



Detail With Accuracy

How Does It Work?

To obtain an MRI image, a patient is placed inside a large magnet and must remain very still during the imaging process in order not to blur the image. Contrast agents (often containing the element Gadolinium) may be given to a patient intravenously before or during the MRI to increase the speed at which protons realign with the magnetic field. The faster the protons realign, the brighter the image gets.

MRI scanners are particularly well suited to image the soft tissues of the body. They differ from Computed Tomography (CT), in that they do not use the damaging ionizing radiation of x-rays. The brain, spinal cord and nerves, as well as muscles, ligaments, and tendons are seen much more clearly with MRI than with regular x-rays and CT.

MRI and Body Organs

MRI of the Brain and Spinal Cord

- Aneurysms of cerebral vessels
- Disorders of the eye and inner ear
- Multiple sclerosis
- Spinal cord injuries
- Stroke
- Tumors
- Brain injury from trauma

MRI of the Heart and Blood Vessels

- The size and function of the heart's chambers
- Thickness and movement of the walls of the heart
- The extent of damage caused by heart attack or heart disease
- Structural problems in the aorta, such as aneurysms or dissections
- Inflammation or blockages in the blood vessels

MRI of Bones and Joints

01

Bone infections

02

Disk abnormalities in the spine

03

Tumors of the bones and soft tissues

04

Joint abnormalities caused by traumatic or repetitive injuries

MRI of Other Internal Organs

Liver and Bile Ducts

☾ Pancreas

☾ Prostate

☾ Kidneys

☾ Ovaries

☾ Uterus

☾ Spleen



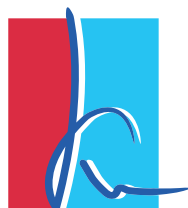
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