

Die Rolle der Bildgebung bei Diabetischen Fussinfekten

10. Balgrist Symposium zum Diabetischen Fuss

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Die Rolle der Bildgebung bei Diabetischen Fussinfekten



Radiology – Goals

- Detect or exclude osteomyelitis in patients with diabetic foot syndrome
- Assess location and extent of osteomyelitis
- Diagnose complications: soft tissue abscess, septic arthritis or tenosynovitis
- Differentials: bone infarction, charcot neuro-osteoarthropathy

Outline

- Imaging technique
- MRI – normal vs. abnormal
- Osteitis or Osteomyelitis?
- Value of contrast material
- Imaging challenges and differential
- New imaging technique

Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

- **Baseline imaging – Radiographs**



Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

Baseline imaging – Radiographs – what can we see

- Arteriosclerosis



Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

Baseline imaging – Radiographs – what can we see

- Arteriosclerosis
- Resected bones



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Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

Baseline imaging – Radiographs – what can we see

- Arteriosclerosis
- Resected bones
- Osteolysis and osteopenia



Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

Baseline imaging – Radiographs – what can we see

- Arteriosclerosis
- Resected bones
- Osteolysis and osteopenia
- Ulcer and emphysema



Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

Baseline imaging – Radiographs – what can we see

- Arteriosclerosis
- Resected bones
- Osteolysis and osteopenia
- Ulcer and emphysema
- Fracture



Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

Baseline imaging – Radiographs – what can we see

- Arteriosclerosis
- Resected bones
- Osteolysis and osteopenia
- Ulcer and emphysema
- Fracture
- Osteodestruction



Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

Baseline imaging – Radiographs

- Arteriosclerosis
- Resected bones
- Osteolysis and osteopenia
- Ulcer and emphysema
- Fracture
- Osteodestruction
- **Bone marrow evaluation**

Low sensitivity (43-75%) and specificity (75-83%) to detect pedal osteomyelitis

Detection of acute OM: 10-20 days after onset

Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

Advanced imaging – CT

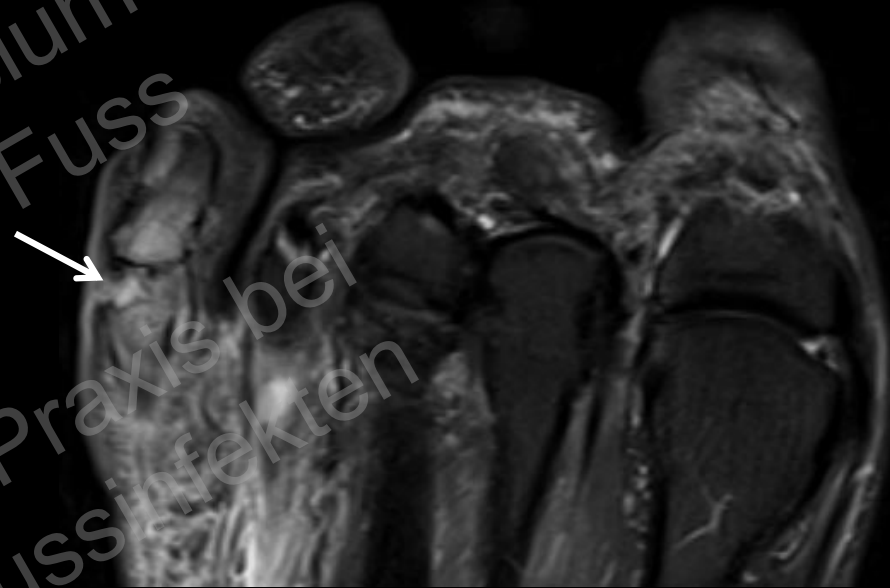
- **Bone marrow evaluation**
- + **Cross sectional anatomy**
- + **Soft tissue: abscess, ulcer, gas**
- + **bony changes in chronic osteomyelitis:
sequestrum, involucrum, cloaca**



Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

Advanced imaging – MRI

- + Bone marrow evaluation
- + Cross sectional anatomy
- + Soft tissue: abscess, gas, tenosynovitis

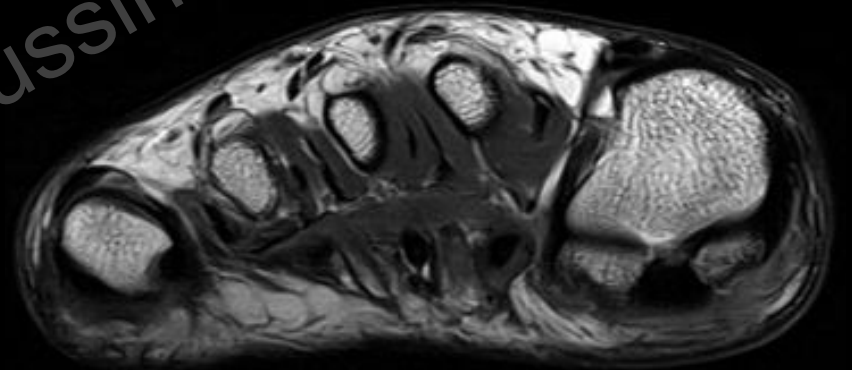
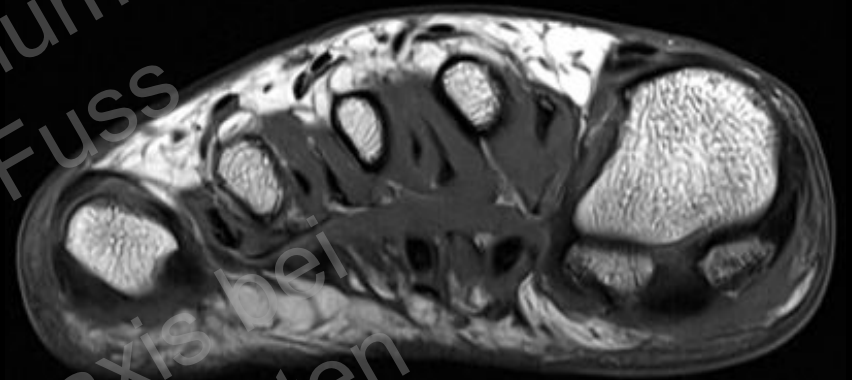


High sensitivity (90%) and specificity (79%) to detect pedal osteomyelitis

Detection of acute OM: 1-2 days after onset

Diabetic foot – Imaging technique

MRI Protocol



Diabetic foot – MRI – Normal vs. abnormal

Normal bone marrow



STIR

Bone marrow edema

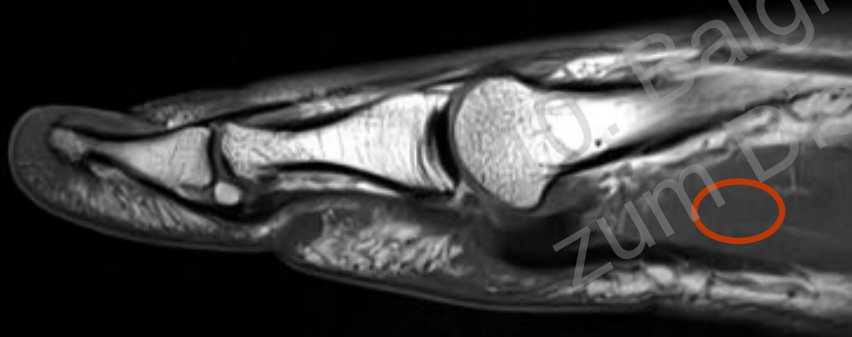


STIR

Diabetic foot – MRI – Normal vs. abnormal

Normal bone marrow

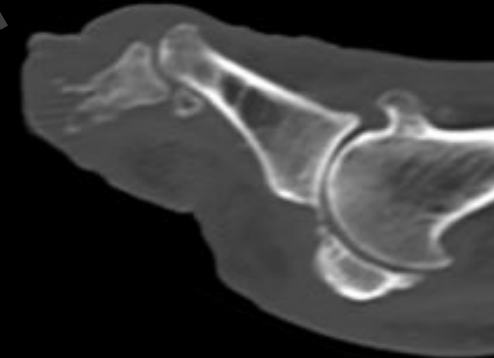
Bone marrow replacement



T1



T1



CT

Diabetic foot – MRI – Normal vs. abnormal

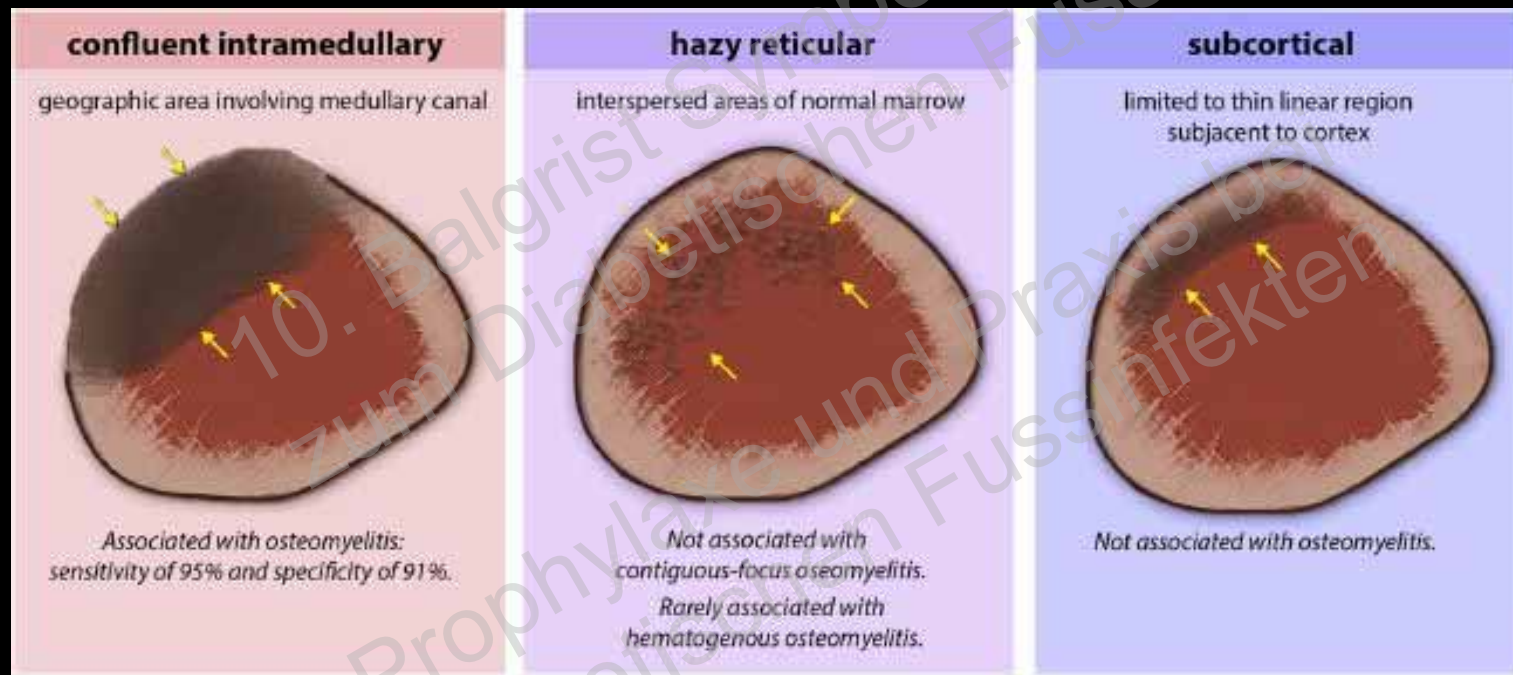
MRI – Osteomyelitis

- Fluid sensitive image (e.g. STIR): **increased signal of bone marrow**
 - Alerts for presence of OM, BME non-specific finding
- T1-weighted image: **decreased signal of bone marrow**
 - Sensitivity 95%
 - Specificity 91%



Diabetic foot – MRI – Normal vs. abnormal

MRI – Osteomyelitis



Patterns of T1 signal alteration

Diabetic foot – MRI – Normal vs. abnormal

MRI – Osteomyelitis

Table 3
MR Findings in Resected Bones with Negative Diagnosis at Pathologic Study

Patient No.	Bone Specimen	Signal Intensity	
		T1	T2/Fat-suppressed T2/STIR/Fast STIR
2	Three phalanges	Normal	Normal on STIR, increased* on T2
10	One phalanx, one metatarsal	Normal	Normal
11 (second operation)	One phalanx, three metatarsals, two cuneiforms	Normal	Normal
12	One navicular	Normal	Normal
13	Three phalanges	Normal	Normal
	Two phalanges	Normal	Normal
	One phalanx	Normal	Increased†

Note.—T1 = T1-weighted images, T2/Fat-suppressed STIR/Fast STIR = T2-weighted or fast fat-suppressed T2-weighted STIR or fast STIR images.
* Increased signal intensity attributed to nonuniformity of peripheral radio-frequency field.
† Increased signal intensity attributed to nonuniform fat suppression.

Normal bone marrow signal excludes osteomyelitis

Diabetic foot – Osteitis or Osteomyelitis?

MRI – Osteomyelitis

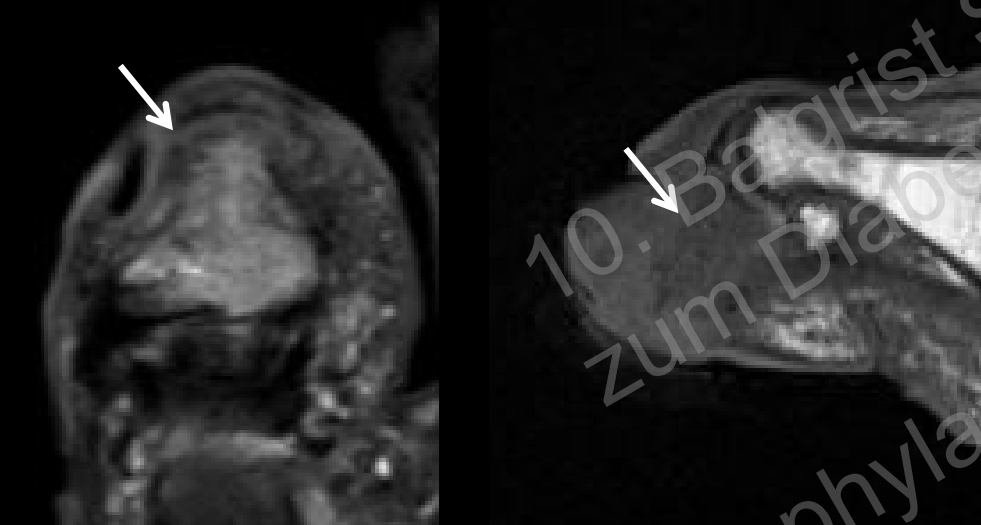
MRI – (reactive) Osteitis



STIR



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T1



STIR



T1



Diabetic foot – Osteitis or Osteomyelitis?

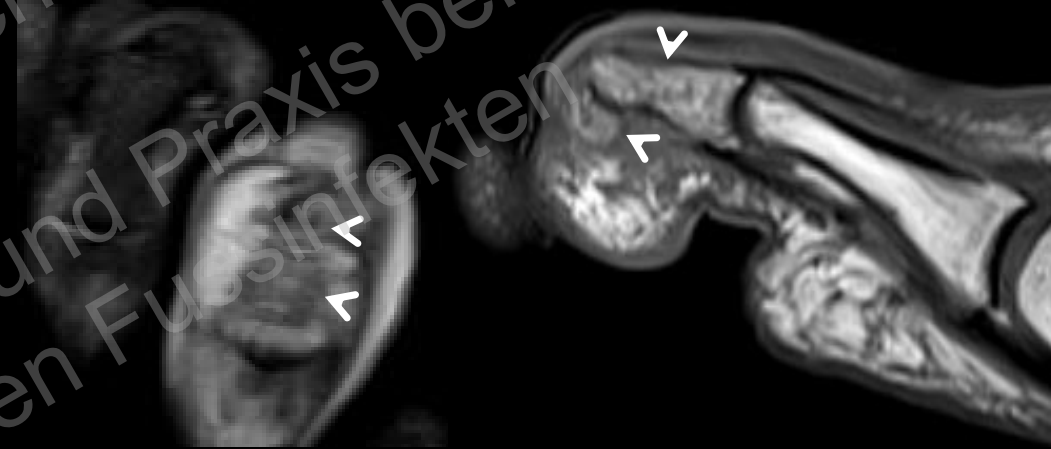
MRI – (reactive) Osteitis

!Caution!

STIR ↑ deep to ulcer and T1 normal

- 61% developed OM

⇒ Carefully followed clinically



STIR



T1



Diabetic foot – Value of contrast material

Not necessary for diagnosis of OM

- + delineation of soft tissue / intraosseous abscess
- + septic tenosynovitis
- + identification of necrotic bone
(preserved T1 signal, fatty marrow)
- (+) demarcation of necrotic soft tissue

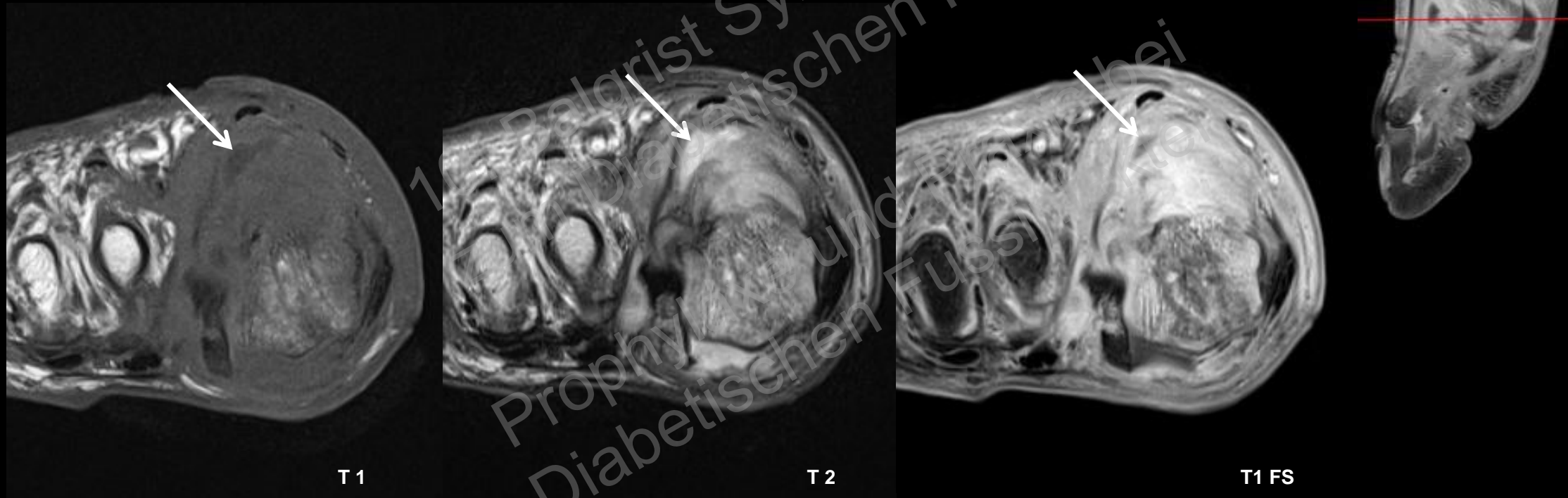
Diabetic foot – Value of contrast material

Intraosseous abscess



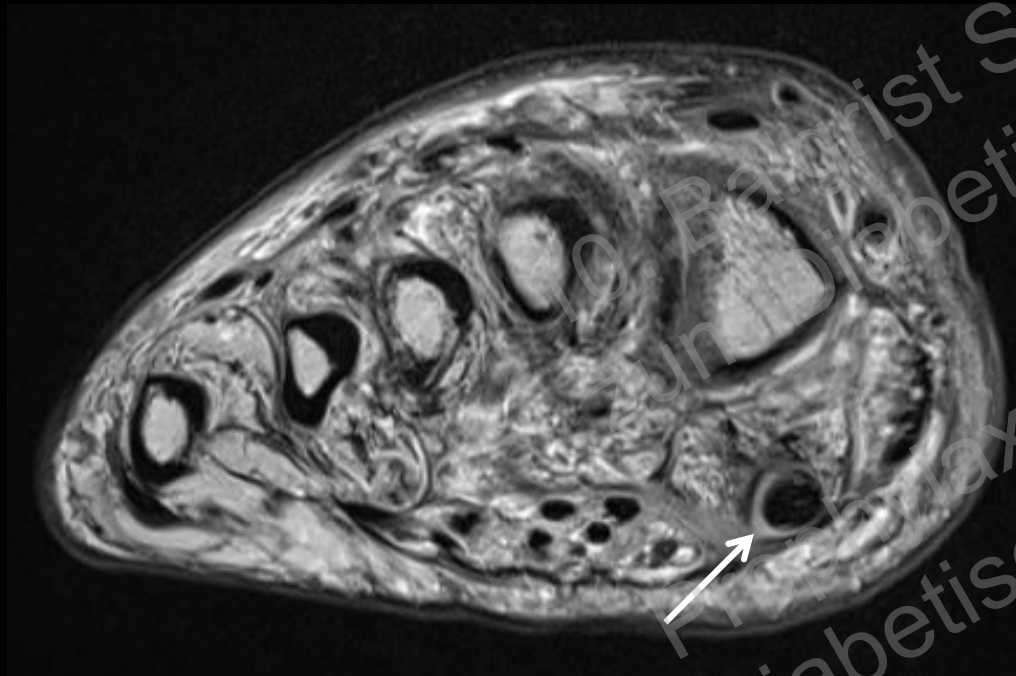
Diabetic foot – Value of contrast material

Soft tissue abscess

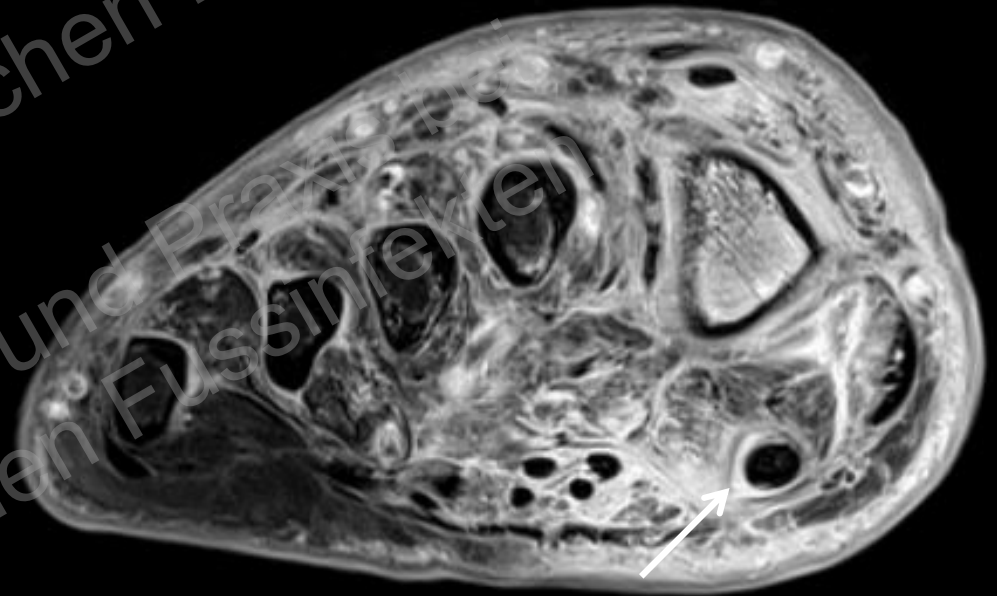


Diabetic foot – Value of contrast material

Septic tenosynovitis



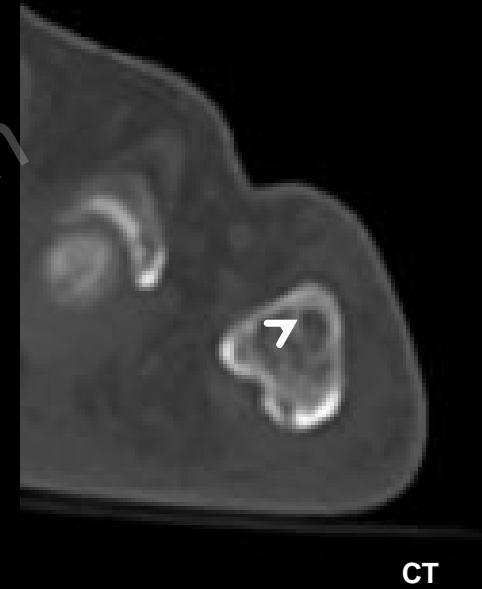
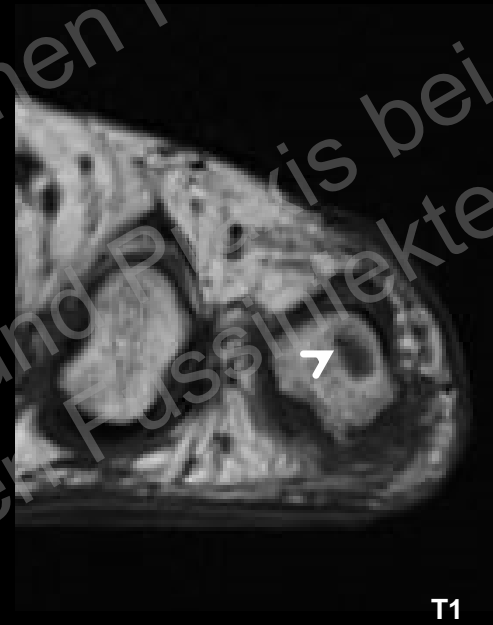
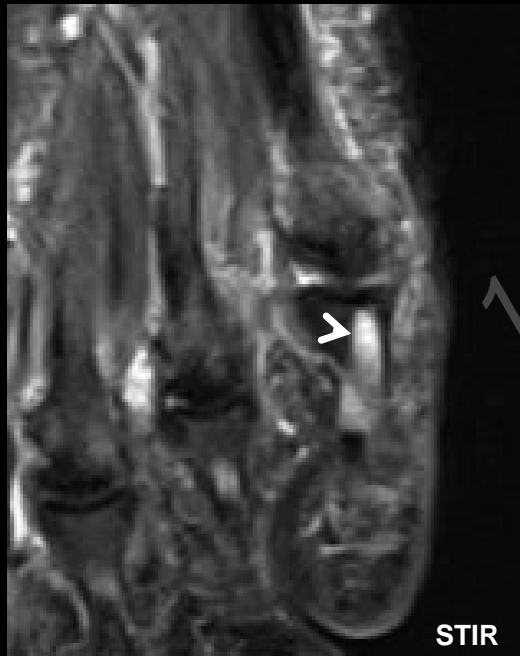
T2



T1 FS

Diabetic foot – Imaging challenges & differential

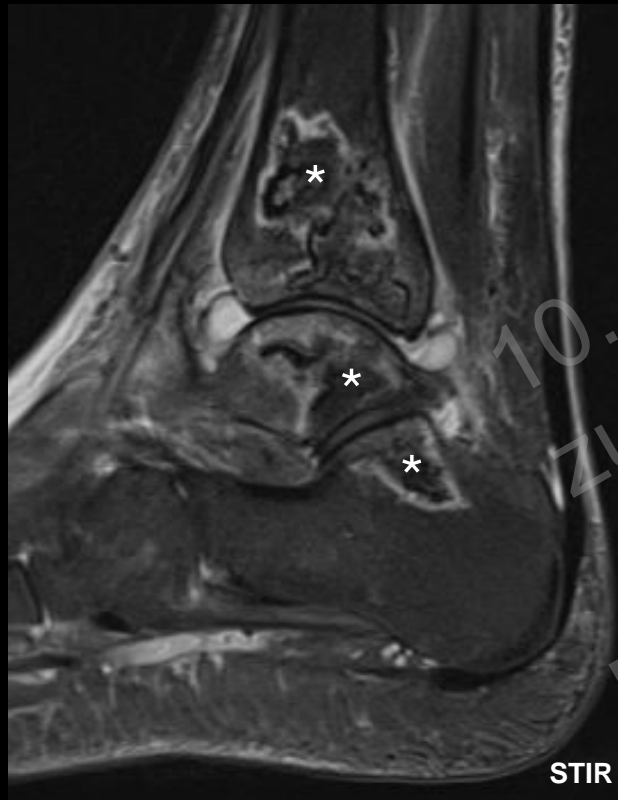
K-wire channel



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zu Prävention und Prognose bei
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Diabetic foot – Imaging challenges & differential

Bone infarction



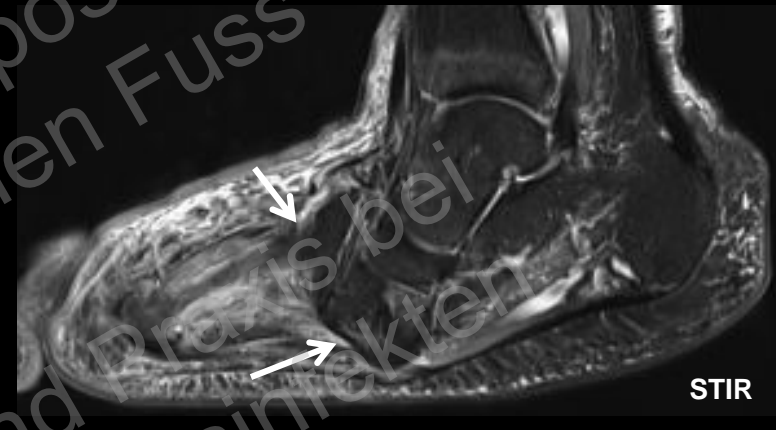
Diabetic foot – Imaging challenges & differential

Charcot neuro-osteoarthropathy



Diabetic foot – Imaging challenges & differential

Charcot neuro-osteoarthropathy



2020

2023

Diabetic foot – new imaging technique

Dual energy CT performance vs. MRI

- Sensitivity 93%
- Specificity 83%
- Accuracy 87%
- NPV 94%

⇒ Potential as viable diagnostic alternative
in patients who cannot undergo MRI
(e.g. pacemaker)

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Take-home message

- Normal vs. pathologic bone marrow
- Osteomyelitis (STIR ↑, T1 ↓) vs. Osteitis (STIR ↑, T1 →)
- Use of contrast material: soft tissue / intraosseous abscess, septic tenosynovitis
- Differentials: bone infarction, charcot neuro-osteoarthropathy
- New imaging technique: DECT



BALGRIST UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
AND RESEARCH CAMPUS

THANK YOU

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University of
Zurich ^{UZH}

The **Balgrist**

DD Charcot foot vs. superimposed OM

- **Sinus tract +/- soft tissue abscess**
- (Diffuse marrow signal abnormality)
- (Replacement of soft tissue fat)
- **Thick rim enhancement**
- (Joint erosion)
- **Ghost sign (+ OM, - Charcot)**