




# MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGIES



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# Contents

- ▶ Introduction to **MRI** physics
  - ▶ Relaxations and Sequences
  - ▶ **MRI** Scan Purpose
  - ▶ Differences Between **CT MRI** and **PET**
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# History of MRI

- ▶ Discovered by two
- ▶ The year 1952 was

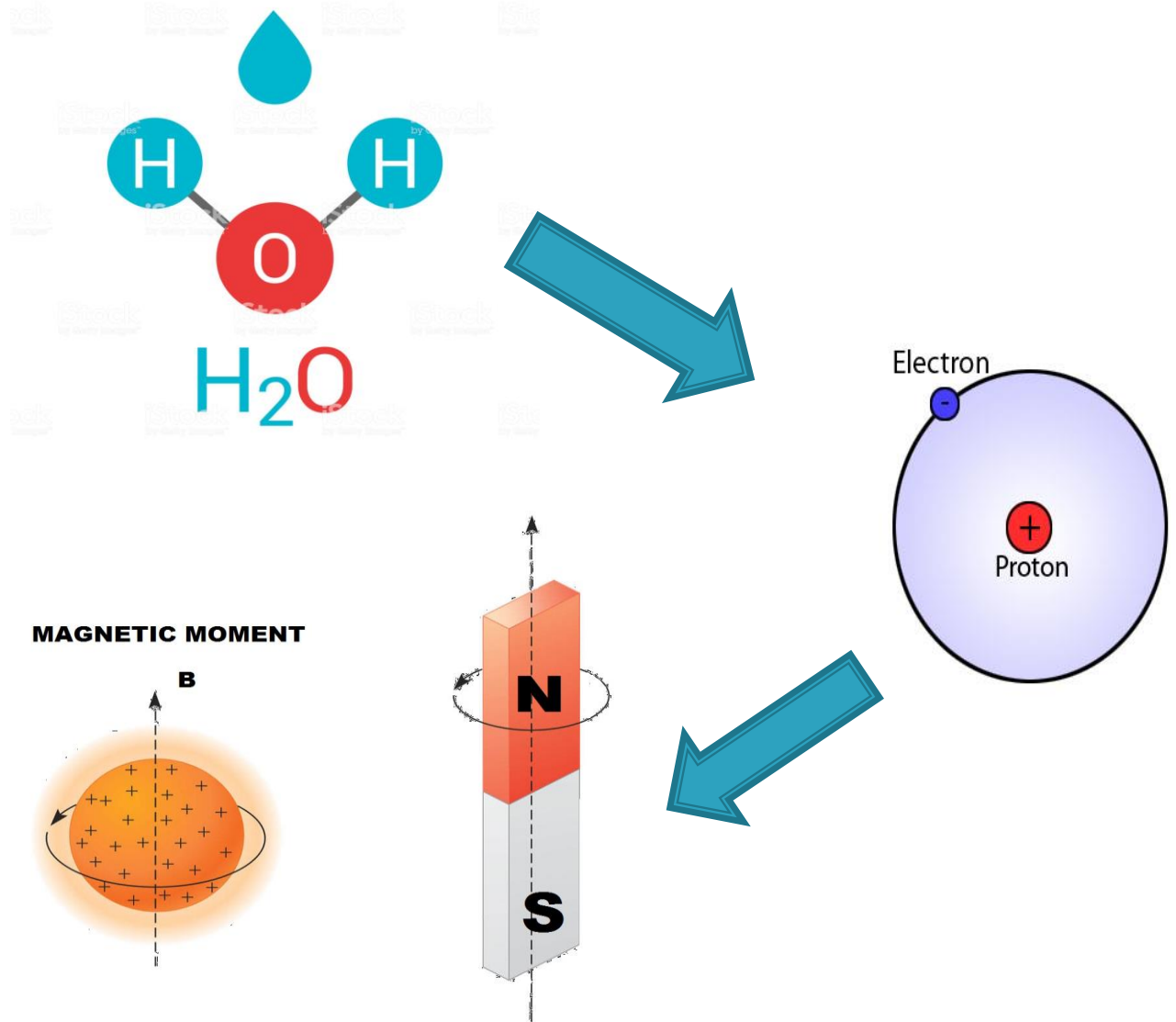
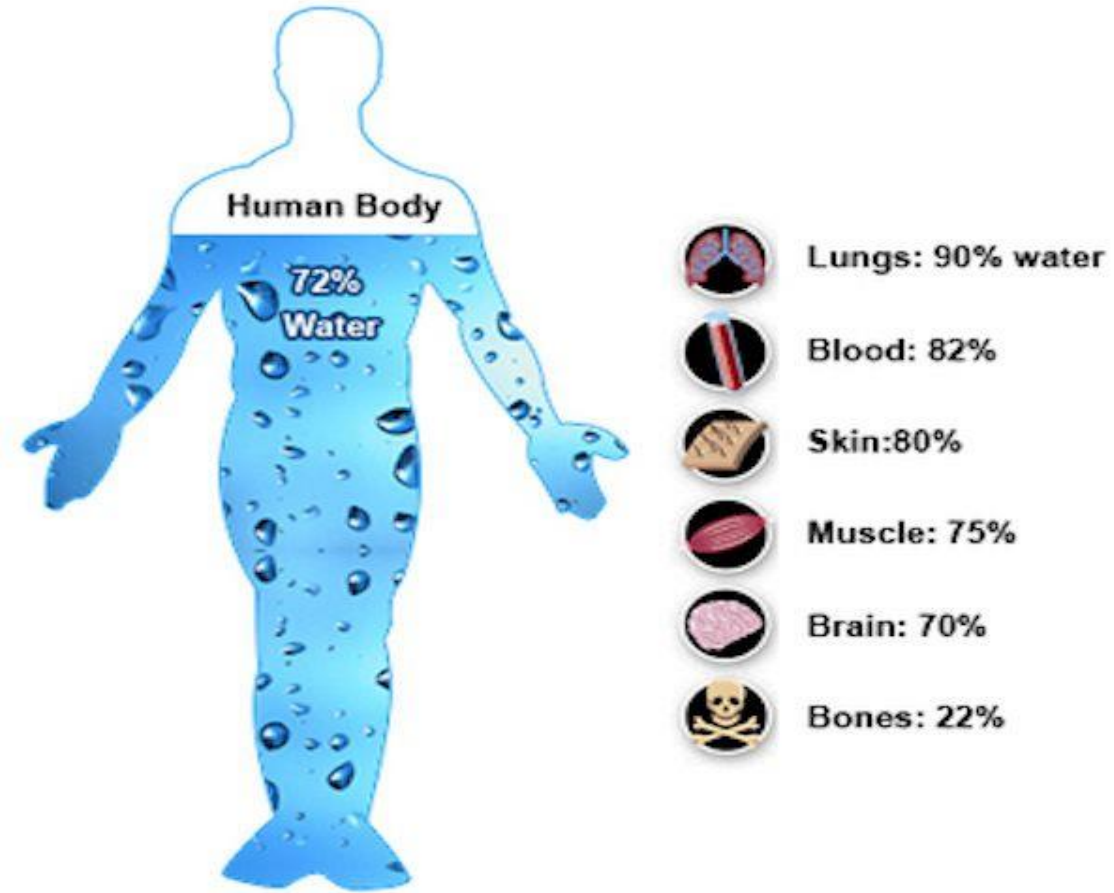


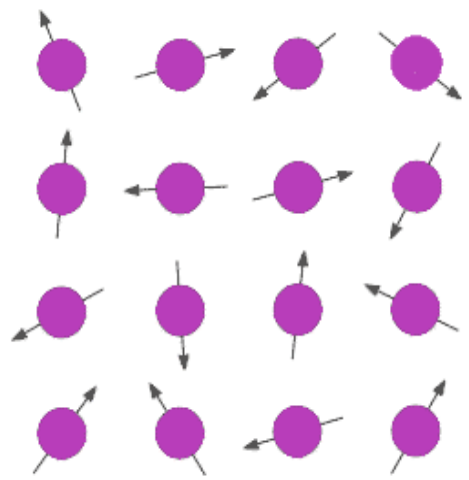
Felix Bloch  
and  
Mills Purcell



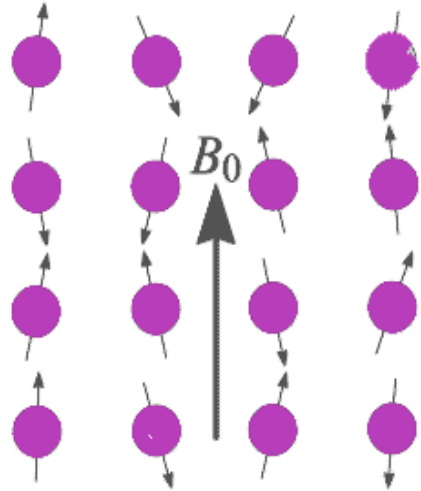
Our body consists approximately  
60 - 70% Water

Water in itself includes Hydrogen which has  
highest sensitivity to magnetic resonance

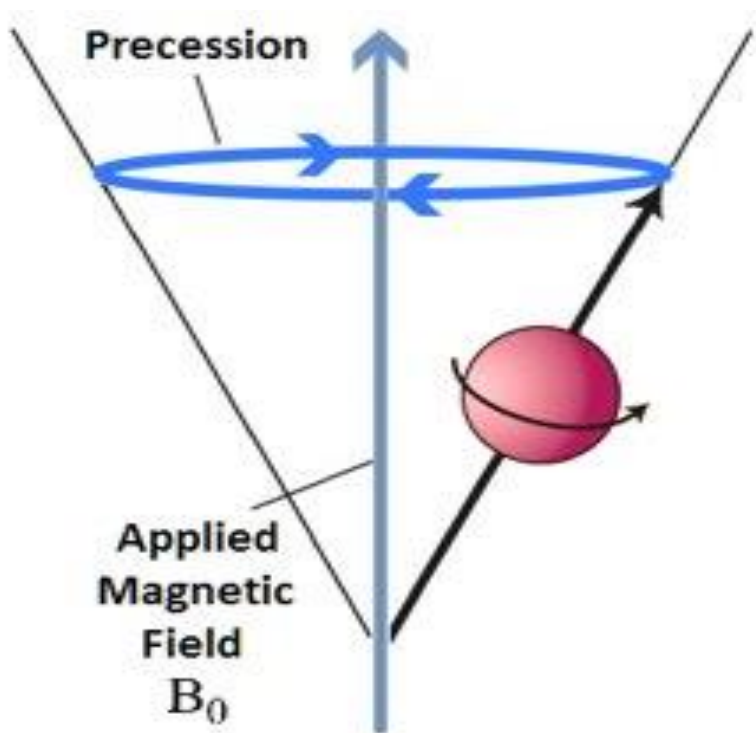
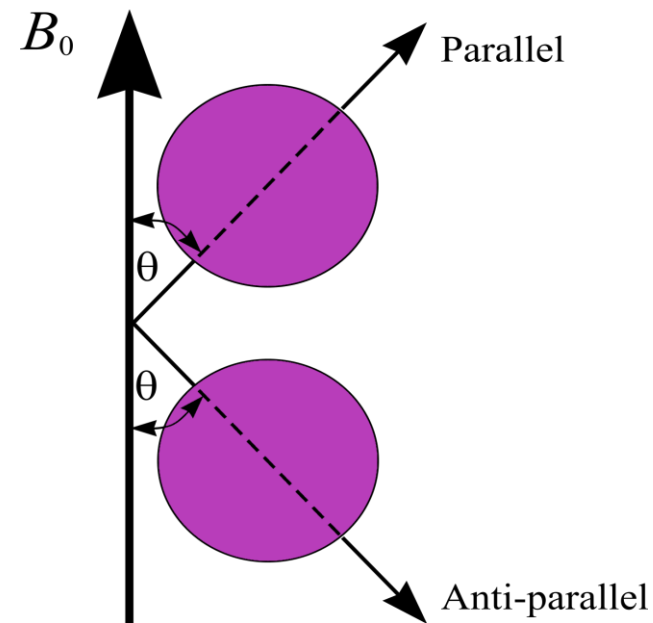




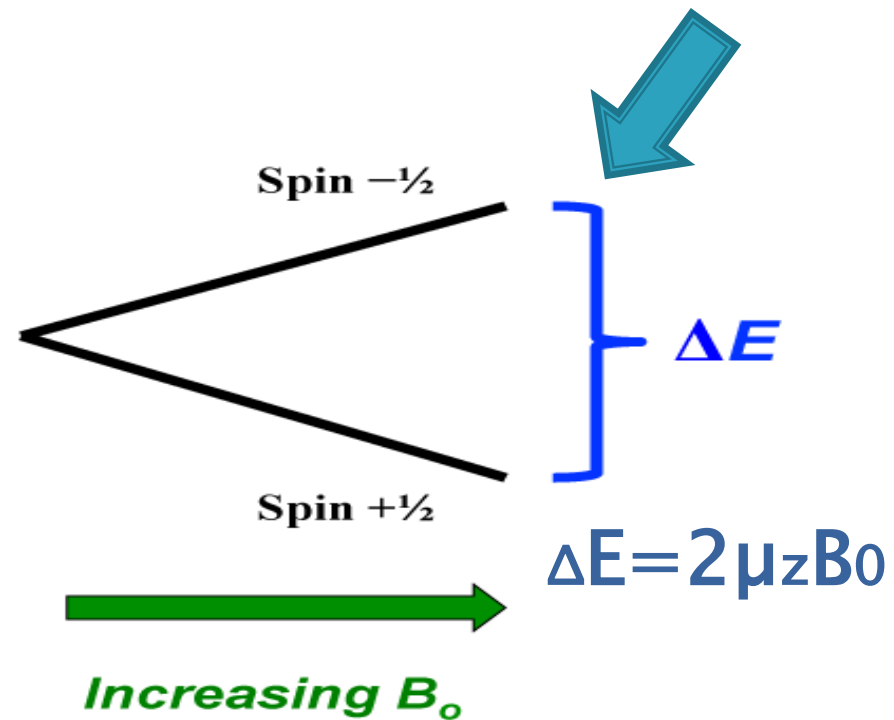
No External Magnetic Field



Applied External Magnetic Field  $B_0$

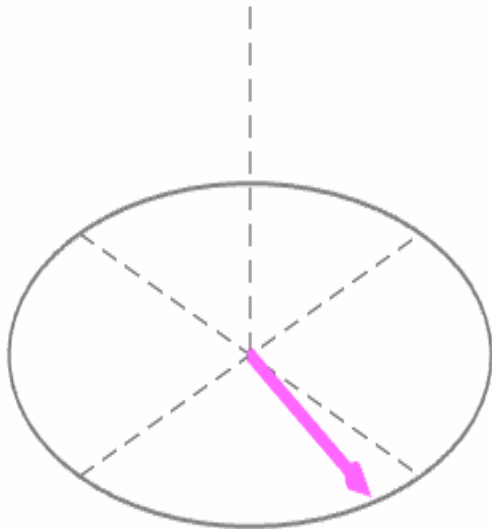
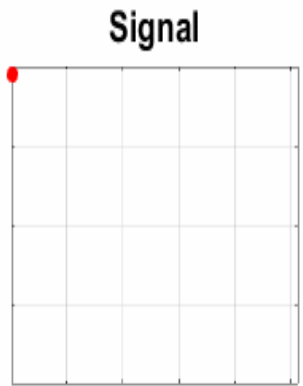


Increasing Energy



# Larmor F

Frequency  
Larmor eq  
MRI refers  
moment of

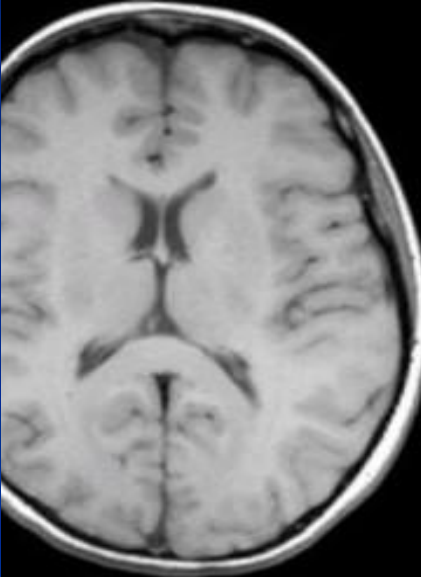


Nucleus or Particle	Gyromagnetic Ratio ( $\gamma$ ) in MHz/Tesla
$^1\text{H}$	42.58
$^3\text{He}$	-32.43
$^{13}\text{C}$	10.71
$^{19}\text{F}$	40.05
$^{23}\text{Na}$	11.26
$^{31}\text{P}$	17.24
electron	-27,204

# Relaxation

When RF pulse is stopped, the signal is retransmitted and hydrogens

Tissue	T1 (msec)	T2 (msec)
Water/CSF	4000	2000
Gray matter	900	90
Muscle	900	50
Liver	500	40
Fat	250	70
Tendon	400	5
Proteins	250	0.1- 1.0
Ice	5000	0.001



$T2 \ll T1$

White Matter




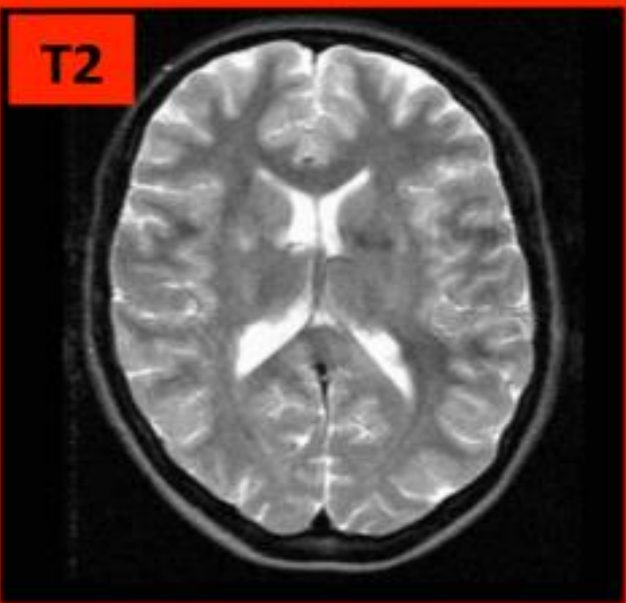
T2-transverse (spin-spin) relaxation time, which is the time during which the transverse magnetization ( $M_{xy}$ ) decays to 37% of its initial value.

# Sequences

SE is generated by two successive RF pulses, typically 90°

gradient

RF  
Slice  
Phase  
Readout  
Echo  
time

	Short TR	Long TR
Short TE	<b>T1</b> 	<b>PD</b> 
Long TE	 <b>Poor contrast</b>	<b>T2</b> 

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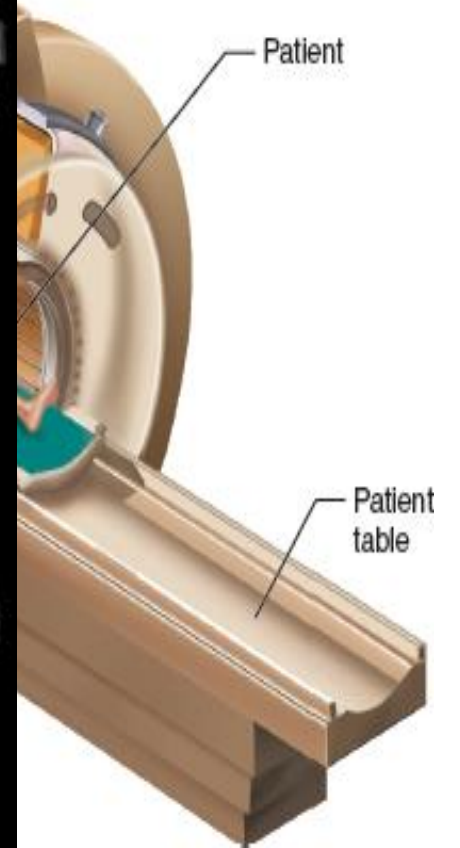
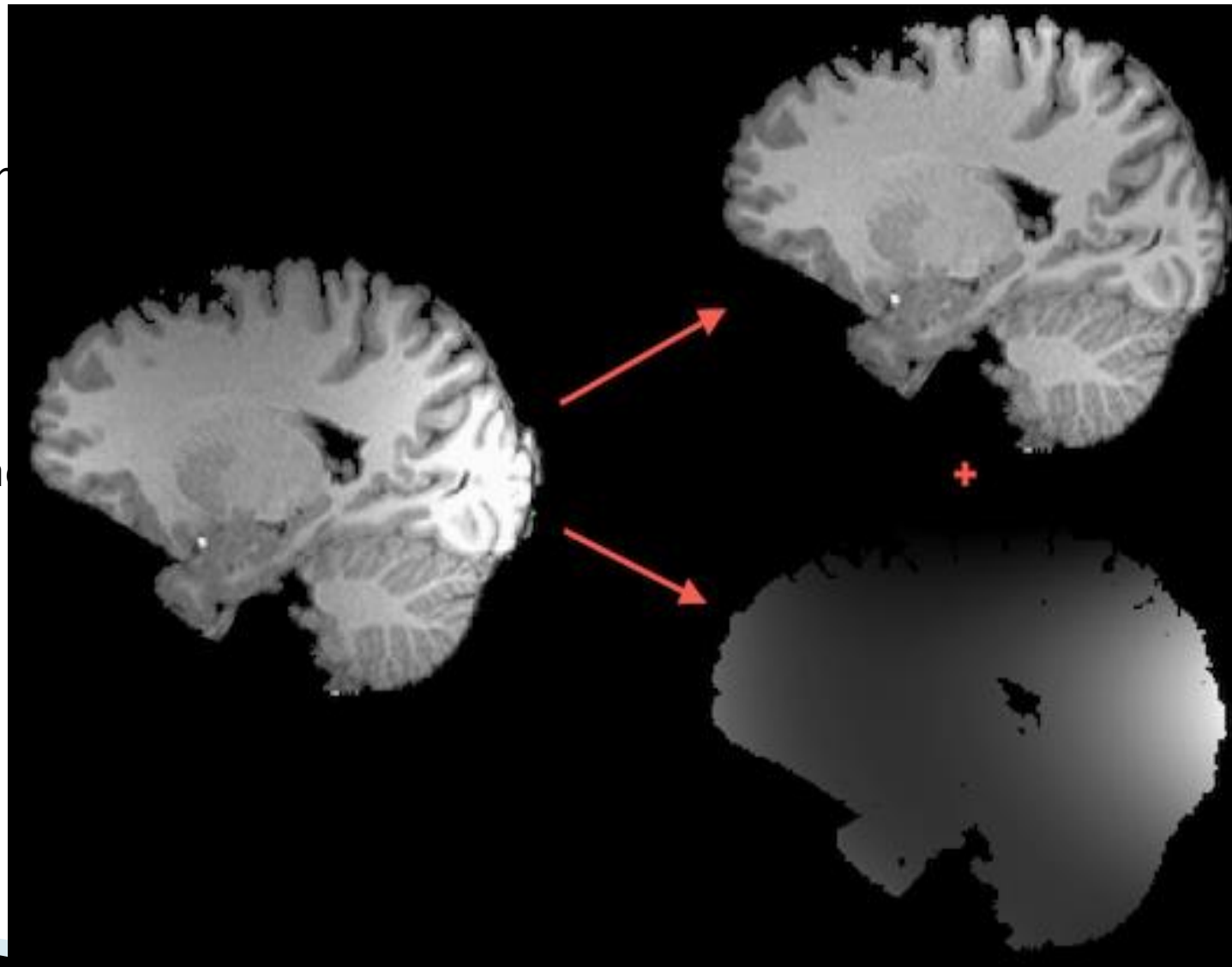
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## Structure of MRI machine

- Permanent
- Resistive
- Supercon



# MRI Scan Purpose

- Brain and spine
- Blood vessels in the brain for stroke
- Musculoskeletal disorders and injuries
- Congenital heart defects in neonates
- Certain types of cancer treatment
- Bone marrow disease
- Cardiovascular system
- Urinary tract



# Differences

MRI	CT	PET
Detailed pictures in soft tissues	Less detailed compared to MRI scan	Less detailed than MRI scans
Bony structures are less detailed compared to CT	Bony structures are more clear and detailed	Shows extent of disease
No known side effects on radiation and very few side effects on MRI contrast scans	Little side effects. Frequent radiations with CT scans might rarely cause cancer	Ionising radiation. Not recommended in routine clinical practice
Due to the structure and sound, claustrophobia patients may need to take anethstesia	Scan procedure is very simple and does not require anesthesia	Can help in monitoring treatment and shows it's effectiveness
Duration of MRI scans is much longer than CT	CT scan procedure is quick compared to MRI	Reveals disease earlier, can diagnose faster
Hight cost	CT scans are less expencive than MRI scans	Can detect whether a mass is benign or malignant
Patients with metals or certain medical implants are not able to undergo MRI's due to the magnetic fields pulses	CT scan can be performed with no risk to medical implant or metal	Can detect abnormalities before there is an anatomical change

**Thank you for your attention**

