

Figure 1: Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). a) Coronal slice, short tau inversion recovery (STIR) weighted sequence, showing hyperintensity in the gluteal region (as marked), predominantly involving the gluteus medius and minimus muscles, with extension to adjacent musculature. b) Axial T2-weighted sequence, demonstrating hyperintensity and partial discontinuity of the tendinous fibres at the trochanteric insertion of the posterosuperior portion of the gluteus medius tendon (indicated by the arrow), associated with trochanteric bursitis.

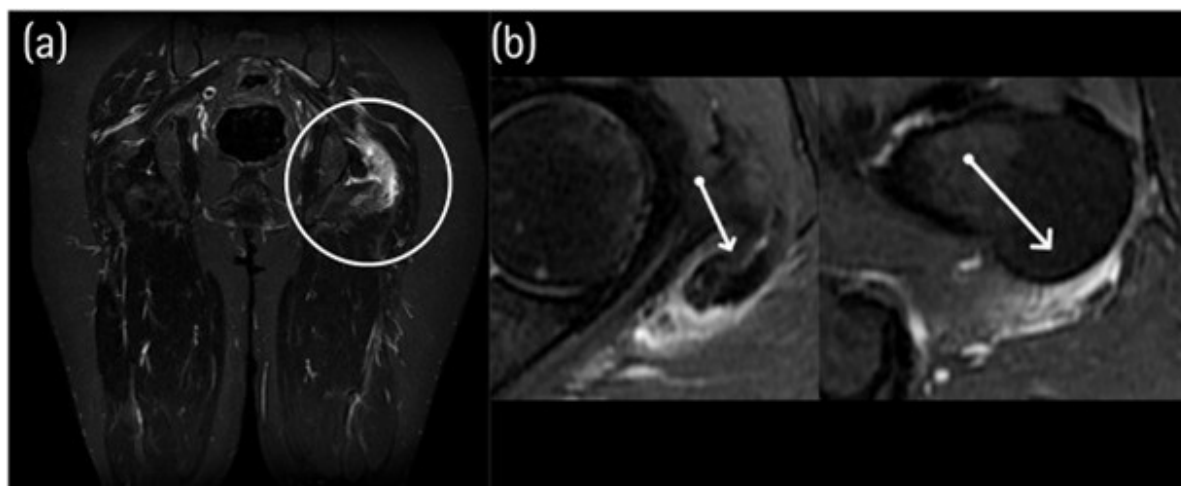


Table 1: Naranjo Adverse Drug Reaction Probability Scale.⁵

Naranjo score				
	Yes	No	Do not know	Patient score
1. Are there previous conclusive reports on this reaction?	+1	0	0	+1
2. Did the adverse event appear after the suspected drug was administered?	+2	-1	0	+2
3. Did the adverse reaction improve when the drug was discontinued or a specific antagonist was administered?	+1	0	0	0
4. Did the adverse reaction reappear when the drug was readministered?	+2	-1	0	0
5. Are there alternative causes (other than the drug) that could on their own have caused the reaction?	-1	+2	0	+2
6. Did the reaction reappear when a placebo was given?	-1	+1	0	0
7. Was the drug detected in the blood (or other fluids) in concentrations known to be toxic?	+1	0	0	0
8. Was the reaction more severe when the dose was increased, or less severe when the dose was decreased?	+1	0	0	0
9. Did the patient have a similar reaction to the same or similar drugs in any previous exposure?	+1	0	0	0
10. Was the adverse event confirmed by any objective evidence?	+1	0	0	+1
Total score				6