

- A 20-year-old patient
- Dorsal and lumbar pain that worsens during the night
- Sacroiliac tenderness with pain during lateral pelvic compression

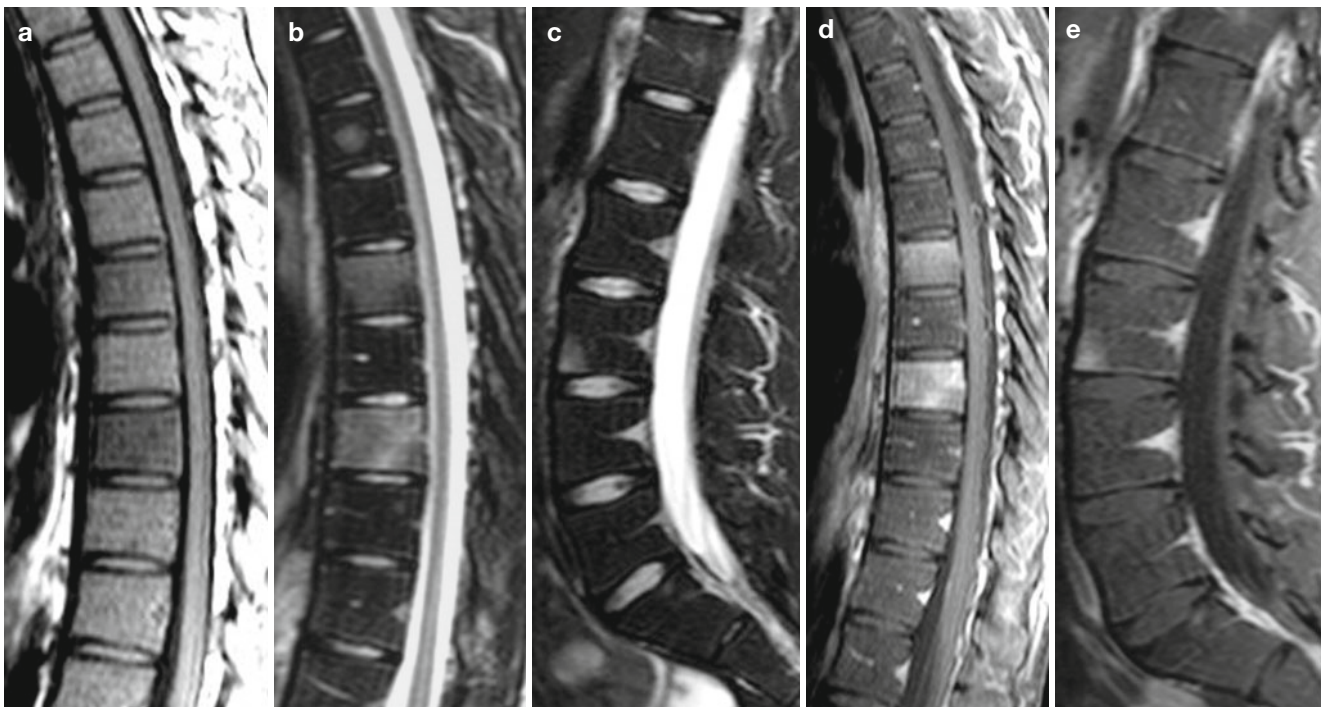


Fig. 1 Sagittal TSE T1-weighted image (a), sagittal TSE T2-weighted images with fat saturation (b–c), sagittal SE T1-weighted images with fat saturation following the administration of contrast medium (d–e). These images show low signal (a) and increased signal (b) of T5 and T7 vertebral

bodies and anterior corner of L3 (c), indicating edema of the bone marrow; after contrast medium administration, note enhancement of the same lesions indicating active inflammation of the vertebral bodies (d–e)

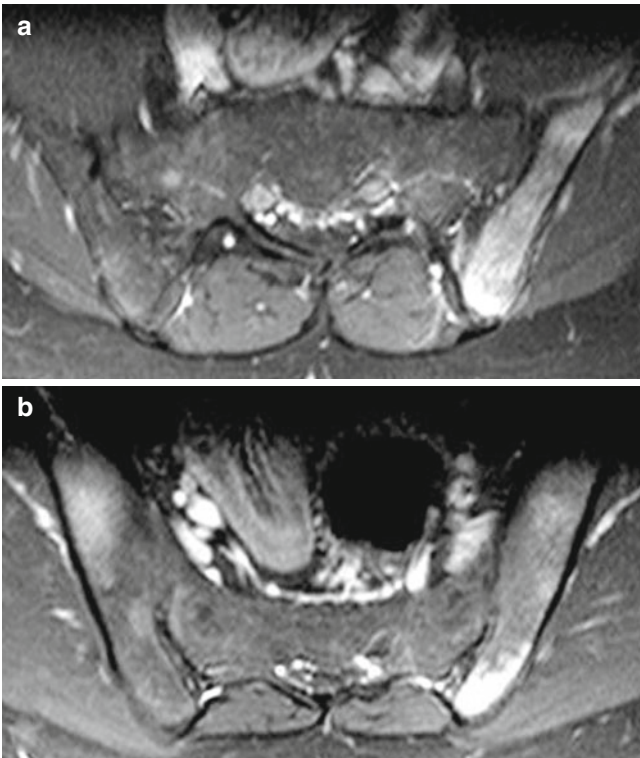


Fig. 2 Axial SE T1-weighted images with fat saturation following the administration of contrast medium (**a, b**): asymmetric acute inflammation of both joints (**b**), more evident on the left (**a-b**)

Follow-up after 12 months of TNF-blocker therapy

Fig. 3 Sagittal TSE T2-weighted images with fat saturation (**a–b**), sagittal SE T1-weighted images with fat saturation following the administration of contrast medium (**c–d**), and axial SE T1-weighted images with fat saturation following the administration of contrast medium (**e–f**). These images

show the absence of bone marrow edema (**a–b**) and absence of contrast enhancement of the spine (**c–d**) and sacroiliac joints (**e–f**), indicating the resolution of the acute inflammatory lesions