

10100

Usefulness of Simultaneous MRI Assessment of Lower Limb Arteries and Lumbar Spinal Stenosis in elderly claudication patients

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Purpose: As a cause of intermittent claudication, there is not only peripheral artery disease (PAD) but also lumbar spinal stenosis (LSS). Some cases are difficult to make a diagnosis of both by only patient's complaint. PAD that makes claudication generally has a distribution from aorta to popliteal, and vessel patency is depend on the lesion location. It is important to evaluate cause of claudication especially for the patients with Fem-pop disease because of poor vessel patency. Therefore, we evaluated the effectiveness of MRI as a differential diagnosis tool and investigated the distribution of PAD and LSS patients. Methods: We studies consecutive 179 patients with no contraindications to MRI in patients who were first admitted to our hospital with a chief compliant of intermittent claudication between May 2013 and February 2017. All patients were received MRI as initial examination. Simultaneous MRI evaluated lower limb arteries and spinal cords at the same time. Results: MRI could be completed without contrast in all cases except for the one patient who discontinued acquisition because of lumbar pain. 119 patients (67%) had PAD, and 103 patients (58%) had LSS, and 61 patients (34%) had both PAD and LSS. The presence of LSS was significantly greater in the claudication patients more than 70 years old. Conclusion: MRI is possible to simultaneously check whether LSS and PAD without contrast. Because there were not a few LSS cases in patients with intermittent claudication, it was considered differential diagnosis is important before treatment.

評価1	評価2	評価3	採否
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