

가 1

2 2 3

:
 (MRI) 가
 : 가 21 - 77 , 200 (412) MRI
 . MRI T2 -
 (High - Intensity Zone: HIZ) ,
 ,
 가 MRI
 ,
 : T2 - , HIZ, 400
 12 . HIZ
 (400 : 97.1%), HIZ (111 : 26.9%), 1 (34
 : 8.3%), 2 (75 : 18.2%), HIZ 1 (2 :
 0.5%), HIZ 2 (7 : 1.7%)
 (99.5%)가 (5.0%)가 (91.7%) . HIZ (, 36.5%;
 , 81.4%; , 63.1%; , 59.5%), 1 (11.0%, 94.1%,
 61.8%, 54.8%), 2 (19.8%, 83.2%, 50.7%, 54.3%), HIZ 1
 (0.5%, 99.6%, 50.0%, 53.4%) HIZ 2
 (26.0%, 99.1%, 71.4%, 53.8%) 가
 :
 MRI 가

(2, 10 - 21).

(1 - 9).

MRI

가

(MRI)

가

MRI

가

2000 8

2004 6

200

115

, : 85

41.6 (21 - 77)

1) 6

가

2)

2004 11 17

2005 11 21

가 (, (moderate), (severe) , 25% , 25 - 50%, 50%) MRI () . 412 (L1 - 2: 2 , L2 - 3: 24 , L3 - 4: 79 , L4 - 5: 170 , L5 - S1: 137) MRI . Dallas Discogram Description (24) MRI 1.5T (Magnetom Symphony; Siemens Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany) (concordant pain) (nonconcordant pain) T1 - (712/12 [msec/ msec]), T2 - (4304/132) . 276 × 512 312 × 512; , 300 × 300 mm; , 4 mm; 가 T2 - (3700/120) 315 × 512; , 240 × 240 mm; 4 mm; 0.2 mm MRI , HIZ, , HIZ , 가 , , X 6 - 8 cm 45 , 18 21 300 mg/ml iodine ioxitalamate MRI T2 - 412 , HIZ, meglumine (Teleview 30 Meglymine; Guerbet, France) 400 12 , 가 , (Table 3). , 3 412 . HIZ MRI , HIZ , Table 4 . (400 : 97.1%), HIZ (111 : 26.9%) (Fig. 1), 1 (34 : 8.3%), 2 (75 : (22) , 1, 2 T2 - Pearce (Table 1). Table 2. Classification of End-plate & Adjacent Bone Marrow Abnormality on Sagittal T1 & T2-weighted MR Images Type Signal on T1-weighted MR images Signal on T2-weighted MR images 1 Decreased Increased 2 Increased Increased 3 Decreased Decreased HIZ Aprill (10) T2 Modic (23) (Table 2). 가 (1 , 2 , 3) 가 (mild), Classification from Modic et al (23)

Table 1. Classification of Disc Degeneration on Sagittal T2-weighted MR Images

Grade	Differentiation of nucleus pulposus from annulus	Signal intensity of nucleus pulposus	Disc height
1	Yes	Homogeneously hyperintense	Normal
2	Yes	Hyperintense with horizontal dark band	Normal
3	Blurred	Slightly decreased, minor irregularities	Slightly decreased
4	Lost	Moderately decreased, hypointense zones	Moderately decreased
5	Lost	Hypointense, with or without horizontal hyperintense band	Collapsed

Modified from the Classification of Pearce et al (22)

Table 3. Comparison of Results of MR Imaging and Discography

Pain response	No.of discs	Disc degeneration*				HIZ	Endplate abnormality ⁺			
		Grades1 - 2	Grade3	Grade4	Grade5		Type I		Type II	
							All	Only moderate and severe	All	Only moderate and severe
Nonconcordant pain	220	11	27	36	146	41	13	5	37	14
Concordant pain	192	1	12	35	144	70	21	12	38	14

* Classification by Pearce et al [22]

[†]Classification from Modic et al [23]

HIZ: High-Intensity Zone

Table 4. Comparison of Results of MR Imaging and Discography

MR abnormalities	Disc degeneration grades 3-5	HIZ	Endplate abnormalities				HIZ +	HIZ +
			Modic type I		Modic type II		Modic	Modic
			All	Only moderate and severe	All	Only moderate and severe	type I	type II
Prevalance (n= 412)	*400(97.1)	111(26.9)	34(8.3)	17(4.1)	75(18.2)	28(6.8)	2(0.5)	7(1.7)
TP	191	70	21	12	38	14	1	5
FN	1	122	171	180	154	178	191	187
FP	209	41	13	5	37	14	1	2
TN	11	179	207	215	183	206	219	218
Sensitivity (%)	99.5	36.5	11.0	6.3	19.8	7.3	0.5	26.0
Specificity (%)	5.0	81.4	94.1	97.7	83.2	96.4	99.6	99.1
PPV (%)	47.8	63.1	61.8	70.6	50.7	50.0	50.0	71.4
NPV (%)	91.7	59.5	54.8	54.4	54.3	53.7	53.4	53.8
Accuracy (%)	49.0	60.4	55.3	55.1	53.6	53.4	53.4	54.1

The numbers of false-negative (FN), false-positive (FP), true-negative (TN), and true-positive (TP) findings are based on positive prediction of a symptomatic intervertebral disc as evidenced by pain response during discography.

* Numbers in parentheses are percentages. HIZ: High-Intensity Zone

PPV: Positive Predictive Value

NPV: Negative Predictive Value

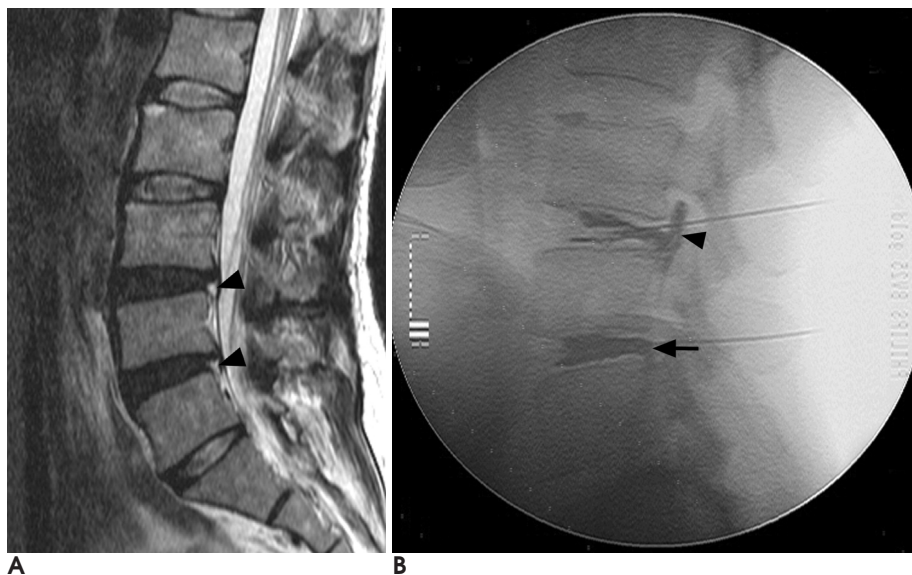


Fig. 1. MR image of the lumbar spine and discogram at the intervertebral levels of L3-L4 and L4-L5 in a 40-year-old woman.

A. Sagittal T2-weighted turbo spin-echo image shows grade 4 disc degeneration with disc bulging and high-signal intensity zone (arrowheads) within the posterior aspect of the annulus fibrosus at the L3-L4 and L4-L5 intervertebral disk levels.

B. Lateral discogram of the L3-L4 intervertebral disc shows type V degeneration with epidural leakage (arrowhead) and L4-L5 shows type IV degeneration with a radial fissure (arrow) leading to the outer edge of the annulus. The patient has no pain at either injection site.

18.2%) (Fig. 2), HIZ 1
 (2 : 0.5%), HIZ 2 (7
 : 1.7%) . (99.5%)가 Walsh (29)
 (5.0%)가 (91.7%) . HIZ (가 0%, 100%)
 , 36.5%; , 81.4%; , 63.1%;
 59.5%), 1 (11.0%, 94.1%, 61.8%, 54.8%),
 2 (19.8%, 83.2%, 50.7%, 54.3%), HIZ 1
 (0.5%, 99.6%, 50.0%,
 53.4%) HIZ 2
 (26.0%, 99.1%, 71.4%, 53.8%)
 가 , HIZ,
 (2, 10 - 21).
 T2 -
 (2, 5, 6, 14),
 30
 (30, 31).
 가
 HIZ
 MRI
 (32, 33)
 . April Bogduk (10), Schellhas (11)
 HIZ 86% 87%
 가 , Ricketson (12)

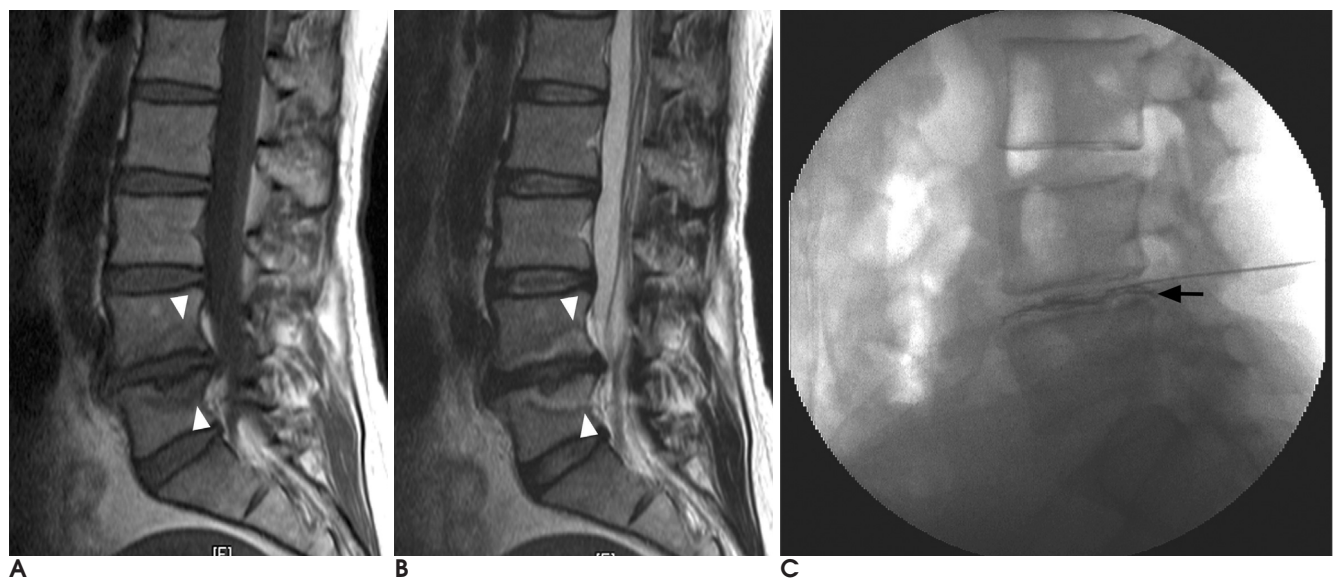


Fig. 2. MR images of the lumbar spine in a 45-year-old woman demonstrate the criteria used to identify moderate endplate abnormalities.

A. Sagittal T1-weighted turbo spin-echo image shows extensive bone marrow abnormalities of low signal intensity (arrowheads) (cranial or caudal extent (50% of the vertebral height as measured on a midsagittal MR image) adjacent to both endplates at the L4-L5 disc intervertebral level.

B. Sagittal T2-weighted turbo spin-echo image shows an increase in signal intensity (arrowheads) of bone marrow, consistent with a severe type I endplate abnormality. There is grade 5 degeneration with disc bulging of the L4-L5 intervertebral disc.

C. Lateral discogram of the L4-L5 intervertebral disc shows type IV degeneration with a radial fissure (arrow) leading to the outer edge of the annulus. The patient has no pain at injection site.

HIZ

Saifuddin (13) 95.2% 88.9%

가 26.7%

81.4%

, 36.5% 63.1%

Saifuddin (13) (34)

HIZ

가

Narvani (35)

(Intradiscal electrothermal therapy)

HIZ 6

HIZ 가 Mitra

(36) 56 HIZ

HIZ

, MRI

가 HIZ 가 가

Crock (26)

(2, 5, 6, 9 - 13, 27). Braithwaite

(17) 97.0% 91.3%

, 23.3% MRI

Weishaupt (19) 50

가

100%

가 Braithwaite

, 50 (325)

) 1 2 63.3%

61.5%

HIZ

(37), MRI

가 , MRI

, MRI

(38)

MRI T2 -

, HIZ ,

가

1. Birney TJ, White JJ Jr, Berens D, Kuhn G. Comparison of MRI and discography in the diagnosis of lumbar degenerative disc disease. *J Spinal Disord* 1992;5:417-423
2. Collins CD, Stack JP, O Connel DJ, Walsh M, McManus FP, Redmond OM, et al. The role of discography in lumbar disc disease: a comparative study of magnetic resonance imaging and discography. *Clin Radiol* 1990;42:252-257
3. Gunzburg R, Parkinson R, Moor R, Cantraine F, Hutton W, Vernon-Roberts B, et al. A cadaveric study comparing discography, magnetic resonance imaging, history, and mechanical behavior of the human lumbar disc. *Spine* 1992;17:417-426
4. Guyer RD, Ohnmeiss DD. Lumbar discography. Position statement from the North American Spine Society Diagnostic and Therapeutic Committee. *Spine* 1995;20:2048-2059
5. Horton WC, Daftari TK. Which disc as visualized by magnetic resonance imaging is actually a source of pain? A correlation between magnetic resonance imaging and discography. *Spine* 1992;17:S164-171
6. Osti OL, Fraser RD. MRI and discography of annular tears and intervertebral disc degeneration. A prospective clinical comparison. *J Bone Joint Surg Br* 1992;74:431-435
7. Simmons EH, Segil CM. An evaluation of discography in the localization of symptomatic levels in discogenic disease of the spine. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 1975;108:57-69
8. Simmons JW, April CN, Dwyer AP, Brodsky AE. A reassessment of Holt's data on: "The question of lumbar discography". *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 1988;237:120-124
9. Simmons JW, Emery SF, McMillin JN, Landa D, Kimmich SJ. Awake discography. A comparison study with magnetic resonance imaging. *Spine* 1991;16:S216-221
10. Aprill C, Bogduk N. High-intensity zone: a diagnostic sign of painful lumbar disc on magnetic resonance imaging. *Br J Radiol* 1992;65:361-369
11. Schellhas KP, Pollei SR, Gundry CR, Heithoff KB. Lumbar disc high-intensity zone. Correlation of magnetic resonance imaging and discography. *Spine* 1996;21:79-86
12. Ricketson R, Simmons JW, Hauser BO. The prolapsed intervertebral disc. The high-intensity zone with discography correlation. *Spine* 1996;21:2758-2762
13. Saifuddin A, Braithwaite I, White J, Taylor BA, Renton P. The value of lumbar spine magnetic resonance imaging in the demonstration of annular tears. *Spine* 1998;23:453-457
14. Ito M, Incorvaia KM, Yu SF, Fredrickson BE, Yuan HA, Rosenbaum AE. Predictive signs of discogenic lumbar pain on magnetic resonance imaging with discography correlation. *Spine* 1998;23:1252-1258
15. Lam KS, Carlin D, Mulholland RC. Lumbar disc high-intensity zone: the value and significance of provocative discography in the determination of the discogenic pain source. *Eur Spine J* 2000;9:36-41
16. Carragee EJ, Tanner CM, Khurana S, Hayward C, Welsh J, Date E, et al. The rate of false-positive lumbar discography in select patients without low back symptoms. *Spine* 2000;25:1373-1380
17. Braithwaite I, White J, Saifuddin A, Renton P, Taylor BA. Vertebral end-plate (Modic) changes on lumbar spine MRI: correlation with plain reproduction at lumbar discography. *Eur Spine J* 1998;7:363-368
18. Sandhu HS, Sanchez-Caso LP, Parvataneni HK, Cammisa FP Jr,

- Girardi FP, Ghelman B. Association between findings of provocative discography and vertebral endplate signal changes as seen on MRI. *J Spinal Disorder* 2000;13:438-443
19. Weishaupt D, Zanetti M, Hodler J, Min K, Fuchs B, Pfirrmann CW, et al. Painful lumbar disc derangement: relevance of endplate abnormalities at MR imaging. *Radiology* 2001;218:420-427
 20. Kokkonen SM, Kurunlahti M, Tervonen O, Ilkko E, Vanharanta H. Endplate degeneration observed on magnetic resonance imaging of the lumbar spine: correlation with pain provocation and disc changes observed on computed tomography diskography. *Spine* 2002;27:2274-2278
 21. Yoshida H, Fujiwara A, Tamai K, Kobayashi N, Saiki K, Saotome K. Diagnosis of symptomatic disc by magnetic resonance imaging: T2-weighted and gadolinium-DTPA-enhanced T1-weighted magnetic resonance imaging. *J Spinal Disorder Tech* 2002;15:193-198
 22. Pearce RH, Thompson JP, Berbault GM, Flak B. Magnetic resonance imaging reflects the chemical changes of aging degeneration in human intervertebral disk. *J Rheumatol Suppl* 1991;27:42-43
 23. Modic MT, Steinberg PM, Ross JS, Masaryk TJ, Carter JR. Degenerative disk disease: assessment of changes in vertebral body marrow with MR imaging. *Radiology* 1988;166:193-199
 24. Sachs BL, Vanharanta H, Spivey MA, Guyer RD, Videman T, Rashbaum RF, et al. Dallas discogram description: a new classification of CT/discography in low-back disorders. *Spine* 1987;12:287-294
 25. Modic MT, Masaryk TJ, Ross JS, Carter JR. Imaging of degenerative disk disease. *Radiology* 1988;168:177-186
 26. Crock HV. Internal disc disruption: a challenge to disc prolapse fifty years on. *Spine* 1986;11:650-653
 27. Moneta GB, Videman T, Kaixanto K, Aprill C, Spivey M, Vanharanta H, et al. Reported pain during lumbar discography as a function of annular ruptures and disc degeneration: a re-analysis of 833 discograms. *Spine* 1994;19:1968-74
 28. Weinstein JN, Claverie W, Gibson S. The pain of discography. *Spine* 1988;13:1344-1348
 29. Walsh TR, Weinstein JN, Spratt KF, Lehmann TR, Aprill C, Sayre H. Lumbar discography in normal subjects. A controlled, prospective study. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1990;72:1081-1088
 30. Boos N, Rieder R, Schade V, Spratt KF, Semmer N, Aebi M. The diagnostic accuracy of magnetic resonance imaging, work perception, and psychosocial factors in identifying symptomatic disc herniations. *Spine* 1995;20:2613-2615
 31. Weishaupt D, Zanetti M, Holdler J, Boos N. MR imaging of the lumbar spine: prevalence of intervertebral disc extrusion and sequestration, nerve root compression, end plate abnormalities, and osteoarthritis of the facet joints in asymptomatic volunteers. *Radiology* 1998;209:661-666
 32. Ross JS, Modic MT, Masaryk TJ. Tears of the annulus fibrosus: Assessment with Gd-DTPA-enhanced MR imaging. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol* 1989;10:1251-1254
 33. Weidner N, Rice DT. Intervertebral disc material: criteria for determining probable prolapse. *Hum Pathol* 1998;19:406-410
 34. :
2004;51:541-547
 35. Narvani AA, Tsiridis E, Wilson LF. High-intensity zone, intradiscal electrothermal therapy, and magnetic resonance imaging. *J Spinal Disord Tech* 2003;16:130-136
 36. Mitra D, Cassar-Pullicino VN, McCall IW. Longitudinal study of high intensity zones on MR of lumbar intervertebral discs. *Clin Radiol* 2004;59:1002-1008
 37. Carragee EJ, Alamin TF, Miller JL, Carragee JM. Discographic, MRI and psychosocial determinants of low back pain disability and remission: a prospective study in subjects with benign persistent back pain. *Spine J* 2005;5:24-
 38. Stadnik TW, Lee RR, Coen HL, Neirynck EC, Buisseret Tx, Osteaux MJ. Annular tears and disc herniation: prevalence and contrast enhancement on MR images in the absence of low back pain and sciatica. *Radiology* 1998;206:49-55

Lumbar Internal Disc Derangement in Patients with Chronic Low Back Pain: Diagnostic Value of the MR Imaging Findings as Compared with Provoked Discography as the Standard¹

Hyeon Seon Park, M.D., Jee Young Park, M.D., Sang-Ho Lee, M.D.²,
Yong Ahn, M.D.², Sang Yeun Lee, M.D.³

¹Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Wooridul Spine Hospital

²Department of Neurosurgery, Wooridul Spine Hospital

³Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Puchon Daesung Hospital

Purpose: The aim of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic value of the MR Imaging findings with provoked discography used as the standard for painful lumbar disc derangement.

Materials and Methods: Two hundred patients (412 discs), (age range: 21 - 77 years), with chronic low back pain underwent MRI and provoked discography. We evaluated the MRI T2-WI findings such as disc degeneration, high-Intensity zones and endplate abnormalities. Subsequently, provocative discography was independently performed with using MR imaging, and a painful disc was defined when moderate to severe and concordant pain was provoked. We calculated the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV) of the MRI findings with using provoked discography as the standard.

Results: 400 discs showed abnormal findings such as disc degeneration, HIZ and endplate abnormalities on the T2-WI images. 12 discs showed normal findings. HIZ or endplate abnormalities were always combined with disc degeneration. The prevalence of each findings were disc degeneration (400 discs: 97.1%), HIZ (111 discs: 26.9%), type I endplate abnormalities (34 discs: 8.3%), type II endplate abnormalities (75 discs: 18.2%), the combined findings of HIZ and type I endplate abnormalities (2 discs: 0.5%) and the combined findings of HIZ and type II endplate abnormalities (7 discs: 1.7%). The disc degeneration showed high sensitivity (99.5%) and low specificity (5.0%), so only the NPV (91.7%) was significant, and not the PPV (47.8%). Each findings of HIZ (sensitivity, 36.5%; specificity, 81.4%; PPV, 63.18%; NPV, 59.5%), type I endplate abnormalities (11.0%, 94.1%, 61.8% and 54.8%, respectively), type II endplate abnormalities (19.8%, 83.2%, 50.7% and 54.3%, respectively), the combined findings of HIZ and type I endplate abnormalities (0.5%, 99.6%, 50.0% and 53.4%, respectively) and the combined findings of HIZ and type II endplate abnormalities (26.0%, 99.1%, 71.4% and 53.8%, respectively) show high specificity, but low sensitivity, so the PPV and NPV were also not significant.

Conclusion: For diagnosing painful lumbar disc derangement, the MR imaging findings seem to be inadequate as predictive factors when provoked discography was used as the standard.

Index words : Spine, intervertebral disks

Spine, MR

Spine, diseases

Address reprint requests to : Hyeon Seon Park, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Wooridul Spine Hospital
47-7 Chungdam-dong Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-100, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-513-8195 Fax. 82-2-513-8175 E-mail: js-mama@hanmail.net