

Development and Clinical Applications of Time-Resolved Magnetic Resonance Angiography

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ICRU Gray Symposium
AAPM 2017
Denver, CO

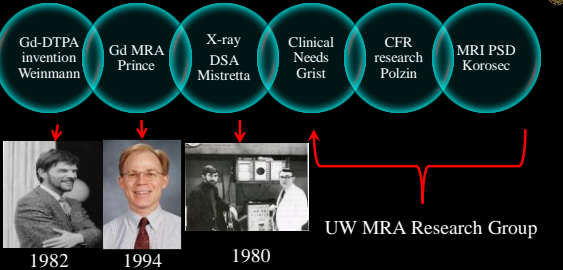



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY
University of Wisconsin
School of Medicine and Public Health

Objectives and Outline

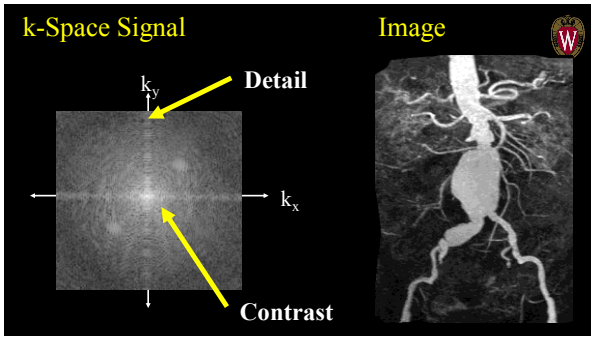
- Objectives:
 - Share some key developments in MRA conceived by Chuck Mistretta, PhD
 - Describe the clinical impact of the innovations
- Part 1: Time-resolved MRA during passage of contrast
- Part 2: Time-resolved MRA during cardiac cycle

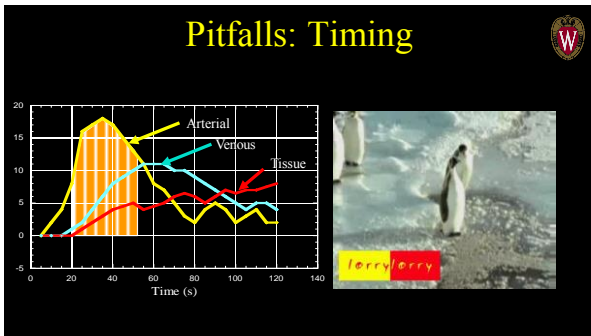
Development of the MRA version of DSA

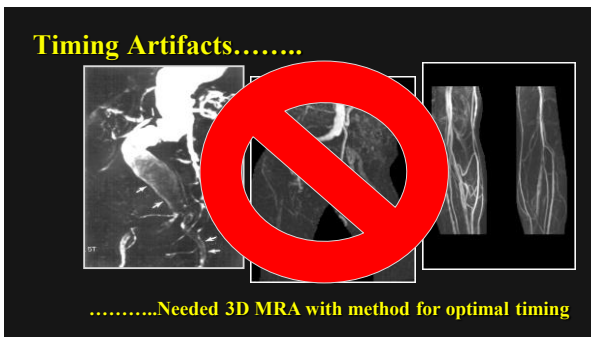


1982 1984 1980

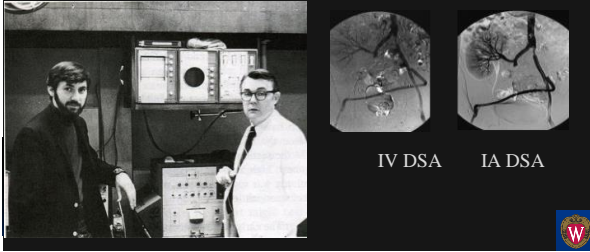
UW MRA Research Group



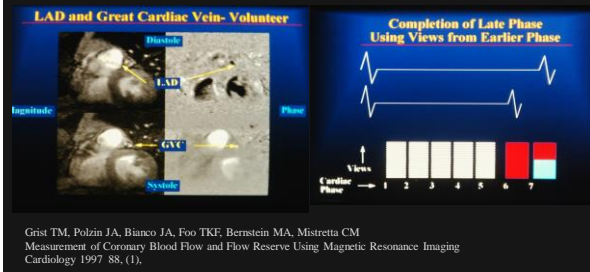


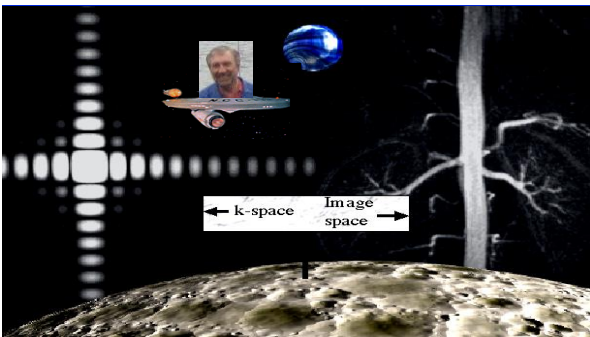


Mistretta and Crummy: Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA)

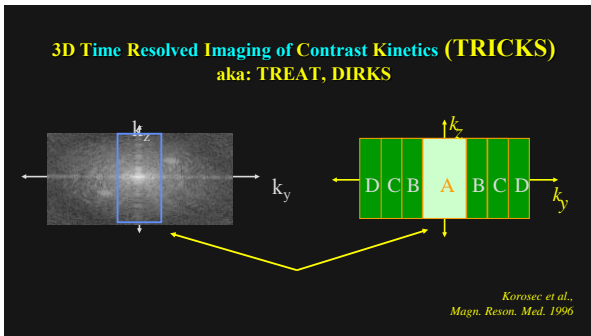


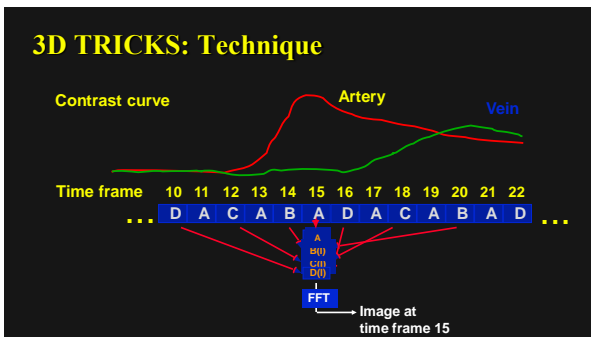
Coronary Flow and Flow Reserve by 2D PC



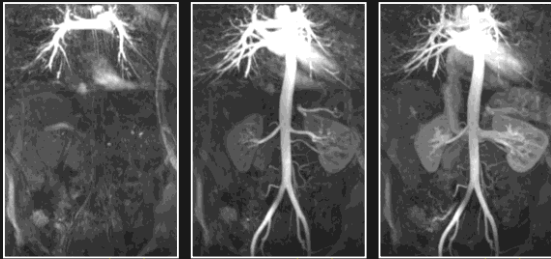








TRICKs – Time-Resolved CE 3D MRA

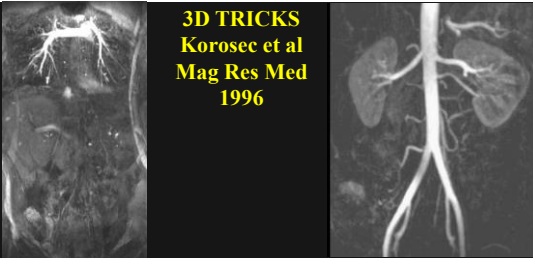


Frame 4 (17s)

Frame 6 (28s)

Frame 8 (39s)

3D TRICKs Korosec et al Mag Res Med 1996



TR = 10.8 (1996)

512 x 128 x 16

Frame Time 5.6 s

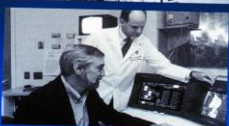
Reconstruction: 6 hours + 1 graduate student

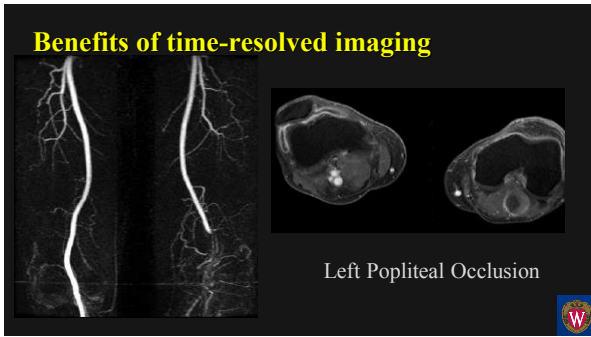
Time resolved digital vascular imaging

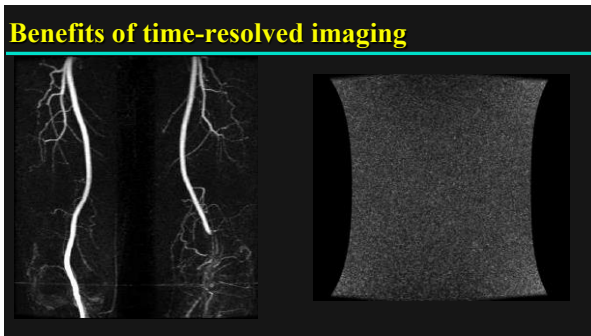
X-ray DSA
1980

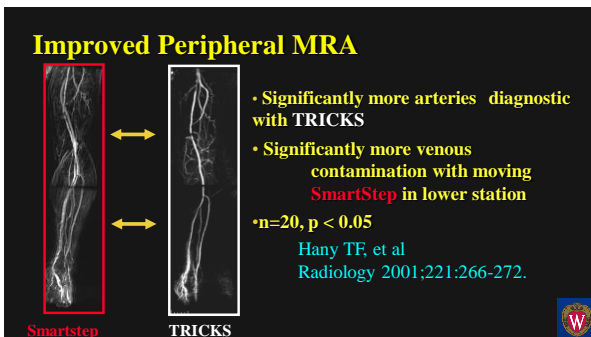


3D MR DSA
1998

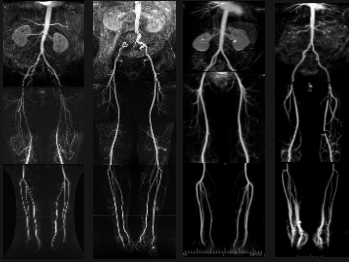








TRICKS: Peripheral MRA



Accuracy:

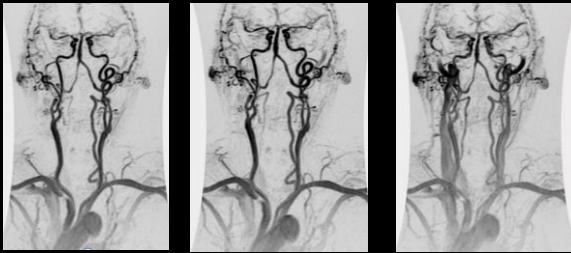
SN = 93%

SP = 86%

n = 68

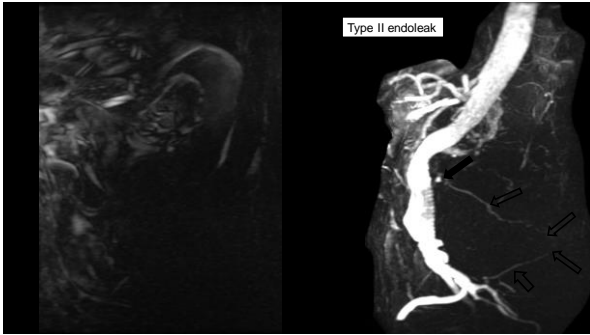
Swan JS, et al
Radiology 2002
225; 435-52

70 y/o had fainting spell while welding overhead



“Subclavian Steal” Syndrome



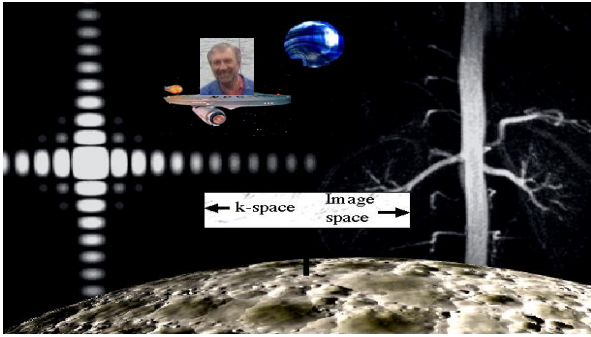


MRA Remains A Balancing Act

→ k-space sampling and image reconstruction strategies help to achieve high spatial resolution time-resolved MR angiograms.

Innovating at the UW Fishing Meeting

Two photographs from a fishing meeting. The left photo shows a group of people on a boat, with a yellow circle highlighting one individual. The right photo is a close-up of a man in a blue shirt holding a fish.



Undersampled Cartesian Imaging

k_x k_y

$\frac{1}{2}$ encodes $\frac{1}{4}$ encodes

Undersampled Radial Imaging

k_x k_y

$\frac{1}{2}$ encodes $\frac{1}{4}$ encodes

Time-resolved 3-dimensional 3-directional Velocity-encoded MRI

Acquisition:

- Volumetric coverage with conventional cartesian encoding
- 3-directional flow encoding
- ECG gating
- Respiratory correction
- Clinically Impractical
 - Acquisition times: 20 min - 4 hours

Magnitude

Flow SI

Flow RL

Flow AP

Animation courtesy of M. Markl, Chicago, IL.

3D RADIAL ACQUISITIONS

Cartesian

Radial - SOS

3D VIPR

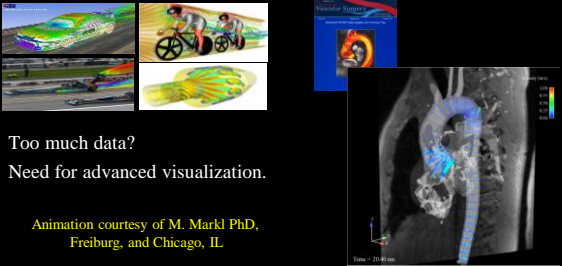
Barger AV et al. Time-resolved contrast-enhanced imaging with isotropic resolution and broad coverage using an undersampled 3D projection trajectory. Magn Reson Med, 2002; 48: 297-305.

PC VIPR vs 3D Cartesian PC

Acceleration Factor 30 With Contrast

		<p>Cartesian 3D PC</p> <p>Time: 7:22</p> <p>S/I Coverage: 4 cm</p> <p>Through-plane resolution 2mm</p> <p>0.94 x 0.94mm</p>
		<p>PC VIPR</p> <p>Time: 7:30</p> <p>S/I Coverage: 18 cm</p> <p>Isotropic resolution</p> <p>0.63 x 0.63 x 0.63mm</p>

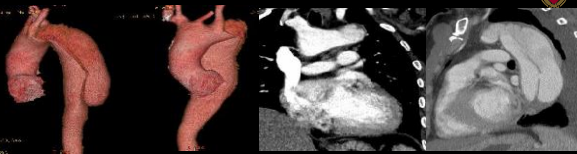
4D Flow: Visualization



Too much data?
Need for advanced visualization.

Animation courtesy of M. Markl PhD,
Freiburg, and Chicago, IL

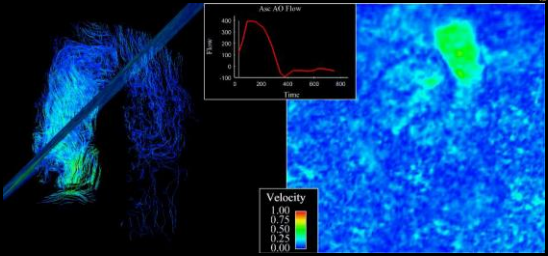
Time - 20.00 min



- Patient presents with persistent pain despite HTN treatment
- MRA Flow analysis for further evaluation

Case - Thoracic

PC VIPR acute aortic dissection



Time

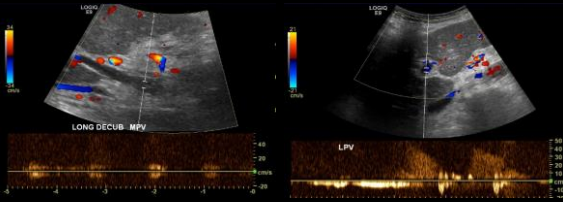
Asc. AO Flow

Velocity

1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00


66 yo F with portal HTN

- No flow in MPV - ? thrombus
- Reversed flow in LPV

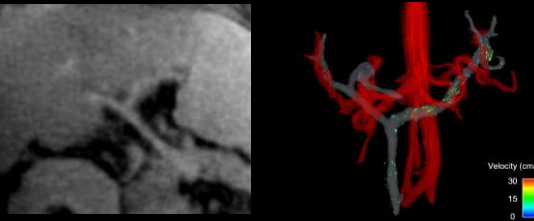


66 yo F with portal HTN

- Stomal varices draining from SMV
- Patent portal vein (no thrombus)



66 yo F with portal HTN



PC-VIPR Magnitude PC-VIPR Flow Visualization

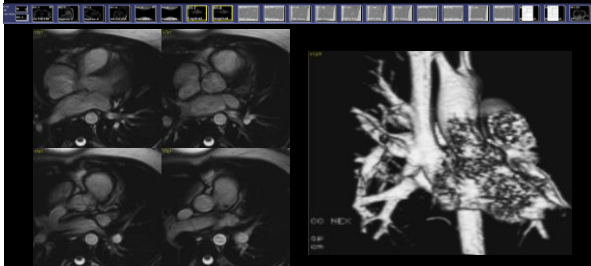
PAPVR: Value of MRI with 4D flow



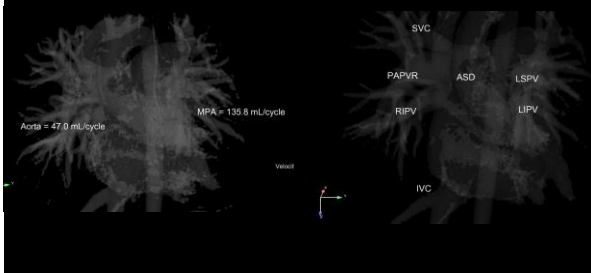
- Chest pain, dizziness.
- Right sided cardiac enlargement
- History of palpitations.
- Patient had TEE which showed possible shunt.



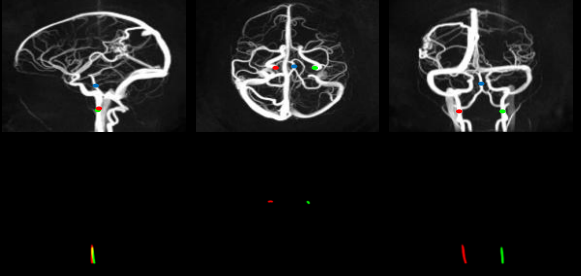
PAPVR: Value of MRI with 4D flow



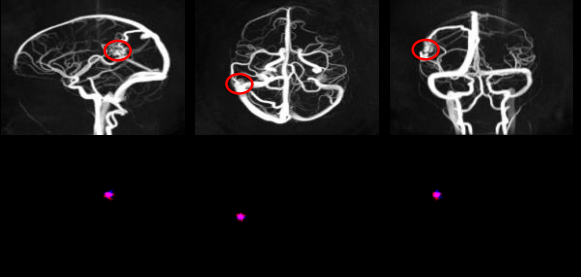
PAPVR: Value of MRI with 4D flow



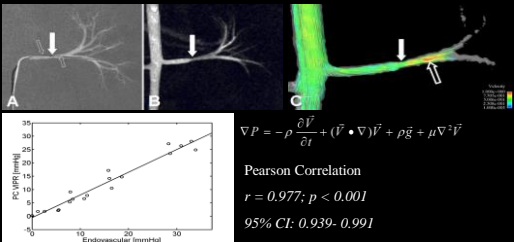
Vessel Selective Seeding



Patient with AVM: Nidus seeding + Reverse



4D Flow: Quantitative Hemodynamics



¹Bley TA, et al. Radiology 2011

Animal model of renal artery stenosis!

Quantitative flow analysis: Measuring pressure gradient

18 month old with aortic coarctation

$\nabla P = -\rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + (\vec{V} \cdot \nabla)\vec{V} + \rho \vec{g} + \mu \nabla^2 \vec{V}$
P = pressure **V = velocity**
 $\mu = 4.5 \times 10^{-4}$ (dyne/cm²) **g = 9.8 m/s²**
 $\rho = 1060$ kg/m³

Summary: Time-resolved MRA

- Time-resolved MRA during contrast passage
 - "Can't miss" approach to timing
 - Window into functional significance of stenosis
- Time-resolved during cardiac cycle
 - Clinically practical using under-sampling
 - Demonstrates complex flow patterns
 - Provides quantitative hemodynamics

Mistretta's Impact

Trainees!

What impact have they had, and what will they do in the future?

1. Michael Ort, M.D., Ph.D. - 1975
2. Frederick Kelez, M.D., Ph.D. - 1976
3. Robert Kruger, Ph.D. - 1978
4. Willi Kalender, Ph.D. - 1979
5. Stephen Riederer, Ph.D. - 1979
6. ChongGang Shaw, Ph.D. - 1981
7. David Ergun, Ph.D. - 1982
8. Michael Van Lysel, Ph.D. - 1983
9. Bruce Hasegawa, Ph.D. - 1984
10. James Dobbins III, Ph.D. - 1985
11. Ching-Shan Lee, Ph.D. - 1986
12. Shaikh Naimuddin, Ph.D. - 1986
13. Sabeel Molloy, Ph.D. - 1987
14. Nick Hangjandreou, Ph.D. - 1990
15. David Weber, Ph.D. - 1990
16. Cynthia Mc Collough, Ph.D. - 1991
17. Frank Korosec, Ph.D. - 1991
18. Frank Zink, Ph.D. - 1992
19. Yi Wang, Ph.D. - 1994