## 22 y/o male with longstanding back pain

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# Early findings of Ankylosing Spondylitis





AP radiograph of the SI joints demonstrates widening of the SI joint spaces and bilaterally symmetric iliac predominant sclerosis and erosions.



#### Imaging Features

- +/- Osteopenia
- +/- Sclerosis
- Erosions and widening of sacroiliac joint spaces
- Eventual fusion of sacroiliac joints
- Spine
  - Vertical syndesmophytes
  - Osteitis or resorption at the anterior corners of vertebral bodies
  - Eventual fusion of vertebral bodies and facets



#### **General Features**

- Inflammatory arthropathy and enthesopathy with predilection for axial skeleton
- Age: onset peaks at ~15-30 years, rare after 50
- M > F: 2.5-5:1
- Etiology: possible molecular mimicry between arthritogenic bacteria that resemble HLA-B27



#### Ankylosing Spondylitis

- "Pseudo-widening" of SI joint spaces which eventually progresses to ankylosis
- Osteitis at anterior corners of vertebral bodies: "shiny corners"
- Resorption of corners: vertebral body squaring
- Eventual spinal fusions: "bamboo spine" with dagger sign
- Complete fusion in 43% of patients with AS > 40 years
- Fusion and osteoporosis puts spine at risk for fracture from mild trauma
- Other axial joints: Sternoclavicular, costochondral, costovertebral
  - Erosions and eventual fusion



#### General Information

- Bilateral, symmetric: Ankylosing spondylitis and inflammatory bowel disease (may appear asymmetric early in disease).
- Bilateral, asymmetric or unilateral: Psoriatic arthritis, Reactive arthritis, and septic arthritis.



## References

- 1. Jang JH et al: Ankylosing Spondylitis: Patterns of radiographic involvement. Radiology 258:192-8,2011
- 2. Tuite MJ: Sacroiliac joint imaging. Semin Musculoskelet Radiol. 12(1):72-82, 2008

