

MRN 10: NORMAL MRI OF HEAD

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR202): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial T1-, diffusion, T2-weighted, and FLAIR images were obtained through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, coronal T1-weighted 3D SPGR and axial T1-weighted spin echo images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent given can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS: The sagittal images demonstrates normal pituitary gland, normal corpus callosum, and no herniation of the cerebellar tonsils. There is no evidence of mass lesions, hemorrhage, or acute ischemic injuries. The FLAIR images demonstrates no abnormality in the white or grey matter. There is no abnormal intra or extra-axial fluid collections and the mid-line structures are not displaced. Images obtained after intravenous contrast demonstrates no areas of abnormal enhancement. There is normal flow void in the major arteries of the brain. There is no intracranial hemorrhage or mass lesion. The visualized portions of the paranasal sinus, orbits, and mastoids are normal and the calvarium demonstrates no abnormality.

IMPRESSION: Normal MRI of the Brain.

MRN 12: "OLD BRAIN ON MRI"

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR202): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial T1-, diffusion, T2-weighted, and FLAIR images were obtained through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, coronal T1-weighted 3D SPGR and axial T1-weighted spin echo images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent given can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS: The corpus callosum, pituitary gland, and cerebellar tonsils are normal. The FLAIR and T2-weighted images shows para-ventricular and sub-cortical white matter changes most consistent with ischemic gliosis secondary to small vessel disease. The cortical sulci, ventricles and cisterns are more prominent than normal representing some degree of atrophy. There is no evidence of mass lesions, intracranial hemorrhage, or acute ischemic injury. The images obtained after contrast administration demonstrates no areas of abnormal enhancement. There is no abnormal intra or extra-axial fluid collection and the mid-line structures are not displaced. The visualized portions of the paranasal sinus, orbits, and mastoids are normal. There is normal flow void in the major arteries of the brain. There is no intracranial hemorrhage or mass lesion.

IMPRESSION: MR imaging of the brain without and with contrast demonstrates no acute abnormality. There is small vessel ischemic gliosis but no evidence of acute infarcts.

MRN 19: RESEARCH STUDY – GENERIC

MRI OF THE BRAIN

ICD-9: V70.7

CLINICAL INFORMATION: Subject in the [] clinical research study.

PROCEDURE: MRI obtained according to the [] protocol.

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

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MR 201: ROUTINE ADULT BRAIN (NON-CONTRAST)

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR201): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial diffusion, FLAIR and T2-weighted images and coronal T2-weighted images were obtained through the brain.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION

MR 202: ROUTINE ADULT BRAIN WITH CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR202): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial T1- , diffusion, T2-weighted, and FLAIR images were obtained through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, coronal T1-weighted 3D SPGR and axial T1-weighted spin echo images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent given can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 203: RAPID BRAIN SCAN

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR203): Sagittal SSFSE T2-weighted, axial T1-weighted, diffusion, EPI-GRE FLAIR and T2-weighted and coronal T2-weighted single shot fast spin echo pulse sequences were obtained through the brain.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 204: HEAD TRAUMA (ADULT)

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 204): Following a sagittal T1-weighted acquisition, the entire brain was examined in axial projection using PD/T2-weighted, T1-weighted and GRE as well as diffusion-weighted acquisitions followed by coronal FLAIR and sagittal T2-weighted images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 205: MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST AND MR ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST AND MR ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE MR IMAGING BRAIN (MR205): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial T1, T2, FLAIR and diffusion weighted images were obtained through the brain. After administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agents, perfusion weighted dynamic axial images and axial T1-weighted spin echo images were obtained through the brain. The exact amount of contrast can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN:

PROCEDURE MR ANGIOGRAPHY (MR205): Coronal 2D phase contrast and axial 3D time of flight angiographic images were obtained through the vessels about the Circle of Willis and within the skull base. Percentage of carotid artery stenosis is estimated based on NASCET method.

3D RECONSTRUCTIONS: 3-Dimensional reconstructions images were obtained from the original axial source images. The 3-Dimensional images were medically necessary in order to visualize the vascular structure in its' entire length.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS MR ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN:

IMPRESSION:

MR 206: ACUTE STROKE – SHORT PROTOCOL

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST AND MR ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE HEAD MRI (MR206): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial T2 and diffusion weighted images were obtained through the brain.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS MRI OF THE HEAD:

PROCEDURE HEAD MRA (MR206): A coronal 2D phase contrast angiographic sequence centered at the skull base was performed. Percentage of carotid artery stenosis is estimated based on NASCET method.

3D RECONSTRUCTIONS: 3-Dimensional reconstructions images were obtained from the original axial source images. The 3-Dimensional images were medically necessary in order to visualize the vascular structure in its' entire length.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS MR ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE HEAD:

IMPRESSION:

MR 210: BRAIN TUMOR ORIGINAL WORKUP

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITH AND WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR210): Following a 3 plain localizer axial DTI, axial 2D DV EPI (if patient was moving for DTI), axial FLAIR, axial 2D/SE T1-, axial gradient, followed by post Gadolinium perfusion, axial 2D FSE T2W, coronal 3D FSPGR, axial 2DSE T1, Sagittal T1, axial T1 FLAIR (children only), straight axial localizer, straight axial MRS Probe SV Press, straight axial MRS multivoxel Probe 2-DSI MR images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 211: BRAIN TUMOR FOLLOW-UP

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR211): Axial T1-weighted, 3D SPGR, sagittal T1-weighted, axial FLAIR, T1, T2-Propeller, T2 and diffusion weighted images were obtained through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, dynamic perfusion weighted axial images were obtained, as well as coronal T1-weighted 3D SPGR and T1-weighted axial images. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 212: STEREOTACTIC HEAD (WITHOUT CONTRAST)

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN FOR STEREOTACTIC GUIDANCE, WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR212): Sagittal T1, axial diffusion and T1, and axial T1-weighted 3-D SPGR images were obtained through the brain.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 213: STEREOTACTIC HEAD WITH CONTRAST (NON-TUMOR)

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST FOR STEREOTACTIC GUIDANCE

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR213): Sagittal T1 and axial T2 and diffusion weighted images were obtained through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, dynamic perfusion weighted axial images were obtained followed by axial T1-weighted and coronal T1-weighted 3D SPGR images through the brain. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 218: HEAD ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE – ADNI STUDY

MR IMAGING OF THE HEAD WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION: This person participated in the ADNI Study which is a national study for evaluation of Alzheimer's Disease. There are both patients and controls in the study population and it should not be known to the radiologist whether this is a patient or a control subject.

PROCEDURE (MR218): Localizer 3-plane gradient sequence followed by two consecutive MP-RAGE sequences, B1 Calibration of Head as well as Body coil and straight axial T2 Dual Echo sequence.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 219: HEAD ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE – ELAN STUDY

MR IMAGING OF THE HEAD WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION: This individual is a participant in the ELAN Study which is a national study for Alzheimer's Disease.

PROCEDURE (MR219): Synarc protocol which includes: a localizer 3-plane gradient sequence followed by sagittal SE T1-, coronal 3D SPGR T1-, axial FSE PD/T2-, FLAIR, GRE T2-weighted as well as diffusion weighted images were obtained through the brain without intravenous contrast medium.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 220: HEAD DEMENTIA/ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

MR IMAGING OF THE HEAD WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINIC INFORMATION: Patient with signs and symptoms of dementia. MR Imaging was requested to evaluate for the type of dementia.

PROCEDURE HEAD (MR220) ALZHEIMER'S/DEMENTIA: Sagittal T1-weighted, axial 3-D FSPGR, axial DTI, axial 2-D FSAPD/T2-weighted images, axial FLAIR, coronal DTI, and axial gradient images were obtained through the brain. The axial 2-D FSAPD/T2-weighted images were angled paralleled to the bottom of the corpus callosum. The axial FLAIRS were also angulated this same way.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 221: MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS WITHOUT CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR221): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial diffusion, FLAIR and T2-weighted images were obtained through the brain. This was followed by a sagittal FLAIR through the ventricles.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 222: MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS WITH CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR222): Sagittal T1 and FLAIR; and axial diffusion, FLAIR, T1- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, an axial T1-weighted spin echo pulse sequence was obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 224: NEUROPSYCH PROTOCOL

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR224): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial proton density and T2-weighted spin echo and coronal T1-weighted 3D SPGR pulse sequences were applied through the brain.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 225: SEIZURE PROTOCOL

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR225): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial diffusion and T2-weighted and coronal FLAIR and GRE images were obtained through the brain. A coronal T2-weighted FSE and 3D SPGR sequence were performed through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial T1-weighted spine echo images were obtained through the brain. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 226: HEAD WITHOUT CONTRAST FOR CEP PROTOCOL

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR226): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial diffusion, T2-weighted and FLAIR images, and coronal GRE pulse sequences were obtained through the brain. A coronal T2-weighted pulse sequence and a T1-weighted 3D SPGR were applied through the temporal lobes.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 227: MICHEL BERG SEIZURE PROTOCOL

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 227): Sagittal T1, oblique coronal thin section FLAIR, oblique coronal thin section T2, axial T2 and following intravenous contrast coronal 3D FSPGR and axial T1 weighted MR images were obtained through the brain.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 228: ERSET SEIZURE PROTOCOL

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR228, ERSET): The following MR imaging sequences were obtained through the brain according to this specifically designed protocol for patients participating in the NIH supported study (URSET): Sagittal T1, axial T1, axial T2, coronal T1, coronal T2 and high resolution 3D coronal T1-weighted gradient echo images. The coronal gradient echo images were obtained in a plane aligned orthogonal to the AC-PC line using TR-35, TE-12, flip angle alpha-25, matrix-512 x 512, fields of view-16 x 16. The coronal gradient echo images covered the entire frontal and temporal lobes. These images were followed by a post-contrast axial T1 sequence.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 229: DBS PROTOCOL FOR IMPLANTABLE STIMULATORS

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 229): Sagittal T2-weighted midline images were obtained to plan for the axial slice localization. This was followed by thin, contiguous T2-weighted images along the AC-PC plane to allow for accurate, stereotactic guided implantation of electrodes.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 231: ORBITS AND HEAD

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN AND ORBITS WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

HEAD MR PROCEDURE (MR231): Sagittal T1-weighted as well as axial diffusion and T2-weighted images were obtained through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, an axial T1-weighted spin echo pulse sequence was obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

PROCEDURE ORBIT MR (MR231): Coronal T2-weighted inversion recovery and coronal fat saturated T1-weighted images were obtained through the orbits. A Gadolinium based contrast agent was injected intravenously in conjunction with the head MR and coronal and axial fat saturated T1-weighted images were obtained.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 233: ACOUSTIC NEUROMA WITH CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE CP ANGLES

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR233): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial FLAIR, T1 and T2-weighted images were obtained through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, fat saturated coronal and axial thin section T1-weighted images were obtained through the acoustic canals. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 235: PITUITARY MICROADENOMA PROTOCOL

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PITUITARY REGION

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR235): Following a sagittal T1-weighted localizer an axial diffusion weighted sequence was applied through the brain. Coronal fat saturated thin section T2- and T1-weighted images were obtained through the sella. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, a dynamic T1-weighted coronal pulse sequence was performed through the pituitary gland followed by coronal and sagittal T1-weighted images through the sella. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 236: PITUITARY MACROADENOMA PROTOCOL

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PITUITARY REGION

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR236): Sagittal T1-weighted and axial FLAIR and diffusion weighted images were obtained through the head. Coronal thin section T2- and T1-weighted and sagittal T1-weighted images were obtained through the sella. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, coronal and sagittal thin section T1-weighted images were obtained through the sella. Finally, an axial T1-weighted spin echo pulse sequence was obtained through the brain. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 241: HEAD WITHOUT CONTRAST FOR A CHILD

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 241): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial diffusion, T1, T2 and FLAIR, and coronal T1-weighted 3D SPGR pulse sequences were obtained through the brain.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 242: NON-ACCIDENTAL HEAD INJURY (CHILD)

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 242): Sagittal T1-weighted and axial PD/T2-, T1- and diffusion weighted images were obtained of the brain. Moreover, coronal FLAIR, sagittal T2-weighted as well as axial gradient echo (GRE) and EPI-GRE images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 243: CHILD HEAD (< 2 yrs) WITH CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITH CONTRAST (PEDIATRICS)

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 243): Sagittal T1-Weighted, axial diffusion-weighted, FLAIR, T1-FLAIR, and T2-Weighted images were obtained through the brain. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, coronal T1-weighted 3D SPGR and axial T1-weighted spin echo images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent given can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 245: HYDROCEPHALUS, FOLLOW-UP SHUNT

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT CONTRAST SPECIFICALLY FOR SHUNT EVALUATION

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 245): Sagittal and axial T2-weighted single-shot FSE were obtained of the brain.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 248: FETAL HEAD PROTOCOL

MR IMAGING OF THE FETAL BRAIN

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR248): Sagittal, axial and coronal single-shot FSE were obtained of the fetal brain.

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 251: NECK MRI AND THE NECK CAROTID MRA

MR OF THE NECK AND ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE CAROTID ARTERIES WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE NECK MRI (MR251): Sagittal T1- weighted and axial T1-weighted fat saturated pulse sequences were obtained through the neck without intravenous contrast.

COMPARISON:

NECK MRI FINDINGS:

PROCEDURE NECK MRA (MR251): Axial 2D time-of-flight, and coronal and sagittal 2D phase contrast angiographic pulse sequences were obtained through the neck. Additionally, a coronal 3D time-of-flight SPGR (elliptic) multi-slab angiographic sequence was obtained of the neck vessels during infusion of a Gadolinium based contrast agent. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

PROCEDURE 2D/3D RECONSTRUCTIONS: 3-Dimensional reconstructions images were obtained from the original axial source images. The 3-Dimensional images were medically necessary in order to visualize the vascular structure in its' entire length.

MRA NECK FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 252: DISSECTION OF VERTEBRAL OR CAROTID ARTERIES

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN AND NECK AND MR ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN AND NECK

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE NECK MRI (MR252): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial T1-weighted fat saturated and axial gradient echo pulse sequences were obtained through the neck without intravenous contrast.

COMPARISON:

NECK MRI FINDINGS: This is a specific MRI to look at the vessels and the tissues immediately surrounding the vessels. There is no diagnostic image quality of other soft-tissues structures of the neck such as spinal cord, thyroid gland, lymph nodes, and brachial plexus. If there is a clinical concern for these areas a dedicated MRI should be considered.

PROCEDURE NECK MRA (MR252): Axial 2D time-of-flight and coronal 2D phase contrast angiographic pulse sequences were obtained through the neck

PROCEDURE 3D RECONSTRUCTIONS: 3-Dimensional reconstructions images were obtained from the original axial source images. The 3-Dimensional images were medically necessary in order to visualize the vascular structure in its' entire length.

NECK MRA FINDINGS:

PROCEDURE HEAD MRI (MR252): Sagittal T1-weighted, axial T2, FLAIR and diffusion weighted images and coronal gradient echo images were obtained through the brain.

HEAD MRI FINDINGS:

PROCEDURE HEAD MRA (MR252): A coronal 2D phase contrast angiographic pulse sequence centered at the skull base was performed as well as an axial 3D time-of-flight SPGR multi-slab angiographic sequence through the vessels about the circle of Willis.

PROCEDURE 3D RECONSTRUCTIONS: 3-Dimensional reconstructions images were obtained from the original axial source images. The 3-Dimensional images were medically necessary in order to visualize the vascular structure in its' entire length. Additional post contrast enhanced images were obtained through the head and neck.

HEAD MRA FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 253: HEAD MRA

MR ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR253): A coronal 2D phase contrast angiographic pulse sequence centered at the skull base was performed as well as an axial 3D time-of-flight SPGR multi-slab angiographic sequence through the vessels about the circle of Willis. Percentage of carotid artery stenosis is estimated based on NASCET method.

PROCEDURE 3D RECONSTRUCTIONS: 3-Dimensional reconstructions images were obtained from the original axial source images. The 3-Dimensional images were medically necessary in order to visualize the vascular structure in its' entire length.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 254: RAPID HEAD MRA

MR ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR254): A coronal 2D phase contrast angiographic sequence centered at the skull base was performed, as well as an axial 3D time-of-flight SPGR single slab angiographic sequence through the vessels about the circle of Willis. Percentage of carotid artery stenosis is estimated based on NASCET method.

PROCEDURE 3D RECONSTRUCTIONS: 3-Dimensional reconstructions images were obtained from the original axial source images. The 3-Dimensional images were medically necessary in order to visualize the vascular structure in its' entire length.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 256: VENOUS SINUS THROMBOSIS

MR VENOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR256): Sagittal, coronal and axial 2D phase contrast venograms were obtained through the venous sinuses as well as coronal 2D time-of-flight venogram.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 258: CSF FLOW

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CSF FLOW

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR258): A sagittal, peripherally gated, cine 2D phase contrast angiographic sequence was obtained to evaluate midline CSF flow.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 261: MR SPECTROSCOPY

MR SPECTROSCOPY OF THE BRAIN

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR261): Multivoxel long TE (144 msec) and multivoxel short TE (35 msec) MR spectroscopy were obtained of the area of interest.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 262: STROKE – SENTIS

MR IMAGING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 262): Following a 3-dimensional localizer axial diffusion, axial FLAIR, axial perfusion-weighted images and MR Angiography was performed.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 264: ANGIOGRAPHY OF BRAIN WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR264): Routine 3D time of flight (TOF) MR Angiography was obtained of the blood vessels of the brain. This was followed by a contrast-enhanced MR Angiography using bolus technique.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 301: CERVICAL SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE CERVICAL SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR301): Sagittal T1- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the cervical spine, as well as axial proton density and T2-weighted images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 302: CERVICAL SPINE WITH AND WITHOUT CONTRAST (POST- DISC SURGERY)

MR IMAGING OF THE CERVICAL SPINE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR302): Sagittal T1- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the cervical spine as well as axial T2- and proton density-weighted images. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent fat saturated sagittal and axial T1-weighted images were obtained.

The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 303: CERVICAL SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST FOR TRAUMA

MR IMAGING OF THE CERVICAL SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR303): Sagittal T1- and fat saturated T2-weighted images were obtained through the cervical spine as well as axial proton density and T2-weighted images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 304: CERVICAL SPINE WITH AND WITHOUT CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE CERVICAL SPINE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR304): Sagittal T1, STIR- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the cervical spine as well as axial T2-weighted GRE and FSE images. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent fat saturated sagittal and axial T1-weighted images were obtained.

The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 307: CERVICAL SPINE DIFFUSION WEIGHTED MR IMAGING

MR IMAGING OF THE CERVICAL SPINE WITH DIFFUSION WEIGHTED TECHNIQUE

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 307): Axial diffusion weighted images were obtained through the cervical spine.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 309: BRACHIAL PLEXUS WITHOUT CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE BRACHIAL PLEXUS WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR309): Coronal T1- and T2-Weighted images and sagittal T2-weighted images were obtained through the brachial plexus.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 311: THORACIC SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE THORACIC SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR311): Sagittal T1 - and T2-weighted images were obtained through the thoracic spine, as well as axial T2-weighted images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 313: THORACIC SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST FOR TRAUMA

MR IMAGING OF THE THORACIC SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR313): Sagittal T1-, STIR- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the thoracic spine as well as axial T2-weighted images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 314: THORACIC SPINE WITH AND WITHOUT CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE THORACIC SPINE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR314): Sagittal T1-, STIR- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the thoracic spine as well as axial T2-weighted images. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of a Gadolinium based contrast agent fat saturated sagittal and coronal T1-weighted images were obtained, plus an axial non-fat saturated axial sequence.

The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 316: THORACIC SPINE ANGIOGRAPHY

MR ANGIOGRAPHY OF THE THORACIC SPINE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR316): A sagittal 3D time-of-flight SPGR (elliptic) multi-slab angiographic sequence was obtained of the thoracic spine during infusion of a Gadolinium based contrast agent. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 317: THORACIC SPINE DIFFUSION WEIGHTED MR IMAGING

MR IMAGING OF THE THORACIC SPINE WITH DIFFUSION WEIGHTED TECHNIQUE

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 317): Axial diffusion weighted images were obtained through the thoracic spine.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 321: LUMBAR SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE LUMBAR SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR321): Sagittal T1- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the lumbosacral spine as well as axial proton density and T2-weighted images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 322: LUMBAR SPINE WITH AND WITHOUT CONTRAST (POST-DISC SURGERY)

MR IMAGING OF THE LUMBAR SPINE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR322): Sagittal T1- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the lumbosacral spine as well as axial T1-, proton density and T2-weighted images. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent fat saturated axial and sagittal T1-weighted images were obtained.

The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 323: LUMBAR SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST (TRAUMA)

MR IMAGING OF THE LUMBAR SPINE WITHOUT CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR323): Sagittal T1-, STIR- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the lumbosacral spine as well as axial proton density and T2-weighted images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 324: LUMBAR SPINE WITH AND WITHOUT CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE LUMBAR SPINE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR324): Sagittal T1-, STIR- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the lumbosacral spine as well as axial T2-weighted images. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent fat saturated axial, sagittal and coronal T1-weighted images were obtained.

The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 325: LS SPINE WITH AXIAL LOADING

MR IMAGING OF THE LUMBOSACRAL SPINE WITHOUT AND WITH AXIAL LOADING

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR325): Sagittal T1- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the lumbosacral spine as well as axial proton density and T2-weighted images. In addition, axial T2-weighted images were obtained with axial loading of approximately 25% of the body weight on each leg. These T2 images were obtained in the same location and with the same slice thickness as the preloading T2 images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 327: LUMBAR SPINE DIFFUSION WEIGHTED MR IMAGING

MR IMAGING OF THE LUMBAR SPINE WITH DIFFUSION WEIGHTED TECHNIQUE

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 327): Axial diffusion weighted images were obtained through the lumbar spine.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 334: SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION/ISCHEMI PROTOCOL WITH AND WITHOUT CONTRAST

MR IMAGING OF THE CERVICAL, THORACIC AND LUMBAR SPINE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST
CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR334): Sagittal STIR- and T2-weighted images were obtained through the cervical, thoracic and lumbosacral spine. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent fat saturated sagittal T1-weighted images were obtained through the cervical, thoracic and lumbosacral spine as well as selected axial and coronal fat saturated T1-weighted images. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 336: THORACIC AND LUMBAR SPINE PRIOR TO VERTEBROPLASTY

MR IMAGING OF THE THORACIC AND LUMBAR SPINE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COMPRESSION FRACTURES

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR336): Sagittal T1 and fat saturated sagittal T2-weighted images were obtained through the thoracic and lumbosacral spine. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent fat saturated sagittal T1-weighted images was obtained through the thoracic and lumbosacral spine as well as selected axial fat saturated T1-weighted images.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 338: SCOLIOSIS

MR IMAGING OF SCOLIOSIS

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR 338): Sagittal T1, Sagittal T2, coronal T2, axial T2 weighted images were obtained of the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spine using two different coil positions. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent sagittal T1, coronal T1, and axial T1-weighted images were obtained of the cervical, thoracic spine. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

NOTES: The injection contrast and images after contrast are optional. When this standard report is used we have to tell the transcriptionist whether or not the post-contrast images were a part of this patient's study.

MR 470: MRI FACE AND NECK

MR IMAGING OF THE FACE AND NECK WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR470): Sagittal T2, axial T2 and axial T1-weighted images were obtained through the face and neck. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 471: BASE OF SKULL

MR IMAGING OF BASE OF SKULL WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR471): Sagittal T2, axial T2 and axial T1-weighted images were obtained through the base of the skull. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 472: BRACHIAL PLEXUS FOR TRAUMA

MR IMAGING OF THE BRACHIAL PLEXUS

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR472): Sagittal T1, coronal T1, axial T2, coronal T2, sagittal T2 and axial T2 weighted-images were obtained through the brachial plexus.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 473: LARYNX

MR IMAGING OF THE LARYNX WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR473): Sagittal T2, axial T2 and axial T1-weighted images were obtained through the larynx. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 474: BODY OF MANDIBLE

MR IMAGING OF THE BODY OF MANDIBLE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR474): Sagittal T1, axial T2, axial T1-weighted images were obtained through the body of mandible. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial T1 and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 475: MASTOID

MR IMAGING OF THE MASTOID WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR475): Sagittal T1, coronal T2, axial T1 weighted images were obtained through the mastoid. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 476: NASOPHARYNX

MR IMAGING OF THE NASOPHARYNX WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR476): Sagittal T1, axial T2 and axial T1 weighted images were obtained through the nasopharynx. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 477: NASOPHARYNX (POST-SURGICAL)

MR IMAGING OF THE NASOPHARYNX AFTER SURGERY WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR477): Sagittal T1, axial T2 and axial T1 weighted images were obtained through the nasopharynx. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 478: NASOPHARYNX – CARCINOMA

MR IMAGING OF THE NASOPHARYNX FOR SUSPECTED CARCINOMA WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR478): Sagittal T2, axial T1 and axial T2 weighted images were obtained through the nasopharynx. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 479: PARANASAL SINUSES

MR IMAGING OF THE PARANASAL SINUSES WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR479): Sagittal T2, axial T2, axial T1 and coronal T2 weighted images were obtained through the paranasal sinuses. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 480: PARATHYROID GLAND

MR IMAGING OF THE PARATHYROID GLAND WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR480): Coronal T1, axial T2, sagittal T1, axial T2, axial T1 weighted images were obtained through the parathyroid gland. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial T1 weighted-images were obtained. Additional images were obtained through the chest using the body coil and will be reported separately. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 481: PAROTID GLAND

MR IMAGING OF THE PAROTID GLAND WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR481): Sagittal T2, axial T2 and axial T1 weighted images were obtained through the parotid gland. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 483: SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND

MR IMAGING OF THE SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR483): Sagittal T2, axial T2, axial T1 weighted images were obtained through the submandibular gland. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 484: SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND FOR RANULA

MR IMAGING OF THE SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND WITH SPECIFIC DEDICATION FOR A RANULA WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR484): Sagittal T2, axial T2, axial T1 and coronal T2 weighted images were obtained through the submandibular gland. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 485: TEMPORAL BONE

MR IMAGING OF THE TEMPORAL BONE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR485): Sagittal T1, coronal T2, axial T2, axial T1 and axial T2 weighted images were obtained through the temporal bone. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 486: THYROID

MR IMAGING OF THE THYROID WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR486): Sagittal T2, axial T2 and axial T1 images were obtained through the thyroid. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the RIS system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 487: TMJ

MR IMAGING OF THE TMJ

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR487): Axial T2 localizer, oblique sagittal proton density and T2 at the closed mouth position, oblique sagittal proton density and T2 weighted images in the open mouth position followed by oblique coronal proton density and T2 weighted images in the closed mouth position were obtained.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 489: TONGUE

MR IMAGING OF THE TONGUE WITHOUT AND WITH CONTRAST

CLINICAL INFORMATION:

PROCEDURE (MR489): Sagittal T2, axial T2, axial T1 and coronal T2 weighted images of the tongue were obtained. After intravenous administration of a standard dose of Gadolinium based contrast agent, axial and coronal T1 weighted-images were obtained. The exact amount of contrast agent can be retrieved from the **RIS** system.

COMPARISON:

FINDINGS:

IMPRESSION:

MR 490: THYROID NODULE

COMMENT ON THYROID NODULE: Multiple and/or solitary thyroid nodules are seen on routine CT and MRI examinations done for purposes other than evaluating the thyroid gland in about 15 to 60% of this otherwise unselected population. This incidence tends to increase with age. In general such incidental thyroid nodules should be evaluated and followed. The risk of malignancy is very low. It is not, according to recent reports, affected in a predictable way by size of individual nodules or the number of nodules. The risk of malignancy in an individual nodule tends to be higher the younger the patient. The need for further work-up and follow-up is controversial (Raymond, AJNR 2006; 27: 1163-1164) but a baseline ultrasound is often suggested to evaluate these incidental nodules. The need for evaluation beyond ultrasound for additional follow-up should be carried out based on the ultrasound characteristics of the nodule(s), the clinical situation, and the desires of the patient. (Mancuso Anthony, AJNR 2005; 26: 2445)