

Poster ME-11

Postcontrast Brain MR Imaging in Children: Various Pulse Sequences and Imaging Strategies

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In brain MR imaging, contrast-enhanced study is important in the detection and characterization of lesions. As a postcontrast brain MR imaging, conventional T1 weighted imaging has been usually used. Magnetization transfer imaging has been used to increase conspicuity of enhancing lesions. In addition, fat-suppression imaging can be used as in other parts of the body. Recently, FLAIR sequence has been reported to be useful in detecting subarachnoid, meningeal, and subdural abnormalities. In this exhibit, we demonstrate basic principles and typical appearances of various pulse sequences that can be used as a postcontrast brain MR imaging in children. Furthermore, we discuss imaging strategies to increase clinical usefulness of postcontrast brain MR imaging for specific abnormalities. The advantages and disadvantages of each pulse sequence are also discussed.