

## CT Uncovers Bone Disease in *Tyrannosaurus Rex* Jaw

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### At A Glance

- Researchers identified bone disease in the fossilized jaw of a *T. rex* using a nondestructive imaging approach called dual-energy CT (DECT).
- The left dentary of the jaw showed thickening and a mass that extended to the root of one of the teeth and evidence suggesting an infection of the bone.
- DECT could have significant applications in paleontology, as an alternative to destructive fossil assessment methods.

CHICAGO — Researchers in Germany identified bone disease in the fossilized jaw of a *Tyrannosaurus rex* using a CT-based, nondestructive imaging approach, according to a study being presented today at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA). The imaging method could have significant applications in paleontology, researchers said, as an alternative to fossil assessment methods that involve the destruction of samples.

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Charlie Hamm, M.D.

A familiar subject of today's popular culture, the *T. rex* was a massive, carnivorous dinosaur that roamed what is now the western United States millions of years ago. In 2010, a commercial paleontologist working in Carter County, Montana, discovered one of the most complete *T. rex* skeletons ever found. The fossilized skeleton dates back approximately 68 million years to the Late Cretaceous period. It was sold to an investment banker, who dubbed it "Tristan Otto" before loaning it out to the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin in Germany. It is one of only two original *T. rex* skeletons in Europe.

Charlie Hamm, M.D., a radiologist at Charité University Hospital in Berlin, and his colleagues recently had an opportunity to investigate a portion of the Tristan Otto's lower left jaw. While previous fossil studies have mostly relied on invasive sampling and analysis, Dr. Hamm and colleagues used a noninvasive approach with a clinical CT scanner and a technique called dual-energy computed tomography (DECT). DECT deploys X-rays at two different energy levels to provide information about tissue composition and disease processes not possible with single-energy CT.

"We hypothesized that DECT could potentially allow for quantitative noninvasive element-based material decomposition and thereby help paleontologists in characterizing unique fossils," Dr. Hamm said.

The CT technique enabled the researchers to overcome the difficulties of scanning a large portion of Tristan Otto's lower jaw called the left dentary. The piece's high density was particularly challenging, as CT imaging quality is known to suffer from artifacts, or misrepresentations of tissue structures, when looking at very dense objects.

"We needed to adjust the CT scanner's tube current and voltage in order to minimize artifacts and improve image quality," Dr. Hamm said.

On visual inspection and CT imaging, the left dentary showed thickening and a mass on its surface that extended to the root of one of the teeth. DECT detected a significant accumulation of the element fluorine in the mass, a finding associated with areas of decreased bone density. The mass and fluorine accumulation supported the diagnosis of tumefactive osteomyelitis, an infection of the bone.

"While this is a proof-of-concept study, noninvasive DECT imaging that provides structural and molecular information on unique fossil objects has the potential to address an unmet need in paleontology, avoiding fragmentation or destruction," Dr. Hamm said.

"The DECT approach has promise in other paleontological applications, such as age determination and differentiation of actual bone from replicas," added Oliver Hampe, Ph.D., senior scientist and vertebrate paleontologist from the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin. "The experimental design, including the use of a clinical CT scanner, will allow for broad applications."

Dr. Hamm and his colleagues also collaborated with paleontologists from the Chicago's Field Museum and colleagues from the Richard and Loan Hill Department of Biomedical Engineering at the University of Illinois at Chicago to perform a CT analysis of the world-famous *T. rex* "Sue" that is housed in the museum.

"With every project, our collaborative network grew and evolved into a truly multidisciplinary group of experts in geology, mineralogy, paleontology and radiology, emphasizing the potential and relevance of the results to different scientific fields," Dr. Hamm said.

Additional co-authors are Patrick Asbach, M.D., Torsten Diekhoff, M.D., and Lynn Savic, M.D.

Note: Copies of RSNA 2021 news releases and electronic images will be available online at [RSNA.org/press21](https://RSNA.org/press21).

RSNA is an association of radiologists, radiation oncologists, medical physicists and related scientists promoting excellence in patient care and health care delivery through education, research and technologic innovation. The Society is based in Oak Brook, Illinois. ([RSNA.org](https://RSNA.org))

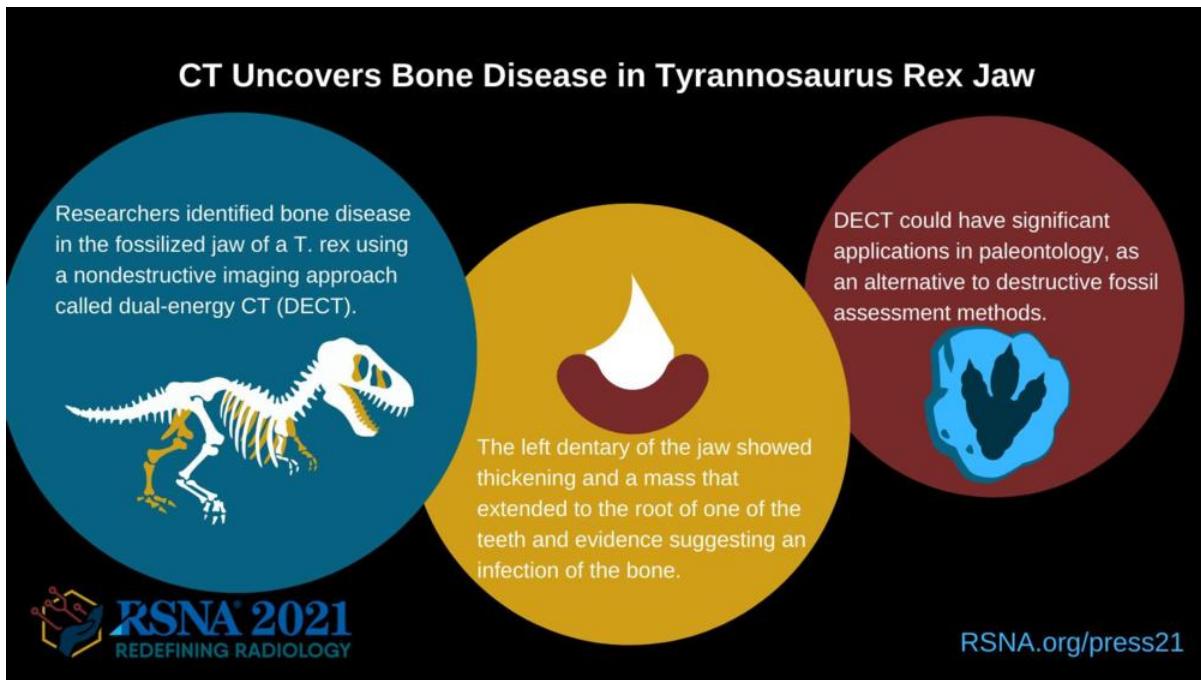
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For patient-friendly information on CT, visit [RadiologyInfo.org](https://www.RadiologyInfo.org).

Images (JPG, TIF):

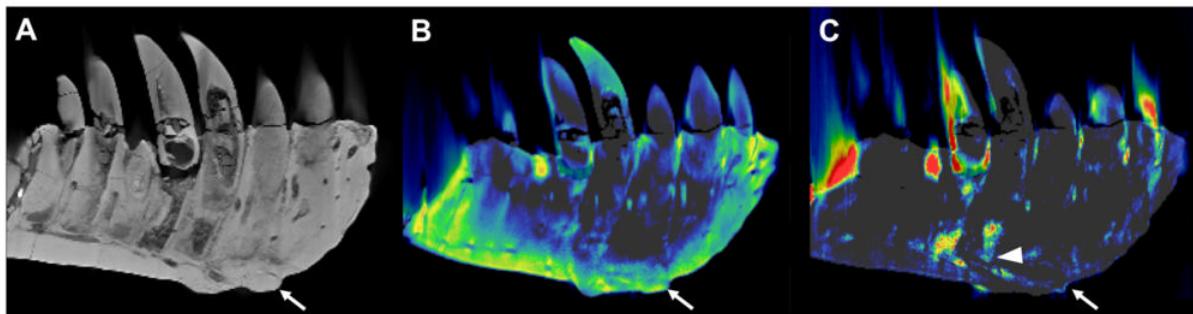


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**Figure 1.** The “Tristan Otto” Tyrannosaurus rex skull that was examined by researchers.

[High-res \(TIF\) version](#)



**Figure 2.** CT reconstructions of the tooth-bearing part of the left dentary. **(A)** Reconstruction of the conventional CT images in lateral view showing well-preserved anatomical structures such as the replacement teeth. The arrow indicates the focal exophytic mass—the abnormal growth that sticks out from the surface of the tissue—on the ventral surface at the level of the 3rd to 5th tooth roots. **(B)** The DECT-based calcium material map shows a homogeneous mineral distribution, while **(C)** the fluorine material map shows significant mineral accumulation in the center of the exophytic mass and adjacent tooth roots (arrowhead).

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