Western University Scholarship@Western

Bone and Joint Institute

1-1-2015

Diagnostic accuracy of ultrasonography, MRI and MR arthrography in the characterisation of rotator cuff disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Jean Sébastien Roy Université Laval

Caroline BraÃn Université Laval

Jean Leblond Université Laval

François Desmeules Hopital Maisonneuve-Rosemont

Clermont E. Dionne Université Laval

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/boneandjointpub

Part of the Medicine and Health Sciences Commons

Citation of this paper:

Roy, Jean Sébastien; BraÃn, Caroline; Leblond, Jean; Desmeules, François; Dionne, Clermont E.; MacDermid, Joy C.; Bureau, Nathalie J.; and Frémont, Pierre, "Diagnostic accuracy of ultrasonography, MRI and MR arthrography in the characterisation of rotator cuff disorders: A systematic review and metaanalysis" (2015). *Bone and Joint Institute*. 897. https://ir.lib.uwo.ca/boneandjointpub/897

Authors

Jean Sébastien Roy, Caroline BraÃn, Jean Leblond, François Desmeules, Clermont E. Dionne, Joy C. MacDermid, Nathalie J. Bureau, and Pierre Frémont



Diagnostic accuracy of ultrasonography, MRI and MR arthrography in the characterisation of rotator cuff disorders: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Jean-Sébastien Roy,^{1,2} Caroline Braën,^{2,3} Jean Leblond,² François Desmeules,^{3,4} Clermont E Dionne,^{1,5} Joy C MacDermid,⁶ Nathalie J Bureau,⁷ Pierre Frémont^{1,5}

ABSTRACT

► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/ bjsports-2014-094148).

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

Correspondence to

Dr Jean-Sébastien Roy, Centre interdisciplinaire de recherche en réadaptation et en intégration sociale (CIRRIS), 525, boulevard Wilfrid-Hamel, local H-1710, Quebec, Canada G1M 2S8: jean-sebastien.roy@rea.ulaval.ca

Received 15 August 2014 Revised 9 January 2015 Accepted 14 January 2015 Published Online First 12 February 2015





CrossMark



Background Different diagnostic imaging modalities, such as ultrasonography (US), MRI, MR arthrography (MRA) are commonly used for the characterisation of rotator cuff (RC) disorders. Since the most recent systematic reviews on medical imaging, multiple diagnostic studies have been published, most using more advanced technological characteristics. The first objective was to perform a meta-analysis on the diagnostic accuracy of medical imaging for characterisation of RC disorders. Since US is used at the point of care in environments such as sports medicine, a secondary analysis assessed accuracy by radiologists and nonradiologists.

Methods A systematic search in three databases was conducted. Two raters performed data extraction and evaluation of risk of bias independently, and agreement was achieved by consensus. Hierarchical summary receiver-operating characteristic package was used to calculate pooled estimates of included diagnostic studies. Results Diagnostic accuracy of US, MRI and MRA in the characterisation of full-thickness RC tears was high with overall estimates of sensitivity and specificity over 0.90. As for partial RC tears and tendinopathy, overall estimates of specificity were also high (>0.90), while sensitivity was lower (0.67–0.83). Diagnostic accuracy of US was similar whether a trained radiologist, sonographer or orthopaedist performed it.

Conclusions Our results show the diagnostic accuracy of US, MRI and MRA in the characterisation of fullthickness RC tears. Since full thickness tear constitutes a key consideration for surgical repair, this is an important characteristic when selecting an imaging modality for RC disorder. When considering accuracy, cost, and safety, US is the best option.

INTRODUCTION

Shoulder pathology is common and associated with substantial functional limitations that increase with age.¹ Disorders of the rotator cuff (RC) tendons constitute the most common group of pathologies of the shoulder.² RC disorders are of multifactorial origin and may result in a progressive degeneration of the RC tendons.³ Knowledge of the integrity of the RC tendons in an episode of subacromial pain is an important factor to consider in treatment decision-making (surgical vs conservative management),⁴ and clinicians use a variety of diagnostic tests to detect RC disorders and to define the extent of damage. Medical imaging technologies, such as ultrasonography (US), MRI and MR

arthrography (MRA) provide clinically useful information that can help establish the proper treatment plan.⁵

Several systematic reviews have been published on the diagnostic accuracy of medical imaging for the characterisation of RC disorders.⁵⁻¹¹ However, since the publication of the last systematic reviews, $5 \ 10 \ 11$ more than 10 diagnostic studies, mostly with sound methodology, have been published, most of them using more advance technology and technique, such as devices with higher frequency transducers for US and higher field strength magnets for MRA and MRI. Also, a recent statistical package, the hierarchical summary receiver-operating characteristic (HSROC) has been proposed to optimise the realisation of meta-analyses on the accuracy of diagnostic tests.¹² This statistical approach enables the calculation of pooled estimates of the sensitivity and specificity of a test and provides a mechanism to provide more precise estimates of the diagnostic accuracy of different imaging methods.

When new data are available, as it is currently, a meta-analysis is warranted to determine if these new data have an impact on the diagnostic accuracy of a given tool. Especially since technology and technique have been improving over the years for imaging modalities, and that a recent statistical package has been shown to optimise meta-analyses.

Another aspect of musculoskeletal imaging modalities that have changed recently is the increase use of US at the point of care in environments such as sport medicine.¹³ In fact, nonradiologists such as specialists in physical medicine, rheumatology, orthopaedic and family medicine are currently using US during physical examinations.¹⁴ However, given the user-dependent nature of US, health professionals must make sure that they possess the competence and training before using it. Therefore, a synthesis of the literature is also needed to determine if the diagnostic accuracy of US is similar when non-radiologists and radiologists use this technology.

The primary objective of this study was to perform a systematic review with a meta-analysis on the diagnostic accuracy of US, MRI and MRA for the characterisation of tendinopathy, partial thickness RC tears and full-thickness RC tears in individuals with shoulder pain. Secondary objectives were to compare the accuracy of these imaging modalities depending on the inclusion criteria of participants in the studies, as well as regarding the technological characteristics of the



equipment used in the included studies. Finally, since US is used at the point of care, another secondary analysis was to assess the diagnostic accuracy by radiologists and non-radiologists.

METHODS

The presentation of this systematic review follows recommendations of PRISMA.¹⁵

Search methods for eligible studies

Searches for eligible articles were conducted in Medline, Embase and CINHAL databases from their date of inception to December 2013 using the following search strategy:

«Shoulder joint»[MeSH] OR « Shoulder impingement syndrome » OR « Subacromial impingement » OR «Rotator cuff»[MeSH] OR ((Bursitis[MeSH] OR Tendinopathy[MeSH]) AND shoulder) OR «Shoulder pain»[MeSH] OR Shoulder

AND

« Diagnostic imaging »[MeSH] OR Ultrasound OR Ultrasono* OR Sonograph* OR MRI OR « magnetic resonance imaging » OR MRA OR « magnetic resonance arthrography »

AND

«Sensitivity and specificity»[MeSH] OR «Diagnostic accuracy» OR «Diagnostic value» OR Accuracy OR Reliability OR « diagnostic efficiency»

This search strategy was adapted to each database. Reference lists of retrieved studies and previous systematic reviews were also searched to identify additional relevant publications.

Eligibility criteria

Articles were included if they met the following inclusion criteria: (1) included adult participants with shoulder pain; (2) used MRI, MRA or US as index test, and surgery (arthroscopy or open surgery) as reference standard; (3) reported on diagnostic accuracy of medical imaging for the characterisation of an RC disorder (tendinitis/tendinosis/tendinopathy (subacromial impingement syndrome), full or partial RC tears). For the purpose of this study, all imaging findings used in the selected studies to qualify RC abnormalities other than RC tears will be referred to as 'tendinopathy'. For the meta-analysis, only articles that published a 2×2 table or included data that allowed the construction of a 2×2 table were included.

Data extraction and risk of bias evaluation

Data were extracted for participants' characteristics, index test used including specific equipment's characteristics, reference standard (who administered the tests, time between the tests). Data on diagnostic accuracy were also extracted. A first reader extracted the data. A second reader then corroborated or completed it if data were missing.

The risk of bias was evaluated for each article with the QUADAS 2 (Quality Assessment Tool for Diagnostic Accuracy Studies) that evaluates four domains that may bias the results.¹⁶ The first one is *Patient selection* (participants recruited consecutively or selected randomly). Participants included in the study had to represent a large spectrum of conditions that included the target condition, but was not restrained to it. Thus, studies were scored as having a high risk of bias when only participants strongly suspected of having RC disorders were considered. The second domain relates to bias that could be introduced by the *Index test* (blinding when interpreting the index test, clear description of the diagnostic thresholds). The third domain

refers to the *Reference standard* or 'gold standard' (as near as possible to perfect accuracy, interpreted without the results of the index test). The last domain is the *Flow and timing* (patient retention, time period between index test and reference standard). A study was scored as having a high risk of bias for this domain when the interval between the index test and the reference standard was more than 30 days.¹⁷ Two raters independently evaluated each article with the QUADAS 2. After the independent evaluation, the pair of raters met to discuss the article. Each specific domain was openly discussed to reach consensus. A preconcensus inter-rater agreement was calculated for each specific domain with the κ statistic.

Statistical analyses

Data were analysed with V.3.0.2 of the R statistical software (http://www.r-project.org/). The HSROC package was used to calculate overall pooled estimates of the included diagnostic studies by taking into account the between-study and withinstudy variability.¹² This routine, based on Bayesian rules, estimates the overall sensitivity (Sn) and specificity (Sp) for a group of studies and produces a ROC curve with confidence and credible intervals. The classical confidence interval (CI) presumes that differences in Sn and Sp between studies are caused only by a statistical instability related to sampling or measurement errors. All estimates would turn around a unique value of Sn and a unique value of Sp. In reality, for a same technique, Sn and Sp may vary in time, with different populations, with different operators or any other relevant conditions that change the nature of the test. Across different conditions, Sn and Sp could fluctuate among a range of values that reflect a change in reality rather than a statistical instability. The credible intervals delimit how the reality of Sn and Sp could fluctuate for reasons other than sampling or measurement errors. In this context, the CI adds to the credible interval the uncertainty caused by the sampling and measurement errors. The credible interval lies within the CI. Heterogeneity was explored graphically with forest plot. Positive (LR+) and negative (LR-) likelihood ratios were calculated from the overall Sn and Sp.¹⁸ However, confidence and credible intervals could not be calculated for likelihood ratios.

Data on diagnostic accuracy of MRI, MRA and US were pooled for (1) full or partial RC tears, (2) full RC tears only, (3) partial RC tears only and (4) tendinopathy. Thereafter, for each of these categories, meta-analyses were performed for studies with a high risk of bias for the participant selection domain of the QUADAS 2 and studies with a low risk of bias on the same domain. Meta-analyses were also performed for equipment characteristics (US frequency ≤ 7.5 MHz or > 7.5 MHz; MRI field strength ≤ 1.5 T or 3 T) and regarding the professionals who performed the index test (only for US studies since MRI and MRA are interpreted by radiologists in the included studies).

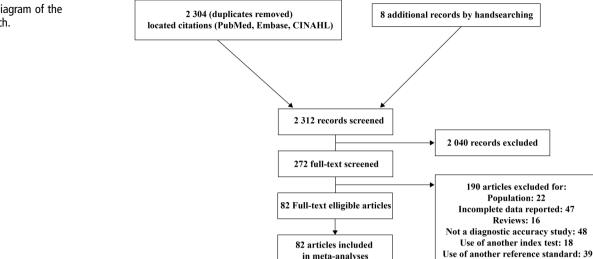
RESULTS

Search results and selected articles

Searches resulted in 2304 citations (duplicates removed). Two evaluators screened the titles and abstracts for eligible articles. Two hundred and sixty-four articles were accepted for full review, while 2040 were excluded by consensus. In addition, eight articles were obtained from reference list of selected results and previous reviews, for a total of 272 articles eligible for full review. Of these articles, 82 reached eligibility for meta-analysis (47 for US, 29 for MRI and 21 for MRA; figure 1, see online supplementary appendix 1).

2 040 records excluded Reviews: 16

Figure 1 Flow diagram of the bibliographic search.

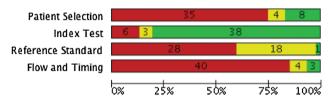


Risk of bias assessment of the included studies

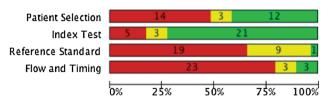
For the risk of bias evaluation, the two raters were fairly concordant, with average κ inter-rater ranging from 0.33 to 0.64.

The evaluation of the risk of bias shows recurrent sources of bias on three of the four items of the QUADAS 2 tool (figure 2). The first item, participant selection, was rated as a high risk of bias in 61% of the studies; meaning that in most studies, a preselection of participants was made. The third item, related to the reference standard, has also been frequently rated as a high risk of bias given that the surgeons were often aware of the results of imaging tests before the surgery. Considering the invasive nature of the reference standard, this is understandable as it would have

A Studies on ultrasonography accuracy



B Studies on magnetic resonance imaging accuracy



C Studies on magnetic resonance arthrography accuracy

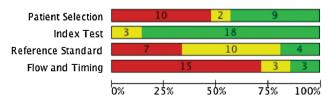


Figure 2 Risk of bias assessment of included studies using the QUADAS 2 tool. For the 3 imaging modalities (A–C), each bar shows the number and percentage of studies with a high (red), intermediate (yellow) and low (green) risk of bias for the 4 categories of QUADAS 2 tool.

been unethical for surgeons to operate blindly as to the condition of the patient. The last item, flow and timing, has also often been evaluated as a high risk of bias. This is due to the fact that in most studies, the interval of time between the index test and the reference standard exceeded 30 days. The second item of the QUADAS was the one with the lowest risk of bias given that a clear description of the diagnostic threshold and of the standardised procedure for the index test was provided.

Diagnostic accuracy of imaging modalities for any type of RC tears

Pooled data for all included studies

Results indicate an equivalent performance of the three imaging modalities (US, MRI and MRA) in the diagnosis of full or partial RC tears considered together (Sn: 0.90 to 0.91; Sp: 0.86 to 0.90; table 1A; figure 3). The credible intervals of the overall estimates of Sn and Sp of the MRA were larger than those of MRI and US, probably because of the smaller number of studies that evaluated MRA.

Secondary analysis based on the risk of bias in patient selection The overall Sn of the group of studies with a high risk of bias in patient selection was substantially higher than the group of studies with a low risk for MRA (Sn: 0.93 and 0.83, respectively) and US (Sn: 0.93 and 0.76, respectively; table 1B). For MRA, the Sp analyses show that the group of studies with a high risk of bias has a substantially higher value compared to the low risk of bias studies (Sp: 0.95 and 0.73, respectively).

Secondary analysis regarding equipment characteristics

In most studies on the diagnostic accuracy of US, a transducer frequency equal or lower to 7.5 MHz was used, while 12 studies used a transducer frequency higher than 7.5 MHz (table 1C). The diagnostic accuracy based on the transducer frequency used was similar for the overall Sn or Sp.

In MRI studies, a 1.5 T or less density was mostly used, while two studies used a density of 3.0 T. Despite the wide credible intervals for the 3.0 T studies, overall Sn and Sp of both groups were similar. This was also true for MRA studies.

Secondary analysis regarding the specialist performing the US examination

The meta-analyses showed a similar diagnostic accuracy of US when the examination was performed by a trained radiologist or

Table 1 Overall Sn and Sp of US, MRI and MRA in the characterisation of full-thickness or partial-thickness RC tears

	(A) Full or partial rotat	(A) Full or partial rotator cuff tears									
_	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—					
US	35 ^a	2774	0.91 (0.86 to 0.95)	0.86 (0.80 to 0.92)	6.5	0.1					
MRI	21 ^b	1575	0.90 (0.84 to 0.96)	0.90 (0.84 to 0.95)	9.0	0.1					
MRA	14 ^c	979	0.90 (0.79 to 0.97)	0.90 (0.79 to 0.97)	9.0	0.1					

	(B) Secondary	analysis based on r	isk of bias									
	Studies with I	ow risk of bias in pa	atient selection				Studies with I	nigh risk of bias in p	atient selection			
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—
US	7 ^d	552	0.76 (0.59 to 0.90)	0.90 (0.80 to 0.98)	7.6	0.3	24 ^g	1749	0.93 (0.88 to 0.97)	0.84 (0.76 to 0.91)	5.8	0.1
MRI	10 ^e	685	0.91 (0.82 to 0.97)	0.89 (0.78 to 0.97)	8.3	0.1	8 ^h	467	0.92 (0.76 to 1)	0.88 (0.74 to 0.97)	7.8	0.1
MRA	7 ^f	556	0.83 (0.66 to 0.96)	0.95 (0.86 to 1.0)	16.6	0.2	6 ⁱ	355	0.93 (0.78 to 1.0)	0.73 (0.44 to 0.94)	3.4	0.1

	≤7.5 MHz (US)), \leq 1.5 T (MRI and M	IRA)				>7.5 MHz (US)), 3.0 T (MRI and MR	A)			
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—
US	22 ^j	1912	0.91 (0.86 to 0.96)	0.87 (0.80 to 0.93)	7.0	0.1	12 ^m	830	0.93 (0.84 to 1)	0.85 (0.70 to 0.96)	6.2	0.1
MRI	17 ^k	1243	0.89 (0.81 to 0.95)	0.89 (0.82 to 0.95)	8.1	0.1	2 ⁿ	198	0.81 (0.45 to 1)	0.94 (0.58 to 1)	13.5	0.2
MRA	9 ¹	540	0.86 (0.72 to 0.97)	0.86 (0.66 to 0.98)	6.1	0.2	5°	439	0.89 (0.64 to 1)	0.91 (0.70 to 1)	9.9	0.1

(D) Secondary analysis based on the specialist who performed the US examination

	Radiologists						Sonographers and orthopaedists					
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—
S	18 ^p	1 333	0.89 (0.81 to 0.96)	0.85 (0.76 to 0.93)	5.9	0.1	9 ^q	861	0.88 (0.74 to 0.98)	0.89 (0.80 to 0.96)	8	0.1

Included studies: (a) Refs ¹⁹⁻⁵³ (b) Refs ²⁸ ³¹ ⁴⁷ ⁵⁴⁻⁷¹ (c) Refs ²⁹ ⁴² ⁵⁷⁻⁵⁹ ⁶¹ ⁶⁹ ⁷²⁻⁷⁸ (d) Refs ¹⁹ ³¹ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁹ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁶ (e) Refs ³¹ ⁵⁷ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶⁴ ⁶⁶⁻⁷⁰ (f) Refs ⁵⁷ ⁶¹ ⁶⁹ ⁷³ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ (g) Refs ²⁰⁻²³ ²⁵ ²⁷⁻³⁰ ³²⁻³⁴ ³⁷ ³⁸ ⁴⁰⁻⁴³ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁷⁻⁵⁰ ⁵² (h) Refs ²⁸ ⁴⁷ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁸ ⁶³ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁷⁰ (i) Refs ²⁹ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁷⁻³⁰ ³²⁻³⁴ ³⁷ ³⁸ ⁴⁰⁻⁴³ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁷⁻⁵⁰ ⁵² (k) Refs ²⁸ ³¹ ⁴⁷ ⁵⁴⁻⁵⁹ ⁶³⁻⁶⁶ ⁶⁸⁻⁷¹ (l) Refs ⁴² ⁵⁷⁻⁵⁹ ⁶⁹ ⁷³ ⁷⁶⁻⁷⁸ (m) Refs ²⁰ ²² ²⁹ ³³ ³⁵⁻³⁷ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁹ ⁵¹ (n) Refs ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ (o) Refs ²⁹ ⁶¹ ⁷² ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ (p) Refs ¹⁹ ²² ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁷⁻³¹ ³⁴ ³³ ³⁸ ⁴⁰⁻⁴³ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ (q) Refs ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁹ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁸ ⁵¹⁻⁵³

LR-, negative likelihood ratio; LR+, positive likelihood ratio; MRA, MR arthrography; n, number of studies or shoulders; RC, rotator cuff; Sn, sensitivity; Sp, specificity; US, ultrasonography.

US

Figure 3 Accuracy of individual studies for ultrasonography, MRI and MR arthrography in characterisation of any tear. TP, true positive; FP, false positive; FN, false negative; TN, true negative; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval.

A Ultrasonography

A Unrasonography								
Study	ТР	FP	FN	ΤN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Brenneke 1992	51	10	14	45	0.78 [0.67, 0.88]	0.82 [0.69, 0.91]		
Bretzke 1985	17	1	0	1	1.00 [0.80, 1.00]	0.50 [0.01, 0.99]		
Chiou 1991	39	2	1	13	0.97 [0.87, 1.00]	0.87 [0.60, 0.98]		
De Candia 2002	41	0	4		0.91 [0.79, 0.98]	1.00 [0.87, 1.00]		-
De Muynck 1994	1	0	0	4	1.00 [0.03, 1.00]	1.00 [0.40, 1.00]		
Farin 1996	26	1		55	0.87 [0.69, 0.96]	0.98 [0.90, 1.00]		
Friedmann 1993 Furtschegger 1988	25 58	0	б б	15 1	0.81 [0.63, 0.93] 0.91 [0.81, 0.96]	1.00 [0.78, 1.00]		
Hodler 1988	42	2	ŏ	7	1.00 [0.92, 1.00]	0.25 [0.01, 0.81] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97]		
lannotti 2005	76	4	š		0.96 [0.89, 0.99]	0.80 [0.56, 0.94]	-	
Kang 2009	43	0	ž	5	0.96 [0.85, 0.99]	1.00 [0.48, 1.00]		
Mack 1988	43	1	4	42	0.91 [0.80, 0.98]	0.98 [0.88, 1.00]		
Martin-Hervas 2001	24	9	10	18	0.71 [0.53, 0.85]	0.67 [0.46, 0.83]		
Masaoka 1999	28	2	0	34	1.00 [0.88, 1.00]	0.94 [0.81, 0.99]		
Milosavjlevic 2005	118	4	6	62	0.95 [0.90, 0.98]	0.94 [0.85, 0.98]	-	-
Misamore 1991	9	2	18	3	0.33 [0.17, 0.54]	0.60 [0.15, 0.95]		
Moosmayer 2005	22	1	11	45	0.67 [0.48, 0.82]	0.98 [0.88, 1.00]		-
Moosmayer 2007	25	1		19	0.66 [0.49, 0.80]	0.95 [0.75, 1.00]		-
Murphy 2013 Pattee 1988	49 27	9 6	14 8	47 11	0.78 [0.66, 0.87]	0.84 [0.72, 0.92]		
Roberts 2001	13	ŏ	4	7	0.77 [0.60, 0.90] 0.76 [0.50, 0.93]	0.65 [0.38, 0.86] 1.00 [0.59, 1.00]		
Rutten 2010		13	0	24	1.00 [0.89, 1.00]	0.65 [0.47, 0.80]		[_]
Singh 2010	9	5	ŏ	1	1.00 [0.66, 1.00]	0.17 [0.00, 0.64]		_
Sipola 2010	61	6	5	5	0.92 [0.83, 0.97]	0.45 [0.17, 0.77]		
Soble 1989	14	4	1	11	0.93 [0.68, 1.00]	0.73 [0.45, 0.92]		
Sonnabend 1997	48	2	21	39	0.70 [0.57, 0.80]	0.95 [0.83, 0.99]		
Takagishi 1996	42	7		57	0.72 [0.59, 0.83]	0.89 [0.79, 0.95]		
Teefey 2000	75	3		17	0.94 [0.86, 0.98]	0.85 [0.62, 0.97]	-	
Teefey 2004	63	2	2	4	0.97 [0.89, 1.00]	0.67 [0.22, 0.96]	-	
Van Holsbeek 1995	48	3		15	0.98 [0.89, 1.00]	0.83 [0.59, 0.96]		
Wallny 2001	17	3		14	0.74 [0.52, 0.90]	0.82 [0.57, 0.96]		
Weiner 1993 Yen 2004	150 38	4 1	8 2	63 9	0.95 [0.90, 0.98] 0.95 [0.83, 0.99]	0.94 [0.85, 0.98]		
Zehetaruber 2002	34	9	5	43	0.87 [0.73, 0.96]	0.90 [0.55, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92]		
Zeigler 2004	261	1	1	6	1.00 [0.98, 1.00]	0.86 [0.42, 1.00]		
B Magnetic resona	nce i	ma	gin	g			0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1	0 0.2 0.4 0.8 0.8 1
Condu	-					- 10.1. (Constant in Const Ch	Constitution (OFR/ CI)
Study	ΤР	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Balich 1997	51		FN 20	TN 136	Sensitivity (95% Cl) 0.72 [0.60, 0.82]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94]	Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008	51 13	15 0	20 1	136 6	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993	51 13 19	15 0 2	20 1 0	136 6 17	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011	51 13 19 44	15 0 2 0	20 1 0 9	136 6 17 15	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992	51 13 19 44 7	15 0 2 0 4	20 1 0 9 10	136 6 17 15 15	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005	51 13 19 44 7 75	15 0 2 0 4 5	20 1 0 9 10 4	136 6 17 15 15 15	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992	51 13 19 44 7	15 0 2 0 4	20 1 0 9 10	136 6 17 15 15	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993	51 13 19 44 7 75 21	15 0 2 0 4 5 4 0 0	20 1 9 10 4 11 3	136 6 17 15 15 15 32	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magee 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 33 31	15 0 2 0 4 5 4 0 7	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3	136 6 17 15 15 32 2 114 20	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.88]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.74, 0.09]		
Balici 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 33 31 28	15 0 4 5 4 0 7 17	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 3	136 6 17 15 15 32 2 114 20 46	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodier 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magee 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995	51 13 19 44 75 21 45 33 31 28 26	15 0 4 5 4 0 7 17 2	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5	136 6 17 15 15 32 2 114 20 46 67	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.89] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.97 [0.90, 1.00]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magee 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001	51 13 19 44 7 5 21 45 33 31 28 26 25	15 0 4 5 4 0 7 17 2 0	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3	136 6 17 15 15 32 2 114 20 46 67 19	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 0.89 [0.72, 0.88]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.74, [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.89] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.97 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Østor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004	51 13 19 44 7 5 21 45 33 31 28 26 25 65	15 0 4 5 4 0 7 17 2 0 2	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3 0	136 6 17 15 15 32 2 114 20 46 67 19 4	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.55] 0.89 [0.72, 0.38] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.97 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 0.96]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodier 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magee 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992	51 13 44 75 21 45 33 26 25 65 10	15 0 4 5 4 0 7 7 17 2 0 2 1	20 1 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4	136 6 17 15 15 32 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 0.89 [0.72, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.97 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00]		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Østor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004	51 13 19 44 7 5 21 45 33 31 28 26 25 65	15 0 4 5 4 0 7 17 2 0 2	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3 0	136 6 17 15 15 32 2 114 20 46 67 19 4	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 0.89 [0.72, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 0.92 [0.80, 0.88]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.74, 0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.89] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.97 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94]		
Balic, 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magte 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994	51 13 44 7 5 21 45 33 31 28 26 25 65 10 45	15 0 2 0 4 5 4 0 7 7 2 0 2 1 6	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3 0 4 4	136 6 17 15 15 32 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 0.89 [0.72, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.97 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00]		
Balic, 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magte 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teafey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994	51 13 44 75 21 45 33 28 25 65 10 45 22	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 12 \\ 2 \end{array}$	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4	136 6 17 15 15 15 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32 16 13 7	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.94 [0.76, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 0.89 [0.72, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 0.92 [0.80, 0.88] 1.00 [0.85, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.90 \; [0.84,\; 0.94]\\ 1.00 \; [0.54,\; 1.00]\\ 0.89 \; [0.67,\; 0.93]\\ 1.00 \; [0.78,\; 1.00]\\ 0.75 \; [0.54,\; 0.94]\\ 0.75 \; [0.54,\; 0.97]\\ 1.00 \; [0.16,\; 1.00]\\ 1.00 \; [0.74,\; 0.97,\; 1.00]\\ 1.00 \; [0.74,\; 0.97,\; 1.00]\\ 1.00 \; [0.74,\; 0.97,\; 1.00]\\ 1.00 \; [0.74,\; 0.97,\; 1.00]\\ 0.74 \; [0.54,\; 0.89]\\ 0.73 \; [0.60,\; 0.83]\\ 0.97 \; [0.60,\; 0.83]\\ 0.97 \; [0.60,\; 0.83]\\ 0.97 \; [0.60,\; 0.84]\\ 0.81 \; [0.65,\; 0.96]\\ 0.84 \; [0.65,\; 0.99]\\ 0.52 \; [0.31,\; 0.72]\\ 0.76 \; [0.40,\; 0.372]\\ 0.76 \; [0.40,\; 0.372]\\ 0.76 \; [0.40,\; 0.97]\\ \end{array}$		
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wanorowski 1997 Yagci 2001 Yamakawa 2001	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 33 28 26 55 10 45 22 12 11 60	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0	136 6 17 15 15 15 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32 16 13 7 15	$\begin{array}{c} 0.72 \ [0.60, \ 0.82]\\ 0.93 \ [0.66, \ 1.00]\\ 1.00 \ [0.82, \ 1.00]\\ 0.83 \ [0.70, \ 0.92]\\ 0.41 \ [0.18, \ 0.67]\\ 0.95 \ [0.38, \ 0.99]\\ 0.66 \ [0.47, \ 0.81]\\ 0.98 \ [0.38, \ 0.99]\\ 0.66 \ [0.47, \ 0.81]\\ 0.98 \ [0.78, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 1.00 \ [0.94, \ 1.00]\\ 0.71 \ [0.42, \ 0.92]\\ 1.00 \ [0.85, \ 1.00]\\ 0.86 \ [0.57, \ 0.98]\\ 0.73 \ [0.45, \ 0.92]\\ 0.73 \ [0.45, \ 0.92]\\ 1.00 \ [0.94, \ 1.00]\end{array}$	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.77 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.38 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00]		
Balic, 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magte 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teafey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 33 31 28 26 25 65 10 45 22 12 11	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{array}$	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4	136 6 17 15 15 15 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32 16 13 7	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.94 [0.76, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 0.89 [0.72, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 0.92 [0.80, 0.88] 1.00 [0.85, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92]	$\begin{array}{c} 0.90 \; [0.84,\; 0.94]\\ 1.00 \; [0.54,\; 1.00]\\ 0.89 \; [0.67,\; 0.93]\\ 1.00 \; [0.78,\; 1.00]\\ 0.75 \; [0.54,\; 0.94]\\ 0.75 \; [0.54,\; 0.97]\\ 1.00 \; [0.16,\; 1.00]\\ 1.00 \; [0.74,\; 0.97,\; 1.00]\\ 1.00 \; [0.74,\; 0.97,\; 1.00]\\ 1.00 \; [0.74,\; 0.97,\; 1.00]\\ 1.00 \; [0.74,\; 0.97,\; 1.00]\\ 0.74 \; [0.54,\; 0.89]\\ 0.73 \; [0.60,\; 0.83]\\ 0.97 \; [0.60,\; 0.83]\\ 0.97 \; [0.60,\; 0.83]\\ 0.97 \; [0.60,\; 0.84]\\ 0.81 \; [0.65,\; 0.96]\\ 0.84 \; [0.65,\; 0.99]\\ 0.52 \; [0.31,\; 0.72]\\ 0.76 \; [0.40,\; 0.372]\\ 0.76 \; [0.40,\; 0.372]\\ 0.76 \; [0.40,\; 0.97]\\ \end{array}$. +1, . + , + , + , + , + , + , + , + , + ,	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wanorowski 1997 Yagci 2001 Yamakawa 2001	51 13 19 44 7 5 21 45 33 1 28 25 65 10 45 22 11 60 117	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 12 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{array}$	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13	136 6 17 15 15 15 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32 16 13 7 15 28	$\begin{array}{c} 0.72 \ [0.60, \ 0.82]\\ 0.93 \ [0.66, \ 1.00]\\ 1.00 \ [0.82, \ 1.00]\\ 0.83 \ [0.70, \ 0.92]\\ 0.41 \ [0.18, \ 0.67]\\ 0.95 \ [0.38, \ 0.99]\\ 0.66 \ [0.47, \ 0.81]\\ 0.98 \ [0.38, \ 0.99]\\ 0.98 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.91 \ [0.76, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.74, \ 0.98]\\ 0.90 \ [0.94, \ 1.00]\\ 0.86 \ [0.57, \ 0.98]\\ 0.73 \ [0.45, \ 0.92]\\ 1.00 \ [0.94, \ 1.00]\\ 0.90 \ [0.84, \ 0.95]\\ \end{array}$	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.77 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.38 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00]	Sensitivity (95% C))	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Østor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Yanakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004	51 13 19 44 7 5 21 45 33 1 28 25 65 10 45 22 11 60 117	15 0 2 0 4 5 4 0 7 17 2 0 2 1 6 2 0 2 17 2 0 2 1 6 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13	136 6 17 15 15 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 322 16 13 7 15 28 7 7	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.85, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 1.00 [0.85, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.97 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.66 [1.00] 0.83 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% Cl)	. +1, . + , + , + , + , + , + , + , + , + ,	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magee 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonar Study Choo 2012	51 13 19 44 7 55 21 45 33 31 28 26 25 65 10 45 22 21 11 60 117	15 0 2 0 4 5 4 0 7 17 2 0 2 1 6 2 0 2 17 2 0 2 1 6 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 17 2 0 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 1 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 FN 1	136 6 17 15 15 5 5 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32 16 13 7 5 28 (rap) TN 13	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% C1) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.89] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.97 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94] 0.83 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% CL) 0.93 [0.66, 1.00]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wanorowski 1997 Yaqci 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonat Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006	51 13 19 44 7 5 21 45 33 31 28 26 25 65 10 45 22 12 11 60 117 117 TP 34 31	15 0 2 0 4 5 4 0 0 7 17 2 0 2 1 6 2 12 2 0 2 0 1 FP 1 1	20 1 9 10 4 11 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 13 FN 1 3	136 6 17 15 15 15 32 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32 16 13 7 15 28 Frap TN 13 16	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.88] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 0.89 [0.72, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% CI) 0.91 [0.76, 0.98]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.74 [0.54, 0.09] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.93 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.69, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.78, 0.99] 5pecificity (95% Cl) 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.94 [0.71, 1.00]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wanorowski 1997 Yagci 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonan Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 33 1 28 26 25 65 52 22 11 60 117 117 10 60 117 117 15 24 11 15	15 02 04 5 4 0 07 17 2 02 1 6 2 12 2 02 1 6 2 12 2 02 1 1 1 0 2	20 1 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 ITO IO FN 1 3 2	136 6 17 15 15 32 2 2 114 20 46 7 19 4 13 32 16 7 15 28 (rap TN 13 16 11 11 16 11	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.89 [0.72, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.85, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% CI) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.98]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.82, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.84 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% CI) 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.94 [0.71, 1.00] 1.00 [0.72, 1.00]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magte 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teaefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonar Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 33 12 8 26 25 65 22 12 11 60 117 117 8 45 22 12 117 10 60 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11	15 02 04 54 00 71 72 02 16 21 20 2 12 20 2 11 10 3	20 1 0 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 II 0 FN 1 3 2 5 5 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 11 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 11 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 12 1 1 1 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	136 6 17 15 15 15 32 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32 16 13 7 7 5 28 TN 13 16 13 11 11 13 16 11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% Cl) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.99] 0.71 [0.44, 0.90] 0.71 [0.44, 0.90]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.89] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.66, 1.00] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94] 0.83 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% CI) 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.94 [0.71, 1.00] 1.00 [0.72, 1.00] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wanorowski 1997 Yagci 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonat Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Jung 2012	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 25 65 10 45 22 21 11 60 117 117 84 31 15 25 88	15 02 04 54 00 71 72 02 16 21 20 2 11 20 2 11 10 2 0 2 11 0 2 0 2	20 1 0 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 ITO I 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 I 13 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 13 I I I I I I I I I I I I I	136 6 17 15 15 15 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32 16 13 7 15 28 (rap N 13 16 11 16 11 16 24	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.85, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% Cl) 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.99] 0.71 [0.44, 0.90] 0.75 [0.86, 0.99]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.74 [0.54, 0.09] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.89 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.69, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.60, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% Cl) 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.94 [0.71, 1.00] 1.00 [0.72, 1.00] 0.94 [0.70, 0.97] 0.92 [0.75, 0.97]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magte 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teaefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonar Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 33 12 8 26 25 65 22 12 11 60 117 117 8 45 22 12 117 10 60 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11	15 02 04 54 00 71 72 02 16 21 20 2 12 20 2 11 10 3	20 1 0 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 II 0 FN 1 3 2 5 5 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 11 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 11 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 12 1 1 1 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	136 6 17 15 15 15 32 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 13 32 16 13 7 7 5 28 TN 13 16 13 11 11 13 16 11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 0.99] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.38] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.92 [0.85, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% CI) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.84, 0.99] 0.71 [0.44, 0.90] 0.75 [0.86, 0.99] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.92 [0.02, 1.00] 0.92 [0.03, 0.92] 0.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.92 [0.03, 0.92] 0.95 [0.86, 0.99] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.92 [0.03, 0.92] 0.95 [0.86, 0.99] 0.91 [0.76, 0.92] 0.95 [0.86, 0.99] 0.95 [0.86, 0.92] 0.91 [0.72, 0.92] 0.95 [0.86, 0.92] 0.95 [0.86, 0.92] 0.91 [0.72, 0.92] 0.95 [0.86, 0.92] 0.95 [0.96, 0.92] 0.95 [0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.77 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94] 0.85 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% CI) 0.93 [0.71, 1.00] 1.00 [0.72, 1.00] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 0.92 [0.75, 0.99] 0.80 [0.28, 0.99]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balici 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wanorowski 1997 Yagci 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonar Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Jung 2012 Kang 2009	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 33 31 28 25 65 10 45 22 12 11 60 117 10 60 7 7 4 31 15 12 8 45 33 12 8 7 7 5 12 19 44 7 7 5 21 19 44 7 7 5 21 19 45 33 21 2 8 25 65 10 45 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	15 02 04 54 00 77 20 21 62 22 02 11 10 20 20 11 03 21	20 1 0 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 ITO B TO B TO B TO B TO B TO B TO B TO C TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO	136 6 177 15 15 15 2 2 114 20 46 67 19 4 4 13 32 2 16 13 32 28 TRD 13 16 11 11 16 24 4 4 4	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% Cl) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.99] 0.71 [0.44, 0.90] 0.95 [0.86, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.82 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 0.81 [0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.74 [0.54, 0.09] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.89 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.69, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.60, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% Cl) 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.94 [0.71, 1.00] 1.00 [0.72, 1.00] 0.94 [0.70, 0.97] 0.92 [0.75, 0.97]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magee 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonar Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Jung 2012 Kang 2009 Karzel 1993	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 33 31 28 26 5 5 5 10 45 22 12 11 60 117 15 12 8 4 31 15 12 5 85 22 22 5 5 5 10 10 4 5 22 10 4 5 21 5 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	15 0 2 0 4 5 4 0 0 7 7 2 0 2 1 6 2 1 2 0 2 1 1 0 3 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 0 2	20 1 0 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 FN 1 3 2 5 3 0 6 0 6	136 6 177 15 15 15 2 2 114 200 46 6 67 19 4 13 322 16 13 7 15 28 TN 13 16 13 13 7 4 4 32 2 8 TN 5 2 4 4 6 6 7 7 15 5 2 2 114 20 5 5 2 2 114 20 5 5 2 2 15 5 2 2 2 114 20 5 5 2 2 2 114 20 5 5 2 2 2 114 20 5 5 2 2 2 114 20 5 5 2 2 2 114 20 5 5 2 2 2 114 20 5 5 2 2 2 114 20 5 5 2 2 2 114 20 15 5 2 2 2 114 20 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 0.99] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 0.89 [0.72, 0.38] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% CI) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 0.98] 0.71 [0.44, 0.90] 0.71 [0.44, 0.90] 0.75 [0.29, 0.86] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.57 [0.29, 0.82]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.89] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.77 [0.90, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.37 [0.66, 1.00] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94] 0.83 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% CI) 0.93 [0.76, 1.00] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.94 [0.71, 1.00] 1.00 [0.72, 1.00] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 1.00 [0.72, 1.00] 0.93 [0.76, 0.99] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 0.92 [0.75, 0.99] 0.80 [0.28, 0.99] 0.94 [0.81, 0.99]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonar Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Jung 2012 Kang 2009 Karzel 1993 Magee 2009 Modi 2013 Mohtadi 2004	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 45 33 31 26 25 65 22 21 11 60 117 15 12 58 54 5 26 5 5 10 45 22 11 60 117 15 24 45 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	15 0 2 0 4 5 4 0 0 7 17 2 0 2 1 6 2 12 2 0 2 1 1 1 0 3 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 2 1	20 10 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 II FN 1 3 2 5 3 0 6 0 6 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	136 6 177 155 15 15 2 2 114 200 46 6 7 19 4 13 322 16 13 7 7 5 28 TN 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 28 T N 5 15 5 32 2 114 4 67 7 5 15 5 15 5 32 2 114 4 67 7 5 15 5 32 2 114 4 67 7 5 15 5 32 2 114 4 67 7 5 15 5 32 2 114 4 67 7 5 15 5 32 2 115 5 32 2 115 5 32 2 115 5 32 2 115 5 32 2 115 5 32 2 115 5 32 2 115 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% CI) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.99] 0.71 [0.44, 0.90] 0.75 [0.86, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.57 [0.29, 0.82] 0.72 [0.55, 0.86]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.89] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.77 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.33 [0.66, 1.00] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94] 0.83 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% CI) 0.93 [0.76, 1.00] 0.94 [0.71, 1.00] 1.00 [0.72, 1.00] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 1.00 [0.75, 0.99] 0.80 [0.28, 0.99] 0.94 [0.81, 0.99] 0.94 [0.92, 1.00] 0.98 [0.92, 1.00] 0.98 [0.92, 1.00] 0.90 [0.00, 0.23]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannott 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Jung 2012 Karg 2009 Karzel 1993 Magee 2009 Modi 2013 Mohtadi 2004	51 13 19 44 7 75 33 28 26 55 10 45 22 55 10 45 22 55 10 45 22 55 10 45 22 55 10 45 22 55 10 45 22 55 10 45 22 55 10 45 22 55 10 117 10 117 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	15 0 2 0 4 5 4 0 0 7 17 2 0 2 1 6 2 12 2 0 2 11 6 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 7 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 2 0 2 1 7	20 1 0 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 FN 1 3 2 5 3 0 6 0 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	136 6 177 15 15 2 2 114 200 46 67 19 4 4 67 19 13 32 16 13 32 28 TN 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 28 TN 5 28 TN 5 28 TN 5 20 19 46 67 7 5 20 19 46 67 7 5 20 19 5 20 19 5 20 19 19 5 20 19 19 5 20 19 19 5 20 19 19 5 20 19 19 5 20 19 19 5 20 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.85 [1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.83 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.95, 0.82] 0.72 [0.55, 0.86] 0.57 [0.29, 0.82] 0.75 [0.34, 0.77]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 0.89 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.74, 0.97] 1.00 [0.74, 0.99] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.77 [0.50, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.82] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94] 0.89 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.60, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] 5pecificity (95% Cl) 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 1.00 [0.77, 1.00] 1.00 [0.77, 0.99] 0.80 [0.28, 0.99] 0.94 [0.81, 0.99] 0.94 [0.81, 0.99] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.98 [0.92, 1.00] 0.95 [0.00, 0.23] 0.90 [0.80, 0.96]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannott 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quim 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wanorowski 1997 Yagci 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonal Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Jung 2012 Kang 2009 Karzel 1993 Magee 2009 Modi 2013 Mohtadi 2004	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 25 50 10 45 22 22 10 45 22 22 55 10 45 22 22 11 60 77 51 45 22 25 55 10 45 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	15 02 04 54 00 7 17 20 21 62 12 20 2 11 10 2 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2	20 10 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 FN 1 3 2 5 3 0 6 0 6 10 10 11 1 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	136 67 17 15 15 15 22 114 200 46 67 19 40 40 47 13 32 21 66 77 15 28 77 71 5 28 77 71 11 11 11 12 16 67 71 5 28 77 71 5 28 77 70 71 5 5 29 20 11 5 5 20 20 11 5 5 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 0.92 [0.80, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% Cl) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.97 [0.85, 0.98] 0.71 [0.44, 0.90] 0.71 [0.44, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.57 [0.29, 0.82] 0.72 [0.55, 0.86] 0.77 [0.34, 0.77] 0.97 [0.83, 1.07] 0.97 [0.84, 0.77] 0.97 [0.85, 0.86] 0.90 [0.90	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.65 [0.94] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94] 0.89 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.53, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.94 [0.72, 1.00] 0.94 [0.72, 1.00] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 0.92 [0.75, 0.99] 0.80 [0.92, 1.00] 0.94 [0.28, 0.99] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.95 [0.00, 0.23] 0.90 [0.80, 0.96] 0.82 [0.48, 0.98]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannotti 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Magte 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quinn 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 1994 Wang 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonar Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Jung 2012 Kang 2009 Karzel 1993 Magee 2009 Modi 2013 Mohtadi 2004 Schreinemachers 2009 Sipola 2010 Stoppino 2013	51 13 19 44 7 75 33 28 26 56 10 52 12 160 117 24 34 31 52 55 10 52 12 160 117 54 54 54 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	15 02 04 54 00 77 20 21 62 12 20 2 11 03 21 20 21 7 21 20 21 7 21 20 21 12 02 12 20 21 12 20 21 12 20 21 12 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	20 10 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 FN 1 3 2 5 3 0 6 0 6 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 1 1 1 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	136 6 177 15 15 15 2 2 114 20 6 6 7 1 5 28 7 15 28 7 10 13 16 13 13 15 28 7 15 15 28 7 10 14 4 6 7 7 15 15 2 2 2 114 4 6 6 7 15 5 2 2 2 114 2 0 6 7 15 5 15 5 2 2 2 114 2 0 6 7 15 5 2 2 2 114 4 6 6 7 7 5 2 2 114 15 5 2 2 2 114 4 6 7 7 5 2 15 5 2 2 2 114 4 6 7 7 5 2 15 5 2 2 114 4 6 7 7 15 2 2 114 4 6 7 7 15 2 2 114 4 6 7 7 15 2 2 114 4 13 3 2 2 115 15 2 15 2 115 15 2 114 13 2 2 116 13 15 2 2 116 13 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 2 8 7 7 15 15 11 14 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.73 [0.45, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% Cl) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.99] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.57 [0.29, 0.82] 0.72 [0.55, 0.86] 0.57 [0.34, 0.77] 0.97 [0.83, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.78] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.97 [0.38, 0.77] 0.97 [0.38, 0.77] 0.97 [0.38, 0.77] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.92 [0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.79 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.51, 0.91] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.89] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.97 [0.90, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.67 [0.22, 0.96] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94] 0.83 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.31, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] Specificity (95% Cl) 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.78, 0.99] 0.80 [0.28, 0.99] 0.80 [0.28, 0.99] 0.80 [0.28, 0.99] 0.90 [0.80, 0.36] 0.93 [0.60, 0.21] 0.90 [0.80, 0.36] 0.82 [0.48, 0.98] 0.90 [0.83, 1.00] 0.93 [0.73, 1.00] 0.98 [0.92, 1.00] 0.82 [0.48, 0.98] 0.90 [0.93, 1.00] 0.93 [0.73, 0.91] 0.90 [0.93, 1.00] 0.93 [0.93, 1.00] 0.93 [0.93, 1.00] 0.93 [0.93, 1.00] 0.93 [0.93, 1.00] 0.94 [0.31, 1.00] 0.95 [0.93, 1.00] 0.95 [0.93	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 Sensitivity (95% CI)	
Balich 1997 Frei 2008 Gagey 1993 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Iannott 2005 Karzel 1993 Lambert 2009 Martin-Hervas 2001 Ostor 2013 Quim 1995 Shellock 2001 Teefey 2004 Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994 Wanorowski 1997 Yagci 2001 Yamakawa 2001 Zlatkin 2004 C Magnetic resonal Study Choo 2012 Herold 2006 Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992 Jung 2012 Kang 2009 Karzel 1993 Magee 2009 Modi 2013 Mohtadi 2004	51 13 19 44 7 75 21 25 50 10 45 22 22 10 45 22 22 55 10 45 21 21 10 60 75 11 60 75 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	15 02 04 54 00 7 17 20 21 62 12 20 2 11 10 2 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 20 2 12 20 2 12 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2	20 10 9 10 4 11 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 13 FN 1 3 2 5 3 0 6 0 6 10 10 11 1 1 3 3 5 3 0 4 4 0 2 4 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	136 67 17 15 15 15 22 114 200 46 67 19 40 40 47 13 32 21 66 77 15 28 77 71 5 28 77 71 11 11 11 12 16 67 71 5 28 77 71 5 28 77 70 71 5 5 29 20 11 5 5 20 20 11 5 5 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	0.72 [0.60, 0.82] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.83 [0.70, 0.92] 0.41 [0.18, 0.67] 0.95 [0.88, 0.99] 0.66 [0.47, 0.81] 0.98 [0.88, 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.90 [0.74, 0.98] 0.84 [0.66, 0.95] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.71 [0.42, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.73 [0.45, 0.98] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.86 [0.57, 0.98] 0.73 [0.45, 0.92] 1.00 [0.94, 1.00] 0.90 [0.84, 0.95] hy Sensitivity (95% CI) 0.97 [0.85, 1.00] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.88 [0.64, 0.99] 1.07 [0.85, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.91 [0.76, 0.98] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.81 [0.64, 0.93] 1.00 [0.92, 1.00] 0.57 [0.29, 0.82] 0.72 [0.55, 0.86] 0.57 [0.34, 0.77] 0.97 [0.38, 0.77] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98] 1.00] 0.92 [0.78, 0.98]	0.90 [0.84, 0.94] 1.00 [0.54, 1.00] 0.89 [0.67, 0.99] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.75 [0.54, 0.94] 0.75 [0.54, 0.97] 1.00 [0.16, 1.00] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.74 [0.54, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.60, 0.83] 0.73 [0.66, 1.00] 1.00 [0.82, 1.00] 0.65 [0.94] 0.84 [0.69, 0.94] 0.89 [0.65, 0.99] 0.52 [0.53, 0.72] 0.78 [0.40, 0.97] 1.00 [0.78, 1.00] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.93 [0.66, 1.00] 0.94 [0.72, 1.00] 0.94 [0.72, 1.00] 0.84 [0.60, 0.97] 0.92 [0.75, 0.99] 0.80 [0.92, 1.00] 0.94 [0.28, 0.99] 1.00 [0.97, 1.00] 0.95 [0.00, 0.23] 0.90 [0.80, 0.96] 0.82 [0.48, 0.98]	0 0/2 0/4 0/6 0/8 1 Sensitivity (95% Cl)	

by other professionals (trained sonographers or orthopaedists; table 1D).

Diagnostic accuracy of imaging modalities for full-thickness RC tears

Pooled data for all included studies

For the diagnostic accuracy of US, MRI and MRA in the characterisation of RC full-thickness tears, meta-analysis showed a similar performance of the three imaging modalities for overall estimates of Sn (0.90 to 0.91) and Sp (0.93 to 0.95; table 2A, figure 4). Figure 5 illustrates the HSROC curves of the US, MRI and MRA in the characterisation of full-thickness RC tears.

Secondary analysis regarding risk of bias evaluation

Grouping studies according to the risk of bias on patient selection did not reveal any significant difference for US. For MRI (Sn: 0.83 and 0.90, respectively) and MRA (Sn: 0.83 and 0.93, respectively), Sn was slightly lower for the low risk of bias

		(A) Rotator cuff	full-thickness tear									
		N (studies)	N (sl	noulders)	S	n (Cl 95%)		Sp (Cl 9	5%)	LR+		LR—
US		30 ^a	2402		0	.91 (0.86 to	0.94)	0.93 (0.9	91 to 0.96)	13.0		0.1
MRI		23 ^b	1581		0	.90 (0.85 to	0.95)	0.93 (0.8	39 to 0.97)	12.9		0.1
MRA		14 ^c	1544		0	.90 (0.83 to	0.95)	0.95 (0.9	91 to 0.98)	18.0		0.1
	(B) Secondary	analysis based on r	isk of bias									
	Studies with	low risk of bias in pa	atient selection				Studies with	high risk of bias in p	atient selection			
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—
US	8 ^d	587	0.87 (0.72 to 0.97)	0.94 (0.88 to 0.99)	14.5	0.1	23 ^g	1825	0.90 (0.85 to 0.94)	0.93 (0.90 to 0.97)	12.9	0.1
MRI	7 ^e	484	0.83 (0.75 to 0.95)	0.91 (0.80 to 0.97)	9.2	0.2	13 ^h	759	0.90 (0.80 to 0.97)	0.93 (0.86 to 0.98)	12.9	0.2
MRA	8 ^f	1181	0.83 (0.68 to 0.93)	0.96 (0.91 to 1)	20.8	0.2	6 ⁱ	295	0.93 (0.86 to 0.98)	0.90 (0.82 to 0.96)	9.3	0.1
	(C) Secondary	analysis based on e	equipment characteristic	5								
	≤7.5 MHz (US	5), \leq 1.5 T (MRI and	MRA)				> 7.5 MHz (U	S), 3.0 T (MRI and M	RA)			
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—
US	17 ^j	1535	0.88 (0.80 to 0.94)	0.94 (0.89 to 0.97)	14.7	0.1	13 ^m	910	0.90 (0.82 to 0.96)	0.93 (0.88 to 0.97)	12.9	0.1
MRI	21 ^k	1238	0.90 (0.86 to 0.95)	0.92 (0.88 to 0.96)	11.3	0.1	2 ⁿ	198	0.89 (0.54 to 1)	0.89 (0.59 to 1)	8.1	0.1
MRA	10 ¹	1299	0.87 (0.78 to 0.94)	0.95 (0.90 to 0.99)	17.4	0.1	3°	177	0.90 (0.63 to 1)	0.90 (0.68 to 1)	9.0	0.1
	<u>··</u>	analysis based on the	e specialist who perform	ed the US examination								
	Radiologists						Sonographers	and orthopaedists				

	Radiologists					Sonographers and orthopaedists						
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—
US	18 ^p	1185	0.89 (0.82 to 0.94)	0.93 (0.89 to 0.97)	12.7	0.1	10 ^q	916	0.86 (0.75 to 0.94)	0.94 (0.88 to 0.98)	14.3	0.1

Table 2 Overall Sn and Sp of US, MRI and MRA in the characterisation of full-thickness rotator cuff tears

LR-, negative likelihood ratio; LR+, positive likelihood ratio; MRA, MR arthrography; n, number of studies or shoulders; Sn, sensitivity; Sp, specificity; US, ultrasonography.

Figure 4 Accuracy of individual studies for US (A), MRI (B) and MRA (C) in characterization of full thickness rotator cuff tears. TP, true positive; FP, false positive; FN, false negative; TN, true negative; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval.

A Ultrasonography

В

С

١	Unrasonography								
	Study	ТР	FP	FN	ΤN	Sensitivity (95% (I) Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
	Brandt 1989	12	4	9	13	0.57 [0.34, 0.7			
	Brenneke 1992	36	б	2	76	0.95 [0.82, 0.9			
	Chang 2001	23	0	2	7	0.92 [0.74, 0.9			
	Chang 2001 Cullen 2007	16 25	1	15 3	11 37	0.52 [0.33, 0.7 0.89 [0.72, 0.9			
	De Candia 2002	32	ŏ	1	38	0.97 [0.84, 1.0			-
	Hodler 1988	35	1	ō	15	1.00 [0.90, 1.0			
	lannotti 2005	37	10	5	47	0.88 [0.74, 0.9	6] 0.82 [0.70, 0.91]		
	Kang 2009	35	1	5	9	0.88 [0.73, 0.9			
	Martin-Hervas 2001 Milosavjlevic 2005	15 94	0 9	11 0	35 87	0.58 [0.37, 0.7 1.00 [0.96, 1.0			
	Moosmayer 2007	24	1	ŏ	32	1.00 [0.86, 1.0			
	Murphy 2013	37	12	3	67	0.93 [0.80, 0.9			
	Naqvi 2009	15	2	2	17	0.88 [0.64, 0.9			
	Paavolainen 1994	20	1	7	21	0.74 [0.54, 0.8			
	Read 1998 Roberts 2001	10 8	1 0	0 2	31 14	1.00 [0.69, 1.0			
	Rutten 2010	21	3	1	43	0.80 [0.44, 0.9 0.95 [0.77, 1.0			
	Sipola 2010	48	9	10	10	0.83 [0.71, 0.9			
	Sonnabend 1997	38	5	7	60	0.84 [0.71, 0.9	4] 0.92 [0.83, 0.97]		
	Swen 1998	19	3	3	23	0.86 [0.65, 0.9			
	Swen 1999 Taboury 1992	10 20	1 0	3 1	7 3	0.77 [0.46, 0.9 0.95 [0.76, 1.0			
	Takagishi 1996	29	ŏ	9	84	0.76 [0.60, 0.8			
	Teefey 2000	65	3	ō	32	1.00 [0.94, 1.0			
	Teefey 2004	45	5	1	20	0.98 [0.88, 1.0			
	Van Holsbeek 1995	34	0	0	33	1.00 [0.90, 1.0			-
	Venu 2002 Weiner 1993	10 84	0 1	2 6	29 134	0.83 [0.52, 0.9 0.93 [0.86, 0.9			
	Zeigler 2004	118	9	5	149	0.96 [0.91, 0.9			
			-	-			-,,	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
R	Magnetic resonan	ice i	ma	σina	r				
	0				•				
	Study Adams 2010	ТР 16		FN 28	TN 5 46		Specificity (95% Cl) 1.00 [0.92, 1.00]	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
	Balich 1997	41	6		46	0.36 [0.22, 0.52 0.91 [0.79, 0.98			
	Blanchard 1999	9	ě	2	21	0.82 [0.48, 0.98			
	Chang 2002	27	0	4	12	0.87 [0.70, 0.96			
	Chang 2002	24	1	1	6	0.96 [0.80, 1.00			
	Gagey 1993	14	1	0	23	1.00 [0.77, 1.00		_	_
	Hitachi 2011 Hodler 1992	35 4	0 4	5 0	28 28	0.88 [0.73, 0.96			
	lannotti 1991	33	3	ŏ	52	1.00 [0.89, 1.00		-	-
	lannotti 2005	40	7	2	50	0.95 [0.84, 0.99			
	Karzel 1993	10	4	2	52	0.83 [0.52, 0.98			
	Lambert 2009	32	0 2	1	15	0.97 [0.84, 1.00			
	Magee 2006 Martin-Hervas 2001	96 21	1	2 5	50 34	0.98 [0.93, 1.00 0.81 [0.61, 0.93			
	Nagvi 2009	33	3	3	16	0.92 [0.78, 0.98			
	Quinn 1995	17	1	3	79	0.85 [0.62, 0.97			
	Swen 1999	10	1	3	7	0.77 [0.46, 0.95			
	Teefey 2004	46 5	8 0	0	17	1.00 [0.92, 1.00			
	Traughber 1992 Tuite 1994	20	3	0 2	23 62	1.00 [0.48, 1.00 0.91 [0.71, 0.99			
	Wnorowski 1997	6	7	3	23	0.67 [0.30, 0.93			
	Yagci 2001	8	5	2	9	0.80 [0.44, 0.97			
	Yamakawa 2001	46	1	8	20	0.85 [0.73, 0.93] 0.95 [0.76, 1.00]	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1	
								0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
)	Magnetic resona	nce	art	hrog	grap	hy			
	Study TP	FP I	FN	ΤN	Sens	sitivity (95% CI)	pecificity (95% CI) S	ensitivity (95% CI) S	specificity (95% CI)
	Binkert 2001 11	1	1	17		.92 [0.62, 1.00]	0.94 [0.73, 1.00]		
	Choo 2012 16	2	1	30		.94 [0.71, 1.00]	0.94 [0.79, 0.99]		
	Herold 2006 17	0	3	31		.85 [0.62, 0.97]	1.00 [0.89, 1.00]		-
	Hitachi 2011 11 Hodler 1992 4	0 : 4	12 0	16		.48 [0.27, 0.69] .00 [0.40, 1.00]	1.00 [0.79, 1.00]		
	Hodler 1992 4 Kang 2009 39	1	1	28 9		.97 [0.87, 1.00]	0.88 [0.71, 0.96] 0.90 [0.55, 1.00]	-	
	Karzel 1993 12	4	ō	52		.00 [0.74, 1.00]	0.93 [0.83, 0.98]		-
	Loew 2000 12	ò	õ	15		.00 [0.74, 1.00]	1.00 [0.78, 1.00]		
	Modi 2013 3	1	0	74	1.	.00 [0.29, 1.00]	0.99 [0.93, 1.00]		-
	Mohtadi 2004 10	4	0	44		.00 [0.69, 1.00]	0.92 [0.80, 0.98]		
	Sipola 2010 50	1	7	17		.88 [0.76, 0.95]	0.94 [0.73, 1.00]		
	Stoppino 2013 6 Waldt 2007 88	1 10		101 723		.00 [0.54, 1.00] .96 [0.89, 0.99]	0.99 [0.95, 1.00] 0.99 [0.98, 0.99]		
	Yagci 2001 10	0	0	14		.00 [0.69, 1.00]	1.00 [0.77, 1.00]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	J		-	2.		, =)	0 0	0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1 0	0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

group of studies (table 2B). The credible intervals of the Sn, however, did overlap.

Secondary analysis regarding equipment characteristics

For characterisation of full-thickness RC tears, pooling data regarding US transducer frequency (\leq 7.5 MHz or >7.5 MHz) did not show any significant difference (table 2C). Similarly, for the electromagnetic flux density of MRI and MRA, the differences of overall Sn and Sp between \leq 1.5 T and

3.0 T were not statistically significant (credible intervals overlapped).

Secondary analysis regarding the specialist performing the US examination

The meta-analyses showed a similar diagnostic accuracy of US when the examination was performed by a trained radiologist or by other professionals (trained sonographers or orthopaedists; table 2D).

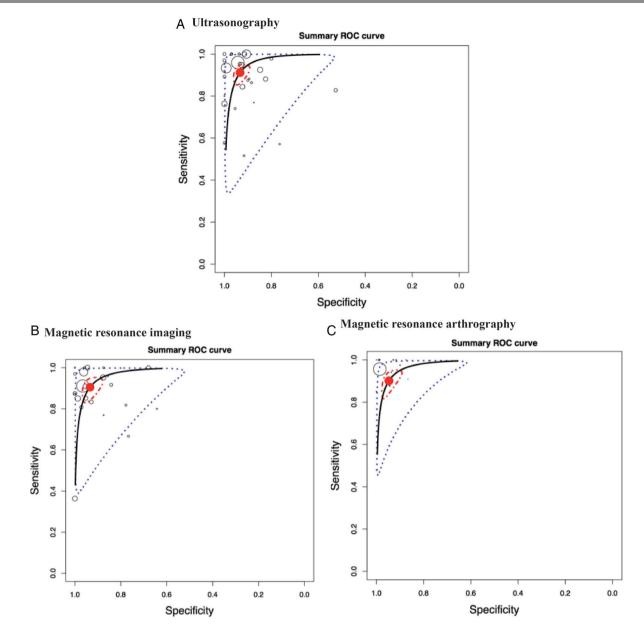


Figure 5 Hierarchical summary ROC curve for full thickness rotator cuff tears. Hierarchical summary receiver operating characteristic (HSROC) curve composed of studies examining the diagnostic value of the ultrasonography, MRI and MR arthrography in characterisation of full-thickness or partial-thickness rotator cuff tears. Circles represent each study, blue dotted line, the CI and red dotted line the credible interval. TP, true positive; FP, false positive; FN, false negative; TN, true negative.

Diagnostic accuracy of imaging modalities for partial thickness RC tear

Pooled data for all included studies

For the diagnosis of partial RC tears, while the overall Sn of US and MRI were similar (0.68 and 0.67, respectively), that of MRA's was higher (Sn 0.83; table 3A, figure 6). For the overall estimate of Sp, the three imaging modalities performed equivalently (0.93–0.94). Figure 7 illustrates the HSROC curves of the US, MRI and MRA in the characterisation of partial thickness RC tears.

Secondary analysis regarding risk of bias evaluation

The results of the secondary analysis regarding the risk of bias in patient selection revealed an important difference, particularly for US, between the group of studies with a high risk of bias and the group of studies with a low risk of bias for Sn (0.77 and 0.43, respectively for US; table 3B). The intervals of the overall estimates of sensitivity for these groups, although quite large, barely overlapped. The overall estimate of Sp was 0.94 in both groups. With the MRI studies, similar overall estimates of Sn and Sp were found. As for MRA, the overall estimates of Sn were similar in both groups. A difference of 12% between the overall estimates of Sp were, however, observed, the estimate being higher in the group of studies with a low risk of bias (Sp: 0.97) than in the group of studies with a high risk of bias (Sp: 0.85). Again, the credible intervals of the overall estimates specificity for these groups barely overlapped.

Secondary analysis of equipment characteristics

For the diagnostic accuracy of US in characterisation of partial RC tears, there seems to be no advantage to use a frequency higher or lower than 7.5 MHz (table 3C). For MRI, this comparison revealed non-significant differences of 12% in Sn and 8% in Sp between a density of 1.5 T and of 3.0 T in favour of 3.0 T. Based on likelihood ratios though, a 3.0 T density would

Table		-	ness rotator cuff tear	cterisation of partial th								
		N (studies)		noulders)	Si	n (CI 95%)		Sp (Cl 9	5%)	LR+		LR—
US		23 ^a	2109	•		68 (0.54 to	0.83)	• •	90 to 0.97)	11.3		0.3
MRI		25 16 ^b	1195			.67 (0.50 to		•	38 to 0.99)	11.5		0.3
MRA		15 ^c	1885			83 (0.74 to	•	•	38 to 0.98)	11.9		0.4
	(B) Secondary	analysis based on	risk of bias									
	Studies with I	ow risk of bias in p	atient selection				Studies with I	nigh risk of bias in p	patient selection			
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—	N (studies)	N (shoulder)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—
US	7 ^d	492	0.43 (0.16 to 0.76)	0.94 (0.84 to 1)	7.2	0.6	16 ^g	1617	0.77 (0.64 to 0.89)	0.94 (0.89 to 0.97)	12.8	0.2
MRI	5 ^e	487	0.64 (0.32 to 0.88)	0.95 (0.80 to 1)	12.8	0.4	8 ^h	495	0.70 (0.44 to 0.92)	0.92 (0.80 to 0.99)	8.8	0.3
MRA	6 ^f	1236	0.81 (0.64 to 0.92)	0.97 (0.91 to 0.99)	27.0	0.2	8 ⁱ	447	0.86 (0.76 to 0.95)	0.85 (0.74 to 0.93)	5.7	0.2
	(C) Secondary	analysis based on	equipment characteristic	5								
	≤7.5 MHz (US), ≤1.5 T (MRI and	MRA)				>7.5 MHz (US), 3.0 T (MRI and M	RA)			
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR-
US	12 ^j	1300	0.68 (0.49 to 0.85)	0.94 (0.90 to 0.98)	11.3	0.3	10 ^m	756	0.64 (0.38 to 0.88)	0.93 (0.85 to 0.99)	9.1	0.3
MRI	13 ^k	847	0.61 (0.42 to 0.80)	0.90 (0.82 to 0.96)	6.1	0.4	3 ⁿ	348	0.73 (0.44 to 0.97)	0.98 (0.85 to 1)	36.5	0.3
MRA	10 ¹	1504	0.82 (0.68 to 0.94)	0.91 (0.81 to 0.97)	9.1	0.2	4 ^o	303	0.85 (0.63 to 0.98)	0.93 (0.81 to 1)	12.1	0.2
	(D) Secondary a	nalysis based on th	e specialist who perform	ed the US examination								
	Radiologists						Sonographers	and orthopaedists				
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR-
US	14 ^p	1005	0.65 (0.44 to 0.85)	0.92 (0.86 to 0.98)	8.1	0.4	7 ^q	748	0.64 (0.35 to 0.88)	0.94 (0.87 to 0.99)	10.7	0.4

LR-, negative likelihood ratio; LR+, positive likelihood ratio; MRA, MR arthrography; n, number of studies or shoulders; Sn, sensitivity; Sp, specificity US, ultrasonography.

9 of 15

Review

Figure 6 Accuracy of individual studies for ultrasonography, MRI and MR arthrography in characterisation of full thickness rotator cuff tears. TP, true positive; FP, false positive;

FN, false negative; TN, true negative.

A Ultrasonography

A chinesenegi upi	-5								
Study	Т	P FP	P FN	TN	Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% C	I) Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Brenneke 1992	11	18	16	87	0.41 [0.22	, 0.61]	0.92 [0.84, 0.96	sj —	-
Cullen 2007	11	12	3	52	0.79 [0.49	, 0.95]	0.96 [0.87, 1.00) — — —	
De Candia 2002	2			59	0.75 [0.43				-
Hodler 1988	7			43	1.00 [0.59				
lannotti 2005	26			55	0.70 [0.53		0.89 [0.78, 0.95		-
Kang 2009	2			40	0.40 [0.05				
Martin-Hervas 2001 Milosavilevic 2005	1 24			36 156	0.13 [0.00				
Moosmayer 2007	24		-	43	0.80 [0.61 0.07 [0.00				
Murphy 2013	3			90	0.13 [0.03				
Nagvi 2009		, č 1 2		11	1.00 [0.40				
Read 1998	e			28	0.46 [0.19				
Roberts 2001	5			17	0.71 [0.29				
Rutten 2010	5			47	0.89 [0.52				
Sonnabend 1997	e	5 1	. 18	85	0.25 [0.10		0.99 [0.94, 1.00		
Takagishi 1996	10	0 10	10	92	0.50 [0.27				-
Teefey 2000	10	3	5	82	0.67 [0.38	8, 0.88]	0.96 [0.90, 0.99	oj ——	-
Teefey 2004	13	3 2	6	50	0.68 [0.43	, 0.87]	0.96 [0.87, 1.00	oj —	
Van Holsbeek 1995	14			49	0.93 [0.68	3, 1.00]	0.94 [0.84, 0.99	9] —	
Venu 2002	2			34	1.00 [0.16				
Vlychou 2009	44			2	0.86 [0.74				
Weiner 1993	64			152	0.94 [0.86				
Zeigler 2004	143	35	5	124	0.97 [0.92	, 0.99]	0.96 [0.91, 0.99	╜┍╾┎╾┎╼┎╼╡	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
								0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
B Magnetic reson	anc	e in	nagi	ng					
D		• • • •		8					
Study	ΤР	FP	FN	TN	Sensitivity (9	5% CI)	Specificity (95% CI) Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Balich 1997	11	8	15	107	0.42 [0.23,	0.63]	0.93 [0.87, 0.97		+
Gagey 1993	5	1	0	32	1.00 [0.48,	1.00]	0.97 [0.84, 1.00		
Hodler 1992	1	2	10	15	0.09 [0.00,	0.41]	0.88 [0.64, 0.99	-	
lannotti 2005	27	б	10	56	0.73 [0.56,		0.90 [0.80, 0.96		-
Lambert 2009	12	1	1	34	0.92 [0.64,		0.97 [0.85, 1.00		
Magee 2006	24	0		124	0.92 [0.75,	0.99]	1.00 [0.97, 1.00		
Magee 2009	22			118	0.69 [0.50,		1.00 [0.97, 1.00		
Martin-Hervas 2001	4	13	4	40	0.50 [0.16,		0.75 [0.62, 0.86		
Quinn 1995	9	1	2	88	0.82 [0.48,		0.99 [0.94, 1.00		
Teefey 2004	12	1	7	51	0.63 [0.38,		0.98 [0.90, 1.00		-
Traughber 1992	5	1	4	18	0.56 [0.21,		0.95 [0.74, 1.00		
Tuite 1994	20	8	7	52	0.74 [0.54,		0.87 [0.75, 0.94		
Vlychou 2009	44	4	7	1	0.86 [0.74,		0.20 [0.01, 0.72		
Wnorowski 1997	1	8	4	26	0.20 [0.01,		0.76 [0.59, 0.89		
Yagci 2001 Yamakawa 2001	1 5	1 8	4 1	18 61	0.20 [0.01,		0.95 [0.74, 1.00		
Yamakawa 2001	2	•	T	φī	0.83 [0.36,	1.00]	0.88 [0.78, 0.95		0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
								0 0.2 0.4 0.0 0.8 1	0 0.2 0.4 0.0 0.8 1
C Magnetic reson	anc	e ai	thr	ogra	phy				
Study TP	FP	FN	Т				nacificity (DER/ CI)	Sancitivity (OEM CI)	Spacificity (OFW CI)
•								Sensitivity (95% CI)	Specificity (95% CI)
Choo 2012 15		3	27		0.83 [0.59, 0.		0.87 [0.70, 0.96]		
Chun 2010 9		11			0.45 [0.23, 0.		0.99 [0.96, 1.00]		
Herold 2006 11		3	34		0.79 [0.49, 0.		0.92 [0.78, 0.98]		_
Jung 2010 21		3	10		0.88 [0.68, 0.		0.80 [0.56, 0.94]		
Jung 2012 26		2	24		0.93 [0.76, 0.		0.92 [0.75, 0.99]		
Kang 2009 4		1	43		0.80 [0.28, 0.		0.96 [0.85, 0.99]		
Magee 2009 31		1			0.97 [0.84, 1.		1.00 [0.97, 1.00]		
Meister 2004 26		2	34		0.93 [0.76, 0.		0.87 [0.73, 0.96]		
Modi 2013 5		4	68		0.56 [0.21, 0.		0.99 [0.92, 1.00]		-
Mohtadi 2004 16		10	15		0.62 [0.41, 0.		0.47 [0.29, 0.65]		
Sipola 2010 5	-	2	60		0.71 (0.29, 0.		0.88 [0.78, 0.95]		
Stetson 2005 21		2	23		0.91[0.72, 0.	.99]	0.85 [0.66, 0.96]		
Stoppino 2013 27	1	3	77	7 (0.90 [0.73, 0.	.98]	0.99 [0.93, 1.00]		-
Waldt 2007 84		21			0.80 [0.71, 0.	.87]	0.97 [0.95, 0.98]		
Yagci 2001 5	2	0	17	7 :	1.00 [0.48, 1.	.00]	0.89 [0.67, 0.99]		
								0 0 2 0 4 0 6 0 8 1	0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1

be more efficient for the confirmation of a partial thickness RC tear, compared to a density of 1.5 T. The same can be concluded for MRA, where overall estimates of Sn and Sp were similar, but likelihood ratios revealed a slight advantage in favour of a flux density of 3.0 T.

Secondary analysis regarding the specialist performing the US examination

Here again, the meta-analyses showed a similar performance by a trained radiologist or by other professionals (trained sonographers or orthopaedists; table 3D).

Diagnostic accuracy of imaging modalities for RC tendinopathy

It was possible to combine five studies (311 shoulders; arthroscopy or open surgery as reference standard) that provided data for the diagnostic accuracy of US in the characterisation of tendinopathy. Overall estimate of Sn of this group of studies was 0.79 and the overall estimate of Sp was 0.94 (table 4).

DISCUSSION

This meta-analysis revealed very good diagnostic accuracy of US, MRI and MRA in the characterisation of full-thickness RC tears, while the overall sensitivity of these tools was lower for the characterisation of partial RC tears and tendinopathy (the later was only evaluated for US). For partial thickness RC tears, the overall sensitivity of MRA was found to be slightly higher than those of MRI and US. An electromagnetic flux density of 3.0 T was also found to confirm a partial thickness RC tear with more confidence than with a density of 1.5 T (albeit, the difference was not significant). However, the studies published on the diagnostic accuracy of flux density of 3.0 T were more recent (range: 2009 to 2013; mean: 2010) compared to the studies evaluating flux density of 1.5 T (range: 1991 to 2013; mean:

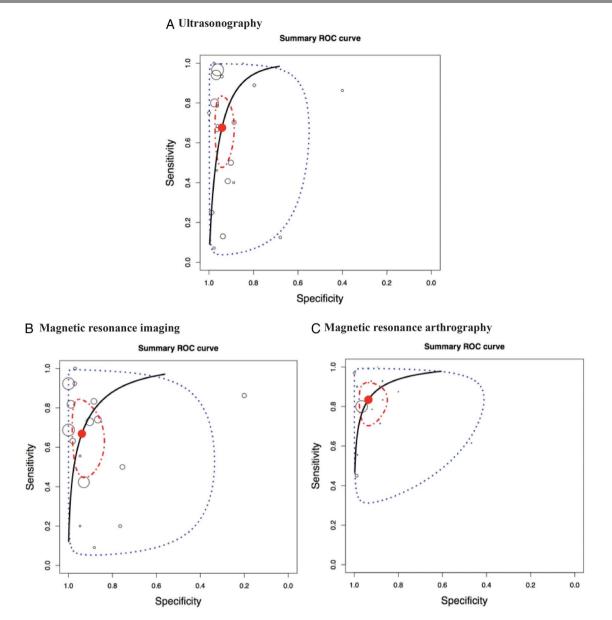


Figure 7 Hierarchical summary ROC curves for partial thickness rotator cuff tears. Hierarchical summary receiver operating characteristic (HSROC) curve composed of studies examining the diagnostic value of the ultrasonography (A), MRI (B) and MRA (C) in characterisation of full or partial thickness RC tears. Circles represent each study, blue dotted line, the confidence interval and red dotted line the credible interval.

2001). Therefore confounding factors such as improved technology also need to be considered when interpreting this result.

Finally, in cases of partial RC tears diagnosed by US, the overall sensitivity was lower in the group of studies with a low risk of bias in participant selection compared to the group of studies with a high risk of bias. This means that studies that have included participants with a large spectrum of shoulder conditions, and not only participants strongly suspected of having RC diseases, would have provided a more valid estimate of the sensitivity of US. It is likely that when a preselection of participants is made as to their probable diagnosis, the sensitivity of US is overestimated due to an increased prevalence of RC pathologies.¹⁰⁰

Comparison to other systematic reviews with meta-analysis

Our results are consistent with previous systematic reviews,^{5–7 9–11} but add new data and evidence on the diagnostic accuracy. The most recent systematic review of imaging, published in 2013,⁵ included only patients for whom surgery for a RC disorder had

	Tendinopathy					
	N (studies)	N (shoulders)	Sn (Cl 95%)	Sp (Cl 95%)	LR+	LR—
US	5ª	311	0.79 (0.63 to 0.91)	0.94 (0.86 to 0.99)	13.2	0.2

Br J Sports Med: first published as 10.1136/bjsports-2014-094148 on 11 February 2015. Downloaded from http://bjsm.bmj.com/ on March 16, 2021 by guest. Protected by copyright

been considered. These highly specific eligibility criteria allowed inclusion of a limited number of studies, which could explain the differences in estimated diagnostic accuracy between that study and the present one. For example, the overall estimate of sensitivity for MRI in the characterisation of any RC tears was 0.98 and overall estimate of specificity was 0.79.¹⁴ In our study, the equivalent estimates were 0.90 for sensitivity and specificity.

In two meta-analyses by Smith *et al*, 10^{11} similar results as those found in the present study were obtained; however, for partial thickness RC tears for US, differences were noted. They obtained an overall estimate of sensitivity of 0.84 compared to 0.68 in the present study. This could be explained by the fact that some studies that were included in the aforementioned systematic reviews were excluded in the present review for several reasons: unable to reconstruct the 2×2 tables (seven articles), study population ineligible (three articles), not in English (four studies), surgery not the reference standard (two studies) and articles not on diagnostic accuracy (three articles). Further, 26 articles included in the present study were not included in the Smith et al's meta-analysis (mostly more recent studies). For partial thickness RC tears, our conclusions coincide more closely to those of De Jesus *et al*⁶ and Dinnes *et al*.⁷ In these meta-analyses, despite the differences in the statistical methods used and in the number of included studies, the conclusions remain very close to ours. In accordance with their conclusions, we also found equivalent performance between the three diagnostic tools, with a slight advantage to MRA for partial thickness RC tears. Partial RC tears are the most difficult to detect, but the specificity of all tools was high even for this specific pathology.

The consistency of findings across systematic reviews with different search strategies, inclusion criteria and dates covered confirms the high specificity of US, MRI and MRA. Conversely, the pooled estimate of sensitivity varies among the reviews and our findings represent the most recent, rigorous estimate of overall accuracy and factors that might contribute to variation.

Clinical implications

From our findings, US, MRI and MRA can be considered highly specific tools for the diagnosis of RC disorders, while being highly sensitive mostly for full-thickness RC tears. Beside diagnostic value, several factors must be considered to appreciate the clinical implications of such results. Safety, cost, availability and impact of the results of clinical management are key elements. Regarding safety, beside some specific contraindications for MRI, US and MRI are non-invasive tests. Claustrophobia can be an issue with MRI and MRA. Although MRA showed a slightly better performance, this procedure involves an intra-articular injection that can cause inconveniences to patients (discomfort, risk of infection). When considering cost and availability, these tests can be classified as follows in most settings: US <MRI <MRA.¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² Finally, and likely most important when requesting imaging for RC injuries, one must consider the impact of the test results on clinical management.

In general, partial RC tears are treated using modalities similar to tendinopathy while RC repair surgery is considered in cases of full-thickness RC tears associated with a number of criteria such as duration (acute vs chronic), age, function, pain and size of tear.¹⁰³ The most clinically important characteristic when selecting a shoulder imaging modality for RC disorder evaluation is therefore the capacity to properly detect a full-thickness RC tear since it constitutes a key indication for surgical repair.¹⁰⁴ Hence, the most clinically relevant aspect of this meta-analysis is the data related to the capacity of the tests to document full-thickness RC tears.

Interestingly, one finding of this study is that, when performed by specially trained operators, shoulder US may not be as user dependent as previously thought since, for the diagnosis of a full-thickness RC tear, diagnosis was similar whether trained radiologists, sonographers or orthopaedists performed the US examination. However, it is important to take into consideration that the sonographers and orthopaedists who performed the US examination in the included articles were specially trained, and that there is a steep learning curve to US.¹⁴ Therefore, the use of ultrasound at the point of care must be linked to specific training that should be defined in curriculum such as the one recently updated by the American Medical Society for Sports Medicine (AMSSM).¹⁰⁵ Finally, diagnostic use of US at the point of care can also lead to improved therapeutic efficiency through the immediate use of interventions such as injections, which have been shown to be more effective under US guidance.¹⁰⁶¹⁰⁷¹⁰⁸

The use of US, providing equivalent information to MRI but less expensive, is therefore recommended for the diagnosis of RC disorders. In the event that US or MRI do not provide the diagnosis, MRA may be indicated. These conclusions are consistent with the imaging algorithms for evaluating suspected RC disease proposed by the Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound.¹⁰² Also, clinical situations where other shoulder conditions such as articular cartilage injuries or labral tears must be considered (eg, in cases where glenohumeral instability in younger patients or osteoarthritis in older patients overlap with RC disorders) could justify the use of MRI or MRA. However, in most conditions, first we advocate a combination of different non-invasive and less expensive clinical evaluation tests before the use of medical imaging, as these tests are mostly appropriate for confirming a number of specific RC pathologies.¹⁰⁸ However, in situations of acute shoulder injuries where fullthickness RC tears is considered, imaging must be obtained rapidly as rapid repair of a 'fresh' tear on a previously healthy RC has the best prognosis.

Strengths and limitations

This meta-analysis was based on a rigorous literature search, which resulted in the inclusion of 82 articles, and a validated appraisal tool was used to determine the risk of bias of included studies. Still, there are some limitations. With the statistical package used in the present study, we were able to calculate confidence and credible intervals for the overall sensitivity and specificity, but not for the likelihood ratios. No method was found to calculate CIs around the likelihood ratios that are derived from overall estimates of sensitivity and specificity. Other limitations include that 47 studies were specifically excluded because of incomplete data reporting (unable to construct a 2×2 table). There were also recurrent sources of bias on three of the four items of the QUADAS 2 tool, which shows poor reporting of participants' characteristics and study design for the included studies. Finally, while the two raters were fairly concordant when evaluating the risk of bias (κ >0.50), one item was less concordant (item 1: patient selection; $\kappa = 0.33$). However, agreement was easily obtained between to two raters and the initial disagreements were mostly related to adherence to the defined standard.

SUMMARY

The high and stable specificity across studies of the US, MRI and MRA leads us to recommend their uses for the confirmation of RC pathologies in patients already suspected of having those problems on the basis of clinical evaluation tests in acute cases where surgery might be considered rapidly or in situations where conservative treatments have failed. When considering accuracy, cost, availability, safety and efficiency of management when used at the point of care, US is likely be the best option in most settings for the diagnosis of full-thickness RC tears.

What are the new findings

- The meta-analysis confirms the similar and high diagnostic accuracy of ultrasonography (US), MRI and MR arthrography (MRA) in the characterisation of full-thickness rotator cuff (RC) tears in individuals with shoulder pain.
- Conversely, the pooled estimate of sensitivity varies among the reviews and our findings represent the most recent, rigorous estimate of overall accuracy and factors that might contribute to variation. Thus, the sensitivity of the US, MRI and MRA is more susceptible to variation for all diagnoses of RC disorders, while the specificity of these diagnostic tools is stable and high.
- Diagnostic accuracy of US is similar whether a trained radiologist, sonographer or orthopaedist performed the US examination.

Author affiliations

¹Department of Rehabilitation, Faculty of Medicine, Université Laval, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada

²Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Rehabilitation and Social Integration, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada

³Maisonneuve-Rosemont Hospital Research Center, University of Montreal Affiliated Research Center, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

⁴Faculty of Medicine, School of Rehabilitation, Université de Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

⁵Centre de recherche du Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Québec, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada

⁶School of Rehabilitation Science, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada ⁷Department of Radiology, Research Center, Centre hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Contributors J-SR, FD, CED, JCM, NB and PF participated in the design of the study. J-SR, CB, JL, FD, CED, JCM, NB and PF participated in the analysis and the interpretation of data and drafted the manuscript. J-SR and CB carried out the acquisition of data and the evaluation of the risk of bias. JL is the statistician.

Funding Financial support has been provided by the Institut de Recherche Robert-Sauvé en Santé et Sécurité au Travail (IRSST) and the Réseau Provincial de Recherche en Adaptation-Réadaptation/Fonds de recherche du Québec – Santé (REPAR/FRQ-S). JS Roy was supported by a salary award from the FRQ-S. JC MacDermid was supported by a Chair in Gender, Work and Health by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research.

Competing interests None.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

REFERENCES

- 1 van der Heijden GJ. Shoulder disorders: a state-of-the-art review. *Baillieres Clin Rheumatol* 1999;13:287–309.
- 2 van der Windt DA, Koes BW, Boeke AJ, et al. Shoulder disorders in general practice: prognostic indicators of outcome. Br J Gen Pract 1996;46:519–23.
- 3 Neer CS. Impingement lesions. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 1983;(173):70–7.
- 4 Blanchard TK, Bearcroft PW, Constant CR, et al. Diagnostic and therapeutic impact of MRI and arthrography in the investigation of full-thickness rotator cuff tears. *Eur Radiol* 1999;9:638–42.

- 5 Lenza M, Buchbinder R, Takwoingi Y, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging, magnetic resonance arthrography and ultrasonography for assessing rotator cuff tears in people with shoulder pain for whom surgery is being considered. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2013;9:CD009020.
- 6 De Jesus JO, Parker L, Frangos AJ, et al. Accuracy of MRI, MR arthrography, and ultrasound in the diagnosis of rotator cuff tears: a meta-analysis. AJR Am J Roentgenol 2009;192:1701–7.
- 7 Dinnes J, Loveman E, McIntyre L, et al. The effectiveness of diagnostic tests for the assessment of shoulder pain due to soft tissue disorders: a systematic review. *Health Technol Assess* 2003;7:1–166.
- 8 Kelly AM, Fessell D. Ultrasound compared with magnetic resonance imaging for the diagnosis of rotator cuff tears: a critically appraised topic. *Semin Roentgenol* 2009;44:196–200.
- 9 Ottenheijm RP, Jansen MJ, Staal JB, et al. Accuracy of diagnostic ultrasound in patients with suspected subacromial disorders: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Arch Phys Med Rehabil 2010;91:1616–25.
- 10 Smith TO, Back T, Toms AP, et al. Diagnostic accuracy of ultrasound for rotator cuff tears in adults: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clin Radiol* 2011;66:1036–48.
- 11 Smith TO, Daniell H, Geere JA, et al. The diagnostic accuracy of MRI for the detection of partial- and full-thickness rotator cuff tears in adults. Magn Reson Imaging 2012;30:336–46.
- 12 Leeflang MM. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses of diagnostic test accuracy. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2014;20:105–13.
- 13 Coris EE, Pescasio M, Zwygart K, et al. Office-based ultrasound in sports medicine practice. *Clin J Sport Med* 2011;21:57–61.
- 14 Harmon KG, O'Connor FG. Musculoskeletal ultrasound: taking sports medicine to the next level. Br J Sports Med 2010;44:1135–6.
- 15 Liberati A, Altman DG, Tetzlaff J, et al. The PRISMA statement for reporting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of studies that evaluate healthcare interventions: explanation and elaboration. BMJ 2009;339:b2700.
- 16 Whiting PF, Rutjes AW, Westwood ME, et al. QUADAS-2: a revised tool for the quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies. Ann Intern Med 2011;155:529–36.
- 17 Alqunaee M, Galvin R, Fahey T. Diagnostic accuracy of clinical tests for subacromial impingement syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Arch Phys Med Rehabil 2012;93:229–36.
- 18 Trikalinos TA, Balion CM, Coleman CI, et al. Meta-analysis of test performance when there is a "gold standard." AHRQ Publication No. 12-EHC080-EF. In: Chang SM, Matchar DB, Smetana GW, et al eds. Methods guide for medical test reviews. Agency for healthcare research and quality (US); 2012. Chapter 8:8–1 to 8–17.
- 19 Brenneke SL, Morgan CJ. Evaluation of ultrasonography as a diagnostic technique in the assessment of rotator cuff tendon tears. Am J Sports Med 1992;20:287–9.
- 20 Bretzke CA, Crass JR, Craig EV, et al. Ultrasonography of the rotatory cuff. Normal and pathologic anatomy. *Invest Radiol* 1985;20:311–15.
- 21 Chiou H, Chou Y, Wu J, et al. High-resolution ultrasonography of the musculoskeletal system: analysis of 369 cases. J Med Ultrasound 1999;7:212–18.
- 22 De Candia A, Doratiotto S, Pelizzo F, *et al*. Real time compound ultrasound of the shoulder. *Radiol Oncol* 2002;36:319–325+336.
- 23 De Muynck M. Sonography in the diagnosis of rotator cuff ruptures. *Eur J Phys Rehab Med* 1994;4:130–3.
- 24 Farin P, Jaroma H. Sonographic detection of tears of the anterior portion of the rotator cuff (subscapularis tendon tears). J Ultrasound Med 1996;15:221–5.
- 25 Friedman RL, Hidalgo HJ, Gilmer PW, et al. Ultrasonography of the rotator cuff: analysis of results in a community setting. J Shoulder Elbow Surg 1993;2:22–6.
- 26 Furtschegger A, Resch H. Value of ultrasonography in preoperative diagnosis of rotator cuff tears and postoperative follow-up. *Eur J Radiol* 1988;8:69–75.
- 27 Hodler J, Fretz CJ, Terrier F, *et al.* Rotator cuff tears: correlation of sonographic and surgical findings. *Radiology* 1988;169:791–4.
- 28 Iannotti JP, Ciccone J, Buss DD, et al. Accuracy of office-based ultrasonography of the shoulder for the diagnosis of rotator cuff tears. J Bone Joint Surg Am 2005;87:1305–11.
- 29 Kang CH, Kim SS, Kim JH, et al. Supraspinatus tendon tears: Comparison of 3D US and MR arthrography with surgical correlation. Skeletal Radiol 2009;38:1063–9.
- 30 Mack LA, Gannon MK, Kilcoyne RF, et al. Sonographic evaluation of the rotator cuff. Accuracy in patients without prior surgery. Clin Orthop Relat Res 1988 (234):21–7.
- 31 Martin-Hervas C, Romero J, Navas-Acien A, et al. Ultrasonographic and magnetic resonance images of rotator cuff lesions compared with arthroscopy or open surgery findings. J Shoulder Elbow Surg 2001;10:410–15.
- 32 Masaoka S, Hashizume H, Senda M, et al. Ultrasonographic analysis of shoulder rotator cuff tears. Acta Medica Okayama 1999;53:81–9.
- 33 Milosavljevic J, Elvin A, Rahme H. Últrasonography of the rotator cuff: a comparison with arthroscopy in one-hundred-and-ninety consecutive cases. Acta Radio 2005;46:858–65.
- 34 Misamore GW, Woodward C. Evaluation of degenerative lesions of the rotator cuff. A comparison of arthrography and ultrasonography. J Bone Joint Surg Am 1991;73:704–6.

- 35 Moosmayer S, Heir S, Smith HJ. Sonography of the rotator cuff in painful shoulders performed without knowledge of clinical information: Results from 58 sonographic examinations with surgical correlation. *J Clin Ultrasound* 2007;35:20–6.
- 36 Moosmayer S, Smith HJ. Diagnostic ultrasound of the shoulder—a method for experts only? Results from an orthopedic surgeon with relative inexpensive compared to operative findings. *Acta Orthop* 2005;76:503–8.
- 37 Murphy RJ, Daines MT, Carr AJ, et al. An independent learning method for orthopaedic surgeons performing shoulder ultrasound to identify full-thickness tears of the rotator cuff. J Bone Joint Surg Am 2013;95:266–72.
- 38 Pattee GA, Snyder SJ. Sonographic evaluation of the rotator cuff: correlation with arthroscopy. Arthroscopy 1988;4:15–20.
- 39 Roberts ČŠ, Walker JA, II, Seligson D. Diagnostic capabilities of shoulder ultrasonography in the detection of complete and partial rotator cuff tears. Am J Orthop 2001;30:159–62.
- 40 Rutten MJ, Spaargaren GJ, Van Loon T, et al. Detection of rotator cuff tears: the value of MRI following ultrasound. Eur Radiol 2010;20:450–7.
- 41 Singh H, Yuvarajan P, Maini L, et al. Evaluation of ultrasound as a tool for etiological diagnosis of painful arc syndrome. J Clin Orthop Trauma 2010;1:81–4.
- 42 Sipola P, Niemitukia L, Kroger H, et al. Detection and quantification of rotator cuff tears with ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging—a prospective study in 77 consecutive patients with a surgical reference. Ultrasound Med Biol 2010;36:1981–9.
- 43 Soble MG, Kaye AD, Guay RC. Rotator cuff tear: clinical experience with sonographic detection. *Radiology* 1989;173:319–21.
- 44 Sonnabend DH, Hughes JS, Giuffre BM, et al. The clinical role of shoulder ultrasound. Aust NZ J Surg 1997;67:630–3.
- 45 Takagishi K, Makino K, Takahira N, et al. Ultrasonography for diagnosis of rotator cuff tear. Skeletal Radiol 1996;25:221–4.
- 46 Teefey SA, Hasan SA, Middleton WD, et al. Ultrasonography of the rotator cuff. A comparison of ultrasonographic and arthroscopic findings in one hundred consecutive cases. J Bone Joint Surg Am 2000;82:498–504.
- 47 Teefey SA, Rubin DA, Middleton WD, et al. Detection and quantification of rotator cuff tears. Comparison of ultrasonographic, magnetic resonance imaging, and arthroscopic findings in seventy-one consecutive cases. J Bone Joint Surg Am 2004;86-A:708–16.
- 48 Van Holsbeeck MT, Kolowich PA, Eyler WR, et al. US depiction of partial-thickness tear of the rotator cuff. Radiology 1995;197:443–6.
- 49 Wallny TA, Schild RL, Bertelsbeck DS, et al. Three-dimensional ultrasonography in the diagnosis of rotator cuff lesions. Ultrasound Med Biol 2001;27:745–9.
- 50 Wiener SN, Seitz Jr WH. Sonography of the shoulder in patients with tears of the rotator cuff: accuracy and value for selecting surgical options. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1993;160:103–7.
- 51 Yen CH, Chiou HJ, Chou YH, et al. Six surgery-correlated sonographic signs for rotator cuff tears: Emphasis on partial-thickness tear. *Clin Imaging* 2004;28:69–76.
- 52 Zehetgruber H, Lang T, Wurnig C. Distinction between supraspinatus, infraspinatus and subscapularis tendon tears with ultrasound in 332 surgically confirmed cases. *Ultrasound Med Biol* 2002;28:711–17.
- 53 Ziegler DW. The use of in-office, orthopaedist-performed ultrasound of the shoulder to evaluate and manage rotator cuff disorders. J Shoulder Elbow Surg 2004;13:291–7.
- 54 Balich SM, Sheley RC, Brown TR, et al. MR imaging of the rotator cuff tendon: interobserver agreement and analysis of interpretive errors. *Radiology* 1997;204:191–4.
- 55 Frei R, Chladek P, Trc T, et al. Arthroscopic evaluation of ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging for diagnosis of rotator cuff tear. Ortop Traumatol Rehabil 2008;10:111–14.
- 56 Gagey N, Desmoineaux P, Gagey O, et al. Apport de l'IRM dans le bilan pré-chirurgical des lésions de la coiffe des rotateurs. Revue de chirurgie orthopédique et réparatrice de l'appareil moteur 1991;77:521–9.
- 57 Hitachi S, Takase K, Tanaka M, et al. High-resolution magnetic resonance imaging of rotator cuff tears using a microscopy coil: noninvasive detection without intraarticular contrast material. Jpn J Radiol 2011;29:466–74.
- 58 Hodler J, Kursunoglu-Brahme S, Snyder SJ, et al. Rotator cuff disease: assessment with MR arthrography versus standard MR imaging in 36 patients with arthroscopic confirmation. *Radiology* 1992;182:431–6.
- 59 Karzel RP, Snyder SJ. Magnetic resonance arthrography of the shoulder: a new technique of shoulder imaging. *Clin Sports Med* 1993;12:123–36.
- 60 Lambert A, Loffroy R, Guiu B, et al. [Rotator cuff tears: value of 3.0T MRI]. J Radiol 2009;90:583–8.
- 61 Magee T. 3-T MRI of the shoulder: Is MR arthrography necessary? AJR Am J Roentgenol 2009;192:86–92.
- 62 Ostor AJ, Richards CA, Tytherleigh-Strong G, et al. Validation of clinical examination versus magnetic resonance imaging and arthroscopy for the detection of rotator cuff lesions. *Clin Rheumatol* 2013;32:1283–91.
- 63 Quinn SF, Sheley RC, Demlow TA, et al. Rotator cuff tendon tears: evaluation with fat-suppressed MR imaging with arthroscopic correlation in 100 patients. *Radiology* 1995;195:497–500.

- 64 Shellock FG, Bert JM, Fritts HM, et al. Evaluation of the rotator cuff and glenoid labrum using a 0.2-Tesla extremity magnetic resonance (MR) system: MR results compared to surgical findings. J Magn Reson Imaging 2001;14:763–70.
- 65 Traughber PD, Goodwin TE. Shoulder MRI: arthroscopic correlation with emphasis on partial tears. J Comput Assist Tomoar 1992;16:129–33.
- 66 Tuite MJ, Yandow DR, DeSmet AA, *et al.* Diagnosis of partial and complete rotator cuff tears using combined gradient echo and spin echo imaging. *Skeletal Radiol* 1994;23:541–5.
- 67 Wang YM, Shih TT, Jiang CC, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging of rotator cuff lesions. J Formos Med Assoc 1994;93:234–9.
- 68 Wnorowski DC, Levinsohn EM, Chamberlain BC, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging assessment of the rotator cuff: Is it really accurate? Arthroscopy 1997;13:710–9.
- 69 Yagci B, Manisali M, Yilmaz E, et al. Indirect MR arthrography of the shoulder in detection of rotator cuff ruptures. Eur Radiol 2001;11:258–62.
- 70 Yamakawa S, Hashizume H, Ichikawa N, et al. Comparative studies of MRI and operative findings in rotator cuff tear. Acta Med Okayama 2001;55:261–8.
- 71 Zlatkin MB, Hoffman C, Shellock FG. Assessment of the rotator cuff and glenoid labrum using an extremity MR system: MR results compared to surgical findings from a multi-center study. J Magn Reson Imaging 2004;19:623–31.
- 72 Choo HJ, Lee SJ, Kim OH, et al. Comparison of three-dimensional isotropic T1-weighted fast spin-echo MR arthrography with two-dimensional MR arthrography of the shoulder. *Radiology* 2012;262:921–31.
- 73 Herold T, Bachthaler M, Hamer OW, et al. Indirect MR arthrography of the shoulder: use of abduction and external rotation to detect full- and partial-thickness tears of the supraspinatus tendon. Radiology 2006;240:152–60.
- 74 Jung JY, Jee WH, Park MY, et al. Supraspinatus tendon tears at 3.0T shoulder MR arthrography: diagnosis with 3D isotropic turbo spin-echo SPACE sequence versus 2D conventional sequences. Skeletal Radiol 2012;41:1401–10.
- 75 Modi CS, Karthikeyan S, Marks A, et al. Accuracy of abduction-external rotation MRA versus standard MRA in the diagnosis of intra-articular shoulder pathology. *Orthopedics* 2013;36:e337–42.
- 76 Mohtadi NG, Vellet AD, Clark ML, et al. A prospective, double-blind comparison of magnetic resonance imaging and arthroscopy in the evaluation of patients presenting with shoulder pain. J Shoulder Elbow Surg 2004;13:258–65.
- 77 Schreinemachers SA, Van Der Hulst VPM, Willems WJ, et al. Detection of partial-thickness supraspinatus tendon tears: Is a single direct MR arthrography series in ABER position as accurate as conventional MR arthrography? *Skeletal Radiol* 2009;38:967–75.
- 78 Stoppino LP, Ciuffreda P, Rossi M, et al. Lesions of the rotator cuff footprint: diagnostic performance of MR arthrography compared with arthroscopy. *Musculoskelet Surg* 2013;97(Suppl 2):S197–202.
- 79 Brandt TD, Cardone BW, Grant TH, et al. Rotator cuff sonography: a reassessment. Radiology 1989;173:323–7.
- 80 Chang CY, Wang SF, Chiou HJ, et al. Comparison of shoulder ultrasound and MR imaging in diagnosing full-thickness rotator cuff tears. *Clin Imaging* 2002;26:50–4.
- 81 Cullen DM, Breidahl WH, Janes GC. Diagnostic accuracy of shoulder ultrasound performed by a single operator. *Australas Radiol* 2007;51:226–9.
- 82 Naqvi GA, Jadaan M, Harrington P. Accuracy of ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging for detection of full thickness rotator cuff tears. *Int J Shoulder Surg* 2009;3:94.
- 83 Paavolainen P, Ahovuo J. Ultrasonography and arthrography in the diagnosis of tears of the rotator cuff. *J Bone Joint Surg Am* 1994;76:335–40.
- 84 Swen WAA, Jacobs JWG, Algra PR, et al. Sonography and magnetic resonance imaging equivalent for the assessment of full-thickness rotator cuff tears. Arthritis Rheum 1999;42:2231–8.
- 85 Swen WAA, Jacobs JWG, Neve WC, et al. Is sonography performed by the rheumatologist as useful as arthrography executed by the radiologist for the assessment of full thickness rotator cuff tears? J Rheumatol 1998;25:1800–6.
- 86 Taboury J. [Ultrasonography of the tendons of the rotator cuffs of the shoulder]. Ann Radiol 1995;38:275–9.
- 87 Read JW, Perko M. Shoulder ultrasound: diagnostic accuracy for impingement syndrome, rotator cuff tear, and biceps tendon pathology. J Shoulder Elbow Surg 1998;7:264–71.
- 88 Venu K, Howlett D, Garikipati R, et al. Evaluation of the symptomatic supraspinatus tendon—a comparison of ultrasound and arthroscopy. *Radiography* 2002;8:235–40.
- 89 Adams CR, Schoolfield JD, Burkhart SS. Accuracy of preoperative magnetic resonance imaging in predicting a subscapularis tendon tear based on arthroscopy. *Arthroscopy* 2010;26:1427–33.
- 90 Magee T, Williams D. 3.0-T MRI of the supraspinatus tendon. AMR Am J Roentgenol 2006;187:881–6.
- 91 Iannotti JP, Zlatkin MB, Esterhai JL, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging of the shoulder. Sensitivity, specificity, and predictive value. J Bone Joint Surg Am 1991;73:17–29.

- 92 Binkert CA, Zanetti M, Gerber C, et al. MR arthrography of the glenohumeral joint: two concentrations of gadoteridol versus ringer solution as the intraarticular contrast material. Radiology 2001;220:219–24.
- 93 Loew R, Kreitner KF, Runkel M, et al. MR arthrography of the shoulder: comparison of low-field (0.2T) vs high-field (1.5T) imaging. Eur Radiol 2000;10:989–96.
- 94 Waldt S, Bruegel M, Mueller D, et al. Rotator cuff tears: assessment with MR arthrography in 275 patients with arthroscopic correlation. *Eur Radiol* 2007;17:491–8.
- 95 Vlychou M, Dailiana Z, Fotiadou A, et al. Symptomatic partial rotator cuff tears: diagnostic performance of ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging with surgical correlation. Acta Radiol 2009;50:101–5.
- 96 Chun KA, Kim MS, Kim YJ. Comparisons of the various partial-thickness rotator cuff tears on MR arthrography and arthroscopic correlation. *Korean J Radiol* 2010;11:528–35.
- 97 Jung JY, Jee WH, Chun HJ, et al. Magnetic resonance arthrography including ABER view in diagnosing partial-thickness tears of the rotator cuff: accuracy, and inter- and intra-observer agreements. Acta Radiol 2010;51:194–201.
- 98 Meister K, Thesing J, Montgomery WJ, et al. MR arthrography of partial thickness tears of the undersurface of the rotator cuff: an arthroscopic correlation. Skeletal Radiol 2004;33:136–41.
- 99 Stetson WB, Phillips T, Deutsch A. The use of magnetic resonance arthrography to detect partial-thickness rotator cuff tears. J Bone Joint Surg Am 2005;87(Suppl 2):81–8.
- 100 Whiting P, Rutjes AW, Reitsma JB, et al. Sources of variation and bias in studies of diagnostic accuracy: a systematic review. Ann Intern Med 2004;140:189–202.

- 101 Parker L, Nazarian LN, Carrino JA, *et al.* Musculoskeletal imaging: medicare use, costs, and potential for cost substitution. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2008;5:182–8.
- Nazarian LN, Jacobson JA, Benson CB, *et al.* Imaging algorithms for evaluating suspected rotator cuff disease: Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound consensus conference statement. *Radiology* 2013;267:589–95.
 Marx RG, Koulouvaris P, Chu SK, *et al.* Indications for surgery in clinical
- 103 Marx RG, Koulouvaris P, Chu SK, et al. Indications for surgery in clinical outcome studies of rotator cuff repair. *Clin Orthop Relat Res* 2009;467: 450–6.
- 104 Lambers Heerspink FO, Dorrestijn O, van Raay JJ, et al. Specific patient-related prognostic factors for rotator cuff repair: a systematic review. J Shoulder Elbow Surg 2014;23:1073–80.
- 105 Finnoff J, Lavallee ME, Smith J. Musculoskeletal ultrasound education for sports medicine fellows: a suggested/potential curriculum by the American Medical Society for Sports Medicine. *British J Sports Med* 2010;44:1144–8.
- 106 Finnoff JT, Hall MM, Adams E, et al. American Medical Society for Sports Medicine (AMSSM) position statement: interventional musculoskeletal ultrasound in sports medicine. Br J Sports Med 2015;49:145–50.
- 107 Aly AR, Rajasekaran S, Ashworth N. Ultrasound-guided shoulder girdle injections are more accurate and more effective than landmark-guided injections: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Br J Sports Med 2015;49:1042–9.
- 108 Lasbleiz S, Quintero N, Ea K, et al. Diagnostic value of clinical tests for degenerative rotator cuff disease in medical practice. Ann Phys Rehabil Med 2014;57:228–43. doi:10.1016/j.rehab.2014.04.001

Appendix 1. Summary of included studies

Study	N of shoulders	Mean age (range)	Sex F (%)	Sudy design	Index test	Reference standard	Target condition*
Adams et al. 2010	120	Median : Gr1 : 56 (41-85) Gr2 : 55 (35-77)	Gr1 : 19.2 Gr2 : 51.5	Retrospective	MRI	Arthroscopy	Subscapularis full thickness tear (FTT)
Balich et al. 1997	222	45 (16-76)	41.9	Retrospective	MRI 1.5 Tesla (T)	Arthroscopy	RC full (FTT) and partial (PTT) thickness tears of one or more tendon
Binkert 2001	156	51 (14-83)	41	Prospective	MRA 1.0 Tesla (T)	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT
Blanchard 1999	38	-	-	Prospective	MRI 0.5 or 1.5 T	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT
Brandt 1989	38	52 (20-73)	-	Retrospective and prospective	US 5 to 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
Brenneke 1992	120	-	-	Prospective	US 5 MHz	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Bretzke 1985	19	_	-	Prospective	US 10 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT

Chang 2002	55	Gr1 : 52 (18-78) Gr2 : 49 (17-84)	Gr1 : 41.2 Gr2 : 45.9	Retrospective	US 7 to 10 MHz, MRI 1.5 T US	Surgery	FTT FTT and PTT
Chiou 1999	22	-	-	Prospective	7 MHz	Surgery	
Choo 2012	49	Women : 58 (19-71) Men : 53 (19-70)	55.1	Retrospective	2D and 3D MRA 3.0 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Chun 2010	202	Gr1 : 54 Gr2 : 47	Gr1 : 48 Gr2 : 43.1	Retrospective	MRA 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	РТТ
Cullen 2007	65 (PTT) 67 (FTT)	56 (33-81)	56.1	Prospective	US 5 to 12 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
DeCandia 2002	157	Women : 58 Men : 50 (17-82)	56.1	Prospective	US 7 to 12 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
De Muynck 1994	38	53 (26-77)	34	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Farin 1996	85	36 (22-72)	48.8	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT, PTT and tendinopathy
Frei 2008	20	56	30	Retrospective	US 9 to 13 MHz and MRI 0.18 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Friedmann 1993	46	-	-	Prospective	US 5 to 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
Furtschegger 1988	68	-	-	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT

Gagey 1991	38	47	-	Retrospective	MRI 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT
Herold 2006	51	47 (16-69)	27.5	Prospective	MRA 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Hitachi 2011	68	58 (13-79)	36.8	Prospective	MRI 1.5 T	Surgery	FTT and PTT
Hodler 1988	51	19-75	24	Prospective	US 5 to 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
Hodler 1992	36	43 (17-69)	33.3	Retrospective	MRI 1.5 T and MRA 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Iannotti 1991	127	-	-	Retrospective	MRI 1.5 T	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT, PTT and tendinopathy
Iannotti 2005	99	-	-	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
Jung 2010	22	45 (19-71)	45.5	Retrospective	MRA	Arthroscopy	PTT
Jung 2012	87	52 (17-82)	48.3	Retrospective	MRA 3.0 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Kang 2009	50	56 (22-78)	36	Prospective	3D US 8 to 15 MHz and MRA 3.0 T	Arthroscopy	FTT
Karzel 1993	74	45 (16-68)	37.8	Prospective	MRI 1.5 T and MRA 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Lambert 2009	192	56	-	Prospective	MRI 3.0 T	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT

Loew 2000	27	48 (21-81)	34.2	Prospective	MRA 0.2 T	Surgery	FTT
Mack 1988	90	-	-	Retrospective	US 5 to 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
Magee 2006	150	52 (14-82)	38	Retrospective	MRI 3.0 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Magee 2009	150	31 (14-50)	27.3	Retrospective	MRI 3.0 T and MRA 3.0 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Martin-Hervas 2001	61	-	59	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz and MRI 0.5 T	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT, PTT and tendinopathy
Masaoka 1999	79	44 (20-79)	41.6	Retrospective	US 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
Meister 2004	76	35 (15-72)	25	Retrospective	MRA 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	PTT
Milosavljevic 2005	190	57 (22-78)	-	Prospective	US 10 MHz	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Misamore 1991	32	35-65	18.8	Prospective	US	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Modi 2013	103	30 (15-79)	26.2	Prospective	MRA 3.0 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Mohtadi 2004	58	46 (21-73)	25.9	Prospective	MRA 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT
Moosmayer 2005	79	Median : 54 (21-79)	-	Prospective	US 5.5 to 9.4 MHz	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Moosmayer 2007	58	Median : 52 (17-78)	-	Prospective	US 5.5 to 9.5	Surgery	FTT and PTT

					MHz		
Murphy 2013	50	-	-	Prospective	US 4.7 to 13 MHz	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Naqvi 2009	91	(mean) US gr : 54.3 MRI gr : 56.6	US: 41.7 MRI: 36.4	Retrospective	US and MRI	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT
Ostor 2013	94	51 (16-78)	40	Prospective	MRI	Arthroscopy	FTT, PTT and tendinopathy
Paavolainen 1994	49	38 (24-76)	30.6	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT
Pattee 1988	52	47 (28-71)	19.2	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Quinn 1995	100	47 (20-74)	46	Retrospective	MRI 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Read 1998	42	44 (19-70)	-	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT, PTT and tendinopathy
Roberts 2001	24	49 (37-75)	33.3	Prospective	US	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Rutten 2010	68	48 (24-81)	45.6	Retrospective	US, (MRI or MRA 1.5 T)	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Schreinemachers 2009	92	34 (SD : 12)	33.7	Retrospective	MRA1.0 or 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Shellock 2001	47	52 (16-83)	34	Prospective	MRI 0.2 T	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Singh 2010	15	-	-	Prospective	US 7.5 to 12.5	Surgery	FTT and PTT

					MHz		
Sipola 2010	(MRA) 75 (US) 77)	57 (42-76)	37	Prospective	MRA 1.5 T and US 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Soble 1989	30	17-85	-	Prospective	US 5 to 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
Sonnabend 1997	117	49 (14-79)	29.1	Retrospective	US	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT, PTT and tendinopathy
Steston 2005	50	-	-	Prospective	MRA 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	PTT
Stoppino 2013	108	53 (25-77)	40.0	Prospective	MRA 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Swen 1998	22	55 (30-79)	-	Prospective	US 5 to 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT
Swen 1999	21	54 (SD : 12)	41.7	Prospective	US 5 to 7.5 MHz and MRI 1.0 T	Arthroscopy	FTT
Taboury 1992	24	-	-	Retrospective	US 7.5 to 10 MHz	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Takagishi 1996	122	51 (26-81)	36.9	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Surgery	FTT and PTT
Teefey 2000	100	56 (14-82)	55.1	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Teefey 2004	71	59 (38-80)	42.3	Prospective	US 7.5 to 9 MHz and MRI 1.5 T	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT

Traughber 1992	28	-	-	Retrospective	MRI 1.5 T	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Tuite 1994	87	42	27.6	Retrospective	MRI 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Van Holsbeeck 1995	67	52 (23-86)	42.3	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy	PTT
Venu 2002	41	57 (34-79)	41.5	Prospective	US 5 to 10 MHz	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT, PTT and tendinopathy
Vlychou 2009	56	54	69.6	Prospective	US 8 to 13 MHz	Surgery	PTT
Waldt 2007	275	39 (15-73)	38.9	Retrospective	MRA 1.0 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Wallny 2001	40	54 (38-79)	37.5	Prospective	US 10 MHz	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Wang 1994	40	49 (17-75)	37.5	Retrospective	MRI	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Weiner 1993	225	59 (21-81)	52.9	Prospective	US 5 to 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Wnorowski 1997	38	30 (20-75)	-	Retrospective	MRI 1.5 T	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Yagci 2001	24	52 (16-73)	70.8	Prospective	MRI and MRA 1.0 T	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Yamakawa 2001	75 (Study gr : 60	Study gr : 57 (40-80)	25.9	Retrospective	MRI 0.5 T	Surgery	FTT and PTT

	Control gr : 15)						
Yen 2004	50	63 (17-81)	48	Prospective	US 7 to 10 MHz	Open surgery	FTT and PTT
Zehetgruber 2002	332	53 (17-90)	43.1	Prospective	US 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy or open surgery	FTT and PTT
Ziegler 2004	282	50 (15-84)	38.7	Retrospective	US 7.5 MHz	Arthroscopy	FTT and PTT
Zlatkin 2004	22	56 (15-84)	43.1	Retrospective	MRI 0.2 T	Surgery	FTT and PTT