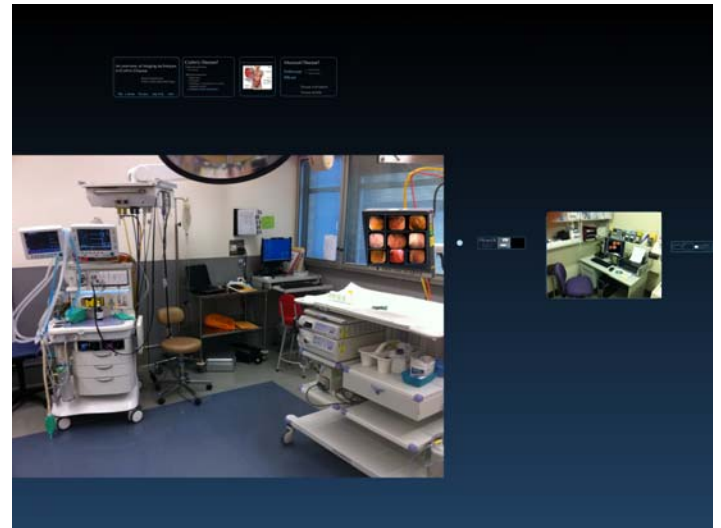
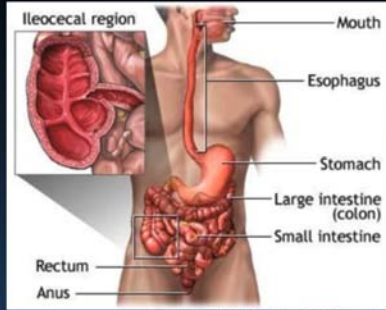


Crohn's Disease can affect any part of the GI tract



Mucosal Disease?

Endoscopy → Gastroscopy
→ Colonoscopy

Pillcam

Disease distribution

Disease activity

An overview of imaging techniques in Crohn's Disease

Jeremy Rosenbaum
Fellow, Dept Gastroenterology

Ella Latham Theatre, July 27th, 2011



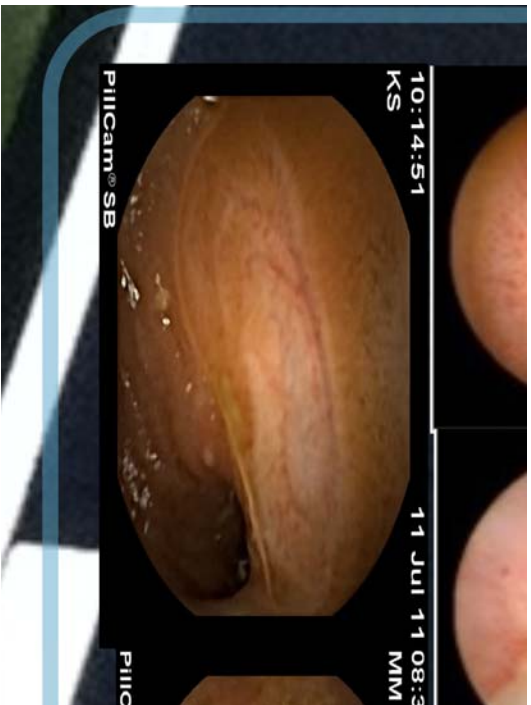
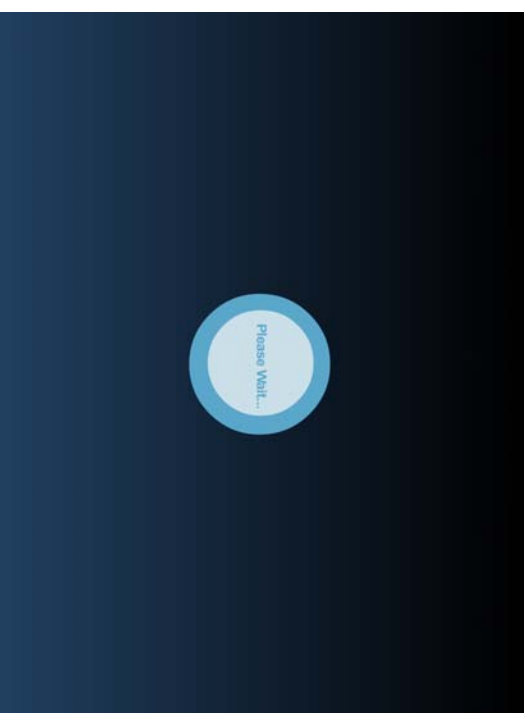
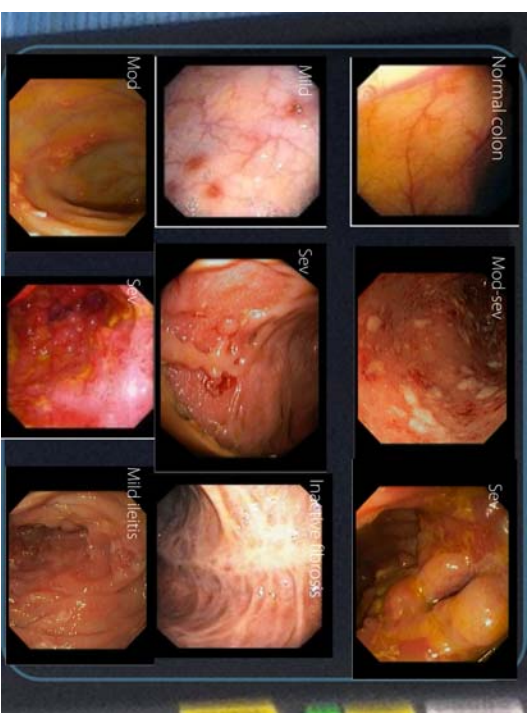
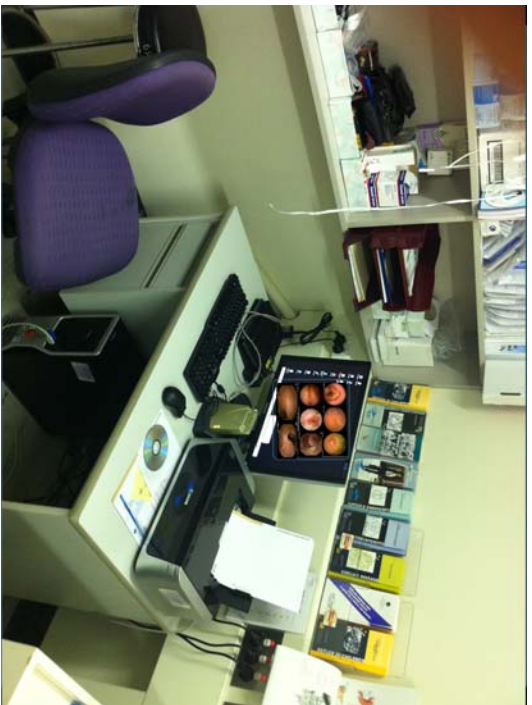
Crohn's Disease?

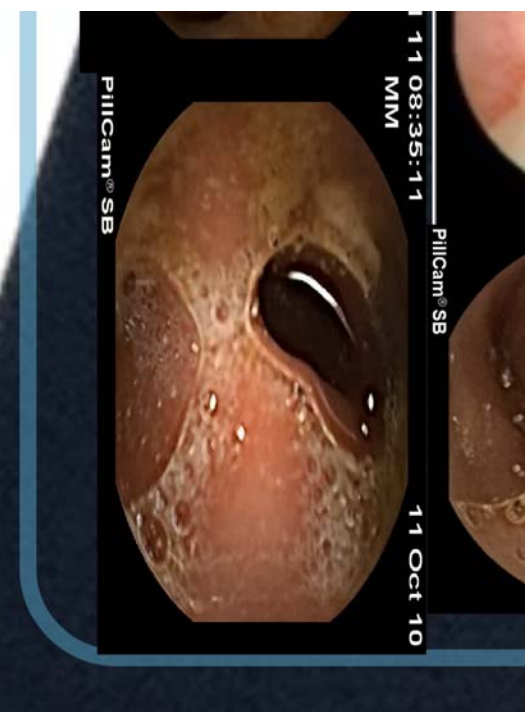
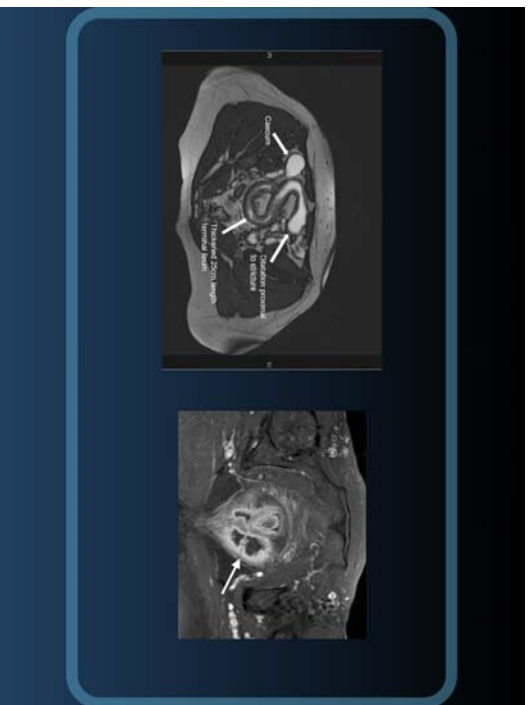
Subjective assessment

- Hx and Ex

Objective assessment

- Blood tests
- Stool tests
- Radiology - inflammation, strictures, abscesses, fistulas?
- Evidence of mucosal disease





Summary

- Numerous imaging modalities used in Crohn's Disease
- Technology is advancing our ability to monitor disease distribution and activity
- This will contribute to better disease treatment and outcomes

Non-invasive imaging techniques

- Plain XR
- Contrast Studies
- USS
- CT
- MRI

MRI

Advantages

- No radiation
- Differentiate active inflammation and fibrostenotic lesions
- Useful in detecting perianal abscesses and fistulas
- Increasingly useful in the detection of small bowel disease

Disadvantages

- Technical issues related to duration of study, cost, bowel preparation, difficulties in younger patients