



## REMARKS

### 1 Plain radiograph

- 1.1 Plain radiographs should be the initial imaging examination.
- 1.2 It is useful for staging the disorder from patchy sclerosis and subchondral lucency to collapse of the articular surface, dense bone sclerosis and fragmentation, degenerative changes.

### 2 Nuclear medicine

- 2.1 It is highly sensitive in detecting avascular necrosis with further improvement of its accuracy by the addition of single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT).

### 3 CT

- 3.1 CT detects avascular necrosis of hip earlier than plain radiographs but it is less sensitive than both MRI and bone scan.
- 3.2 Its major role is to determine the severity of secondary degenerative changes and the extent of femoral head collapse.

### 4 MRI

- 4.1 MRI is the preferred method for detection of early occult avascular necrosis. It is also useful for disease staging.
- 4.2 It detects avascular necrosis in the contralateral hip.
- 4.3 It also shows other possible causes of hip pain.

## REFERENCES

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