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Celebrating 35 Years of the AJNR

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Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Brain Iron

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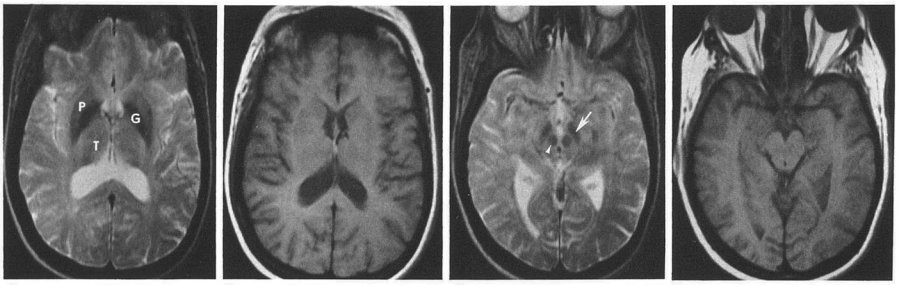
A prominently decreased sign
nigra, red nucleus, and dentate
uals on T2-weighted images (SE
This MR finding correlated clos
and the sites of preferential acc
on normal postmortem brains. T
thus provides an accurate in vivo
and MR studies in normal brain
the striatum, and still lower leve
matter, iron concentration is (a
capsule and optic radiations, (t
prominent in the subcortical "U"
in the brain at birth; it increases
of brain iron should assist in elu
ing neurodegenerative, demyelin

It has been suggested that exquisite anatomic images, ma brain function. Early attempts been promising but time-cons using proton MR imaging have but they have been disappoin When using a high field strengt in every patient studied on a finding consisted of decrease specific brain locales, including the globus pallidum, reticular substantia nigra, red nucleus, dentate nucleus, and putamen [1]. This paper gives an account of our studies to determine the origin of this biochemical effect.



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Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Chronically Injured Cervical Spinal Cord

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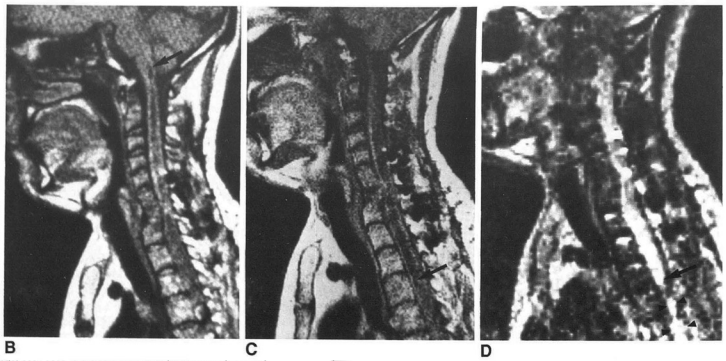
Thirteen patients
evaluated with ma
because of the rel
to rule our residual
were compared wit
in five of those the
It was found that M
the injured spinal
separate myelomal
frequently difficult
quences with long

Over the years, spinal cord has i percutaneous cor computed tomogr accurate, because media within the s spinal cord cyst [associated with chronically injured sonography. Spec either myelomala therefore, to have patients with shur but noncystic spin

Although a num imaging (MRI) in p not, to our knowle injured spinal cords. In this paper we report the use of MRI in 13 patients with prior cervical cord trauma, 10 of whom were also studied with delayed metrizamide CT and five of whom had surgery. It is our objective to compare the results of MRI with those of delayed metrizamide CT in order to determine which is the most accurate method of preoperatively evaluating the chronically damaged spinal cord. Further, we correlate these imaging modalities with the patients' clinical presentations and the findings at surgery as determined by intraoperative spinal sonography.



Materials and Methods

Thirteen patients who had suffered severe cervical spinal cord trauma six months to 11 years prior to their present hospitalization were evaluated clinically and examined radiograph-

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