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Parogram

Bs (Radiology)6th semester

VIVA Assignment

MRI

Question no 1:

Ans Finding of radiological Image of MRI

.Abnormalities

.Acute MCA Infraction

.T2 Axial image

After 24 hours post stroke, middle cerebral artery(MCA) strokes appear as low signal intensity on T1-weighted images and high signal intensity on T2-weighted and FLAIR images. Infarctions appear as hyperintense on T2 and FLAIR images due to the development of cytotoxic and vasogenic oedema in the stroke area after 24 hours
Typical appearance of affected area in the event of early stroke.

T2 and FLAIR images will be normal

T1 images will be normal

DWI b value 0 will be normal

DWI b value 1000 will be hyperintense

ADC map will be hypointense

Typical appearance of affected area 24 hours post stroke

T2 and FLAIR images will be hyperintense

T1 images will be hypointense

DWI b value 0 will be hyperintense

DWI b value 1000 will be hyperintense

ADC map will be hypointense

Question no :2

Ans Radiological finding of image.

.Subdural Haemorrhage

.T2 coronal image
Region : Brain

A subdural haemorrhage is an extra-axial bleed found between the dura and arachnoid mater.

Clinical presentation: Headache, change in mental state, neurological deficits.

MRI appearance:

Crescent shaped. MRI is most sensitive to the subacute and chronic cases with FLAIR being the most sensitive sequence.

T1:

Acute - Hypointense to isointense

Subacute - Hyperintense

Chronic - Hyperintense

T2:

Acute - Hypointense

Subacute - Hypointense to hyperintense

Chronic - Hyperintense.

Question no : 3

Ans Abnormality /pathology in the image

Abnormalities

.Pituitary adenoma

.T2 sagittal Image

.post contrast

.Pituitary adenomas are tumours that arise in the pituitary gland.

Aetiology: Unknown.

Clinical presentation: hormonal imbalances, visual disturbances.

• Microadenomas - less than 10mm

Macroadenomas -greater than 10mm

MRI appearance:

T1: Hypointense

T2: Unpredicatble variable signal

T1 contrast enhanced: Hyperintense.

Question no :4

Ans Finding the Image

Abnormalities

.liver haemangioma

.T2 weighted Image

.Axial

Haemangiomas are the most common benign tumour of the liver. More common in females. The prevalence in general population ranges from 2% to 20%.

The cause of Haemangiomas is unclear. It is consisting of blood-filled vascular cavities lined by endothelial cells.

T1: homogenous hypointense

T2: homogenous markedly hyperintense(referred to as light bulb sign)

Post contrast: enhancement features depend on the size of the lesion.

Hepatobiliary phase: hypointense.

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