

Advanced Imaging of Inflammation in Knee Osteoarthritis

1. Increased perfusion in the epimetaphyseal bone, subchondral bone and bone marrow lesions is observed in unicompartmental knee osteoarthritis. – *This thesis*
2. Higher volumes of the infrapatellar fat pad and increased blood perfusion, as a surrogate marker of inflammation, are both not associated with patellofemoral pain. – *This thesis*
3. Elevated dynamic contrast-enhanced (DCE) MRI perfusion parameters within T2_{F5}-hyperintense infrapatellar fat pad regions in patients with osteoarthritis suggest an inflammatory pathogenesis in osteoarthritis, but not in patellofemoral pain and healthy subjects. – *This thesis*
4. Ultrasound has limited overall accuracy in detecting synovitis in knee osteoarthritis compared to contrast-enhanced MRI. – *This thesis*
5. qDESS synovitis images can differentiate between the synovial membrane and joint effusion. – *This thesis*
6. In short, “Osteoarthritis” means inflammation of the joint, while “Osteoarthrosis” means degeneration of the joint. – *Tanchev, Recon Review 2017*
7. Angiogenesis in osteoarthritis may contribute to both symptoms and disease progression. – *Walsh, Osteoarthr Cartil 2007*
8. Osteoarthritis in the knee can lead to so-called, ‘flares’, a sudden and temporary increase in joint pain and other symptoms. – *Parry, BMJ Open 2018*
9. Increased blood perfusion, which can be evaluated by DCE-MRI, has been considered a surrogate measure of inflammation for a variety of musculoskeletal tissues. – *Riis, Osteoarthr Cartil 2017*
10. Even in the early stages of knee osteoarthritis, synovitis plays an important role in the perception of symptoms. – *Benito, Ann Rheum Dis 2005*
11. We were right we were giving. That’s how we kept what we gave away. – *Neil Young*