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Celebrating 35 Years of the AJNR

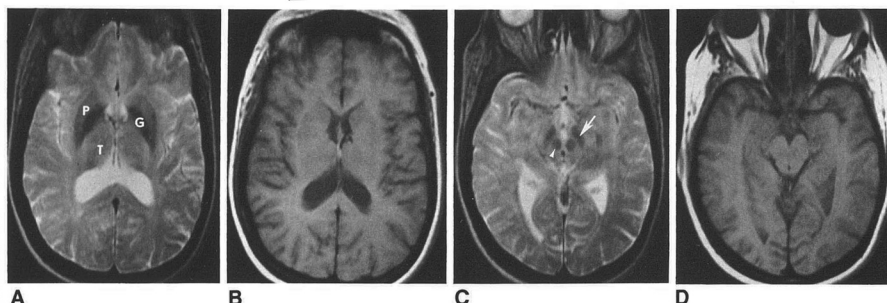
May 1986 edition

Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Brain Iron

Burton Drayer^{1,2}
Peter Burger³
Robert Darwin¹
Stephen Riederer¹
Robert Herfkens¹
G. Allan Johnson¹

A prominently decreased signal in the globus pallidum, red nucleus, and dentate nuclei on T2-weighted images (SE). This MR finding correlated closely with the sites of preferential accumulation of iron in normal postmortem brains. T2 thus provides an accurate in vivo and MR studies in normal brain; the striatum, and still lower level matter, iron concentration is (a) capsule and optic radiations, (b) prominent in the subcortical "ring" in the brain at birth; it increases of brain iron should assist in elucidating neurodegenerative, demyelinating, and other disorders.

It has been suggested that exquisite anatomic images, map brain function. Early attempts have been promising but time-consuming using proton MR imaging have but they have been disappointing. When using a high field strength in every patient studied on a finding consisted of decreased 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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¹ Department of Radiology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710. Address reprint requests to B. P. Drayer, Department of Radiology, Box 3808, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.

² Department of Medicine (Neurology), Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.

³ Department of Pathology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.

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Magnetic Resonance Imaging of the Chronically Injured Cervical Spinal Cord

Robert M. Quencer¹
Jerome J. Sheldon²
M. Judith Donovan Post³
Rosendo D. Diaz⁴
Berta M. Montalvo⁵
Barth A. Green³
Frank J. Eismont⁶

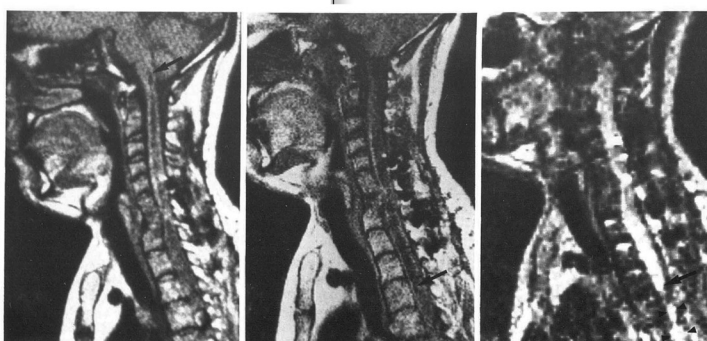
Thirteen patients evaluated with MRI because of the reliability of the results were compared with those of those who had surgery. It was found that MRI of the injured spinal cord can separate myelomalacia from frequently difficult to distinguish myeloma with long tract involvement.

Over the years, spinal cord has been imaged by percutaneous computed tomography, myelography, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Each has its own advantages and disadvantages. Myelography, because of its accuracy, has been the standard for the diagnosis of chronic spinal cord injury. However, it is associated with a high risk of complications, particularly in patients with chronic spinal cord injury.

Although a number of studies have shown that MRI is a noninvasive method of evaluating the chronically injured spinal cord, the results have been inconsistent. 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 radiographically.



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¹ Department of Radiology, University of Miami/Jackson Memorial Medical Center, Miami, FL. Address reprint requests to R. M. Quencer, Department of Radiology (R-130), University of Miami School of Medicine, P.O. Box 016060, Miami, FL 33101.

² Department of Radiology, Mt. Sinai Medical Center, Miami Beach, FL.

³ Department of Neurological Surgery, University of Miami/Jackson Memorial Medical Center, Miami, FL.

⁴ Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of Miami/Jackson Memorial Medical Center, Miami, FL.

⁵ Department of Radiology, University of Miami/Jackson Memorial Medical Center, Miami, FL.

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