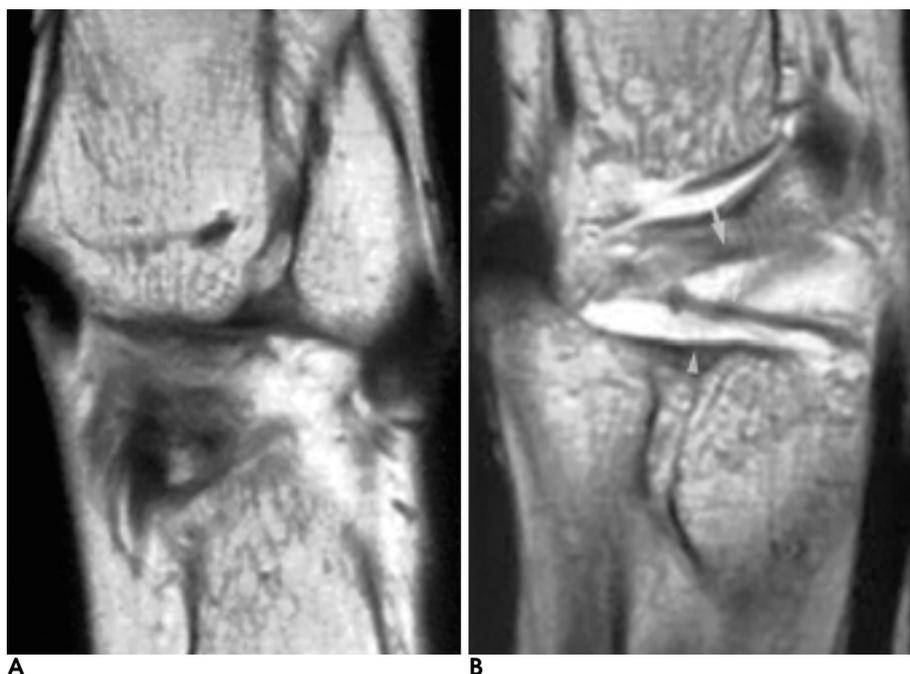
**Fig. 6.** Posterior tibiofibular and inferior transverse ligaments  
**A.** Conventional axial T1-weighted image demonstrates the thick posterior tibiofibular ligament (arrow).  
**B.** Axial MR arthrogram shows two ligaments and intervening high signal intensity. Thin superficial portion is the posterior tibiofibular ligament (long arrow) and thick deep portion is the inferior transverse ligament (short arrow).

MR 가 (Table 4). (posterior intermalleolar ligament) (fibular malleolar fossa) 가 MR 7 (88%) (Fig. 7). 가 1-2 mm MR (20) 50%, Kreitner (30) 92% MR 가 MR (3, 20-22). Chandnani (20) 가 82-100% 가 (23-27). Van Dijk 가 71%, MR (28) 96% 가 MR (3, 24). Haller (24) 20% 가

**Table 4.** Appearance of the Distal Tibiofibular Syndesmosis on T1-weighted Spin-Echo Images

Ligament	Best Imaging Plane	Width	Multiple Fascicles	Signal Intensity Pattern	Comments
Anterior tibiofibular	Axial	Thin	No	Inhomogenous	Con. MR = MRA
Posterior tibiofibular	Axial, Coronal	Thin	No	Inhomogenous	Con. MR < MRA
Inferior transverse	Axial, Coronal	Thick	Yes	Homogenous	Con. MR < MRA

Con. MR : Conventional T1-weighted spin-echo MR image.  
MRA : MR arthrography



**Fig. 7.** Posterior intermalleolar ligament

**A.** The posterior intermalleolar ligament is not shown on conventional coronal T1-weighted image.

**B.** Coronal MR arthrogram demonstrates the intermalleolar ligament (short arrows) interposed between the inferior transverse ligament (arrow-head) and posterior talofibular ligament (long arrow).



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## Ankle Ligaments: Comparison of MR Arthrography with Conventional MR Imaging in Amputated Feet<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To compare magnetic resonance (MR) arthrography with conventional MR imaging in the evaluation of ankle ligaments.

**Materials and Methods:** Eight freshly amputated human feet underwent conventional MR imaging and MR arthrography. For the former, 1.5-T magnets in the axial, coronal and sagittal planes were used, and T1-weighted sequences were obtained. Following the injection of 6 - 10 ml of diluted contrast media (Gd-DTPA 1:250), T1-weighted images were obtained in the same positions as conventional MR images. Paired conventional MR imaging and MR arthrography of each ankle ligament were rated on a five-point scale, and to reflect inter-group differences a Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used to compare the different measurements ( $p < 0.05$ ). In two ankles, MR images of the ligaments were correlated with ankle dissection.

**Results:** Anterior and posterior talofibular ligaments were more clearly revealed by MR arthrography than by conventional MR imaging, while calcaneofibular ligaments showed no difference between these two modalities. With regard to deltoid ligaments, visualization of the anterior and posterior tibiotalar ligament was much improved when contrast material was used to outline the ligament's articular aspect. Visualization of the posterior inferior tibiofibular ligament and inferior transverse ligament were also improved when the use of contrast material provided delineation of the articular side of the ligaments and separated them from adjacent bone. In addition, MR arthrography was very useful for identification of the posterior intermalleolar ligament, though its use did not enhance visualization of the calcaneofibular, tibiocalcaneal, spring or tibiospring ligaments.

**Conclusion:** MR arthrography accurately revealed the anatomic details of ankle ligaments, and may therefore be more useful than conventional MR imaging for evaluation of these structures.

**Index words :** Ankle, anatomy  
Ankle, MR  
Ankle, arthrography

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