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Summary

TRANSPERINEAL ULTRASOUND VS MRI IN PERIANAL CROHN'S DISEASE: A VALIDATED SCORE COMPARISON

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Colorectal | IBD

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Transperineal ultrasound showed substantial agreement with pelvic MRI for detecting active perianal Crohn's disease using the validated Magnifi-CD scoring system in a prospective study of 39 patients with 57 paired assessments.

KEY POINTS

- Mean Magnifi-CD scores were nearly identical between MRI (8.45, SD 5.55) and transperineal ultrasound (8.33, SD 5.25) with no significant difference ($p = 0.81$).
- Transperineal ultrasound demonstrated 90% sensitivity, 72% specificity, and 82% accuracy for identifying active disease (Magnifi-CD > 6), with substantial agreement with MRI ($\kappa = 0.637$).
- Active disease was detected in 32 examinations by MRI and 36 by transperineal ultrasound, with positive and negative predictive values of 80% and 85%, respectively.
- All 57 paired examinations were performed in a blinded fashion within 30 days at two IBD centers in Milan, with no treatment modifications between assessments.
- The adapted Magnifi-CD index for transperineal ultrasound maintained the original MRI weights and assessed the same six features: number of tracts, enhancement (by Colour Doppler), predominant features (by echogenicity), fistula length, extension, and inflammatory mass.

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