

MRI DIAGNOSIS OF REACTIVE ARTHRITIS

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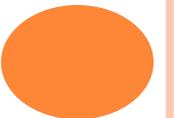
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Introduction

- ❑ Diagnosis of reactive arthritis (ReA) today remains a difficult task, especially in cases where it is not possible to detect a “trigger” infection, rheumatoid factor is not detected in the blood, and the use of standard radiography is not informative
- ❑ In this regard, it is important to study the informativeness of such a modern sensitive diagnostic method as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for assessing joint lesions in patients with ReA



THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Study of MRI features and signs of joint lesions in reactive arthritis



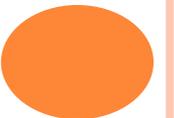
MATERIAL AND METHODS

- ❑ We examined 12 patients with ReA: 4 women (30) and 8 men (70%)
- ❑ The median age of patients with ReA was 34 years (31-42)
- ❑ The median duration of ReA was 1 year (0.3 – 3.25)
- ❑ Among patients with ReA, there were 6 (50%) patients with acute ReA and 6 (50%) patients with chronic ReA



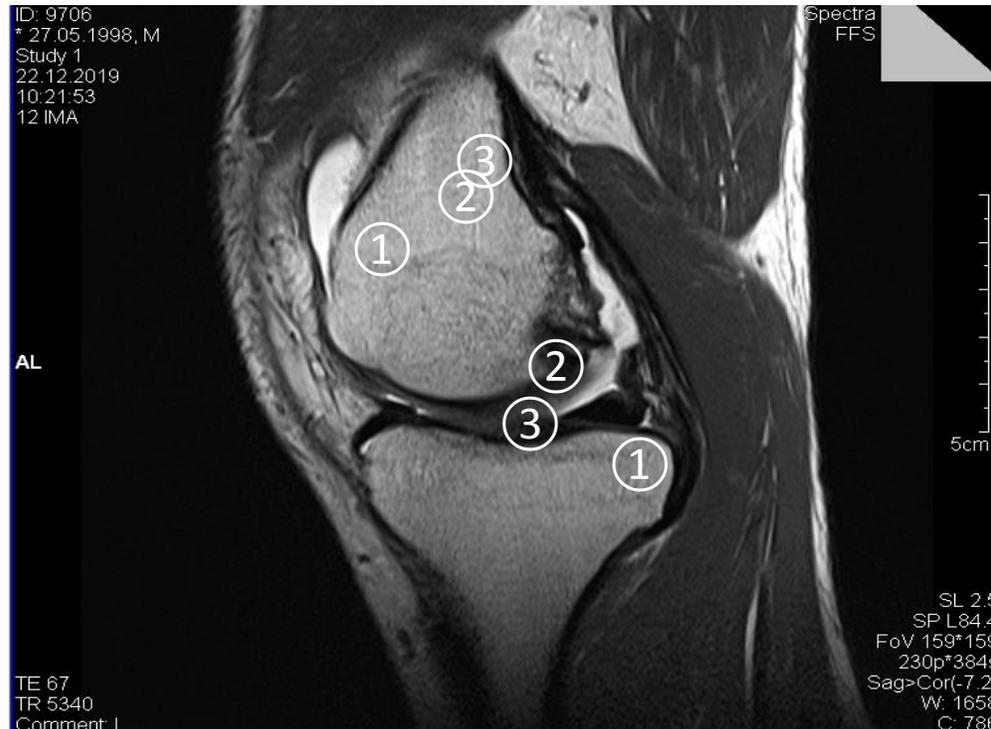
MATERIAL AND METHODS

- ❑ The control group consisted of patients who had no history or clinical symptoms of joint disease at the time of examination
- ❑ Among them, 15 men (50%) and 15 women (50%)
- ❑ The median age in Control Group was 38.5 years (33-48)
- ❑ All patients underwent MRI examination of the knee joints in the T2 STIR Mode (with suppression of the adipose tissue signal)

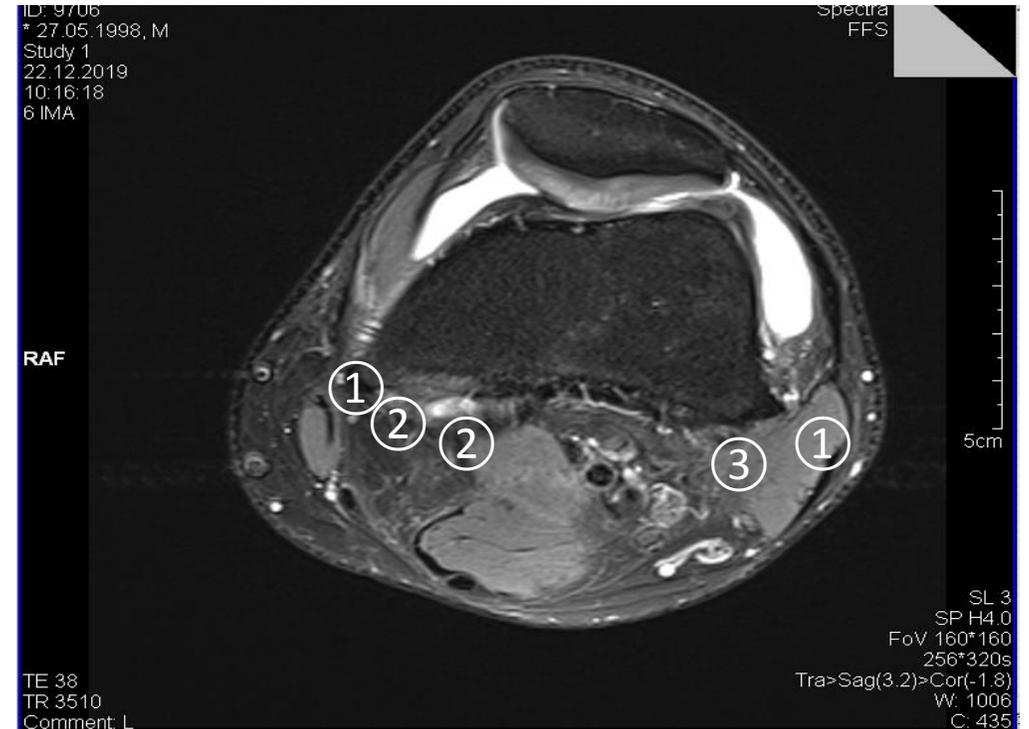


RESEARCH RESULTS

MRI OF THE KNEE JOINTS IN PATIENTS WITH REACTIVE ARTHRITIS



Pic. 1



Pic.2

Pic. 1,2 - Damage to the enthesial structures-1, local osteitis-2, erosive defects-3.

RESEARCH RESULTS

MRI OF THE KNEE JOINTS IN PATIENTS WITH REACTIVE ARTHRITIS

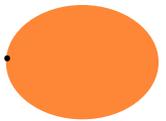


Pic. 3



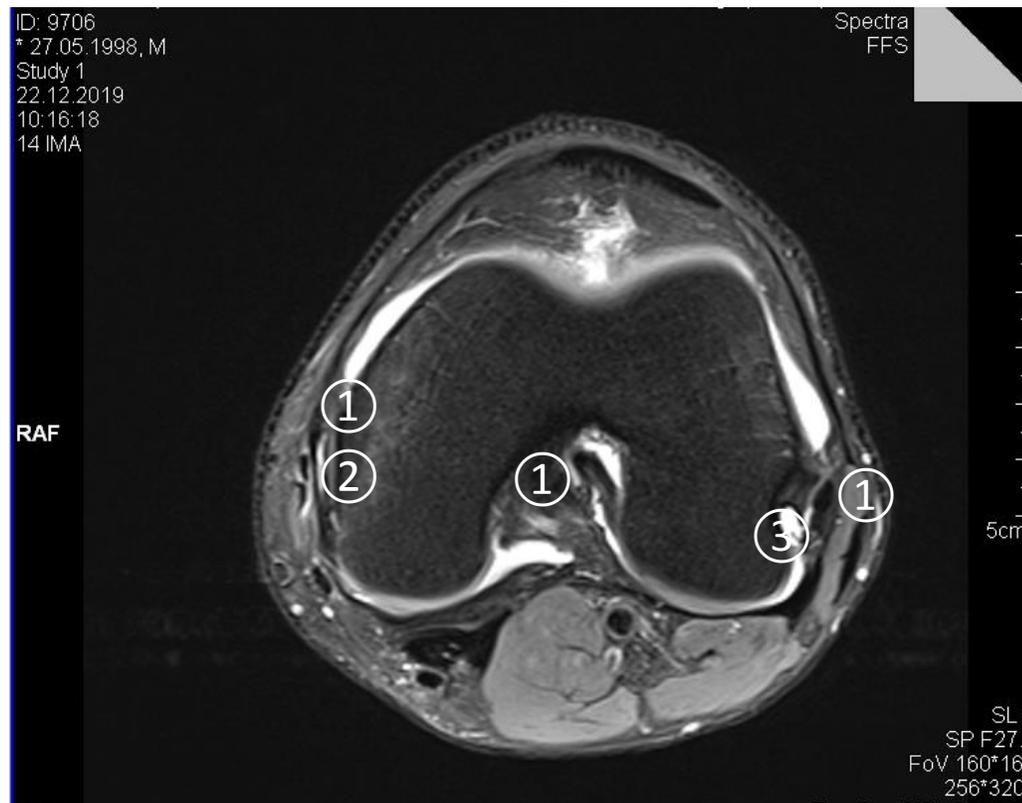
Pic.4

Pic. 3,4 - Damage to the enthesial structures-1, local osteitis-2, erosive defects-3.

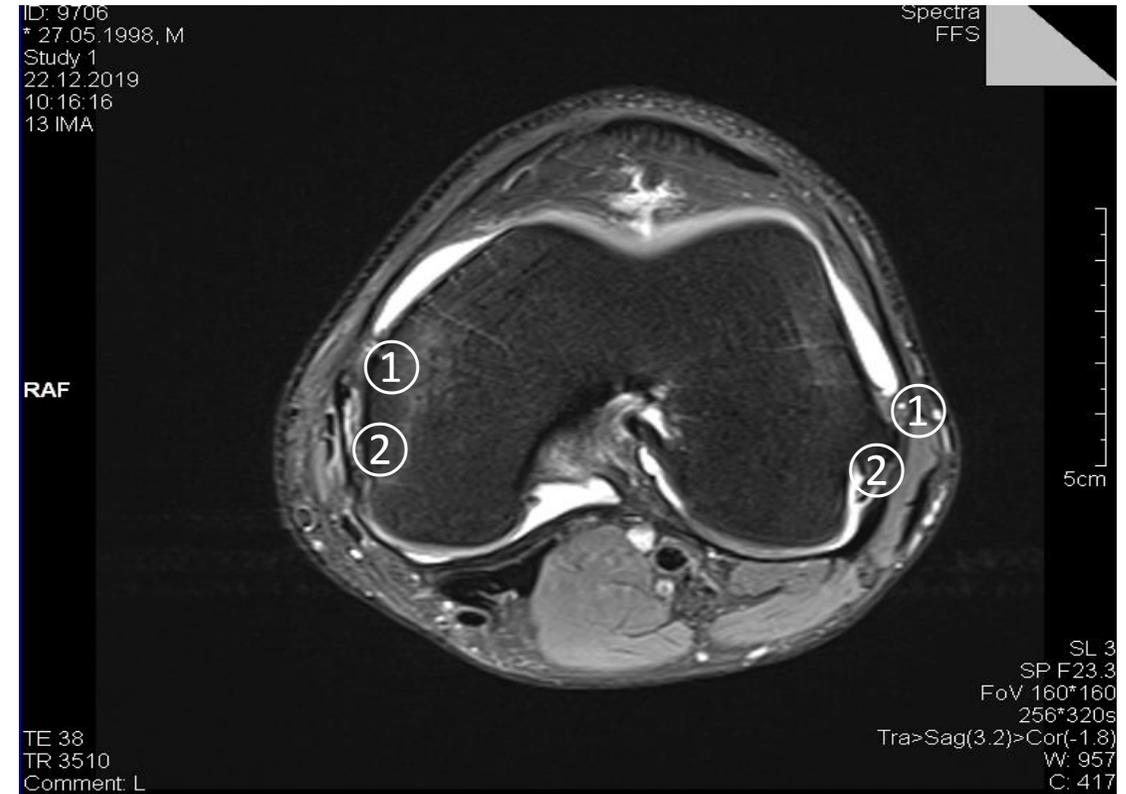


RESEARCH RESULTS

MRI OF THE KNEE JOINTS IN PATIENTS WITH REACTIVE ARTHRITIS



Pic. 5

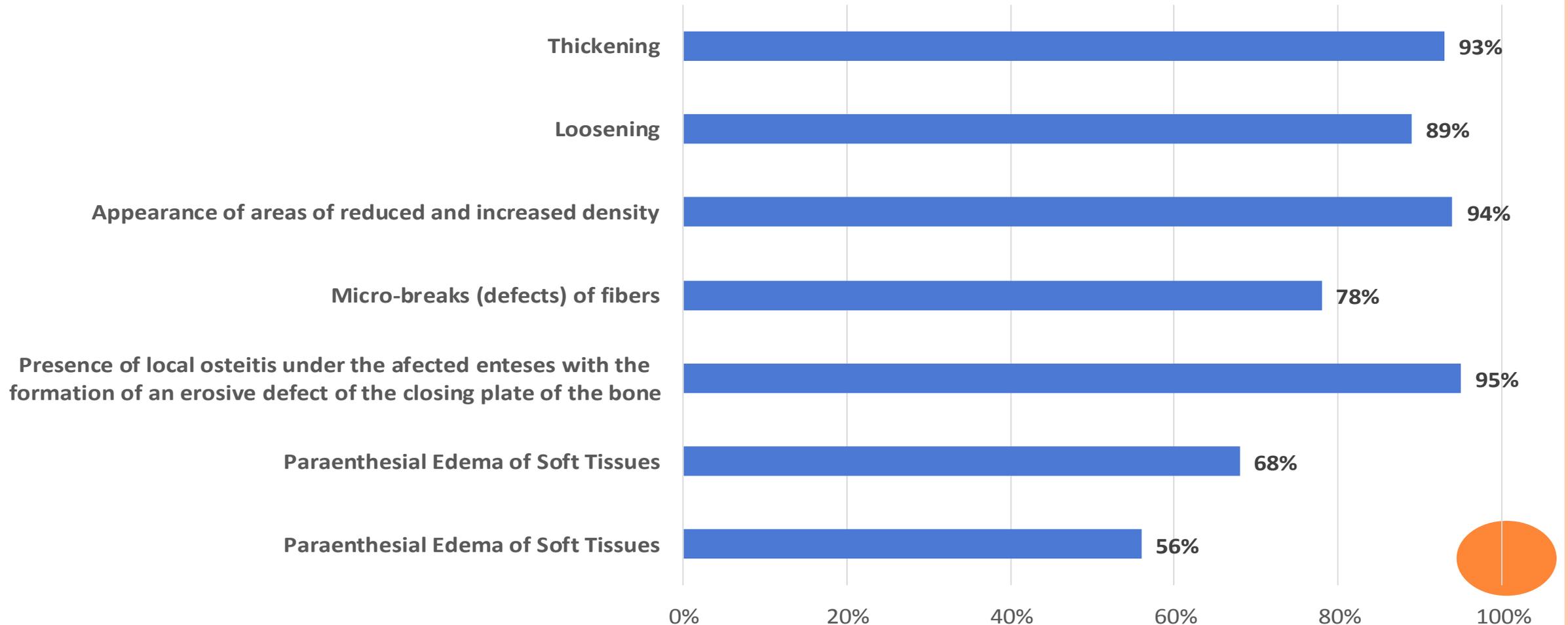


Pic.6

Pic. 5,6 - Damage to the enthesial structures-1, local osteitis-2, erosive defects-3.

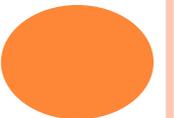
RESEARCH RESULTS

As a result of MRI of the knee joints in patients with reactive arthritis, the following signs of damage to the enthesial structures were revealed:



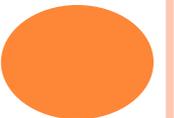
Conclusions

1. MRI allows you to visualize and evaluate the main anatomical structures of the musculoskeletal system layer by layer and to identify signs of damage to the joint and periarticular soft tissue with ReA.



Conclusions

2. Based on the results of MRI of the examined patients, the most significant criteria for diagnosing ReA were identified, which were divided into **Basic** and **Additional**.



Conclusions

3. Basic Features:

- a) Focal osteitis in the projection of the sites of fixation of the affected enthesis;
- b) Inthesitis;
- c) Formation of an erosive lesion under involved enthesis;
- d) Absence or thinning of the synovial membrane;
- e) Massive effusion



Conclusions

4. Additional Features:

- a) Paraenthesial edema of soft tissues
- b) Paraenthesial effusion of soft tissues

