

가¹

가² 가² 가³

(MRI) 가

가 21-77, 200 (412) MRI

(High-Intensity Zone: HIZ) MRI

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).

MRI

MRI

가

2000 8

2004 6

200

115

: 85

41.6 (21-77)

1) 6

가

2)

2004 11 17

2005 11 21

¹
²
³

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) (concordant pain) (nonconcordant pain)

MRI 1.5T (Magnetom Symphony; Siemens Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany)

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 (Televrix 30 Meglymine; Guerbet, France) 400 12

(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).

3, 4, 5 (Table 1). HIZ Aprill (10) T2

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

Classification from Modic et al (23)

Modic (23) (Table 2).

가 (1 , 2 , 3) 가 (mild),

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 [†]			
		Grades 1 - 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5		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 + Modic type I	HIZ + Modic type II
			Modic type I		Modic type II			
			All	Only moderate and severe	All	Only moderate and severe		
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

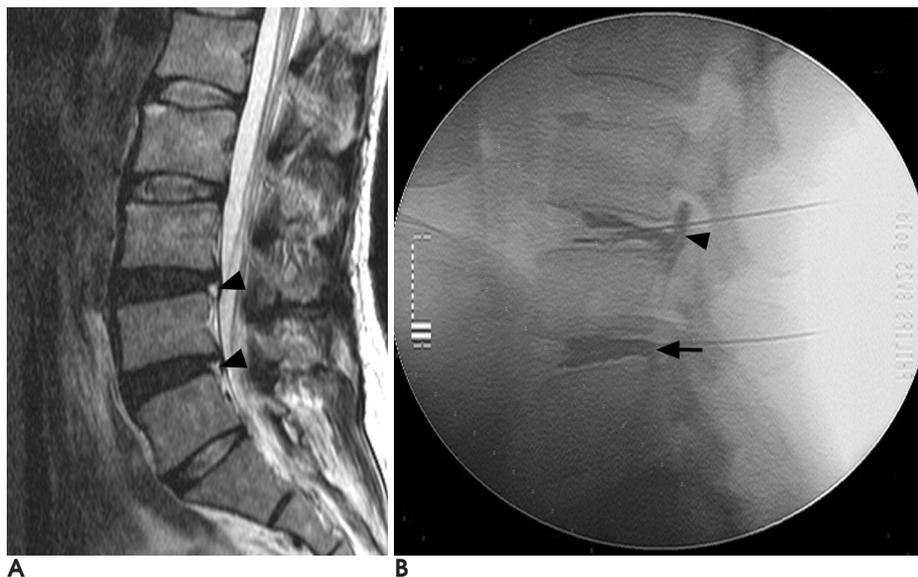


Fig. 1. MR image of the lumbar spine and discogram at the intervertebral levels of L3-L4 and L4-L5 in a 40-year-old woman.

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 (: 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%)

Walsh (29)

(3, 4, 28).

가 0%, 100%

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)

(1 - 9) neuropeptides cytokines

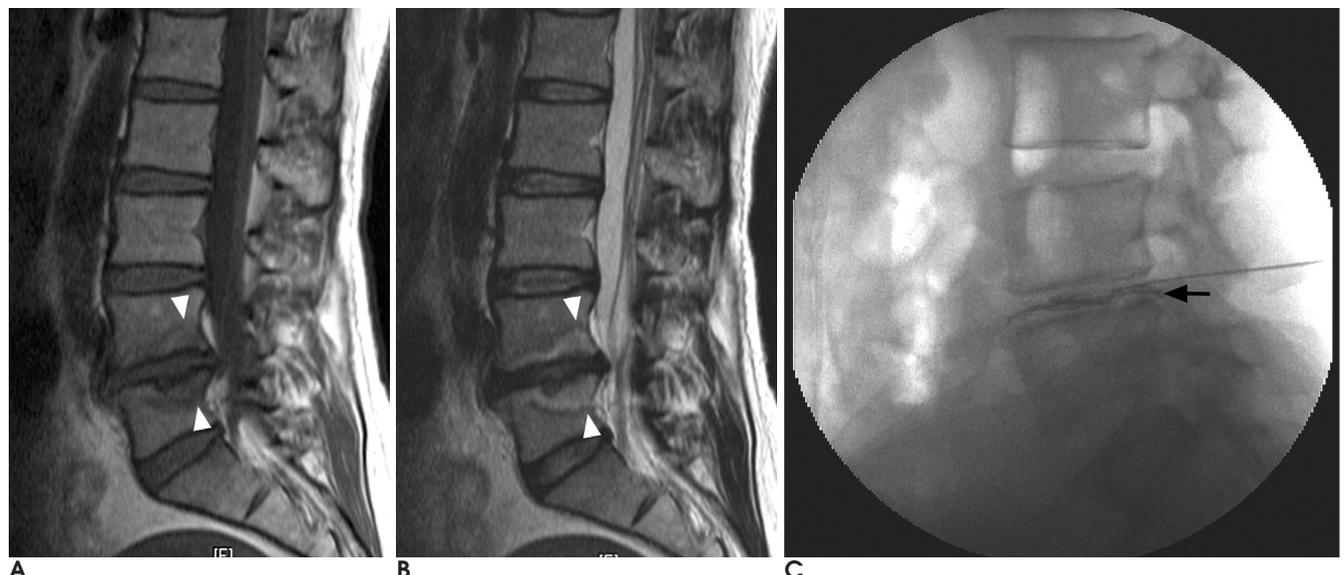


Fig. 2. MR images of the lumbar spine in a 45-year-old woman demonstrate the criteria used to identify moderate endplate abnormalities.
A. Sagittal T1-weighted turbo spin-echo image shows extensive bone marrow abnormalities of low signal intensity (arrowheads) (cranial or caudal extent (50% of the vertebral 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%
 , 36.5% 81.4%
 Saifuddin (13) 63.1% (34)
 HIZ
 가
 . Narvani (35)
 (Intradiscal ekeetrothermal therapy)
 HIZ 6
 HIZ 가 . Mitra
 (36) 56 HIZ
 , HIZ
 가 HIZ 가 MRI
 가 HIZ 가
 . Crock (26)
 ,
 (2, 5, 6, 9 - 13, 27). Braithwaite
 (17) 97.0% 91.3%
 , 23.3% MRI
 . Weishaupt (19) 50
 가
 100% Braithwaite
 , 50 (325)
) 1 2 63.3%
 61.5% . HIZ
 ,
 (37), MRI
 가 , MRI
 , MRI
 (38)
 MRI T2 -
 , HIZ ,
 가

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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

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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

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