

Discover Generics

Cost-Effective CT & MRI Contrast Agents





Celebrating 35 Years of the AJNR: November 1981 edition

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Celebrating 35 Years of the AJNR

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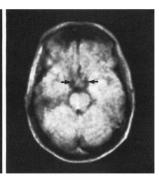
Magnetic Resonance Properties of Hydrogen:

Imaging the Posterior Fossa

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Posterior fossa scans were perl magnetic resonance (MMR) machin NMR scanning sequences were us nique was used to produce image nuclei, but with some dependers an inversion-recovery technique we dence on the spin-lattice relaxation to obtain images with a dependen types of NMR image were unaffect to the skull base was obtained with

bone. The saturation-recovery images visible without the use of contras remarkable gray-white matter diff within the brainstem and cerebellum outside the brain. Experience with the base of the brain show consiposterior fossa in this study were crotate-rotate x-ray computed tome spects.



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1981.

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AJWR 2:487-493, November/December 19 0195-6108/81/0206-0487 \$00.00 revolutionized the practice of neuroraticlogy, Since then, CT technology improvements as well as the use of intravenous and cisternal contrast agents have extended the role of CT which now occupies a preeminent position in imaging of the brain. CT scanning of the posterior fossa, however, has always been less easifishcory than in the supratentorial compartment principally because of artifacts from surrounding bone.

The development of imaging systems using the magnetic resor of hydrogen, in which bone gives a low intensity signal, offers areas in which bone artifact poses a problem with CT. In a magnetic resonance (NMR) images can be produced using scanning sequences. These reflect, to varying degrees, the d hydrogen nuclei and the rates at which hydrogen nuclei excha

The first images of the brain produced at the Central Research Thorse-ML Ltd. were obtained with an NMR machine based on a in in 1978 [1]; since then, several groups have published image different NMR techniques [2–9]. We illustrate the use of thre techniques for imaging the posterior fossa and base of the brain machine based on a cryomagnet, and we compare the results w Digital Subtraction Angiography of the Intracranial Vascular System: Comparative Study in 55 Patients

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intractional vessels were a standing of 30 placeties with Dolly Conventions selective interface of the selection of selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of 22%, the digital subtraction analogoran provided disposits information, but there was a significant chance of misinterpreting the results of the study, in 13% of case the softence of the selection of

There is a mixture of opacified and unopacified blood omputed tomography, digital subtraction angiography for determining the preoperative extent operably for determining the preoperative extent about one of the proper

sing a digital subtraction system is one of the more ic advances since computed temography (CT). Its y for evaluating the extraoranial carotid vascular [1–9]. We tried to ascertain the accuracy and on angiography in evaluating the intracranial vasnal angiography for comparison.

ntracranial disease who had abnormal selective carolid or btraction angiography (DSA) was used to visualize the results were tabulated as: (0) unsuccessful or uninteruets seen; (2) diagnostic, significant chance for error; or Farable to conventional angiography.

performed with a commercial prototype unit (Technicizer en M. x-ray generator and a water-cooled x-ray tube having 0.6/1.2 mm and a heat capacity of 1.8 million heat units. 12.9, 15.2, or 11.4 cm cestum incidel image intensitying vs/cm was used. The output phosphor of the image tube mera with a lead oxide tube. The video signal from the amplified and digitized for storage in the image processor,

mera with a lead oxide tube. The video signal from the mera was logarithmically amplified and digitated for storage in the image processor ich has 26 × 26 6 × 8 bit memories. A PDP 11/34 computer was used for image possising. The image was viewed on a television monitor, which was photographed as 5 × 8.5 cm images with a multiferrant comera.

DSA was performed within 1 week of conventional angiography. The radiographi



