TISSUE DISEASE

Iv. ISOLATION OF 35 Tesla superconductive magnet diagnosis and compared to conventional method. We evaluated bone disease T. Hirata K. Fugimoto M. Miyagawa C. Li C. Kato Y. Ookuhata C. Uno K. Kawana O. Ozaki C. Nawano AND ENLARGED MEDIASTINAL LYMPH NODES MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OF LUNG TUMORS

the extent of the soft tissue mass and the
Subjects are 17 patients, osteosarcoma 4 cases, asceptonecrosis of femur head 2 cases, vertebral hemangioma 2 cases, thyroid tumor 2 cases...

MRI of bone tumor is useful in evaluating the extent of the soft tissue mass, and the high contrast between marrow fat and tumor is helpful in evaluating the spread of disease in the bone marrow. MRI is useful in earlier diagnosis of ischemic dead bone. Surface coil imaging has high resolution contra...

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING OF LUNG TUMORS AND ENLARGED MEDIASTINAL LYMPH NODES.

Seventeen patients with primary and metastatic lung cancer were studied with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). And we have compared the MR images of their tumors and enlarged mediastinal lymph nodes with those of computed tomography images (CT).

The pulse sequences of MRI were the spin-echo technique with TR values of 400 msec and TE values of 40 msec, providing good tissue contrasts on the region of lung and mediastinum.

All of the tumors larger than 1 cm in diameter on CT were shown on MRI. The dimension of the tumors delineated by MRI were corresponding to those of CT on displaying conditions of window 2000, level -500. However MRI produced slightly larger dimensions than CT on displaying conditions of window 500, level 0 in most of the cases. All of the enlarged lymph nodes visualized by CT (7 cases, 16 nodes, 10-50 mm in diameter) were also shown on MRI.

MRI IN BONE DISEASE AND SOFT TISSUE DISEASE.


MRI was performed on the patients with bone disease and soft tissue disease, and we evaluated extensive or differential diagnosis and compared conventional method.

MR is 0.35 Tesla superconductive magnet coil (MAGNETOM) and its imaging method is 2D Fourier transformation method. Our imaging technique is Spin Echo (SE), and we used the surface coil in some cases.

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