# Introduction To MRI

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS

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# What is MRI?



# Magnetic

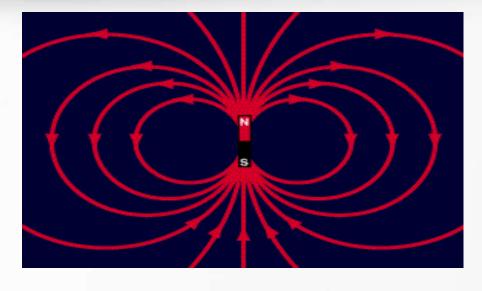
# Resonance

**Imaging** 



## ENERGY USED

STRONG MAGNETIC FIELD

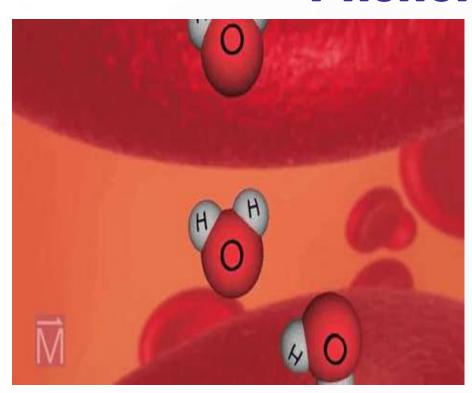


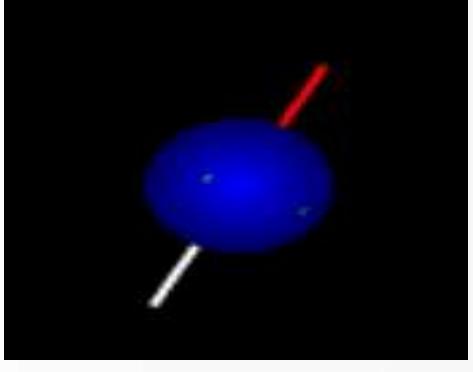
radio Frequency

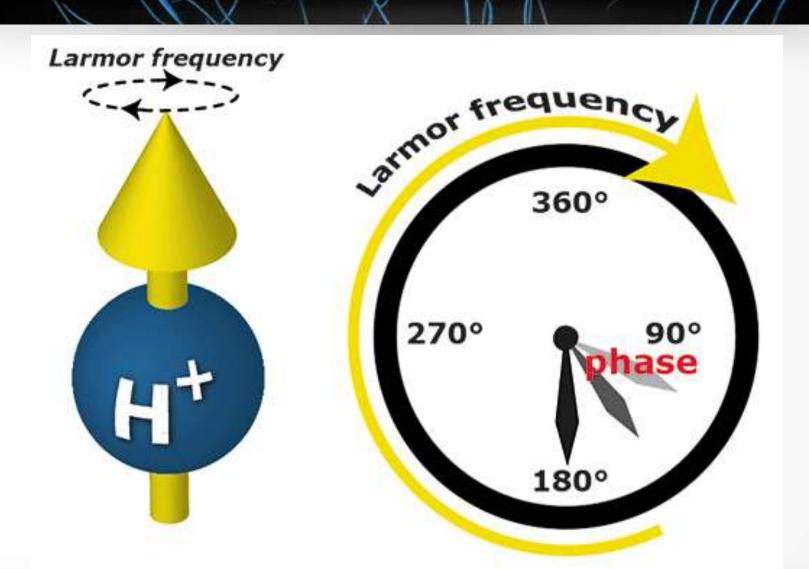


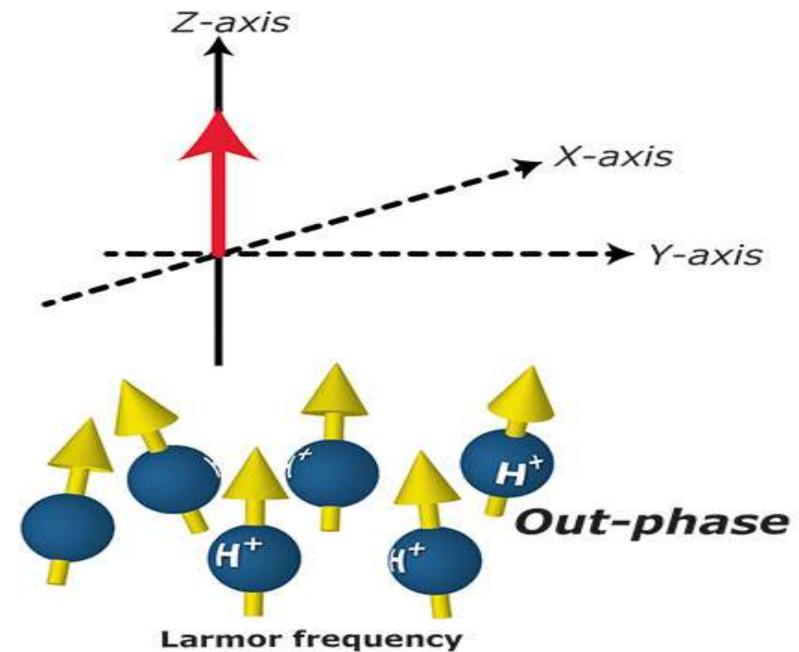
# IDEA

### Magnetic Resonance Phenomena





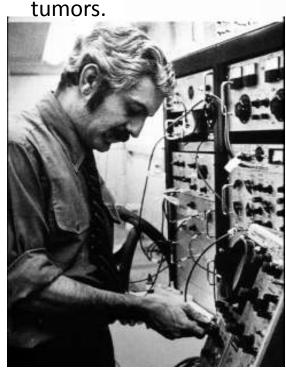




Larmor frequency 63.855 MHz

#### Inventors

- 1946 Felix Bloch and Edward Purcell → magnetic resonance phenomena.
- until the 1970s MRI was being used for chemical and physical analysis.
- 1971 Raymond Damadian showed that nuclear magnetic relaxation times of tissues and



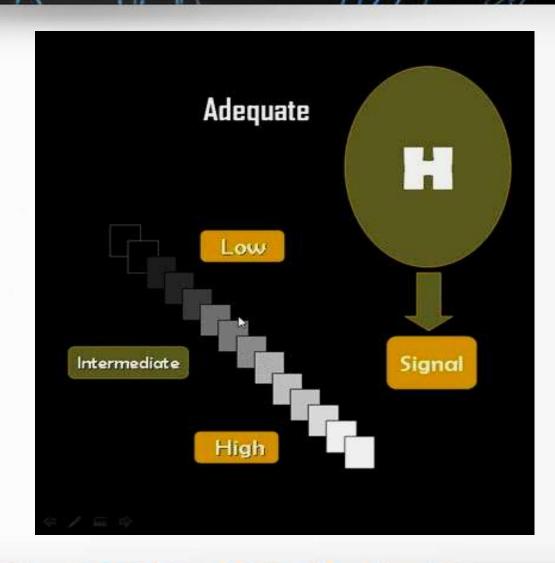


### Reporting Term

# signal intensity



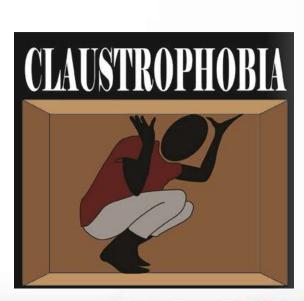
- Hyper
- Iso ——— Intense
- Hypo



### Types Of MRI:

- According to shape:
  - Open
  - Closed
  - Dynamic
  - Extremity
- According To type of magnet:
  - Fixed
  - Electric
  - Superconductive

# Closed MRI





# Open MRI









# **Extremity MRI**



#### For Joints:

- -Wrist & Elbow
- Ankle & Knee



# Dynamic MRI



# Contraindications Of MRI

#### No Iron or Magnetic objects



- ✓ Iron Processes.
- ✓ Iron F.B.
- ✓ Firearm
- ✓ Pacemaker.
- ✓ Vascular metallic clips.

# ADANGER



#### STRONG MAGNETIC FIELD

Magnet is always on.

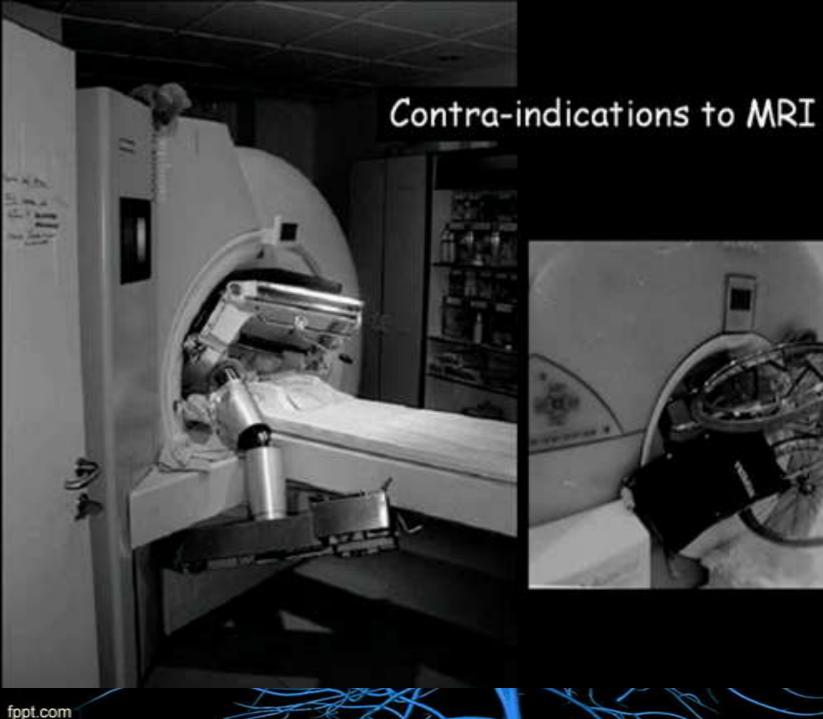
Notify the MRI technologist or radiologist if:

- 1) You have any metallic, electronic or magnetic implants or devices in your body
- 2) You have been exposed to metal shavings from operations like grinding or sawing as part of your occupation
- 3) You have metal embedded in your body due to injury
- You have any object which may contain metal or metallic parts (cell phones, scissors, watches, hearing aids, tools or keys)

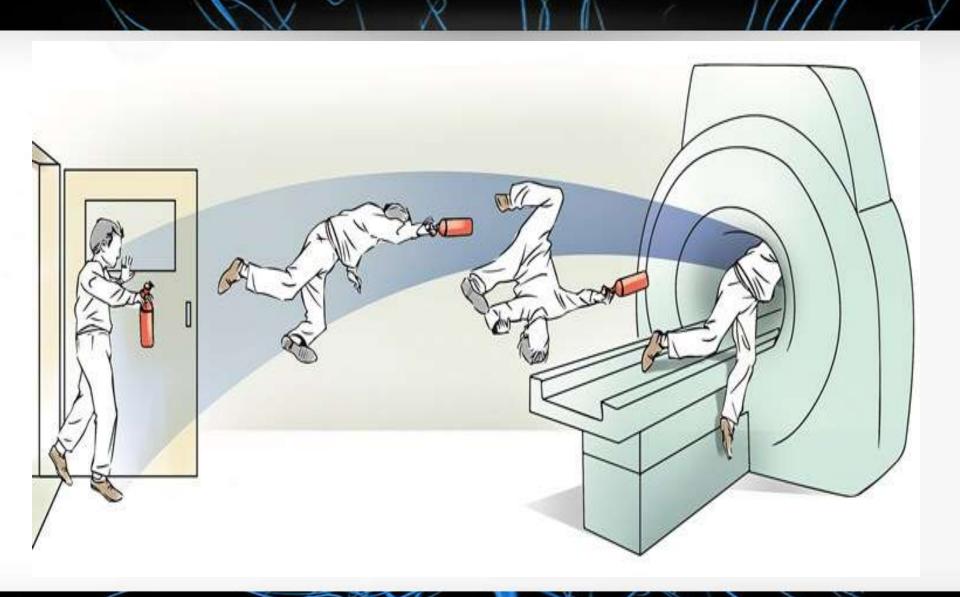
Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.







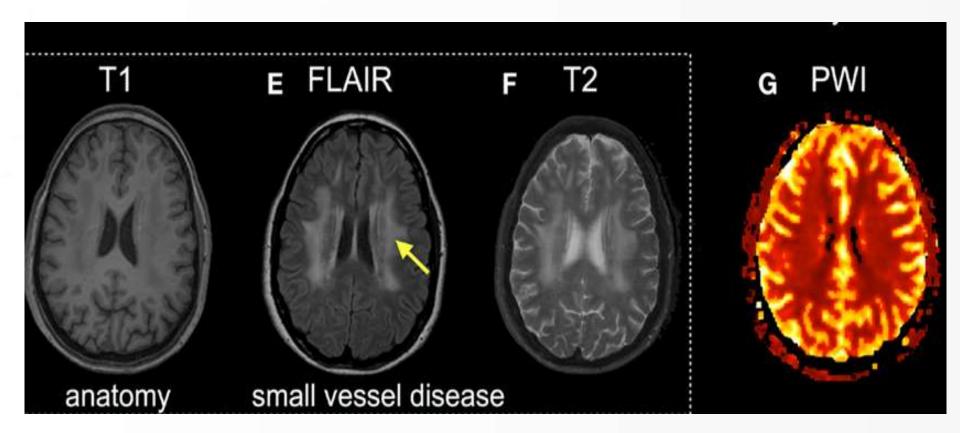




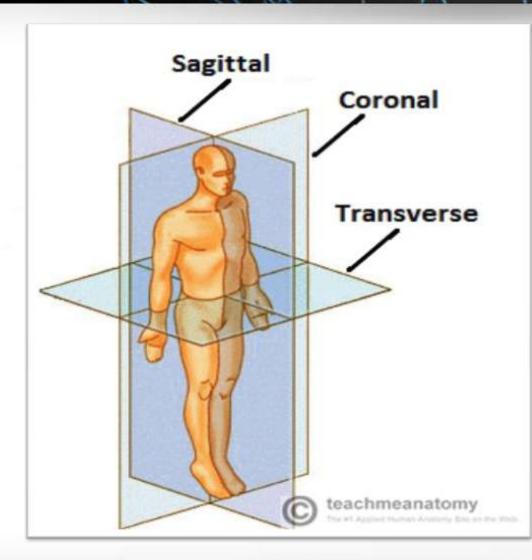


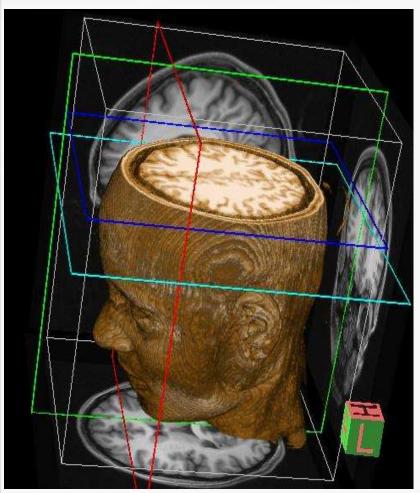
## MRI....Multi Sequences

• *Multi sequences*...... T1, T2, FLIR, .....etc.



# ....Multi Planner





T1

T2



Low

Low

High

High

High

Low

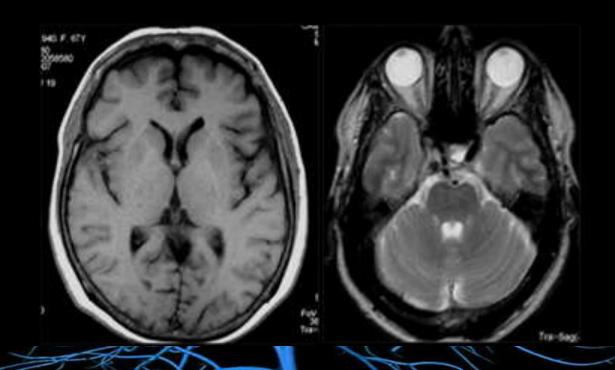
Low

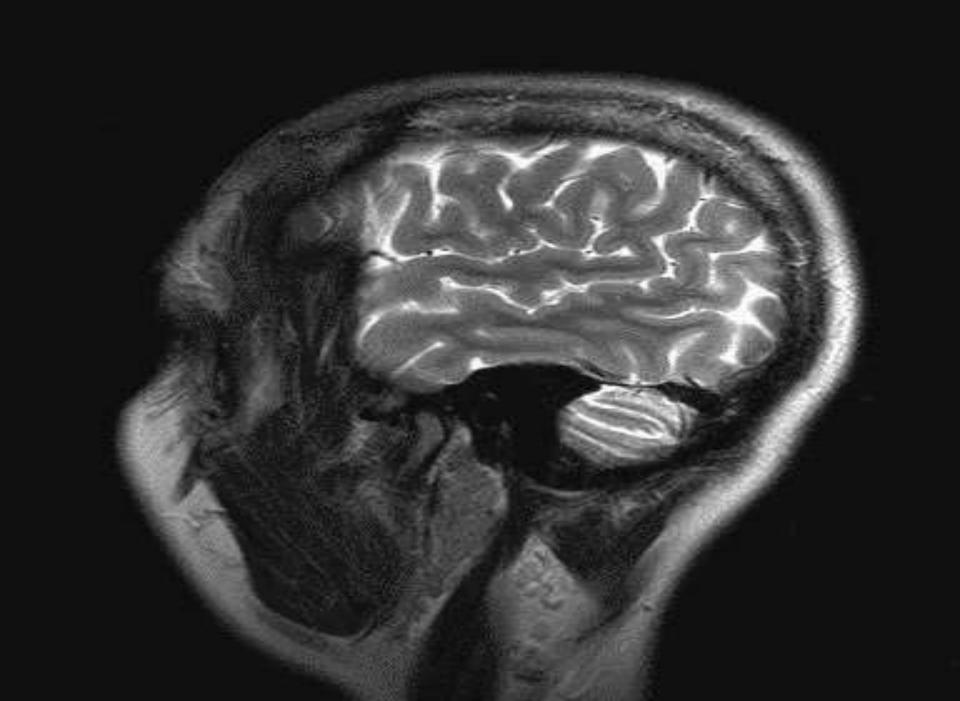
High



# Tow signal High signal

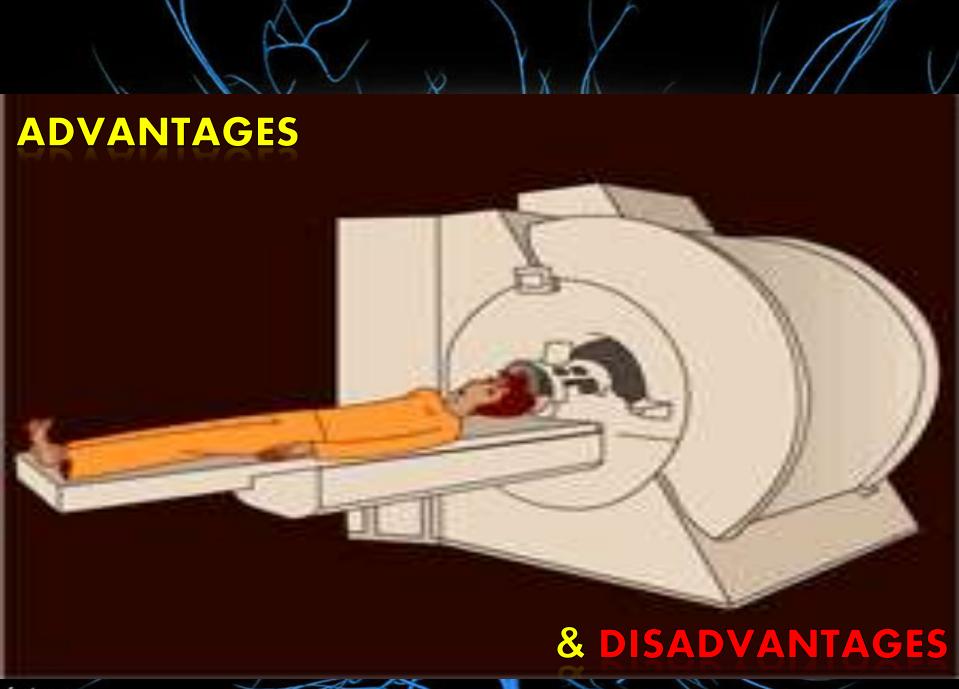
Fluid [ CSF , effusion , ascites , urine , vitreous , .... ]











### **Advantages of MRI:**

- ✓ Non Ionizing Radiation
- ✓ Best soft tissue differentiation
- ✓ Non iodinated Contrast (Gadolinium)
- ✓ Multiplanner: scan at any direction

### Disadvantages of MRI:

- Expensive / Limited availability
- × Limited use in Lung / cortical bone Imaging
- **×** Ferromagnetic Contraindications
- × Long scanning time



# Main Indications of MRI:

® MRI is used for almost all body organs & systems

..... But it must be well indicated

### Main Indications of MRI:

- ® Neuro imaging: (The best)
  - ® Cerebral Infarction (Diffusion MRI earliest sequence to detect it )
  - ® Brain Tumors (Best detection & differentiation)

**\times** Limitations:

I C Hemorrhage - Skull Fractures

### Main Indications of MRI:

- ® MSK imaging:
  - **® Joints Spine**

(Trauma – Degenerative – Inflammatory – Neoplastic)

**EXECUTION** Limitations:

**Bone Fractures - Cortical Bone imaging - Calcification** 

**NB.** Bone tumors (X ray is a must + CT Or MRI)

#### Main Indications of MRI:

**® Other Systems:** 

® UT - GIT - Cardiac - Breast - Gyncology - vascular ...... Etc

**MRI Techniques:** 

Tractography, Spectroscopy, Functional MRI, Defecography

..... etc





### SPOT FINDING

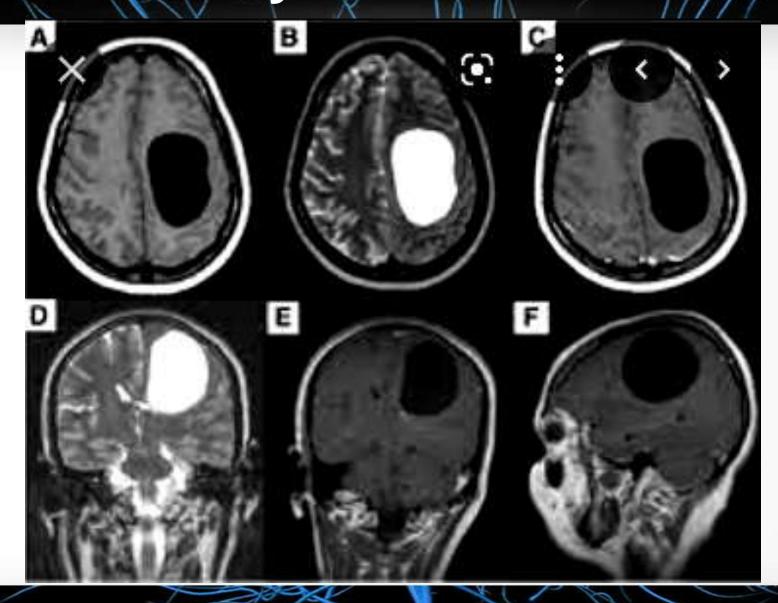


**Much finding ....need Qualified Radiologist** 

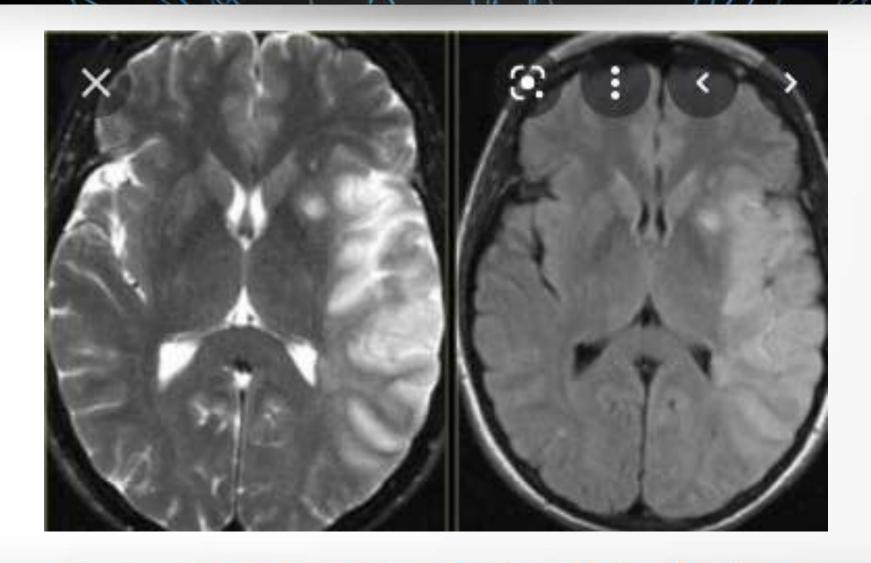
But, just an examples.

fppt.com

## Cerebral Cyst

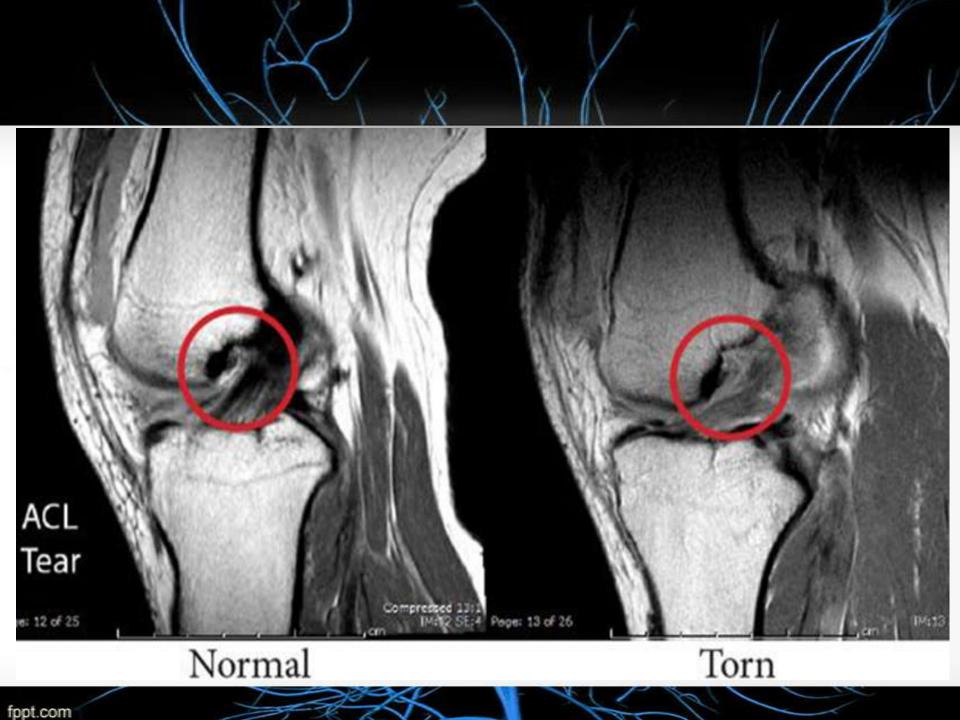


# Cerebral Infarction



### LSS Spondylodegenrative







- ✓ MRI = Magnetic Resonance Imaging
  - ✓ It use Magnetic Field + Radiofrequency
- ✓ Ferromagnetic Contraindications
  - ✓ Reporting Term : Signal Intensity
- ✓ MRI Types : Closed, Open ..... Dynamic & Extremity.

**✓ DW** (Diffusion Weighted MRI)

The fastest Method to detect Acute cerebral infarction.

Radiological examinations are generally Expensive +/- Hazards

So please ........

#### Consult Radiologist before you chose the diagnostic modality.



# Contact Data

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- √ https://www.linkedin.com/in/dr-ahmad-abodahab/

