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Automated versus subjective assessment of spatial and temporal MRI small bowel motility in Crohn's disease

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AIM: To investigate whether subjective radiologist grading of motility on magnetic resonance enterography (MRE) is as effective as software quantification, and to determine the combination of motility metrics with the strongest association with symptom severity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: One hundred and five Crohn's disease patients (52 male, 53 female, 16–68 years old, mean age 34 years old) recruited from two sites underwent MRE, including a 20 second breath-hold cine motility sequence. Each subject completed a Harvey–Bradshaw Index (HBI) symptom questionnaire. Five features within normally appearing bowel were scored visually by two experienced radiologists, and then quantified using automated analysis software, including (1) mean motility, (2) spatial motility variation, (3) temporal motility variation, (4) area of motile bowel, (5) intestinal distension. Multivariable linear regression derived the combination of features with the highest association with HBI score.

RESULTS: The best automated metric combination was temporal variation ($p<0.05$) plus area of motile bowel ($p<0.05$), achieving an $R^{2\ \text{adjusted}}$ value of 0.036. Spatial variation was also associated with symptoms ($p<0.05$, $R^{2\ \text{adjusted}} = 0.034$); however, when visually assessed by radiologists, none of the features had a significant relationship with the HBI score.

CONCLUSION: Software quantified temporal and spatial variability in bowel motility are associated with abdominal symptoms in Crohn's disease. Subjective radiologist assessment of bowel motility is insufficient to detect aberrant motility. Automated analysis of motility patterns holds promise as an objective biomarker for aberrant physiology underlying symptoms in enteric disorders.

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Introduction

Recent insights from high-resolution manometry,[1] wireless motility pills,[2] and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)[3] have demonstrated a wide range of diverse contractile processes in the intestine, which are challenging our understanding of intestinal physiology.

Magnetic resonance enterography (MRE) is now widely disseminated in clinical practice, notably in patients with Crohn's disease (CD), and protocols increasingly include cine sequences aimed at capturing bowel motility. It is well established that motility is reduced in segments of the bowel affected by CD, and that this reduction is correlated with the severity of inflammation[4,5]; however, recent work using automated software quantification has suggested that aberrant motility in apparently unaffected bowel, based on visual assessment, is linked to the severity of abdominal symptoms.[6,7] The ability of MRE to capture abnormal motility patterns in structurally normal bowel could prove a powerful tool in improving our understanding of gastrointestinal (GI) motility in health and disease. Applications extend beyond CD and, for example, might include irritable bowel syndrome where a constellation of poorly resolved processes, including visceral hypersensitivity, inflammation, and dysmotility, may be present.[8]

However, there remain many unknowns. For example, it is unclear which metrics, or combination thereof, best capture aberrant motility, and whether radiologists can reliably detect abnormal motility without the need for specialised software. To date, most researchers have examined a small number of motility metrics. For example, Menys *et al.* (2016)[6] reported an association between reduced global motility variance and patient symptoms in CD, and Bickelhaupt *et al.* (2013)[9] suggested that contraction frequencies are altered in the bowel distal to segments with inflammatory activity. There has been no previous research into the ability of radiologists to detect abnormal motility patterns as part of their conventional reporting of MRE datasets providing added value without the need for additional software.

The purpose of the current study was twofold. Firstly, both established[6] and newly proposed computer-based metrics were investigated to derive the best combination associated with abdominal symptoms in CD patients. Secondly, subjective grading of bowel motility by experienced radiologists was compared with automated measurement and inter- and intra-observer variation was investigated.

Materials and methods

Patient selection

The current study was retrospective and has been approved by both centres' ethics committees. The patients provided written informed consent for the original research studies and the requirement for consent was waived for the retrospective analysis in this study.

Data were collated from two previous studies; (1) the two-centre VIGOR++ study (study 1), a prospective trial developing automated measurement of bowel wall thickness and contrast enhancement to quantify CD activity[10], and (2) a prospective single-centre study (study 2) developing a global MRI CD activity score (MEGS).[11] Patients recruited to both these studies completed a Harvey–Bradshaw Index (HBI) symptom questionnaire the day of an MRE examination, which included a motility sequence. The HBI is a validated symptom-based activity score in which patients grade the severity of abdominal pain and well-being. The other score components include the number of liquid stools per day, abdominal mass, and complications (Electronic Supplementary Material Fig. S1). Patients were selected for the current study if they had a final diagnosis of CD based on clinical, biochemical, endoscopic, imaging, and histopathological data and if associated dynamic MRI and HBI data were available.

A total of 185 datasets across the two parent studies were potentially available for inclusion in the current study. Datasets were excluded if the dynamic MRI sequences were inadequate (e.g. less than three slices, incomplete time series, or motility data unavailable to this study), a HBI score was not collected, or the patient had a final diagnosis other than CD.

A proportion of patient data (n=28) used in the current study was also used in previous work investigating the relationship between two motility metrics (mean global motility and variance of global motility) and abdominal symptoms.[6,7]

Demographic data pertaining to age, sex, current medication, disease duration, and surgical history of the selected patients were collected.

MRI protocol

Patients fasted for 4 hours before ingesting oral contrast prior to undergoing MRI in the supine position on either 1.5 T (Avanto, Siemens, Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany) or 3 T (Achieva: Philips, Best, the Netherlands) units. The MRI protocol included a dynamic "cine motility" sequence acquired during a 20 second breath-hold, and prior to administration of anti-spasmodic drugs for anatomical images. Specifically, a multi-slice two-dimensional (2D), coronal, balanced steady-state free precession sequence with a temporal resolution of 1 image/second and a slice thickness of 10 mm was acquired coronally. Repeat coronal block acquisitions were performed to encompass the whole small bowel volume, the number of acquisitions ranging from 5 to 16 depending on the size of the patient (Electronic Supplementary Material Fig. S2).

Motility assessment

For the current study, two graphical user interfaces (GUIs) were developed using MATLAB (MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA). A general viewer allowed for inspection of all the MRI data (as well as region of interest [ROI] placement and automated MRI metric measurement), and a second "radiologist viewer", which presented data in a blinded and pre-

set order and facilitated subjective scoring of metrics by the study radiologists (Electronic Supplementary Material Fig. S3).

For each 2D cine motility sequence, the frames were registered using a previously validated optic-flow based registration technique, which produced a set of deformation fields.[3] In summary, the deformation fields' Jacobian determinants were used to derive automated motility metrics and the reference frame was used for ROI placement and derivation of the distension metric. The process of implementing the registration and generating the motility metrics for each patient is summarised in Fig 1, and each metric is described in more detail below in the subsection "Automated assessment: motility metric measurements".

In the general viewer, anonymised datasets were displayed both as a static reference image and as a "cine" movie. The radiologist viewer displayed the "cine" movie only and was used for radiologist subjective grading of motility (described below in the subsection "Subjective radiological assessment").

ROI placement and slice selection

For each patient, a study coordinator (research fellow) with 6 months training in enteric MRI (RM Gollifer) and blinded to the HBI score used the general viewer to place ROIs over the small bowel on the reference image, with the cine motility movies available to aid ROI placement. The

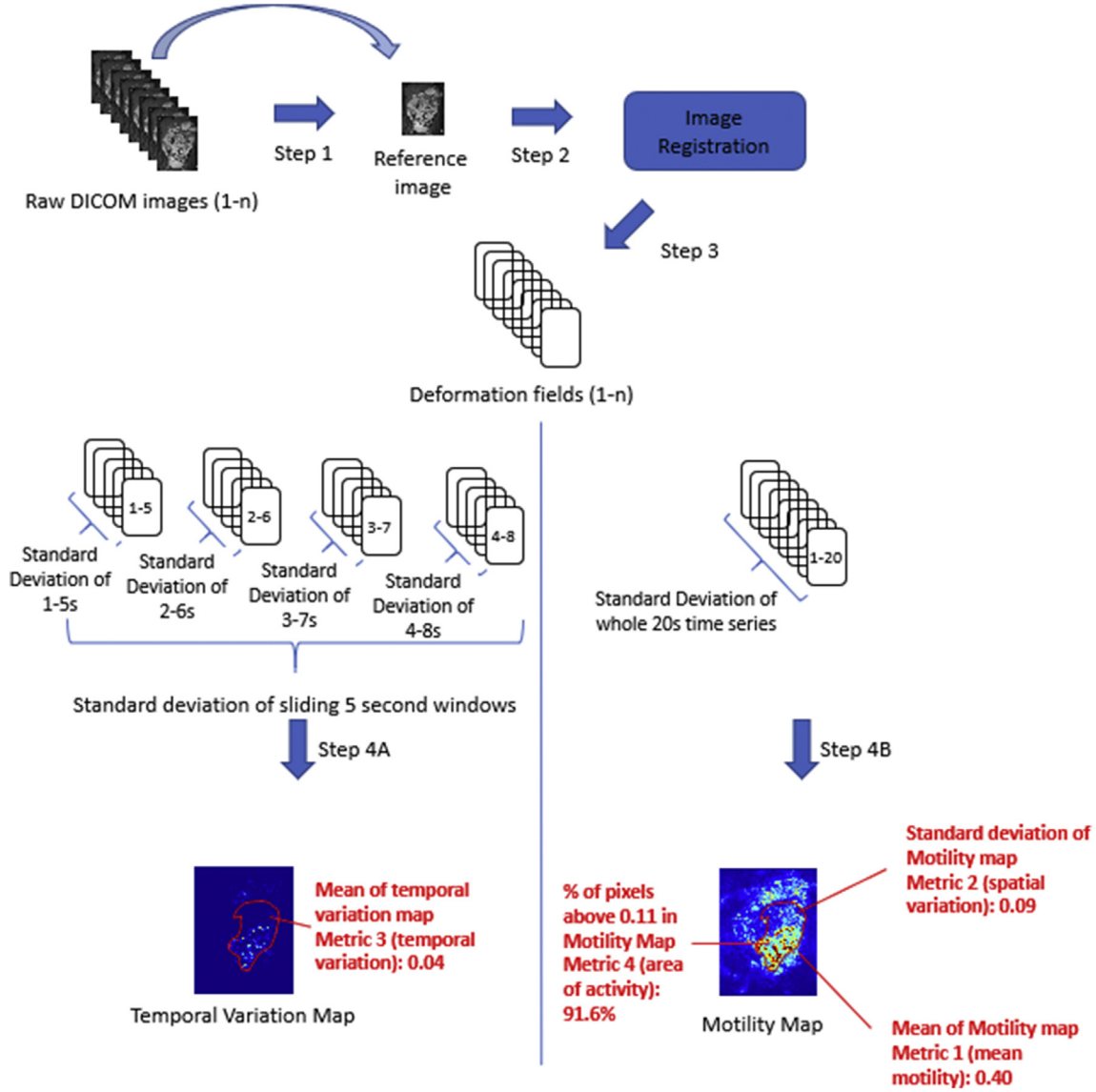

Figure 1 A reference image was selected automatically from the stack of dynamic MRI images or frames (step 1). Each frame was registered to the reference image (step 2) to produce a set of deformation fields (step 3). The SD Jacobian was calculated to create a motility map (step 4B). Mean motility (metric 1), spatial motility variation (metric 2) and area of motile bowel (metric 4) were calculated from this motility map. A temporal variation map was created by calculating the variance of the sliding SD Jacobian values map (step 4A). The temporal motility variation (metric 3) was calculated from the temporal variation map and the intestinal distension (metric 5) was calculated from the reference frame by thresholding intensities based on 50% of the median intensity within the ROI.

ROIs were validated by a research fellow with over 5 years of MRE experience (A Menys).

In detail, for each of the motility datasets, ROIs were placed in morphologically normal-appearing small bowel on all the coronal motility acquisition slices. The single coronal slice containing the largest area of small bowel was then objectively selected based on the largest number of "small bowel" pixels that could be encompassed by a single ROI.

The ROIs excluded small bowel mesentery and CD-affected small bowel, i.e. small bowel demonstrating wall thickening, abnormal T2 signal hyper enhancement, etc.[12]

Automated assessment: motility metric measurements

The automated metrics were developed to capture motility features in a single acquisition slice. Five metrics were derived from the ROIs within the selected slice: (1) mean motility, (2) spatial motility variation, (3) temporal motility variation, (4) area of motile bowel, and (5) intestinal distension. Metrics 1, 2, and 4 were derived from the motility map generated from the standard deviation of all the deformation fields' Jacobian determinants, i.e., the standard deviation Jacobian (SD Jacobian) which summarises the local expansions and contraction on a per pixel basis throughout the entire time series. Metric 3 was derived from a temporal variation map and metric 5 was derived from the reference frame (Fig 1).

In detail, metric 1 and metric 2 were derived by calculating the mean and the variance, respectively, of the SD Jacobian values. Similarly, mean motility and spatial variation metrics have been derived in a previous study, but across multiple slices.[6] Metrics 1 and 2 in the current study were applied to a single slice. Metric 4, the area of motile bowel was defined as the percentage of pixels with an SD Jacobian above a threshold of 0.11. The cut-off of 0.11 was selected based on the work of Odille *et al.* suggesting bowel with a SD Jacobian <0.11 is classified as immotile[3] (Fig 2g,h). The temporal variation metric was derived by firstly calculating the SD of the deformation fields' Jacobian determinant in multiple 5-second (or 5 frame) sliding windows, henceforth referred to as the Sliding SD Jacobian Value. For example, in a 20-second time series there would be 16 sliding windows, i.e., 1–5 seconds (window 1) to 16–20 seconds (window 16). Each Sliding SD Jacobian Value is a per pixel measure of bowel expansion and contraction within a 5-second time period. The temporal variation map was generated by calculating the variance of these Sliding SD Jacobian Values, which captures the difference in motility between the sliding windows for each pixel. This temporal variation metric gives an indication of variability of motility over time, e.g., low temporal variation corresponds to consistent motility (either constantly high motility or constantly low motility) throughout the entire scan time, whereas high temporal variation corresponds to a wide range of Sliding SD Jacobian Values suggesting a higher proportion of the small bowel with fluctuating motility, between low and high (Fig 2e,f).

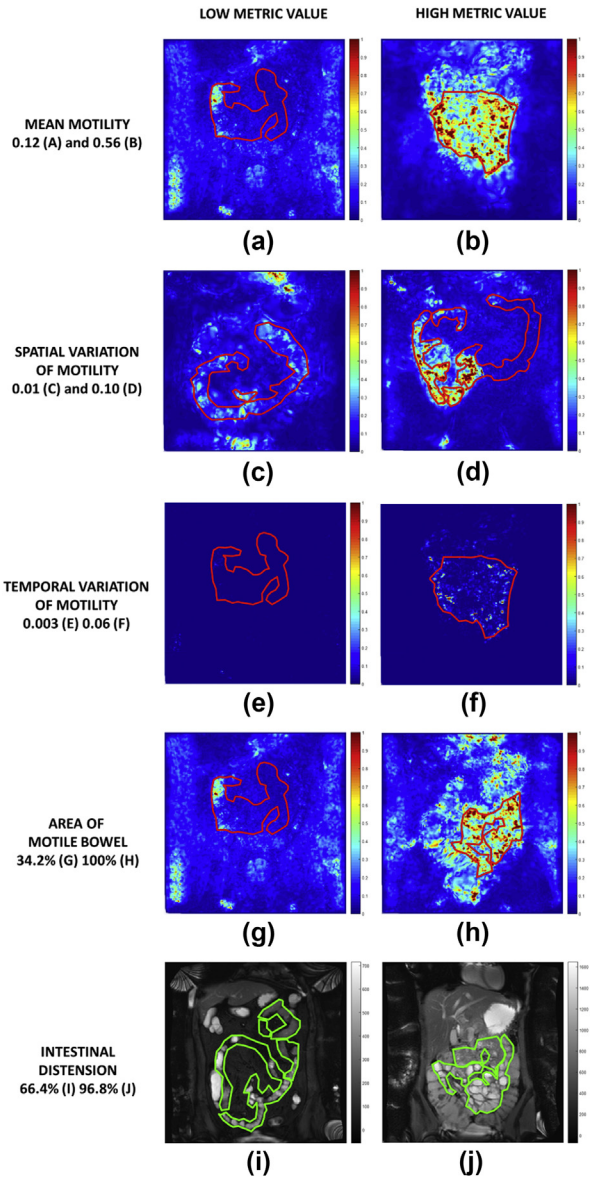

Figure 2 Examples of low (first column) and high values (second column) displayed for the five metrics of mean motility (a,b), spatial variation of motility (c,d), temporal variation of motility (e,f), area of motile bowel (g,h), and intestinal distension (i,j).

The intestinal distension metric was developed based on the intensity of the pixels within the ROIs, and their neighbours, in the reference frame. A binary mask was created with each pixel assigned a value of 1 if the signal intensities of six out of nine of their neighbouring pixels (eight neighbours and the pixel being analysed) were above a threshold of 50% of the median intensity within the ROIs. The value of intestinal distension was indicated by the percentage of pixels assigned a value of 1 (a high value representing higher signal, suggesting good distension with mannitol, and a low value indicating lower signal, presumed due to small bowel collapse).

Subjective radiological assessment

The same five features were visually assessed using the cine motility time series for the chosen slice. The study coordinator (RM Gollifer) conducted a training session with two experienced radiologists (10 and 12 years of experience of MRE) to explain the five metrics and what they represented in terms of different motility patterns. For example, for metric 1 (mean motility), the radiologists were told to subjectively grade the average motility of the small bowel across the slice, for metric 2 (spatial variation), they were asked to grade how variable motility was within the area of the ROI, and for metric 3 (temporal variation) they were asked to grade how the motility of the bowel changed over the 20 second time series. Fifteen datasets outside of the main study dataset were selected to demonstrate examples of different combinations of low, medium, and high scores for metrics 1, 2, and 3. During the training session, these datasets were visually assessed firstly by each radiologist blinded to each other and then in consensus to agree upon a scoring scheme.

To record their grading, the radiologists would view the "cine" movie for each dataset and visually grade each of the five metrics on a sliding 0–10 scale (or percentage scale for area of motile bowel) discretised in increments of 0.1.

The two radiologists both scored all study datasets, blinded to the scores of the other. The datasets were presented in random order. Reading sessions typically included 15 or 30 datasets and were performed at 1 or 2 weekly intervals, respectively. One in every five datasets presented was a duplicate dataset. For example, in a 15-dataset scoring session, 12 would be original data and three would be duplicate data, previously scored. The three duplicate datasets were randomly selected and presented to the radiologists at least 2 weeks after they were originally scored. Radiologist 1 graded the datasets in the reverse order from radiologist 2 to account for learning effect bias.

Statistical analysis

All statistical analysis was performed using MATLAB (MathWorks, Natick, MA, USA). All data were checked for normality using a Shapiro–Wilk test (alpha = 0.05). Intra-observer and inter-observer variability between radiologist observers was assessed using Bland–Altman plots. Mean absolute differences, 95% limits of agreement (LOA), and coefficient of variation (CV) were calculated. A low CV would be considered good and a high CV considered poor. The area of motile bowel metric was graded as a percentage and then converted to a 0–10 scale.

Univariate and multivariate regression models were tested to assess the relationship between HBI patient symptoms scores and (1) automated motility metrics, and (2) subjective radiological motility features (based on the mean score of radiologists 1 and 2).

In both cases, 30 combinations of the five independent variables (metric 1, mean motility; metric 2, spatial motility variation; metric 3, temporal variation motility; metric 4, area of motile bowel; and metric 5, intestinal distension) were tested against the dependent variable of HBI. All variables in the models and the HBI were standardised so that the estimated coefficients between metrics of different scales could be directly compared. The larger the absolute value of the standardised coefficient estimate, the higher the importance of the variable in predicting HBI.

The goodness of fit in the regression analysis is reported as R2 (adjusted) to account for the varying number of independent variables being tested each time. Note that for a perfect fit, the R2 (adjusted) value would be 1.

Multicollinearity was tested to rule out models containing high collinearity between independent variables with variance inflation factor (VIF) >5 indicating a highly collinear variable.[13] If any of the standardised coefficient estimates within a model were insignificant, then the model was rejected.

Models were also excluded if the F-statistic was insignificant at the 5% significance level ($p>0.05$) or if the R2 (adjusted) value was negative. Both these conditions indicate that the model poorly fits the data and is inferior to a simple intercept only i.e. fitting a horizontal line.

The best accepted models met the following criteria: (1) low multicollinearity i.e. all variables in the model had a low variance inflation factor (VIF <5)[13]; (2) F-statistic for the model was significant ($p<0.05$); (3) R2 (adjusted) value for the model was positive (R2 >0); (4) standardised coefficient estimates for all variables in the model were significant ($p<0.05$).

The following covariates: age, sex, history of surgery (yes/no), and disease duration were added as independent variables to the accepted models to investigate whether the standardised coefficient estimates for the metrics retained significance.

Results

Cohort demographics

One hundred and eighty-five datasets were available from the two donor studies (124 donor study 1, 61 donor study 2; Electronic Supplementary Material Fig. S4), and 15 patients were selected for the radiologist training session. Sixty-five patients were excluded for the following reasons: missing motility sequences ($n=24$) HBI data unavailable ($n=32$), and non-CD final diagnosis ($n=9$). The remaining 105 patients (77 donor study 1, 28 donor study 2) formed the final study cohort (Electronic Supplementary Material Fig. S5). A summary of automated motility metrics and HBI scores is shown in Table 1.

Automated assessment

Best objective models for motility metrics versus HBI

The standardised coefficient estimates for the metrics retained significance when demographic information was added so the following results discuss the models without the addition of these covariates (Table 2). The highest R2 adjusted value for a univariate model was 0.034 and consisted of standardised spatial motility variation, which was

Table 1
Median, minimum, and maximum HBI scores and automated motility metric values.

	Median	Range	
		Minimum	Maximum
HBI	5	0	38
Mean motility	0.346	0.123	0.563
Spatial motility variation	0.038	0.008	0.098
Temporal motility variation	0.024	0.003	0.063
Area of motile bowel (% of ROI)	95	34.2	100
Intestinal distension (% of ROI)	82.3	66.4	98.6

negatively associated with standardised HBI (coefficient estimate = -0.21, $p<0.05$; Table 2).

The highest R2 adjusted value for a multivariate model was 0.036 and included standardised temporal motility variation, which was negatively associated with HBI, (coefficient estimate = -0.23, $p<0.05$) and standardised area of motile bowel, which was positively associated with standardised HBI (coefficient estimate = +0.16, $p<0.05$; Table 2).

The regression models with the original units, i.e., without standardising the independent variables and the HBI showed that for 0.01 unit increase in spatial variation, there was an associated 0.61 unit (95% confidence interval [CI], 0.18−1.03) decrease in HBI.

Assuming all other variables were kept constant, for each 0.01 unit increase in temporal variation there was an associated 0.97 (95% CI, 0.30−1.63) decrease in HBI and for each 10% increase in area of motile bowel there was an associated 0.88 (95% CI, 0.18−1.58) unit increase in HBI. The fitted HBI generated from each of the two models was plotted against the actual HBI as shown in Fig 3.

Subjective radiological assessment

Inter-observer variability

Inter-observer variability for visually assessed motility metrics was poor (Table 3). The lowest CV was 26% for area of motile bowel and the highest CV was 71% for temporal variation of motility. The absolute mean difference ranged from 0.19 for area of motile bowel to 1.3 for temporal motility variation. The narrowest 95% LOA was for temporal motility variation and the widest 95% LOA was spatial motility variation. The highest agreement was for area of motile bowel (Fig 4a) and the lowest agreement was for spatial or temporal motility variation (Fig 4b).

Intra-observer variability

Generally, intra-observer variability was better than inter-observer variability, with lower mean differences, narrower 95% LOAs and lower CVs as seen in Table 3 for radiologist 1 and for radiologist 2. The lowest CV was 16% for mean motility (radiologist 2) and the highest CV was 81% for temporal motility variation (radiologist 1). The absolute mean difference ranged from 0.05 for intestinal distension (radiologist 1) to 0.37 for spatial motility variation (radiologist 1). The narrowest 95% LOA was for mean motility (radiologist 2) and the widest 95% LOA was for spatial motility variation (radiologist 1). The best intra-observer agreement was for radiologist 2 scoring of mean motility (Fig 5a) and the worst intra-observer agreement was for radiologist 1 scoring of spatial or temporal motility variation (Fig 5b).

Subjective models for combined observer motility scores versus HBI

None of the univariate or multivariate combined models using radiologist grading of motility metrics demonstrated an association with the HBI score.

Discussion

The present study confirms there is an association between motility metrics in morphologically normal-appearing small bowel captured using cine MRI and the severity of patient symptoms in CD. Radiologists cannot adequately grade these motility features by simple subjective evaluation, which is shown here for the first time, and software-based quantification is likely required to capture this relationship. To date, the ability of radiologists to subjectively assess motility has not been investigated beyond “active” and “inactive” motility. As would be expected, intra-observer variation was better than inter-observer variation. Visual grading for the area of motile bowel had the lowest inter- and intra-observer variability, with lower intra-observer variability also found in the visual grading for intestinal distension and the mean motility grading by radiologist 2. Conversely, grading of spatial motility variation and temporal

Table 2
The coefficient estimates (with confidence intervals and *p*-values) and associated R2 (adjusted) values for the two best automated models, i.e., a univariate model containing the intercept and spatial motility variation (metric 2) and a multivariate model containing the intercept, temporal motility variation (metric 3) and area of motile bowel (metric 4).

Metrics in model	Coefficient estimate	Confidence intervals		*p*-Value	R2 (adjusted)
		Min	Max		
Intercept	1	0.82	1.2	<0.001	0.034
Spatial motility variation (metric 2)	−0.21	−0.37	−0.06	0.006	
Intercept	1	0.82	1.19	<0.001	0.036
Temporal motility variation (metric 3)	−0.23	−0.39	−0.07	0.005	
Area of motile bowel (metric 4)	0.16	0.03	0.29	0.01	

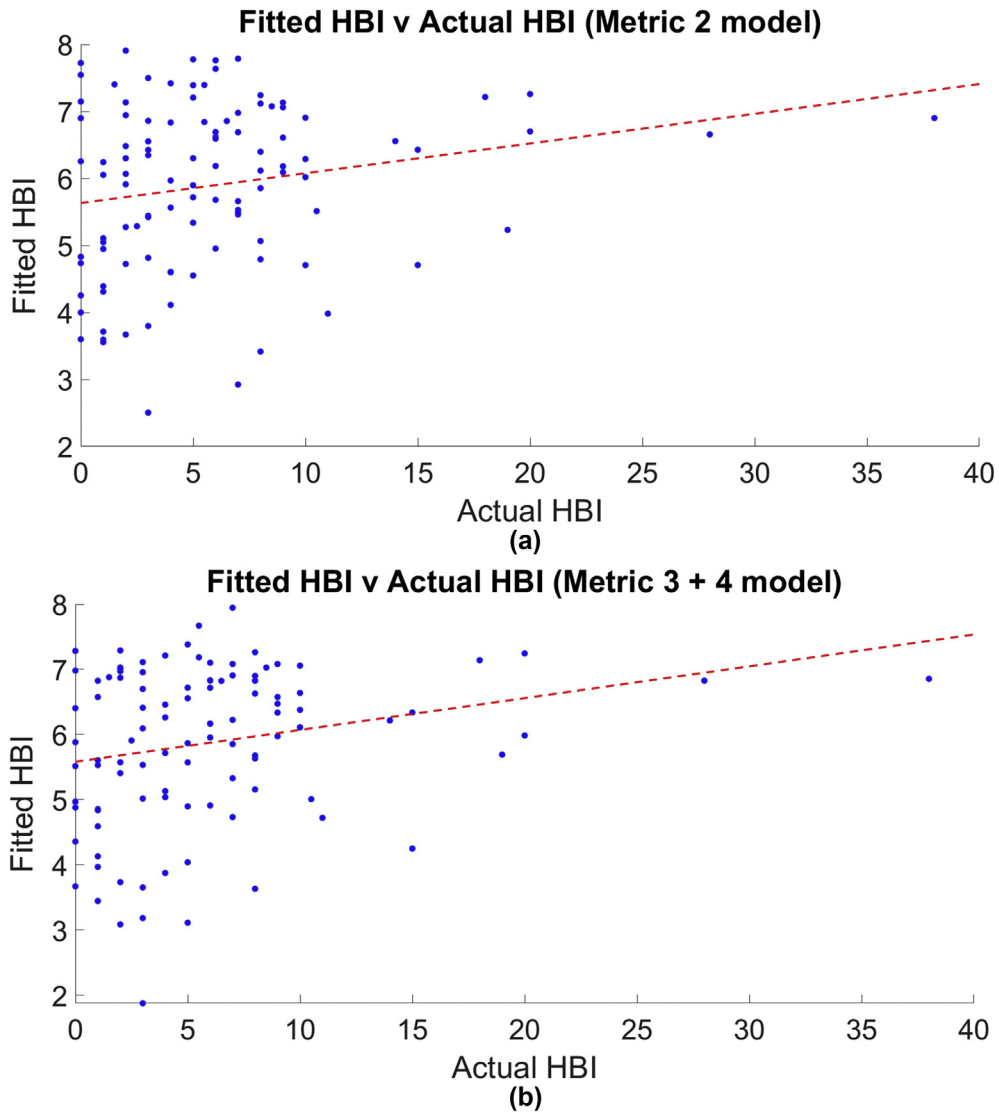

Figure 3 Fitted HBI model data versus Actual HBI data for the best automated models with (a) negative association of metric 2 (spatial motility variation) and (b) negative association of metric 3 (temporal motility variation) + positive association of metric 4 (area of motile bowel).

motility variation were highly variable. Overall, the present data show that even between experienced radiologists interobserver variation is poor suggesting that subjective grading of motility features is unlikely to be clinically useful. Indeed, neither univariate nor multivariate linear regression revealed any association between radiologist grading and HBI score.

Automated motility metrics therefore would have clear advantages over subjective assessment and provide a more consistent assessment of motility. Automated measures have already been shown to be repeatable,[14] and the models performed better when tested against patient symptoms, with several models showing a relationship with HBI. This suggests they, at least in part, capture the likely aberrant small bowel motility in apparently normal bowel in patients with CD.

Variation in spatial and temporal motility is clearly the most difficult motility feature to visually assess yet they seems to have the strongest relationship to symptoms. For example, in a single-centre study of 53 CD patients, Menys *et al.* (2016) reported a significant inverse correlation between global bowel motility variance and HBI ($r=-0.45$, $p<0.001$). In the current study utilising a larger dataset of 105 CD patients collated from two recruitment sites a univariate model again suggested a negative association between spatial variation and HBI (R2 adjusted = 0.034; $r=-0.21$, $p=0.03$). Some overlap in the datasets between the current study and that of Menys et al.

Table 3
Mean difference, 95% limits of agreement (LOA), and coefficient of variation (CV) for inter-observer variability (radiologist 1 versus radiologist 2) and intra-observer variability (for both radiologist 1 and radiologist 2) in five visually assessed motility metrics.

Comparison	Motility feature	Mean difference (bias)	95% LOA	CV
Radiologist 1 versus Radiologist 2 (inter-observer variability)	Mean motility	1.1 ($p<0.05$)	−2.7–4.9	37%
	Spatial motility variation	−0.76 ($p<0.05$)	−5.8–4.3	55%
	Temporal motility variation	1.3 ($p<0.05$)	−2.1–4.8	71%
	Area of motile bowel	0.19 ($p=0.28$)	−3.3–3.7	26%
	Intestinal distension	0.45 ($p=0.02$)	−3.5–4.4	34%
Radiologist 1 (intra-observer variability)	Mean motility	0.06 ($p=0.88$)	−3.7–3.8	42%
	Spatial motility variation	0.37 ($p=0.39$)	−3.9–4.6	39%
	Temporal motility variation	0.08 ($p=0.75$)	−2.3–2.5	81%
	Area of motile bowel	0.23 ($p=0.31$)	−2–2.4	18%
	Intestinal distension	0.05 ($p=0.85$)	−2.8–2.9	24%
Radiologist 2 (intra-observer variability)	Mean motility	0.11 ($p=0.54$)	−1.7–1.9	16%
	Spatial motility variation	0.11 ($p=0.37$)	−4.1–3.9	45%
	Temporal motility variation	0.11 ($p=0.78$)	−3.9–3.7	66%
	Area of motile bowel	0.32 ($p=0.29$)	−2.6–3.3	23%
	Intestinal distension	0.27 ($p=0.32$)	−2.3–2.9	22%

(2016)[6] must, however, be acknowledged with 28 patients used in both studies.

The reason why decreased spatial motility variation, which represents more homogeneous motility over the bowel (either high or low), is associated with increased symptoms is not yet certain. The best-performing model was a combination of decreased temporal motility variation and an increased area of motile bowel. This suggests bowel health is reflected by heterogeneous and patchy motility with areas of low and high motility in different segments, presumably reflecting the different roles of the proximal and distal small bowel in transit of intestinal content and nutrient absorption. It would appear that "switching off" this heterogeneity (perhaps in response to small bowel inflammation in CD) is associated with increased abdominal symptoms.

In the present study, a range of putative metrics were tested, which reflect the absolute level of small bowel motility as well as spatial and temporal motility variation. Without a reference standard to define patterns of global small bowel motility in health and disease, it is possible that the metrics do not fully reflect the motility phenomena they aim to capture. Indeed, it should be noted that the association between motility metrics and abdominal symptoms was not particularly strong; the best-performing model had a modest R2 adjusted of 0.036. Aberrant motility in CD is complex, and although some of the tested metrics show definite promise, it is likely further refinements will be needed in the future. For example, the temporal variation metric was calculated using 5-second sliding windows and the size of the time window could easily be modified.

Although HBI is a validated patient symptom score, it is relatively simplistic. Alternative CD questionnaires have been developed, which are more detailed such as the Inflammatory Bowel Disease Questionnaire (IBDQ),[15] and this represents a limitation of this study. It would be interesting to test the motility metrics against these more complex questionnaires to see if associations are stronger; however, HBI is easier to implement clinically and considers important patient symptoms such as pain, well-being, and diarrhoea. All measures of patient symptoms by their very nature are subjective to some degree, but remain the clinically important endpoint against which to develop new methods.

Another limitation to consider is the MRE protocol for capturing motility, specifically the preparation, scan duration, and the slice selection. As the motility data are only acquired during a 20 second breath-hold, the true complex nature of bowel motility may not be captured, which may be apparent over longer time periods. It may be more beneficial to acquire longer free-breathing datasets, which might allow enough time for clearer motility patterns to emerge. Software is already available to correct for motion in data acquired during free breathing.[16] Regarding preparation, mannitol is a hyperosmotic, low calorie stimulant and it differs significantly from usual food stuffs that can provoke symptoms in patients. It is, however, useful for identifying areas of low motility.[14] Alternate sources of preparation should also be considered.[17]

The single slice chosen in this study was objectively based on encompassing the largest areas of small bowel within a single ROI. This avoids the problem of temporal incoherence in multi-slice analysis, which occurs as slices in different acquisition blocks are acquired several seconds apart; however, it should be noted that the motility varies depending on bowel segment[18] (and by inference slice position). Further work is needed to determine if single-slice analysis is sufficient or whether

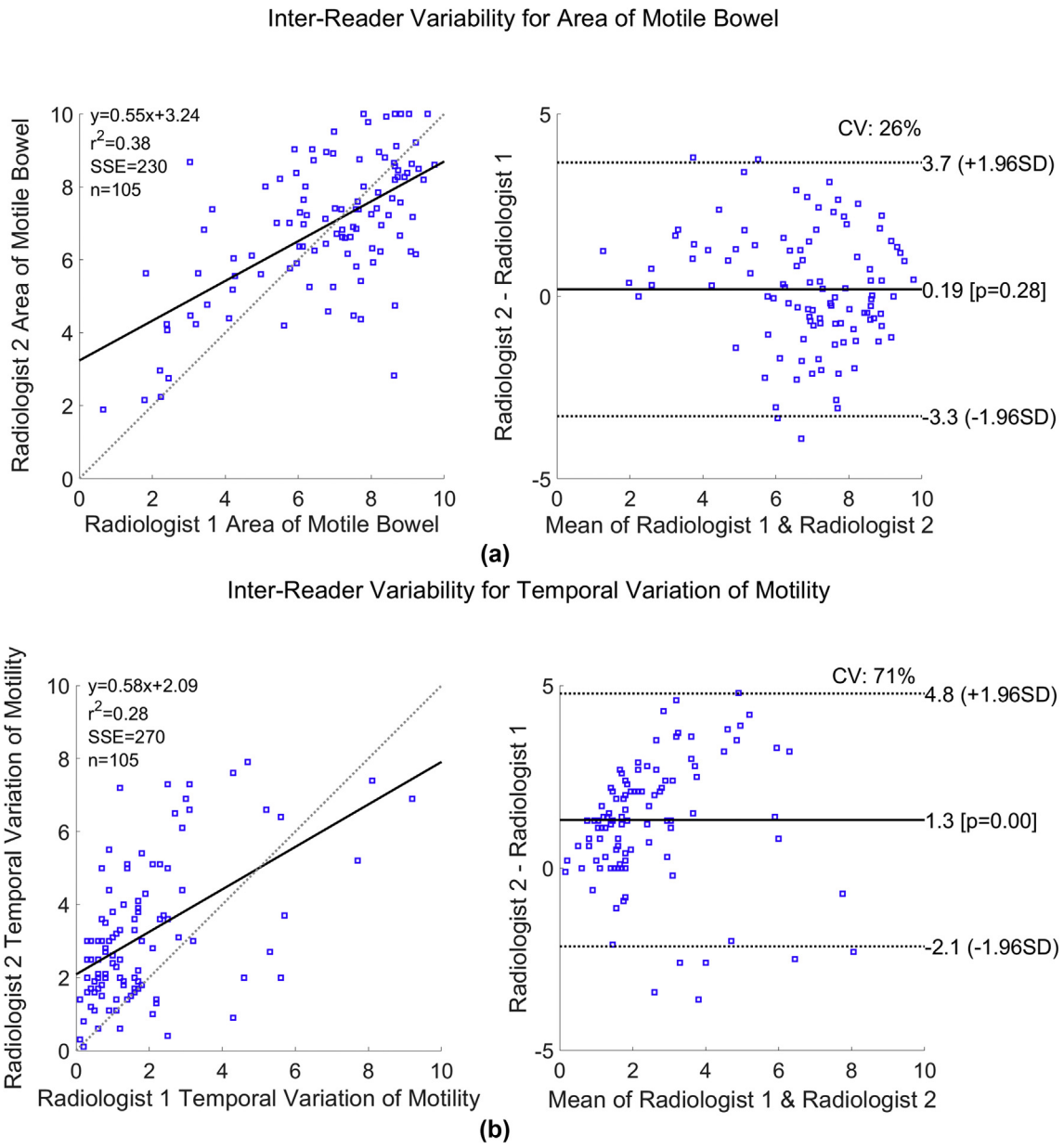

Figure 4 The visual scoring for the (a) area of motile bowel (top) and for (b) temporal variation of motility (bottom) are displayed on simple correlation plots (left) and Bland–Altman plots (right). The highest inter-observer agreement is seen for the area of motile bowel visual scoring (top right) where the CV is 26% on the Bland–Altman plot. The lowest inter-observer agreement is seen for the temporal variation of motility visual scoring (bottom right) where the CV is 71%.

multi-slice protocols are preferable. Ultimately 3D acquisitions would eliminate the temporal incoherence limitation, although they are technically challenging to acquire at an adequate temporal resolution.[19]

In summary, subjective grading of MRI motility cannot reliably capture motility metrics and objective computer-based quantification is required. Spatial and temporal motility variation is particularly difficult to assess visually. An association between automated motility metrics and patient symptoms is again demonstrated suggesting the metrics are at least in part capturing the likely aberrant small bowel motility present in CD patients and have potential as a powerful non-invasive tool to interrogate bowel motility in health and disease. Further research is needed to optimise MRI acquisition protocols, and further refine and validate candidate motility metrics.

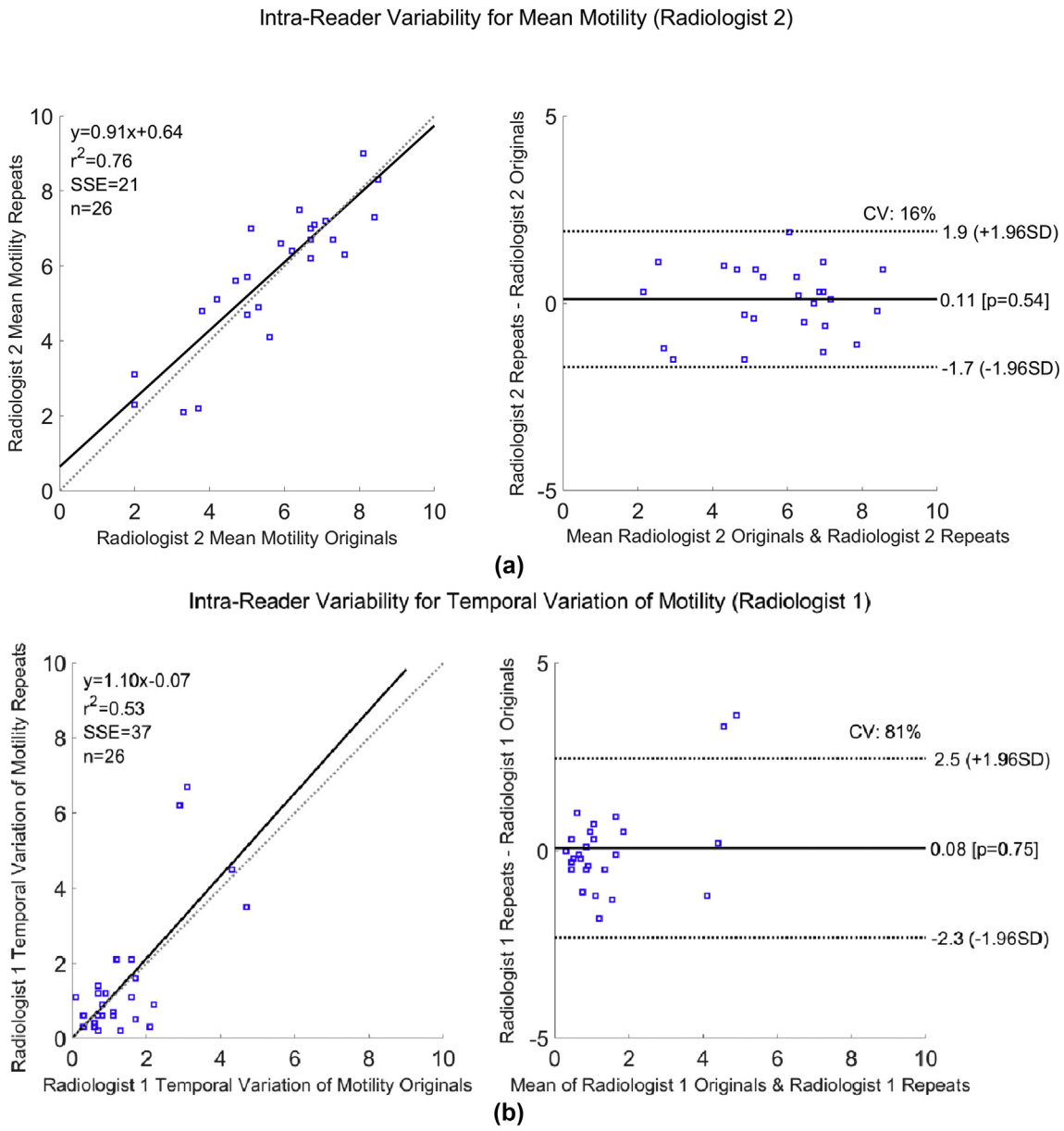

Figure 5 The visual scoring for the (a) mean motility from radiologist 2 (top) and for (b) temporal variation of motility from radiologist 1 (bottom) are displayed on simple correlation plots (left) and Bland–Altman plots (right). The best intra-observer agreement is seen for the mean motility visual scoring from radiologist 2 (top right) where the CV is 16% on the Bland–Altman plot. The worst intra-observer agreement is seen for the temporal variation of motility visual scoring from radiologist 2 (bottom right) where the CV is 81%.

Conflict of interest

Alex Menys is the Founder and CEO of Motilent Ltd., a medical imaging analysis company. Jaap Stoker and Stuart Taylor are research consultants for Robarts Clinical Trials on MRI in Crohn's disease. Stuart Taylor is also a NIHR senior investigator.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crad.2019.06.016.

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