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Subject MRI  
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Programme Bs Radiology  
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### QUESTION NO 1

#### Acute MCA INFARCTION:

The (MCA) middle cerebral artery is the largest cerebral artery and is most commonly effected by a cerebrovascular accident. A middle cerebral artery stroke is the sudden of onset of focal neurologic deficit caused by infarction in the territory supplied by the middle cerebral artery.

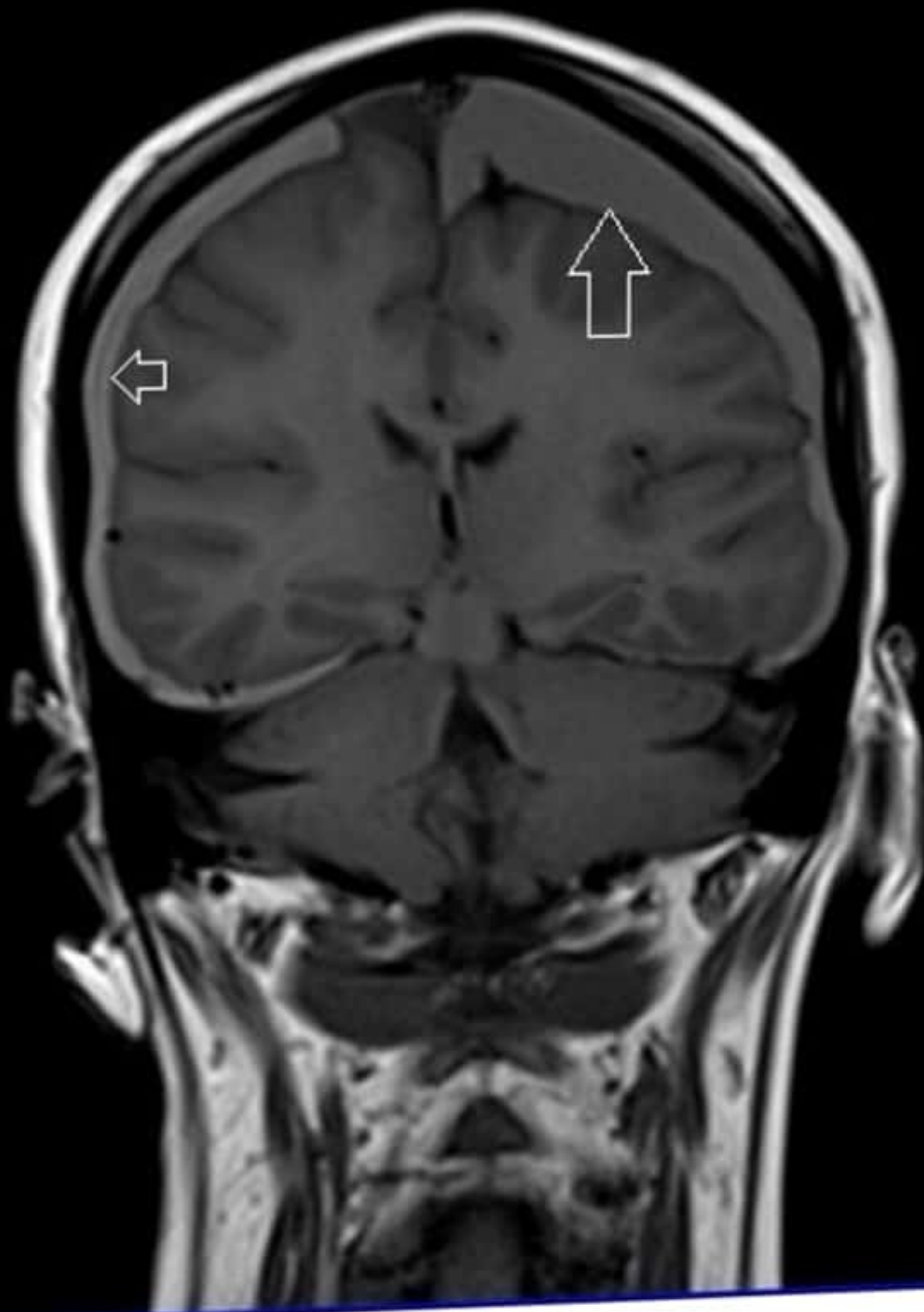
#### MRI appearance:

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. Infarction appear as hyperintense on T2 and flair images due to development of cytotoxic & vasogenic oedema in the stroke after 24 hours.

Typical appearance of effected area 24 hour post stroke.

- \* The above images is T2 weighted.
- \* They are T2 Axial also.
- \* They above images will be hyperintense.





ANSWER NO 02.

The above images is Subdural  
haemorrhage.

Subdural haemorrhage is an extra  
bleed found between the  
dura and arachnoid mater.  
Clinical presentation:

headache.

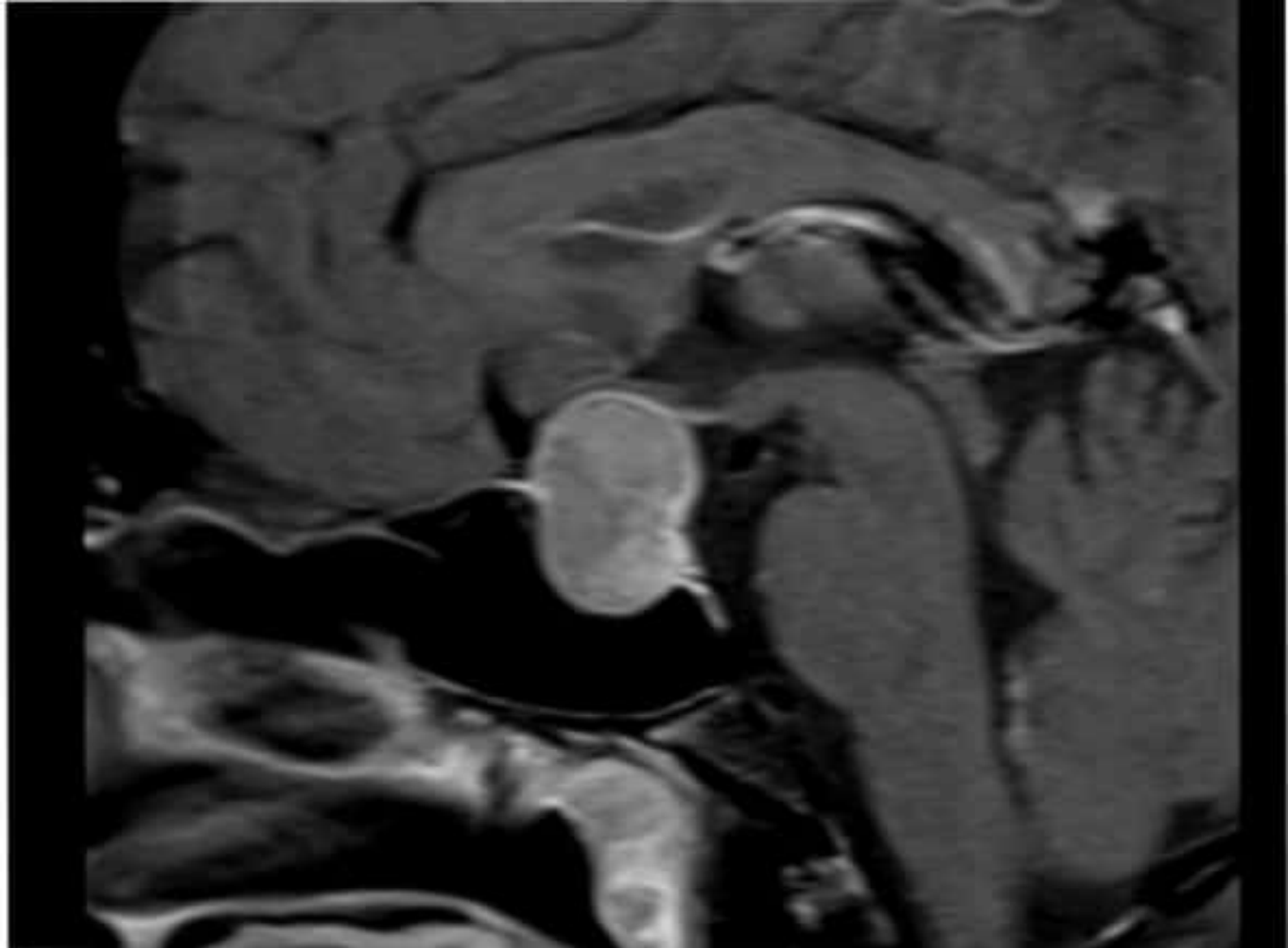
change in mental state  
neurological deficits.

Appearance..

- \* The image is T1 weighted images.
- \* The image also in coronal plane.

T2:

Acute:	hypointense.
subacute:	hypointense to hyperintense.
chronic:	hyperintense.



ANSWER NO 3.

Finding abnormality in the above images.

The abnormality show in the above image is Pituitary Adenoma.

Pituitary adenoma

are tumors that arise in the pituitary gland.

Aetiology: unknown.

Clinical presentation:

- \* hormonal imbalances.
- \* visual disturbances.

Adenoma types:

Microadenoma: Less than 10mm  
Macroadenoma: greater than 10mm.



Appearance:

T1 sagittal post contrast

T1 = hypointense  
T1 contrast enhanced: hyperintense.

ANSWER NO 4

What is the wrong in below image.

↳ Liver haemangioma.

haemangioma  
is the most common benign  
tumour of liver.

They are more common in  
females. They prevalence in  
general population ranges  
from 2% to 20%.  
The cause of haemangioma  
is still unclear.

Appearance:

The below images is  
T2 fat images in also  
axial plane

T2: haemangiomas markedly hyperintense  
(refers as light bulb sign  
show)

