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Scientific Abstract

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Accuracy Of MRI Knee In Detection of Traumatic Internal derangements And Comparison With Arthroscopy

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Introduction

Traumatic internal derangements of the knee can be assessed by MRI or arthroscopy. Arthroscopy has been considered as the gold standard in evaluating knee pathologies. However it is invasive, high cost procedure and has some inherent complications. MRI has now become the first line investigation. It has high sensitivity and specificity.

Objectives

To find various types of intra-articular traumatic lesions of the knee on MRI.

To compare and correlate the performance of MRI with arthroscopy.

Establish the accuracy of MRI

Methods and materials

Cross sectional study including 116 patients. Evaluated with dedicated MRI knee prior to arthroscopy. Interpretation of data was done for ligamentous, meniscal and articular cartilage injuries. After reaching a MRI diagnosis, the patients are subjected to an arthroscopy using standard portal and systematic complete evaluation of the knee was performed. MRI findings were revealed to the surgeon after the initial independent assessment. A relook was done in appropriate cases. Comparison of findings were done using a statistical software and assessed for sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuracy.

Results and conclusion

MRI showed excellent sensitivity in detecting intra-articular knee injuries. MRI detected more number of medial and lateral meniscus injuries compared to Arthroscopy. MRI detected slightly more number of ACL tears compared to arthroscopy. MRI had high sensitivity and specificity in relation to arthroscopy for the detection of PCL tears.