

Evidence Discussion: Perirectal/Perianal Disease (AB-23.3)

Perianal disease associated with Crohn's disease in more than 20% of cases^{1, 2}.

CT is useful in evaluating abscesses and inflammation; however, due to its limited resolution, defining fistulas may be difficult.³ MRI, which has better resolution, along with endoscopic ultrasound, are highly accurate in defining perianal and perirectal fistulas^{4,5} and are the preferred modalities for diagnosing fistulas secondary to Crohn's disease.

References:

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