

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

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

1
 2
 3

2004 1 2005 9 21 1

11 21 5
6 47.7 (32 - 59)
MRI
(CT discography: CTD)

(CT discography: CTD)

가

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

25 - gauge 가
(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),
zone),

(HIZ: high intensity
HIZ

가

가 (13). CTD

1/3

(14).

MRI

CTD

chi - square

p=0.05

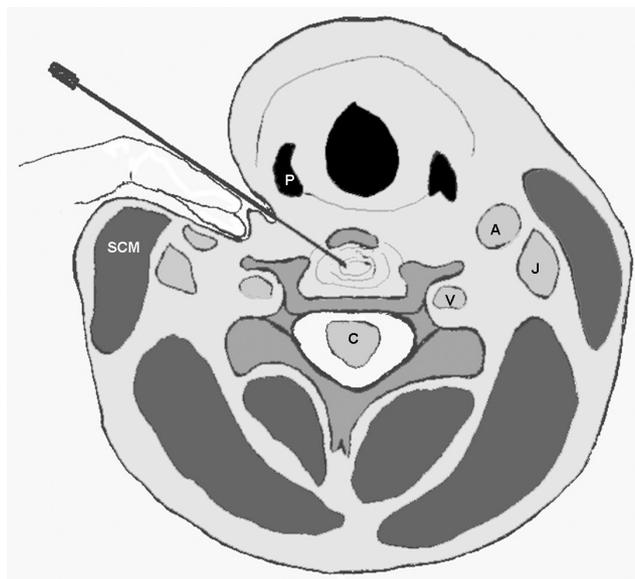


Fig. 1. Cervical discography technique. The skin entrance is along the anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle (SCM). The discographer's fingers manually displace the vascular structures. The needle is advanced ventral to the finger. A = carotid artery; J = jugular vein; V = vertebral artery;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

11 (Table 1). 21 3
 14 11 3 11 (patient #3)
 C4 - 7

Table 1 14 4 4 2) 6 1 2 3 11

C3 - 4 C3 - 4 C7 - T1 2 가 C3 - 4 C7 - T1
 C7 - T1 4 5 (Fig. 3)
 6 7 1

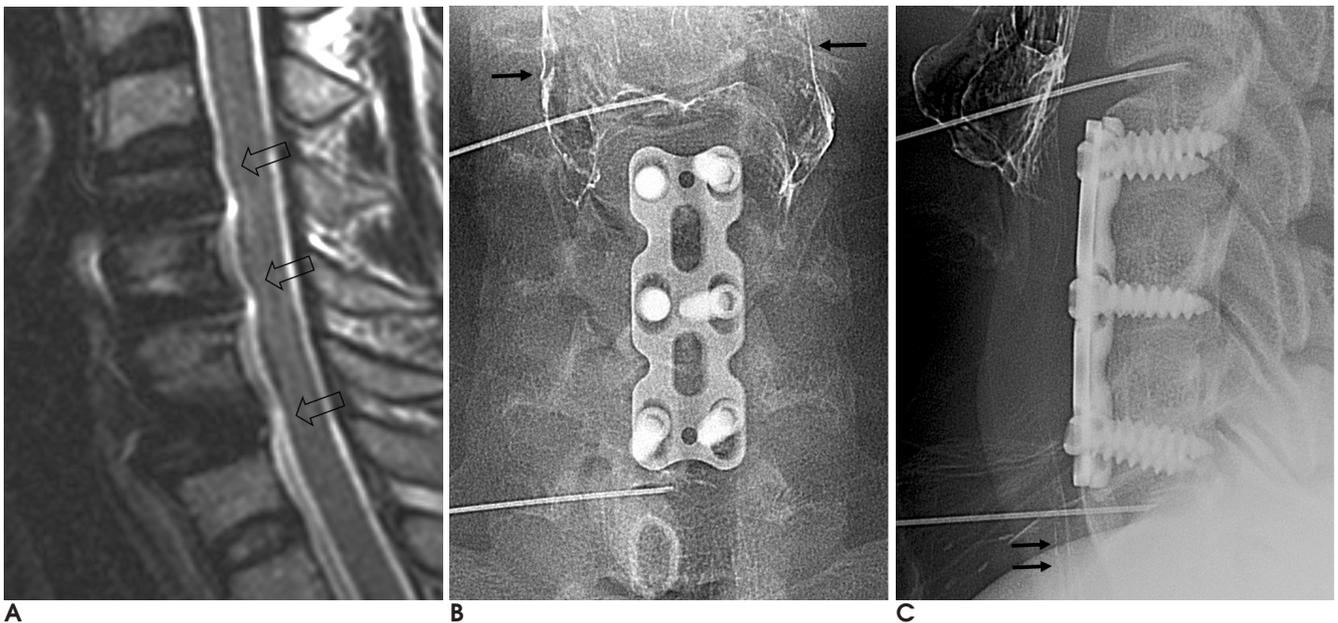


Fig. 2. A 41-year-old woman who had been previously performed anterior fusion of C4-5-6 showing provocative pain and concentric tear on discography (patient #2).
A. Sagittal T2-weighted image shows beam hardening artifact due to fixation devices at C4, C5 and C6 vertebral bodies (open arrows). C3-4 disc shows decreased signal intensity without herniation and C6-7 disc is difficult to evaluate due to artifact.
B, C. The esophagus and hypopharynx are coated with oral contrast agent (arrows). Discography provoked discordant pain at C3-4 level and concordant pain at C6-7 level.
D. CT discogram at C3-4 shows multiple irregular annular tears (short arrows) and contrast medium pooling at left posterior outer portion of the disc (thick arrow). She was performed anterior cervical discectomy and fusion at C3-4 and artificial disc replacement at C6-7.

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

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 | s/p ACDF, C4-7 |
| | C7-T1 C7-T1 | concordant concordant | C3-4, C7-T1 | |
| 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 | |
| Disc Herniation | Presence | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0.296 | |
| | Absence | 5 | 2 | 3 | | |
| CTD Findings | 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

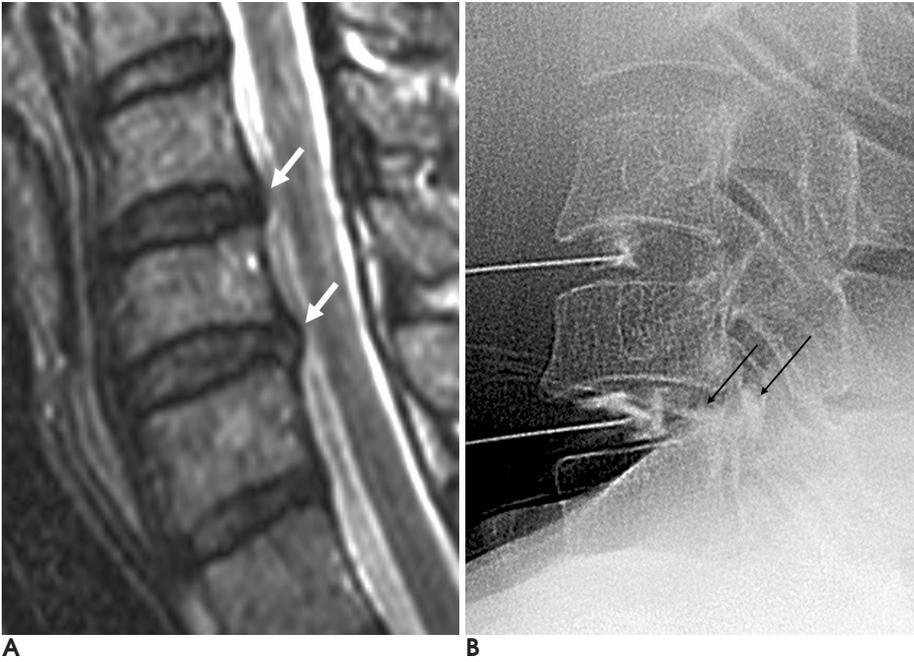
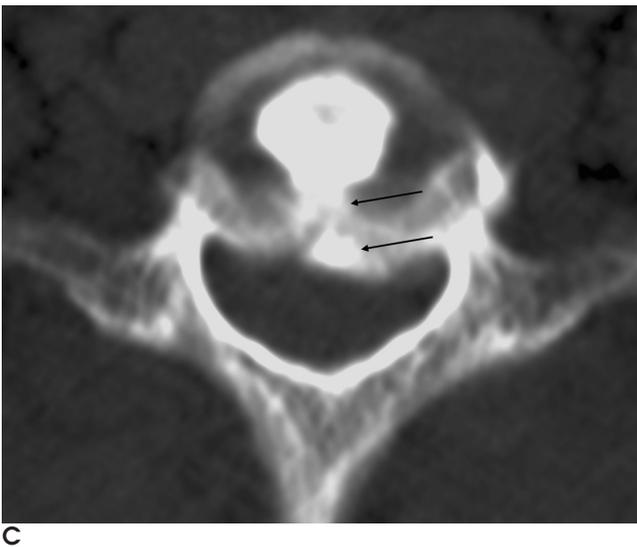


Fig. 3. A 40-year-old man with posterior cervical pain after traffic injury showing decreased signal intensity and protrusions of disc on T2-weighted image and radial tear on CT discography (patient #7).

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



($p=0.012$).

9 8
12 6

($p=0.118$).

3 18 11
가 ($p=0.417$).

1948
(15), 1957 Smith and Nicholsgo
(16). 가
(5-7),

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 가

, 2
($p=0.017$).

(peripheral pooling) 13 가
10 , 3 가

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

(MRI)
(20, 21) 가

가 가 (18, 19)

MRI 가

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

MRI T2 -

CT

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

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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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