Diagnostic Accuracy of an MRI Protocol of the Knee Accelerated Through Parallel Imaging in Correlation to Arthroscopy

Diagnostische Genauigkeit eines mittels paralleler Bildgebung beschleunigten Knie-MRT-Protokolls in Korrelation zur Arthroskopie

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Key words
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ABSTRACT

Purpose Parallel imaging allows for a considerable shortening of examination times. Limited data is available about the diagnostic accuracy of an accelerated knee MRI protocol based on parallel imaging evaluating all knee joint compartments in a large patient population compared to arthroscopy.

Materials and Methods 162 consecutive patients with a knee MRI (1.5 T, Siemens Aera) and arthroscopy were included. The total MRI scan time was less than 9 minutes. Meniscus and cartilage injuries, cruciate ligament lesions, loose joint bodies and medial patellar plicae were evaluated. Sensitivity (SE), specificity (SP), positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV), as well as diagnostic accuracy were determined.

Results For the medial meniscus, the values were: SE 97 %, SP 88 %, PPV 94 %, and NPV 94 %. For the lateral meniscus the values were: SE 77 %, SP 99 %, PPV 98 %, and NPV 89 %. For cartilage injuries the values were: SE 72 %, SP 80 %, PPV 86 %, and NPV 61 %. For the anterior cruciate ligament the values were: SE 90 %, SP 94 %, PPV 77 %, and NPV 98 %, while all values were 100 % for the posterior cruciate ligament. For loose bodies the values were: SE 48 %, SP 96 %, PPV 62 %, and NPV 93 %, and for the medial patellar plicae the values were: SE 57 %, SP 88 %, PPV 18 %, and NPV 98 %.

Conclusion A knee MRI examination with parallel imaging and a scan time of less than 9 minutes delivers reliable results with high diagnostic accuracy.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Ziel Parallele Bildgebung ermöglicht eine deutliche Reduktion der Untersuchungszeit, allerdings gibt es kaum Daten über die diagnostische Genauigkeit eines auf der Basis paralleler Bildgebung beschleunigten Protokolls an einem größeren Patientengut, in dem alle Kniegelenksschichten im direkten Vergleich zur Arthroskopie als Goldstandard verglichen wurden.
Introduction

Knee MRI provides high accuracy for the detection of traumatic and degenerative internal knee injuries [1–8]. MRI is established in the clinical routine as a noninvasive method for evaluating acute knee trauma and for visualizing possible internal knee injuries. The clinical role of MRI in the evaluation of gonarthrosis is less clearly defined but it is frequently used to rule out loose joint bodies and unstable meniscus tears, for example in recurrent locking of the knee joint.

Technical advances in recent years have made it possible to quickly acquire high-resolution images. MRI systems with higher magnetic field strengths, high-performance gradients, and the use of multichannel coils and pulse sequences with parallel imaging and thus a shorter acquisition time are largely responsible for this [9–11]. During parallel imaging, raw data are acquired simultaneously via two or more receiver coils. By arranging the coil elements in the phase-encoding direction, the number of phase-encoding steps can be reduced thus accelerating the scan time. Faster MRI protocols are interesting from an economic standpoint and also minimize motion artifacts as a result of the shorter scan times. The disadvantages of the parallel acquisition technique are a reduced signal-to-noise ratio and possible artifacts in the case of an imperfect image reconstruction algorithm [12]. Previous studies analyzing the diagnostic value of an accelerated MRI protocol with parallel imaging for evaluating changes to the knee joint frequently used the conventional protocol as a reference standard [12–14].

The goal of this study is to determine the diagnostic value of a time-optimized MRI protocol using parallel imaging with a total scan time of less than 9 minutes compared to arthroscopy as the reference standard in patients with traumatic or degenerative knee problems.

Materials and Methods

Patient population

In total, 706 consecutive patients were examined with the time-optimized MRI protocol. 162 of these patients, including 97 men and 65 women with an age range of 17–77 years, subsequently underwent arthroscopy and were included in the study. Arthroscopy was performed between 35 and 39 days after the MRI examination. The indication for arthroscopy was derived from the MRI finding. In the case of a discrepancy between the MRI finding and the patient’s symptoms, the indication for arthroscopy was determined at the operator’s discretion.

The results of the arthroscopy procedures were retrospectively compared to the MRI findings. Compliance with ethical guidelines was ensured in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Due to the retrospective design and complete anonymization of the data, a formal application for approval from the ethics committee was not submitted and the written approval of the institutional review board (IRB) was not obtained.

MRI protocol

The examinations were performed on a 1.5 T MRI scanner (Magnetom Aera, Siemens Healthineers, Erlangen) using a 15-channel phased-array knee coil (TsxRx15 ChKnee from Siemens). A 4-sequence protocol with parallel imaging (GRAPPA, acceleration factor 2) and the parameters listed in detail in ▶ Tab. 1 were used. The scan time was <9 min.

Arthroscopy

All arthroscopy procedures were performed by an experienced trauma surgeon (approx. 700 arthroscopy procedures/year, in total approx. 16 000 arthroscopy procedures). The surgeon was not blinded to the results of the previously performed MRI examination. The joint was accessed ventrally (anterolateral and anteromedial access with a 30° angled lens). Per video transmission, the medial, lateral, intercondylar, and retropatellar compartments were examined and evaluated with respect to stability by means of a hook probe, and the condition of the menisci, cartilage and cruciate ligaments and the presence of medial patellar plicae and loose joint bodies in the above-mentioned compartments in relation to the radiological examination were documented preoperatively and postoperatively. After the diagnostic portion, the surgeon initiated therapeutic measures as necessary.
Evaluating the MRI scans

The knee MRI images acquired in the clinical routine were retro-
spectively evaluated by a board-certified radiologist with more
than 10 years of professional experience. This was a secondary
evaluation based on standardized criteria following the initial clin-
ical MRI finding. The menisci, cruciate ligaments, and articular
cartilage in all knee joint compartments and the presence of loose
joint bodies and medial patellar plicae were evaluated. The eva-
luator was blinded to the arthroscopic finding.

The menisci were evaluated on the basis of the diagnostic
criteria according to Nguyen [15] and De Smet [16]. A tear was
diagnosed according to the following criteria: Distortion of the
meniscus or a signal increase reaching the joint surface on at least
two images with a slice thickness of 3 mm. The scans did not have
to be consecutive. Two coronal scans, two sagittal scans, or also
one coronal scan and one sagittal scan were permissible. A single
image according to the indicated criteria or an intrameniscal sig-
nal increase not reaching the surface was evaluated as “no tear”.
Displaced meniscal fragments were considered a meniscus injury
and were thus classified as a “tear” even though a linear signal
increase reaching the surface on more than one image is not
always seen in such patients [16].

The stages of chondropathy were defined based on the classi-
fication system of Noyes [17], with grade 0 corresponding to nor-
mal physiological cartilage and grade 1 to a signal alteration of
morphologically intact cartilage. Grade 2A indicated a superficial
chondral defect ≤ 50% of the total chondral thickness, grade 2B
a deep chondral defect > 50% of the total chondral thickness and
grade 3 chondral lesion extending to the subchondral bone
(▶ Tab. 2). The surface expansion was not taken into considera-
tion in the classification system. Chondropathy was graded in 6
compartments: medial and lateral tibia, medial and lateral femur,
retropatellar and trochlear groove. If it was not possible to defini-
tively decide between two grades, the higher grade was always
selected (e.g. grade 1 – 2A = 2A).

Circumscribed discontinuity, the complete absence of a cruci-
ate ligament, abnormal signal intensity, a wavy contour or poor
delineation of the ligament fibers was evaluated as a cruciate liga-
ment tear. A partial cruciate ligament tear diagnosed on MRI was
classified as a “cruciate ligament tear” in the study since stability
cannot be determined based on MRI findings (▶ Tab. 3).

Loose joint bodies were considered to be present if at least one
loose joint body was detected on MRI.

A “radiologically symptomatic” plica was determined on MRI in
the case of the simultaneous presence of a plica and cartilage
damage in a typical location on the medial patellar facet.

The MRI findings regarding the menisci, cruciate ligaments,
loose joint bodies, and medial patellar plicae were evaluated again
with knowledge of the arthroscopy results in order to differentiate
method-related errors (e.g. structural lesion not shown on MRI)
from evaluation-based errors (e.g. finding visible on MRI but not
evaluated) in the indicated regions. However, the subsequently
acquired data did not affect the previously performed statistical
calculations.

Statistical analysis

The sensitivity (SE), specificity (SP), positive predictive value (PPV)
and negative predictive value (NPV) were determined with
respect to the detection of damage to the menisci, cruciate liga-
ments, and cartilage in all compartments and the presence of
loose joint bodies and medial patellar plicae. The accuracy was
expressed as the percentage of diagnoses correctly made on MRI
compared to arthroscopy.

A difference of up to one grade compared to the arthroscopic
finding was tolerated in the cartilage evaluation as a non-signifi-
cant deviation. A Wilcoxon signed rank test was additionally per-
duced to determine the correct grade of chondral damage. All

### Table 1 Imaging parameters for MRI sequences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imaging parameter</th>
<th>Sagittal PD TSE FS</th>
<th>Coronal PD TSE FS</th>
<th>Axial PD TSE FS</th>
<th>Sagittal PD TSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TR (msec)</td>
<td>3080</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TE (msec)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matrix size</td>
<td>323 × 384</td>
<td>358 × 448</td>
<td>314 × 448</td>
<td>285 × 320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field of view (mm)</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section thickness (mm)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voxel size (mm³)</td>
<td>0.5 × 0.5 × 3.5</td>
<td>0.2 × 0.2 × 3.5</td>
<td>0.4 × 0.4 × 3.5</td>
<td>0.5 × 0.5 × 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandwidth (Hz/Px)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo train length</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averages</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imaging time (min)</td>
<td>2:26</td>
<td>2:29</td>
<td>2:16</td>
<td>1:01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iPAT¹ grappa²</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Integrated parallel acquisition techniques.  
² Generalized autocalibrating partially parallel acquisitions.
Results

A detailed overview of the SE, SP, PPV, NPV and diagnostic accuracy of the shortened protocol regarding meniscus and cruciate ligament injuries, loose joint bodies and medial patellar plicae is provided in Table 4.

Menisci

93 % accuracy (300/324 correct diagnoses) was achieved with respect to the detection of meniscus injuries of the medial and lateral meniscus.

104 medial meniscus tears were detected by arthroscopy (prevalence 64 %). 101 of these were correctly detected on MRI, but 3 tears detected by arthroscopy could not be detected on MRI. Arthroscopy identified a lateral meniscus tear in 57 patients (prevalence 35 %). 44 of these tears were identified correctly on MRI (▶ Fig. 1), while 13 tears could not be diagnosed. When the MRI images were viewed again, all initially undetected medial meniscus tears still could not be identified despite knowledge of the arthroscopic findings. 3/13 undetected lateral meniscus tears were overlooked in the report.

Cruciate ligaments

Diagnostic accuracy of 97 % (313/324 correct diagnoses) was achieved for anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments. Arthroscopy detected 30 anterior cruciate ligament tears (prevalence 19 %). 27 of these were correctly identified on MRI (▶ Fig. 2) and there were 3 false-positive results. One patient had a posterior cruciate ligament tear (prevalence < 1 %) that was correctly visualized with MRI.

Loose joint bodies and medial patellar plicae

Arthroscopy identified loose joint bodies in 21 cases (prevalence 13 %). 10 of these were correctly visualized with MRI. Arthroscopy showed a medial patellar plica in 7 patients (prevalence 4 %), 4 of which were detected with MRI.

Cartilage

An overview of the SE, SP, overestimates and underestimates of the degree of chondropathy and the diagnostic accuracy of the shortened protocol with respect to cartilage damage in the individual compartments is provided in Table 5.

In total, the cartilage surface was correctly evaluated in 733/972 compartments (75 %) The degree of chondropathy was overestimated in 183 cases (19 %) and underestimated in 56 cases (6 %). The SE, SP, PPV, and NPV were 72 %, 80 %, 86 %, and 61 %, respectively.

The degree of chondropathy in the retropatellar compartment was correctly diagnosed in 100/162 cases (62 %) and was overestimated in 61 cases (38 %). The degree of cartilage damage was underestimated on MRI in only one patient (< 1 %).

The degree of chondropathy in the trochlear groove was correctly diagnosed in 135/162 cases (83 %), was overestimated in 15/162 cases (9 %), and was underestimated in 12/162 cases (7 %).

The degree of damage to the medial femoral joint surface was correctly classified in 131/162 cases (81 %). The degree of cartilage damage was overestimated in 25 cases (15 %) and was underestimated in 6 cases (4 %). The degree of damage to the lateral cartilaginous coating was correctly classified in 118/162 cases

Table 2  Chondropathic stages based on Noyes [17] for radiologists and surgeons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MRI Findings</th>
<th>Arthroscopy Findings</th>
<th>Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade 0</td>
<td>Without pathological findings</td>
<td>Without pathological findings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 1</td>
<td>Superficial signal increase</td>
<td>Localized softening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 2A</td>
<td>Superficial chondral damage ≤ 50 % of total chondral thickness</td>
<td>Massive fraying/maceration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 2B</td>
<td>Deep chondral damage &gt; 50 % of total chondral thickness</td>
<td>Grade 2A + chondral loss/chondral fissures/instabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>Chondral erosion of the subchondral bone</td>
<td>Chondral erosion of the subchondral bone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3  Findings of the cruciate ligament in radiologic (based on Robertson et al. [18]) and arthroscopic evaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MRI Findings</th>
<th>Arthroscopy Findings</th>
<th>Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade I</td>
<td>No tear</td>
<td>No tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;No tear of the cruciate ligament&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade II</td>
<td>Partial tear</td>
<td>Stable partial damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Tear of the cruciate ligament&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade III</td>
<td>Tear</td>
<td>Unstable in examination with hook probe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

statistical analyses were evaluated with a statistics program (SPSS Statistics, Version 20, SPSS Inc./ IBM, Chicago, IL).
was overestimated in 34 cases (21%), and was underestimated in 10 cases (6%).

The degree of damage to the medial tibial joint surface was correctly classified in 124/162 cases (77%) (Fig. 3). The degree of cartilage damage was overestimated in 28 cases (17%) and was underestimated in 6 cases (6%). The degree of chondropathy in the lateral compartment was correctly classified in 125/162 cases (77%), was overestimated in 20 cases (12%), and was underestimated in 17 cases (11%) (Figs. 4, 5).

**Discussion**

The data shown here prove that knee MRI with a total scan time of <9 minutes provides reliable results with high diagnostic value compared to arthroscopy. The SE and SP of 97% and 88%, respectively, for the detection of medial meniscus tears and of 77% and 99%, respectively, for the detection of lateral meniscus tears are comparable with the values specified in the literature. In a recently published metaanalysis regarding the diagnostic accuracy of MRI for the detection of meniscus tears, the SE and SP were 89% and 88%, respectively, for...
the medial meniscus and 78% and 95%, respectively, for the lateral meniscus [19]. In our study, the majority of undetected tears (13/16 = 81%), which were primarily small tears or the total extent of a more complex tear, were still not able to be detected upon reexamination of the MRI images despite knowledge of the arthroscopy findings. This can be explained by the type of primary method, since MRI visualizes the knee as a snapshot in a stationary state and arthroscopy allows functional exploration of an injury via hook probe examination. Linear meniscus tears or branches of the tear that are very fine and lie on top of one another are not detected by MRI, but hook probe examination can identify such tears.

Anterior cruciate ligament tears could be reliably diagnosed with an accuracy of 93%, an SE of 90%, and SP of 94% in our study. These results are comparable to those in the metaanalysis cited in section regarding menisci. An SE of 87% and an SP of 93% for anterior cruciate ligament tears is specified there [19].

The diagnosis of ‘radiologically symptomatic’ medial patellar plicae was only possible on a limited basis with the shortened protocol introduced here. Isolated ‘radiologically symptomatic’ medial patellar plicae were not present in our patient population but could be diagnosed as a co-pathology in the majority of cases (57%). The metaanalysis of Stubbings et al. [20] yielded an SE of 77% and an SP of 58% compared to the SE of 57% and SP of 88% achieved in our study. The reason for the limited ability to evaluate a medial patellar plica on MRI may be the non-standardized criteria used to diagnose medial patellar plicae. The arthroscopic classification system based on Sakakibara [21] that is generally accepted by radiologists and surgeons performing arthroscopy is primarily used for classification according to the size and position of a medial patellar plica. Characterization of a plica on the basis of its thickness does not correlate significantly with clinical symptoms [22]. The classification of ‘radiologically symptomatic’ plica with concomitant cartilage damage used in this study also did not provide reliable results.

In addition to the evaluation of ‘radiologically symptomatic’ plicae, the evaluation of cartilage damage on MRI continues to be a challenge independent of field strength [23, 24] as reflected by our results (SE 72% and SP 80%). Our values are slightly higher than those published by Kijowski et al. [25], who examined 100 patients on a 1.5T MRI scanner with a 5-sequence standard protocol (sagittal: Intermediate-weighted T2 FSE; coronal: Intermediate-weighted T1 FSE; transverse: T2 FSE) and a total scan time of 14:40 minutes. The SE for the detection of cartilage damage was 69% and the SP was 78%. The SE of our shortened protocol was comparable to a metaanalysis by Zhang et al. [24] (72% vs. 75%) but the SP was significantly lower (80% vs. 94%). The inclusion criteria of the metaanalysis are probably responsible for the comparatively lower values of the shortened protocol. Among other things, studies performed at 3T and containing 3D sequences were included so that these results can only be compared to our study results on a limited basis.

The literature contains only three publications [26–28] with studies comparable to our study using parallel imaging and arthroscopy as the gold standard, two of which were performed in the same patient population.
Maje et al. [26] examined 34 patients using SMASH (simultaneous acquisition of spatial harmonics) and only T2-weighted sequences. These sequences were compared with a conventional 5-sequence protocol (sagittal: T2 TSE FS; coronal: T1 TSE, T2 TSE FS; axial: T2 TSE FS) and arthroscopy as the gold standard. The total scan time when using SMASH was 6 minutes 38 seconds. The SE and SP for meniscus tears, anterior cruciate ligament tear, and cartilage defects were 100 %. Detailed evaluation of the articular cartilage was not performed. In addition to the low number of patients, this may be another reason for the high SE and SP.

In addition to Magee et al., Van Dyck et al. [27, 28] examined patients with parallel acquisition techniques and arthroscopy as the gold standard. This group examined 100 patients and compared their results with arthroscopy as the reference standard. As in our study, an acceleration factor of 2 was used in parallel imaging. The MRI protocol included 4 sequences (sagittal: T2 PD; coronal: T1, T2 PD FS; axial: T2 PD FS) with a total scan time of exactly 9 minutes.

The results were presented in 2 publications with one study addressing meniscus and anterior cruciate ligament injuries [27], and the other addressing cartilage damage [28]. The SE and SP were 93 % and 90 %, respectively, for the medial meniscus and 77 % and 99 %, respectively, for the lateral meniscus. Our results were comparable for the medial meniscus (SE 97 %, SP 88 %) and identical for the lateral meniscus (SE 77 %, SP 99 %). Van Dyck et al. specified an SE of 78 % and an SP of 100 % for anterior cruciate ligament injuries. Our study yielded a higher SE of 90 % with a slightly lower SP of 94 %. Van Dyck et al. specified an SE of 60 % and an SP of 96 % for the evaluation of articular cartilage. As in the case of the evaluation of the anterior cruciate ligament, our SE results are higher than these values (73 %) with a comparatively lower SP (80 %). The diagnostic accuracy for articular cartilage was 87 % in the study by van Dyck et al. and 75 % in our study. We explain this difference primarily with the relatively low SP in the evaluation of patellar cartilage changes. The degree of damage to an arthroscopically normal cartilaginous coating was often underestimated. The retrospective analysis showed that signal changes were incorrectly evaluated as surface defects.

Limitations of the study

The surgeon performing arthroscopy was not blinded to the results of the previously performed MRI examination. In the case of a clinical discrepancy between a normal MRI finding and a pathological clinical finding, the surgeon was free to perform arthroscopy. This was the case in only 3/162 patients (2 %) so that it does not affect the conclusions of this study.

A further limitation is that a direct sequence protocol comparison was not possible since scan times were only available on a limited basis.

“Diagnostic” arthroscopy to verify MRI findings was not performed for all 706 consecutive patients. This was not possible for ethical reasons. Moreover, the MRI data were evaluated by only one radiologist. However, since MRI findings are generated by “only” one radiologist in the clinical routine, our results can be effectively compared to the clinical routine.

Our patient population included both traumatic and degenerative injuries. A further differentiation in this regard was not performed in the present study which represents a limitation.

The protocol used in this study can only be applied on a limited basis for the dedicated evaluation of bone marrow infiltration by infectious or tumorous processes, since no T1 SE sequence was used. However, this would not result in any relevant differences regarding acquisition time.

A further main limitation is the classification based on Noyes [17] used by radiologists and surgeons performing arthroscopy to evaluate chondral damage. While radiologists use only the chondral thickness and signal homogeneity to assess chondral damage, surgeons performing arthroscopy can additionally evaluate the consistency of the cartilage via hook probe examination. However, this is only relevant for grade 1 lesions. In addition, the surface expansion of the cartilage damage was not recorded radiologically or arthroscopically.

Moreover, potentially clinically relevant changes to the subchondral bone were not evaluated on MRI, representing a limitation. These changes, especially osteochondral and subchondral fractures that are difficult or impossible to detect with arthroscopy, affect prognosis, particularly in a post-traumatic situation [29, 30].

The final limitation is the relatively long time period between MRI and arthroscopy, which, in principle, means that it is possible for additional pathologies that cannot be detected on MRI to have occurred in the meantime.

Conclusion

With the help of parallel imaging, the knee MRI protocol at 1.5 T presented in our study with a total scan time of < 9 minutes has high diagnostic value compared to arthroscopy and provides reliable results in the clinical routine.

**CLINICAL RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY**

A shortened protocol for knee joint MRI at 1.5 T with a total scan time < 9 minutes and parallel imaging has high diagnostic value compared to arthroscopy.

Compared to other studies, the shortened protocol yields comparable results for the menisci and cruciate ligaments. There is a tendency to overestimate the degree of damage when detecting chondral damage.

**Disclosure**

The present study was conducted in accordance with the requirements for receiving the academic title of ‘Dr. med.’.
Conflicts of Interest

Matthias Stefan May, Rolf Janka, Wolfgang Wuest and Michael Uder are part of the speakers’ bureau of Siemens AG, Michael Uder is part of the speakers’ bureau of Bracco Imaging GmbH.

References


