

Diagnostic Imaging for Multiple Myeloma

Technique	Purpose
Bone Density Test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detecting Osteopenia and Osteoporosis
Magnetic Resonance Imagine (MRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More sensitive than x-rays - Used when vertebral compression fracture or spinal cord compression is suspected - Can detect edema and fluid surrounding active vertebral bone disease and marrow and soft tissue involvement
Positron-emission tomography / computed tomography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Useful in assessing presence of lytic bone lesions and detecting occult plasmacytomas - useful after therapy to rule out residual focal lesions
Skeletal Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skeletal x-rays used to detect lytic bone lesions and bone fractures and in staging of multiple myeloma, particularly for patients unable to access more advanced methods
Whole Body Low Dose CT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used to detect lytic bone lesions and bone fractures - Also used in staging of multiple myeloma

Based on information from Durie, 2006; Roodman, 2008; Miceli, 2011; Moulopoulos, 2018.