



# Encouraging MSK imaging research towards clinical impact is a necessity: opinion paper of the European Society of Musculoskeletal Radiology (ESSR)

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## Abstract

Radiology has not been spared in recent economic crises with a substantial reduction in the turnover of imaging equipment. These problems are exacerbated by increasing demand for healthcare across Europe. Therefore, using existing radiological services while rigorously following evidence-based guidelines might improve patient care. Thus, diagnostic pathways should be assessed not only for technical and diagnostic performance but also for their impact on medical and social outcome. In this paper, we report the advice of the Research Committee of ESSR on how we may guide musculoskeletal radiological research towards studies that have useful clinical impact. The ESSR Research Committee intends to encourage research with potential to influence treatment, patient outcome, and social impact.

## Key Points

- *Research in medical imaging has the potential to improve human health.*
- *High-level studies have the potential to place radiology at the pinnacle of quality in evidence-based practice.*
- *The ESSR Research Committee intends to encourage research with potential to influence treatment, patient outcome, and social impact.*

**Keywords** Research · Diagnosis · Healthcare

## Abbreviations

ESR European Society of Radiology

ESSR European Society of Musculoskeletal Radiology

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Radiology has not been spared in recent economic crises with a substantial reduction in the turnover of imaging equipment [1]. These problems are exacerbated by increasing demand for healthcare across Europe. New developments in medical sciences and technology combine with an aging population to increase overall demand [1]. Current provision of imaging does not seem sustainable and practice is likely to be modified in the next few years. However, it is not axiomatic that these changes will lead to worse outcome. For example, there are many areas of medicine where not testing, not imaging, and not treating could result in better health outcomes [2]. Indeed, providing more services has not implied a direct improvement of health measures in some areas [3]. Thus, diagnostic pathways should be assessed not only for technical and diagnostic performance but also for their impact on medical and social outcome. John R. Thornbury advocated this concept in 1994, suggesting that radiologists should have a strong commitment not only in technology assessment but also in outcome research [4]. This should include a multidisciplinary approach involving the referring physicians and other key personnel in the research [4,

**Table 1** Hierarchy of studies on diagnostic tests. From reference [4] and from Sardanelli F, Di Leo G (2008) *Biostatistics for radiologists*. Springer, Milan, pp. 165–179

Level	Parameters under investigation
6. Societal impact	Benefit–cost and cost-effectiveness analysis from a social perspective
5. Patient outcomes	Fraction of patients improved with the test compared with that of those improved without the test; difference in morbidity between the patients with the test and those without the test; gain in quality-adjusted life years (QALYs) obtained by the patients with the test compared with those without the test
4. Therapeutic impact	Fraction of patients for whom the test is judged useful for treatment planning or for whom the treatment planning is modified on the basis of the information supplied by the test
3. Diagnostic impact	Fraction of patients for whom the test is judged useful for rendering the diagnosis or for whom the diagnosis is substantially modified after the test; positive and negative likelihood ratios
2. Diagnostic performance	Sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and receiver operator characteristic (ROC) analysis; intraobserver, interobserver, and interstudy reproducibility
1. Technical performance	Gray-scale range; modulation transfer function; sharpness; spatial resolution, in-plane (line pairs per mm, pixel size) and through-the-plane (slice thickness), integrated in voxel size; signal-to-noise ratio; contrast resolution (contrast-to-noise ratio); time resolution (images/s), etc.

5]. The mission and vision of the European Society of Musculoskeletal Radiology (ESSR) describes the development, distribution, and cost-effective implementation of state-of-the-art radiological concepts to benefit patients [6, 7].

In this paper, we present the opinion of the Research Committee of ESSR considering how we may guide musculoskeletal radiological research towards studies with an added clinical value.

According to Medina and Blackmore, only a third of imaging practice is supported by scientific evidence [8]. Other authors estimate that well-conducted randomized controlled trials, meta-analyses, or systematic reviews are available for less than 10% of standard imaging procedures [9, 10]. An internal analysis of the ESSR 2008–2016 annual meetings concluded that most musculoskeletal radiological research falls into the two lower levels of the Thornbury scale

(Tables 1 and 2). Not surprisingly, only a few studies were likely to influence therapy, patient outcome, or social impact. The Thornbury scale is a one-way logical chain where a positive effect at any level generally implies a positive effect at lower levels but not vice versa [10]. Consequently, a new diagnostic technology with a positive impact on patient outcome may have better technical and diagnostic performances compared with standard technology. Conversely, there is no certainty that a radiologic test with a higher diagnostic performance results in better patient outcome [8–10]. The strong potential of musculoskeletal radiology to have clinical impact is demonstrated by those studies on interventional techniques or procedures (Tables 3 and 4). Interventional radiology has a pivotal role in patient care.

Indeed, the importance on patients' impact of musculoskeletal radiology may have been underestimated in the

**Table 2** Number of abstracts according to the modified Thornbury scale per year

Year of ESSR congress	Total number of abstracts	1. Technical performance	2. Diagnostic performance	3. Diagnostic impact	4. Therapeutic impact	5. Patient outcomes	6. Social Impact
2008	35	14 (40%)	11 (31%)	2 (6%)	7 (20%)	1 (3%)	–
2009	37	20 (54%)	10 (27%)	5 (15%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	–
2010	42	20 (48%)	13 (31%)	3 (7%)	6 (14%)	–	–
2011	25	13 (52%)	11 (44%)	–	–	1 (4%)	–
2012	48	15 (31%)	25 (52%)	8 (17%)	–	–	–
2013	40	18 (45%)	12 (30%)	2 (5%)	8 (20%)	–	–
2014	48	25 (52%)	11 (23%)	3 (6%)	9 (19%)	–	–
2015	30	15 (50%)	6 (20%)	5 (17%)	4 (13%)	–	–
2016	29	21 (73%)	7 (24%)	1 (3%)	–	–	–
Total	334	161 (48%)	106 (32%)	29 (9%)	35 (10%)	3 (1%)	–

**Table 3** Distribution of level 4 and level 5 abstracts according to radiological technique used. Note that when more than one technique was used, one point was assigned to each of the technique involved. For this reason, the sum of the values reported in this table is higher than those reported in Table 2

Technique	Level of modified Thornbury scale	
	4. Therapeutic impact	5. Patient outcomes
Ultrasound	18	1
Magnetic resonance imaging	3	
Computed tomography	6	1
Interventional procedures (US + CT + x-ray)	30	3*
Others (tomosynthesis, PET-MRI, PET-CT, fluoroscopy, etc.)	4	1

\*Level 5 abstracts were related to interventional procedures

past, having probably been considered lower than that in other life-threatening conditions. However, there are quite a few areas of musculoskeletal radiology that deserve special attention. One topic of high interest is certainly sarcopenia, which is a chronic condition characterized by progressive loss of skeletal muscle mass typically occurring with aging [11]. The clinical implication of this condition is tremendous, as it has been estimated to affect over 32 million people in the European Union by 2045, with 22.3% prevalence among elderly. Sarcopenia leads both to muscle weakness (and in turn to increased fracture risk) and increased morbidity and mortality in patients undergoing surgery, thus representing a high societal burden. In this setting, radiological research has the chance of playing a major role, especially in finding a reliable, non-invasive method for opportunistic screening of this silent disease [12] with both conventional and non-conventional methods [13]. Another very important field of action is represented by osteoarthritis, affecting more than 24 million people in the USA with prevalence increasing with aging population. Patients do not die from osteoarthritis, but joint pain, which is the most common symptom, leads to major disability, reduced mobility, and ultimately an increase of major cardiovascular events [14]. In this setting, musculoskeletal radiology may play a central role, finding quick and inexpensive methods to detect joint damage even before it becomes clinically evident. These are

only two examples of how musculoskeletal radiology may really make the difference in patients' outcome.

The spectrum of ESSR research to date demonstrates a need to balance technical and “impact” research, especially when financial and human resources are limited. We are aware that high-level studies are time- and resource-consuming when compared with simpler investigations, but they have the potential to put radiology at the upper end of quality in evidence-based practice. However, the traditional concept that randomized controlled trials are one of the best methods to yield valid scientific evidence is being questioned [15] and we should keep an open mind.

Current European financial limitations are likely to restrict new technology and the radiology research may be better directed to the study of therapeutic impact, patient outcome, and social impact in an environment where there is a reduction in provision of new techniques. There is the potential to arrange and coordinate fixed protocol long-term studies of technical advances. The European Community has assigned some resources to the assessment of “the effectiveness of existing healthcare interventions in the adult population” through the Horizon 2020 Working Programme [16]. The goal of the European Commission is to address many challenges to society through more effective prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Thus, the ESSR Research Committee intends to encourage research with potential to influence treatment, patient outcome, and social impact.

**Table 4** Overview of abstracts related to interventional procedures

	Level of modified Thornbury scale						
	Total number of abstracts	1 Technical performance	2. Diagnostic performance	3. Diagnostic impact	4. Therapeutic impact	5. Patient outcomes	6. Social impact
Interventional procedures	73	15 (21%)	9 (12%)	16 (22%)	30 (41%)	3 (4%)	–

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## Compliance with ethical standards

**Guarantor** The scientific guarantor of this publication is Alberto Stefano Tagliafico.

**Conflict of interest** The authors of this manuscript declare no relationships with any companies, whose products or services may be related to the subject matter of the article.

**Statistics and biometry** No complex statistical methods were necessary for this paper.

**Informed consent** Approval from the institutional committee was not required because this study does not involve human subjects.

**Ethical approval** Institutional Review Board approval was not required because this study does not involve human subjects.

## Methodology

- observational
- multicenter study

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