



# ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES

V. Arienti

*Centre of Research in Abdominal Ultrasonography  
Department of Internal Medicine  
Maggiore C.A. Pizzardi Hospital - Bologna, Italy*

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## US TECHNIQUES IN IBD

- **Transabdominal**
- Transrectal
- Endoscopic
- Hydrocolonic
- Doppler
- Contrast media

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## TRANSABDOMINAL US IN IBD

**Method commonly employed**  
Doppler and Color-Doppler

**Probes:** 3.5 – 5 - 7 MHz linear-convex

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## TRANSABDOMINAL US IN IBD

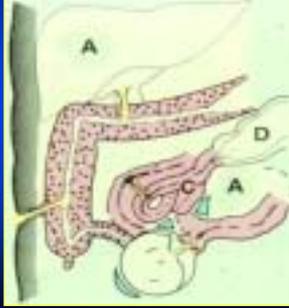
- **Patient preparation:** fasting conditions (8 hrs)
- **Examination technique:** to move the probe in relation to the anatomical configuration of the intestinal tract

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## CROHN'S DISEASE (US FINDINGS)

- transmural wall thickening
- mesenteric thickening
- luminal narrowing, abscesses, fistulas
- dilated, fluid-filled, fixed and packed bowel loops



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## CROHN'S DISEASE (US FINDINGS)



TERMINAL ILEUM

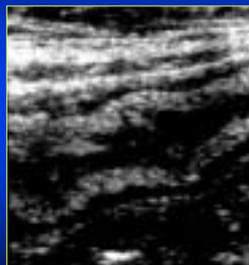
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## CROHN'S DISEASE (US FINDINGS)



TARGET



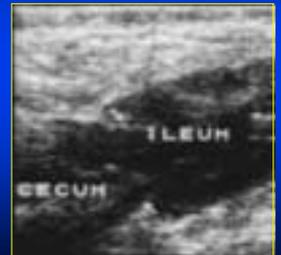
SANDWICH

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## HIGH RESOLUTION ULTRASONOGRAPHY IN IBD

7 MHz  
LINEAR - CONVEX  
PROBES



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## CROHN'S DISEASE (US FINDINGS CORRELATION)

- Natural History
- Disease Activity
- Complications

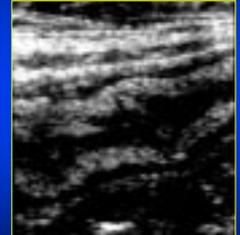
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## CROHN'S DISEASE (NATURAL HISTORY - I)



INITIAL BWT

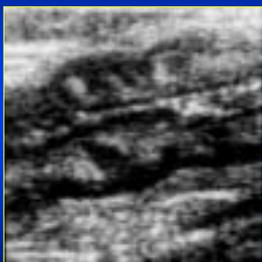


TRANSMURAL BWT

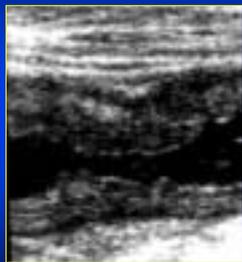
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## CROHN'S DISEASE (NATURAL HISTORY - II)



DEEP ULCERS



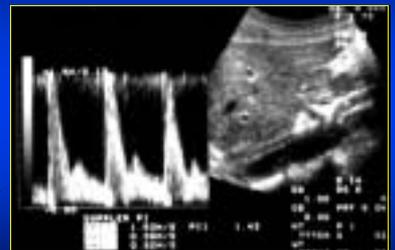
FIBROSIS

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## CROHN'S DISEASE (DISEASE ACTIVITY)

- ACTIVE IBD  
 $\uparrow$  portal flow velocity and  $\downarrow$  RI of SMA  
*(Bolondi et al, 1992)*
- ACTIVE CROHN  
 $\uparrow$  SMA flow  
*(Van Oostayen et al, 1994)*



DOPPLER

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## CROHN'S DISEASE (DISEASE ACTIVITY)



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## US in Crohn's disease

DETECTION RATE OF SURGICALLY DRAINED ABSCESSSES

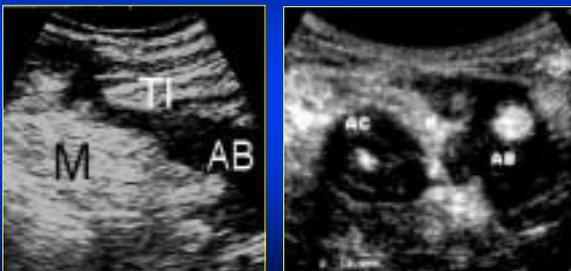
Site of abscess	(n)	US-true positive	US-false negative
Abdominal wall	3	3	-
Intra-abdominal	9	8	1
Retroperitoneal / perianal	9	6	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>

Schwerk et al., 1992

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## CROHN'S DISEASE (COMPLICATIONS: ABSCESS)



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## CROHN'S DISEASE (COMPLICATIONS: FISTULAS)

• **ENTERO-ENTERIC:** difficult to visualise

• **ENTERO-VESICAL:** easily recognisable

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## CROHN'S DISEASE (COMPLICATIONS: FISTULAS)



ENTERO-ENTERIC



ENTERO-VESICAL

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## CROHN'S DISEASE

US Diagnostic  
accuracy

90 %

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## Diagnostic role of US in Crohn's disease

- Identification of the affected tracts
- Assessment of the extent
- Detection of possible complications
- Follow-up of patients
  - Response to medical treatment
  - Detection of post-surgical recurrences

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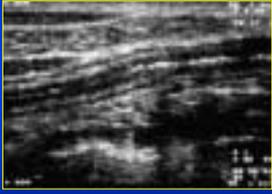
## ULCERATIVE COLITIS (US FINDINGS)

- Superficial, continuous bowel wall thickening
- Moderate luminal narrowing
- Thin bowel wall, reduced haustra, meteorism (toxic megacolon)

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## ULCERATIVE COLITIS (PATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION)



US FINDINGS

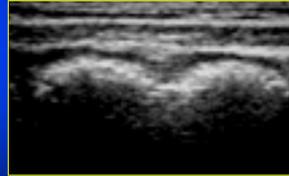


SPECIMEN

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## ULCERATIVE COLITIS (TOXIC MEGACOLON)



US



PLAIN FILM

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### Management of Severe Ulcerative Colitis with the Help of High Resolution Ultrasonography

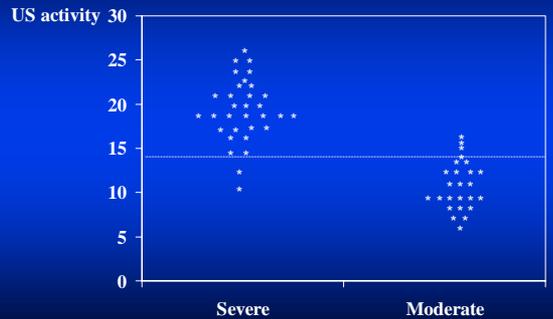
Vincenzo Arienti, M.D., Massimo Campieri, M.D., Luciana Boriani, M.D., Paolo Giunchetti, M.D.,  
Carla Califano, M.D., Salvatore Giancane, M.D., Adriano Furno, M.D., and Giovanni Gasbarrini, M.D.

*Patologia Medica I\*, Clinica Medica F, Ospedale S. Orsola, Università di Bologna, Medicina Nucleare, Ospedale Maggiore,  
Bologna, Centro di Medicina Interna II, Università Cattolica, Rome, Italy*

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### High Resolution US in Ulcerative Colitis RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITY SCORE



Arienti V. et al, Am J Gastroenterol 1996

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## Diagnostic value of High Resolution US in Ulcerative Colitis

<b>Sensitivity</b>	<b>93/104 (89%)</b>
<b>Specificity</b>	<b>24/24 (100%)</b>
<b>PV positive</b>	<b>93/93 (100%)</b>
<b>PV negative</b>	<b>24/35 (69%)</b>
<b>Overall accuracy</b>	<b>117/128 (91%)</b>

PV = predictive value

Arienti V. et al, Am J Gastroenterol 1996  
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## High Resolution US in Ulcerative Colitis SENSITIVITY AND SITE OF INFLAMMATION

SITE Of UC	ULTRASONOGRAPHY		SCINTIGRAPHY		US SENSITIVITY %
	positive	negative	positive	negative	
Rectum-sigmoid	30	2	32	0	30/32 (94%)
Descending	28	4	31	1	28/31 (90%)
Transverse	21	11	24	8	21/24 (88%)
Ascending	14	18	17	15	14/17 (82%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>93/104 (89%)</b>

Arienti V. et al, Am J Gastroenterol 1996  
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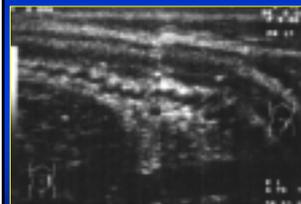
## High Resolution US in Ulcerative Colitis SENSITIVITY AND EXTENT OF INFLAMMATION

EXTENT	SPECIMEN	TRUE POSITIVE DIAGNOSIS		
		X-RAY	US	SC
Left Colon	1	1	1	1
Transverse Colon	3	2	3	3
Right Colon	12	9	10	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12/16 (75%)</b>	<b>14/16 (88%)</b>	<b>16/16 (100%)</b>

Arienti V. et al, Am J Gastroenterol 1996  
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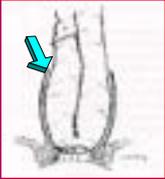
## ULCERATIVE COLITIS (US-Sc CORRELATION)



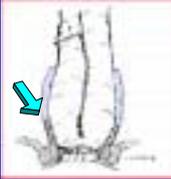
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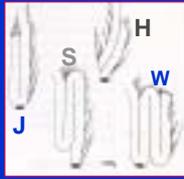
## Ulcerative Colitis Surgical Procedures History - II



Endorectal ileal pouch-anal anastomosis following colectomy and mucosal proctectomy



Ileo-pouch anal anastomosis (IPAA) following proctocolectomy (mechanical suture: 3 cm)



Different ileal pouch configurations

(Becker JM, Parodi JE. Total colectomy with the preservation of the anal sphincter. Surg Annual, 1989)

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## Results PDAI-US correlation

PDAI score	US score			Total
	0	1	2 3	
0	13	1	- -	14
1	4	10	2 -	16
2	-	1	3 -	4
3	-	-	1 2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6 2</b>	<b>37</b>

$T = 0.86, p < 0.001$   
Females:  $T = 0.93, p < 0.001$

\* Kendall T correlation test

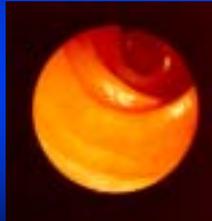
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## Pouch normal findings



US



Endoscopy

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## Pouchitis



US



Endoscopy

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## Diagnostic value of US detection of bowel wall thickening in IBD (232 patients)

- Sensitivity 90.3%
  - positive PV 95.5%
  - Specificity 88.4%
  - negative PV 92%
- Accuracy 90.5%**

*Schwerk et al, 1992*

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## US BOWEL WALL THICKENING (DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS)

- Crohn's disease
- Ulcerative colitis
- Colitis (non IBD)
  - Tuberculosis
  - Actinomycosis
  - Amyloidosis
  - Diverticulitis
- Vasculitis
- Tumour
  - primary/metastatic
  - lymphoma/sarcoma
  - carcinoid
- Bowel wall oedema
- Bowel wall bleeding

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## BENIGN / MALIGNANT DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

(“Target” analysis)

### BENIGN

- gradual thickening
- symmetric layers
- central lumen

### MALIGNANT

- abrupt thickening
- asymmetric layers
- eccentric lumen

**EXCEPTION: lymphoma**

*Di Candio et al AJR, 1981*

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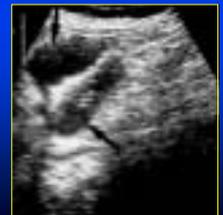
## DIFFERENTIAL US DIAGNOSIS BENIGN vs MALIGNANT LESIONS

(“TARGET” ANALYSIS)

### BENIGN



### MALIGNANT



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## DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

### CROHN'S DISEASE

- Wall thickening (++)
- Transmural thickening
- **Ileum, segmental lesions**
- **Fistulas, abscess, mesenteric fibro-fatty proliferation**

### ULCERATIVE COLITIS

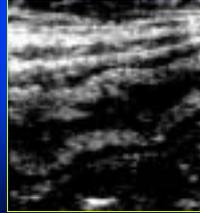
- Wall thickening (+ -)
- Superficial thickening
- **Rectum, continuous lesions**

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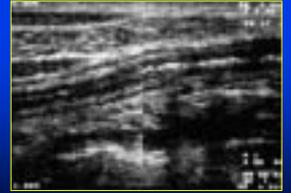


## DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

### CROHN'S DISEASE



### ULCERATIVE COLITIS



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## CROHN'S DISEASE

### IMAGING TECHNIQUES



*Digestive Diseases and Sciences, 1993*

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## BWT in Crohn's disease



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### Duodenal bulb stenosis in Crohn's disease



## ENDOSONOGRAPHY

- Detection of perianorectal abscesses and fistulas
- Evaluation of anal sphincters
- Differential diagnosis: Crohn's disease vs UC?
- Assessment of severity ?

### HYDROCOLONIC SONOGRAPHY (HCS) vs COLONOSCOPY AND TRANSABDOMINAL US IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF IBD

	Crohn's Disease	Ulcerative Colitis
<b>HCS</b>	39/41 (95%)	33/36 (91%)
<b>Colonoscopy</b>	41/41 (100%)	36/36 (100%)
<b>Abdominal US</b>	29/41 (71%)	22/36 (62%)

*Limberg et al, Am J Gastroenterol 1994*

## CONCLUSIONS

- TRANSABDOMINAL US
  - Established diagnostic role in CD
  - Useful in management of moderate/severe UC
- ENDOSONOGRAPHY
  - Important role in detection of perianorectal complications in CD



## CONCLUSIONS

- Doppler and color-doppler US
  - Seem to offer a non-invasive means of assessing disease activity
  - Need further investigations
- Hydrocolonic US
  - Promising but rather complicated

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US in IBD: [www.arianti-v.com](http://www.arianti-v.com) (Didattica e Formazione)

AIME:

[www.aime.it](http://www.aime.it)



Scuola SIUMB:

[www.arianti-v.com/ecografia](http://www.arianti-v.com/ecografia)

IV° Corso di Ecografia Clinica:

[www.unimediasrl.com/ecografia](http://www.unimediasrl.com/ecografia)

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