

consensus paper (16) suggests the administration of the contrast medium only in doubtful cases. In any case, some authors (17) agree that contrast enhanced MRI can improve detection of hyperemia and have a role in the characterization of the abscess by enhancing the capsule, while the fluid center remained non-enhanced. These inflammatory changes in the bone and soft tissues, and the presence of the abscess, are useful to distinguish infectious from non-septic inflammatory sacroiliitis.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, infectious sacroiliitis is a rare condition, not so easy to diagnose early. Nevertheless, it is important to know this disease and diagnose it early because of its increasing morbidity. MRI findings, furthermore, such as abscess of soft tissue, bone marrow edema and fluid in the joint space, are important pointers towards diagnosis of an infectious sacroiliitis, following confirmation by scintigraphy with marked leukocytes and blood culture, allowing the beginning of antibiotic therapy immediately.

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