



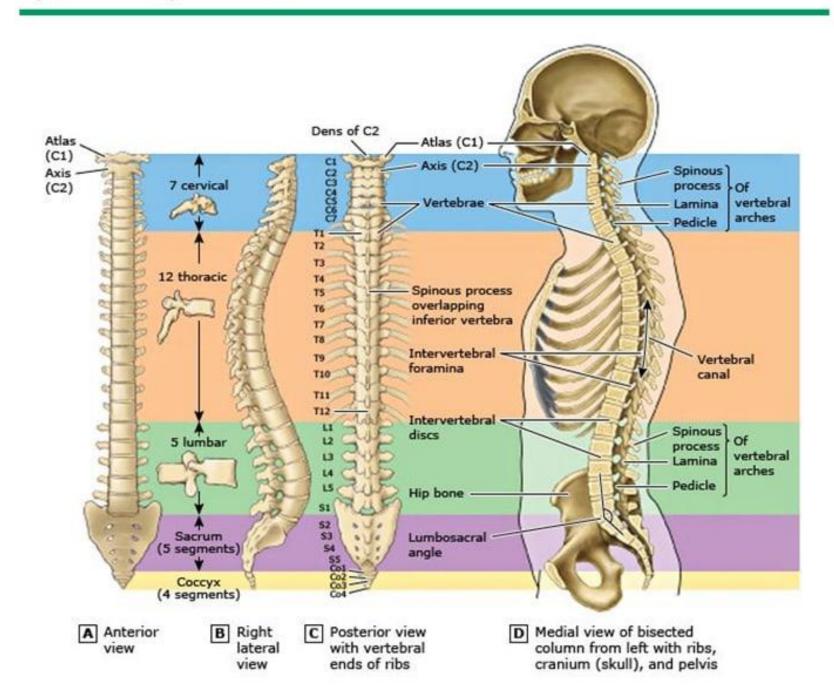
Magnetic Resonance Imaging 4th Class

MRI of The Cervical-dorsal-lumber Spinal Cord

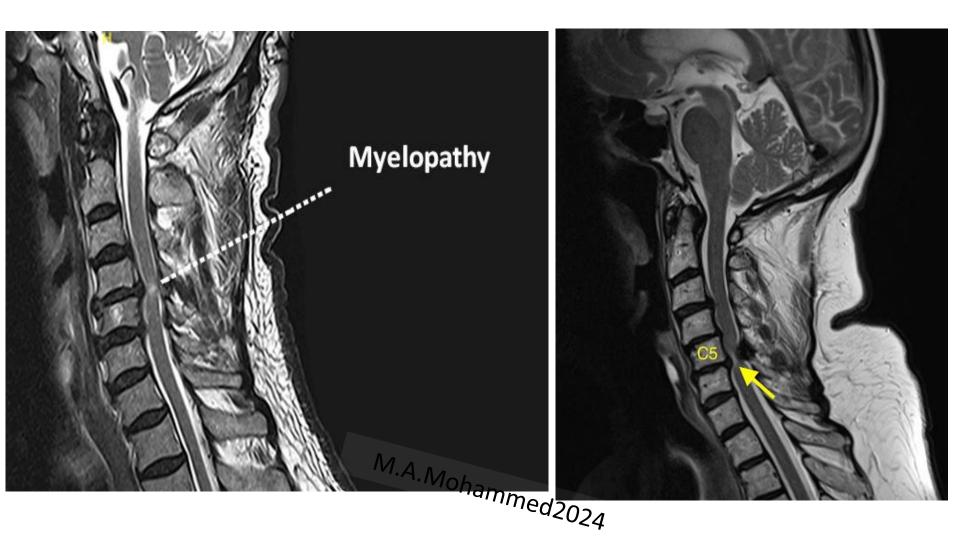
(للمعلومة والإطلاع)

Assistant lecturer
M. A. Mohammed
MS.C. Theoretical Nuclear Physics

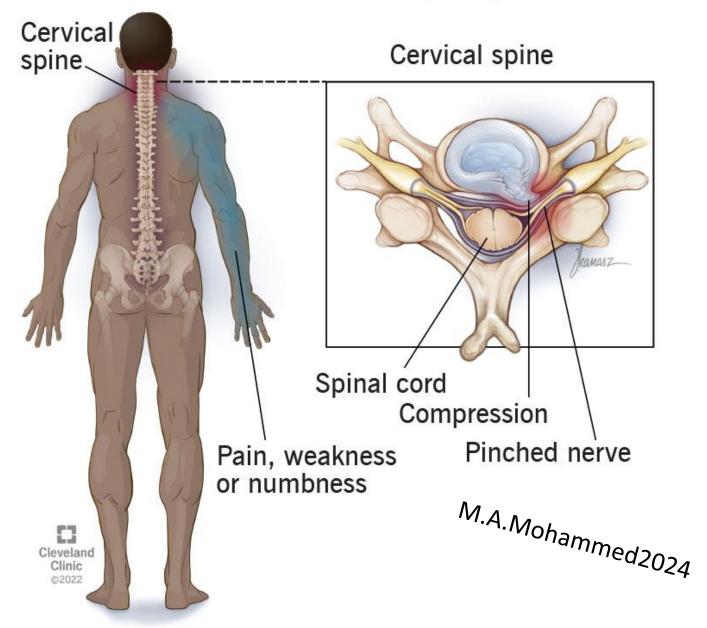
2023-2024



MRI of The Cervical-dorsal-lumber Spinal Cord



Cervical Radiculopathy



Cervical spine trauma (Fracture)

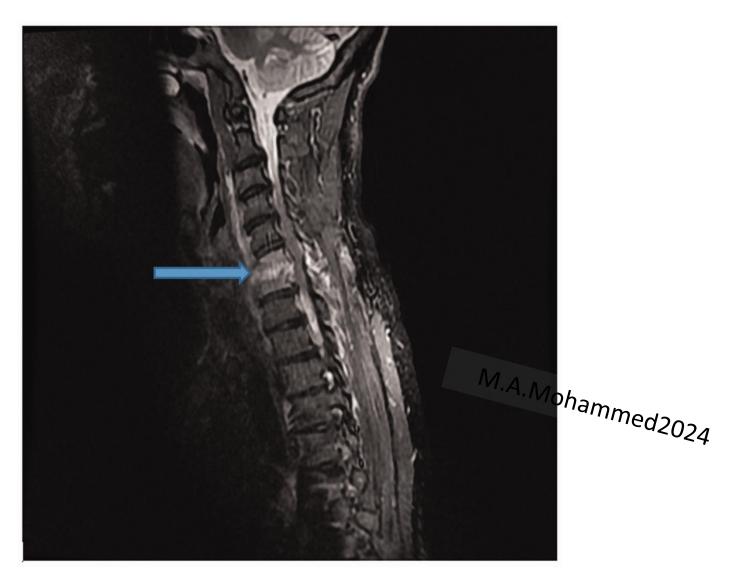


Cervical spinal cord tumor





Cervical spine infection



MS in cervical spinal cord

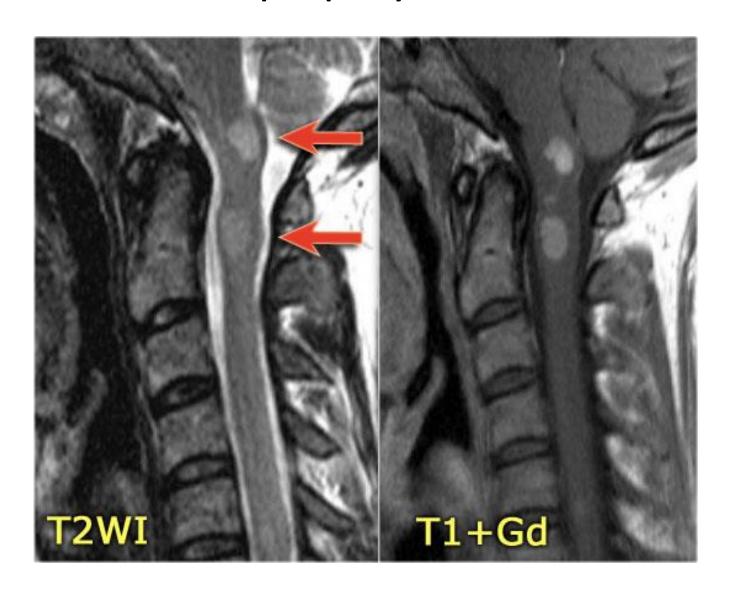




Astrocytoma simulating Transverse myelitis

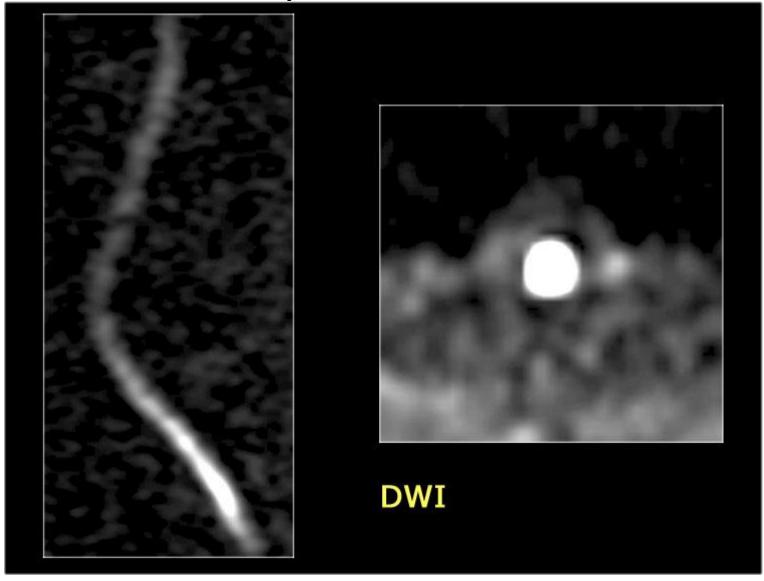
M.A.Mohammed2024 T1+Gd T1+Gd

Multiple ependymomas



Aortic aneurysm stenting is the most common cause of spinal chord infarction. The diffusion images show restricted diffusion.

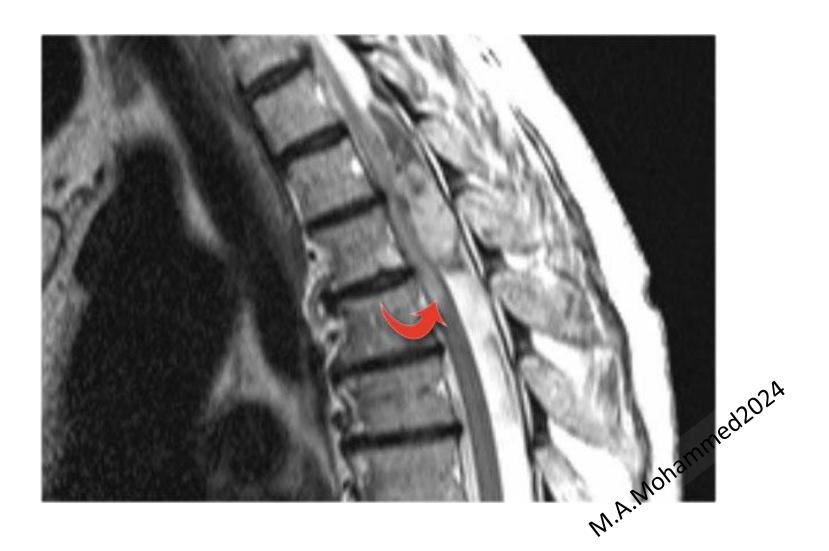
DWI in spinal chord ischemia



The most common cause of cord compression is metastatic disease.



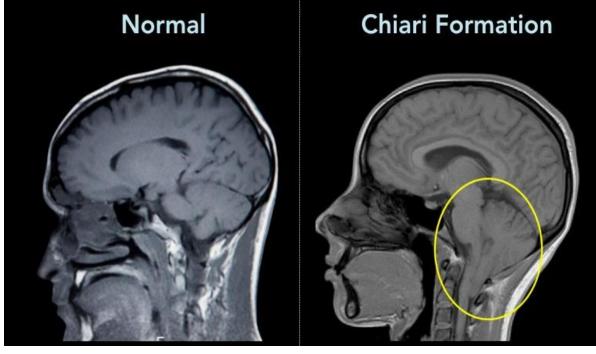
There is myelopathy as a result of compression by a dorsally located epidural hemorrhage.



Syringomyelia is the formation of a fluid-filled cyst **(syrinx)** within the spinal cord. The most common site is the cervical spine in the neck region. As the syrinx grows, it presses on the spinal cord and interferes with the transmission of nerve impulses.

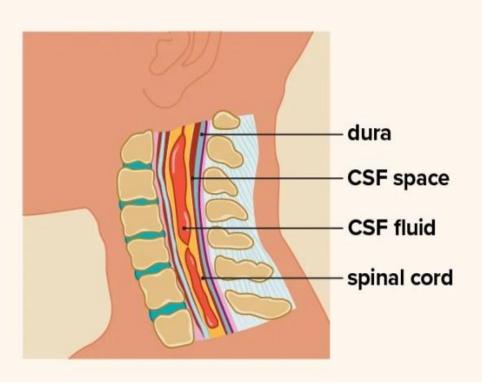
Chiari malformation is a condition in which brain tissue extends into the spinal canal. It occurs when part of the skull is misshapen or smaller than is typical.





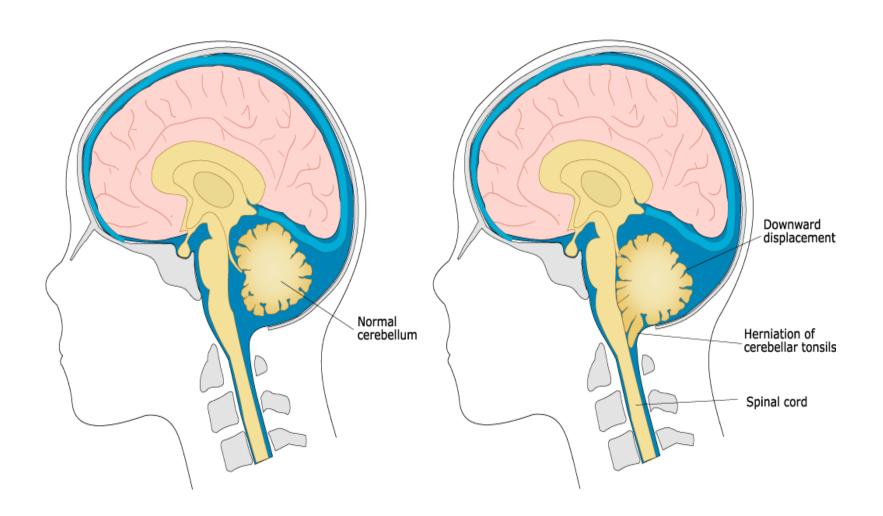
syrinx_

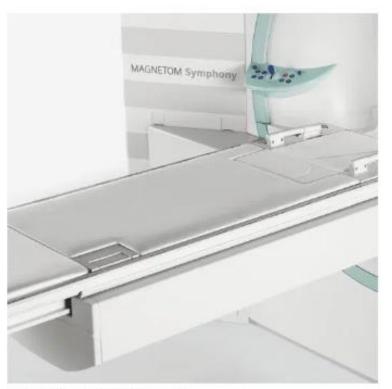
Syringomyelia





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CP Spine Array Coil

MR array coils





GE Signa MRI 16 CH Head Neck Coil



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Cervical Spine MRI coil

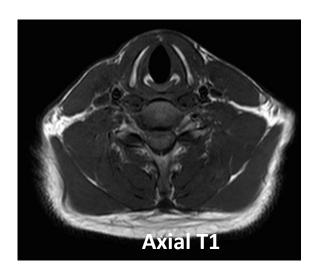




CTL Spine Array Coil 1.5 T 4 Channels for Toshiba MRI



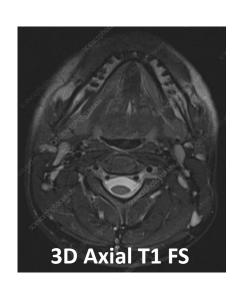
MRI patient pads



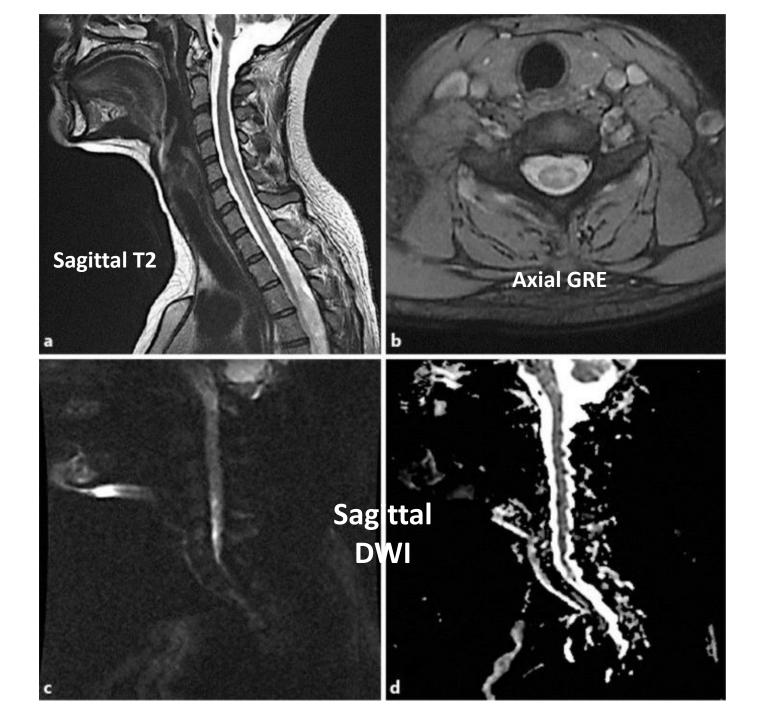








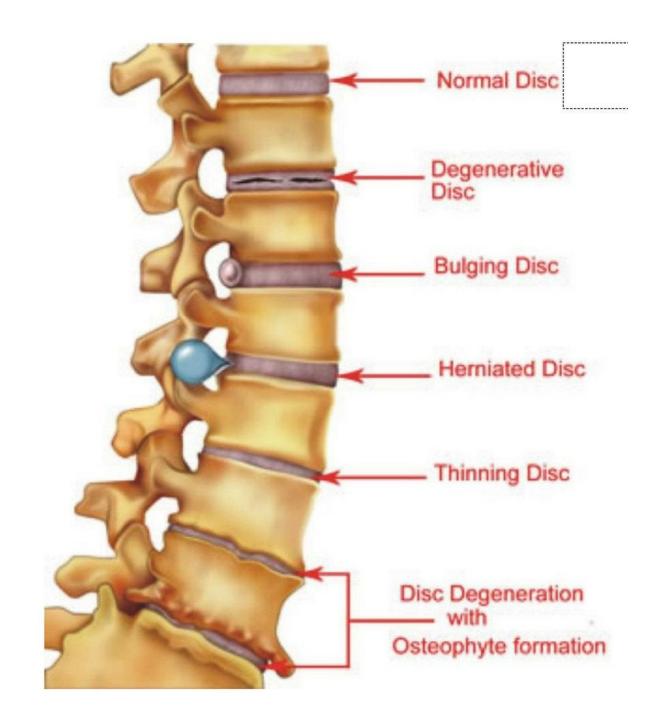


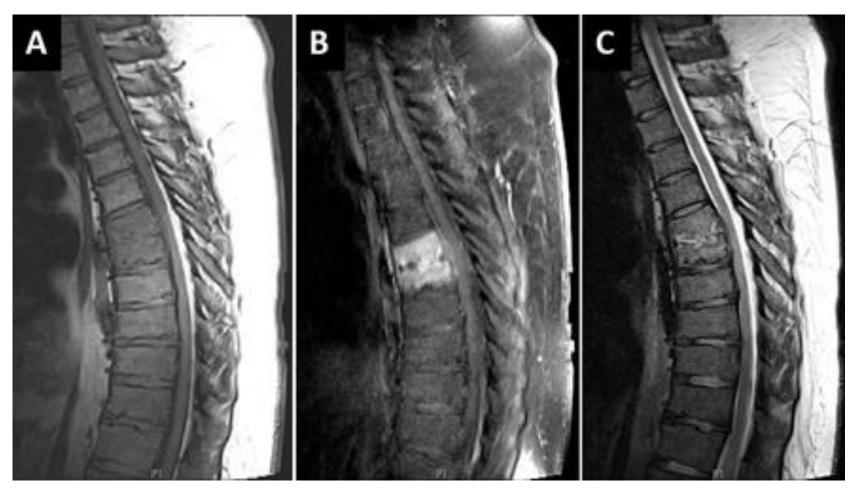




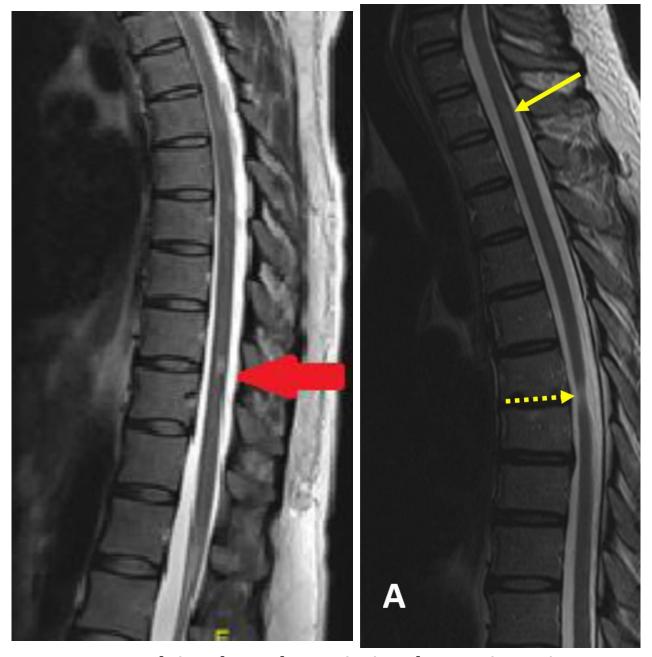
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T6-7 discitis/osteomyelitis

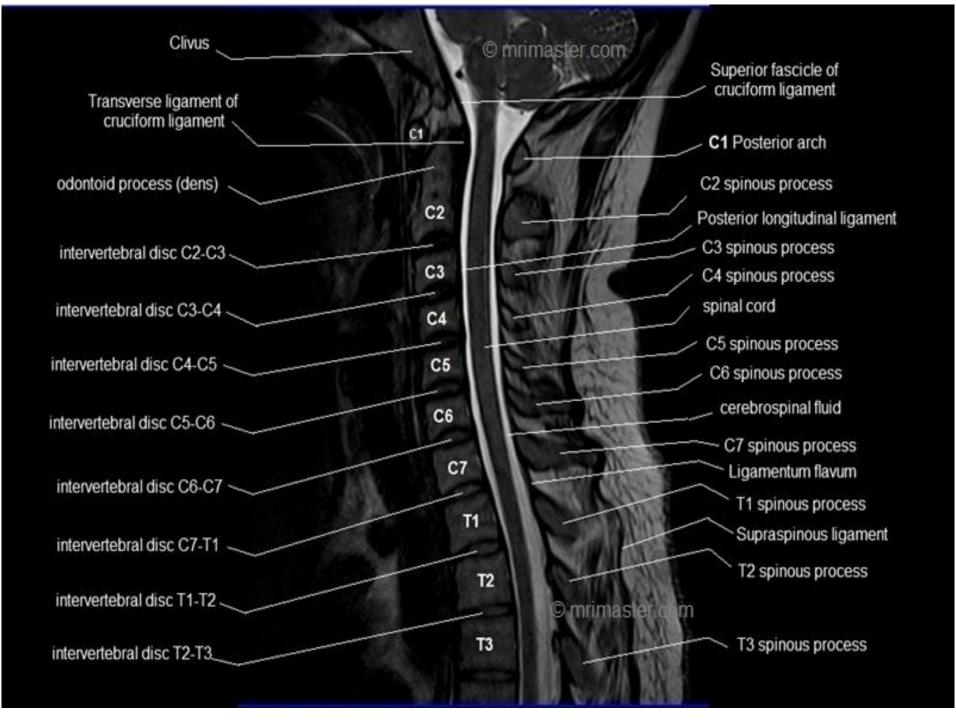


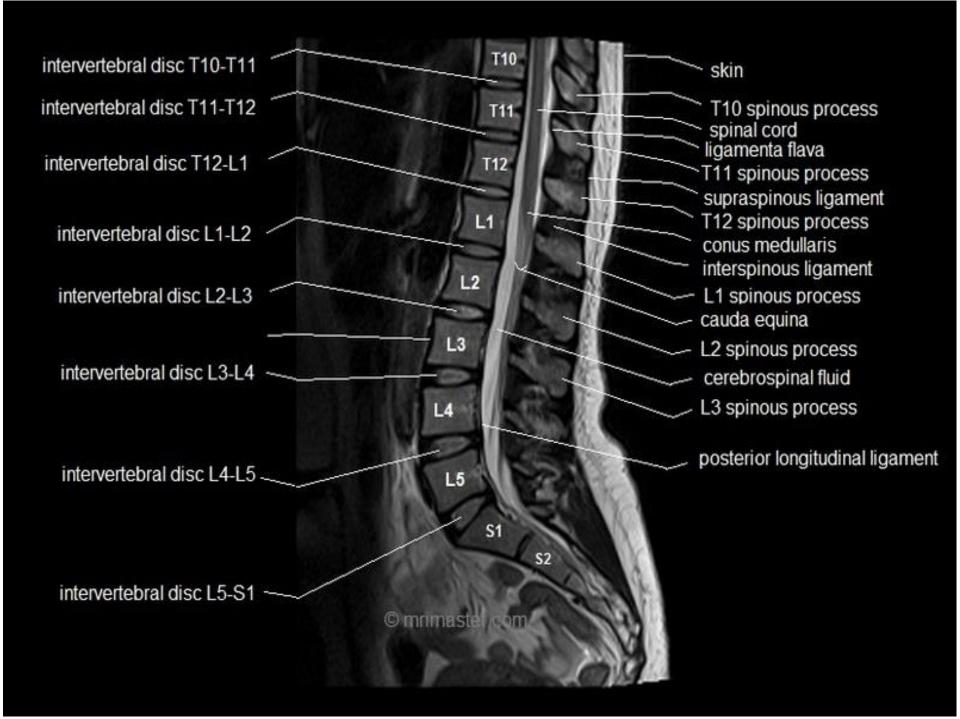
Multipole Sclerosis in thoracic spine

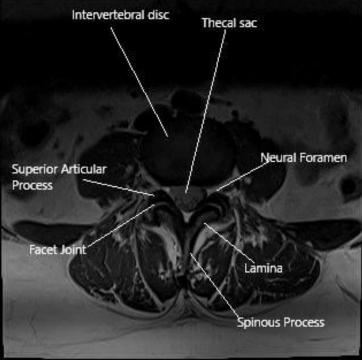


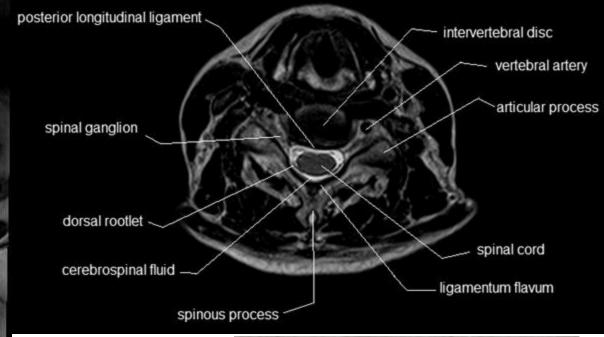
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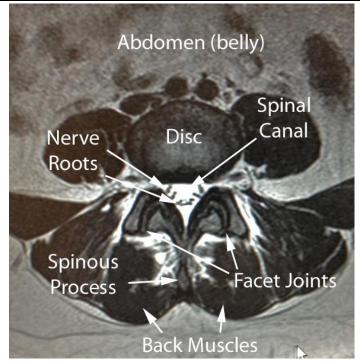
Myxopapillary ependymoma

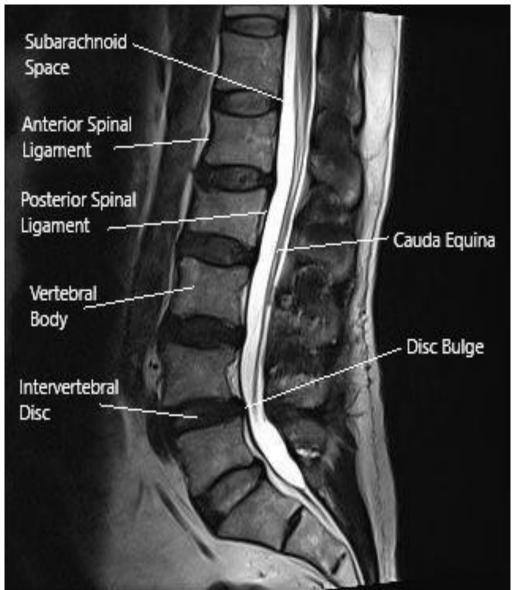








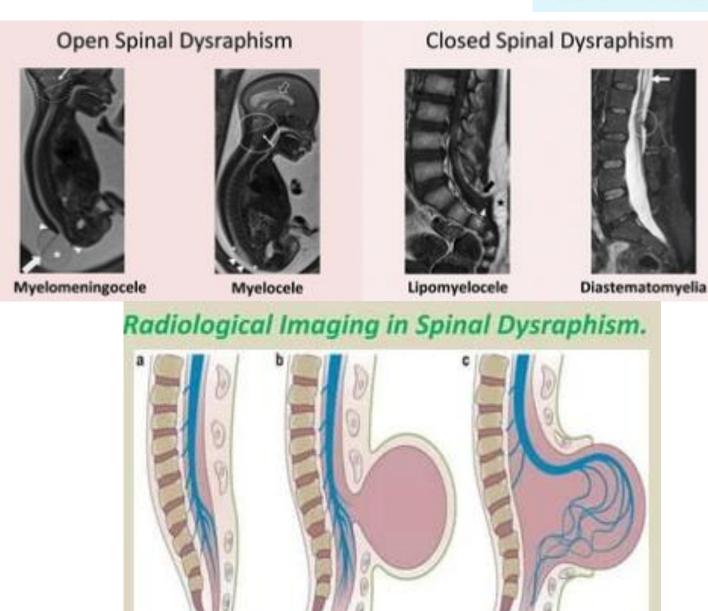






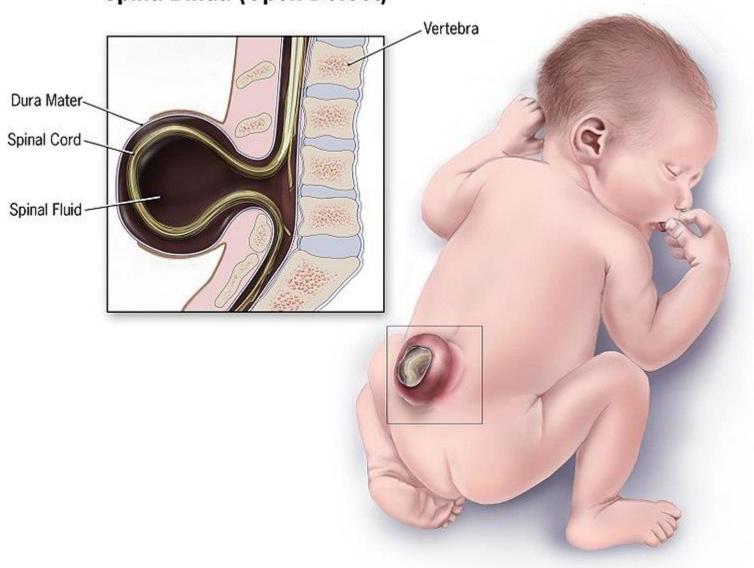
Spinal dysraphism is an umbrella term that describes a number of conditions present at birth that affect the spine, spinal cord, or nerve roots.

 Spinal Dysraphism refers to a variety of congenital anomalies resulting from failed fusion of dorsal spinal elements.

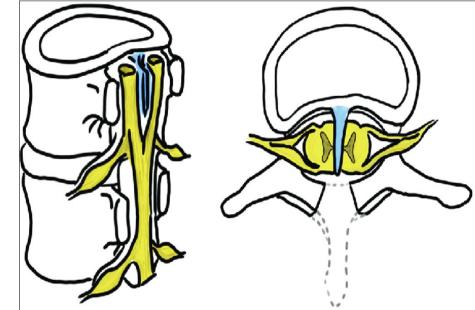


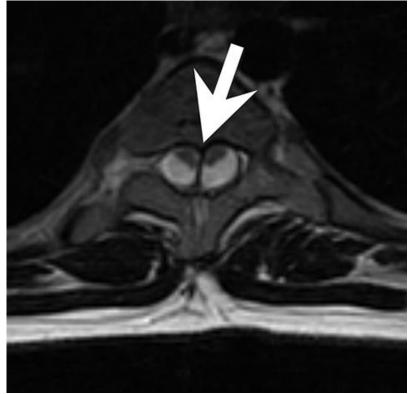


Spina Bifida (Open Defect)

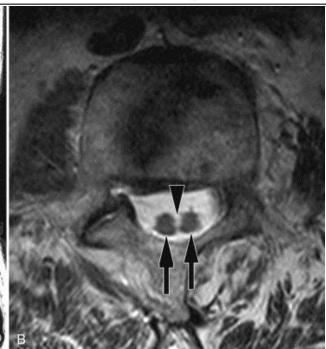


Diastematomyelia, also known as a **split cord malformation**, refers to a type of <u>spinal dysraphism</u> (spina bifida occulta) when there is a longitudinal split in the <u>spinal cord</u>.









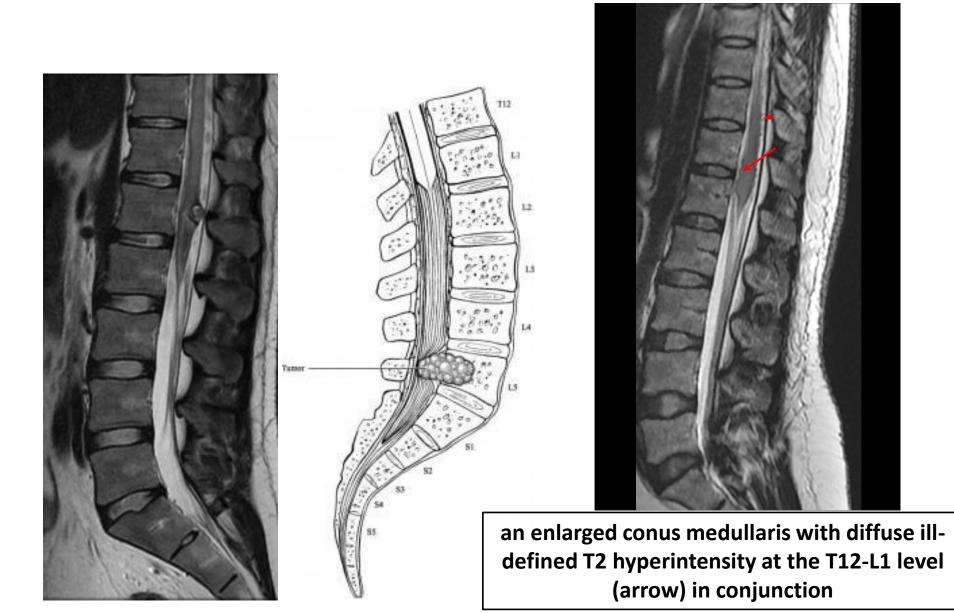
Discitis is a serious but uncommon medical diagnosis. It is an infection of the intervertebral disc space.



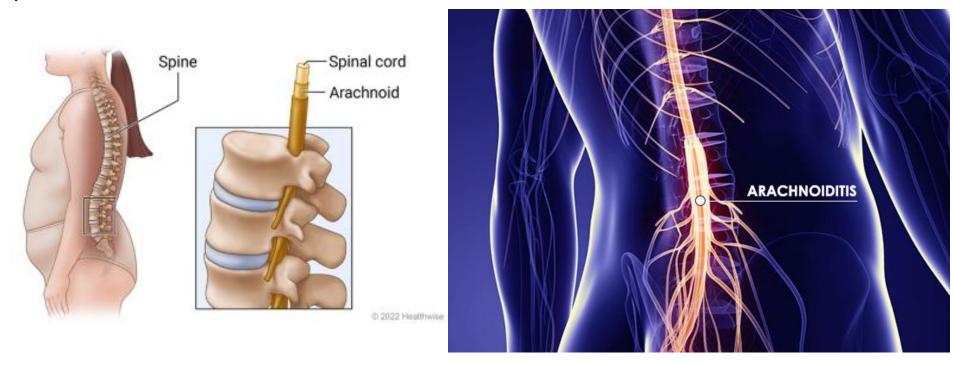


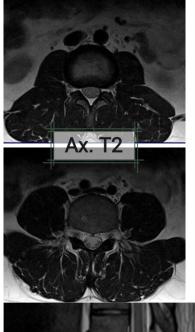
discitis

The conus medullaris refers to the lower end of the spinal cord that tapers off around the lumbar vertebrae.

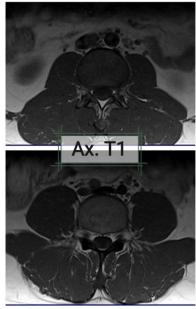


Arachnoiditis is a persistent inflammation of the arachnoid mater and subarachnoid space due to mechanical, chemical, or infectious causes.

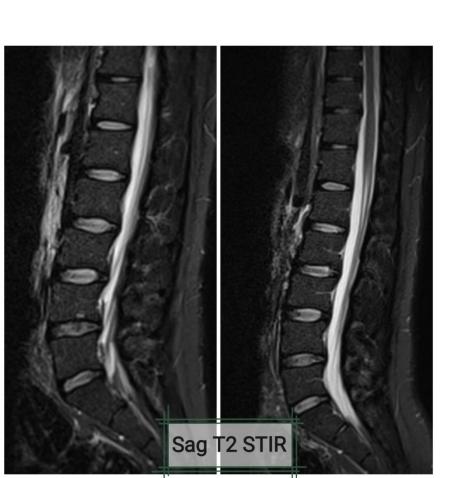






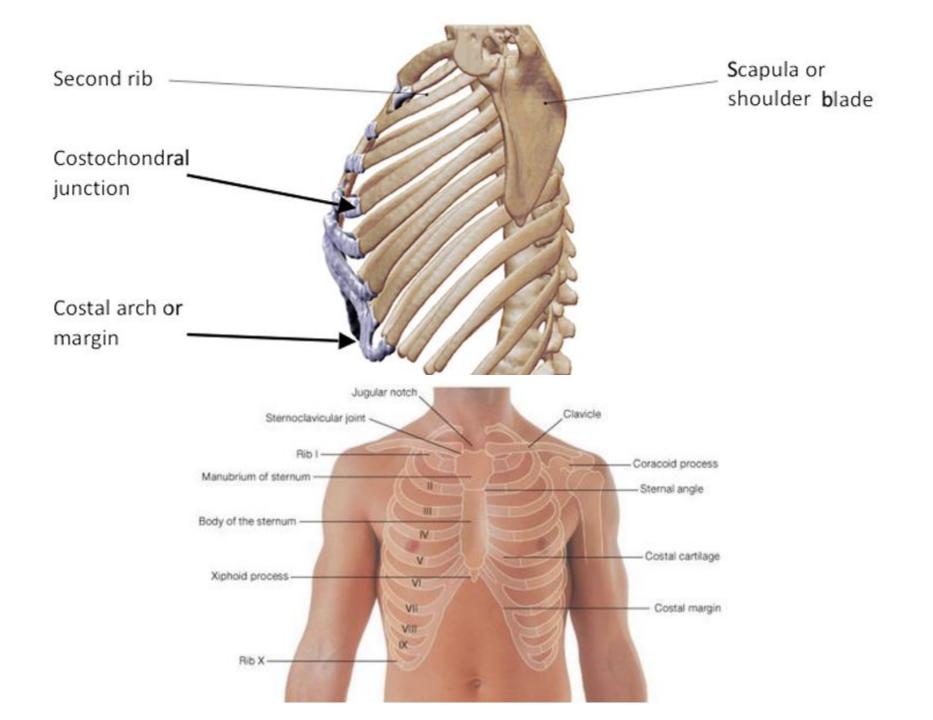






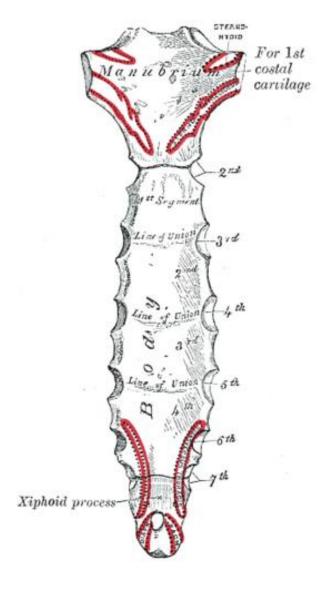
Sag. gradient echo





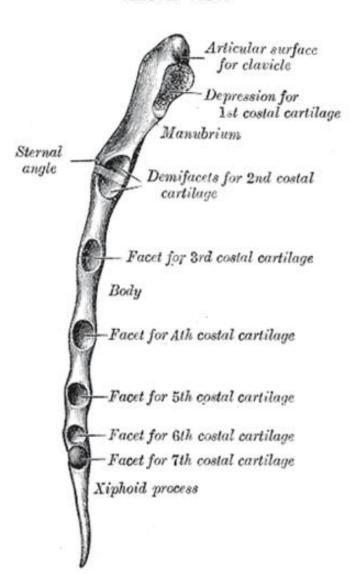
Sternum

anterior view



Sternum

lateral view



Hemosiderin is a protein compound that helps the body store iron. Too much built up beneath the skin can lead to staining or skin discoloration, known as hemosiderin staining or deposition, or hemosiderin hyperpigmentation.



Left: Sagittal T 2-weighted MR image demonstrating hemosiderin deposition along the spinal cord. The hyperintensity in the lower cervical spinal cord is consistent with a previously unrecognized concomitant old spinal cord injury.