

: (MRI)
 :
 11 , 21 MRI,
 (CT Discography: CTD)
 .
 . MRI T2
 ,
 CTD ,
 . MRI CTD
 chi - square 14 , 3 p=0.05
 : 4 , 4
 4 가 MRI T2
 MRI CTD
 : MRI
 , T2 가

(2 - 4)
 (MRI) 가 (5 -
 7)
 (1). (MRI) (8 - 12), MRI 가 가 ,
 Schellas (2) MRI
 ,
 가 , MRI
 가 가

2004 1 2005 9 21 1

11 , 21 5 ,
6 47.7 (32 - 59)

MRI ,
(CT discography: CTD)

(CT discography: CTD)

MRI

3 - 4 4 , 4 -
5 2 , 5 - 6 3 , 6 - 7 8 , 7 - 1
4 (biplane
fluoroscopy unit, Integris Allura 12 & 12 Biplane, Philips,
Netherlands)

15 - 30 1%

lidocaine
(Solotop sol. 140 gm/mL,) 5 ml

가
25 - gauge (spinal needle)

(Fig. 1).

가

(Omnipaque 300 [IOHEXOL, 300 mg of iodine per
milliliter]; Amersham Health, Princeton, NJ, U.S.A.) 1.5 mL
Cephazolin (,) 1g
0.3 - 1mL
1mL

(concordant pain),
(discordant pain),
1 mL

(negative)
1 CTD

가 MRI CTD
MRI T2 -
T2
(annular bulging), (HIZ: high intensity
zone), HIZ
가
(13). CTD
가
1/3
(14).
MRI CTD
chi - square
 $p=0.05$

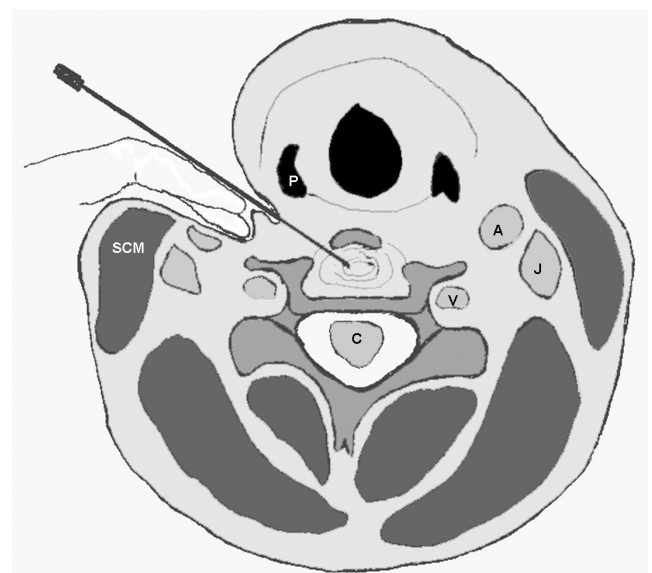


Fig. 1. Cervical discography technique. The skin entrance is along the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle (SCM). The discographer's fingers manually displace the vascular structures. The needle is advanced ventral to the finger. A = carotid artery; J = jugular vein; V = vertebral artery; P = pyriform sinus; C = spinal cord

11 21 Table 1 14 4 4 2) 6 1 4 5 1

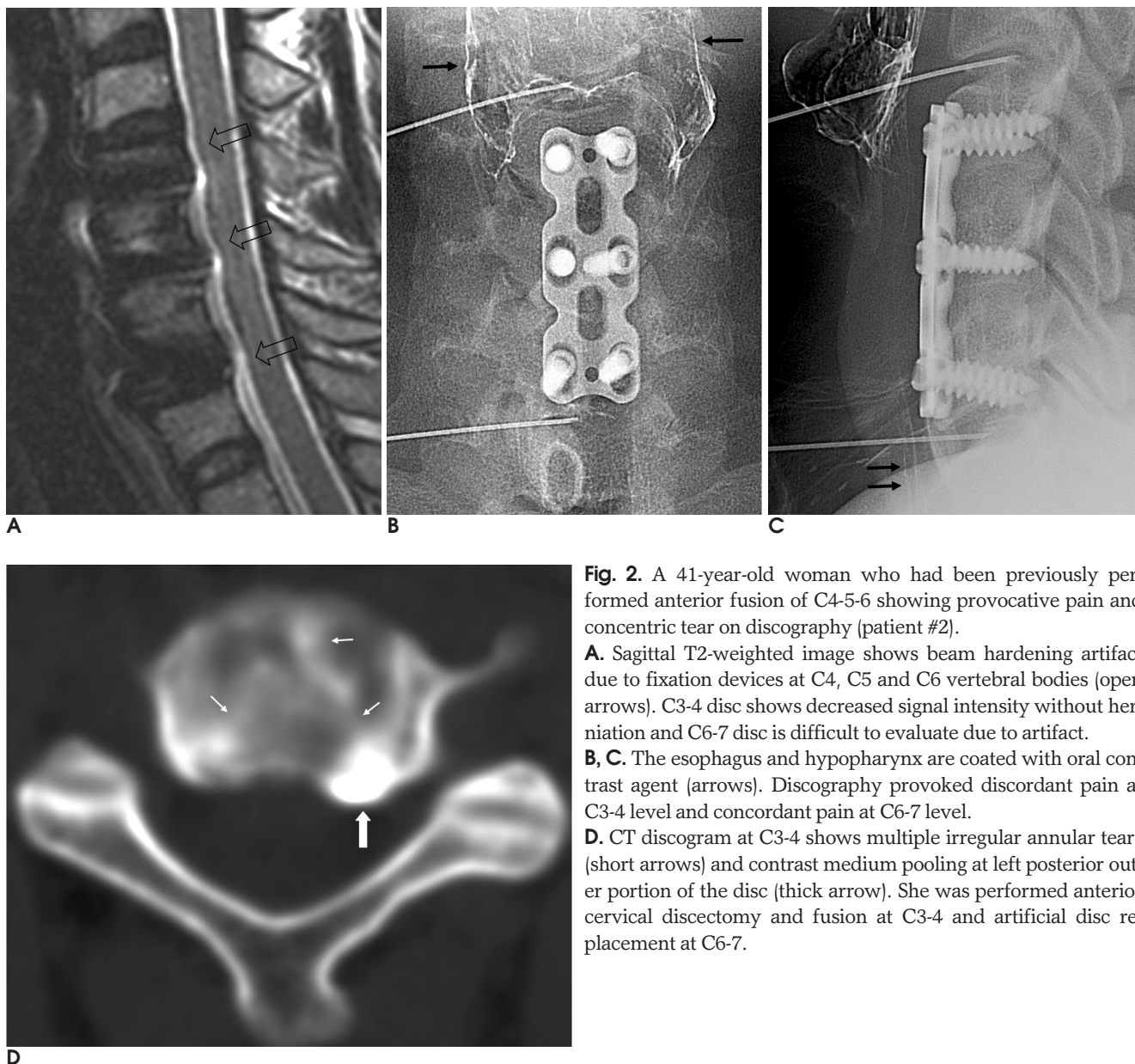
(Table 1). 21 3 4 2 1 6 1 4 7 1

C4 - 7 (patient #3) 6 (Fig. 3).

C3 - 4 C3 - 4 C7 - T1 2 가 C3 - 4 C7 - T1

C7 - T1

(Fig. 3).



:

21, 19, T2 - MRI, 2). 가 12, 10
 가, 14, 3, 2, (p=0.037). 가 17
 T2 - MRI 가 (p=0.009) (Table 12,)

Table 1. Summary of Cases

	Level	Provocation test	
1	C4-5 C5-6 C6-7	no pain discordant discordant	C5-6-7
2	C3-4 C6-7	discordant concordant	C3-4 C6-7 s/p ACDF, C4-5-6 Traffic injury
3	C3-4: C7-T1	concordant no pain	C3-4, C7-T1 s/p ACDF, C4-7
	C7-T1 C7-T1	concordant concordant	
4	C3-4	concordant	NA Traffic injury
5	C3-4 C4-5	concordant concordant	C3-4-5 Traffic injury
6	C5-6 C6-7 C7-T1	concordant no pain no pain	C5-6
7	C5-6 C6-7	concordant concordant	C5-6-7 Traffic injury
8	C6-7	concordant	C6-7
9	C6-7	concordant	C6-7 s/p ACDF, C4-5-6
10	C6-7	concordant	NA
11	C6-7	concordant	NA s/p ACDF, C4-5-6

NA = not available, s/p = status post

ACDF = anterior cervical decompression and fusion ()

Table 2. Comparison of MRI Finding and Provocative Pain to Discography

			Pain Response			p-value
			Concordant	Discordant	None	
MRI Findings	SI on T2WI	Normal	0	0	2	0.009
		Decrease	14	3	2	
	Disc Height	Normal	12	2	3	0.707
		Decrease	2	1	1	
	Annular bulging	Presence	10	2	0	0.037
		Absence	4	1	4	
	HIZ	Presence	4	0	0	0.291
		Absence	10	3	4	
CTD Findings	Disc Herniation	Presence	9	1	1	0.296
		Absence	5	2	3	
	Degeneration	Presence	11	2	0	0.017
		Absence	3	1	4	
	Radial tear	Presence	8	1	0	0.118
		Absence	6	2	4	
	Extravasation	Presence	3	0	0	0.417
		Absence	11	3	4	
	Peripheral pooling	Presence	10	3	0	0.012
		Absence	4	0	4	

SI = signal intensity, HIZ = high intensity zone



A

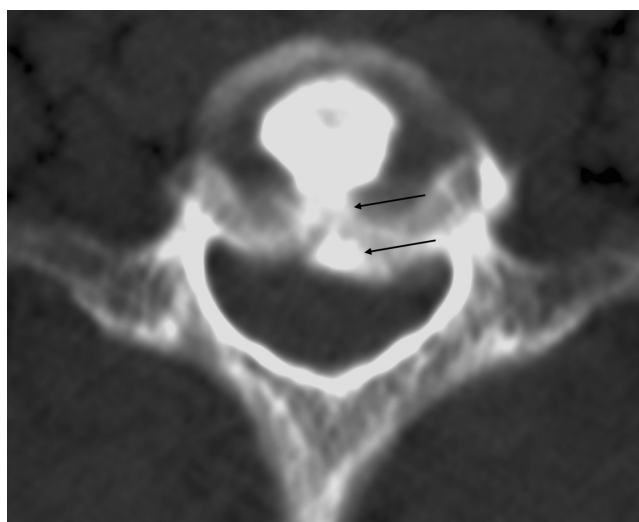


B

Fig. 3. A 40-year-old man with posterior cervical pain after traffic injury showing decreased signal intensity and protrusions of disc on T2-weighted image and radial tear on CT discography (patient #7).

A. Sagittal T2-weighted image demonstrates decreased signal intensity with protrusion of C5-6 and C6-7 disc (arrows).

B, C. Provocative pain was pain at both C5-6 and C6-7 disc level. Conventional (B) and CT discogram (C) at C5-6 level shows a radial tear with protruded disc (long arrows) at the posterior part of disc. He was performed anterior cervical discectomy and fusion at C5-6-7



C

($p=0.012$).

9 8
12 6

($p=0.118$).

3 18 11
가 ($p=0.417$).

1948
(15),

1957 Smith and Nicholasgo
(16). 가

(5-7),

(internal derangement of disc, DDD)
(2-4, 13, 17-19).

(MRI)

(20, 21) 가

가
가 (18, 19)

MRI

(20, 22, 23). Zeidman (24) 4400
7

가 4 2
(HIZ)가 4
가 17 11
10 9 10 5
($p=0.707$),
($p=0.291$), ($p=0.296$)
CTD 13 11
, 2
($p=0.017$).
(peripheral pooling) 13
10 , 3

가
가
가
(8 - 12).
가
가
가
(Fig. 3).
MRI
4
(25, 26)
4
2).
가
(27).
(discordant pain)
3
MRI
, HIZ
HIZ
(28)
가
가
가
MRI
가
MRI

- MRI T2 -
CT
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28. : . 2004;51:541-547

Value of Preoperative Cervical Discography¹

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Purpose: The aim of this study was to describe the method and the value of cervical discography as correlated with the MR findings.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-one discs in 11 consecutive patients who underwent cervical discography were analyzed. MR and CT discography (CTD) were performed in all patients. Discography was performed after swallowing barium for visualizing the pharynx and the esophagus to prevent penetration. We also analyzed the preceding causes of the subjects' cervical pain. The results of the pain provocation test were classified into concordant pain, discordant pain and a negative test. MRI was analyzed according to the T2-signal intensity (SI) of the disc, disc height, annular bulging and disc herniation. The CTD was analyzed for degeneration or radial tear of the disc, epidural leakage of the contrast agent and pooling of the contrast agent at the periphery of the disc. The pain provocation tests were correlated with the MR and CTD findings. We used the chi-square test to analyze the results.

Results: Concordant pain was observed in 14 cases, discordant pain in 3 cases and there were negative tests in 4 cases. There were no complications related to the procedure. Four patients had undergone anterior cervical fusion and four patients had pain that developed after traffic injuries. The decreased T2-SI and annular bulging on MRI, disc degeneration and peripheral pooling of the contrast agent on CT were significantly correlated with pain provocation.

Conclusion: When the diagnosis of disc disease is difficult with performing MRI, cervical discography with using swallowed barium solution to reduce the penetration of the esophagus or hypopharynx may play be helpful. The decreased T2-SI and annular bulging on MRI correlated significantly with a positive result on the pain provocation test.

Index words : Spine, intervertebral disks

Spine, MR

Spine, surgery

Discography

Magnetic resonance (MR), comparative studies

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