

INFLUENCE OF AGE AND GENDER ON SACROILIAC JOINT SCINTIGRAPHY INDEX

Abstract: Many available procedures such as clinical testing and various imaging techniques do not make the diagnosis of sacroiliac joint disease easier. Quantitative scintigraphy is one of the attempts in improving the diagnosis of the joint disease by calculating the index. It calculates the index as the ratio between impulses acquired over differently selected parts of human skeleton. Study comprised 38 patients, 28 males and 10 females, who were referred to skeletal scintigraphy for various reasons, between the April and October 2001. The average male age was 68.35 ± 7.03 female 59.2 ± 13.9 years, respectively.

Two methods were employed to acquire SI index, one using oval ROI, the other using rectangular ROI. The results were analysed by multivariate regression analysis. The aim of the study was to determine if there was an influence of age or gender at the indexes in different methods on different positions. The results suggest that gender may have the influence if the index is calculated from average and total number of counts by method 1, using vertebral body cervical spine and left SI as ROI. If the SI index is obtained by method 2 age influences the indexes if latter are calculated over all ossis ilii/ right SI and left SI/ right SI.

Key words: sacroiliac joint, index, counts, skeleton.